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THE

DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

Of the English Language

DESIGNED TO GIVE THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF ABOUT 83,000 WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

1,200 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language by

JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

EDITOR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD DICTIONARY; THE CONCISE STANDARD DICTIONARY; ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS, ETC.

A NEW EDITION

Augmented and Carefully Revised by

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D.

MANAGING EDITOR OF FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; AUTHOR OF ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE, ETC.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

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[The Desk Standard Dictionary]

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INTRODUCTORY

This work is an abridgment of the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, designed especially for desk use in the home, the office, the counting-house, the classroom, etc., and for use on the study or library table. It will be found particularly adaptable to college use, for it is sufficiently inclusive in its vocabulary and complete in its definitions to cover all words that one is likely to meet in study or in reading, and to give an adequate and readily intelligible idea of the meaning of every such word. Beyond this immediate design, the book will be found widely useful for all persons who desire to have a dictionary of convenient size readily accessible on the many occasions when the spelling, pronunciation, or meaning of a word is to be settled out of hand, since all statements herein given are as authoritative, as far as they go, as those of the larger work from which they are derived. Readers of every grade, in the office or the home, will find their needs very fully met by the wide range of vocabulary and definitions, while the avoidance as far as practicable of the merely technical or learned style makes all the information contained readily available for popular use.

The Vocabulary.

From the 450,000 words and phrases of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY 80,000 have been selected that are in approved general and literary use. Exceeding care has been exercised to include every worthy word that will be found in the reading of standard English authors or of the best class of current literature. To make this selection thoroughly inclusive, those works of eminent English authors recommended by the "National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English" for the Colleges of the United States have been comprehensively and critically read with the endeavor to note every unusual word, as well as every use of a familiar word in an unusual sense, thus insuring the inclusion in this dictionary of practically all important words and meanings found in the so-called "English Classics." Special pains have also been taken to cover the recent advances of science and invention, so far as these have come into practical use, as in *aviation, radioactivity, wireless telegraphy*, etc.

Obsolete Words and Meanings.

It has been the fixed purpose not to encumber the pages with obsolete words and meanings known only to critical scholars and never met by ordinary readers. None such have been carried merely because retained by other dictionaries, since every thoroughly useless word occupies space urgently needed for living words and definitions. All that were deemed valuable, however, of carefully selected obsoletes from the works of Shakespeare, Malory, Milton, and other classical authors have been entered. Where an obsolete meaning is the original historic sense of the word, this has usually been retained. Obsolete words or senses (as understood in this Dictionary) are such as have not been used by writers of authority since the year 1800. Such are marked with the dagger (†). Words that are passing out of use, recently revived obsoletes, affectedly old-fashioned forms, and also old words occurring in the Bible or the Book of Common Prayer, altho no longer in use elsewhere, are marked as archaic (||). The greatest care has been taken to mark as obsolete or archaic all words and meanings that are really so, in order that the younger students especially may not be led to employ them on the supposition that they are still in approved use.

Colloquial, Dialectic, and Slang Terms.

Words and meanings that might be used in conversation by the most cultivated people, tho not in literary use, are characterized in this Dictionary as colloquial (Colloq.). Dialectic and slang words have been in the main excluded, tho some have been retained to meet the demands of the English classics chosen for the entrance examinations at our leading colleges and universities. Among the dialectic forms are many Scottish terms, which are given as an aid to the student in the intelligent reading of Scott, Barrie, Stevenson, and other representative Scottish authors. Unworthy slang and dialectic terms have been purposely omitted, the omission being commonly the stamp of disapproval.

One Alphabetical Order.

The vocabulary is one. Proper names, abbreviations, prefixes, suffixes, etc., will all be found in one alphabetical order. The saving of time and the avoidance of perplexity and confusion by this unity of treatment are beyond expression.

Prefixes and Suffixes.

All important prefixes and suffixes which enter into the composition of words receive separate treatment in alphabetical place; thus the prefix *pro-*, with its meaning in composition and its etymology, will be found in its proper place on page 620, while *provide*, of which it forms the first element, will be found in its correct alphabetical position on page 627.

Proper Names Defined.

The 6,700 proper names included in the vocabulary were selected from extensive lists, in the endeavor to give, so far as possible within the limited space, the names most likely to be looked for and most important to be found. The definitions of proper names include: for persons, a brief characterization, with date of birth and (if not now living) of death; for a country, island, etc., its situation, area in square miles, and population, and, in the case of a country or state, its capital; for a city, town, etc., its location and population, with note of any especially important event, as a battle, treaty, or the like; for mountains, the location and height; for rivers, the location and length in miles; for oceans, seas, and lakes, the location and area in square miles. Thus, within very limited space, is given a great amount of valuable biographical, historical, and geographical information.

Spelling.

The spelling of words is that of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, and will be found in harmony with the usage of the best modern authorities. When two ways of spelling the same word are equally, or almost equally, sanctioned by usage, the two forms have been bracketed together, the preference being for the one first given. In other cases the alternative word or words are given as a variant or variants after the definition (with the sign ‡ for a variant in current use, or † for an obsolete variant). In cases where the spelling of the variant would place it far away from the word defined, the variant is also entered

in vocabulary place, with cross-reference to the form preferred; thus, *cimeter* and *scimiter* will be found in vocabulary place with reference to *simitar*, where the definition is given. In words fully Anglicized, "e" is preferred to the diphthongs "æ" and "œ", as in *esthetic, homeopathy;* but *œsthetic* and *homœopathy* are entered in place and referred to the preferred forms. In the spelling of geographical names the decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names have been followed.

Simplified Spelling.

The simpler forms of spelling recommended for use by the American Philological Association and the Simplified Spelling Board will, in general, be found recorded under the regular spelling. Occasionally, the optional omission of a silent letter is indicated, by the use of a parenthesis or parentheses, as *abatabl(e, abandon(e)d.* These special forms are so given as in no case to supersede or obscure the commonly accepted spellings. See SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES, *Reformed Spellings*, page vi.

Capitalization.

Only such words as should be written with capital initial letters are capitalized in the vocabulary, thus enabling the reader to see at a glance how to write the word. Where in any case usage varies, both the capitalized and the non-capitalized forms are indicated.

Compound Words.

The system of compounding words adopted by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has been applied, and the German double hyphen is used to distinguish hyphenated compound words, as *driving-wheel, fire-escape, printing-press*, from compounds in which words originally distinct are united without the hyphen, as *coachman, sunbeam, wildcat*, etc. The single hyphen is used merely to indicate division of words into syllables. Compounds will ordinarily be found under the first element; if not found there they should be sought under the second element, where, for special reasons, they are sometimes placed.

Pronunciation.

The plan of indicating the pronunciation of words by respelling in two keys followed by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has been followed also in this work. The disadvantages of having more than one symbol for the same sound, originated in the so-called Websterian dictionaries, are avoided by Key 1, in which each symbol has its own sound throughout the alphabet. For detailed explanation of the values of the different symbols, see page viii. In general, the preferences of the larger work are followed. In all matters of disputed pronunciation due consideration has been given to the decisions of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee of Philologists and Educators in charge of the Department of Disputed Pronunciations, and in many instances, where two differing pronunciations have an approximately equal weight of authority, both are given, as in the case of such words as *advertisement, levee, paresis, vase*, etc. In cases where derivatives are not respelled, the pronunciation is believed to be sufficiently indicated by hyphenization and accent, each syllable having the pronunciation of the corresponding syllable in the main word from which the derivative is formed. Thus, in **a-bat'-a-ble** the syllable **-bat'** is pronounced as in A-BATE'; in **mov'a-ble** the syllable **mov'** has the pronunciation of the main word MOVE, from which it is derived. So in all similar cases.

Definitions.

Special care has been taken to make the definitions at once comprehensive and concise by embracing recent meanings and distinctions, and by making the general definitions thoroughly inclusive. Where, as often, it has been necessary to abridge the definitive statements of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY or to condense several definitions into one, the definitions of the larger book have been critically studied, and their essential meaning given with all possible fulness and exactness.

The rule has been observed throughout of giving *the most common meaning first*, then others in the order of their divergence. Meanings nearly akin are separated by semicolons; but, for those essentially distinct, numerals are employed. As a rule, *each definition begins with a definitive statement*, made as inclusive as possible to embrace all that belongs to that definition, and as exclusive as possible to shut out everything else. Following the definitive statement, one or more apposite synonyms are usually given. In some instances, chiefly in subordinate definitions, a synonym only has been used, where the definition of that synonym in its own place will tell all that it is necessary to know in that case about the word which the synonym has been used to define.

Preference Given to Popular Terms.

The purpose of making this an English dictionary of a popular type, clear and intelligible, has been kept steadily in view. To this end, wherever there has been a choice between a popular and a technical term, the popular term, if equally accurate, has always been preferred. It has been held that a thoroughly intelligible definition, even if less technically precise, would give a better idea of the meaning of a word than an exact scientific or philosophical definition that would be difficult to comprehend.

Synonyms and Antonyms.

The value of synonyms for purposes of definition, as well as of style, is now generally conceded. The meanings of allied words are not only better understood but better remembered by comparison or contrast, while no selection for use is adequate except that which chooses the very word that fits the immediate occasion as no other word could so exactly do. The editor of this dictionary, who prepared the synonyms for the original STANDARD and also for the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, has had personal charge of this department, and has drawn freely upon the material in the larger work, and also (with consent of the publishers) upon his own book, "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions;" he has also incorporated much new matter prepared especially for this book and never before published.

The synonym matter here contained embraces more than 6,000 separate entries, including discriminating articles and groups, occupying 11,700 lines of type, which by means of brief and pointed comparisons bring out simply and clearly the nice distinctions existing between words of allied meanings, especially with reference to approved present-day usage, meanings found only in our older literature being lightly touched in passing. There are also 754 lists of *antonyms*, a feature not found in any other abridged work of this size; these will be found very useful to the writer for purposes of contrast and antithesis, and have also definitive value, since often the clearest definition of a word is found in the statement of what it is not.

Prepositions. The various prepositions have been defined in alphabetical place with special care, and where a preposition is so closely associated with a verb, adjective, etc., or with a certain meaning of such word, as to be the necessary or the natural adjunct for expressing the meaning, such preposition is noted; as in the following definitions of the verb **consist:** "1. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*. 2. To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by *in*. 3. To be compatible; harmonize: followed by *with*." Also, in connection with the lists of synonyms under 236 words, the correct prepositions to be used, with illustrations of such use, have been given. Thus, under the word *employ*, at the end of the synonym paragraph, will be found "*Prep.*: Employ *in*, *on*, *upon*, or *about* a work, business, etc.; *for* a purpose; *at* a stipulated salary;" similarly, under *hinder*, "Hinder one *in* his progress; *from* acting promptly; *by* opposition."

The Grouping of Words. In those cases where many words begin with the same prefix, as *in-* or *un-*, and where the definition of each is readily found by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the second element, such words are simply listed under the appropriate prefix, without definition, those that for any reason require separate treatment being omitted from the list and defined in the vocabulary. In all such lists, the syllabication and accents of the listed words have been given, as it is chiefly for spelling, syllabication, and accent that such words would be looked up in a dictionary. The various prefixes and suffixes will be found defined in vocabulary place.

Derivatives. Derivatives are often entered directly after their primitives without definition, where the meaning is readily gathered by making the appropriate modification, as of an adjectival to an adverbial meaning, or the like. This is particularly the case with adverbs regularly formed in *-ly*, qualitative nouns in *-ness*, verbal nouns in *-er*, *-ing*, and *-ment*, and nouns of office or quality formed from other nouns by the addition of *-age*, *-hood*, or *-ship*. The giving of undefined derivatives has important use in supplying information of syllabication and accent. Where the derivative has special importance, or has acquired some meaning that would not appear from the direct combination of the meaning of the primitive with that of the suffix, such derivative is entered with definition, either under its primitive or in vocabulary place. Thus *eater* is entered without definition under *eat;* but *bumper* is defined in vocabulary place, and *coherer* is defined as a derivative under *cohere*. Adverbs that add the syllable *-ly* directly to the adjectival form, qualitative nouns that similarly add the syllable *-ness*, verbal nouns in *-ment*, and a few others are often indicated by simply entering the final syllable, with the characterization of its part of speech under the primitive, as **-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*, **-ment,** *n.*, etc., where space is saved by so doing. In every such case the suffix is to be added to the full form of the leading word next preceding. If an adjective ends in *l*, the addition of *-ly* thus results in doubling the *l;* as, *principal* + *-ly* becomes *principally*. If there is a change of form of the primitive upon the addition of the suffix, the word is spelled out in full, as (under *guilty*) **guiltily,** *adv.*, and **guiltiness,** *n.* A multitude of such derivatives, particularly of adverbs ending in *-ly* and nouns in *-ness*, are made and used at will. These, in very many cases, it has not been thought necessary to record, where they are regular both in form and meaning.

Variant Forms of Words. In many cases, a word having the same meaning as the vocabulary word, whether from the same or a different root, is given as a variant, after the etymology, with the sign (‡) if a living word; otherwise with the obsolete sign (†). If a variant corresponds only to a single meaning, it is given directly after that meaning. Different spellings of the same word are similarly treated (see SPELLING), as *adjective* and *adjectival*, etc.

Etymologies. The etymologies have been given in a clear but condensed form, tracing each word as far as practicable to its *ultimate source*, that the reader may know whence the word started, and just how it came to have its present signification. For the benefit of the student, and for ease of consultation, words from the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, etc., in the etymologies have been transliterated, thus facilitating the reading of all foreign words, of whatever origin. See SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Tables and Lists. A number of valuable tables are included, containing matters to which ready and repeated reference is desirable, as of *coins*, of *constellations*, *planets*, and *stars*, of *weights and measures* (including a full exposition of the *metric system*, with *factors for conversion*), of *chemical elements* (giving the atomic weight, specific gravity, and fusing- or melting-point of each, with the name of the discoverer and the source from which it is derived), of *Presidents of the United States*, and *Sovereigns of England*, and under such words as *Latin*, *law*, etc., are lists in the form of run-in definitions characterizing the various types or divisions in the several subjects.

The Pictorial Illustrations. The illustrations, more than 1,200 in number, have been selected, not for mere embellishment, but as aids in definition, conveying the meaning of terms through the eye to the mind as, in very many cases, mere words can not do. These illustrations have been in great part made especially for this work, and will be found scientifically exact and artistically accurate. A number of full-page groups of illustrations will be found distributed through the book. The selections were made with the view of supplementing the definitions (see *aeroplane*, *agriculture*, *architecture*, *knot*, *musical instruments*, *ship*, etc.) and for their educational value. The illustrations of *barks*, *flowers*, and *leaves* will be found useful in botanical work, those of *fish* and *birds* to the student of natural history, and so forth.

Foreign Words and Phrases. Foreign words and phrases have been for the most part omitted from the vocabulary as forming no integral part of an English dictionary. A limited number which seem specially worthy of note have been entered in the department of Foreign Phrases in the Appendix. Some such words or phrases, either by frequency of use in English speech, by the need of fuller treatment, or for other special reasons, have seemed to demand place in the vocabulary, as *de facto*, *de jure*, *in statu quo*, *on dit*, *pari passu*, etc.

The editor desires gratefully to acknowledge the faithful and efficient labors of the entire staff, and especially of FRANCIS H. MEDHURST, D.LITT., in constant and helpful collaboration.

It is believed that for general desk use, for the purposes of the individual reader, as well as for the use of students in the classroom, this work will be accorded a worthy place in the now well-accredited series of the FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARIES. J. C. F.

The receding tide of the WORLD WAR having left high and dry on the sands of time the flotsam and jetsam of language, it became necessary to add to the following pages new words and new personal and place names, as of commanders, cities, battlefields, ships, etc., brought into prominence during hostilities and afterward. This has been done, and the text has been carefully revised.

The current edition contains a number of new terms and names, as well as the statistics of population of the United States, based on the reports of the Fourteenth United States Census (1920); those of the Dominion of Canada for 1921 as far as officially announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; those of Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales only, as published by the Registrars General of the Census, August, 1921; those of the Statistical Bureau of Germany, published in 1920; and those of Japan for 1920, and those of such other nations as have issued official reports, as the Argentine Republic, the Australian Commonwealth, and the Dominion of New Zealand, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, etc. Thanks are due to the MANUFACTURERS' AIR-CRAFT ASSOCIATION for cooperation in illustrating the different types of *aircraft*. F. H. V.

10/23

SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

Comparison of Adjectives; Plurals of Nouns.

☞Where the COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS, and the PLURALS OF NOUNS are not given, they are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar.

The pronunciation of plurals of nouns is indicated either by respelling or by the sign (ˢ) inserted after the plural form. EXAMPLE: **du'ty,** 1 dūˑtu; 2 dūˑty, *n.* [DU'TIES[ˢ], *pl.*] The sign (ˢ) is used to indicate that the pronunciation of the plural is obtained by adding "s" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. Thus, DU'TIES is pronounced dūˑtiz.

Verbs and Their Participles, Etc.

☞Where the TENSE AND PARTICIPIAL FORMS OF A VERB are not given, add *-ed* to the vocabulary word for the imperfect tense and the past participle, and *-ing* for the present participle, except in compound verbs. See COMPOUND WORDS, below.

The pronunciation of the participles of verbs is indicated as follows:

The sign (ᵗ) added after a verb, or after Roman I., as **I[ᵗ].** (when several parts of speech are grouped under one vocabulary entry), indicates that the pronunciation of the imperfect or past participle of this verb is obtained by adding "t" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLE: **look[ᵗ],** 1 luk; 2 lo͝ok, *v.* By adding "t" to the pronunciation of **look,** the pronunciation of **looked,** *pp.*, is obtained, thus: luk + t = lukt; so **blotch,** 1 blech; 2 blo͝och. **I[ᵗ].** *vt.*, indicates that the imperfect or past participle, **blotched,** is pronounced blecht.

The sign (ᵈ) added after a verb, or after Roman I., as **I[ᵈ].** (when several parts of speech are grouped under one vocabulary entry), indicates that the pronunciation of the imperfect or past participle of this verb is obtained by adding "ed" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLES: **amend[ᵈ],** 1 ə-mend'; 2 ə-mĕnd'. By adding "ed" to the pronunciation of **amend,** the pronunciation of **amended,** *imp.* and *pp.*, is obtained, thus: ə-mend' + ed = ə-mend'ed; so **amount,** 1 ə-mount'; 2 ə-mount'. **I[ᵈ].** *vi.*, indicates that the imperfect or past participle is pronounced ə-mount'ed.

The pronunciation of the imperfect and past participle of the verbs is obtained, where no sign is given, by adding "d" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLES: **love,** 1 luv, 2 lŏv; **loved,** 1 luvd, 2 lŏvd; **cable,** 1 kāˑbl, 2 cāˑbl; **cabled,** 1 kēˑbld, 2 cāˑbld.

COMPOUND WORDS are defined under their first element, except when some special reason, as of classification, requires them to be grouped under the second element.

The imperfects and participles of verbs formed by adding a prefix (if not given with the entry), as **disabuse, disagree,** will be found under the final element of each compound, as under **abuse, agree.**

Etymologies, Etc.

Where the derivation of a word has been traced through more than one language in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, condensation is secured in the present work by indicating the intervening language or languages by means of superior letters; the intervening languages (where more than one is noted) being given in the order which the derivation of the word has followed: thus, under the word **butter,** *n.*, the expression [< Gr.[L+AS] *boutyron*] indicates that the word *butter* has come into the English language from the Greek *boutyron* through the medium of the Latin, and later of the Anglo-Saxon, with various modifications in the process of transition.

SUFFIXES, as **-ly, -ness,** following the treatment of any vocabulary word, denote that the suffix is to be added directly to the bold-face word that immediately precedes it, to form the corresponding adverb and noun. EXAMPLE: Under **hate** will be found **hateful,** *a.* *****-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*, indicating that the adverb is **hatefully** and the noun **hatefulness;** also, **hopeless,** *a.* *****-ly,** *adv.*, **-ness,** *n.*, indicating that the adverb is in this latter case **hopelessly,** and the noun **hopelessness.**

THE SINGLE HYPHEN (-) connects parts of a word that are arbitrarily separated, as at the end of a line, or in the division of words into syllables, the syllables which it connects being closely joined in ordinary writing or printing. The single hyphen is omitted when the primary or secondary accent is used, as in vocabulary words: **as-tron'o-my** for *astronomy:* **in"di-vid'u-al** for *individual.*

THE DOUBLE HYPHEN (=) connects only the parts of a compound word, and indicates that the parts so joined are to be connected by a hyphen in ordinary writing or printing; as, **half-mast** (written ordinarily *half-mast*).

THE SINGLE ACCENT (') indicates the primary or chief accent; as, **a'ble.**

THE DOUBLE ACCENT (") indicates the secondary accent; as, **as-so"ci-a'tion; mul"ti-pli-ca'tion.**

Abbreviations and Arbitrary Signs.

[Colloq.] Colloquial.	† = *obsolete.* ‖ = *archaic.*
[Dial.] Dialectic.	§ = *rare.* ‡ = *variant.*
[Prov.] Provincial.	
[Poet.] Poetical.	* = *hypothetical.*

Reformed Spellings.

The reformed spellings recommended by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England are marked with a small superior [ᵃ]; those recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board are marked with superior [ˢ]. The reformed spellings are given sometimes in fully respelled form, sometimes by putting a parenthesis mark before (and, if necessary, after) a letter in the vocabulary spelling which in the reformed spelling is omitted. Thus, **ca'pa-bl(e[ᵃ], fys'ic[ᵉ]** (*physic*) are spellings recommended by the two philological societies; **fo'no-graf[ˢ], con-serv(e[ᵃ]ˢ, con-serv(e)d'[ˢ],** spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board—the *e* being dropped from the last two.

Illustrations.

The fractional numbers given in connection with the illustrations of certain animals denote the proportion which the illustration bears to the animal illustrated.

METHOD OF COMPOUNDING WORDS

General Principles.

1. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

2. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

3. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphened or solid) without change of sense.

The first of these principles forbids joining an adjective and a noun in regular use (including in the classification as adjectives all words used with clear adjectival force); as, *spinal column, chestnut horse, brick house, fellow citizen, he bear, man servant, brother officer, home run.*

Arbitrary application of such terms requires that they should be joined. Thus we have *blue stocking* for the stocking itself, but *bluestocking* for a woman, and *redbreast* is the common form of the name of a bird with a *red breast.*

The first principle, moreover, keeps a regular adverb separate from the adjective it modifies, even when the two express one attribution; as, *"highly colored* wings," *"recently published* book."

The second principle makes two nouns used together as one name become one word, if the first is not really attributive. Thus, while *brick* is attributive in *brick house* (a house made of bricks), it is *not* attributive in *brick-yard* (a yard where bricks are made). *Brick* in the first instance has the same qualifying sense that *bricken* would have if that were used, and so is an adjective, properly standing alone; but in the second instance it has no sense other than the naming of what is made in the yard, and no quality or attribute of the yard is noted, except in the name as a whole.

The second principle requires compounding:

1. When two adjectives, a noun and an adjective, or any two or more parts of speech are abnormally associated to express one attribution; as, a *down-stairs* room; *dark-brown* hair, or hair that is *dark-brown;* a *well-known* man; *knee-deep* snow, or the snow is *knee-deep; free-trade* doctrines; a *silk-and-cotton* fabric; *North-American* birds.

2. When one of two words used together as a verb, an adverb, or any part of speech, is in such use not placed in accordance with a rule of grammar; as, to go *down-town;* to *halter-break* a horse; a *cross-action;* a *counter-complaint; broad-mindedly; after-ages.*

Rules for Selection of Forms.

The legitimate conclusion from these principles is, that if one term having elements of certain kinds is properly a compound word, so is every other exactly similar term. The following categories or rules are thus obtained:

1. Every name that shows mere ellipsis and inversion of a phrase containing two nouns is a compound noun.

A "box for a hat" is commonly called a *hat-box;* "a brush for the hair," a *hair-brush;* "a stove for cooking," a *cooking-stove* or *cook-stove.* It may be safely affirmed that *hat-box* is printed as a hyphened compound word much more frequently than it is printed as two words, and the same is true of *hair-brush;* so we select the compound form as fixed in the best usage. *Pill-box, shoe-box, paper-box, ribbon-box,* and *collar-box* properly have the same form as *hat-box,* and so on through the entire range of known or possible boxes that may be named by the word *box* preceded by the name of what the box is to contain. As of *boxes,* so of *brushes,* and so also of everything named in this way—every such name, except as noted below, is given as a hyphened compound word. Some names that are unquestionably compounds in their nature have never been so written, and it would be pedantic to insist that they should be. In usage, almost universally, such words as *company, association, asylum,* have been kept separate, as in *railroad company, racing association, insane asylum.* There is no *error* in writing any one of these as a compound, but there is no urgent reason for doing so.

Seeming Exceptions.

I. Some uses in which the first of two nouns really stands as an adjective are as follows:

(1) With the sense "made of," as in *silk dress, brick house, feather bed, pumpkin pie, stone wall.*

(2) With the sense "having the shape or the character or quality of," as in *barrel vault, alligator forceps, companion picture, he bear, man milliner, man servant, boy bishop, bull calf, brother officer, fellow citizen, mesh structure.*

(3) With the sense "pertaining to, suitable for, or representing," as in *parlor clock, city officer, district attorney, government employee, railroad supplies, insurance office, church furniture.*

(4) With the sense "characterized by," as in *diamond ring, cylinder press, cupola furnace.*

(5) With the sense "situated in, having a character naturally implied from situation or connection," as in *mountain streams, country gentleman, ocean steamer, school etiquette, society manners.*

[In specific names of this kind, however, compounding is required by the fact of specification, which is merely naming. For some common compounds other than such purely specifying names no reason is apparent, unless accent be taken as a reason; but here the indefinable border-line that exists in all human affairs seems to be encountered. Thus (*a*) we have *sea-anemone, sea-gull, field-mouse, house-fly, mountain-dew* (illicit whisky), etc., and, (*b*) while we say and write as two words *o"cean steam'er,* we say as one word *wa'ter-an"imal,* and it should be so written.]

(6) With the sense "acting in support of, advocating," as in *Jackson voters, silver advocates, silver man, prohibition speaker.*

(7) With the sense "residing, existing, or originating in, or coming from (a place)," as in *Brooklyn politics, Bath brick, New York schools, Florida oranges.*

(8) With the sense "originated or made by, or named after," as in *Crookes tube, Williams College.*

II. *Apposition.*—Placing two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same in effect as using the first as an adjective, the difference being that in a case of real apposition either word may be used alone for the thing named, as in *monarch oak, knight templar, knight companion.*

2. Possessive phrases used as specific names are compound words.

Literature exhibits such names of plants, etc., in different forms. Certain books have some of them compounded and others as two words; as, *hare's-tail* for one plant and *lion's tail* for another. Certain other books have the difference reversed; as, *lion's-tail* and *hare's tail.*

It is absolutely impossible to make a record of the use of these names showing differences in form that can be proved to be established. Every such name given in this Dictionary is joined by a hyphen, excepting a few long established in continuous form, as *coltsfoot, sheepshead.*

3. Some words representing phrases in literal sense have become established in the solid form; as, *sunbeam, daylight, hillside, loophole.*

4. Some generic nouns are used, in certain classes of names, almost like mere suffixes; as, *man, craft, master, weed.*

Words like *footman, coachman, statecraft, witchcraft, shipmaster, milkweed,* and *seaweed* have the solid form in this Dictionary.

Every specific name of a fish that has a monosyllabic specifying element, with *fish* as the generic element, is given in continuous form; as, *goldfish, bluefish, dogfish.* Longer names of this kind have the hyphen.

5. Most words used to designate something named from having as a characteristic or adjunct that which is expressed by the elements of the name are given in the solid form.

A man who wears a *red coat* is called a *redcoat;* a man who watches or *looks out* is called a *lookout,* and said to be on the *"lookout"*; a plant that looks like a *golden rod* is called *goldenrod;* another having a *black berry* is called the *blackberry;* and many other things are named in this way—by making a word of the two words naming a prominent feature, likeness, characteristic, or the like. Predominance of the solid form in literature for such names is easily provable, tho they are printed in all three forms—two words, hyphened, and continuous. Exceptional use of the hyphen in this work occurs in words that are made clearer by it, as *mouse-ear.*

The forms given in heavy type throughout this Dictionary are very carefully selected and recommended for use.

REVISED SCIENTIFIC ALPHABET

The Revised Scientific Alphabet was constructed by a Committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association on the basis of The American Philological Association's alphabet of 1877. It was adopted by that Department at Mobile, Ala., February, 1911, officially endorsed by the three linguistic societies of America, The American Philological Association, The Modern Language Association, and The American Dialect Society, during December, 1912, and is used in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. The essential principles of its construction are the following:

1. One symbol, and only one, for each sound, so that in whatever combination a given symbol appears, its value is unchanging and unmistakable.

2. The vowel letters have their Continental (or Latin) values. Thus the phonetic alphabet used here shows exactly the character of a sound, its connection with related sounds, and (if the sound is diphthongal) its elements and their value.

3. Diphthongs are represented by the symbols of their respective elements. Thus, the diphthong in *aisle* consists of two simple vowels, those of *a* in *ah*, and *i* in *police*, that is, the diphthong is a + ī, ail.

4. Diacritic marks are almost wholly discarded; only one is used, namely, the macron, and this always as a sign of length.

5. The so-called "obscure" vowels are recognized as actual and established elements of standard English speech. In wholly unstressed syllables, every vowel is altered in quality and reduced in sharpness of utterance to one or the other of two neutral or "obscure" vowels. The more frequent of them is the somewhat muffled sound heard in the unstressed syllable of *about, sofa*; the other that heard in *habit, rnew*.

6. Familiar digraphs (ch, sh, th) are retained as a concession to English spelling habits; but the two letters are tied in order to indicate that they represent a single sound. Thus the sound of *ch* in *church* is represented by c͡h, of *sh* in *she* by s͡h, of *th* in *thee* by t͡h, and of *th* in *three* by t͡h.

KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

As in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, two pronunciation keys are here used. The first (Key 1) is the Revised Scientific Alphabet; the second (Key 2), made by means of diacritic marks, is such as has long been in use in textbooks and in the older dictionaries.

The following table gives the values of the symbols in the two Keys, except those which, because they have their usual English spelling or alphabetic values, are already familiar.

KEY 1	KEY 2	ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
a	ä	as in *artistic, cartoon.*
ā	ä	as in *art, cart, alms, father.*
a	ă	as in *add, fat, man, lap, baffle.*
ā	â, ê	as in *air, fare, pear, heir, there.*
a	á	as in *ask, chant, dance, fast.*
e	ĕ	as in *get, bell, says, leopard, said, dead, bury, added.*
ē	ā, ę	as in *prey, wait, fame, great, neighbor.*
i	ĭ, y̆	as in *hit, tin, miss, cyst, physic.*
ī	ē, ĭ, y̆	as in *police, mete, greet, sea.*
o	o	as in *obey, window, photo.*
ō	ŏ	as in *go, note, glory, blow, soul, goat, door, beau.*
e	ŏ, ą	as in *not, odd, what, was.*
ē	ô, ą	as in *or, north, all, haul, walk.*
u	u, o, o͝o	as in *full, push, could, stood.*
ū	u, o, o͞o	as in *rule, true, food, who, lose.*
u	ŭ, o	as in *but, under, son, other.*
ŭ	û, ę, ĭ, y̆	as in *burn, cur, earn, whirl, myrrh.*
ai	ī, y̆	as in *aisle, pine, sign, light, type, height.*
au	ou, ow	as in *sauerkraut, out, now.*
iu	û	as in *duration, futility.*
iū	û	as in *feud, tube, pupil, beauty.*
oi	ŏi, ŏy	as in *oil, coin, boy, oyster, loyal.*

KEY 1	KEY 2	ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
k	k, c	as in *kin, cat, back, ache, pique, quit.*
g	g̈	as in *go, dog, egg, ghost, guard.*
ŋ	n̨, ng	as in *sing, long, ringing, link.*
th	th	as in *thin, bath, faith, ether, Luther.*
t̄h	t̄h	as in *this, with, breathe, rather, either.*
s	s, ç	as in *so, house, this, missing, cent, scene, psychology.*
z	z, ş	as in *zest, lazy, buzz, was, houses.*
c͡h	c͡h	as in *chin, rich, church, watch.*
j	j, g̈	as in *jet, gin, gist, judge, pigeon.*
s͡h	s͡h, ç͡h	as in *ship, dish, issue, nation, ocean, function, machine.*
ʒ	zh	as in *azure, seizure, leisure, vision.*
ə	a, e, i, o, u, y	as in *about, final, sofa, separate, over, mystery, affirmation, arbor, guttural, martyrdom* (always unstressed).
ɪ	a, e, i, u, y	as in *senate, menace, privilege, renew, surfeit, habit, biscuit, minute, valley, Sunday, cities* (always unstressed).
H	H	as in *loch* (Scotch), *ach, mich* (German).
ü	ü	as in *Lübeck* (German), *Dumas* (French).
ṅ	ṅ	as in *bon* (French).

The foreign sounds (H, ü, ṅ) can not be represented in English spellings, but must be described in detail.

H is made with the tongue almost in position for k (as in *lock*). The difference is that for H the tongue does not wholly close the passage, so that the breath rushes out with great friction, making a sound like a very rough h. If the vowel preceding H is made in the front of the mouth (as German *i, e, ü, ö*), the H is also forward, and is then made by forcing the breath out while the tongue is held firmly in the initial position for English y.

ü represents a sound made by pronouncing ĭ (the vowel-sound of *see*), with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. It may be noted, also, that the foreign sound represented in this dictionary by the symbol **ŭ** (as French *danseuse*, daṅ″sŭz′) is not exactly the vowel heard in the English *burn, earn*, etc., but is approximately that vowel sounded while the lips are fully pursed or rounded.

ṅ is a symbol indicating that the n itself is silent, but has imparted a nasal quality to the preceding vowel.

Edna Locke

The Desk Standard Dictionary

Aa *Aa* 𝔄a 𝒜𝒶 𝔞𝔞
Roman. Italic. German. Script. Revised Scientific.

A, a, 1 ē; 2 ā, *n.* [AES, A's, or *As*, 1 ēz; 2 āş, *pl.*] The first letter in the English alphabet.

a, 1 ē; 2 ā (*unaccented*, 1 ə; 2 ə), *indef. art.* or *adj.* One; any; some; each: before a vowel, *an*. See AN; ARTICLE.
Special uses: (1) before plural nouns with *few, great many*, or *good many*; (2) with *on, at*, or *of*, denoting oneness, sameness; as, birds of *a* feather. [< AS *ān*, one.]

a-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **a-**[1]. On; as, aboard. [< AS. *on, an.*] **a-**[2]. Away, out (intensive or without special force); as, arise; awake. [< AS. *ā-*, = Goth. *us-*, = G. *er-*.] **a-**[3]. Of, from (intensive); as, adown; athirst. [< AS. *of, af.*] **a-**[4]. Against; as, along. [< AS. *and-*, = Goth. *and-, anda-*, = G. *ant-, ent-*, = L. *ante-, anti-*.] **a-**[5]. Together; as, aware. [< AS. *ge-*.] **a-**[6]. To; as, ado. [ME *a-*, < Ice. *at.*] **a-**[7]. Hold (opening); as, avast. [< D. *houd.*] **a-**[8]. From; as, avert. [< L. *ab.*] **a-**[9]. Out; as, amend. [< OF. *a-, e-*, < L. *ex.*] **a-**[10]. To; as, ascend. [< L. *ad.*] **a-**[11]. To; as, avalanche. [< OF. *a-*, < L. *ad.*] **a-**[12]. From; as, abate. [< OF. *a-*, < L. *ab.*] **a-**[13]. Ah (interjectional); as, alas. [< OF. *a-*, < L. *ah.*] **a-**[14]. Not; as, achromatic. [< Gr. *a-, an-*, privative.]

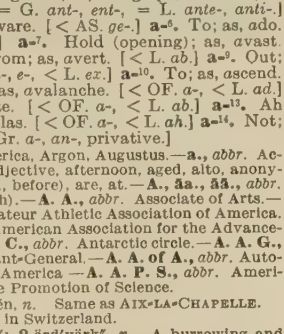
A., *abbr.* Academy, America, Argon, Augustus.—**a.,** *abbr.* Accepted, acre, active, adjective, afternoon, aged, alto, anonymous, answer, *ante* (L., before), are, at.—**A., āa., ää.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Med. Ana* (of each).—**A. A.,** *abbr.* Associate of Arts.—**A. A. A. A.,** *abbr.* Amateur Athletic Association of America.—**A. A. A. S.,** *abbr.* American Association for the Advancement of Science.—**AA. C.,** *abbr.* Antarctic circle.—**A. A. G.,** *abbr* Assistant Adjutant-General.—**A. A. of A.,** *abbr.* Automobile Association of America.—**A. A. P. S.,** *abbr.* American Association for the Promotion of Science.

Aa'chen, 1 ä'Hen; 2 ä'Hĕn, *n.* Same as AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aar, 1 är; 2 är, *n.* River in Switzerland.

aard'vark", 1 ärd'värk"; 2 ärd'värk", *n.* A burrowing and ant-eating African mammal, about the size of the pig, with long protrusile tongue and strong, digging fore feet; ground-hog, ant-bear. [< D. *aarde*, earth, + *varken*, pig.]

aard'wolf", 1 ärd'wulf"; 2 ärd'wŏlf", *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous mammal of East and South Africa, resembling a small hyena but with very weak teeth. [< D. *aarde*, earth, + *wolf*, wolf.]


Aardwolf. 1/33

Aar'on, 1 ăr'ən; 2 ăr'on, *n.* The first Jewish high priest; brother of Moses. *Ex.* iv, 14.—**Aaron's rod** (*Bib.*), the rod cast by Aaron before Pharaoh, which became a serpent (*Ex.* vii, 9–15) and which later blossomed (*Num.* xvii, 8).—**Aar'on's rod",** *n.* **1.** A rod with leaves sprouting from it: used as an ornament. **2.** A plant that flowers on long stems, as the goldenrod and mullen.

A. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the American Academy; American Academy of Sciences and Arts.—**A. A. S. S.,** *abbr.* Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society.

aas'vo"gel, 1 ŏs'fō"gl; 2 äs'fō"gl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A vulture.

A. A. U., *abbr.* Amateur Athletic Union.

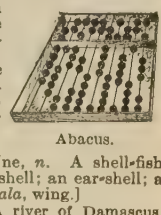
ab-, *prefix.* Off; from; away; as, absolve; *ab*dicate; *ab*rogate. [< L. *ab-* (*ab*), = Gr. *apo*, = AS. *of.*] In abbreviate, *ab-* represents AD-.

A. B., *abbr.* **1.** Able-bodied; able seaman. **2.** *Artium Baccalaureus* (L., Bachelor of Arts). See B.A.—**Ab.,** *abbr.* Abyssinia, Abyssinian.

ab'a, 1 ab'ə; 2 äb'a, *n.* [Ar.] A sleeveless garment of haircloth worn in Arabia, Syria, etc.; also the cloth. **ab'ba‡.**

a-back', 1 ə-bak'; 2 a-băk', *adv.* So as to be pressed backward, as sails; backward; aloof.

ab'a-cus, 1 ab'ə-kus; 2 ăb'a-cŭs, *n.* [-CUS-ES or -CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] **1.** A reckoning-table with sliding balls. **2.** A slab forming the top of a capital. [Gr.[L] *abax*, counting-table.]


Abacus.

A-bad'don, 1 ə-bad'n; 2 a-băd'n, *n.* The angel of the bottomless pit. *Rev.* ix, 11.

a-baft', 1 ə-bŭft'; 2 a-băft'. *Naut.* **I.** *adv.* Toward the stern; back; behind. **II.** *prep.* Further aft than. [< A-[1], *prefix*, + BE-, *prefix*, + AFT.]

ab"a-lo'ne, 1 ab"ə-lō'ni; 2 ăb"a-lō'ne, *n.* A shell-fish (gastropod) having an ear-shaped shell; an ear-shell; a sea-ear. [Cor. of Sp. *aulone**, < L. *ala*, wing.]

Ab'a-na, 1 ab'ə-nə; 2 ăb'a-na, *n.* A river of Damascus. *2 Kings* v, 12.

a-ban'don, 1 ə-ban'dən; 2 a-băn'don, *vt.* **1.** To forsake or renounce utterly; give up wholly; quit; leave; resign. **2.** To yield (oneself) without restraint. [< F. *abandonner*, < *à bandon*, in the power.]
Syn.: abdicate, abjure, cast off, cease, cede, depart from, desert, discontinue, forego, forsake, forswear, give up, leave, quit, recant, relinquish, renounce, repudiate, resign, retire from, retract, surrender, vacate, withdraw from. *Abandon* is a word of wide signification, denoting the complete and final giving up, letting go, or withdrawal from persons or things of any kind; *abdicate* and *resign* apply to office, authority, or power; *cede* to territorial possessions; *surrender* especially to military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion, etc. *Quit* carries an idea of suddenness or abruptness not necessarily implied in *abandon*, and may not have the same suggestion of finality. *Relinquish* commonly implies reluctance; the fainting hand *relinquishes* its grasp; the creditor *relinquishes* his claim. *Abandon* implies previous association with responsibility for or control of: *forsake* implies previous association with inclination or attachment, real or supposed; a man may *abandon* or *forsake* home or friends; he *abandons* an enterprise; *forsakes* his duty, his sins, or his God. *Forsake*, like *abandon*, may be used either in the favorable or unfavorable sense; *desert* is commonly unfavorable, except when used of mere localities; as, 'the *Deserted* Village''; as, a soldier *deserts* his post, or *deserts* to the enemy. While a monarch *abdicates*, a president or other elected or appointed officer *resigns*. See also RENOUNCE.—Ant.: adopt, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, court, defend, favor, haunt, hold, keep, maintain, occupy, prosecute, protect, pursue, retain, seek, support, undertake, uphold, vindicate.

—**a-ban'don(e)d**[s], *pa.* Given over (generally in a bad sense); shameless; profligate. Syn.: see ADDICTED; BAD.—**a-ban'don-ment,** *n.* The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; relinquishment; desertion.

a"ban"don', 1 a"bən"dōn'; 2 ă"băn"dŏn', *n.* Full surrender to natural impulse; freedom; dash. [F.]

Ab'a-ris, 1 ab'ə-rĭs; 2 ăb'ə-rĭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A priest of Apollo, who gave him an arrow on which he rode through the air.

à bas', 1 ɑ bɑ̄'; 2 ä bä'. [F.] Down with: opposed to *vive.*

a-base', 1 ə-bēs'; 2 ə-bās', *vt.* [A-BASED'†; A-BAS'ING.] **1.** To lower in position, estimation, etc.; cast down; humble. **2.** To reduce in value, as coin: *debase* now preferred. [< L.F *ad,* to, + LL. *bassus,* low; see BASE, *a.*]

Syn.: bring low, cast down, debase, degrade, depress, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, humble, humiliate, lower, reduce, sink. *Abase* refers only to outward conditions. *Debase* applies to quality or character. The coinage is *debased* by excess of alloy, the man by vice. *Humble* in present use refers chiefly to feeling of heart; *humiliate* to outward conditions. To *disgrace* may be to bring or inflict odium upon others, but the word is chiefly and increasingly applied to deserved moral odium; he *disgraced* himself by his conduct. To *dishonor* a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To *discredit* one is to injure his reputation, as for veracity or solvency. A sense of unworthiness *humbles;* a shameful insult *humiliates;* imprisonment for crime *disgraces. Degrade* may refer to station; as, an officer is *degraded* by being *reduced* to the ranks; he is *disgraced* by cowardice: but *degrade* is now chiefly used of character; vile practises *degrade;* drunkenness is a *degrading* vice. Misfortune or injustice may *abase* the good; nothing but their own ill-doing can *debase, degrade,* or *disgrace* them.—Ant.: advance, aggrandize, dignify, elevate, exalt, honor, promote, raise, uplift.

—**a-base'ment,** *n.*

a-bash', 1 ə-bɑsh'; 2 ə-băsh', *vt.* [A-BASHED'†, A-BASHT'S; A-BASH'ING.] To deprive of self-possession; make ashamed; confuse; embarrass. [< OF. *esbahir,* astonish.]

Syn.: bewilder, chagrin, confound, confuse, daunt, discompose, disconcert, dishearten, embarrass, humble, humiliate, mortify, overawe, shame. Any sense of inferiority *abashes,* with or without the sense of wrong. The poor are *abashed* at the splendor of wealth, the ignorant at the learning of the wise. To *confuse* is to bring into a state of mental bewilderment; to *confound* is to overwhelm the mental faculties; to *daunt* is to subject to a certain degree of fear. A solitary thinker may be *confused* by some difficulty in a subject; one is *embarrassed* in the presence of others. Confusion is of the intellect, embarrassment (as here considered) is of the feelings. A witness may be *embarrassed* by annoying personalities, so as to become *confused* in statements. To *mortify* a person is to bring upon him a painful sense of humiliation, whether because of his own or another's fault or failure. The parent is *mortified* by the child's rudeness, the child *abashed* at the parent's reproof. The *embarrassed* speaker finds it difficult to proceed. The mob is *overawed* by the military, the hypocrite *shamed* by exposure. See EMBARRASS. Compare CHAGRIN.—Ant.: animate, buoy, cheer, embolden, encourage, inspirit, rally, uphold.—Prep.: abashed *at* discovery; *before* the king; *by* authority; *by* conscious inferiority.

—**a-bash'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an abashed manner; confusedly. —**a-bash'ment,** *n.* Confusion, as from shame.

a-ba'si-a, 1 ə-bē'zɪ-ə *or* -zɪ-ə; 2 ə-bā'zhi-ə *or* -şi-ə, *n. Pathol.* Inability to coordinate the action of the muscles in walking. [< Gr. *a-,* not, + *basis,* rhythmical movement.]—**a-ba'sic,** *n.* Affected by abasia. [basking.

a-bask', 1 ə-bɑsk'; 2 ə-băsk', *adv.* & *a.* In a basking state;

a-bate'[1], 1 ə-bēt'; 2 ə-bāt', *v.* [A-BAT'ED[d]; A-BAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make less; diminish; moderate; reduce. **2.** To do away with; annul; remit. **II.** *i.* To grow less; decrease; become void. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *batuo,* beat.]

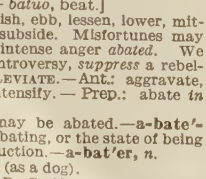
Syn.: decline, decrease, diminish, ebb, lessen, lower, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relax, subside. Misfortunes may be *mitigated,* desires *moderated,* intense anger *abated.* We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy, *suppress* a rebellion. See ABOLISH; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: aggravate, augment, enhance, increase, intensify.—Prep.: abate *in* fury; abate *by* law.

—**a-bat'a-bl(e)F,** *a.* That may be abated.—**a-bate'ment,** *n.* The act or process of abating, or the state of being abated; decrease; amount of reduction.—**a-bat'er,** *n.*

a-bate'[2]**†,** *vt.* To hound on; set on (as a dog).

a-ba'te, 1 ɑ-bɑ'tē; 2 ä-bä'tę, *n. R. C. Ch.* An abbot. See ABBÉ. [It.] **ab-ba'te‡.**

ab'a-tis, } 1 ab'ə-tis; 2 ăb'a-tĭs,
ab'at-tis, } *n. Mil.* An obstruction of felled trees, with the branches sharpened and pointed in the direction of expected attack. [F.]



One Form of Abatis.

a"bat"toir', 1 ɑ"bɑ"twär'; 2 ä"bä"twär', *n.* A slaughter-house, especially one on a large scale. [F.]

ab-ax'i-al, 1 ab-aks'ɪ-əl; 2 ăb-ăks'i-al, *a. Biol.* Situated off the axis or central line. [< AB- + AXIAL.] **ab-ax'ile‡.**

Abb., *abbr.* Abbess, abbey, abbot.

Ab'ba, 1 ab'ə; 2 ăb'a, *n.* Father: (1) an invocation of God; (2) the title of certain bishops, patriarchs, etc. [Syr.]

ab'ba-cy, 1 ab'ə-sɪ; 2 ăb'a-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -çis, *pl.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an abbot; abbotship.

Ab'bas", 1 ɑ'bɑs"; 2 ä'bäs", *n.* (566–652.) The uncle of Mohammed. — **Ab-bas'sides,** *n.* **1.** Califs at Bagdad, 749–1258, in Egypt to 1517. **2.** A Persian dynasty, 1500–1736. **Ab-bas'sids‡.**

ab-ba'tial, 1 a-bē'shəl; 2 ă-bā'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an abbot or an abbey. **ab-bat'i-cal‡.**

ab"bé', 1 ɑ"bē'; 2 ä"bę', *n.* An abbot; also, a literary ecclesiastic not holding a benefice. [nunnery.

ab'bess, 1 ab'es; 2 ăb'ĕs, *n.* The mother-superior of a

ab'bey, 1 ab'ɪ; 2 ăb'y, *n.* [ABBEYS[z], *pl.*] **1.** A monastery or nunnery; a place of worship or other building connected with a monastic establishment. **2.** An abbacy. **3.** Refuge or sanctuary. [< OF. *abaïe,* < LL. *abbatia,* < L. *abbas;* see ABBOT.] Syn.: see CLOISTER.

Ab'bey, Edwin Austin (1852–1911). An American artist and portrait-painter.

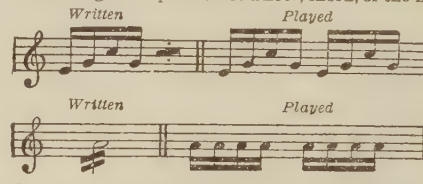
ab'bot, 1 ab'ət; 2 ăb'ot, *n. Eccl.* The superior of a monastery. [< Syr.L *abbā,* father.]—**ab'bot-ship,** *n.* **ab'bot-cy‡.**

abbr., abbrev., *abbr.* Abbreviated, abbreviation.

ab-bre'vi-ate, 1 ə-brī'vɪ-ēt; 2 ă-brē'vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To shorten; reduce; condense. [< L. *ad,* to, + *brevis,* short.]—**ab-bre'vi-at"ed,** *pa.* Shortened.

Syn.: abridge, compress, condense, contract, curtail, cut down, epitomize, prune, reduce, shorten. Compare ABBREVIATION.—Ant.: amplify, enlarge, expand, extend, lengthen.

ab-bre"vi-a'tion, 1 ə-brī"vɪ-ē'shən; 2 ă-brē"vi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** A shortened form; abridgment. **2.** *Mus.* A method of indicating the repetition of a note, chord, or the like.



Syn.: abridgment, abstract, compendium, condensation, contraction, curtailment, epitome, reduction, shortening, summary. An *abbreviation* is a shortening by any method; a *contraction* is a reduction of size by the drawing together of the parts. A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an *abbreviation* may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a *contraction* is an *abbreviation,* but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a *contraction; rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are *contractions;* they are also *abbreviations; Am.* for American is an *abbreviation,* but not a *contraction. Abbreviation* and *contraction* are used of words and phrases, *abridgment* of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. See ABRIDGMENT.—Ant.: amplification, dilation, dilution, elongation, enlargement, expansion, expatiation, explication, extension, prolongation.

ab-bre'vi-a"tor, 1 a-brī'vɪ-ē"tər; 2 ă-brē'vi-ā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who shortens or abbreviates. **2.** An officer at the Vatican who prepares the papal letters.

a-b-c', 1 ē-bi-sī'; 2 ā-bē-çē', *n.* **1.** The alphabet. **2.** A primer. **3.** The simplest rudiments of anything. **a b c‡.**—**a-b-c book,** a child's elementary reader.

A. B. C. F. M., A. B. F. M., *abbr.* American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—**abd.,** *abbr.* Abdicated.

Abd"-er-Rah'man, 1 ăbd"-ər-rə'mən; 2 ăbd"-ĕr-rä'man, *n.* A Moslem (–788), who founded the Moslem dynasty in Spain in 756.

ab'di-cate, 1 ab'dɪ-kēt; 2 ăb'di-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To give up voluntarily, as royal power; renounce. **II.** *i.* To renounce power, office, etc. [< L. *ab,* from, + *dico,* proclaim.] Syn.: see ABANDON.

—**ab"di-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ab'di-ca"tor,** *n.*

Ab'di-el, 1 ab'dɪ-el; 2 ăb'di-ĕl, *n.* A seraph who opposed Satan. MILTON *P. L.* v. 896.

ab-do'men, 1 ab-dō'men; 2 ăb-dō'mĕn, *n.* The visceral cavity; belly. [L.]—**ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ab-duce'‖, 1 ab-dūs'; 2 ăb-dūç', *vt.* To draw away. [< L. *abduco;* see ABDUCT.]—**ab-du'cent,** *a.* & *n.*

ab-duct'ᵈ, 1 ab-dukt'; 2 ăb-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To carry away wrongfully; kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw aside. [< L. *ab,* from, + *duco,* lead.]—**ab-duc'tion,** *n.*—**ab-duc'tor,** *n.*

a-beam', 1 ə-bīm'; 2 a-bĕm', *a.* & *adv. Naut.* At right angles to the line of a vessel's keel.

a-bear', 1 ə-bâr'; 2 a-bär', *vt.* **1.** [Prov.] To bear; endure. **2†.** To carry (oneself); behave.—**a-bear'ance,** *n.* Behavior.

a-bed', 1 ə-bed'; 2 a-bĕd', *adv.* In bed; on a bed; to bed.

A-bed'ne-go, 1 ə-bed'nı-gō; 2 ə-bĕd'ne-gō, *n.* A Hebrew captive in Babylon, 607 B. C. *Dan.* iii.

A'bel, 1 ē'bel; 2 ā'bĕl, *n.* Second son of Adam. *Gen.* iv, 2.

Ab'e-lard, 1 ab'ı-lärd; 2 ăb'e-lärd, **Pierre** (1079–1142). A French scholastic; lover of Héloïse.

Ab"er-deen', 1 ab"ər-dīn'; 2 ăb"er-dēn', *n.* A city (pop. 158,-969) and county (1,972 sq. m.; pop. 300,980) in N. E. Scotland. —**Ab'er-deen-An"gus**, *n.* A breed of Scottish polled cattle.

ab-er'rance, 1 ab-er'əns; 2 ăb-ĕr'ançe, *n.* A wandering from the right way. **ab-er'ran-cy**†.

ab-er'rant, 1 ab-er'ənt; 2 ăb-ĕr'ant, *a.* Wandering; abnormal. [< L. *aberran(t-)s*, ppr., < *ab*, from, + *erro*, wander.]

ab"er-ra'tion, 1 ab"ə-rē'shən; 2 ăb"e-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** Deviation from a right, customary, prescribed, or natural course or condition; wandering; error. **2.** *Med.* Partial insanity. **3.** *Optics.* Unequal refraction or reflection. **4.** *Astron.* An apparent displacement of a heavenly body. [< L. *ab*, from, + *erro*, wander.] Syn.: see INSANITY.

a-bet', 1 ə-bet'; 2 a-bĕt', *vt.* [A-BET'TED[d]; A-BET'TING.] To encourage and support (wrong-doing or a wrong-doer); incite; instigate; countenance. [< OF. *abeter*, < *a*, to, + *beter*, = BAIT, *v.*]—**a-bet'ment**, *n.*

Syn.: aid, assist, countenance, embolden, encourage, help, incite, instigate, promote, sanction, support, uphold. *Abet* and *instigate* are now used almost without exception in a bad sense; one may *incite* either to good or evil. One *incites* or *instigates* to the doing of something not yet done, or to increased activity or further advance in the doing of it; one *abets* by giving sympathy, countenance, or substantial aid to the doing of that which is already projected or in process of commission. *Abet* and *instigate* apply either to persons or actions, *incite* to persons only; one *incites* a person *to* an action. The originator of a crime often *instigates* or *incites* others to *abet* him in it, or one may *instigate* or *incite* others to a crime in the commission of which he himself takes no active part. See AID. — Ant.: baffle, confound, counteract, denounce, deter, disapprove, disconcert, discourage, dissuade, expose, frustrate, hinder, impede, obstruct.

a-bet'ter, 1 ə-bet'ər; 2 a-bĕt'e‖r, *n.* One who abets. **a-bet'tor**‡. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

a-bey'ance, 1 ə-bē'əns; 2 a-bē'ançe, *n.* Suspension or inaction. [< OF. *abeance.*] **a-bey'an-cy**†.

ab-hom'i-na-ble†, *a.* Abominable: a spelling commonly used in the first folio edition of Shakespeare.

ab-hor', 1 ab-hōr'; 2 ăb-hôr', *vt.* [AB-HORRED', AB-HORD'[s]; AB-HOR'RING.] **1.** To view with repugnance; detest; loathe. **2‖.** To horrify. **3‖.** To repudiate. [< L. *ab*, from, + *horreo*, shrink.]

Syn.: abominate, despise, detest, dislike, hate, loathe, nauseate, scorn, shun. *Abhor* is stronger than *despise*, implying a shuddering recoil, especially a moral recoil. *Detest* expresses indignation, with something of contempt. *Loathe* implies disgust, physical or moral. We *abhor* a traitor, *despise* a coward, *detest* a liar. We *dislike* an uncivil person. We *abhor* cruelty, *hate* tyranny. We *loathe* a reptile or a flatterer. We *abhor* Milton's heroic Satan, but we can not *despise* him. Compare ABOMINATION.—Ant.: admire, approve, covet, crave, desire, enjoy, esteem, like, love, relish.

ab-hor'rence, 1 ab-hor'əns; 2 ăb-hôr'ençe, *n.* The act of abhorring, or that which is abhorred. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY; HATRED.—**ab-hor'rent**, *a.*

A-bi'a-thar, 1 ə-bai'ə-thär; 2 a-bī'a-thär, *n.* A Jewish high priest. *1 Sam.* xxii, 9.

a-bide', 1 ə-baid'; 2 a-bīd', *v.* [A-BODE'; A-BID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To await expectantly or defiantly. **2.** To endure. **II.** *i.* To continue in a place or state; remain; dwell. [< AS. *ābidan.*]

Syn.: anticipate, await, bear, bide, confront, continue, dwell, endure, expect, inhabit, live, lodge, remain, reside, rest, sojourn, stand, stay, stop, tarry, tolerate, wait, watch. To *abide* is to remain continuously without limit of time unless expressed by the context: "to-day I must *abide* at thy house," *Luke* xix, 5; "a settled place for thee to *abide* in forever," *1 Kings* viii, 13; "*Abide* with me: fast falls the eventide," LYTE *Hymn*. *Lodge*, *sojourn*, *stay*, *tarry*, and *wait* always imply a limited time; *lodge*, to pass the night; *sojourn*, to *remain* temporarily; *live*, *dwell*, *reside*, to have a permanent home; *reside* is a word of more dignity than *live* or *dwell*. *Stop*, in the sense of *stay* or *sojourn*, is colloquial, and not in approved use. Compare ENDURE; REST.—Ant.: abandon, avoid, depart, forfeit, forfend, journey, migrate, move, proceed, reject, resist, shun.—Prep.: Abide *in* a place, *for* a time, *with* a person, *by* a statement.

—**a-bid'ing**. **I.** *pa.* Enduring; permanent. **II.** *n.* Abode; sojourn. **-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'i-gail, 1 ab'ı-gēl; 2 ăb'ı-ġăl, *n.* **1.** Wife of Nabal and afterward of David. *1 Sam.* xxv, 14. **2.** [a-] A lady's-maid: from a "waiting gentlewoman" of that name in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Scornful Lady.*

A-bi'hu, 1 ə-bai'hiū; 2 a-bī'hū, *n.* *Bib.* Second son of Aaron. *Lev.* x, 1. **A-bi'u‡.**

a-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The state of being able; power; talent; faculty. [< L. *habilitas*, < *habilis*; see ABLE.]

Syn.: aptitude, capability, capacity, cleverness, competence, competency, dexterity, efficiency, expertness, faculty, power, qualification, readiness, skill, talent. *Ability* includes every form of *power*. *Capacity* is *power* to receive. *Dexterity* and *skill* are *readiness* and facility in action, having a special end, and are largely acquired. *Efficiency* brings all one's *ability* to bear promptly on the thing to be done. Compare POWER.—Ant.: awkwardness, imbecility, inability, incapacity, incompetency, inefficiency, stupidity.

A-bim'e-lech, 1 ə-bim'ı-lek; 2 a-bĭm'e-lĕk, *n.* *Bib.* Son of Gideon; king of Shechem. *Judges* viii, 31.

ab"i-o-chem'is-try, 1 ab"ı-o-kem'ıs-trı; 2 ăb"i-o-cĕm'is-try, *n.* *Chem.* Inorganic chemistry, as distinguished from biochemistry. [< Gr. *abios*, lifeless, + CHEMISTRY.]

ab"i-o-gen'e-sis, 1 ab"ı-o-jen'ı-sis; 2 ăb"i-o-ġĕn'e-sis, *n.* The production of living from non-living matter; spontaneous generation. [< Gr. *abios*, lifeless, + GENESIS.]

ab"i-o-log'i-cal, 1 ab"ı-o-lej'ı-kəl; 2 ăb"i-o-lŏġ'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to non-living matter. [< A-[14] + BIOLOGICAL.]

ab"i-ol'o-gy, 1 ab"ı-ol'o-jı; 2 ăb"i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Scientific knowledge and research concerning non-animate things. [< Gr. *abios*, lifeless, + -LOGY.]

ab"i-o'sis, 1 ab"ı-ō'sis; 2 ăb"i-ō'sis, *n.* Absence of life; a lifeless state. [< Gr. *abios*; see ABIOGENESIS.]—**ab-i-ot'ic**, *a.* Relating to or designating the sciences treating of inorganic things.

A-bish'a-i, 1 ə-bish'ı-ai *or* ab'ı-shai; 2 a-bĭsh'a-ī *or* ăb'i-shī, *n.* *Bib.* A Jewish general. *2 Sam.* xxiii, 18.

ab'ject, 1 ab'jekt; 2 ăb'jĕct, *a.* Sunk to a low condition; mean; despicable; servile. [< L. *ab*, from, + *jacio*, throw.] Syn.: see PITIFUL. — **ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* — **ab'ject-ness**, *n.* The state of being abject. **ab-jec'tion**‡.

ab-jure', 1 ab-jūr'; 2 ăb-jur', *vt.* [AB-JURED'; AB-JUR'ING.] To renounce under oath; recant; repudiate. [< L.[p] *ab*, from, + *juro*, swear.] Syn.: see ABANDON; RENOUNCE.

—**ab"ju-ra'tion**, *n.*—**ab-ju'ra-to-ry**, *a.*

abl., **ablat.**, *abbr.* Ablative.

ab-la'tion, 1 ab-lē'shən; 2 ăb-lā'shon, *n.* Removal; amputation; wasting as of rocks or glaciers. [< L. *ablatio(n-)*, < *ablatus*, < *ab*, from, + *latus*, carried.]

ab"la-ti'tious, 1 ab"lə-tish'us; 2 ăb"la-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Subtractive.

ab'la-tive[es], 1 ab'lə-tiv; 2 ăb'la-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Expressing separation or instrumentality. **2.** Subtractive. **II.** *n.* A case of Latin and Sanskrit nouns, denoting *from*, *with*, *in*, *by*, etc. [< L. *ablativus*, < *ablatus*, taken away; see ABLATION.]

ab'laut, 1 āp'laut; 2 äp'lout, *n.* The change of one root-vowel into another to show a variation of tense, part of speech, or meaning, as in *swim*, *swam*, *swum*. [G., < *ab*, off, + *laut*, sound.] Compare UMLAUT.

a-blaze', 1 ə-blēz'; 2 a-blāz', *a.* & *adv.* On fire; in a blaze.

a'ble‖, 1 ē'bl; 2 ā'bl, *vt.* To enable; vouch for.

a'ble, *a.* [A'BLER; A'BLEST.] **1.** Having adequate power; competent; qualified. **2.** Having superior abilities; capable. [< L.[ox] *habilis*, expert, skilful.] Syn.: see ADEQUATE; CLEVER; COMPETENT; GOOD; SAGACIOUS.

—**a'ble-bod"ied**, *a.* Having a sound strong body; competent for physical service; robust.—**a.-minded**, *a.* Having unusual intellectual power.—**a. seaman**, a first-class, skilled seaman.—**a'bly**, *adv.*

-abl(e[s], *suffix.* Given to; tending to; like to; fit to; able to; capable of; worthy of; as, change*able*, honor*able*, think*able*. [< F. *-able*, < L. *-abilis*. Compare -IBLE after verb-stems ending in *a*-.]

ab'le-gate, 1 ab'lı-gēt; 2 ăb'le-ġāt, *n.* A special papal envoy. [< L. *ablegatus*, pp., < *ab*, from; and see LEGATE.] [blossom. [A-[1].]

a-bloom', 1 ə-blūm'; 2 a-blōōm', *a.* & *adv.* Blooming; in

ab'lu-ent, 1 ab'lu-ənt; 2 ăb'lu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Cleansing. **II.** *n.* A detergent. [< L. *abluen(t-)s*, ppr., < *ab*, from, + *luo*, wash.] [blush. [A-[1].]

a-blush', 1 ə-blush'; 2 a-blŭsh', *a.* & *adv.* Blushing; in a

ab-lu'tion, 1 ab-lū'shən; 2 ăb-lu'shon, *n.* A washing; bath. [< L. *ab*, from, + *luo*, wash.]

ab'ne-gate, 1 ab'nı-gēt; 2 ăb'ne-ġāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To renounce; abjure. [< L. *abnegatus*, pp., < *ab*, off, + *nego*, deny.]—**ab"ne-ga'tion**, *n.* The act of renouncing; renunciation. [*1 Sam.* xiv, 50.

Ab'ner, 1 ab'nər; 2 ăb'ner, *n.* A Jewish general; slain by Joab.

ab-nor'mal, 1 ab-nōr'məl; 2 ăb-nôr'mal, *a.* Not according to rule; unnatural; irregular. [< L. *ab*, from, + *norma*, rule.] Syn.: see IRREGULAR.

—**ab"nor-mal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Irregularity. **ab-nor'mi-ty**‡.—**ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*

a-board', 1 ə-bōrd'; 2 a-bôrd'. **I.** *adv.* On board; alongside. **II.** *prep.* On board or alongside of.

a-bode'†, *v.* To forebode; be ominous.

a-bode', 1 ə-bōd'; 2 a-bōd'. **I.** *v. Imp.* of ABIDE. **II.** *n.* A place, time, state, or act of abiding; dwelling; home; sojourn; stay. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.

a'bod'y, 1 ē'bŏd'ı; 2 a'bŏd'y, *n.* [Scot.] Everybody.

a-bol'ishˢ, 1 ə-bŏl'ish; 2 a-bŏl'ish, *vt.* To do away with; put an end to; annul; destroy. [< L.ᵛ *ab*, away, + *oleo*, grow.] Syn.: abate, abrogate, annihilate, annul, destroy, end, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, nullify, obliterate, overthrow, prohibit, remove, repeal, reverse, revoke, set aside, stamp out, subvert, supplant, suppress, terminate. *Abolish*, to do away with, bring absolutely to an end, especially as something hostile, hindering, or harmful, is now used only of institutions, customs, and conditions, especially those widespread and long existing; as, to *abolish* slavery, ignorance, intemperance, poverty. A building that is burned to the ground is said to be *destroyed* by fire. *Annihilate*, as a philosophical term, signifies to put absolutely out of existence. As far as our knowledge goes, matter is never *annihilated*, but only changes its form. *Abolish* is not said of laws. There we use *repeal*, *abrogate*, *nullify*, etc.: *repeal* by the enacting body, *nullify* by revolutionary proceedings; a later statute *abrogates*, without formally *repealing*, any earlier law with which it conflicts. An appellate court may *reverse* or *set aside* the decision of an inferior court. *Overthrow* may be used in either a good or a bad sense; *suppress* is commonly in a good, *subvert* always in a bad sense; as, to *subvert* our liberties; to *suppress* a rebellion. The law *prohibits* what may never have existed; it *abolishes* an existing evil. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy. Compare CANCEL; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—Ant.: authorize, cherish, confirm, continue, enact, establish, institute, introduce, legalize, promote, reinstate, renew, repair, restore, revive, set up, support, sustain.
—**a-bol'ish-a-bl(eᴿ)**, *a.*—**a-bol'ish-er**, *n.*—**a-bol'ish-ment**, *n.*

ab"o-li'tion, 1 ab"o-lish'ən; 2 ăb"o-lĭsh'on, *n.* The act of abolishing; extinction; the state or fact of being abolished.—**ab"o-li'tion-al**, *a.*—**ab"o-li'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Destructive; subversive.—**ab"o-li'tion-ism**, *n.* The principles of abolitionists; opposition to slavery.—**ab"o-li'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, as of slavery.

a-bo'ma, 1 ə-bō'mə; 2 a-bō'ma, *n.* The ringed boa or one of other large tropical American snakes of the boa family. [Pg.]

Aboma. 1/21

ab"o-ma'sum, 1 ab"o-mē'-səm; 2 ăb"o-mā'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] The fourth stomach of a ruminant; the reed. [< AB- + OMASUM.]

a-bom'i-na-bl(eᴿ), 1 ə-bŏm'ı-nə-bl; 2 a-bŏm'i-na-bl, *a.* Very hateful; loathesome; detestable; horrible.
Syn.: see BAD; CRIMINAL.—**a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate, 1 ə-bŏm'ı-nēt; 2 a-bŏm'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NATᴿ-EDᵈ; -NATᴵNG.] To regard with horror or loathing; abhor; hate. [< L. *ab*, off, + *omen*; see OMEN.]
Syn.: see ABHOR.—**a-bom'i-nate**, *a.*

a-bom"i-na'tion, 1 ə-bŏm"ı-nē'shən; 2 a-bŏm"i-nā'shon, *n.* Strong aversion or loathing; something to be abhorred or loathed.
Syn.: abhorrence, abuse, annoyance, aversion, crime, curse, detestation, disgust, evil, execration, hatred, horror, iniquity, nuisance, offense, plague, shame, villainy, wickedness. *Abomination* (from the L. *ab omen*, a thing of ill omen) was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial *aversion* or *abhorrence;* as, "That which is highly esteemed among men is *abomination* in the sight of God." *Luke* xvi, 15. The word is oftener applied to the object of such *aversion* or *abhorrence* than to the state of mind that so regards it; in common use *abomination* signifies something very much disliked or loathed, or that deserves to be. A toad is to many an object of *disgust;* a foul sewer is an *abomination*. As applied to crimes, *abomination* is used of such as are especially brutal, shameful, or revolting; theft is an *offense;* infanticide is an *abomination*.—Ant.: affection, appreciation, approval, benefit, blessing, delight, desire, enjoyment, esteem, gratification, joy, satisfaction, treat.
—**a-bom'i-na"tor**, *n.* [Above.

a-boon', 1 ə-būn'; 2 a-bōōn', *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

ab"o-rig'i-nal, 1 ab"o-rij'ı-nal; 2 ăb"o-rĭg'i-nal. **I.** *a.* Native to the soil; indigenous; primitive. **II.** *n.* An original inhabitant. **ab"o-rig'i-na-ryǂ.**—**ab"o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**ab"o-rig'i-ne**, *n.* An assumed singular of *aborigines*, which in the Latin has no singular. **ab-or'i-genǂ** or **-ginǂ.**—**ab"o-rig'i-nes**, *n. pl.* **1.** The original inhabitants of a country. **2.** Indigenous flora and fauna. [L., < *ab*, from, + *origo*, origin.]

a-bor'tion, 1 ə-bōr'shən; 2 a-bôr'shon, *n.* An untimely birth; arrest of development; failure. [< L. *ab*, from, + *orior*, grow.]—**a-bort'ᵈ**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become abortive; arrest in or fail of development; miscarry.—**a-bor'tion-al**, *a.*

a-bor'tiv(eᴿ), 1 ə-bōr'tıv; 2 a-bôr'tiv, *a.* Brought forth prematurely; imperfectly developed, as a part or organ; unsuccessful, as a scheme. Syn.: see USELESS; VAIN.
—**a-bor'tiv(e-lyᴿ)**, *adv.*—**a-bor'tiv(e-nessᴿ)**, *n.*

a-bound', 1 ə-baund'; 2 a-bound', *vi.* To be or have in abundance. [< L.ᵛ *ab*, from, + *unda*, wave.] Syn.: see FLOW. Compare AMPLE.

a-bout', 1 ə-baut'; 2 a-bout'. **I.** *adv.* Around the outside; on every side; almost; at the point; ready; in revolution or rotation; in any direction; toward any, every, or the opposite side; moving around; astir; in activity; in winding course; hither and thither; to and fro; in effort or in scheming. **II.** *prep.* On the outside or on every side of; all around; to and fro in; over; beside; close to; somewhere near; in connection with; engaged in; in reference to; concerning; on account of; approximating to; near. [< AS. *abūtan*, < *an*, on, + *būtan*, outside.] Syn.: see AT.

a-bove', } 1 ə-buv'; 2 a-bov'. **I.** *adv.* Vertically up; over-
a-buv'ᴱ, } head; higher up; on the upper side. *Above* is often used as *a.* or *n.*, by ellipsis. **II.** *prep.* Vertically over; on the top of; upon; in excess of; superior to; beyond; free from the reach, power, or influence of; not liable to. [< AS. *ābufan*, < *an*, on, + *bufan*, above.]
Syn.: on, over, upon. *Above* is the most inclusive of these prepositions. It can ordinarily be substituted for *on*, *upon*, or *over;* as, the boards were piled one *on* or *upon* another (one *above* another); the hawk flies *over* the wood (*above* the wood). But it will be seen that while *above* is more inclusive it is less definite: the boards laid one *on* another are in contact, but when laid one *above* another, they may not touch. *Over* contains often an intimation, tho it may be slight, of extension or motion across, while *above* may simply imply greater elevation. If we say, the mountain towers *above* the plain, we think only of its height; but if we say, the mountain towers *over* the plain, we think of the plain as in the shadow of the mountain and dominated by it. So we say the mountain is 7,000 feet *above* the sea, where it would be impossible to say 7,000 feet *over* the sea. *Upon* is practically identical with *on*, both in meaning and use, preference of either over the other being generally for euphonic reasons; *upon* in many connections is somewhat more formal or dignified than *on*.
—Ant.: see BENEATH.—**a-bove'board"**, *a. & adv.* Open; openly. Syn.: see CANDID.

Abp., *abbr.* Archbishop.—**abr.**, *abbr.* Abridged, abridgment.

ab"ra-ca-dab'ra, 1 ab"rə-kə-dab'rə; 2 ăb"ra-ca-dăb'ra, *n.* A cabalistic word written in triangular form; charm; jargon.[L.]

ab-rade', 1 ab-rēd'; 2 ăb-rād', *vt.* [AB-RADᴱD'ᵈ; AB-RADᴵNG.] To rub or wear away. [< L. *ab*, from, + *rado*, scrape, rub.]—**ab-ra'dant.** **I.** *a.* Abrading. **II.** *n.* An abrading substance.—**ab-rad'er**, *n.*—**ab-ra'sion**, *n.* The act or result of abrading. Syn.: see FRICTION.—**ab-ra'-sivᴱˢ.** **I.** *a.* Abrading or tending to abrade. **II.** *n.* An abrading substance.

A'bra-ham, 1 ē'brə-ham; 2 ā'bra-hăm, *n. Bib.* The progenitor of the Jews: first called **Abram.**

a-breast', } 1 ə-brest'; 2 a-brĕst', *adv.* **1.** Side by side and
a-brest'ˢ, } equally advanced. **2.** *Elec.* So as to have like electric poles connected.

a-bridge', 1 ə-brij'; 2 a-brĭdġ', *vt.* [A-BRIDGED'; A-BRIDGᴵNG.] **1.** To give the substance of in fewer words; condense; epitomize; shorten in any way. **2.** To deprive of; debar (from): followed by *of* or, rarely, by *from* or *in*. [< OF. *abregier*, < L.ᴸᴸ *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short.]
Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; RESTRAIN; RETRENCH.

a-bridg'ment, 1 ə-brij'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-brĭdġ'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of abridging; the state of being abridged; an epitome or abstract. **2‖.** Anything that causes time to pass quickly; a dramatic performance. **a-bridge'mentǂ.**
Syn.: abbreviation, abstract, analysis, compend, compendium, conspectus, digest, epitome, outline, summary, synopsis. An *abridgment* gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a kind of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what the book contains, the *abstract* closely following the main heads, the *digest* giving the substance with careful consideration of all. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, expressed or implied. An *epitome*, *compend*, or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. We may have an *abridgment* of a dictionary, but not an *analysis*, *abstract*, *digest*, or *summary*. We may have an *epitome* of religion, a *compendium* of English literature, but not an *abridgment*. See ABBREVIATION.
—Ant.: amplification, expansion, paraphrase. [lation.

a-broach', 1 ə-brōch'; 2 a-brōch', *a. & adv.* On tap; in circu-

a-broad', 1 ə-brōd'; 2 a-brôd', *adv.* Beyond the bounds of one's home or country; out of doors; away; at large; in circulation.

ab'ro-gate, 1 ab'ro-gēt; 2 ăb'ro-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED[d]; -GAT'ING.] To annul by authority or by later enactment; abolish; repeal. [< L. *ab,* from, + *rogo,* propose a law.]
Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.
—**ab'ro-ga-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.*—**ab'ro-ga-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Intended or tending to abrogate.—**ab'ro-ga"tor,** *n.*

ab"ro-ga'tion, 1 ab"ro-gē'shən; 2 ăb"ro-gā'shon, *n.* The act or process of abrogating; authoritative repeal.

ab-rupt', 1 ab-rupt'; 2 ăb-rŭpt', *a.* Beginning, ending, or changing suddenly; broken off; sudden; disconnected; steep. [< L. *ab,* off, from, + *rumpo,* break.] Syn.: see BLUFF; STEEP.—**ab-rup'tion,** *n.* A sudden breaking off.—**ab-rupt'ly,** *adv.*—**ab-rupt'ness,** *n.*

abs-, *prefix.* Off; away; from. [AB-, before *c, q, t.*]

A. B. S., *abbr.* American Bible Society.

Ab'sa-lom, 1 ab'sə-lem; 2 ăb'sa-lōm, *n.* Rebellious son of David. *2 Sam.* iii, xviii.

ab'scess, 1 ab'ses; 2 ăb'sĕs, *n.* A collection of pus in a tissue of the body; a tumor; boil. [< L. *abscessus,* < *ab,* from, + *cedo,* go.]

ab-scind'[d], 1 ab-sind'; 2 ăb-sĭnd', *vt.* To cut off. [< L. *ab,* off, + *scindo,* cut.]—**ab-scis'sion,** *n.* The act of cutting off or the state of being cut off or removed.

ab-scis'sa, 1 ab-sis'ə; 2 ăb-sĭs'a, *n.* [-SAS or -SÆ, 1 -əz *or* -ī; 2 -aş *or* -ē, *pl.*] *Math.* The distance of any point from the axis of ordinates, measured on a line parallel to the axis of abscissas. [L., fem. pp. of *abscindo;* see ABSCIND.]
ab'sciss‡.

ab-scond'[d], 1 ab-skend'; 2 ăb-scŏnd', *vi.* To depart suddenly and secretly; hide oneself. [< L. *abscondo,* < *ab,* from, + *cum,* together, + *do,* put.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**ab-scon'dence,** *n.* The act of absconding; concealment.—**ab-scond'er,** *n.*

ab'sence, 1 ab'səns; 2 ăb'sĕnç, *n.* The state, fact, or time of being absent; lack; want. Syn.: see WANT.

ab-sent'[d], 1 ab-sent'; 2 ăb-sĕnt', *vt.* To keep (oneself) away.—**ab"sen-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of absenting oneself.—**ab-sent'er,** *n.*

ab'sent, 1 ab'sənt; 2 ăb'sĕnt, *a.* Not present; lacking; missing; absent-minded. [F., < L. *absen(t-)s,* ppr. of *absum,* < *ab,* from, + *sum,* be.] Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.—**ab"sen-tee',** *n.* One who is absent; a non-resident.—**ab"sen-tee'ism,** *n.* The practise of being an absentee, as from an estate.—**ab'sent-ly,** *adv.*—**ab"sent-mind'ed,** *a.* Mentally abstracted. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.—**ab"sent-mind'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ab"sent-mind'ed-ness,** *n.*—**ab'sent-ness,** *n.*

ab'sey-book"†, *n.* An a-b-c book.

ab'sinth, } 1 ab'sinth; 2 ăb'sĭnth, *n.* **1.** A green, bitter,
ab'sinthe, } aromatic liqueur impregnated with wormwood. **2.** Wormwood. [F. *absinthe,* < L. *absinthium,* wormwood.]

ab'so-lute, 1 ab'so-lūt; 2 ăb'so-lūt, *a.* **1.** Free from restriction or relation; unlimited; independent; hence, unconditional; arbitrary; despotic. **2.** Complete; perfect. **3.** Unadulterated; pure. **4.** Positive; entire; total; unquestionable. **5.** *Gram.* Free from the usual relations of syntax or construction. [< L.[OF] *absolutus,* pp. of *absolvo;* see ABSOLVE.]
Syn.: arbitrary, arrogant, authoritative, autocratic, coercive, commanding, compulsive, compulsory, controlling, despotic, dictatorial, dogmatic, domineering, exacting, flat, haughty, imperative, imperious, infinite, irresponsible, lordly, overbearing, peremptory, perfect, positive, pure, supreme, tyrannical, unconditional, unequivocal. As used of human authorities, *absolute* signifies free from limitation by other authority and *supreme* exalted over all other; as, an *absolute* monarch, the *supreme* court. As *absolute* power in human hands is always abused, the unfavorable meaning of the word predominates. *Autocratic* power is *absolute* power self-established and self-maintained. *Despotic* is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by *tyrannical*. *Arbitrary* may be used in a good sense; as, the pronunciation of proper names is *arbitrary;* but the bad sense is the prevailing one; as, an *arbitrary* proceeding, *arbitrary* power. An *irresponsible* ruler is likely to be *tyrannical*. *Authoritative,* implying the right to claim authority, *imperative, peremptory,* and *positive* are used ordinarily in the good sense; as, an *authoritative* definition; an *imperative* demand; a *peremptory* command; *positive* instructions. Compare ARBITRARY; FLAT; IMPERIOUS; INFINITE; PERFECT.—Ant.: accountable, complaisant, compliant, conditional, constitutional, contingent, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, limited, lowly, meek, mild, responsible, submissive, yielding.
—**ab'so-lute-ly,** *adv.*—**ab'so-lute-ness,** *n.*—**ab'so-lu"tism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine or practise of unlimited authority and control; despotism; predestination. **2.** Absoluteness; positiveness.—**ab'so-lu"tist,** *n.* An advocate of absolute government or of the philosophy of the Absolute.—**ab-sol'u-to-ry,** *a.* Having power to absolve; absolving. **ab-solv'a-to-ry‡.**

ab'so-lute, *n.* **1.** [A-] The unlimited and perfect Being, God. **2.** That which is perfect; perfection.

ab"so-lu'tion, 1 ab"so-lū'shən; 2 ăb"so-lū'shon, *n.* An absolving, or a being absolved; forgiveness.

ab-solv(e'[s]**,** 1 ab-selv'; 2 ăb-sŏlv', *vt.* [AB-SOLV(E)D'[s]; AB-SOLV'ING.] To set free, as from obligation, sin, or penalty; forgive; pardon; acquit. [< L. *ab,* from, + *solvo,* loose.]
Syn.: acquit, clear, discharge, exculpate, exempt, exonerate, forgive, free, justify, liberate, pardon, release, set free. To *absolve,* in the strict sense, is to *set free* from any bond. One may be *absolved* from a promise by a breach of faith on the part of one to whom the promise was made. To *absolve* from sins is formally to remit their condemnation and penalty, regarded as a bond upon the soul. To *acquit* of sin or crime is to *free* from the accusation of it, pronouncing one guiltless; the innocent are rightfully *acquitted;* the guilty may be mercifully *absolved.* Compare JUSTIFY: PARDON.—Ant.: accuse, bind, charge, compel, condemn, convict, impeach, inculpate, obligate, oblige.—Prep.: One is absolved *from* (rarely *of*) a promise, a sin, etc.
—**ab-solv'a-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.*—**ab-sol'vent,** *a.*—**ab-solv'er,** *n.*

ab-sorb', 1 ab-sōrb'; 2 ăb-sôrb', *vt.* To drink in or suck up, as through or into pores; engross completely; swallow up. [< L.[F] *ab,* from, + *sorbeo,* suck in.]
Syn.: consume, drink in, drink up, engross, exhaust, imbibe, suck up, swallow, swallow up, take in, take up. A fluid that is *absorbed* is *taken up* into the mass of the *absorbing* body, with which it may or may not permanently combine. A substance is *consumed* which is destructively appropriated by some other substance, being, or agency, so that it ceases to exist or to be recognized as existing in its original condition; fuel is *consumed* in the fire, food in the body; *consume* is also applied to whatever is removed from the market for individual use; as, silk and woolen goods are *consumed*. A great talker *engrosses* the conversation. A credulous person *swallows* the most preposterous statement. A busy student *imbibes* or *drinks in* knowledge; he is *absorbed* in a subject that takes his whole attention. — Ant.: cast out, disgorge, disperse, dissipate, distract, eject, emit, exude, give up, put forth, radiate, send out, shoot forth, throw off, vomit.—Prep.: Plants absorb moisture *from* the air; the student is absorbed *in* thought; nutriment may be absorbed *into* the system *through* the skin.
—**ab-sorb"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **ab-sorb'a-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.* — **ab-sorbed',** *pa.* **1.** Deeply engrossed. **2.** Sucked up or sunken in. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.—**ab-sorb'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-sorb'ed-ness,** *n.*—**ab-sor'bent. I.** *a.* Absorbing or tending to absorb. **II.** *n.* A substance, duct, etc., that absorbs.—**ab-sorb'er,** *n.* One who or that which absorbs; specif., a part, as in a caloric engine, having the function of absorbing heat and giving it out later, or, as in an automobile spring, a device for absorbing the shock or jar when the machine is in motion.—**ab-sorb'ing,** *a.* Tending or fitted to absorb; engrossing.—**ab-sorb'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-sorp'tion,** *n.* The act of absorbing; the condition of being absorbed.—**ab-sorp'tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Capable of absorbing; absorbent.—**ab-sorp'tiv(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.* **ab"sorp-tiv'i-ty‡.**

abst., abstr., *abbr* Abstract.

ab-stain', 1 ab-stān'; 2 ăb-stān', *vi.* To keep oneself back; refrain: with *from.* [< L.[F] *abstineo,* < *abs,* from, + *teneo,* hold.] Syn.: see CEASE; REFRAIN.—**ab-stain'er,** *n.* One who abstains; a teetotaler.

ab-ste'mi-ous, 1 ab-stī'mi-us; 2 ăb-stē'mi-ŭs, *a.* Eating and drinking sparingly; avoiding excess; self-denying; temperate. [< L. *abs,* from, + *temetum,* intoxicating drink.] Syn.: see SOBER.—**ab-ste'mi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-ste'mi-ous-ness,** *n.* Abstinence. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

ab-sten'tion, 1 ab-sten'shən; 2 ăb-stĕn'shon, *n.* A refraining or abstaining.—**ab-sten'tious,** *a.*

ab-sterge', 1 ab-stūrj'; 2 ăb-stĕrġ', *vt.* [-STERGED'; -STERG'ING.] To wipe away; cleanse. [< L. *abs,* off, + *tergeo,* wipe.] **ab-sterse'‡.**—**ab-ster'gent. I.** *a.* Cleansing. **II.** *n.* A cleansing application. **ab-ster'siv(e‡.**—**ab-ster'siv(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.* — **ab-ster'sion,** *n.* The act of wiping or cleansing.—**ab-ster'so-ry,** *a.*

ab'sti-nence, 1 ab'sti-nens; 2 ăb'sti-nĕnç, *n.* The act or practise of abstaining, especially from intoxicating drinks; self-denial. [< L.[F] *abstinentia,* < *abstineo;* see ABSTAIN.] **ab'sti-nen-cy‡.**
Syn.: abstemiousness, continence, fasting, frugality, moderation, self-control, self-denial, self-restraint, sobriety, temperance. *Abstinence* from food commonly signifies going without; *abstemiousness,* partaking moderately; *abstinence* may be for a single occasion, *abstemiousness* is habitual *moderation. Self-denial* is giving up what one wishes; *abstinence* may be refraining from what one does not desire. *Fasting* is *abstinence* from food for a limited time, and generally for religious reasons. *Sobriety* and *temperance* signify maintaining a quiet, even temper by moderate indulgence in some things, a complete *abstinence* from others. *Total abstinence* has come to signify the entire abstaining from intoxicating liquors.—Ant.: drunkenness, excess, gluttony, greed, intemperance, in-

toxication, reveling, revelry, self-indulgence, sensuality, wantonness.—Prep.: The negative side of virtue is abstinence *from* vice.—**ab'sti-nent,** *a.* Abstemious. Syn.: see SOBER. —**ab'sti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

ab-stract'[d], 1 ab-strakt'; 2 ăb-străct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away; remove; purloin. **2.** To withdraw the attention of; divert. **3.** To separate in thought (attributes, etc.). **4.** To make an abstract of (a book, treatise, etc.); abridge; epitomize. **II.** *i.* To practise abstraction; form abstractions; also, to withdraw; be apart.

Syn.: appropriate, detach, discriminate, distinguish, distract, divert, eliminate, purloin, remove, separate, steal, take away, withdraw. The central idea of *withdrawing* makes *abstract* in common speech a euphemism for *appropriate* (unlawfully), *purloin, steal.* In mental processes we *discriminate* between objects by *distinguishing* their differences; we *separate* some one element from all that does not necessarily belong to it, *abstract* it, and view it alone. The mind is *abstracted* when it is *withdrawn* from all other subjects and concentrated upon one, *diverted* when it is drawn away from what it would or should attend to by some other interest, *distracted* when the attention is divided among different subjects, so that it can not be given properly to any. The trouble with the *distracted* person is that he is not *abstracted.* Compare ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT; ABSTRACTED; DISCERN.—Ant.: add, combine, complete, conjoin, fill up, increase, restore, strengthen, unite.—Prep.: The purse may be abstracted *from* the pocket; the substance *from* the accidents; a book *into* a compend.

ab'stract, 1 ab'strakt; 2 ăb'străct, *a.* **1.** Considered apart from the concrete; general; theoretical. **2.** Imaginary; visionary; abstruse.

—**ab'stract-ly,** *adv.*—**ab'stract-ness,** *n.*

ab'stract, *n.* A summary or epitome; a generality; in law, a compendium; in logic, an abstract idea or term; in grammar, an abstract noun, as *virtue, goodness,* etc.; in pharmacy, a special preparation of a drug in powder. [< L. *abs,* from, + *traho,* draw.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.

ab-stract'ed, 1 ab-strakt'ed; 2 ăb-străct'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Absent-minded. **2.** Separated from all else; apart; abstruse.

Syn.: absent, absent-minded, absorbed, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, listless, negligent, oblivious, preoccupied, thoughtless. As regards mental action, *absorbed, abstracted,* and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless,* but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have not mental energy to be *preoccupied.* The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters, because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one may be *absent-minded* simply through inattention, with fitful and aimless wandering of thought. Compare ABSTRACT.—Ant.: alert, attentive, on hand, prompt, ready, thoughtful, wide-awake.

—**ab-stract'ed-ly,** *adv.*

ab-strac'tion, 1 ab-strak'shan; 2 ăb-străc'shon, *n.* **1.** An abstracting. **2.** An abstract idea; something unreal or visionary. **3.** Separation; removal; theft. **4.** Absence of mind.

ab-strac'tiv(e[s], 1 ab-strak'tıv; 2 ăb-străc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or tending to abstraction; having the power of abstraction; epitomizing. **2.** Of the nature of abstraction or an abstract. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ab-struse', 1 ab-strūs'; 2 ăb-strus', *a.* Hard to be understood. [< L. *abs,* from, + *trudo,* push.] Syn.: see COMPLEX; MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—**ab-struse'ly,** *adv.*—**ab-struse'ness,** *n.*

ab-surd', 1 ab-sûrd'; 2 ăb-sûrd', *a.* Opposed to manifest truth; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous. [< L. *ab-* (intens.) + *surdus,* deaf.]

Syn.: anomalous, chimerical, erroneous, false, foolish, ill-advised, ill-considered, ill-judged, inconclusive, incorrect, infatuated, insane, irrational, ludicrous, mistaken, monstrous, nonsensical, paradoxical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, stupid, unreasonable, wild. That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd.* A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory or *absurd,* while it may be really true. Anything is *irrational* when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense, *silly* when petty and contemptible in its folly, *erroneous* when containing error that vitiates the result, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd;* as, "O *monstrous!* eleven buckram men grown out of two," SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV,* act ii, sc. 4. The *ridiculous* or the *nonsensical* is worthy only to be laughed at. The lunatic's claim to be a king is *ridiculous;* the Mother Goose rimes are *nonsensical.* Compare INCONGRUOUS.—Ant.: certain, consistent, demonstrable, demonstrated, established, incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, infallible, logical, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound, substantial, true, undeniable, unquestionable, wise.

—**ab-surd'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being absurd. **ab-surd'ness‡.** **2.** Something absurd.—**ab-surd'ly,** *adv.*

abt., *abbr.* About.

A"bu-kīr', 1 ä"bû-kīr'; 2 ä"bu-kīr', *n.* Bay and village in Egypt; scene of Nelson's defeat of the French at the battle of Nile, Aug. 1, 1798.

a-bun'dance, 1 ə-bun'dəns; 2 a-bŭn'danç, *n.* A plentiful supply; a great quantity or number; copiousness; plenty. [OF.; see ABOUND.] Syn.: see COMFORT.

a-bun'dant, 1 ə-bun'dənt; 2 a-bŭn'dant, *a.* Affording a plentiful supply: abounding; ample; copious. Syn.: see AMPLE; LARGE.—**a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

a-bune', 1 ə-būn'; 2 a-bun', *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Above.

a-buse', } 1 ə-biūz'; 2 a-būs', *vt.* [A-BUSED'; A-BUS'ING.]
a-buze',[F] } To use improperly or injuriously; wrong; hurt; revile; violate; formerly to deceive. [< L.[F] *ab,* from, + *utor,* use.] Syn.: aggrieve, damage, defame, defile, disparage, harm, ill-treat, ill-use, impose on or upon, injure, malign, maltreat, misemploy, misuse, molest, oppress, persecute, pervert, pollute, prostitute, rail at, ravish, reproach, revile, ruin, slander, victimize, vilify, violate, vituperate, wrong. *Abuse* covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by "reasonable wear," tho that may *damage* the property and *injure* its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. *Defame, malign, rail at, revile, slander, vilify,* and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached.* To *impose on* or to *victimize* one is to *injure* him by *abusing* his confidence. To *persecute* one is to *ill-treat* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief; to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. *Misemploy, misuse,* and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. Cp. POLLUTE.—Ant.: applaud, benefit, care for, cherish, conserve, consider, eulogize, extol, favor, laud, panegyrize, praise, protect, regard, respect, shield, sustain, tend, uphold, vindicate.—**a-bus'er,** *n.*

a-buse', 1 ə-biūs'; 2 a-bŭs', *n.* Improper or injurious use; ill-treatment; perversion; misuse; vicious conduct; vituperation. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; OUTRAGE.

a-bu'siv(e[s], 1 ə-biū'sıv; 2 a-bū'siv, *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by abuse; hurtful; harsh; vituperative.

—**a-bu'siv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**a-bu'siv**(e-ness[s], *n.*

a-but', 1 ə-but'; 2 a-bŭt', *vt. & vi.* [A-BUT'TED[d]; A-BUT'TING.] To touch at the end or side; border: followed by *on, upon,* or *against.* [< OF. *abuter,* < *a,* to, + *boter,* butt, strike.]—**a-but'ting,** *pa.* Syn.: see ADJACENT.

A-bu'ti-lon, 1 ə-biū'tı-lən; 2 a-bū'ti-lŏn, *n.* **1.** A genus of plants of the mallow family, mainly tropical. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Ar. *aubūtīlūn.*]

Common Abutilon.
Flower and leaf.

a-but'ment, 1 ə-but'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-bŭt'ment, *n.* The act of abutting, or that which abuts or is abutted upon; a supporting or buttressing structure, as at the end of a bridge or wall.

a-but'tal, 1 ə-but'əl; 2 a-bŭt'al, *n.* An abutting or abutment; an abutting part; a boundary.

a-by', 1 ə-baı'; 2 a-bȳ', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1‖.** To pay the penalty for; expiate; suffer. **2†.** To buy. **II†.** *i.* To make restitution; atone; endure [< AS. *ābycgan,* < *ā-* + *bycgan;* see A-[2] and BUY.] **a-beye'†; a-buy'†; a-bye'‡.**

a-byde'†, *v.* To abide; await; remain; endure. **a-by'†.**

A-by'dos, 1 ə-baı'dəs; 2 a-bȳ'dŏs, *n.* An ancient city on the Hellespont, Asia Minor.

a-byl'e-ment†, *n.* Habiliment; dress; clothing.

Abys., *abbr.* Abyssinia, Abyssinian.

a-byss', 1 ə-bis'; 2 a-bȳs', *n.* A bottomless gulf; any vast depth. [< Gr.[L] *a-* priv. + *byssos,* bottom.] **a-bysm'‡** [Poet.].—**a-bys'mal,** *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; unfathomable.—**a-bys'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to an abyss, specifically to the ocean depths below 300 fathoms. **a-bys'sic‡.**

Ab"ys-sin'i-a, 1 ab"ı-sin'ı-ə; 2 ăb"y-sin'i-a, *n.* An empire in N. E. Africa; 350,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000.—**Ab"ys-sin'i-an,** *a. & n.*

ac-, *prefix.* Form of AD- before *c* and *q,* as in *accuse;* an improper form of A-[2] before *c,* as in *accurse.*

-ac, *suffix.* Having, pertaining to, affected by, as in *demoniac, cardiac;* preceded by *-i-,* and sometimes followed by *-al.* [< L. *-acus,* usually < Gr. *-akos.*]

A. C., *abbr. Ante Christum* (L., before Christ = B. C.), Archchancellor, Army Corps.

A-ca'cia, 1 ə-kē'shə; 2 a-cā'sha, *n.* **1.** A genus of thorny flowering trees or shrubs. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus;

also, some similar plant, as the common locust. **3.** [a-] *Med.* Gum arabic. [L., < Gr. *akakia*, < *akē*, point.]

ac″a-dem′ic, 1 ak″ə-dem′ik; 2 ăc″a-dĕm′ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an academy. **2.** Classical and literary rather than technical; formal or theoretical, as opposed to practical. **3.** [A-] Pertaining to the school of Plato or the Platonic philosophy. **ac″a-dem′i-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A college or university student. **2.** A member of a learned society. **3.** [A-] A Platonist. **4.** *pl.* [A-] The teachings of Plato.

ac″a-dem′i-cal, 1 ak″ə-dem′ɪ-kəl; 2 ăc″a-dĕm′i-cal. **I.** *a.* Academic. **II.** *n. pl.* Costume worn or prescribed in an institution of learning. **-ly,** *adv.*

a-cad′e-my, 1 ə-kad′ɪ-mɪ; 2 a-căd′e-my, *n.* [-MIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A school, especially one intermediate between a common school and a college. **2.** A learned society. **3.** [A-] The school or the disciples of Plato; the Platonic philosophy. **Ac′a-deme‡** [Poet.]. [< Gr. *akadēmeia*, the pleasure-ground near Athens, where Plato taught.]—**a-cad″e-mi′cian,** *n.* A member of an academy; specifically, one of art, science, or literature.

A-ca′di-a, 1 ə-kē′dɪ-ə; 2 a-cā′di-a, *n.* Nova Scotia; early French name.—**A-ca′di-an,** *a. & n.*

ac′a-leph, 1 ak′ə-lef; 2 ăc′a-lĕf, *n.* A jelly-fish; sea-nettle. [< Gr. *akalephē*, nettle.] **ac′a-lephe‡.**—**ac″a-le′phan,** *a. & n.*—**ac″a-le′phoid,** *a.*

ac″a-na′ceous, 1 ak″ə-nē′shus; 2 ăc″a-nā′shŭs, *a. Bot.* Prickly. [< Gr. *akanos*, thistle, < *akē*, point.]

a-can′thine, 1 ə-kan′thɪn; 2 a-căn′thin, *a.* Pertaining to or like an acanthus; decorated with the acanthus-leaf.

a-can′thous, 1 ə-kan′thus; 2 a-căn′thŭs, *a.* Spinous.

A-can′thus, 1 ə-kan′thus; 2 a-căn′thŭs, *n.* **1.** A genus of perennial plants, with large, handsome flowers. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus; also, a conventionalized representation of its leaf, characteristic of the Corinthian capital.—**a-can′thus-leaf″,** *n.* See ACANTHUS, 2.

Acanthus.
1. Leaf of *Acanthus Mollis*. 2. Acanthus in architecture.

ac″a-ri′a-sis, 1 ak″ə-rɪ′ə-sɪs; 2 ăc″a-rī′a-sĭs, *n.* The itch.

A-car′i-da, 1 ə-kar′ɪ-də; 2 a-căr′ĭ-da, *n. pl.* An order of arachnids, including the mites and ticks. [< Gr. *akari*, mite, < *a-* priv. + *keirō*, cut.] **Ac″a-ri′na‡.**—**a-ca′ri-an,** *a.*—**ac′a-rid,** *a. & n.*

a-car′pous, 1 ə-kär′pus; 2 a-căr′pŭs, *a. Bot.* Not bearing fruit; sterile. [< Gr. *a-*, not, + *karpos*, fruit.]

a-cat″a-lec′tic, 1 ə-kat″ə-lek′tɪk; 2 a-căt″a-lĕc′tic. **I.** *a. Pros.* Complete; having the required number of feet or of syllables, as a verse. **II.** *n.* An acatalectic verse. [A-^{14}.]

a-cat′a-lep-sy, 1 ə-kat′ə-lep-sɪ; 2 a-căt′a-lĕp-sy, *n. Philos.* The incomprehensibility of all things; specif., among the skeptics, the doctrine that all human knowledge is only probable and that therefore all positive judgment should be suspended. [< Gr. *akatalēpsia*, < *a-*, not, + CATALEPSY.]

a-cau′date, 1 ə-kō′dēt; 2 a-cā′dāt, *a.* Having no tail; tailless. [< A-^{14} not, + CAUDATE.] **a-cau′dal‡.**

a-cau′les, 1 ə-kō′lɪz; 2 a-cā′lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* Plants in which the stems are wanting, as lichens. [< Gr. *a-*, not, + *kaulos*, stock.]—**ac″au-les′cence,** *n. Bot.* Absence, real or apparent, of the stem. **ac″au-lo′si-a‡.**—**ac″au-les′cent,** *a. Bot.* Having no visible stem. **a-cau′line‡;** **ac″au-lose′‡;** **a-cau′lous‡.** [Accusative.

acc., acct., *abbr.* Account, accountant.—**acc., accus.,** *abbr.*

ac-cede′, 1 ak-sēd′; 2 ăc-cēd′, *vi.* [AC-CED′ED^{d}; AC-CED′ING.] **1.** To give one's consent or adhesion; agree; assent. **2.** To come into possession; succeed. [< L. *accedo*, < *ad.* to, + *cedo*, go.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.

ac-cel′er-ate, 1 ak-sel′er-ēt; 2 ăc-cĕl′er-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT″ED^{d}; -AT″ING.] To move faster; hasten. [< L. *ad*, to, + *celer*, quick.] Syn.: see QUICKEN.—**ac-cel′er-ant.** **I.** *a.* Accelerating; hastening. **II.** *n.* That which accelerates. —**ac-cel″er-a′tion,** *n.*—**ac-cel′er-a-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* **ac-cel′er-a-to-ry‡.**—**ac-cel′er-a″tor,** *n.* An accelerating device.

ac-cent′^{d}, 1 ak-sent′; 2 ăc-cĕnt′, *vt.* To speak, write, or print with an accent; render emphatic; emphasize.

ac′cent, 1 ak′sent; 2 ăc′cĕnt, *n.* **1.** A stress of voice on a particular syllable in pronouncing a word, or a mark used to indicate such stress: known as **primary** (′) (noting the chief stress) and **secondary** (″) (noting weaker stress on some other syllable or syllables). **2.** Stress of voice or instrument, as in music. **3.** A modulation of the voice; mode of utterance; pronunciation. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *cano*, sing.]—**ac-cen′tu-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating accent.—**ac-cen′tu-ate,** *vt.* [-AT″ED^{d}; -AT″ING.] **1.** To speak or write with an accent. **2.** To emphasize.—**ac-cen″tu-a′tion,** *n.*

ac-cept′^{d}, 1 ak-sept′; 2 ăc-cĕpt′, *vt.* **1.** To take when offered; agree to; receive; believe; resign oneself to. **2.** *Com.* To agree to pay, as a draft. **3.** *Law.* To acknowledge (as valid or as received). [< L. *ad*, to, + *capio*, take.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ASSENT; ASSUME; CONFESS; RATIFY.

—**ac-cept′a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* Worthy of being accepted; pleasing; welcome. Syn.: see AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—**ac-cept′a-bl**(e-ness^{F}, *n.* **ac-cept″a-bil′i-ty‡.**—**ac-cept′a-bly,** *adv.* —**ac-cep′tance,** *n.* **1.** The act of accepting; state of being accepted or acceptable. **2.** *Com. & Law.* The accepting of a bill, service, etc.; an accepted bill of exchange or the like. **3.** *Law.* The actual or virtual acknowledgment of the validity or sufficiency of an act, contract, or the like. **4.** Acceptation. **ac-cep′tan-cy‡** [Rare].—**ac-cep′tant,** *a.* Ready or willing to accept; receptive.—**ac″cep-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** The accepted meaning of a word. **2.** The state of being accepted or acceptable.—**ac-cept′er, ac-cep′tor,** *n.* One who accepts; in law, one who has given his acceptance on a check, draft, or the like; in the legal sense, commonly *acceptor*.

ac′cess, 1 ak′ses; 2 ăc′cĕs, *n.* **1.** The act or opportunity of approaching; admittance; approach; passage; path. **2.** Increase. **3.** An attack, as of disease. [< L.^{F} *accedo*; see ACCEDE.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE; INCREASE.

ac-ces′sa-ry, 1 ak-ses′ə-rɪ; 2 ăc-cĕs′a-ry, **I.** *a.* Aiding subordinately. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A person or thing that aids or is connected subordinately. [Now same as ACCESSORY, *a. & n.*]

ac-ces′si-bl(e^{F}, 1 ak-ses′ɪ-bl; 2 ăc-cĕs′ĭ-bl, *a.* Easy of access; approachable; attainable. Syn.: see FRIENDLY.

—**ac-ces″si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**ac-ces′si-bly,** *adv.*

ac-ces′sion, 1 ak-seSH′ən; 2 ăc-cĕsh′on, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is added; addition. **2.** Attainment, as of office. **3.** Assent; agreement. **4.** *Law.* The acquisition of property by reason of its being accessory to property already owned. **5.** Access.

Syn.: addition, arrival, augmentation, enlargement, extension, inauguration, increase, influx. See ENTRANCE.

ac-ces′sion-al, *a.* Accessory; additional.

ac″ces-so′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

ac-ces′so-ry, 1 ak-ses′ə-rɪ; 2 ăc-cĕs′o-ry. **I.** *a.* Aiding subordinately; contributory. Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.

II. *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A person or thing that aids subordinately; an adjunct; accompaniment. **2.** *Law.* A person who, tho not present, is concerned, either before or after, in the perpetration of a felony below the crime of treason. [< L.^{LL} *accedo*; see ACCEDE.]

Syn.: abetter or abettor, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, attendant, coadjutor, colleague, companion, confederate, follower, helper, henchman, participator, partner, retainer. *Colleague* is used always in a good sense, *associate* and *coadjutor* generally so; *ally, assistant, associate, attendant, companion, helper*, either in a good or a bad sense; *abetter, accessory, accomplice, confederate*, almost always in a bad sense. In law, an *abettor* (the general legal spelling) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of a principal; an *accessory* never. An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory* never. If present, tho only to stand outside and keep watch against surprize, one is an *abettor*, and not an *accessory*. At common law, an *accessory* implies a principal, and can not be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the *accomplice* or *abettor* can be convicted as a principal. *Accomplice* and *abettor* have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter more distinctively the legal term. Compare APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.— Ant.: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, chief, commander, enemy, foe, hinderer, instigator, leader, opponent, opposer, principal, rival.— Prep.: An accessory *to* the crime: *before* or *after* the fact; the accessories *of* a figure *in* a painting.—**ac-ces′so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ac′ci-dence^{1}, 1 ak′sɪ-dens; 2 ăc′çi-dĕnç, *n.* A small book containing the rudiments, as of grammar; hence, elements or rudiments. [Corr. of *accidents*, pl. of ACCIDENT.]

ac′ci-dence^{2}, *n.* Chance; mishap; fortuity.

ac′ci-dent, 1 ak′sɪ-dent; 2 ăc′çi-dĕnt, *n.* **1.** Something that happens undesignedly; a fortuitous event; contingency. **2.** A casualty; mishap. **3.** Any non-essential circumstance or attribute. **4.** *Gram.* An inflection. [< L. *accido*, happen, < *ad*, upon, + *cado*, fall.]

Syn.: adventure, calamity, casualty, chance, contingency, disaster, fortuity, hap, happening, hazard, incident, misadventure, misfortune, mishap, possibility. An *accident* is that which happens without any one's direct intention; a *chance* that which happens without any known cause. If the direct cause of a railroad *accident* is known, we can not call it a *chance*. We can speak of a game of *chance*, but not of a game of *accident*. An *incident* is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. *Fortune* is the result of inscrutable controlling forces. *Fortune* and *chance* are nearly equivalent, but *chance* can be used of human effort and endeavor as *fortune* can not be; we say "he has a *chance*

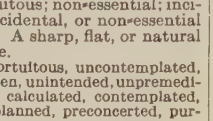
of success," or "there is one *chance* in a thousand," where we could not substitute *fortune;* as personified, we speak of fickle *Fortune*, blind *Chance*. Since the unintended is often the undesirable, *accident* tends to signify some *calamity* or *disaster*, but we may speak of a fortunate or happy *accident*. An *adventure* is that which may turn out ill, a *misadventure* that which does turn out ill. A slight disturbing *accident* is a *mishap*. Compare CATASTROPHE; EVENT; HAZARD. — Ant.: appointment, calculation, certainty, decree, fate, foreordination, intention, law, necessity, ordainment, ordinance, plan, preparation, provision, purpose.—Prep.: The accident *of* birth; an accident *to* the machinery.

ac"ci-den'tal, 1 ak"sı-den'tal; 2 ăc"çi-dĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; non-essential; incidental. **II.** *n.* **1.** A casual, incidental, or non-essential feature or property. **2.** *Mus.* A sharp, flat, or natural elsewhere than in the signature.

Syn. (adj.): casual, chance, fortuitous, uncontemplated, undesigned, unexpected, unforeseen, unintended, unpremeditated. See INCIDENTAL.—Ant.: calculated, contemplated, deliberate, designed, intended, planned, preconcerted, purposed, studied.

—**ac"ci-den'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** An accidental condition or effect. **2.** *Med.* A theory that ignores the causes of disease and deals only with symptoms. **3.** *Philos.* The theory that events occur by accident or without cause.—**ac"ci-den'tal-ist,** *n.*—**ac"ci-den'tal-ness,** *n.*

ac-cip'i-ter, 1 ak-sip'ı-tər; 2 ăc-çĭp'i-tĕr, *n.* [-TRES^{z}, *pl.*] A bird of prey: the Accipitres include diurnal birds of prey, as various hawks. [L., a hawk, < *accipio;* see ACCEPT.] — **ac-cip'i-tral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a bird of prey; hawk-like.



Accipiter.
1. Talon of the Sparrow-hawk.
2. Head of the Ger-falcon.

ac-cite'†, *vt.* To summon; cite; arouse.

ac-claim', 1 a-klēm'; 2 ă-clām'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To proclaim by acclamation; shout applause; applaud. 2†. To claim. **II.** *n.* A shout, as of applause. [< L. *ad,* to, + *clamo,* shout.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE.—**ac-claim'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**ac-claim'er,** *n.*

ac"cla-ma'tion, 1 ak"lə-mē'shən; 2 ăc"la-mā'shon, *n.* A shout, as of applause; a loud and general viva voce vote of approval. Syn.: see APPLAUSE.

ac-clam'a-to-ry, 1 a-klam'ə-to-rı; 2 ă-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing acclamation.

ac-cli'mate, 1 a-klaı'mıt; 2 ă-clī'mat, *vt.* [-MAT-ED^{d}; -MAT-ING.] To habituate to a foreign climate; said of persons. [< F. *acclimater,* < *ac-,* to, + *climat,* < Gr. *klima(t-),* region.]—**ac-cli'ma-ta-bl(eP,** *a.*—**ac"cli-ma'tion,** *n.* **ac-cli"ma-ta'tion‡.**

ac-cli'ma-tize or **-tise,** 1 a-klaı'mə-taız; 2 ă-clī'ma-tīz, *vt. & vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To habituate or become habituated to a foreign climate: said of animals or plants. —**ac-cli"ma-ti-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

ac-cliv'i-ty, 1 a-klıv'ı-tı; 2 ă-clīv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] An upward slope. [< L. *ad,* to, + *clivus,* hill.] Syn.: see HEIGHT

ac-cli'vous, 1 a-klaı'vus; 2 ă-clī'vŭs, *a.* Sloping upward. **ac-cliv'i-tous‡.**

ac"co-lade', 1 ak"o-lēd' *or* -lād'; 2 ăc"o-lād' *or* -lăd', *n. Mus.* **1.** A vertical brace or a heavy bar. **2.** *Arch.* A curved ornamental molding. **3.** The salutation, at first an embrace, later a light blow with a sword, in conferring knighthood. [< F. *accoler,* embrace.]

ac-com'mo-date, 1 a-kom'o-dēt; 2 ă-cŏm'o-dāt, *v.* [-DAT"-ED; -DAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do a favor to; oblige; help. **2.** To provide for; lodge. **3.** To adapt or conform; compromise. **II.** *i.* To be or become mutually conformed or adjusted; come to terms; agree. [< L. *ad,* to, + *commodus,* fit.] Syn.: adapt, adjust, entertain, fit, furnish, harmonize, lodge, oblige, receive, reconcile, serve, suit, supply. See ADAPT; ADJUST.

—**ac-com'mo-dat"ing,** *pa.* Disposed to accommodate; obliging. — **ac-com'mo-dat"ing-ly,** *adv.* — **ac-com"mo-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** Adjustment; reconciliation; compromise. **2.** A convenience; entertainment; loan. **3.** Obligingness. **4.** The adaptation, as of a text of Scripture, to a use not originally intended.—**accommodation train** [U. S.], a railway-train that stops at all or at most of the stations.—**ac-com'mo-da"tiv(eS,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

ac-com'pa-ny, 1 a-kum'pa-nı; 2 ă-cŏm'pa-ny, *vt. & vi.* [-NIED; -NY-ING.] To go with; attend; escort; play an accompaniment. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *com-,* together, + *panis,* bread.] Syn.: see FOLLOW.

—**ac-com'pa-ni-er†,** *n.* One who accompanies; an accompanist. — **ac-com'pa-ni-ment,** *n.* **1.** Anything that accompanies. **2.** *Mus.* A subordinate part, voice, or instrument. Syn.: see APPENDAGE; CIRCUMSTANCE.—**ac-com'pa-nist,** *n. Mus.* A performer who plays or sings the accompaniment.

ac-com'plice, 1 a-kem'plis; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭç. *n.* **1.** An associate in wrong or crime, whether as principal or accessory. 2§. A helper, in a good sense. [< *ac* (prob. for A, indef. art.) + F. *complice,* accomplice, < L. *complexus;* see COMPLEX.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

ac-com'plish, 1 a-kem'plish; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭsh, *vt.* **1.** To bring to pass; perform; effect. **2.** To bring to completion; finish. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *compleo;* see COMPLETE, *v.*]

Syn.: achieve, complete, consummate, discharge, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, realize. *Perform* and *accomplish* both imply working toward the end; but *perform* always allows a possibility of not attaining, while *accomplish* carries the thought of full completion. In Longfellow's lines, "Patience; *accomplish* thy labor," etc., *perform* could not be substituted without great loss. As between *complete* and *accomplish, complete* considers rather the thing as done; *accomplish,* the whole process of doing it. *Achieve*—to *do* something worthy of a chief—signifies always to *perform* some great and generally some worthy exploit. See ATTAIN; EFFECT.

—**ac-com'plish-a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**ac-com'plished,** *pa.* **1.** Proficient; polite; polished. **2.** Completed; consummated. Syn.: see POLITE.—**ac-com'plish-ment,** *n.* **1.** An accomplishing; performance; completion. **2.** An acquirement; attainment. Syn.: see ACT; ATTAINMENT: END.

ac-compt', etc. Same as ACCOUNT, etc. **ac-compte'†.**

ac-cord'd, 1 a-kōrd'; 2 ă-côrd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render as due; grant; allow. **2.** To bring to an agreement. **II.** *i.* To agree; harmonize; assent. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.—**ac-cord'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**ac-cord'er,** *n.*

ac-cord', *n.* **1.** Harmony, as of sentiment, action, sounds, colors, etc.; reconciliation; agreement. **2.** Spontaneous impulse; choice. **3.** *Mus.* The series of notes to which an instrument is tuned; a chord; harmony.

Syn.: see HARMONY.—**ac-cor'dance,** *n.* Agreement; harmony. Syn.: see HARMONY.—**ac-cor'dant,** *a.* Consonant; harmonious.—**ac-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cord'ing, 1 a-kōrd'ıŋ; 2 ă-côrd'ing. **I.** *pa.* Being in accordance, or agreement; harmonizing. **II.** *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; just.—**according as,** agreeably to; just as.—**a. to,** in accordance with; in conformity to; as stated or believed by.—**ac-cord'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a conformable manner; suitably; consequently. Syn.: see THEREFORE.

ac-cor'di-on, 1 a-kōr'dı-ən; 2 ă-côr'di-on, *n.* A portable free-reed musical wind-instrument. [< It. *accordare* = ACCORD, *v.*]

ac-cost'd, 1 a-kōst'; 2 ă-cŏst', *vt.* **1.** To speak to; address. 2‖. To approach; assail. [< F. *accoster,* < L. *ad,* to, + *costa,* rib.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

ac"couche"ment', 1 a"kūsh"mäⁿ'; 2 ă"ęush"mäⁿ', *n.* Delivery in childbed; confinement. [F., ult. < L. *ad,* to; and see COUCH, *v.*]

ac"cou"cheur', 1 a"kū"shûr'; 2 ă"ęu"çhûr', *n.* A professional obstetrician; a male physician who practises obstetrics. [F.]

ac"cou"cheuse', 1 a"kū"shûz'; 2 ă"ęu"çhûş', *n.* A midwife. [F.]

ac-count'd, 1 a-kaunt'; 2 ă-count', *v.* **I.** *t.* To hold to be; consider; estimate; deem; attribute; count; compute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To furnish or receive an accounting; give a reckoning (*with* or *to* a person *for* a thing); answer. **2.** To give a rational explanation; refer to some cause or natural law: followed by *for.* [< L.^{OF} *ad,* to, + *computo;* see COMPUTE.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.

ac-count', *n.* **1.** A record of a transaction; reckoning; computation; any narrative, statement, or description; mental record; notice. **2.** A statement of reasons; explanation. **3.** The act or time of rendering a reckoning; judgment. **4.** Consideration, as of value; importance; concern; estimation; esteem. Syn.: see HISTORY; REASON; REPORT.—**ac-count'a-bl(eP,** *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; responsible. **2.** Capable of being accounted for or explained. — **ac-count"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ac-count'a-bl(ness^{P}‡.** Syn.: see DUTY.—**ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ac-coun'tan-cy,** *n.* The work or art of an accountant.—**ac-coun'tant,** *n.* One who keeps, examines, or is skilled in accounts.

ac-cou'ter, 1 a-kū'tər; 2 ă-cu'tĕr, *vt.* [-TERED or -TRED, **ac-cou'tre,** 5 -TERDS; -TER-ING or -TRING.] To furnish with dress or trappings; equip. [< F. *à,* to or for, + *coutre,* < L. *custos,* keeper.]—**ac-cou'ter-ment, ac-cou'tre-ment,** *n.* Equipment; apparel; dress; trappings: chiefly used in plural; also, the act of accoutering. Syn.: see CAPARISON.

ac-cred'it^{d}, 1 a-kred'ıt; 2 ă-crĕd'it, *vt.* **1.** To give credit to; believe. **2.** To furnish or send with credentials. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to; and see CREDIT, *n.*]—**to accredit with** (something), to attribute (something) to.

ac-crete', 1 a-krīt'; 2 ă-crēt', *v.* [AC-CRET'ED; AC-CRET'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To add; cause to adhere. **II.** *i.* To grow, or be brought, together, by adhesion; be added. [< L.

accretus, pp. of *accresco*, increase, < *ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow.] —**ac-crete'**, *a.* **1.** Formed or marked by accretions. **2.** *Bot.* Grown together: said of parts normally separate.

ac-cre'tion, 1 a-krī'shən; 2 ă-erē'shon, *n.* **1.** Growth or formation by external additions; increase by adhesion or inclusion; an accumulation or external addition. **2.** *Pathol.* Abnormal adhesion or growing together. 3‖. Increase by natural growth. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow.] Syn.: see INCREASE.—**ac-cre'tiv**(es, *a.*

ac-crue', 1 a-krū'; 2 ă-erų', *vi.* [AC-CRUED'; AC-CRU'ING.] **1.** To come as a natural result or increment, as by growth, business, etc.; arise as an addition, accession, or advantage; accumulate. **2.** *Law.* To become vested. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow.]—**ac-cru'al**, *n.* **ac-crue'ment‡**; **ac-cru'ment‡**.

ac-crue', *n.* **1.** A loop or false mesh in network, which increases the number of meshes in a given row. 2†. An increment; accession. [F., orig. pp. f. of *accroître*, < L. *accresco*; see ACCRUE, *v.*]

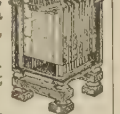
ac"cu-ba'tion, 1 ak"yu-bē'shən; 2 ăc"yu-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or position of reclining, as anciently at meals. **2.** *Med.* Accouchement. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down.]

ac-cum'bent, 1 a-kum'bent; 2 ă-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* **1.** Lying down; recumbent. **2.** *Bot.* Lying against something, as a cotyledon against a radicle. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down.]

ac-cu'mu-late, 1 a-kiū'miu-lēt; 2 ă-cū'mū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To heap or pile up; amass; collect. **II.** *i.* To increase, as profits, etc.; also, to amass wealth. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cumulus*, heap.] Syn.: see AMASS.

—**ac-cu"mu-la'tion**, *n.* An amassing; increase; a collected mass. Syn.: see HEAP; STOCK.—**ac-cu'mu-la-tiv**(es, *a.* Serving or tending to accumulate; cumulative.

ac-cu'mu-la"tor, 1 a-kiū'miu-lē"tər; 2 ă-cū'mū-lā"tŏr, *n.* A person or thing that accumulates; especially, a power-storing hydraulic apparatus, a storage battery or cell, a Leyden jar, a condenser, or an elastic section in a trace, chain, or rope.



Electric Accumulator. (Battery and Cell.)

ac'cu-ra-cy, 1 ak'yu-rə-sı; 2 ăc'yu-ra-çy, *n.* The quality of being accurate; exactness; correctness.

ac'cu-rate, 1 ak'yu-rıt; 2 ăc'yu-rat, *a.* Conforming exactly to truth or to a standard; precise; exact; correct. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cura*, care.] Syn.: see CORRECT; PRECISE.

—**ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**ac'cu-rate-ness**,*n.*

ac-curs'ed, 1 a-kûrs'ed *or* a-kûrst'; 2 ă-cûrs'ĕd *or* ă-cûrst', *a.* **1.** Doomed to, deserving, or causing a curse; cursed; wretched; detestable; miserable. 2‖. Set apart, as for God, or for destruction. [Properly *acursed*, < AS. *ā-* intens. + *cursian*, curse.]

ac"cu-sa'tion, 1 ak"yu-zē'shən; 2 ăc"yu-şā'shon, *n.* **1.** A charge of crime or misconduct; an indictment. **2.** The act of accusing, or the state of being accused; arraignment. **ac-cu'sal‡**.

ac-cu'sa-tiv(e[s], 1 a-kiū'zə-tiv; 2 ă-cū'şa-tĭv. *Gram.* **I.** *a.* Denoting, in inflected languages, the relation of the direct object of a verb or the goal toward which its action is directed; objective. **ac-cu'sa-tiv"al‡**. **II.** *n.* The case of Latin and Greek nouns corresponding to the English objective. [< L. *accusativus* (Gr. *aitiatikē*, lit. the case 'of accusing', objecting; object, 'effect'), < *accuso*; see ACCUSE.]—**ac-cu'sa-tiv**(e-ly[s, *adv.*

ac-cuse', 1 a-kiūz'; 2 ă-cūş', *v.* [AC-CUSED'; AC-CUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To charge with crime, fault, or error; censure: usually with *of*, the offense being specified. **II.** *i.* To make accusation; bring charges. [< L. *ad*, to, + *causa*, cause (in law).] Syn.: see ARRAIGN; BLAME.

—**ac-cu"sa-to'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an accuser.—**ac-cu'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to an accusation; accusing.—**ac-cused'**, *n.* One against whom a charge is made.—**ac-cus'er**, *n.* One who or that which accuses.

ac-cus'tom, 1 a-kus'təm; 2 ă-cŭs'tom, *vt.* To make familiar by use; habituate or inure. [< L.OF *ad*, to; and see CUSTOM.]—**ac-cus'tomed**, *a.* Habitual; usual. Syn.: see ADDICTED; HABITUAL; USUAL.

ace, 1 ēs; 2 āç, *n.* **1.** A single spot, as on a playing-card or die; a card or side of a die so marked; a unit; particle. **2.** Bad luck; loss; the worst; also the best. **3.** [Recent.] A military aviator who has succeeded in bringing down five opponents. [< L. *as*, unit, < *as*, Tarentine form of Gr. *hets*, one.] [An annuitant. [Sp. Am.]

a-cen"su-a-dor', 1 ə-thēn"su-ə-dōr'; 2 ă-thęn"şu-ă-dōr', *n.*

a-cen'tric, 1 ē-sen'trık; 2 ā-çĕn'tric, *a.* Without a center; not in, or directed from, a center.

-a'ceous, *suffix.* Of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to; like; as, cret*aceous*, chalky. [< L. *-aceus*, of the nature of, + -OUS.] **-a'ceant‡**.

a-ceph'a-lous, 1 ə-sef'ə-lus; 2 ə-çĕf'ă-lŭs, *a.* Headless; **ac-ef'a-lous**[z], having no ruler; lacking proper beginning. [< Gr. *akephalos*, headless.]—**A-ceph'a-la**, *n. pl.* A class of headless mollusks; bivalves. **A-ceph"a-læ'a‡**.—**ac'e-phal**, *a. & n.*—**a-ceph'a-lan**, *a. & n.*

ac'e-rate, 1 as'ı-rēt; 2 ăç'e-rāt, *a.* Needle-pointed. **ac'e-rat"ed‡**.

a-cerb', 1 ə-sūrb'; 2 ə-çĕrb', *a.* Sour and astringent; harsh; sharp. [< L. *acerbus*, < *acer*, sharp.] Syn.: see BITTER.

—**ac'er-bate**, *vt.* [-BAT"ED[d]; -BAT"ING.] To make sour; embitter; exasperate.—**ac'er-bate**, *a*

a-cer'bi-ty, 1 ə-sūr'bı-tı; 2 ə-çĕr'bi-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Sourness, as of temper, etc.; harshness; sharpness. **a-cerb'i-tude‡**. Syn.: see ACRIMONY.

ac'e-rose, 1 as'ı-rōs; 2 ăç'e-rōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Needle-shaped. 2§. Chaffy. [< L. *acerosus*, < *acus*, chaff; confused with *acus*, needle.] **ac'e-rous**[1]‡.

ac'e-rous[2], 1 as'ı-rus; 2 ăç'e-rŭs. *a.* **1.** Having rudimentary or no antennæ. **2.** Hornless. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keras*, horn.]

a-ces'cent, 1 ə-ses'ənt; 2 ə-çĕs'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Becoming or tending to become sour; slightly sour. **II.** *n.* That which is slightly acid. [< L. *acescen(t-)s*, ppr., < *aceo*, be sour.] —**a-ces'cence**, *n.* Acetous fermentation.—**a-ces'cen-cy**, *n.* Slight sourness.

ac'e-tate, 1 as'ı-tēt; 2 ăç'e-tāt, *n.* A salt of acetic acid.

a-cet'ic, 1 ə-set'ık; 2 ə-çĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or like vinegar; sour. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, < *aceo*, be sour.] —**acetic acid**, a colorless, pungent, mobile liquid ($C_2H_4O_2$). Vinegar is a dilute and impure acetic acid produced by fermentation.

a-cet'i-fy, 1 ə-set'ı-fai; 2 ə-çĕt'i-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into acid or vinegar. **II.** *i.* To become acid; change into vinegar. [< ACETUM + -FY.]—**a-cet"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

ac"e-tim'e-ter, 1 as"ı-tim'ı-tər; 2 ăç"e-tim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acetic acid or vinegar. [< ACETUM + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **ac"e-tom'e-ter‡**.—**ac"e-ti-met'ri-cal**, *a.*—**ac"e-tim'e-try**, *n.*

ac'e-tous, 1 as'ı-tus; 2 ăç'e-tŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing acetic acid; sour. **ac'e-tose‡**. Syn.: see BITTER.

a-ce'tum, 1 ə-sī'tum; 2 ə-çē'tûm, *n.* Vinegar. [L., < *aceo*, be sour.]

a-cet'y-lene, 1 ə-set'ı-līn; 2 ə-çĕt'y-lēn, *n.* A brilliant illuminating gas of the hydrocarbon group produced by the action of water upon certain carbon compounds.

A-chæ'a, 1 ə-kī'ə; 2 ə-çē'a, *n.* **1.** A district of N. Peloponnesus, Greece. **2.** Loosely, Greece.—**A-chæ'an**, *a. & n.* **A-chai'-an‡**.

A-cha'tes, 1 ə-kē'tīz; 2 ə-eā'tēş, *n.* In Vergil's *Æneid*, the faithful friend of Æneas.

ache, 1 ēk; 2 āe. **I.** *vi.* [ACHED‡; ACH'ING.] To suffer dull, continued pain. **II.** *n.* A local, dull, and protracted pain. [< AS. *acan*, ache.] **aket‡**.

Syn.: see AGONY.—**ach'er**, *n.*—**ach'ing**, *pa. & n.* **-ly**, *adv.*

a-che'ni-um, 1 ə-kī'nı-um; 2 ə-çē'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp containing one seed, as in the buttercup. [< Gr. *a-*, not, + *chainō*, yawn.] **a-chæ'ni-um‡**; **a-chene'‡**; **a-kene'‡**; **a-ke'ni-um‡**. — **a-che'ni-al**, *a.*

Plumed Achenia of Dandelion.
1. In cluster. 2. In head. 3. Detached.

Ach'e-ron, 1 ak'ı-ren; 2 ăc'e-rŏn, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A river of Hades. **2.** Hades.

a-chieve(e'[F], 1 ə-chīv'; 2 a-chēv', *v.* [A-CHIEV(E)D'[S]; A-CHIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To accomplish by valor, skill, perseverance, etc.; perform; finish; win. **II.** *i.* To accomplish something; attain an object. [< F. *achever*, < *à chef*, to the end or head.] Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; ATTAIN; EFFECT; GAIN; GET; SUCCEED.

—**a-chiev'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**a-chiev**(e'**ments**, *n.* **1.** A noteworthy and successful action or a distinguished feat. **2.** *Her.* An escutcheon. Syn.: see ACT; CAREER; END; VICTORY; WORK.—**a-chiev'er**, *n.*

A-chil'les, 1 ə-kil'īz; 2 a-eil'ēş, *n.* [L.] The foremost Greek hero of the Iliad; slayer of Hector.

a-chime', 1 ə-chaim'; 2 a-chīm', *a. & adv.* Chiming; in a chime.

A-chit'o-phel, 1 ə-kit'o-fel; 2 a-eit'o-fĕl, *n.* In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, a caricature of Lord Shaftesbury. **A-hith'o-phel‡** (*Bib.*).

ach"ro-mat'ic, 1 ak"ro-mat'ık; 2 ăc"ro-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Free from color or iridescence; transmitting pure white light, as a lens. **2.** Resisting the usual staining agents. **3.** *Mus.* Unmodulated; without accidentals. [< Gr. *a-*, without; + *chrōma*, color.]—**a-chro'ma-tism**, *n.* The state or qual-

ity of being achromatic. **a-chro″ma-tic′i-ty‡.**—**a-chro′ma-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ″ING.] To render achromatic. **a-chro′ma-tise‡.**

a-cic′u-la, 1 ə-sik′yu-lə; 2 ą-çĭc′yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A slender needle-like process; a bristle or prickle, as on a plant or animal; a needle-shaped body, as some crystals. [L.] **ac′i-cl(e**ᴱ**)‡.**—**a-cic′u-lar,** *a.* Needle-shaped; sharp-pointed.—**a-cic′u-late, -lat″ed,** *a.*—**a-cic′u-lum,** *n.* [-LA or -LUMS, *pl.*] One of the sharp, style-like projections from the bodies of certain worms. **a-cic′u-lus‡.**

ac′id, 1 as′ĭd; 2 ą̊ç′id. **I.** *a.* Sharp and biting to the taste, as vinegar; sour; pertaining to, yielding, or like an acid. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any sour substance. **2.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen capable of uniting with a base to form a salt. [< L. *acidus,* < *aceo,* be sour.] Syn.: see BITTER.—**a-cid′-ic,** *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Containing a high percentage of silica: said of rocks: opposed to *basic.* **2.** Acid.—**ac′id-ly,** *adv.*—**ac′id-ness,** *n.* Same as ACIDITY, 1 and 2.

a-cid′i-fy, 1 ə-sid′i-fai; 2 ą-çĭd′i-fy̆, *v.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] **I.** *t.* To render acid; change into acid. **II.** *i.* To become acid. [< ACID + -FY.]—**a-cid′i-fi″a-bl(e**ᴱ**,** *a.*—**a-cid′i-fi″ant,** *a.*—**ac″i-dif′ic,** *a.* Producing an acid or acidity; making acid.—**a-cid″i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*—**a-cid′i-fi″er,** *n.*

ac″i-dim′e-ter, 1 as″ĭ-dim′ĭ-tər; 2 ą̊ç″i-dim′e-ter, *n.* Any apparatus for determining the strength of acids. [< ACID + Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**ac″i-di-met′ric,** *a.*—**ac″i-di-met′ri-cal,** *a.*—**ac″i-dim′e-try,** *n.*

a-cid′i-ty, 1 ə-sid′ĭ-tı; 2 ą-çĭd′i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being acid. **2.** Degree of acid strength. **3.** The combining power of a base with reference to an acid. **ac′id-ness‡.**

a-cid′u-late, 1 ə-sid′yu-lēt; 2 ą-çĭd′yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT″ED²; -LAT″ING.] To make somewhat acid; figuratively, to embitter.—**a-cid″u-la′tion,** *n.*

a-cid′u-lous, 1 ə-sid′yu-lus; 2 ą-çĭd′yu-lŭs, *a.* Slightly acid; subacid; sour-tempered. Syn.: see BITTER.

ac′i-form, 1 as′ĭ-fōrm; 2 ą̊ç′i-fōrm, *a.* Needle-shaped. [< L. *acus,* needle, + *forma,* shape.]

-a′cious, *suffix.* Abounding in; characterized by; given to; as, pug*nacious.* [< L. *-ax, -acĭ-,* + -OUS.]

ac″know′†, *vt.* To acknowledge; recognize. **a-know′†.**

ac-knowl′edge, 1 ak-nol′ej; 2 ą̊c-nŏl′ĕdg, *vt.* [-EDGED; -EDG-ING.] To own or admit as obligatory, genuine, or valid; confess; avow; certify. [< A-¹ + KNOWLEDGE.]

Syn.: accept, admit, avow, certify, concede, confess, indorse, grant, own, profess, recognize. See AVOW; CONFESS. —Ant.: deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.—**ac″knowl′edge-a-bl(e**ᴱ**,** *a.*—**ac″knowl′edg-er,** *n.*

ac-knowl′edg-ment, 1 ak-nol′ej-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ą̊c-nŏl′ĕdg-ment, *n.* The act of acknowledging; avowal; confession; recognition; report or admission of receipt; in law, a formal declaration before competent authority, or the official certificate of such declaration. **ac-knowl′edge-ment‡.** Syn.: see APOLOGY.

ac′me, 1 ak′mi; 2 ą̊c′me, *n.* The highest point, or summit; perfection; climax. [Gr.]

ac′ne, 1 ak′ni; 2 ą̊c′ne, *n.* An eruptive skin-disease. [Cor. of Gr. *akmē,* point.]

a-cock′, 1 ə-kok′; 2 ą-cŏk′. **I.** *a.* Figuratively, alert; vigilant. **II.** *adv.* In a cocked manner or position; as, he set his hat *acock.*

a-cock′bill, 1 ə-kok′bil; 2 ą-cŏk′bĭl, *adv. Naut.* **1.** Hanging by the chain, ready for dropping: said of the anchor. **2.** Tipped up at an angle with the deck: said of the yards.

a-cold, 1 ə-kōld′; 2 ą-cōld, *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] Cold; chilly.

ac′o-lyte, 1 ak′o-lait; 2 ą̊c′o-lyt, *n.* **1.** An attendant or assistant. **2.** *Eccl.* An attendant for subordinate duties, as at the altar; an altar-boy. [< Gr.ᴸᴸ *akolouthos,* < *a-* copulative + *keleuthos,* journey.] **ac′o-lyth‡; ac′o-lythe‡.**

A″con-ca′gua, 1 a″kon-kā′gwa; 2 ą̊″con-cą̊′gwą̊, *n.* Volcano in Argentine Republic; 23,080 ft.; highest point in the western hemisphere.

ac′o-nite, 1 ak′o-nait; 2 ą̊c′o-nīt, *n.* A medicinal plant; the monk's-hood or wolf's-bane (*Aconitum napellus*), or any plant of the genus *Aconitum.* [< L. *aconitum.*]—**a-con′ic,** *a.* Derived from or related to aconite. **ac″o-nit′-ic‡.**

Aconitum.
Flower and leaf.

Ac″o-ni′tum, 1 ak″o-nai′tum; 2 ą̊c″o-nī′tŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of poisonous plants of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), including several medicinal species.

a′corn, 1 ē′kōrn; 2 ą̄′cȯrn, *n.* The fruit of the oak, a one-seeded nut, fixed in a woody cup. [< AS. *æcern,* < *æcer,* field; see ACRE.]

a″cot-y-le′don, 1 ē″kot-ı-lī′dən; 2 ą̄″cŏt-y-lē′don, *n.* [-DONS or -DO-NES, 1 -do-nīz; 2 -do-nēs, *pl.*] **1.** A plant without cotyledons or seed-lobes. **2.** [A-] *pl.* The *Cryptogamia.* [< A-¹⁴ + COTYLEDON.]—**a-cot″y-le′-do-nous,** *a.*

a-cou′phone, 1 ə-kū′fōn; 2 ą-cų′fōn, *n.* An instrument used to reproduce and intensify sound. [< Gr. *akouō,* hear, + *phōnē,* sound.] **a-kou′phone‡.**

a-cous′tic, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]tık; 2 ą-cųs′[*or* -cous′]tic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the act or sense of hearing, the science of acoustics, or the thing heard; adapted for conveying sound or aiding hearing. **II.** *n. Med.* Any medicine or appliance to help the hearing. [< Gr. *akoustikos,* < *akouō,* hear.] **a-cous′ti-cal‡.**—**a-cous′tics,** *n.* **1.** That branch of physics which treats of the phenomena and laws of sound. **2.** The sound-producing qualities of an auditorium.

ac-quaint′ᵈ, 1 a-kwēnt′; 2 ą̆-kwānt′. **I.** *vt.* To make familiar or conversant; cause to know; inform: followed by *with;* as, to *acquaint* oneself with the facts. **II§.** *a.* Acquainted. **III.** *n.* An acquaintance. [< L.ᴼᴾ *ad,* to, + *co-* (*cum*), with, + *gnosco,* know.]

ac-quain′tance, 1 a-kwēn′təns; 2 ą̆-kwān′tanç, *n.* **1.** Knowledge of any person or thing. **2.** A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

Syn.: association, companionship, experience, familiarity, fellowship, friendship, intimacy, knowledge. *Acquaintance* between persons is mutual, assuming that each knows the other. *Acquaintance* is less than *familiarity* or *intimacy. Acquaintance* does not involve *friendship,* for one may be well acquainted with an enemy. *Fellowship* involves not merely *acquaintance* and *companionship,* but sympathy as well. There may be pleasant *fellowship* which does not reach the fulness of *friendship.* Compare FRIENDSHIP; LOVE. As regards studies, pursuits, etc., *acquaintance* is less than *familiarity,* which supposes minute *knowledge* of particulars, arising often from long *experience* or *association.*—Ant.: ignorance, ignoring, inexperience, unfamiliarity.—Prep.: Acquaintance *with* a subject; *of* one person *with* another; *between* persons.

—**ac-quain′tance-ship,** *n.* Same as ACQUAINTANCE, 1. **ac-quain′tan-cy‡.**

ac-quest′, 1 a-kwest′; 2 ą̆-kwĕst′, *n.* An act of acquiring; conquest. [F., < L. *acquiro,* ACQUIRE.]

ac″qui-esce′, 1 ak″wı-es′; 2 ą̆c″wi-ĕs′, *vi.* [-ESCED′t; -ESC′-ING.] To tacitly consent or concur; accept; assent; comply. [<L. *ad,* to, + *quies,* rest.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.—**ac″qui-es′cence,** *n.* Quiet submission; passive consent: followed by *in,* formerly *to.* **ac″qui-es′cen-cy‡.**—**ac″qui-es′cent,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ac-quire′, 1 a-kwair′; 2 ą̆-kwīr′, *vt.* [AC-QUIRED′; AC-QUIR′ING.] To obtain by search, endeavor, or purchase; get as one's own; receive; gain. [< L. *ad,* to, + *quæro,* seek.] Syn.: see ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; LEARN.

—**ac-quir′a-bl(e**ᴱ**,** *a.* That may be acquired.—**ac-quire′-ment,** *n.* The act of acquiring; an acquired power or attribute; attainment. Syn.: see ATTAINMENT.—**ac-quir′er,** *n.*—**ac″qui-si′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring. **2.** Anything gained or won; a power or possession. Syn.: see ATTAINMENT. —**ac-quis′i-tiv**(ᵉˢ)**,** *a.* Able or inclined to acquire, as money or property. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ac-quist′,** *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring. **2†.** An acquisition; gain.

ac-quit′, 1 a-kwit′; 2 ą̆-kwĭt′, *vt.* [AC-QUIT′TEDᵈ or AC-QUIT′; AC-QUIT′TING.] **1.** To free or clear, as from an accusation; declare innocent; exculpate; exonerate. **2.** To relieve, as of an obligation; absolve. **3.** Reflexively, to deport; as, he *acquitted* himself with credit. **4.** To repay, as a debt, favor, etc.; requite. [< L.ᶠ *ad,* to, + *quietus;* see QUIET, *a.*] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY; PARDON.—**ac-quit′tal,** *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. **ac-quit′ment‡.**—**ac-quit′tance,** *n.* Release or discharge, as from indebtedness; satisfaction of indebtedness or obligation; a receipt; an acquittal.—**ac-quit′ter,** *n.*

a′cre, 1 ē′kər; 2 ą̄′cer, *n.* **1.** A measure of land, 43,560 square feet. **2.** A field; in the plural, lands. [< AS. *æcer,* field.]—**God's acre,** a burial-ground.—**a′cre-age,** *n.* Area in acres; acres collectively.

A′cre, 1 ē′kər *or* ä′kər; 2 ą̄′cer *or* ą̄′cer, *n.* A seaport in Syria; pop. 10,000; besieged by Crusaders 1191, by Napoleon 1799.

ac′rid, 1 ak′rıd; 2 ą̊c′rid. **I.** *a.* Of a cutting, burning taste; pungent; bitter; acrimonious. **II.** *n.* An irritant poison. [< L. *acris,* sharp.] Syn.: see BITTER.

—**ac-rid′i-ty,** *n.* **ac′rid-ness‡.**—**ac′rid-ly,** *adv.*

ac″ri-mo′ni-ous, 1 ak″rı-mō′nı-us; 2 ą̊c″ri-mō′ni-ŭs, *a.* Full of bitterness; sarcastic; caustic; sharp; morose. Syn.: see BITTER; MOROSE.—**ac″ri-mo′ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ac″ri-mo′ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

ac′ri-mo-ny, 1 ak′rı-mo-nı; 2 ą̊c′ri-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIESᶻ, *pl.*, Sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper; acridity. [< L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp.]

Syn.: acerbity, asperity, bitterness, causticity, harshness, malignity, moroseness, severity, sharpness, sourness,

tartness, unkindness, virulence. *Acerbity* is a *sharpness*, with a touch of *bitterness*, which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience; *asperity* is keener and more pronounced, denoting distinct irritation or vexation; in speech *asperity* is often manifested by the tone of voice rather than by the words that are spoken. *Acrimony* springs from settled character or deeply rooted feeling of aversion or unkindness. *Malignity* is the extreme of settled ill intent; *virulence* is an envenomed hostility. *Virulence* is outspoken; *malignity* may be covered with smooth and courteous phrase. We say intense *virulence*, deep *malignity*. *Severity* is always painful, and may be terrible, but carries ordinarily the implication, true or false, of justice. Compare ANGER; BITTER; ENMITY.—Ant.: amiability, courtesy, gentleness, good nature, kindness, mildness, suavity, smoothness, sweetness, tenderness.

ac'ro-, 1 ak'ro-; 2 ăc'ro-. [From Greek *akros*, topmost; a combining form denoting situation, motion, growth, etc., at the top.

ac'ro-bat, 1 ak'ro-bat; 2 ăc'ro-băt, *n.* One who practises rope-dancing, lofty tumbling, etc.; hence, one who makes surprizing political or other changes. [< Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe, < *akros*, tip, + *bainō*, go.]—**ac"ro-bat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to an acrobat. **ac"ro-bat'i-cal‡.**—**ac"ro-bat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac'ro-gen, 1 ak'ro-jen; 2 ăc'ro-gĕn, *n. Bot.* An organism growing at the apex only, as ferns, mosses, etc. [< ACRO- + -GEN.]—**ac"ro-gen'ic,** *a.* Growing at the apex, as certain cryptogams and zoophytes. **a-crog'e-nous‡.**

ac-ron'ych, 1 ə-kren'ik; 2 a-crŏn'ye, *a. Astron.* Rising or occurring at sunset: said of a star or of its rising. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *achronic*, *achronical*. [< Gr. *akronychos*, at nightfall, < *akros*, tip, + *nyx*, night.] **a-cron'ic‡; a-cron'i-cal‡; a-cron'y-chal‡.**

a-crop'e-tal, 1 ə-krep'ɪ-tal; 2 a-crŏp'e-tal, *a.* Developing from the base upward toward the apex, as certain forms of inflorescence. [< ACRO- + L. *peto*, seek.]—**a-crop'e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

a-crop'o-lis, 1 ə-krep'o-lis; 2 a-crŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* The citadel

Acropolis of Athens, bearing ruins of the Parthenon.

of an ancient Greek city, especially [A-] that of Athens. [< Gr. *akros*, highest, + *polis*, city.]

ac'ro-spire, 1 ak'ro-spair; 2 ăc'ro-spīr, *n.* The first sprout from germinating or malted grain; the first leaf above ground. [< Gr. *akros*, highest, + *speira*, coil.]

a-cross', 1 ə-krɔs'; 2 a-crŏs'. **I.** *adv.* From one side to the other; over; transversely; at the other side; crosswise. **II.** *prep.* From one side to the other side of; over; on the other side of; beyond. [< A-[1] + CROSS, *n.*]

a-cros'tic, 1 ə-kros'tik; 2 a-crŏs'tie, *n. Pros.* A poem or other composition in which initial or other letters, taken in order, form a word or phrase. [< Gr. *akros*, end, + *stichos*, line.]—**a-cros'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by an acrostic. **a-cros'ti-cal‡.**—**a-cros'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

act[1], 1 akt; 2 ăct, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform on or as on the stage; play; feign; play the part of. **2.** To carry out or fulfil (a purpose, command, or enterprise); do; formerly, to actuate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth power; produce movement or effect. **2.** To conduct oneself; behave; do. **3.** To perform on or as on the stage. **4.** To be employed temporarily in some office or capacity; as, the aid *acts* for his general. [< L. *actus*, pp. of *ago*, do.]—**act'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Operating or officiating, especially in place of another; as, *acting* president. **II.** *n.* Action; performance, as of a part in a play.

act, *n.* **1.** The exertion of power, bodily or mental; something done; a deed. **2.** A section of a drama; the largest division of a play or opera. **3.** An enactment or edict. **4.** A written record or thesis.

Syn.: accomplishment, achievement, action, consummation, deed, doing, effect, execution, exercise, exertion, exploit, feat, motion, movement, operation, performance, proceeding, transaction, work. *Act* is single, individual, momentary; *action* a complex of *acts*, or a process, state, or habit of exerting power. We say a virtuous *act*, but rather a virtuous course of *action*. *Act* and *deed* are both used for the thing done, but *act* refers to the power put forth, *deed* to the result accomplished; as, a voluntary *act*, a bad *deed*. *Deed* is commonly used of great, notable, and impressive *acts*, as are *achievement*, *exploit*, and *feat*. A *feat* exhibits strength, skill, personal power, whether mental or physical, especially the latter; as, a *feat* of arms, a *feat* of memory. *Achievement* is the doing of something great and noteworthy; an *exploit* is brilliant, but its effect may be transient; an *achievement* is solid, and its effect enduring. See EXERCISE; MOTION.—Ant.: cessation, deliberation, endurance, immobility, inaction, inactivity, inertia, passion (in philosophic sense), quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, suffering, suspension.

act., *abbr.* Acting, active.

ac'ta, 1 ak'tə; 2 ăc'ta, *n. pl.* Acts, proceedings, or records. [L.]

Ac-tæ'on, 1 ak-tĭ'ən; 2 ăc-tē'on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A hunter who surprized Diana bathing and was turned by her into a stag.

ac'tin-, **ac'ti-ni-,** **ac'ti-no-,** 1 ak'tɪn-, ak'tɪ-nɪ-, ak'tɪ-no-; 2 ăc'tin-, ăc'ti-nĭ-, ăc'ti-no-. From Greek *aktis*, ray: combining forms denoting: (1) *Zool.* A radiate structure or the presence of tentacles. (2) *Chem.* Relation to light-rays, as promoting chemical action.—**ac'ti-nal,** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the oral region of a radiate.—**ac-tin'i-a,** *n.* An animal-flower; sea-anemone.

ac-tin'ic, 1 ak-tin'ik; 2 ăc-tĭn'ie, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to actinism. **2.** Potent to effect chemical changes by radiant energy. [< Gr. *aktis* (*aktin-*), beam.] **ac-tin'i-cal‡.**—**ac-tin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ac'tin-ism,** *n.* **1.** The property of radiant energy (luminous and non-luminous) which effects chemical changes; also, the production of such change. **2†.** The radiation of heat or light.—**ac-tin'i-um,** *n. Chem.* A radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende in 1900.—**ac'ti-noid,** *a.* Having the form of rays; radiate, as a star-fish. [+Gr. *eidos*, form.]—**Ac"ti-no-zo'a,** *n. pl.* A division of cœlenterates embracing the sea-anemones, coral-polyps, and allied forms. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life.]—**ac"ti-no-zo'al,** *a.*—**ac"ti-no-zo'an,** *n.*

ac'tion, 1 ak'shən; 2 ăc'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of acting or doing; operation; activity. **2.** The manner or mode of acting. **3.** The thing done; deed. **4.** A course of events, as in a drama; a battle; suit at law. **5.** A mechanism by means of which power is exerted. [< L. *actio*(*n-*), < *ago*, do.] Syn.: see ACT; BATTLE; BEHAVIOR; EXERCISE; MOTION; OPERATION; TRANSACTION; WORK. — **ac'tion-a-bl(e[s]**, *a.* Affording ground for prosecution, as a trespass or a libel.—**ac'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

Ac'ti-um, 1 ak'shɪ-um; 2 ăc'shi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient Grecian town and promontory: Octavius defeated Antony, 31 B. C.

ac'tiv(e[s], 1 ak'tɪv; 2 ăc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Abounding in action; agile; lively; quick; brisk; busy. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing the action of verbs, as distinguished from being and state, also as opposed to passivity. **3.** Being in or pertaining to a state of action: opposed to *quiescent*, *extinct*, or *latent;* as, an *active* volcano. **4.** Causing or promoting action, or manifested in action; practical.

Syn.: agile, alert, brisk, bustling, busy, diligent, energetic, expeditious, industrious, lively, mobile, nimble, prompt, quick, ready, restless, sprightly, spry, supple, vigorous, wide awake. *Active* refers to both quickness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is allied with *agile*, *alert*, *brisk*, etc.; in the latter, with *busy*, *diligent*, *industrious*. The *active* love employment, the *busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious* are habitually *busy*. The *restless* are *active* from inability to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *officious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. Compare ALERT; ALIVE; BUSY; MEDDLESOME.—Ant.: dull, heavy, idle, inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, quiescent, quiet, slow, sluggish, stupid.

—**ac'tiv(e-ly[s]**, *adv.*—**ac'tiv(e-ness[s]**, *n.*

ac-tiv'i-ty, 1 ak-tiv'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ăc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being active; action; vigorous movement; active force or operation. **2.** *Mech.* Work done in a unit of time. Syn.: see EXERCISE.

ac'tor, 1 ak'tər; 2 ăc'tŏr, *n.* One who acts; one who plays a part, as on the stage. Syn.: see AGENT; CAUSE.—**ac'tress,** *n. fem.*

ac'tu-al, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 ăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]al. **I.** *a.* Existing in fact; being in existence or action now; existent; present. Syn.: see SURE.

II. *n.* Something real or actually existing; in finance, actual assets or receipts.—**ac"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The quality of being actual; reality; realism. **ac'tu-al-ness‡.**—**ac'tu-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make real; realize.—**ac"tu-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**ac'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* In act or fact; as a matter of fact; in reality; truly.

ac'tu-a-ry, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-rɪ; 2 ăc-chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The official statistician of an insurance company, who calculates and states risks, premiums, etc.; a clerk; notary. [< L. *actuarius*, clerk, < *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]—**ac"tu-a'ri-al,** *a.*

ac'tu-ate, 1 ak'ȼhu-[*or* -tiu-]ĕt; 2 ăȼ'hu-[*or* -tū-]āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To move or incite to action; influence; impel. **II.** *i.* To act. [< L.LL *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]
Syn.: compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, persuade, prompt, stir, urge. We are *urged* from without, *actuated* or *impelled* from within. See INFLUENCE.—Ant.: deter, dissuade, hinder, restrain.—**ac"tu-a'tion,** *n.*

ac'ture†, *n.* Action.

ac'u-, 1 ak'yu- *or* ə-kiū'-; 2 ăȼ'yu- *or* a-cū'-. From Latin *acus,* needle: a combining form.—**a-cu'le-ate,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Armed with a sting. **2.** *Bot.* Provided with prickles; prickly. **a-cu'le-at"ed**‡; **a-cu'le-ous**‡.—**a-cu'le-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Beset with small prickles.

a-cu'men, 1 ə-kiū'men; 2 a-cū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** Quickness of insight or discernment; keenness of intellect. **2.** *Bot.* A sharply tapering point. [L., point, < *acuo,* sharpen.]
Syn.: acuteness, cleverness, discernment, insight, keenness, penetration, perspicacity, sagacity, sharpness, shrewdness. *Sharpness, acuteness,* and *insight,* however keen, and *penetration,* however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen,* which belongs to a mind comprehensive as well as keen. *Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning. *Insight* and *discernment* are applied oftenest to the judgment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an uncultured skill in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in practical affairs. *Shrewdness* is *keenness* or *sagacity,* often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly and quickly through that which is difficult or involved. Compare SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

Acuminate Leaf. (Enchanter's nightshade.)

a-cu'mi-nate, 1 ə-kiū'mi-nēt; 2 a-cū'mi-nāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] To sharpen; taper. **II.** *a.* Tapering to a point. **a-cu'mi-nat"ed**‡; **a-cu'mi-nose**‡. — **a-cu"mi-na'tion,** *n.*

a-cu'mi-nous, 1 ə-kiū'mi-nus; 2 a-cū'mi-nūs, *a.* Having acumen; acuminate.

ac"u-punc'ture, 1 ak"yu-punk'ȼhur *or* -tiūr; 2 ăȼ"yu-pūnȼ'hur *or* -tūr, *n.* A pricking with a needle or needles, sometimes for remedial purposes. [< ACU- + PUNCTURE.] **ac"u-punc-ta'tion**‡.

a-cute', 1 ə-kiūt'; 2 a-cūt', *a.* **1.** Keenly discerning or sensitive. **2.** Affecting keenly; poignant; intense. **3.** Sharp at the end; sharp-pointed. **4.** *Med.* Coming to a crisis quickly; violent. **5.** *Mus.* Shrill; high. [< L. *acuo,* sharpen.]
Syn.: astute, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, perspicacious, piercing, pointed, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtle, subtle. See ASTUTE; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: blunt, chronic, dull, grave, heavy, obtuse, stolid stupid.
—**acute accent,** a stress of voice, or a mark (ˊ) indicating it.—**a. angle,** an angle less than a right angle.—**a-cute'ly,** *adv.*—**a-cute'ness,** *n.* The quality of being acute. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

Acute Leaf. (Tawny touch-me-not.)

a-cu'ti-, } 1 ə-kiū'ti-, -to-; 2 a-cū'ti-, -to-. From Latin *acutus,*
a-cu'to-, } sharp: combining forms. — **a-cu"ti-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.]

-acy, *suffix.* Used in forming nouns denoting quality, state, condition, office, etc.; as, *curacy, celibacy.* [< L. *-acia* or *-atia,* or < Gr. *-ateia.*]

ad-, *prefix.* To; as, *adhere:* often, in English, without perceptible force. *Ad-* undergoes euphonic change to *ab-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-,* before *b, c,* and *q, f, g, l, n, p, r, t;* and- was reduced to *a-* before *sc, sp, st,* and *gn.* In some cases the Anglo-Saxon *a-* and other prefixes have been erroneously changed to *ad-, ac-,* etc., as in *advance, accuse.* [< L. *ad,* toward, upon, for, etc.]

-ad[1], *suffix.* Of or pertaining to, (a person, place, thing, etc., as *Iliad, Dunciad*). [< L. *-as, -ad-,* < Gr. *-as, -ad-.*]

-ad[2], *suffix.* See -ADE.

-ad[3], *suffix.* To; toward; in the direction of. [< L. *ad,* to.]

A. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord).—**a. d.,** *abbr.* After date.—**ad., adv.,** *abbr.* Advertisement, adverb.—**adag., adgo.,** *abbr.* [It.] Adagio (slow, slowly).

ad'age, 1 ad'ij; 2 ăd'ag, *n.* A saying that has obtained credit or force by long use; a proverb. [< L.[s] *ad,* to, + *ajo,* say.] Syn.: aphorism, apothegm axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, proverb, saw, saying. See PROVERB.

a-da'gio, 1 a-dä'jo; 2 ä-dä'go. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A degree of time quicker than *largo* and slower than *andante.* **2.** A piece of music of slow movement. **III.** *adv.* Slowly; slow. [It., < *ad* (< L. *ad*), at, + *agio,* EASE.]

a"da-lid', 1 ā"thə-lith'; 2 ä"thä-lith', *n.* A chief; guide. [Sp.]

Ad'am, 1 ad'əm; 2 ăd'am, *n.* **1.** The first man, progenitor of the human race according to the Biblical account; mankind collectively. **2.** Unregenerate or depraved human nature. [< L. *Adam,* < Gr. *Adam,* < Heb. *ădăm,* man, perhaps < *ădam,* bered.]—**Adam's ale** [Colloq.], water.—**Adam's apple,** the prominence made by the thyroid cartilage on the front of the human throat, prominent in males.—**A-dam'ic,** *a.* **A-dam'i-cal**‡.—**A-dam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ad'am-ite. I.** *a.* Descended from Adam; human. **II.** *n.* A descendant of Adam; a human being.

ad'a-mant, 1 ad'ə-mant; 2 ăd'a-mănt, *n.* **1.** A very hard mineral, real or imaginary; formerly, the diamond. **2**†. A magnet. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *damaō,* tame.]—**ad"a-man'tin(e**[s]*, a.* Made of or like adamant; of impenetrable hardness. **ad"a-man-te'an**†.

Ad'ams, 1 ad'əmz; 2 ăd'ams, *n.* **1. John** (1735–1826), signer of Declaration of Independence. See PRESIDENT. **2. John Couch** (1819–1892), an English astronomer; calculated position of the planet Neptune in 1845. **3. John Quincy** (1767–1848). See PRESIDENT. **4. Samuel** (1722–1803), American patriot; signer of Declaration of Independence.

a-dapt'[d], 1 ə-dapt'; 2 a-dăpt', *vt.* To adjust to situation, environment, or the like; make suitable; conform; remodel. [< L. *ad.* to, + *aptus,* fit.]
Syn.: accommodate, adjust, arrange, attune, conform, fashion, fit, harmonize, prepare, proportion, set, suit. *Fit* and *adapt* refer to some antecedent shaping to secure agreement; *fit* applies especially to original purpose; as, the key is *fitted* to the lock; *adapt* often applies to the securing of agreement by partial change; a novel is *adapted* for the stage by changing its substance from the narrative to the dramatic form. *Adjust* refers chiefly to relative position; the parts of a typewriter, already *fitted* and *adapted* to each other, must be *adjusted* for perfect alignment. To *suit* is to make one thing or person in all respects agreeable to another. "*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action." SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet,* act iii, sc. 2. *Conform* implies merely external agreement, as of a glacier to a rock-surface, or of dissenters to an established church. *Accommodate* implies some concession or yielding to secure harmony; as, to *accommodate* oneself to circumstances. *Arrange* refers to position and order. commonly of detached objects; as, to *arrange* the furniture of a room, or the heads of a discourse. See ACCOMMODATE. Compare SET.
—**a-dapt'a-bl(eP**[r]*, a.* Capable of being adapted.—**a-dapt"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **a-dapt'a-bl(e-nessP**[r]‡.—**ad"ap-ta'tion,** *n.* An adapting; that which is adapted. **a-dap'tion**‡. —**a-dap'tiv(eS,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-days', 1 ə-dēz'; 2 a-dāȝ', *adv.* By day; on each day; during the day; now only in the word *nowadays.* [< A-, on, + *days,* acc. pl. of DAY.] **a-day'**‡.

A. D. C., *abbr.* [F.] Aide-de-camp.

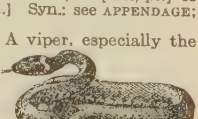
add[d], } 1 ad; 2 ăd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join or unite, so as to in-
ad[P], } crease the quantity or number; find the sum of; unite in one sum. **2.** To say or write further; go on to say. **3.** To bestow or inflict (upon one); give (to one). **II.** *i.* To make or be an addition: with *to* or *unto;* perform the operation of addition. [< L. *addo,* < *ad,* to, + *do,* give, put; see DO.]
Syn.: adjoin, affix, amplify, annex, append, attach, augment, cast up, enlarge, extend, increase, join on, make up, subjoin, sum up. To *add* is to *increase* by *adjoining* or *uniting:* in distinction from *multiply,* which is to *increase* by repeating. To *augment* a thing is to *increase* it by any means, but this word is seldom used directly of material objects; we do not *augment* a house, a farm, a nation, etc. We may *enlarge* a house, a farm, or an empire, *extend* influence or dominion, *augment* riches, power, or influence, *attach* or *annex* a building to one that it *adjoins,* or papers to the document they refer to, *annex* a clause or a codicil, *affix* a seal or a signature, *annex* a territory, *attach* a condition to a promise. A speaker may *amplify* a discourse by a fuller treatment throughout than was originally planned, or he may *append* or *subjoin* certain remarks without change of what has gone before.—Ant.: abstract, deduct, diminish, dissever, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw.—Prep.: *to.*
—**add"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fitness for being added. **add"i-bil'i-ty**‡.—**add'a-bl(eP**[r]*, a.* That may be added. **add'i-bl(eP**[r]**.**

add., *abbr.* Additional.

Ad'dams, 1 ad'əmz; 2 ăd'ams, **Jane** (1860–). An American settlement worker, sociologist, and author.

ad-den'dum, 1 a-den'dum; 2 ă-dĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] A thing added, or to be added. [L.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE; INCREASE.

ad'der[1], 1 ad'ər; 2 ăd'er, *n.* **1.** A viper, especially the common European viper, about two feet long, of a brownish color variegated with black. **2.** One of various other serpents. [< AS. *nædre* (*a nadder* in OE. becoming *an adder*).]
—**ad'der's-tongue",** *n.* **1.** A cosmopolitan fern so named from the form of its spike or fruit. **2.** One of various flowering plants, as the dog's-tooth violet.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add'er[2], *n.* A person or thing that adds; adding-machine.

ad-dict'ᵈ, 1 a-dikt'; 2 ă-dĭct', **I.** *vt.* **1.** Reflexively, to apply or devote (oneself) persistently or continuously; give (oneself) up to. **2.** To cause to incline to (the pursuit or practise of something) continuously. **II.** *n.* One who is addicted to some habit. [< L. *addico*, devote.]—**ad-dic'tion,** *n.* Habitual inclination; bent. **ad-dict'ed-ness‡.** [practise of anything.

ad-dict'ed, *pa.* Accustomed; inclined to the pursuit or

Syn.: abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, given over, given up, habituated, inclined, predisposed, prone, wedded. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense, *given over*, or *given up*, is a stronger and more hopeless expression, as is *abandoned*). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature, as to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of acquired viciousness to which one has surrendered himself. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad sense; *devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection.—Ant.: averse, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed:—Prep.: Addicted *to* vice.

Ad'di-son, 1 ad'ı-sən; 2 ăd'ı-son, **Joseph** (1672–1719). An English essayist and poet; *Spectator*.

ad-dit'a-ment, 1 a-dit'ə-ment *or* ad'ı-tə-ment; 2 ă-dĭt'a-mĕnt *or* ăd'ı-ta-mĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] A thing added; addition. **ad-dit'i-ment‡.**

ad-di'tion, 1 a-dish'ən; 2 ă-dĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of adding, or that which is added; an increase; annex; accession. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Mus.* A dot at the right of a note, lengthening it one-half. (2) *Law.* A title or mark of designation attached to a man's name. (3) *Her.* Augmentation. (4) The uniting of two or more arithmetical or algebraic quantities in one sum. Syn.: see ACCESSION; APPENDAGE; INCREASE.

ad-di'tion-al, 1 a-dish'ən-əl; 2 ă-dĭsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* Being in addition; supplementary. **II.** *n.* An addition.—**ad-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'di-tiv(e^{S}, 1 ad'ı-tiv; 2 ăd'ı-tĭv, *a.* That is to be added; serving or tending to increase.—**ad'di-tiv**(e-ly^{S}, *adv.*

ad'dle,) 1 ad'l; 2 ăd'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [AD'DLED, AD'LD^{F}; AD'-
ad'l^{F},) DLING.] To spoil or become spoiled, as eggs; muddle. **II.** *a.* Spoiled, as eggs; rotten; worthless. **ad'-dled‡.** [< AS. *adela*, mud.]

ad-dress', 1 a-dres'; 2 ă-drĕs', *v.* [AD-DRESSED'^{t} or AD-DREST'; AD-DRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct spoken words to; accost; deliver a set discourse to (a person or an audience). **2.** To superscribe or direct, as a letter. **3.** To devote, as oneself, a force, etc.; apply. **4.** To consign; aim. **5.** To woo. **6§.** To prepare; order; arrange. **7‖.** To dress. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To make an address or appeal. **2.** To get ready. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *directus*, direct.]

Syn.: accost, apostrophize, appeal, approach, court, greet, hail, inscribe, salute, speak to, woo. To *accost* is to speak first to; *greet* is not so distinctly limited; to *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous way, as appears in the expression "*hail* fellow, well met." *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet*, tho it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly.—Ant.: avoid, cut, elude, ignore, overlook, pass, pass by, shun.—Prep.: Address the memorial *to* the legislature; the president addressed the people *in* an eloquent speech; he addressed an intruder *with* indignation.

—**ad"dress-ee',** *n.* One who is addressed.—**ad-dress'-er,** *n.* One who presents or signs an address or petition or a formal document. **ad-dres'sor‡.**

ad-dress', *n.* **1.** A set or formal discourse; a speaking to or accosting; an appeal; application; petition. **2.** The directing of something to some person or place; also, the name, place, residence, etc., of a person. **3.** *Com.* Consignment, as of a vessel or cargo. **4.** The manner of a person; delivery; bearing. **5.** Any courteous or devoted attention; wooing: chiefly in the plural. **6.** Skilful conduct or action; adroitness; tact. **7†.** Dress.

Syn.: adroitness, courtesy, dexterity, discretion, ingenuity, manners, politeness, readiness, speech, tact. *Address*, as here considered, is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practise; and *tact*, which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address*. Compare SPEECH.—Ant.: awkwardness, boorishness, clownishness, clumsiness, fatuity, folly, ill breeding, ill manners, rudeness, stupidity, unmannerliness, unwisdom.—Prep.: Address *in* dealing with opponents; the address *of* an accomplished intriguer; an address *to* the audience.

ad-dres'so-graph, 1 a-dres'o-grəf; 2 ă-drĕs'o-grăf, *n.* A machine for printing addresses which operates by the endless chain system: a trade name. [< ADDRESS + -GRAPH.]

ad-duce', 1 a-diūs'; 2 ă-dūc', *vt.* [AD-DUCED'^{t}; AD-DUC'-ING.] To bring forward for consideration, as a quotation, example, or the like; cite or allege. [< L. *ad*, to, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ALLEGE.—**ad-duce'a-bl**(e^{F}, **ad-du'-ci-bl**(e^{F}, *a.*—**ad-du'cent,** *a.* Drawing or binding together.

ad-duct', 1 a-dukt'; 2 ă-dŭct', *vt.* To draw towards the axis: said of muscles. [< L. *adductus*, pp. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]—**ad-duc'tion,** *n.* The act of adducing or adducting.—**ad-duc'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* **1.** Adducing. **2.** Tending to adduct.—**ad-duc'tor,** *n.* An adducting muscle.

-ade, *suffix.* Relating to; pertaining to; as, de*cade*. [< F. *-ade*, < L. *-as, -ad*, < Gr. *-as, -ad-*.]

Ad'e-laide, 1 ad'ı-lēd; 2 ăd'e-lād, *n.* A city, capital of South Australia; pop. 256,660.

-a-del'phi-a, 1 ə-del'fı-ə; 2 a-dĕl'fi-a, *suffix.* *Bot.* A brotherhood; a group of stamens more or less united by their filaments. [Gr.]

a-del'phous, 1 ə-del'fus; 2 a-dĕl'fŭs, *a.* Having stamens with clustered or coalescent filaments: as a suffix. [< Gr. *adelphos*, brother, < *a-* copulat. + *delphys*, womb.]

A'den, 1 ā'den *or* ē'den; 2 ā'dĕn *or* ă'dĕn, *n.* A British peninsula and seaport of Arabia; pop. 46,000.

ad'en-,) 1 ad'en-, ad'ı-nı-, ad'ı-no-; 2 ăd'ĕn-, ăd'e-
ad'e-ni- [NL.],) nı-, ăd'e-no-. From Greek *adēn*, gland: com-
ad'e-no-,) bining forms —**ad"e-nal'gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in the glands. [+ Gr. *algos*, pain.] **ad"e-nal'gy‡.**—**ad"e-nı'tis,** *n.* Glandular inflammation.—**ad'e-noid,** *a.* Glandiform; glandular. **ad"e-noi'dal‡.** [+ -OID.]—**ad"e-nol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of anatomy that treats of glands. [+ -LOGY.]—**ad"e-no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ad"e-noph'o-rous,** *a.* Bearing or producing glands. [+ Gr. *pherō*, bear.]

a-dept', 1 ə-dept'; 2 a-dĕpt'. **I.** *a.* Highly skilful; proficient. **II.** *n.* One fully skilled in any art; a proficient; anciently, an alchemist who pretended to have found the "philosopher's stone." [< L. *ad*, to, + *apiscor*, attain.] —**a-dept'ness,** *n.* Proficiency.

ad'e-quate, 1 ad'ı-kwit *or* -kwēt; 2 ăd'e-kwat, *a.* **1.** Equal to what is required; suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient. **2.** Equal in size, extent, value, etc. [< L. *ad*, to, + *æquus*, level.]

Syn.: able, adapted, capable, commensurate, competent, enough, equal, fit, fitted, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable. *Adequate*, *commensurate*, *enough*, and *sufficient* signify *equal* to some given occasion or work; as, a sum *sufficient* to meet expenses; an *adequate* remedy for the disease. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. *Adapted*, *fit*, *suitable*, and *qualified* refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. Work is *satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, tho it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. Compare AMPLE; COMPETENT.—Ant.: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, inferior, insufficient, poor, unequal, unfit, unqualified, unsatisfactory, unsuitable, useless, worthless.—Prep.: Adequate *to* the demand; *for* the purpose.—**ad'e-qua-cy,** *n.* **ad'e-quate-ness‡.**—**ad'e-quate-ly,** *adv.*

ad-fect'ed, 1 ad-fekt'ed; 2 ăd-fĕct'ĕd, *a.* *Math.* Containing different powers of an unknown quantity. [< L. *adfectus*, later *affectus*; see AFFECT^{1}, *v.*]

ad fin., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad finem* (at the end, to the end).

ad-here', 1 ad-hīr'; 2 ăd-hēr', *vi.* [AD-HERED'; AD-HER'-ING.] **1.** To stick fast or together. **2.** To cleave; be attached or devoted; belong: with *to*. **3†.** To consist; hold together, as parts of a whole. [< L. *ad*, to, + *hæreo*, stick.]—**ad-her'ence,** *n.* The act or state of adhering; attachment; adhesion. **ad-her'en-cy‡.** Syn.: see ATTACHMENT.

ad-her'ent, 1 ad-hīr'ent; 2 ăd-hēr'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Clinging or sticking fast. **2.** *Bot.* Adnate. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is devoted or attached, as to a cause or leader. **2§.** An appendage. **ad-her'er‡.**

Syn.: aid, aider, ally, backer, disciple, follower, partizan, supporter. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like *Allies* may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction. *Partizan* has the narrow and odious sense of adhesion to a party, right or wrong. One may be an *adherent* or *supporter* of a party and not a *partizan*. *Backer* is a sporting and theatrical word, not in the best usage. Compare ACCESSORY.—Ant.: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, deserter, enemy, hater, opponent, renegade, traitor.—Prep.: Adherents *to* principle; adherents *of* Luther.

ad-he'sion, 1 ad-hī'ʒən; 2 ăd-hē'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of adhering; the state of being attached; adherence. **2.**

Assent; concurrence. **3.** Close connection, as of ideas. **4.** *Physics.* A molecular force, or the result of it, by which certain bodies stick together. **5.** *Surg.* The union of fractured or severed parts. [< L. *ad*, to, + *hæreo*; see ADHERE.] Syn.: see ATTACHMENT.

ad-he'siv(e^{s}, 1 ad-hī'sĭv; 2 ăd-hē'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of adhering; tending or causing to adhere; sticky. **2.** Prepared to adhere; gummed. **3.** Figuratively, clinging.
Syn.: cohesive, glutinous, gummy, sticking, sticky, viscid, viscous. *Adhesive* is the scientific, *sticky* the popular word. That which is *adhesive* tends to join itself to the surface of any other body with which it is placed in contact; *cohesive* expresses the tendency of particles of the same substance to hold together. Polished plate glass is not *adhesive*, but such plates packed together are intensely *cohesive*.—Ant.: free, inadhesive, loose, separable.—Prep.: *to*.
—**ad-he'siv(e^{s},** *n.* A substance that causes adhesion.—**ad-he'siv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**ad-he'siv(e-ness^{s},** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being adhesive. **2.** *Phren.* The organ of friendship.

ad-hib'it‡, 1 ad-hĭb'ĭt; 2 ăd-hĭb'ĭt, *vt.* **1.** To let in; admit. **2.** To affix; fasten. **3.** To apply; administer. [< L. *ad*, to, + *habeo*, hold.]—**ad"hi-bi'tion,** *n.*

ad h. l., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad hunc locum* (at this place).

a-dieu', 1 a-dū'; 2 a-dū'. **I.** *n.* [A-DIEUS' or A-DIEUX', *pl.*] A farewell. **II.** *interj.* Good-by; farewell: literally, "to God" (I commend you). [F., < *à*, to, + *dieu*, God.]
Syn.: see FAREWELL.

A'di-ge, 1 ä'dī-jē; 2 ä'dī-ġe, *n.* A river in Austria and Italy; flows 220 m. to Gulf of Venice.

ad inf., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad infinitum* (to infinity; endlessly).—**ad init.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad initium* (at the beginning).—**ad int.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad interim* (in the mean time).

a"di-os', 1 a"dı-ōs'; 2 ä"dī-ōs', *interj.* [S. W. U. S.] Adieu.

ad'i-po-cere, 1 ad'ı-po-sīr; 2 ăd'ĭ-po-çēr, *n.* **1.** A fatty substance formed by decomposition of animal tissues under the influence of moisture and deprivation of air; corpse-fat. **2§.** Spermaceti. [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera*, wax.] **ad'i-po-cire†.—ad"i-poc'er-ous,** *a.*

ad'i-pose, 1 ad'ı-pōs; 2 ăd'ĭ-pōs. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to fat; fatty; obese. **ad'i-pous‡.** Syn.: see CORPULENT.
II. *n.* Fat. [< L.^{LL} *adeps*, fat.]—**ad'i-pose-ness,** *n.* Fatness; obesity.

Ad"i-ron'dacks, 1 ad"ı-ren'daks; 2 ăd"ĭ-rŏn'dăks, *n. pl.* A mountain range in New York; highest peak, 5,344 ft.

ad'it, 1 ad'ıt; 2 ăd'ĭt, *n.* An approach; entrance; passage; a nearly horizontal entrance to a mine. [< L. *aditus*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *eo*, go.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

Adj., Adjt., *abbr.* Adjutant.—**adj., adject.,** *abbr.* Adjectival, adjective.

ad-ja'cent, 1 ad-jē'sent; 2 ă-jā'çĕnt, *a.* Lying near or close at hand; adjoining; contiguous. [< L. *ad*, near, + *jaceo*, lie.] Syn.: abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, conterminous, contiguous, near, neighboring, next, nigh. *Adjacent* farms may not be connected; if *adjoining*, they meet at the boundary-line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining*. *Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many; *next* neighbor implies a neighborhood.—Ant.: detached, disconnected, disjoined, distant, remote, separate.—Prep.: *to*.—**ad-ja'cen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{Z}, *pl.*] Contiguity. **ad-ja'cence†.**

ad'jec-tiv(e^{s}, 1 aj'ek-tiv; 2 ăj'ĕc-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an adjective or adjunct. **ad'jec-tiv-al‡.** **II.** *n. Gram.* A word used to limit or qualify a noun. [< L. *ad*, to, + *jacio*, throw.]—**ad'jec-tiv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.* **ad'jec-tiv"al-ly†.**

ad-join', 1 a-join'; 2 ă-jŏin', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie next to; border upon. **2.** To join to; append; unite. **II.** *i.* To lie close together; be in contact. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see ADD.

ad-join'ing, *pa.* Lying next; contiguous.
Syn.: see ADJACENT.

ad-journ', 1 a-jûrn'; 2 ă-jûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To put off to another day; postpone; bring to an end, as a meeting or session; prorogue. **II.** *i.* To suspend or close a session or business either for a time or finally. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day.] Syn.: see PROCRASTINATE; POSTPONE.—**ad-journ'ment,** *n.* The act of adjourning, or the period for which anything is adjourned; postponement. **ad-jour'nal†.**

ad-judge', 1 a-juj'; 2 ă-jŭdġ', *v.* [AD-JUDGED'; AD-JUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To award; decide judicially; decree; condemn. **II.** *i.* To pass sentence. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *judico*, judge.]

ad-ju'di-cate, 1 a-jū'dı-kēt; 2 ă-jų'dĭ-cāt, *vt. & vi.* [-CAT"ED^{d}; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To determine judicially; adjudge. **II.** *i.* To act as a judge; reach a judicial decision. [< L. *ad*, to, + *judico*, judge.]—**ad-ju"di-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of adjudicating or adjudging; judicial decision. —**ad-ju'di-ca"tor,** *n.*

ad'junct, 1 aj'ųnkt; 2 ăj'ŭnct. **I.** *a.* Joined subordinately; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* Something connected subordinately; an auxiliary. [< L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE; HELP.—**ad-junc'tion,** *n.* The act of joining; also, the thing joined.—**ad-junc'tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Constituting or contributing to form an adjunct.—**ad-junc'tiv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*

ad-jure', 1 a-jūr'; 2 ă-jųr', *vt.* [AD-JURED'; AD-JUR'ING.] To charge or entreat solemnly, as under oath; appeal to; invoke. [< L. *ad*, *to*, + *juro*, swear.]
Syn.: see COMMAND.—**ad"ju-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn oath.—**ad-ju'ra-to-ry,** *a.*—**ad-jur'er, ad-jur'or,** *n.*

ad-just'd, 1 a-just'; 2 ă-jŭst', *vt.* To cause to fit; arrange in order; systematize; regulate; settle. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join (as if *justus*, just).] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT; PREPARE; REGULATE; SET; SETTLE.
—**ad-just'a-bl(e^{P},** *a.* Capable of being adjusted.—**ad-just'er,** *n.* **ad-jus'tor†.—ad-jus'tiv(e^{s},** *a.*—**ad-just'ment,** *n.* The act, process, means, or result of adjusting; regulation; arrangement; settlement.

ad'ju-tant, 1 aj'u-tant; 2 ăj'ų-vant. **I.** *a.* Assistant; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A staff-officer who assists the commander; as, the *adjutant* of a regiment. **2.** A carrion-eating East-Indian stork. **3.** The marabou. **4§.** An aid. [< L. *adjuto*; see AID, *v.*]—**ad'ju-tan-cy,** *n.* The office or rank of an adjutant. **ad'ju-tant-ship†.**

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ad'ju-vant, 1 aj'u-vant; 2 ăj'ų-vant. **I.** *a.* Assisting. **II.** *n.* A helper. [< L. *adjuvan(t-)s*, ppr.; see AID.]

ad lib., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad libitum* (at pleasure).—**ad loc.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad locum* (at the place).—**Adm.,** *abbr.* Admiral, admiralty.—**admr., admr.,** *abbr.* Administrator, administratrix.

ad-mea'sure, } 1 ad-meẓ'ur; 2 ăd-mĕzh'ųr,
ad-me'sure^{s}, } *vt.* [-SURED; -SUR-ING.] **1.** To assign a share of or to; apportion. **2§.** To measure. [< LL.^{OF} *admensuro*, < L. *ad*, to, + *metior*, measure.]—**ad-mea'sure-ment,** *n.* **1.** An admeasuring. **2.** Measure; size; dimensions. **ad-men"sura'tion‡.—ad-mea'sur-er,** *n.*

ad-min'i-cle, 1 ad-mĭn'ı-kl; 2 ăd-mĭn'ĭ-el, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Anything that helps or supports; an auxiliary. **2.** *Law.* Corroborative or explanatory evidence. [< L. *adminiculum*, prop, < *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand.]—**ad"mi-nic'u-lar,** *a.*—**ad"mi-nic'u-late§,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] To support by corroborative evidence.—**ad"mi-nic"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ad-min'is-ter, 1 ad-mĭn'ıs-tər; 2 ăd-mĭn'ĭs-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have the charge or direction of; manage; regulate. **2.** To supply, furnish, or provide with, as something necessary or required; apply; inflict; mete or measure out; as, to *administer* the sacraments, punishment, medicine, etc. **3.** To cause to take, as an oath. **4.** *Law.* To take charge of and settle by will or official appointment. **II.** *i.* **1.** To contribute toward an end; minister: with *to*. **2.** *Law.* To act as administrator. [< L. *ad*, to, + *minister*, assistant.] **ad-min'is-trate‡.** Syn.: see EXECUTE.—**ad-min"is-te'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to administration.—**ad-min'is-tra-bl(e^{P},** *a.* That may be administered.—**ad-min'is-trant.** **I.** *a.* Managing affairs; executive. **II.** *n.* One who administers.—**ad-min"is-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of administering, or the state of being administered; management of public affairs. **2.** *Polit.* The government as existing, or the persons collectively who compose it, especially its executive department; also, the official tenure of such government.—**ad-min'is-tra"tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Pertaining to administration; executive. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ad-min'is-tra"tor,** *n.* One who administers something, as (*Law*) the estate of an intestate.—**ad-min'is-tra"tor-ship,** *n.*—**ad-min"is-tra'trix,** *n. fem.* [-TRA-TRI'CES, *pl.*]

ad'mi-ra-bl(e^{F}, 1 ad'mı-rə-bl; 2 ăd'mi-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** Worthy of admiration; excellent. **2†.** Wonderful. [< L.^{F}; see ADMIRE.] Syn.: see EXCELLENT; GOOD.—**ad'mi-ra-bl(e-ness^{F},** *n.* **ad"mi-ra-bil'i-ty‡.—ad'mi-ra-bly,** *adv.* In an admirable manner.

ad'mi-ral, 1 ad'mı-rəl; 2 ăd'mi-ral, *n.* **1.** A naval officer of the highest rank; the commander-in-chief of a fleet. **2.** The flag-ship of a fleet. **3.** (1) A butterfly. (2) A richly colored cone-shell. [< LL. *admiralis*, < Ar. *amīr-al-bahr*, < *amīr*, commander, + *al*, the, + *bahr*, sea.] —**ad'mi-ral-ship,** *n.* The office or rank of an admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty, 1 ad'mı-rəl-tı; 2 ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A department of the British government having

supreme charge of naval affairs. **2.** [a-] The office or functions of an admiral. **3.** [a-] The branch of jurisprudence or of the judiciary that takes cognizance of maritime affairs. **4.** The Admiralty building. **5.** [a-] The mastery of the seas.

ad″mi-ra′tion, 1 ad″mı-rē′shən; 2 ăd″mi-rā′shon, *n.* **1.** Wonder combined with approbation; gratified contemplation. **2.** That which is admired. 3‖. Wonder; surprize. Syn.: see AMAZEMENT.—**note of admiration,** an exclamation-point (!).

ad-mire′, 1 ad-maır′; 2 ăd-mīr′, *v.* [AD-MIRED′; AD-MIR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with mingled wonder and approbation or pleased surprize; gaze on with delight. 2‖. To wonder at. **II.** *i.* **1.** To feel admiration; be pleased. 2‖. To wonder. [< L.F *ad,* at, + *miror,* wonder.]

Syn.: adore, applaud, approve, delight in, enjoy, esteem, extol, honor, love, respect, revere, venerate. We *admire* beauty in nature and art, *delight in* the innocent happiness of children, *enjoy* books or society, a walk or a dinner. We *approve* what is excellent, *applaud* heroic deeds, *esteem* the good, *love* our friends. We *honor* and *respect* noble character wherever found; we *revere* and *venerate* it in the aged. We *extol* or *adore* the goodness, majesty, and power of God.—Ant.: abhor, abominate, contemn, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, hate, ridicule, scorn.

—**ad-mir′er,** *n.*—**ad-mir′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ad-mis′si-bl(eᴱ**,** 1 ad-mis′ı-bl; 2 ăd-mĭs′i-bl, *a.* Such as may be admitted; allowable. [< L.F *admitto;* see AD-MIT.]—**ad-mis′si-bl(e-ness**ᴿ**,** *n.*—**ad-mis″si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**ad-mis′si-bly,** *adv.*

ad-mis′sion, 1 ad-mish′ən; 2 ăd-mĭsh′on, *n.* **1.** The act of admitting, or the state of being admitted; entrance. **2.** A conceding, or that which is conceded. **3.** The price charged or paid to be admitted. Syn.: see BELIEF; ENTRANCE.

ad-mis′siv(eᴱ**,** 1 ad-mis′ıv; 2 ăd-mĭs′iv, *a.* Characterized by, tending to, implying, or granting admission. **ad-mis′so-ry‡.**

ad-mit′, 1 ad-mit′; 2 ăd-mĭt′, *v.* [AD-MIT′TED[d]; AD-MIT′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To allow to enter; allow; receive. **2.** To afford entrance to; have capacity for the entrance of; let in. **3.** To acknowledge the truth or fact of; concede. **4.** To decide to be entitled to the privileges of; allow to become associated with; as, to *admit* a person to bail. **5.** To be capable of or compatible with; permit; suffer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give scope, warrant, or permission: with *of.* **2.** To give entrance: often with *to.* [< L.OF *admitto,* < *ad,* to, + *mitto,* send.]

Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; AVOW; CONFESS.—**ad-mit′ta-bl(e**ᴱ**, ad-mit′ti-bl(e**ᴱ**,** *a.*

ad-mit′tance, 1 ad-mit′ans; 2 ăd-mĭt′ans, *n.* The act of admitting, or the state or fact of being admitted; entrance; right or permission to enter; admission. Syn.: see ENTRANCE. [fessedly.

ad-mit′ted-ly, 1 ad-mit′ed-lı; 2 ăd-mĭt′ĕd-ly, *adv.* Con-

ad-mix′, 1 ad-miks′; 2 ăd-mĭks′, *vt.* [AD-MIXED′ or AD-MIXT′; AD-MIX′ING.] To mingle or mix with something else.

ad-mix′ture, 1 ad-miks′chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăd-mĭks′chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A mixture; the ingredient added to form a mixture; act of mingling or mixing; state of being mixed. [< L. *admixtus,* pp., < *ad,* to, + *misceo,* mix.] Syn.: see ALLOY.—**ad-mix′,** *vt.*

ad-mon′ish, 1 ad-men′ısh; 2 ăd-mŏn′ish, *vt.* **1.** To advise of a fault; administer mild reproof to; caution; exhort. **2.** To bring something forcibly to the notice or attention of; remind, as of duty or obligation; warn, as of peril or penalty. **3.** To instruct solemnly; direct. [< L. *ad,* to, + *moneo,* advise.]

Syn.: advise, caution, censure, counsel, dissuade, rebuke, remind, reprimand, reprove, warn. *Admonish* is the mildest of reproving words. *Censure, rebuke,* and *reprove* apply to wrong done; *caution, counsel, dissuade, warn,* and *admonish* refer chiefly to anticipated fault.

—**ad-mon′ish-er,** *n.*—**ad″mo-ni′tion,** *n.* The act of admonishing; gentle reproof. **ad-mon′ish-ment‡.** Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**ad-mon′i-to-ry,** *a.* Giving admonition. **ad-mon′i-tiv(e**ᴱ**‡.**

admrx., admx., *abbr.* Administratrix.

ad-nas′cent, 1 ad-nas′ent; 2 ăd-năs′ĕnt, *a.* Growing or attached to something; as, *adnascent* plants.—**ad-nas′cence,** *n.*

ad′nate, 1 ad′nēt; 2 ăd′nāt, *a.* Congenitally united; grown together. [< L. *adnatus,* < *ad,* to, + *nascor,* be born.]—**ad-na′tion,** *n.* The state of being adnate.

a-do′†, *v. inf.* of DO; as, we have nothing *ado* with them.

a-do′, 1 ə-dū′; 2 a-dọ′, *n.* Unnecessary activity; bustle; fuss; trouble. [< A-[5] + DO.] **a-doo′†.**

a-do′be, 1 ə-dō′bı; 2 a-dō′be, *n.* A sun-dried brick or a structure of such material. [Sp. Am.]

ad″o-les′cent, 1 ad″o-les′ent; 2 ăd″o-lĕs′ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Approaching manhood or maturity; pertaining to youth. **II.** *n.* A person in the period of adolescence. [< L. *ad,* to, + *alo,* nourish.]—**ad″o-les′cence,** *n.* The process or period of growth from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth. **ad″o-les′cen-cy‡.**

A-do′nis, 1 ə-dō′nıs; 2 a-dō′nis, *n. Gr. Myth.* A youth beloved by Venus for his beauty; hence, any youth of rare beauty; also, a beau; dandy.—**A-don′ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Adonis, or to a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee (— ⏑ ⏑ | — —). **II.** *n.* An Adonic verse or meter.

a-doors′‖, 1 ə-dōrz′; 2 a-dōrs′, *adv.* At the door. **a-door′‡.**

a-dopt′, 1 ə-dept′; 2 a-dŏpt′, *vt.* To accept, receive, or choose as one's own, especially as one's own child (when not naturally so); accept from some one else; as, to *adopt* a son, a phrase, a creed. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *opto,* choose.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.

—**a-dopt′ed-ly,** *adv.* By adoption.—**a-dopt′er,** *n.*—**a-dop′tion,** *n.* The act of adopting or the state of being adopted.—**a-dop′tiv(e**ᴱ**,** *a.* Pertaining or tending to adoption; characterized by adoption. **-ly,** *adv.*

ad″o-ra′tion, 1 ad″o-rē′shən; 2 ăd″o-rā′shon, *n.* The act of adoring; worship; utmost love or devotion.

Syn.: see PRAYER; REVERENCE; VENERATION.

a-dore′, 1 ə-dōr′; 2 a-dōr′, *v.* [A-DORED′; A-DOR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render divine honors to; worship. **2.** To love or honor with intense devotion. **II.** *i.* To offer worship. [< F *adorer,* < L. *ad,* to, + *oro,* speak, < *os (or-),* mouth.]

Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE; VENERATE.

—**a-dor′a-bl(e**ᴱ**,** *a.* Worthy of adoration or devoted affection.—**a-dor′a-bl(e-ness**ᴿ**,** *n.* The quality of being adorable. **a-dor″a-bil′i-ty‡.**—**a-dor′a-bly,** *adv.*—**a-dor′er,** *n.* One who adores; a lover.

a-dorn′, 1 ə-dōrn′; 2 a-dōrn′, *vt.* To furnish with ornaments; be an ornament to; decorate. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *orno,* deck.]

Syn.: beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament. An author *embellishes* his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist *illustrates* it with beautiful engravings, the binder *gilds* and *decorates* the volume. A feast is *garnished* with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel. To *ornament* is to add what really confers outward beauty. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not *adorn.*" See GARNISH.—Ant.: deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil.—Prep.: *with.*

—**a-dorn′ing.** **I.** *pa.* Ornamental. **II.** *n.* Adornment.—**a-dorn′ment,** *n.* The act of adorning, or that which adorns; ornament.

ad-os″cu-la′tion, 1 ad-os″kiu-lē′shən; 2 ăd-ŏs″eū-lā′shon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Fertilization of flowers by falling pollen. (2)§ Grafting by insertion. **2.** *Zool.* Fecundation, as of ova, by external contact only. [< L. *ad,* to, + *osculor,* kiss.]

A′do-wa, 1 ä′do-wə; 2 ä′do-wa, *n.* A town in N. E. Abyssinia; pop. 3,000; where Abyssinians defeated Italians, March 1, 1896. [down.

a-down′, 1 ə-daun′; 2 a-down′, *adv.* & *prep.* Downward;

a-drad′‖, 1 ə-drad′; 2 a-drăd′, *a.* Afraid; oppressed with fear.

A-dras′tus, 1 ə-dras′tus; 2 a-drăs′tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Argos; led the "Seven Against Thebes."

ad-re′nal-in, 1 ad-rī′nəl-in; 2 ăd-rē′nal-ĭn, *n.* A powerful hemostatic astringent principle of the suprarenal gland. [< L. *ad,* on, + *renes,* kidneys.]

A′dri-an, 1 ē′drı-ən; 2 ā′dri-an, *n.* One of several popes; especially **Adrian IV.** (1100?–1159) (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only pope of English blood.

Ad″ri-a-no′ple, 1 ad″rı-ə-nō′pl; 2 ăd″ri-a-nō′pl, *n.* **1.** A former vilayet of European Turkey; pop. 610,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 81,000; captured by Balkan Allies, March 26, 1913.

A″dri-at′ic sea, 1 ē″drı-at′ık; 2 ā″dri-ăt′ic. A sea, E. of Italy; an arm of the Mediterranean.

a-drift′, 1 ə-drift′; 2 a-drĭft′, *adv.* In a drifting state; drifting.

a-droit′, 1 ə-droıt′; 2 a-drŏit′, *a.* Skilful in emergencies; dexterous; expert. [F., < *à,* to, + *droit,* right.]

Syn.: see CLEVER.

—**a-droit′ly,** *adv.*—**a-droit′ness,** *n.*

ads., advts., *abbr.* Advertisements.

ad″sci-ti′tious, 1 ad″sı-tish′us; 2 ăd″si-tish′ŭs, *a.* Supplemental. [< L. *adscitus,* pp., < *ad,* to, + *scio,* know.]

ad-sorb′, 1 ad-sōrb′; 2 ăd-sōrb′, *vt.* To condense and hold (a gas) by adsorption. [< L. *ad,* to, + *sorbeo,* suck in.]—**ad-sorp′tion,** *n.* The action of a body in condensing and holding a gas upon it.

ad′u-late, 1 ad′yu-lēt; 2 ăd′yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT″ED[d]; -LAT″ING.] To flatter servilely; praise extravagantly. [< L. *adulor,* fawn.]—**ad″u-la′tion,** *n.* Servile flattery; extravagant and hypocritical praise; fulsome compliment.—**ad′u-la″tor,** *n.*—**ad′u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Obsequiously flattering.

A-dul'lam-ite, 1 ə-dul'əm-ait; 2 a-dûl'am-It, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Adullam. *Gen.* xxxviii, 1. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* A seceder (1866) from the Liberal party. Compare *1 Sam.* xxii, 1, 2.

a-dult', 1 ə-dult'; 2 a-dŭlt'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to mature life; full-grown. **II.** *n.* One who or that which has attained the age of maturity or legal majority. [< L. *adultus,* pp. of *adolesco,* grow up.]—**a-dult'ness,** *n.* The state of being adult; complete maturity. **a-dult'hood‡.**

a-dul'ter-ate, 1 ə-dul'tər-ēt; 2 a-dŭl'ter-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"-ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To make impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients; corrupt. **II.** *a.* Adulterated; corrupted. [< L. *ad,* to, + *alter,* other.]—**a-dul'ter-ant,** *n.* An adulterating substance. Syn.: see ALLOY.—**a-dul"ter-a'tion,** *n.*—**a-dul'ter-a"tor,** *n.* One who adulterates.

a-dul'ter-y, 1 ə-dul'tər-ı; 2 a-dŭl'ter-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] The sexual intercourse of two persons, either of whom is married to a third person; any unchastity; unfaithfulness. [< L. *ad,* to, + *alter,* other.]—**a-dul'ter-er, a-dul'ter-ess,** *n.* A man or woman guilty of adultery.—**a-dul'ter-ine,** *a.* **1.** Originating in, or pertaining to, adultery; as, *adulterine* children. **2.** Hence, unauthorized; spurious.—**a-dul'ter-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to adultery. **-ly,** *adv.*

ad-um'brate, 1 ad-um'brēt; 2 ăd-ŭm'brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT-ED; -BRAT-ING.] To foreshadow; typify; overshadow. [< L. *ad,* to, + *umbra,* shade.]—**ad-um'brant,** *a.* Dimly shadowing.—**ad"um-bra'tion,** *n.* A slight sketch; foreshadowing; overshadowing.—**ad-um'bra-tiv**(es, *a.* Faintly indicating; typical.

a-dun'cate, 1 ə-duŋ'kēt; 2 a-dŭŋ'cāt. *vt.* [-CAT-ED[d]; -CAT-ING.] To curve like a hook. [< LL. *aduncatus,* pp. of *adunco,* < L. *ad,* to, + *uncus,* hook.]—**a-dun'cate,** *a.* Hooked; bent like a hook, as the beak of a hawk. **a-dunc'‡; a-dun'cal‡; a-dun'cous‡; a-dunque'‡.**—**a-dun'ci-ty,** *n.* The condition of being hooked or hook-shaped.

a-dusk'§, 1 ə-dusk'; 2 a-dŭsk', *adv.* In the dusk or gloom.

a-dust'[1], 1 ə-dust'; 2 a-dŭst', *adv.* & *a.* In the dust; dusty.

a-dust'[2], *a.* Burning; hot and dry; burned; seared; browned; tawny. [< L. *adustus,* pp., < *ad,* to, + *uro,* burn.]

Adv., *abbr.* Advent, advocate.—**adv.,** *abbr.* *Ad valorem* (L., according to the value), adverb, adverbial, adverbially, *adversus* (L., against, opposite), advertisement.

ad va-lo'rem, 1 ad və-lō'rem; 2 ăd va-lō'rĕm. [L.] According or in proportion to the value; as, *ad valorem* duties, which are ascertained by a determinate percentage on the value of the goods imported.

ad-vance', 1 ad-vȧns'; 2 ăd-vȧnç', *v.* [AD-VANCED't; AD-VANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or bring forward; present; propose. **2.** To pay or furnish beforehand or on credit; help forward; accelerate; make earlier. **3.** To lift to a higher place, rank, or standard; elevate; increase; promote. **4§.** To exhibit or display. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go forward; make progress; grow; increase; develop. **2.** To rise in value. [< L.[F] *ab,* away, + *ante,* before.]

Syn.: see ALLEGE; AMEND; FLOURISH; INCREASE; SERVE.

ad-vance', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an advance; being before in time or place; as, *advance* payment.

ad-vance', *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress; improvement. **2.** Anything supplied or paid beforehand; prepayment. **3.** An act of personal approach for some object; overture; proposal: usually in the plural. **4.** The place or persons at the front; the van; also, space in front; a lead; start.—**ad-vanced',** *pa.* Being in advance; having reached a higher stage or later stage, as of life, etc.; marked by or characteristic of advancement.—**ad-vance'ment,** *n.* An advancing, or being advanced; furtherance; promotion; preferment.

ad-van'tage, 1 ad-vȧn'tij; 2 ăd-vȧn'tag. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAGED; -TAG-ING.] To give advantage to; gain advantage; be benefited; favor; profit. **II.** *n.* Anything favorable to success; superiority; favoring circumstance; profit; utility. [< F. *avant,* before.] Syn.: see PROFIT; RIGHT; UTILITY; VICTORY.—**ad"van-ta'geous,** *a.* Affording advantage; profitable; favorable. Syn.: see EXPEDIENT; GOOD.—**ad"van-ta'geous-ly,** *adv.*—**ad"van-ta'geous-ness,** *n.*

ad-vene'§, 1 ad-vīn'; 2 ăd-vēn'. *v.* [AD-VENED'; AD-VEN'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To come to; reach. **II.** *i.* To be added, as something subsidiary. [< L. *advenio,* < *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.]

ad'vent, 1 ad'vent; 2 ăd'vĕnt, *n.* **1.** A coming or arrival, as of any important event or person. **2.** [A-] (1) The coming of Christ. (2) *Eccl.* The season including the four Sundays before Christmas. [< L. *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.]—**Advent Sunday,** the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's day, the last day of November.—**Ad'vent-ist,** *n.* One who lays special stress on Christ's second coming.—**Ad'vent-ism,** *n.*

ad"ven-ti'tious, 1 ad"ven-tish'us; 2 ăd"vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not inherent; extrinsic; accidental; casual. **2.** *Pathol.* Acquired, not inherited. **3.** *Bot.* Formed without order or in unusual places. **4.** *Biol.* Occurring away from the natural habitat; adventive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ad-ven'tive, } 1 ad-ven'tiv; 2 ăd-vĕn'tĭv, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Only
ad-ven'tiv[s], } partially naturalized; adventitious. **2.** Accidental.

ad-ven'ture, 1 ad-ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur *or* -tûr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To venture upon; dare; hazard: used also reflexively; as, to *adventure* oneself; stake upon a venture or hazard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hazardous or exciting experience; daring feat. **2.** A commercial venture; speculation. **3‖.** Danger; hazard; chance; fortune. [< L.OF *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT.—**ad-ven'tur-er,** *n.* A seeker of adventures; one who seeks his fortune in new fields or by questionable expedients; a speculator.—**ad-ven'tur-ess,** *n.* A female adventurer.

ad-ven'tur-ous, 1 ad-ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]us; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur-[*or* -tûr-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to seek adventures or take risks; venturesome. **ad-ven'ture-some‡. 2.** Attended with risk; hazardous. Syn.: see BRAVE.

—**ad-ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ad-ven'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

ad'verb, 1 ad'vurb; 2 ăd'vĕrb, *n.* *Gram.* Any word used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *verbum,* verb.]—**ad-ver'bi-al,** 1 ad-vur'bı-əl; 2 ăd-vĕr'bĭ-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or tending to use adverbs.—**ad-ver"bi-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality that marks or belongs to an adverb.—**ad-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-sa-ry, 1 ad'vər-sē-rı; 2 ăd'ver-sā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] One actively hostile; an opponent; enemy. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see ANTAGONIST; ENEMY.

ad-ver'sa-tiv(e[s], 1 ad-vur'sə-tiv; 2 ăd-vĕr'sa-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Expressing opposition or antithesis. **II.** *n.* An antithetic word. **-ly,** *adv.*

ad'verse, 1 ad'vurs; 2 ăd'vĕrs, *a.* **1.** Opposing or opposed; antagonistic; detrimental. **2‖.** Opposite. [< L. *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see INIMICAL.

—**ad'verse-ly,** *adv.*—**ad'verse-ness,** *n.*

ad-ver'si-ty, 1 ad-vur'sı-tı; 2 ăd-vĕr'sĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] A condition of hardship or affliction; misfortune; calamity.

Syn.: calamity, disaster, distress, hardship, misery, misfortune. See CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.—Ant.: blessing, prosperity, success.

ad-vert', 1 ad-vurt'; 2 ăd-vĕrt', *vi.* To turn the mind; refer incidentally: with *to.* [< L. *ad,* to,+ *verto,* turn.]

Syn.: see ALLUDE.

—**ad-ver'tence,** *n.* The act of adverting; notice.—**ad-ver'ten-cy,** *n.* Attentiveness.—**ad-ver'tent,** *a.* Giving attention; heedful.—**ad-ver'tent-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-tise, } 1 ad'vər-taiz; 2 ăd'ver-tīz, *v.* [-TISED; -TIS"-
ad'ver-tize[F], } ING.] **I.** *t.* To make known by public notice; publish; inform. **II.** *i.* To give public notice. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.]

Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM; PUBLISH.—**ad-ver'tise-ment,** 1 əd-vur'tiz-ment *or* ad"vər-taiz'ment; 2 ăd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt *or* ăd"ver-tīz'mĕnt, *n.* A printed public notice, as in a newspaper; notification. **ad-ver'tize-ment‡.**—**ad'ver-tis"er,** *n.* One who advertises.

ad-vice', 1 ad-vais'; 2 ăd-vīs', *n.* **1.** Encouragement or dissuasion; counsel; suggestion. **2.** Information; notification: often in the plural. **3‖.** Deliberation; forethought; prudence. [< L.F *ad,* to,+ *video,* see.]

Syn.: see COUNSEL.

ad-vise', } 1 ad-vaiz'; 2 ăd-vīz', *v.* [AD-VISED'; AD-VIS'-
ad-vize'[F], } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give advice to; counsel; warn; recommend. **2.** To apprize (of); notify; inform. **II.** *i.* To take or give counsel; consult. [< F. *aviser,* < LL. *advisum,* ADVICE.] Syn.: see ADMONISH; INFORM.

—**ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ad-vis'a-bl**(e-ness[F]‡.—**ad-vis'-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* **1.** Proper to be advised or recommended; expedient. **2§.** Ready to be advised; open to advice.—**ad-vis'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ad-vised',** *pa.* **1.** Done with advice or counsel, or with deliberation and forethought; intended; deliberate; prudent. **2.** Counseled. **3.** Informed. Syn.: see CONSCIOUS.—**ad-vis'ed-ly,** *adv.* With forethought or advice; not hastily.—**ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*—**ad-vise'ment,** *n.* Consultation; deliberation.—**ad-vis'er,** *n.* One who advises.—**ad-vi'so-ry,** *a.* Having power to advise; containing or given as advice; not mandatory.

ad'vo-ca-cy, 1 ad'vo-kə-sı; 2 ăd'vo-ca-çy, *n.* The act of advocating or pleading a cause; a vindication; defense.

ad'vo-cate, 1 ad'vo-kēt; 2 ăd'vo-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To speak in favor of; defend; plead for. **II.** *n.* One who pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; defender; counselor. [< L.F *advoco,* call to, < *ad,* to, + *vox,* voice.] Syn.: see PLEAD.

—**ad'vo-ca"tor,** *n.*—**ad'vo-ca"to-ry,** *a.*

ad"vo-ca'tion†, *n.* Advocacy; advowson; appeal.

ad"vow-ee', 1 ad"vau-ī'; 2 ăd"vow-ē', *n.* One having the right of advowson; a patron.

ad-vow'son, 1 ad-vau'zən; 2 ăd-vow'ŝon, *n.* The right of presentation to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; patronage. [< OF. *avoëson*, < L. *advocatio(n-)*; see ADVOCATE.]

ad"y-na'mi-a, 1 ad"ı-nē'mı-ə; 2 ăd"y-nā'mi-a, *n. Med.* Lack of physical strength, resulting from disease. [< Gr. *adynamia*, < *a-* priv. + *dynamai*, be able.] **a-dyn'a-my‡.**—**ad"y-nam'ic,** 1 ad"ı-nam'ık; 2 ăd"y-năm'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia. **2.** *Physics.* Not produced or not affected by the action of forces.

ad'y-tum, 1 ad'ı-tum; 2 ăd'y-tŭm, *n.* [-TA, 1 -tə; 2 -ta, *pl.*] An inner or secret shrine. [L., < Gr. *adyton*, < *a-* priv. + *dyō*, enter.]

adz, 1 adz; 2 ădz, *vt.* To hew or dress with an adz. **adze‡.**

adz, } *n.* A hand cutting-tool having its blade at right
adze, } angles with its handle and usually curved: used for dressing timber, etc. [< AS. *adesa*, adz.]

1. Coopers' adz. 2. Carpenters' adz. 3. Sculptors' adz.

æ, 1 ī, e, *or* ı; 2 ē, ĕ, *or* e. A diphthong of Latin origin, equivalent to Greek *ai*. In many words *e* is commonly substituted, or in Greek proper names and derivatives *ai*. For words not found under *æ*, as *ægis*, *Æolian*, etc., see EGIS, EOLIAN, etc.

ae, 1 ē; 2 ă, *a.* [Scot.] One.

æ., æt., ætat., *abbr.* [L.] *Ætatis* (of age, aged).

Æ-e'tes, 1 ī-ī'tīz; 2 ē-ē'tēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Colchis; father of Medea and possessor of the golden fleece.

Æ-ge'an sea, 1 ī-jī'ən; 2 ē-ġē'an. A sea between Greece and Asia Minor; an arm of the Mediterranean: so called because Ægeus, king of Athens, was drowned in it.

Æ-gi'na, 1 ī-jaı'nə; 2 ē-ġī'na, *n.* An island, town, and gulf in E. Greece.—**Æ"gi-ne'tan,** *a.* [sea. **Æ'ger†.**

Æ'gir, 1 ī'jir; 2 ē'ġir, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of the stormy

Æ-gis'thus, 1 ī-jis'thus; 2 ē-ġis'thŭs, *n.* Lover of Clytemnestra; accomplice in murder of Agamemnon.

Æ"gos-pot'a-mi, 1 ī"ges-pet'ə-maı; 2 ē"ġŏs-pŏt'a-mī, *n.* River and town in Thrace; Athenian fleet defeated, 405 B. C.

Æ-mil'i-a, 1 ī-mil'ı-ə; 2 ē-mīl'i-a, *n.* A Roman matron; wife of Scipio Africanus and grandmother of the Gracchi.

Æ-ne'as, 1 ī-nī'əs; 2 ē-nē'as, *n. Gr. Myth.* Trojan prince; hero of the Æneid; traditional king of Latium.

Æ-ne'id, 1 ī-nī'id; 2 ē-nē'id, *n.* A Latin epic poem by Vergil narrating the adventures of Æneas.

Æ-o'li-a, 1 ī-ō'lı-ə; 2 ē-ō'lī-a, *n.* A country in ancient Greece or in Asia Minor, occupied by the Eolic race. **Æ'o-lis‡.**

Æ'o-lus, 1 ī'o-lus; 2 ē'o-lŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** The god of the winds. See EOLIAN. **2.** A Thessalian king; founder of the Eolic race.

æ'on, æ-o'ni-an. Classic forms of EON, etc.

a'er-,
a'er-i-, } From Greek *aër*, air: combining forms denot-
a'er-o-, } ing situation, motion, or growth in, use of, or relation to air or a gas.

a'er-ate, 1 ē'ər-ēt; 2 ā'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To supply or charge with air or gas; make ethereal. **2.** To oxygenate, as blood. [< L. *aër*, < Gr. *aër*, air.]—**a"er-a'tion,** *n.*—**a'er-a"tor,** *n.* An apparatus for aerating.

a-e'ri-al, 1 ē-ī'rı-əl; 2 ā-ē'ri-al. **I.** *a.* Of or like the air; atmospheric; high in air; growing in the air; airy; spiritual. Syn.: see AIRY.

II. *n. Elec.* An antenna, as in wireless telegraphy. [< L. *aër*, air.]—**aerial sickness,** a sickness to which aeronauts are liable, caused by constant variation in altitude combined with rapidity of motion.—**a-e'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

a'er-ie, 1 ē'ər-ı; 2 ā'er-i, *n.* The nest or brood of a predatory bird, as the eagle, on a crag. [< L.[F] *area*, open space.] **a'er-y‡**; **al'er-ie‡**; **al'er-y‡.**

a"er-if'er-ous. *a.* Containing or conveying air. [< AERI- + L. *fero*, bear.]—**a'er-i-form,** *a.* Like air; gaseous; unsubstantial; intangible. [< L. *aër*, air, + *forma*, form.]

a'er-i-fy, *vt.* **1.** To aerate. **2.** To change into a gaseous form. [< AERI- + -FY.]

a'er-o, 1 ē'ər-o; 2 ā'er-o, *n.* [Colloq.] Any air-vehicle.

a"er-o'bi-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Bacteria that require free oxygen for the maintenance of their vitality.—**a'er-obe,** *n.*—**a"er-o'bic,** *a.*

a'er-o-boat", *n.* [Colloq.] A hydroaeroplane or flying-boat.

a'er-o-bus", *n.* [Colloq.] An aeroplane or air-ship that carries passengers.

a'er-o-curve, 1 ē'ər-o-kûrv; 2 ā'er-o-cûrv, *n.* An aeroplane slightly arched from front to rear.

a'er-o-drome, 1 ē'ər-o-drōm; 2 ā'er-o-drōm, *n.* **1.** A course for flying-machines. **2.** A flying-machine. **3.** A place for storing flying-machines.—**a"er-o-drom'ic,** *a.*

a'er-o-gram, 1 ē'ər-o-gram; 2 ā'er-o-ġrăm, *n.* A wireless message.

a"er-og'ra-phy, *n.* A treatise on the atmosphere and its phenomena. [< AERO- + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

a'er-o-gun", 1 ē'ər-o-gun"; 2 ā'er-o-ġŭn", *n.* A cannon specially constructed for use against aerial vessels.

a"er-o-hy'dro-plane, *n.* Same as HYDROAEROPLANE.

a-er'o-ist, *n.* One versed in air-craft.

a'er-o-lite, 1 ē'ər-o-laıt; 2 ā'er-o-līt, *n.* A mass falling on the earth from celestial space. See METEORITE. [< Gr. *aër*, air, + *lithos*, stone.] **a'er-o-lith‡.**—**a"er-o-lit'ic,** *a.*

a"er-ol'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the laws and phenomena of the atmosphere.—**a"er-o-log'ic, a"er-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**a"er-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

a"er-o-me-chan'ics, 1 ē"ər-o-mı-kan'ıks; 2 ā"er-o-me-kăn'ics, *n.* Pneumatics.

a"er-om'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for weighing and estimating the tension of air or other gases.—**a"er-om'e-try,** *n.* The science of weighing and measuring air and other gases. [< AERO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**a"er-o-met'ric,** *a.*

a'er-o-mo"tor, 1 ē'ər-o-mō"tər; 2 ā'er-o-mō"tor, *n.* **1.** A flying-machine propelled by a motor. **2.** A motor for use on an aeroplane.

a'er-o-naut, 1 ē'ər-o-nȯt; 2 ā'er-o-nạt, *n.* One who navigates the air; a balloonist or aviator. [< Gr. *aër*, air, + *nautēs*, sailor.]—**a"er-o-nau'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to, floating in, or navigating the air. **a"er-o-nau'ti-cal‡.**—**a"er-o-nau'tics,** *n.* The branch of aerostatics treating of floating in or navigating the air.—**a'er-o-naut-ism,** *n.* The practise of aeronautics; ballooning. [Gr. *phyton*, plant.]

a'er-o-phyte, *n.* An air-plant, as an orchid. [< AERO- +

a'er-o-plane, 1 ē'ər-o-plēn; 2 ā'er-o-plān, *n.* **1.** A flying-machine sustained in the air when moved through it, as by a motor-engine, with the planes at a slight angle. **2.** One of the supporting surfaces or planes by means of which a flying-machine is sustained in the air. **3.** A small plane for experiments in aeronautics. See illus. on next page.—**a'er-o-plan"ist,** *n.*

a'er-o-stat, 1 ē'ər-o-stat; 2 ā'er-o-stăt, *n.* **1.** A lighter-than-air flying-machine; balloon. 2§. An aeronaut. [< Gr.[F] *aër*, air, + *statos*, standing, < *histēmi*, make stand.]—**a'er-o-stat'ic, a'er-o-stat'i-cal,** *a.*

a"er-o-stat'ics, 1 ē"ər-o-stat'ıks; 2 ā"er-o-stăt'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of pneumatics that treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases not in motion. **2.** Aerostation.

a"er-o-sta'tion, 1 ē"ər-o-stē'shən; 2 ā"er-o-stā'shon, *n.* The art of raising and supporting bodies, as balloons, by means of fluids lighter than air: contrasted with *aviation*. [< AERO- + STATION.]

a'ero-view", *n.* A general view from above, as of surrounding country, from the seat of an aeroplane: also, a chart of that so seen.

a'er-y, 1 ē'ər-ı; 2 ā'er-y. **I.** *a.* Airy; spiritual; lofty. **II.** *n.* See AERIE. [< L. *aërius*, < *aër*; see AIR[1], *n.*]

Æs'chi-nes, 1 es'kı-nīz; 2 ĕs'ci-nēs, *n.* An Athenian orator (389–314 B. C.); rival of Demosthenes. [(525–456 B. C.).

Æs'chy-lus, 1 es'kı-lus; 2 ĕs'cy-lŭs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet

Æs"cu-la'pi-us, 1 es"kıu-lē'pı-us; 2 ĕs"cŭ-lā'pi-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Apollo and god of medicine.

Æ'sir, 1 ī'sər *or* ē'sər; 2 ē'ser *or* ā'ser, *n.* [Ice.] The gods of the Norse pantheon collectively.

Æ'sop, 1 ī'səp; 2 ē'sop, *n.* A Greek fabulist (619?–564 B. C.).

æs-thet'ic, æs-thet'ics, æ'ther, æ"ti-ol'o-gy, etc. See ESTHETIC, ETHER, ETIOLOGY, etc.

Æ-to'li-a, 1 ī-tō'lı-ə; 2 ē-tō'lī-a, *n.* A district of W. Greece.—**Æ-to'li-an,** *a. & n.* [African.

A.-F., A.-Fr., *abbr.* Anglo-French.—**Af., Afr.,** *abbr.* Africa,

a-far', 1 ə-fār'; 2 a-fär', *adv.* **1.** At or to a distance; remotely. **2.** From a distance: now usually preceded by *from*. [< A-[1] + FAR.] **a-fer'†.**

a-fear', 1 ə-fīr'; 2 a-fēr'. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *vt.* To make afraid. **II.** *adv.* In fear. **III.** *conj.* Lest. [< AS. *afæran.*]

a-feard', 1 ə-fīrd'; 2 a-fērd', *pa.* [Colloq.] Afraid. **a-fearde'†.**

a-feb'rile, 1 ə-feb'rıl; 2 a-fĕb'ril, *a.* Free from fever. [A-[14], not.]

aff, 1 af; 2 ăf, *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Off; off from.

aff., *abbr.* Affectionate, affirmative, affirming.

af'fa-bl(e[F], 1 af'ə-bl; 2 ăf'a-bl, *a.* Easy and courteous in manner. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *for*, speak.]

Syn.: see BLAND; FRIENDLY.

—**af"fa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being affable; easy courtesy. **af'fa-bl(e-ness[F]‡.**—**af'fa-bly,** *adv.*

af-fair', 1 ə-fār'; 2 ă-fâr', *n.* **1.** Anything done or to be done; business; concern: often in plural. **2.** An unimportant event, as a skirmish; matter; thing. [< F. *à*, to, + *faire*, do.] Syn.: see BATTLE; BUSINESS; TRANSACTION.

af-fect'[d], 1 a-fekt'; 2 ă-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To act upon; influence. **2.** To touch or move emotionally. [< L. *ad*, to, + *facto*, do.] Syn.: see CONCERN; INFLUENCE.

af-fect'[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a liking for; be fond of; love. **2.** To tend naturally toward; haunt; frequent. **3.** To make a show of one's liking for; pretend; counterfeit. **II**†. *i.* **1.** To incline; be disposed. **2.** To put on airs. [< F. *affecter*, < L. *affecto*, aspire to, < *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.]
Syn.: see ASSUME; LIKE; PRETEND.

af-fect'‖, *n.* **1.** State or condition. **2.** Inward disposition; inclination.

af"fec-ta'tion, 1 af"ek-tē'shən; 2 ăf"ĕc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A studied pretense; shallow display: with *of*. **2.** Artificiality of manner or behavior; affectedness. [< L. *affectatio(n-)*, < *affecto*; see AFFECT[2], *v.*]
Syn.: see HYPOCRISY; PRETENSE.

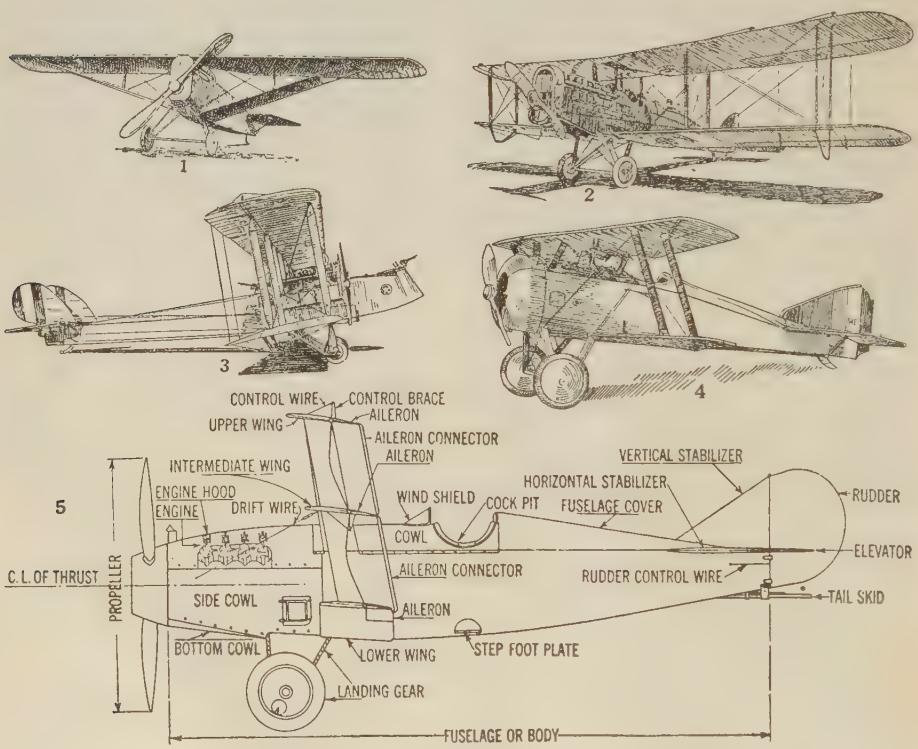
tender attachment; love. (2) Any natural disposition or feeling; partiality or aversion.
Syn.: see ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

af-fec'tion-al, 1 a-fek'shən-əl; 2 ă-fĕc'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to affections. **2.** Affectionate.—**af-fec'tion-al-ly**†, *adv.*

af-fec'tion-ate, 1 a-fek'shən-ıt; 2 ă-fĕc'shon-at, *a.* Having or expressing love; loving; fond.
Syn.: see FRIENDLY.—**af-fec'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**af-fec'tion-ate-ness,** *n.*

af-fec'tioned‖, *a.* Affected; disposed.

af-fec'tive (e[s], 1 a-fek'tıv; 2 ă-fĕc'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or exciting affection; emotional.



Aeroplanes.

1. Monoplane. 2. Biplane. 3. Military Biplane used for Bombing. 4. Military Biplane used for Scouting. 5. Triplane showing Structure and Parts. (*Courtesy of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association and the Society of Automotive Engineers, New York*)

af-fect'ed[1], 1 a-fekt'ed; 2 ă-fĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Acted upon; moved emotionally; influenced. **2.** Attacked, as by disease; diseased. **3.** *Alg.* Adfected.

af-fect'ed[2], *pa.* **1.** Assumed falsely or in outward semblance only; showing affectation. **2.** Having a liking, inclination, or affection; inclined. **3.** Fondly cherished; loved; frequented. Syn.: see FACTITIOUS; SQUEAMISH.
—**af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.*

af-fect'ing[1], 1 a-fekt'ıŋ; 2 ă-fĕct'ing, *pa.* Having power to move the feelings; pathetic.—**af-fect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

af-fect'ing[2]‖, *pa.* Showing love or affectation.

af-fec'tion[1], 1 a-fek'shən; 2 ă-fĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of influencing, or state or fact of being influenced; state of mind or body; disease. **2.** A mode of being; accidental property; attribute or quality. **3**†. Constitutional inclination; tendency. Syn.: see DISEASE; INFLUENCE.

af-fec'tion[2], *n.* A mental feeling or state of feeling toward any person or thing. Especially: (1) Strong and

af-feer'‖, 1 a-fır'; 2 ă-fĕr', *vt.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To assess. **2.** To confirm. [< OF. *afeurer*, *aforer*, < LL. *afforo*, fix the market price, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market.] **af-fere'**‡.—**af-feer'er, af-feer'or,** *n.*—**af-feer'ment,** *n.* *Eng. Law.* The act of affeering.

af'fer-ent, 1 af'ər-ent; 2 ăf'ĕr-ĕnt, *a.* Conducting inward, or toward the center: opposed to *efferent*. [< L. *afferen(t-)s*, ppr., < *ad*, to, + *fero*, bear.]

af-fi'ance, 1 a-faı'əns; 2 ă-fī'anç. **I.** *vt.* [-ANCED[t]; -ANCING.] To promise in marriage; betroth; pledge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A betrothal; pledge of faith. **2.** Confidence. **3**‖. Close relationship. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *fidus*, faithful.]

af-fi'ant, 1 a-faı'ənt; 2 ă-fī'ant, *n.* One who makes an affidavit.

af"fi-da'vit, 1 af"ı-dē'vıt; 2 ăf"i-dā'vit, *n.* A voluntary sworn declaration, in writing; made before competent authority. [LL.] Syn.: see TESTIMONY.

af-fil'i-ate, 1 a-fil'ı-ēt; 2 ă-fĭl'i-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To receive on friendly terms; associate with: usually reflexively or passively, followed by *to* or *with*. **2.** To receive as a child; adopt. **3.** *Law.* To fix the paternity of. **4.** To determine relations of, as those of origin, etc. **II.** *i.* To be intimate; sympathize; consort. [< LL. *affilio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son.]—**af-fil'i-ate.** **I.** *a.* Affiliated. **II.** *n.* Something affiliated.

af-fil"i-a'tion, 1 a-fil"ı-ē'shən; 2 ă-fil'i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of affiliating, or the state of being affiliated; association; friendly relationship; connection; adoption.

af-fined', 1 a-faind'; 2 ă-find', *pa.* **1.** Joined by artificial ties; allied; related by marriage. **2.** *Zool.* Having similar structural characters. **3‖.** Under obligation, due to some close relation.

af-fin'i-ty, 1 a-fin'ı-tı; 2 ă-fin'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Any natural drawing or inclination; close relation or agreement; chemical attraction. **2.** *Biol.* Structural likeness in organisms, or (*Philol.*) in languages, indicating a common origin. **3.** *Chem.* The property or force by which different elements or groups of elements, when brought into contact, unite to form a new compound. **4.** Relationship through marriage (as opposed to blood-relationship). [< L. *affinita(t-)s*, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, end.]

Syn.: analogy, alliance, birth, blood, connection, consanguinity, descent, family, kin, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as one of the whole human species in mankind, humankind, etc.; *kin* and *kindred* denote direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives or relations. *Affinity* is *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* is *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred*, except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*. *Affinity* is also somewhat vaguely used of any close agreement, likeness, or attraction, as the spiritual attraction held to exist between certain persons, commonly of opposite sexes; also, of any natural inclination or tendency of mind or character toward certain subjects, activities, etc.—Ant.: see ANTIPATHY.—Prep.: *for*.

af-firm', 1 a-fûrm'; 2 ă-firm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare or state positively; make (a statement) and maintain (it) to be true; maintain; assert; aver. **2.** To confirm, establish, or ratify. **II.** *i.* **1.** To maintain the affirmative. **2.** To make a formal judicial declaration. [< L. *ad*, to, + *firmus*, firm.]

Syn.: assert, asseverate, aver, declare, depose, indorse, maintain, predicate, propound, protest, state, swear, tell, testify. *Affirm* has less of egotism than *assert*, more solemnity than *declare*, and more composure and dignity than *asseverate*, which is to *assert* excitedly. In legal usage, *affirm* differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. See ALLEGE; ASSERT; STATE.—Ant.: contradict, deny, dispute, gainsay, negative, oppose, refute.

—**af-firm'a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**af-firm'a-bly,** *adv.*—**af-firm'-ance,** *n.* **1.** Affirmation. **2.** *Law.* Ratification; confirmation.—**af-firm'ant,** *n.* An affirmer; in law, one who testifies under affirmation instead of formal oath.

af"fir-ma'tion, 1 af"ər-mē'shən; 2 ăf"ir-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of affirming, or that which is affirmed; a declaration; statement; predication. **2.** *Law.* A solemn declaration made before a competent officer, in place of a judicial oath. **3.** Confirmation; ratification.

Syn.: see TESTIMONY.

af-firm'a-tiv(e², 1 a-fûrm'ə-tıv; 2 ă-firm'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* Characterized by affirmation; asserting that the fact is so; positive; ratifying; confirmative. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which affirms or asserts; an expression of affirmation or assent. **2.** That side in a debate which affirms the proposition debated.

af-firm'a-tiv(e-ly², 1 a-fûrm'ə-tiv-lı; 2 ă-firm'a-tĭv-ly, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side.

af-fix'', 1 a-fiks'; 2 ă-fĭks', *vt.* To fix or attach; fasten; join; append. [< LL. *affixo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *figo*, fasten.]

Syn.: see ADD.

af'fix, 1 af'iks; 2 ăf'ĭks, *n.* That which is attached, appended, or added; especially a prefix or suffix.

af-fla'tion, 1 a-flē'shən; 2 ă-flā'shon, *n.* A breathing on, to, or into; inspiration.

af-fla'tus, 1 a-flē'tus; 2 ă-flā'tŭs, *n.* An exaltation of soul under divine influence; inspiration. [L., < *afflo*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flo*, blow.]

af-flict'ᵈ, 1 a-flikt'; 2 ă-flĭct', *vt.* **1.** To distress physically or mentally; oppress with suffering; trouble; grieve; distress. **2†.** To cast down; overthrow. [< L. *ad*, to, + *fligo*, strike down.] Syn.: see CHASTEN; HURT.

af-flic'tion, 1 a-flik'shən; 2 ă-flĭc'shon, *n.* The act of afflicting or state of being afflicted; sore distress of body or mind; that which causes great suffering or distress; grief; calamity.

Syn.: chastening, trial, tribulation. *Affliction* may be brief, tho keen and bitter; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We speak of our daily *trials*. See GRIEF; MISFORTUNE.

—**af-flic'tiv(e²,** *a.* Causing or involving pain or distress; grievous. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME.—**af-flic'tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*

af'flu-ence, 1 af'lū-ens; 2 ăf'lų-ĕnc, *n.* A profuse or abundant supply, as of riches; wealth.

af'flu-ent, 1 af'lu-ent; 2 ăf'lų-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Abounding, as in wealth; rich; also, flowing freely; fluent. Syn.: see AMPLE. **II.** *n.* A stream that flows into another; a tributary. [< L.² *ad*, to, + *fluo*, flow.]—**af'flu-ent-ly,** *adv.*

af'flux, 1 af'luks; 2 ăf'lŭks, *n.* The act of flowing, or that which flows, toward a point; a gathering; collection. [< L. *affluxus*, pp. of *affluo*; see AFFLUENT, *a.*] **af-flux'ion†.**

af-ford', 1 a-fôrd'; 2 ă-fôrd', *vt.* **1.** To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of; incur without detriment; sustain; bear; stand. **2.** To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, etc. [< AS. *ge-* (changed to *af-*), intens. + *forthian*, further, promote.]

Syn.: see ENDURE.

af-for'est, 1 a-fər'est; 2 ă-fôr'ĕst, *vt.* To convert into a forest; also, to declare subject to forest laws. [< LL. *afforesto*, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *foresta*; see FOREST.]—**af-for"es-ta'tion,** *n.* **af-for'est-ment†.**

af-fray'‖, 1 a-frē'; 2 ă-frā', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to feel sudden fear; terrify; startle. **II.** *i.* To be fearful.

af-fray', *n.* A public brawl; a disturbance of the peace; fight; fray. [< OF. *affrayer*, < L. *ex*, from, + LL. *fridus*, peace, < OHG. *fridu*, peace.]

Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

af-freight'§ᵈ, 1 a-frēt'; 2 ă-frĕt', *vt.* To charter, as a vessel, for carrying goods. [< F. *affréter*; see A-¹¹, FREIGHT.]—**af-freight'ment,** *n.*

af-fright'‖, 1 a-frait'; 2 ă-frīt'. **I**⁴. *vt.* To strike with sudden fear; frighten. Syn.: see FRIGHTEN. **II.** *n.* Sudden fear; also, a cause of terror. **af-fright'ment†.** [< AS. *āfyrhtan*; see A-², FRIGHT.] Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT.

af-front', } 1 a-frunt'; 2 ă-frŏnt', *vt.* **1.** To insult open-
af-frunt'ᵖ, } ly; treat with insolence; offend by word or act. **2‖.** To confront; accost; assault. [< F. *affronter*, < LL. *affronto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fron(t-)s*, front.]

Syn.: aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is not in approved use. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were to one's face. The offense involved in an *affront* is more stinging, that in an *insult* more deliberate and bitter. Compare PIQUE.—Ant.: conciliate, content, gratify, honor, please.—**af-fron'tiv(e²,** *a.*

af-front', *n.* **1.** An open insult or indignity. **2†.** A meeting, whether friendly or hostile. Syn.: see OUTRAGE.

af-fuse'§, 1 a-fiūz'; 2 ă-fūz', *vt.* [AF-FUSED'; AF-FUS'ING. To pour (upon), as water. [< L. *affusus*, < *ad*, to, + *fundo*, pour.]—**af-fu'sion,** *n.* Pouring; sprinkling.

af-fy'‖, 1 a-fai'; 2 ă-fī', *vt.* To betroth; trust or confide in.

af-fy'auncet, *n.* Affiance; trust; confidence.

Af'ghan, 1 af'gan; 2 ăf'găn, *n.* **1.** A native or the native language of Afghanistan. **2.** [a-] A soft coverlet of knitted wool.—**Af'ghan,** *a.*

Af-ghan"i-stan', 1 af-gan'ı-stan'; 2 ăf-găn'i-stăn', *n.* A country of south central Asia; 250,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,380,500; capital, Kabul.

a-field', 1 ə-fild'; 2 a-fēld', *adv.* **1.** In or to the field; abroad. **2.** Off the track; astray. [< A-¹ + FIELD.]

a-fire', 1 ə-fair'; 2 a-fīr', *adv.* & *a.* On fire, in any sense.

a-flame', 1 ə-flēm'; 2 a-flām', *adv.* & *a.* Flaming; glowing.

a-float', 1 ə-flōt'; 2 a-flōt', *adv.* & *a.* Floating; in motion or circulation; adrift; unfixed.

a-foot', 1 ə-fut'; 2 a-fo͝ot', *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** Able to walk. **3.** In motion or progress; on the move; astir.

a-fore', 1 ə-fōr'; 2 a-fōr', *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* Before. [< AS. *onforan*, merged with *æt-foran*, before; see ON, AT, and FORE.]—**a-fore'hand",** *a.* Prepared; supplied with what is needed for the future.—**a-fore'said",** *a.* Said or mentioned before.—**a-fore'thought",** *a.* Intended, devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated.—**a-fore'time",** *adv.* At a previous time; formerly. **a-fore'times"†.**

a-foul', 1 ə-faul'; 2 a-foul', *adv.* & *a.* In entanglement or collision.

a-fraid', 1 ə-frēd'; 2 a-frād', *a.* Filled with fear or apprehension; apprehensive; fearful. [ME. *afraied*, pp. of *afraien*, < OF. *affrayer*; see AFFRAY.] [again.

a-fresh', 1 ə-freṡh'; 2 a-frĕsh', *adv.* Once more; anew;

Af'ri-ca, 1 af'ri-kə; 2 ăf'ri-ca, *n.* A continent of the eastern hemisphere; the second largest continent; 11,513,579 sq. m.; pop. 170,000,000.

Af'ri-can, 1 af'ri-kən; 2 ăf'ri-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Africa, (2) North (ancient) Africa, or (3) the Negroid race. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Africa. **2.** One of the negroid race; a black man; negro.

Af"ri-can'der, } 1 af'ri-kan'dər; 2 ăf'ri-căn'der, *n.* One born
Af"ri-kan'der, } in South Africa, but of European blood.

af'rit, 1 af'rit *or* ə-frit'; 2 ăf'rit *or* a-frit', *n. Ar. Myth.* **1.** A powerful evil jinnee. **2.** Hence, any monstrous evil, political or social. [< Ar. *'ifrit,* demon.] **af'reet**†; **af'rite**†.

a-front', 1 ə-frunt'; 2 a-frônt', *adv.* In front; face to face; abreast.

aft, 1 äft; 2 åft. *Naut.* **I.** *a.* Of or near the stern. **II.** *adv.* At, toward, or near the stern. [< AS. *æftan,* < *æfta,* behind.]

aft., *abbr.* After.

af'ter, 1 af'tər; 2 åf'ter. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Farther aft. **2.** Following in time. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At a later time. **2.** In the rear; behind. **III.** *prep.* **1.** In succession to; subsequently to; subsequently to and because of, or in spite of; because of; notwithstanding: said of time. **2.** Behind, back of, or below in rank; inferior to; behind and in pursuit of; in search of: said of place. **3.** In relation to; about; for; in imitation of; in the manner of; in obedience to; according to; in proportion to. **4.** For the sake of; by the name of. [< AS. *æfter,* behind, lit. farther off, < *æf,* off, + compar. suf. *-ter.*]—**after all,** all things considered; on the whole.—**af'ter-birth",** *n. Obstet.* The placenta.—**af'ter-clap",** *n.* [Colloq.] An unexpected and disagreeable sequel or demand.—**af'ter-crop",** *n.* A second crop in a season.—**af'ter-damp",** *n.* The choke-damp (chiefly carbon dioxid) left in mines after an explosion of fire-damp.—**af'ter-glow",** *n.* A glow in the western sky after sunset.—**af'ter-math",** *n.* The second grass-crop of the season, after the first has been cut for hay; a second mowing.—**af'ter-most,** *a. superl.* **1.** *Naut.* Nearest the stern. **aft'most**†. **2**†. Last in time or order.—**a.-pains,** *n. pl. Obstet.* The pains succeeding childbirth; due to contraction of the womb.—**af'ter-piece",** *n.* **1.** A farce or other short piece after a play. **2.** *Naut.* The heel of a rudder.—**af'ter-thought",** *n.* A later or more deliberate thought, as after decision or action; hence, a device, expedient, or resource to escape a difficulty.—**a.-time,** *n.* Time subsequent to the present; the future.—**a.-wit,** *n.* Wisdom or thought that comes too late to be of use.—**a.-witted,** *a.*

af"ter-noon', 1 af"tər-nūn'; 2 åf"ter-nōōn', *n.* That part of the day between noon and sunset; figuratively, the closing part, as the *afternoon* of life.

af'ter-ward, 1 af'tər-wərd; 2 åf'ter-ward, *adv.* In time following; subsequently. **af'ter-wards**‡.

Ag., *abbr.* [L.] *Argentum* (silver).—**ag., agric.,** *abbr.* Agriculture, agricultural. [Samuel. *1 Sam.* xv.

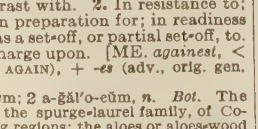
A'gag, 1 ē'gag; 2 ā'găg, *n.* An Amalekite king; slain by

a-gain', 1 ə-gen'; 2 a-gĕn', *adv.* **1.** At a second or another time; once more; anew; afresh. **2.** Once repeated: said of quantity. **3.** To the same place or over the same course; back (often, back again). **4.** In correspondence with something previous or preceding; in reply; repeatedly. **5.** In the next place; further; moreover. **6.** On the other hand. [< AS. *ongegn, ongean,* < *on-* (see ON) + *gegn-,* against.]

a-gain', *prep.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** In resistance, opposition, or contrast to; against; toward. **2.** In preparation for.

a-gainst', 1 ə-genst'; 2 a-gĕnst', *prep.* **1.** Into contact or collision with; in movement toward; opposite or contrary to; in hostility to; in contact with; pressing upon; also, opposite to; in contrast with. **2.** In resistance to; in protection from. **3.** In preparation for; in readiness for. **4.** In exchange for; as a set-off, or partial set-off, to. **5.** To the debit of; as a charge upon. [ME. *againest,* < *again* (< AS. *ongegn;* see AGAIN), + *-es* (adv., orig. gen. ending) + intens. *-t.*]

a-gal'lo-chum, 1 ə-gal'o-kum; 2 a-găl'o-cŭm, *n. Bot.* The fragrant wood of a tree of the spurge-laurel family, of Cochin-China and neighboring regions; the aloes or aloes-wood of the Scriptures. [< Gr. *agallochon,* bitter aloe.] **ag'al-loch**‡; **a'gal-wood"**‡.



Agama. 1/7

ag'a-ma, 1 ag'ə-mə; 2 ăg'a-ma, *n.* A terrestrial lizard of the tropical regions of the Old World. [Of Caribbean origin.]

Ag"a-mem'non, 1 ag"ə-mem'non; 2 ăg"a-mĕm'-nŏn, *n.* In the Iliad, king of Mycenæ; leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war; assassinated on his return. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

a-gam'ic, 1 ə-gam'ik; 2 a-găm'ic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Without the union of the two sexes, as the reproduction in certain insects, etc. (2) Capable of development without impregnation; as, *agamic* ova. **2.** *Bot.* Cryptogamic. [< Gr. *agamos;* see AGAMOUS.]

ag"a-mo-gen'e-sis, 1 ag"ə-mo-jen'ı-sis; 2 ăg"a-mo-ĝĕn'-e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* Reproduction without the union of opposite sexual elements, as by buds or by cell-division. [< Gr. *agamos* (see AGAMOUS); and see GENESIS.]—**ag"a-mo-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

ag'a-mous, 1 ag'ə-məs; 2 ăg'a-mŭs, *a. Biol.* Not having sexual organs; asexually produced. [< Gr. *agamos,* unmarried, < *a-* priv. + *gamos,* marriage.]

a-gape', 1 ə-gāp'; 2 a-ĝāp', *adv. & a.* In a gaping state; gaping.

ag'a-pe, 1 ag'ə-pi; 2 ăg'a-pē, *n.* [-PÆ, 1 -pi; 2 -pē, *pl.*] The love-feast of the early Christians. [< Gr. *agapē,* love.]

a-gar'ic, 1 ə-gar'ik; 2 a-găr'ic, *n.* A fungus of the mushroom family. [L. Gr *agaricon,* < *Agaria,* in Sarmatia.]

Ag'as-siz, 1 ag'ə-si *or* (*F.*) a"gȧ"si'; 2 ăg'a-sĭ *or* (*F.*) ă"ĝȧ"sē', *n.* **1. Alexander** (1835–1910), a Swiss-American zoologist and geologist. **2. Louis Jean Rudolphe** (1807–1873), a Swiss naturalist and American teacher and writer.

ag'ate, 1 ag'ıt; 2 ăg'at, *n.* **1.** A variegated waxy quartz; a gem. **2.** A child's playing-marble. **3.** *Print.* See TYPE.

The type in which this line is set.

4. Any of several instruments, as the draw-plate of gold-wire drawers. **5**†. A very diminutive person: in allusion to the figures cut upon agates for rings. [F., < Gr. *Achatēs* (river in Sicily).]

a-gate', 1 ə-gēt'; 2 a-ĝāt', *adv.* [Scot. or N. Eng.] On the way; in motion.

A-ga've, 1 ə-gē'vı; 2 a-ĝā've, *n.* A large genus of plants of the amaryllis family, of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., embracing the century-plant. [< Gr. *agauos,* noble.]

a-gaze', 1 ə-gēz'; 2 a-ĝāz', *a. & adv.* In the act of gazing.

age, 1 ēj; 2 āg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [AGED; AG'ING.] To make, grow, or seem to grow, old. **II.** *n.* **1.** The entire period of life or existence, as of a person, thing, nation, etc. **2.** The period or stage of life as measured by the time already or previously passed. **3.** The closing period of life; decline of life; the state of being old. **4.** Any period of life that fits or unfits for any function, office, duty, etc. **5.** Any period of life naturally distinct; stage of life. **6.** A great and distinct period of time in history, as of man, the earth, etc.; era; epoch. **7.** A century. [< F. *âge,* < L. *ætа(t-)s,* age.]—**age'less,** *a.* **1.** Not seeming to grow old. **2.** Having no limits of duration.

-age, *suffix.* **1.** Forming collective nouns; as, bagg*age,* leaf*age.* **2.** Forming nouns of condition, office, service, or other relation or connection; as, dray*age,* pilgrim*age.* [< ME. *-age,* < OF. *-age,* < L. *-aticum.*]

a'ged, 1 ē'jed; 2 ā'ĝĕd, *pa.* **1.** Advanced in years. **2.** Of, like, or characteristic of old age; old. **3.** Of or at the age of. Syn.: see ANCIENT.

a-gee', 1 ə-jī'; 2 a-ĝē', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Awry; askew; also, ajar. [< A-[1] + GEE.] **a-jee'**‡.

a-gen'†, *adv. & prep.* Again.

a'gen-cy, 1 ē'jen-sı; 2 ā'ĝĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Active power or operation; activity; instrumentality. **2.** The relation of an agent to his principal; also, the business, or place of business, of an agent. Syn.: see OPERATION.

a-gen'dum, 1 ə-jen'dum; 2 a-ĝĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] A program of business to be done; an item on such a program.

a'gent, 1 ē'jent; 2 ā'ĝĕnt. **I.** *a.* Acting: opposed to *passive.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which acts or has power to act; an efficient cause of anything; actor; doer. **2.** One who or that which acts for another; a factor; steward; deputy. [< L. *agen(t-)s,* ppr. of *ago,* do.]

Syn.: actor, cause, doer, factor, instrument, means, mover, operator, performer, promoter. In strict philosophical usage, the prime *mover* or *doer* of an act is the *agent.* Thus we speak of man as a voluntary *agent,* a free *agent.* But in common usage, especially in business, an *agent* is not the prime *actor,* but only an *instrument* or *factor,* acting under orders. Compare CAUSE.—Ant.: chief, inventor, originator, principal.—Prep.: An agent *of* the company *for* selling, etc.

A-ger'a-tum, 1 ə-jer'ə-tum *or* aj"ı-rē'tum; 2 a-ĝĕr'a-tŭm *or* ăĝ"e-rā'tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical American herbs of the aster family. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [a-] Any one of several similar plants. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gēra(t-)s,* old age.]

a-ges"i-la'us, 1 ə-jes"ı-lē'us; 2 a-ĝĕs"i-lā'ŭs, *n.* A Spartan king and conqueror (444?–360 B. C.).

ag'ger, 1 aj'ər; 2 ăĝ'er, *n. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A mound or heap; earthwork; rampart. **2.** A military road. [L.]

ag-glom'er-ate, 1 ə-glom'ər-ēt; 2 ă-ĝlŏm'er-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[2]; -AT"ING.] To gather, form, or grow into a ball or mass; heap together. **II.** *a.* Gathered into a mass or heap; clustered densely. **III.** *n.* A heap or mass of things thrown together indiscriminately. [< L. *ad,* to, + *glomus,* ball.]—**ag-glom"er-at'ic,** *a.*—**ag-**

glom″er-a′tion, *n.* An orderless mass, heap, or cluster. Syn.: see AGGREGATE; HEAP.—**ag-glom′er-a-tiv(e§,** *a.*

ag-glu′ti-nate, 1 a-glū′tı-nēt; 2 ă-ġlụ′ti-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT″-ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To unite, as with glue; join by adhesion. **2.** To convert into glue. **II.** *a.* Joined by adhesion.—**ag-glu′ti-nant.** **I.** *a.* Tending to cause adhesion; uniting. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any sticky substance that causes bodies to adhere together. **2.** A remedy considered capable of uniting divided parts, by adhesion.—**ag-glu′ti-nat″ing,** *pa.* Causing or characterized by agglutination.—**ag-glu″-ti-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** Adhesion of distinct parts; a mass formed by adhesion. **2.** *Philol.* Combination of word-elements without change.—**ag-glu′ti-na-tiv(e§,** *a.* Tending, pertaining to, or characterized by agglutination.

ag′gran-dize or **-dise,** 1 ag′rən-dəiz; 2 ăġ′ran-dīz, *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ″ING.] **I.** *t.* To make great or greater; increase; exalt. **II§.** *i.* To become greater. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *grandis,* great.]—**ag″gran-dize′ment** or **-dise′-ment,** *n.* An aggrandizing; increase; exaltation.—**ag′-gran-diz″er,** *n.*

ag′gra-vate, 1 ag′rə-vēt; 2 ăġ′ra-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT″ED[d]; -VAT″ING.] **1.** To make worse; increase; intensify. **2.** [Colloq.] To anger; provoke: an erroneous use. [< L. *ad,* to, + *gravis,* heavy.]

Syn.: affront, enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse. *Enhance* and *magnify* are oftenest used in the lofty and good sense, as to *enhance* the glory of God; "I *magnify* mine office," *Rom.* xi, 13. *Aggravate* is used always in the bad sense, to *make worse* what is already bad; as, to *aggravate* a fever or an enmity. See AFFRONT; INCREASE.—Ant.: alleviate, assuage, attenuate, diminish, lessen, palliate, reduce, soften.

—**ag″gra-va′tion,** *n.* **1.** A making heavier or worse; an enhancing circumstance. **2.** [Colloq.] Exasperation; irritation. **3§.** Exaggeration.

ag′gre-gate, 1 ag′rı-gēt; 2 ăġ′re-ġāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-GAT″ED[d]; -GAT″ING.] **1.** To bring or come together, as into a mass, sum, or body; collect; mass; amount to. **2§.** To add to. Syn.: see AMASS.

II. *a.* Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; formed by collection; collective. **III.** *n.* The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; total; collection. [< L. *ad,* to, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]

Syn.: agglomeration, aggregation, amount, collection, entirety, heap, mass, sum, total, totality, whole. An *aggregate* of financial items is an *amount, sum,* or *total.* An *aggregate* or *aggregation* of material objects is a *collection, mass,* or *whole;* an *agglomeration* is a heterogeneous *mass. Collection* points rather to the differences, *mass* to the unity. We say a *collection* of minerals, a *mass* of rock. The result of multiplication is a product, the result of addition a *sum, total,* or *aggregate.*

—**ag″gre-ga′tion,** *n.* A collection or mass; aggregate; whole.—**ag″gre-ga′tiv(e§,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or tending to aggregation; collective. **2§.** Gregarious.

ag-gress′, 1 a-gres′; 2 ă-ġrĕs′, *vi.* To make the first attack; encroach; intrude. [< L. *ad,* to, + *gradior,* walk.]

ag-gres′sion, 1 a-gresh′ən; 2 ă-ġrĕsh′on, *n.* An unprovoked attack; encroachment; aggressive action or practise.

Syn.: assault, attack, encroachment, incursion, intrusion, invasion, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression;* an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass. Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault,* as by an army or a desperado, tho it is sometimes used of violent speech.—Ant.: defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat.—Prep.: *upon* (sometimes *on*).

ag-gres′siv(e§, 1 a-gres′ıv; 2 ă-ġrĕs′iv, *a.* Disposed to attack or encroachment; also, disposed to vigorous, outgoing activity in behalf of an object. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ag-gres′sor, 1 a-gres′ər; 2 ă-ġrĕs′or, *n.* One who commits an aggression or begins a quarrel.

ag-griev(e′[F], 1 a-grīv′; 2 ă-ġrēv′, *vt.* [AG-GRIEVED′; AG-GRIEV′ING.] To cause sorrow to; give cause for just complaint; oppress. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *gravis,* heavy.]

Syn.: see ABUSE.

ag-group′, 1 a-grūp′; 2 ă-ġrụp′, *vt.* To group. [< F. *agrouper,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grouper;* see GROUP, *n.*]

a-ghast′, } 1 a-gast′; 2 a-ġăst′, *a.* Struck dumb with hor-
a-gast′[s], } ror. [< AS. *ā-* (see A-[2]) + *gæstan,* terrify.]

ag′il(e§, 1 aj′il; 2 ăġ′il, *a.* Active; nimble. [< L.[F] *ago,* do.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; NIMBLE.—**ag′ile-ly,** *adv.*

a-gil′i-ty, 1 ə-jil′ı-tı; 2 a-ġĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness.

A″gin″court′, 1 ā″gaṅ″kūr′; 2 ä″zhăṅ″cụr′, *n.* A village in N. France; English defeated French, Oct. 25, 1415.

ag′i-o, 1 aj′ı-o *or* ē′ji-o; 2 ăġ′i-o *or* ā′ġi-o, *n.* The premium payable for the exchange of one kind or quality of money into another; exchange premium; brokerage. [< It. *aggio,* exchange, < *agio,* = EASE.]—**ag′i-o-tage,** 1 aj′ı-o-tij; 2 ăġ′i-o-taġ, *n.* The charge of an agio; brokerage; stock-jobbing.

ag′i-tate, 1 aj′ı-tēt; 2 ăġ′i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT″ED[d]; -TAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To excite (the feelings); perturb; ruffle. **2.** To shake irregularly. **3.** To discuss publicly and incessantly. **4.** To set or keep moving. **5‖.** To revolve in mind; consider. **II.** *i.* To stir, or endeavor to excite, public interest and action. [< L. *agito,* freq. of *ago,* drive.] Syn.: see SHAKE; STIR.

—**ag″i-ta′tion,** *n.* Violent motion or emotion; open, active discussion; urgent consideration. Syn.: see TUMULT.—**ag′i-ta″tor,** *n.* One who or that which agitates.

A-gla′ia, 1 ə-glē′yə; 2 a-ġlā′ya, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the three Graces.

ag′let, 1 ag′let; 2 ăġ′lĕt, *n.* A metal sheath or tag at the end of a lace or ribbon (16th and 17th centuries) to facilitate threading; hence, any ornamental pendant. [< F. *aiguillette,* dim. of *aiguille,* needle.] **aig′let‡; ai″gui-lette′‡.**—**ag′let-ba″by†,** *n.* A doll, or perhaps a person, decked with aglets. [askew. **a-glee′†.**

a-gley′, 1 ə-glī′ *or* ə-glaı′; 2 a-ġlē′ *or* a-ġlȳ′, *adv.* [Scot.] Aside; **a-glow′,** 1 ə-glō′; 2 a-ġlō′, *adv. & a.* In a glow; glowing.

ag′nail, 1 ag′nēl; 2 ăġ′nāl, *n.* A hangnail. [< AS. *angnæl,* < *ange,* narrow, painful, + *nægl,* nail.]

ag′nate, 1 ag′nēt; 2 ăġ′nāt. **I.** *a.* Related on the father's side; akin. **II.** *n.* A relative in the male line only. [< F. *agnat,* < L. *ad,* to, + *nascor,* be born.]—**ag-nat′ic,** *a.*—**ag-na′tion,** *n. Law.* A relationship traced through the male line only.

Ag′ni, 1 ag′nı; 2 ăġ′ni, *n. Hind. Myth.* The god of fire and lightning or sun-god of the ancient Aryans. **Ag′nis‡.**

ag-nize′‖, 1 ag-nəiz′; 2 ăġ-nīz′, *vt.* To recognize; acknowledge.

ag-no′men, 1 ag-nō′men; 2 ăġ-nō′mĕn, *n.* [-NOM′I-NA, 1 -nem′ı-na; 2 -nōm′i-na, *pl.*] An added name due to some special achievement or circumstance. [< L. *ad,* to, + *nomen,* name.]

ag-nos′ti-cism, } 1 ag-nes′tı-sizm, -tiks; 2 ăġ-nŏs′ti-çĭsm,
ag-nos′tics, } -tics, *n.* The doctrine of nescience, which maintains that all being, including God and the human soul, is unknown or unknowable. [Gr., < *a-* priv. + *gignōskō,* know.]—**ag-nos′tic.** **I.** *a.* Professing ignorance, especially in religion. **II.** *n.* One who holds the theory of agnosticism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.

Ag′nus De′ı, 1 ag′nus dī′ai *or* ag′nūs dē′ı; 2 ăġ′nŭs dē′ī *or* ăġ′nụs dę′ī. [L.] The Lamb of God: a name applied to Christ by John the Baptist; also, the figure of a lamb used as an emblem of Christ.

a-go′, 1 ə-gō′; 2 a-ġō′. **I.** *pa.* Gone by; past. **II.** *adv.* In the past; in time gone by; since. [< AS. *āgān,* go away, < *ā-* intens. + *gān,* go.]

a-gog′, 1 ə-geg′; 2 a-ġŏġ′, *adv. & a.* In a state of eager curiosity; excited with interest or expectation. [< OF. *en,* in, + *gogue,* fun.]

a-go′ing, 1 ə-gō′ıŋ; 2 a-ġō′ing, *adv.* In motion; in the act of going: with *set;* otherwise archaic or provincial.

a-gom′e-ter, 1 ə-gem′ı-tər; 2 a-ġŏm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring or regulating electric resistance. [< Gr. *agō,* drive, + *metron,* measure.]

a-gone′, 1 ə-gōn′; 2 a-ġōn′, *pa. & adv.* [Poet. & Archaic.] Ago.

ag′o-nist, 1 ag′o-nist; 2 ăġ′o-nist, *n.* A contestant, as for a prize.—**ag″o-nis′tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to athletic or polemic contest. **2.** Striving for effect; strained. **3.** Combative; polemic. **ag″o-nis′ti-cal‡.**—**ag″o-nis′tics,** *n.* The art or science of athletic contests.

ag′o-nize, } 1 ag′o-nəiz; 2 ăġ′o-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ″ING.]
ag′o-nise, } **I.** *t.* To subject to extreme pain or agony; torture. **II.** *i.* To be in or cause agony; writhe; wrestle; strive. [< Gr. *agōnizomai,* contend for a prize, strive.] —**ag′o-niz″ing,** *pa.* Causing or characterized by agony or anguish.—**ag′o-niz″**[or **-nis″]ing-ly,** *adv.*

ag′o-ny, 1 ag′o-nı; 2 ăġ′o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Intense suffering of body or mind; anguish; struggle. **2.** Violent or very earnest contest or striving. **3§.** A sudden acute emotion of joy. [< Gr.[L] *agōn,* contest, < *agō,* assemble.]

Syn.: ache, anguish, distress, pain, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture. *Agony* and *anguish* express the uttermost *pain* or *suffering* of body or mind; *agony* that with which the sufferer struggles; *anguish,* that by which he is crushed. Compare AFFLICTION; GRIEF.

Agouti. 1/15

a-good′†, *adv.* In good earnest; heartily.

a-gou′ti, 1 ə-gū′tı; 2 a-ġū′ti, *n.* A slender-limbed tropical American rodent, with three hind toes, a little larger than a

rabbit, brown above and red, black, and yellow beneath. Its flesh is edible. **a-gou'ty**‡; **a-gu'ti**‡.

A'gra, 1 ä'grə; 2 ä'gra, *n.* A division (83,198 sq. m.; pop. 35,000,000) and city (pop. 185,000) in N. British India.

a-graffe', 1 ə-graf'; 2 a-grăf', *n.* A hook or clasp, often ornamental; a cramp-iron; a fastening on a piano-string to prevent vibration between the pin and bridge. [< F. *agrafe,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grappe,* < OHG. *krapfo,* hook.]

A'gram, 1 ä'grəm *or* ə.'rem; 2 ä'grăm *or* ą̆'grąm, *n.* A university city of S. W. Hungary; pop. 80,000.

a-gra'ri-an, 1 ə-grē'ri-ən; 2 a-grā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to land or its tenure or to a general distribution of lands. **2.** *Bot.* Growing wild. **II.** *n.* One who advocates agrarianism. [< L. *agrarius,* < *ager,* field.]—**a-gra'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** The theory or practise of equal distribution of lands. **2.** Agitation or civil dissension with the view of changing the tenure of lands, especially to government control.

a-gree', 1 ə-grī'; 2 a-grē', *vi.* [A-GREED'; A-GREE'ING.] **1.** To come into or be in harmony; be of one mind; concur. **2.** To consent; assent. **3.** To contract or promise formally. **4.** To conform; be favorable; correspond; match. **5.** *Gram.* To correspond in person, number, etc. [< F. *à,* to, + *gré,* pleasure, < L. *gratus,* pleasing.]

Syn.: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, approve, assent, coincide, combine, comply, concur, consent, harmonize. *Agree* is the most general term of this group; to *concur* is to *agree* in general; to *coincide* is to *agree* in every particular. *Concur* tends to expression in action more than *coincide;* we may either *concur* or *coincide* in an opinion, but *concur* in a decision; views *coincide,* causes *concur.* One *accepts* another's terms, *complies* with his wishes, *admits* his statement, *approves* his plan, *conforms* to his views of doctrine or duty, *accedes* or *consents* to his proposal. *Accede* expresses the more formal agreement, *consent* the more complete. One may silently *acquiesce* in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contest. See ASSENT.—Ant.: contend, contradict, decline, demur, deny, differ, disagree, dispute, dissent, oppose, protest, refuse.—Prep.: I agree *in* opinion *with* the speaker; *to* the terms proposed; persons agree *on* or *upon* a statement of principles, rules, etc.; we must agree *among* ourselves.

a-gree'a-bl(eF**,** 1 ə-grī'ə-bl; 2 a-grē'a-bl, *a.* Agreeing with or suited to the mind or senses; pleasurable; suitable; correspondent; conformable; favorably inclined; willing.

Syn.: acceptable, amiable, comfortable, delightful, good, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, welcome. An *agreeable* person is one who would readily win favor in any company. We say a *pleasant* companion, a *pleasing* prospect. A *pleasant* face expresses kindly feeling; a *pleasing* face is one that pleases by the total of contour and expression. See AMIABLE.—Ant.: disagreeable, displeasing, hateful, obnoxious, offensive, unacceptable, unaccommodating, unattractive, ungracious, ungrateful, unpleasant, unwelcome.—Prep.: *to.*

—**a-gree"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **a-gree'a-bl(e-ness**F**†.**—**a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.* In an agreeable manner; suitably; pleasingly.

a-greed', 1 ə-grīd'; 2 a-grēd', *pa.* **1.** Brought into or being in harmony; united. **2.** Settled by consent, bargain, or contract. **3.** Admitted or conceded; granted.

a-gree'ment, 1 ə-grī'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-grē'mənt, *n.* **1.** A coming into or being in accord; correspondence; conformity. **2.** Mutual assent; a contract.

Syn.: see CONTRACT; HARMONY.

a-gres'tial, 1 ə-gres'chəl; 2 a-grĕs'chal, *a.* Rural; unpolished. [< L. *agrestis,* < *ager,* field.] **a-gres'tic**‡; **a-gres'ti-cal**†.

a-greve'†, *vt.* To bear heavily on; grieve; oppress.

A-gric'o-la, 1 ə-grik'o-lə; 2 a-grĭc'o-la, **Cnæus Julius** (37–93). A Roman governor in Britain.

ag'ri-cul"ture, 1 ag'rı-kul"chur *or* -tiūr; 2 ăg'ri-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The cultivation of the soil, as for food-products; tillage; farming. **2.** The science that treats of the cultivation of the soil. [< L.F *ager,* field, + *cultura,* culture.]

Syn.: cultivation, culture, farming, floriculture, gardening, horticulture, husbandry, kitchen-gardening, market-gardening, tillage. *Agriculture* is the generic term, including at once the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; *farming* is the practise of *agriculture* as a business; there may be theoretical *agriculture,* but not theoretical *farming;* we speak of the science of *agriculture,* the business of *farming;* scientific *agriculture* may be wholly in books; scientific *farming* is practised upon the land; we say an *agricultural* college rather than a college of *farming.*

—**ag"ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in agriculture. Syn.: see RUSTIC.—**ag"ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* One engaged in agriculture; a farmer; husbandman.

ag'ri-mo-ny, 1 ag'rı-mo-mı; 2 ăg'ri-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** An erect perennial herb of the rose family with small yellow flowers and bristly fruit covered with hooked hairs. **2.** One of several similar plants, as the hemp-*agrimony,* water-*agrimony,* etc. [< L. *argemonia,* < Gr. *argemōnē,* < *argemon,* white speck in the eye, believed to be cured by this plant.]

A-grip'pa, 1 ə-grip'ə; 2 a-grĭp'a, *n.* **1. Marcus Vipsanius** (63–12 B. C.), a Roman statesman and general. **2.** See HEROD AGRIPPA.

ag-ron'o-my, 1 ag-ron'o-mı; 2 ăg-rŏn'o-my, *n.* The application of scientific principles to the cultivation of land; scientific husbandry, especially in production of field-crops. [< Gr. *agros,* field, + *nemō,* distribute.]—**ag-ron'o-mist,** *n.*

Syn.: agriculture. *Agronomy* differs from *agriculture* in that it is concerned only with crop-production, while *agriculture* includes the improvement and care of animals and their products. The term *agronomy* is fast coming into use to describe courses of study or farm operations that exclude a consideration of farm animals.

a-grope', 1 ə-grōp'; 2 a-grōp', *adv.* In the act of groping; gropingly.

a-ground', 1 ə-graund'; 2 a-ground', *adv.* & *a.* On the shore or bottom, as a vessel; stranded.

Agt., *abbr.* Agent.—**agt.,** *abbr.* Against.

a'gue, 1 ē'giu; 2 ā'gū, *n.* A periodic malarial fever; intermittent fever; chills and fever; also, a chill. [< F. *aigu,* < L. *acutus,* acute.]—**a'gu-ish,** *a.* Like, producing, or tending to produce, ague; chilly; subject to ague. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

A"gui-nal'do, 1 ä"gı-nāl'do; 2 ä"gī-nāl'do, **Emilio** (1869–). A Filipino revolutionary general.

A-gul'has, 1 ə-gūl'yəs; 2 ä-gŭl'yäs, **Cape.** The most southern point of Africa.

ah, 1 ä; 2 ä, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of various emotions, as surprize, satisfaction, compassion, or complaint.

a'ha, 1 ä'hə; 2 ä'hä, *n.* A sunk fence; a ha-ha.

a-ha', 1 ə-hä'; 2 a-hä', *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprize, triumph, or mockery.

A'hab, 1 ē'hab; 2 ā'hăb, *n.* Seventh king of Israel (897 B. C.); introduced Baal-worship. [HALL, *n.*]

a hall‖. Give place! make room! an exclamation. [= A, *art.,*

A-has"u-e'rus, 1 ə-haz"yu-ī'rus; 2 a-hăs"yu-ē'rŭs, *n.* *Bib.* One of several Median kings. *Esth.* 1, 1.

a-head', } 1 ə-hed'; 2 a-hĕd', *adv.* At the head; in ad-
a-hed'S, } vance; before; forward.

a-heap', 1 ə-hīp'; 2 a-hēp', *adv.* In or into a heap.

a-hind', 1 ə-hīnd'; 2 a-hīnd', *adv.* & *prep.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Behind. [< AS. *æt-hindan.*] **a-hin't**‡; **a-hint'**‡.

Ah"ma-da-bad', 1 ä"mə-də-bād'; 2 ä"ma-dä-bād', *n.* A city (pop. 216,000) in Bombay province, British India.

a-hold'†, *adv.* Close to the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold.*

a-hoy', 1 ə-heī'; 2 a-hŏy', *interj.* *Naut.* Ho there! a call used in hailing; as, ship *ahoy!* [< *a-* (introduct.) + HOY, interj.]

Ah'ri-man, 1 ä'rı-mən; 2 ä'ri-man, *n.* The evil deity. [Per.]

a-hull', 1 ə-hul'; 2 a-hŭl', *adv.* So as to lie nearly broadside to wind and sea, under bare poles, and with helm lashed alee: said of a ship in heavy weather. [< A-[1] + HULL[2].]

a-hun'gered‖, 1 ə-hun'gərd; 2 a-hŭn'gerd, *a.* Pressed with hunger; hungry. **a-hun'gry**†; **an-hun'gered**‡.

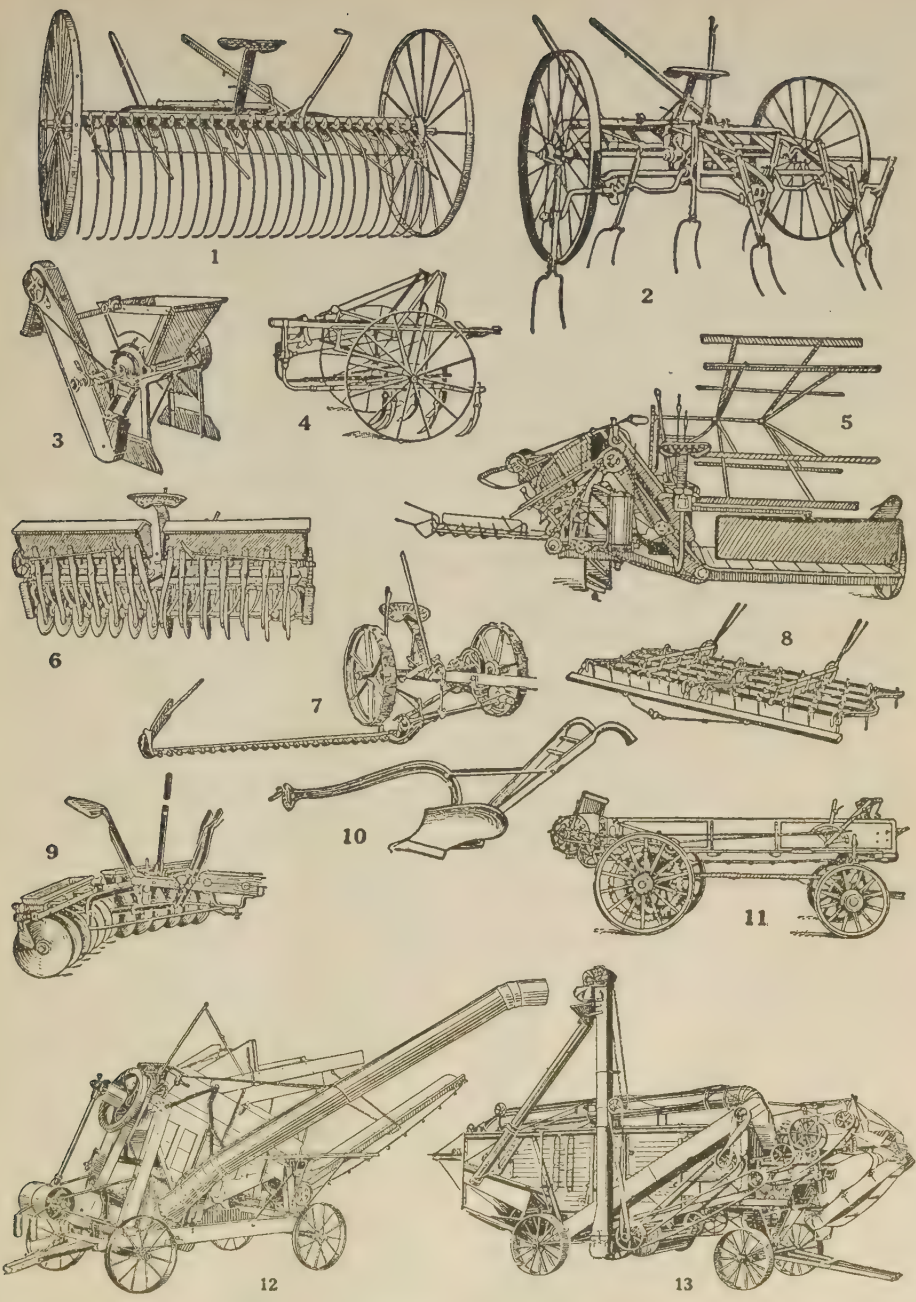
A. I., *abbr.* American Institute.

ai'blins, 1 ē'blınz; 2 ā'blins, *adv.* [Scot.] Perhaps; possibly. [< ABLE.] **a'blins**‡.

aidd, 1 ēd; 2 ād, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render assistance to; promote the success of; assist; help; succor; help on. **2.** *Law.* To correct or cure, as a defect in a pleading. **II.** *i.* To help; assist. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *juvo,* help.]

Syn.: abet, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, help, second, serve, stand by, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid.* In extremity we say "God *help* me!" rather than "God *aid* me!" In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We can speak of *helping* the helpless, but not of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid,* but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help.* In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* or *collaborate* implies complete or approximate equality, *collaborate* being used chiefly of literary or scientific work; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET; ACCESSORY; PROMOTE.—Ant.: counteract, discourage, hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, thwart, withstand.—Prep.: help *with* money, etc.; *to* or *toward* success; *against* hindrance or opposition.

aid, *n.* **1.** The act or result of helping or succoring, or the means employed; cooperation; assistance. **2.** A person or thing that affords assistance; a helper; assistant; aide-de-camp. **3.** *Law.* (1) A remedy; correction. (2) A subsidy. Syn.: see ADHERENT; AUXILIARY; HELP; SUBSIDY.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Hay-rake. 2. Hay-tedder. 3. Feed-grinder. 4. Riding-cultivator. 5. Mowing- and Binding-machine (rear view) 6. Disk-harrow with seeder attachment. 7. Mowing-machine. 8. Tooth-harrow. 9. Disk-harrow. 10. Walking-plow 11. Manure-spreader. 12. Four-roll husker and shredder. 13. Thresher.

aide'-de-camp", 1 ĕd'-ə-kamp *or* ĕd'-ə-kăn"; 2 ād'-də-kămp" *or* ād'-də-cän", *n.* [AIDES'-DE-CAMP", *pl.*] *Mil.* An officer who receives and transmits the orders of a general and performs for him other confidential services. [F. *aide*, aid, *de*, of, *camp*, field.] **aid**‡.

ai'er-ie, ai'er-y, *n.* Same as AERIE.

ai'glet, *n.* Same as AGLET.

ai'gret, 1 ē'grĕt; 2 ā'grĕt, *n.* **1.** A heron, the egret. **2.** A tuft of feathers or gems, worn on a helmet, headdress, etc. See EGRET. [< F. *aigrette*, tuft of feathers, an egret.] **ai'grette**‡.

Ai'ja-lon, 1 ē'jə-lən; 2 ā'ja-lŏn, *n.* A valley where the moon stood still. *Josh.* x, 12. **A'ja-lon**‡.

ail, 1 āl; 2 āl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble; make ill. **II.** *i.* To be somewhat ill. [< AS. *eglan*, trouble.]—**ail'ing**, *a.* Somewhat ill.—**ail'ment**, *n.* Indisposition; illness. **ail**‡. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

ai-lan'thus, 1 ē-lan'thŭs; 2 ā-lăn'thŭs, *n.* A tree of the genus *Ailanthus*, of the quassia family. [< *ailanto*, Malakka name.] **ai-lan'tus**‡.—**ai-lan'thic** or **-tic**, *a.*

ai'le-ron, 1 ē'lə-rən; 2 ā'le-rŏn, *n.* [F.] *Aero.* A small operatable auxiliary wing-tip or surface for maintaining the lateral balance of aeroplanes.

aim, 1 ēm; 2 ām, *v.* **I.** *t.* To direct, as a missile, blow, weapon, word, or act, toward or against some thing or person; point or level: followed by *at* before the name of the object toward or against which anything is so directed; as, to *aim* a gun *at* a man; to *aim* a speech *at* a public officer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct a missile, remark, etc., or to point a missile weapon at an object. **2.** To have a purpose; endeavor earnestly. [< OF. *esmer*, < L. *æstimo*, estimate.]

aim, *n.* **1.** The act of aiming, directing, or pointing a weapon, missile, remark, etc., at anything. **2.** The line of direction of anything aimed. **3.** The object or point aimed at or to be aimed at; a mark or target; design; purpose. **4.** Conjecture; guess.

Syn.: aspiration, design, determination, direction, end, endeavor, goal, inclination, intent, intention, mark, object, purpose, reason, tendency. The *aim* is the direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The *mark* is that at which one shoots; the *goal*, that toward which one runs. All alike indicate the direction of *endeavor*. The *end* is the point at which one expects or hopes to close his labors; the *object*, that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. *Aspiration*, *design*, *endeavor*, *purpose*, referring to the mental acts by which the *aim* is attained, are often used as interchangeable with *aim*. One whose *aims* are worthy, whose *aspirations* are high, whose *designs* are wise, and whose *purposes* are stedfast, may hope to reach the *goal* of his ambition, and will surely win some *object* worthy of a life's *endeavor*. Compare AMBITION; DESIGN; DIRECTION; PURPOSE.—Ant.: aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.—**aim'less**, *a.* Wanting in aim or purpose. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ain, 1 ēn; 2 ān, *a.* [Scot.] Own.

ain't, 1 ānt; 2 ānt. [Colloq.] Am not; are not. Illiterate for *is not*, *has not*, and *have not*. **an't**‡.

air, 1 ār; 2 êr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To expose to the air; admit air into; purify or dry; ventilate; make public; show off; display. **II.** *i.* To take the air, as in the street or park.

air1, *n.* **1.** The gaseous substance composed of oxygen and nitrogen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** The open space around and above the earth. **3.** An atmospheric movement or current; wind; breeze. **4.** Utterance abroad; publicity. **5.** Any gas, especially from combustion. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *aēr*, < *aēmi*, breathe.]

Syn.: see WIND.

—**air'-blad"der**, *n.* **1.** A sac filled with air, as in fishes; the sound. **2.** Any vesicle filled with air.—**air-brake**, *n.* A brake operated by compressed air.—**air-castle**, *n.* A visionary project; day-dream.—**air-cavity**, **air-cell**, **air-chamber**, *n* An enclosed space containing, or designed to contain, air for various mechanical or vital uses.—**air'craft"**, *n.* **1.** The science or art of aerial navigation. **2.** An aeroplane. **3.** A balloon.—**air-cushion**, *n.* **1.** A bag inflated with air, especially one used as a pillow, etc. **2.** An air-spring.—**air-cylinder**, *n.* **1.** A nearly air-tight cylinder having a piston playing in it: used to check the recoil of a gun. **2.** A cylinder beneath a railway-car, in which is compressed air which operates brakes. See BRAKE.—**air-drain**, *n.* **1.** A channel around a foundation to promote dryness by circulation of air. **2.** A passage for the escape of gases from a mold while the molten metal is being poured in.—**air-drawn**, *a.* Drawn in the air; imaginary.—**air-gun**, *n.* A gun impelling a missile by compressed air.—**air-hole**, *n.* **1.** A hole containing, or made by or for, gas or air; a flaw in a casting; an opening in the ice. **2.** Same as POCKET, *n.*, 4.—**air-line**, *n.* **1.** The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. **2.** A direct railroad route.—**air-lock**, *n.* An air-tight antechamber of a submarine caisson: for graduating the air-pressure.—**air-machine**, *n.* A ventilating-machine for renewing the air, as in a mine.—**air-man**, *n.* One who navigates the air, as in an aeroplane.—**air-plane**, *n.* An aeroplane.—**air-plant**, *n.* A plant, adhering as to a tree, deriving sustenance from the air alone.—**air-pocket**, *n.* Same as POCKET, *n.*, 4.—**air-proof**, *a.* Impenetrable by air.—**air-pump**, *n.* A pump for exhausting, compressing, or transmitting air.—**air-sac**, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* One of the membranous sacs filled with air in different parts of the body, often extending through the bones and communicating with the lungs. **2.** *pl. Mam.* The terminations of the air-passages of the lungs.—**air-ship**, *n.* **1.** An aerial vehicle, generally of large size, mechanically propelled and depending upon gases for flotation; a dirigible balloon. **2.** Loosely, an aeroplane.—**air-sickness**, *n.* Same as AERIAL SICKNESS.—**air-sick**, *a.*—**air-spring**, *n.* A device for resisting sudden pressure by the elasticity of compressed air.—**air-tight**, *a.* Not allowing air to pass or enter.—**air-trunk**, *n.* A ventilating conduit, as in a theater.—**air-vessel**, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A breathing-tube, as a trachea or windpipe; a vessel containing air. **2.** A reservoir of air. **3.** The air-chamber of a pump.—**air-woman**, *n.* A woman aeronaut or aviator.

air2, *n.* **1.** Peculiar or characteristic appearance; mien; manner. **2.** Assumed manner; affectation: in the plural; as, to put on *airs*. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *aēr*, atmosphere.]

Syn.: appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, pretense, sort, style, way. *Air* is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain. *Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is oftenest applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant *expression* of countenance; *look* may be momentary; as, a *look* of dismay passed over his face. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer; I did not like his *looks*. *Bearing* is rather a lofty word indicating often the expression of feeling or state of mind through bodily pose; as, he has a noble *bearing*; *port* is practically identical in meaning with *bearing*, but is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage*, the manner of holding the body, as in walking, is more completely physical than *bearing*. *Mien* is closely synonymous with *air*, but less often used in a bad sense. *Mien* may be used to express some prevailing feeling; as, "an indignant *mien*." Compare BEHAVIOR; PRETENSE.

air3, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A melody as contrasted with a harmony; tune. **2.** The leading part in a harmonized piece: the soprano. [F., < It. *aria*, < L. *aër*; see AIR2, *n.*]

Syn.: see TUNE.

air, *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Early.—**air'ly**, 1 ār'li; 2 ār'ly, *a.* Early.

air'-base", *n.* A base for operations by air-ships. See BASE, *n.* 5.

air'ing, 1 ār'iŋ; 2 ār'ing, *n.* **1.** An exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying. **2.** Exercise in the air. [air.

air'less, 1 ār'les; 2 ār'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of air or of fresh

air'-raid", *n.* An attack delivered by armed aeroplanes and dirigible balloons.

airt, 1 ārt; 2 ârt, *n.* [Scot.] A cardinal point; direction.

air'y, 1 ār'i; 2 ār'y, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the air; in or open to the air; breezy. **2.** Like air; delicate; ethereal; buoyant; imaginary; visionary. **3.** Putting on airs; affected. **4.** Light or quick of mood; vivacious; gay.

Syn.: aerial, animated, ethereal, fairylike, frolicsome, gay, joyous, light, lively, sprightly. *Aerial* and *airy* both signify of or belonging to the air, but *airy* also describes that which seems as if made of air; we speak of *airy* shapes, *airy* nothings, where we could not well say *aerial*; *ethereal* describes its object as belonging to the upper air, the pure ether, and so, often, heavenly. *Sprightly*, spiritlike, refers to light, free, cheerful activity of mind and body. That which is *lively* or *animated* may be agreeable or the reverse; as, an *animated* discussion; a *lively* company.—Ant.: clumsy, dull, heavy, inert, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stony, wooden.

—**air'i-fied**, *a.* Made airy; flimsy; pretentious.—**air'i-ly**, *adv.* In an airy manner; jauntily.—**air'i-ness**, *n.*

aisle, } 1 īl; 2 īl, *n.* **1.** A passageway, as in a church, by

aile", } which the pews or seats may be reached or the room traversed. **2.** Originally, a lateral division or wing of a church, divided from the nave by a range of columns or piers. [< L or *ala*, wing.]

Aisne, 1 ēn; 2 ān, *n.* A river (175 m. long) and department (2,866 sq. m.; pop. 421,515) in France; scene of German defeat Sept. 11, 1914.

ait, 1 ēt; 2 āt, *n.* A little island, especially in inland waters. [< AS. *īget*, dim. of *īg*, island.] **ey'ot**‡.

ait'meal", 1 ēt'mīl"; 2 āt'mēl", *n.* [Scot.] Oatmeal.

Aix, 1 ēks; 2 āks, *n.* A cathedral city in S. France; pop. 29,000.

Aix"-la-Cha"pelle', 1 ēks"-lə-shə"pel'; 2 āks"-lä-shä"pĕl', *n* A city in Prussia; pop. 156,000; capital of Charlemagne's empire. German air-base in World War, 1914–1918.

A-jac'cio, 1 ə-yä'cho; 2 ä-yä'cho, *n.* A seaport in Corsica; pop. 19,000; birthplace of Napoleon.

a-jar'[1], *l* ə-jär'; *2* ə-jär', *adv. & a.* Partly open, as a door. [< A-[1] + ME. *char*, turn.]

a-jar'[2], *adv. & a.* In a jarring or discordant condition; wanting in harmony. [< A-[1] + JAR[1], *n.*]

A'jax, *l* ē'jaks; *2* ā'jăks, *n.* Son of Telamon; a Greek leader in the Trojan war.

Ak'bar, *l* ak'bər; *2* ăk'bär, **Mohammed** (1542–1605). The great Mogul emperor of Hindustan. **Ak'ber‡.**

ake, *n.* Same as ACHE.

Ak'en-side, *l* ak'ən-sīd; *2* ăk'ĕn-sīd, **Mark** (1721–1770). An English didactic poet.

a-kim'bo, *l* ə-kim'bo; *2* a-kĭm'bo, *adv.* With the hands on hips and the elbows outward. [< A-[1] + KEEN + BOW[2].]

a-kin', *l* ə-kin'; *2* a-kĭn', *a. & adv.* Of the same kin; related by blood; of similar nature or qualities.
Syn.: see ALIKE.

Ak'ron, *l* ak'rən; *2* ăk'ron, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 208,430.

al†, *a.* All.

al-, *prefix.* **1.** A euphonic form of AD- before *l*, as in *allocation*. **2.** An incorrect form of A-[2] (derived from Anglo-Saxon, but spelled according to Latin analogy). **3.** The: Arabic definite article, as in *Al*koran.

-al, *suffix.* Of, like, or pertaining to: forming adjectives from other adjectives and nouns, and nouns from verbs; as, *denial, musical.* [< F. *-al*, < L. *-alis*, such as, pertaining to.]

Al., *abbr.* Albert, aluminum.—**al.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Alia, alii* (other things; other persons).

a'la, *l* ē'lə; *2* ā'la, *n.* [-LÆ, *l* -lī; *2* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A wing or a wing-like part. **2.** The armpit. [L., wing, < *axis*, axle.]

Ala., *abbr.* Alabama (official).

A. L. A., *abbr.* American Library Association.—**Ala.,** *abbr.*

Al"a-ba'ma, *l* al"ə-bā'mə; *2* ăl"a-bä'ma, *n.* **1.** A southern State of the United States; 51,998 sq. m.; pop. 2,348,174. **2.** River in this State; 300 m. long.

al'a-bas"ter, *l* al'ə-bas"tər; *2* ăl'a-bás"ter. **I.** *a.* Made of or like alabaster; smooth and white. **II.** *n. Mineral.* A white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum; also, alabaster-stone, a hot-spring or cave deposit of carbonate of lime. [< Gr. *alabastros, alabastos*, alabaster box.]

à la carte, *l* ä lä kärt; *2* ä lä cärt. [F.] By the card; in accordance with the bill of fare: said of meals at hotels, etc., served upon orders selected from a bill of fare: contrasted with *table d'hôte.*

a-lack'‖, *l* ə-lak'; *2* a-lăk', *interj.* An exclamation of regret or sorrow. [A-[13] + LACK, disgrace.] **a-lack'a-day"‡.**

a-lac'ri-ty, *l* ə-lak'rı-tı; *2* a-lăc'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Cheerful willingness and promptitude; facility. **2‖.** Vivacity. [< L. *alacrita(t-)s*, < *alacer*, lively.]—**a-lac'ri-tous,** *a.*

A-lad'din, *l* ə-lad'ın; *2* a-lăd'in, *n.* The hero of the story *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* in the *Arabian Nights.*

A"la-me'da, *l* ā"lə-mē'də; *2* ä"lä-mē'dä, *n.* A city in W. California; pop. 28,810.

A'la-mo, *l* ā'lə-mō; *2* ä'lä-mō, *n.* **1.** A Franciscan mission building, San Antonio, Tex.; massacre, 1836. **2.** [a-] [Sp. Am.] A cottonwood of Texas and Mexico; the poplar.

a"la-mode', *l* ɑ"lə-mōd'; *2* ä"la-mōd'. **I.** *a.* Made, prepared, or served according to a certain fashion; fashionable; modish. **II.** *adv.* According to the mode; in the fashion. [< F. *à la mode*, < L. *ad*, to, + *illa*, that, + *modus*, manner.]

al"a-mort', ‖ *l* al"ə-mōrt', ɑ lə mōr; *2* ăl"a-môrt', ä lä môr.

à la mort, ‖ **I.** *adv.* To the death; mortally. **II‖.** *a.* Mortally ill; very melancholy or dispirited. [F. *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *la* (< L. *illa*), the; *mort* (< L. *mors*), death.] **all a-mort'‡.**

a-lan'†, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A short-eared mastiff. **2.** A wolf-hound. [OF., < L. *Alani*, a Scythian tribe.] **a-land'†; a-lant'†; a-laun'†.**

A'land, *l* bet. ō'- & ō'land; *2* bet. ô'- & ō'lănd, *n.* An island or group of islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, Russia.

a'lar, *l* ē'lər; *2* ā'lar, *a.* **1.** Having or pertaining to alæ or wings; wing-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Axillary. **3.** Pertaining to the armpit. [< L. *alaris*, < *ala*; see ALA.]

Al'a-ric, *l* al'ə-rik; *2* ăl'a-rĭc, *n.* A king of the Visigoths (350?–410), who sacked Rome.

a-larm', *l* ə-lārm'; *2* a-lärm', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To strike with sudden fear; arouse to a sense of danger; give alarm to. **2.** To sound out in the manner of an alarm.
Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**a-larm'a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**a-larm'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an alarmed manner.—**a-larm'ism,** *n.*—**a-larm'ist,** *n.* One who needlessly excites or tries to excite alarm.

a-larm', *n.* **1.** Sudden fear or apprehension arousing to defense or escape. **2.** Any sound or signal to apprize of danger or arouse from sleep; a mechanism, as of a clock, giving such signal. **3.** *Mil.* A call to arms, to meet danger. [< It.[OF] *a*, to, + *le*, the, + *arme*, arms.]
Syn.: affright, apprehension, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fear, fright, panic, terror, timidity. *Alarm*, according to its derivation, is a sudden arousal to meet and repel danger and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Apprehension, disquietude,* and *dread* are in anticipation or danger; *consternation, dismay,* and *terror* are overwhelming *fear*, generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible. Compare FEAR.—Ant.: assurance, calmness, confidence, repose, security.

a-lar'um, *l* ə-lār'um; *2* a-lär'ŭm, *n.* **1.** [Archaic & Poet.] An alarm; an alarming sound, as of a bell. **2.** [Eng.] An alarm-clock or its alarm-apparatus. **lar'um‡.**

a'la-ry, *l* ē'lə-rı; *2* ā'la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to alæ or wings; wing-like. [< L. *alarius*, < *ala*, wing; see ALA.]

a-las', *l* ə-las'; *2* a-lăs', *interj.* An exclamation of disappointment, regret, sorrow, etc. [< OF. *a*, ah! + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary.]

Alas., *abbr.* Alaska.

A-las'ka, *l* ə-las'kə; *2* a-lăs'ka, *n.* A N. W. territory of the United States; 590,884 sq. m.; pop. 54,899.—**A-las'kan,** *a. & n.*

A-las'tor, *l* ə-las'tər; *2* a-lăs'tôr, *n. Gr. Myth.* Zeus the Avenger, or [a-] any avenging or relentless deity.

Al"a-tau', *l* ɑl"ə-tau'; *2* ăl"ä-tou', *n.* A mountain range between Turkestan and Mongolia; highest peak, 23,950 ft.

a'late, *l* ē'lēt; *2* ā'lāt, *a.* Winged: used chiefly in botany, as of a stem, petiole, or fruit with membranaceous expansions. [< L. *alatus*, < *ala*; see ALA.]

a-late'‖, *l* ə-lēt'; *2* a-lāt', *adv.* Lately.

a-laye'†, *v.* Same as ALLAY.

alb, *l* ælb; *2* ălb, *n.* A priest's white linen vestment, reaching to the ankles. [< L.[AS] *albus*, white.]

Alb., *abbr.* Albanian, Albert.

al'ba§, *l* al'bə; *2* ăl'ba, *n. Anat.* The white substance of the central nervous system. [L.]

al'ba-core, *l* al'bə-kōr; *2* ăl'ba-cōr, *n.* One of the various tunnies or large scombroid fishes. [< Pg. *albacor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *bukr*, young camel.]

Al'ba Lon'ga, *l* al'bə lɔŋ'gə; *2* ăl'ba lŏŋ'ga. A city of ancient Latium, traditional birthplace of Romulus and Remus.

Al-ba'ni-a, *l* al-bē'nı-ə; *2* ăl-bā'nı-a. *n.* A country of S. E. Europe; about 11,080 sq. m.; occupied by Austrian troops, 1916.—**Al-ba'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

Al-ba'no, *l* ɑl-bā'no; *2* ăl-bä'no, *n.* A lake, city, and summer resort, near Rome, Italy; has classical ruins.

Al'ba-ny, *l* ōl'bə-nı; *2* ąl'ba-ny, *n.* A city (the State capital; pop. 113,350) and county (527 sq. m.; pop. 186,110) in New York.

al-ba'ta, *l* al-bē'tə; *2* ăl-bā'ta, *n.* A white alloy like German silver, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc. [< L. *albus*, white.]

al'ba-tross, *l* al'bə-trɔs; *2* ăl'ba-trŏs, *n.* [-TROSS-ES, *pl.*] A large, web-footed sea-bird, with very long narrow wings and extraordinary powers of flight. [< Ar.Pg *al*, the, + *qādūs*, bucket.] **al'ba-tros‡.**

Albatross. 1/80

al-be'it, *l* ōl-bī'ıt; *2* ąl-bē'it, *conj.* [Archaic & Poet.] Even tho; even if; notwithstanding; altho.

Al'be-marle, *l* al'bı-mārl; *2* ăl'be-märl, **Duke of.** See MONK.

al-ber'ca, *l* ɑl-ber'kə; *2* ăl-bĕr'ca, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A pond; pool: also, a sink to carry off waste or dirty water.

Al'ber-ich, *l* ōl'ber-ıH; *2* ăl'bĕr-ĭH, *n. G. Myth.* A dwarf, personifying the spirit of evil.

Al'bert, *l* al'bərt; *2* ăl'bert, *n.* **1. A. I.** (1875–), King of the Belgians (1909–). **2.** (1819–1861). A prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; consort of Victoria of England.

Al-ber'ta, *l* al-būr'tə; *2* ăl-bēr'ta, *n.* A province in N. W. Canada; 255,285 sq. m.; pop. 581,995.

Al'bert Ed'ward Ny-an'za, *l* nɑı-an'zə; *2* nȳ-ăn'za. A lake in central Africa; 65 by 30 m.

Al'bert Ny-an'za. A lake in central Africa; 140 by 40 m.

al-bes'cent, *l* al-bes'ent; *2* ăl-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Growing white or moderately white; whitish. [< L. *albescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *albesco*, grow white, < *albus*, white.]—**al-bes'cence,** *n.*

al'bi-core, *n.* Same as ALBACORE.

Al"bi-gen'si-an, *l* al"bı-jen'sı-ən; *2* ăl"bi-ĝĕn'si-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses. **II.** *n.* One of the Albigenses, a sect of religious reformers (11th to 13th century), named from Albi in southern France.

Al'bin, *l* al'bın; *2* ăl'bin, *n.* Scotland or its Highlands.

al-bi'no, *l* al-baı'no; *2* ăl-bī'no, *n.* A person, animal, or plant abnormally white. [< L.Pg *albus*, white.]—**al'bi-nism,** *n.* [Britain.

Al'bi-on, *l* al'bı-ən; *2* ăl'bi-on, *n.* [Rare or Poet.] Great Britain.

Al'bo-in, *l* al'bo-ın; *2* ăl'bo-in, *n.* A Lombard king (561–573), who founded the Lombard dominion in Italy.

al"bor-noz', *l* ɑl"bər-nō'θ'; *2* ăl"bôr-nóth', *n.* A cloak. [Sp.]

al"bu-gin'e-a, *l* al"biu-jin'ı-ə; *2* ăl"bū-ĝĭn'e-a, *n. Anat.* A white fibrous tissue enveloping certain organs; the "white" of the eye. [< L. *albugo*, leucoma, < *albus*, white.]—**al"bu-gin'e-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like the white of the eye.

al'bum, 1 al'bum; 2 ăl'bŭm, *n.* **1.** A book for holding photographs or the like. **2.** A blank book for autographs, stamps, poetical selections, etc.; also, a printed compilation. [L., white tablet, < *albus*, white.]

al-bu'men, 1 al-biū'men; 2 ăl-bū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** The nutritive material in a seed; endosperm or perisperm. **3.** Albumin. [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.]

al-bu'min, 1 al-biū'mın; 2 ăl-bū'min, *n. Chem.* The transparent, viscous, nitrogenous substance found in blood, etc., and forming the chief and characteristic constituent of the white of an egg. Compare ALBUMEN. It is soluble in water and coagulable by heat, alcohol, and strong acids.—**al-bu'mi-nin,** *n. Chem.* The substance of the cells that compose the tissue enclosing the whites of birds' eggs.—**al-bu'min-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To change into albumin. **2.** To coat or saturate with albumin; as, to *albuminize* paper. **al-bu'men-ize‡.**—**al-bu'min-iz"er,** *n.* —**al-bu'mi-noid.** **I.** *a.* Of or like albumen or albumin. **II.** *n. Chem.* One of a subclass of simple protein derived from the supporting and connective animal tissues. See PROTEID; PROTEIN. **al-bu'me-noid‡.**—**al-bu'mi-nous,** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of albumen or albumin. **al-bu'mi-nose‡.**

Al"bu-quer'que, 1 ăl"bū-ker'kē; 2 ăl"bụ-kĕr'kę, *n.* **1. Affonso d'** (1453–1515), a Portuguese navigator. **2.** 1 al"bū-kūr'kı; 2 ăl"bụ-kĕr'ke. A city of N. W. New Mexico; pop. 15,160.

al-bur'num, 1 al-būr'num; 2 ăl-bûr'nŭm, *n. Bot.* The sapwood of various other shrubs or trees that resemble the true alders. [< AS. *alr* = G. *erle*, OHG. *ertla*, alder.]

al"ca-ba'la, 1 ăl"ka-bā'la; 2 ăl"cä-bä'lä, *n.* [Sp.] A tax levied on all sales of real estate and merchandise in Spain and in the Spanish colonies.

Al-cæ'us, 1 al-sī'us; 2 ăl-çē'ŭs, *n.* A Greek poet of Mitylene; lived about 600 B. C. See ALCAIC.

al'ca-hest, *n.* Same as ALKAHEST.

Al-ca'ic, 1 al-kē'ık; 2 ăl-cā'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the poet Alcæus; specif., having the characteristics of his favorite meter; as, the *Alcaic* ode, consisting of four strophes, each of four verses having four accents apiece. **II.** *n. pl.* Verses written in Alcaic strophes.

al-caide', 1 al-kēd'; 2 ăl-cād', *n.* **1.** The governor of a castle or fortress. **2.** The warden of a prison; a jailer. [< Sp. *alcaide*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qāīd*, commander.] **al-cayde'‡.**

al-cal'de, 1 al-kāl'dē; 2 ăl-cāl'dę, *n.* A magistrate in a Spanish or Spanish-American pueblo or town; later, a chief magistrate or mayor. [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *qāḍī*, judge.]

al"cal-di'a, 1 ăl"kal-dī'a; 2 ăl"cäl-dī'ä, *n.* [Sp.] The office or jurisdiction of an alcalde.

al-ca'zar, 1 al-kā'zar; 2 ăl-cä'zär, *n.* A Moorish or Spanish palace; castle. [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *qaṣr*, fort.]

Al-ces'tis, 1 al-ses'tis; 2 ăl-çĕs'tıs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Admetus, who died to save his life; brought back from Hades by Hercules.

al-chem'ic, 1 al-kem'ık; 2 ăl-cĕm'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of alchemy. **-i-cal‡.**

al'che-mist, 1 al'kı-mist; 2 ăl'ce-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in alchemy. **al'chy-mist‡.**—**al"che-mis'tic,** *a.*

al'che-my, 1 al'kı-mı; 2 ăl'ce-my, *n.* **1.** The crude medieval chemistry that sought the transmutation of base metals into gold, the elixir of life, etc. **2.** Any cunning, mysterious, or preternatural process of changing the structure or appearance of things. [< Ar.$^{LL+F}$ *al*, the, + *kīmīā*, infusion.] **al'chy-my‡.**

Al"ci-bi'a-des, 1 al"sı-baī'ə-dīz; 2 ăl"çı-bī'ä-dēs, *n.* An Athenian general and politician; 450–404 B. C.

Al-cī'des, 1 al-saī'dīz; 2 ăl-çī'dēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Hercules, grandson of Alcæus.

Al-cin'o-us, 1 al-sin'o-us; 2 ăl-çĭn'o-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey*, a king of the Phæacians, famed for his beautiful gardens. [the 7th century B. C.

Alc'man, 1 alk'mən; 2 ălc'man, *n.* A Spartan lyric poet of

al'co-hol, 1 al'ko-hol; 2 ăl'co-hŏl, *n.* **1.** A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid of a penetrating odor and burning taste: the intoxicating principle of wines and liquors; ethyl alcohol. **2.** Any liquor containing the above-named liquid; ardent spirits. **3.** *Chem.* One of a group of similarly constituted liquids, including amyl alcohol (fusel-oil), etc. **4†.** An impalpably fine powder. [LL., < Ar. *al-koh'l*, < *al*, the, + *koh'l*, powdered antimony, < *kahala*, paint.]—**absolute alcohol,** pure alcohol entirely free from water.—**al"co-hol'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the qualities of alcohol; containing alcohol; produced by or using alcohol; preserved in alcohol. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who uses alcoholic liquors habitually to excess. **2.** *pl.* Alcoholic liquors.—**al"co-hol-ic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being alcoholic; alcoholic strength.—**al'co-hol-ism,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages.—**al'co-hol-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To change into alcohol; rectify; mix or saturate with alcohol; intoxicate. **al'co-hol-ise‡.**

Al"co-ran', } 1 al"ko-rān'; 2 ăl"co-răn', *n.* Same as KORAN.
Al"ko-ran', } —**Al"co-ran'ic,** *a.*

Al'cott, 1 ōl'ket; 2 ąl'cŏt, *n.* **1. Amos Bronson** (1799–1888), an American philosopher and educator. **2. Louisa May** (1832–1888), an American novelist; daughter of Amos B.

al'cove, 1 al'kōv; 2 ăl'cōv, *n.* **1.** A covered recess connected with or at the side of a larger room; a recess for a bed; a compartment of a library; any embowered or secluded spot. **2.** *Geol.* A large water-worn niche in the face of a cliff. [< Ar.$^{Sp+F}$ *al-qobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, vault.]

Al'cuin, 1 al'kwin; 2 ăl'cwĭn, *n.* (–804). An English scholar, ecclesiastical reformer, and educator; adviser of Charlemagne. **Al'cwin‡.**

al'cy-on, 1 al'sı-en; 2 ăl'çy-ŏn, *a.* & *n.* Same as HALCYON.

Al-cy'o-ne, 1 al-saī'o-nī; 2 ăl-cy'o-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Æolus, who threw herself into the sea from grief and was changed into a kingfisher.

Ald., *abbr.* Alderman.

al'de-a, 1 ăl'dē-ə; 2 ăl'dę-ä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A rural settlement; village; also, a large farm. **al'de-a-ment‡.**

al'de-hyde, 1 al'dı-haīd; 2 ăl'de-hȳd, *n.* **1.** A transparent volatile liquid with a pungent, suffocating odor, obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. **2.** A liquid, as the above, intermediate between an alcohol and an acid, produced by oxidation of a primary alcohol. [< ALCOHOL + L. *de*, from, + HYDROGEN.]

Al'den, 1 ōl'den; 2 ąl'dĕn, **John** (1599–1687). A Pilgrim Father; passenger on the "Mayflower," 1620.

al'der, 1 ōl'dər; 2 ąl'der, *n.* **1.** A small tree of the oak family, growing in swamps or along streams. **2.** One of various other shrubs or trees that resemble the true alders. [< AS. *alr* = G. *erle*, OHG. *ertla*, alder.]

al'der-lief"est‡, *a.* Most dearly beloved.

al'der-man, 1 ōl'dər-mən; 2 ąl'der-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a municipal legislative body, who usually exercises also certain judicial functions. **2.** Formerly, an Anglo-Saxon lord or earl. [< AS. *eald*, old, + *man*, man.]—**al'der-man-cy,** *n.*—**al"der-man'ic,** *a.*

Al'der-ney, 1 ōl'dər-nı; 2 ąl'der-ny, *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands. **2.** One of the breed of cattle peculiar to this island.

Al'der-shot, 1 ōl'dər-shet; 2 ąl'der-shŏt, *n.* A town and military camp in southern England; pop. 28,750.

Al'dine, 1 al'din *or* al'dain; 2 ăl'dĭn *or* ăl'dīn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or printed by the press of Aldus Manutius, Venetian editor and printer, or to his family (1494–1597). **II.** *n.* A book printed by the Aldine press, noted for fine typography.

Al'drich, 1 ōl'drich *or* -drij; 2 ąl'drĭch *or* -drij, **Thomas Bailey** (1836–1907). An American poet and dramatist.

ale, 1 ēl; 2 āl, *n.* **1.** A beverage made from a fermented infusion of malt, now usually flavored with hops; beer, especially that having a good deal of body. **2.** [Eng.] A rural ale-drinking festival. [< AS. *ealu*, a kind of beer.]

—**ale'-house",** *n.* A place for the sale of ale; saloon.

a-leak', 1 ə-līk'; 2 a-lēk', *adv.* & *a.* In a leaking condition; leaking.

a'le-a-to-ry, 1 ē'lı-ə-to-rı; 2 ā'le-a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* Dependent on an accident or contingency. **2.** Of or pertaining to gambling or gamblers. [< L. *aleatorius*, < *alea*, die, chance.]

A-lec'to, 1 ə-lek'to; 2 a-lĕc'to, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the three Furies. **A-lek'to‡.**

a-lee', 1 ə-lī'; 2 a-lē', *adv. Naut.* At or to the lee side: said of the position or motion of the helm.

Al"e-man'ni, 1 al"ı-man'aı; 2 ăl"e-măn'ı, *n. pl.* A confederacy of S. German tribes, 3rd to 5th century.

a-lem'bic, 1 ə-lem'bık; 2 a-lĕm'bĭc, *n.* **1.** An apparatus formerly used in distilling. **2.** Anything that tests, purifies, or transforms. [< Ar.$^{LL+F}$ *al-anbīq*, < *al*, the, + *anbīq*, still.] **a-lam'bic‡.**

A-len'çon, 1 ə-len'sən *or* (*F.*) a"ląN"sôN'; 2 a-lĕn'son *or* (*F.*) ă"lăN"sôN', *n.* A town in N. W. France; pop. 17,000.

A-lep'po, 1 ə-lep'o; 2 a-lĕp'o, *n.* A commercial city of N. Syria; pop. 125,000.

a-lert', 1 ə-lûrt'; 2 a-lĕrt', *a.* Keenly watchful; on the lookout; ready for sudden action; vigilant; also, lively; nimble. [< It.^{F} *all' erta*, on the watch.]

Syn.: active, alive, brisk, bustling, nimble, on the watch, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake. *Alert*, *ready*, and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests thoughtful preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert*, the trained soldier is *ready*. *Ready* expresses more life and vigor than *prepared*. The gun is *prepared;* the man is *ready*. *Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. Compare ACTIVE; ALIVE; NIMBLE.—Ant.: drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, slow, sluggish, stupid.

—**a-lert'ly,** *adv.*—**a-lert'ness,** *n.*

a-lert', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A warning against sudden attack, or the attack itself. **2.** An alert attitude; guard.
—**on the alert**, on the lookout; ready.

Al"e-u'ti-an Islands, 1 al"ı-ū'shı-ən; 2 ăl"e-ų'shi-an. A chain of volcanic islands W. of Alaska.

ale'wife", 1 ēl'waif"; 2 āl'wif", *n.* [-WIVES^{z}, *pl.*] A North-American anadromous fish, like a small shad; also, a related fish.

ale'-wife", *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Alex., *abbr.* Alexander.

Al"ex-an'der, 1 al"egz-an'dər; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn'der, *n.* **1. A. the Great** (356–323 B. C.), king of Macedon; conqueror of Asia. **2.** One of eight popes, esp. **A. VI.** (1431–1503). **3.** One of three emperors of Russia, esp. **A. II.** (1818–1881). **4.** See SEVERUS.

Al"ex-an'dra, 1 al"egz-an'drə; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn'dra, *n.* (1844–) Queen of England 1901–1910; wife of Edward VII.; daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark.

Al"ex-an-dret'ta, 1 al"egz-an-dret'ə; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn-drĕt'a, *n.* Same as ISKANDERUN.

Al"ex-an'dri-a, 1 al"egz-an'drı-ə; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn'dri-a, *n.* **1.** The chief Mediterranean seaport and ancient capital of Egypt; pop. 444,620. **2.** City in Virginia; pop. 18,060.—**Al"ex-an'dri-an**, *a. & n.*—**Al"ex-an'drine**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexander the Great. **2.** Characterizing a heroic verse of six iambic feet, much used in French epic poetry.—**Al"ex-an'drine**, *n.* **1.** A citizen of Alexandria. **2.** An Alexandrine verse.

a-lex"i-phar'mic, 1 ə-leks"ı-fär'mık; 2 a-lĕks"i-fär'mic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Serving to ward off or resist poison; antidotal. **II.** *n.* An antidote. [< Gr. *alexipharmakos*, warding off poison, < *alexō*, keep off, + *pharmakon*, poison.]

A-lex'ĭs, 1 ə-leks'ıs; 2 a-lĕks'is, or **Alexius Comnenus** (1048–1118). A Byzantine emperor (1081–1118).

a-lex"i-ter'ic, 1 ə-leks"ı-ter'ık; 2 a-lĕks"i-tĕr'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of warding off contagion. **2.** Alexipharmic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A preventive against contagion. **2.** An antidote for poison, especially an external application. [< Gr. *alexētērios*, < *alexō*, ward off.]

Alf., *abbr.* Alfred.

al-fal'fa, 1 al-fal'fə; 2 ăl-făl'fa, *n.* [Sp. Am. & W. U. S.] A clover-like plant of the bean family, used as forage in the United States and Europe; lucerne. [Sp., < Ar. *al-façfaçah*, best kind of fodder.]

Alfalfa.

al"fa-qui', 1 al"fə-kī'; 2 ăl"fa-kī', *n.* A teacher of Mohammedan law or of the Koran; a priest of Islam. [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *faqih*, doctor.] **al"fa-kī'**†.

Al"fi-e'rĭ, 1 al"fı-ē'rī; 2 ăl"fi-ē'rī, **Vittorio** (1749–1803). Italian dramatic poet.

Al-fon'so, 1 al-fən'so; 2 ăl-fŏn'so, *n.* One of many Spanish and Portuguese kings; especially, **A. XIII.**, king of Spain (1886–).

Al'ford, 1 ōl'fərd; 2 ąl'ford, **Henry** (1810–1871). An English poet and scholar; Dean of Canterbury.

al-for'ja‖, 1 al-fōr'jə; 2 ăl-fōr'ja, *n.* A wallet; saddle-bag; hence, cheek-pouch, as of a baboon; humorously, the stomach. [Sp.] **al-for'ge**†; **all-for'che**†.

Al'fred, 1 al'fred; 2 ăl'frĕd, "The Great" (849–901). King of the West Saxons; originated English navy.

al fres'co, 1 al fres'ko; 2 ăl frĕs'co. In the open air. [It., < *al* (< L. *ad illum*), in the; *fresco*, FRESH.]

Alg., *abbr.* Algerian, Algiers.—**alg.**, *abbr.* Algebra.

al'ga, 1 al'gə; 2 ăl'ga, *n.* [AL'GÆ, 1 -jī; 2 -gĕ, *pl.*] A seaweed. **alg**‡.

Al'gæ, 1 al'jī; 2 ăl'gĕ, *n. pl. Bot.* A division of cellular cryptogams—the kelps, seaweeds, etc. [L.]

al'gal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the algæ. **II.** *n.* An alga.

al'ge-bra, 1 al'jı-brə; 2 ăl'ge-bra, *n.* Mathematical calculation by means of letters and symbols; a treatise on this branch. [< Ar.[lt] *al-jebr*, binding together.]—**al"ge-bra'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to algebra. **-i-cal**‡.—**al"ge-bra'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**al'ge-bra"ist**, *n.* One skilled in algebra.—**al'ge-bra-ize**, *vt.*

Al"ge-ci'ras, 1 al"jı-sī'rəs *or* (*Sp.*) ūl"hĕ-thī'rəs; 2 ăl"ge-çī'ras *or* (*Sp.*) ăl"hę-thī'räs, *n.* A seaport in S. Spain; pop. 12,000; international conference, April, 1906.

Al-ge'rĭ-a, 1 al-jī'rı-ə; 2 ăl-gē'ri-a, *n.* A French colony in N. Africa; 343,500 sq. m.; pop. 5,564,000.—**Al-ge'ri-an**, *a. & n.* **Al"ge-rine'**†.

al"ge-rine'‡, 1 al"jı-rīn'; 2 ăl"ge-rīn', *n.* A soft woolen fabric or shawl with bright stripes.

al'gid, 1 al'jıd; 2 ăl'gid, *a.* Cold; chilly; as, the *algid* stage of ague. [< F. *algide*, < L. *algidus*, < *algeo*, be cold.]—**al-gid'i-ty**, *n.* Chilliness; extreme coldness. **al'gid-ness**‡. —**al-gif'ic**, *a.* Making cold. **al-gif'i-cal**‡.

Al-giers', 1 al-jīrz'; 2 ăl-gērs', *n.* The seaport capital of Algeria; pop. 172,000.

Al-gon'ki-an, 1 al-gən'kı-ən; 2 ăl-gŏn'ki-an, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a series of strata between the Archæan and the Cambrian. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Algonkin Indians. **Al-gon'qui-an**‡.

Al-gon'kin, 1 al-gən'kın; 2 ăl-gŏn'kin, *n.* One of a family of North-American Indians formerly inhabiting the territory between North Carolina and Hudson Bay, east of the Mississippi, including the Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Mohicans, Shawnees, etc. **Al-gon'qui-an**‡.

al'go-rism, 1 al'go-rizm; 2 ăl'go-rĭsm, *n.* The Arabic or decimal system of numeration; hence, arithmetic; also, any method of computation. [< Ar. *al-Khowārazmi* (the native of *Khwārazm*), an Ar. mathematician.] **al'go-rithm**‡. [**al'gold**‡.

al'gous, 1 al'gus; 2 ăl'gŭs, *a.* Of, like, or filled with algæ.

al"gua-zil', 1 al"gwə-zīl'; 2 ăl"gwä-zīl', *n.* An officer of justice. [OSp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *wazir*, vizir.]

Al-ham'bra, 1 al-ham'brə; 2 ăl-hăm'bra, *n.* The mediæval palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, Spain.

a'lĭ-as, 1 ē'lı-əs; 2 ā'li-as. **I.** *a.* Another. **II.** *n.* An assumed name. **III.** *adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. [L., < *alius*, other.]

A'lĭ Ba'ba, 1 ā"lī bā'bə; 2 ä"lī bä'bä. In the *Arabian Nights*, the hero of *The Forty Thieves*, who gains entrance to the robbers' cave by the magic words "Open Sesame."

al'ĭ-bi, 1 al'ı-bī; 2 ăl'i-bī, *n. Law.* A plea of being elsewhere at the time when a crime was committed. [L., < *alius*, other.]

al'ĭ-ble, 1 al'ı-bl; 2 ăl'i-bl, *a.* Nourishing; nutritive; as, *alible* food. [< L. *alibilis*, < *alo*, nourish.]

A"li-can'te, 1 a"lī-kān'tē; 2 ä"lī-cän'tę, *n.* A province (2,185 sq. m.; pop. 497,000), or its capital (pop. 51,200) in S. E. Spain: famous wine center.

a'lien, 1 ēl'yen; 2 āl'yĕn, *a.* **1.** Of another country; foreign. **2.** Hence, of foreign character; not similar; unsympathetic. [< L.^{or} *alienus*, < *alius*, other.]

Syn.: conflicting, contradictory, contrary, contrasted, distant, foreign, hostile, impertinent, inappropriate, irrelevant, opposed, remote, strange, unconnected, unlike. *Foreign* refers to difference of birth, *alien* to difference of allegiance. In their figurative use, that is *foreign* which is *remote, unlike*, or *unconnected;* that is *alien* which is *conflicting, hostile*, or *opposed. Impertinent* (not pertinent) and *irrelevant* matters can not claim consideration in a certain connection; *inappropriate* matters could not properly be considered. Compare ALIEN, *n.*—Ant.: akin, appropriate, apropos, essential, germane, pertinent, proper, relevant.—Prep.: *to* or *from: to* preferable.

a'lien, *n.* **1.** An unnaturalized foreign resident. **2.** One estranged or excluded.

Syn.: foreigner, stranger. A naturalized citizen is not an *alien*, tho a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign birth not naturalized is an *alien*, tho he may have been long resident in the country, and ceased to be a *stranger*. He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, *foreigners* to the people of all other countries, rather than *aliens;* but *alien* and *foreigner* are often used synonymously.—Ant.: citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman, native, native-born inhabitant, naturalized person.—Prep.: *to* (rarely *from*).

a'lien-ate, 1 ēl'yen-ēt; 2 āl'yĕn-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"-ING.] **1.** To make alien; estrange. **2.** To make over; transfer; sell.—**a'lien-a-bl(e**^{p}, *a.* That may be alienated.—**a"lien-a-bli'i-ty**, *n.*—**a'lien-age**, *n.* The state of being alien or an alien.—**a"lien-a'tion**, *n.* Estrangement; sale; mental derangement.—Syn.: INSANITY.—**a'lien-a"tor**, *n.*—**a'lien-ee**, *n.* One who takes over transferred property.—**a'lien-ism**, *n.* **1.** Alienage. **2.** The study and treatment of mental derangement.—**a'lien-ist**, *n.* One skilled in the study or treatment of insanity.—**a'lien-or**, *n. Law.* One who alienates property to another; a vender. **a'lien-er**†.—**a'lien-ship**, *n.* The condition of an alien.

al'i-form, 1 al'ı-fôrm; 2 ăl'i-fôrm, *a.* Wing-shaped: said of processes of bones and of muscles. [< L. *ala*, wing, + -FORM.]

a-light', 1 ə-lait'; 2 a-līt'. **I.** *vi.* [A-LIGHT'ED^{d}; A-LIGHT'-ING.] **1.** To descend and come to rest; dismount; settle. **2.** To come (upon) by accident. **II.** *a. & adv.* Lighted; on fire; lighted up. [ME. *alighten*, < *a-* (A-^{1}, or A-^{3}, according to the meaning) + *lighten*, < AS. *lihtan;* see LIGHT, *vt.*]

a-lign', **a-lign'ment**. Same as ALINE, etc.

a-like', 1 ə-laik'; 2 a-līk'. **I.** *a.* Having resemblance; like one another; resembling, wholly or in part. **II.** *adv.* In like manner. [< AS. *onlic.*]

Syn.: akin, analogous, equal, equivalent, homogeneous, identical, kindred, like, resembling, similar, synonymous, uniform. Two or more objects are *alike* when each resembles the other or others; by modifiers *alike* may be made to express more or less resemblance; as, these houses are somewhat (*i. e.*, partially) *alike*; or, exactly (*i. e.*, in all respects) *alike*; or, *alike* in color or structure. Substances are *homogeneous* which are made up of elements of the same kind, or which are the same in structure. To say "this is the *identical* man," is to say not merely that he is *similar* to the one I have in mind, but that he is the very *same* person. Things are *analogous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, tho perhaps quite unlike in appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals. Compare IDENTICAL.—Ant.: different, dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.—Prep.: The specimens are alike *in* kind; they are all alike *to* me.

al'i-ment, 1 al'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăl'i-ment, *n.* Food for body or mind; nutriment; sustenance. [< L.[F] *alo*, nourish.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**al"i-men'tal,** *a.* Nutritious. —**al"i-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**al"i-men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of supplying nutrition. **2.** The act, process, or capacity of receiving nourishment. **3.** Maintenance.—**al"i-men'ta-tiv**(e[S], *a.* Of or pertaining to alimentation. —**al"i-men'tiv**(e[S], *a. Phren.* Pertaining to food or the desire for it.—**al"i-men'tiv**(e-ness[S], *n.* **1.** *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food. **2.** Appetite.

al"i-men'ta-tiv-ness[S]†.

al"i-men'ta-ry, 1 al"ı-men'tə-rı; 2 ăl"i-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Supplying nourishment; connected with the function of nutrition.—**alimentary canal,** the passage extending from the mouth to the anus, in which food is received, digested, and assimilated.

al'i-mo-ny, 1 al'ı-mo-nı; 2 ăl'i-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The allowance made to a woman by order of court, from her husband's estate or income, for her maintenance after her divorce or legal separation from him, or during a suit therefor. The allowance made during suit is called **alimony pendente lite.** **2.** Maintenance; nourishment; aliment. [< L. *alimonia*, < *alo*, nourish.]

a-line', 1 ə-laın'; 2 a-līn', *v.* [A-LINED'; A-LIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To arrange in or bring into line, as in military tactics. **II.** *i.* To fall into line. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *linea*, line.]

a-lign't.—**a-line'ment,** *n.* **1.** Position or place in line; formation in line. **2.** A straight line through two or more points. **a-lign'ment†.**

A'lī Pa-sha', 1 ō'lī pə-shō'; 2 ä'lī pa-shä' (1741–1822). An Albanian warrior and leader.

al'i-ped, 1 al'ı-ped; 2 ăl'i-pĕd, *n.* A wing-footed animal; a chiropter or bat. [< L. *ala*, wing, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

al'i-quant, 1 al'ı-kwənt; 2 ăl'i-kwant, *a.* Contained in another number, but with remainder. [< L. *aliquantus*, somewhat.]

al'i-quot, 1 al'ı-kwɐt; 2 ăl'i-kwŏt, *a.* Contained in another number without remainder. [< L. *aliquot*, < *alius*, some, + *quot*, how many.]

a-list', 1 ə-list'; 2 a-list', *adv. & a. Naut.* In a canted or inclined position; listed over.

a-live', 1 ə-laıv'; 2 a-līv', *a.* Having or full of life; sensitive; vigorous; active. [< AS. *on*, in, + *līf*, life.]

Syn.: active, alert, animate, animated, breathing, brisk, existent, existing, live, lively, living, quick, subsisting, vivacious. *Alive* applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, as when we say he is "barely *alive*," to that which implies the very utmost of vitality and power, as in the words "he is all *alive*," "thoroughly *alive*." So the word *quick*, which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying man, "he is still *breathing*"; or we speak of a *breathing* statue, or "*breathing* and sounding, beauteous battle," TENNYSON *Princess* can. v, l. 155, where it means having, or seeming to have, full and vigorous breath, abundant life. Compare ACTIVE; ALERT; NIMBLE.—Ant.: dead, deceased, defunct, dispirited, dull, inanimate, lifeless, spiritless.—Prep.: Alive *in* every nerve; alive *to* every noble impulse; alive *with* fervor, hope, resolve; alive *through* all his being.

a-liz'a-rin, } 1 ə-liz'ə-rin; 2 a-lĭz'a-rin, *n.* An orange-red
a-liz'a-rine, } compound: used in dyeing. [< F. *alizari*, madder.]

al'ka-hest, 1 al'kə-hest; 2 ăl'ka-hĕst, *n. Alchemy.* An imaginary infallible solvent. [Invented by Paracelsus.]

al'ka-li, 1 al'kə-laı *or* -lı; 2 ăl'ka-lī *or* -li, *n.* [-LIS[Z] or -LIES[Z], *pl.*] A compound of oxygen and hydrogen with one of certain elements, as sodium or potassium, or with the radical ammonium, soluble in water and capable of neutralizing acids; popularly, any caustic base neutralizing acids; soda-ash; any alkaline substance used in the arts; the saltwort. [< F. *alcali*, < Ar. *al-qaly*, < *al*, the, + *qalīy*, ashes of saltwort.] **al'ca-lī†.**—**al"ka-les'cent.** **I.** *a.* Tending to become alkaline. **II.** *n.* An alkalescent compound.—**al"ka-les'cen-cy,** *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; slight alkalinity. **al"ka-les'cence†.** —**al'ka-li-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To change into an alkali. **II.** *i.* To become alkaline or an alkali. [+ -FY.] —**al'ka-li-gen,** *n.* Nitrogen. [+ -GEN.]—**al"ka-lim'e-ter,** *n.* A burette employed in alkalimetry. [+ -METER.] —**al"ka-lim'e-try,** *n.* The determination of the percentage of alkali in a mixture or solution.—**al'ka-line,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an alkali; containing or produced by an alkali.—**al"ka-lin'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being alkaline. —**al'ka-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To make alkaline. **al'ka-lise†.**—**al"ka-li-za'tion,** *n.*—**al'ka-loid.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an alkali; containing an alkali or an alkaloid. **II.** *n.* Any nitrogenous organic base, especially one of vegetable origin, having powerful toxic qualities.

Al"ko-ran', etc. Same as KORAN, etc.

all, 1 ōl; 2 ąl, *a.* The entire substance, space, time, degree, number, etc., of; every one of: used distributively; also, the utmost possible; any whatever. [< AS. *eall*, < √ *al*, nourish, + participial suffix *-na*; cp. Goth. *alls*.]

Syn.: see EVERY.

—**All Fools' day,** the first of April: a day on which jokes and tricks are commonly practised.—**all fours,** the four legs of a quadruped, or the arms and legs of a human being: chiefly in the phrase *on all fours*.—**all'-fours",** *n.* A game of cards.—**all hail,** all health: a friendly salutation. —**All"-hal'lows,** *n.* **1.** All Saints' day, Nov. 1. **2.** All the saints. **All"-hal'low†.**—**All-hal'low-mas,** *n.* The feast of All Saints.—**All-hal'low-tide,** *n.* The season near Nov. 1. —**All Saints,** the church festival in honor of all saints and martyrs, occurring Nov. 1; All Saints' day; All-hallows; All-hallowmas.—**All Souls** (*R. C. Ch.*), the festival, Nov. 2, on which prayer is made for the souls of all the faithful dead. —**all told,** when all are counted or considered.

all, *n.* The whole, collectively, absolutely, or relatively; also, distributively, each and every person or thing.

all, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite.—**all along,** all the time.—**all but,** as nearly as possible; practically fulfilled; almost.—**all in all,** on the whole.—**all over.** **1.** [Colloq.] In all parts. **2.** Gone by; past and gone.—**all the same,** without difference; notwithstanding.

all, *conj.* Altho. [Mohammedan use.

Al'lah, 1 al'ə; 2 ăl'a, *n.* [Ar.] The one Supreme Being; God:

Al"la-ha-bad', 1 al"ə-hə-būd'; 2 ăl"a-ha-bäd', *n.* A division (pop. 5,494,000) and its capital (pop. 172,000), N. British India.

Al"lan-a-Dale', 1 al"an-ə-dāl'; 2 ăl"an-a-dāl', *n.* In English legend, an outlaw of Robin Hood's band who saves his sweetheart from marrying an old knight and weds her himself.

al-lan'to-is, 1 a-lan'to-ıs; 2 ă-lăn'to-ĭs, *n.* A membranous sac-like appendage in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< Gr. *allas, allanto-*, sausage, + *eidos*, form.]—**al-lan'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois. **al"lan-toi'dal†.**

al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-[2] + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

al-lege', 1 a-lej'; 2 ă-lĕġ', *vt.* [AL-LEGED'; AL-LEG'ING.] **1.** To assert to be true, but without proving; state; plead. **2.** To cite or quote. [< L.[OF] *ex*, out, + *litigo*, litigate.]

Syn.: adduce, advance, affirm, assert, asseverate, assign, aver, cite, claim, declare, introduce, maintain, offer, plead, produce, say, state. To *allege* is formally to state as true or capable of proof, but without proving. *Adduce* is a secondary word; nothing can be *adduced* in evidence till something has been *stated* or *alleged*, which the evidence is to sustain. An *alleged* fact stands open to question or doubt. *Alleged* is, however, respectful; to speak of a "so-called" will

or deed, etc., would be to cast discredit upon the document; *alleged* simply concedes nothing and leaves the question open. When an *alleged* criminal is brought to trial, the counsel on either side are accustomed to *advance* a theory, and *adduce* the strongest possible evidence in its support; they will *produce* documents and witnesses, *cite* precedents, *assign* reasons, *introduce* suggestions, *offer* pleas. The accused will usually *assert* his innocence. Compare STATE.—Ant.: see AFFIRM.

—**al″le-ga′tion,** *n.* The act of alleging, or that which is alleged.—**al-lege′a-bl**(eᵖ), *a.* That may be alleged.

Al′le-gha″ny, 1 al′ı-gē″nı; 2 ăl′e-ġā″ny, *n.* **1.** A mountain range extending from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina. **2.** A river in W. New York and Pennsylvania. **Al′le-ghen″y‡.**

al-le′giance, 1 a-lī′jəns; 2 ă-lē′ġans, *n.* Fidelity, or an obligation of fidelity, to a government, a superior, or a principle. [< ME. *ligeaunce,* < LIEGE.]

Syn.: devotion, faithfulness, fealty, fidelity, homage, loyalty, obedience, subjection. The feudal uses of these words have mostly passed away with the state of society that gave them birth; but their origin still colors their present meaning. A patriotic American feels an enthusiastic *loyalty* to the republic; he takes, on occasion, an oath of *allegiance* to the government, but his *loyalty* will lead him to do more than mere *allegiance* could demand; he pays *homage* to God alone, as the only king and lord, or to those principles of right that are spiritually supreme; he acknowledges the duty of *obedience* to all rightful authority; he resents the idea of *subjection*. *Fealty* is becoming somewhat rare, except in elevated or poetic style, *faithfulness* or *fidelity* being now preferred.—Ant.: disaffection, disloyalty, rebellion, sedition, treason.—Prep.: Allegiance *of* the citizen *to* the government; the government has a right to allegiance *from* the citizen.—**al-le′giant,** *a.* Loyal; faithful.

al″le-gor′ic, } 1 al″ı-gor′ık, -ı-kəl; 2 ăl″e-ġȯr′ic, -i-cal,
al″le-gor′i-cal, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing allegory; figurative.—**al″le-gor′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al″le-gor′i-cal-ness,** *n.*

al′le-go-rist, 1 al′ı-go-rist; 2 ăl′e-ġo-rĭst, *n.* One who composes or uses allegories.—**al″le-go-ris′tic,** *a.*

al′le-go-rize, 1 al′ı-go-rıız; 2 ăl′e-ġo-rīz, *v.* [-RIZED; -RIZ″-ING.] **I.** *t.* To treat as allegorical. **II.** *i.* To use allegory. **al′le-go-rise‡.—al″le-gor″i-za′tion,** *n.* The act of allegorizing, or the state of being allegorized. **al″le-gor″i-sa′tion‡.—al′le-go-riz″er,** *n.* An allegorist; one who treats Biblical events as allegories. **al′le-go-ris″er‡.**

al′le-go″ry, 1 al′ı-go″rı; 2 ăl′e-ġō″ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The setting forth of a subject under the guise of some other subject; an extended simile with the comparative words left out, as a story to illustrate a truth; any symbolic representation in literature or art; an emblem. [< Gr.ᴸᵗᶠ *allēgoria,* < *allos,* other, + *agoreuō,* harangue.]

Syn.: fable, fiction, illustration, metaphor, parable, simile, story. The *allegory*, *parable*, or *fable* tells its story as if true, leaving the reader or hearer to discover its fictitious character and learn its lesson. The word *fiction* is now applied almost exclusively to novels or romances. An *allegory* or *parable* is a moral or religious tale, of which the moral lesson is the substance, and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, as in "The Pilgrim's Progress;" the *parable* is generally briefer and less adorned than the *allegory*. A *fable* is generally brief, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and conveying some lesson of practical wisdom or shrewdness. Compare SIMILE; STORY.—Ant.: chronicle, fact, history, narrative, record.

al″le-gret′to, 1 al″lē-gret′to; 2 ăl″lę-ġrĕt′to. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Slower than allegro. **II.** *n.* A movement in allegretto time. [It.]

al-le′gro, 1 al-lē′gro; 2 ăl-lę′ġro. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Quick; lively. **II.** *n.* A composition, strain, etc., in quick time. [It., < L. *alacer,* brisk.]

al″le-lu′ia, 1 al″ı-lū′yə; 2 ăl″e-lu′ya, *n.* & *interj.* Hallelujah. [LL.] **al″le-lu′iah‡.—al″le-lu-iat′ic,** *a.*

Al′len, 1 al′en; 2 ăl′ĕn, **Ethan** (1737–1789). American soldier, leader of the "Green Mountain Boys," a body of Vermont soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Al′len-by, Sir Edmund (1861–). Viscount of Megiddo, British field-marshal; general in command of British forces in Egypt and Palestine, 1917–1918; entered Jerusalem, Dec. 10, 1917, and Damascus, Oct. 2, 1918.

al-le′vi-ate, 1 a-lī′vı-ēt; 2 ă-lē′vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED²; -AT″-ING.] To make lighter or easier to bear; relieve; mitigate. [< L. *ad,* to, + *levis,* light.]

Syn.: abate, allay, assuage, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relieve, remove, soften. *Alleviate* is less than *relieve; relieve*, ordinarily, less than *remove*. We *alleviate*, *relieve*, or *remove* the trouble; we *relieve*, not *alleviate*, the sufferer. *Assuage* is, by derivation, to sweeten; *mitigate*, to make mild; *moderate*, to bring within measure; *abate*, to beat down, and so make less. We *abate* a fever; *lessen* anxiety; *moderate* passions or desires; *lighten* burdens; *mitigate* or *alleviate* pain; *reduce* inflammation; *soften*, *assuage*, or *moderate* grief; we *lighten* or *mitigate* punishments; we *relieve* any suffering of body or mind that admits of help, comfort, or remedy. Compare ALLAY.—Ant.: aggravate, augment, embitter, enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse.—**al-le″vi-a′tion,** *n.* An alleviating, or that which alleviates.—**al-le′vi-a-tiv**(eš. **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate. **II.** *n.* Anything that alleviates.—**al-le′vi-a″tor,** *n.*—**al-le′vi-a-to-ry,** *a.*

al′ley¹, 1 al′ı; 2 ăl′y, *n.* A narrow passageway, street, path, or walk; a long narrow space for bowling, or the building containing it. [< F. *allée*, passage.]

Syn.: see WAY.

—**al′ley-way″,** *n.* A short or narrow passageway.

al′ley², *n.* A large playing-marble. [< ALABASTER.]

al″li-a′ceous, 1 al″ı-ē′shus; 2 ăl″i-ā′shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium* (including the onion, leek, and garlic). **2.** Having the taste or smell of the onion or garlic. [< L. *allium*, garlic.] **al″li-a′ceous‡.**

al-li′ance, 1 a-lqı′əns; 2 ă-lī′anç, *n.* **1.** A formal treaty or agreement between states or other parties. **2.** The union so formed; any intimate relationship. **3.** *Zool.* A superfamily or suborder. **4.** *Bot.* A group of orders; a cohort. [< OF. *aliance,* < LL. *alligantia,* < L. *alligo*, bind.] Syn.: affinity, coalition, compact, confederacy, confederation, federation, fusion, kin, league, partnership, union. *Alliance* is in its common use a connection formed by treaty between sovereign states as for mutual aid in war. *Partnership* is a mercantile word; *alliance* chiefly political or matrimonial. *Coalition* is oftenest used of political parties; *fusion* is now the more common word in this sense. In a *confederacy* or *confederation* there is an attempt to unite separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. *Union* makes the separate states substantially one. *Federation* is a poetic and rhetorical word expressing something of the same thought. The United States is not a *confederacy* nor an *alliance;* the nation might be called a *federation*, but prefers to be styled a federal *union*. See ASSOCIATION.—Ant.: antagonism, discord, disunion, divorce, enmity, hostility, schism, secession, separation, war.—Prep.: Alliance *with* a neighboring people; *against* the common enemy; *for* offense and defense; alliance *of*, *between*, or *among* nations.

Al′li-bone, 1 al′ı-bōn; 2 ăl′i-bōn, **Samuel Austin** (1816–1889). An American writer and literary critic.

al′li-chol-ly†, *n.* Melancholy.

al-lied′, 1 a-laid′; 2 ă-līd′, *pa.* **1.** United, confederated, or leagued. **2.** Morphologically related. See ALLY, *v.*

al′li-gate†, *vt.* To unite; attach.

al′li-ga″tor, 1 al′ı-gē″tər; 2 ăl′i-ġā″tor, *n.* **1.** A large

Alligator. 1/72

American crocodilian reptile, having a long jaw set with strong teeth and an armored skin; loosely, any crocodile. **2.** A machine for squeezing ore, etc. **3.** A kind of printing-press. [Earlier *alligarta,* < Sp. *el lagarto,* < *el*, the, + *lagarto*, lizard.] **al′le-ga″tor†; al′li-gar″ta†.**

al-li′sion†, *n.* The act of striking or dashing against.

al-lit″er-a′tion, 1 a-lit″ər-ē′shən; 2 ă-lĭt″ĕr-ā′shon, *n.* The use of a succession of words with the same initial letter or sound; initial rime. [< L. *ad,* to, + *litera*, letter.]—**al-lit′er-a-tiv**(eš, *a.* Pertaining to or marked by alliteration. **al-lit′er-al‡.**

al′lo-cate, 1 al′o-kēt; 2 ăl′o-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″ED²; -CAT″ING.] To place; set apart; apportion; locate; attach locally. [< L.ᴸᴸ *ad,* to, + *locus*, place.]—**al″lo-ca′tion,** *n.*

al″lo-ca′tur, 1 al″o-kē′tur; 2 ăl″o-cā′tûr, *n. Law.* The judicial indorsement of a writ or order. [L.]

al″lo-cu′tion, 1 al″o-kiū′shən; 2 ăl″o-cū′shon, *n.* A formal exhortation or address, as of the Pope to the clergy. [< L. *ad,* to, + *loquor*, speak.]

al-lo′di-um, 1 a-lō′dı-um; 2 ă-lō′di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Law.* **1.** The interest or estate in lands held in absolute ownership; in the United States generally, estates in fee simple. **2.** Land so held. [LL., < OHG. *allōd*, < *all*, all, + *ōt*, property.] **a-lo′di-um‡.—al-lo′di-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service: opposed to *feudal*. **a-lo′di-al‡.**

al-lop′a-thy, 1 a-lɔp′a-thı; 2 ă-lŏp′a-thy, *n. Med.* The system of remedial treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by producing a condition incompatible with the disease: opposed to *homeopathy*. [< Gr. *allos*, other, + *pathos*, suffering, disease.]—**al″lo-path′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or favoring allopathy.—**al″lo-path′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**al-lop′a-thist,** *n.* **al′lo-path‡.**

al-lot′, 1 a-lɔt′; 2 ă-lŏt′, *vt.* [AL-LOT′TED²; AL-LOT′TING.] To assign by lot; distribute; apportion; appoint; assign. [< F. *allotir*, < LL. *lotium*, lot.]

Syn.: appoint, apportion, assign, award, destine, distribute, divide, give, grant, mete out, portion out, select, set apart. *Allot*, originally to assign by lot, applies to the giving of a definite thing to a certain person. A portion or extent of time or space is *allotted;* as, I expect to live out my *allotted* time; to *allot* a plot of ground for a park. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as, the *appointed* day; the *appointed* place; an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* fixes or assumes to fix what is considerably in the future; as, he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of time, but rather of places, persons, or things. That which is *allotted, appointed,* or *assigned* is more or less arbitrary; that which is *awarded* is the due requital of something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it; as, the medal was *awarded* for valor.—Ant.: appropriate, confiscate, deny, refuse, resume, retain, seize, withhold.—Prep.: Allot *to* a company *for* a purpose.

—**al-lot'ment,** *n.* The act of allotting or that which is allotted; a plot of land; destiny.

al-lot'ro-py, 1 a-lot'ro-pi; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-py, *n. Chem.* Variation in physical properties without change of chemical composition. [< Gr. *allotropia,* < *allos,* other, + *tropos,* < *trepō,* turn.] **al-lot'ro-pism‡.—al'lo-trope,** *n.* One of the forms assumed by an allotropic substance.—**al"lo-trop'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the property of allotropy. **al"lo-trop'i-cal‡.**

all' ott., *abbr.* [It.] *All' ottava* (an octave higher).

al-lot'ter-y‖, *n.* Allotment; share; portion.

al-low', 1 a-lau'; 2 ă-low', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put no obstacle in the way of; permit; tolerate; also, to approve; sanction. **2.** To grant; allot; give. **3.** To make allowance for; deduct. **4.** To admit; acknowledge. **II.** *i.* To make allowance, concession or abatement. [*Allow* derives its meanings from both Latin *allaudare,* to praise, and *allocare,* to place, stow.]

Syn.: admit, concede, confess, consent to, endure, grant, let, permit, sanction, suffer, tolerate, yield. We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that to which we give express authorization. When this is given verbally it is called permission; when in writing it is commonly called a permit. We *concede* a right; *grant* a request; *consent* to a sale of property; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage; *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning servant; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to a demand or necessity against our wish or will, or *yield* something under compulsion. *Suffer,* in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare. Compare PERMISSION.—Ant.: deny, disallow, disapprove, forbid, protest, refuse, reject, resist, withstand. See also synonyms for PROHIBIT.—Prep.: To allow *of* (in best recent usage, simply to *allow*) such an action; allow one *in* such a course; allow *for* spending-money; allow *for* errors.

—**al-low'a-bl(eF,** *a.* That may be allowed; permissible; admissible.—**al-low'a-bly,** *adv.*—**al-low'ance. I¹,** *vt.* To put on an allowance; limit in amount. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is allowed; a limited amount or portion, as of income or food. **2.** Concession; a difference allowed in excess or abatement. **3.** Acknowledgment. Syn.: see PERMISSION; SALARY; SUBSIDY.—**al-lowed',** *pa.* That is permitted; approved; licensed.—**al-low'ed-ly,** *adv.*

al-loy', 1 a-loi'; 2 ă-lŏy'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To mix with or form into an alloy; temper; debase; combine by mixing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture of two or more metals or the baser metal in such mixture. **2.** Anything that reduces purity or excellence. [< L. *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

Syn.: admixture, adulteration, debasement, deterioration. *Adulteration, debasement,* and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad; *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense, as for giving hardness to coin, etc. An excess of *alloy* virtually amounts to *adulteration;* but *adulteration* is now mostly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses. In the figurative sense, as applied to character, etc., *alloy* is unfavorable, because there the only standard is perfection.

—**al-loy'age,** *n.* The act or process of alloying.

all'-round", 1 ôl'-raund"; 2 ąl'-round", *a.* **1.** Of comprehensive range or scope; complete in action or effect. **2.** Excelling in all or many departments of the same business; many-sided; versatile.

all'spice", 1 ôl'spais"; 2 ąl'spīç", *n.* The aromatic dried berry of a West-Indian tree, the pimento.

all'thing", 1 ôl'thiŋ"; 2 ąl'thing", *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Everything.

al-lude', 1 a-liūd'; 2 ă-lūd', *vi.* [AL-LUD'ED[d]; AL-LUD'ING.] To refer (to something) without express mention; make indirect reference: always with *to.* [< L. *ad,* at, to, + *ludo,* play.]

Syn.: advert, hint, imply, indicate, insinuate, intimate, mention, point, refer, signify, suggest. We *allude* to a matter slightly, as if in byplay; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance or expression. One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *indicate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply* his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action. Compare SUGGESTION.—Prep.: *to.*

al-lure', 1 a-liūr'; 2 ă-lūr', *v.* [AL-LURED'; AL-LUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To draw with or as with a lure; attract; entice; tempt. **II.** *i.* To exercise attraction. [< OF. *alurer,* < *a,* to, + *lurer,* lure.]

Syn.: attract, cajole, captivate, coax, decoy, draw, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce, tempt, win. One may *attract* without intent. One may *allure* to evil, but ordinarily to good: "*Allured* to brighter worlds," GOLDSMITH *Des. Vil.* l. 170. *Lure* is rather more akin to the physical nature and commonly used in unfavorable sense. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in *winning* one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in a good sense, in which it surpasses the highest sense of *allure,* because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring. Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly, as into folly or wrong. See DRAW; PERSUADE.—Ant.: chill, damp, deter, dissuade, drive away, repel, warn.—Prep.: Allure *by* hopes; allure *from* evil *to* good.

—**al-lure',** *n.* The act of alluring, or that which allures.—**al-lure'ment,** *n.* **1.** Enticement; fascination; attraction. **2.** A charm; lure.—**al-lur'ing,** *pa.* That draws as with a lure; attractive; fascinating.

al-lu'sion, 1 a-liū'zən; 2 ă-lū'zhon, *n.* An alluding; indirect reference; suggestion.

al-lu'siv(eS, 1 a-liū'siv; 2 ă-lū'siv, *a.* Suggestive; figurative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

al-lu'vi-al, 1 a-liū'vi-əl; 2 ă-lū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of earth deposited by water. [< L. *ad,* to, + *luo,* wash.]—**al-lu'vi-an, -ous,** *a.*

al-lu'vi-on, 1 a-liū'vi-ən; 2 ă-lū'vi-ŏn, *n.* **1.** Earthy flood-deposit; alluvium: a term used especially in law. **2.** Inundation; flood; wave-washing. **3.** A downpour of volcanic cinder mud. [< L. *alluvio(n-);* see ALLUVIAL.]

al-lu'vi-um, 1 a-liū'vi-um; 2 ă-lū'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A or -VI-UMS[z], *pl.*] Deposits, as of sand or mud, formed in the slack water or overflow of streams. [L.]

al-ly', 1 a-lai': 2 ă-lȳ', *vt. & vi.* [AL-LIED'; AL-LY'ING.] To unite by relationship, treaty, or compact; form alliance. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

al-ly', *n.* [AL-LIES'[z], *pl.*] A state or ruler leagued with another by treaty; an associate or helper; a kinsman; a related organism. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ADHERENT; ASSOCIATE; AUXILIARY.

al"ly-geaunce'†, *n.* Alleviation; lightening; atonement.

al'ma, 1 al'mə; 2 ăl'ma, *n.* An Egyptian singing girl. [< Ar. *'almah,* learned.] **al'mah‡.**

al"ma-cēn', 1 al"mə-thēn'; 2 ăl"mă-thẹn', *n.* [-CĒ'NES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A warehouse. **2.** A dockyard. [Sp.]

al'ma ma'ter, 1 al'mə mē'tər; 2 ăl'ma mā'ter. The institution of learning where one has been educated. [L., fostering mother.]

al'ma-nac, 1 ôl'mə-nak; 2 ąl'ma-năc, *n.* A book giving the days of the week and month through the year, with various data; a yearly calendar. [< Ar. *al,* the, + *manākh,* calendar.]

al'man-dite, 1 al'mən-dait; 2 ăl'man-dīt, *n.* A garnet which, when of a fine deep or purplish transparent red, is known as "precious." [For ALMANDINE, < F. *almandine,* < LL. *alamandina,* for *alabandina,* < *Alabanda,* city in Asia Minor.] **al'man-din(eS‡; al'mon-din(eS‡.**

Al-man'sa, 1 al-mān'sə; 2 ăl-măn'sä, *n.* A city in S. E. Spain (pop. 12,000); French and Spanish defeated the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, April 25, 1707. **Al-man'za‡.**

Al'ma-Tad'e-ma, 1 al'mə-tad'i-mə; 2 ăl'ma-tăd'e-ma, **Sir Lawrence** (1836–1912). A British painter.

al'mer-y†, *n.* Same as AMBRY.

alm'esse†, *n.* Alms; charity.

al-might'y, 1 ôl-mait'i; 2 ąl-mīt'y. **I.** *a.* Able to do all things. **II.** *n.* [A-] God; the Supreme Being: used with the definite article. [< AS. *eal,* all, + *mihtig,* mighty.]

al'mond, 1 ā'- *or* al'mənd; 2 ä'- *or* ăl'mond, *n.* **1.** The stone of the fruit of the almond-tree. **2.** The almond-tree, originally a native of Barbary or Morocco, now widely cultivated in the warmer temperate regions. **3.** Anything resembling an almond in form. [< Gr.OF *amygdalē,* almond.]

Almond.
a, flowering branch; *b, c,* fruit; *d,* stone.

al'mon-er, 1 al'mən-ər; 2 ăl'mon-er, *n.* An official dispenser of alms; formerly, a household chaplain, as of a prince. [< Gr.$^{LL+OF}$ *eleēmosynē;* see ALMS.] **alm'ner‡.** —**al'mon-ry,** *n.* The residence of an almoner; a place where alms are dispensed.

al'most, 1 ōl'mōst; 2 ąl'mōst, *adv.* Approximately; very nearly. [< AS. *ealmæst;* see ALL; MOST.]

alms, 1 ämz; 2 ämş, *n. sing. & pl.* A gift or gifts for the poor; charitable offerings; charity. [< AS *ælmesse,* < Gr. *eleēmosynē,* < *eleos,* pity.] **alm'ose‡; alm'ous‡. —alms'deed",** *n.* An act of charity.—**alms'house",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A house where paupers are supported; a poorhouse. **2.** [Eng.] A house where deserving poor people (usually aged persons) are supported by private charity: generally on a charitable foundation.—**alms'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One supported by charity.—**alms'wo-man,** *n. fem.*

Aln'wick, 1 an'ɪk; 2 ăn'ic, *n.* An ancient town in northeast England; pop. 14,370; besieged by Scots in 1093, 1136, and 1174.

a-lo'di-al, a-lo'di-um, etc. Same as ALLODIAL, etc.

al'oe, 1 al'o; 2 ăl'o, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aloe,* some species of which furnish a drug, and others valuable fiber. **2.** [A-] A genus of Old World plants of the lily family. [< Gr.^{AS} *alŏe,* aloe.]—**al'oes,** *n. sing. & pl.* A bitter cathartic from certain species of aloe.—**American aloe,** the century-plant.—**al"o-et'ic,** *a.* **al"o-et'i-cal†.**

a-loft', 1 ə-lôft'; 2 a-lôft', *adv.* **1.** In or to a high or higher place; on high; high up. **2.** *Naut.* At or to the higher parts of a ship's rigging. [< Ice. *ā,* on, in, + *lopt,* air.]

a-lone', 1 ə-lōn'; 2 a-lōn', *a. & adv.* Without company; solitary; without equal; unique; unparalleled; only. [ME. *al one,* ALL ONE.] **al one†.**

a-long'^{1}, 1 ə-lông'; 2 a-lông'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Over or through length in time or space; lengthwise; onward. **2.** In company or association: usually followed by *with.* **3‖.** Lengthwise. **II.** *prep.* On the line of; by the side of; throughout. [< AS. *and-* + *lang;* see A-^{4} and LONG.]—**a-long'side".** **1.** *adv.* Close to or along the side. **II.** *prep.* Side by side with.

a-long'^{2}, *adv.* [Dial. or Colloq.] By reason; on account; because: used in the prepositional phrase *along of* (formerly *along on*) and sometimes shortened to *long.* [< AS. *gelang,* < *ge-* (A-^{5}) + *lang,* long.]

a-loof', 1 ə-lūf'; 2 a-lo͞of'. **I.** *adv.* At a distance; apart. **II§.** *prep.* Separate from. [< A-^{1} + D. *loef,* part of a ship.]

A'lost, 1 ā'lōst; 2 ă'lōst, *n.* A town in N. E. Belgium, entered by the Germans, 1914.

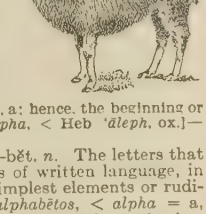
a-loud', 1 ə-laud'; 2 a-loud', *adv.* Loudly or audibly.

a-low'^{1}, 1 ə-lō'; 2 a-lō', *adv.* [Naut. or Poet.] In or to a lower position; below: opposed to *aloft.* [**a-lowe'†.**

a-low'^{2}, 1 ə-lau'; 2 a-low', *adv.* [Scot.] In a blaze; on fire.

alp, 1 alp; 2 ălp, *n.* **1.** (1) [A-] *pl.* A range of lofty mountains of central Europe. (2) Any peak of this range; also, an alpine pasture. **2.** A lofty mountain. [< L. *Alpes,* the Alps; cp. Gael. *alp,* high mountain.]

al-pac'a, 1 al-pak'ə; 2 ăl-păc'a, *n.* **1.** A sheep-like ruminant of South America, having long, silky wool. **2.** A thin cloth made of or in imitation of its wool; often mixed with silk or cotton. [Sp., < Ar. *al,* the, + Peru. *paco,* name of the animal.]


Alpaca. 1/37

al'pen-stock", 1 al'pen-stok"; 2 ăl'pĕn-stŏk", *n.* A long, iron-pointed staff, used by mountain-climbers. [G., < *Alpen,* Alps, + *stock,* stick.]

al'pha, } 1 al'fə; 2 ăl'fa, *n.* The
al'fa, } first letter in the Greek alphabet, equal to the English A, a; hence, the beginning or first of anything. [L., < Gr. *alpha,* < Heb *'aleph,* ox.]—**alpha rays,** see RAY, *n.*

al'pha-bet, } 1 al'fə-bet; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt, *n.* The letters that
al'fa-bet^{s}, } form the elements of written language, in order as fixed by usage; the simplest elements or rudiments of anything. [< Gr. *alphabētos,* < *alpha* = a, + *beta* = b.]—**al"pha-bet'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, having, or expressed by an alphabet. **2.** Alphabetical.—**al"pha-bet'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Arranged in the order of the alphabet. **2.** Alphabetic.—**al"pha-bet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al'pha-bet-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To make alphabetical. **2.** To express by alphabetical symbols.

Al-phe'us, 1 al-fī'us; 2 ăl-fē'ŭs, *n.* A river in ancient Peloponnesus, Greece; 75 m. long.

Al'pine, 1 al'pɪn *or* -pain; 2 ăl'pin *or* -pīn, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Alps or any high range, peak, or mountain region. [< L. *Alpes,* Alps.]

al-read'y, } 1 ɔl-red'ɪ; 2 ąl-rĕd'y, *adv.* Before or by this
al-red'y^{s}, } time or the time mentioned; even now. [ME.; see ALL; READY.]

Al-sace', 1 al-sēs' *or* ɑl"sās'; 2 ăl-sāç' *or* ăl"sāç', *n.* A former department of N. E. France; now part of Alsace-Lorraine. —**Al-sa'tian^{1},** *a. & n.*

Al-sace'-Lor-raine', 1 -lɔ-rēn'; 2 -lŏ-rān', *n.* Reichsland of the German empire from 1871 to 1919; returned to France by Treaty of Versailles, 1919; 5,604 sq. m.; pop. 1,874,000.

Al-sa'ti-a, 1 al-sē'shɪ-ə; 2 ăl-sā'shi-a, *n.* A region southeast of Temple Bar, London: formerly a sanctuary for insolvent debtors: hence, any sanctuary for criminals.—**Al-sa'tian^{2},** *n.* A resident of Alsatia: hence, an adventurer.

al'sike, 1 al'sik; 2 ăl'sīk, *n.* A valuable forage-plant with pinkish or white flowers. [< *Alsike,* in Sweden.] **Alsike clover‡; Swedish clover‡.**

al'so, 1 ōl'so; 2 ąl'so, *adv. & conj.* As something further tending in the same direction; besides; in addition; likewise. [< AS. *eal swa;* see ALL; SO.]

Syn.: as well, as well as, besides, in addition, in like manner, likewise, similarly, too, withal. These words fall into two groups: *as well as, besides, in addition, too, withal,* simply add a fact or thought; *also* (all so), *in like manner, likewise, similarly,* affirm that what is added is like that to which it is added. *As well* follows the word or phrase to which it is joined. We can say the singers *as well as* the players, or the players, and the singers *as well.*—Ant.: but, in spite of, nevertheless, notwithstanding, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet. [*altus,* high.]

alt, 1 alt; 2 ălt, *a. Mus.* Alto; high. [< It. *alto,* < L.

alt., *abbr.* Alternate, altitude, alto.—**Alta.,** *abbr.* Alberta.

Al'tai, 1 ūl'tɑɪ; 2 ăl'tī, *n.* A mountain range between Mongolia and Siberia; 11,000 to 12,800 ft. high.—**Al-ta'ic,** *a.*

al'tar, 1 ōl'tər; 2 ąl'tar, *n.* **1.** A raised place for burning sacrifices or incense. **2.** The communion-table; a place of prayer. **3.** One of the steps forming the sides of a dry-dock. [< L.^{OF} *altar,* < *altus,* high.]—**al'tar-boy",** *n.* An attendant on the altar; acolyte.—**a.-piece,** *n.* A painting, mosaic, or bas-relief over and behind the altar; a reredos.

al'ter, 1 ōl'tər; 2 ąl'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to be different; change; vary; modify; transform. **II.** *i.* To become different. [< L. *alter,* other.] Syn.: see CHANGE.—**al"ter-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Liability to or capacity for change.—**al'ter-a-bl(e^{F},** *a.* Capable of alteration.—**al'ter-a-bl(e-ness^{F},** *n.*—**al'ter-a-bly,** *adv.*—**al"ter-a'tion,** *n.* The act or result of altering, or the state of being altered; modification; change. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**al'ter-a-tiv(e^{S}.** **I.** *a.* Tending to change gradually the bodily condition to a normal state. **II.** *n.* An alterative medicine. **al'ter-ant‡.**

al'ter-cate, 1 al"[*or* ōl"]tər-kēt; 2 ăl"[*or* ąl"]ter-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT"ED^{d}; -CAT"ING.] To dispute; wrangle. [< L. *altercor,* wrangle, < *alter,* another.]

al"ter-ca'tion, 1 al"[*or* ōl"]tər-kē'shən; 2 ăl"[*or* ąl"]ter-cā'shon, *n.* Angry controversy; disputing; wrangling.

Syn.: affray, brawl, broil, contention, controversy, debate, discussion, disputation, dispute, dissension, disturbance, fracas, quarrel, wrangle, wrangling. *Debate, discussion,* and *dispute* have all an honorable use, and are at times necessary. *Dispute* is preferably used of rights and claims; as, the title or the will is in *dispute; debate* and *discussion* refer rather to abstract matters, and may be entirely amicable. *Disputation* has a touch of bitterness. *Altercation, contention, controversy,* and *wrangle* are all words signifying more or less of ill feeling; so is *dispute* in common speech; as, a sharp *dispute. Contention* and *controversy* are capable of a good sense in the learned or elevated style. *Debate* should never degenerate into *altercation.* See QUARREL.—Ant.: agreement, concord, consonance, harmony, unanimity, unity.—Prep.: *with.*

al'ter-nate, 1 al'tər-nēt; 2 ăl'ter-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To change by alternation; perform successively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To occur alternately. **2.** To pass from one thing, state, or condition to another and back again repeatedly. **3.** *Elec.* To change from the positive to the negative direction and back rapidly; vibrate; pulsate: said of a current. [< L. *alter,* other.]

al-ter'nate, 1 al-tūr'nɪt; 2 ăl-tĕr'nat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing, occurring, or following by turns; reciprocal. **2.** Every other (of a series); pertaining to such a series. **3.** *Bot.* Placed singly at intervals on the stem, as leaves. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A substitute or second. **2§.** An alternation; vicissitude. **al'tern†.**—**al-ter'nate-ly,** *adv.*

al"ter-na'tion, 1 al"tər-nē'shən; 2 ăl"ter-nā'shon, *n.* Occurrence or action of two things or series of things in turn; passage from one place, state, or condition to another and back again; permutation.

al-ter'na-tiv(e^{S}, 1 al-tūr'nə-tɪv; 2 ăl-tĕr'na-tiv. **I.** *a.* Affording a choice between two things. **II.** *n.* Something that may or must be instead of something else;

a choice between two things: used sometimes, loosely, of more than two.

Syn.: choice, election, option, pick, preference, resource. A *choice* may be among many things: an *alternative* is in the strictest sense a *choice* between two things; oftener it is one of two things between which a *choice* is to be made, but the usage is often extended to more than two. *Option* is the right or privilege of choosing; *choice* may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen. A person of ability and readiness will commonly have many *resources*. *Pick*, from the Saxon, and *election*, from the Latin, picture the objects before one, with freedom and power to choose which he will. A *choice*, *pick*, *election*, or *preference* is that which suits one best; an *alternative* is that to which one is restricted; a *resource*, that to which one is glad to betake oneself.—Ant.: compulsion, necessity.

—**al-ter'na-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.* In an alternative manner.

al-tho', } 1 ôl-thō'; 2 ąl-thō', *conj.* Admitting or
al-though', } granting that; even tho; notwithstanding. [ME. *al thagh*, *al though*; see ALL; THO.]

alt'horn", 1 ąlt'hôrn"; 2 ąlt'hôrn", *n.* *Mus.* A wind-instrument of the saxhorn class: used by military bands.

al-tim'e-ter, 1 ąl-tim'ĭ-tər; 2 ąl-tĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring vertical angular elevation. [L., < *altus*, high; and see -METER.]—**al-tim'e-try**, *n.*

al'ti-tude, 1 ąl'tĭ-tūd; 2 ąl'tĭ-tūd, *n.* **1.** Vertical elevation; height. **2.** *Astron.* Angular elevation above the horizon. **3.** A high or the highest point. [< L. *altitudo*, < *altus*, high.] Syn.: see HEIGHT.

—**al"ti-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Relating to altitude.

al'to, 1 ąl'to *or* ôl'to; 2 ąl'to *or* ąl'to *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Sounding or ranging between tenor and treble. **II.** *n.* **1.** The lowest female voice; contralto. **2.** The highest male voice, or counter-tenor. **3.** A tenor violin. [< L.[It] *altus*, high.]

al"to-geth'er, 1 ôl"tə-geth'ər; 2 ąl"to-gĕth'er, *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; also, finally; permanently. [< ME. *al* (see ALL) + TOGETHER.] [Illinois.

Al'ton, 1 ôl'tən; 2 ąl'ton, *n.* A city (pop. 18,000) in S W.

Al'to-na, 1 ôl'to-nə; 2 ąl'to-nä, *n.* A manufacturing city. Holstein, Prussia; pop. 168,700.

Al-too'na, 1 ąl-tū'nə; 2 ąl-tōō'nə, *n.* A manufacturing city in Pennsylvania; pop. 60,330.

al"to-ri-lie'vo, 1 ąl"to-rĭ-lyē'vo; 2 ąl"to-rĭ-lyē'vo, *n.* High relief. [It.; see ALTO, RELIEF.] **al"to-re-lie'vo‡.**

al'tru-ism, 1 ąl'tru-izm; 2 ąl'trų-ĭzm, *n.* Devotion to the interests of others; disinterested benevolence: opposed to *egoism*. [< L.[It+F] *alter*, other.]—**al'tru-ist**, *n.* One who holds to altruism.—**al"tru-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to altruism or altruists.—**al"tru-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'um, 1 ąl'ŭm; 2 ąl'ŭm, *n.* An astringent mineral salt; a double sulfate or selenate, as of aluminum and potassium. [< L. *alumen*.]

Alum., *abbr.* Alumni.

a-lu'mi-na, 1 ə-liū'mĭ-nə; 2 ą-lū'mi-na, *n.* *Chem.* Aluminum oxid: the most abundant of earths, the basis of many rocks and soils. [< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al'u-min‡**; **al'u-mine‡.**

a-lu'mi-num, 1 ə-liū'mĭ-nŭm; 2 ą-lū'mi-nŭm, *n.* A light, bluish-white, malleable and ductile metallic element, which does not oxidize or tarnish, is lighter than glass, and by hammering and rolling becomes as hard as iron. See ELEMENT. [< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al"u-min'i-um‡.**—**a-lu'mi-nous**, *a.*

a-lum'nus, 1 ə-lum'nus; 2 ą-lūm'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nąĭ; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A male graduate of a college or school: loosely, any pupil. [L., foster-son, < *alo*, nourish.]—**a-lum'na**, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A woman graduate or pupil —**a-lum'ni-ate**, *n.* The time under instruction; pupilage.

Al'va, 1 ąl'və *or* (*Sp.*) ôl'va; 2 ąl'va *or* (*Sp.*) ąl'vą. **Duke of** (1508–1582). Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, a Spanish general; ravaged Netherlands.

Al"va-ra'do, 1 ôl"va-rä'tho; 2 ąl"vä-rä'tho, **Pedro de** (1495–1541). A Spanish officer with Cortez.

al've-a-ry, 1 ąl'vĭ-ə-rĭ; 2 ąl'vĭ-ą-ry, *n.* [-RIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** A beehive. **2.** The hollow of the external ear. [< L. *alvearium*, beehive, < *alveus*, cavity.]

al've-o-lar, 1 ąl'vĭ-o-lər *or* ąl-vĭ'o-lər; 2 ąl've-o-lar *or* ąl-vē'o-lar, *a.* Full of hollow cells or pits; specif., denoting that part of the jaws in which the teeth are set. See ALVEOLUS. **al've-o-la-ry‡.**

al-ve'o-lus, 1 ąl-vĭ'o-lus; 2 ąl-vē'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ląĭ; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A small cavity or cell, resembling a honeycomb-cell, as the socket for a tooth, an air-cell of the lungs, etc. [L.]—**al've-o-late**, *a.* Deeply pitted; like honeycomb. **al've-o-lat"ed‡.**

al'vine, 1 ąl'vin *or* ąl'vain; 2 ąl'vĭn *or* ąl'vīn, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the abdomen and lower intestines. [< L. *alvus*, belly.]

al'ways, 1 ôl'wĭz; 2 ąl'wąs, *adv.* **1.** Perpetually; ceaselessly. **2.** Regularly; invariably. [< AS. *ealne weg*, every way, always; see ALL; WAY.] **al'way‡** [Poet.].

A-lys'sum, 1 ə-lis'um; 2 ą-lŷs'ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of plants of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), bearing white or yellow flowers. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus, as sweet alyssum. [< Gr. *alysson*, < *a-* not, + *lyssa*, madness.]

am, 1 am; 2 ăm, *1st per. sing. pres. ind.* of BE. [< AS. *eom*, *am*; cp. Gr. *eimi*, Sans. *asmi*, am.]

A. M., *abbr.* [L.] *Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world); *ante meridiem* (before noon).—**Am.**, **Amer.**, *abbr.* America; American.

Am'a-dis of Gaul, 1 am'ə-dis; 2 ăm'a-dis. The hero in a Spanish romance of chivalry of this title by Vasco de Lobeira (1360–1403).

a'mah, 1 ä'mə *or* am'ə; 2 ä'ma *or* ăm'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A female servant, especially one who attends to children; in India, a wet nurse. **a'ma‡.**

A-mal'mon, 1 ə-mĕ'mən *or* ə-mal'mən; 2 a-mă'mŏn *or* a-mĭ'mŏn, *n.* One of the chief devils. **A-ma'mon‡**; **A-may'mon‡.**

a-main', 1 ə-mān'; 2 a-măn', *adv.* Vehemently; forcibly; exceedingly; without delay. [< A-[1] + MAIN[1], *n.*]

Am'a-lek, 1 am'ə-lek; 2 ăm'a-lĕc, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Grandson of Esau. *Gen.* xxxvi. 12. **2.** A people south of the Dead Sea; enemies of Israel. *Ex.* xvii, 8–13. **Am'a-lech‡.**—**Am"a-lek'ite**, *n.*

a-mal'gam, 1 ə-mal'gəm; 2 a-măl'ğam, *n.* An alloy or union of mercury with another metal; a mixture; combination. [< OF. *amalgame;* cp. Gr. *malagma*, soft material.]

a-mal'ga-mate, 1 ə-mal'gə-mēt; 2 a-măl'ğa-māt, *v.* [-MAT"ED[2]; -MAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite (a metal) in an alloy with mercury; form an amalgam with; unite; combin- **II.** *i.* To form an amalgam; mix.

Syn.: see MIX; UNITE.—**a-mal"ga-ma'tion**, *n.* The forming of an amalgam; mingling of races or elements; a substance formed by mixture.—**a-mal'ga-ma"tiv(es**, *a.*

Am"a-ni'ta, 1 am"ə-nai'tə; 2 ăm"a-nī'ta, *n.* A genus of highly poisonous fungi of the agaric family. [< Gr. *amanitai*, a species of fungus.]

am'a-nous, 1 am'ə-nus; 2 ăm'a-nŭs, *a.* Without hands. [< A-[14], not, + L. *manus*, hand.]

a-man"u-en'sis, 1 ə-man"yu-en'sis; 2 a-măn"yų-ĕn'sis, *n.* [-SES[E], *pl.*] One who copies manuscript or takes dictation. [L., < *a* (*ab*), from, + *manus*, hand.]

am'a-ranth, 1 am'ə-ranth; 2 ăm'a-rănth, *n.* Any one of various allied plants with flowers that do not readily fade when gathered; also, an imaginary never-fading flower. [< Gr.[L] *a-* priv. + *marainō*, wither.]—**am"a-ran'thin(es**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or containing amaranth: unfading; immortal. **2.** Of purplish hue.

Am"a-ryl'lis[1], 1 am"ə-ril'ĭs; 2 ăm"a-rŷl'ĭs, *n.* *Bot* **1.** A genus of South-African bulbous plants, frequent in cultivation. **2.** [a-] Any bulbous plant of this genus. [< L. *Amaryllis*, < Gr. *Amarylliis*, see AMARYLLIS[2], < *amarysso*, sparkle.] [girl or shepherdess.

Am"a-ryl'lis[2], *n.* In various pastoral Latin poems, a country

Am'a-sa, 1 am'ə-sə; 2 ăm'a-sa, *n.* *Bib.* Captain of the host of Absalom: slain by Joab. *2 Sam.* xx, 4.

a-mass'[t], 1 ə-mas'; 2 a-más', *vt.* To heap up; accumulate. [< F. *à*, to, + *masser*, < *masse*, mass.]

Syn.: accumulate, aggregate, collect, gather, heap up, hoard, hoard up, pile up, store up. To *amass* is to bring together materials that make a mass, a great bulk or quantity, *accumulate* being commonly applied to the more gradual, *amass* to the more rapid gathering of money or materials. We say interest is *accumulated* (or *accumulates*) rather than is *amassed;* a fortune may be rapidly *amassed* by shrewd speculations. Goods may be *stored up* for safe keeping or for sale, for a longer or shorter time; but to *hoard* is always with a view of permanent retention, generally selfish. *Aggregate* is now most commonly used of numbers and amounts; as, the expenses will *aggregate* a round million. Compare AGGREGATE, *n.*—Ant.: disperse, dissipate, divide, parcel, portion, scatter, spend, squander, waste.

—**a-mass'a-bl(eF**, *a.*—**a-mass'er**, *n.*—**a-mass'ment**, *n.* An accumulation; heap.

am"a-teur', 1 am"ə-tûr'; 2 ăm"a-tûr'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or done by an amateur. **II.** *n.* One who practises an art or a sport, not professionally, but for the love of it. [< L.[F] *amator*, lover, < *amo*, love.]

Syn.: connoisseur, critic, dilettante, novice, tyro. Etymologically, the *amateur* is one who loves, the *connoisseur* one who knows. The *amateur* practises to some extent that in regard to which he may not be well informed; the *connoisseur* is well informed in regard to that which he may not practise at all. A *novice* or *tyro* may be a *professional;* an *amateur* never is; the *amateur* may be skilled and experienced as the *novice* or *tyro* never is. *Dilettante*, which had originally the sense of *amateur*, has come to denote one who is superficial, pretentious, and affected, whether in theory or practise.—**am"a-teur'ish**, *a.* Feeble; crude; faulty, as art-

work.—**am″a-teur′ish-ly,** *adv.*—**am″a-teur′ish-ness,** *n.* —**am″a-teur′ism,** *n.*

A-ma′ti, 1 ä-mä′tē; 2 ä-mä′tĭ, *n.* **1.** A family of Italian violin-makers at Cremona, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries; especially, **Niccolo** (1596–1684). **2.** A violin made by one of this family.

am′a-tīv(e[s]), 1 am′ə-tiv; 2 ăm′a-tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to sexual love; amorous. [< L. *amatus,* pp. of *amo,* love.] —**am′a-tīv-ness**[s], *n.*

am′a-to-ry, 1 am′ə-tō-rɪ; 2 ăm′a-tō-ry, *a.* Characterized by or designed to excite love; expressing or given to sexual love; erotic, as a poem. [< L. *amator;* see AMATEUR.] **am″a-to′ri-al**‡.

am″au-ro′sis, 1 am″ə-rō′sɪs; 2 ăm″a-rō′sis, *n.* Total or partial loss of sight without apparent organic defect. [< Gr. *amaurōsis,* < *amauros,* dark.]—**am″au-ro′tic,** *a.*

a-maze′, 1 ə-mēz′; 2 a-māz′, *vt.* [A-MAZED′; A-MAZ′ING.] To confound or bewilder; astonish greatly: with *at,* or, less frequently, *by* or *with.* [< A-[3] + MAZE-]—**a-maz′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-maz′ed-ness,** *n.*—**a-maz′ing,** *pa.* Causing amazement; astonishing; wonderful. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**a-maz′ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-maze′ment, 1 ə-mēz′ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-māz′ment, *n.* Wonder; surprize; astonishment. **a-maze′**‡ [Archaic or Poet.].

Syn.: admiration, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, confusion, consternation, perplexity, surprize, wonder. *Amazement* and *astonishment* both express the momentary overwhelming of the mind by that which is beyond expectation. *Awe* is the yielding of the mind to something supremely grand in character or formidable in power, and ranges from apprehension or dread to reverent worship. *Surprize* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement,* and usually respects slighter matters. *Consternation* adds terror to *astonishment* or *amazement. Wonder* is often pleasing, and may be continuous in view of that which surpasses our comprehension; as, the magnitude, order, and beauty of the heavens fill us with increasing *wonder.* Compare PERPLEXITY.—Ant.: anticipation, calmness, composure, coolness, expectation, indifference, preparation, self-possession, steadiness, stoicism.—Prep.: *at.*

Am′a-zon[1], 1 am′ə-zon; 2 ăm′a-zŏn, *n.* One of a mythical race of female warriors; any female warrior; a virago. [< Gr.[L] *Amazōn.*]—**Am″a-zo′ni-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Amazons; warlike; masculine; bold. **2.** Pertaining to the Amazon river. **II.** *n.* An Amazon.

Am′a-zon[2], *n.* A river in Brazil; largest in world; 3,500 m. from the Andes to the Atlantic.

Amb., *abbr.* Ambassador.

am′bage, 1 am′bɪj; 2 ăm′bag, *n.* **1.** A winding or circuitous path; indirect method of proceeding. **2**†. Ambiguity. **3**†. Secret methods. [< L.[OF+ME] *ambages,* < *ambi-,* around, + *ago,* drive.]—**am-ba′gious,** *a.*

am-bas′sa-dor, 1 am-bas′ə-dər; 2 ăm-băs′a-dŏr, *n.* A diplomatic agent of highest rank; minister plenipotentiary; any official messenger or agent. [< F. *ambassadeur,* < L. *ambactus,* servant.] **em-bas′sa-dor**‡.

Syn.: see HERALD.—**am-bas″sa-do′ri-al,** *a.*—**am-bas′sa-dress,** *n.* **1.** A female ambassador. **2.** The wife of an ambassador.

am′ber, 1 am′bər; 2 ăm′ber. **I.** *vt.* To incase in amber; give an amber color to. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or of the color of amber. **III.** *n.* A yellowish fossilized vegetable resin, hard, brittle, and translucent, used in pharmacy and the arts, and easily electrified by friction. [< AR.[F] *'anbar,* ambergris.]

am′ber-gris, 1 am′bər-grɪs; 2 ăm′ber-grīs, *n.* A waxy substance from the sperm-whale used largely in perfumery. [< F. *ambre gris,* gray amber.] **am′ber-grease**‡.

am″bi-dex′ter, 1 am″bɪ-deks′tər; 2 ăm″bi-dĕks′ter. **I.** *a.* Ambidextrous. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who uses both hands equally well. **2.** A double-dealer; hypocrite. [< L. *ambi-,* on both sides, + *dexter,* right hand.]—**am″bi-dex′ter-ly,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ambidextrous. **2.** Duplicity; trickery.—**am″bi-dex′trous,** *a.* Able to use both hands equally well; very dexterous or skilful; dissembling; double-dealing.

am′bi-ent, 1 am′bɪ-ent; 2 ăm′bi-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Going or moving around; enclosing; encompassing. **II.** *n.* Anything that encompasses. [< L. *ambi-,* around, + *eo,* go.]

am-big′u-ous, 1 am-big′yu-us; 2 ăm-bĭg′yu-ŭs, *a.* Capable of being understood in more senses than one; having a double meaning; equivocal; uncertain. [< L. *ambi-,* around, + *ago,* drive.] Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE. —**am″bi-gu′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness. **2.** An equivocal expression. **am-big′u-ous-ness**‡.—**am-big′u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

am′bit, 1 am′bɪt; 2 ăm′bit, *n.* That which bounds; a boundary; also, sphere or scope; circumference. [< L. *ambitus,* < *ambio;* see AMBIENT.]

am-bi′tion, 1 am-bɪsh′ən; 2 ăm-bĭsh′on, *n.* **1.** Eager or inordinate desire of power or distinction for its own sake. **2.** Worthy eagerness to achieve something great and good. **3.** An object of ambitious effort. [< L. *ambitio(n-),* < *ambio,* go about (*i. e.,* to solicit votes).]

Syn.: aspiration, competition, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Aspiration* is the desire for excellence, pure and simple. *Ambition,* literally a going around to solicit votes, has primary reference to the award or approval of others, and is the eager desire of power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent. There is, however, a noble and wise or an ignoble, selfish, and harmful *ambition. Emulation* is not so much to win any excellence or success for itself as to equal or surpass other persons. There is such a thing as a noble *emulation,* but at the highest, *emulation* is inferior as a motive to *aspiration,* which seeks the high quality or character for its own sake, not with reference to another. Compare EMULATION.—Ant.: carelessness, contentment, humility, indifference, satisfaction.—**am-bi′tion-less,** *a.*

am-bi′tious, 1 am-bɪsh′us; 2 ăm-bĭsh′ŭs, *a.* **1.** Actuated or characterized by ambition; aspiring; alert; energetic: used with *of,* formerly with *for* or *after.* **2.** Pretentious; showy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

am′bl(e[F]), 1 am′bl; 2 ăm′bl. **I.** *vi.* [AM′BL(E)D[F]; AM′BLING.] To move with an easy, careless pace or with a swaying motion. **II.** *n.* An easy gait of a quadruped, in which both legs on one side move at once. [< L.[F] *ambulo,* walk.]—**am′bler,** *n.* One that ambles, especially an ambling horse.—**am′bling,** *pa.*—**am′bling-ly,** *adv.*

am″bly-o′pi-a, 1 am″blɪ-ō′pɪ-ə; 2 ăm″bly-ō′pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Dimness of vision, without discoverable change in the eye. [< Gr. *amblys,* blunt, + *ōps,* eye.] **am′-bly-o-py**‡.—**am″bly-op′ic,** *a.*

Am″bolse′, 1 ɑñ″bwäz′; 2 ăñ″bwäg′, *n.* **1. George d'** (1460–1510), a French cardinal and statesman. **2.** A town in N. central France (pop. 4,600); ancient residence of the Valois kings.

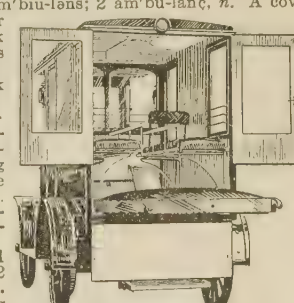
Am′brose, 1 am′brōz; 2 ăm′brōs. **Saint** (340?–397). Bishop of Milan; one of the four great Latin Fathers.

am-bro′si-a, 1 am-brō′zɪ-ə; 2 ăm-brō′zhi-a, *n.* The fabled food of the gods, giving immortality; hence, any delicious food. [< Gr. *ambrosia,* < *a-* priv. + *mbrotos,* for *mortos,* mortal.]—**am-bro′sial,** *a.* Of or like ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; heavenly. **am bro′sian**‡.

am′bry, 1 am′brɪ; 2 ăm′bry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A depository for goods, food, or money; pantry; cupboard; closet. **2.** *Eccl.* A closet near the altar for the sacred vessels. **3.** A library. **4.** Improperly, an almonry. [< L.[ME] *armarium,* place for arms, < *arma,* arms.] **am′ber-y**‡.

ambs′-ace″‖, 1 amz′-ēs″ *or* ēmz′-ēs″; 2 ămz′-āç″ *or* ămz′-āç″, *n.* That which is next to nothing; worthlessness; originally, both aces, the lowest throw at dice; bad luck; misfortune. [< OF. *ambesas,* < L. *ambo,* both, + ACE.] **ambes′-as″**†.

am′bu-lance, 1 am′biu-ləns; 2 ăm′bū-lanç, *n.* A covered wagon for conveying the sick and wounded, as to a hospital. [< L.[F] *ambulo,* walk about.]



Ambulance.
(Interior view.)

am′bu-lant, 1 am′biu-lənt; 2 ăm′bū-lant, *a.* Walking or moving about from place to place; shifting. —**am″ bu - la′-tion,** *n.*—**am′bu-la-tīv**(e[s]), *a.*

am′bu-la-to-ry, 1 am′biu-lə-tō-rɪ; 2 ăm′bū-la-tō-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a walker or walking. **2.** Shifting; not fixed or stationary. **3.** *Law.* Alterable. **4.** *Pathol.* Shifting or successively applied to different parts of the body. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A place, as a corridor, for walking.

am″bus-cade′, 1 am″bus-kēd′; 2 ăm″bŭs-cād′, *v.* [-CAD′-ED[d]; -CAD′ING.] **I.** *t.* To attack from an ambush. **II.** *i.* To lie in ambush or go into ambush.

am″bus-cade′, *n.* The act of hiding, or the state of being hidden, to surprize adversaries; also, the place of hiding or persons hidden; an ambush. [< LL.[It+F] *imbosco;* see AMBUSH, *v.*] **am″bus-ca′do**‡.

am′bush, 1 am′bush; 2 ăm′bush. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To hide, in order to attack unexpectedly. **2.** To attack from an ambush; waylay. **II.** *n.* The lying concealed, to surprize or attack an enemy; also, the hiding-place or the

persons hidden. [< LL.OF *imbosco*, < *in*, in, + *boscus*, < OHG. *busc*, G. *busch*, bush.] **am'bush-ment‡.**

a-me'ba, 1 ə-mī'bə; 2 a-mē'ba, *n.* [-BAS, 1 -bəz; 2 -bas, *or* -BÆ, 1 -bī; 2 -bē, *pl.*] *Zool.* A simple form of animal life consisting of a single cell and moving by finger-like extensions of its substance. **a-mœ'ba‡.—a-me'**[or **-mœ'**]**boid,** *a.* & *n.*

a-meer', 1 ə-mīr'; 2 a-mēr', *n.* **1.** The sovereign of Afghanistan. **2.** A Mohammedan prince or governor. [< Ar. *amīr*, ruler.] **a-mir'‡.**

a-me'lio-rate, 1 ə-mīl'yo-rēt; 2 a-mēl'yo-rāt, *v.* [-RAT"-ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To make more endurable; relieve; mitigate; improve. **II.** *i.* To grow better; improve. [< F. *améliorer*, < *à*, to, + L. *melior*, better.] Syn.: See AMEND.—**a-me"lio-ra-bi(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**a-me"lio-ra-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.*

a-mel'o-blast, 1 ə-mel'o-blast; 2 a-mēl'o-blȧst, *n.* A dental cell that produces enamel. [< OF. *amail*, enamel, + -BLAST.]

a"men', 1 ē"men' *or* (*Mus.*) ā"men'; 2 ä"mĕn' *or* (*Mus.*) ä"mĕn', *interj.* So it is, or so be it. [< Heb. *āman*, made strong.]

a-me'na-bl(e[F]**,** 1 ə-mī'nə-bl; 2 a-mē'na-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; subject to authority. **2.** Submissive; tractable. [< F. *amener*, bring to, < *à*, to, + *mener*, drive.] Syn.: see DOCILE.—**a-me"na-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **a-me'na-bl(e-ness**[F]**‡.—a-me'na-bly,** *adv.*

a-mend'[d], 1 ə-mend'; 2 a-mĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change for the better; correct; reform. **2.** To change or alter by authority. **II.** *i.* To become better in conduct. [< L.[F] *a*, out of, + *menda*, fault.]

Syn.: advance, ameliorate, better, cleanse, correct, emend, improve, make better, meliorate, mend, mitigate, purify, reclaim, rectify, reform, repair. To *amend* is to change for the better by removing faults, errors, or defects; it always refers to that which at some point falls short of a standard of excellence. *Advance*, *better*, and *improve* may refer either to what is quite imperfect or to what has reached a high degree of excellence. We *correct* evils, *reform* abuses, *rectify* incidental conditions of evil or error; we *ameliorate* poverty and misery, which we can not wholly remove. We *mend* a tool, *repair* a building, *correct* proof; we *amend* character or conduct that is faulty, or a statement or law that is defective. Compare ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; EMEND.—Ant.: aggravate, blemish, corrupt, debase, depress, deteriorate, harm, impair, injure, mar, spoil, tarnish, vitiate.

—**a-mend'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*—**a-mend'a-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to amend; corrective.—**a-mend'er,** *n.*

a"mende', 1 ą"mȯnd' *or* ə-mend'; 2 ä"mänd' *or* a-mĕnd', *n.* A reparation or recantation. [F.]

a-mend'ment, 1 ə-mend'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-mĕnd'ment, *n.* **1.** Change for the better. **2.** The changing, as of a constitution, bill, or motion; also, any change made or proposed to be made therein.

a-mends', 1 ə-mendz'; 2 a-mĕndz', *n. pl.* Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE.

a-men'i-ty, 1 ə-men'ı-tı; 2 a-mĕn'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Agreeableness; pleasantness; suavity; (in the plural) things marked by such qualities. [< L. *amœnus*, pleasant.]

am'ent, 1 am'ent; 2 ăm'ĕnt, *n.* A catkin. [< L. *amentum.*] — **am" en - ta'ceous,** *a.* Like, pertaining to, or bearing catkins.

Aments of Alder.
a, pistillate aments; *b*, staminate aments.

a-merce', 1 ə-mūrs'; 2 a-mĕrç', *vt.* [A-MERCED't; A-MERC'ING.] To punish by an assessment, exaction, or deprivation; mulct; deprive. [< OF. *à mercí*, at the mercy of.] —**a-merce'ment,** *n.*

A-mer'i-ca, 1 ə-mer'ı-kə; 2 a-mĕr'i-ca, *n.* **1. Central,** the southern part of North America, between Mexico and Colombia, comprising Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. **2. North,** continent; 8,037,714 sq. m.; pop. 128,391,435. **3. South,** continent; 6,851,306 sq. m.; pop. 62,779,676. **4.** [U. S.] A popular patriotic hymn written by S. F. Smith; also, the tune to which it is sung, which is that of the English "God Save the King." **5.** [Gt. Brit.] The United States.

A-mer'i-can, 1 ə-mer'ı-kən; 2 a-mĕr'i-can. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the continent or people of North or South America, or of the western hemisphere. **2.** Pertaining to the United States of America, its history, government, people, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of the United States. **2.** An inhabitant of the American continent.—**A-mer'i-can-ism,** *n.* **1.** A word, phrase, usage, or trait, peculiar to the people of the United States or to some of them. **2.** American citizenship or spirit; attachment to American institutions.

A"me-ri'go Ves-puc'ci, 1 ą"mē-rī'go ves-pū'chī; 2 ä"me-rī'-gō vĕs-pụ'chī (1451–1512). An Italian navigator from whom the American continent derives its name.

ames'-ace"†, *n.* Same as AMBS-ACE.

am'e-thyst, 1 am'ı-thist; 2 ăm'e-thȳst, *n.* **1.** Quartz of a clear purple or violet color; a precious stone. **2.** A purple violet color. [< Gr.[L+OF] *amethystos*, < *a-* priv. + *methy*, wine.]—**am"e-thys'tin(e**[s]**,** *a.* Of the color of an amethyst; violet; purple.

Am-for'tas, 1 ąm-fōr'tȯs; 2 ăm-fōr'tăs, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*, chief knight of the Holy Grail. See PARSIFAL.

Am'herst, 1 am'erst; 2 ăm'erst, *n.* **1. Lord,** Jeffrey (1717–1797), English Governor of Virginia, 1763; commanded British army, 1793–1795. **2.** A town in W. Massachusetts; pop. 5,500; seat of Amherst College, founded 1825.

a'mi-a-bl(e[F]**,** 1 ē'mı-ə-bl; 2 ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* Pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; friendly. [F., < L. *amicabilis*; see AMICABLE.]

Syn.: agreeable, attractive, benignant, charming, engaging, gentle, good-natured, kind, lovable, lovely, loving, pleasant, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. *Amiable* combines the senses of *lovable* or *lovely* and *loving*; *amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good-natured* or *agreeable*. *Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, and make happy. A selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable*; a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or even *attractive*, while by no means *amiable*.—Ant.: acrimonious, churlish, crabbed, cruel, crusty, disagreeable, dogged, gruff, hateful, ill-conditioned, ill-humored, ill-natured, ill-tempered, morose, sour, sullen, surly, unamiable, unlovely.—**a"mi-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Sweetness of disposition; lovableness. **a'mi-a-bl(e-ness**[F]**‡.—a'mi-a-bly,** *adv.* Agreeably; complaisantly.

am"i-an'thus, 1 am"ı-an'thus; 2 ăm"i-ăn'thŭs, *n.* A fine and silky variety of asbestos; also, a fabric made from this mineral. [< Gr. *amiantos*, unstained, < *a-* priv. + *miainō*, stain.] **am'i-ant‡; am"i-anth'‡.**

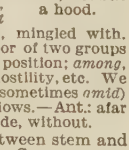
am'i-ca-bl(e[F]**,** 1 am'ı-kə-bl; 2 ăm'i-ca-bl, *a.* Showing or promoting good will; friendly; peaceable. [< L. *amicabilis*. < *amo*, love.]

Syn.: cordial, favorable, friendly, hearty, kind, neighborly, sociable. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable*; that which is *amicable* may be merely formal; that which is *friendly* is from the heart. See FRIENDLY.—Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, hostile, unfriendly.

—**am"i-ca-bil'i-ty, am'i-ca-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.* The quality of being amicable.—**am'i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

am'ice[1], 1 am'ıs; 2 ăm'iç, *n. Eccl.* An embroidered vestment of fine white linen worn about the neck and shoulders. [< OF. *amit*, < L. *amictus*, cloak, < *ambi*, around, + *jacio*, throw.]

am'ice[2], *n.* A hood or hooded cape of gray fur, formerly worn by clergymen monks, etc. [< F. *aumuce*; cp. G. *mütze*, cap.]


Amice, worn as a hood.

A-mi'cis, 1 ą-mī'chīs; 2 ä-mī'chīs, **Edmondo de** (1846–1908). An Italian author.

am"i-cro'bic, 1 am"ı-krō'bık; 2 ăm"i-crō'-bic, *a.* Not produced by or due to microbes: said of a disease. [< A-[14] + MICROBIC.]

a-mid', 1 ə-mid'; 2 a-mĭd', *prep.* In the midst of; among or mingled with. [< AS. *on*, in; *middan*, *midde*.]

Syn.: amidst, among, amongst, between, betwixt, in the midst of. *Amid* or *amidst* denotes surrounded by; *among* or *amongst*, mingled with. *Between* is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. *Amid* denotes mere position; *among*, some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc. We say *among* (never *amid*) friends, or *among* (sometimes *amid*) enemies, *amidst* the woods, *amid* the shadows.—Ant.: afar from, away from, beyond, far from, outside, without.

a-mid'ships, *adv. Naut.* Half-way between stem and stern. [surrounded by; among. Syn.: see AMID.

a-midst', 1 ə-midst'; 2 a-mĭdst', *prep.* In the center of; **Am'i-ens,** 1 am'ı-enz *or* (*F.*) ą"mi"ăn'; 2 ăm'i-ĕns *or* (*F.*) ä"mi"-ăn', *n.* A manufacturing city of N. France; pop 93,000; sieges, 1597; French defeat, 1870; entered by Germans August 31, evacuated September 11, 1914; successfully defended by British, French, and Americans, March 23–31, and Aug. 9–16, 1918.—**Treaty of Amiens,** a treaty between England, Holland, France, and Spain, 1802.

a-mi'go, 1 ą-mī'go; 2 ä-mī'gō, *n.* [Sp.] A friend; comrade.

a-miss', 1 ə-mis'; 2 a-mĭs'. **I.** *a.* Out of order or relation; wrong; improper. **II.** *adv.* Improperly; erroneously. [< A-[1] + MISS[1], *n.*]—**to take amiss,** to be offended because of.

am'i-ty, 1 am'ı-tı; 2 ăm'i-ty, *n.* Peaceful relations; mutual good will; friendship. [< L.[F] *amicus*, friend, < *amo*, love.] Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; HARMONY.

amm., *abbr.* [L.] *Amalgama* (amalgamation).

am'me-ter, 1 am'ı-tər; 2 ăm'e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes. [< AM[PERE] + METER².]

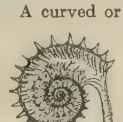
Am'mon¹, 1 am'ən; 2 ăm'on, *n.* The sun-god of the ancient Egyptians. **Am'en‡.**

Am'mon², *n. pl.* A people descended from Ben Ammi, the son of Lot. *Deut.* ii, 19. **Am'mon-ites‡.**

am-mo'ni-a, 1 a-mō'nı-ə; 2 ă-mō'ni-a, *n.* A colorless pungent suffocating gas, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of nitrogenous organic bodies, as bones, blood, etc.; also a solution of this gas in water, known as **spirit of hartshorn, aqua ammoniæ,** etc.

am-mo'ni-ac, 1 a-mō'nı-ak; 2 ă-mō'ni-ăc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like ammonia. **am"mo-ni'a-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* The resinous gum of a tree of Persia and western India. **gum ammoniac‡.** [< Gr. *ammōniakon,* < *Ammōn,* Ammon, < Egypt. *Amūn.*]

am'mon-ite, 1 am'ən-ait; 2 ăm'on-īt, *n.* A curved or spiral fossil cephalopod shell. [< L. *cornu Ammonis,* horn of Ammon; see AMMONIAC.]



Ammonite.

am-mo'ni-um, 1 a-mō'nı-um; 2 ă-mō'-ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical alkaline radical. Compare AMMONIA.

am"mu-ni'tion, 1 am"yu-nish'ən; 2 ăm"yu-nĭsh'on, *n.* Any one of various articles used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance, as cartridges, shells, shot, rockets, etc.; figuratively, any resources for attack or defense. [< F. *amunition,* corr. of *munition* (see MUNITION).]

am-ne'si-a, 1 am-nī'sı-ə; 2 ăm-nē'si-a, *n.* Loss or impairment of memory; morbid forgetfulness. [< Gr. *amnēsia,* < *a-* priv. + *mnaomai,* remember.]

am'nes-ty, 1 am'nes-tı; 2 ăm'nĕs-ty. **I.** *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-ING.] To pardon. **II.** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A general act of pardon for offenses against a government. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *mnaomai,* remember.]

am'ni-on, 1 am'nı-ən; 2 ăm'ni-ŏn, *n.* A membranous sac enclosing the embryo in mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< Gr. *amnion,* < *amnos,* lamb.]—**am"ni-on'ic,** *a.* **am"ni-ot'ic‡.**

a-mœ'ba, *n.* See AMEBA.

a-mong', 1 ə-muŋ'; 2 a-móng', *prep.* **1.** In or into the midst of; mingled with. **2.** In the class or group of or with. **3.** In the country or time of. **4.** Affecting all of; so as to be commonly shared by; by the joint action of. [< AS. *on,* in, + *mang,* < (*ge*)*mang,* crowd.] **a-mongst'‡.** Syn.: see AMID; BETWEEN.

Am'o-rites, 1 am'o-raits; 2 ăm'o-rīts, *n. pl. Bib.* One of the chief nations possessing the land of Canaan before its conquest by the Israelites. *Gen.* xv, 16.

am'o-rous, 1 am'o-rus; 2 ăm'o-rŭs, *a.* Influenced by, pertaining to, or exciting to love or sexual desire; ardent in affection; enamored. [< L.[LL+F] *amo,* love.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-mor'phism, 1 ə-mōr'fizm; 2 a-môr'fĭşm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being amorphous; especially, absence of crystalline structure. **2.** Anarchism.

a-mor'phous, 1 ə-mōr'fus; 2 a-môr'fŭs, *a.* **1.** Without definite form; structureless; formless; uncrystallized. **2.** Anomalous; unorganized. **3.** Anarchic. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *morphē,* form.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-mort', 1 ə-mōrt'; 2 a-môrt', *a.* & *adv.* Without life or animation; dejected, as if dead. [< F. *à la mort;* see A LA MORT.]

a-mor'tize, 1 ə-mōr'tız; 2 a-môr'tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ-ING.] **1.** *Law.* To sell and convey (land) to a corporation having perpetual succession; to alienate in mortmain. **2.** To extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking-fund. [< F. *amortir* (ppr. *amortissant*), < L. *ad,* to, + *mor(t-)s,* death.] **a-mor'tise‡.—a-mor'tiz-[or -tis-]a-bl** (eP, *a.*—**a-mor"ti-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n. Law.* **1.** Alienation in mortmain. **2.** The extinction of a debt through a sinking-fund.—**a-mor'tize-[or -tise-]ment,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The finishing at the top of any part. **2.** Amortization.

A'mos, 1 ē'məs; 2 ā'mos, *n. Bib.* A minor prophet (8th century B. C.) or his book.

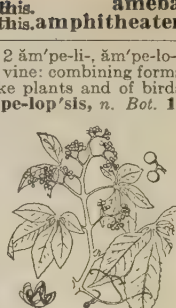
a-mo'tion, 1 ə-mō'shən; 2 a-mō'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A removal, as from office; deprivation of ownership. [< L. *amotio(n-).*]

a-mount', 1 ə-mount'; 2 a-mount'. **I.**[d.] *vi.* To reach in the aggregate or in effect; be equivalent: with *to.* **II.** *n.* A sum total; aggregate; result. [< OF. *à-,* to, + *mont,* mountain.] Syn.: see AGGREGATE.

a-mour', 1 ə-mūr'; 2 ă-mur', *n.* A love-affair; intrigue. [F.] —**am"ou-rette',** *n.* A petty love-affair.

A-moy', 1 ə-moi'; 2 ă-mōy', *n.* An island and treaty port (pop. 114,000) in S. E. China.

am'pe-li-, } 1 am'pı-lı-, am'pı-lo-; 2 ăm'pe-li-, ăm'pe-lo-.
am'pe-lo-, } From Greek *ampelos,* vine: combining forms used chiefly in names of vine-like plants and of birds supposed to haunt vines.—**Am"pe-lop'sis,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the vine family, including the Virginia creeper, with digitately 5- or 7-foliolate leaves, and the Japanese variety, common in cultivation. **2.** [a-] A plant of this or an allied genus. [+ Gr. *opsis,* appearance.]



Ampelopsis (the Virginia Creeper).

am-pere'¹, 1 am-pīr'; 2 ăm-pēr'. *n.* The practical unit of electric current strength; that given with an electromotive force of one volt passing through a wire having a resistance of one ohm. [< AMPERE.] — **am-per'age,** *n.* The strength of a current in amperes. —**am-pere'-me"ter,** *n.* Same as AMMETER.

Am"père'², 1 aṁ"pēr'; 2 äṅ"per', **André Marie** (1775–1836). A French physicist and pioneer in electricity.

am'per-sand, 1 am'pər-sand; 2 ăm'pĕr-sănd, *n.* The symbol &; and. [< AND + L. *per,* by, + *se,* itself, + AND.]

am'phi-, 1 am'fı-; 2 ăm'fi-. A prefix used chiefly in zoology and botany, with the general meaning: on both or all sides; around; in turn. [< Gr. *amphi,* around.]

Am-phib'i-a, 1 am-fib'ı-ə; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-a, *n. pl.* A class of vertebrates whose young have gills and are fish-like, including frog-like animals, salamanders, and many extinct forms. [< Gr. *amphibios,* < *amphi,* double, + *bios,* life.]—**am-phib'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**am-phib'i-ous,** *a.* **1.** Living both on land and in water; suited to or comprising land and water. **2.** Having two lives; connected with two ranks, classes, etc. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

am-phib'i-on, 1 am-fib'ı-ən; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-on, *n.* An air-plane so built that it can rise from or alight on either land or water.

am'phi-bole, 1 am'fı-bōl; 2 ăm'fi-bōl, *n. Mineral.* A compound, chiefly of calcium, magnesium, and silica, of a variety of colors; also, any one of a group of similar minerals, including hornblende, asbestos, etc.

am"phi-bol'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or like amphibole; ambiguous; equivocal. **am"phi-bol'i-cal‡; am-phib'o-lous‡** [Rare].—**am"phi-bol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] *Logic.* An ambiguous sentence or proposition; ambiguity. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *ballō,* throw, + *logos,* speech.]—**am-phib'o-ly,** *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] An ambiguous construction of language; ambiguity. [+ Gr. *ballō,* throw.]—**am'phi-brach,** *n. Pros.* A trisyllabic foot, consisting of a long or accented syllable between two short or unaccented ones. [+ Gr. *brachys,* short.]—**am"phi-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having fruit of two kinds, either in form or in period of ripening. [+ Gr. *karpos,* fruit.] **am"phi-car'pic‡.**

am-phic'ty-on, 1 am-fik'tı-ən; 2 ăm-fĭc'ty-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A delegate to one of the ancient Greek amphictyonic councils. **2.** *pl.* The council as a body. [< Gr. *amphiktyones,* neighbors, < *amphi,* around, + *ktizō,* people.]

am-phic"ty-on'ic, 1 am-fik"tı-ən'ik; 2 ăm-fĭc"ty-ŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the **am-phic'ty-o-ny** or league of ancient Greek peoples for common interests, as that whose council met semiannually at Delphi and Thermopylæ.

am"phi-ge'an, *a.* Extending around the globe in nearly the same latitude: specifically said of genera or species of plants. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *gē.* earth.]

Am-phi'on, 1 am-faı'ən; 2 ăm-fī'on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Jupiter, who moved stones by the music of his lyre.

am"phi-ox'us, *n. Ich.* A small fish-like vertebrate having a body tapering at both ends; the lancelet. It burrows in sand. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *oxys,* sharp.]—**Am-phip'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order of crustaceans having usually seven pairs of legs, including the sand-fleas, etc. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**am'phi-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**am-phip'o-dal,** *a.* —**am-phip'o-dan,** *a.*—**am'phi-pode,** *a.* & *n.*—**am"phi-pod'i-form,** *a.* Resembling an amphipod or sand-flea.—**am-phip'o-dous,** *a.*

am"phis-bæ'na, 1 am"fis-bī'nə; 2 ăm"fĭs-bē'na, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A fabulous serpent having a head at each end of the body and moving in either direction. **2.** A snake-like lizard, having head and tail much alike. [L., < Gr. *amphisbaina,* < *amphis,* at both ends, + *bainō,* go.]

am-phis'cians, 1 am-fish'ənz; 2 ăm-fĭsh'anş, *n. pl. Geog.* The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall at one season to the north, at the other to the south. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *skia,* shadow.] **am-phis'ci-i‡.**

am"phi-the'a-ter, } 1 am"fı-thı'ə-tər; 2 ăm"fi-thē'a-tĕr,
am"phi-the'a-tre, } *n.* **1.** An edifice of elliptical shape, constructed about a central open space or arena, with tiers of seats sloping upward and backward: devoted to combats of gladiators and wild beasts. **2.** Any

structure of similar shape, as a natural area or theater having slopes or tiers of seats entirely surrounding a central space. [< Gr.[L] *amphi*, around, + *theatron*; see THEATER.]—**am″phi-the-at′ri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or performed in an amphitheater. **am″phi-the′a-tral‡**; **am″phi-the-at′ric‡.**—**am″phi-the-at′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Am″phi-tri′te, 1 am″fi-trī′tē; 2 ăm″fi-trī′te, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Poseidon, or Neptune; hence, the sea.

Am-phit′ry-on, 1 am-fit′rī-ən; 2 ăm-fit′ry-ŏn, *n. Myth.* The husband of Alcmena, and foster-father of Hercules.

am′pho-ra, 1 am′fo-rə; 2 ăm′fo-rə, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A tall, two-handled earthenware jar for wine or oil. [< Gr. *amphoreus*, < *amphi*, around, + *pherō*, bear.]—**am′pho-ral,** *a.* Of or like an amphora.—**am-phor′ic,** *a.* **1.** Having a sound like that made by blowing into the mouth of an amphora. **2.** Amphoral.

Amphoræ.

am′pl(e[F]**,** 1 am′pl; 2 ăm′pl, *a.* **1.** Of great dimensions or capacity; large; extensive; capacious. **2.** Great in amount or degree; complete; free; full. **3.** Fully sufficient to meet all needs or requirements; abundant; liberal. [< L. *amplus*, large.]

Syn.: abundant, affluent, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, full, large, liberal, plenteous, plentiful, sufficient. That is *enough* which just meets a given demand; that is *ample* which gives a safe, but not a large, margin beyond; that is *abundant*, *affluent*, *bountiful*, *liberal*, *plentiful*, which is largely in excess of manifest need. We have time *enough*, means that we can reach our destination without haste, but also without delay; if we have *ample* time, we may move leisurely, and note what is by the way; if we have *abundant* time, we may pause to converse with a friend, to view the scenery, or to rest when weary. Compare ENOUGH; LARGE; PLENTIFUL.—Ant.: deficient, inadequate, insufficient, narrow, niggardly, scant, small, stingy.—**am′pl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*

am-plec′tant, 1 am-plek′tənt; 2 ăm-plĕc′tant, *a.* Twining about; clasping; embracing. [< L. *amplecten(t-)s*, ppr., < *ambi-*, around, + *plecto*, twine.]

am-plex′i-caul, 1 am-pleks′ī-kôl; 2 ăm-plĕks′i-ca̤l, *a. Bot.* Clasping a stem, as the base of some leaves. [< L. *amplexus*, pp. (see AMPLECTANT), + *caulis*, stem.]

Amplexicaul Leaf of Elecampane.

am′pli-a-tiv(e[S]**,** 1 am′pli-ē-tiv; 2 ăm′pli-ā-tiv, *a.* Supplementing, or adding to.

am′pli-fy, 1 am′pli-fai; 2 ăm′pli-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] **I.** *t.* To enlarge or increase in scope, significance, importance, statement, or treatment; add to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dilate; expatiate. **2**†. To become larger. [< F. *amplifier*, < L. *amplus* (see AMPLE) + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: augment, develop, dilate, enlarge, expand, expatiate, extend, increase, unfold, widen. *Amplify* is now chiefly applied to discourse or writing, signifying to make fuller in statement, whether with or without adding matter of importance, as by stating fully what was before only implied, or by adding illustrations to make the meaning more readily apprehended, etc. In the present demand for concentration this word and most kindred words are coming to share the derogatory meaning that has long attached to *expatiate*. We may *develop* a thought, *expand* an illustration, *extend* a discussion, *expatiate* on a hobby, *dilate* on some theme or incident, *enlarge* a volume, *unfold* a scheme, *widen* the range of treatment. Compare ADD.—Ant.: abbreviate, abridge, amputate, "boil down," condense, curtail, cut down, epitomize, reduce, retrench, summarize, sum up.—Prep.: To amplify *on* or *upon* the subject is needless.—**am″pli-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* Elaboration; augmentation; addition. Syn.: see INCREASE.—**am′pli-fi-ca″tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.*—**am′pli-fi-ca″tor,** *n.*—**am′pli-fi-ca″to-ry,** *a.*—**am′pli-fi″er,** *n.* One who or that which amplifies; specif., a vacuum tube or receiving unit which increases energy or intensity, as of a radio communication. See RADIO.

am′pli-tude, 1 am′pli-tiūd; 2 ăm′pli-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ample; largeness; scope; fulness. **2.** *Astron.* Angular distance on the horizon from the east or west point. [< L. *amplitudo*, < *amplus*, large.]

am′ply, 1 am′pli; 2 ăm′ply, *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; sufficiently.

am′pu-tate, 1 am′piu-tēt; 2 ăm′pū-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT″ED[d]; -TAT″ING.] To remove by cutting, as a limb; cut off the whole or a part of. [< L. *ambi-*, around, + *puto*, trim, < *putus*, clean.]—**am″pu-ta′tion,** *n.*—**am′pu-ta″tor,** *n.*

Am-rit′sar, 1 um-rit′sər; 2 ŭm-rīt′sar, *n.* A city in Punjab, British India; pop. 153,000; scene of a rebellion in 1920.

Am′ster-dam, 1 am′stər-dam; 2 ăm′ster-dăm, *n.* A seaport of the Netherlands; pop. 647,000.

amt., *abbr.* Amount.

a-muck′, 1 ə-muk′; 2 a-mŭk′, *adv.* In a violent or frenzied manner: usually in the phrase **to run amuck,** to run about attacking everybody one meets. [< Malay *amoq*, engaging furiously in battle.] **a-mock′‡**; **a-mok′‡.**

A″mu-Da′ri-a, 1 ä″mū-dä′rī-ə, 2 ä″mu-dä′rī-a, *n.* A river in central Asia; 1,300 m. to the Aral sea; the ancient Oxus.

am′u-let, 1 am′yu-let; 2 ăm′yu-lĕt, *n.* A small object worn to protect from witchcraft, accident, or ill luck; a charm. [< L. *amuletum*, charm.] Syn.: see TALISMAN.

A-mund′sen, 1 ä-mund′sen; 2 ä-mund′sĕn, **Roald** (1872–). A Norwegian explorer; discovered the South Pole, December 16, 1911.

A-mur′, 1 ä-mūr′; 2 ä-mur′, *n.* A river in N. E. Asia; 2,700 m.

a-muse′, 1 ə-miūz′; 2 a-mūs′, *vt.* [A-MUSED′; A-MUS′ING.] **1.** To occupy pleasingly; divert; entertain. **2.** To excite to mirth. **3**‖. To beguile; delude. [< F. *amuser*, < *à*, at, + OF. *muser*, stare.]

Syn.: beguile, cheer, disport, divert, enliven, entertain, gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* the wishes of our friends, *entertain*, *interest*, *please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *amuse* ourselves or others with any light and pleasing occupation; we are *amused* at that which excites us to smiles or laughter.—Ant.: annoy, bore, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.—Prep.: amused *at* his antics; amuse the children *with* stories; I was amused *by* his account; some amuse themselves *in* folly. Usage seems to be settling upon *at* and *with*.—**a-mus′a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**a-muse′ment,** *n.* Diversion; recreation; an entertainment, game, or spectacle. Syn.: see COMFORT; ENTERTAINMENT; FROLIC; SPORT.—**a-mus′er,** *n.*—**a-mus′ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**a-mu′siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Having power to amuse; amusing.

a-myg′da-la, 1 ə-mig′də-la; 2 a-mȳg′da-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* An almond or any almond-shaped formation, as (1) a tonsil, (2) a small lobe projecting from the under side of the cerebellum, or (3) a collection of gray matter at the lower portion of the temporal lobe of the brain. [L., < Gr. *amygdalē*, almond.] **a-myg′dal†.**—**a-myg″da-la′ceous,** *a. Bot.* Allied to the almond.—**a-myg′da-late,** *a.* Pertaining to or like almonds.—**a-myg′da-line,** *a.* Pertaining to or like almonds, the tonsils, or the amygdalæ of the brain.—**a-myg′da-loid. I.** *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped. **2.** Of or like the rock amygdaloid. **3.** Pertaining to the amygdalæ or tonsils. **II.** *n.* An igneous rock, usually basaltic, containing almond-shaped cavities, which are often filled with foreign minerals, as quartz, etc.

am′yl, 1 am′il; 2 ăm′yl, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical alcohol radical. [< Gr. *amylon*, starch, + *hylē*, matter.]—**amyl alcohol,** an oily colorless liquid formed in the fermentation of starchy matters. It is the chief constituent of fusel oil.—**am″y-la′ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like starch; starchy.—**am′y-lene,** *n.* A colorless volatile liquid, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with zinc chlorid; an anesthetic.—**a-myl′ic,** *a. Chem.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from amyl. **2.** Producing amyl alcohol.—**am′y-loid,** *a.* Like starch. **am″y-loi′dal‡.**

an, 1 an; 2 ăn, *indef. art.* or *adjective.* One, or any: used for the article *a* before words beginning with a vowel sound. [< AS. *an*, one.]

an, *conj.* [Archaic or Dial.] And, especially in the sense *and if*; often written *an′*. See AND. [= AND.]

an-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **an-**[1], against; as, *an*swer [< AS. *and*; see A-[4]]; **an-**[2], on, in; as, *an*on [< AS. *an*; see A-[1]; **an-**[3], in; as, *an*oint [< L. *in*]; **an-**[4], to; as, *an*nul [< L. *ad*]; **an-**[5], on both sides: as, *an*cillary [< L. *an-*, for *ambi-*, around]; **an-**[6], up, back; as, *an*ode [< Gr. *ana*; see ANA-]; **an-**[7], not; as, *an*archy [< Gr. *an-*, see A-[14]].

-an, *suffix* (often with euphonic *-i-*). Pertaining to: used in nouns or adjectives denoting country, origin, race, etc.; as, Italian, amphibian, Algonkian, Lutheran. [< L. *-anus*, *-ana*, *-anum*, an adj. termination.]

A.-N., *abbr.* Anglo-Norman.—**an.,** *abbr. Anno* (L., in the year); anonymous; answer.

ana-, *prefix.* Up; back; again; anew: sometimes capable of being rendered *re-*; as, *ana*baptism, rebaptism. [< Gr. *ana-* < *ana* (prep.), on.]

-ana, *suffix* (often with euphonic *-i-*). Pertaining to; connected with a certain notable subject, person, place, etc.; as, Johnsoni*ana*, etc. [L. neut. pl. of suf. *-anus*.]

An″a-bap′tist, 1 an″ə-bap′tist; 2 ăn″a-băp′tĭst, *n.* **1.** One of a German mystical sect of the 16th century. **2.** [a-] One who rejects pedobaptism: an opprobrious use. [< Gr. *ana*, again, + *baptizō*, baptize.]—**An″a-bap′tism,** *n.*

a-nab′a-sis, 1 ə-nab′ə-sis; 2 a-năb′a-sis, *n.* **1.** A going up; a military advance, especially that of Cyrus the Younger, 401 B. C., with 10,000 Greek auxiliaries. **2.** [A-] The work of Xenophon describing this expedition and the retreat to Greece. [< Gr. *anabasis*, < *ana*, up, + *bainō*, go.]

a-nab'o-lism, 1 ə-nab'o-lizm; 2 a-năb'o-lĭzm, *n. Biol.* The process of food-assimilation. [< ANA- + Gr. *ballō*, throw.]

a-nach'o-rism, 1 ə-nak'o-rizm; 2 a-năc'o-rĭzm, *n.* Something foreign to a country or unsuited to local conditions. [< ANA- + Gr. *chōros*, country.]

a-nach'ro-nism, 1 ə-nak'ro-nizm; 2 a-năc'ro-nĭzm, *n.* A chronological error; something occurring or represented as occurring out of its proper time. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *chronos*, time.]—**an"a-chron'ic,** *a.* Erroneous in date. **an"a-chron'i-cal‡; a-nach"ro-nis'tic‡; a-nach'ro-nous‡.**

an"a-co-lu'thon, 1 an"ə-ko-liū'ṫhən; 2 ăn"a-co-lū'thon, *n.* [-THONS or -THA, *pl.*] *Gram.* Violation of grammatical sequence in a sentence, for the sake of energy or to express strong emotion. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *akoluthos*, following; see ACOLYTE.]

an"a-con'da, 1 an"ə-ken'də; 2 ăn"a-cŏn'da, *n.* A very large non-venomous tropical serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; a boa or python.

Anacr., *abbr.* Anacreon, Anacreontic.

A-nac're-on, 1 ə-nak'rɪ-ən; 2 a-năc're-ŏn, *n.* A Greek erotic poet (563?–478 B. C.).—**A-nac"re-on'tic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like the lyrics of Anacreon. **2.** [a-] Convivial; amatory. **II.** *n.* A poem in the manner of Anacreon; amatory or convivial verse.

an'a-dem, 1 an'ə-dem; 2 ăn'a-dĕm, *n.* [Rare.] A wreath for the head; garland; fillet. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *deō*, bind.]

a-nad'ro-mous, 1 ə-nad'ro-mus; 2 a-năd'ro-mŭs, *a.* Running up; ascending: said of fishes, as the salmon, that go from the sea up rivers to spawn.

a-næ'mi-a, etc. Same as ANEMIA, etc.

an"æs-the'si-a, -thet'ic, etc. See ANESTHESIA, etc.

an'a-glyph, } 1 an'ə-glif; 2 ăn'a-glĭf, *n. Arch.* An orna-
an'a-glyf², } ment in relief, as a cameo. [< Gr. *anaglyphē*, < *ana*, up, + *glyphō*, carve.]—**an"a-glyph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, ornamented with, or executed in anaglyph. **an"a-glyph'i-cal‡; an"a-glyp'tic‡.**

an"a-go'gē, 1 an"ə-gō'jī; 2 ăn"a-gō'gē, *n.* Spiritual or mystical significance. [< Gr. *anagōgē*, < *ana*, up, + *agō*, lead.] **an'a-go-gy‡.—an"a-gog'ic,** *a.* Mystical; allegorical. **an"a-gog'i-cal‡.**

an'a-gram, 1 an'ə-gram; 2 ăn'a-grăm, *n.* A word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of a different word or phrase. [< Gr.ᴱ *ana*, anew, + *graphō*, write.] —**an"a-gram-mat'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**an"a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [Palestine. *Num.* xiii, 33.

An'a-kim, 1 an'ə-kim; 2 ăn'a-kim, *n. pl.* A race of giants in
a'nal, 1 ē'nəl; 2 ā'nal, *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the [cal.
anal., *abbr.* Analogous, analogy, analysis, analytic, analyti-

an'a-lect, 1 an'ə-lekt; 2 ăn'a-lĕct, *n.* [-LEC'TA or -LECTS, *pl.*] A selection or fragment from a literary work: usually in the plural. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *legō*, gather.]—**an"a-lec'tic,** *a.* Composed of or comprising literary selections.

an"al-ge'si-a, 1 an"al-jī'si-ə; 2 ăn"ăl-ġē'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Insensibility to pain. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *algos*, pain.] **an-al'gi-a‡.—an"al-get'ic** [or **-ges'ɪc**, *a.*

a-nal'o-gy, 1 ə-nal'o-jɪ; 2 a-năl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] Resemblance of properties or relations; similarity without identity. [< Gr.ᴸ+ᴱ *ana*, according to, + *logos*, proportion.]

Syn.: affinity, coincidence, comparison, likeness, parity, proportion, relation, resemblance, semblance, similarity, simile, similitude. *Analogy* is specifically a *resemblance* of relations; a *resemblance* that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Affinity* is a mutual attraction with or without seeming likeness; as, the *affinity* of iron for oxygen. *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects; there may be a *coincidence* in time of most dissimilar events. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may involve no deeper relation; as, the *resemblance* of a cloud to a distant mountain. Compare ALLEGORY.—Ant.: disagreement, disproportion, dissimilarity, incongruity, unlikeness. — Prep.: The analogy *between* (or *of*) nature and revelation; the analogy *of* sound *to* light; a family has some analogy *with* (or *to*) a state.

—**an"a-log'i-cal,** *a.* Containing or involving analogy. **an"a-log'ic‡.—an"a-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* Figuratively.—**a-nal'o-gize,** *vt. & vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] To use or illustrate by analogy. **a-nal'o-gise‡.—an'a-log, an'a-logue,** *n.* Anything analogous to something else.—**a-nal'o-gous,** *a.* Resembling in certain respects. Syn.: see ALIKE.—**a-nal'o-gous-ly,** *adv.*—**a-nal'o-gous-ness,** *n.*

a-nal'y-sis, 1 ə-nal'ɪ-sis; 2 a-năl'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; also, a tabular statement; logical synopsis. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *lyō*, loose.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.—**an"a-lyt'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding by analysis; resolving into first principles.—**an"a-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"a-lyt'ics,** *n.* The science of analysis.

an'a-lyze, } 1 an'ə-laiz; 2 ăn'a-līz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ"-
an'a-lyse, } ING.] To make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically.—**an'a-lyst,** *n.* One who analyzes. **an'a-lyz"(or -lys")er‡.—an'a-lyz"a-[or -lys"a-]bl(eᵖ, *a.*—an"a-ly-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

A-nam', 1 ɑ-nām'; 2 ä-năm', *n.* A kingdom in S. E. Asia; 52,100 sq. m.; pop. 5,514,000; a French protectorate.

an-an'drous, 1 an-an'drus; 2 ăn-ăn'drŭs, *a. Bot.* (1) Destitute of stamens, as a female flower. (2) Cryptogamous. [< AN-⁷ + Gr. *anēr*, man.]

An"a-ni'as, 1 an"ə-naɪ'əs; 2 ăn"a-nī'as, *n.* The husband of Sapphira; fell dead when rebuked by Peter for lying. *Acts* v, 1–6.

an-an'thous, 1 an-an'ṫhus; 2 ăn-ăn'ṫhŭs, *a. Bot.* Flowerless. [< Gr. *ananthēs*, < *an-* priv. + *anthos*, flower.]

an'a-pest, } 1 an'ə-pest; 2 ăn'a-pĕst, *n. Pros.* A metri-
an'a-pæst, } cal foot consisting of two short syllables and one long syllable. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *paiō*, strike.]—**an"a-pes'tic** or **-pæs'tic,** *a. & n.* **an"a-pes'[or -pæs']ti-cal‡.**

an'arch-ism, 1 an'ərk-izm; 2 ăn'arc-ĭzm, *n.* The theory that all forms of government are wrong and unnecessary.—**an'arch-ist,** *n.* A violent and destructive opponent of all government. **an'arch‡.—an"arch-is'tic,** *a.*

an'ar-chy, 1 an'ər-kɪ; 2 ăn'ar-cy, *n.* Absence or utter disregard of government; lawless confusion and disorder; anarchism. [< Gr. *anarchia*, < *anarchos*, without a head. Syn.: see DISORDER; REVOLUTION.

—**an-ar'chic,** *a.* Without or opposed to government; lawless. **an-ar'chi-cal‡.**

An"ar-throp'o-da, 1 an"ar-ṫhrep'o-də; 2 ăn"ăr-ṫhrŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of articulate animals without jointed limbs, including the worms. [< AN-⁷ + ARTHROPODA.]—**an-ar'thro-pod,** *a. & n.*—**an"ar-throp'o-dous,** *a.*

a-nas"to-mo'sis, 1 ə-nas"to-mō'sɪs; 2 a-năs"to-mō'sis, *n.* [-SES², *pl.*] A union, interlacing, or running together. [< Gr. *anastomōsis*, an opening, < *ana*, again, + *stoma*, mouth.]—**a-nas'to-mose,** *v.* To run into one another.

a-nas'tro-phe, 1 ə-nas'tro-fī; 2 a-năs'tro-fē, *n. Rhet.* Inversion of the natural or usual order of words, as "homeward directly he went." [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *strephō*, turn.] **a-nas'troph‡; a-nas'tro-phy‡.**

anat., *abbr.* Anatomical, anatomist, anatomy.

a-nath'e-ma, 1 ə-naṫh'ɪ-mə; 2 a-năth'e-ma, *n.* [-MAS² or -MA-TA, *pl.*] A formal ecclesiastical ban or curse; also, a person or thing anathematized. [< Gr. *anathema*, curse, < *ana*, up, + *tithēmi*, place.] Syn.: see IMPRECATION.

—**a-nath'e-ma ma-ran' a-tha',** probably "Anathema. Maran atha": the latter words signifying, in Syriac, the Lord hath come: generally interpreted as an intense form of anathema. *I Cor.* xvi, 22.—**a-nath'e-ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vt & vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To pronounce an anathema against; utter anathemas.—**a-nath"e-ma-ti-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

An"a-to'li-a, 1 an"ə-tō'lɪ-ə; 2 ăn"a-tō'li-a, *n.* **1.** A former district in Asia Minor. **2.** Loosely, Turkey in Asia.

a-nat'o-my, 1 ə-nat'o-mɪ; 2 a-năt'o-my, *n.* [-MIES², *pl.*] **1.** The science of the structure of organisms, as of the human body; also, a treatise on this science. **2.** The art or practise of dissection; also, a corpse or skeleton; hence, any emaciated person. **3.** An anatomical model or cast. **4.** Bodily structure. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *temnō*, cut.]—**an"a-tom'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to anatomy or dissection; produced by dissection: structural as distinguished from functional. **an"a-tom'ic‡.—an"a-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**a-nat'o-mist,** *n.* One skilled in anatomy.—**a-nat'o-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ"ING.] To dissect; examine critically; analyze. **a-nat'o-mise‡.—a-nat"o-mi-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

An"ax-ag'o-ras, 1 an"aks-ag'o-rəs; 2 ăn"ăks-ăġ'o-ras, *n.* A Greek philosopher (500–428 B. C.).

An-ax"i-man'der, 1 an-aks'ɪ-man'dər; 2 ăn-ăks"i-măn'der, *n.* A Greek philosopher (610–546? B. C.).

-ance, *suffix.* Forming from adjectives in *-ant*, and also directly from verbs, nouns denoting action, quality, or state; as, abund*ance*, forbear*ance*, persever*ance*. [< F. *-ance*, < L. *-antia*, *-entia*, termination used to form nouns from participles.] **-an-cy‡.**

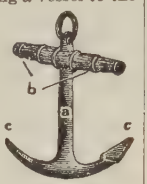
an'ces-tor, 1 an'ses-tər; 2 ăn'çĕs-tor, *n.* One from whom descent is derived; a forefather; progenitor. [< L.ᵒᵖ *ante*, before, + *cedo*, go.]—**an-ces'tral,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or inherited from an ancestor. **2.** *Biol.* Pertaining to an earlier and usually simpler type. **an"ces-to'ri-al‡.—**

an'ces-tress, *n.* A female ancestor.—**an'ces-try,** *n.* [-TRIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** One's ancestors collectively. **2.** Descent; noble or worthy lineage.

An-chi'ses, 1 aŋ-kaĭ'sīz; 2 ăŋ cĭ'sēs, *n. Class. Myth.* Father of Æneas, who carried him away from burning Troy.

an'chor, } 1 aŋ'kər; 2 ăŋ'eor, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure by an
an'ker^{F}, } anchor. **2.** To fix firmly; make secure. **II.** *i.* To come to anchor; lie at anchor; become fixed, secure, or abiding.

an'chor^{1}, *n.* **1.** An implement for holding a vessel to the bottom by means of a connecting cable. **2.** Anything that makes stable or secure. [< AS. *ancor*, < Gr.^{L} *ankyra*, hook.]—**an'chor-less,** *a.* Without an anchor; hence, unstable.



Anchor.
a, shank; *b*, stock; *c*, *c*, flukes.

an'chor^{2}, *n.* An anchoret.

an'chor-age, } 1 aŋ'kər-ɪj; 2 ăŋ'eor-aġ,
an'ker-age^{F}, } *n.* **1.** A place fit for or used for anchoring. **2.** A coming to or lying at anchor. **3.** That to which something is anchored; a means of support or security. **4.** The fee or equipment for anchoring.

an'cho-ret, 1 aŋ'ko-ret; 2 ăŋ'eo-rĕt, *n.* One who has withdrawn from the world; a recluse; hermit. [< Gr. *ana*, back, < *chōreō*, retire.] **an'cho-rite‡.—an'cho-ress,** *n. fem.*

an-cho'vy, 1 an-chō'vi; 2 ăn-chō'vy, *n.* [-VIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A very small, herring-like fish, utilized as a relish and for table sauce. [< Basque^{Sp} *anchova*, < *antzua*, dry.]

an'cient, 1 ān'shent; 2 ān'shĕnt, *a.* Belonging to or having existed from a remote antiquity; of great age; very old. [< F. *ancien*. < LL. *antianus*, < L. *ante*, before.]

Syn.: aged, antiquated, antique, gray, hoary, immemorial, old, olden, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. *Ancient*, from the Latin, through the French, is the more stately, *old*, from the Anglo-Saxon, the more familiar word. *Venerable* expresses the involuntary reverence that we yield to the majestic and the long-enduring. See ANTIQUE; OLD.—Ant.: fresh, modern, new, novel, recent.

—**an'cient-ly,** *adv.* In the distant past; of old.—**an'cient-ness,** *n.*—**an'cient-ry,** *n.* **1.** Antiquity. **2.** Things belonging to ancient times.

an'cient^{1}, *n.* **1.** One who lived in ancient times. **2§.** An aged or venerable person.

an'cient^{2}‖, *n.* A flag; a standard-bearer. [Cor. of ENSIGN.]

an'cil-la-ry, 1 an'sĭ-lē-rɪ; 2 ăn'cĭ-lā-ry, *a.* **1.** Subordinate; auxiliary; subservient. **2§.** Of or like a maid servant. [< L. *ancilla*, maid.]

an-cip'i-tal, 1 an-sip'ɪ-tәl; 2 ăn-çĭp'ĭ-tal, *a.* **1.** Double-faced or -formed. **2.** Two-edged. [< L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), double-headed, < *an-*, both, + *caput*, head.] **an-cip'i-tous‡.**

an'co-ral, 1 aŋ'ko-rәl; 2 ăŋ'eo-ral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an anchor. **2.** *Zool.* Hooked or curved.

Ancre, 1 ăŋkr; 2 ăncr, *n.* A tributary of the Somme in the valley of which severe fighting between British and Germans took place 1915–16.

-ancy, *suffix.* See -ANCE.

and, 1 and; 2 ȧnd, *conj.* **1.** A particle denoting addition: used as a connective. **2‖.** If, in addition; if. [< AS. *and*, *ond*, and.] Syn.: see BUT.

And., *abbr.* Andrew.

An"da-lu'sia, 1 an"dә-lū'shә *or* (*Sp.*) ōn"dȧ-lū-thĭ'ȧ; 2 ăn"da-lū'sha *or* (*Sp.*) ăn"dä-lụ-thĭ'ä, *n.* A former division of S. Spain.

An'da-mans and Nic"o-bars', 1 an'dә-manz, nĭk"o-bārz'; 2 ăn'da-mȧns, nic"o-bärs'. A province of British India, comprising the **Andaman** and **Nicobar Islands** in the Bay of Bengal; 3,143 sq. m.; pop. 26,000.

an-dan'te, 1 an-dān'tē; 2 ăn-dăn'tę. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Moving moderately, easily, and distinctly. **II.** *n.* Music in andante time. [It., < *andare* = F. *aller*; see ALLEY.]

An'der-sen, 1 ān'[*or* an']dәr-sen; 2 ăn'[*or* ăn']der-sĕn, **Hans Christian** (1805–1875). Danish writer of children's tales.

An'der-son-ville, 1 an'dәr-sәn-vil; 2 ăn'der-son-vil, *n.* A village in S. W. Georgia: prison used for Union prisoners during the Civil War (1861–1865).

An'des, 1 an'dīz; 2 ăn'dēş, *n.* A mountain range in W. South America; 23,080 ft.—**An-de'an,** *a.* & *n.*

and'i"ron, 1 and'aĭ"ərn; 2 ȧnd'ĭ"ern, *n.* A metallic support for wood in an open fireplace. [< OF. *andier*, andiron.] **fire'-dog"‡.**

Andiron.

An-dor'ra, 1 an-dər'ə; 2 ăn-dōr'a, *n.* An independent republic between France and Spain (191 sq. m.; pop. 5,230); also, its capital.

An'dré, 1 an'drē; 2 ăn'dre, **John** (1751–1780). A British major hanged as a spy during the American Revolution.

An'drew, 1 an'drū; 2 ăn'dru, **Saint.** One of the twelve Apostles; brother of St. Peter: supposed to have been martyred in Greece.

an'dro-, 1 an'dro-; 2 ăn'dro-. From Greek *anēr* (*andr-*), a man: a combining form used to denote (1) man in general, (2) the male sex, or (3), in botanical words, stamens or the staminate form of flowers.—**an"dro-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having a human head (with the body of an animal), as the Egyptian sphinx. [+ Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

An'dro-cles, 1 an'dro-klīz; 2 ăn'dro-clēş, *n.* A Roman slave of the first century A. D., who drew a thorn from a lion's paw and whose life was spared by the animal when later the two met in the arena. **An'dro-clus‡.**

an-drog'y-nous, *a.* **1.** Uniting the characteristics of both sexes; hermaphrodite. **2.** *Bot.* Having the male and female flowers in the same cluster. [< ANDRO- + Gr. *gynē*, woman.] **an-drog'y-nal‡; an"dro-gyn'ic‡.**

an'droid, 1 an'droid; 2 ăn'drȯid. **I.** *a.* Having human shape. **II.** *n.* An automaton resembling a human being. [< Gr. *androeidēs*, < *anēr* (*andr-*), man; and see -OID.] **an-droi'des‡.—an-drol'dal,** *a.*

An-drom'a-che, 1 an-drem'ə-kɪ; 2 ăn-drŏm'a-cē, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, the wife of Hector; a woman of strong character.

An-drom'e-da, 1 an-drem'ɪ-dә; 2 ăn-drŏm'e-da, *n. Gr. Myth.* A maiden chained to a rock as a sacrifice to a sea-monster, but rescued and married by Perseus.

an"dro-mor'phous, *a.* Having masculine shape or appearance. [< ANDRO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**an-droph'a-gous,** *a.* Man-eating; cannibal. [+ Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**an'dro-sphinx,** *n. Egypt. Sculp.* A sphinx with a man's head and a lion's body.

ane, 1 ēn *or* yen; 2 ăn *or* yĕn, *a.* & *n.* [Scot. & Dial. Eng.] One.

-ane, *suffix.* Same as -AN; where, however, both the *-an* and *-ane* forms exist, it is with a difference in meaning, as in *human*, *humane*.

a-near', *vt., adv., & prep.* [Archaic or Poet.] Near.

an'ec-dote, 1 an'ek-dōt; 2 ăn'ĕc-dōt, *n.* A brief account of some incident; a short story. [< Gr. *anekdota*, < *an-* priv. + *ek*, out, + *dotos*, given.] Syn.: see STORY.

—**an'ec-dot"age,** *n.* Anecdotes collectively.—**an"ec-dot'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to anecdotes. **an'ec-do"tal‡. 2.** Having the habit of telling anecdotes. **an"ec-dot'i-cal‡.—an"ec-dot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-ne'mi-a, } 1 ə-nī'mi-ə; 2 a-nē'mi-a, *n.* Deficiency of
a-næ'mi-a, } blood; bloodlessness. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *haima*, blood.]

an'e-mo-, 1 an'ɪ-mo- *or* ə-nem'o-; 2 ăn'e-mo- *or* a-nĕm'o-. From Greek *anemos*, wind: a combining form.—**a-nem'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument that makes, by tracing a curved line, an automatic record of the velocity, force, or direction of the wind. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**an"e-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of wind. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**an"e-mo-met'ric, an"e-mo-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

a-nem'o-ne, 1 ə-nem'o-nɪ; 2 a-nĕm'o-ne, *n.* A plant of the crowfoot family; a windflower. [< Gr.^{L} *anemonē*, windflower.] **a-nem'o-ny‡.**

Wood-anemone in flower.
a, fruit.

an"e-moph'i-lous, *a. Bot.* Fertilized by the wind, which scatters the pollen. [< ANEMO- + Gr. *phileō*, love.]

a-nem'o-scope, *n.* An indicator of the direction of the wind. [< ANEMO- + Gr. *skopeō*, view.]

a-nent', 1 ə-nent'; 2 a-nĕnt', *prep.* **1.** Concerning; in regard to. **2.** On a line with. **3.** Facing toward. [< AS. *onefen*, < *on*, on, < *efen*, even.]

an'e-roid, 1 an'ɪ-reid; 2 ăn'e-rȯid. **I.** *a.* Not employing a fluid. **II.** *n.* An aneroid barometer or battery. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *nēros*, wet, + *eidos*, form.]—**aneroid barometer,** an instrument showing atmospheric pressure by the movements of the elastic top of an exhausted metallic box.

anes, 1 ēns *or* yens; 2 ȧns *or* yĕns, *adv.* [Scot.] Once.

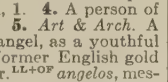
an"es-the'si-a, } 1 an"es-thĭ'sɪ-[*or* -ʒɪ-]ə; 2 ăn"ĕs-thē'si-
an"æs-the'si-a, } [*or* -zhi-]a, *n.* Loss of physical sensation. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *aisthanomai*, perceive.] **an"æs-the'sist.—an"es-[or -æs-]thet'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or producing anesthesia; making insensible to pain. **II.** *n.* That which produces anesthesia, as ether, chloroform, etc.—**an-es'[or -æs']the-tize,** *vt.* To render insensible to pain by means of anesthetics.

an'eu-rism, } 1 an'yu-rizm; 2 ăn'yu-rĭşm, *n.* A tumor
an'eu-rysm, } formed by a morbid dilatation of the coats of an artery. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *eurys*, wide.]—**an"eu-ris'[or -rys']mal,** *a.*

a-new', 1 ə-niū'; 2 a-nū', *adv.* As a new act; in a new way; [once more; again.

Ang., *abbr.* [L.] *Anglice* (in English).

an'gel, 1 ēn'jel; 2 ān'gĕl. **I.** *a.* Angelic. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Theol* (1) One of an order of spiritual beings endowed with immortal life, attendant upon the Deity; a heavenly guardian, ministering spirit, or messenger. (2) A fallen spiritual being, also immortal. **2.** In traditional and popular thought, the glorified spirit of a deceased person. **3.** A pastor or bishop. *Rev.* i, 1. **4.** A person of real or fancied angelic qualities. **5.** *Art & Arch.* A conventional representation of an angel, as a youthful human figure, with wings. **6.** A former English gold coin worth from 6s. 8*d.* to 10s. [< Gr. LL+OF *angelos,* messenger.]—**an'gel-fish",** *n.* **1.** A ray-like shark of temperate seas, having very large wing-like pectoral fins. **2.** A fish of warm seas and beautiful coloration, as the porgy, etc.—**an'gel-hood,** *n.* The state or nature of an angel.—**an"gel-ol'a-try,** *n.* Angel-worship. —**an"gel-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The doctine concerning angels.


Angel-fish (2). 1/96

an-gel'ic, 1 an-jel'ik; 2 ăn-gĕl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of angels; celestial; pure; beautiful; saintly. **an-gel'i-cal‡.—an-gel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-gel'i-ca, 1 an-jel'ı-kə; 2 ăn-gĕl'i-ca, *n.* **1.** A fragrant, aromatic plant of the genus *Angelica.* **2.** [A-] A widely distributed genus of stout perennial herbs of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*). **3.** [A-] A white wine of California. [< LL. *angelicus,* < *angelus,* ANGEL.]

An-gel'i-co, 1 an-jel'ı-ko; 2 ăn-gĕl'i-co, **Fra Giovanni** (1387–1455). An Italian painter and monk.

an'ge-lus, 1 an'jı-lus; 2 ăn'ge-lŭs, *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A prayer commemorating the Annunciation: named from its first word. **2.** A bell rung at morning, noon, and night as a call to recite this prayer. [LL.]

an'ger, 1 aŋ'gər; 2 ăŋ'gĕr. **I.** *vt.* To provoke; irritate. **II.** *n.* Violent vindictive passion; sudden and strong displeasure; wrath; ire. [= ME. *anger,* affliction, trouble.]

Syn.: animosity, choler, displeasure, exasperation, fury, hatred, impatience, indignation, ire, irritation, offense, passion, rage, resentment, temper, wrath. *Anger* is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent passions, necessarily brief. *Resentment* (a feeling back or feeling over again) is persistent brooding over injuries. *Rage* drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion; *fury* is stronger yet, and sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. *Anger* is personal and usually selfish. *Wrath* is deeper, more pervasive and enduring than *anger,* and may be vengeful. *Indignation* is impersonal and unselfish *displeasure* at unworthy acts (L. *indigna*), *i. e.,* at wrong as wrong. See HATRED. For verb, see INCENSE, *v.*— Ant.: forbearance, gentleness, long-suffering, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control, self-restraint.— Prep.: anger *at* the insult; anger *against* or *toward* the offender.

An"gers', 1 ɑñ"ʒē'; 2 ăñ"zhē', *n.* A city of W. France; pop. 86,158. **An"giers'‡.**

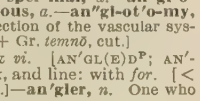
An'ge-vin, 1 an'jı-vin; 2 ăn'ge-vĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Anjou and especially to the Plantagenet kings of England from 1154 to 1204, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou.

an'gi-na, 1 an'jı-nə *or* an-jaı'nə; 2 ăn'gi-na *or* ăn-gī'na, *n. Pathol.* Any disease characterized by suffocation, as quinsy, croup, etc. [< L. *ango,* choke.]—**an'gi-na pec'to-ris,** neuralgia of the heart.

an'gi-o-, } 1 an'jı-o-; 2 ăn'gi-o-. From Greek *angeion,* a case,
an'gei-o-, } vessel, capsule: combining forms. The longer form is the older.—**an"gi-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A description of the vascular system. **2**§. A description of the vessels, instruments, weights, and measures used by various nations. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**an"gi-o'ma,** *n.* A tumor caused by dilated blood-vessels.—**an'gi-o-sperm,** *n.* One of the *Angiospermæ,* a class of plants having the seeds contained in a closed seed-vessel, as the apple, rose, oak, maple, etc. [+ Gr. *sperma,* seed.]—**an"gi-o-sper'mal,** *a.*—**an"gi-o-sper'ma-tous, an"gi-o-sper'mous,** *a.*—**an"gi-ot'o-my,** *n. Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the vascular system, including the lymphatics. [+ Gr. *temnō,* cut.]

an'gl(eR), 1 aŋ'gl; 2 ăŋ'gl, *vt.* & *vi.* [AN'GL(E)DR; AN'GLING.] To fish with rod, hook, and line: with *for.* [< AS. *angel, angul,* hook, fish-hook.]—**an'gler,** *n.* One who fishes with rod, hook, and line.

an'gle¹, *n.* **1.** The figure, concept, or relation of two straight lines (sides) emanating from one point (the vertex); a corner or point.



In the strictest mathematical sense the word *angle* signifies that relation of the lines which is measured by the amount of rotation necessary to make one coincide with the other. This amount is commonly expressed in degrees. When the sides of an angle are perpendicular to each other, it is a *right angle* (see fig. AOC); when less than a right angle (as AOB or BOC), an *acute angle;* when greater than a right angle (as BOD), an *obtuse angle;* when the sides go out in opposite directions (as AOD), a *straight angle.* Any angle not a right or straight angle is an *oblique angle.*

2. A secluded place resembling a corner; nook. [F., < L. *angulus,* corner.]

an'gle², *n.* A fish-hook; fishing-tackle; a fishing with [hook and line.

An'gle³, *n.* One of the early conquerors of Great Britain in the 5th and succeeding centuries, from whom the country was called England (Angle-land).

an'gled, 1 aŋ'gld; 2 ăŋ'gld, *a.* Having angles.

An'gle-sey, 1 aŋ'gl-sı; 2 ăŋ'gl-sy, *n.* An island and county in Wales; 276 sq. m.; pop. 51,700. **An'gle-seaŧ.**

an'gle-worm", 1 aŋ'gl-wûrm"; 2 ăŋ'gl-wûrm", *n.* A worm used as bait in angling, as an earthworm.

An'gli-an, 1 aŋ'glı-ən; 2 ăŋ'gli-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Angles or their country. **An'glic‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the race of Angles.

An'gli-can, 1 aŋ'glı-kən; 2 ăŋ'gli-can. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Pertaining to the Church of England, or the churches derived from it. **2.** Pertaining to England or that which is English. **II.** *n.* A member of the Church of England or of any church derived from it. [< L. *Anglus;* see ANGLE³, *n.*]—**An'gli-can-ism,** *n.*

An'gli-ce, 1 aŋ'glı-si; 2 ăŋ'gli-çe, *adv.* In English; according to the usage of the English language. [LL.]

An'gli-cism, 1 aŋ'glı-sizm; 2 ăŋ'gli-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Any word, phrase, or idiom peculiarly English. **2.** A word, phrase, or sense used in England, but not in accepted use in the United States; a Briticism. **3.** Any trait or usage peculiarly English. [< L. *Anglus;* see ANGLE³, *n.*]

An'gli-cize, } 1 aŋ'glı-saiz; 2 ăŋ'gli-çiz, *v.* [-CIZED, -CISED;
An'gli-cise, } -CIZ"ING, -CIS"ING.] **I.** *t.* To give an English form, style, or idiom to. **II.** *i.* To acquire some English trait or peculiarity; become like the English.

An'gli-form, 1 aŋ'glı-fôrm; 2 ăŋ'gli-fôrm, *a.* Having English form or characteristics. [< L. *Anglus* (see ANGLE³, *n.*) + -FORM.]

an'gling, *n.* The act or art of fishing with rod, hook, and line.

An'glo-, 1 aŋ'glo-; 2 ăŋ'glo-. From Latin *Anglus,* an Angle or Englishman: the combining form for English, England, in various adjectives and nouns indicating relations of language, interests, etc., between the countries concerned or natives of them; as, **Anglo-American, Anglo-Asiatic, Anglo-French, Anglo-Indian, Anglo-Irish, Anglo-Norman.—An"glo-ma'ni-a,** *n.* Over-fondness for or imitation of things English. [+ MANIA.]—**An"glo-ma'ni-ac,** *n.* —**An"glo-pho'bi-a,** *n.* Hatred or dread of England or of what is English. [+ Gr. *phobeō,* fear.]—**An"glo-pho'bi-ac,** *n.* One who hates or dreads England or the English.—**An"glo-pho'bic,** *a.*

Anglo-Ind., *abbr.* Anglo-Indian.

An"glo-Sax'on, 1 aŋ"glo-saks'ən; 2 ăŋ"glo-săks'on. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Teutonic peoples who conquered Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries. **2.** Their language. **3.** Any one of English race or descent.

An-go'la, 1 aŋ-gō'lə; 2 ăŋ-gō'la, *n.* A Portuguese territory in W. Africa; 484,800 sq. m.; pop. 4,119,000.

An-go'ra, 1 aŋ-gō'rə; 2 ăŋ-gō'ra, *n.* A province in Asia Minor; 27,370 sq. m.; pop. 933.000.—**Angora cat,** a variety of cat with very long, silky hair. See CAT.—**A. goat,** a goat reared for its long, silky hair, known as **A. wool.**

An"gou"lême', 1 ɑñ"gū"lēm'; 2 ăñ"gu"lęm', *n.* A city in W. France; pop. 34,895.

an'gry, 1 aŋ'grı; 2 ăŋ'gry, *a.* [AN'GRI-ER; AN'GRI-EST.] Moved with, evincing, or affected by anger; indignant; inflamed; keen; sharp.—**an'gri-ly,** *adv.*—**an'gri-ness,** *n.*

Ang.-Sax., *abbr.* Anglo-Saxon. **A.-S.‡.**

an'guish, 1 aŋ'gwish; 2 ăŋ'gwish. **I**ŧ. *vt.* & *vi.* To inflict or suffer anguish. **II.** *n.* Excruciating mental or bodily pain; agony; torture. [< L.OF *ango,* choke.]

Syn.: AGONY; ANXIETY.

an'gu-lar, 1 aŋ'gū-lər; 2 ăŋ'gū-lar, *a.* **1.** Having an angle or angles; sharp-cornered; pointed. **2.** Measured by an angle. **3.** Pertaining to angles. **4.** Bony; awkward and ungraceful. **5.** Of a crabbed disposition. [< L. *angulus,* corner.]—**an"gu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The state or condition of being angular. **an'gu-lar-ness‡.—an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

an"he-la'tion, 1 an"hı-lē'shən; 2 ăn"he-lā'shon, *n. Pathol.* Shortness of breath; difficult respiration. [< L. *anhelatio(n-),* < *an-* (< *ambi-*), around, + *halo,* breathe.]—**an-he'lous,** *a.* Short-breathed; panting.

an-hy'drid, } 1 an-haı'drıd, -drıd *or* -draid; 2 ăn-hȳ'-
an-hy'dride, } drid, -drid *or* -drīd, *n. Chem.* An oxid which becomes an acid when water is added, or is regarded as an acid from which the water has been removed, and which combines with basic oxids to form

salts. [< Gr. *anydros*; < *an-* priv. + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]—**an-hy'drous,** *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Destitute of water. **2.** Dried up; withered.

a-nigh', 1 ə-naĭ'; 2 a-nī', *adv. & prep.* Near; nigh; nigh to.

a-night', 1 ə-naĭt'; 2 a-nīt', *adv.* At night; nightly. **a-nights'†.**

an'il, 1 an'ĭl; 2 ăn'ĭl, *n.* **1.** A West-Indian indigo-plant. **2.** The dye indigo. [F., < Ar. *al*, the, + *nīl*, < Sans. *nīli*, indigo.]

an'ile, 1 an'ĭl; 2 ăn'ĭl, *a.* Like an old woman; feeble-minded. [< L. *anus*, old woman.]—**a-nil'i-ty,** *n.*

an'i-lin, } 1 an'ɪ-lĭn; 2 ăn'ĭ-lĭn, *n.* A colorless oily com-
an'i-line, } pound, the base of many coal-tar dyes. [< ANIL.]

an"i-mad-ver'sion, 1 an"ɪ-mad-vûr'shən; 2 ăn"ĭ-măd-vẽr'shon, *n.* Criticism or censure; a censorious comment or reflection.

Syn.: blame, censure, check, chiding, comment, criticism, disapproval, rebuke, reflection, reprehension, reproof. Compare ADMONISH.—Ant.: approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise.—Prep.: *on* or *upon*.—**an"i-mad-ver'siv(e^{ness}§,** *n.* The characteristic quality or power of animadversion.

an"i-mad-vert'^{d}, 1 an"ɪ-mad-vûrt'; 2 ăn"ĭ-măd-vẽrt', *vi.* To pass criticism or censure; take note or cognizance: followed by *upon*. [< L. *animadverto*, < *animus*, mind, + *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]

an'i-mal, 1 an'ɪ-məl; 2 ăn'ĭ-mal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from an animal or animals. **2.** Pertaining to the sentient or bodily life of man. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sentient living organism other than a plant. **2.** A sentient creature inferior to man; a brute. **3.** A debased and sensual human being. **4.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Domestic quadrupeds. [L., < *anima*, breath.]

Syn.: beast, brute, living creature, living organism, sentient being, fauna. An *animal* is a *sentient being*, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal* But to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy. The *brute* is the *animal* viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the *beast* is looked upon as a being of appetites. We speak of the cruel father as a *brute* to his children; of the drunkard as making a *beast* of himself. *Creature* is a word of wide signification, including inanimate objects, plants, animals, angels, or men as divinely created. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna*. For adjective, see BRUTISH.—Ant.: angel, inanimate object, man, matter, mind, mineral, soul, spirit, substance (material), vegetable.

—an'i-mal-ism, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of mere animals, actuated by sensual appetites only. **2.** Animal activity.—**an'i-mal-ist,** *n.* **1.** A sensualist. **2.** A painter or sculptor of animals.—**an"i-mal-is'tic,** *a.*—**an"i-mal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The animal qualities. **2.** Animalism.—**an'i-mal-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To give animal form or character to. **2.** To render brutal; sensualize.

an"i-mal'cu-la, *n.* Plural of ANIMALCULUM.

an"i-mal'cule, 1 an"ɪ-mal'kiūl; 2 ăn"ĭ-măl'eūl, *n.* An animal of microscopic smallness. [L., dim. of *animal*, ANIMAL.]—**an"i-mal'cu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or like animalcules. [An animalcule.

an"i-mal'cu-lum, 1 -kiu-lum; 2 -eū-lūm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L].

an'i-mate, 1 an'ɪ-mēt; 2 ăn'ĭ-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT"ED^{d}; -MAT"ING.] **1.** To impart life to; make alive. **2.** To move to action; enliven; inspire. **II.** *a.* Possessing animal life; living; lively. [< L. *animatus*, pp. of *animo*, < *anima*, breath.] **an'i-mat"ed‡.**

Syn.: (verb) see ENCOURAGE; STIR; (adjective) see ALIVE; AIRY; EAGER; SANGUINE; VIVID.

—an'i-mat"ing, *pa.* Imparting life or animation; inspiring.—**an'i-mat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**an"i-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of imparting or the state of possessing life. **2.** The state of being animated; liveliness; vivacity. Syn.: see WARMTH.—**an'i-ma"tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Enlivening; inspiriting.

an'i-mism, 1 an'ɪ-mizm; 2 ăn'ĭ-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** The belief in the existence of spirit or soul, as distinct from matter. **2.** The regarding of inanimate objects as possessing personal life or soul. [< L. *anima*, soul.]—**an'i-mist,** *n.*—**an"i-mis'tic,** *a.*

an"i-mos'i-ty, 1 an"ɪ-mos'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ăn"ĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tɪ, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] Active and vehement enmity; hatred; ill will. [< L. *animosita(t-)s*, < *animus*, courage.]

Syn.: see ANGER; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.

an'i-mus, 1 ən'ɪ-məs; 2 ăn'ĭ-mŭs, *n.* The animating thought or purpose; spirit; intention; temper (often hostile). [L.]

an'i-on, 1 an'aɪ-ən; 2 ăn'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* *Elec.* The electrically negative constituent of a compound undergoing decomposition, which appears at the anode of a voltaic battery: opposed to *cation*. [Gr., < *ana*, up, + *eimi*, go.]

an'is(e^{s}, 1 an'ɪs; 2 ăn'ĭs, *n.* A small North-African plant that furnishes aniseed; aniseed. [< Gr. *anison*, anise.]—**an'i-seed",** *n.* The fragrant warm-tasting seed of the anise-plant.

an'i-so-, 1 an'ɪ-so-; 2 ăn'ĭ-so-. From Greek *anisos*, unequal: a combining form.—**an-i"so-mer'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Composed of the same elements but in different proportions.—**an"i-so-phyl'lous,** *a.* Having leaves of unequal size or unlike form.—**an"i-so-trop'ic,** *a.* Having different properties in different directions, as in the transmission of heat or light.

An'jou, 1 an'jū *or* (*F.*) ąñ"zū'; 2 ăn'jų *or* (*F.*) ăñ"zhų', *n.* An ancient province of France, now absorbed in several departments.

an'ker, 1 aŋ'kər; 2 ăŋ'kẽr, *n.* A liquid measure of about 10 gallons. [D.]

An'king, 1 an'kiŋ; 2 ăn'king, *n.* A city and provincial capital of E. central China; pop. 376,300. **Nan"kin'‡; Nan"king'‡; Ngan'king‡.**

an'kl(e^{r}, 1 aŋ'kl; 2 ăŋ'kl, *n.* **1.** The joint connecting the foot and the leg. **2.** The part of the leg near the ankle-joint. [< AS. *ancleow*.]

an'klet, 1 aŋ'klet; 2 ăŋ'klĕt, *n.* A band for the ankle.

an"ky-lo'sis, 1 aŋ"kɪ-lō'sɪs; 2 ăŋ"ky-lō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The knitting together or union of two bones or parts of bones. **2.** *Pathol.* Stiffness of a joint, or the formation of a stiff joint. [< Gr. *ankylōsis*, < *ankylos*, bent, < *ankos*, bend.]—**an"ky-lot'ic, an"chy-lot'ic, an"cy-lot'ic,** *a.*

an'lace, 1 an'lēs; 2 ăn'lăc, *n.* A broad two-edged dagger or short sword. **an'last.**

Ann, Cape. A cape at the N. E. end of Massachusetts.

an'nals, 1 an'əlz; 2 ăn'alş, *n. pl.* A record of events in chronological order. [< L. *annales*, < *annus*, year.]

Syn.: see HISTORY.—**an'nal-ist,** *n.* A writer of annals.—**an"nal-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to annals or an annalist.

An'nam, *n.* Same as ANAM.

An-nap'o-lis, 1 a-nap'o-lis; 2 ă-năp'o-lĭs, *n.* A city, capital of Maryland (pop. 11,210), seat of the U. S. Naval Academy (founded 1845) and St. John's College (founded 1784).

Ann Ar'bor, 1 an är'bər. 2 ăn ar'bor. A city in S. E. Michigan; pop 19,510; seat of University of Michigan, founded 1837.

an'nat, 1 an'at; 2 ăn'ăt. *n.* The first fruits, or the first year's revenue of bishops and certain other ecclesiastics. [< F. *annate*, < L. *annus*, year.] **an'nates‡.**

an-nat'to, 1 a-nat'o; 2 ă-năt'o, *n.* A yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp enclosing the seeds of the arnotto-tree of Central America: used in coloring butter, cheese, and varnish. See ARNOTTO. [Sp. Am.] **a-nat'ta‡; a-nat'to‡; an-nat'ta‡.**

Anne, 1 an; 2 ăn, *n.* (1665–1714.) An English queen; last of the Stuart sovereigns. See ENGLAND.

an-neal', 1 a-nīl'; 2 ă-nēl', *vt.* **1.** To render soft and tough by heating and then slowly cooling. **2.** To fix (colors or enamel) by heating and cooling. **3†.** To ignite; bake; fuse. [< AS. *on-*, on, + *ælan*, burn.]

An-nel'i-da, 1 a-nel'ɪ-də; 2 ă-nĕl'ĭ-da, *n. pl.* A class of invertebrates, including the earthworms. [< L. *annellus*, dim. of *anulus*, ring, < *anus*. ring.] **An-nel'i-des‡.—an'ne-lid,** *a. & n.*—**an-nel'i-dous,** *a.*—**an'ne-loid,** *a. & n.*

an-nex'^{t}, 1 a-neks'; 2 ă-nĕks', *vt.* **1.** To add or affix at the end; join; unite, as territory, etc. **2.** To attach, as a condition. [< L. *ad*, to, + *necto*, bind.]

Syn.: see ADD.—**an"nex-a'tion,** *n.* The act of annexing; something annexed; an addition.—**an-nex'ive,** *a.*

an-nex', 1 a-neks' *or* an'eks; 2 ă-nĕks' *or* ăn'ĕks, *n.* An addition; a supplementary service, department, etc.; appendix; addendum.

an-ni'hi-late, 1 a-naɪ'hɪ-lēt; 2 ă-nī'hi-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] To reduce to nothing; destroy absolutely; also, to destroy the identity or organization of. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.

—an-ni'hi-la-bl(e^{r}, *a.*—**an-ni"hi-la'tion,** *n.* An annihilating; destruction; disintegration.—**an-ni'hi-la-tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Tending or potent to annihilate. **an-ni'hi-la-to-ry‡.—an-ni'hi-la"tor,** *n.*

an"ni-ver'sa-ry, 1 an"ɪ-vûr'sə-rɪ; 2 ăn"ĭ-vẽr'sa-ry. **I.** *a.* Recurring annually. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A day separated by a year or by an exact number of years from some past event. **2.** A commemorative observance on such a day. [< L. *annus*, year, + *verto*, turn.]

an'no Dom'i-ni, 1 an'o dem'ɪ-naɪ; 2 ăn'o dŏm'ĭ-nī. [L.] In the year of our Lord or of the Christian era; abbreviated A. D.

annot., *abbr.* Annotated, annotator.

an'no-tate, 1 an'o-tēt; 2 ăn'o-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED^{d}; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To make explanatory or critical notes on or upon. **II.** *i.* To make notes. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nota*, mark.]—**an"no-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of annotating; a note or comment.—**an'no-ta-tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Of or marked by annotations. **an-no'ta-to-ry‡.—an'no-ta"tor,** *n.* A commentator.

an-nounce', 1 a-nauns'; 2 ă-nounç', *vt.* [AN-NOUNCED't, AN-NOUNC'ING.] To give intelligence of; proclaim; declare. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nuntius*, messenger.]

Syn.: advertise, communicate, declare, enunciate, give notice of, give out, herald, make known, notify, proclaim, promulgate, propound, publish, report, reveal, speak. *Announce* is chiefly anticipatory; we *announce* a book when it is in press, a guest when he arrives. We *advertise* our business, *communicate* our intentions, *enunciate* our views; we *notify* an individual of a matter, *give notice* of a matter to the public. We *propound* a question or an argument, *promulgate* the views of a sect or party, or the decision of a court, etc. We *report* an interview, *reveal* a secret, *herald* the coming of some distinguished person or great event. *Declare* has often an authoritative force; to *declare* war is to cause war to be. We *declare* war, *proclaim* peace. We *announce* a book that is to be *published*.—Ant.: bury, conceal, cover (up), hide, hush, keep back, keep secret, secrete, suppress, withhold.—Prep.: The event was announced *to* the family *by* telegraph.

—an-nounce'ment, *n.* The act of announcing; publication; declaration.

an-noy', 1 a-noi'; 2 ă-nŏy', *vt.* To be troublesome to; worry; bother; irritate.

Syn.: see AFFRONT.—**an-noy'ing**, *pa.* Vexatious; troublesome. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME.—**an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

an-noy', *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Annoyance. [< OF. *anoi*, < L. *in odio*, in hatred; see ODIUM.]

an-noy'ance, 1 a-noi'ans; 2 ă-nŏy'anç, *n.* The act of annoying or that which annoys; the state of mind of one who is annoyed. Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

an'nu-al, 1 an'yu-əl; 2 ăn'yu-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Returning or occurring every year. **2.** Pertaining to the year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting only one year. **II.** *n.* **1.** A periodical issued once a year. **2.** A plant or other organism living but for a single year or season. [< L. *annus*, year.]—**an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Year by year; yearly.

an-nu'i-ty, 1 a-niū'ı-tı; 2 ă-nū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] An annual allowance or income. [< L.F *annus*, year.]—**an-nu'i-tant**, *n.* One receiving or entitled to an annuity.

an-nul', 1 a-nul'; 2 ă-nŭl', *vt.* [AN-NULLED', -NULD'/S; AN-NUL'LING.] To destroy the force of; render or declare void; nullify; abolish. [< L.OF *ad*, to, + *nullus*, none.]

Syn.: abolish, abrogate, cancel, destroy, extinguish, make void, nullify, obliterate, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke, set aside. See ABOLISH; CANCEL.—Ant.: confirm, enact, establish, institute, maintain, sustain, uphold, preserve.

—an-nul'la-bl(eF, *a.*—**an-nul'ment**, *n.*

an'nu-lar, 1 an'yu-lar; 2 ăn'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or formed like a ring; ring-shaped; marked with rings. [< L. *annulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.]—**an'nu-la-ry**, *a.* Ornamented with a ring, as a finger.—**an'nu-late**, *a.* Furnished with rings; ringed. **an'nu-lat"ed‡.**

an"nu-la'tion, 1 an"yu-lē'shən; 2 ăn"yu-lā'shon, *n.* The act of forming rings, or a ring-like formation.

an'nu-let, 1 an'yu-let; 2 ăn'yu-lĕt, *n.* **1.** A small ring. **2.** A small projecting molding. [< L. *annulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.]

an'nu-lose, 1 an'yu-lōs; 2 ăn'yu-lōs, *a.* Ringed.

an'nu-lus, 1 an'yu-lus; 2 ăn'yu-lŭs, *n.* A ring-like body or figure. [L.]

an'num, 1 an'um; 2 ăn'ŭm, *n.* Year.—**per annum**, by the year.

an-nun'ci-ate, } 1 a-nun'shı-[*or* -sı-]ēt; 2 ă-nŭn'shi-[*or* **an-nun'ti-ate**, } -çi-]āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To make known; announce. [< L. *annuntio*, announce.]—**an-nun"ci-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of announcing, or that which is announced; a proclamation. **2.** (1) The annunciement by the angel to the Virgin. *Luke* i, 28–38. (2) [A-] The festival (March 25) commemorating this event.—**an-nun'ci-a-tiv**(eS, *a.*—**an-nun'ci-a"tor**, *n.* A person or thing that announces; a device for showing a number or name when a bell is rung.

An-nun'zi-o, 1 dan-nūn'dzī-ō; 2 dän-nun'dzī-ō. **Gabriele d'** (1864–). Gaetano Rapagnetto, an Italian poet; dramatist; aviator; soldier; patriot in the World War; seized Fiume for Italy in 1919. See FIUME.

an'o-, 1 an'o-; 2 ăn'o-, *prefix.* Upward. [< Gr. *anō*, upward.

a-no'ci-as-so"ci-a'tion, 1 a-nō'sı-a-sō"sı-ē'shən, 2 ă-nō'çi-ă-sō"çi-ā'shon, *n. Med.* A condition in which all noci-associations, as fear of pain, are excluded. See NOCI-ASSOCIATION.

an'o-dal, 1 an'ō-dal; 2 ăn'ō-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an anode.

an'ode, 1 an'ōd; 2 ăn'ōd, *n. Elec.* The positive terminal in a conducting circuit, connected to the carbon plate in a galvanic battery: opposed to *cathode*. [< Gr. *anodos*, way up, < *ana*, up, + *hodos*, way.]—**an-od'ic**, *a.*

an'o-dyne, 1 an'o-dain; 2 ăn'o-dŷn. **I.** *a.* Having power to allay pain; soothing. **II.** *n.* Anything that relieves pain, calms, soothes, or comforts; an opiate. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *odynē*, pain.]

a-noint'd, 1 ə-neint'; 2 a-nŏint', *vt.* To put or pour oil upon, as a sign of consecration; consecrate. [< L.LL *in*, on, + *ungo*, smear.]—**a-noint'er**, *n.*—**a-noint'ment**, *n.*

a-nom'a-lous, 1 ə-nɔm'ə-lus; 2 a-nŏm'a-lŭs, *a.* Deviating from the common rule; irregular; exceptional; abnormal. [< Gr. *an-*, not, + *homalos*, even, < *homos*, same.] Syn.: see ABSURD; IRREGULAR; ODD.—**a-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**a-nom'a-lous-ness**, *n.*

a-nom'a-ly, 1 ə-nɔm'ə-lı; 2 a-nŏm'a-ly, *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] Deviation from rule, type, or form; irregularity; anything abnormal.—**a-nom'a-lism**, *n.*—**a-nom"a-lis'tic**, *a.* **a-nom"a-lis'ti-cal‡.**

a-non', 1 ə-nɔn'; 2 a-nŏn', *adv.* **1.** In a little while; soon; presently; immediately. **2.** At another time; again. [< AS. *on ān*, in one.]

Anon., *abbr.* Anonymous.

an'o-nym, 1 an'o-nim; 2 ăn'o-nym, *n.* **1.** An anonymous person or writer. **2.** A pseudonym.

a-non'y-mous, 1 ə-nɔn'ı-mus; 2 a-nŏn'y-mŭs, *a.* Having no acknowledged name; bearing no name; of unknown authorship or agency. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *onyma*, name.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**an"o-nym'i-ty**, *n.*

A-noph'e-les, 1 ə-nof'ı-līz; 2 ă-nŏf'e-lēs, *n. Entom.* A genus of mosquitoes of the family *Culicidæ*; also [a-], a mosquito of this genus. Mosquitoes of this genus infect man with the malarial parasite by their bites.

an-oth'er, 1 an-uth'ər; 2 ăn-ŏth'er, *a.* & *pron.* Not the same; distinct; different; one more.

ans., *abbr.* Answer. [L. *ansa*, handle.] **an'sate‡.**

an'sat-ed§, 1 an'sēt-ed; 2 ăn'sāt-ĕd, *a.* Having a handle. [<

An'selm, 1 an'selm; 2 ăn'sĕlm, **Saint** (1033–1109). An Italian ecclesiastic; archbishop of Canterbury.

an'ser-in(eS, 1 an'sər-in; 2 ăn'ser-in, *a.* Pertaining to a goose; goose-like, as the human skin when chilled; like a goose; silly. [< L. *anser*, a goose.]

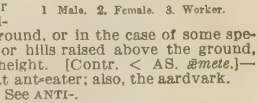
an'swer, 1 an'sər; 2 ăn'ser, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak or act in response to; reply; acknowledge; obey; retaliate. **2.** To make or be a sufficient reply to; controvert. **3.** To solve, as a riddle. **4.** To be sufficient for. **5.** To atone for; expiate. **6.** To correspond to; respond to reciprocally. **7.** To grant (a petition); reply favorably to (a petitioner). **II.** *i.* **1.** To reply or respond. **2.** To speak or act in response to a call or action. **3.** To meet a want; be sufficient. **4.** To be responsible; atone; pay. **5.** To correspond. [< AS. *and-*, against, + *swerian*, swear.]

an'swer, *n.* **1.** A reply or response, especially one that is adequate and final. **2.** Any action in return or in kind; retaliation. **3.** A correct solution.

Syn.: rejoinder, repartee, reply, response, retort. Anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*, as the blow of an enraged man, the whinny of a horse, the howling of the wind, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc. A *reply* is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence. An *answer* to a charge or an argument effectually meets or disposes of it, as a *reply* may not do; we may say, "This *reply* is not an *answer*." See RESPONSE.

—an'swer-a-bl(eF, *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account (*for* anything or *to* some one); responsible: amenable. **2.** Requiring or admitting of answer; obligated to answer. **3.** Corresponding; adequate; suitable.—**an'swer-a-bl**(e-nessF, *n.* —**an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.*—**an'swer-er**, *n.* One who answers.

ant, 1 ant; 2 ănt, *n.* A small social hymenopterous insect; an emmet.



Red Ant.
1 Male. 2. Female. 3. Worker.

The communities of ants are made up of winged males, females winged till after pairing, and wingless neuters or workers, many species showing remarkable intelligence. Their communal nests are ordinarily excavated under ground, or in the case of some species are made in mounds or hills raised above the ground, often to a considerable height. [Contr. < AS. *æmete*.]—**ant'-bear"**, *n.* The great ant-eater; also, the aardvark.

ant-, *prefix.* Against, etc. See ANTI-.

-ant, *suffix.* **1.** In the act or process of doing (what is denoted by the stem): used to form adjectives; as, *militant*, *litigant*, etc. **2.** One who does (what is indicated by the stem): forming nouns of adjectival origin; as, *servant*, one who serves. [< L. *-an(t-)s*, *-en(t-)s*, ppr. suffix.]

ant., *abbr.* Antiquarian, antonym.

ant-ac'id, 1 ant-as'ıd; 2 ănt-ăç'id, *n.* An alkaline remedy for stomach acidity. [< ANT- + ACID.] **an"ti-ac'id‡.**

An-tæ'us, 1 an-tī'us; 2 ăn-tē'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A wrestler, invincible while in contact with the earth; crushed by Hercules, who lifted him into the air.

an-tag'o-nize, } 1 an-tag'o-nəiz; 2 ăn-tăg'o-nīz, *v.* **an-tag'o-nise**, } [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To oppose, contend with, or struggle against; counteract; neutralize, offset, or check. **II.** *i.* To be or act in antagonism. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *agōnizomai*, contend, strive.]

Syn.: see CONTEND.—**an-tag'o-nism**, *n.* Mutual resistance; opposition; hostility. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY; ENMITY.

—an-tag'o-nist, *n.* An adversary; opponent. Syn.: see ENEMY.—**an-tag"o-nis'tic,** *a.* Opposed; hostile. **an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see CONTRARY; INIMICAL.—**an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

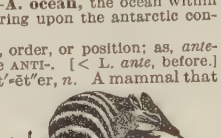
ant-al'gic, 1 ant-ăl'jĭk; 2 ănt-ăl'ĝĭc. **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate pain. **II.** *n.* An anodyne. [< ANT- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

An"ta-na"na-rī'vo, 1 ăn"tə-nä"nə-rī'vo; 2 ăn"ta-nä"na-rī'vo, *n.* Same as TANANARIVO.

ant-arc'tic, 1 ant-ärk'tĭk; 2 ănt-ärc'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the south pole or the regions near it. [< Gr. *antarktikos*, southern.]—**antarctic circle,** an imaginary circle of the earth, parallel to the equator, distant from the south pole 23° 28′.—**a. continent,** a land-mass surrounding the south pole of the earth, extending at certain points north of the antarctic circle.—**A. ocean,** the ocean within the antarctic circle and bordering upon the antarctic continent.

an'te-, *prefix.* Before, in time, order, or position; as, *antechristian, antenatal.* Compare ANTI-. [< L. *ante*, before.]

ant'-eat"er, 1 ant'-ēt"er; 2 ănt'-ēt"er, *n.* A mammal that feeds on ants.



Ant-eater. 1/8

an"te-bel'lum, 1 an"tĭ-bel'-um; 2 ăn"te-bĕl'ŭm, *a.* Of the time before the war; specifically, in the United States, before the Civil War. [< L. *ante bellum*, before the war.]

an"te-cede', 1 an"tĭ-sēd'; 2 ăn"te-çēd', *vt.* [-CED'ED[d]; -CED'ING.] To go before; precede. [< L. *antecedo*, < *ante*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

an"te-ce'dent, 1 an"tĭ-sī'dent; 2 ăn"te-çē'dĕnt, *a.* Going before; prior in time, place, or order; preceding; anterior. Syn.: anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, previous, prior. When used simply of time, *antecedent* and *previous* refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* to that which is immediately or next before. See PREVIOUS. —Ant.: consequent, following, later, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—**an"te-ce'dent-ly,** *adv.*

an"te-ce'dent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which precedes or goes before. **2.** The noun or phrase to which a pronoun, especially a relative, refers. **3.** *pl.* The facts, collectively, that have gone before in the history of a person or thing. **4.** The first term of a ratio; in a proportion, the first and third terms.

Syn.: see CAUSE; PRECEDENT.—**an"te-ce'dence,** *n.* **an"te-ce'den-cy‡.**

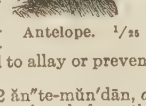
an"te-ces'sor, 1 an"tĭ-sĕs'ər; 2 ăn"te-çĕs'or, *n.* One who precedes or goes before; a leader; pioneer. [L.]

an'te-cham"ber, 1 an'tĭ-chām"bər; 2 ăn'te-chām"ber, *n.* A room serving as an entranceway to another apartment.

an'te-date, 1 an'tĭ-dēt; 2 ăn'te-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED[d]; -DAT"-ING.] **1.** To assign to a date earlier than the actual one; date back. **2.** To be or occur earlier than (something else).

an"te-di-lu'vi-an, 1 an"tĭ-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ən; 2 ăn"te-di-lū'vi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the times, events, etc., before the flood; antiquated; primitive. **II.** *n.* A person, animal, or plant that lived before the flood; an old or old-fashioned person. [< ANTE- + L. *diluvium*, deluge.]

an'te-lope, 1 an'tĭ-lōp; 2 ăn'te-lōp, *n.* A deer-like animal, intermediate between cattle and goats, as the gazel, etc. [< Gr.[LL+F] *antholops*, an animal.]



Antelope. 1/25

an"te-me-rid'i-an, 1 an"tĭ-mĭ-rid'ĭ-ən; 2 ăn"te-me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Before noon; between midnight and the next noon.

ant"e-met'ic, 1 ant"ĭ-met'ĭk; 2 ănt"-e-mĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Allaying or preventing vomiting. **II.** *n.* A remedy used to allay or prevent vomiting.

an"te-mun'dane, 1 an"tĭ-mun'dān; 2 ăn"te-mŭn'dān, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, existing, or occurring before the world's creation. **2.** Being or occurring before one's birth.

an"te-na'tal, 1 an"tĭ-nā'təl; 2 ăn"te-nā'tal, *a.* Occurring or existing before birth; pertaining to conditions before birth.

an-ten'na, 1 an-ten'ə; 2 ăn-tĕn'a, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ĭ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** One of the feelers on the head of an insect; one of the horns of a snail. **2.** An aerial wire, upheld in a vertical or horizontal position by a mast or tower, for transmitting or receiving electric waves in wireless telegraphy. [L., sail-yard, < Gr. *ana*, up, + *teinō*, stretch.]

an"te-nup'tial, *a.* Previous to marriage; occurring or being before marriage.—**an"te-pas'chal,** *a.* Occurring before the Passover or Easter.—**an'te-past,** *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Poet.] Foretaste. **2†.** An appetizer. [< ANTE- + L. *pastus*, food.] Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.—**an"te-pe-nult',** *n.* The last syllable but two of a word. **an"te-pe-nul'ti-mate.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the last but two of any series. **II.** *n.* The antepenult.—**an"te-pran'di-al,** *a.* Occurring or being before dinner.

an-te'ri-or, 1 an-tĭ'rĭ-ər; 2 ăn-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Antecedent in time; prior; earlier. **2.** Farther front or forward in space; situated at or turned to the front. [L., < *ante*, before.]

Syn.: former, forward, front, prior. *Anterior* is employed chiefly with reference to place. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. Compare ANTECEDENT; PREVIOUS.—Ant.: after, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—Prep.: *to.*—**an-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-room, 1 an'tĭ-rūm; 2 ăn'te-rōōm, *n.* A waiting-room; antechamber.

an'te-type", *n.* A preceding type; prototype.

anth., *abbr.* Anthology.

ant"hel-min'thic, 1 ant"hel-min'thĭk; 2 ant"hĕl-mĭn'-thic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to expel intestinal worms. **II.** *n.* A vermifuge. [< ANT- + Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.] **ant"hel-min'tic‡.**

an'them, 1 an'them; 2 ăn'thĕm. **I.** *vt.* [Poet.] To celebrate with, or sing as, an anthem. **II.** *n.* **1.** A musical composition, usually set to words from the Bible. **2.** A joyous or triumphal song or hymn, or the music to which it is set. [< Gr.[LL+AS] *anti*, against, + *phōnē*, voice.]

an'ther, 1 an'thər; 2 ăn'ther, *n.* *Bot.* The pollen-bearing part of a stamen. [< Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

an'tho-, 1 an'thō-; 2 ăn'tho-. From Greek *anthos*, flower: a combining form.—**an'thoid,** *a.* Like a flower. [+ -OID.]

an-thol'o-gy, 1 an-thel'o-jĭ; 2 ăn-thŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] A collection of choice literary extracts, usually poetic. [< Gr. *anthos*, flower, + *legō*, gather.]—**an"-tho-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**an-thol'o-gist,** *n.*

An'thon, 1 an'thən; 2 ăn'thon, **Charles** (1797–1867). An American classical scholar.

An'tho-ny, 1 an'tə-nĭ; 2 ăn'to-ny, **Saint** (251–356?). One of the Christian Fathers; founder of monastic life; born in Egypt.

an-thoph'o-rous, *a.* *Bot.* Flower-bearing. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]—**An"tho-zo'a,** *n. pl.* A class of cœlenterates, including the sea-anemones and corals; the polyps. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life.]—**an"tho-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*—**an"tho-zo'ic,** *a.*—**an"tho-zo'oid,** *n.* An individual polyp in a compound colony. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life, + -OID.]—**an"tho-zo'on,** *n.*

an'thra-cite, 1 an'thrə-sait; 2 ăn'thra-çĭt, *n.* Mineral coal of nearly pure carbon; hard coal. [< Gr. *anthrax*, coal.]—**an"thra-cit'ic,** *a.*

an'thrax, 1 an'thraks; 2 ăn'thrăks, *n.* [AN'THRA-CES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) A carbuncle. (2) A contagious and malignant febrile disease of man and some animals, often with carbuncular swellings; splenic fever. **2.** A bacterium found in the blood of those affected with splenic fever. **3.** A gem-stone of the ancients: probably the carbuncle. [< Gr. *anthrax*, coal, ulcer.]

anthrop., *abbr.* Anthropological, anthropology.

an'thro-po-, 1 an'thrə-po-; 2 ăn'thro-po-. From Greek *anthropos*, man: a combining form signifying of, pertaining to, or like man; human.

an'thro-poid, 1 an'thrə-poid; 2 ăn'thro-pŏid. **I.** *a.* Somewhat like a human being in form; manlike: said of the highest apes, as the gorilla and chimpanzee. **II.** *n.* An anthropoid ape. [< Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, + -OID.]

an"thro-pol'o-gy, 1 an"thrə-pel'o-jĭ; 2 ăn"thro-pŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The science of man in general; the sciences of man. **2.** *Nat. Sci.* The science of the physical facts concerning man and his development and history. [< Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, + -OLOGY, suffix.]—**an"thro-po-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to anthropology or to man.—**an"-thro-po-log'ic‡.**—**an"thro-pol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or specialist in anthropology.

an"thro-pom'e-try, 1 an"thrə-pem'ĭ-trĭ; 2 ăn"thro-pŏm'e-try, *n.* The measurement of the human body. [< ANTHROPO- + -METRY.]

an"thro-po-mor'phism, 1 an"thrə-po-mēr'fizm; 2 ăn"-thro-po-môr'fĭzm, *n.* *Theol.* The ascription of human attributes, feelings, conduct, or characteristics to God or any spiritual being, or to the powers of nature, etc.—**an"thro-po-mor'phic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism; having human form or human characteristics; man-shaped.—**an"thro-po-mor'phist,** *n.*—**an"thro-po-mor'phite.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism. **II.** *n.* An anthropomorphist.—**an"thro-po-mor'phize,** *vt.* & *vi.*—**an"thro-po-mor'phous,** *a.* Having or resembling human

form. [< Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*, < *anthrōpos*, man, + *morphē*, form.]

an″thro-poph′a-gi, *n. pl.* Eaters of human flesh; cannibals. [< ANTHROPO- + Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**an″thro-poph′a-gist,** *n.*—**an″thro-poph′a-gous,** *a.* Cannibalistic.—**an″thro-poph′a-gy,** *n.* Cannibalism.—**an″thro-po-zo′ic,** *a.* Characterized by the existence of man: applied to the Quaternary period. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life.]

an′ti-, 1 an′tı-; 2 ăn′ti-, *prefix.* Against; opposed to; opposite to; corresponding to; in return for; instead of; equal to; like; mutually: a Greek preposition with the above meanings in words taken unchanged from the Greek: used as an English formative with the meaning of against, opposed to, or opposite to; changed to *ant-* before a vowel, and to *anth-* before the aspirate in words of Greek formation or analogy. [< Gr. *anti*, against.]

an′ti-air″craft, *a.* Opposed to or directed against aircraft.

an′tic, 1 an′tık; 2 ăn′tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Odd; fantastic; ludicrous; incongruous. **2**†. Antique. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prank; caper. **2.** A clown; buffoon. **3.** A grotesque figure or play. [< L.[F] *antiquus*, ancient.]—**an′tic-ly,** *adv.*

an″ti-cath′ode, *n.* In a vacuum-tube, the end opposite the cathode.

An′ti-christ, 1 an′tı-kraıst; 2 ăn′ti-crĭst, *n.* An enemy of Christ; a false Christ.—**an″ti-chris′tian,** *a.* Opposed to Christ or Christianity; pertaining to Antichrist.

an-tic′i-pant, 1 an-tis′ı-pənt; 2 ăn-tĭç′i-pant, *a.* Coming or acting in advance; anticipating; expectant.—**an-tic′i-pant,** *n.*

an-tic′i-pate, 1 an-tis′ı-pēt; 2 ăn-tĭç′i-pāt, *v.* [-PAT″ED[d]; -PAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look forward to; foresee; expect. **2.** To act sooner than; forestall; prevent; foresee and fulfil beforehand; do, take, or use beforehand; foretaste. **II.** *i.* To do or consider something before the usual or proper time; cherish anticipation. [< L. *ante*, before, + *capio*, take.]

Syn.: abide, apprehend, expect, forecast, foretaste, hope, look forward to. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen; as, a boy *expects* to grow to manhood. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect*. We *apprehend* what we both *expect* and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste*, of that which we *expect* both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope*; I *hope* for a visit from my friend, tho I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming; and as the time draws near I *anticipate* it with pleasure. Compare ABIDE; PREVENT.—Ant.: despair of, distrust, doubt, dread, fear, recall, recollect, remember.

—**an-tic′i-pa-tiv(e[s],** *a.*—**an-tic′i-pa-tiv(e-ly[s],** *adv.*—**an-tic′i-pa-tor,** *n.*—**an-tic′i-pa-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**an-tic′i-pa-to-ry,** *a.*

an-tic″i-pa′tion, *n.* The act of anticipating, in any sense; especially a foreseeing or foretaste; expectation.

Syn.: antepast, apprehension, expectancy, expectation, foreboding, forecast, foresight, foretaste, forethought, hope, presentiment, prevision. *Expectation* may be either of good or evil; *presentiment* almost always, *apprehension* and *foreboding* always, of evil; *anticipation* and *antepast*, commonly of good. Thus, we speak of the pleasures of *anticipation*. A *foretaste* may be of good or evil, and is more than imaginary; it is a part actually received in advance. *Foresight* and *forethought* prevent future evil and secure future good by timely looking forward, and acting upon what is foreseen. Compare ANTICIPATE.—Ant.: astonishment, consummation, despair, doubt, dread, enjoyment, fear, realization, surprize, wonder.

an″ti-cler′i-cal, *a.* Opposed to clerical influence; specif., in European politics, opposed to the Roman Catholic Church.

an″ti-cli′max, 1 an″tı-klaı′maks; 2 ăn″ti-clī′măks, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A gradual or sudden decrease in the importance or impressiveness of what is said: the opposite of *climax*. **2.** Any sudden descent or fall contrasted with a previous rise.

an″ti-cli′nal, *a. Geol.* Forming a bend with the convex side upward. [< ANTI- + Gr. *klinō*, slope.] **an″ti-clin′ic**†; **an″ti-clin′i-cal**†.—**an″ti-cy″clone,** *n. Meteorol.* An atmospheric condition of high central pressure, with currents flowing outward.—**an″ti-cy-clon′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an anticyclone. **2.** Opposed to the cyclonic theory in meteorology.

an′ti-dote, 1 an′tı-dōt; 2 ăn′ti-dōt, *n.* Anything that will counteract or remove the effects of poison, disease, or any evil. [< Gr. *antidoton*, < *anti*, against, + *didōmi*, give.]—**an″ti-do″tal,** *a.* Having the nature or effect of an antidote; pertaining to antidotes.

An-tie′tam Creek, 1 an-tī′tam; 2 ăn-tī′tam. A stream in Pennsylvania and Maryland; McClellan defeated Lee, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862.

an″ti-feb′ri(e[s], *a. & n.* Antipyretic.

An-tig′o-ne, 1 an-tig′o-nı; 2 ăn-tĭg′o-ne, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Œdipus; heroine of tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides; an exemplar of filial and sisterly devotion.

An-ti′gua, 1 an-tī′ga *or* -gwa; 2 ăn-tī′ga *or* -ġwa, *n.* One of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies; 108 sq. m.; pop. 31,500.

an′ti-he″lix, *n.* The rounded ring on the cartilage of the ear.—**an″ti-im-pe′ri-al-ism,** *n.* The act of opposing imperialism.

An-til′les, 1 an-tıl′ız; 2 ăn-tĭl′ēş, *n.* The West India Islands, except the Bahamas.—**An″til-le′an,** *a.*

an-til′o-gy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] Inconsistency in terms or ideas; self-contradiction. [< ANTI- + -LOGY.]

an″ti-ma-cas′sar, 1 an″tı-mə-kas′ər; 2 ăn″ti-ma-căs′ar, *n.* A covering to prevent the soiling of the backs of chairs or sofas by contact with the hair; a tidy. [< ANTI- + *Macassar* (oil).] [**mo-nar′chi-cal**†.

an″ti-mo-nar′chic, *a.* Opposed to monarchism. **an″ti-an′ti-mo-ny,** 1 an′tı-mo-nı; 2 ăn′ti-mo-ny, *n.* A silver-white, hard, crystalline, metallic element used in chemistry, medicine, and in the arts. See ELEMENT. [< LL. *antimonium*, antimony.]—**an″ti-mo′ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or containing antimony. **II.** *n.* An antimonial medicine.

an″ti-no′mi-an, 1 an″tı-nō′mı-ən; 2 ăn″ti-nō′mi-an, *n.* One holding that faith frees the Christian from the obligations of the moral law: used also adjectivally. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *nomos*, law.]—**an″ti-no′mi-an-ism,** *n.*

an-tin′o-my, 1 an-tin′o-mı; 2 ăn-tĭn′o-my, *n.* [-MIES[z], *pl.*] Self-contradiction in a law; opposition of one law or rule to another; irreconcilability of seemingly necessary conclusions; paradox. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *nomos*, law.]

An′ti-och, 1 an′tı-ok; 2 ăn′ti-ŏc, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city; former capital of Syria. **2.** A city of Pisidia, S. Asia Minor.

An-ti′o-chus, 1 an-taı′o-kus; 2 ăn-tī′o-cus, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). **1. Epiphanes,** king of Syria (175–164 B. C.). **2. A.** "The Great" (223–187 B. C.), king of Syria, Babylonia, Medea, etc.

an-tip′a-thy, 1 an-tip′ə-thı; 2 ăn-tĭp′a-thy, *n.* [-THIES[z], *pl.*] An instinctive feeling of aversion or dislike, or that which excites it. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *pathos*, feeling.]

Syn.: abhorrence, antagonism, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, loathing, opposition, repugnance, uncongeniality. *Antipathy*, *repugnance*, and *uncongeniality* are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED.—Ant.: affinity, agreement, attraction, congeniality, harmony, kindliness, partiality, predilection, regard, sympathy.—Prep.: *to*.

—**an″ti-pa-thet′ic,** *a.* Having antipathy; naturally repugnant or opposed. **an″ti-pa-thet′i-cal**†.

an″ti-phlo-gis′tic. **I.** *a.* Capable of reducing inflammation. **II.** *n.* A remedy for inflammation.

an′ti-phon, 1 an′tı-fən; 2 ăn′ti-fŏn, *n.* **1.** A response or alternation of responses, generally musical. **2.** A fitting response or answer. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *phonē*, voice.]—**an-tiph′o-nal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**an″ti-phon′ic,** *a.* **an″ti-phon′i-cal**†.—**an-tiph′o-ny,** *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] Antiphonal music or discourse.

an-tiph′ra-sis, *n.* [-SES[z], *pl.*] The use of a word or phrase in a sense opposite to its natural meaning; irony. [< ANTI- + Gr. *phrazō*, speak.]

an-tip′o-des, 1 an-tip′o-dīz; 2 ăn-tĭp′o-dēş, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A place or region on the opposite side of the earth, or its inhabitants; any person or thing diametrically opposed to another, or at the opposite extreme from another. **2.** Antithesis. [< Gr. *anti*, opposite, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**an-tip′o-dal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated on the opposite side of the earth. **2.** Diametrically opposed.—**an′ti-pode,** *n.* **1.** An exact opposite. **2.** One of the antipodes.

an″ti-pole′, *n.* The opposite pole.

an′ti-pope, *n.* A usurping pope or one not canonically elected.—**an″ti-py-ret′ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Preventive or alleviative of fever. **II.** *n.* A medicine to allay fever. [< ANTI- + *pyretos*, fever.]—**an″ti-py′rin, an″ti-py′rine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound used in medicine as an antipyretic.

Antiq., *abbr.* Antiquarian, antiquities, antiquity.

an″ti-qua′ri-an, 1 an″tı-kwē′rı-ən; 2 ăn″ti-kwā′ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antiquity or to the collecting of antiquities **II.** *n.* An antiquary.—**an″ti-qua′ri-an-ism,** *n.*

an′ti-qua-ry, 1 an′tı-kwē-rı; 2 ăn′ti-kwā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] One who collects, examines, or deals in ancient objects, as coins, weapons, etc. [< L. *antiquus;* see ANTIQUE, *a.*]

an′ti-quate, 1 an′tı-kwēt; 2 ăn′ti-kwāt, *vt.* [-QUAT″ED[d]; -QUAT″ING.] To make old or obsolete.—**an′ti-quat″ed,** *pa.* **1.** Out of date; old-fashioned; obsolete. **2.** Ancient; superannuated. Syn.: see ANCIENT; ANTIQUE.

an-tique′, 1 an-tīk′; 2 ăn-tīk′. **I.** *a.* Ancient in fact or in style. **II.** *n.* The style of ancient art, or an example of it; the facts and civilization of antiquity collectively. [F., < L. *antiquus*, < *ante*, before.]

Syn.: ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, superannuated. *Antique* refers to an *ancient*, *antiquated* to a dis-

carded style. The *antique* is that which is either *ancient* in fact or *ancient* in style. The reference is to the style rather than to the age. We can speak of the *antique* architecture of a church just built. The *antiquated* is not so much out of date as out of vogue. *Old-fashioned* may be used approvingly or contemptuously. In the latter case it becomes a synonym for *antiquated;* in the good sense it approaches the meaning of *antique,* but indicates less duration. We call a wide New England fireplace *old-fashioned;* a coin of the Cæsars, *antique. Quaint* combines the idea of age with a pleasing oddity; as, a *quaint* gambrel-roofed house. *Antiquated* is sometimes used of persons in a sense akin to *superannuated.* The *antiquated* person is out of style and out of sympathy with the present generation by reason of age; the *superannuated* person is incapacitated for present activities by reason of age. Compare ANCIENT; OLD.—Ant.: fashionable, fresh, modern, modish, new, recent, stylish.

an-tiq'ui-ty, 1 an-tik'wi-ti; 2 ăn-tĭk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being ancient. **2.** Ancient times, people, or civilization, or anything belonging to ancient times. [< L. *antiquitus,* < *antiquus,* ANTIQUE.]

an"ti-Sem'ite, 1 an"ti-sem'ait; 2 ăn"ti-sĕm'īt, *n.* One who is opposed to the Semites or Jews. **an"ti-Sem'i-tist‡.—an"ti-Sem'i-tism,** *n.* Opposition to the Jewish race.

an"ti-sep'tic, 1 an"ti-sep'tik; 2 ăn"ti-sĕp'tic. **I.** *a.* Preventing or counteracting putrefaction, etc. **-ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* Anything having antiseptic qualities.—**an"ti-sep'ti-cism,** *n.*

an"ti-sla'ver-y. **I.** *a.* Opposed to human slavery. **II.** *n.* Opposition to human slavery.—**an"ti-spas-mod'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to prevent or relieve spasmodic affections. **II.** *n.* A remedy tending to effect that end.

An-tis'the-nes, 1 an-tis'thi-nīz; 2 ăn-tĭs'the-nēs, *n.* A Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C.; reputed founder of the Cynic school.

an-tis'tro-phe, *n. Class. Lit.* The lines of an ode, alternating with the strophe.

an-tith'e-sis, 1 an-tith'i-sis; 2 ăn-tĭth'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The balancing of contrasted words or ideas against each other. **2.** The direct contrary; a strong contrast. [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *tithēmi,* place.]—**an"ti-thet'ic-al,** *a.* Directly opposed; strongly contrasted. **an"ti-thet'ic‡.—an"ti-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-tox'in, 1 an"ti-teks'in; 2 ăn"ti-tŏks'in, *n.* A substance, formed in the living tissues of a plant or animal, that neutralizes the poison produced by hostile bacteria. [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *toxikon,* poison, < *toxikos,* of the bow.] **an"ti-tox'ine‡.—an"ti-tox'ic,** *a.*

an'ti-trade. **I.** *n.* One of the upper air-currents in the tropics, moving contrary to the trade winds. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to such a current.—**an-tit'ra-gus,** *n.* The conical eminence behind the opening of the ear. [< Gr. *antitragos,* < *anti,* against, + *tragos,* goat.]

an'ti-type, 1 an'ti-taip; 2 ăn'ti-tȳp, *n.* That which a type prefigures.—**an'ti-ty"pal,** *a.* **an"ti-typ'ic‡; an"ti-typ'i-cal‡.**

an"ti-zym'ic. **I.** *a.* Preventive of fermentation or of contagion. **II.** *n.* A remedy having this property.

ant'ler, 1 ant'lər; 2 ănt'ler, *n.* A deciduous bony outgrowth or horn on the head of a deer. [< L.^{or} *ante,* before, + *oculus,* eye.]—**ant'lered,** *a.*

ant'li"on, 1 unt'lai"ən; 2 ănt'lī"on, *n.* **1.** An insect resembling a dragon-fly; especially, its louse-like larva, with long jaws, which preys upon ants and other insects by digging in the sand a funnel-shaped pitfall, in which it buries itself, with only its jaws projecting. **2.** A mythical animal, half lion, half ant.

An"to-ni'nus, 1 an"to-nai'nus; 2 ăn"to-nī'nŭs, *n.* One of two Roman emperors: (1) **Marcus Aurelius** (121–180). (2) **Pius** (86–161).

An'to-ny, 1 an'to-ni; 2 ăn'to-ny, **Mark** (83–30 B. C.). A Roman general and triumvir. See MARK ANTONY. **Marcus Antonius‡.**

an'to-nym, 1 an'to-nim; 2 ăn'to-nym, *n.* A word directly opposed to another in meaning.

an'tre, 1 an'tər; 2 ăn'tĕr, *n.* [Poet.] A cavern.

Ant'werp, 1 ant'wərp; 2 ănt'werp, *n.* **1.** A province (1,093 sq. m.; pop. 1,041,000) of Belgium. **2.** Its capital (pop. 322,-869): bombarded by Germans and entered, Oct. 9, 1914.

A-nu'bis, 1 ə-niū'bis; 2 a-nū'bis, *n.* An Egyptian god; guardian of tombs and conductor of the dead; represented as having the head of a dog or jackal; identified with Mercury.

A-nu'ra, 1 ə-niū'rə; 2 a-nū'ra, *n. pl.* An order of amphibians without a tail in the adult, including the frogs and toads. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *oura,* tail.] **A-nou'ra‡.—a-nu'ran,** *a. & n.*—**a-nu'rous,** *a.*

a'nus, 1 ē'nus; 2 ā'nŭs, *n.* The opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal. [< L. *anus,* ring.]

an'vil, 1 an'vil; 2 ăn'vil, *n.* A heavy block of iron or steel on which metal may be forged. [< AS. *an-,* on, + *fealdan,* fold.] **an'vild‡; an'vilet.**

anx-i'e-ty, 1 aŋ-zai'i-ti; 2 ăŋ-zī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Disturbance of mind regarding some uncertain event; misgiving; solicitude. **2.** Strained or solicitous desire, as for some object or purpose; eagerness.

Anvil.
f, face; *b,* beak; *h,* hardy-hole.

Syn.: anguish, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, disturbance, dread, fear, foreboding, fretfulness, fretting, misgiving, perplexity, solicitude, trouble, worry. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension, fear, dread, foreboding, terror,* all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doing; *foreboding, dread,* etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety; anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety. Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet. Perplexity* often involves *anxiety,* but may be quite free from it.—Ant.: apathy, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light-heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquillity.—Prep.: Anxiety *for* a friend's return; anxiety *about, for, in regard to,* or *concerning* the future.

anx'ious, 1 aŋk'shus; 2 ăŋk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Troubled in mind respecting some uncertain matter. **2.** Fraught with or causing anxiety; worrying; distressing. **3.** Intent; eagerly desirous; solicitous. [< L. *anxius,* < *ango,* distress.] Syn.: see EAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

an'y, 1 en'i; 2 ĕn'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** One (person, thing, or part) indefinitely and indifferently; a; an; some. **2.** Some (individuals) of a number, class, or total. **II.** *pron.* One or more persons, things, or portions out of a number. **III.** *adv.* Somewhat; in the least; at all. [< AS. *ænig,* one, any one.] Syn.: see EVERY.

—**an'y-bod"y,** *pron.* **1.** Any person whatever; any one. **2.** [-BOD^{z}IES^{z}, *pl.*] Any common or ordinary person: a substantive use.—**an'y-how",** *adv.* In any way whatever; by any means; however that may be; notwithstanding; in any case; carelessly.—**an'y-thing,** *pron.* A thing or matter of any sort: used as an indefinite demonstrative or a substantive.—**an'y-way,** *adv.* **1.** No matter what happens; in any event; anyhow; nevertheless: used conjunctively. **2.** To any degree or extent: properly written as two words. **an'y-ways‡.** [Erroneous.]—**an'y-where,** *adv.* In or at any place whatever.—**an'y-wise,** *adv.* In any manner.

An'zac, 1 an'zak; 2 ăn'zac. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in the World War, 1914–18. **II.** *n.* A member of this army corps.

A-o'ni-an, 1 ē-ō'ni-ən; 2 ā-ō'ni-an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Belonging to **Aonia,** a district in ancient Greece including Mount Helicon; hence, of or pertaining to the Muses.

a'o-rist, 1 ē'o-rist; 2 ā'o-rĭst, *n.* A Greek tense simply expressing past action without further limitation: abbreviated *aor.* [< Gr. *aoristos,* indefinite, < *a-* priv. + *horistos,* va. of *horizō,* bound.]—**a"o-ris'tic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the aorist tense. **2.** Indefinite: undefined.

a-or'ta, 1 ē-ōr'tə; 2 ā-ōr'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, *pl.*] The great artery springing from the left ventricle of the heart and forming the main arterial trunk. [< Gr. *aortē,* < *aeirō,* raise.] —**a-or'tic,** *a.*

ap-[1], *prefix.* To: assimilated form of AD-. See AD-.

ap-[2], *prefix.* From: form of APO- before a vowel.

Ap., *abbr.* Apostle, Applus, April.

a-pace', 1 ə-pēs'; 2 a-pāc', *adv.* Rapidly; fast. [A-[1] + PACE.]

A-pach'e, 1 ə-pach'i; 2 a-pāch'e, *n.* **1.** One of a fierce tribe of North-American Indians. **2.** [a-] One of a band of lawless persons frequenting the streets of Paris by night.

ap"a-go'ge, 1 æp"ə-gō'ji; 2 ăp"a-gō'ge, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The use of one proposition already demonstrated to prove another. **2.** *Logic.* Establishment of a thesis by showing its contrary to be absurd. [< Gr. *apagōgē,* abduction, < *apo,* away, + *agō,* drive.]—**ap"a-gog'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

a-part', 1 ə-pārt'; 2 a-pārt', *adv.* Separately; aside; by itself; asunder. [< F. *à,* to, + *part,* part.]

a-part'ment, 1 ə-pārt'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-pārt'ment, *n.* A room or suite of rooms. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *partio,* divide.]

ap'a-thy, 1 ap'ə-thi; 2 ăp'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES^{z}, *pl.*] Lack of feeling, emotion, or sensation; insensibility; indifference. [< Gr. *apatheia,* < *a-* priv. + *pathos,* suffering.]

Syn.: calmness, composure, immobility, impassibility, indifference, insensibility, lethargy, phlegm, quietness, quietude, sluggishness, stillness, stoicism, tranquillity, unconcern, unfeelingness. *Apathy,* according to its Greek derivation, is a simple absence of feeling or emotion. While *apathy*

is want of feeling, *calmness* is feeling without agitation. *Composure* results ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. We speak of *insensibility* of heart, *immobility* of countenance. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary. Compare CALM; REST; STUPOR.—Ant.: agitation, alarm, anxiety, care, distress, disturbance, eagerness, emotion, excitement, feeling, frenzy, fury, passion, sensibility, sensitiveness, storm, susceptibility, sympathy, turbulence, vehemence, violence.

—**ap″a-thet′ic,** *a.* Without emotion or feeling; unconcerned; impassive; stolid. **-i-cal‡.**—**ap″a-thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-pay′‖, *vt.* To satisfy; repay.

ape, 1 ēp; 2 āp. **I.** *vt.* [APED‡; AP′ING.] To imitate absurdly or slavishly; mimic. Syn.: see IMITATE.

II. *n.* **1.** An Old World man-like monkey, as a chimpanzee; any monkey. **2.** A mimic. [< AS. *apa*, ape.]—**ap′er-y,** *n.* A place where apes are kept; a collection of apes; mimicry.

a-peak′, 1 ə-pīk′; 2 a-pēk′, *adv. Naut.* In or nearly in a vertical position, as an anchor, etc.

a-peche′†, *vt.* To impeach. [century.

A-pel′les, 1 ə-pel′ı̄z; 2 a-pēl′ēs, *n.* A Greek painter of the 4th

Ap′en-nines, 1 ap′e-nı̄nz; 2 ăp′ē-nīns, *n. pl.* A mountain range in Italy; 9,585 ft.

a-pe′ri-ent, 1 ə-pi′rı-ənt; 2 a-pē′ri-ĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending mildly to stimulate the action of the bowels; laxative. **II.** *n.* A gently purgative remedy. [< L. *aperio*, open, < *a*, away, + *pario*, get.] **a-per′i-tiv(es‡.**

ap′er-ture, 1 ap′ər-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 ăp′er-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* An open passage; orifice; hole; cleft. [< L. *aperio;* see APERIENT.] Syn.: see HOLE.

—**ap′er-tur-al,** *a.*—**ap′er-tured,** *a.*

a-pet′a-lous, 1 ə-pet′ə-lus; 2 a-pĕt′a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Without petals; pertaining to the *Apetalæ*, a division of plants in which the flowers are without petals. [A-[14].]

a′pex, 1 ē′peks; 2 ā′pĕks, *n.* [A′PEX-ES[2] or AP′I-CES[2], *pl.*] The highest point; tip; top; vertex (of an angle). [L., < *apo*, fit.]—**ap′i-cal,** *a.*

aph-, *prefix.* Same as APO-.

aph., *abbr.* Aphorism.

a-pha′si-a, 1 ə-fē′zı-ə; 2 a-fā′zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss or impairment of the power of speech. **aph′a-sy‡.**—**a-pha′sic,** *a.* & *n.* **a-pha′si-act‡.**

a-phe′li-on, 1 ə-fi′lı-ən; 2 a-fē′li-ŏn, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] The point in an orbit, as of a planet, farthest from the sun. [< AP-[2] + Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]—**a-phe′li-an,** *a.*

a-phe′mi-a, 1 ə-fi′mı-ə; 2 a-fē′mi-a, *n.* A form of aphasia in which the power to write is retained. [< A-[14] + Gr. *phēmi*, speak.]—**a-phem′ic,** *a.*

a-pher′e-sis, 1 ə-fer′ı-sis *or* ə-fi′rı-sis; 2 a-fĕr′e-sĭs *or* **a-phær′e-sis,** 2 a-fē′re-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The dropping of an unaccented syllable or a letter from the beginning of a word, as in *'squire* for *esquire;* the opposite of *apocope.* **2†.** *Med.* The removal of any part or substance from the body. [< L. *aphæresis*, < Gr. *aphairesis*, < *apo*, from, + *haireo*, take.]—**aph″e-ret′ic, aph″æ-ret′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to apheresis.

a′phis, 1 ē′fıs; 2 ā′fis, *n.* [APH′I-DES[2], *pl.*] A plant-sucking insect; a plant-louse. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *pheidomai*, spare.] **aph′id‡.**

aph′o-rism, 1 af′o-rizm; 2 ăf′o-rĭsm, *n.* A brief, sententious statement; proverb; maxim; precept. [< Gr. *apo*, from, + *horizō*, divide.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

—**aph′o-rist,** *n.* A maker or user of aphorisms.—**aph″o-ris′tic,** *a.* **-ti-cal‡.**—**aph″o-ris′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**aph′o-rize,** *vi.*

Aph″ro-di′te, 1 af″ro-dai′tı; 2 ăf″ro-dī′tē, *n.* The Greek goddess of love and beauty, the Roman Venus.

aph′tha, 1 af′thə; 2 ăf′tha, *n.* [-THÆ, 1 -thī; 2 -thē, *pl.*] A small vesicle in the mouth or stomach; also, a diseased condition in which aphthæ are present.

a-phyl′lous, 1 ə-fil′us; 2 a-fĭl′ŭs, *a. Bot.* Without leaves. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *phyllon*, leaf.] **a-phyl′lose‡.**

A″pi-a′ce-æ, 1 ē″pı-ē′sı-i; 2 ā″pi-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The parsley, celery, or carrot family. [< L. *apium*, parsley, < *apis*, bee.]—**a″pi-a′ceous,** *a.*

a′pi-a-ry, 1 ē′pi-ē-ri; 2 ā′pi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A place where bees are kept; also, a set of hives, bees, and appliances. [< L. *apiarium*, < *apis*, bee.]—**a″pi-a′ri-an,** *a.* **a′pi-an‡.**—**a′pi-a-rist,** *n.* A bee-keeper. **a″pi-a′ri-an‡.**—**a″pi-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The study of bees.—**a-piv′o-rous,** *a.* Bee-eating.

ap′i-ces, 1 ap′ı-sīz; 2 ăp′i-çēs, *n.* A plural of APEX.

a′pi-cul″ture, 1 ē′pı-kul″chur *or* -tiur; 2 ā′pi-cŭl″chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Bee-keeping. [< L. *apis*, bee, + *cultura*, culture.]—**a′pi-cul″tur-ist,** *n.*

a-pic′u-lus, 1 ə-pik′yu-lus; 2 a-pĭc′yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Bot.* The point terminating a leaf.—**a-pic′u-late,** *a.*

a-piece′, 1 ə-pīs′; 2 a-pēç′, *adv.* For each person or thing; to each one; each.

A′pis, 1 ē′pıs; 2 ā′pis, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. See SERAPIS.

ap′ish, 1 ēp′ı̆sh; 2 ăp′ish, *a.* Like an ape; servilely imitative; foolish and tricky. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Apl., Apr., *abbr.* April.

ap″la-nat′ic, 1 ap″lə-nat′ık; 2 ăp″la-năt′ĭc, *a.* Free from spherical or chromatic aberration.

a″plomb′, 1 ɑ″plōṅ′; 2 ä″plōṅ′, *n.* [F.] Assurance; self-confidence.

ap′o-, *prefix.* Off; from; away. Before a vowel *apo-* is shortened to *ap-*, and before the aspirate it is modified to *aph-*. [< Gr. *apo*, from.] [rypha, Apocryphal.

apo., apog., *abbr.* Apogee.—**Apoc.,** *abbr.* Apocalypse, Apoc-

a-poc′a-lyps(e[F], 1 ə-pok′ə-lips; 2 a-pŏc′a-lĭps, *n.* **1.** The revelation made to the Apostle John; any remarkable revelation. **2.** [A-] The book of Revelation. [< Gr. *apo*, from, + *kalyptō*, cover.]—**a-poc″a-lyp′tic,** *a.* **-ti-cal‡.**

a-poc′o-pe, 1 ə-pok′o-pı; 2 a-pŏc′o-pe, *n.* A cutting off or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word. [< Gr. *apo*, off, + *koptō*, cut.]—**a-poc′o-pate,** *vt.*—**a-poc′o-pate,** *a.* **a-poc′o-pat″ed‡.**—**a-poc″o-pa′tion,** *n.*

A-poc′ry-pha, 1 ə-pok′rı-fə; 2 a-pŏc′ry-fa, *n. pl.* Four-**A-poc′ry-fa[F],** ‖ teen books of the Septuagint and Vulgate not in the canonical Hebrew Scriptures, and held uncanonical by most Protestants: sometimes used erroneously as a singular, with -PHAS, for plural. [< Gr. *apo*, away, + *kryptō*, conceal.]—**A-poc′ry-phal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha. **2.** [a-] Of doubtful authenticity; spurious.

ap′od, 1 ap′ed; 2 ăp′ŏd. **I.** *a.* Without feet. **II.** *n.* A footless animal. **ap′o-dan‡.**—**ap′o-dal,** *a.*

ap″o-dic′tic, 1 ap″o-dik′tık, -daik′tık; 2 ăp″o-dĭc′tic, **ap″o-deic′tic,** ‖ -dīc′tic, *a.* Clearly demonstrable; indisputable. [< Gr. *apodeiktikos*, < *apo*, from, + *deiknymi*, show.] **ap″o-deic′ti-cal‡; ap″o-dic′ti-cal‡.**

a-pod′o-sis, 1 ə-pod′o-sis; 2 a-pŏd′o-sĭs, *n. Gram.* The conclusion in a conditional sentence; also, the concluding clause of a sentence not conditional. [< Gr. *apodosis*, giving back, < *apo*, back, + *didōmi*, give.]

ap′o-gee, 1 ap′o-jī; 2 ăp′o-ġē, *n.* **1.** That point of the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth. **2.** The highest point; climax. [< Gr. *apo*, from, + *gē*, earth.] —**ap″o-ge′al, ap″o-ge′an,** *a.*

A-pol′lo, 1 ə-pel′o; 2 a-pŏl′o, *n. Class. Myth.* The god of youth, manly beauty, music, song, and prophecy, the helper and the averter of evil; later identified with the sun-god *Helios;* he had his oracle at Delphi.

A-pol′ly-on, 1 ə-pel′ı-ən; 2 a-pŏl′y-ŏn, *n.* A spirit of evil; the destroyer. *Rev.* ix, 11. [< Gr.LL *apollyō*, destroy.]

ap′o-log, ‖ 1 ap′o-leg; 2 ăp′o-lŏġ, *n.* A fable or moral

ap′o-logue, ‖ tale. [< Gr. *apologos*, < *apo*, from, + *legō*, speak. Syn.: see FICTION.

a-pol″o-get′ic, 1 ə-pel″o-jet′ık; 2 a-pŏl″o-ġĕt′ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of the nature of an apology. **-i-cal‡. II.** *n.* An apology or defense.—**a-pol″o-get′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-pol″o-get′ics, *n.* That department of dogmatics which deals with the defensive facts and proofs of Christianity.

a-pol′o-gist, 1 ə-pel′o-jist; 2 a-pŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One who argues in defense of any person or cause.

a-pol′o-gize, -gise, 1 ə-pel′o-jaiz; 2 a-pŏl′o-ġīz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ′ING.] To offer an apology; find or make excuse.—**a-pol′o-giz″er, a-pol′o-gis″er,** *n.*

a-pol′o-gy, 1 ə-pel′o-jı; 2 a-pŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A formal acknowledgment, as of error, offense, or incivility. **2.** A justification or defense: the original meaning. **3.** A poor substitute. [< Gr. *apologia*, a speech in defense, < *apo*, away, + *legō*, speak.]

Syn.: acknowledgment, confession, defense, exculpation, excuse, justification, plea, vindication. According to its present meaning, he who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. An *apology* is for what one has done or left undone; an *excuse* may be for what one proposes to do or leave undone as well. An *excuse* for a fault is an attempt at partial justification; as, one alleges haste as an *excuse* for carelessness. *Acknowledgment* is neutral, and may be either of fact, duty, obligation, etc., or of error or fault. *Confession* is a full *acknowledgment* of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without *apology* or *excuse.* Compare CONFESS; DEFENSE.—Ant.: accusation, censure, charge, complaint, condemnation, imputation, injury, insult, offense, wrong.—Prep.: An apology *to* the guest *for* the oversight.

a-poph′a-sis, 1 ə-pef′ə-sis; 2 a-pŏf′a-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The pretended suppression or denial of what one is really saying or proposing. **2.** Denial; negation. [LL., < Gr. *apophasis*, denial.]

ap′o-phthegm, etc. Same as APOTHEM[1], etc.

a-poph′y-sis, 1 ə-pef′ı-sis; 2 a-pŏf′y-sĭs, *n.* A bony protuberance, as of a vertebra or in the mandible of crustaceans.

ap'o-plex-y, 1 ap'o-pleks-ɪ; 2 ăp'o-plĕks-y, *n.* Sudden loss or diminution of sensation and of the power of voluntary motion, usually from pressure upon the brain, as from hemorrhage; a stroke of paralysis. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *plēssō,* strike.]—**ap"o-plec'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or tending toward apoplexy. **-ti-cal‡.**—**ap"o-plec'tic,** *n.*—**ap'o-plex‡,** *vt.* To strike with apoplexy.

a-port', 1 ə-pōrt'; 2 ą-pōrt', *adv. Naut.* On or toward the left or port (formerly *larboard*) side.

ap"o-si"o-pe'sis, 1 ap"o-saɪ"o-pɪ'sis *or* ə-pos"ɪ-o-pɪ'sis; 2 ăp"o-sī"o-pē'sĭs, *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure in which the speaker leaves a sentence incomplete, as if unable or unwilling to continue. **2.** Apophasis. [L., < Gr. *aposiōpēsis,* < *apo,* from, + *siōpaō,* be silent.]—**ap"o-si"o-pes'tic, ap"o-si"o-pet'ic,** *a.*

a-pos'ta-sy, 1 ə-pos'tə-sɪ; 2 ą-pŏs'tą-sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] Desertion of one's faith, religion, party, or principles. [< Gr. *apo,* off, + *histēmi,* stand.] **a-pos'ta-cy‡.**—**a-pos'tate. I.** *a.* Guilty of apostasy; false. **II.** *n.* One who apostatizes.—**a-pos'ta-tize,** *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To forsake one's faith or principles.

ap'o-stem‖, 1 ap'o-stem; 2 ăp'o-stĕm, *n.* An abscess. [< Gr. *apostēma,* < *apo,* off, + *histēmi,* stand.] **a-pos'temet‡; a-pos'tumet.**—**a-pos'te-mate,** *vi.* To form an abscess.

a pos-te"ri-o'ri, 1 ē pōs-tī"ɪ-ō'raɪ; 2 ā pŏs-tē"rɪ-ō'rī. [L.] **1.** Reasoning from facts to principles or from effect to cause: opposed to *a priori.* **2.** Inductive; empirical.

a-pos'til, 1 ə-pos'tɪl; 2 ą-pŏs'tĭl, *n.* A marginal note; annotation. [< F. *à* (< L. *ad*), to, in, + *postille;* see POSTIL.]

a-pos'tle(e^{F}, 1 ə-pes'l; 2 ą-pŏs'l, *n.* **1.** One of the twelve chosen by Christ to proclaim his gospel (*Matt.* x, 2–4); also, a Christian missionary who first evangelizes a certain nation. **2.** Any zealous advocate of a doctrine or cause. [< Gr. *apostolos,* messenger, < *apo,* off, + *stellō,* send.]—**a-pos'tle-ship,** *n.* **a-pos'to-late‡.**—**ap"os-tol'ic, ap"os-tol'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle or the apostles. **2.** According to the doctrine and practise of the apostles. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Papal.—**ap"os-tol'i-cism,** *n.*—**a-pos"to-lic'i-ty,** *n.*

a-pos'tro-phe^{1}, 1 ə-pos'tro-fɪ; 2 ą-pŏs'tro-fe, *n. Gram.* **1.** A symbol (') above the line, to mark the omission, as of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case. **2.** The omission so indicated. [L., < Gr. *apostrophos,* mark of elision.]—**a-pos'tro-phize**^{1}, *vt.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ"ING.] To use the apostrophe; shorten a word by omission.

a-pos'tro-phe^{2}, *n. Rhet.* A digressive address, as to an absent person, an attribute, or the Deity. [< Gr. *apostrophē,* a turning away, < *apo,* from, + *strephō,* turn.]—**ap"os-troph'ic, ap"os-trof'ic**^{F}, *a.*—**a-pos'tro-phize**^{2}, *v. I. t.* To address by or in a rhetorical apostrophe. **II.** *i.* To deliver an apostrophe. Syn.: see ADDRESS.

a-poth'e-ca-ry, 1 ə-poth'ɪ-kē-rɪ; 2 ą-pŏth'e-cą-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] One who keeps drugs for sale and puts up prescriptions; a druggist; pharmacist. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *apo,* away, + *tithēmi,* put.]—**apothecaries' measure, a. weight,** see MEASURE; WEIGHT.

ap'o-them^{1}, 1 ap'o-ɵem; 2 ăp'o-thĕm, *n.* A terse, in-

ap'o-thegm, ‖ structive, practical saying; a sententious maxim. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *phthengomai,* cry out.] **ap'o-phthegm‡.** Syn.: see ADAGE.
—**ap"o-theg-mat'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

ap'o-them^{2}, 1 ap'o-ɵem; 2 ăp'o-thĕm, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to any side of a regular polygon. **2.** *Pharm.* A deposit found in vegetable infusions, etc. [< Gr. *apotithēmi,* put aside, < *apo,* from, + *tithēmi,* put.]

ap"o-the'o-sis, 1 ap"o-ɵɪ'o-sɪs; 2 ăp"o-thē'o-sĭs, *n.* [-SES^{z}, *pl.*] Exaltation to divine honors; deification. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *theos,* god.]—**ap"o-the'o-size,** *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ"ING.] To deify.

App., *abbr.* Apostles.—**app.,** *abbr.* Appendix, appointee.

ap-pal', ‖ 1 ą-pōl'; 2 ą-pal', *vt.* [AP-PALLED', AP-PALD'^{z};
ap-pall', ‖ AP-PAL'LING.] To fill with dismay or horror; terrify; shock. [< L.^{OF} *ad,* to, + *palleo,* be pale.]
Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**ap-pal'ling-ly,** *adv.*

Ap"pa-lach'i-an, 1 ap"ə-lach'ɪ-ən; 2 ăp"ą-lăch'ɪ-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mountain system of the E. United States extending from Quebec to Alabama; 6,700 ft.

ap'pa-nage, 1 ap'ə-nɪj; 2 ăp'ą-nąġ, *n.* **1.** A dependent territory or property. **2.** A natural accompaniment, attribute, or endowment. **3.** A portion of land assigned by a king for support of his younger sons; the public allowance to the prince of a reigning house. [F., < L. *ad,* to, + *panis,* bread.] **ap'a-nage‡.**

ap"pa-ra'tus, 1 ap"ə-rē'tus *or* -rā'tus; 2 ăp"ą-rā'tŭs *or* -rā'tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or (rarely) -TUS-ES^{z}, *pl.*] A complex device or machine, or a set of tools, appliances, etc. [L., < *ad,* to, + *paro,* make ready.]

ap-par'el, 1 ą-par'el; 2 ą-păr'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD^{z}; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To clothe; also, to deck or equip. **II.** *n.* Raiment; clothing. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *par,* equal.] Syn.: see DRESS.

ap-par'ent, 1 ą-păr'ent; 2 ą-pâr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Clearly perceived or perceivable; clear; evident; obvious; manifest; visible. **2.** Seeming, in distinction from real or true. [< L. *appareo;* see APPEAR.]
Syn.: likely, presumable, probable, seeming. The *apparent* is that which appears, either that which is manifest, visible, certain, or that which is merely in seeming; as, the *apparent* motion of the sun around the earth. *Apparent* indicates less assurance than *probable,* and more than *seeming.* A man's *probable* intent we believe will prove to be his real intent; his *seeming* intent we believe to be a sham; his *apparent* intent may be the true one, tho we have not yet evidence on which to pronounce with confidence. See EVIDENT.—Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, unimaginable, unlikely.—**ap-par'en-cy,** *n.*—**ap-par'ent-ly,** *adv.* Obviously or seemingly.

ap"pa-ri'tion, ap"ə-rɪsh'ən; 2 ăp"ą-rĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** A specter; fantom; ghost. **2.** Any appearance, especially if remarkable; a phenomenon. **3.** The act of appearing, or the state of being visible. [< LL. *apparitio(n-),* < L. *appareo;* see APPEAR.]—**ap"pa-ri'tion-al,** *a.*

ap-par'i-tor, 1 ą-par'ɪ-tər; 2 ą-păr'ĭ-tŏr, *n.* **1.** An official who serves the summons and executes the process of an ecclesiastical court. **2.** The mace-bearer or beadle of a university. [L.]

ap-peach'†, *vt.* To impeach; accuse.

ap-peal', 1 ą-pīl'; 2 ą-pēl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* To remove to a higher court. **2‖.** To accuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make earnest supplication; awaken response. **2.** *Law.* To take a cause to a higher court. **ap-pele'†.** [< L. *appello,* < *ad,* to, + *pello,* drive.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.
—**ap-peal'a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* That may be appealed.—**ap-peal'er,** *n.*—**ap-peal'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ap-peal', *n.* **1.** An earnest request; prayer. **2.** A resort to a higher court or other power.

ap-pear', 1 ą-pīr'; 2 ą-pēr', *vi.* **1.** To come forth into view or public notice; become visible, plain, public, or certain. **2.** To seem, or seem likely. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *pareo,* come forth.]
Syn.: have the appearance or semblance, look, seem. *Appear* refers to that which manifests itself to the senses, *look* to that toward which the gaze is directed; in figurative use, both apply to a semblance or probability which presents itself directly to the mind. *Seem* applies to what is manifest to the mind on reflection.

ap-pear'ance, 1 ą-pīr'ens; 2 ą-pēr'ąnç, *n.* **1.** External show or aspect. **2.** That which appears or seems; semblance. **3.** *pl.* Circumstances or indications collectively. **4.** A becoming manifest or public; advent; publication; a coming formally into court. **5.** A phenomenon. Syn.: see AIR^{2}, *n.*; MANNER.

ap-pease', 1 ą-pīz'; 2 ą-pēş', *vt.* [AP-PEASED'; AP-PEAS'ING.] **1.** To reduce to peace; soothe; placate; pacify. **2.** To calm, still, or allay. [< OF. *apaister,* < *a,* to, + *pais,* peace.] Syn.: see ALLAY.
—**ap-peas'a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.*—**ap-peas'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ap-pease'ment,** *n.*—**ap-peas'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ap-peas'iv**(e^{s}, *a.*

ap-pel'la-bl(e^{F}, 1 ə-pel'ə-bl; 2 ą-pĕl'ą-bl, *a.* Appealable. [< L. *appello;* see APPEAL, *v.*]—**ap-pel"la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ap-pel'lan-cy,** *n.* Capability of appeal.

ap-pel'lant, 1 ą-pel'ənt; 2 ą-pĕl'ant. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an appeal; appellate. **II.** *n.* One who appeals, in any sense. [< L. *appello;* see APPEAL.]

ap-pel'late, 1 ą-pel'ēt; 2 ą-pĕl'āt, *a. Law.* Pertaining to or having jurisdiction of appeals.

ap"pel-la'tion, 1 ap"e-lē'ɵən; 2 ăp"ĕ-lā'shon, *n.* A name or title; the act of calling or naming.
Syn.: see NAME.—**ap-pel'la-tiv**(e^{s}. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to designate or name. **2.** Denoting a class, as common nouns. **II.** *n* **1.** A title; appellation. **2.** A common noun. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ap-pel'la-to-ry,** *a.* Containing an appeal.

ap"pel-lee', 1 ap"el-ī'; 2 ăp"ĕl-ē', *n. Law.* One against whom an appeal is taken; a defendant.

ap-pel'lor, 1 ą-pel'ər; 2 ą-pĕl'ŏr, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A confessed criminal who accused an accomplice.

ap-pend'^{d}, 1 ą-pend'; 2 ą-pĕnd', *vt.* To add or attach (something subordinate or supplemental). [< L. *ad,* to, + *pendo,* hang.] Syn.: see ADD.
—**ap-pen'dant,** *a. & n.* **ap-pen'dent‡.**

ap-pen'dage, 1 ą-pen'dɪj; 2 ą-pĕn'dąġ, *n.* A subordinate addition or adjunct.
Syn.: accessory, accompaniment, addendum, addition, adjunct, appendix, appurtenance, attachment, auxiliary, concomitant, extension, increase, supplement. An *adjunct* (something joined to) constitutes no real part of the thing or sys-

tem to which it is joined; an *appendage* is commonly a real, tho not an essential or necessary, part of that with which it is connected; an *appurtenance* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. A horse's tail is at once an ornamental *appendage* and a useful *appurtenance*. An *attachment* in machinery is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; a hemmer is an *attachment* of a sewing-machine. An *extension*, as of a railroad or of a franchise, extends something already existing. See SUPPLEMENT.

ap-pen'di-ces, *n.* Plural of APPENDIX.

ap-pen"di-ci'tis, 1 a-pen"dı-sci'tıs *or* -sī'tıs; 2 ă-pĕn"di-çi'tis *or* -çī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen'dix, 1 \a-pen'dıks; 2 ă-pĕn'diks, *n.* [-DIX-ES or -DI-CES, 1 -sīz; 2 -çēz, *pl.*] **1.** An addition or appendage, as of supplementary matter at the end of a book. **2.** *Anat.* An appendage; especially, the vermiform appendix. [L., < *ad*, to, + *pendo*, hang.]

Syn.: see APPENDAGE.—**vermiform appendix,** a slender, hollow, worm-like pouch at the end of the cæcum in man and certain other animals.

ap"per-cep'tion, 1 ap"ər-sep'shən; 2 ăp"er-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** That kind of perception in which the mind is conscious of the act of perceiving; self-consciousness. **2.** The adding of other mental acts to perception proper. **3.** An act of voluntary consciousness accompanied by self-consciousness; also, the coalescence of part of a new idea with an old one by modification. [F., < *apercevoir*, perceive, < L. *ad*, to, + *percipio*; see PERCEIVE.]

ap-per'il†, *n.* Peril.

ap"per-tain', 1 ap"ər-tēn'; 2 ăp"er-tān', *vi.* To pertain or belong as by right, fitness, etc.; relate: with *to*. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *pertineo*, PERTAIN.]—**ap-per'te-nance‖,** *n.* Appurtenance.

ap'pe-tence, } 1 ap'ı-tens, -ten-sı; 2 ăp'e-tĕnç, -tĕn-çy,
ap'pe-ten-cy, } *n.* [-TEN-CES^{z}, -TEN-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] Strong craving or propensity; instinct or tendency; affinity. [< L. *ad*, to, + *peto*, seek.] Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE.—**ap'pe-tent,** *a.*

ap'pe-tite, 1 ap'ı-tait; 2 ăp'e-tīt, *n.* A physical craving, as for food; a mental craving; longing. [< L. *ad*, to, + *peto*, seek.]

Syn.: appetency, craving, desire, disposition, impulse, inclination, liking, longing, lust, passion, proclivity, proneness, propensity, relish, thirst, zest. *Appetite* is used only of the demands of the physical system, unless otherwise expressly stated, as when we say an *appetite* for knowledge; *passion* includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred, etc. *Appetite* is thus more animal than *passion;* and when we speak of *passions* and *appetites* as conjoined or contrasted, we think of the *appetites* as wholly physical and of the *passions* as, in part at least, mental or spiritual. We say an *appetite* for food, a *passion* for fame. Compare DESIRE.—Ant.: antipathy, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, disrelish, distaste, hatred, indifference, loathing, repugnance, repulsion. Compare ANTIPATHY.—Prep.: *for*.

—**ap'pe-ti"tiv(e^{s},** *a.*—**ap'pe-tiz"er,** *n.* Anything that excites appetite or gives relish. **ap'pe-tis"er†.**—**ap'pe-tiz"ing,** *pa.* Giving relish; tempting. **ap'pe-tis"ing†.**—**ap'pe-tiz"ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ap'pi-an Way, 1 ap'ı-ən; 2 ăp'i-an. *Rom. Hist.* A paved road extending from Rome to Brundusium (Brindisi), begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus 312 B. C. and still existing in part.

ap-plaud'd, 1 a-plōd'; 2 ă-plạd', *vt. & vi.* To express approval of, as by clapping the hands; commend; praise. [< L. *ad*, to, + *plaudo*, strike.]

Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE.—**ap-plaud'er,** *n.*—**ap-plaud'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ap-plause', 1 a-plōz'; 2 ă-plạs', *n.* The act of applauding; acclamation; approval; praise.

Syn.: acclaim, acclamation, cheering, cheers, eulogy, laudation, plaudit, praise. *Praise* is the expressed and hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude, one by one; *applause*, the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is strictly by the voice alone. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation*, commonly understood in a loftier sense. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause*, and is commonly used in the plural. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise*. See EULOGY; PRAISE.—Ant.: denunciation, derision, hissing, obloquy, scorn, vituperation.

—**ap-plau'siv(e^{s},** *a.* Expressing applause. **-ly,** *adv.*

ap'ple, } 1 ap'l; 2 ăp'l, *n.* The widely distributed, fleshy
ap'l†, } edible fruit or pome of a tree of the rose family; also, a tree bearing such fruit. [< AS. *æppel*, *æpl*, apple.]—**ap'ple-John†,** *n.* A variety of apple considered best when shriveled.—**a. of discord** (*Class. Myth.*), a golden apple awarded for beauty by Paris to Venus.—**a. of the eye,** the pupil or the eyeball; something precious.

ap-pli'ance, 1 a-plai'ens; 2 ă-plī'anç, *n.* **1.** Something applied to effect a result; a device; tool; an instrument. **2.** The act of applying; application. **3†.** Compliance.

Vertical Section of an Apple, through the core.

a, stem; *c*, fleshy edible portion (thickened calyx); *d*, limb of calyx; *e*, core or membrane enclosing carpels; *f*, carpels or seed-vessels; *b*, seeds.

ap-pli'ca-bl(e^{F}, 1 ap'lı-kə-bl; 2 ăp'li-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of or suitable for application; relevant; fitting. [< L. *applico;* see APPLY.]—**ap"pli-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] The quality of being applicable; suitability; fitness. **ap'pli-ca-bl(e-ness^{F}†.**—**ap'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

ap'pli-cant, 1 ap'lı-kant; 2 ăp'li-cant, *n.* One who applies; a candidate.

ap"pli-ca'tion, 1 ap"lı-kē'shən; 2 ăp"li-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of applying. **2.** That which is applied, as a remedial agent. **3.** That by which one applies; a request. **4.** Appropriation to a particular use. **5.** The act, habit, or faculty of close and continuous attention. [< L.F *applico;* see APPLY.] Syn.: see EXERCISE; INDUSTRY.

ap-plied', 1 a-plaid'; 2 ă-plīd', *pa.* Put in practise; utilized: opposed to *abstract* or *pure;* as, *applied* science.

ap"pli-qué', 1 ap"lı-kē'; 2 ăp"li-kę', *a.* [F.] Applied: said of ornaments, as in needlework, in wood, metal, etc., cut out from one material and applied upon the surface of another.—**ap"pli-qué',** *n.*

ap-ply', 1 a-plai'; 2 ă-plī', *v.* [AP-PLIED'; AP-PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into contact with something; devote to a particular use; test in a particular case; attach; refer to. **2.** To give wholly (to); devote (oneself), as to study. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make formal request; ask; petition; solicit. **2.** To have reference, or adaptation. [< L. *applico*, < *ad*, to, + *plico*, fold.]

ap-pog"gia-tu'ra, 1 ap-poj"ə-tū'rɑ; 2 ăp-pŏġ"ă-tū'ră, *n. Mus.* A musical ornament consisting of a single note introduced as a suspension before any note of a melody. [It., < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, balcony, ult. < Gr. *pous*, foot.]

ap-point'd, 1 a-peint'; 2 ă-pŏint', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To name or select (a person for a position); name a time and place for (an act or meeting); assign. **2.** To ordain, as by decree; command; prescribe. **3.** To fit out; equip; furnish. **II.** *i.* To decree or ordain the doing of something; designate a person for a position. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *punctum*, point.] Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION; INSTITUTE; SET.

—**ap-point'a-bl(e^{F},** *a.*—**ap-point-ee',** *n.* One who is appointed.—**ap-point'er,** *n.* One who appoints or has power to appoint.—**ap-poin'tiv(e^{s},** *a.*—**ap-point'ment,** *n.* **1.** (1) An appointing or being appointed; position or service to which one is or may be appointed; station; office. (2) An agreement, as for meeting at a given time; an engagement. **2.** Something agreed upon; direction; decree; stipulation. **3.** Anything for use or adornment; equipment.

Ap"po-mat'tox, 1 ap"o-mat'əks; 2 ăp"o-măt'oks, *n.* A county in Virginia; 342 sq. m.; pop. 9,250. At **Appomattox Court House,** in this county, Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.

ap-por'tion, 1 a-pōr'shən; 2 ă-pōr'shon, *vt.* To divide and assign proportionally; allot. [< L. *ad*, to, + *portio*, portion.]

Syn.: allot, appoint, appropriate, assign, deal, dispense, distribute, divide, grant, share. To *allot* or *assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of *distribute* or *divide*. That which is *apportioned* is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair; as, representatives are *apportioned* among the States according to population. To *dispense* is to give out freely; as, the sun *dispenses* light and heat. One may *apportion* what he only holds in trust; he *shares* what is his own. Compare ALLOT.—Ant.: cling to, collect, consolidate, divide arbitrarily, gather together, keep together, receive, retain.—Prep.: *to, between,* or *among*.—**ap-por'tion-ment,** *n.*

ap-pose', 1 a-pōz'; 2 ă-pōs', *vt.* **1.** To place or bring near; apply. **2.** To arrange side by side. [< L.F *appono*, place by, < *ad*, to, + *pono*, place.]

ap'po-sit(e^{s}, 1 ap'o-zit; 2 ăp'o-sĭt, *a.* Well adapted; appropriate; pertinent; apt. [< L. *appositus*, pp., < *ad*, to, + *pono*, place.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ap"po-si'tion, 1 ap"o-zish'ən; 2 ăp"o-sĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The relation between nouns in the same subject or predicate and in the same case, where one is attributive or complementary. **2.** A placing or being in immediate connection; application; addition. **3.** *Surg.* Growth or increase by juxtaposition, as of tissue. [< L.LL *appositus;* see APPOSITE.]—**ap"po-si'tion-al,** *a.*—**ap"po-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ap-pos'i-tiv(e^{s},** *a. & n.*

ap-praise', 1 ə-prēz'; 2 ă-prāş', *vt.* [AP-PRAISED'; AP-PRAIS'ING.] To make an official valuation of; set a price on; estimate; value. [< L. LL+OF *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.]—**ap-prais'a-bl(e**E, *a.*—**ap-prais'al**, *n.* An appraising; official valuation. **ap-praise'ment**‡, —**ap-prais'er**, *n.*

ap-pre'ci-ate, 1 ə-prĭ'shi-ēt; 2 ă-prē'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To esteem adequately; perceive distinctly. **2.** To raise in value. **3.** To estimate. **II.** *i.* To increase in value. [< L.LL *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.]

Syn.: esteem, estimate, prize, value. A jeweler *estimates* a diamond as worth so much cash; the owner may *value* it beyond price, as a family heirloom, or he may *prize* it as the gift of an *esteemed* friend, without *appreciating* its commercial value.—Ant.: depreciate, despise, flout, misjudge, scorn, undervalue.

—**ap-pre'ci-a-bl(e**E, *a.* That may be appreciated; perceptible.—**ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*—**ap-pre"ci-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** An appreciating; true or adequate estimation or recognition. **2.** Increase in value.—**ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e**S, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.*

ap"pre-hend'[d], 1 ap"rĭ-hend'; 2 ăp"re-hĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay hold of or grasp mentally; perceive. **2.** To have an impression or opinion of; know partially. **3.** To expect with anxious foreboding; be apprehensive of or concerning. **4.** To arrest; seize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To think or suppose; surmise; conjecture. **2.** To look forward with foreboding. **3.** To grasp a truth or statement; perceive. [< L. *apprehendo*, < *ad*, to, + *prehendo*, seize.]

Syn.: anticipate, arrest, catch, comprehend, conceive, know, perceive, understand. In strictness we *perceive* only what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind by any means whatever. A child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher can not *comprehend* it in its fulness. Compare ALARM; IDEA.—Ant.: fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, miss, overlook.

—**ap"pre-hend'er**, *n.*—**ap"pre-hen"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**ap"pre-hen'si-bl(e**E, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.—**ap"pre-hen'sion**, *n.* **1.** Distrust or dread concerning the future. **2.** Cognition; estimate; idea; opinion. **3.** The faculty that apprehends; capacity. **4.** Legal arrest. **5.** A mental image. Syn.: see ALARM; ANTICIPATION; ANXIETY; FEAR; IDEA; KNOWLEDGE; UNDERSTANDING.—**ap"pre-hen'siv(e**S, *a.* **1.** Anticipative of evil; anxious; fearful; suspicious. **2.** Quick to apprehend. **3.** Responsive to sense-impressions. **4.** Having cognizance; conscious. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ap-pren'tice, } 1 ə-pren'tĭs; 2 ă-prĕn'tiç. **I.** *vt.* [-TICED[t], **ap-pren'tis**[s], } -TIST[s]; -TIC-ING, -TIS-ING[s].] To bind as an apprentice. **II.** *n.* One who is bound by indenture to serve another in order to learn a trade or business; any learner or beginner. [< L.OF *apprehendo*, AP-PREHEND.]—**ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.* **ap-pren'tice-ment**‡ [Rare].

ap-prize'[1], } 1 ə-praiz'; 2 ă-prīz', *vt.* [AP-PRIZED'; AP-**prise'**[1], } PRIZ'ING.] To notify, as of an event; advise; inform. [< F. *appris*, < L. *apprehendo;* see AP-PREHEND.] Syn.: see INFORM.

ap-prize'[2] or **-prise'**[2]. Same as APPRAISE.

ap-proach'[1], 1 ə-prōch'; 2 ă-prōch', *vt.* & *vi.* To come or cause to come near or nearer (to); make advances (to). [< L.F *ad*, to, + *propius*, compar. of *prope*, near.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

ap-proach', *n.* **1.** The act of approaching; a coming nearer. **2.** Nearness; approximation. **3.** Opportunity, means, or way of approaching. **4.** *pl.* Advances, as to acquaintance, etc. Syn.: see APPROXIMATION.—**ap-proach"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**ap-proach'a-bl(e**E, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*

ap'pro-bate, 1 ap'ro-bēt; 2 ăp'ro-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT"ED[d]; -BAT"ING.] To pass with approval; sanction formally or officially. [< L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbo*; see AP-PROVE.] Syn.: see PRAISE.

ăp"pro-ba'tion, 1 ap"ro-bē'shən; 2 ăp"ro-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of approving; approval; commendation. 2‖. Proof; probation. Syn.: see PRAISE.

—**ap'pro-ba"tiv(e**S, *a.* Expressing or implying approbation. **-ness**, *n.*—**ap'pro-ba"to-ry**, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to approbation.

ap-proof'†, *n.* Approbation.

ap-pro'pri-ate, 1 a-prō'pri-ēt; 2 ă-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To set apart for a particular use. **2.** To take for one's own use. [< L.LL *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own.]

Syn.: see ABSTRACT; APPORTION; ASSUME.

ap-pro'pri-ate, *a.* Suitable for or belonging to the person, circumstance, place, etc.

Syn.: adapted, apt, becoming, befitting, congruous, fit, meet, pertinent, proper, suitable.—Ant.: inappropriate, incongruous, irrelevant, unfit, unsuitable.—Prep.: appropriate *to* the occasion; *for* the person.

—**ap-pro'pri-a-bl(e**E, *a.*—**ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*—**ap-pro'pri-a-tiv(e**S, *a.*—**ap-pro'pri-a"tor**, *n.*

ap-pro"pri-a'tion, 1 ə-prō"pri-ē'shən; 2 ă-prō"pri-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Something, as money, appropriated, or set apart for a special use. **2.** The act of appropriating.

ap-prove'[1], 1 ə-prūv'; 2 ă-prọv', *v.* [AP-PROVED'; AP-PROV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard as worthy, proper, or right; commend; sanction. **2.** To show (oneself) worthy of approval. 3‖. To prove by trial; test. **II.** *i.* To think with favor: often with *of*. [< L.OF *approbo*, < *ad*, to, + *probus*, good.]

Syn.: see ADMIRE; AGREE; ASSENT; JUSTIFY; LIKE; PRAISE; RATIFY.—**ap-prov'a-bl(e**E, *a.* Worthy of approval.—**ap-prov'al**, *n.* Approbation; sanction; commendation. **ap-prov'ance**‡. Syn.: see PRAISE.—**ap-prov'er**, *n.*—**ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prove'[2], *vt.* To turn to one's profit; appropriate, as waste land. [< OF. *approuer*, profit, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *pro*, *prod*, profit, < L. *pro*, for.]

ap-prox'i-mate, 1 a-prŏks'ĭ-mēt; 2 ă-prŏks'ĭ-māt. [-MAT"ED[d]; -MAT"ING.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To approach or cause to approach closely without exact coincidence. **II.** 1 a-prŏks'ĭ-mĭt; 2 ă-prŏks'ĭ-mat, *a.* Nearly, but not exactly, accurate or complete; near. [< L.LL *ad*, to, + *proximus*, superl. of *prope*, near.]

—**ap-prox'i-mal**, *a.* Close together: said of the surfaces of teeth.—**ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-prox'i-ma-tiv(e**S, *a.* Obtained by or involving approximation; approximate.—**ap-prox'i-ma-tiv(e-ly**S, *adv*

ap-prox"i-ma'tion, 1 a-prŏks"ĭ-mē'shən; 2 ă-prŏks"i-mā'shon, *n.* The act or process of approximating; an approximate result.

Syn.: approach, contiguity, likeness, nearness, neighborhood, propinquity, resemblance, similarity. *Approximation* (and the kindred words *approximate* and *approximately*) is to express as near an approach to accuracy and certainty as the conditions of human thought or action in any given case make possible. *Resemblance* and *similarity* may be but superficial and apparent; *approximation* is real. *Approach* is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before; *approximation* brings one really near. *Nearness*, *neighborhood*, and *propinquity* are commonly used of place; *approximation*, of mathematical calculations and abstract reasoning; we speak of *approach* to the shore, *nearness* to the town, *approximation* to the truth.—Ant.: difference, distance, error, remoteness, unlikeness, variation.—Prep.: *to*.

ap'pulse, 1 ap'ŭls *or* a-puls'; 2 ăp'ŭls *or* ă-pŭls', *n.* An approach or impact of one moving body toward or upon another, or of a heavenly body toward the meridian. [< L. *appulsus*, < *ad*, to, + *pello*, drive.]—**ap-pul'sion**, *n.* The act of striking against.—**ap-pul'siv(e**S, *a.*—**ap-pul'siv(e-ly**S, *adv.*

ap-pur'te-nance, 1 a-pûr'tə-nans; 2 ă-pûr'te-nanç, *n.* Something belonging or attached to something else as an accessory or adjunct. [< OF. *apertenance*, < L. *ad*, to, + *pertineo*, PERTAIN.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE.

—**ap-pur'te-nant**, *a.* Appertaining or belonging, as by right; accessory.

a'pri-cot, 1 ē'prĭ-kot *or* ap'rĭ-kot; 2 ā'pri-cŏt *or* ăp'ri-cŏt, *n.* A fruit intermediate between the peach and the plum, or the tree that yields it. [< F. *abricot*.]

Apricot, showing flower and fruit.

A'pril, 1 ē'prĭl; 2 ā'pril, *n.* The fourth month. [< L. *Aprilis*, < *aperio*, open.]—**April fool**, the subject of a practical joke on April 1.

a pri-o'ri, 1 ē prai-ō'rai; 2 ā pri-ō'ri. [L.; literally, from what is before.] **1.** *Logic.* Proceeding, as an argument, from cause to effect, or from an assumption to its logical conclusion; opposed to *a posteriori*. **2.** *Philos.* Prior to, and thus independent of, experience; innate. **3.** Previous to, or with insufficient, examination. Syn.: see TRANSCENDENTAL.

a'pron, 1 ē'prən *or* ē'pərn; 2 ā'pron *or* ā'pern, *n.* A covering to protect or adorn the front of a person's clothes; an apron-like, adjustable covering on the front of a carriage. [ME. *napron*, < OF. *naperon*. *A napron* became *an apron*.]

ap"ro-pos', 1 ap"ro-pō'; 2 ăp"ro-pō'. **I.** *a.* Pertinent; opportune. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Pertinently; appropriately. **2.** By the way. [< F. *à propos; à*, to, + *propos*, purpose.]

—**apropos of**, with reference to: as suggested by.

apse, 1 aps; 2 ăps, *n.* **1.** A recess or termination, as of a church, usually semicircular with a half dome. **2.** The

eastern or altar end of a church. [< L. *apsis*, arch, < Gr. *hapsis*, wheel, < *haptō*, fasten.]

ap'si-dal, 1 ap'sı-dəl; 2 ăp'si-dal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or having an apse, apses, or apsides.

ap'sis, 1 ap'sıs; 2 ăp'sis, *n.* [-sı-dēz, 1 -sı-dīz; 2 -si-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A point of an eccentric orbit that is nearest to or farthest from the center of attraction, as the aphelion or perihelion of a planet. **2.** An apse. **3.** A reliquary. [L., < Gr. *hapsis*, wheel, < *haptō*, fasten.]

apt, 1 apt; 2 ăpt, *a.* **1.** Having a natural or habitual tendency; liable; likely. **2.** Quick to learn; skilful. **3.** Pertinent; apposite. [< L. *aptus*, pp. of *apo*, fasten, fit.]
Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; CLEVER; LIKELY; SAGACIOUS.
—**apt'ly,** *adv.*—**apt'ness,** *n.* Aptitude.

Ap'ter-a, 1 ap'tər-ə; 2 ăp'ter-a, *n. pl.* A group of invertebrates, variously ranked and limited, as (1) the *Suctoria* or fleas, and (2) an order including all wingless arthropods, now otherwise distributed. [< Gr. *apteros*, < *a-* priv. + *pteron*, wing.]—**ap'ter-al,** *a.* **1.** Without wings. **2.** *Arch.* Having no lateral ranges of columns, as a temple.—**ap'ter-ous,** *a.* Without wings or wing-like expansions.

ap'ter-yx, 1 ap'tər-iks; 2 ăp'ter-ŷks; *n.* A New Zealand bird with undeveloped wings. [< A-[14] + Gr. *pteryx*, wing.]

ap'ti-tude, 1 ap'tı-tūd; 2 ăp'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Natural or acquired adaptation, bent, or tendency; fitness. **2.** Quickness of understanding; readiness; aptness. [F., < L. *aptus*, fit, fitted; see APT.] **apt'ness‡.**
Syn.: see ABILITY; DEXTERITY.

apt'ro-nym, 1 apt'ro-nim; 2 ăpt'ro-nym, *n.* [Humorous.] A surname indicative of an occupation; as, *Glass*, the *glazier*.

Ap"u-lei'us, 1 ap"yu-lī'us; 2 ăp"yu-lē'ŭs, *n.* A Roman satirist and philosopher of the 2d century B. C.

A-pu'li-a, 1 ə-pū'lı-ə; 2 a-pū'li-a, *n.* A former division of S. E. Italy; 7,376 sq. m.—**A-pu'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

A-pu"ri-mac', 1 ə-pū"rı-mäk'; 2 ä-pu̇"ri-mäc', *n.* A river in Peru; 600 m. long.

aq., *abbr.* [L.] *Aqua* (water).

a'qua, 1 ā'kwə; 2 ā'kwa, *n.* Water. [L.]—**aqua ammoniæ,** 1 ə-mō'nı-ī *or* -ē; 2 ä-mō'ni-ē *or* -ā, ammonia.—**a. fortis,** 1 fôr'[*or* fōr']tıs; 2 fôr'[*or* fōr']tis, nitric acid.—**a. pura,** 1 piū'rə *or* pū'rə; 2 pū'ra *or* pu̇'ra, pure (*Med.* distilled) water.—**a. regia,** 1 rej'ı-ə *or* reg'ı-ə; 2 rēg'i-a *or* rēg'i-a, a mixture of one part nitric acid with three parts hydrochloric acid that will dissolve gold and platinum.—**a. vitæ,** 1 vaı'tı *or* vī'tē; 2 vī'tē *or* vī'tā, distilled spirits.

a"qua-ma-rine', 1 ā"kwə-mə-rīn'; 2 ā"kwa-ma-rīn', *n.* A sea-blue or sea-green beryl. [< AQUA + MARINE.]

aq"ua-relle', 1 ak"wə-rel'; 2 ăk"wa-rēl', *n.* [F.] A water color, or painting in water-colors.—**aq"ua-rel'list,** *n.*

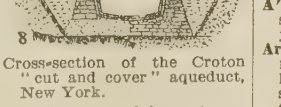
a-qua'ri-um, 1 ə-kwē'rı-um; 2 a-kwā'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-rı-umz or -rı-a, *pl.*] A tank, building, or the like, for aquatic animals or plants. [L., < *aqua*, water.]

A-qua'ri-us, 1 ə-kwē'rı-us; 2 a-kwā'ri-ŭs, *n. Astron.* The eleventh sign of the zodiac; the Water-bearer. [L.]

a-quat'ic, 1 ə-kwat'ık; 2 a-kwăt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, living, growing in, or adapted to the water. **a-quat'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** *pl.* Aquatic sports, as boating, etc. [< L. *aquaticus*, < *aqua*, water.]

a'qua-tint, 1 ā'kwə-tint; 2 ā'kwa-tint, *n.* A form of engraving differing from an etching in that spaces to give the effect of washes or tints in monochrome are bitten in by acid instead of, or as well as, lines; also, an engraving printed from a plate so prepared. [< AQUA + TINT.] **a"qua-tin'ta‡.**

aq'ue-duct, 1 ak'wı-dukt; 2 ăk'we-dŭct, *n.* **1.** A water-conduit, particularly one for supplying a community from a distance. **2.** *Anat.* A canal. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *ductus*, pipe.]



Cross-section of the Croton "cut and cover" aqueduct, New York.

a'que-ous, 1 ē'kwı-us; 2 ā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, made with, formed by, or containing water; watery.

a-quif'er-ous, 1 ə-kwif'ər-us; 2 a-kwif'er-ŭs, *a.* Conveying or supplying water or watery fluid. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *fero*, bear.]

a'qui-form, 1 ē'kwı-fôrm; 2 ā'kwi-fôrm, *a.* Like water; liquid. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *forma*, form.]

aq'ui-lin(e[8]), 1 ak'wı-lin *or* -lain; 2 ăk'wi-lĭn *or* -līn, *a.* Of or like an eagle or an eagle's beak; curving; hooked. [< L. *aquila*, eagle.] [northeast wind.

Aq'ui-lo, 1 ak'wı-lo; 2 ăk'wi-lo, *n. Rom. Myth.* The north or

A-qui'nas, 1 ə-kwaı'nəs; 2 a-kwī'nas, **St. Thomas** (1225?–1274). An Italian Dominican monk and theologian.

Aq"ui-taine', 1 ak"wı-tēn'; 2 ăk"wi-tān', *n.* A Roman province in S. W. Gaul, later a French duchy, united with England 1151–1451. **Aq"ui-ta'ni-a‡.**

ar-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of *ad-*. See AD-.

-ar[1], *suffix.* Pertaining to; like; as, regular, singular; also, the person or thing pertaining to; as, scholar. [ME. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, F. *-aire*, *-ier*, < L. *-aris* (in nouns *-are*), used for *-alis* when preceded by *l*.]

-ar[2], *suffix.* A form of -ARY, -ER: refashioned in imitation of -AR[1]; as, vicar. ME. *vicary*, *viker*. [beggar.

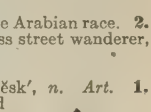
-ar[3], *suffix.* A form of -ER: refashioned in imitation of -AR[2]; as,

Ar., *abbr.* Arab, Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.—**ar.,** *abbr.* Argent, arrival, arrive, arrived.—**A. R. A.,** *abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy.

Ar'ab, 1 ar'əb; 2 ăr'ab, *n.* **1.** One of the Arabian race. **2.** An Arabian horse. **3.** [a-] A homeless street wanderer, especially a child. [Ar.]

Arab., *abbr.* Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.

ar"a-besque', 1 ar"ə-besk'; 2 ăr"a-bĕsk', *n.* *Art.* **1.** Fanciful grouping of animal- and plant-forms, etc., as in Roman and Renaissance decoration. **2.** Flat ornamentation employing interlaced lines and curves, as in Arabian architecture. [< It.[F] *arabesco*, < *Arabo*, Arab, ult. < Ar. *Arab.*] **ar"a-besk'‡.** —**ar"a-besque',** *a.*


Arabesque.

A-ra'bi-a, 1 ə-rē'bı-ə; 2 a-rā'bi-a, *n.* A country of S. W. Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; pop. 5,000,000. —**A-ra'bi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Arabia.

A-ra'bi-an Nights' En"ter-tain'ment. A famous collection of Eastern stories supposedly related to the sultan Shahriyar by his wife Scheherezade on a thousand and one successive nights.

A-ra'bi-an sea. The western arm of the Indian ocean between Arabia and India.

Ar'a-bic, 1 ar'ə-bik; 2 ăr'a-bĭc. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia, its people, language, etc. **II.** *n.* The language of the Arabians, now widely spread among Mohammedan nations.—**Arabic figures,** the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. See NUMERAL.—**Ar'a-bist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in Arabic literature, science, or medicine.

ar'a-bl(e[F]), 1 ar'ə-bl; 2 ăr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being plowed or cultivated. [< L. *arabilis*, < *aro*, plow.]

Ar'a-by, 1 ar'ə-bı; 2 ăr'a-by. [Archaic or Poet.] **I.** *a.* Arabian. **II.** *n.* Arabia.

A-rach'ne, 1 ə-rak'nı; 2 a-răc'ne, *n. Myth.* A Lydian girl who defeated Minerva in a weaving contest, but, insulted by the goddess, hanged herself and was changed into a spider.

A-rach'ni-da, 1 ə-rak'nı-də; 2 a-răc'ni-da, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A class of arthropods, embracing the spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, etc. [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider.]—**a-rach'nid,** *n.*—**a-rach'ni-dan,** *a.* & *n.*

a-rach'noid, 1 ə-rak'neid; 2 a-răc'nŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a spider's web; thin and fine. **2.** Of or pertaining to the arachnoid membrane or to the *Arachnida*. **3.** *Bot.* Composed of slender entangled hairs; cobwebby. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The arachnoid membrane. **2.** One of the *Arachnida*. [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + -OID.]—**arachnoid membrane, a. tissue** (*Anat.*), the middle one of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord: between the *dura mater* and the *pia mater*.

a-ra'da, 1 ə-rā'də; 2 ä-rä'dä, *n.* [Sp.] Land that has been tilled.

a-rage'†, *v.* To enrage; render furious. [Spain.

Ar'a-gon, 1 ar'ə-gən; 2 ăr'a-gŏn, *n.* Former kingdom, N. E.

A"ra-guay', 1 ä"rə-gwaı'; 2 ä"rä-gwy', *n.* A river in Brazil; 1,000 m. long. **A-ra"gua-ya'‡.**

Ar'al sea, 1 ar'əl; 2 ăr'al. A salt inland sea in Russian Turkestan; 26,166 sq. m.

A'ram, 1 ē'rəm; 2 ā'ram, **Eugene** (1704–1759). An English schoolmaster, hanged for the murder of a shoemaker: subject of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton and of a poem by Hood.

Ar"a-ma'ic, 1 ar"ə-mē'ık; 2 ăr"a-mā'ic. **I.** *a.* Same as ARAMEAN. **II.** *n.* **1.** The northern class of the Semitic family of languages, embracing Chaldee, Syriac, etc. **2.** Chaldee as spoken by the Jews; the language of Palestine after the captivity and that spoken by Christ and his disciples.

Ar"a-me'an, } 1 ar"ə-mī'ən; 2 ăr"a-mē'an, *a.* Of or pertain-
Ar"a-mæ'an, } ing to the ancient Aram (Mesopotamia) or Aramæa (Syria and Mesopotamia), or their peoples, languages, etc.—**Ar"a-me'an,** *n.*

Ar"a-ne'i-da, 1 ar"ə-nī'ı-də; 2 ăr"a-nē'i-da, *n. pl.* An order of arachnids; the spiders. [< L. *aranea*, spider.] **Ar"a-ne-i'na‡.**

a-ra'ne-ous, 1 ə-rē'nı-us; 2 a-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Made up of or covered with slender tangled hairs; cobwebby. **a-ra'ne-ose‡.**

Ar'a-rat, 1 ar'ə-rat; 2 ăr'a-răt, *n.* A mountain in Armenia; 16,969 ft.; traditional resting-place of Noah's ark. *Gen.* viii, 4.

a-rase'†, *v.* To erase; uproot.

ar'ba-lest, 1 är'bə-lest; 2 är'ba-lĕst, *n.* A medieval cross-bow requiring a mechanical appliance to bend it. [< OF. *arbaleste,* < L. *arcus,* bow, + *ballista,* military engine, < Gr. *ballō,* throw.] **ar'ba-list‡; ar'blast‡.** — **ar'ba-lest"er,** *n.* **ar'ba-list"er‡.**

Arbalest.

Ar-bil', 1 ar-bīl'; 2 är-bīl', *n.* A town in Kurdistan, near which Alexander defeated Darius, 331 B. C. **Ar'be-la‡** [Gr.].

ar'bi-ter, 1 är'bi-tər; 2 är'bi-ter, *n.* A chosen or appointed arbitrator or umpire; an absolute and final judge. [L., < *ad,* to, + *bito,* come.] Syn.: see JUDGE. **—ar'bi-tress,** *n.* A woman arbiter.

ar'bi-tra-bl(eF, 1 är'bi-trə-bl; 2 är'bi-tra-bl, *a.* Subject to arbitration.

ar'bi-trage, 1 är'bi-trij; 2 är'bi-traj, *n.* **1.** *Com.* The simultaneous buying and selling of the same thing, as stocks or bonds, in different markets, in order to profit by the difference between the prices ruling in such markets. **2§.** Arbitration.

ar-bit'ra-ment, 1 ar-bit'rə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 är-bit'ra-ment, *n.* Decision by arbitration or by an arbiter.

ar'bi-tra-ry, 1 är'bi-trē-ri; 2 är'bi-trā-ry, *a.* **1.** Fixed, made, or done capriciously or at pleasure; absolute; despotic. **2.** *Law.* Not determined by statute; discretionary.

Syn.: absolute, despotic, dictatorial, domineering, harsh, imperious, irresponsible, overbearing, peremptory, tyrannical, tyrannous. See ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS. — Ant.: constitutional, equitable, free, lenient, limited, mild, obliging, restrained, restricted.

—ar'bi-tra-ri-ly, *adv.* **—ar'bi-tra-ri-ness,** *n.*

ar'bi-trate, 1 är'bi-trēt; 2 är'bi-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT"ED[d]; -TRAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To decide as arbitrator; settle by arbitration. **II.** *i.* To act as arbitrator; resort to arbitration. [< L. *arbitror,* < *arbiter,* ARBITER.]

Syn.: see INTERPOSE. **—ar"bi-tra'tion,** *n.* The hearing and determining of a controversy by a person or persons mutually agreed upon by the parties. **—ar'bi-tra"tor,** *n.* **1.** A person chosen by agreement of parties to decide a dispute between them. **2.** One empowered to decide a matter; an arbiter. Syn.: see JUDGE. **—ar'bi-tra"trix,** *n.* An arbitress; also, a woman who has absolute control or disposal.

ar-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as ARBITRAMENT.

ar'blast, 1 är'blȧst; 2 är'blast, *n.* An arbalest. **—ar'blast-er,** *n.*

ar'bor[1], 1 är'bər; 2 är'bor, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tree. **2.** A spindle or axle. [< F. *arbre,* < L. *arbor,* tree.] **—Arbor Day** [U. S.], a spring holiday in some States on which trees, etc., are planted. **—ar-bo're-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a tree or trees; living or situated among trees. **—ar-bo're-ous,** *a.* Of the nature of or like a tree; forming a tree-trunk, as distinguished from a shrub. **—ar"bo-res'cent,** *a.* Tree-like in character, appearance, or size; branching. **—ar"bo-res'cence,** *n.* **—ar'bor-et‖,** *n.* A small tree; shrub. **—ar'bor-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to trees.

ar'bor[2], *n.* A bower, as of latticework, supporting vines; a shaded walk or nook. [Orig. *herber,* < LL.[OF] *herbarium,* < *herba,* herb.] **ar'bour‡** [Eng.].

arbor., *abbr.* Arboriculture.

ar"bo-re'tum, 1 är"bo-rī'tum; 2 är"bo-rē'tŭm, *n.* A botanical garden; tree-garden. [L.]

ar'bo-ri-, 1 är'bo-ri-; 2 är'bo-ri-. From Latin *arbor,* tree: a combining form. **—ar'bor-i-cul"ture,** *n.* The cultivation of trees or shrubs. **—ar"bor-i-cul'tur-al,** *a.* **—ar"bor-i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* **—ar'bor-i-form",** *a.* Formed like a tree.

ar"bor-vi'tæ, 1 är"bər-vī'tī; 2 är"bor-vī'tē, *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree of the pine family. [L., lit. tree of life.]

ar'bus-cle, 1 är'bus-l; 2 är'bŭs-l, *n.* **1.** A dwarf tree, or one between a shrub and a tree in size. **2.** An arbuscule. [< L. *arbuscula,* dim. of *arbor,* tree.]

ar-bus'cule, 1 ar-bus'kiul; 2 är-bŭs'cūl, *n.* A tuft, as of cilia, etc.

ar'bute[1], 1 är'biut; 2 är'būt, *n.* The European strawberry-tree. [< L. *arbutus.*] **—ar-bu'te-an,** *a.*

ar-bute'[2], 1 ar-biūt'; 2 är-būt', *n.* The arbutus.

Ar'bu-tus[1], 1 är'biu-təs; 2 är'bū-tŭs, *n.* **1.** A small genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the heath family. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [L.; cp. *arbor,* tree.]

ar-bu'tus[2], 1 är-biū'təs; 2 är-bū'tŭs, *n. Bot.* The May-flower. **trailing arbutus‡.**

arc, 1 ärk; 2 ärc, *n.* **1.** Part of the circumference of a circle; a bow; an arch. **2.** *Elec.* The bow of flame occurring between two adjacent electrodes when connected with a powerful source of electricity. Such a bow forms the lighting agency in the **arc light.** [F., < L. *arcus,* bow.] **—arc,** *vi.* [ARCED OR ARCED; ARC'ING OR ARC'ING.] *Elec.* To form a voltaic arc.

Arc, Jeanne d'. Same as JOAN OF ARC.

ar-cade', 1 ar-kēd'; 2 är-cād', *n.* A vaulted passageway or roofed street; a range of pillared arches. [F., < It. *arcata,* < L. *arcus,* arch.]

Arcade.

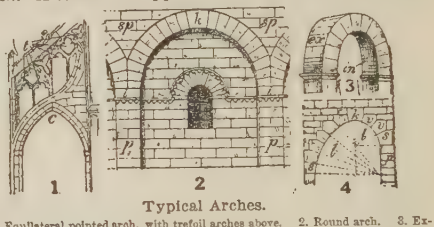
Ar-ca'di-a, 1 ar-kē'di-ə; 2 är-cā'di-a, *n.* A picturesque district of the Peloponnesus, Greece, the traditional home of pastoral poetry; hence, any region of ideal rustic simplicity and contentment. **Ar'ca-dy‡.** — **Ar-ca'di-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia; ideally rural or simple; pastoral. **II.** *n.* A dweller in Arcadia; one having simple pastoral tastes.

ar-ca'num, 1 ar-kē'num; 2 är-cā'nŭm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] An inner secret or mystery. [L.]

arch[1], 1 ärch; 2 ärch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To form into an arch; curve; span with an arch or arches. **II.** *i.* To form an arch or arches.

arch, *a.* **1.** Characterized by merry and innocent cunning; roguish; playfully sly; coy. **2.** Most eminent; chief. [< Gr. *archos,* chief.] **—arch'ly,** *adv.* **—arch'ness,** *n.*

arch, *n.* **1.** A bow-like curve, structure, or object. **2.** *Arch.* A structure supported at the sides or ends only,



Typical Arches.

1. Equilateral pointed arch, with trefoil arches above. 2. Round arch. 3. Extrados (*ex*) and intrados (*in*) of an arch. 4. Rampant arch. *c,* crown; *k,* keystone; *t, t,* lines of stress; *p, p,* piers; *s, s,* springers; *sp,* spandrel; *t,* trefoils; *v,* voussoir.

and formed of distinct pieces no one of which spans the opening. [< F. *arche,* for *arc,* < L. *arcus,* bow.]

arch-, *prefix.* **1.** Chief; principal; as, *arch*-chancellor. **2.** Very great; extreme; as, *arch*-knave. [< Gr. *archi-, archi-, archi-,* < *archos,* chief.]

arch., *abbr.* Archaic, archery, architecture. **—arch., archt.,**

Ar-chæ'an, } 1 ar-kī'ən, -kē'ən; 2 är-cē'an, -cā'an, *a. Geol.*

Ar-chai'an, } Pertaining to the oldest period or strata of geological history. [< Gr. *archaios,* ancient, < *archē,* beginning.]

ar"chæ-ol'o-gy, etc. Same as ARCHEOLOGY, etc.

ar-cha'ic, 1 ar-kē'ik; 2 är-cā'ic, *a.* Belonging to a former period; going out of use; antiquated. [< Gr. *archē,* beginning.] **ar-cha'i-cal‡.** — **ar'cha-ism,** *n.* An archaic word, idiom, or expression.

arch-an'gel, 1 ark-ān'jel; 2 ärc-ān'ġĕl, *n.* An angel of highest rank; in Scriptural use, *the archangel.* **—arch"-an-gel'ic,** *a.*

arch"bish'op, 1 ärch"bi-sh'əp; 2 ärch"bĭsh'op, *n.* The chief bishop of an ecclesiastical province. **—arch"bish'-op-ric,** *n.* The office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch"dea'con, 1 ärch"dī'kn; 2 ärch"dē'en, *n.* A high official in a diocese, subordinate to the bishop. **—arch"-dea'con-ate, arch"dea'con-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] *Eccl.* The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. **—arch"dea'con-ship,** *n.*

arch"di'o-cese, 1 ärch"dai'o-sīs; 2 ärch"dī'o-çēs, *n.* The diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch"duke', 1 ä ch"diūk'; 2 ä ch"dūk', *n.* **1.** A prince of the house of Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine. **2.** Formerly, one of several sovereigns in Europe. **—arch"du'-cal,** *a.* **—arch"duch'ess,** *n.* **1.** A daughter of the emperor of Austria **2.** The wife of an archduke. **—arch"duch'y,** *n.* [-DUCH'IES[z], *pl.*] The territory or office of an archduke. **arch"duke'dom‡.**

Ar-che'an, *a.* Late form of ARCHÆAN.

Ar"che-la'us, 1 är"ki-lē'us; 2 är"ke-lā'ŭs, *n. Bib.* Ruler of Judea, son and successor of Herod.

archeol., *abbr.* Archeological, archeology.

ar"che-ol'o-gy, } 1 är"ki-ol'o-ji; 2 är"ce-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.*

ar"chæ-ol'o-gy, } [-GIES[z], *pl.*] The science or study of history from relics and remains of antiquities. [< Gr. *archaios,* ancient, + -OLOGY.] **—ar"che-o-log'ic, ar"che-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to archeology; versed in antiquities. **—ar"che-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who is devoted to or skilled in archeology. [All derivatives are spelled also **archæ-,** etc.]

arch'er, 1 ärch'ər; 2 ärch'er, *n.* One who uses the bow and arrow. [< L.[F] *arcus,* bow.] **—arch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z],

pl.] **1.** The art or sport of shooting with the bow. **2.** Archers collectively.

ar'che-type, 1 ār'kı-taip; 2 ār'ee-tȳp, *n.* A primitive or standard pattern or model; a prototype. [< Gr. *archetypon;* see ARCHI- and TYPE.]

Syn.: see EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL; MODEL.

—**ar'che-ty"pal,** *a.*—**ar"che-typ'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

arch'fiend", 1 ārch'fīnd"; 2 ārch'fēnd", *n.* A chief fiend; the devil.

archi-, *prefix.* Chief; primitive. See ARCH-.

ar"chi-di-ac'o-nal, 1 ār"kı-dai-ak'o-nəl; 2 ār"ei-dī-ăe'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

ar"chi-e-pis'co-pa-cy, 1 ār"kı-ı-pis'ko-pə-sı; 2 ār"ei-e-pĭs'co-pa-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The rank and rule of an archbishop.—**ar"chi-e-pis'co-pal,** *a.*

ar'chil, 1 ār'kıl *or* ār'chil; 2 ār'eil *or* ār'chil, *n.* **1.** A lichen of the Cape Verde and Canary Islands, yielding the dyestuff orchil, and the litmus used by chemists for testing. **2.** The dyestuff obtained from this lichen; orchil. [ME. *orchell,* < OF. *orchel,* F. *orseille,* < It. *orcello.*] **ar'chal†; ar'chall†; ar'chel†; or'chil‡.**

ar'chi-mage, 1 ār'kı-mēj; 2 ār'ei-māġ, *n.* **1.** A chief magician. **ar"chi-ma'gus‡. 2.** The chief priest of the Persian fire-worshipers. [< ARCHI- + L. *magus* (Gr. *magos*), magician.]

Ar"chi-me'des, 1 ār"kı-mī'dīz; 2 ār"ei-mē'dēs, *n.* A Greek mathematician; born in Sicily (287?–212 B. C.).—**Ar"chi-me-de'an,** *a.*—**Archimedean screw,** a spiral conduit about an inclined axis, for raising liquid by rotation.

arch'ing, 1 ārch'ıŋ; 2 ārch'ing, *n.* An arch or arches; the building of arches; any graceful curve.

ar"chi-pel'a-go, 1 ār"kı-pel'ə-go; 2 ār"ei-pĕl'a-ğo, *n.* [-GOES² or -GOS², *pl.*] **1.** A sea studded with islands, or the islands collectively. **2.** [A-] The isle-abounding sea between Greece and Asia Minor, the ancient Ægean. [< Gr.ᴸ⁺ᴵᵀ *archi-;* see ARCH- + *pelagos,* sea.]—**ar"chi-pe-lag'ic,** *a.*

ar'chi-tect, 1 ār'kı-tekt; 2 ār'ei-tĕct, *n.* **1.** One who plans buildings, etc., and directs their construction. **2.** One who constructs or plans anything. [< Gr. *architektōn,* master-builder.]—**ar"chi-tec-ton'ic. 1.** *a.* Pertaining to architecture; also, to the scientific classification of knowledge; constructive. **ar"chi-tec-ton'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** The science of architecture. **ar"chi-tec-ton'ics‡. 2.** The scientific arrangement and construction of systems of knowledge.

ar'chi-tec"ture, 1 ār'kı-tek"chur *or* -tiur; 2 ār'ei-tĕc"-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The science and art of designing and constructing buildings or other structures. **2.** A style or system of building. **3.** Buildings, etc., collectively. See illus. on next page.—**ar"chi-tec'tur-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ar'chi-trave, 1 ār'kı-trēv; 2 ār'ei-trāv, *n. Arch.* **1.** A chief beam; that part of an entablature which rests upon the column-heads and supports the frieze. **2.** A molded ornament, as of an arch. [F., < L. *archi-* + *trabs,* beam.]

ar'chive, 1 ār'kaiv; 2 ār'eīv, *n.* **1.** A depository for public documents: used mostly in the plural. **2.** A public document or record. [< Gr.ᴸ⁺ᶠ *archeion,* a public office, < *archō,* rule.] Syn.: see HISTORY.

ar'chi-volt, 1 ār'kı-vōlt; 2 ār'ei-vōlt, *n. Arch.* **1.** An ornamental molding following the outer curve of an arch. **2.** An arch considered as supporting superincumbent weight. [< It. *archivolto,* < *arco* (< L. *arcus*), arch, + *volta,* vault, < L. *volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* roll.] **ar'chi-vault‡.**

arch'ly, arch'ness. See ARCH, *a.*

ar'chon, 1 ār'ken; 2 ār'cŏn, *n. Gr. Hist.* One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens. [L., < Gr. *archōn,* < *archō,* rule.]

arch'way", 1 ārch'wē"; 2 ārch'wā", *n.* An arched entrance or passage.

ar'co-graph, 1 ār'ko-graf; 2 ār'eo-ğrăf, *n.* A device for drawing curves without striking them from a center. [< L. *arcus,* arc, + Gr. *graphō,* write.]

Ar-co'le, 1 ar-kō'lē; 2 ăr-cō'lę, *n.* A village in N. Italy; scene of Napoleon's victory over the Austrians, Nov. 15–17, 1796.

arc'tic, 1 ārk'tık; 2 ārc'tie. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or designating the north pole or the regions, etc., near it; far northern; cold; frigid. **II.** *n.* **1.** The arctic circle or regions. **2.** [U. S.] A warm, water-proof overshoe. [< Gr. *arktos,* bear, the constellation.]—**arctic circle,** the imaginary circle, 23°28′, that separates the north temperate from the north frigid zone.—**A. ocean,** the body of water surrounding the north pole; area, 5,541,630 sq. m.

Arc-tu'rus, 1 ark-tiū'rus; 2 ărc-tū'rŭs, *n. Astron.* The principal star in the constellation Bootes.

ar'cu-ate, 1 ār'kiū-ēt; 2 ār'eū-āt, *a.* Arc-like in form; bowed; arched. [< L. *arcuatus,* pp., < *arcus,* bow.] **ar'cu-at"ed‡.**

ar"cu-a'tion, 1 ār"kiū-ē'shən; 2 ār"eū-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or the state of being bent; curvature. **2.** Arched work.

ar'cu-ba-list, *n.* Same as ARBALEST.—**ar'cu-ba-list"er,** *n.*

-ard, *suffix.* Used to form from adjectives personal nouns denoting the possession in a high degree of the quality denoted by the adjective; as, drunk*ard;* sometimes changed to *-art,* as in brag*gart.* [< F. *-ard,* < G. *-hart,* < *hart,* hard.]

ar'den-cy, 1 ār'den-sı; 2 ār'dĕn-çy, *n.* The quality of being ardent; intensity; warmth.

Ar"dennes', 1 ar"den'; 2 ār"dĕn', *n.* **1.** A forest and hill country in S. E. Belgium, N. E. France, and Rhenish Prussia. **2.** A department of N. E. France (2,027 sq. m.; pop. 277,811); capital, Mezières.

ar'dent, 1 ār'dent; 2 ār'dĕnt, *a.* Vehement in emotion or action; passionate; intense; also, hot; burning. [< L.ᴼᶠ *ardeo,* burn.] Syn.: burning, eager, excitable, fervent, fervid, fierce, fiery, glowing, hot, impassioned, inflammable, intense, keen, longing, passionate, sanguine, vehement. See EAGER. —Ant.: apathetic, calm, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, icy, indifferent, listless, phlegmatic, platonic, stolid, solemn.

—**ardent spirits,** alcoholic distilled liquors.—**ar'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**ar'dent-ness,** *n.*

ar'dor, 1 ār'dər; 2 ār'dor, *n.* **1.** Warmth or intensity of passion or affection; eagerness; vehemence; zeal. **2.** Great heat, as of fire, sun, or fever. [L., < *ardeo,* burn.] **ar'dour‡.** Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH.

ar'du-ous, 1 ār'jū-[*or* -diū-]us; 2 ār'ju-[*or* -dū-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Involving great labor, hardship, or difficulty; difficult. **2.** Toiling strenuously; laborious; troublesome. **3.** Steep and lofty. [< L. *arduus,* steep.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: difficult, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *difficult* may require labor, or simply skill and address, as a *difficult* problem or puzzle. That which is *arduous* always requires persevering toil.—Ant.: easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

are, 1 ār; 2 ār, *2d per. plural* (used as a singular) *present ind. & 1st, 2d, & 3d per. pl. pres. ind.* of BE, *v.*

are, 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* A land-measure = 119.38 square yards. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [F., < L. *area,* area.]

a're-a, 1 e'rı-ə; 2 ā're-a, *n.* **1.** Any open space. **2.** A tract or portion of any surface. **3.** Superficial extent. **4.** A small sunken court in front of a basement. [L., open space.]—**a're-al,** *a.*

Ar'e-ca, 1 ar'ı-ka; 2 ār'e-ca, *n.* **1.** A genus of tropical palms, including the betel-nut palm. **2.** [a-] A tree of this genus, or its fruit. See BETEL-NUT. [Pg., < Malay *ādekka.*]

ar'e-fy†, *v.* To dry; wither.

a-re'na, 1 ə-rī'nə; 2 a-rē'na, *n.* **1.** The oval central space for contestants in a Roman amphitheater. **2.** Any sphere of action or contest. [L., sand.]

ar"e-na'ceous, 1 ar"ı-nē'shus; 2 ār"e-nā'shŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or like sand; full of or growing in sand; sandy.

a-re'o-la, 1 ə-rī'o-lə; 2 a-rē'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A small space or interstice in a network of veins or vessels, as on leaves; the colored circle about a nipple or about a vesicle; a depressed spot. [L., dim. of *area,* open space.] **ar'e-ole‡.**—**a-re'o-lar,** *a.*—**areolar tissue,** connective tissue composed of loose meshes of fibers enclosing irregular cavities; cellular tissue.

ar"e-om'e-ter, 1 ar"ı-em'ı-tər; 2 ār"e-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: usually a hydrometer. [< Gr. *araios,* rare, + *metron,* measure.]

A"re-op'a-gus, 1 e"rı-[*or* ar"ı-]ep'ə-gus; 2 ā"re-[*or* ār"e-]ŏp'a-ğŭs, *n.* A hill on which the highest court of ancient Athens held its sessions; hence, the court itself. [L., < Gr. *Areiopagos,* < *Arēs,* Mars, + *pagos,* hill.]—**Ar"e-op'a-gite,** *n.* A member of the court of the Areopagus.

A"re-qui'pa, 1 ā"rē-kī'pa; 2 ā"rę-kī'pā, *n.* A city in S. Peru, capital of the department of that name; pop. 40,000.

A'res, 1 e'rız; 2 ā'rēş, *n. Gr. Myth.* The Greek god of war; identified with the Roman Mars.

Ar"e-thu'sa, 1 ar"ı-thiū'sə; 2 ār"e-thū'sa, *n. Class. Myth.* A nymph, guardian of the fountain bearing her name.

arg., *abbr. Argentum* (L., silver), (*Her.*) argent.—**Arg.,** *abbr.* Argentine.

ar'gal, 1 ār'gəl; 2 ār'ğal, *n.* Same as ARGOL.

ar'gal, 1 ār'gəl; 2 ār'ğal, *conj.* Therefore. [Cor. of L. *ergo.*]

ar'ga-la, 1 ār'gə-la; 2 ār'ğa-la, *n.* An adjutant-bird; a marabou. [Hind.]

Ar'gand, 1 ār'gand; 2 ār'ğănd, *a.* Pertaining to the system of lighting devised by Aimé Argand of Geneva (about 1782).—**Argand burner,** a burner producing a hollow cylindrical flame, supplied with air within as well as without.

ar'gent, 1 ār'jent; 2 ār'ğĕnt. **I.** *a.* Like or made of silver; white; silvery. **II.** *n.* Silver; silvery quality or color; whiteness. [F., < L. *argentum,* silver.]—**ar'gen-tan,** *n.* German silver.—**ar'gen-tate. I.** *a.* Silvery or shining-white. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt in which silver acts as an acid radical.—**ar"gen-ta'tion,** *n.* A coating or plating with silver.—**ar-gen'tic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing silver, especially in its higher valence.—**ar"gen-tif'er-ous,** *a.* Silver-bearing.—**ar-gen'tous,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing silver in its lower valence.—**ar-gen'tum,** *n. Chem.* Silver. [L.]

EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

1. Doorway of the Palace of Fontainebleau, France (Renaissance). 2. Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople (Byzantine). 3. Pagoda, Shanghai (Chinese). 4. Amiens Cathedral, France (Gothic). 5. Court of Temple of Edfu (Egyptian). 6. Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico (Prehistoric American). 7. Jumel Mansion, New York (Colonial). 8. Lake-dwellings (Malay). 9. Chapel of St. John in the Tower of London, England (Norman). 10. Ann Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, England (Elizabethan). 11. Parthenon, Athens (Greek). 12. La Giralda, Spain (Moorish). 13. Pantheon, Rome (Roman). 14. A shrine (Japanese). 15. Taj Mahal, India (Moslem). 16. Log cabin. 17. Eskimo ice hut (igloo), showing interior. 18. Canterbury Cathedral, England (Pointed). 19. Woolworth Building, New York (Modern American).

ar'gen-tine, 1 är'jen-tin *or* -tain; 2 är'gĕn-tĭn *or* -tīn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Silvery. **2.** [A-] Of or pertaining to the Argentine Republic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Silver-coated white metal. **2.** A precipitate of tin and zinc. **3.** A pearly calcite. **4.** The silvery pigment of fish-scales. **5.** [A-] A native or citizen of the Argentine Republic.

Ar'gen-tine Re-pub'lic, 1 är'jen-tin; 2 är'gĕn-tĭn. A federal republic in South America; 1,153,119 sq. m.; pop. 8,533,330; capital, Buenos Aires.

Ar-gier'‖, *n.* Algiers.

ar'gil, 1 är'jil; 2 är'gĭl, *n.* **1.** Potters' clay; white clay. **2.** Aluminite. [< Gr. *argillos*, < *argos*, white.]

—**ar"gil-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding argil.

ar"gil-la'ceous, 1 är"ji-lē'shus; 2 är"gĭ-lā'shŭs, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like clay; clayey.

ar'gil-lite, 1 är'ji-lait; 2 är'gĭ-līt, *n.* A fissile argillaceous rock.

ar-gil'lous, 1 ar-jil'us; 2 är-gĭl'ŭs, *a.* Argillaceous; clayey.

Ar'give, 1 är'jaiv *or* -gaiv; 2 är'gīv *or* -gĭv. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Argos, or, loosely, to Greece in general; Greek. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Argos; loosely, a Greek.

Ar'go, 1 är'go; 2 är'gō, *n. Gr. Myth.* The ship in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed for the golden fleece.

ar'gol, 1 är'gel; 2 är'gŏl, *n.* Crude cream of tartar.

Ar'go-lis, 1 är'go-lis; 2 är'gō-lĭs, *n.* In ancient Greece, the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus, politically more or less under the control of the city of Argos.

ar'gon, 1 är'gon; 2 är'gŏn, *n.* A gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, discovered in 1894. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *ergon*, work: from its inertness.]

Ar'go-naut, 1 är'go-nōt; 2 är'gō-nąt, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One who sailed with Jason, in the ship Argo, for the golden fleece. **2.** [a-] An octopod cuttlefish having a papery shell; a paper-nautilus. **ar"go-nau'tid‡.** [< Gr. *Argonautēs*, < *Argō*, the ship, + *nautēs*, sailor.]—**Ar"go-nau'tic,** *a.*

Ar"gonne', 1 är'gen'; 2 är"gŏn', *n.* A wooded plateau in E. France, between Teul and Mézières, where severe fighting between French and Germans occurred in 1914–1917, the latter being driven out by United States troops, Sept. 20 to Oct. 11, and the forest cleared Nov. 3, 1918.

Ar'gos, 1 är'gos; 2 är'gŏs, *n.* An ancient city of Greece.

ar'go-sy, 1 är'go-si; 2 är'gō-sy, *n.* [-SIES², *pl.*] A large, richly laden ship, as formerly of Ragusa. [< It. *Ragusea*, < *Ragusa*, port in Dalmatia.]

ar'got, 1 är'gō *or* är'get; 2 är'gŏ *or* är'gŏt, *n.* The peculiar phraseology of any class; slang; originally, a jargon used by thieves and rogues. [F.]—**ar-got'ic,** *a.*

ar'gue, 1 är'giū; 2 är'gū, *v.* [AR'GUED; AR'GU-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To urge reasons for or against; debate; discuss. **2.** To influence (a person) by argument. **3.** To prove; show; imply. **4†.** To accuse. **II.** *i.* To present arguments; contend in argument; reason. [< L. *arguo*, show.]

Syn.: debate, demonstrate, discuss, dispute, prove, question, reason. To *argue* (L. *arguo*, show) is to show the reasons for or against, so as to make a matter clear by reasoning; to *discuss* (L. *dis*, apart, + *quatio*, shake) is to shake a matter apart for examination or analysis. One may *argue* or *discuss* a matter by himself; or with advocates, to make all clear; or with opponents, to *prove* his position and answer objections. See DISPUTE; PLEAD; REASON.—Prep.: we argue *with* a person, *about* or *on* a subject, *for* or *against* a statement, opinion, etc.; we argue a person *into* or *out of* a course of action; we argue *from* a cause *to* an effect.

—**ar'gu-a-bl(e²)**, *a.*—**ar'gu-er,** *n.*

ar'gu-ment, 1 är'giu-ment *or* -ment; 2 är'gū-ment, *n.* **1.** A reason offered for or against something; something offered in proof; evidence. **2.** A course of reasoning by the use of evidence; demonstration. **3.** *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. **4.** A contest in reasoning; debate; discussion. **5.** The plot or gist of a work; a summary. **6†.** A subject of controversy. [< L. *argumentum*, < *arguo*, prove.] Syn.: see REASON; REASONING.

—**ar"gu-men-ta'tion,** *n.* Debate; argument.—**ar"gumen'ta-tiv(e²)**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or marked by argument; given to argumentation.

Ar'gus, 1 är'gus; 2 är'gŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A giant having a hundred eyes; killed by Hermes. **2.** [a-] A sharp-eyed, watchful person; a guardian. **3.** [a-] An East-Indian pheasant (genus *Argus*).—**Ar'gus-eyed",** *a.* Sharp-sighted; vigilant.

ar-gute', 1 ar-giūt'; 2 är-gūt', *a.* **1.** Quick or subtle; sharp; shrewd; shrill of sound. **2.** *Bot.* Sharp-toothed, as a serrate leaf. [< L. *argutus*, < *arguo*, show.]

Ar-gyll', 1 ar-gail'; 2 är-gīl', *n.* **1.** A shire of W. Scotland; 3,110 sq. m.; pop. 76,856. **2. Duke of** (1845–1914), John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, British statesman, Governor-general of Canada (1878–1883).

Ari., Ariz. (official), *abbr.* Arizona.

a'ri-a, 1 ā'ri-a *or* ē'ri-ə; 2 ä'ri-ä *or* ä'ri-a, *n.* [It.] An air; a melody.

A"ri-ad'ne, 1 ē"ri-ad'ni; 2 ä"ri-ăd'ne, *n. Myth.* Daughter of Minos; led Theseus out of the labyrinth by a thread.

A'ri-an¹, 1 ē'ri-ən; 2 ä'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arius or Arianism. **II.** *n.* A believer in Arianism.—**A'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of Arius (4th century) and his followers, denying that Christ is of one substance with the Father.

A'ri-an², *a. & n. Ethnol.* Same as ARYAN.

-arian, *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives and adjectival nouns denoting occupation, age, sect, etc.; as, *predestinarian.* [< L. *-arius*, -ARY, + *-anus*, -AN.]

ar'id, 1 ar'id; 2 ăr'id, *a.* Parched with heat; dry; barren; profitless. [< L. *aridus*, < *areo*, be dry.]—**a-rid'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Arid state or quality. **ar'id-ness‡.**

A'ri-el, 1 ē'ri-el; 2 ä'ri-êl, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A spirit of the air or water. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a tricksy sprite, who aids Prospero.

A'ri-es, 1 ē'ri-iz; 2 ä'ri-ēs, *n. Astron.* A constellation, the Ram; the first sign of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION.

a-right', 1 ə-rait'; 2 a-rīt', *adv.* In a right way; correctly; rightly; exactly.

ar'il, 1 ar'il; 2 ăr'il, *n. Bot.* An accessory covering of a seed. [< LL. *arilli*, dried grapes, < L. *aridus*, ARID.]—**ar'il-late,** *a.* **ar'il-lat"ed‡.**

Ar"i-ma-thæ'a, 1 ar"i-mə-thi'ə; 2 ăr"i-ma-thē'a, *n.* A town of ancient Palestine.

A"ri-os'to, 1 ā"ri-os'to; 2 ä"rī-ōs'to, **Lodovico** (1474–1533). An Italian poet; *Orlando Furioso*, etc.

a-rise', } 1 ə-raiz'; 2 a-rīz', *vi.* [A-ROSE', A-ROZE'P; A-RIS'-
a-rize'P, } EN, A-RIZ'NP; A-RIS'ING.] **1.** To spring forth; appear; issue; originate. **2.** To get up; come up; rise; ascend. **3.** To revive from death. [< AS.; see A-³ and RISE.]

Ar"is-tar'chus, 1 ar"is-tär'kus; 2 ăr"is-tär'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek astronomer in the 3d century B. C.; taught that the earth revolves around the sun. **2.** (220–142 B. C.) A grammarian and critic of Alexandria.

a-ris'tate, 1 ə-ris'tēt; 2 a-ris'tāt, *a.* Having a beard-like appendage; awned.

Ar"is-ti'des, 1 ar"is-tai'diz; 2 ăr"is-tī'dēs, *n.* A Greek statesman and general, surnamed "the Just."

Ar"is-tip'pus, 1 ar"is-tip'us; 2 ăr"is-tip'ŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (425?–366? B. C.) of Cyrene.

ar"is-toc'ra-cy, 1 ar"is-tek'rə-si; 2 ăr"is-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** A hereditary nobility; a class or order having prescriptive rank and rights, or being preeminent by birth, culture, or wealth; the chief persons of a country. **2.** Government by select persons or nobles. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + *kratēō*, rule.]—**ar-is'to-crat,** *n.* A member of an aristocracy; a proud and exclusive person.—**ar"is-to-crat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy; oligarchic; haughty; exclusive. **-i-cal‡.**—**ar"is-to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ar"is-toph'a-nes, 1 ar"is-tof'ə-niz; 2 ăr"is-tŏf'a-nēs, *n.* A Greek poet and dramatist (444?–380? B. C.).

Ar'is-tot-le, 1 ar'is-tət-l; 2 ăr'is-tŏt-l, *n.* A Greek philosopher (384–322 B. C.); pupil of Plato.—**Ar"is-to-te'li-an,** *a. & n.*

arith., *abbr.* Arithmetic, arithmetical.

a-rith'me-tic, 1 ə-rith'mi-tik; 2 a-rĭth'me-tĭc, *n.* The science of numbers and computation, or a treatise upon it. [< L. *arithmetica*, < Gr. *arithmos*, number.]—**ar"ith-met'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**a-rith"me-ti'cian,** *n.* One who uses or is skilled in arithmetic.

-arium, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns denoting a place for (as, *aquarium*), or that which confers or is connected with. [L., neut. of *-arius*; see -ARY.]

A-ri'us, 1 ə-rai'us *or* ē'ri-us; 2 a-rī'ŭs *or* ä'ri-ūs, *n.* See ARIAN¹.

Ar"i-zo'na, 1 ar"i-zō'nə; 2 ăr"i-zō'na, *n.* A S. W. State of the United States; 113,956 sq. m.; pop. 333,903; capital, Phœnix.

ark, 1 ärk; 2 ärk, *n.* **1.** *Script.* (1) The ship of Noah (*Gen.* vi, 14–22). (2) The chest containing the tables of the law (*Ex.* xxv, 10, etc.). (3) The papyrus cradle of Moses (*Ex.* ii, 3). **2.** A flat-bottomed freight-boat or scow. **3†.** A coffer, chest, or bin. [< AS. *arc*, < L. *arca*, chest.]

Ark., *abbr.* Arkansas (official).

Ar'kan-sas, 1 är'kən-sō; 2 är'kan-są, *n.* A State of the S. central United States; 53,335 sq. m.; pop. 1,752,204; capital, Little Rock.

Ark'wright, 1 ärk'rait; 2 ärk'rĭt, **Sir Richard** (1732–1792). An English cotton-manufacturer; invented spinning-frame.

arles¹, 1 ärlz; 2 ärls, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Earnest-money. **arles'-pen"ny‡. 2.** An earnest. [Roman ruins.

Arles², 1 ärl; 2 ärl, *n.* A city in S. E. France; pop. 34,014; has

Ar'ling-ton, 1 är'liŋ-tən; 2 är'ling-tŏn, *n.* A village in N. E. Virginia; site of national cemetery.

Ar"lon', 1 ar"lōn'; 2 ăr"lōn', *n.* A city in S. E. Belgium; entered by Germans, 1914.

arm, 1 ärm; 2 ärm, *v.* **I.** *t.* To provide with arms or armor or other means of defense or attack; equip; fortify. **II.** *i.* To have or take arms. [< L. *armo*, arm, < *arma*, weapons.]

arm¹, *n.* The upper limb of the human body; fore limb of a vertebrate; an arm-like part or branch. [< AS. *arm.*]—**arm'chair",** *n.* A chair with supports for the arms.—**arm'hole",** *n.* An opening for the arm in a garment.—**arm'pit",** *n.* The cavity under the arm.

arm², *n.* **1.** A weapon. **2.** A distinct branch of the military service. See ARMS.

Arm., *abbr.* Armenian, Armoric.—**arm.,** *abbr.* Armor.

ar-ma'da, 1 ar-mē'də *or* -mä'də; 2 är-mä'da *or* -mä'da, *n.* A fleet of war-vessels. [Sp.]—**Invincible Armada,** the fleet sent against England by Spain in 1588. It was scattered and partially defeated and then destroyed by storms.

ar"ma-dil'lo, 1 är"mə-dil'o; 2 är"ma-dĭl'o, *n.* An American burrowing, nocturnal mammal with an armor-like covering. [Sp.]

Armadillo. 1/12

Ar"ma-ged'don, 1 ŏr"mə-ged'ən; 2 är"ma-gĕd'on, *n. Bib.* The plain of Esdraelon; scene of many battles; hence, the prophetic scene of the great battle at the end of the world. *Rev.* xvi, 16.

ar'ma-ment, 1 är'mə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 är'ma-ment, *n.* **1.** A land or naval force. **2.** The guns and munitions of a fortification or vessel. Syn.: see ARMY.

ar'ma-ture, 1 är'mə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 är'ma-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A piece of soft iron joining the poles of a magnet; specifically, in a dynamo or electric motor, the rotary laminated iron core carrying the coils of insulated wire to be moved through the field. **2.** A means of offense or defense; armor; a set of organs. [< L.[F] *armo,* arm.]

Ar-me'ni-a, 1 ar-mi'ni-ə; 2 är-mē'ni-a. *n.* A mountainous table-land in N. E. Asia Minor; scene of Turkish massacre of Christians in 1914.—**Ar-me'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ar"men"tières', 1 ar"mən"tyĕr'; 2 är"män"tyêr', *n.* A manufacturing town in N. France; occupied by Germans in 1914; entered by the British, 1917; evacuated by British, April, 1918; recovered by Belgian, British, and American troops, Oct. 14–16, 1918.

arm'ful, 1 ärm'ful; 2 ärm'fụl, *n.* That which is held, or can be held, in the arm or arms.—**arm'hole,** *n.* See ARM[1], *n.*

ar'mi-ger, 1 är'mi-jər; 2 är'mi-ger, *n.* An armor-bearer; a squire; also, one entitled to bear heraldic arms. [L., < *arma,* weapons, + *gero,* bear.] **ar-mig'e-rot‡.**

ar'mil-la-ry, 1 är'mi-lē-ri; 2 är'mi-lā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a ring or rings. [< L. *armilla,* ring.]

Ar-min'i-us, 1 ar-min'i-us; 2 är-mĭn'i-ūs, *n.* **1.** See HERMANN. **2. Jacobus** (1560–1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian.—**Ar-min'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ar-min'i-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of Arminius and his followers, opposed to Calvinism chiefly as holding a less rigorous view of the divine sovereignty.

ar-mip'o-tent, 1 ar-mip'o-tent; 2 är-mip'o-tĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Mighty in arms. [< L. *arma,* arms, + *potent(-)s,* powerful.]

ar'mi-stice, } 1 är'mi-stis; 2 är'mi-stĭç, *n. Mil.* A tem-
ar'mi-stis[S], } porary cessation, by mutual agreement, of hostilities; a truce. [< L.[F] *arma,* arms, + *sto,* stand.]

arm'let, 1 ärm'let; 2 ärm'lĕt, *n.* A little arm; an ornamental band or armor for the arm.

ar'mor, 1 är'mər; 2 är'mor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To furnish with or put on armor. **II.** *n.* A defensive covering, as of mail for a warrior, or of metallic plates for a war-vessel, a diver's suit, etc. See illus. in next column. [< L.[F] *armatura,* armor.]

Syn.: see ARMS.—**ar'mor-bear"er,** *n.* One who bore the armor of a warrior; a squire.—**ar'mor-er,** *n.* A maker, repairer, or custodian of arms or armor.—**ar-mo'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to heraldry or heraldic arms.—**ar'mo-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A place for the safe-keeping of arms, the assembling of troops, the use of a body of militia, etc.

Ar-mor'i-ca, 1 ar-mor'i-kə; 2 är-môr'i-ca, *n.* A district of ancient Gaul; the modern Brittany.—**Ar-mor'i-can,** *a.* & *n.*

ar'mour, etc. Same as ARMOR, etc.

arm'pit, *n.* See ARM[1], *n.*

arms, 1 ärmz; 2 ärms, *n. pl.* **1.** Weapons of offense, collectively.; also, formerly, armor. **2.** The military service; war as a profession. **3.** The official insignia or device of a state, person, or family. [< L.[F] *arma,* weapons.]

Syn.: armor, weapons. *Arms* are implements of attack; *armor* is a defensive covering. Any vessel provided with cannon is an *armed* vessel; an *armored* ship is steel-clad. Anything that can be wielded in fight may be a *weapon; arms* are especially made and designed for conflict.

ar'my, 1 är'mi; 2 är'my, *n.* [AR'MIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A large organized body of men armed for military service on land. **2.** Any large, united body, as of persons; a host. [< F. *armée,* < L. *armo,* arm.]

Syn.: armament, force, forces, host, legions, military, multitude, phalanx, soldiers, soldiery, troops. *Host* is used for any vast and orderly assemblage; as, the stars are called the heavenly *host. Multitude* expresses number without order or organization. Organization and unity rather than numbers are the essentials of an *army;* a *multitude* of armed men is not an *army,* but a mob. *Legion* (from the Latin) and *phalanx* (from the Greek) are applied by a kind of poetic license to modern *forces;* the plural *legions* is preferred to the singular. Any organized body of men by whom law is executed is a *force;* the word is a usual term for the police of any locality.

—**ar'my-corps",** *n.* The largest division of an army (not now a part of the United States army), including all branches of the service and forming an army of itself.—**a.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a moth which moves at times in vast destructive hosts.—**standing a.,** the body of regular soldiers permanently maintained by a government.

ar'ni-ca, 1 är'ni-kə; 2 är'ni-ca, *n.* **1.** A herb (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family. **2.** An external remedy, for sprains and bruises, made from this herb.

Ar'no, 1 är'no; 2 är'no, *n.* A river of Tuscany, flowing 150 m. through Florence to the Mediterranean sea.

Ar'nold, 1 är'nəld; 2 är'nold, *n.* **1. Benedict** (1741–1801), an American general; traitor in the Revolutionary War. **2. Sir Edwin** (1832–1904), an English poet and Orientalist. **3. Matthew** (1822–1888), an English essayist; poet.

ar-not'to, 1 ar-not'o; 2 är-nŏt'o, *n.* **1.** A small tropical American tree of the Indian plum family, producing the annatto of commerce. **2.** Same as ANNATTO. [Sp. Am.] **an-not'-to‡; a-not'to‡; ar-nat'to‡.**

A-roi'de-æ, 1 ə-roi'di-ī; 2 a-rŏi'de-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The arum family.—**ar'oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**a-roi'de-ous,** *a.*

a-roint', 1 ə-roint'; 2 a-rŏint', *v.* [Archaic or Poet.] To betake out of the way; in the imperative, with reflexive *thee* or *ye,* avaunt! begone! **a-roynt'‡.**

a-ro'ma, 1 ə-rō'mə; 2 a-rō'ma, *n.* [-MAS[Z] or -MA-TA, 1 -mə-tə; 2 -ma-ta, *pl.*] Fragrance, as from plants; agreeable odor. [< Gr.[L] *arōma,* spice.]—**ar"o-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Having an aroma; fragrant; spicy. **ar"o-mat'i-cal‡; a-ro'ma-tous‡.** **II.** *n.* An aromatic substance.—**a-ro'ma-tize,** *vt.*

A-roos'took, 1 ə-rūs'tuk; 2 a-rōōs'tōōk, *n.* A river (length 140 m.) and county (6,453 sq. m.; pop. 81,730) in N. Maine.

a-rose', *imp.* of ARISE, *v.*

Fifteenth-century German Armor, Period of Maximilian I.

Fig. 1, Front. Fig. 2, Back.

1. Helmet (armet) 2. Vizor, or beaver (lowered), showing 2a, rose, or binge. 3. Chine-piece (mentonniere). 4. Neck-guards. 5. Gorget. 6. Cuirass or breastplate. 7. Back-plate of cuirass 8. Lance-rest. 9. Girdle. 10 Shoulder-pieces (pauldrons). 11. Raised shoulder-piece to turn lance-points (passegardes). 12. Fastening-pins or rivets 13. Armpit-guards (pallettes). 14. Upper arm-guards (rerebraces). 15. Lower arm-guards (vambraces). 16. Elbow-pieces. 17. Mailed gloves or gauntlets. 18. Waist-piece (braguette). 19. Upper thigh-guards (tassets and tuilles). 20. Mailed apron (braconniere). 21. Loin-guards (gardes-reines). 22. Lower back-plate (culet). 23. Thigh-guards (cuishes). 24. Knee-pieces (genouilleres). 25. Greaves (jambes) 26. Shoes of mail (sollerets, or pedieux).

a-round', 1 ə-raund'; 2 a-round'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** So as to encompass or encircle all sides; in various directions. **2.** So as to face the opposite way or different ways successively. **3.** From place to place; here and there. **II.** *prep.* On all or various sides of; about. [< A-[1] + ROUND.]

a-rouse', 1 ə-rauz'; 2 a-rouṣ', *vt.* [A-ROUSED'; A-ROUS'ING.] To awaken; excite; animate; rouse.

Syn.: see ENCOURAGE; STIR.

—**a-rous'al,** *n.* An arousing; awakening.

a-row', 1 ə-rō'; 2 a-rō', *adv.* [Poet.] In a row.

ar-peg'gio, 1 är-pej'o; 2 är-pĕġ'o, *n. Mus.* The sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously, as in playing the harp; also, a chord so played. [It., < *arpa,* < LL. *harpa,* harp.]

ar'que-bus, *n.* Same as HARQUEBUS. **ar'que-buse‡.**

Property of Edna Kirby

arr., *abbr.* Arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.

ar'rack, 1 ar'ăk; 2 ăr'ăk, *n.* A strong Oriental liquor distilled from the juice of the coco-palm, etc.; hence, any distilled liquor. [< Ar. *'araq*, < *'araqa*, sweat.]

ar-raign', 1 a-rēn'; 2 ă-rān', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To call into court and cause to answer to an indictment. **2.** In general, to accuse. [< L.OF *ad*, to, + *ratio(n-)*, reason.]

Syn.: accuse, censure, charge, cite, impeach, indict, summon. One may *charge* another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. *Accuse* suggests more of the formal and criminal. *Indict* and *arraign* apply strictly to judicial proceedings, and only an alleged criminal is *indicted* or *arraigned*. An alleged criminal is *indicted* by the grand jury and *arraigned* before the court. *Censure* carries the idea of fault, but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or public and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be *impeached* before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be *impeached* by damaging evidence.—Ant.: acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, exonerate, forgive, overlook, pardon, release, set free.—Prep.: Arraign *at* the bar, *before* the tribunal, *of* or *for* a crime; *on* or *upon* an indictment.

—**ar-raign'ment,** *n.* The act of arraigning; accusation.

ar-range', 1 a-rēnj'; 2 ă-rānġ', *v.* [AR-RANGED'; AR-RANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in definite or proper order; agree upon the details of, as a plan; adjust; adapt. **2.** *Mus.* To change or adapt. **II.** *i.* To make preparations; make an agreement or settlement. [< F. *à*, to, + *ranger*, range.] Syn.: see ADAPT; PREPARE; REGULATE; SET; SETTLE.

—**ar-range'ment,** *n.* **1.** An arranging or that which is arranged; disposition; order. **2.** A preparation, measure, or plan. **3.** Settlement, as of a dispute; adjustment. Syn.: see CONTRACT.

ar'rant, 1 ar'ənt; 2 ăr'ant, *a.* **1.** Notoriously bad; unmitigated. **2†.** Errant. [Var. of ERRANT.] **ar'rauntˆ.**

Ar"ras', 1 a"rās'; 2 ă"rās', *n.* **1.** A fortified city of N. E. France; pop. 27,000. Here the French drove back the Germans April 9–14, 1917, and the Canadians defeated them Aug. 26–28, 1918. **2.** [a-] Tapestry formerly made there.

ar-ray', 1 a-rē'; 2 ă-rā'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To draw up in order of battle; marshal; set in order. **2.** To clothe; dress. **II.** *n.* **1.** Regular or proper order; arrangement, as for battle, display, etc. **2.** The persons or things arrayed; a military force. **3.** Clothing; dress. [< OF. *areyer*, < *a*, to, + *rei*, order.] Syn.: see DRESS.

ar-rear', 1 a-rīr'; 2 ă-rēr', *n.* A part, as of a debt, overdue and unpaid: commonly in the plural. [< F. *arrière*, < L. *ad*, to, + *retro*, backward, < *re-*, back.]—**ar-rear'age,** *n.* Arrears.

ar-restˈd, 1 a-rest'; 2 ă-rĕst'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To stop suddenly; check. **2.** To take into custody. **3.** To attract and fix; engage. **II.** *n.* An arresting; a stop, check, or stay; seizure by legal authority. [< L.OF *ad*, to, + *resto*, remain.]

Syn.: apprehend, capture, catch, hold, make prisoner, obstruct, restrain, secure, seize, stop, take into custody, take prisoner.—Ant.: discharge, dismiss, free, liberate, release.

ar-ret', 1 a-rē' *or* ə-ret'; 2 ă-rę' *or* a-rĕt', *n.* **1.** An authoritative decree; edict. **2.** An arrest or seizure. [F., < OF. *arester*; see ARREST, *v.*]

Ar'ri-an, 1 ar'ı-ən; 2 ăr'i-an, **Flavius.** A Greek historian of the 2d century; pupil of Epictetus.

ar"rière', 1 ar"yār' *or* ə-rir'; 2 ăr"yĕr' *or* a-rēr', *n.* [F.] The rear: often used adjectivally; as, an **arrière-vassal.**

ar"rière'-ban", *n. Feudal Hist.* The edict of a king summoning his vassals to military service; hence, the vassals thus summoned. [F., < LL. *haribannum*, < OHG. *pari*, army, + *ban*, order.]

ar'ris, 1 ar'ıs; 2 ăr'is, *n. Arch.* An external angle; edge or ridge, especially the sharp ridge between two channels of a Doric column. [< OF. *areste*, < L. *arista*, fish-spine, beard of grain.] **ar'istˌ.**

ar-rive', 1 a-rəiv'; 2 ă-rīv', *v.* [AR-RIVED'; AR-RIV'ING.] **I.** *i.* To reach or come to a destination, place, conclusion, or result; come. **II.** *t.* To reach in course; come to. [< F. *arriver*, < L. *ad*, to, + *ripa*, shore.]

Syn.: attain, come, enter, get to, land, reach. See ATTAIN.—Ant.: depart, embark, go, go away, leave, set out, set sail, start, weigh anchor.—Prep.: arrive *at* or *in* one port *from* another; *at* our destination; *upon* the scene.

—**ar-ri'val,** *n.* **1.** The act of arriving. **2.** One who or that which arrives or has arrived. Syn.: see ACCESSION.

ar'ro-gance, 1 ar'o-gans; 2 ăr'o-ġanç, *n.* The quality of being arrogant; haughtiness. **ar'ro-gan-cyˌ.**

Syn.: assumption, assurance, disdain, haughtiness, insolence, presumption, pride, superciliousness, vanity. *Haughtiness* thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness. *Disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. See ASSURANCE.

ar'ro-gant, 1 ar'o-gənt; 2 ăr'o-ġant, *a.* Having or showing excessive pride; supercilious; overbearing; haughty.

Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.

—**ar'ro-gant-ly,** *adv.*

ar'ro-gate, 1 ar'o-gēt; 2 ăr'o-ġāt, *vt.* [-GAT"EDd; -GAT"ING.] To take, demand, or claim unreasonably or presumptuously; assume; usurp. [< L. *ad*, to, + *rogo*, ask.] Syn.: see ASSUME.—**ar"ro-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of arrogating; unwarrantable assumption.

ar"ron"disse"ment', 1 a"rōn"dis"mōn'; 2 ă"rōn"dĭs"măn', *n.* The first subdivision of a French department. [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *rond*, ROUND.]

ar'row, 1 ar'o; 2 ăr'o, *n.* A long, slender shaft with pointed head, to be shot from a bow. [< AS. *arewe*, *arh*, arrow.]—**ar'row-head",** *n.* The sharp-pointed head of an arrow.—**ar'row-y,** *a.* Like an arrow; swift; sharp; direct; also, consisting of arrows.

ar'row-root", 1 ar'o-rūt"; 2 ăr'o-rōōt", *n.* A nutritious starch obtained from a tropical American plant; also, the plant.

ar-roy'o, 1 a-rəi'o; 2 ă-rōy'o, *n.* A small stream, or its dry bed; in geology, a deep dry gully. [Sp. Am.] **ar-rol'loˌ.**

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ar'se-nal, 1 ār'sı-nəl; 2 ār'se-nal, *n.* A public repository or manufactory of arms and munitions of war. [< Ar.Sp *dār-aç-çi'na'ah*, workshop.]

ar'se-nic, 1 ār'sı-nik; 2 ār'se-nĭc, *n.* **1.** A steel-gray, volatile, non-metallic chemical element. See ELEMENT. **2.** A white, tasteless, poisonous compound of this element with oxygen, *arsenic trioxid.* [< Gr.L+F *arsenikon*, < *arsēn*, male.]—**ar-sen'i-cal,** *a.*—**ar-se'ni-ous, ar'se-nous,** *a.*

ar'se-nid, } 1 ār'sı-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 ār'se-nĭd, -nĭd *or*
ar'se-nide, } -nīd, *n.* A compound of arsenic, in which arsenic is the negative element. **ar"se-ni'u-retˌ; ar-sen'u-retˌ.**

ar'sis, 1 ār'sıs; 2 ār'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Pros.* The syllable that receives the ictus or stress of voice; also, the stress itself. **2.** *Mus.* The unaccented part of a bar. [L., < Gr. *arsis*, < *airō*, raise.]

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ar'son¹, 1 ār'sən; 2 ār'son, *n.* The malicious burning of a dwelling or other structure. [OF., < *ardoir*, < L. *ardeo*, burn.]

ar'son²†, *n.* The saddle-bow.

A. R. S. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).

art, 1 ārt; 2 ärt, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of BE, *v.*

art, *n.* **1.** The skilful and systematic arrangement or adaptation of means for the attainment of some end. (1) The practical application of knowledge or natural ability; skill; dexterity; facility; power. (2) A system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, esthetic, or practical result; a branch of learning to be studied in order to be applied; as, the *art* of arithmetic. **2.** *Esthetics.* (1) The principles of artistic construction and esthetic criticism, or their application. (2) The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms, as in marble or speech, or the works thus produced, collectively; as, a museum of *art*. (3) Artistic mastery or skill. **3.** Craft; cunning. **4.** An organized body of men trained in some trade or vocation; a gild. [F., < L. *ar(t-)s*, skill.]

Syn.: address, aptitude, artifice, business, cleverness, dexterity, esthetics, ingenuity, knack, science, skill, tact. In the highest sense, *art* has no synonym. The term *esthetics* denotes the theory of the beautiful which furnishes the basis of *art*. For subordinate senses, see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS. For the distinction between *science* and *art*, see synonyms for SCIENCE.

Artemis and the Hind.

—**esthetic** or **fine arts,** the arts of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music, and poetry.—**liberal arts,** the higher branches of learning, embracing the languages, history, science, philosophy, etc.—**useful, industrial,** or **mechanic arts,** the arts of utility, as the trades, etc.

art., *abbr.* Article, artillery.

Ar"tax-erx'es, 1 ār"tag-zûrk'sız; 2 ār"tăĝ-zĕrk'sēş, *n.* A Persian king (405–362 B. C.).

Ar'te-mis, 1 ār'tı-mis; 2 ār'te-mis, *n. Gr. Myth.* Goddess of the chase and of the moon; sister of Apollo; the Roman *Diana*.

Ar'te-mus Ward, 1 ār'tı-mus wôrd; 2 ār'te-mŭs ward. Pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an American humorist.

ar-te'ri-o-, 1 ɑr-tī'rɪ-o-; 2 är-tē'rɪ-o-. From Latin *arteria*, an artery: a combining form.—**ar-te"ri-og'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The anatomy, etc., of the arteries or the arterial system. **2.** The production of graphic representations of the action and state of the pulse. [+ -GRAPHY.]—**ar-te"ri-ol'o-gy**, *n. Anat.* A scientific treatise on the arteries. [+ -LOGY.]—**ar-te"ri-ot'o-my**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Scientific dissection of arteries. **2.** *Surg.* Any cutting or opening of an artery, as for letting blood. [+ Gr. *temnō*, cut.]

ar'ter-y, 1 ūr'tər-ɪ; 2 är'ter-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] One of the muscular tubular vessels which convey blood away from the heart; any great channel. [< Gr.^{L} *artēria*, prob. < *airō*, raise.]—**ar-te'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, contained in, or like the arteries or an artery.—**ar-te'ri-al-ize**, *vt.* To change (venous blood) to arterial blood.

Ar-te'sian, 1 ɑr-tī'ʒən; 2 är-tē'zhan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Artois, France, or a kind of well originating there.—**Artesian well**, a well bored down to a depth where the water-pressure is so great as to force the water out at the surface.

Ar"te-vel'de, 1 ūr"tɪ-vel'də; 2 är"te-vĕl'de, *n.* **1. Jacob van** (1290–1345), a Flemish patriot; led insurgents at Ghent. **2. Philip van** (1340?–1382), a Flemish leader; son of Jacob.

art'ful, 1 ūrt'ful; 2 ärt'ful, *a.* **1.** Crafty; cunning; tricky. **2.** Artificial. **3.** Skilful; ingenious.

Syn.: see INSIDIOUS.—**art'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**art'ful-ness**, *n.*

ar-thrī'tis, 1 ɑr-thrūī'tɪs *or* -thrī'tɪs; 2 är-thrī'tis *or* -thrī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint, as in gout. [L., < Gr. *arthritis*, < *arthron*, joint.]—**ar-thrit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to arthritis. **ar-thrit'i-cal**‡.

ar'thro-, 1 ūr'thro-; 2 är'thro-. From Greek *arthron*, joint: a combining form.—**Ar"thro-gas'tra**, *n. pl. Arach.* A division or legion of arachnids having a jointed abdomen or tail, including the scorpions and false scorpions. [+ Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] **Ar"thro-gas'tres**‡.—**ar"thro-gas'tran**, *a.*—**ar-throg'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the joints. [+ -GRAPHY.]—**ar-throl'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The branch of anatomy that treats of joints. **2**†. The finger-speech of the deaf and dumb. [+ -LOGY.]

Ar-throp'o-da, 1 ɑr-throp'o-də; 2 är-thrŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, including invertebrates with jointed legs, as insects, spiders, and crabs. [< Gr. *arthron*, joint, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**ar'thro-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**ar-throp'o-dous** or **-dal**, *a.*

Ar-thros'tra-ca, *n. pl.* A division of crustaceans, including the *Amphipoda*, *Decapoda*, and *Isopoda*.—**Ar"thro-zo'a**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, comprising the arthropods and threadworms. [< ARTHRO- + Gr. *zōē*, life.]—**ar"thro-zo'ic**, *a.*

Ar'thur, 1 ūr'thur; 2 är'thûr, *n.* A British chieftain of the 6th century; killed in battle with the Saxons; he and his knights form the subject of much mythical romance.—**Ar-thu'ri-an**, *a.*

ar'ti-choke, 1 ūr'tɪ-chōk; 2 är'ti-chōk, *n.* A thistle-like garden plant or its edible head.

ar'ti-cl(e^{D}**)**, 1 ūr'tɪ-kl; 2 är'ti-cl. **I.** *vt.* [-CLED; -CLING.] To bind by or set forth in articles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A particular thing; a definite part, item, or point. **2.** A brief composition; essay; paper. **3.** A single proposition of a series. **4.** One of a class of limiting adjectives, as, *a*, *an*, and *the*. **5**‖. A moment; as, the article of death. **6**†. Business; concern. [< L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, joint.]

Syn.: see TERM.

ar-tic'u-lar, 1 ɑr-tik'yu-lər; 2 är-tĭc'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

Ar-tic"u-la'ta, 1 ɑr-tik"yu-lē'tə; 2 är-tĭc"yu-lā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, originally embracing all with a segmented body, as arthropods and worms.

ar-tic'u-late, 1 ɑr-tik'yu-lēt; 2 är-tĭc'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter articulately; pronounce; enunciate. **2.** To joint together. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter articulate sounds. **2.** To unite by joints. **3**†. To agree; make terms. Syn.: see SPEAK.

—**ar-tic"u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The utterance of articulate sounds; enunciation; distinct utterance; an articulate sound. **2.** A jointing, or being jointed, together; joint. **3.** *Bot.* A joint of two parts which separate automatically; also, a node. —**ar-tic'u-la"tor**, *n.* One who articulates; also, a device to secure articulation.

ar-tic'u-late, 1 ɑr-tik'yu-lɪt; 2 är-tĭc'yu-lat, *a.* **1.** Divided into consecutive syllables; united to form speech. **2.** Clear; distinct. **3.** Jointed; segmented. **ar-tic'u-lat"ed**‡.—**ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By joints. **2.** By articles. **3.** With articulate sounds; distinctly.

ar-tic'u-late, *n.* An invertebrate animal with segmented body; one of the *Articulata*. [< L. *articulus*; see ARTICLE.]

ar'ti-fice, 1 ūr'tɪ-fis; 2 är'ti-fĭç, *n.* **1.** Subtle or deceptive art; trickery; strategy; stratagem; maneuver. **2**†. Art; workmanship. [< L. *ar(t-)s*, art, + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: art, blind, cheat, contrivance, craft, cunning, device, dodge, finesse, fraud, guile, imposture, invention, machination, maneuver, ruse, stratagem, subterfuge, trick, wile. An *artifice*, *contrivance*, or *device* may be either good or bad. A *cheat* is a mean advantage in a bargain; a *fraud*, any form of covert robbery or injury. *Imposture* is a deceitful *contrivance* for securing charity, credit, or consideration. A *stratagem* or *maneuver* may be good or bad. A *wile* is often but not necessarily evil. A *trick* is commonly low, injurious, and malicious, but the word is used playfully with less than its full meaning. A *ruse* or a *blind* may be quite innocent and harmless. An *artifice* is a carefully and delicately prepared *contrivance* for doing indirectly what one could not well do directly. A *device* is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism. *Finesse* is especially subtle *contrivance*, delicate *artifice*, whether for good or evil.—Ant.: artlessness, candor, fairness, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, innocence, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

ar-tif'i-cer, 1 ɑr-tif'ɪ-sər; 2 är-tĭf'i-çer, *n.* A skilful handicraftsman; also, an inventor or contriver.

Syn.: see ARTIZAN; ARTIST.

ar"ti-fi'cial, 1 ūr"tɪ-fish'əl; 2 är"ti-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Produced by art rather than by nature. **2.** Not genuine or natural; affected. **3.** Not pertaining to the essence of a matter. Syn.: see FACTITIOUS.

—**ar"ti-fi"ci-al'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tūz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*]—**ar"ti-fi'cial-ize**, *vt.*—**ar"ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

ar-til'ler-y, 1 ɑr-til'ər-ɪ; 2 är-tĭl'er-y, *n.* **1.** Cannon, or that branch of military service which operates it. **2.** Engines or implements of ancient warfare. [< F. *artillerie*, < OF. *artiller*, fortify.]—**ar-til'ler-ist**, *n* —**ar-til'ler-y-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

art'ist, 1 ūrt'ist; 2 ärt'ist, *n.* **1.** One who is skilled in art or who makes a profession of any of the fine arts. **2.** One who works artistically. [< F. *artiste*, < L. *ar(t-)s*, art.]

Syn.: artificer, artizan, mechanic, operative, workman. The work of the *artist* is creative; that of the *artizan* mechanical. The *artificer* is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the *artizan*, but less of the idealizing, creative power than the *artist*. The man who constructs anything by mere routine and rule is a *mechanic*. The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an *artificer*. The hod-carrier is a *laborer;* the bricklayer is a *mechanic;* the master mason is an *artificer*. Those who operate machinery nearly self-acting are *operatives*.

—**ar-tis'tic**, **ar-tis'ti-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to art or artists; conformable to the principles of art; tastefully executed.—**ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an artistic manner; from an artistic point of view.

ar"tiste', 1 ɑr"tist'; 2 är"tist', *n.* A professional dancer, singer, or the like; sometimes, a female artist. [F.]

ar'ti-zan, } 1 ūr'tɪ-zən; 2 är'ti-zan, *n.* A trained work-
ar'ti-san, } man; superior mechanic. [F., < It. *artigiano*.]

Syn.: see ARTIST.

art'less, 1 ūrt'les; 2 ärt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without craft or deceit; unaffected; ingenuous. **2.** Without artistic skill or taste.

Syn.: see CANDID; INNOCENT; RUSTIC.

—**art'less-ly**, *adv.*—**art'less-ness**, *n.* [France.

Ar"tois', 1 ɑr"twō'; 2 är"twä', *n.* A former province of N. E.

A'rum, 1 ē'rum; 2 ā'rum, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the arum family; also [a-], any plant of this genus, or one of several plants of other genera of the same family.

a-run"di-na'ceous, 1 ə-run"dɪ-nē'shus; 2 a-run"di-nā'shûs, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a reed or reeds; reed-like. [< L. *arundinaceus*, < *arundo*, reed.]—**ar"un-din'e-ous**, *a. Bot.* Abounding in or like reeds; reedy.

a-rus'pex, **a-rus'pice**, etc. Same as HARUSPEX, etc.

A"ru-wi'mi, 1 ä"rū-wī'mī; 2 ä"ru-wī'mī, *n.* A river in N. E. Belgian Kongo, Africa; 800 m. to Kongo river.

-ary, *suffix.* Denoting in nouns, persons, things, or places; as, notary, library; also used to form adjectives; as, primary. [< L. *-arius*: confused often with *-aris*.]

Ar'yan, 1 ār'yən; 2 är'yan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aryans. **II.** *n.* One of the primitive peoples of central Asia or of any of the races descended from them; the Aryan languages, also known as *Indo-European* and *Indo-Germanic*. [< Sans. *ārya*, noble.] **Ar'ian**‡.

as, 1 as; 2 ăs, *n.* **1.** A bronze coin of Rome, varying in value from 17 cents to 1 cent. **2.** A Roman weight of one pound.

as, 1 az; 2 ăş, *adv.* & *conj.* **1.** To the extent or degree of or in which; in the manner in which; like. **2.** For instance; thus; to wit. **3.** In the character or under the name of. **4.** While; when. **5.** Because; since. **6.** However; though. **7**†. That; so that: used to introduce a result. **8**†. As if. [In certain connections, especially after *such*, *as* has almost the force of a pronoun, and is by many so classed.] [ME. *as*, *als*, *alse*, etc., < AS. *eal swā*, entirely so, just as; see ALL and SO.] Syn.: see BECAUSE.

A. S., *abbr.* Academy of Science.—**A.-S.,** *abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.—**As.,** *abbr.* Arsenic, Asia, Asiatic.

as″a-fet′i-da, 1 as″ə-fet′ı-də; 2 ăs″ə-fĕt′ı-da, *n.* A fetid drug prepared from the juice of certain plants of the parsley family. [< Per. *āzā,* mastic, + L. *fœtidus;* see FETID.]

as-bes′tos, 1 as-bes′təs; 2 ăs-bĕs′tos, *n.* A fibrous fireproof mineral. [< Gr.^{L} *a-* priv. + *sbennymi,* extinguish.] **as-bes′tus‡.**—**as-bes′ti-form,** *a.*—**as-bes′tine,** *a.* **as-bes′tic‡.**

As′ca-lon, *n.* Same as ASHKELON.

As-ca′ni-us, 1 as-kā′nı-us; 2 ăs-cā′nı-ūs, *n. Myth.* Son of Æneas and Creusa; reputed ancestor of the Cæsars. **I-u′lus‡.**

as-cend′′d, 1 a-send′; 2 ă-çĕnd′, *vt. & vi.* To go or move upward on; move or slope upward; mount; climb; rise. [< L. *ad,* to, + *scando,* climb.]—**as-cend′a-bl**(eF *or* **-i-bl**(eF, *a.*

as-cen′den-cy, } 1 a-sen′dən-sı, -dən-sı; 2 ă-çĕn′dĕn-çy,
as-cen′dan-cy, } -dən-çy, *n.* Paramount influence; domination; sway. **as-cen′dance‡; as-cen′dence‡.**

Syn.: see INFLUENCE; PRECEDENCE.

as-cen′dent, } 1 a-sen′dent, -dənt; 2 ă-çĕn′dĕnt, -dant.
as-cen′dant, } **I.** *a.* **1.** Ascending; rising. **2.** Superior; dominant. **3.** *Astrol.* Coming to or above the horizon. **II.** *n.* **1.** The place of supreme power; preeminence; domination. **2.** *Astrol.* The point of the ecliptic that is rising above the eastern horizon at any instant; horoscope. **3.** An ancestor.

Syn.: (adjective) see PREDOMINANT.

as-cen′sion, 1 a-sen′shən; 2 ă-çĕn′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ascending. **2.** [A-] Christ's visible ascent from the earth; also, **Ascension day** (the 40th day after Easter).

as-cent′, 1 a-sent′; 2 ă-çĕnt′, *n.* The act of ascending; a rising, soaring, or climbing; promotion; a way of ascending; an acclivity.

as″cer-tain′, 1 as″ər-tēn′; 2 ăs″er-tān′, *vt.* To learn with certainty about; find out; make certain; determine; define. [< OF. *a,* to, + *certain;* see CERTAIN.]

Syn.: see DISCOVER; KNOW.—**as″cer-tain′a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**as″cer-tain′a-bly,** *adv.*—**as″cer-tain′ment,** *n.*

as-cet′ic, 1 a-set′ık; 2 ă-çĕt′ıc. **I.** *a.* Practising extreme abstinence and devotion; severely self-denying. **as-cet′i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* One excessively austere and self-denying; a hermit; recluse. [< Gr. *askētikos,* < *askeō,* exercise.]—**as-cet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**as-cet′i-cism,** *n.* Ascetic belief and conduct.

As′cham, 1 as′kəm; 2 ăs′cam, **Roger** (1515–1568). An English classical scholar and author; tutor of Queen Elizabeth.

as′cians, 1 ash′yənz; 2 ăsh′yans, *n. pl.* Shadowless men; inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice in the year cast no shadow at noon. [< L. *ascius,* < Gr. *askios,* without shadow, < *a-* priv. + *skia,* shadow.] **a′sci-ı‡.**

as-cid′i-an, 1 a-sid′ı-ən; 2 ă-çid′ı-an, *n.* A tunicate; one of a class of marine animals having a leathery sac; the sea-squirts. [< Gr. *askidion,* dim. of *askos,* bag.]—**as-cid′i-an,** *a.*

as-cid′i-um, 1 a-sid′ı-um; 2 ă-çid′ı-ûm, *n. Bot.* A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage.

as-ci′tes, 1 a-sai′tiz; 2 ă-çi′tĕs, *n.* Abdominal dropsy. [L., < Gr. *askitēs,* < *askos,* bag.]—**as-cit′ic,** *a.* **as-cit′i-cal‡.**

As-cle′pi-us, 1 as-klī′pı-us; 2 ăs-clē′pi-ûs, *n.* Same as ÆSCULAPIUS.

a-scribe′, 1 ə-skraib′; 2 a-scrīb′, *vt.* [A-SCRIBED′; A-SCRIB′ING.] To refer, as to a cause or source; attribute; impute; assign. [< L. *ad,* to, + *scribo,* write.]

Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE.—**a-scrib′a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**a-scrip′tion,** *n.* The act of ascribing; an expression ascribing, or that which is ascribed.

a-sea′, 1 ə-sī′; 2 a-sē′, *adv.* To or toward the sea; at sea.

a-sep′tic, 1 ə-sep′tık; 2 ă-sĕp′tic, *a.* Exempt from septic or blood-poisoning conditions; characterizing processes tending to remove such conditions; free from disease-germs or tendency to putrefaction. [< A-[14] + SEPTIC.]—**a-sep′sis,** *n.*—**a-sep′ti-cism,** *n.*—**a-sep′ti-cize,** *vt.*

a-sex′u-al, 1 ē-seks′yu-əl; 2 ā-sĕks′yu-al, *a.* Having no sex; of or pertaining to reproduction without sexual agency, as by cell-division, etc. [< A-[14] + SEXUAL.]—**a-sex″u-al′i-ty,** *n.*—**a-sex′u-al-ly,** *adv.*

As′gard, 1 as′gärd; 2 ăs′gärd, *n. Norse Myth.* The home of the Æsir; the residence of heroes slain in battle. See BIFROST.

ash[1], 1 ăsh; 2 ăsh, *n.* A forest tree of the olive family or its light, tough, elastic wood. See LEAVES. [< AS. *æsc.*]

ash[2], *n.* **1.** The powdery residue of a substance that has been burnt: usually in the plural. **2.** *pl.* Remains of the dead, or of perished hopes, plans, etc. **3.** Comminuted lava. [< AS. *æsce.*]

a-shamed′, 1 ə-shēmd′; 2 a-shāmd′, *a.* **1.** Feeling shame; confused by consciousness of fault or impropriety; abashed. **2.** Deterred by fear of shame; reluctant: followed by an infinitive.

—**a-sham′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-sham′ed-ness,** *n.*

A-shan′ti, 1 ə-shan′tı; 2 a-shăn′ti, *n.* **1.** A former West-African kingdom; annexed to Gold Coast Colony since 1901; pop. 288,000. **2.** A native of Ashanti. [ash.

ash′en[1], 1 ash′n; 2 ăsh′n, *a.* Pertaining to or made of the

ash′en[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; pale.

ash′er-y, 1 ash′ər-ı; 2 ăsh′er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place of deposit for ashes. **2.** A place where potash is made.

ash′es, 1 ash′ez; ăsh′ĕs, *n. pl.* See ASH[2].

a-shine′, 1 ə-shain′; 2 a-shīn, *adv. & a.* Luminously; shining.

Ash′ke-lon, 1 ash′kı-lən; 2 ăsh′ke-lŏn, *n.* An ancient city of the Philistines, on the coast of S. Palestine; scene of battles in the Crusades; destroyed in 1270.

ash′lar, } 1 ash′lər; 2 ăsh′lar, *n. Masonry.* **1.** A block of
ash′ler, } stone. **2.** A squared stone. **3.** Mason-work of squared stones. [< L.^{or} *axillaris,* < *axilla,* dim of *axis,* board.]—**ash′lar-ing, ash′ler-ing,** *n.* **1.** Vertical wooden plaster-studs running from the floor of a garret to the rafters. **2.** Ashlar masonry.

A-sho′kan, 1 ə-shō′kən; 2 ă-shō′kan, *n.* A dam and reservoir forming part of the New York water-supply system.

a-shore′, 1 ə-shōr′; 2 a-shōr′, *adv.* To or on the shore; on land; aground; not on a vessel, nor at sea.

Ash′to-reth, 1 ash′to-reth; 2 ăsh′to-rĕth, *n. Heb.* The chief female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

Ash′ur-ba″ni-pal″, 1 ā′shūr-bā″nı-pāl″; 2 ā′shur-bā″nı-päl″, *n.* An Assyrian king from 668 to 625 B. C. **Sar″da-na-pa′lus‡.** [GRAND RIVER.

Ash″wa-nı′pi, 1 āsh″wa-nı′pı; 2 ăsh″wä-nī′pı, *n.* Same as

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.

ash′y, 1 ash′ı; 2 ăsh′y, *a.* [ASH′I-ER; ASH′I-EST.] Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; ash-covered; ash-colored; ashen.

A′sia, 1 ē′shə; 2 ā′sha, *n.* The largest continent (17,057,666 sq. m.; pop. 900,000,000).—**A′sian,** *a.*—**A″si-at′ic,** *a. & n.*

A′sia Mi′nor, 1 ē′shə mai′nər; 2 ā′sha mī′nor. The peninsula of S. W. Asia, from the Black Sea to Arabia; 197,711 sq. m.; pop. 10,509,000; chief city, Smyrna. **An″a-to′li-at.**

a-side′, 1 ə-said′; 2 a-sīd′. **I.** *n.* Something said or done aside. **II.** *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; away; off; apart. **2.** So as not to be overheard, actually or apparently. **III**§. *prep.* Beside. [< A-[1] + SIDE.]—**to set aside** (*Law*), to annul.

as″i-ne′got, *n.* A little ass; a fool. **as″si-ne′go‡.**

as′i-nine, 1 as′ı-nin *or* -nain; 2 ăs′i-nīn *or* -nīn, *a.* Pertaining to or like an ass; stupid; silly. [< L. *asinus,* ass.]—**as″i-nin′i-ty,** *n.*

ask[1], 1 ɑsk; 2 ăsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a request for or of; solicit; demand; claim. **2.** To put questions to or about; make inquiries; inquire. **3.** To invite. **4**‖. To publish, as the bans of marriage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make request; petition. **2.** To make inquiries; inquire. [< AS. *āscian,* ask.]

Syn.: beg, beseech, crave, demand, entreat, implore, petition, plead, pray, request, require, solicit, supplicate. One *asks* what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "if a son shall *ask* bread of any of you that is a father," *Luke* xi, 11; he *begs* for that to which he advances no claim but pity. *Entreat* implies a special earnestness of asking, and *beseech,* a still added and more humble intensity. To *implore* is to *ask* with weeping and lamentation; to *supplicate* is to *ask,* as it were, on bended knees. *Crave* and *request* are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation. *Pray* is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority. *Beg* and *pray* are often used in polite forms of slight request; as, "I *beg* pardon," etc.; *beseech* was formerly so used. Compare DEMAND; INQUIRE.—Ant.: claim, command, deny, enforce, exact, extort, insist, refuse, reject.—Prep.: Ask a person *for* a thing; ask a thing *of* or *from* a person; ask *after* or *about* one's health, welfare, friends, etc.

—**ask′er,** *n.*—**ask′ing,** *n.*

a-skance′, 1 ə-skɑns′; 2 a-skănç′, *adv.* With a side glance; sidewise; disdainfully; distrustfully. [< A-[1] + *-skance.*]

a-skant′‡.

a-skew′, 1 ə-skiū′; 2 a-skū′, *a. & adv.* In an oblique position or manner; awry; askance.

a-slant′, 1 ə-slɑnt′; 2 a-slănt′. **I.** *a. & adv.* In a slanting direction or position; oblique; obliquely. **II.** *prep.* Across or over in a slanting direction or position; athwart.

a-sleep′, 1 ə-slīp′; 2 a-slēp′, *a. & adv.* In or into a state of sleep; dormant; dead; benumbed. [tion.

a-slope′, 1 ə-slōp′; 2 a-slōp′, *a. & adv.* In a sloping posi-

asp[1], 1 ɑsp; 2 ăsp, *n.* A venomous serpent, as the European viper. [< Gr.^{L} *aspi(d-)s,* viper.]

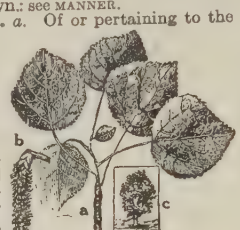
asp[2], *n.* Same as ASPEN.

as-par′a-gus, 1 as-par′ə-gus; 2 ăs-păr′a-gŭs, *n.* **1.** The succulent edible shoots of *Asparagus officinalis.* **2.** Any plant of the genus *Asparagus,* especially of *A. officinalis.* **3.** [A-] A genus of plants of the lily family. [L., < Gr. *asparagos,* < Per. *asparag,* sprout.]

As-pa'si-a, 1 as-pē'zĭ-ə *or* -shĭ-ə; 2 ăs-pā'zhĭ-a *or* -shi-a. *n.* The mistress of Pericles: her house in Athens was a great literary center.

as'pect, 1 as'pekt; 2 ăs'pĕct, *n.* **1.** Appearance or expression; mien; look. **2.** A view or phase. **3.** A given side or surface; exposure; outlook. **4.** *Astrol.* Configuration of the planets at any time; also, the supposed resulting influence for good or evil. **5**‖. A look; view. [< L. *ad,* to, + *specio,* look.] Syn.: see MANNER.

asp'en, 1 asp'n; 2 ăsp'n. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the aspen; hence, shaking; tremulous. **II.** *n.* A poplar of North America or of Europe with tremulous leaves. [< AS. *æsp.*] **asp²‡.**



Aspen.
a, branch with leaves; *b,* ament; *c,* tree.

as'per, 1 as'pər; 2 ăs'pər, *n.* Same as ASPIRATE, III. *n.*, 3. [< L. *asper,* rough.]

as'per-ate, 1 as'pər-ĕt; 2 ăs'-pər-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To make harsh or uneven, as in sound or contour. [< L. *asperatus,* < *asper,* rough.]

as-per'i-ty, 1 as-per'ı-tı; 2 ăs-pĕr'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Roughness or harshness, as of temper; also, hardship; difficulty. [< L. *asper,* rough.] Syn.: see ACRIMONY.

a-sper'mous, 1 ə-[*or* ū-]spûr'mus; 2 a-[*or* ā-]spĕr'mŭs, *a. Bot.* Without seeds. [< Gr. *aspermos,* < *a-* priv. + *sperma(t-),* seed, < *speirō,* sow.] **a-sper'ma-tous‡.**

As'pern, 1 ās'pern; 2 ăs'pĕrn, *n.* A village near Vienna where the Austrians defeated Napoleon, May 21–22, 1809.

as-perse', 1 as-pûrs'; 2 ăs-pĕrs', *vt.* [AS-PERSED't, AS-PERST[ʳᵈ]; AS-PERS'ING.] **1.** To censure harshly and falsely; slander. **2.** To besprinkle, as in baptism, or bespatter. [< L. *ad,* to, + *spargo,* sprinkle.]

Syn.: backbite, calumniate, decry, defame, depreciate, disparage, libel, malign, revile, slander, traduce, vilify. To *asperse* is to bespatter with injurious charges; to *defame* a person is to assail his good name; to *malign* is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to *traduce* is to exhibit one's real or assumed traits in an odious light.—Ant.: defend, eulogize, extol, laud, praise, vindicate.

—**as-per'sion,** *n.* **1.** Slander; a slanderous report or charge. **2.** Sprinkling. Syn.: see SCANDAL.—**as-per'siv(ᵉˢ,** *a.*

as'phalt, ⟩ 1 as'falt; 2 ăs'fălt, *n.* **1.** Mineral pitch; hard
as'falt[ᵉ], ⟨ bitumen. **2.** A bituminous composition for pavements, etc. [< Gr. *asphaltos.*] **as-phal'tum‡; as-phal'tus‡.**—**as-phal'tic,** *a.*

as'pho-del, 1 as'fo-del; 2 ăs'fo-dĕl, *n.* **1.** A white-flowered plant of the lily family; the flower of the dead in Greek mythology. **2†.** The daffodil or narcissus. [< Gr. *asphodelos,* king's spear.]

as-phyx'i-a, ⟩ 1 as-fiks'ı-ə; 2 ăs-fĭks'i-a, *n.* Suspension of
as-fyx'i-a[ᵉ], ⟨ respiration and animation; suffocation. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *sphyzō,* beat.] **as-phyx'y‡.**—**as-phyx'i-al,** *a.*—**as-phyx'i-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To suffocate.—**as-phyx"i-a'tion,** *n.*—**as-phyx'i-a"tor,** *n.*

as'pic, 1 as'pık; 2 ăs'pic, *n.* [F.] **1.** A savory jelly containing meats, eggs, etc. **2.** The spike-lavender. **3.** The asp. **as'pis‡.**

as-pir'ant, 1 as-pair'ənt; 2 ăs-pīr'ant. **I.** *a.* Aspiring. **II.** *n.* One who aspires; a seeker for honors or place; a candidate.

as'pi-rate, 1 as'pı-rēt; 2 ăs'pi-rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To utter with a breathing or as if preceded by the letter *h.* **2.** To draw out, as gas, by suction. **II.** *a.* Uttered with an aspirate or strong *h* sound. **as'pi-rat"ed‡. III.** *n.* **1.** The letter *h,* or its sound. **2.** *Philol.* A rough mute. **3.** A symbol (') in Greek indicating the rough breathing. [< L. *aspiro;* see ASPIRE.]

as"pi-ra'tion, 1 as"pı-rē'shən; 2 ăs"pi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of aspiring; exalted desire. **2.** The act or effect of aspirating. **3.** A breath; inspiration; suction.

Syn.: see AIM; AMBITION; DESIRE.

as'pi-ra"tor, 1 as'pı-rē"tər *or* -tor; 2 ăs'pi-rā"tor, *n.* **1.** An applicance for producing a suction-current of air or other gas. **2.** A device for drawing off fluid matter from tumors, etc.

as-pire', 1 as-pair'; 2 ăs-pīr', *v.* [AS-PIRED'; AS-PIR'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To have an earnest desire for something high and good. **2**‖. To reach upward; ascend. **II.** *t.* To long for; aim at. [< L.[ᵉ] *ad,* to, + *spiro,* breathe.]—**as-pir'a-to-ry,** *a.*—**as-pir'er,** *n.*—**as-pir'ing,** *pa.* Eager for attainment or advancement.

as'pi-rin, 1 as'pı-rin; 2 ăs'pi-rĭn, *n.* A white powder, a derivative of salicylic acid, used as a remedy for rheumatism, etc.

as-py'‡, *v.* & *n.* Spy. **as-pye'‡.**

a-squint', 1 ə-skwint'; 2 a-skwĭnt', *a.* & *adv.* With side-long glance; squintingly; askance; squinting.

As'quith, 1 as'kwiθ; 2 ăs'kwĭth, **Herbert Henry** (1852–). An English statesman; premier 1908–1916.

ass, 1 ɑs; 2 ăs, *n.* [ASS'ᴱˢ[z], *pl.*] **1.** A long-eared equine quadruped smaller than the ordinary horse. **2.** An obstinate or stupid person. [< AS. *assa.*]—**asses' bridge** [Humor.], the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, "the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal": from the difficulty of its demonstration to beginners.

Ass., Assn., Asso., Assoc., *abbr.* Association.

as"sa-fet'i-da, *n.* Same as ASAFETIDA. **as"sa-fœt'i-da‡.**

as'sa-gai, ⟩ 1 əs'ə-gui, -ı-gai; 2 ăs'a-gī, -e-gī, *n.* A light
as'se-gai, ⟨ spear, used by Zulus, Kafirs, etc.

as-sail', 1 ə-sēl'; 2 ă-sāl', *vt.* To attack violently with force, or with argument, censure, or the like; assault. [< L. *ad,* to, + *salio,* rush.] Syn.: see ATTACK.

—**as-sail'a-bl(e[ᵖ],** *a.*—**as-sail'a-bl(e-ness[ᵖ],** *n.*—**as-sail'ant.** **I.** *a.* Attacking; hostile. **II.** *n.* One who assails.

As-sam', 1 a-sam'; 2 ă-săm', *n.* A province in N. E. India (61,637 sq. m.: pop. 6,713,630), formerly part of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

as-sas'sin, 1 a-sas'ın; 2 ă-săs'in, *n.* **1.** One who assassinates. **2**‖. [A-] One of a sect of Oriental fanatics that practised assassination, formidable in the time of the Crusades. [F., < Ar. *Hashshāshīn,* hashish-eaters, < *hashīsh,* hashish.]

as-sas'si-nate, 1 a-sas'ı-nēt; 2 ă-săs'i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To kill by secret or treacherous assault. **II.** *i.* To commit treacherous murder.

Syn.: see KILL.—**as-sas"si-na'tion,** *n.* The act of assassinating; secret or treacherous murder.—**as-sas'si-na"tor,** *n.*

as-sault', 1 a-sôlt'; 2 ă-sałt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* To attack with violence; also, to assail by words, etc. **II.** *n.* Any act, speech, or writing assailing a person or an institution; attack; charge of troops. [< L.[ʟʟ+ᶠ] *ad,* to, + *salio,* leap.] Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK.

as-say', 1 a-sē'; 2 ă-sā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to an assay. **2.** To attempt; essay; prove; test. **II.** *i.* **1.** To show by test a certain value. **2**‖. To endeavor. [< L.[ᵒʳ] *exigo,* prove, < *ex,* out, + *ago,* drive.] **as-saye'†.**—**as-say'er,** *n.*

as-say', *n.* **1.** The scientific testing of an alloy or ore for valuable metal. **2.** The substance to be so examined. **3.** The result of such a test. **4**‖. The examining of weights and measures. **5§.** Attempt; test; trial. **6†.** Affliction.

As-saye', 1 ɑ-sai'; 2 ă-sī', *n.* A town in Haidarabad, India; British defeated Mahrattas, 1803.

as-sem'blage, 1 a-sem'blıj; 2 ă-sĕm'blag, *n.* An assembling; association; any gathering of persons or things; collection; assembly. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

as-sem'bl(eᵖ, 1 a-sem'bl; 2 ă-sĕm'bl, *v.* [-BLED, -BLD[ᵖ]; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect or convene. **2.** To fit or join together. **II.** *i.* To come together; meet; congregate. [< L.[ᵒʳ] *ad,* to, + *simul,* together.]

Syn.: see CONVOKE.

as-sem'bly, 1 a-sem'blı; 2 ă-sĕm'bly, *n.* [-BLIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An assembling. **2.** A number of persons met together for a common purpose. **3.** *Mil.* The signal calling troops to form ranks. **4.** [A-] [U. S.] The second house of the legislature of some States.

Syn.: assemblage, collection, company, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose.

—**as-sem'bly-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a legislative assembly, as of a State.—**General Assembly.** [U. S.] **1.** The highest ecclesiastical judicatory of the Presbyterian or of some other denomination. **2.** A legislature.

as-sent', 1 a-sent'; 2 ă-sĕnt'. **I**[d]. *vi.* To express agreement; concur; acquiesce. **II.** *n.* **1.** Mental concurrence or agreement. **2.** Consent of will; sanction. [< L. *ad,* to, + *sentio,* feel.]

Syn.: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, agree, approve, chime in, coincide, concur, consent, ratify, subscribe to, sustain, uphold. To *assent* is an act of the understanding; to *consent,* of the will. *Assent* is sometimes used for a mild or formal *consent.* See BELIEF, and for noun, see FAITH.—Ant.: contradict, demur, deny, differ, disagree, disavow, disclaim, dissent, object, protest, question, refuse.

as"sen-ta'tion, 1 as"en-tē'shən; 2 ăs"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* Obsequious assent.

as-sen'tient, 1 a-sen'shənt; 2 ă-sĕn'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Assenting. **II.** *n.* One who assents.

as-sert'[d], 1 a-sûrt'; 2 ă-sĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To state positively; affirm; aver. **2.** To maintain as a right or claim, by words or by force. [< L. *ad,* to, + *sero,* bind.]

Syn.: affirm, allege, asseverate, aver, avouch, avow, claim,

declare, maintain, pronounce, protest, say, state, tell. One may *assert* himself, his right, his belief, etc. *Assert* is controversial; *affirm*, *state*, and *tell* are simply declarative. One may *assert* what he intends to prove, or he may *assert* with no attempt to prove; in the latter case what he *asserts* carries only the weight of his personal word or opinion, as indicated in the derogatory phrase, "a mere assertion." See AFFIRM; ALLEGE.—Ant.: contradict, contravene, controvert, deny, disprove, dispute, gainsay, oppose, repudiate, retract, waive.

—**as-sert'er,** *n.*—**as-ser'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of asserting. **2.** A positive declaration without attempt at proof. **3.** The maintenance of a cause, principle, or right. Syn.: see ASSURANCE.—**as-ser'tiv**(eˢ, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**as-ser'tor,** *n.*—**as-ser'to-ry,** *a.* **as"ser-to'ri-al‡.**

as-sess', 1 a-seś'; 2 ă-sĕs', *vt.* **1.** To charge (a person or property) with a tax. **2.** To determine the amount of (a tax or other payment). **3.** To value for taxation. [< L.ᴼᶠ *assideo*, < *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Syn.: see TAX.—**as-sess'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.*—**as-sess'ment,** *n.* **1.** Apportionment or amount, as of taxes. **2.** A valuation of property for taxation. Syn.: see TAX.—**as-sess'or,** *n.* **1.** An officer who assesses taxes. **2.** A specialist associated with a judge. **3.** Any adviser or assistant.—**as"ses-so'ri-al,** *a.*

as'set, 1 as'et; 2 ăs'ĕt, *n.* An item in one's assets.

as'sets, 1 as'ets; 2 ăs'ĕts, *n. pl.* Available property, as for payment of debts, legacies, etc. [< F. *assez*, < L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough.]

as-sev'er-ate, 1 a-sev'ər-ēt; 2 ă-sĕv'er-āt, *vt.* [-ᴀᴛ"ᴇᴅ; -ᴀᴛ"ɪɴɢ.] To affirm or aver emphatically or solemnly. [< L. *ad*, to, + *severus*, serious.]

Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT.—**as-sev"er-a'tion,** *n.* An emphatic or solemn declaration.

As'shur, 1 aṡh'ur; 2 ăsh'ûr, *n. Myth.* The highest god and national deity of the Assyrians.

as-sib'i-late, 1 a-sib'ı-lēt; 2 ă-sĭb'i-lāt, *vt.* [-ʟᴀᴛ"ᴇᴅ; -ʟᴀᴛ"ɪɴɢ.] To utter with a sibilant or hissing sound; change into a sibilant. [< L. *assibilatus*, pp., < *ad*, to, + *sibilo*, hiss.]

—**as-sib"i-la'tion,** *n.*

as"si-du'i-ty, 1 as"ı-diū'ı-tı; 2 ăs"i-dū'i-ty, *n.* [-ᴛɪᴇsᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** Close and continuous application or effort. **2.** Faithful personal attention; carefulness; watchfulness; assiduousness. Syn.: see INDUSTRY.

as-sid'u-ous, 1 a-sid'yu-us; 2 ă-sĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* Devoted or constant; unremitting; diligent. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see BUSY; INDEFATIGABLE; INDUSTRIOUS.—**as-sid'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**as-sid'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

as-sign', 1 a-sain'; 2 ă-sīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set apart or select; designate; appoint; allot; specify; attribute. **2.** To make over, as to an assignee, in behalf of another. **II.** *i.* To make an assignment. [< L. *assigno*, < *ad*, to, + *signum*, mark.] Syn.: see ALLEGE; ALLOT; APPORTION; ATTRIBUTE; COMMIT; SET.

—**as-sign"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**as-sign'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* That may be assigned or specified.—**as-sign'a-bly,** *adv.*—**as"sig-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** An assigning; assignment. **2.** An appointment for meeting, especially for an illicit love-meeting.—**as"sign-ee',** *n.* One to whom property has been assigned in trust; an agent or trustee.—**as-sign'ment,** *n.* **1.** An assigning. **2.** The transfer of a property or the instrument or writing of transfer.—**as"sign-or',** *n.* One who assigns or makes an assignment. **as-sign'er‡.**

as-sign', *n.* A person to whom property, rights, or powers are transferred by another.

as'sig-nat, 1 as'ig-nat *or* (*F.*) ɑ"sī"nyɑ̈'; 2 ăs'ĭg-nāt *or* (*F.*) ă"sī"nyä', *n.* A promissory note of the French revolutionary government (1789–1796). [F.]

as-sim'i-late, 1 a-sim'ı-lēt; 2 ă-sĭm'i-lāt, *v.* [-ʟᴀᴛ"ᴇᴅ; -ʟᴀᴛ"ɪɴɢ.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take up and incorporate, as food. **2.** To make or become like; liken; compare. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be made or to make something a homogeneous part of the substance or system. **2.** To become alike. [< L. *ad*, to, + *similis*, like.]

Syn.: see COMPARE.—**as-sim'i-la-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* That may be assimilated.—**as-sim"i-la'tion,** *n.* An assimilating or being assimilated; the transformation of digested nutriment into an integral part of an organism.—**as-sim'i-la-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Having the capability of or tendency to assimilation.

As"si-ni-boi'a, 1 as"ı-nı-boi'ə; 2 ăs"i-ni-bŏi'a, *n.* A district, Saskatchewan, Canada; 7,505 sq. m.; pop. 42,500.

As-sin'i-boin, 1 a-sin'ı-boin; 2 ă-sĭn'i-bŏin, *n.* A river in N. W. Canada; 600 m. to Red River at Winnipeg.

As-si'si, 1 as-sī'sī; 2 äs-sī'sī, *n.* A town in central Italy; pop. 17,500; birthplace of St. Francis.

as-sist'ᵈ, 1 a-sist'; 2 ă-sĭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give succor or support to; aid; help; relieve. **2.** To act as assistant to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To render aid or help; be of service. **2.** To be present: with *at*. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sisto*, < *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: see ABET; AID; HELP; SERVE.—**as-sis'tance,** *n.* Help; aid; support; relief. Syn.: see HELP.—**as-sis'tant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Holding a subordinate or auxiliary place, office, or rank. **2.** Affording aid; assisting. **II.** *n.* One who or that which assists; a deputy or subordinate; helper. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.—**as-sist'er, as-sis'tor,** *n.*

Assist., Asst., *abbr.* Assistant.

as-size', 1 a-saiz'; 2 ă-sīz', *n.* [ᴀs-sɪz'ᴇsᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A session of a court, the court itself, or the time and place of holding it: used chiefly in the plural. **2.** [Hist. or Obs.] (1) A trial or inquest by a jury, or the jury itself. (2) A statute or ordinance. **3.** A standard of weight or price, etc. [< F. *assise*, < L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.]

as-so'cia-bl(eᴾ, 1 a-sō'shə-bl; 2 ă-sō'sha-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being associated or brought into association. **2.** Sociable.

as-so'ci-ate, 1 a-sō'shı-ēt; 2 ă-sō'shi-āt, *v.* [-ᴀᴛ"ᴇᴅ; -ᴀᴛ"ɪɴɢ.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring together; unite; combine; ally. **2.** To connect in thought. **3†.** To consort with; accompany. **II.** *i.* To be in company or relation; have fellowship or intercourse; unite; join. [< L. *ad*, to, + *socius*, united.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE; MIX; UNITE.—**as-so'ci-a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.*

as-so'ci-ate, *a.* Joined together or with another or others; united; allied.

as-so'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** A companion; ally; colleague; partner. **2.** A concomitant. **3.** One admitted to partial membership in an association.

Syn.: ally, chum, coadjutor, colleague, companion, comrade, consort, fellow, friend, helpmate, mate, partner, peer. An *associate* as used officially implies a chief, leader, or principal, to whom the *associate* is not fully equal in rank. *Associate* is popularly used of mere friendly relations, but oftener implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. We rarely speak of *associates* in crime or wrong, using *confederates* or *accomplices* instead. *Companion* gives itself with equal readiness to the good or the evil sense. *Peer* implies equality rather than companionship; as, a jury of his *peers*. *Comrade* expresses more fellowship and good feeling than *companion*. *Consort* is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. Compare ACCESSORY; ACQUAINTANCE; FRIENDSHIP.—Ant.: antagonist, enemy, foe, hinderer, opponent, opposer, rival, stranger.

as-so"ci-a'tion, 1 a-sō"sı-ē'shən; 2 ă-sō"çi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of associating, or the state of being associated; fellowship; combination for a common purpose. **2.** Connection of ideas in thought; also, the process or faculty by which they are connected. **3.** A body of persons associated for some common purpose; corporation; society; partnership.

Syn.: alliance, club, community, companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, partnership, society, union. We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of authors, politicians, or pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy*, *confederation*, *federation*, or *union* of states, a *partnership*, *corporation*, or *company* in business, a *conjunction* of planets, a religious, literary, or scientific *association* or *society*. See ACQUAINTANCE; ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATE; CLASS; FRIENDSHIP; INTERCOURSE.—Ant.: disconnection, disunion, independence, isolation, separation, severance, solitude.—**as-so"ci-a'tion-al,** *a.*

as-so'ci-a-tiv(eˢ, 1 a-sō'shı-ə-tiv; 2 ă-sō'shi-a-tĭv, *a.* Resulting from, characterized by, or pertaining or tending to association.

as-soil', 1 a-seil'; 2 ă-sŏil', *vt.* **1.** To absolve; acquit. **2.** To atone for; remove. [< OF. *assoiler*, < L. *absolvo*, < *ab*, from, + *solvo*, loose.] **as-soil'yie‡** [Scot.]; **as-soil'zie‡** [Scot.]; **as-soyle'†.**

as'so-nance, 1 as'o-nəns; 2 ăs'o-nanç, *n.* Resemblance in sound; specifically, in riming syllables, correspondence of the accented vowels, but not of the consonants, as in *main*, *came*. [F., < L. *assonan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *assono*, < *ad*, to, + *sono*, < *sonus*, sound.]—**as'so-nant,** *a.* Having resemblance of sound; characterized by assonance.

as-sort'ᵈ, 1 a-sōrt'; 2 ă-sôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To distribute into classes; classify. **2.** To make up of or furnish with a variety, as of goods. **II.** *i.* To fall into a class; harmonize; associate; consort. [< L.ᶠ *ad*, to, + *sor*(*t*-)*s*, lot.]—**as-sort'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of assorting; classification. **2.** A collection of various things.

as-sot'†. **I.** *v.* To infatuate; be infatuated. **II.** *a.* Dazed: in this sense sometimes written **assote.**

as-suage', 1 a-swēj'; 2 ă-swāg', *v.* [ᴀs-sᴜᴀɢᴇᴅ'; ᴀs-sᴜᴀɢ'ɪɴɢ.] **I.** *t.* To make less harsh or violent; alleviate; soothe; allay; abate; calm. **II.** *i.* To grow less; abate; subside. [< L.ᴼᶠ *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet.]

Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.—**as-suage'ment,** *n.*—**as-sua'sive**(eˢ, *a.* Soothing; tranquillizing.

As"su-an', 1 as"u-ɑ̈n'; 2 ăs"u-än', *n.* An Egyptian province (169 sq. m.; pop. 253,000); its capital (pop. 11,300), near

which is a dam 6,397 ft. long, completed in 1902; ancient Sy-e'ne. **As"sou-an't; A'swan‡.**

as-sume', 1 ə-siūm'; 2 ă-siūm', *v.* [AS-SUMED'; AS-SUM'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take upon oneself; put on; adopt; undertake. **2.** To take for granted; suppose. **3.** To affect; pretend. **II.** *i.* To be presumptuous. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sumo*, take.]

Syn.: accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, put on, take, usurp. The distinctive idea of *assume* is to *take* by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may *accept* an obligation or *assume* an authority that properly belongs to him; if he *assumes* what does not belong to him, he is said to *arrogate* or *usurp* it. A man may *usurp* the substance of power in the most unpretending way; what he *arrogates* to himself he *assumes* with a haughty and overbearing manner. One *assumes* the robes or insignia of office by *putting* them *on*, with or without right. If he *takes* to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to *affect* or *feign*, or to *pretend* to, the character he thus *assumes*. What a debater *postulates* he openly states and *takes* for granted without proof; what he *assumes* he may *take* for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to *assume* as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man *claims* he asserts his right to *take*; what he *assumes* he *takes*. See PRETEND.—Ant.: see synonyms for RENOUNCE.

—as-sum'a-bl(eᴱ), *a.*—**as-sumed'**, *pa.* **1.** Taken for granted. **2.** Pretended; fictitious.—**as-sum'ing**, *pa.* Presumptuous; arrogant.

as-sump'sit, 1 ə-sump'sit; 2 ă-sŭmp'sit, *n. Law.* An obligation not under seal; an action to enforce such an obligation.

as-sump'tion, 1 ə-sump'shən; 2 ă-sŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** An assuming, or that which is assumed; a taking upon oneself; a taking for granted; a supposition. **2.** Arrogance. **3.** A bodily taking into heaven.

Syn.: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; PRETENSE.

—as-sump'tiv(eᴱ), *a.*

as-sur'ance, 1 ə-shûr'əns; 2 ă-shur'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of assuring; any encouraging declaration; a promise. **2.** Full confidence; undoubting conviction. **3.** Self-confidence; boldness; effrontery. **4.** Insurance.

Syn.: arrogance, assertion, assumption, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impudence, presumption, self-assertion, self-confidence, self-reliance, trust. *Assurance* may have the good sense of a high, sustained *confidence* and *trust;* as, the saint's *assurance* of heaven. *Confidence* is founded upon reasons; *assurance* is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, *assurance* is a vicious courage, with belief of one's ability to outwit or defy others; the hardened criminal is remarkable for habitual *assurance*. In the bad sense *assurance* is less gross than *impudence*, which is (according to its etymology) a shameless *boldness*. *Assurance* is in act or manner; *impudence* may be in speech. *Effrontery* is *impudence* defiantly displayed. Compare BELIEF; CERTAINTY; EFFRONTERY; FAITH; IMPUDENCE; PRIDE.—Ant.: bashfulness, confusion, consternation, dismay, distrust, doubt, hesitancy, misgiving, shyness, timidity.

as-sure', 1 ə-shûr'; 2 ă-shur', *vt.* [AS-SURED'; AS-SUR'ING.] **1.** To offer assurances to. **2.** To give confidence to; convince. **3.** To insure. [< L.ᴱ *ad*, to, + *securus;* see SECURE, *a.*] Syn.: see CONFIRM.—**as-sured'**, *pa.* **1.** Made certain; undoubted. **2.** Self-possessed; self-confident. **3.** Insured. Syn.: see CONSCIOUS; SECURE; SURE.—**as-sur'ed-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt; certainly; with confidence; unwaveringly.—**as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.* Full confidence; certainty.—**as-sur'er** or **-or**, *n.*—**as-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

As-syr'i-a, 1 ə-sir'i-ə; 2 ă-sŷr'i-a, *n.* An ancient empire of S. W. Asia.—**As-syr'i-an**, *a. & n.*

as-syth'ment, 1 ə-saith'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-sŷth'ment, *n.* [Scot.] Reparation for injury.

As-tar'te, 1 as-tär'tī; 2 ăs-tär'tē, *n. Myth.* Syro-Phenician goddess of love and fruitfulness.

a-stat'ic, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]stat'ik; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]stăt'ic, *a.* Being in neutral equilibrium; having no tendency toward any change of position. [< Gr. *astatos*, < *a-* priv. + *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]—**a-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-steer', 1 ə-stir'; 2 a-stēr', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Astir; stirring.

as'ter, 1 as'tər; 2 ăs'ter, *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Aster*, having alternate leaves, and flowers with white, purple, or blue rays and yellow disk. **2.** One of various allied plants; as, the China *aster*, false *aster*, Cape *aster*, etc. [< Gr. *astēr*, star.]

as'ter-, as'te-ri-, as'te-ro-, } 1 as'tər-, as'ti-ri-, as'ti-ro-; 2 ăs'ter-, ăs'te-ri-, ăs'te-ro-. From Greek *astēr*, star: combining forms.

-aster, *suffix.* A contemptuous diminutive; as, poet*aster*, grammatic*aster*, critic*aster*, etc. [< L. *-aster*, dim. suffix.]

as-te'ri-al, *a.* Star-like.—**as-te'ri-al-ite**, *n.* A fossil starfish. [< ASTER- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]—**As"te-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of starfishes.—**as'ter-id, as-te'ri-id**, *n.*—**as-te'ri-oid**, *a. & n.*

as'ter-isk, 1 as'tər-isk; 2 ăs'ter-ĭsk, *n.* A star (*) used in writing and printing, for references, etc. [< Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, star.]—**as'ter-ism**, *n.* **1.** A group of asterisks (⁂, ****). **2.** A little cluster or group of stars.

a-stern', 1 ə-stûrn'; 2 a-stērn', *adv. Naut.* At any point behind a vessel; backward.

as'ter-oid, 1 as'tər-oid; 2 ăs'ter-ŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Star-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Like an aster, especially as to its flowers. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a group of small planets, more correctly called planetoids, between Mars and Jupiter, of which about 700 have been discovered. **2.** A starfish. [< ASTER- + -OID.]—**as"ter-oi'dal**, *a.*

As"ter-oi'de-a, *n. pl.* A class or order of echinoderms, embracing the true starfishes. [< ASTER- + -OID.] **As"ter-id'-e-a‡; As"ter-i-oi'de-a‡; As"ter-oi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

as-the'ni-a, 1 as-thī'ni-ə *or* -thi-nai'ə; 2 ăs-thē'ni-a *or* -the-ni'a, *n. Pathol.* General debility; depression of vital power; weakness. [< Gr. *astheneia*, < *asthenēs*, < *a-* priv. + *sthenos*, strength.] **as'the-ny‡.**—**as-then'ic**, *n.* One who is physically weak or undeveloped.—**as-then'ic, as-then'i-cal**, *a.*

asth'ma, 1 az'mə; 2 ăz'ma, *n.* A chronic disorder characterized by extreme difficulty of breathing. [< Gr. *asthma*, panting, < *aō*, blow.]—**asth-mat'ic. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with asthma. **II.** *n.* A person suffering from or subject to asthma.

a-stig'ma-tism, 1 ə-stig'mə-tizm; 2 a-stĭg'ma-tĭsm, *n.* A structural defect of the eye such that the rays of light do not converge to a point on the retina. [< A-, not, + Gr. *stigma(t-)*, mark.]—**as"tig-mat'ic**, *a.* [about.

a-stir', 1 ə-stûr'; 2 a-stĭr', *adv. & a.* Stirring; moving

a-sto'ma-tous, 1 ə-stō'mə-tus; 2 a-stō'ma-tŭs, *a.* Without a mouth or breathing-pores. [< Gr. *astomos*, < *a-* priv. + *stoma(t-)*, mouth.] **as'to-mous‡.**

a-ston'ied‖, 1 ə-sten'id; 2 a-stŏn'id, *a.* Astounded; astonished.

a-ston'ish, 1 ə-sten'ish; 2 a-stŏn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To affect with wonder and surprize; amaze; confound. **2†.** To stun or paralyze, as by a shock; astound. [ME. *astunien, astonien*, stun completely.]—**a-ston'ish-ing**, *pa.* Producing or tending to produce astonishment.—**a-ston'ish-ment**, *n.* **1.** The state of being astonished or that which causes it; great surprize; amazement. **2†.** A stunned or paralyzed condition. Syn.: see AMAZEMENT; PERPLEXITY.

a-stound'd, 1 ə-staund'; 2 a-stound', *v.* **I.** *t.* To overwhelm with wonder or amazement; confound; stupefy. **II.** *i.* To cause amazement or alarm. [Corrupted < ME. *astunien;* see ASTONISH.]—**a-stound'ing**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.* Amazed; astounded.—**a-stound'ing**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.*

astr., astron., *abbr.* Astronomer, astronomy.

a-strad'dle, 1 ə-strad'l; 2 a-străd'l, *a. & adv.* In a straddling position; astride; bestriding. [justice.

As-træ'a, 1 as-trī'ə; 2 ăs-trē'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of

as'tra-gal, 1 as'trə-gal; 2 ăs'tra-găl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small convex molding or bead. **2.** The ankle-bone or tarsus. **3.** *pl.* Dice: originally such bones. [< Gr. *astragalos.*]

As"tra-khan', 1 as"trə-kăn'; 2 ăs"trā-kăn', *n.* **1.** A government (91,042 sq. m.; pop. 1,262,000) and city (pop. 144,000), S. E. Russia. **2.** [a-] 1 as'trə-kan; 2 ăs'tra-kăn. The skin of very young lambs from Astrakhan, of which muffs, etc., are made. **as'tra-chan‡.**

as'tral, 1 as'trəl; 2 ăs'tral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, coming from, or like the stars; starry. [< Gr.L+LL *astron*, < *astēr*, star.]

a-strand', 1 ə-strand'; 2 a-străndʹ, *adv. & a.* Aground; stranded.

a-stray', 1 ə-strē'; 2 a-strā', *a. & adv.* Away from the right path; wandering in or into error or evil. [< L.LL+OF *extra*, beyond, + *vago*, stray.]

as-trict'§, 1 as-trikt'; 2 ăs-trict', *vt.* **1.** To bind up. **2.** To bind down; restrict; limit. [< L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringo;* see ASTRINGE.] **ad-strict'‡.**—**as-tric'tion**, *n.* The act of binding close together, or the state of being astricted.

a-stride', 1 ə-straid'; 2 a-strīd', *adv. & prep.* With one leg on each side of, or with the legs far apart.

as-tringe', 1 as-trinj'; 2 ăs-trinġ', *vt.* [AS-TRINGED'; AS-TRING'-ING.] **1.** To bind or draw together; compress. **2†.** To constrain; oblige. [< L. *astringo*, < *ad*, to, + *stringo*, bind fast.]

as-trin'gent, 1 as-trin'jent; 2 ăs-trĭn'ġĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Tending to contract or draw together organic tissues; binding; constipative; styptic. **2.** Harsh; stern; austere. **II.** *n.* An astringent substance, as alum, tannin, etc. [< L. *ad*, to, + *stringo*, bind fast.]—**as-trin'gen-cy**, *n.*—**as-trin'gent-ly**, *adv.*

as'trin-gert, *n.* A falconer. **aus'trin-ger†; os'trin-ger†.**

as'tro-, 1 as'tro-; 2 ăs'tro-. From Greek *astron*, star: a combining form.

astrol., *abbr.* Astrologer, astrology.

as'tro-labe, 1 as'tro-lēb; 2 ăs'tro-lāb, *n.* An instrument formerly used for obtaining the altitudes of planets and stars. [< ASTRO- + Gr. *lambanō*, take.]

as-trol'o-gy, 1 as-trɔl'o-jɪ; 2 ăs-trŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** Anciently, the science of the stars; practical astronomy. **2.** The investigation of the aspects, etc., of the planets, and their imagined influence upon the destinies of men; star-divination. [< Gr. *astron,* < *astēr,* star, + *legō,* speak.]—**as-trol'o-ger,** *n.* One who practises astrology.—**as"tro-log'ic, as"tro-log'i-cal‡; as-trol'o-gous‡.—as"tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-trom'e-try, 1 as-trɔm'ɪ-trɪ; 2 ăs-trŏm'e-try, *n.* That branch of astronomy which determines the apparent positions and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies. [< ASTRO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

as-tron'o-my, 1 as-trɔn'o-mɪ; 2 ăs-trŏn'o-my, *n.* The science that treats of the heavenly bodies, their motions, magnitudes, distances, and physical constitution. [< Gr. *astron,* star, + *nemō,* distribute.]—**as-tron'o-mer,** *n.* One learned in astronomy; a skilled observer of the stars.—**as"tro-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to astronomy.—**as"tro-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**as-tron'o-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ"ING.] To study or practise astronomy. **-mise‡.**

as"tro-phys'ics, 1 as"tro-fɪz'ɪks; 2 ăs"tro-fŷs'ics, *n. Astron.* That branch of astronomy which treats of the appearance and physical constitution of the heavenly bodies. [< ASTRO- + PHYSICS.]—**as"tro-phys'i-cal,** *a.*—**as"tro-phys'i-cist,** *n.*

as-tute', 1 as-tūt'; 2 ăs-tūt', *a.* Keen in discernment; acute; shrewd; sagacious; cunning. [< L. *astutus,* < *astus,* cunning.] **as-tu'cious‡; as-tu'tious‡.**

Syn.: acute, clear-sighted, crafty, cunning, discerning, discriminating, keen, knowing, penetrating, penetrative, perspicacious, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtile, subtle. *Acute,* from the Latin, suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen,* from the Anglo-Saxon, the sharpness of the cutting edge. The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or finesse. The *astute* debater leads his opponents into a snare by getting them to make admissions, or urge arguments, of which he sees a result that they do not perceive. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. A *knowing* horse or dog knows more than could be expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary. See ACUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING.—Ant.: blind, dull, idiotic, imbecile, shallow, short-sighted, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.

—**as-tute'ly,** *adv.*—**as-tute'ness,** *n.*

A-sun"ci-on', 1 ɑ-sūn"sɪ-ōn'; 2 ä-sụn"çi-ōn', *n.* A city (pop. 99,840); capital of Paraguay.

a-sun'der, 1 ə-sun'dər; 2 a-sŭn'der, *adv.* In or into a different place or direction; apart; in or into pieces. [< AS. *onsundran.*]

a-swim', 1 ə-swɪm'; 2 a-swim', *adv.* & *a.* Afloat; swimming.

a-swoon', 1 ə-swūn'; 2 a-swo͞on', *adv.* & *a.* In a swooning state.

a-sy'lum, 1 ə-saɪ'lum; 2 a-sŷ'lŭm, *n.* An institution for the care of unfortunate or destitute persons; a refuge; retreat; anciently, an inviolable shelter from arrest or punishment. [< Gr.ᴸ *a-* priv. + *sylon,* right of seizure]

Syn.: see REFUGE.

a-sym'me-try, 1 ə-sɪm'ɪ-trɪ; 2 a-sŷm'e-try, *n.* Want of symmetry or proportion. [< Gr. *asymmetria,* < *a-* priv., and see SYMMETRY.]—**a"sym-met'ric, a"sym-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

as'ym-ptote, 1 as'ɪm-tōt; 2 ăs'ym-tōt, *n. Math.* A right line which an infinite branch of a curve continually approaches but does not reach. [< Gr. *asymptōtos,* < *a-* priv. + *syn,* together, + *piptō,* fall.]—**as"ym-ptot'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like an asymptote. **as"ym-ptot'i-cal‡.**

a-syn'chro-nism, 1 ə-sin'krɔ-nizm; 2 a-sŷn'cro-niṣm, *n.* Want of coincidence in time.—**a-syn'chro-nous,** *a.*

a-syn'de-ton, 1 ə-sin'dɪ-ton; 2 a-sŷn'de-tŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* Absence of connection or coherence of parts. **2.** *Rhet.* Absence of connectives. [L., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *syn,* together, + *deō,* bind.]

at, 1 at; 2 ăt, *prep.* **1.** Of a point in space: on; upon; close to; by; near; in; within. **2.** Of motion: to; toward; after; by way of; through. **3.** Of time: on or upon the point, stroke, or coming of; during the lapse of; in; by. **4.** Of occasion, cause, or instrument: on the happening or the utterance of; in response to; because of. **5.** Of degree, etc.: up to; to the extent of; corresponding to. **6.** Of relations in general: in; engaged in; occupied with; connected with; dependent on; in a state or condition of. [ME. *at,* < AS. *æt,* at, to.]

Syn.: about, because of, by, during, in, near, on, on occasion of, to, toward, with, within. As regards place, *at* is not used with names of countries; we say *in* England, *in* France, etc.; with names of cities and towns the use of *at* or *in* depends not chiefly upon the size of the place, but upon the point of view. When we think merely of the local or geographical point, we use *at;* when we think of inclusive space, we employ *in;* as, we arrived *at* Liverpool; there are few rich men *in* this village. As regards time, *at* is used of a point of time, as of the hour, minute, or second; as, the train leaves *at* 10:30 a. m.; *at* is also used of indefinite divisions of time involving some duration; as, *at* morning, noon, or night; to lie awake *at* night. We say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year. *On* with certain divisions of time has a special precision, signifying exactly *at,* neither before nor after; as, the train leaves every hour, *on* the hour; so we say *on* the minute, *on* the instant, etc.

at-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of AD- before *t,* as in *attune.*

A. T., *abbr.* Arch-treasurer.—**a t.,** *abbr.* [It.] *A tempo* (in time).—**At., Atty.,** *abbr.* Attorney.

at'a-bal, 1 at'ə-bal; 2 ăt'a-băl, *n.* A Moorish tabor; kettle-drum. [Sp., < Ar. *al,* the, + *tabl,* drum.]

at'a-ghan, 1 at'ə-gan; 2 ăt'a-găn, *n.* Same as YATAGHAN.

A"ta-hual'pa, 1 ɑ"tə-hwɑl'pə; 2 ä"tä-hwäl'pä, *n.* Last Inca of Peru, put to death by Pizarro, 1533.

a-ta'jo, 1 ɑ-tɑ'ho; 2 ä-tä'ho, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A string of mules. **2.** A cross-path shortening a road. **3.** An enclosure for cattle.

At"a-lan'ta, 1 at"ə-lan'tə; 2 ăt"a-lăn'ta, *n. Gr. Myth.* A princess who agreed to marry the suitor who could outrun her. This proved to be Milanion, who outwitted her by dropping three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta paused to pick up.

a"ta-la'ya, 1 ɑ"tɑ-lɑ'yɑ; 2 ä"tä-lä'yä, *n.* A watch-tower. [Sp., < Pg. < Arab. *'talaeah.*]

at'a-man, 1 at'ə-man; 2 ăt'a-măn, *n.* A Cossack chief; hetman. [< Rus. *atamanŭ,* headman.]

at"a-mas'co, 1 at"ə-mas'ko; 2 ăt"a-măs'co, *n.* [Am. Ind.] *Bot.* A low North-American plant of the amaryllis family, bearing a large white and pink flower.—**atamasco lily,** the atamasco or an allied plant.

Atamasco Lily.
1. Flower. 2. Bulb and leaves.

at'a-vism, 1 at'ə-vizm; 2 ăt'a-vĭṣm, *n.* Intermittent heredity; reversion to an ancestral type, trait, or the like. [< L. *atavus,* < *avus,* grandfather.]—**at'a-vist,** *n.*—**at"a-vis'tic,** *a.*

a-tax'i-a, 1 ə-taks'ɪ-ə; 2 a-tăks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Irregularity in the functions of the bodily organs, especially in the coordination of muscular movements. **2.** A condition of disorder characterizing nervous fevers. [< Gr. *ataxia,* < *a-* priv. + *tassō,* arrange.] **a-tax'y‡.—a-tax'ic,** *a.*

ate, 1 ēt *or* et; 2 āt *or* ēt, *imp.* of EAT, *v.*

A'te, 1 ē'tɪ; 2 ā'tē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Goddess of malicious mischief, who incited men to crime.

-ate¹, *suffix.* A form occurring in participial adjectives derived from the Latin past participle; as, desolate. [< OF. *-at,* < L. *-atus,* pp. suffix of first conjugation.]

-ate², *suffix.* A form occurring in verbs representing Latin verbs of the first conjugation and, by analogy, in other verbs; as, fascinate, assassinate. [< L. *-atus;* see -ATE¹.]

-ate³, *suffix.* A form serving to denote office or function, also to denote salts formed from acids whose names end in *-ic;* as, magistrate, legate, nitrate. [< OF. *-at,* < L. *-atus,* suffix of nouns derived from nouns.] [of an artist; studio. [F.]

a"te-lier', 1 ɑ"tə-lyē'; 2 ä"te-lyē', *n.* A workshop, especially

Ath"a-bas'ca, 1 ath"ə-bas'kə; 2 ăth"a-băs'ca, *n.* **1.** A river in N. W. Canada; 1,000 m. to Lake Athabasca. **2.** A lake in N. W. Canada; 4,400 sq. m. **3.** A town in Alberta province, Canada.

ath"a-na'sia, 1 ath"ə-nē'ʒə; 2 ăth"a-nā'zha, *n.* **1.** Deathlessness; immortality. **2†.** Tansy. [< Gr. *athanasia,* < *a-* priv. + *thanatos,* death.] **a-than'a-sy‡.**

Ath"a-na'sius, 1 ath"ə-nē'shus; 2 ăth"a-nā'shŭs, *n.* (293–373.) A bishop of Alexandria; opposed Arianism.—**Ath"a-na'sian,** *a.* & *n.*—**Athanasian creed,** a creed received in the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches; named for Athanasius.—**Ath"a-na'sian-ist,** *n.* An adherent of Athanasius or the Athanasian creed.

a'the-ism, 1 ē'thī-izm; 2 ā'thē-ĭṣm, *n.* The denial of or disbelief in the existence of God. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *theos,* god.]—**a'the-ist,** *n.* One who holds or advocates atheism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**a"the-is'tic,** *a.* **a"the-is'ti-cal‡.**

Ath'el-stan, 1 ath'el-stan; 2 ăth'ĕl-stăn, *n.* (895–940.) An Anglo-Saxon king.

A-the'na, 1 ə-thī'nə; 2 a-thē'na, *n. Gr. Myth.* Goddess of wisdom; patroness of arts: identified with the Roman *Minerva.*

ath"e-nē'um, } 1 ath"ɪ-nī'um; 2 ăth"e-nē'ŭm, *n.* A
ath"e-næ'um, } literary club or academy; a reading-room, library, or the like. [< Gr. *Athēnē,* Athena, goddess of wisdom.]

A-the'ni-an, 1 ə-thī'nɪ-ən; 2 a-thē'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Athens, or to its art or culture. **II.** *n.* A citizen of Athens.

Ath'ens, 1 ath'ənz; 2 ăth'ĕns, *n.* An ancient city in Attica; now capital of Greece (pop. 168,000).

a''thing, 1 ə'thɪŋ; 2 ą'thing, *n.* [Scot.] Everything.

a-thirst', 1 ə-thûrst'; 2 a-thîrst', *a.* Wanting water; thirsty.

ath'lete, 1 ath'lēt; 2 ăth'lēt, *n.* **1.** One skilled in acts or feats of physical strength and agility, as rowing, wrestling, etc. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A contestant in the public games. [< Gr. *athlētes*, < *athlon*, prize.]—**ath-let'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an athlete; strong; vigorous; muscular.—**ath-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ath-let'i-cism**, *n.*—**ath-let'ics**, *n.* Athletic games and exercises collectively; a system of athletic training.

Ath'os, 1 ath'ŏs; 2 ăth'ŏs, *n.* A headland (6,350 ft.) in Saloniki department, Greece; on the Ægean sea.

a-thwart', 1 ə-thwôrt'; 2 a-thwart'. **I.** *adv.* From side to side; across; also, so as to thwart; perversely. **II.** *prep.* Across the course of; from side to side of; in opposition to.

-atic, *suffix.* Of; of the kind of: used in adjectives of Latin or Greek origin; as, *erratic*, grammatic. [< F. *-atique*, < L. *-aticus*, where *-ticus* (see -IC) is added to a past-participle stem in *-at-*, or < Gr. *-atikos*, where *-ikos* (see -IC) is added to a noun stem in *-at-*.]

a-tilt', 1 ə-tilt'; 2 a-tĭlt', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In a tilted manner; tilted up. **2.** Like one tilting or making a lance-thrust; hence, against something; in spirited opposition.

-ation, *suffix.* A form used in nouns of action of Latin origin and, by analogy, in nouns of non-Latin origin; as, *creation*, flirtation. Such noun formations indicate (1) a condition or quality, as affectation; (2) action, as multiplication; or (3) a concrete result, as reformation. [< F. *-ation*, < L. *-atio(n-)*, where *-tio(n-)* (see -TION) is added to the stem of verbs of the first conjugation.]

Atl., *abbr.* Atlantic.

At-lan'ta, 1 at-lan'tə; 2 ăt-lăn'ta, *n.* A city of N. W. Georgia; capital of the State; pop. 200,616; scene of a noted siege in 1864.

at-lan'tes, 1 at-lan'tiz; 2 ăt-lăn'tēz, *n. pl.* *Arch.* Male human figures, used in place of columns or pilasters. [< Gr. *Atlantes*, pl. of *Atlas*; see ATLAS.]

At-lan'tic, 1 at-lan'tik; 2 ăt-lăn'tic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Atlantic ocean or to Atlantis. **II.** *n.* An ocean between America and Europe and Africa; 33,000,000 sq. m. [< L. *Atlanticus*, < Gr. *Atlantikos*, pertaining to Atlas.]

At-lan'tis, 1 at-lan'tis; 2 ăt-lăn'tis, *n.* [L.] A mythical continent supposed to have been engulfed by the Atlantic ocean. —**At"lan-te'an**, *a.*—**At-lan'ti-des**, *n. pl.* **1.** The Pleiades, the daughters of Atlas. **2.** The inhabitants of Atlantis. **3.** The Hesperides.

at'las, 1 at'ləs; 2 ăt'las, *n.* **1.** A volume of maps or the like. **2.** A size of paper, 26 by 33 (34) inches. **3.** [A-] *Class. Myth.* A Titan supporting the pillars of heaven on his shoulders. **4.** *Anat.* The topmost bone of the spine. **5.** A large Oriental olive-green beetle. [< Gr.L *Atlas*, < *a-* euphonic + *tlaō*, bear.]

At'las Moun'tains. A range in N. W. Africa; highest peak (about 14,500 ft.) in S. Morocco.

at-mol'o-gy, 1 at-məl'o-jy; 2 ăt-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] The science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapor. [< Gr. *atmos*, vapor, + -LOGY.]—**at"mo-log'ic, at"mo-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**at-mol'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in atmology.

at'mos-phere, 1 at'məs-fir; 2 ăt'mos-fēr, *n.* **1.** The mass or body of gases, chiefly air, that surrounds the earth or any heavenly body. **2.** Any surrounding element or influence; environment. **3.** A conventional unit of pressure per unit of area, the equivalent of the weight of a mercury-column 1 centimeter wide and 30 inches high, at the sea-level at London, at a temperature of 0° C. [< Gr. *atmos*, vapor, + *sphaira*, sphere.]—**at"mos-pher'ic**, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to or dependent on the atmosphere. **at"mos-pher'i-cal‡.**—**at"mos-pher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-toll', 1 ə-tol'; 2 a-tŏl', *n.* A ring-shaped coral island nearly or quite enclosing a lagoon; common in the Pacific. [< Malayalam *adal*, closing.]

at'om, 1 at'əm; 2 ăt'om, *n.* **1.** One of the indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed. **2.** The smallest imaginable portion of matter. **3.** An exceedingly small particle or thing; an iota. [< Gr. *atomos*, < *a-* priv. + *temnō*, cut.]

Syn.: see PART; PARTICLE.—**a-tom'ic, -i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an atom or atoms; minute; infinitesimal; elemental.—**atomic theory** (*Chem.*), the theory that chemical elements unite with one another, atom by atom, and in definite simple proportions.—**atomic weight** (*Chem.*), the weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen.—**at'om-ism**, *n.* **1.** The atomic philosophy, or the atomic theory, or adherence thereto. **2.** Existence as an atom; individualism. **a-tom'i-cism‡.**—**at'om-ist**, *n.*—**at"om-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to atoms, atomism, or atomists; fragmentary; composed of atoms; considered atom by atom; separate. **at"om-is'ti-cal‡.**—**at"om-i-za'tion**, *n.* A reducing to atoms or (of a liquid) to spray. **at"om-i-sa'tion‡.**—**at'om-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To reduce to atoms; pulverize; spray. **at'om-ise‡.**—**at'om-iz"er**, *n.* An apparatus for reducing a liquid to spray. **at'om-is"er‡.**—**at"om-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

at'om-y¹, 1 at'əm-i; 2 ăt'om-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] An atom; pigmy. [< L. *atomi*, pl. of *atomus*, ATOM.]

at'o-my², 1 at'o-mi; 2 ăt'o-my, *n.* A skeleton or an emaciated person. [< ANATOMY (misunderstood as *an atomy*).]

a-tone', 1 ə-tōn'; 2 a-tōn', *v.* [A-TONED'; A-TON'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make expiation or amends for; propitiate; appease; reconcile. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make an expiation for sin or a sinner; make amends, reparation, or satisfaction. **2.** To be at one; agree. [ME. *at on* (see AT; ONE).]—**a-to'na-bl(eP, a-tone'a-bl(eP**, *a.*—**a-tone'ment**, *n.* **1.** Satisfaction, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of satisfaction. **2.** *Theol.* The sacrificial work of Christ. **3‖.** Reconciliation; agreement.

a-ton'ic, 1 ə-ton'ik; 2 a-tŏn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Philol.* (1) Not accented. (2) Without tone; surd. **2.** *Pathol.* Lacking tone or vigor. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Philol.* (1) An unaccented syllable or word. (2) A non-vocal sound; a surd; breathing. **2.** *Med.* An alleviative of irritation or excitement. [< Gr. *atonos*, < *a-* priv. + *teinō*, stretch.]

at'o-ny, 1 at'o-ni; 2 ăt'o-ny, *n.* Want of tone or power; abnormal relaxation. [above.

a-top', 1 ə-tep'; 2 a-tŏp', *adv.* & *prep.* On the top; up

-ator, *suffix.* An agent; doer; actor; one who or that which; as, arbitrator; mediator. [< L. *-ator*, where *-tor*, the suffix of agency, is added to the stem in *-a-* of verbs of the first conjugation.]

-atory, *suffix.* Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of; expressing; as, exclamatory. [< L. *-atorius*, where the adjective suffix *-tus* is added to *-ator*; see -ATOR.]

at"ra-bil'ious, 1 at"rə-bil'yus; 2 ăt"ra-bil'yŭs, *a.* Disposed to hypochondria; melancholy; splenetic. [< L. *atrabilis*, black bile, < *ater*, black, + *bilis*, bile.]—**at"ra-bi-la'ri-an**, *n.* A sufferer from biliary derangement; hypochondriac.—**at"ra-bi-la'ri-an**, *a.* Atrabilious. **at"ra-bil'i-ar‡**; **at"ra-bil'i-a-ry‡.**

at"ra-men'tal‖, 1 at"rə-men'təl; 2 ăt"ra-mĕn'tal, *a.* Of the nature of ink; ink-like; inky. [< L. *atramentum*, < *ater*, black.] **at"ra-men-ta'ri-ous‡**; **at"ra-men'tous‡.**

A'treus, 1 ē'trūs *or* ē'tri-us; 2 ā'trus *or* ā'tri-ŭs, *n.* *Myth.* Father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who slew three sons of his faithless brother, Thyestes, and served them to their father at a banquet of feigned reconciliation.

a'tri-um, 1 ē'tri-um; 2 ā'tri-ŭm, *n.* [A'TRI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The entrance-hall or open court forming the principal apartment of an ancient Roman house; a court or hall; also, a cemetery. **2.** *Anat.* An auricle of the heart; in zoology, a cavity or sac. [L., < *ater*, black.]

a-tro'cious, 1 ə-trō'shus; 2 a-trō'shŭs, *a.* Outrageously wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; heinous; horrible. [< L. *atrox*, cruel.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. —**a-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**a-tro'cious-ness**, *n.*—**a-troc'i-ty**, 1 ə-tres'i-ti; 2 a-trŏç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The being atrocious; an atrocious deed; shocking cruelty or wickedness. **2.** [Colloq.] A bad blunder or wretched piece of work.

at'ro-phy, 1 at'ro-fi; 2 ăt'ro-fy. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-PHIED; **at'ro-fy'F**, -PHY-ING.] To cause to waste away; wither. **II.** *n.* [-PHIES², *pl.*] A wasting or withering of the body or any of its parts; also, a stoppage of the growth of a part or organ. [< Gr.LL+F *a-* priv. + *trephō*, nourish.]—**a-troph'ic**, *a.* **at'ro-phous‡.**

at'ro-pin, 1 at'ro-pin; 2 ăt'ro-pin, *n.* A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the deadly nightshade; used to check spasms and to dilate the pupil of the eye. [< *Atropa*, name of a genus of herbs of the nightshade family.] **at'ro-pine‡.**

At'ro-pos, 1 at'ro-pos; 2 ăt'ro-pŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The "inflexible" goddess; one of the three Fates.

ats., *abbr.* At suit of.

at'ta-bal, *n.* Same as ATABAL. **at'ta-ball‡.**

at-tach', 1 a-tach'; 2 ă-tăch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast to something; join; connect; attribute; assign. **2.** To unite by affection; win. **3.** *Law.* To take and hold by legal process. **II.** *i.* To belong as a quality or the like; be incident; vest. [< F. *attacher*, < *à-*, to, + Bret. *tach*, nail.] Syn.: see ADD; UNITE.—**at-tach'a-bl(eP**, *a.*

at"ta"ché', 1 a"ta"shē'; 2 ă"tă"shē', *n.* [F.] A subordinate member of a diplomatic embassy.

at-tach'ment, 1 a-tach'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-tăch'ment, *n.* **1.** An attaching or a being attached; adherence; affection. **2.** That by which, or the point at which, anything is attached; a bond; band; tie. **3.** An appendage or adjunct. **4.** *Law.* A legal seizure of a person or property.

Syn.: adherence, adhesion, affection, devotion, esteem, estimation, friendship, inclination, love, regard, tenderness, union. An *attachment* is a feeling that binds a person by ties of heart to another person or thing; we speak of a man's *adherence* to his purpose, his *adhesion* to his party, or to anything to which he clings tenaciously, tho with no special

tenderness; of his *attachment* to his church, to the old homestead, or to any persons or objects that he may hold dear. *Affection* expresses more warmth of feeling; we should not speak of a mother's *attachment* to her babe, but of her *affection, love, devotion*. *Inclination* expresses simply a tendency, which may be good or bad, yielded to or overcome; as, an *inclination* to study; an *inclination* to drink. *Regard* is more distant than *affection* or *attachment*, but closer and warmer than *esteem;* we speak of high *esteem*, kind *regard*. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; APPENDAGE; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; UNION.—Ant.: alienation, animosity, antipathy, aversion, coolness, dislike, distance, divorce, enmity, estrangement, indifference, opposition, repugnance, separation, severance.—Prep.: Attachment *of* a true man *to* his friends; attachment *to* a leader *for* his nobility of character; attachment *between* two persons or things; attachment *by* muscular fibers, *by* a rope, etc.

at-tack', 1 a-tak'; 2 ă-tăk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set upon; begin battle or conflict with. **2.** To assail with speech, etc.; criticize; censure. **3.** To begin work on; set about. **4.** To begin to affect seriously or injuriously; seize; as, acid *attacks* metal; disease *attacks* a person. **II.** *i.* To make an onset or assault. [< F. *attaquer*, for *attacher*, ATTACH.]

Syn.: assail, assault, beleaguer, beset, besiege, charge, combat, encounter, fall upon, invade, set upon. To *attack* is to begin hostilities of any kind. *Assail* and *assault*, tho of the same original etymology, have diverged in meaning, so that *assault* alone retains the meaning of direct personal violence. One may *assail* another with reproaches; he *assaults* him with a blow, a brandished weapon, etc. To *encounter* is to meet face to face, and may be said either of the *attacking* or of the resisting force or person, or of both.—Ant.: aid, befriend, cover, defend, protect, resist, shelter, shield, support, sustain, uphold, withstand.

at-tack', *n.* **1.** The act of attacking; an onset. **2.** The first movement toward any undertaking; the offensive part in any contest. **3.** An attacking force. **4.** A seizure, as by disease.

Syn.: aggression, assault, encroachment, incursion, infringement, intrusion, invasion, onset, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression;* an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass*. *Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault*, as by an army or a desperado, tho it is sometimes used of violent speech. See AGGRESSION.—Ant.: defensé, repulsion, resistance, retreat, submission, surrender.—Prep.: *on* or *upon*.

at'ta-ghant, *n.* Same as YATAGHAN.

at-tain', 1 a-tēn'; 2 ă-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* To arrive at (a desired object); acquire; achieve; reach. **II.** *i.* To arrive or reach with effort: with *to*. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *tango*, touch.]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, acquire, arrive at, compass, earn, gain, get, grasp, master, obtain, procure, reach, secure, win. A man may *obtain* a situation by favor; he *procures* a dinner by paying for it. *Attain* is a lofty word, pointing to some high or desirable result; a man *attains* the mountain summit, he *attains* honor or learning as the result of strenuous and earnest labor. Even if he is said to *attain* or *attain to* old age, that is thought of as a result desired; we should not speak of his *attaining* his dotage. What one *achieves* is in itself great and splendid; as, the Greeks at Marathon *achieved* a glorious victory. Compare GAIN; GET; SUCCEED.—Ant.: abandon, fail, forfeit, give up, let go, lose, miss.—Prep.: *to* (or *unto*).

at-tain'der, 1 a-tēn'dər; 2 ă-tān'der, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* A sentence of confiscation and outlawry against a person, as for treason. **2**‖. Dishonor; stain.—**bill of attainder** (*Eng. Law.*), an act of Parliament pronouncing sentence of death against an accused person, with consequent extinction of civil rights.

at-tain'ment, 1 a-tēn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-tān'ment, *n.* The act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; achievement.

Syn.: accomplishment, acquirement, acquisition. These words are each oftenest used in the plural. *Accomplishments* are showy, graceful, pleasing; *acquirements* are substantial and useful; *attainments* are lofty and ennobling. *Acquisitions*, unless otherwise expressly stated, are understood to be of money or property. Compare WISDOM.

at-taint', 1 a-tānt'; 2 ă-tānt'. **I**‖. *vt.* To disgrace; inflict attainder upon; condemn. **2.** To touch or affect; seize upon, as disease. **3**‖. To accuse: with *of*. **4**†. To touch; hit, as in tilting; attain. **II.** *n.* **1.** Imputation; stigma. **2.** Attainder. **3**‖. A hit, as in tilting. [< OF. *ateint*, ult. < L. *ad*, to, + *tango*, touch.]

at'tar, 1 at'ər; 2 ăt'ar, *n.* The fragrant essential oil extracted from rose-petals: commonly called **attar** or **otto of roses**; also, any sweet flower-extract. [< Per. *'atar*, < Ar. *'itr*, < *'atara*, breathe perfume.]

at'task'†, *vt.* To blame or call to account.

at'te†. At; also, at the: a contraction. **at'ten**†.

at-tem'per, 1 a-tem'pər; 2 ă-tĕm'per, *vt.* To modify by mixture; soften; moderate; temper.

at-tempt', 1 a-tempt'; 2 ă-tĕmpt'. **I**‖. *vt.* To make an effort to do; make an effort against, as to conquer or seduce; endeavor; try; essay. Syn.: see ENDEAVOR. **II.** *n.* A putting forth of effort; a trial; endeavor; essay; attack. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *tento*, try.] Syn.: see ENDEAVOR.—**at-tempt'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**at-tempt"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

at-tend'‖, 1 a-tend'; 2 ă-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait upon; minister to; visit or care for professionally. **2.** To be present at or in (a meeting, etc.). **3.** To follow as a result; accompany. **4**‖. To take care or charge of; look after. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give heed; listen; give attendance, care, or thought: with *to*. **2.** To be an attendant; be present: with *at*, *on*, or *upon*. **3.** To follow as a result: with *on* or *upon*. [< L. *attendo*, < *ad*, to, + *tendo*, stretch.] Syn.: see FOLLOW; LISTEN; SERVE.

—**at-ten'dance**, *n.* An attending; those who attend; an audience or congregation; a retinue.—**at-ten'dant**. **I.** *a.* Following or accompanying; consequent; waiting upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who attends, as a servant, retainer, companion, or suitor; also, one who is present (at a service). **2.** An accompaniment; consequent; concomitant. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

at-tent', 1 a-tent'; 2 ă-tĕnt', *a.* Eagerly attentive; intent.

at-ten'tion, 1 a-ten'shən; 2 ă-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** Close or earnest attending; active consciousness; the power or faculty of mental concentration. **2.** An act of courtesy or gallantry. **3.** Practical consideration; care. **4.** The soldierly posture of readiness; also, the order to assume it. [< L. *attendo;* see ATTEND.] Syn.: see CARE; INDUSTRY.

at-ten'tiv(eS, 1 a-ten'tıv; 2 ă-tĕn'tiv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, giving, or showing attention; observant; intent; thoughtful; courteous; gallant; polite.

Syn.: see OBSEQUIOUS; THOUGHTFUL.

—**at-ten'tiv**(e-lyS, *adv.*—**at-ten'tiv**(e-nessS, *n.*

at-ten'u-ate, 1 a-ten'yu-ēt; 2 ă-tĕn'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT"EDd; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make thin, small, or fine; draw out, as a wire; emaciate. **2.** To reduce in force, value, strength, etc.; weaken; impair; enfeeble. **II.** *i.* To become thin; lose substance or force. [< L. *ad*, to, + *tenuis*, thin.]—**at-ten'u-ant**. **I.** *a.* Making thin; diluting. **II.** *n.* A medicine that dilutes the fluids or thins the blood.—**at-ten"u-a'tion**, *n.*

at-ten'u-ate, 1 a-ten'yu-ēt; 2 ă-tĕn'yu-āt, *a.* Made thin; slender; thin; rarefied; diluted; in botany, tapering.

at-test'‖, 1 a-test'; 2 ă-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To certify as accurate, genuine, or true, as by signature or oath; confirm; vouch for. **2**‖. To put upon oath; invoke. **II.** *i.* To certify. [< L. *ad*, to, + *testis*, witness.]

at-test', *n.* One who or that which attests; testimony; attestation.

at"tes-ta'tion, 1 at"es-tā'shən; 2 ăt"ĕs-tā'shon, *n.* The act of attesting; the evidence or statement made in attesting. Syn.: see PROOF; TESTIMONY.

At'tic, 1 at'ik; 2 ăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Attica or Athens in Greece; classic; witty. [< L. *Atticus*, < Gr. *Attikos*, < *Attikē*, Attica.]—**Attic salt**, refined, classical wit.

at'tic, *n.* A half-story next the roof; a garret; also, a low story above a cornice or entablature. [< ATTIC, *a.*; on the false supposition that the attic was of Athenian origin.]

At'ti-ca, 1 at'i-ka; 2 ăt'i-ca, *n.* An ancient kingdom and republic, and modern province or nome, in Greece; pop. 341,000; capital, Athens.

At'ti-cism, 1 at'i-sizm; 2 ăt'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** An Attic idiom or characteristic; pure Greek; clear, concise, elegant expression. **2.** A siding with the Athenians.

At'ti-la, 1 at'i-lə; 2 ăt'i-la, *n.* King of the Huns (406?–453), a barbarous conqueror: "the scourge of God;" invaded the Roman empire and threatened Rome.

at-tire', 1 a-tair'; 2 ă-tīr'. **I.** *vt.* [AT-TIRED'; AT-TIR'ING.] **1.** To dress; array; adorn. **2**†. To equip. **II.** *n.* **1.** Dress or clothing; apparel; garments; costume; adornment. **2.** *Her.* & *Hunt.* Antlers or horns, as of a stag. **3**‖. *Bot.* The inner parts of a flower. [< OF. *atirer*, adorn.] Syn.: see DRESS.

at'ti-tude, 1 at'i-tūd; 2 ăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Position of the body, as suggesting some thought, feeling, or action. **2.** State of mind, behavior, or conduct regarding some matter, as indicating opinion or purpose. [F.]

Syn.: pose, position, posture. A *posture* is assumed without any special reference to expression of feeling; *attitude* is the *position* appropriate to the expression of some feeling, whether consciously or unconsciously assumed. A *pose* is a *position* studied for artistic effect or considered with reference to such effect; the unconscious *posture* of a spectator or listener may be an admirable *pose* from an artist's standpoint.—**at"ti-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Of or relating to attitude.—

at″ti-tu′di-nize, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ″ING.] To pose for effect. **at″ti-tu′di-nist‡.**

at-tol′lent, 1 a-tŏl′ent; 2 ă-tŏl′ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Lifting; raising, as a muscle. **II**§. *n. Anat.* A levator muscle. **at-tol′lens‡.** [< L. *attollen(t-)s,* ppr., < *ad,* to, + *tollo,* lift.]

att-ones′†, *adv.* At once; instantly. **att-once′†.**

at-tor′ney, 1 a-tûr′nı; 2 ă-tûr′ny, *n.* [-NEYS[z], *pl.*] A person empowered by another to act in his stead; especially, one legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law; an attorney at law; a lawyer. [< OF. *a,* to, + *tourner,* turn.] **at-tur′neyt.—by attorney,** by proxy.—**power of a.,** legal written authority to transact business for another.—**at-tor′ney-ship,** *n.*

at-tract′ᵈ, 1 a-trakt′; 2 ă-trăct′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Physics.* To draw to or toward itself, as a magnet, without apparent mechanical connection. **2.** To draw (a living agent) by some winning influence; charm; allure; entice; win. **3†.** To draw by mechanical means. **II.** *i.* To exert attractive influence or power. [< L. *ad,* to, + *traho,* draw.]

Syn.: see ALLURE; DRAW; INTEREST.

—**at-tract′a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.* Subject or susceptible to attraction.—**at-tract″a-bil′i-ty, at-tract′a-bl(e-nessᴾ,** *n.*—**at-tract′er,** *n.* One who or that which attracts. **at-trac′tor‡.—at-trac′tile,** *a.* Having power to attract.—**at-trac′tion,** *n.* The act or process of attracting, or that which attracts; attractive power or property; anything pleasing or alluring. Syn.: see INCLINATION; LOVE.—**at-trac′tiv(eˢ,** *a.* Having the power or quality of attracting; drawing; pleasing; winning. Syn.: see AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL; PLEASANT.—**at-trac′tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*—**at-trac′tiv(e-nessˢ,** *n.*

at′tra-hent, 1 at′ra-hent; 2 ăt′ra-hĕnt. **I.** *a.* Drawing to or toward something; in anatomy, drawing a part forward. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Med.* An external application that draws the fluids to the place where it is applied. **2.** *Anat.* A muscle that acts by drawing forward. **at′trahens‡.** [<L. *attrahen(t-)s,* ppr. of *attraho;* see ATTRACT.]

attrib., *abbr.* Attributive, attributively.

at-trib′ute, 1 a-trib′yut; 2 ă-trĭb′yŭt, *vt.* [-UT-ED[d]; -UT-ING.] To ascribe (something) as due and belonging, caused by, or owing to; assign; refer: with *to.* [< L. *ad,* to, + *tribuo,* allot.]

Syn.: ascribe, assign, associate, charge, connect, impute, refer. We may *attribute* to a person either that which belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. We may *attribute* a result, rightly or wrongly, to a certain cause; in such case, however, *attribute* carries always a concession of uncertainty or possible error. Where we are quite sure, we simply *refer* a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs or *ascribe* to one what is surely his, etc. Many diseases formerly *attributed* to witchcraft are now *referred* to the action of micro-organisms. We *associate* things which may have no necessary or causal relation; as, we may *associate* the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner. We *charge* a person with what we deem blameworthy. We may *impute* good or evil, but more commonly evil.—Ant.: deny, disconnect, dissociate, separate, sever, sunder.—Prep.: *to* (archaic *unto*).

—**at-trib′u-ta-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*

at′tri-bute, 1 at′rı-biūt; 2 ăt′ri-būt, *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; a characteristic. **2.** *Art & Myth.* A distinctive mark or symbol. **3.** *Gram.* An adjective or its equivalent.

Syn.: property, quality. A *quality* (L. *qualis,* such) denotes what a thing really is in some one respect; an *attribute* is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while *attribute* may, *quality* must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the *attributes* of God, the *qualities* of matter. A *property* (L. *proprius,* one's own) is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the *qualities* or the *properties* of matter, *quality* is the more general, *property* the more limited term; but in the widest use of the word *property,* it becomes strictly synonymous with *quality.* Compare CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM; FIGURE.—Ant.: being, essence, nature, substance.

at″tri-bu′tion, 1 at″rı-biū′shən; 2 ăt″ri-bū′shon, *n.* An attributing, or that which is attributed; attribute.

at-trib′u-tiv(eˢ, 1 a-trib′yu-tiv; 2 ă-trĭb′yu-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; ascribed (to a certain author), as a work of art. **II.** *n. Gram.* An attributive word; an adjective or its equivalent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

at-trite′, 1 a-trait′; 2 ă-trīt′, *a.* **1.** Worn down by rubbing or friction. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Having attrition. [< L. *attritus,* pp. of *attero,* < *ad,* to, + *tero,* rub.] **at-trit′ed‡.**

at-tri′tion, 1 a-trish′ən; 2 ă-trĭsh′on, *n.* **1.** A rubbing out or grinding down. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An imperfect repentance. [< L. *ad,* to, + *tero,* rub.] Syn.: see FRICTION.

at-tune′, 1 a-tiūn′; 2 ă-tūn′, *vt.* [AT-TUNED′; AT-TUN′ING.] To bring into tune with; harmonize; adjust.

Syn.: see ADAPT.

a-twirl′, 1 ə-twûrl′; 2 a-twĭrl′, *a.* & *adv.* In a twirl; twirling.

at. wt., *abbr.* Atomic weight.—**Au.,** *abbr.* Augustus, Aurelius, *aurum* (L., gold).

au″bade′, 1 ō″bād′; 2 ō″băd′, *n.* [F.] Morning music: the antithesis of *serenade.*

Aū″ber′, 1 ō″ber′; 2 ō″bĕr′, **Daniel François** (1782–1871). A French opera-composer; *Fra Diavolo,* etc.

au′burn, 1 ō′bərn; 2 ą′burn. **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; as, *auburn* hair. **II.** *n.* An auburn color; a reddish-brown. [< LL.OF *alburnus,* whitish.]

A. U. C., *abbr.* [L.] *Anno Urbis Conditæ,* or *Ab Urbe Conditâ* (in the year of the building of the city [Rome] *or* from the city's construction).

Auck′land, 1 ôk′lənd; 2 ąk′land, *n.* **1. Baron** (1744–1814). William Eden, an English diplomat; commissioner to treat with the American colonists in 1778. **2.** A city in North Island, New Zealand; pop. 144,650.

auc′tion, 1 ôk′shən; 2 ąc′shon. **I.** *vt.* To sell by or at auction. **II.** *n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder. [< L. *auctio(n-),* < *augeo,* increase.]—**auc″tion-eer′.** **I.** *vt.* To sell by auction. **II.** *n.* One who sells by or at auction.

au-da′cious, 1 ə-dā′shus; 2 ą-dā′shŭs, *a.* Defiant of ordinary restraints, as of law or decorum; bold; presumptuous; shameless; insolent. [< L. *audax* (*audac-*), < *audeo,* dare.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

au-dac′i-ty, 1 ə-das′ı-tı; 2 ą-dăç′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The being audacious; impudence; boldness; daring; bold originality; recklessness. Syn.: see EFFRONTERY; TEMERITY.

au′di-bl(eᴾ, 1 ō′dı-bl; 2 ą′di-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard. [< L.[LL] *audio,* hear.]—**au″di-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **au′di-bl(e-nessᴾ‡.—au′di-bly,** *adv.*

au′di-ence, 1 ō′dı-ens; 2 ą′di-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An assembly of hearers. **2.** The act of hearing; attention. **3.** A formal hearing, interview, or conference. [< L. *audientia,* < *audio,* hear.]—**au′di-ent,** *a.* Listening; hearing.

au″di-om′e-ter, 1 ō′dı-om′ı-tər; 2 ą′di-ŏm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument to gage and record the acuteness of hearing. [< L. *audio,* hear, + Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**au″di-o-met′ric,** *a.*—**au″di-om′e-try,** *n.* The testing of hearing.

au′di-phone, 1 ō′dı-fōn; 2 ą′di-fōn, *n.* A device for directing sound through the teeth, etc., to the auditory nerve. [< L. *audio,* hear, + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

au′dit. 1 ō′dıt; 2 ą′dit. **I**[a]. *vt.* To examine, adjust, and certify, as accounts. **II.** *n.* **1.** An official examination and verification of accounts. **2.** A calling to account. **3.** A settlement of accounts. **4.** A balance-sheet. **5**‖. A hearing. [< L. *auditus,* < *audio,* hear.]

au-di′tion, 1 ō-dish′ən; 2 ą-dish′on, *n.* The act or sense of hearing. [*tive* nerve.

au′di-tiv(eˢ, 1 ō′dı-tiv; 2 ą′di-tĭv, *a.* Auditory; as, the *audi-*

au′di-tor, 1 ō′dı-tər *or* -tər; 2 ą′di-tor, *n.* **1.** One who audits accounts. **2.** One who listens; a hearer.—**au′di-tor-ship,** *n.* The office, or term of office, of an auditor.

au″di-to′ri-um, 1 ō″dı-tō′rı-um; 2 ą″di-tō′ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RIUMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The part of a public building, as a church, theater, etc., occupied by the audience. **2.** [U. S.] A large building for public meetings. [L., < *audio,* hear.]

au′di-to-ry, 1 ō′dı-to-rı; 2 ą′di-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to hearing, to the organs or sense of hearing, or to an audience-room. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. **2.** An auditorium.

Au′du-bon, 1 ō′du-bən; 2 ą′du-bŏn, **John James** (1780–1851). An American ornithologist. [mentative.

Aug., *abbr.* August, Augustan, Augustus.—**aug.,** *abbr.* Aug-

Au-ge′an, 1 ə-ji′ən; 2 ą-ğē′an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis. **2.** Like the stables of Augeas; filthy; corrupt.—**Augean stables,** the stables of Augeas, containing 3,000 oxen. They had not been cleaned for 30 years when Hercules cleansed them in a day by turning the river Alpheus through them.

au′ger, 1 ō′gər; 2 ą′ğer, *n.* **1.** A large tool for boring holes in wood, etc. **2.** An earth-boring tool. [< AS. *nafegār;* the ME. *a nauger* became *an auger.*]

aught, 1 ôt; 2 ąt, *imp. & pp.* [Scot.] Owed.

aught[1], *n.* Anything; any part or item. [< AS. *āwiht,* < *ān wiht;* see AN, WHIT.]

aught[2], *n.* [Scot.] Property; possession. [< AS. *æht,* < *āgan,* own.]

aug-ment′ᵈ, 1 əg-ment′; 2 ąğ-mĕnt′, *vt. & vi.* To increase in any way; enlarge; intensify. [< L. *augmentum,* < *augeo,* increase.] Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE.

Augers.
1. Twisted. 2. Post-hole. 3. Ship.

—**aug-ment′a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*—**aug″men-ta′tion,** *n.* The act or result of augmenting; enlargement; increase; an addition. Syn.: see ACCESSION; INCREASE.—**aug-men′ta-tiv(eˢ,**

a. Having the quality or power of augmenting. **aug-men'-tiv**(es)‡.

aug'ment, 1 ȯg'ment; 2 ą.g'mēnt, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A vowel or syllable prefixed to a verb, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time. 2‖. Increase; enlargement. [< L. *augmentum,* < *augeo,* increase.]

Augs'burg, 1 augz'bûrH; 2 ouğs'bu̯rH, *n.* A historic city (pop. 154,560) in S. Germany.

au'gur, 1 ȯ'gər; 2 ą'ğur, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prognosticate from or as from signs and omens; divine; predict. **2.** To betoken; portend. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be an augury or omen. **2.** To conjecture from indications or omens.

Syn.: betoken, bode, divine, forebode, forecast, foretell, foretoken, portend, predict, presage, prognosticate, prophesy. Persons only *divine, forecast, foretell, predict,* or *prophesy;* things only *betoken, foretoken,* or *portend;* either persons or things *augur, bode, forebode, presage,* or *prognosticate.* As regards the outcome, *bode, forebode,* and *portend* always refer to evil or misfortune; the other words are neutral, applying equally to good or ill. *Augur* and *divine* have primary reference to the ancient soothsayers' arts, and still carry something of mystical suggestion. One may *augur* or *divine* from indications too slight to be explained; to *forecast* always denotes calculation; thus we have an official daily "forecast" of the weather. See PROPHESY.—Ant.: assure, demonstrate, determine, establish, insure, make sure, prove, warrant.—Prep.: to augur *from* circumstances or indications; to augur (well or ill) *of* or *for* the enterprise.

au'gur, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A religious official whose duty it was to foretell future events by interpreting omens, and to give advice on public affairs accordingly. **2.** Hence, a soothsayer; prophet. [L., < *avis,* bird, + *garrio,* talk.] **au'gur-er**†; **au'gur-ist**†.—**au'gu-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to augurs or auguries; indicative of the future. **au-gu'ri-al**‡.

au'gu-ry, 1 ȯ'giu-rı; 2 ą'ğū-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The art or practise of foretelling by signs or omens; divination. **2.** A portent or omen; prediction; presage.

au-gust', 1 e-gust'; 2 ə-ğŭst', *a.* **1.** Majestic; grand; imposing. **2.** Of high birth or rank; venerable; eminent. [< L. *augustus,* < *augeo,* increase.]

Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND; KINGLY.

—**au-gust'ly,** *adv.*—**au-gust'ness,** *n.*

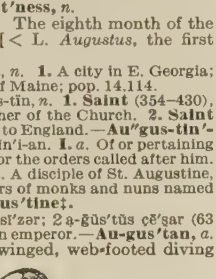
Au'gust, 1 ȯ'gust; 2 ą'ğŭst, *n.* The eighth month of the year, containing 31 days. [< L. *Augustus,* the first Roman emperor.]

Au-gus'ta, 1 e-gus'tə; 2 ə-ğŭs'ta, *n.* **1.** A city in E. Georgia; pop. 52,550. **2.** A city, capital of Maine; pop. 14,114.

Au'gus-tine, 1 ȯ'gus-tin; 2 ą'ğŭs-tīn, *n.* **1. Saint** (354–430), bishop of Hippo, Africa; a Father of the Church. **2. Saint** (—604?), brought Christianity to England.—**Au"gus-tin'-i-an,** 1 ȯ"gus-tin'ı-ən; 2 ą"ğŭs-tin'i-ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, his doctrines, or the orders called after him. **Au'gus-tin**‡; **Aus'tin**‡. **II.** *n.* A disciple of St. Augustine, or a member of any of the orders of monks and nuns named after him. **Au'gus-tin**‡; **Au-gus'tine**‡.

Au-gus'tus Cæ'sar, 1 e-gus'tus sī'zər; 2 ə-ğŭs'tŭs çē'şar (63 B.C.—A.D. 14). The first Roman emperor.—**Au-gus'tan,** *a.*

auk, 1 ȯk; 2 ąk, *n.* A short-winged, web-footed diving bird of northern seas.



Great Auk. 1/17

[< Icel. *alka.*]—**auk'-let,** *n.* One of the smaller auks.

auld, 1 ȯld; 2 ąld, *a.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Old.—**auld lang syne,** days gone by, especially happy days.—**A. Reekie,** Old Smoky: a sobriquet of Edinburgh.

au'lic, 1 ȯ'lik; 2 ą'lic, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court. [< Gr. *aulē,* hall.]—**Aulic Council** (*G. Hist.*), the emperor's privy council: now the Austrian Council of State.

aunt, 1 ənt; 2 ânt, *n.* **1.** The sister of one's father or mother, or the wife of one's uncle. **2.** An elderly woman: familiar or affectionate. **3**†. A prostitute. [< L.[OF] *amita,* aunt.]

aunt'y, 1 ənt'ı; 2 ânt'y, *n.* **1.** An aunt; an elderly woman. **2.** [Southern U. S.] An old negro woman. **aunt'le**‡.

au'ra, 1 ȯ'rə; 2 ą'ra, *n.* **1.** A supposed subtle emanation from any body. **2.** A sensation, as of a light vapor rising toward the head. **3.** A gentle breeze. [L., < Gr. *aura,* < *aēmi,* blow.]

au'ral, 1 ȯ'rəl; 2 ą'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; auricular. [< L. *auris,* ear.]

au'rate[1], 1 ȯ'rēt; 2 ą'rāt, *a.* Having ears or ear-like expansions. [< L. *auris,* ear.] **au'rat-ed**[1]‡.

au'rate[2]§, *a.* Like gold; gilded. [< L. *auratus,* pp. of *auro,* cover with gold, < *aurum,* gold.] **au'rat-ed**[2]‡.

au're-ate, 1 ȯ'rı-ēt; 2 ą're-āt, *a.* Of the color of gold; golden. [< LL. *aureatus.* < L. *aurum,* gold.]

Au-re'li-an, 1 e-rī'lı-ən; 2 ą-rē'li-an, **Valerius** (or **Lucius**) **Domitius** (212?–275). A Roman emperor; conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; assassinated.

au-re'o-la, 1 ə-rī'o-lə; 2 ą-rē'o-la, *n.* **1.** (1) In Christian art, a radiance enveloping the whole figure of Christ or any sanctified being. (2) The circlet of light or glory surrounding the head of any sanctified being; a glory; halo; aureole. **2.** A radiance, or something resembling or likened to it. **3.** *Anat.* A ring of color; an areola. [L., f. of *aureolus,* < *aurum,* gold.]

au're-ole, 1 ȯ'rı-ōl; 2 ą're-ōl, *n.* **1.** (1) *Astron.* The corona of the sun. (2) A halo surrounding the image of a brilliant body as seen in a telescope. **2.** Any radiance around a body, as around the head of a saint.

au're-ous, 1 ȯ'rı-us; 2 ą're-ŭs, *a.* Of the color of gold; golden.

au'ric, 1 ȯ'rık; 2 ą'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, especially when combined in its highest or triad valency.

au'ri-cl(e[R]**,** 1 ȯ'rı-kl; 2 ą'ri-cl, *n.* **1.** A chamber of the heart, which receives blood from the veins and transmits it to a ventricle. **2.** The external ear; an ear-shaped appendage or part. [< L. *auricula,* dim. of *auris,* ear.]

au-ric'u-la, 1 ə-rik'yu-lə; 2 ą-ric'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A primrose from the Alps. **bear's'-ear"**‡. **2.** A small ear-shaped appendage. [L.; see AURICLE.]

au-ric'u-lar, 1 ə-rik'yu-lər; 2 ą-ric'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; intended for or perceived by the ear; audible; confidential. **2.** Ear-shaped. **3.** Of or pertaining to an auricle.

au-ric'u-late, 1 ə-rik'yu-lēt; 2 ą-ric'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** Having ear-shaped appendages or projections; having rounded projections at the base, as a leaf. **2.** Like an ear. **au-ric'u-lat"ed**‡.—**au-ric'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

au-rif'er-ous, 1 ə-rif'ər-us; 2 ą-rif'er-ŭs, *a.* Containing gold. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + *fero,* bear.] **-ly,** *adv.*

au'ri-flamme, *n.* See ORIFLAMME.

au'ri-form, 1 ȯ'rı-fȯrm; 2 ą'ri-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like or resembling an ear; ear-shaped. [< L. *auris,* ear, + *forma,* form.]

Au-ri'ga, 1 ə-raı'gə; 2 ą-ri'ğa, *n. Astron.* A northern constellation, the Charioteer or Wagoner. See CONSTELLATION. [L., charioteer.]

au'ris, 1 ȯ'rıs; 2 ą'ris, *n.* [-RES, 1 -rīz; 2 -rēş, *pl.*] *Anat.* The ear. [L.]—**au'ri-scope,** *n.* An instrument for examining the ear.—**au-ris'co-py,** *n.* Examination of the ear with an auriscope. [ear.

au'rist, 1 ȯ'rist; 2 ą'rist, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the

au'rochs, 1 ȯ'roks; 2 ą'rŏcs, *n.* The nearly extinct European bison. [< G. *auerochs,* wild ox.]

au-ro'ra, 1 ə-rō'rə; 2 ą-rō'ra, *n.* **1.** [A-] Roman goddess of dawn. **2.** The glow of early morning; dawn. **3.** The auroral display as seen in high northern and southern latitudes. **au-ro'ra po-la'ris**‡. [L., dawn.]—**au-ro'ra aus-tra'lis,** 1 əs-trē'lıs; 2 ąs-trā'lis, the aurora as seen in far southern latitudes. **southern lights**‡.—**au-ro'ra bo"re-a'lis,** 1 bō"rı-ē'lıs; 2 bō"re-ā'lis, a brilliant nocturnal radiance often suffusing the sky of high northern latitudes. **northern lights**‡.—**au-ro'ral,** *a.* Pertaining to or like the dawn; dawning; roseate.

au'rum, 1 ȯ'rum; 2 ą'rŭm, *n. Chem.* Gold. [L.]

Aus., Aust., Austr., *abbr.* Austria, Austrian.

aus'cul-tate, 1 ȯs'kul-tēt; 2 ąs'cŭl-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To examine by auscultation. **II.** *i.* To practise auscultation. [< L. *auscultatus,* pp. of *ausculto,* listen.]—**aus"cul-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* The act, art, or process of listening for sounds produced in the chest, abdomen, etc., to determine any abnormal condition. **2.** A listening.—**aus-cul'ta-tiv**(es)‡, *a.*

aus'pi-cate, 1 ȯs'pı-kēt; 2 ąs'pi-cāt, *vt.* To initiate or begin, especially under favorable circumstances. [< L. *auspicor,* < *auspex;* see AUSPICE.]

aus'pice, 1 ȯs'pıs; 2 ąs'piç, *n.* Favoring influence or

aus'pis[s], } guidance; patronage; in the plural, favoring circumstances or indications. [< L. *auspex,* a diviner, < *avis,* bird, + *specio,* view.]

aus-pi'cious, 1 es-pish'us; 2 ąs-pi'sh'ŭs, *a.* Of good omen; favorable; propitious; also, prosperous; fortunate; happy.

Syn.: encouraging, favorable, fortunate, happy, hopeful, lucky, opportune, promising, propitious, prosperous, successful. See PROPITIOUS.—Ant.: baleful, discouraging, hopeless, inauspicious, unfavorable, unpromising, unpropitious.

—**aus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**aus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

Aus'ten, 1 ȯs'ten; 2 ąs'tĕn, **Jane** (1775–1817). An English novelist.

aus-tere', 1 es-tīr'; 2 ąs-tēr', *a.* **1.** Severe, grave, or stern, as in aspect, disposition, judgment, or conduct; strict; abstemious. **2.** Sour and astringent. **3.** Severely simple; unadorned. [< Gr.[L+OF] *austerōs,* < *auō,* dry.]

Syn.: hard, harsh, morose, relentless, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern, strict, unrelenting, unyielding. The *austere* person is severely simple or temperate, *strict* in self-restraint or discipline, and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. We speak of *austere* morality, *rigid* rules, *rigorous* discipline, *stern* commands, *severe* punishment, *harsh* speech or a *harsh* voice, *hard* requirements, *strict* injunctions, and *strict* obedience. *Strict* discipline holds one exactly and unflinchingly to the rule; *rigorous* discipline punishes severely any infraction of it. The *austere* character is seldom lovely, but it is always strong and may be grand, commanding, and estimable. Compare HARD; HAUGHTY; SEVERE.—Ant.: affable, bland, easy, genial, gentle, indulgent, lenient, mild, pliable, soft, sweet, tender, tractable, yielding.

—**aus-tere'ly,** *adv.*—**aus-ter'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] Gravity or rigor in attitude or conduct toward others; also, severe self-restraint. **aus-tere'ness‡.**

Aus'ter-litz, 1 ōs'tər-lits; 2 ąs'tər-lits, *n.* A town in Moravia; Napoleon defeated Austrians and Russians, Dec. 2, 1805.

Aus'tin, 1 ōs'tin; 2 ąs'tin, *n.* A city, capital of Texas; pop. 34,880. [*australis*, < *auster*, south.]

aus'tral, 1 ōs'trəl; 2 ąs'tral, *a.* Southern; torrid. [< L. **Austral.,** *abbr.* Australasia, Australia.

Aus"tral-a'sia, 1 ōs"trəl-ē'shə; 2 ąs"tral-ā'sha, *n.* A division of the globe including Australia and the neighboring islands (3,192,684 sq. m.).—**Aus-tral-a'sian,** *a. & n.*

Aus-tra'li-a, 1 ōs-trē'li-ə; 2 ąs-trā'li-a, *n.* An island-continent (2,974,581 sq. m.; pop. 5,247,000), S. E. of Asia.—**Commonwealth of Australia,** the several states of the Australian continent, Tasmania, and Papua, united as a government (3,063,041 sq. m.; pop. 4,805,000); capital, Yass; Canberra.—**Aus-tra'li-an,** *a. & n.*

Aus'tri-a, 1 ōs'tri-ə; 2 ąs'tri-a, *n.* A country (30,716 sq. m.; pop. 6,139,200) of central Europe (capital, Vienna); formerly, with Hungary (capital, Budapest), the empire of **Austria-Hungary.**—**Aus'tri-an,** *a. & n.*

Auth., *abbr.* Author.—**auth.,** *abbr.* Authority.

au-then'tic, 1 ə-then'tik; 2 ą-thĕn'tie, *a.* **1.** According with the facts; authorized; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Of undisputed origin; genuine. **3.** *Law.* Duly executed before the proper officer. [< Gr. *authentēs*, real author.] **au-then'ti-cal‡.**

Syn.: accepted, accredited, authoritative, authorized, certain, current, genuine, legitimate original, real, received, sure, true, trustworthy, veritable. "A 'genuine' work is one written by the author whose name it bears; an '*authentic*' work is one which relates truthfully the matters of which it treats." TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 189. *Authentic*, however, is used by reputable writers as synonymous with *genuine*, tho usually in cases in which genuineness carries a certain authority.—Ant.: apocryphal, baseless, counterfeit, disputed, exploded, fabulous, false, fictitious, spurious, unauthorized.

—**au-then'ti-cal-ly, au-then'tic-ly,** *adv.*

au-then'ti-cate, 1 ə-then'ti-kēt; 2 ą-thĕn'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED^{d}; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To make authoritative; give legal force or validity to. **2.** To show to be authentic.—**au-then"ti-ca'tion,** *n.* An authenticating; attestation; confirmation.

au"then-tic'i-ty, 1 ô"then-tis'i-ti; 2 ą"thĕn-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* The state of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine. **au-then'ti-cal-ness‡; au-then'tic-ness‡.**

au'thor, 1 ô"thər; 2 ą'thor, *n.* **1.** An originator; first cause; creator. **2.** The original writer, as of a book; also, one who makes literary compositions his profession. **3.** An author's writings collectively. [< L.^{or} *auctor*, < *augeo*, increase.] Syn.: see CAUSE.—**au'thor-ess,** *n. fem.*: now little used.—**au-tho'ri-al,** *a.*

au-thor'i-ta"tiv(e^{S}, 1 ə-thər'i-tē"tiv; 2 ą-thŏr'i-tā"tiv, *a.* **1.** Possessing or proceeding from proper authority; duly sanctioned. **2.** Exercising authority; positive; commanding. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; AUTHENTIC; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.—**au-thor'i-ta"tiv(e-ly^{S},** *adv.*—**au-thor'i-ta"tiv(e-ness^{S},** *n.*

au-thor'i-ty, 1 ə-thər'i-ti; 2 ą-thŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The right to command and to enforce obedience; the right to act officially. **2.** Personal power that commands influence, respect, or confidence. **3.** The person or persons in whom government or command is vested: often in the plural. **4.** That which is or may be appealed to in support of action or belief; an authoritative opinion, decision, or precedent. [< L.^{s} *auctoritas*, < *auctor*, author.]

Syn.: see INFLUENCE; PERMISSION; PRECEDENT.

au'thor-ize, 1 ô'thər-īz; 2 ą'thor-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To confer authority upon; empower; commission. **2.** To warrant; justify; sanction. Syn.: see JUSTIFY.

—**Authorized Version,** an English translation of the Bible issued in 1611, under sanction of King James I., and appointed to be read in the churches. Compare REVISED VERSION. **King James Version‡.**—**au"thor-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of authorizing; legal sanction. Syn.: see PERMISSION.

au'thor-ship, 1 ô'thər-ship; 2 ą'thor-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or function of an author. **2.** Origination or source.

Auth. Ver., A. V., *abbr.* Authorized Version.

au'to, 1 ô'to; 2 ą'to. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* To ride in an automobile. **II.** *n.* An automobile.

au'to-, 1 ô'to-; 2 ą'to-. From Greek *autos*, self: a combining form, signifying action of, from, within, by, or upon self.

au"to-bi-og'ra-phy, 1 ô"to-bai-og'rə-fi; 2 ą"to-bī-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES^{z}, *pl.*] The story of one's life written by himself. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + BIOGRAPHY.]

Syn.: see HISTORY.—**au"to-bi-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**au"to-bi"o-graph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autobiography.—**au"to-bi"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-boat, au'to-bus, au'to-car, *n.* A boat, an omnibus, a car propelled by motor power.

au-toch'thon, 1 ə-tok'thən; 2 ą-tŏc'thon, *n.* [-THONS^{z} or -THO-NES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** One sprung from the earth itself; a member of a race claiming origin from the soil it dwells on; in the plural, aborigines. **2.** An indigenous animal or plant. [< AUTO- + *chthōn*, earth.]—**au"toch-thon'ic,** *a.* Sprung from the soil; native; indigenous; primitive; aboriginal. **au-toch'tho-nal‡; au-toch'tho-nous‡.**

au'to-crat, 1 ô'to-krat; 2 ą'to-crăt, *n.* A supreme ruler whose power is unrestricted and irresponsible. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + *kratos*, strength, power.]—**au-toc'ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] The rule or authority of an autocrat; absolute government; controlling influence.—**au"to-crat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like an autocrat or autocracy; irresponsible; despotic. **au"to-crat'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.—**au"to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-cy"cle, *n.* A motor-cycle.

au'to da fé, 1 au'to da fē; 2 ou'to dă fę. [AU'TOS DA FÉ^{s}, *pl.*] [Pg.] *Church Hist.* Literally, an act of faith; the public announcement and execution of the sentence of the Inquisition, with the attendant ceremonies, as the burning of heretics at the stake after a procession, the delivery of a sermon, etc. **au'to de fé‡** [Sp.].

au'to-graph, } 1 ô'to-graf; 2 ą'to-grăf. **I.** *a.* Written by
au'to-graf^{s}, } one's own hand, as a note. **II.** *n.* **1.** Writing done with one's own hand; one's own signature. **2.** An autographic copy. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + *graphō*, write.]—**au"to-graph'ic,** *a.* Of the nature of an autograph; written with the author's own hand. **-i-cal‡.**—**au"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**au-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

au"to-hyp-no'sis, 1 ô"to-hip-nō'sis; 2 ą"to-hĭp-nō'sis, *n.* The state or condition of self-hypnotism.

Au-tol'y-cus, 1 ə-tol'i-kus; 2 ą-tŏl'y-cŭs. *n.* **1.** A Greek astronomer and mathematician of the 4th century B. C. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Hermes; master of thieves, who could change the appearance of his plunder or render it invisible.

au"to-mat'ic, 1 ô"to-mat'ik; 2 ą"to-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Self-moving or -regulating. **2.** Acting mechanically; done from force of habit or without volition; done by self-acting machinery. [< Gr. *automatos*; see AUTOMATON.] **au"to-mat'i-cal‡; au-tom'a-tous‡.** Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**au"to-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-tom'a-tism, 1 ə-tom'ə-tizm; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being automatic or of having no voluntary action; involuntary action. **2.** *Physiol.* A mechanism by which automatic acts, such as winking, are performed; also, the action of such a mechanism.

au-tom'a-ton, 1 ə-tom'ə-tən; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tŏn, *n.* [-TONS or -TA, *pl.*] Any automatic mechanism that imitates actions of living beings. [L., < Gr. *automaton*, neut. of *automatos*, < *autos*, self, + *māo*, strive after.]

au"to-mo'bile, 1 ô"to-mō'bil *or* -mo-bīl'; 2 ą"to-mō'bil *or* -mo-bīl'. **I.** *vi.* To ride in or drive an automobile. **II.** *a.* Self-propelling: applied to vehicles formerly propelled by horses, etc. **III.** *n.* A self-propelling vehicle; horseless carriage. [< AUTO- + L. *mobilis*; see MOBILE.] —**au"to-mo'bil-ist,** *n.* One who owns, rides in, or drives an automobile.

au-ton'o-mous, 1 ə-ten'o-mus; 2 ą-tŏn'o-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by autonomy; self-governing. **au"to-nom'ic‡. 2.** *Biol.* Independent of any other organism. [< Gr. *autonomos*, < *autos*, self, + *nemō*, distribute.]

au-ton'o-my, 1 ə-ten'o-mi; 2 ą-tŏn'o-my, *n.* [-MIES^{z}, *pl.*] The power, right, or condition of self-government; practical independence with nominal subordination; self-determination, as of the will. [< Gr. *autonomia*, < *autos*, self, + *nemo*, distribute.]—**au"to-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**au"to-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'top-sy, 1 ô'tep-si; 2 ą'tŏp-sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Post-mortem examination of a human body. **2.** The act of seeing with one's own eyes. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + *optos*, seen.]

au-top'tic, 1 ə-tep'tik; 2 ą-tŏp'tie, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes; of or as of an eye-witness. **au-top'ti-cal‡.**

au"to-sug-gest"i-bil'i-ty, 1 ô"to-sug-jest"ı-bil'ı-tı; 2 ą-to-sûğ-ğĕst"i-bil'i-ty, *n.* *Psychol.* **1.** The state or quality of being autosuggestive. **2.** Ability to hypnotize oneself.

au"to-sug-ges'tiv(es), 1 ô"to-sug-jes'tıv; 2 ą"to-sûğ-ğĕs'tiv, *a.* **1.** Fitted or tending to stimulate thought of itself. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of autosuggestion.

au'to-truck, 1 ô'to-truk; 2 ą'to-trûk, *n.* A truck fitted with a motor-engine from which it derives its power of propulsion.

au'to-type, 1 ô'to-taip; 2 ą'to-tŷp, *n.* A photographic process by which pictures are produced in monochrome in a carbon pigment; also, the print so produced.—**au"-to-typ'ic,** *a.*

au'tumn, 1 ô'tum; 2 ą'tŭm, *a.* [Rare.] Autumnal.

au'tumn, } *n.* The third season of the year: often called
au'tumᴮ, } *fall.* [< L. *autumnus,* autumn.]—**au-tum'nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autumn; ripening; declining.

Au"vergne', 1 ô"ver'nyə; 2 ô"vĕr'nye, *n.* A former province of France.—**Auvergne Mountains,** in central France; highest peak, 6,188 ft.

aux., auxil., *abbr.* Auxiliary.

aux-il'ia-ry, 1 ęgz-il'yə-rı; 2 ąğz-il'ya-ry. **I.** *a.* Giving or furnishing aid; subsidiary; accessory. **II.** *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** One who or that which aids or helps; assistant; associate. **2.** A verb that helps in the conjugation of another verb. **3.** *pl.* Foreign troops allied with a nation at war. [< L. *auxiliarius,* < *augeo,* increase.] **aux-il'iar‡.**

Syn.: accessory, aid, ally, assistant, coadjutor, confederate, helper, mercenary, promoter, subordinate. An *auxiliary* is a person or thing that helps in a subordinate capacity. *Allies* unite as equals; *auxiliaries* are, at least technically, inferiors or subordinates. The word is oftenest found in the plural, and in the military sense; *auxiliaries* are troops of one nation uniting with the armies, and acting under the orders, of another. *Mercenaries* serve only for pay; *auxiliaries* often for reasons of state, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare ACCESSORY; APPENDAGE.—Ant.: antagonist, hinderer, opponent, opposer.—Prep.: The auxiliaries *of* the Romans: an auxiliary *in* a good cause; an auxiliary *to* learning. [dupois.

Av., Ave., *abbr.* Avenue.—**av., avdp., avoir.,** *abbr.* Avoir-

a-vail', 1 ə-vēl'; 2 ą-vāl', *v.* **I.** *t.* To assist or aid; profit. **II.** *i.* To be of value or advantage; suffice.—**a-vail'ing,** *pa.* Advantageous; profitable.—**a-vail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-vail', *n.* **1.** Utility for a purpose; profit; benefit; good. **2.** *pl.* Proceeds. [< A-[11] + F. *valoir,* < L. *valeo,* be of value.] Syn.: see PROFIT; UTILITY.

a-vail'a-bl(eᴾ, 1 ə-vēl'ə-bl; 2 ą-vāl'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being used advantageously; usable; profitable; at one's disposal, as funds. **2.** Of adequate power for a result; effectual; valid.—**a-vail"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fitness to serve a given purpose. **a-vail'a-bl(e-nessᴾ‡.**—**a-vail'a-bly,** *adv.*

av'a-lanch(eᴾ, 1 av'ə-lanch, 2 ăv'ą-lânch, *n.* The fall of a mass of snow or ice down a mountain-slope, or the mass so falling. [F., < L. *ad,* to, + *vallem,* acc. of *vallis,* valley.]

A"va"lon', 1 ą"va'lôn'; 2 ą"vą"lôn', *n.* In the legends of King Arthur, an island, said to be Glastonbury, the burial-place of the King.

av'a-rice, } 1 av'ə-ris; 2 ăv'ą-rĭç, *n.* Passion for riches;
av'a-risᴮ, } covetousness. [< L. *avaritia,* < *aveo,* crave.]

a-var'a-ri'cious, 1 av"ə-rish'us; 2 ăv"ą-rish'ŭs, *a.* Greedy of gain; grasping; miserly.

Syn.: close, covetous, greedy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, rapacious, sordid, stingy. The *avaricious* man desires both to get and to keep, the *covetous* man to get something away from its possessor; *miserly* and *niggardly* persons seek to gain by mean and petty savings; the *miserly* by stinting themselves, the *niggardly* by stinting others. *Parsimonious* and *penurious* may apply to one's outlay either for himself or for others; in the latter use, they are somewhat less harsh and reproachful terms than *niggardly*. The *avaricious* and *rapacious* are ready to reach out for gain; the *parsimonious, miserly,* and *niggardly* prefer the safer and less adventurous way of avoiding expenditure. *Greedy* and *stingy* are used not only of money, but often of other things, as food, etc. The *greedy* child wishes to get everything for himself; the *stingy* child, to keep others from getting what he has.—Ant.: bountiful, free, generous, liberal, munificent, prodigal, wasteful.—Prep.: *of.*

—**av-a-ri'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**av-a-ri'cious-ness,** *n.*

a-vast', 1 ə-vust'; 2 ą-vąst', *interj.* *Naut.* Stop! hold! cease! [< A-[7] + D. *vast,* fast.]

av"a-tar', 1 av"ə-tär' *or* av'ə-tur; 2 ăv"ą-tär' *or* ăv'ą-tär, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* An incarnation; manifestation. [< Sans. *avatāra,* < *ava,* down, + √ *tar,* pass over.]

a-vaunt', 1 ə-vônt'; 2 ą-vânt', *interj.* Begone! away! [< F. *avant,* before.]

A've, 1 ē'vı *or* ā'vē; 2 ą'vĕ *or* ą'vę, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The salutation to the Virgin; also, a prayer of invocation to the Virgin, called from the opening words the *Ave Maria.* [L., hail or farewell.]

A-ve'na, 1 ə-vī'nə; 2 ą-vē'na, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial grasses of temperate zones. *A. sativa* is the cultivated oat. [L., oats.]—**av"e-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling oats or kindred grasses.

a-venge', 1 ə-venj'; 2 ą-vĕnğ', *v.* [A-VENGED'; A-VENG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take vengeance or inflict exemplary punishment for (an act) or in behalf of (a person or persons). **II.** *i.* To take vengeance; exact satisfaction. [< L.ᴼᶠ *vindico,* punish; see VINDICATE.]

Syn.: punish, retaliate, revenge, vindicate, visit. To *avenge* is to *visit* some offense with fitting punishment; to *revenge* is to inflict harm or suffering upon another through personal anger and resentment. See REVENGE.—Ant.: see synonyms for PARDON.—Prep.: *on* or *upon; of* or *against* are archaic.

—**a-veng'er,** *n.* One who or that which avenges.—**a-venger of blood** (Hebrew *goel*), among the ancient Hebrews, the nearest of kin of a murdered man, whose duty it was to pursue and slay the murderer.—**a-veng'ing-ly,** *adv.*

av'en-taile, 1 av'en-tēl; 2 ăv'ĕn-tāl, *n.* The adjustable front of a helmet. [< OF. *esventail,* air-hole, < L. *ex,* out, + *ventus,* wind.] **av'en-taylet; ven'tail‡.**

a-ven'turet, *n.* Adventure; mishap; chance.

a-ven'tu-rin, } 1 ə-ven'tiu-rin; 2 ą-vĕn'tŭ-rin, *n.* **1.** A brown
a-ven'tu-rine, } Venetian glass, flecked with brass filings. **2.** A variety of quartz or feldspar containing shining particles. [< LL.ᶠ⁺ᴵᵗ *adventura,* < L. *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.]

av'e-nue, 1 av'ə-niū; 2 ăv'ĕ-nū, *n.* **1.** A broad thoroughfare, especially one bordered with trees. **2.** A way of approach; a way. [F., pp. fem. of *avenir,* < L. *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.] Syn.: see WAY.

a-ver', 1 ə-vūr'; 2 ą-vĕr', *vt.* [A-VERRED', A-VERD'ᴮ; A-VER'RING.] To declare confidently as fact; affirm. [< L.ᶠ *ad,* to, + *verus,* true.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; AVOW.—**a-ver'ment,** *n.*—**a-ver'ra-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*

a'ver, 1 ē'vər; 2 ā'ver, *n.* [Dial. Eng. or Obs.] Property or possessions in general; also, cattle, or some beast of burden, as a horse. [OF., < L. *habeo,* have.]

av'er-age, 1 av'ər-ij; 2 ăv'er-ąğ. **I.** *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] To calculate, fix, or be the average of; apportion on the average; do, take, or assume as an average. **II.** *a.* Obtained by calculating the mean of several; medium; ordinary. **III.** *n.* **1.** The quotient of any sum divided by the number of its terms; the mean amount, quantity, or the like. **2.** The ordinary rank, degree, or amount; general type. **3.** *Com.* (‡) The loss arising by damage to a ship or cargo. (2) A gratuity allowed to masters of ships in consideration of care of goods. [< F. *avarie,* damage to ship or cargo.]—**av'er-age-ly,** *adv.* In accordance with the average; on the average; ordinarily.

A-ver'nus, 1 ə-vūr'nus; 2 ą-vĕr'nŭs, *n.* A lake supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades; hence, the infernal regions.—**A-ver'ni-an,** *a.*

A-ver'rho-es, 1 ą-ver'o-īz; 2 ą-vĕr'o-ĕş, *n.* (1126–1198.) An Arab philosopher; born in Cordoba, Spain. **A-ver'ro-est.**

a-verse', 1 ə-vūrs'; 2 ą-vĕrs', *a.* Turned away in mind or feeling; unfavorable; reluctant: with *to.* [< L. *averto;* see AVERT.] Syn.: see INIMICAL.—**a-verse'ly,** *adv.*—**a-verse'ness,** *n.*—**a-ver'sion,** *n.* **1.** Mental opposition; antipathy. **2.** That to which one is averse. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY; HATRED.

a-vert'ᵈ, 1 ə-vūrt'; 2 ą-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn away or aside. **2.** To prevent (danger or evil); ward off. **II.** *i.* To turn away or aside. [< L. *averto,* < *a* (for *ad*), from, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see AVOID.—**a-vert'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-vert'i-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*

A'ves, 1 ē'vīz; 2 ā'vĕş, *n. pl.* A class of *Vertebrata,* the birds. For types see BIRD. [L., pl. of *avis,* bird.]

a'vi-an, 1 ē'vı-ən; 2 ā'vi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to birds. **a-vic'u-lar‡.** **II.** *n.* A bird. [< L. *avis,* bird.]—**a'vi-a-rist,** *n.*

A-vi'a-tik, 1 ą-vī'ą-tik; 2 ą-vi'ą-tĭk, *n.* A German aeroplane with two propellers.

a'vi-a"tor, 1 ē'vı-ē"tər; 2 ā'vi-ā"tor, *n.* One who operates an aeroplane.—**a"vi-a'tion,** *n.* The art of flying; especially, the management of aeroplanes. [(980–1037).

Av"i-cen'na, 1 av"ı-sen'ə; 2 ăv"i-çĕn'a, *n.* Arab philosopher

av'i-cul"ture, 1 av'ı-kul"chur; 2 ăv'i-cŭl"chur, *n.* The rearing of birds. [< L. *avis,* bird, + CULTURE.]

a-vid'i-ty, 1 ə-vid'ı-tı; 2 ą-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Strong and eager appetite or relish; greediness. **2.** Chemical affinity. [< L. *avidus,* eager.]—**av'id,** *a.*

A"vi"gnon', 1 ą"vī"nyôn'; 2 ą"vi"nyôn', *n.* A city (pop. 49,000) of S. E. France; papal residence 1309–1377.

a"vion', 1 ą"vyoñ'; 2 ą"vyôn', *n.* [F.] An air-plane used in bombing, pursuit, or scouting.

Av-lo'na, 1 av-lō'nə; 2 ăv-lō'nä, *n.* An Albanian seaport on the Adriatic sea: occupied by Italy, Dec. 25, 1914.

av"o-ca'tion, 1 av"o-kē'shən; 2 ăv"o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A casual or transient occupation; diversion. **2.** One's business or vocation: common but improper usage. [< L. *a* (*ab*), away, + *voco,* call.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.

av'o-cet, 1 av'o-set; 2 ăv'o-çĕt, *n.* A long-legged shore-bird having webbed feet and slender up-curved bill. [F.] **av"o-cette'†; av'o-set†.**

Avocet. 1/18

a-void'^{d}, 1 ə-veid'; 2 ə-vŏid', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep away or at a distance from; shun; evade. **2.** *Law.* To make void. **II.** *i.* To withdraw; depart; retreat. [< OF. *es-*, out, + *vuidier*, < *vuide*, empty.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**a-void'a-bl(e**^{P}, *a.* —**a-void'a-bly,** *adv.*—**a-void'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of avoiding or shunning. **2.** Annulment.

av"oir-du-pois', 1 av"ər-du-peiz'; 2 ăv"or-du-pŏis', *n.* **1.** The ordinary system of weights of the United States and Great Britain. See WEIGHT. **2.** [Colloq.] Weight; mass. [< OF. *aver*, goods: *de*, of; *peis*, weight.]

A'von, 1 ē'vən; 2 ā'von, *n.* A river in central England; length 100 m.; flows by Rugby, Stratford, and Evesham.

a-vouch'^{t}, 1 ə-vouch'; 2 a-vouch', *vt.* To affirm positively; proclaim; vouch for; acknowledge; confess. [< L.^{OF} *ad*, to, + *voco*, call.] Syn.: see ASSERT; AVOW.

a-vouch't, *n.* Proof; testimony.

a-vow', 1 ə-vau'; 2 a-vow', *vt.* To declare openly; own or confess frankly; acknowledge. [< F. *avouer*, < *à*, to, + *vouer*, vow.]

Syn.: acknowledge, admit, aver, avouch, confess, declare, own, proclaim, profess, protest, testify, witness. To *avow* is to declare boldly and openly, commonly as something one is ready to justify, maintain, or defend against challenge or opposition. A man *acknowledges* another's claim or his own promise; he *admits* an opponent's advantage or his own error; he *declares* either what he has seen or experienced or what he has received from another; he *avers* what he is sure of from his own knowledge or consciousness; he gives his assurance as the voucher for what he *avouches;* he *avows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held. *Avow* and *avouch* take a direct object; *aver* is followed by a conjunctive clause: a man *avows* his faith, *avouches* a deed, *avers* that he was present. Compare ACKNOWLEDGE; AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; CONFESS; STATE.—Ant.: contradict, deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

—a-vow'a-bl(e^{P}, *a.*—**a-vow'a-bl(e-ness**^{P}, *n.*—**a-vow'a-bly,** *adv.*—**a-vow'al,** *n.* Open declaration; acknowledgment. **a-vow'†.** Syn.: see BELIEF.—**a-vowed',** *pa.* Openly acknowledged; plainly declared. Syn.: see OSTENSIBLE.—**a-vow'ed-ly,** *adv.* Confessedly; openly.—**a-vow'ed-ness,** *n.*

a-vul'sion, 1 ə-vul'shən; 2 a-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A pulling off or tearing away; forcible separation. **2.** That which is torn away. [< L. *avulsio(n-)*, < *ab*, from, + *vello*, tear.]—**a-vul'siv(e**^{es}, *a.* Tending to start suddenly or violently.

a-vun'cu-lar, 1 ə-vuŋ'kiu-lər; 2 a-vŭn'cū-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to an uncle. [< L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, grandfather.]

a-vys'†. **I.** *v.* To advise. **II.** *n.* Advice. **a-vyse'†.**

a-wa', 1 ə-wō'; 2 a-wą', *adv.* [Scot.] Away.

a-wait'^{d}, 1 ə-wēt'; 2 a-wāt', *vt.* **1.** To wait for; expect. **2.** To be ready or in store for. [< OF. *a-* (A-^{11}) + *waiter*, watch.] Syn.: see ABIDE.

a-wake', 1 ə-wēk'; 2 a-wāk', *v.* [A-WOKE' or A-WAKED'; A-WAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To rouse, as from sleep; excite; arouse; wake; waken. **II.** *i.* To cease to sleep; become awake or alert. [< AS. *ā-* (A-^{2}) + *wacan*, wake.]

a-wake', *a.* Not asleep; alert; vigilant.

a-wak'en, 1 ə-wēk'n; 2 a-wāk'n, *vt.* To arouse from sleep; awake. Syn.: see STIR.—**a-wak'en-ing.** **I.** *pa.* Stirring; exciting. **II.** *n.* The act of waking; an arousing of attention or interest; revival. [Wanting.

a-want'ing, 1 ə-wōnt'iŋ; 2 a-wąnt'ing, *pa.* [Scot. & Poet.]

a-ward'^{d}, 1 ə-wōrd'; 2 a-wąrd'. **I.** *vt.* To adjudge as due between or among contestants; apportion; assign; allow. **II.** *n.* A decision, as by a judge, umpire, or arbitrator, the document containing it, or that which is awarded. [< OF. *es-*, out, + *warder*, observe, watch.] Syn.: see ALLOT. —**a-ward'a-ble,** *a.*

a-ware', 1 ə-wār'; 2 a-wâr', *a.* Possessing knowledge (of some fact or action); conscious; cognizant. [< AS. *gewær*, < *ge-* + *wær*, cautious.] Syn.: see CONSCIOUS; SURE.

a-wash', 1 ə-wɔsh'; 2 a-wąsh', *adv.* & *a.* *Naut.* **1.** Level with or just above the surface of the water. **2.** Tossed or washed about by waves.

a-way', 1 ə-wē'; 2 a-wā', *adv.* **1.** At or to a distance; off; absent. **2.** In another direction; aside. **3.** Out of existence; at an end. **4.** On and on continuously. [Often by ellipsis used like a verb or interjection.] [< AS. *on*, on, + *weg*, way.]

aw(e^{LP}, 1 ē; 2 ą. **I.** *vt.* [AW(E)D^{S}; AW'ING or AWE'ING.] To impress with reverential fear. **II.** *n.* Reverential fear; dread mingled with veneration. [< Ice. *agi*, fear.] Syn.: see AMAZEMENT; FEAR; REVERENCE; VENERATION.—**awe'less,** *a.* Without fear; fearless. **aw'less†.—awe'some,** *a.* Appalling; awful; filled with awe. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

awe^{2}, *vt.* [Scot.] To owe.

a-wea'ry, 1 ə-wi'ri; 2 a-wē'ry, *a.* [Poet.] Wearied; weary.

a-weath'er, 1 ə-weth'ər; 2 a-wĕth'er, *adv.* *Naut.* At, to, or toward the side from which the wind blows: said of the helm.

a-weel', 1 ə-wil'; 2 a-wēl', *interj.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Well; well then! corruption of AH, WELL.

a-weigh', 1 ə-wē'; 2 a-wę', *adv.* *Naut.* With the flukes just clear of the bottom: said of an anchor.

aw'ful, 1 ē'ful; 2 ą'ful, *a.* **1.** Inspiring, or suited to inspire, awe; majestic and terrible. **2.** Filled with awe. **3.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly bad; frightful; monstrous.

Syn.: alarming, appalling, august, dire, direful, dread, dreadful, fearful, frightful, grand, horrible, imposing, majestic, noble, portentous, shocking, solemn, stately, terrible, terrific. *Awful* should not be used of things which are merely disagreeable or annoying, nor of all that are *alarming* and *terrible*, but only of such as bring a solemn awe upon the soul, as in the presence of a superior power; as, the *awful* hush before the battle. That which is *awful* arouses an oppressive, that which is *august* an admiring reverence; we speak of the *august* presence of a mighty monarch, the *awful* presence of death. We speak of an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mien, a *solemn* litany, a *stately* march, an *august* assembly, the *awful* scene of the Judgment Day. See FRIGHTFUL; GRAND.—Ant.: base, beggarly, commonplace, contemptible, despicable, humble, inferior, lowly, mean, paltry, undignified, vulgar.

—aw'ful-ly, *adv.*—**aw'ful-ness,** *n.*

a-while', 1 ə-hwail'; 2 a-hwil', *adv.* For a brief time. [< AS. *ǽne hwīle*, a while.]

a-whirl', 1 ə-hwɜrl'; 2 a-hwĭrl', *a.* & *adv.* In a whirl; whirling.

awk'ward, 1 ȯk'wərd; 2 ąk'ward, *a.* **1.** Ungraceful in bearing; unskilful in action; bungling. **2.** Embarrassing or perplexing; also, difficult or dangerous to deal with, as an opponent. **3†.** Perverse; untoward. [< *awk* (< Ice. *öfug*, *afug*, back foremost), + -WARD.]

Syn.: boorish, bungling, clownish, clumsy, gawky, maladroit, uncouth, ungainly, unhandy, unskilful. *Awkward*, from *awk* (kindred with *off*), is *offward*, turned the wrong way; it was anciently used of a back-handed blow in battle, of squinting eyes, etc. *Clumsy* originally signified benumbed, stiffened with cold; as, *clumsy* fingers; *clumsy* limbs. Thus, *awkward* primarily refers to action, *clumsy* to condition. A tool, a vehicle, or the human frame may be *clumsy* in shape or build, *awkward* in motion. A dancing bear is both *clumsy* and *awkward*. See RUSTIC.—Ant.: adroit, clever, dexterous, handy, skilful.

—awk'ward-ly, *adv.*—**awk'ward-ness,** *n.*

awl, 1 ȯl; 2 ąl, *n.* A pointed steel instrument for making small holes. [< AS. *awel*.]

aw'mous, 1 ē'mus; 2 ą'mŭs, *n.* [Scot.] Charity; alms.

awn, 1 ȯn; 2 ąn, *n.* *Bot.* A bristle-like appendage of certain grasses; beard, as of wheat or rye. [ME. *awn*, < *agun*, < Ice. *ögn*, chaff, husk.]—**awn(e)d**^{S}, *a.* Having an awn; bearded.—**awn'less,** *a.*

awn'ing, 1 ȯn'iŋ; 2 ąn'ing, *n.* A roof-like shelter from sun or rain. [< F. *auvent*, awning.]

a-woke', 1 ə-wōk'; 2 a-wōk', *imp.* & *pp.* of AWAKE, *v.*

a-wry', 1 ə-rai'; 2 a-rȳ', *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Toward one side; crooked; distorted; obliquely. **2.** Out of the right course; erroneously; perversely.

aw'some, 1 ē'sum; 2 ą'sŭm, *a.* [Scot.] Appalling.

ax, } 1 aks; 2 ăks, *n.* An edge-tool for chopping, hewing,

axe, } or the like. [< AS. *eax*, *æx*.]

ax'i-al, 1 aks'i-əl; 2 ăks'i-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an axis.

ax'il, 1 aks'il; 2 ăks'il, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The cavity or angle formed by the junction of the upper side of a leaf-stalk, branch, etc., with a stem or branch. **2.** *Anat.* The axilla. [< L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis.]

ax'ile, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, or in the line of, an axis or the axis; axial. [< L. *axis*, axis.]

ax-il'la, 1 aks-il'ə; 2 ăks-il'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The armpit. **2.** *Bot.* An axil. [L.]

ax'il-lar, 1 aks'i-lər; 2 ăks'i-lar, *a.* Axillary.

ax'il-la-ry, 1 aks'i-lē-ri; 2 ăks'i-lā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the armpit. **2.** *Zool.* Attached to a joint. [< L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis.]

ax'i-om, 1 aks'i-əm; 2 ăks'i-om, *n.* A self-evident or necessary truth; hence, any proposition or principle that men universally accept. [< Gr. *axiōma*, < *agō*, lead, weigh.]

Syn.: truism. Both the *axiom* and the *truism* are instantly seen to be true, and need no proof; but in an *axiom* there is progress of thought, while the *truism* simply says the same thing over again, or says what is too manifest to need saying. The *axiom* that "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another" unfolds in the latter part of the sen-

tence the truth implied in the first part, which might have been overlooked if not stated. In the *truism* that "a man can do all he is capable of," the former and the latter part of the sentence are simply identical, and the mind is left just where it started. Hence the *axiom* is valuable and useful, while the *truism* is weak and flat, unless the form of statement makes it striking or racy, as "all fools are out of their wits." Compare ADAGE; PROVERB.—Ant.: absurdity, contradiction, demonstration, nonsense, paradox, sophism.

—**ax"i-o-mat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident. **ax"i-o-mat'i-cal‡.**—**ax"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ax'is, 1 aks'is; 2 ăks'is, *n.* [-ES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A line on which something rotates, or around which something is symmetrically arranged. **2.** That on which any matter hinges or turns; a pivotal point. [L.]

ax'l(e^{F}, 1 aks'l; 2 ăks'l, *n.* **1.** A cross-bar supporting a vehicle, and on or with which its wheel or wheels turn. **ax'le-tree"‡.** **2.** A shaft or spindle on which a wheel is mounted and on or with which it turns. [< Ice. *öxul*, axle.]—**ax'led,** *a.* Having an axle or axles.

ax'man, 1 aks'mən; 2 ăks'man, *n.* [AX'MEN, *pl.*] One who wields an ax; a woodman.

Ax'min-ster, 1 aks'min-stər; 2 ăks'min-ster, *n.* A town in southwest England; formerly noted for its carpets; pop. 4,000. [eternally.

ay, 1 ē; 2 ā, *adv.* Ever; always. **ayet.**—**for ay** or **aye,** forever;

ay, *interj.* [North. Eng. or Poet.] O! oh! ah! an expression of sorrow, surprize, etc.; often *ay me!*

aye, 1 ai; 2 ī. **I.** *n.* An expression of assent; affirmative vote. **II.** *adv.* Yes; yea. **ayt.**

aye'-aye", 1 aī'-aī"; 2 ī'-ī", *n.* A nocturnal arboreal mammal of Madagascar, about the size of a cat. [F., < Malagasy *aiay.*]

a-yenst't, *prep.* & *conj.* Against. **a-yenste't.**

Ayr, 1 ār; 2 âr, *n.* A city (pop. 35,740) in Ayrshire, Scotland.

a'y-rie‡, *n.* Aerie. **a'y-ry†.**

Ayr'shire, 1 ār'shīr; 2 âr'shīr, *n.* A county (pop. 299,254), S. W. Scotland; early home of Burns.

a-yun"ta-mi-en'to, 1 ą-yūn"tą-mi-en'to; 2 ä-yųn"tä-mī-ĕn'-to, *n.* [Sp. & Sp. Am.] A municipal council or legislative body of a town or city; town council.

az., *abbr. Her.* Azure.

a-za'le-a, 1 ə-zē'li-ə; 2 ə-zā'le-a, *n.* A flowering shrub of the genus *Azalea*, of the heath family. [< Gr. *azaleos*, < *azō*, parch.]

az'i-muth, 1 az'i-muth; 2 ăz'i-mŭth, *n.* *Astron.* The arc of the horizon that a vertical plane passing through a heavenly body makes with the meridian of the place of observation. [< Ar. *as-sumūt*, < *al*, the, + *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, way.]

az'o-, 1 az'o-; 2 ăz'o-. A combining form in organic chemistry, applied to compounds containing nitrogen as nitric acid: sometimes written as a separate word as if it were an adjective; as, *azo* compounds. [< AZOTE.]

A-zof', 1 ą-zōf' *or* ē'zev; 2 ä-zōf' *or* ä'zŏv. **Sea of.** A sea N. E. of Crimea, S. Russia; 14,478 sq. m. **A-zov't.**

a-zo'ic, 1 ə-zō'ik; 2 a-zō'ic, *a.* Without life; without organic remains. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *zōē*, life.]

a-zon'ic, 1 ə-zən'ik; 2 a-zŏn'ic, *a.* Not peculiar to any zone or region; not local. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *zōnē*, zone.]

A-zores', 1 ə-zōrz'; 2 a-zōrs', *n.* Portuguese islands (922 sq. m.; pop. 242,620) in N. Atlantic ocean; capital, Ponta Delgada.

az'ote, 1 az'ōt; 2 ăz'ōt, *n.* *Chem.* Nitrogen: formerly so called. [F., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *zaō*, live.]—**a-zot'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing azote or nitrogen; unfitted to support life.—**az'o-tize,** *vt.* To nitrogenize.

Az'tec, 1 az'tek; 2 ăz'tĕc. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that one of the races of Mexico which was dominant when Cortez invaded the country in 1519. **Az'tec-an‡. II.** *n.* A member of the Aztec race, or its language.

az'ure, 1 aʒ'ur; 2 ăzh'ur. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like the blue of the sky; sky-blue. **2.** Like the clear sky; cloudless; spotless. **II.** *n.* **1.** A clear sky-blue color or pigment. **2.** The clear sky; the blue vault of heaven. [< Per.$^{Ar+F}$ *lāǰward*, *lāzhward*, lapis lazuli, a blue mineral.]

az'u-rite, 1 aʒ'u-rait; 2 ăzh'ų-rīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, azure-blue, hydrous copper carbonate: used rarely as a gem. **blue malachite‡.**

az'y-gous, 1 az'i-gus; 2 ăz'y-gŭs, *a.* Having no fellow; occurring singly; not paired. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *zygon*, yoke.]

az'ym, 1 az'im; 2 ăz'ym, *n.* The Jewish paschal loaf; unleavened bread. [< Gr. *azymos*, < *a-* priv. + *zymē*, leaven, < *zeō*, boil.]—**a-zym'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unfermented. **az'y-mous‡.**

B

B b Roman. **B b** Black Letter. *B b* Script.

B, b, 1 bī; 2 bē, *n.* [BEES, B's, or *Bs*, 1 bīz; 2 bēş, *pl.*] The second letter in the English alphabet.

B., *abbr.* Bay, boron, British, Brutus.—**b.,** *abbr.* Base, book, born, brother.—**B. A.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Arts, British Academy, British America.—**Ba.,** *abbr.* Barium.

baa, 1 bā; 2 bä. **I.** *vi.* To bleat as a sheep. **II.** *n.* The bleat of a sheep. [Imitative.]

Ba'al, 1 bē'əl; 2 bā'al, *n.* [BA'AL-IM, 1 bē'əl-im; 2 bā'al-īm, *pl.*] **1.** The sun-god, the supreme male divinity of the ancient Syro-Phenician nations: a generic term for *god* in many of the Syro-Arabian languages; figuratively, an idol or idolatry. **2.** Same as BEL. [< Heb. *Ba'al*, lord.]

Baal"bek', 1 bāl"bek'; 2 bāl"bĕk', *n.* A ruined city in Syria; site of the Temple of the Sun.

bab'ble, 1 bab'l; 2 băb'l, *v.* [BAB'BLED, BAB'LD^{F}; BAB'-**bab'l^{F},** ⟩ BLING.] **I.** *t.* To utter unintelligibly; blurt out; tell thoughtlessly. **II.** *i.* To utter inarticulate sounds; murmur, as a stream; prattle; gossip. [Imitative.]

Syn.: blab, blurt, blurt out, cackle, chat, chatter, gabble, gossip, jabber, murmur, palaver, prate, prattle, tattle, twaddle. Most of these words are onomatopoetic. The *cackle* of a hen, the *gabble* of a goose, the *chatter* of a magpie, the *babble* of a running stream, as applied to human speech, indicate a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. *Blab* and *blurt* (commonly *blurt out*) refer to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in; *blab*, of a secret; *blurt out*, of passionate feeling. To *chat* is to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose; to *prattle* is to talk freely and artlessly, often about trifles; *chatting* is the practise of adults, *prattling* that of children. To *prate* is to talk idly, presumptuously, or foolishly, but not necessarily incoherently. To *jabber* is to utter a rapid succession of unintelligible sounds, generally more noisy than *chattering*. To *gossip* is to talk of petty personal matters, as for pastime or mischief. To *twaddle* is to talk feeble nonsense. To *murmur* is to utter suppressed or even inarticulate sounds, suggesting the notes of a dove, or the sound of a running stream, and is used figuratively of the half-suppressed utterances of affection or pity, or of complaint, resentment, etc. Compare SPEAK.—Prep.: Babies babble *for* the moon; the crowd babbles *of* a hero; the sick man babbles *of* home.—**bab'bler,** *n.*

bab'ble, *n.* The rippling sound of a stream; prattle; gossip.

babe, 1 bēb; 2 bāb, *n.* An infant; baby. [Ult. imitative; cp. BABBLE.]

Ba'bel, 1 bē'bel; 2 bā'bĕl, *n.* **1.** The tower described in Gen. xi, 9; also, Babylon. **2.** [b- or B-] Hence, confusion of many voices or languages; tumult; also, a high structure, or a visionary project. [< Heb. *Bābel*, Babylon, perhaps < Assyrian *bāb-ilu*, lit. gate of God, < *bāb*, gate, + *ilu*, God.]—**Ba'bel-dom,** *n.* A condition like Babel: noisy confusion.

Bab"el-Man'deb, 1 bāb"el-mān'deb; 2 bāb"ĕl-măn'dĕb, *n.* **1.** A strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. **2.** A cape at the southwestern extremity of Arabia.

bab-oon', 1 bab-ūn'; 2 băb-ōōn', *n.* A ferocious Old World monkey. [< OF. *babuin*, baboon.]—**bab-oon'-ish,** *a.*

Yellow Baboon. 1/32

ba'bu, ⟩ 1 bū'bū; 2 bä'bų, *n.*
ba'boo, ⟩ [Anglo-Ind.] A polite form of address, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*: often applied disparagingly to natives of India who affect an English education. [< Hind. *bābu.*]

ba'by, 1 bē'bi; 2 bā'by. **I.** *vt.* [BA'BIED; BA'BY-ING.] To treat as a baby; play lightly with. **II.** *n.* [BA'BIES^{z}, *pl.*] A child in arms; an infant. [Dim. of BABE.]—**by act.** **1.** A babyish act. **2.** A law exempting from responsibility a person under legal age.—**ba'by-dom,** *n.* The condition or realm of infancy.—**ba'by-farm",** *n.* A place where babies are received to be nursed for hire.—**b.-farmer,** *n.*—**b.-farming,** *n.*—**ba'by-hood,** *n.* The period of infancy; the condition of being a baby.—**ba'by-ish,** *a.* Childish; infantile. Syn.: see CHILDISH.—**ba'by-ism,** *n.*

Bab'y-lon, 1 bab'ı-lən; 2 băb'y-lon, *n.* **1.** An ancient city, on the river Euphrates, capital of Babylonia; hence, any city regarded as the seat of luxury and vice; also, a place of captivity: in allusion to the Israelitish captivity in Babylon. **2.** The scarlet woman of the Apocalypse.—**Bab"y-lo'ni-an,** *a.* **Bab"y-lon'ic†; Bab"y-lo'nish†.**—**Bab"y-lo'ni-an,** *n.*

bac"ca-lau're-ate, 1 bak"ə-lô'rı-ēt; 2 băc"a-lą're-āt, *n.* **1.** The degree of bachelor. **2.** A sermon to a graduating class. **baccalaureate sermon†.** [< LL. *baccalaureatus,* < *baccalarius*; see BACHELOR.]

bac"ca-rat', 1 bak"ə-rū'; 2 băc"a-rä', *n.* A card-game of pure chance, in which the winnings are decided by comparison of hands with that of the banker. [F.] **bac"ca-ra'†.**

bac'cate, 1 bak'ēt; 2 băc'āt, *a. Bot.* **1.** Like a berry. **2.** Bearing berries. [< L. *baccatus,* · < *bacca,* berry.] **bac'cat-ed†.**

bac'cha-nal, 1 bak'ə-nal; 2 băc'a-năl, *n.* A votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler. [< L. *Bacchus,* god of wine.] **bac'chante†** *(fem.).*—**bac"cha-na'li-a,** *n. pl.* **1.** [B-] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival of Bacchus. **2.** Drunken revelries; orgies. [L.]—**bac"cha-na'li-an. I.** *a.* Of or like bacchanalia. **bac'cha-nal†. II.** *n.* A bacchanal.—**bac"cha-na'li-an-ism,** *n.*—**bac'chant,** *a. & n.*—**bac'chic,** *a.* Of or like Bacchus; bacchanalian. **bac'chi-cal†.**

Bac'chus, 1 bak'ụs; 2 băc'ŭs, *n.* The Roman god of wine: identified with the Greek *Dionysus.*

bac-cif'er-ous, 1 bak-sif'ər-us; 2 băc-çĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or yielding berries. [< L. *bacca,* berry, + *fero,* bear.]

bac'ci-form, 1 bak'sı-fôrm; 2 băc'çi-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Berry-shaped. [< L. *bacca,* berry, + *forma,* form.]

Bac'cio del'la Porta, 1 bā'cho del'ıa pōr'ta; 2 bä'cho dĕl'ĭä pōr'tä (1469–1517). An Italian painter; *Last Judgment.*

bac-civ'o-rous, 1 bak-siv'o-rus; 2 băc-çĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Feeding on berries. [< L. *bacca,* berry, + *voro,* devour.]

Bach, 1 bāh; 2 bäh, **Johann Sebastian** (1685–1750). A German musician, composer, and organist.

bach., *abbr.* Bachelor.

bach'e-lor, 1 bach'ı-ler; 2 băch'e-lŏr, *n.* **1.** An unmarried man. **2.** One who has taken his first university degree. **3.** A young knight. [< LL.or *baccalaris,* bachelor.] **bach'e-ler†; batch'e-lor†.**—**bach'e-lor-dom,** *n.* Bachelors collectively.—**bach'e-lor's-but"ton,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants with flowers or flower-heads thought to resemble buttons. **2.** Nux vomica.—**bachelor's hall,** a bachelor's home, or a home when the wife is absent.—**bach'e-lor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being a bachelor. **bach'e-lor-hood†. 2.** The bachelor's degree.

ba-cil'lus, 1 ba-sil'ụs; 2 ba-çĭl'ŭs, *n.* [BA-CIL'LI, *pl.*] A rod-shaped bacterium, often productive of putrefaction or disease. [< L. *bacillum,* dim. of *baculum,* stick.]—**bac'il-la-ry,** *a.* **1.** Rod-shaped. **ba-cil'li-form†. 2.** Pertaining or due to bacilli.

back[1], 1 bak; 2 băk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To force backward. **2.** To supply with a back; strengthen at the back; uphold; sustain; support. **3.** To mount, sit, or ride upon the back of, as a horse. **4.** To write upon the back of; address or indorse. **5.** To bet on or have strong faith in the success of. **II.** *i.* To move rearward.—**back'er,** *n.* One who backs in any sense, especially with money; a supporter. Syn.: see ADHERENT.

back, *a.* **1.** In the rear; behind. **2.** Remote or retired. **3.** In arrears; overdue, as a debt. **4.** Of a date earlier than the present.

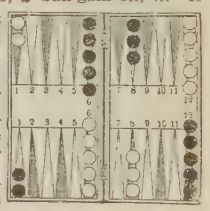
back[1], *n.* **1.** That side or aspect of the trunk nearest the spine, extending from the neck to the buttocks, in man the hinder, in quadrupeds the upper part. **2.** The outer or upper part; the part opposite and away from the front. **3.** The reverse, rear, or posterior aspect of any organ or part; the side of the object away from the beholder. **4.** That part of any body corresponding to the back in position or function, as the ridge of a hill, the extrados of an arch, etc. [< AS. *bæc,* back.]

back[2], *n.* **1.** A broad, flat-bottomed ferry-boat hauled by a chain or rope. **2.** A brewers' tub or vat. **3.** [Scot.] A wooden trough. [< D. *bak,* < F. *bac,* trough, ferry-boat; cp. Bret. *bak,* boat.] **bac†; back'en†.**

back, *adv.* **1.** To or toward the rear; behind. **2.** To or toward a source, a former place, condition, etc. **3.** In a state of check or hindrance. **4.** Into time past; colloquially, in time past. **5.** In return; again; as, to give *back.* **6.** In reserve or concealment. [For ABACK.]—**back'-bite",** *vt.* To revile or traduce behind one's back. Syn.: see ASPERSE.—**back'bit"er,** *n.* A secret calumniator or slanderer.—**back'bit"ing,** *a. & n.*—**back'board",** *n.* A board forming or supporting the back of various objects; also, a board worn at the back to straighten the figure.—**back'-bone",** *n.* The spine or vertebral column; firmness; resolution.—**back'cast".** [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Thrown back. **II.** *n.* A throwback; backset; discouragement.—**b.-friend,** *n.* **1.** A secret enemy; formerly, a bailiff. **2.** A backer; supporter.—**back'ground",** *n.* **1.** That part in a picture which is behind the principal objects represented or which forms a setting for them. **2.** Ground in the rear or distance; a subordinate position; obscurity; retirement.—**back'hand".** **I.** *a.* Backhanded. **II.** *n.* Handwriting that slopes toward the left.—**back'hand"ed,** *a.* **1.** Delivered with the back of the hand, or with the hand turned backwards; hence, equivocal; ironical. **2.** Sloping to the left, as writing.—**back'ing,** *n.* **1.** Support; supporters or promoters collectively. **2.** Motion backward. **3.** The back of anything.—**back'log",** *n.* A large log placed at the back of the fire in an open fireplace.—**back'most",** *a.* Farthest to the rear; hindmost; superlative form.—**b.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A lateral stay from the martingale of a vessel to the bows.—**back'-set",** *n.* **1.** A check to advance or progress; setback; relapse; as, to suffer a *backset.* **2.** An eddy; backwater; as, the *backset* of a stream.—**back'side",** *n.* The rear or hinder side.—**back'slide,** *vi.* To return to wrong or vicious ways or opinions after reformation or conversion; relapse; apostatize.—**back'stay",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A stay-rope supporting a mast on the after side. **2.** A support for various mechanical purposes.—**back'stitch". I.** *vt. & vi.* To sew with backstitches. **II.** *n.* A stitch made by carrying the thread back half the length of the preceding stitch.—**b.-stroke,** *n.* A blow or stroke in return; a backhanded stroke.—**back'-sword".** *i.* **1.** A sword with only one sharp edge. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A stick with a basket hilt, used in fencing or in single-stick play; also, the sport of using it. (2) One who uses a backsword.—**b.-trick†,** *n.* A backward jump in dancing.—**back'wa"ter,** *n.* Water set, thrown, or held back; a currentless stream; inlet.—**back'woods",** *n.* Wild, sparsely settled districts: used also attributively.—**back'woods"-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

bac-ka're†, *interj.* Back! stand back! **bac-ca're†.**

back'gam"mon, 1 bak'gam"ən; 2 băk'găm"on, *n.* A game played by two persons, on a special board, the moves of the pieces being determined by dice-throws. [< BACK, *adv.*, + GAME.]



Backgammon-board set for playing.

back'shish, *n.* See BAKSHISH.

back'sheesh†.

back'ward, 1 bak'wərd; 2 băk'-ward, *a.* **1.** Turned to the back or rear; reversed. **2.** Retiring; bashful. **3.** Slow; dull. **4.** Late; behindhand.—**back'-ward,** *adv.* **1.** In the direction of the back; to the rear; into time past. **2.** With the back foremost; in reverse order; from better to worse. **back'wards‡.**—**back'ward-ly,** *adv.*—**back'ward-ness,** *n.*

ba'con, 1 bē'kən; 2 bā'con, *n.* **1.** The salted and dried or smoked flesh of the hog, especially the back and sides. **2†.** A rustic. [< OF. *bacon,* ult. < √ of BACK, *n.*]

Ba'con, *n.* **1. Francis, Lord** (1561–1626), an English philosopher and Lord Chancellor; *Novum Organum.* **2. Roger** (1214?–1292?), an English scientist.—**Ba-co'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon or his system of philosophy. **Ba-con'ic†.**

bac-te'ri-um, 1 bak-tī'rı-um; 2 băc-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [BAC-TE'RI-A, *pl.*] One of numerous widely distributed microscopic organisms, rod-shaped or corkscrew-like, some beneficent, others harmful. They enter into all putrefactive processes and have been identified as the cause of various diseases. [NL., < Gr. *baktērion,* < *baktron,* stick, staff.]—**bac-te'ri-al,** *a.*—**bac-te'ri-cide,** *n.* An agent destructive of bacteria. [+ L. *cædo,* kill.—**bac-te'ri-ci"dal,** *a.*—**bac-te'rin,** *n.* A bacterial vaccine. **bac-te'rine†.**—**bac-te'ri-oid,** *a. & n.* **bac'te-roid†.**—**bac-te"ri-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**bac-te"ri-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**bac-te"ri-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology that deals with bacteria.

Bac'tri-a, 1 bak'trı-ə; 2 băc'tri-a, *n.* A province of the ancient Persian empire.—**Bac'tri-an,** *a. & n.*

bad, 1 bad; 2 băd. **I.** *a.* [WORSE; WORST.] Opposite to *good* in any manner or degree. (1) Disagreeable; unpleasant; injurious. (2) Vicious; wicked. (3) Lacking; deficient. (4) Incorrect. (5) Of little or no value; worthless; unprofitable. (6) Hurtful; noxious. (7) Troublesome; distressing. (8) Unfavorable; unfortunate. Syn.: abandoned, abominable, baleful, baneful, base, corrupt, corrupting, decayed, decaying, deceitful, deceptive, defective, deleterious, depraved, detrimental, dishonest, evil, false, foul, fraudulent, hard, hurtful, ill, immoral, imperfect, incompetent, inferior, injurious, mean, mischievous, naughty, noxious, pernicious, poor, putrid, rascally, rotten, sad, saddening, scurvy, serious, severe, shabby, sinful, sorrowful, sorry, unfair, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, unprincipled, untrue, untrustworthy, unwelcome, unwholesome, unworthy, villainous, vile, wicked, worthless, wretched. This list might be indefinitely extended. *Bad* is the opposite of *good* in any one of its many senses, and almost any negative adjective in

the language may be in some connection a synonym of *bad*. See HARD; IMMORAL; PERNICIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for GOOD.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is bad; those who are bad, taken collectively. **2.** A bad state or condition. [ME. *bad, badde*, bad, evil.] **baddeṫ.—bad'ly,** *adv.*—**bad'ness,** *n.*

Ba"da-joz', 1 ba"da-hōth': 2 bä"dä-hōth', *n.* A city of southwestern Spain; pop. 37,580; besieged, 1808, 1811, 1812.

bade, 1 bad; 2 bād, *imp.* of BID, *v.*

Ba'den, 1 bä'den; 2 bä'dĕn, *n.* A German republic (5,823 sq. m.; pop. 2,208,500) and city (pop. 25,440).

badge, 1 baj; 2 bädg, *n.* A token, mark, or decoration. [< LL. *baga*, ring, collar.] Syn.: see MARK.—**badge,** *vt.*

badg'er, 1 baj'ər; 2 bädg'er, *vt.* To worry or persecute persistently; bait.

badg'er, *n.* A small, burrowing, nocturnal, and carnivorous mammal. [< ME. *bageard*, < *bage*, E. BADGE, from its stripes.]

Badger. 1/24

ba"di"nage', 1 ba"di"näzh'; 2 bä"di"näzh', *n.* Playful raillery; banter. [F.]

Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**ba"di"nage',** *vt.*

Bad'min-ton, 1 bad'mɪn-tən; 2 băd'mĭn-tŏn, *n.* [B- or b-] A game played with shuttlecocks over a narrow net.

Bae'de-ker, 1 bē'de-kər; 2 bā'de-kĕr, **Karl** (1801–1859). A German publisher of guide-books.

baff, 1 baf; 2 băf, *n.* [Scot.] A stroke; blow.

Baf'fin, 1 baf'ɪn; 2 băf'ĭn, **William** (1584–1622). An English Arctic explorer.—**Baf'fin-Land",** *n.* An island of British North America.—**B. Sea,** a sea (800 m. by 400 m.) W. of Greenland.

baf'fle, } 1 baf'l; 2 băf'l, *vt.* [BAF'FLED, BAF'LD[F]; BAF'-
baf'lF, } FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To defeat the designs or efforts of by interposing obstacles; foil or frustrate; circumvent. **2ṫ.** To impose on; cheat. **3ṫ.** To subject to public disgrace, as a recreant knight. **II.** *i.* To beat about vainly; deceive. [< OF. *beffier, beffer*, baffle.]

Syn.: balk, circumvent, defeat, foil, frustrate, outgeneral, outmaneuver, outwit, thwart. All the other words of this list imply *defeat* by something less than direct resistance. A plan, a scheme, or an opponent may be *baffled* by any artifice sufficient to prevent success, as hounds are *baffled* by the shrewd doublings of a fox or hare. One who is *baffled* is held or left in perplexity—at a loss.

> He heard the *baffled* dogs in vain
> Roar through the hollow pass amain.
> SCOTT *Lady of the Lake*, can. i, st. 8, l. 19.

Baffling winds shift with such frequency and uncertainty as to make it impossible for a ship to hold a steady course. An attempt is *foiled* which is made to miss its mark by some craft or skill of an opponent. An attempt is *frustrated* (L. *frustra*, in vain) which is made vain by any means, with or without design; as, the attempt at surprize was *frustrated* by the accidental discharge of a gun. An undertaking, movement, etc., is *balked* (from AS. *balca*, a heap, a ridge of unplowed land) which is effectually stopped by some obstacle, without active opposition. To *thwart* (from Ice. *thvert*, across) is to *defeat* by some force or action coming across the path; as, to *thwart* an intended movement of the enemy by a counter-attack. To *circumvent* (L. *circum*, around, + *venio*, come) is to gain an advantage by passing around; in familiar English, "to get round" a person or a scheme. Compare CONQUER; HINDER.—Ant.: abet, advance, aid, assist, encourage, help, promote, prosper.—**baf'fle-ment,** *n.*

bag, 1 bag; 2 băg, *v.* [BAGGED, BAGD[F]; BAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into a bag or bags; capture or kill, as game. **2.** To fill out like a bag. **II.** *i.* To resemble a bag; swell; bulge; sag.

bag, *n.* **1.** A sack or pouch; the udder of a cow. **2.** What a bag will hold. **3.** The amount of game bagged. [< Ice. *baggi*, bag.]—**bag'gy,** *a.* Like a bag; loose; bulging.

ba-gasse', 1 bə-gas'; 2 bə-găs', *n.* The dry refuse of sugarcane after the juice has been expressed; also, similar refuse from other sources. [< Sp. *bagazo;* var. of *bagage*, BAGGAGE.] **ba-gass'ṫ; ba-ga'zoṫ; be-gass'ṫ; be-gasse'ṫ.**

bag"a-tel(le'F, 1 bag"ə-tel'; 2 băg"a-tĕl', *n.* **1.** A trifle. **2.** *Games.* A modification of billiards. [F.]

Bag-dad', 1 bag-dad'; 2 băg'dăd', *n.* **1.** Vilayet (54,540 sq. m.; pop. 900,000), Turkey in Asia. **2.** Its capital city (pop. 200,000); captured by British, March 11, 1917.

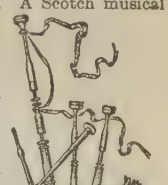
bag'gage, 1 bag'ɪj; 2 băg'ăg, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The trunks, packages, etc., of a traveler. Called *luggage* in Great Britain. **2.** An army's movable equipment. **3.** [Colloq. or Humorous.] (1) A pert or wilful young woman; a flirt. (2) A disreputable woman. [< OF. *bague*, pack.]

bag'ging, 1 bag'ɪŋ; 2 băg'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The putting into bags. **2.** A coarse material for making bags.

bag'man, 1 bag'man; 2 băg'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Eng.] A commercial traveler; drummer.

bagn'io, 1 ban'yo; 2 băn'yo, *n.* **1.** A brothel. **2.** A bath-house; a bath. **3.** In Turkey, a prison. [< It. *bagno*, < L. *balneum*, bath, < Gr. *balaneion*, < *balaneuō*, bathe.]

bag'pipe, 1 bag'poip; 2 băg'pīp, *n.* wind-instrument in which the reeds are supplied with air directly from a bag under the player's arm. —**bag'pip"er,** *n.*



Scotch Bagpipe.

B. Agr., *abbr.* Bachelor of Agriculture.

bah, 1 bä; 2 bä, *interj.* Pooh! nonsense!

Bah., *abbr.* Bahama Islands.

Ba-ha'ism, 1 bə-hä'ɪzm; 2 bə-hä'ĭsm, *n.* The principles taught by the **Baha'i,** followers of Bahá-ullàh (1817–1892), including a pantheistic philosophy, and forbidding concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy.

Ba-ha'ma, 1 bə-hē'mə or bə-hā'mə; 2 bə-hä'ma or bə-hä'ma. **1. Channel.** Channel between Florida and Bahama Islands. **2. Islands.** Group in British West Indies; 4,403 sq. m.; pop. 56,000.

Bah-i'a, 1 bə-ī'ə; 2 bä-ī'ä, *n.* A state (164,643 sq. m.; pop. 3,373,000), and city (pop. 348,130), in Brazil.

Bai'ae, 1 bai'ī; 2 bī'ē, *n.* An ancient Roman city and watering-place, 10 m. west of Naples.

Bai'kal, 1 bai'kal; 2 bī'kăl, *n.* A lake in S. Siberia, third largest (13,487 sq. m.) in Asia.

bail', 1 bēl; 2 bāl, *vt.* **1.** To admit to bail; set free on security for appearance at a future day; also, to become surety for. **2.** To deliver (goods) to another in trust. [< L.[OF] *bajulo*, bear a burden.] **baleṫ; bayl'ṫ.—bail'a-bl(eF,** *a.* Admitting of bail.—**bail'-bond",** *n.* The instrument executed by a person who bails another.—**bail-ee',** *n.* One who receives certain personal property in trust.—**bail'-ment,** *n.*—**bails'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

bail², *vt.* To provide with a bail or handle.

bail³, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To dip out, as water. **2.** To clear of water by dipping it out.

bail⁴, *n. Law.* **1.** One who becomes surety for the debt or default of another. **2.** The security or guaranty given or agreed upon. **3.** Release, or the privilege of release, on bail. Syn.: see SECURITY.

bail⁵, *n.* The handle of a pail or like vessel; an arch-shaped support. [ME. *bayle.*]

bail⁶, *n.* **1.** A division between the stalls of a stable. **2.** *Cricket.* One of the crosspieces of the wicket. [OF., prob. < L. *baculum*, stick.] [tub.]

bail⁷, *n.* A scoop, or the like, for bailing. [< LL.[F] *baca*,

bai'ley¹, 1 bē'lɪ; 2 bā'ly, *n.* The outer court of a castle, or any court of a fortress. [< BAIL⁵, *n.*] **bai'lieṫ; bail'-leyṫ.—Old Bailey,** the Central Criminal Court in London.

Bai'ley², Nathan (—1742). An English lexicographer.

bai'lie, 1 bē'lɪ; 2 bā'lĭ, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] (1) A municipal officer like an alderman in England. (2)† A magistrate who formerly had functions somewhat like those of a sheriff. **2†.** A bailiff. [< OF. *bailli, bailif;* see BAILIFF.] **bail'lieṫ; bai'lyṫ; baye'lyṫ.**

bai'lif(fF, 1 bē'lɪf; 2 bā'lĭf, *n.* **1.** An officer of a court; a sheriff's deputy. **2.** A steward; overseer. **3.** A subordinate local magistrate. [< LL.[OF] *bajulus*, guardian.]

bai'li-wick, 1 bē'lɪ-wik; 2 bā'lĭ-wĭk, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or district of a bailiff.

Bail"leul', 1 bai"yūl'; 2 bī"yūl', *n.* A town, N. E. of France; taken by Germans April 15, 1918. [ment. **bail'erṫ.**

bail'or, 1 bēl'ər *or* -ər; 2 bāl'or, *n.* One who makes a bail-

Bain'bridge, 1 bēn'brij; 2 bān'brĭdg, **William** (1774–1833). An American commodore.

Bai-reuth', 1 bai-rəit'; 2 bī-rōit', *n.* A city (pop. 33,160) of N. Bavaria; Wagner festivals. **Bay-reuth'ṫ.**

bairn, 1 bārn; 2 bārn, *n.* [Scot.] A child. [< AS. *bearn.*]

bait¹d, 1 bēt; 2 bāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a bait on or in. **2.** To feed while resting. **3.** To torment, as by setting dogs upon; harass; worry. **4ṫ.** To allure with bait. **II.** *i.* To stop for rest and refreshment; also, to feed. [< Ice. *beita*, make to bite, < *bīta*, bite.]—**balt'er,** *n.* One who baits or torments. [see BATTER¹, *v.*] **bateṫ.**

balt²d, *vi. Falconry.* To flap the wings; hover. [< F. *battre;*

bait, *n.* **1.** Anything used to allure a fish or other animal: used also figuratively. **2.** A luncheon, as on a journey.

baith, 1 bēth; 2 bāth, *a., pron., & conj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Both.

baiz(eF, 1 bēz; 2 bāz, *n.* A napped woolen fabric used for table-covers, etc. [< OF. *baies*, baize.]

bake, 1 bēk; 2 bāk, *v.* [BAKED; BAK'EN‖; BAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook by dry and continued heat; vitrify by heat, as bricks. **2‖.** To harden, as by cold. **3ṫ.** To cake. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do the work of baking. **2.** To become cooked or hardened by heat. [< AS. *bacan*, bake.]—**bake'-house",** *n.*—**bake'meat"‖,** *n.* Baked food, especially a

meat pie. **baked meat†.**—**bak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who bakes and sells bread, cake, etc. **2.** A portable tin or iron oven.—**bak'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A place for baking bread, cake, etc.—**bak'ing,** *n.* The act of baking; the quantity baked.

bake, *n.* [U. S.] A baking or batch.

bak'e-lite", 1 bēk'ə-lait"; 2 bāk'a-lit", *n.* A substitute for bone, celluloid, ivory, rubber, etc., invented by Dr. Leopold H. *Baekeland* (1863–): a trade name.

Ba'ker, 1 bē'kər; 2 bā'ker, **Sir Samuel White** (1821–1893). An English explorer in Africa; discovered Albert Nyanza.

bak'shish, 1 bak'shĭsh; 2 băk'shĭsh, *n.* In the Orient, a gratuity or tip. [< Hind.P+B *bakshish*, present.] **back'-sheesh†; back'shish†.** [178,000.

Ba-ku', 1 bə-kū'; 2 bä-ku', *n.* A town in S. E. Russia; pop.

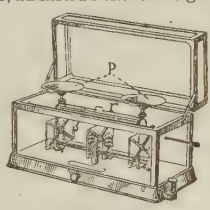
Bal., Baluch., *abbr.* Baluchistan.—**bal.,** *abbr.* Balance.

Ba'laam, 1 bē'ləm; 2 bā'lam, *n.* A Hebrew prophet, addressed by the ass he rode (*Num.* xxii–xxiv).

Ba"la-kla'va, 1 ba"lə-klā'və; 2 bä"lä-klä'vä, *n.* A village in the Crimea; battle between English and Russians, Oct. 25, 1854 (*Charge of Light Brigade*).

bal'ance, 1 bal'əns; 2 băl'anç, *v.* [BAL'ANCED; BAL'ANC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into or keep in equilibrium; poise. **2.** *Com.* To adjust, as an account. **3.** To offset. **4.** To weigh in a balance, as goods; weigh in the mind by comparison; estimate; deliberate upon; ponder. **5.** To keep in due proportion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in equipoise. **2.** To hesitate. **3.** To dance to and fro. **4.** Of accounts, to be equal in debits and credits.—**bal'-ance-a-bl**(EP, *a.*—**bal'anc-er,** *n.*

bal'ance, *n.* **1.** A pair of scales; an instrument for weighing: often used in the plural, in which case either scale is so called a balance, and the two a pair of balances. **2.** The act of balancing or mentally comparing. **3.** The state of being in equilibrium; equipoise; equality: also used of the mental condition. **4.** *Com.* (1) An equality between the credit and debit totals of an account. (2) The difference between such totals; excess on either side. (3) Hence, colloquially and inelegantly, remainder; surplus. **5.** *Horol.* A balance-wheel. **6.** An instrument for measuring electricity or its effects by opposing thereto some other force, especially gravity. **7.** A movement in dancing. See BALANCE, *vi.*, 3. **8.** [B-] The constellation Libra. See CONSTELLATION. [F., < L. *bilanx*, having two scales, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *lanx*, dish.]



Pharmacists' Balance.
p, pan; *r*, rider-beam.

Syn.: see REMAINDER.

—**balance of power.** **1.** A state of affairs among a community of nations such that no single nation nor a few in combination may acquire or possess a degree of power that endangers the independence or the influence of any other. **2.** In a legislative body or a voting community, the power of a small party to join with either of two larger ones and create a majority of the whole.—**b. of trade,** the difference between the money value of exports and imports.—**bal'-ance-sheet",** *n.* A statement in tabular form to show assets and liabilities, profit and loss.—**b.-wheel,** *n.* The oscillating wheel of a watch or chronometer, which determines its rate.—**to strike a b.** (*Com.*), to find the difference between debits and credits.

Bal-bo'a, 1 bal-bō'ə; 2 bäl-bō'ä, **Vasco Nuñez de** (1475?–1517). Spanish discoverer of Pacific ocean (1513).

Bal-brig'gan, *n.* See HOSE.

bal'co-ny, 1 bal'ko-nĭ; 2 băl'co-ny, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A projecting balustraded platform before a window; a tier of seats in a theater or other public building. [< It. *balco*, scaffold, story.]

bald, 1 bôld; 2 bald, *a.* Destitute of hair or other natural covering; unadorned. [ME. *balled*, < BALL¹, *n.*]—**bald'head",** *n.* **1.** One whose head is bald: often used opprobriously. **2.** A South-American fruit-crow. **3.** A breed of pigeons. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The widgeon.—**b.-headed,** *a.* Having a bald head.—**bald'pate",** *n.* **1.** A baldhead. **2.** A widgeon. **3.** [W. Ind.] A white-crowned pigeon.—**b.-pate,** *a.*—**b.-pated,** *a.*—**bald'ly,** *adv.*—**bald'ness,** *n.*

bal'da-chin, 1 bal'də-kin; 2 băl'da-cĭn, *n.* A canopy of rich stuff or of stone or metal, as over an altar. [< It. *baldacchino*, canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. for *Bagdad*, where the cloth was made.] **bal"da-chi'no†; bal'da-quin†.**

Bal'der, 1 bôl'dər; 2 bal'der, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigga, the god of summer sunlight. **Bal'dr†.**

bal'der-dash, 1 bôl'dər-dash; 2 bal'der-dăsh, *n.* An empty and pretentious flow of words. [< Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter, + DASH.]

bal'dric, 1 bôl'drĭk; 2 bal'drĭc, *n.* A belt, usually worn over one shoulder and across the breast, to support a sword bugle, etc. **bal'drick†; baw'dric†.** [bale.

bale, 1 bēl; 2 bāl, *vt.* [BALED; BAL'ING.] To make into a

bale¹, *n.* A package of bulky goods, corded or otherwise prepared for transportation. [< LL.OF *bala*, round bundle, package.]

bale²‖, *n.* That which causes ruin or sorrow; wo. [< AS. *bealu*, evil, wickedness.]—**bale'ful,** *a.* Hurtful; malign; malignant; pernicious. Syn.: see BAD. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Bâle, 1 bāl; 2 bäl, *n.* [F.] Same as BASEL.

Bal"e-ar'ic Isles, 1 bal"i-ar'ĭk; 2 bäl"e-ăr'ĭc. Mediterranean group; Spanish province (1,935 sq. m.; pop. 332,000).

ba-leen', 1 bə-lĭn'; 2 ba-lēn', *n.* Whalebone. [< F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, < Gr. *phalaina*, whale.]—**ba-leen'-knife",** *n.* A curved double-handled knife for splitting whalebone.

bale'-fire", 1 bēl'-fair"; 2 bāl'-fīr", *n.* A signal-fire; a beacon.

Balfe, 1 balf; 2 bälf, **Michael William** (1808–1870). An Irish musician and composer; *Bohemian Girl.*

Bal'four, 1 bal'fûr *or* -fər; 2 bäl'fur *or* -fur, **Arthur James** (1848–). A British statesman; Prime Minister 1902–1905.

Ba'li-ol, 1 bē'li-əl; 2 bā'li-ōl, *n.* **1. John de** (1249–1315), king of Scotland; rival of Bruce. **2. Edward** (–1363), son of John; king of Scotland. **Bal'li-ol†.**

Ba-lize', *n.* Same as BELIZE. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

balk¹, ⟨ 1 bôk; 2 bąk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render unsuccessful;

baulk, ⟩ thwart; frustrate. **2.** To heap up into a bulk or ridge; also, to make a ridge in. **3†.** To avoid; omit. **II.** *i.* To stop short and refuse to proceed.

Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER.—**balk'y,** *a.* Disposed to balk.

Syn.: see RESTIVE.

balk, ⟩ *n.* **1.** That which balks or hinders; an obstacle;

baulk, ⟩ hindrance; defeat. **2.** A failure to accomplish one's purpose; miss; blunder. **3.** *Athletics.* A feint or false motion. **4.** *Agric.* A ridge left unplowed between furrows. **5.** A squared beam or timber. [< AS. *balca*, heap, beam.] Syn.: see ERROR.

Bal-kan', 1 bal-kān' *or* bôl'kən; 2 bäl-kän' *or* bal'kan, *a.* Pertaining to the peninsula south of the Danube, lying between the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black Seas.—**Balkan Mountains,** a range in S. Europe, westward from Black Sea.

Bal-kash', 1 bal-kăsh'; 2 bäl-käsh', *n.* A salt lake in Kirghiz Steppes, Asiatic Russia; 8,400 sq. m.

ball, 1 bôl; 2 bal, *vt.* & *vi.* To form into a ball; form balls upon, as of snow on the foot.

ball¹, *n.* **1.** Any globular or spherical body. **2.** A game played with a ball, especially baseball. **3.** Any projectile larger than a small shot. [< MHG.OF *balle*, *bal*, a spherical body.] **bal†.**

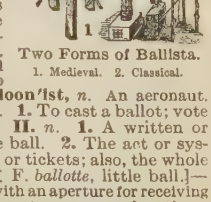
ball², *n.* An evening assembly for dancing. [< Gr. LL+F *ballizō*, dance, < *ballō*, throw.]

bal'lad, 1 bal'əd; 2 băl'ad, *n.* **1.** Any popular narrative poem. **2.** A simple popular song; also, a sentimental composition of several stanzas, in which the melody is usually repeated. [< F. *ballade*, dancing-song.]—**bal'lad-mon"ger,** *n.* One who deals in or makes ballads; a poetaster.

bal'last, 1 bal'əst; 2 băl'ast. I¹, *vt.* **1.** To provide or fill with ballast. **2.** To steady, as if with ballast. **3†.** To weigh down. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any heavy substance, as sand, etc., laid in the hold of a vessel or in the car of a balloon to steady it. **2.** Gravel or broken stone for a railroad-bed. **3.** That which gives stability to character. [D., lit. 'back-load.']

bal"let', 1 bā"lā'; 2 bä"le', *n.* A dance by women on the stage; the ballet-dancers of any theater, collectively. [F., dim. of *bal*; see BALL², *n.*]

bal-lis'ta, 1 ba-lis'tə; 2 bä-lis'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] An engine used in ancient and medieval warfare for hurling missiles. [L., < Gr. *ballō*, throw.]—**bal-lis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the ballista or to projectiles.—**bal-lis'tics,** *n.* The science, etc., of projectiles.



Two Forms of Ballista.
1. Medieval. 2. Classical.

bal-loon', 1 ba-lūn'; 2 bă-lōōn', *n.* A bag, inflated with gas lighter than air, that rises and floats in the air. See illus. on next page. [< It. *ballone*, < MHG. *bal*; see BALL¹, *n.*]—**bal-loon',** *vi.* **1.** To ascend or voyage in a balloon. **2.** To swell out like a balloon.—**bal-loon'ist,** *n.* An aeronaut.

bal'lot, 1 bal'ət; 2 băl'ot. I¹. *vi.* **1.** To cast a ballot; vote by ballot. **2.** To draw lots. **II.** *n.* **1.** A written or printed vote or ticket; a little ball. **2.** The act or system of voting secretly by balls or tickets; also, the whole number of votes so cast. [< F. *ballotte*, little ball.]—**bal'lot-box",** *n.* A closed box with an aperture for receiving ballots.—**bal'lot-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of casting a ballot; a vote. **2.** Selection by lot; the drawing of lots.

bal'low†, *n.* A cudgel; walking-stick. [dancing.

ball'room", 1 bôl'rūm"; 2 bąl'ro͞om", *n.* A room for balls or

Dirigible Balloon.

The British *R34* that crossed the Atlantic Ocean, July 2-4, 1919, covering 2,050 miles in 59 hours and on its return 3,200 miles in 75 hours, July 9-12 1919.

Ball's Bluff, 1 bôlz; 2 bąls. A bluff on the Potomac river, Virginia, where Confederates defeated Federals, Oct. 21, 1861.

balm, 1 bām; 2 bäm. **I.** *vt.* To anoint with or as with balm. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soothing application; anything that soothes or heals. **2.** An aromatic resinous exudation from various trees or shrubs; balsam; also, a tree or shrub that yields balm; any one of various aromatic plants. [< L.^{OF} *balsamum;* see BALSAM, *n.*]—**balm'-crick"et,** *n.* A European cicada (*Cicada orni*).—**balm of Gilead,** any of several Oriental evergreen trees of the myrrh family, or the exudation obtained from them.—**balm'y,** *a.* **1.** Fragrant; aromatic. **2.** Healing; soothing; mild. Syn.: see BLAND.—**balm'i-ly,** *adv.*—**balm'i-ness,** *n.*

Bal-mor'al, 1 bal-mer'əl; 2 bȧl-mōr'al, *n.* **1.** A striped woolen stuff, heavy and durable, or a petticoat made of such material. **2.** A laced walking-shoe. **3.** A round flat form of Scotch cap. [< *Balmoral,* Scotland.]

Bal-mor'al Castle, 1 bal-mer'əl; 2 bȧl-mōr'al. A royal residence, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

bal'sam, 1 bôl'səm; 2 bąl'sam, *n.* **1.** An aromatic, oily preparation used for healing; a fragrant ointment; balm. **2.** An aromatic resin or the tree that yields it; also, a flowering plant. [< L. *balsamum,* < Gr. *balsamon,* balsam-tree.] **bal'sa-mum†.**—**bal'sam,** *vt.*—**bal"sa-me-a'ceous,** *a.*—**bal-sam'ic,** *a.* & *n.* **bal-sam'i-cal†.**

Balt., Balto., *abbr.* Baltimore.

Bal-tha'zar, 1 bal-ṫhē'zər; 2 bȧl-thā'gar, *n.* One of several characters in Shakespeare's plays.

Bal'tic Sea, 1 bôl'tık; 2 bąl'tic. A sea enclosed by Russia, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

Bal'ti-more, 1 bôl'tı-mōr; 2 bąl'ti-mōr, *n.* A city in Maryland (pop. 733,830); named for **Lord Baltimore** (Cecil Calvert, 1580–1632), founder of Maryland.

Ba-lu"chi-stan', 1 bə-lū"chi-stān'; 2 ba-lu"chi-stän', *n.* A country in S. Asia (134,638 sq. m.; pop. 835,000).

bal'us-ter, 1 bal'us-tər; 2 bȧl'ŭs-ter, *n.* One of a set of small pillars that support a hand-rail and form with the hand-rail a balustrade. [< It.^{F} *balaustro,* < *balaustra,* wild-pomegranate flower.]—**bal"us-trade',** *n.* A hand-rail supported by balusters.

Bal"zac', 1 bal"zăk'; 2 bäl"zäc', **Honoré de** (1799–1850). A French realistic novelist.

bam-bi'no, 1 bam-bī'no; 2 bäm-bī'no, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A little child; especially, a figure of the child Jesus represented as in a manger or crib. [It. (imitative).]

bam-boo', 1 bam-bū'; 2 bäm-bo͞o', *n.* A tall tree-like or shrubby grass, its stem, wood, leaf, or fiber, or any article made from it. [< Malay *bambu.*]

Bamboo.

a, section of the stem at a node.

bam-boo'zle, 1 bam-bū'zl; 2 bäm-bo͞o'zl, *v.* [-ZLED; -ZLING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To impose upon; mislead; hoax; cheat; perplex. **II.** *i.* To practise trickery or deception. [Invented slang.] — **bam-boo'zle-ment,** *n.* — **bam-boo'zler,** *n.*

ban, 1 ban; 2 băn, *v.* [BANNED; BAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place under a ban; anathematize; interdict. **2†.** *Feudal Law.* To call out by proclamation; summon. **II‖.** *i.* To utter a curse; issue a ban. Syn.: see BANISH.

ban[1], *n.* **1.** A proclamation or edict; especially, an edict of interdiction, as a sentence of outlawry; any authoritative prohibition or interdiction. **2.** Excommunication; hence, any oath or curse. **3.** *Law.* An official proclamation. (1) *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry. (2) A calling to arms as by a feudal lord. **4.** The military forces summoned by sovereign or government, as in France and Germany. [< AS. (*ge*)*ban,* proclamation, edict.]

ban[2], *n.* A fine muslin made in the East Indies, from the fiber of the banana leafstalk.

ba'nal, 1 bē'nəl; 2 bā'nal, *a.* [F.] Meaningless from overuse; commonplace; trivial.—**ba-nal'i-ty,** *n.*

ba-nan'a, 1 bə-nan'ə; 2 ba-năn'a, *n.* The fruit of a large herbaceous tropical plant; also, the plant: **banana-plant.** [Sp., < native Guinea name.]

ban'ca, 1 bāŋ'kə; 2 băŋ'ĕä, *n.* [P. I.] A dugout.

Ban'ca[2], 1 baŋ'kə; 2 băŋ'ca, *n.* An island in the Dutch East Indies; noted for tin-mines; 4,446 sq. m.

Ban'croft, 1 ban'krɔft; 2 băn'crôft, **George** (1800–1891). An American historian; *History of the U. S.*

band[3], 1 band; 2 bănd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite in a league or company. **2.** To bind or tie with a band. **3.** To mark with a strine. **II.** *i.* To unite together; confederate.

band[1], *n.* That which binds, ties, or unites; a bond. [ME. *band,* < √ of AS. *bindan,* bind; cp. BAND[2], BAND[3].]

band[2], *n.* **1.** A flat flexible strip of any material used for binding. **2.** Any flexible strip used as an article of dress. **3.** *pl.* A pair of linen strips hanging from the front of the neck, worn with certain clerical or academical garments: formerly in the singular. **Geneva bands‡. 4.** Any broad strip, of special color, direction, temperature, etc. [< OF. *bande,* <OHG. *binda,* band, tie, < *bintan,* bind.]—**band'y[1],** *a.*

band[3], *n.* **1.** A company of persons associated, organized, or bound together, especially a company of persons organized to play musical instruments. **2.** A drove of moving animals, as of horses, sheep, etc.: usually with the herdsmen and other accompanying persons. [< F. *bande,* < OHG. *bant,* bond, < √ of *bintan,* bind.]

band'age, 1 band'ij; 2 băn'dăğ. **I.** *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] To bind or cover with a bandage. **II.** *n.* A strip, usually of soft cloth, used in dressing wounds, etc.; any band. [F., < *bande,* band.]

ban-dan'na, 1 ban-dan'ə; 2 băn-dăn'a, *n.* A large bright-colored handkerchief with spots or figures. [< Hind. *bāndhnū,* mode of dyeing, < *bāndh,* tie.] **ban-dan'a†.**

band'box", 1 band'bɔks"; 2 bănd'bŏks", *n.* A light round or oval box, for carrying hats, caps, bonnets, etc.

ban-deau', 1 ban-dō'; 2 băn-dō', *n.* [-DEAUX', 1 -dōz'; 2-dōz', *pl.*] A narrow band; fillet; bandage. [F., dim. of *bande;* see BAND[2].]

band'er, 1 band'ər; 2 bănd'er, *n.* One who belongs to a band or league.

ban'de-role, 1 ban'də-rōl; 2 băn'de-rōl, *n.* A small flag, pennant, or streamer, as at the end of a lance, etc. [F., ult. < LL. *banderia,* BANNER.]

ban'di-coot, 1 ban'dı-kūt; 2 băn'di-cōōt, *n.* **1.** A large rat (*Mus* or *Nesokia bandicota*) of India, often over a foot in length. **2.** A rat-like marsupial of Australia, etc. [Prob. < Telugu *pandi-kokku,* pig-rat.]

ban'dit, 1 ban'dıt; 2 băn'dit, *n.* [BAN'DITS or BAN-DIT'TI, *pl.*] A highwayman; brigand. [< It. *bandito,* pp., < LL. *bandio, bannio,* BANISH.] Syn.: see ROBBER.

ban'dog", 1 ban'dɔg"; 2 băn'dŏg", *n.* A large fierce dog, commonly kept chained. [< BAND[1], *n.*, + DOG.]

ban"do-leer', } 1 ban"do-līr'; 2 băn"do-lēr', *n. Mil.* A broad
ban"do-lier', } band, usually of leather, with loops for holding cartridges, worn over the shoulder. [< F. *bandoulière,* < It. *bandoliera,* < *banda,* = F. *bande;* see BAND[2], *n.*]

ban'do-line, 1 ban'do-lin *or* -līn; 2 băn'do-lin *or* -līn, *n.* A gummy liquid, used for fixing or glossing the hair.

ban-dore', 1 ban-dōr'; 2 băn-dōr', *n. Mus.* An old lute-like instrument. [< Sp. *bandurria,* < Gr. *pandoura,* musical instrument.] **ban'da-lore‡.**

ban'dy, 1 ban'dı; 2 băn'dy, *vt.* [BAN'DIED; BAN'DY-ING.] To give and receive; exchange, as words, blows, etc.; knock or pass to and fro.

ban'dy[2], *a.* Crooked outward at the knees.—**ban'dy-legged",** *a.* Having bandy legs; bow-legged.

ban'dy, *n.* [BAN'DIES[2], *pl.*] A game resembling hockey; also, a stick used in this game. [< Gr.^{F} *band,* band, bond.]

bane, 1 bēn; 2 băn, *n.* **1.** Anything pernicious or noxious; a scourge; disease; poison. **2†.** A worker of death; death. [< AS. *bana,* murderer, destruction.]—**bane‖,** *vt.* **1.** To be a bane to; poison. **2†.** To poison to death.—**bane'ful,** *a.* Noxious; poisonous; dangerous; injurious; deadly. Syn.: see BAD; PERNICIOUS.—**bane'ful-ly,** *adv.*

bane'wort", 1 bēn'wûrt"; 2 băn'wûrt", *n.* Any poisonous plant, especially the deadly nightshade or the smaller spearwort, supposed to poison sheep.

Banff Park, 1 bāmf; 2 bămf. A district in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, Alberta; 250 sq. m.; reserved as a pleasure-ground.

bang[1], 1 baŋ; 2 băng, *vt.* & *vi.* To strike with a heavy sound; knock; beat; make a loud, heavy sound. [< Ice. *banga,* beat, hammer.]

bang[2], *vt.* To cut straight across, as the front hair.

bang[1], *n.* A sudden or noisy blow, thump, whack, or explosion.

bang[3], *n.* Front hair cut straight across.

bang, *adv.* **1.** With a violent blow or loud and sudden noise. **2.** All at once; abruptly.

Ban"ga-lore', 1 ban"ga-lōr'; 2 băn"ga-lōr', *n.* A town in Mysore state, India; military station; pop. 190,000.

Bang"kok', 1 ban"kok'; 2 băng"kŏk', *n.* A city (pop. 629,000), capital of Siam.

ban'gl(eD), 1 ban'gl; 2 băn'gl, *n.* A slender metallic bracelet or dependent ornament. [< Hind. *bangṛi*, glass bracelet.]

Ban'gor, 1 ban'gər; 2 băn'gŏr, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 25,980) and port of entry in S. Maine; lumber market. **2.** A city in Wales; pop. 11,000.

bang'ster, 1 ban'stər; 2 băng'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A bully; victor; winner.

ban'ian, } 1 ban'yən; 2 băn'yan, *n.* **1.** An East-Indian
ban'yan, } tree of the nettle family, which sends down from its branches roots that develop into accessory trunks; Indian fig. **2.** A Hindu merchant or trader belonging to a vegetarian caste. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A loose shirt, jacket, or gown. [< Pg. *banian*, < Hind, *banya*, < Sans. *vanij*, merchant.]—**banian day,** a day when no flesh-meat is served to sailors; hence, a day of poor fare.

Banian in Colombo, Ceylon.

ban'ish[t], 1 ban'ish; 2 băn'-ish, *vt.* To expel from one's country or from any customary or desired place; drive away; dismiss; exile. [< OHG[LL] + OF *bannan*, summon.]

Syn.: ban, discharge, dislodge, dismiss, drive out, eject, evict, exile, expatriate, expel, ostracize, oust. *Banish*, primarily to put under *ban*, to compel by authority to leave a place or country, perhaps with restriction to some other place or country. From a country, a person may be *banished, exiled*, or *expatriated; banished* from any country where he may happen to be, but *expatriated* or *exiled* only from his own. One may *expatriate* or *exile* himself; he is *banished* by others. *Banish* is a word of wide import; one may *banish* disturbing thoughts; care may *banish* sleep. To *expel* is to *drive out* with violence or rudeness, and so often with disgrace. See EXTERMINATE.—Prep.: Catiline was banished *from* Rome; John the Apostle was banished *to* Patmos.

—**ban'ish-er,** *n.*—**ban'ish-ment,** *n.* Exile; expulsion.

ban'is-ter, 1 ban'is-tər; 2 băn'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A baluster. **2.** *pl.* A balustrade: a corruption. **ban'nis-ter**‡.

ban'jo, 1 ban'jo; 2 băn'jo, *n.* [-JOS[Z], *pl.*] A musical instrument of the guitar class, with a parchment-covered hoop instead of a hollow wooden body. [Negro corr., < Gr.Sp *pandoura*, musical instrument.]—**ban'jo-ist,** *n.*

bank[1t], 1 baŋk; 2 băŋk, *vt.* To make into a bank; shelter under a bank; form or lie in banks.—**to bank** (or **bank up**) **a fire,** to cover a fire with ashes or earth so as to keep it alive but burning low.

bank[2t], *v.* **I.** *t.* To deposit in a bank. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do business as or with a bank or banker. **2.** [Colloq.] To wager with security: with *on*.

—**bank'a-bl(eD),** *a.* Receivable by a bank.

bank[1], *n.* **1.** Any ridge or mound-like formation or mass; a long acclivity, or a sloping mound; a rising ground. **2.** The land at the edge of a watercourse or of any cut or channel: often in the plural. **3.** A raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland; also, a shallow; sand-bar; shoal. **4.** A horizontal rank of keys in a piano or organ. **5.** A rowers' bench in a galley; a thwart. [< AS. *banc*, mound; cp. BENCH. In some senses < F. *banc*, bench, < MHG. *banc*.]

Syn.: beach, border, bound, brim, brink, coast, edge, marge, margin, rim, shore, strand. *Bank* is a general term for the land along the edge of a watercourse; it may also denote a raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland. A *beach* is a strip or expanse of incoherent wave-worn sand, which is often pebbly or full of boulders; we speak of the *beach* of a lake or ocean; a *beach* is sometimes found in the bend of a river. *Strand* is a more poetic term for a wave-washed shore, especially as a place for landing or embarking; as, the keel grates on the *strand*. The whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea is a *coast*. *Shore* is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. We do not speak of the *coast* of a river, nor of the *banks* of the ocean, tho there may be *banks* by or under the sea. *Edge* is the line where land and water meet; as, the water's *edge*. *Brink* is the place from which one may fall; as, the river's *brink*; the *brink* of a precipice; the *brink* of ruin.

bank[2], *n.* **1.** An institution for lending, borrowing, issuing, or caring for money. **2.** An office or building used for banking purposes. **3.** The funds of a gaming-establishment. [< F. *banque*, < It. *banca, banco*, < LL. *bancus*, bench, bank, < MHG. *banc*, bench.]—**bank'-bill",** *n. Com.* **1.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A bank-note. **2.** A banker's draft.—**b.-note,** *n.* **1.** A promissory note, issued by a bank. **2.** A note payable at a bank.—**b.-stock,** *n.* The shares of a bank's capital.—**bank'er,** *n.* One engaged in banking.

Ban'ka, *n.* Same as BANCA.

bank'ing[1], 1 baŋk'iŋ: 2 băŋk'ing, *n.* The business of a bank or banker; used also adjectivally.

bank'ing[2], *n.* The forming of a ridge or mound; an embankment.

bank'rupt, 1 baŋk'rupt; 2 băŋk'rŭpt. **I**[d]. *vt.* To make bankrupt. **II.** *a.* Unable to pay one's debts; insolvent. **III.** *n.* **1.** A person unable to pay his debts or without credit or resources. **2.** One judicially declared insolvent. [< It. *banca*, bank, + *rotta*, broken.] Syn.: see BREAK.—**bank'rupt-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] The state of being insolvent; failure or inability to pay just debts.

Banks, 1 baŋks; 2 băŋks, *n.* **1. Sir Joseph** (1743–1820), an English explorer and naturalist; president Royal Society, 1778–1820. **2. Nathaniel Prentiss** (1816–1894), an American statesman; Federal general in the Civil War; twice Governor of Massachusetts.

ban'ner, 1 ban'ər; 2 băn'er, *n.* A cloth bearing a device, suspended from a pole by a cross-bar; any flag or standard. [< LL.[OF] *banderia*, banner.]—**ban'ner,** *vt.* To furnish with a banner.—**ban'ner,** *a.* Worthy to bear the banner.

ban'ner-et[1], 1 ban'ər-et; 2 băn'er-ĕt, *n.* A small banner. **ban'ner-ette**‡.

ban'ner-et[2], *n.* One of a grade of knights entitled to display a banner in place of a pennant. **knight banneret**‡.

ban'nock, 1 ban'ək; 2 băn'ok, *n.* A cake of meal baked on a griddle or hot stone. [< AS. *bannuc*, < Gael. *bannach*, cake.]

Ban'nock-burn, 1 ban'ək-bûrn; 2 băn'ok-bûrn, *n.* Scottish town near Stirling; Bruce defeated English, June 24, 1314.

ban'quet, 1 baŋ'kwet; 2 băŋ'kwĕt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To feast richly. **II.** *n.* A sumptuous feast. [F.]—**ban'quet-er,** *n.*

ban"quette', 1 baŋ"ket'; 2 băŋ"kĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A raised earthen platform or bank behind an earthwork, upon which soldiers stand to deliver their fire. **2.** [Southern U. S.] Any bank, ledge, etc.; a sidewalk. [F., dim. of *banc*; see BANK[1], *n.*]

bans, banns, 1 banz; 2 bănz, *n. pl.* of BAN.

ban'shee, 1 ban'shī; 2 băn'shē, *n. Ir. & Scot. Folklore.* A fairy visitant whose wailing foretold death. [< Gael. *ban-sìth*, < *ban*, woman, + *sìth*, fairy.]

ban'tam, 1 ban'təm; 2 băn'tam, *n.* A small breed of the domestic hen. [< *Bantam*, in Java.]

ban'ter, 1 ban'tər; 2 băn'ter. **I.** *vt.* To make sport of; joke. **II.** *n.* Good-humored ridicule; raillery.

Syn.: badinage, chaff, derision, irony, jeering, mockery, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, satire. *Banter* is the touching upon some fault, weakness, or fancied secret of another in a way half to pique and half to please; *badinage* is delicate, refined *banter*. *Raillery* has more sharpness, but is usually good-humored and well meant. *Irony*, the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. All the other words have a hostile intent. *Ridicule* makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment; *derision* seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable—to laugh it to scorn. *Chaff* is the coarse witticism of the streets, perhaps merry, oftener malicious; *jeering* is loud, rude *ridicule*, as of a hostile crowd or mob. *Mockery* is more studied, and may include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. A *satire* is a formal composition; a *sarcasm* may be an impromptu sentence. The *satire* shows up follies to keep people from them; the *sarcasm* hits them because they are foolish, without inquiring whether it will do good or harm; the *satire* is plainly uttered; the *sarcasm* is covert. See MOCK; RIDICULE; WIT.

—**ban'ter-er,** *n.*—**ban'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

bant'ling, 1 bant'liŋ; 2 bănt'ling, *n.* A young child; infant; youth. [Corr. of *bandling*, < BAND[2], *n.*]

ban'yan, *n.* Same as BANIAN.

ban'zai, 1 ban'zī; 2 băn'zī, *interj.* [Jap.] Ten thousand years: an exclamation equivalent to "long live the Emperor."

ba'o-bab, 1 bē'o-bab; 2 bā'o-băb, *n.* [Cent. Afr.] A tree with huge trunk bearing edible, gourd-like fruit. See illus.

Bap., Bapt., *abbr.* Baptist.—**bap.,** *abbr.* Baptized.

Ba"paume', 1 ba"pōm'; 2 bä"pōm', *n.* A town of N. France 30 m. S. of Arras; taken by the Germans March, 1918; recaptured by British August, 1918.

bap-tise', *vt.* & *vi.* Same as BAPTIZE.

bap'tism, 1 bap'tizm; 2 băp'tĭzm, *n.* The act of baptizing; an ordinance in which water is made use of in sym-

bol or acknowledgment of consecration to Christ, as commanded in *Matt.* xxviii, 19.—**bap-tis'mal,** *a.* Pertaining to baptism.—**bap-tis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to baptism or the beliefs of the Baptists. **bap-tis'ti-cal†.**—**bap-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Baobab-tree.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

Bap'tist, 1 bap'tist; 2 băp'tĭst, *n.* One holding that the only valid baptism is the immersion of a believer; originally, one who baptizes; as, John the *Baptist.*

bap'tis-ter-y, } 1 bap'tis-tər-ı,
bap'tis-try, } -trı; 2 băp'tis-ter-y, -try, *n.* [-TER - IES^{z}, -TRIES^{z}, *pl.*] A reservoir in a church, for baptism by immersion; a portion of a church set apart for baptisms.

bap-tize', 1 bap-taiz'; 2 băp-tiz', *vt.* & *vi.* [-TIZED'; -TIZ'ING.] To administer baptism to; administer the sacrament of baptism; to christen or name; consecrate; dedicate. [< Gr.$^{LL+F}$ *baptizō*, < *baptō*, dip.] **bap-tise'†.**

bar, 1 bär; 2 bär. **I.** *vt.* [BARRED, BARD^{5}; BAR'RING.] **1.** To close; obstruct; hinder; prohibit. **2.** To except. **3.** To mark with bars. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of solid material, long in proportion to its width and thickness; a barrier; an obstruction; a bank, as of sand, at the entrance to a river or harbor. **2.** (1) The enclosed place in court occupied by counsel. (2) The place where a prisoner stands to plead; hence, the court or any place of justice, or anything considered as analogous; a judgment-seat. (3) Lawyers collectively; the legal profession. **3.** A room or a counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed. **4.** A stripe. **5.** *Mus.* The vertical line that divides a staff into measures. [< LL.^{OF} *barra*, bar.] Syn.: (verb) see HINDER; OBSTRUCT; (noun) see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT; LOCK. —**to bar out,** to shut out, as a teacher from his schoolroom. —**bar'ring-out,** *n.*

bar‖, *prep.* Barring: originally an imperative.

Bar., *abbr.* Barrister, Baruch.—**bar.,** *abbr.* Barleycorn, barometer, barrel.

Bar-ab'bas, 1 bar-ab'əs; 2 bär-ăb'ăs, *n. Bib.* A robber released in place of Jesus at the demand of the multitude. *Matt.* xxvii, 16.

bar'ayne†, *a.* Barren.

barb¹, 1 bärb; 2 bärb, *vt.* **1.** To provide with a barb or barbs; hence, to make cutting or severe. **2†.** To shave the beard of: used also intransitively.

barb²†, *vt.* To armor (a horse); bard; as, a *barbed* steed.

barb¹, *n.* A backward-projecting point on a sharp weapon, as an arrow, a fish-hook, or a spear, intended to prevent easy extraction; also, any similar sharp point; as, the *barbs* on a barbed-wire fence; in botany, a beard; awn; in ornithology, one of the lateral processes of a feather. [< L.^{F} *barba*, beard.]

barb², *n.* **1.** A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors from Barbary into Spain: noted for speed and endurance. **2.** A blackish or dun pigeon with a short stout beak. **3.** A kingfish of the Atlantic coast. [< F. *barbe*, < *Barbarie*, < LL. *Barbaria*, < Ar. *Barbar*, the Berbers.]

barb³†, *n.* Armor for a horse; a bard. [= BARD², *n.*]

Barb., *abbr.* Barbados.

Bar-ba'dos, 1 bar-bē'doz; 2 bär-bā'dōs, *n.* An island (166 sq. m.; pop. 200,370) of the British West Indies.

bar-ba'ri-an, 1 bar-bē'ri-ən; 2 bär-bā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Uncivilized; cruel; barbarous. **2.** Foreign; in Greek, non-Hellenic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of an uncivilized tribe or race; hence, any rude, brutal, or uncultured person. **2.** According to Greek, Latin, and Italian usage, a foreigner, in a depreciatory sense. [< L. *barbarus;* see BARBAROUS.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS.—**bar-ba'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

bar-bar'ic, 1 bar-bar'ık; 2 bär-băr'ic, *a.* Rudely splendid, striking, or picturesque. Syn.: see BARBAROUS.

bar'ba-rism, 1 bär'bə-rizm; 2 bär'ba-rĭsm, *n.* **1.** The status between savagery and civilization; rudeness. **2.** A foreign, improperly derived or compounded, or disapproved word or idiom.

Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**bar'ba-rize,** *vt.* & *vi.* **bar'barise†.**—**bar"ba-ri-za'tion,** *n.* **bar"ba-ri-sa'tion†.**

bar-bar'i-ty, 1 bar-bar'ı-tı; 2 bär-băr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] Brutal or barbarous conduct; a barbarous deed.

bar'ba-rous, 1 bär'bə-rus; 2 bär'ba-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a barbarian; uncultivated; rude; cruel; brutal; savage. **2.** Marked by barbarisms in speech; unpolished. **3.** Rude or harsh in sound. [< L. *barbarus*, < Gr. *barbaros*, not Greek, foreign.]

Syn.: atrocious, barbarian, barbaric, brutal, cruel, inhuman, merciless, rude, savage, uncivilized, uncouth, untamed. Whatever is not civilized is *barbarian; barbaric* indicates rude magnificence, uncultured richness; as, *barbaric* splendor, a *barbaric* melody. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of *barbarian* life, and to revolting acts, especially of cruelty, such as a civilized man would not be expected to do; as, a *barbarous* deed. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Savage* is more distinctly bloodthirsty than *barbarous.* In this sense we speak of a *savage* beast and of *barbarous* usage.—Ant.: civilized, courtly, cultured, delicate, elegant, graceful, humane, nice, polite, refined, tender, urbane.

—**bar'ba-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**bar'ba-rous-ness,** *n.*

Bar'ba-ry, 1 bär'bə-rı; 2 bär'ba-ry, *n.* The Mohammedan countries of N. Africa, exclusive of Egypt.

Bar'ba-son, 1 bär'bə-sən; 2 bär'ba-son, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Henry V.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor,* a fiend.

bar'bate, 1 bär'bēt; 2 bär'bāt, *a.* **1.** Having barbs; bearded. **2.** *Bot.* Tufted with long hairs. [< L. *barba*, beard.]

bar'be-cue, } 1 bär'bı-kiu; 2 bär'be-cū. **I.** *vt.* [-CUED;
bar'ba-cue, } -CU"ING.] To roast whole. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal roasted whole, as an ox. **2.** [U. S.] An open-air feast at which an animal is barbecued. [< Haytian^{Sp} *barbacoa*, framework of sticks.]

barbed¹, 1 bärbd; 2 bärbd, *pa.* Having a barb or barbs.

barbed², *a.* Barded. See BARD¹, *vt.*

bar'bel, 1 bär'bel; 2 bär'bĕl, *n.* **1.** One of the soft filiform appendages to the jaws, chin, or nostrils of certain fishes. **2.** A carp-like Old World fish. **3.** A knot of mucous membrane under the tongue of horses and cattle. [OF., < LL. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, < L. *barba*, beard.] **bar'bell†.**—**bar'bel-late,** *a.* Having or studded with short stiff hairs or bristles.

bar'ber, 1 bär'bər; 2 bär'ber, *n.* One who cuts the hair, shaves the beard, etc. [< L.^{OF} *barba*, beard.]

bar'ber-ry, 1 bär'ber-ı; 2 bär'bĕr-y, *n.* **1.** A shrub bearing yellow flowers and bright-red oblong berries. **2.** Its fruit. [< LL. *berberis*, barberry.]

Common Barberry.
a, branch with flowers and fruit.

bar'bet, 1 bär'bet; 2 bär'bĕt, *n.* **1.** A brilliant tropical bird, mostly of the Old World, having a stout bill, broad at the base and compressed at the tip: related to the toucans. **scansorial barbet‡. 2.** A South-American bird with puffy plumage. **puff'-bird"‡. 3.** A variety of small poodle. **4.** A larval insect that feeds on plant-lice. [F., < L. *barbatus*, < *barba*, beard.]

bar-bette', 1 bar-bet'; 2 bär-bĕt', *n.* **1.** An armored cylinder protecting a revolving turret on a war-ship. **2.** A platform from which cannon are fired over a parapet. [F., dim. < L. *barba*, beard.]

bar'bi-can, 1 bär'bı-kən; 2 bär'bi-can, *n.* An outer fortification or outwork. [< F. *barbicane.*] **bar'ba-can†.** Syn.: see RAMPART.

bar'bule, 1 bär'biul; 2 bär'būl, *n.* **1.** A small barb or beard. **2.** *Ornith.* A process fringing the barb of a feather.

bar'ca-role, 1 bar'kə-rōl; 2 bär'ca-rōl, *n.* A Venetian boat-song; also, a melody in imitation of such a song. **bar'ca-rolle†.**

Bar"ce-lo'na, 1 bär"sı-lō'nə; 2 bär"çe-lō'na, *n.* Province (2,968 sq. m.; pop. 1,196,700) and city (pop. 618,770), N. E. Spain.

bard¹d, 1 bärd; 2 bärd, *vt.* To arm (horse or man) with bards; caparison (a horse) with gay trappings. **barb†.**

bard², *vt.* To cover or lard with thin slices of bacon.

bard¹, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; any poet. [< Gael. and Ir. *bard.*] **bardet.**—**bard'ic,** *a.*

bard², *n.* **1.** Armor for horses, in medieval Europe. **2.** *pl.* The gay trappings worn on horses at medieval tournaments, etc. **3.** *pl.* Plate armor of the 16th century and later. [< F. *barde.*] **barbe†; barde‡.**

bard³, *n.* A thin slice of bacon used in cookery. [< F. *barde*, trappings; see BARD¹, *n.*]

bard⁴, *n.* A fish, the eelpout.

bare¹, 1 bär; 2 bâr, *vt.* [BARED; BAR'ING.] To lay bare; strip; reveal; expose.

bare²‖, *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bare, *a.* **1.** Devoid of covering or dress; naked. **2.** Destitute of or poorly provided with what is used or necessary; unfurnished; scant; empty; unarmed; unsheathed. **3.** Not more than just suffices; simple; mere. **4.** Threadbare. **5.** Manifest or apparent; undisguised. **6.** Lacking in embellishment or in interest or attraction; plain; meager; as, *bare* poems, annals, description, etc. [< AS. *bær*, bare.] Syn.: see BLANK.
—**bare'back".** **I.** *a.* Riding a barebacked horse. **II.** *adv.* Without a saddle.—**bare'backed",** *a.*—**bare'bone",** *n.* A very lean person. **bare'bones"‡.**—**bare'boned",** *a.*—**bare'faced",** *a.* Having the face bare; hence, impudent; audacious.—**bare'faced"ly,** *adv.*—**bare'faced"ness,** *n.*—**bare'foot",** *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare. **bare'foot"ed‡.**—**bare'head"ed,** *a.*—**bare'ly,** *adv.* Only just; scarcely; scantily; nakedly; boldly; plainly. Syn.: see BUT.—**bare'ness,** *n.*

ba-rege', 1 bə-rēg'; 2 bə-rĕzh', *n.* **1.** A thin fabric of silk and worsted or cotton and worsted, used for women's dresses, veils, etc. **2.** Mineral water from the springs at Barèges, France.

Ba"rère' de Vieu"zac', 1 ba"rĕr' də viū"zăk'; 2 bä"rĕr' de viū"zäc', **Bertrand** (1755–1841). A French Jacobin revolutionist; banished as a regicide.

bar'ful†, *a.* Greatly obstructed.

bar'gain, 1 bär'gın; 2 bär'gĭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To agree in advance concerning; barter; trade; negotiate; stipulate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mutual agreement between persons. **2.** That which is agreed upon; an advantageous transaction; an article bought or offered at a low price. [< LL.OF *barcanio*, traffic.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.
—**bar'gain-er,** *n.* **bar'gain-or"‡.**

barge, 1 bärj; 2 bärg, *n.* A flat-bottomed freight-boat or other large boat, as for pleasure excursions. [< LL. *barga;* see BARK³, *n.*]—**barge'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who has charge of or is employed on a barge; a boatman or oarsman. **bar-gee'‡.**—**bar'get†,** *n.* A small boat or barge.

bar'ghest", 1 bär'gest"; 2 bär'gĕst", *n.* [North. Eng.] In ghost-lore, a goblin, often dog-shaped, foreboding death or misfortune. [Cp. G. *berggeist*, gnome.] **bar'ghaist"†; bar'guest"‡.** [109,210.

Ba'ri, 1 bä'rī; 2 bä'rĭ, *n.* A town in southeastern Italy; pop.

bar'ic, 1 bar'ĭk; 2 bär'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to weight, especially of air; barometric. [< Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

ba-ril'la, 1 bə-ril'ə; 2 ba-ril'a, *n.* **1.** An impure sodium carbonate and sulfate obtained by burning various species of land or marine plants; soda-ash. **2.** Any plant used in making soda-ash. **3.** Grains of native copper occurring in ore. [< Sp. *barrilla*, impure soda.]

ba'rite, 1 bē'raĭt; 2 bā'rit, *n. Mineral.* A heavy, vitreous, usually white, transparent to opaque barium sulfate. **ba-ry'tes‡.**

bar'i-tone, *n. Mus.* Same as BARYTONE.

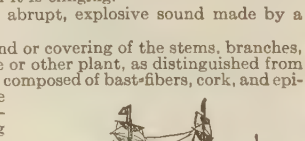
ba'ri-um, 1 bē'rı-um; 2 bā'rĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A yellow to white, malleable, non-volatile element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *barys*, heavy.]—**bar'ic²,** *a.* Of or pertaining to barium.

bark¹, 1 bärk; 2 bärk, *vi.* To utter a bark, as a dog. [< AS. *beorcan, borcian*, bark.]—**bark'er,** *n.* One who barks or clamors; specif., a tout or the like stationed at the door of a shop or at the entrance to a show.

bark², *vt.* **1.** To remove the bark from; scrape; girdle. **2.** To rub off or abrade the skin of. **3.** To cover with or as with bark. **4.** To tan or color in an infusion of bark. **5.** To stun or kill (small game, as squirrels) by shooting at the bark to which it is clinging.

bark¹, *n.* A short, abrupt, explosive sound made by a dog, a fox, etc.

bark², *n.* **1.** The rind or covering of the stems, branches, and roots of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from the wood: usually composed of bast-fibers, cork, and epidermis. **2.** Some variety of this substance, having special medicinal, tannic, or other qualities. [< Sw. *bark*, rind; perhaps akin to AS. *beorgan*, cover.]—**bark'less,** *a.*—**bark'y,** *a.*


Bark.

bark³, *n.* **1.** A three-masted vessel square-rigged except for the mizzenmast, which is fore- and aft rigged. **2.** Any vessel or boat: chiefly poetical. [< F. *barque*, < LL. *barca, barga*, bark.] **barquet‡.**

bar'kan-tine, 1 bär'kən-tīn; 2 bär'kăn-tĭn, *n. Naut.* A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the other two masts. **bar'ken-tine†; bar'quen-tine‡.**

bar'keep"er, 1 bär'kīp"ər; 2 bär'kēp"er, *n.* One who serves liquors over a bar. **bar'tend"er‡.**

bark'en, 1 bärk'ən; 2 bärk'ĕn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to dry or harden into, or to cover with, a bark-like crust. **2.** To become dry and hardened or incrusted. **3.** To tan with bark. **II§.** *a.* Composed of bark.

bar'ley, 1 bär'lı; 2 bär'ly, *n.* A hardy, bearded cereal used largely in making malt; also, the grain borne by it. [< AS. *bærlic.*]

bar'ley-corn", 1 bär'lı-kōrn"; 2 bär'ly-côrn", *n.* **1.** A grain of barley. **2.** A measure equal to one-third of an inch; also, the breadth of a fine barley-grain, or about 0.155 of an inch. **3.** A planed groove between moldings.
—**John Barleycorn,** a personification of malt liquor, as whisky, or of intoxicating liquors in general.

Bar'low, 1 bär'lo; 2 bär'lo, **Joel** (1755–1812). An American poet; patriot; diplomat; *The Columbiad.*

barm, 1 bärm; 2 bärm, *n.* The froth or foam rising on fermented malt liquors; brewers' yeast. [< AS. *beorma*, yeast.]—**barm'y,** *a.* Full of barm; frothy; hence, excitedly active; flighty.

Bar'me-cide, 1 bär'mı-saĭd; 2 bär'me-çĭd, *n.* **1.** One of a former princely family of Bagdad. **2.** One who gives imaginary feasts or favors: so called from a character of this name in the *Arabian Nights.* **Bar'ma-cide‡.**—**Bar'me-**[or **ma-**]**cide,** *a.* Illusive; unreal. **Bar"me-ci'dal‡.**

Bar'men, 1 bär'men; 2 bär'mĕn, *n.* A manufacturing city in Rhine Province, Prussia; pop. 169,000.

barn¹, 1 bärn; 2 bärn, *n.* A storehouse for hay, etc.; also [U. S.], a stable or shelter for horses or cattle. [< AS. *bern.*]—**barn'-owl",** *n.* An owl often found in barns, where it destroys mice. See BIRD.—**b.-swallow,** *n.* A swallow that builds against the rafters of barns.

barn², *n.* [Scot.] Same as BAIRN. **barne‡; bearn‡.**

Bar'na-bas, 1 bär'nə-bəs; 2 bär'na-bas, *n.* An early Christian preacher; companion of Paul the Apostle.

bar'na-cl(e¹F, 1 bär'nə-kl; 2 bär'na-cl, *n.* **1.** A shell-fish found attached to rocks, ships, etc. **2.** A wild goose of northern seas. **bar'na-cle-goose"†.** **3.** Something resembling a barnacle; a persistent follower; a hanger-on. [ME. *barnakylle*, dim. of *bernake*, the goose.]

bar'na-cl(e²F, *n.* An instrument for holding a refractory horse by the upper jaw. [ME. *bernicle*, dim. of *bernake*, < OF. *bernac*, a kind of bit.]

bar'na-cles, 1 bär'nə-klz; 2 bär'na-cls, *n. pl.* [Slang.] Spectacles. [< BARNACLE².]

Bar'ne-veldt, 1 bär'nə-velt; 2 bär'ne-vĕlt, **Jan van Olden** (1549?–1619). A Dutch patriot; beheaded.

Bar'num, 1 bär'num; 2 bär'nŭm, **Phineas Taylor** (1810–1891). American showman and circus proprietor.

Ba-roc'ci-o, 1 bə-rok'kĭ-o; 2 bä-rōc'cĭ-o, **Giacomo da Vignola** (1507–1573). An Italian architect.

Ba-ro'da, 1 bə-rō'də; 2 ba-rō'da, *n.* **1.** A native state in Bombay, India; 8,226 sq. m.: pop. 2,033,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 99,340.

bar'o-graph, 1 bar'o-graf; 2 bär'o-gr̆äf, *n.* A self-recording barometer. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *graphō*, write.]

ba-rol'o-gy, 1 bə-rel'o-jı; 2 ba-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of gravity or of the weight of bodies. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + -LOGY.]

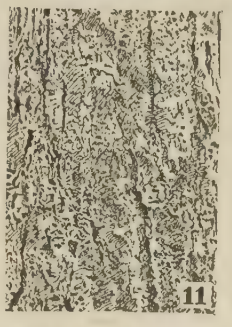
ba-rom'e-ter, 1 bə-rɒm'ı-tər; 2 ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for indicating atmospheric pressure: used for forecasting the weather, measuring elevations, etc. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *metron*, measure.]—**bar"o-met'ric,** *a.* **-ri-cal‡.**—**ba-rom'e-try,** *n.* The science or art of estimating the tension or pressure of the air.

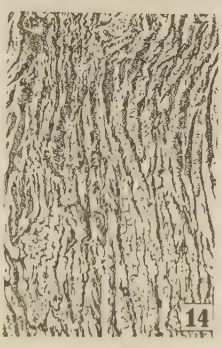
bar'on, 1 bar'ən; 2 bär'on, *n.* **1.** A member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility in several European countries. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A capitalist who, alone or with others, controls the production or sale of any commodity; as, a coal *baron.* [F., < LL. *baro(n-)*, < OHG. *baro*, man.]—**bar'on-age,** *n.* Barons collectively.—**bar'on-ess,** *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a baron. **2.** A woman holding a barony in her own right.—**ba-ro'ni-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a baron, a barony, or the order of barons.—**bar'on-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The rank, dignity, or domain of a baron. **bar'on-ship‡.**

bar'on-et, 1 bar'ən-et; 2 bär'on-ĕt, *n.* An inheritable English title, below that of baron; also, the bearer of the title, who is a commoner and not a member of the nobility.—**bar'on-et-age,** *n.* Baronets collectively.—**bar'on-et-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The rank of a baronet. **bar'on-et-ship‡.**

ba-roque', 1 bə-rōk'; 2 ba-rōk', *a.* Irregularly shaped; fantastic in style; grotesque; as, a *baroque* pearl; *baroque* architecture (early 18th century). [F.]

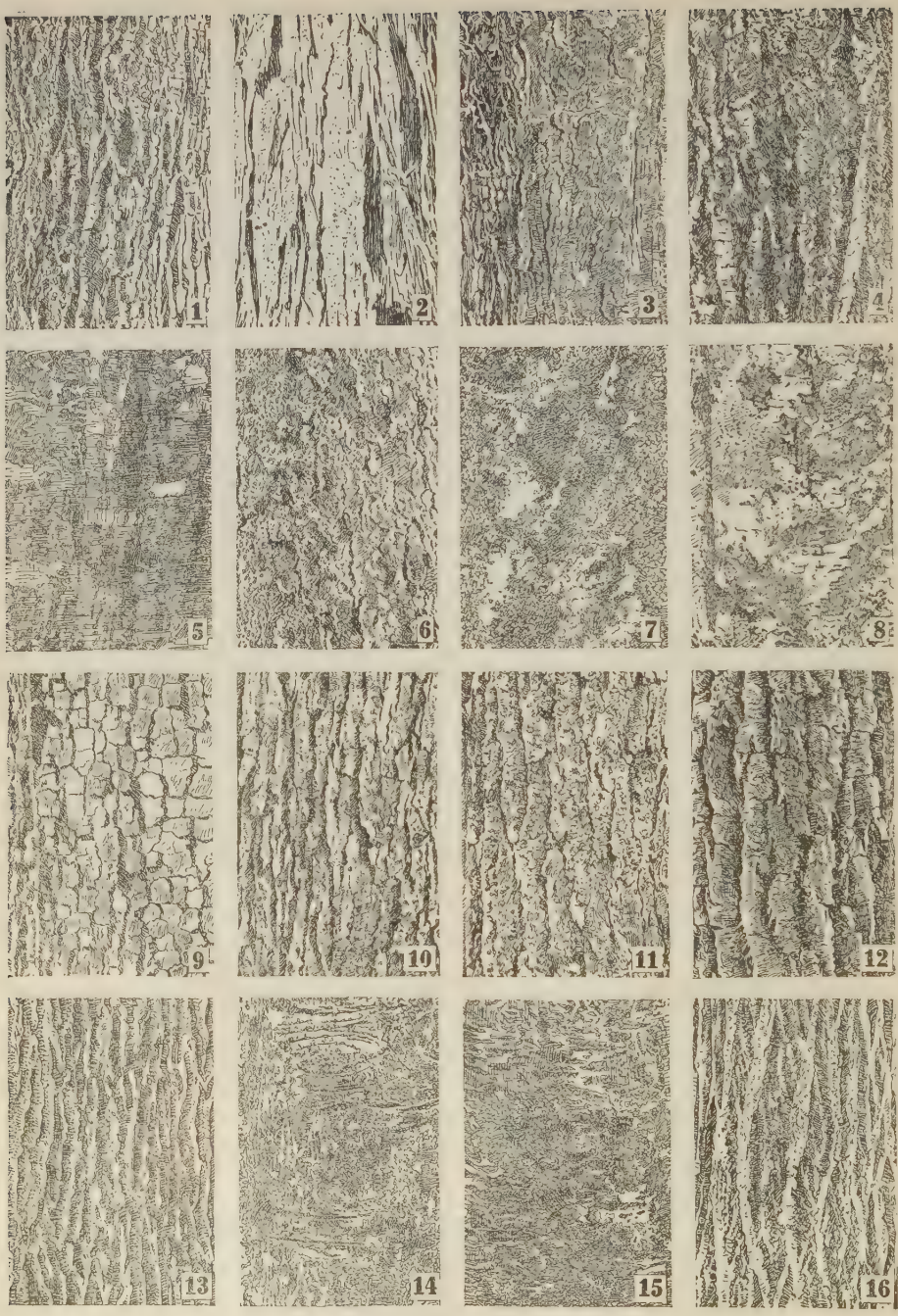
bar'o-scope, 1 bar'o-skōp; 2 bär'o-scōp, *n.* A weather-glass. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *skopeō*, view.]





COMMON AMERICAN BARKS.—I.

1. Basswood. 2. White elm. 3. White cedar. 4. White oak. 5. Box-elder. 6. Yellow birch. 7. Sweet cherry. 8. Red maple. 9. Black walnut. 10. Horse-chestnut. 11. Red pine. 12. White ash. 13. Sycamore. 14. White mulberry. 15. Tulip. 16. Canoe-birch.



COMMON AMERICAN BARKS.—II.

1. Brittle willow. 2. Shagbark hickory. 3. Honey-locust. 4. Chestnut. 5. Blue beech. 6. White spruce. 7. Great laurel. 8. Wich-hazel. 9. Persimmon. 10. Fragrant crab. 11. Hemlock. 12. Sassafras. 13. Cottonwood. 14. Holly. 15. Balsam-fir. 16. Butternut.

ba-rouche', 1 bə-rūsh'; 2 ba-ruch', *n.* A four-wheeled low-bodied pleasure-vehicle with folding top. [< L.$^{it+G}$ *bis* (see BI-) + *rota*, wheel.]

barque, bar'quen-tine, *n.* See BARK, BARKANTINE.

bar'rack, 1 bar'ək; 2 băr'ak, *n.* **1.** A permanent structure, as for the lodgment of soldiers: generally in the plural. **2.** A temporary or rough shelter for a gang of laborers or the like **3.** A light adjustable roof for sheltering hay, etc. [< It.^{F} *baracca*, soldiers' tent.]

bar"ra-coon', 1 bar"ə-kūn'; 2 băr"a-cōōn', *n.* A barrack or enclosure, on the African coast, for the cooping of captured negroes, convicts, etc : a slave-pen or slave-depot. [< Sp. *barracon*, < *barraca*, barrack, < LL. *barra*, bar.]

bar"ra-cu'da, 1 bar"ə-kū'də; 2 băr"a-cu da, *n.* [W. Ind.] A voracious pike-like fish of tropical seas, as of the West Indies, sometimes 10 feet in length.• **bar"ra-coo'ta†.**

bar'rage, 1 bər'ij; 2 bär'ag, *n.* **1.** The act of barring; especially, the formation of an artificial bar in a watercourse, to increase its depth or for irrigating, etc.; also, the bar thus constructed. **2.** [Recent.] 1 bar"rūj'; 2 bär"räzh'. *Mil.* Concentrated fire on a part of an enemy's lines to prevent reenforcements.

bar-ran'ca, 1 ba-raŋ'kə; 2 bä-rän'ca, *n.* A deep ravine or gorge with steep sides: generally, a cutting made by torrents. [Sp. or Sp.-Am.] **ba-ran'co†; bar-ran'co†.**

Bar"ras', 1 bɑ"rä'; 2 bä"rä', **Count de,** Paul F. J. N. (1755–1829). A French revolutionist.

bar'ra-tor, 1 bar'ə-tər *or* -tor; 2 băr'a-tor, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One guilty of barratry. **2†.** A bully; rowdy. [< OF. *barateor*, < *barat*, barter.] **bar'ra-ter†.—bar'ra-trous,** *a.*

bar'ra-try, 1 bar'ə-tri; 2 băr'a-try. *n.* [-TRIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* Any wilful and unlawful act committed by the master or mariners of a ship, whereby the owners sustain injury. **2.** *Scots Law.* (1) The acceptance of a bribe by a judge. (2) The buying of a benefice. **3.** Barretry: incorrect use. [< OF. *barraterie*, < *barat*, barter.] **bar'ra-tor-ship†.**

bar'rel, 1 bar'el; 2 băr'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [BAR'RELED or BAR'RELLED, BAR'RELD^{S}; BAR'REL-ING or BAR'REL-LING.] To put or pack in a barrel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round vessel, made with staves and hoops, about 31 inches high. **2.** As much as a barrel will hold; a varying measure of quantity. The standard United States barrel, July, 1916, for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities must contain 7,056 cubic inches. **3.** Something resembling or having the form of a barrel, as the tube of a firearm, the drum of a windlass, the body of an animal, etc. [< LL.^{OF} *barŭle*, barrel.] **bar'el†; bar'relet†.—bar'rel-or'gan,** *n.* A hand-organ.

bar'ren, 1 bar'en; 2 băr'ĕn. **I.** *a.* Incapable of producing, or not producing, offspring or fruit; sterile; unprofitable; dull. **II.** *n.* A tract of barren land. [< OF. *baraigne*, barren.] Syn.: see BLANK; MEAGER. **—bar'ren-ly,** *adv.* **bar'ren-ness,** *n.*

bar'ret, 1 bar'et; 2 băr'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A biretta **2.** An ancient flat military cap. [< F. *barrette*. < LL. *birrus*, red cloak.]

bar're-try, 1 bar'ı-tri; 2 băr'e-try. *n. Crim. Law.* The offense of exciting lawsuits; the stirring up of quarrels, spreading false rumors, etc.: commonly confounded with *barratry*.— **bar're-tor,** *n.* One who commits barretry.

bar"ri-cade', 1 bar"ı-kēd'; 2 băr"i-cād'. **I.** *vt.* [-CAD'ED^{d}; -CAD'ING.] To defend with a barricade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A barrier hastily built for obstruction or for defense. **2.** Any obstruction or barrier closing a passage. as a street, a waterway, etc. [< Sp.^{F} *barricada*, < *barrica*, barrel.] **bar"ri-ca'do†.** Syn.: (verb) see OBSTRUCT; (noun) see BARRIER; RAMPART.

Bar'rie, 1 bar'ı; 2 băr'i, **Sir James Matthew** (1860–). A Scottish novelist and playwright, *The Little Minister*.

bar'ri-er, 1 bar'ı-ər; 2 băr'i-er, *n.* Something that obstructs progress or prevents encroachment, as a fence, a frontier fortress, etc.; a boundary; obstruction. [< OF. *barriere*, < LL *barra*, bar.]

Syn.. bar, barricade, breastwork, bulwark, hindrance, obstacle. obstruction parapet, prohibition, rampart, restraint, restriction. A *bar* is something that is or may be firmly fixed, ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress; as, the *bars* of a prison cell; the *bars* of a wood-lot. A *barrier* obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. *Barrier* is used of objects more extensive than those to which *bar* is ordinarily applied. A mountain range may be a *barrier* to exploration; but a mass of sand across the entrance to a harbor is called a *bar*. Discovered falsehood is a *bar* to confidence. *Barricade* denotes some hastily piled obstruction, commonly an improvised street fortification. A *parapet* is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof, terrace, etc., especially, in military use, such a wall for the protection of troops; a *rampart* is the embankment surrounding a fort, on which the *parapet* is raised; the word *rampart* is often used as including the *parapet*. *Bulwark* is a general word for any defensive wall or *rampart*; its only technical use at present is in nautical language, where it signifies the raised side of a ship above the upper deck, topped by the rail. Compare BOUNDARY; IMPEDIMENT; RAMPART.—Ant.: admittance, entrance, opening, passage, road, thoroughfare, transit, way.—Prep.: A barrier *to* progress, *against* invasion; a barrier *between* nations. [from

bar'ring, 1 bär'ıŋ: 2 bär'ing, *prep.* [Colloq.] Excepting; apart

bar'ris-ter, 1 bar'ıs-tər; 2 băr'is-ter, *n. Eng. Law.* An advocate who argues cases in the courts, as distinguished from a *solicitor*, who prepares them. In the United States an attorney combines the two functions. [< BAR^{1}, *n.*]

bar'room", 1 bär'rūm"; 2 bär'rōōm", *n.* A room with a bar where liquors and refreshments are served.

bar'row^{1}, 1 bar'o; 2 băr'o, *n.* **1.** A tray or box having a wheel or wheels and handles by which it is moved. **2.** A basket for draining salt-crystals. **3.** The egg of a ray or shark; a sea-barrow. [< AS. **berewe*, < *beran*, BEAR.]

Barrow (1).

bar'row^{2}, *n.* **1.** A burial-mound; cairn; heap. **2.** The burrow of an animal. [< AS. *beorg*, hill, place of burial.]

bar'row^{3}, *n.* **1.** A castrated pig. **2†.** A badger.

Bart., Bt., *abbr.* Baronet.

bar'ter, 1 bär'tər; 2 bär'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To exchange for something equal, or considered equal, in value, as one commodity for another; trade by exchange of commodities. **II.** *n.* The exchanging of commodities or a commodity given in exchange. [< OF. *bareter*, < *barat*, barter.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**bar'ter-er,** *n.*

Bar"the"lē"mont', 1 bar"te"lē"meh'; 2 bär"te"lē"mōn', *n* Village E. of Nancy, France, where first three American soldiers fell in the Great War, Nov 3, 1917. Here the French erected a monument to their memory in 1918.

Bar"thol"dī', 1 bar"tōl"dī'; 2 bär"tōl"dī', **Frédéric Auguste** (1834–1904). A French sculptor; *Statue of Liberty*.

Bar-thol'o-mew, 1 bər-thol'o-miū; 2 bär-thōl'o-mū. **Saint.** One of the Twelve Apostles, on whose festival day, Aug. 24, 1572, occurred the slaughter of the Huguenots, called **Massacre of St. Bartholomew's.**

Bar"ti-mæ'us, 1 bär"tı-mī'us; 2 bär"ti-mē'ûs, *n.* A beggar cured of blindness (*Mark* x, 46–52). **Bar"ti-me'us†.**

bar'ti-zan, 1 bär'tı-zən; 2 bär'ti-zan, *n.* A turret, with loopholes, jutting out from a wall. [Sc., < OF. *breteche*, parapet, < OHG. *bret*, plank.] **bar'ti-san†.**

Bar"to-lom-me'o, 1 bar"to-lōm-mē'o; 2 bär"to-lōm-mę'o, **Fra.** Same as BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

Ba'ruch, 1 bē'ruk; 2 bā'rûc, *n. Bib.* The amanuensis of Jeremiah (*Jer.* xxxii–xxxvi); also, a book by him. [Heb., blessed.]

ba-ry'ta, 1 bə-raı'tə; 2 ba-rȳ'ta, *n. Chem.* Barium oxid; a heavy, gray-white, caustic, alkaline, fusible, poisonous compound formed by calcining a barium salt. [< Gr. *barytēs*, weight. < *barys*, heavy.]

ba-ry'tes, 1 bə-raı'tiz; 2 ba-rȳ'tēs, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Same as BARITE. **bar'y-tine†.** **2†.** *Chem.* Baryta.—**ba-ryt'ic,** *a.*

bar'y-tone, 1 bar'ı-tōn; 2 băr'y-tōn. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Mus.* Having a register higher than bass and lower than tenor. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* Having no accent on the last syllable. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A barytone male voice, or a person having such a voice. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* A word having the last syllable unaccented. [< Gr.^{lt} *barys*, heavy, + *tonos*, TONE.]

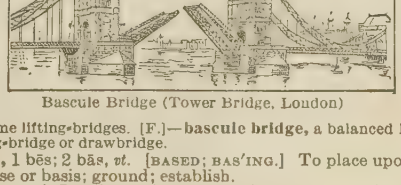
bas., *abbr.* Basso. [base; fundamental.

ba'sal, 1 bē'səl; 2 bā'sal, *a.* Pertaining to, of, or at the

ba-salt', 1 bə-sôlt' *or* bas'ôlt; 2 ba-salt' *or* băs'alt, *n.* An igneous rock of a dark color and often of columnar structure. [< L. *basaltes*, dark marble.]—**ba-salt'ic,** *a.*

bas"-bleu', 1 bɑ"-blū'; 2 bä"-blū'. *n.* A bluestocking. [F.]

bas'cule, 1 bas'kiūl; 2 bās'cūl, *n.* A balanced lever, used in



Bascule Bridge (Tower Bridge, London)

some lifting-bridges. [F.]—**bascule bridge,** a balanced lifting-bridge or drawbridge.

base, 1 bēs; 2 bās, *vt.* [BASED; BAS'ING.] To place upon a base or basis; ground; establish.

base, *a.* **1.** Low in sentiment, morals, or rank. **2.** Low in value: (1) Debased; counterfeit. (2) Readily tarnishing or oxidizing. **3.** *Mus.* Same as BASS. **4‖.** Illegitimately

born. **5**‖. Of humble or ignoble birth. **6**‖. Low in height, growth, or position. **7**‖. Not refined; debased; as, a *base* style. [< LL.ᶠ *bassus*, low.] **bace**†.

Syn.: abject, beggarly, cheap, contemptible, cringing, degraded, degrading, despicable, groveling, ignoble, infamous, low, low-minded, mean, mean-spirited, menial, miserable, obsequious, paltry, poor, poor-spirited, scurvy, servile, shabby, slavish, sneaking, sordid, squalid, subservient, vile, worthless, wretched.—Ant.: arrogant, conceited, dignified, eminent, esteemed, exalted, haughty, honorable, illustrious, independent, insolent, lofty, noble, pompous, princely, proud, self-assertive, self-conceited, self-reliant, self-respectful, supercilious, superior, supreme, vain, worthy.

—**base'-born"**, *a.* Born out of wedlock; also, of low birth; plebeian.—**base'ly**, *adv.*—**base'ness**, *n.*

base, *n.* **1.** The lowest or supporting part; the foundation; esp. (*Gram.*), the form of a word used in making derivatives, as by adding suffixes. **2.** *Mus.* Same as BASS. **3.** *Chem.* A compound which is capable of so uniting with an acid as to neutralize its acid properties and form a salt. **4.** A substance used as a mordant, by which colors are set or fixed. **5.** *Mil.* A basis of operations or of supplies. **6.** In baseball, any one of the four points of the diamond. [< Gr.ᴸᵗ *basis*, stepping, base, < *bainō*, go.]—**base'-board"**, *n.* Same as MOP-BOARD.—**base'less**, *a.* **1.** Without foundation. **2.** Unfounded; groundless. Syn.: see VAIN.—**base'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Baseball.* A player stationed at the first, second, or third base.—**base'ment**, *n.* The ground floor of a building, beneath the principal story.

base'ball", 1 bēs'bôl"; 2 bās'bąl", *n.* **1.** A game played with bat and ball and having four bases marking the course each player must take in running: usually played by two sides of nine players each, one side being *at the bat* and the other *in the field* alternately. **2.** The ball used in this game.

Ba'sel, 1 bä'zel; 2 bä'sĕl, *n.* A city (pop. 135,380), Basel-Stadt canton, Switzerland. **Bâle**†.

bash, 1 bąsh, 2 bȧsh. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To strike heavily; smash in. **II.** *n.* A smashing blow.

Ba'shan, 1 bē'shən; 2 bā'shan, *n.* A region E. of Jordan, Palestine; famous for oaks and wild bulls.

ba-shaw', 1 bə-shô'; 2 ba-shą', *n.* **1.** A Turkish pasha: earlier form of the title. **2.** A haughty or pompous official.

bash'ful, 1 bąsh'ful; 2 bȧsh'ful, *a.* Shrinking from notice; shy; timid. [< ABASH.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

bash"i-ba-zouk', 1 bash"i-bə-zūk'; 2 bȧsh"i-ba-zųk', *n.* An irregular Turkish soldier. [< Turk. *bashi*, head-dress, + *bozuq*, disorderly, < *boz*, spoil.]

ba'sic, 1 bē'sik; 2 bā'sic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a base. **2.** *Chem.* Containing more of a base than suffices to neutralize the acid; as, a *basic* salt.—**ba'sic-al-ly**, *adv.* Fundamentally; in a basal manner.—**ba-sic'i-ty**, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** The state or condition of being a base. **2.** The combining power of an acid.

ba'si-fixed", 1 bē'si-fikst"; 2 bā'si-fikst", *a.* *Bot.* Fixed or attached by the base, as an anther.

ba-sif'u-gal, 1 bē-sif'yu-gəl; 2 bā-sif'yu-ğal, *a.* Turning or growing away from the base; growing at the apex only, as leaves. [< L. *basis*, base, + *fugio*, flee.]

ba'si-fy, 1 bē'si-fai; 2 bā'si-fy, *vt.* [-FIED, -FY'ING.] *Chem.* To change into a base by chemical means. [< L. *basis*, base, + -FY.]—**ba"si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**ba'si-fi"er**, *n.*

bas'il[1], 1 baz'il; 2 bąs'il, *n.* One of various aromatic plants of the mint family. [< OF. *basile*, < Gr. *basilikos*, royal, < *basileus*, king.]

bas'il[2], *n.* A bark-tanned sheepskin for bookbinding. [< F. *basane*, < Ar. *bitānah*, lining.] **bas'an**†; **baz'il**†; **baz'in**†.

bas'il[3], *n.* *Mech.* A beveled face of a cutting edge; bezel.

bas'il[4]†, *n.* A fetter for the ankle. [< BASIL[5].] [BASILISK.]

bas'il[5]†, *n.* A kind of cannon, the basilisk. [< OF. *bastile*,

Bas'il, 1 baz'il *or* bē'zil; 2 bąs'il *or* bā'sil, **Saint** (329?–379). "Basil the Great"; bishop of Cæsarea.

bas'i-lar, 1 bas'i-lər; 2 bȧs'i-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the base; basal. **bas'i-la-ry**†.

ba-sil'ic, 1 bə-sil'ik; 2 ba-sil'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a basilica. **2.** Royal: said of certain noted parts or substances, as the largest vein of the arm, or a special kind of ointment. **ba-sil'i-cal**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** A basilica. **2.** The basilic vein. [< Gr. *basilikos*, kingly, < *basileus*, king.]

ba-sil'i-ca, 1 bə-sil'i-kə; 2 ba-sil'i-ca, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) Originally, at Athens, a portico used as a court of justice. (2) Later, in Rome, a rectangular building divided into nave and aisles: used as a hall of justice and adopted as the type of the earliest buildings for Christian worship. **2.** *Eccl.* A church of the basilican type or rank. **3.** A canopied tomb, or the canopy over a tomb. **4.** A small burial-chapel in the Roman catacombs. [L., < Gr. *basilikē*, fem. of *basilikos*; see BASILIC, *a.*]—**ba-sil'i-can**, *a.*

bas'i-lisk, 1 bas'[*or* baz']i-lisk; 2 bȧs'[*or* bąs']i-lisk, *n.* **1.** A fabled creature of the African desert, whose breath and look were fatal. **2.** A lizard having an erectile crest. **3**†. An old-fashioned cannon, ornamented with serpents. [< Gr. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, king.]

ba'sin, 1 bē'sn; 2 bā'sn, *n.* **1.** A shallow vessel, with sloping sides; a cavity like that of such a vessel. **2.** A depression in the earth's surface, as a valley, or the region drained by a river. **3.** A tide reservoir. **4.** A dock. [< LL.ᶠ *bachinus*, < *bacca*, bowl.]

bas'i-net, 1 bas'i-net; 2 bȧs'i-nĕt, *n.* A small, close-fitting helmet. [< OF. *bacinet*, < *bacin*; see BASIN.] **bas'net**‡.

ba'sis, 1 bē'sis; 2 bā'sis, *n.* [BA'SES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That on which anything rests; support; foundation; fundamental principle. **2.** The chief component or ingredient of a thing. [L.; see BASE, *n.*]

bask[1], 1 bask; 2 bȧsk, *vi.* To luxuriate, as in warmth; enjoy genial influences. [< Old Scand. *badhask*, bathe oneself.]

bas'ket, 1 bas'ket; 2 bȧs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A vessel of interwoven twigs, splints, or strips. **2.** What a basket will hold. **bas'ket-ful**‡. **3.** An openwork sword-hilt guard; also, the sword having such a guard. **basket hilt**‡. [< W. *basged*.]—**bas'ket-ball"**, *n.* An indoor game resembling football played with an inflated ball and elevated baskets for goals; also, the ball used.—**b.-fish**, *n.* A starfish with many-branched and entangling arms.—**bas'ket-ry**, *n.* Basket-making or basketwork.

ba'son, *n* Same as BASIN.

basque[1], 1 bask; 2 bȧsk, *n.* A woman's short-skirted dress-waist, separate from the dress-skirt: possibly so called because originally copied from the Basque costume.

Basque[2], *n.* **1.** One of a distinct linguistic family of the French and Spanish Pyrenees. **2.** The language of the Basques.—**Basque**, *a.* **Basqu'ish**†.

bas-quine', 1 bas-kīn'; 2 bȧs-kīn', *n.* An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women. [F.] **bas-qui'na**‡ [Sp.].

bas"-re-lief', 1 bä"-ri-lēf'; 2 bä"-re-lēf', *n.* Sculpture in which the figure projects but slightly from the background. [< It.ᶠ *basso-rilievo*, < *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, RELIEF.] **bass"-re-lief'**‡.

bass, 1 bēs; 2 bās, *a.* *Mus.* Low in tone or compass.

bass[1], 1 bas; 2 bȧs, *n.* One of various perch-like fishes much esteemed for food.

bass[2], 1 bēs; 2 bās, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** The lowest tones of the male voice, or of an instrument. **2.** One who sings a bass part; also, bass parts collectively. [< OF. *bas;* see BASE, *a.*] **base**‡.

bass[3], 1 bas; 2 bȧs, *n.* Same as BASSWOOD.

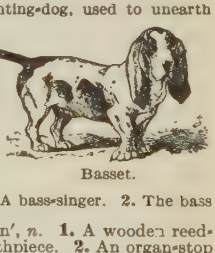
bass[4], *n.* Same as BAST.

Bas-sa'ni-o, 1 bas-sā'ni-o; 2 bȧs-sä'ni-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, Portia's successful suitor.

Bas"sein', 1 bə"sēn'; 2 bä"sęn', *n.* A district (4,127 sq. m.; pop. 475,000) in Lower Burma or its capital city (pop. 30,000).

bas'set[1], 1 bas'et *or* bə-set'; 2 bȧs'ĕt *or* ba-sĕt', *n.* A game played with cards, resembling faro, popular in the 18th century. [< F. *bassette*, < It. *bassetta*, < *basso* (< L. *bassus*), low.]

bas'set[2], *n.* A short-legged hunting-dog, used to unearth badgers and foxes. [F., < *bas*, < LL. *bassus*, low.] **bas'set-hound"**‡.



Basset.

bas'si-net, 1 bas'i-net; 2 bȧs'i-nĕt, *n.* **1.** A basket with a wicker hood over one end, used as a child's cradle. **2.** A small basket for holding the clothing of an infant. **3.** A child's perambulator. [< F. *bassin*, < LL. *bachinus*, < *bacca*, bowl.]

bas'so, 1 bās'so; 2 bȧs'so, *n.* **1.** A bass-singer. **2.** The bass part. [It.]

bas-soon', 1 ba-sūn'; 2 bă-sōōn', *n.* **1.** A wooden reed-instrument with curved mouthpiece. **2.** An organ-stop like a bassoon in tone. [< It.ᶠ *bassone*, < *basso*, < L. *bassus*, low.] See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Bas'so-ra, 1 bās'o-rə; 2 bȧs'o-ra, *n.* Turkish vilayet (53,580 sq. m.; pop. 785,600), W. Asia; its capital (pop. 80,000) occupied by British Nov. 21, 1914.

bass vi'ol, 1 bēs vai'əl; 2 bās vi'ol. A large stringed instrument of the violin type. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

bass'wood", 1 bas'wud"; 2 bȧs'wŏod", *n.* The American linden or whitewood-tree. See BARK; LEAF. **bass**‡.

bast, 1 bast, 2 bȧst, *n.* The fibrous inner bark of trees or cordage made from it. [< AS. *bæst*, lime-tree.]

bas'ta, 1 bäs'tə; 2 bȧs'tä, *interj.* Enough! hold! used in old drama and by a band-leader to stop a performer. [It.]

bas'tard, 1 bas'tərd; 2 bȧs'tard. **I.** *a.* **1.** Born out of wedlock. **2.** False; spurious. **3.** Resembling the genuine in some degree; as, *bastard* mahogany. **4.** Unusual, as in size or proportion; as, *bastard* type. **II.** *n.* **1.** An illegitimate child. **2.** A refuse sugar from previously boiled sirup. **3**‖. A sweet or sweetened wine. **4**†. Any-

thing of inferior quality or unusual kind. [< MHG.LL+OF *bast*, mat.]

bas'tard-ize, 1 bas'tərd-aiz; 2 băs'tard-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prove to be, or stigmatize as, a bastard. **2.** To make degenerate; debase, as a race. **II.** *i.* To become degenerate; deteriorate.

bas'tard-y, *n.* **1.** The offense of begetting a bastard child. **2.** The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

baste[1], 1 bēst; 2 băst, *vt.* [BAST'ED[d]; BAST'ING.] To sew loosely together; fasten temporarily or shape with long stitches. [< MHG.OF *bestan*, bind.]

baste[2d], *vt.* To cover with melted fat, gravy, or the like while cooking.

baste[3d], *vt.* [Colloq.] To cudgel; thrash. [< Ice. *beysta*, beat.]

bas-tile', ⟩ 1 bas-tīl' *or* bus-tīl'; 2 băs-tīl' *or* bŭs-tīl', *n.*

bas-tille', ⟩ **1.** [B-] *F. Hist.* The prison-fortress built at the Porte St. Antoine, Paris, in 1369, destroyed by a popular uprising July 14, 1789. **2.** Any prison, fortress, or citadel. [< OF. *bastille*, building, either < *bastir* (see BASTE[1]), or < a LL. word cognate with Gr. *bastazō*, raise, support.]

bas"ti-na'do, 1 bas"tɪ-nē'do; 2 băs"tɪ-nā'do. **I.** *vt.* To beat on the soles of the feet; beat or flog. **bas"ti-nade'‡.** Syn.: see BEAT. **II.** *n.* A beating with a stick, usually on the soles of the feet; also, the stick so used. [< Sp. *bastonada*, < *baston*, cudgel.] **bas"to-na'do‡.**

bast'ings, 1 bēst'ɪŋz; 2 băst'ɪngs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The stitches taken in basting a garment; also, the thread used for this purpose.

bas'tion, 1 bas'chən; 2 băs'chon, *n. Fort.* A projecting work having two faces and two flanks. [< It. *bastione*, < *bastire*, build.]—**bas'tioned,** *a.*

Ba-su'to-land, 1 bə-sū'to-land; 2 ba-sụ'to-lănd, *n.* A British colony in S. Africa (11,716 sq. m.; pop. 406,000); home of the **Basutos,** a Bantu tribe.

bat[1], 1 bat; 2 băt, *vt. & vi.* [BAT'TED[d]; BAT'TING.] **1.** To strike with or as with a bat. **2.** To use a bat, as in baseball or cricket.

bat[2d], *v.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To wink; flutter.

bat[3], *n.* **1.** Any stick or club, as for striking the ball in baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** A brickbat; sun-dried brick. **3.** A sheet of batting.

bat[4], *n.* A nocturnal flying mammal with limbs connected by a wing-membrane. [Corr. < Dan. *bakke*, bat.]

batt†.

bat[5], *n.* A pack-saddle. [< F. *bât*, OF. *bast;* see BASTARD, *n.*]

bat., batt., *abbr.* Battalion, battery.

bat'all†, *n.* Same as BATTLE. **bat'ayll†; bat'aylle†.**

Ba-ta'vi-a, 1 bə-tē'vɪ-ə *or* (*D.*) ba-tā'vɪ-a; 2 ba-tā'vi-a *or* (*D.*) bă-tä'vi-ä, *n.* Capital city (pop. 235,000) of Java and Dutch East Indies.

batch, ⟩ 1 bach; 2 băch, *n.* **1.** The dough for one baking,

bach[F], ⟩ or the quantity of bread, etc., baked; the grain for one grinding; grist. **2.** Any set of things made, done, dispatched, etc., at one time. [< AS. *bacan*, bake.]

bate[1], 1 bēt; 2 băt, *vt.* [BAT'ED[d]; BAT'ING.] **1.** To lessen the force, intensity, or amount of; moderate; abate. **2.** To deduct. **3‖.** To beat down or back; remove. **4‖.** To leave out; omit. [OF. *abatre;* see ABATE, *v.*]

bate[2], *vt.* To soak, as a hide; separate and soften, as jute. [< BAIT[1], *v.*]

bate†, *vt. Falconry.* To flutter; beat the wings. **bait†.**

bate†, *n.* Dispute; contention.

ba-teau', 1 ba-tō'; 2 bă-tō', *n.* [BA-TEAUX', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōz', *pl.*] **1.** A flat-bottomed boat. **2.** A pontoon for a bridge. [< AS.LL+F *bât*, boat.]—**bateau bridge,** a pontoon bridge.

bat'-fowl"ing, 1 bat'-faul"ɪŋ; 2 băt'-fowl"ing, *n.* The catching of birds at night by dazing them with a light.—**bat'-fowl"er,** *n.*

bath[1], 1 baṫh; 2 băth, *n.* [BATHS, 1 baṫhs *or* baṫhz; 2 băths *or* băthz, *pl.*] **1.** The act of bathing, or the state of being bathed. **2.** The element in which one bathes. **3.** A building set apart for bathing: in this sense often in the plural. **4.** A room or receptacle for bathing; specif. [U. S.], a fully furnished bathroom. **5.** *Chem.* An apparatus for applying steady heat or heat of a given degree. **6.** Any solution, or the vessel containing it, in which articles, as photographic plates, etc., are immersed for treatment. **7.** *Metal.* The molten material in a reverberatory furnace. [< AS. *bæth*, bath.]

Bath[2], 1 baṫh; 2 băth, *n.* A city (pop. 68,650) in southwest England, famous for its hot springs.

bathe, 1 bēth; 2 bāth, *v.* [BATHED; BATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wash or immerse. **2.** To apply liquid to for comfort or healing; wet; lave; suffuse. **II.** *i.* To go into the water; take a bath.—**bathe'a-bl**(e[F], *a.* Ready or suitable for bathing.—**bath'er,** *n.* One who takes a bath.

bath'o-lith, 1 baṫh'o-lɪṫh; 2 băth'o-lith, *n. Geol.* A large irregular mass of intrusive igneous rock which has melted or forced its way into surrounding strata. [< Gr. *bathos*, depth, + *lithos*, stone.] **bath'o-liteẗ.**—**bath"o-lith'ic,** *a*

ba'thos, 1 bē'thos; 2 bā'thŏs, *n.* A ridiculous descent from the lofty to the commonplace in discourse; anti-climax. [< Gr. *bathos*, < *bathus*, deep.]—**ba-thet'ic,** *a.*

Bath-she'ba, 1 baṫh-shī'bə; 2 băth-shē'ba, *n.* Wife of Uriah, and of David; mother of Solomon.

ba-thym'e-ter, 1 bə-ṫhɪm'ɪ-tər; 2 ba-thym'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for taking deep-sea soundings. [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *metron*, measure.] [cepting; barring.

bat'ing, 1 bēt'ɪŋ; 2 bāt'ing, *prep.* Making deduction for; ex-

ba-tiste', 1 ba-tīsṫ'; 2 bă-tīst', *n.* A fine all-linen or cotton lawn. [F.] [lett.

bat'lert, *n.* A small paddle used in washing clothes. **bat'-**

bat'on, 1 bat'ən *or* (*F.*) ba"tōñ'; 2 bāt'on *or* (*F.*) bă"tōñ', *vt.* To strike with a baton; beat.

bat'on, *n.* **1.** A short staff used as a weapon or as an emblem of authority. **2.** *Mus.* A rod used for beating time. [F. *bâton*, < LL. *basto(n-)*, stick.] **ba-toon'‡** [Archaic].

Bat'on Rouge, 1 bat'ən rūʒ; 2 bāt'on rụzh. A city (pop. 15,000), capital of Louisiana.

Ba-tra'chi-a, 1 bə-trē'kɪ-ə; 2 ba-trā'ci-a, *n. pl.* A group of reptiles, variously ranked and limited, including the frogs and toads. [< Gr. *batracheia* (*batracheios*), < *batrachos*, frog.]—**ba-tra'chi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially the frogs. **II.** *n.* One of the *Batrachia.*

bats'man, 1 bats'mən; 2 băts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who handles the bat, as in baseball.

bat-ta'li-a‖, 1 ba-tē'lɪ-ə; 2 bă-tā'li-a, *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers on the march; an army, especially the main body. **2.** Order of battle.

bat-tal'ion, 1 ba-tal'yən; 2 bă-tăl'yon, *n.* **1.** Two or more companies of infantry. **2.** A body of troops. [< LL.It+F *battalia;* see BATTLE.]

bat'tel†, *n.* Same as BATTLE.

bat'tels, 1 bat'lz; 2 băt'lṣ, *n. pl.* [Oxford Univ., Eng.] A student's account for provisions; also, loosely, the entire charge for board, tuition, etc. [< *bat-* (see BATTEN[1], *v.*) + *-tel*, deal, quantity.]—**bat'tel,** *vi.* To have an account for provisions.

bat'ten[1], 1 bat'n; 2 băt'n, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or grow fat; thrive; prosper, especially at another's expense. **2.** To gratify morbid craving; gloat. [< Ice. *batna*, grow better, improve.]

bat'ten[2], *vt.* To make, furnish, or fasten with battens.—**to batten down the hatches** (*Naut.*), to put tarpaulins over a hatchway and secure them by strips of wood.

bat'ten, *n.* A narrow strip of wood; a cleat, as across parallel boards in a door. [For BATON.]

bat'ter, 1 bat'ər; 2 băt'er, *vt. & vi.* To strike with repeated blows; beat; dent; mar; deface. [< LL.F *batto*, < *battuo*, beat.] Syn.: see BEAT.

bat'ter[1], *n.* A thick liquid mixture, as of eggs, flour, and milk, beaten up for use in cookery.

bat'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A heavy blow; also, repeated blows, or the condition resulting from them. **2.** *Ceram.* A mallet for beating a lump of plastic clay. **3.** *Print.* A breakage or marring of type or a plate.

bat'ter[3], *n.* A batsman, as in baseball.

bat'ter[4], *n. Civ. Engin.* Backward and upward slope of a wall, giving greater resistance to thrust or firmer base.

bat'ter-ing-ram", 1 bat'ər-ɪŋ-ram"; 2 băt'er-ing-răm", *n.* A long beam, with heavy head, anciently used in forcing gates and making breaches in walls.

Battering-ram.

bat'ter-ing-train", 1 bat'ər-ɪŋ-trēn"; 2 băt'er-ing-trān", *n.* A train of siege-guns.

bat'ter-y, 1 bat'ər-ɪ; 2 băt'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* (1) An earthwork enclosing cannon. (2) A company of artillerymen, or their guns and other equipment. (3) The armament of a vessel of war, or a special part of it. **2.** *Elec.* A group of cells, dynamos, etc. **3.** *Law.* The unlawful use of force by one person upon another. **4.** *Baseball.* The pitcher and the catcher.

bat'ting, 1 bat'ɪŋ; 2 băt'ing, *n.* **1.** Cotton or wool prepared in sheets, or the art of preparing it. **2.** The act of batting, in any sense of the verb.

bat'tl(e[F], 1 bat'l; 2 băt'l. **I.** *vi.* [BAT'TLED, BAT'TLD[F]; BAT'TLING.] To contend in battle, or as in battle; fight; struggle; strive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A combat between hostile armies or fleets; a fight; conflict; contest. **2‖.** Arms or an armed force. [< LL.F *battalia*, < *batto;* see BATTER,

v.] **bat'let**†; **bat'taile**†. Syn.: (verb) see CONTEND; DISPUTE; (noun) action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, passage of arms, skirmish, strife. *Conflict* is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous *conflict* between entire armies is a *battle*. Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle* may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An *action* is brief and partial; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle;* as, it was the commander's purpose to avoid a general *engagement*. A protracted war, including many *battles*, may be a stubborn *contest*. *Combat*, originally a hostile *encounter* between individuals, is now used also for extensive *engagements*. A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle;* we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight*, unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight*.—Ant.: armistice, concord, peace, suspension of hostilities, truce.—Prep.: A battle *of* giants; battle *between* armies; a battle *for* life, *against* invaders; a battle *to* the death; the battle *of* (rarely *at*) Marathon.

—**bat'tle-ax"**, *n.* A broad ax formerly used in battle. **bat'tle-axe"**†.—**b.-piece,** *n.* A painting representing a battle.—**b.-ship,** *n.* A heavily armored ship of war of the largest size.—**drawn b.,** a battle in which neither party wins a victory.—**wager of b.** (*Old Eng. Law*), a form of trial by which controversies were determined by combat.

bat'tled, 1 bat'ld; 2 băt'ld, *a.* Provided with battlements; embattled.

bat'tle-dore", 1 bat'l-dōr"; 2 băt'l-dōr", *n.* A parchment-covered bat used to drive a shuttlecock.

bat'tle-ment, 1 bat'l-ment *or* -mənt; 2 băt'l-ment, *n.* A parapet indented along its upper line.—**bat'tle-mented,** *pa.* Furnished with battlements.

bat"tue', 1 ba"tū'; 2 bă"tū', *n.* **1.** The driving of game from cover within reach of sportsmen previously posted; also, a hunt so conducted. **2.** Any wanton slaughter. [F.]

Ba-tum', 1 ba-tūm'; 2 bä-tụm'. *n.* A fortified seaport in southeastern Russia (pop. 46,000); ceded by Turkey, 1878.

bau'bl(e[F]**,** 1 bô'bl; 2 bą'bl, *n.* A worthless showy trinket; gewgaw; toy; originally, the wand of a jester. [< L.[OF] *babulus*, foolish.] **baw'ble**†. Syn.: see GAUD.

bau'chle, 1 bô'hl; 2 bä'hl, *vt.* [Scot.] To make a botch of; bungle; also, tread down, as shoes worn out of shape.

Bau'cis, 1 bô'sis; 2 bą'çis, *n. Myth.* A Phrygian peasant woman, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury.

bau'de-kin, 1 bô'di-kin; 2 bą'de-kin, *n.* A rich brocaded silk fabric of the middle ages: originally made at Bagdad. [< OF. *baudekin*, < It. *baldacchino*, canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. for *Bagdad*.]

baud'rons, 1 bôd'rənz; 2 bąd'rons, *n.* [Scot.] A cat; puss; grimalkin.

baulk, *v.* & *n.* Same as BALK.

bau'son, 1 bô'sən; 2 bą'son. **I.** *a.* Marked with white, especially on the face, as a horse. **bau'sond**‡ [Sct.]; **bau'**[for **baw'**]**son-faced"**‡ [Scot.]. **II.** *n.* A badger. [< OF. *bauson*, piebald.]

Baut'zen, 1 baut'sen; 2 bout'sĕn, *n.* A town in eastern Saxony; French defeated Russians and Prussians, 1813; pop. 35,000.

baux'ite, 1 bōz'ait; 2 bōz'It, *n.* A white earthy clay-like aluminum ferric hydroxid: the principal source of aluminum. [< *Bauz*, in France.]

Bav., *abbr.* Bavaria, Bavarian.

Ba-va'ri-a, 1 bə-vē'ri-ə; 2 bą-vā'ri-ą, *n.* A republic (29,292 sq. m.; pop. 7,150,150) S. of Germany.

bav'in, 1 bav'in; 2 băv'In, *n.* A small bundle of brushwood. [Cp. OF. *baffe*, bundle.]

baw-bee', 1 bô-bī'; 2 bą-bē', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A halfpenny: anciently a copper coin of 6*d.* Scots, equal to ½*d.* English. **2.** *pl.* Money. [Sc., prob. < the laird of *Sillebawby*, a mint-master.] **bau-bee't.**

baw'blet, *n.* A bauble.—**baw'bling**†, *a.* Trifling.

baw'cock‖, 1 bô'kok; 2 bą'cŏk, *n.* A fine fellow. [< F. *beau* (see BEAU, *n.*) + *coq*, COCK[1], *n.*]

bawd, 1 bôd; 2 bąd, *n.* The keeper of a brothel; a procuress. [< OHG. *bald*[ME+OF] (E. = BOLD), daring, quick.]

baudet.—**bawd'i-ly,** *adv.* Lewdly; obscenely.—**bawd'iness,** *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.—**bawd'ry,** *n.* **1.** Unchastity. **2.** Obscene language.—**bawd'y,** *a.* Indecent; unchaste.

bawl, 1 bôl; 2 bąl, *vt.* & *vi.* To cry or wail loudly. [< Ice. *baula*, low, as a cow.] Syn.: see CALL.—**bawl'er,** *n.*

bax'ter, 1 baks'ter; 2 băks'ter, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A baker; originally only a woman baker.

Bax'ter, Richard (1651–1691). An English nonconformist divine; *The Saints' Everlasting Rest.*

bay, 1 bē; 2 bā, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bark at; drive or bring to a stand in the chase. **II.** *i.* To bark hoarsely. [< OF. *bayer*, < LL. *bada*, gape.]

bay[1], *a.* Red-brown: said of horses.

bay[2], *n.* **1.** A body of water partly enclosed by land; an arm of the sea. **2.** A recess of low land between hills. **3.** A kind of wood used for furniture. **bay'-wood"**‡. [<, F. *baie*, < LL. *baia*, bay.]

bay[2], *n.* **1.** The laurel-tree. **bay'-tree"**‡. **2.** A laurel wreath, as a garland of honor, especially for a poet; poetic renown. [< F. *baie*, < L. *baca*, berry.]

bay[3], *n.* A bay horse.

bay[4], *n.* **1.** A deep bark or cry, as of dogs in hunting. **2.** The situation of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuers. **3.** The condition of being kept at a stand-still or in check by an opponent. [For *abay*, < OF. *abai*, barking.]

bay[5], *n.* **1.** A large space in a barn for storage, as of hay. **2.** A principal compartment or division, as between piers, columns, beams, etc. [< F. *baie*, < *bayer*, gape; see BAY, *v.*]

Bay'ard, 1 bā'ərd; 2 bī'ard, *n.* **1. Chevalier de** (1475–1524), Pierre du Terrail, a French soldier and pattern of knighthood; hence, a man of heroic courage and chivalry. **2. Thomas F.** (1828–1898), an American statesman, first ambassador to Great Britain.

bay'ber"ry, 1 bē'ber"i; 2 bā'bĕr"y, *n.* One of various trees, as the wax-myrtle or laurel, or its fruit.—**bay'-ber"y-tal'low,** *n.* The wax on the berries of the wax-myrtle.

Ba"yeux', 1 ba"yū'; 2 bä"yū', *n.* Town in Normandy, France; Bayeux tapestry in cathedral.

bay'o-net, 1 bē'o-net; 2 bā'o-nĕt. **I**[d]. *vt.* To stab or charge with a bayonet. **II.** *n.* A dagger-like weapon attachable to the muzzle of a musket or rifle. [Prob. < *Bayonne*, in France.]

Ba"yonne', 1 bē"ōn'; 2 bä"ōn', *n.* **1.** A city in northeast New Jersey; pop. 76,760. **2.** 1 ba"yen'; 2 bä"yŏn'. A fortified town in France; pop. 27,000.

bay'ou, 1 bai'ū; 2 bī'ụ, *n.* A sluggish inlet or outlet from a lake or bay. [< Choctaw *bayoue*.]

Bay-reuth', *n.* Same as BAIREUTH.

bay rum. An aromatic liquid obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of the bayberry.

bay'-salt", 1 bē'-sôlt"; 2 bā'-sąlt", *n.* Coarse salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

bay'-tree", 1 bē'-trī"; 2 bā'-trē", *n.* **1.** The laurel of southern Europe; the bay. **2.** The laurel magnolia of eastern North America.

bay win'dow. *Arch.* A projecting window-structure of angular plan, reaching to the ground, as distinguished from an oriel window (supported on corbels or brackets) and from a bow window (curved in plan).

bay'-wood", 1 bē'-wud"; 2 bā'-wōōd", *n.* A coarse mahogany from Honduras or Campeche Bay.

ba-zaar', } 1 bə-zär'; 2 ba-zär', *n.* **1.** An Oriental mar-
ba-zar', } ket-place or range of shops. **2.** A fancy fair for charity; also, a store for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc. [< Per. *bāzār*, market.]

Ba"zaine', 1 ba"zēn'; 2 bä"zän', **François Achille** (1811–1888). French marshal; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870.

bbl., brl., *abbr.* [BBLS., *pl.*] Barrel.—**B. C.,** *abbr.* Before Christ, Board of Control, British Columbia.—**B. C. L.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Law.—**B. D.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Divinity.—**bd.,** *abbr.* Board, bond, bound.

bdel'li-um, 1 del'i-um; 2 dĕl'i-ụm, *n.* **1.** A variety of gum resin, found in India and Africa. **2.** A gem, perhaps a pearl, but more probably amber. [L., < Gr. *bdellion*, a plant, and its fragrant gum.]

bdl., *abbr.* [BDLS., *pl.*] Bundle.—**bds.,** *abbr. Bookbinding.* Boards.

be, 1 bī; 2 bē, *vi.* [AM, ART, IS, ARE, *pres.*; WAS, WAST, WERE, *imp.*; BE, WERE, WERT, *subj.*; BE, *imper.*: BEEN, *pp.*; BEING, *ppr.*] **1.** To have existence; possess truth or actuality. **2.** To exist in a special state, relation, etc. **3.** To take place; happen. **4.** To belong; pertain; concern: with *to*. [< AS. *beōn*, be.]

be-, *prefix.* By; near; on; about: used (1) in its original prepositional sense; (2) to render intransitive verbs transitive; (3) to form verbs from adjectives or nouns; (4) to intensify the notion of a verb; (5) to give a secondary meaning to a simple verb; (6) with nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, to form other adverbs, conjunctions, or prepositions; (7) with privative force; *i. e.*, to give a meaning opposed to that of the simple word; (8) without special force. [< AS. *be-*, *bi-*, < *bī*, by.]

Compounds of *be-* especially needing definition are given in vocabulary place. Many arbitrary combinations of *be-*, that may be made at will by prefixing *be-* to a verb, a noun, or a participle, are omitted. Some self-explaining forms may be classed as follows: (1) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* are made more emphatic, or, when made from nouns,

signify to make like or affect with what the noun indicates; as, *bepelt*, to pelt soundly; *beshine*, to shine upon or about:

be-deaf'en	be-gird'd	be-mois'ten	be-sing'
be-drab'ble	be-girt'd	be-mourn'	be-slub'ber
be-drench't	be-hang'	be-mud'dle	be-soil'
be-drug'	be-howl'	be-muse'	be-spread'
be-dye'	be-li'bel	be-praise'	be-stain'
be-fool'	be-maze'	be-rat'tle†	be-stud'd
be-foul'	be-mir'ror	be-screen'	be-thump't
be-fud'dle	be-mock't	be-shroud'd	be-thwack't

(2) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of supplying with, covering, daubing, thoroughly treating, strewing or scattering over, or the like; as *beink*, to daub or cover with ink:

be-clothe'	be-gem'	be-patched't	be-slob'ber
be-crown'	be-glid'd	be-plas'ter	be-smoke't
be-drop'	be-gir'dle	be-rime'	be-snow'
be-feath'er	be-grime'	be-ringed'	be-span'gle
be-flecked't	be-jew'el	be-sil'ver	be-streak't
be-flow'er	be-li'bel	be-slab'ber	be-wig'
be-foam'	be-mire'	be-slav'er	be-wim'ple
be-fringe'	be-paint'	be-slime'	be-won'der

(3) Verbs that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of naming or calling; as, *beduke*, to call one "duke":

be-duke't	be-la'dy	be-mad'am	be-saint'd
be-knave'	be-lord'd	be-mon'ster	be-scoun'drel

(4) Verbs in which *be-* modifies the meaning of a simple verb by adding a prepositional relation so that it either becomes transitive or takes a different object:

be-splash'	be-strad'dle	be-tram'ple	be-weep'
be-sprin'kle	be-strew'	be-tread'd	be-wrap'

Be., *abbr.* Beryllium.—**b. e.**, *abbr.* Bill of exchange.

beach, 1 bēch; 2 bēch. **I.** *vt.* To run or haul up on a beach. **II.** *n.* The sloping shore of a body of water; a wave-washed margin; strand. Syn.: see BANK; MARGIN.—**beach'y,** *a.* Abounding in beach or in beaches; shingly.

bea'con, 1 bī'kən; 2 bē'con. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To furnish with a beacon; light up; shine as a beacon; guide by a light. **II.** *n.* A prominent object, set up as a guide or warning to mariners or others; a signal-fire or -light. [< AS. *bēacen*, sign, signal.]—**bea'con-age,** *n.* A tax or tribute for maintaining beacons.

Bea'cons-field, 1 bī'kənz-fīld; 2 bē'cons-fēld, *n.* See DISRAELI.

bead, 1 bīd; 2 bēd. **I**d. *vt.* & *vi.* To decorate with or as with beading or beads; collect in beads; bubble; foam; sparkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A little perforated sphere or the like intended to be strung on a thread or attached to a fabric for decoration. **2.** *pl.* A rosary; hence, prayers. **3.** A bubble or bubbles of gas on the surface of a liquid; froth. **4.** A small knob used as the front sight of a gun. **5.** A small convex molding. [ME. *bede*, prayer, bead.]—**pair of beads,** a rosary.—**to draw a bead on,** to take careful aim at with a firearm.—**to tell** or **say one's beads,** to recite prayers.—**bead'ing,** *n.* Bead-like ornamentation; beads collectively; beaded fabrics.—**bead'-roll",** *n.* **1.** A list or catalog. **2**‖. A list of persons or objects to be prayed for.—**beads'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] An almsman bound to pray for the souls of the founders of the house; hence, a resident of an almshouse. **2.** [Scot.] A privileged or licensed beggar receiving public alms. **3.** One who prays for another. **4**†. A petitioner. **bead'man**†; **bede'man**†; **bedes'man**†.—**bead'y,** *a.* Bead-like: covered with or as with beads.

bea'dl(e^{F}, 1 bī'dl; 2 bē'dl, *n.* [Eng.] A petty parish or university official; a crier or messenger of a court. [< OHG.^{OF} *butil*, one who summons.]

bea'gl(e^{F}, 1 bī'gl; 2 bē'gl, *n.* **1.** A small, short-coated hunting-hound. See DOG. **2.** A constable. **3.** One of various small sharks.

beak, 1 bīk; 2 bēk, *n.* The projecting jaws or other mouth-parts of birds; bill; also, the prow of a ship. [< LL.^{F} *beccus*, beak.]—**beaked,** *a.*

beak'er, 1 bīk'ər; 2 bēk'er, *n.* **1.** A large, wide-mouthed cup or goblet. **2.** *Chem.* A cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel of thin annealed glass, having a flaring top: used in analysis, etc. [< Gr.$^{LL+ICS}$ *bikos*, wine-jar.]

be'-all", 1 bī'-ōl"; 2 bē'-ąl", *n.* All that is to be; the finality.

beam, 1 bīm; 2 bēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To send out as or like rays of light. **2.** To furnish with or as with beams. **3.** To burnish. **II.** *i.* To emit light, literally or figuratively; shine.—**beam'ing,** *pa.* Radiant; bright; cheerful. Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**beam'ing-ly,** *adv*

beam, *n.* **1.** A long horizontal piece of wood, stone, or metal forming part of the frame of a building or other structure. **2.** The bar of a balance. **3.** One of the heavy pieces of timber or iron set transversely across a vessel to support the decks and stay the sides; hence, the greatest width of a vessel. **4.** A horizontal cylindrical bar, in a loom, upon which warp or woven goods are wound. **5.** A ray of light, or a group of nearly parallel rays. [< AS. *bēam*, tree, ray of light.]

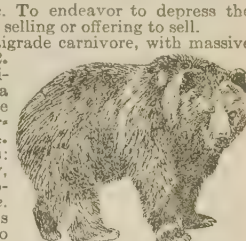
beam'y, 1 bīm'ı; 2 bēm'y, *a.* **1.** Radiant; joyous; gladsome. **2.** Like a beam; massive. **3.** *Naut.* Having much breadth of beam.

bean, 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *n.* **1.** The oval edible seed of one of various plants of the bean family. **2.** A plant that bears beans. **3.** One of other seeds not leguminous; something likened to a bean. [< AS. *bēan*, bean.]

bear^{1}, 1 bār; 2 bâr, *v.* [BORE or BARE; BORNE or BORN, 1 bōrn, 2 bōrn; BEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To support; hold up; sustain; convey; carry. **2.** To show visibly; display; exhibit. **3.** To suffer; endure or undergo. **4.** To have; hold; maintain; entertain. **5.** To produce; give birth to. **6.** To conduct or comport (oneself); behave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To produce fruit. **2.** To be able to sustain a desired weight. **3.** To have a certain direction; take an aim or course. **4.** To rest heavily; lean; press. **5.** To be in a certain direction. **6.** To endure with patience; suffer. **7.** To have relation or reference; be pertinent. [< AS. *beran*, carry, wear, bear, suffer.] Syn.: see ABIDE; CARRY; ENDURE; LEAN^{1}, *v.*; PRODUCE; SUPPORT.—**to bear a hand,** to give aid quickly; take hold.—**to b. away** (*Naut.*), to keep off or away from the wind: said of a sailing vessel.—**to b. back,** to fall back; retreat.—**to b. company,** to accompany.—**to b. date,** to have the time of writing indicated upon it.—**to b. down,** to force down; overpower or overcome.—**to b. down upon** (*Naut.*), to approach from the weather side: said of a vessel.—**to b. in mind,** to keep in recollection; remember.—**to b. off. 1.** *Naut.* To keep away or keep clear. **2.** To gain or win.—**to b. out,** to support; confirm; justify.—**to b. up,** to keep up strength or spirits.—**to b. upon,** to be trained upon, as cannon, so as to bring within the line of fire.—**to b. with,** to show forbearance.—**to b. witness to,** to testify in favor of.—**bear'a-bl(e**^{F}, *a.* Capable of being borne.—**bear'a-bly,** *adv.*—**bear'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which bears, carries, or has in possession. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] A carrier or porter; also, a body-servant.—**bear'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of sustaining, enduring, producing, etc. **2.** Deportment; manner. **3.** Relation, as of things to other things; connection; meaning. **4.** A part (of a machine) that rests on something, or on which something rests. **5.** A heraldic device. Syn.: see AIR^{2}, *n.*; BEHAVIOR; DIRECTION.—**bear'ing-cloth",** *n.* The cloth in which a child was carried to church to be christened.—**bear'cloth"**†.—**b.-rein,** *n.* Same as CHECK-REIN.

bear^{2}, *vt.* [U. S.] *Finance.* To endeavor to depress the price of (stocks, etc.) by selling or offering to sell.

bear, *n.* **1.** A large plantigrade carnivore, with massive body and short tail. **2.** One of various other animals like or likened to a bear; as, ant-*bear*. **3.** The caterpillar of the tiger-moth; woolly-bear. **4.** One of two constellations: see below. **5.** Figuratively, an ill-mannered or morose person. **6.** *Finance.* A speculator who seeks to depress prices or who sells in the belief that there is likely to be a decline in prices.—**Great Bear** (*Ursa Major*), a large northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **The Dipper**†.—**Little B.** (*Ursa Minor*), a northern constellation including the pole-star. See CONSTELLATION; POINTERS.—**The B.,** Russia.—**bear'-gar"den,** *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport; hence, a scene of tumult or strife.—**bear'herd",** *n.* A keeper and exhibitor of bears.—**bear'ish,** *a.* Like a bear; rough; surly.—**b.-leader,** *n.* One who leads about a trained bear; hence, a private tutor.—**b.-pit,** *n.* A place, usually a pit, where bears are kept in a zoological garden.—**bear'skin",** *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear; also, a coat or robe made of such skin. **2.** A shaggy woolen stuff for outer wear. **3.** A tall black fur cap, as worn by drum-majors or by the Foot-guards of the British army.—**bear'ward",** *n.* A bear-keeper.


Brown Bear. 1/$_{52}$

bear^{3}, 1 bir; 2 bēr, *n.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] Four-rowed barley. [< AS. *bere*; see BARLEY.] **bere**†.

beard, 1 bird; 2 bērd. **I**d. *vt.* To take by the beard; pull the beard of; defy. **II.** *n.* **1.** The hair on a man's face, especially on the chin. **2.** Some similar growth or appendage; a tuft of hair-like processes; an awn, as of grass; the barb of an arrow or of a hook. [< AS. *beard.*]—**beard'ed,** *a.* Having a beard.—**beard'less,** *a.* Without a beard; young; inexperienced.—**beard'less-ness,** *n.*

beast, 1 bīst; 2 bēst, *n.* **1.** One of the inferior animals; a quadruped. **2.** A rude or filthy person. [< L. *bestia*, beast.] Syn.: see ANIMAL.

—**beast'ly,** *a.* Resembling a beast; brutish; vile; degraded. Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**beast'li-ness,** *n.*

beat, 1 bīt; 2 bēt, *v.* [BEAT; BEAT'EN or BEAT, BEAT'N^{F}; BEAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike repeatedly, either heavily

as in punishment or lightly and rapidly as in various processes. **2.** To excel; overcome; vanquish. **3.** To dash or strike against, as wind or wave. **4.** To range over in hunting. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike repeated blows. **2.** To throb; pulsate. **3.** *Naut.* To work up against the wind by tacking. **4.** To conquer; win. [< AS. *bēatan*, beat, thrust.]

Syn.: bastinado, batter, belabor, bruise, castigate, chastise, conquer, cudgel, cuff, defeat, flog, overcome, pommel, pound, scourge, smite, strike, surpass, thrash, vanquish, whip, worst. *Strike* is the word for a single blow; to *beat* is to *strike* repeatedly, as a bird *beats* the air with its wings. Others of the above words describe the manner of *beating*, as *bastinado*, to *beat* on the soles of the feet; *belabor*, to inflict a comprehensive and exhaustive *beating; cudgel*, to *beat* with a stick; *thrash* (originally identical with "thresh"), to *beat* with repeated blows, as wheat was *beaten* out with the old hand-flail; to *pound* (akin to L. *pondus*, a weight) is to *beat* with a heavy, and *pommel* with a blunt, instrument. To *batter* and to *bruise* refer to the results of *beating;* that is *battered* which is broken or defaced by repeated blows on the surface (compare synonyms for SHATTER); that is *bruised* which has suffered even one severe contusion. The metaphorical sense of *beat*, however, so far preponderates that one may be very badly *bruised* and *battered*, and yet not be said to be *beaten*, unless he has got the worst of the *beating*. To *beat* a combatant is to disable or dishearten him for further fighting. Hence *beat* becomes the synonym for every word which implies getting the advantage of another. Compare CONQUER; SUBDUE. —Ant.: fail, fall, get the worst of, go down, go under, surrender. Almost all antonyms in this class are passive, and can be formed indefinitely from the conquering words by the use of the auxiliary *be;* as, be beaten, be defeated, be conquered, etc.

—**beat'en,** *a.* **1.** Shaped by beating. **2.** Worn smooth or hard by use. **3.** Conquered; baffled.—**beat'er,** *n.*

beat, *a.* [Colloq.] Fatigued; worn out.

beat, *n.* **1.** A stroke or blow, especially one producing sound or serving as a signal. **2.** A pulsation or throb, as of the pulse; especially, in acoustics, regularly recurring pulsation. **3.** A round, line, or district regularly traversed, as by a sentry or a policeman. **4.** *Naut.* A tack to windward. **5.** [Newspaper Slang.] (1) Priority of publication. (2) An article so published in advance of rival periodicals. **6.** [Slang.] A dead-beat. See under DEAD.

be-at'i-fy, 1 bı-ăt'ı-fı; 2 bē-ăt'ı-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make supremely happy. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To declare as "blessed" and worthy of homage by an act of the Pope. [< LL.ᶠ *beatus*, happy, + *facio*, make.]—**be"a-tif'ic,** *a.* Imparting or expressing supreme happiness; blissful. **be"a-tif'i-cal‡.**—**beatific vision,** the vision of God; a sight of the glories of heaven.—**be-at"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of blessing, or the state of being blessed or beatified.

be-at'i-tude, 1 bı-ăt'ı-tūd; 2 bē-ăt'ı-tūd, *n.* **1.** Supreme blessedness or felicity. **2.** One of the eight declarations of special blessedness in the Sermon on the Mount. (*Matt.* v, 3–11.) [F., < L. *beatitudo*, < *beatus;* see BEATIFY.]

Bea'ton, 1 bī'tən *or* bē'tən; 2 bē'tən *or* bā'tən. **David** (1494–1546). A Scottish cardinal; assassinated. **Be'thune‡.**

Be'a-trice, 1 bī'a-trĭs; 2 bē'a-trĭc, *n.* **1.** A Florentine lady (1266–1290), idealized by Dante (*Divine Comedy*). **2.** The heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.*

Beat'tie, 1 bī'tı *or* bē'tı; 2 bē'tı *or* bā'tı, **James** (1735–1803). A Scottish poet and philosopher.

Beat'ty, 1 bīt'ı; 2 bēt'y, **David** (1871–). Earl of Brooksby and the North Sea; British vice-admiral; defeated German squadron in North Sea, Jan. 24, 1915, and off Jutland, May 31, 1916.

beau, 1 bō; 2 bō, *a.* Fair; good; fine; beautiful.—**beau monde,** the world of fashion; polite society.

beau, 1 bō; 2 bō, *n.* [BEAUS or BEAUX, 1 bōz; 2 bōs, *pl.*] **1.** A ladies' man; a dandy; fop. **2.** [Colloq.] An escort or lover. [F., < L. *bellus*, fine, pretty.]

beau'fet, 1 bō'fet; 2 bō'fĕt, *n.* A cupboard; buffet. [F.]

Beau'fort, 1 biū'fart; 2 bū'fort, **Henry** (1370–1447). English cardinal; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*

Beau"har"nais', 1 bō"ar"nē'; 2 bō"är"nā', *n.* **1. Alexandre, Vicomte de** (1760–1794), husband of Empress Josephine. **2. Eugène de** (1781–1824), his son; French general. **3. Hortense Eugénie de,** see HORTENSE.

beau'ſi-de'al, 1 bō'ſı-aı-dī'ăl; 2 bō'ſī-dē'al, *n.* The highest conceivable type of beauty or excellence. [F. *beau idéal*, (the) ideal beautiful.]

Beau"mar"chais', 1 bō"mar"shē'; 2 bō"mär"shā', **Pierre Augustin Caron de** (1732–1799). A French dramatist.

Beau'mont, 1 bō'mont; 2 bō'mŏnt, **Francis** (1584–1616). English dramatist; collaborator with Fletcher.

Beau're-gard, 1 bō'rı-gārd; 2 bō're-gärd, **Pierre G. T.** (1818–1893). Confederate general (Bull Run, Shiloh).

beau"sé-ant'‖, 1 bō"sē-ăn'; 2 bō"se-ănt', *n.* The standard (sable and argent) of the Knights Templars; also, their battle-cry. [< OF. *bauceant*, perh. < *baucent*, black-and-white spotted.] **beau"cé-ant'‡.**

beau'te-ous, } 1 biū'tı-us; 2 bū'te-ŭs, *a.* Full of beauty;
beu'te-ousᴾ, } beautiful. Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL.

—**beau'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**beau'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

beau'ti-ful, } 1 biū'tı-ful; 2 bū'ti-ful, *a.* Possessing con-
beu'ti-fulᴾ, } spicuous beauty; excelling in form or grace; complete and harmonious.

Syn.: attractive, beauteous, bewitching, bonny, charming, comely, delightful, elegant, exquisite, fair, fine, graceful, handsome, lovely, picturesque, pretty. There must be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really *beautiful*. Thus, we speak of a *beautiful* landscape, a *beautiful* poem. But *beautiful* implies also, in concrete objects, softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged. *Pretty* expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste in objects comparatively small, slight, and dainty. That is *handsome* which is not only superficially pleasing, but well and harmoniously proportioned. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful;* we may even say a *handsome* villain; figuratively, *handsome* denotes liberal, magnanimous, or generous in a high and worthy way. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish; as, a *fair* face. The word applies wholly to what is superficial; we can say "*fair*, yet false." In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or brunette. One who possesses pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with a certain fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, tho falling short of the *beautiful;* as, a *comely* matron.[1] That is *picturesque* which would make a striking picture. See FINE; GRACEFUL; LOVELY.—Ant.: awkward, clumsy, deformed, disgusting, frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, grotesque, hideous, horrid, odious, repulsive, shocking, ugly, unattractive, uncouth, ungainly, unlovely, unpleasant.—Prep.: Beautiful *to* the eye; beautiful *in* appearance, *in* spirit; "beautiful *for* situation," *Ps.* xlviii, 2; beautiful *of* aspect, *of* its kind.

—**beau'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**beau'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*—**beau'ti-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make or grow beautiful; adorn. Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.—**beau"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* —**beau'ti-fied,** *pa.*—**beau'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

beau'ty, } 1 biū'tı; 2 bū'ty, *n.* [BEAU'TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** That
beu'tyᴾ, } quality of objects that gratifies the esthetic nature; the perfection of form resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity. **2.** The sense of the beautiful; the esthetic faculty. **3.** A person or thing that is beautiful, especially a woman. [< F. *beauté*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful.] **beaul'te‡.**—**beau'ty-spot",** *n.* A small black patch put on the face to enhance the brilliance of the complexion.

Beau"vais', 1 bō"vē'; 2 bō"vā', *n.* A cathedral city of northern France; pop. 17,000.

beaux, 1 bōz; 2 bōs, *n.* Plural of BEAU.

bea'ver[1], 1 bī'vər; 2 bā'ver, *n.* **1.** An amphibious rodent of rat-like form, with a scaly, flat, oval tail and webbed hind feet, noted for skill in damming shallow streams, and valued for its fur. **2.** The fur of the beaver or a hat made of it; hence, humorously, a high silk hat. **3.** A heavy milled woolen cloth. [< AS. *befer*.]

bea'ver[2], *n.* A movable piece of medieval armor covering the lower part of the face. [< OF. *baviere*, prop. bib, < *bave*, saliva.]

be-calm', 1 bı-kām'; 2 be-cäm', *vt.* To make calm; still; delay (a ship, etc.) by reason of a calm.

be-came', 1 bı-kēm'; 2 be-cām', *imp.* of BECOME, *v.*

be-cause', 1 bı-kŏz'; 2 be-cąs'. **I.** *adv.* By reason (of).

II. *conj.* For the reason that (literally, by cause); since. [< BE- + CAUSE, *n.*]

Syn.: as, for, forasmuch as, inasmuch as, since. *Because*, literally *by*-cause, is the most direct and complete word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since*, originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. *As* indicates something like coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because; as* is weaker than *since;* either may introduce the reason before the main statement; thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint; for example, *as* you request it, I will come, rather than I will come *because* you request it. *Inasmuch as* is a formal and qualified expression, implying by just so much, and no more; thus, *inasmuch as* the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim. *Forasmuch as* is archaic, rarely appearing in present use. *For* is a loose connective, sometimes fully equal to *because*, but oftener giving mere suggestion or indication rather than reason or cause; as, it is morning, *for* (not *because*) the birds are singing.—Ant.: altho, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet. Compare also synonyms for BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING; THEREFORE.—Prep.: *because of* is used as a prepositional phrase, signifying by reason of, on account of.

bec"ca-fi'co, 1 bek"a-fī'ko; 2 bĕc"a-fī'co, *n.* [-cosᶻ, *pl.*] One of various small European birds, mostly warblers, supposed

to eat figs, especially the garden-warbler, much esteemed as food. [It., < *beccare*, peck (< *becco*, BEAK, *n.*), + *fico*, < L. *ficus*, fig.] **bec"ca-fi'ca‡**; **bec"ca-fi'go‡**; **bec'ca-figue‡**.

be-chance', 1 bı-ċhans'; 2 be-ċhanç', *vt.* & *vi.* [BE-CHANCED'†; BE-CHANC'ING.] To befall; happen.

bêche"-de-mer', 1 bĕsh"-də-mār'; 2 bęch"-de-mêr', *n.* The trepang. [F.]

beck[1], 1 bek; 2 bĕk, *vt.* & *vi.* To beckon.

beck[1], *n.* A nod or other sign of wish or command.

beck[2], *n.* A small brook, or the valley in which it runs. [< Ice. *bekkr*, stream, brook.]

beck[3], *n.* A tank or vat, as for dye or soap; a back. [Perhaps cor. of BACK[2], *n.*]

Beck'et, 1 bek'et; 2 bĕk'ĕt, **Thomas à** (1117–1170). An English prelate, chancellor, and archbishop; murdered in Canterbury cathedral.

beck'on, 1 bek'n; 2 bĕk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To summon by gesture. **II.** *i.* To make a mute signal, as with the hand or head. [< AS. *bēacnian*, beckon, nod.]

be-cloud'[d], 1 bı-klaud'; 2 be-cloud', *vt.* To obscure; darken.

be-come', ⎫ 1 bı-kum'; 2 be-cŏm', *v.* [BE-CAME'; BE-
be-cum'[P], ⎭ COME'; BE-COM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accord with; befit. **2.** To set off; grace: said of articles of dress. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to a state or condition from any previous one. **2.** To begin; come about. **3.** To be fit or suitable. [< AS. *becuman*, befall.] SYN.: see MAKE.

be-com'ing, ⎫ 1 bı-kum'ıŋ; 2 be-cŏm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Appro-
be-cum'ing[P], ⎭ priate; suitable. **2.** Pleasing; adorning.

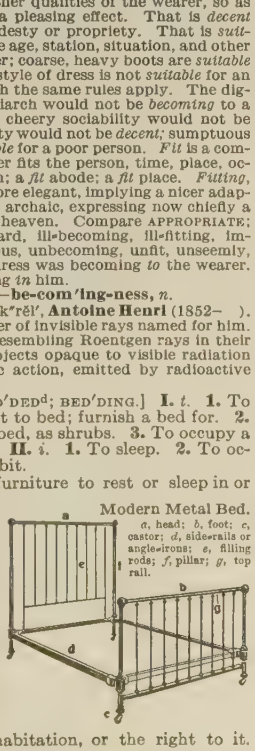
SYN.: befitting, beseeming, comely, congruous, decent, decorous, fit, fitting, graceful, meet, neat, proper, seemly, suitable, worthy. That is *becoming* in dress which suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer, so as to produce on the whole a pleasing effect. That is *decent* which does not offend modesty or propriety. That is *suitable* which is adapted to the age, station, situation, and other circumstances of the wearer; coarse, heavy boots are *suitable* for farm-work; a juvenile style of dress is not *suitable* for an old lady. In conduct much the same rules apply. The dignity and gravity of a patriarch would not be *becoming* to a child; at a funeral lively, cheery sociability would not be *decorous*, while noisy hilarity would not be *decent;* sumptuous display would not be *suitable* for a poor person. *Fit* is a compendious term for whatever fits the person, time, place, occasion, etc.; as, a *fit* person; a *fit* abode; a *fit* place. *Fitting*, or *befitting*, is somewhat more elegant, implying a nicer adaptation. *Meet* is somewhat archaic, expressing now chiefly a moral fitness; as, *meet* for heaven. Compare APPROPRIATE; BEAUTIFUL.—ANT.: awkward, ill-becoming, ill-fitting, improper, indecent, indecorous, unbecoming, unfit, unseemly, unsuitable.—Prep.: The dress was becoming *to* the wearer. Such conduct was becoming *in* him.

—**be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

Becque"rel', 1 bek"rel'; 2 bĕk"rĕl', **Antoine Henri** (1852–). French physicist; discoverer of invisible rays named for him. —**Becquerel rays**, rays resembling Roentgen rays in their ability to pass through objects opaque to visible radiation and in their photographic action, emitted by radioactive substances, as radium.

bed, 1 bed; 2 bĕd, *v.* [BED'DED[d]; BED'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay in or as in a bed; put to bed; furnish a bed for. **2.** To set out or plant in a bed, as shrubs. **3.** To occupy a bed with; cohabit with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sleep. **2.** To occupy the same bed; cohabit.

bed, *n.* **1.** An article of furniture to rest or sleep in or on; a couch, either the stuffed tick, mattress, or the like, on which the body rests, the mattress and bedclothes, the bedstead, or all combined. **2.** Hence, any place or thing used for a couch or for sleeping in or on. **3.** Something likened to or serving as a bed, foundation, or support; as, the *bed* of a lake; the *bed* of a printing-press. **4.** A layer; deposit. **5.** Conjugal cohabitation, or the right to it. [< AS. *bed*.]



Modern Metal Bed.
a, head; *b*, foot; *c*, castor; *d*, side-rails or angle-irons; *e*, filling rods; *f*, pillar; *g*, top rail.

—**bed'cham"ber**, *n.* A sleeping-apartment; bedroom.—**bed'clothes**, *n. pl.* Covering for a bed.—**bed'fel"low**, *n.* One who shares a bed with another.—**bed'pan"**, *n.* **1.** An earthenware or porcelain vessel to be used in bed by a sick person. **2.** A warming-pan.—**bed'-plate"**, *n.* A foundation-plate, as of an engine or machine. **bed'piece"‡**.—**bed'quilt"**, *n.* A quilt for a bed; coverlet.—**bed'rock**, *n.* The solid rock underlying the looser materials of the earth's surface.—**bed'room"**, *n.* A sleeping-room.—**bed'side"**, *n.* Place by a bed; the side of the bed.—**bed'sore**, *n.* An ulcer on the body, caused by lying long in one position.—**bed'spread"**, *n.* A quilt or counterpane.—**bed'straw"**, *n.* One of various plants of the madder family formerly used as stuffing in beds.—**bed'tick"**, *n.* The stout outer covering of a mattress.—**bed'time"**, *n.* The hour for going to bed.—**bed'ward**, *adv.* **1.** Toward bed. **2.** Toward bedtime.

Be'da, 1 bē'də; 2 bę'da, *n.* (673–735.) An English monk; "the father of English learning." **Venerable Bede‡** (1 bīd; 2 bēd).

be-dab'ble, ⎫ 1 bı-dab'l; 2 be-dăb'l, *vt.* [-BLED, -BLD[P];
be-dab'l[P], ⎭ -BLING.] To sprinkle or splash with liquid; dabble.

be-dag'gle†, *vt.* To soil the bottom of (dress). **be-dag'†**.

be-daub', 1 bı-dȯb'; 2 be-dȧb', *vt.* **1.** To smear with something oily or sticky; soil; abuse; vilify. **2.** To load with vulgar ornament or flattery.

Bed'a-wi, 1 bed'ə-wī; 2 bĕd'a-wī, *n.* [-WIN, 1 -wīn; 2 -wĭn, *pl.*] A Bedouin. **Bed'a-wee;‡ Bed'a-wy‡**.

be-daz'zl(e[P], 1 bı-daz'l; 2 be-dăz'l, *vt.* [-ZLED; -ZLING.] To blind by excess of light; bewilder; confuse; dazzle.

bed'bug", 1 bed'bug"; 2 bĕd'bŭg", *n.* A blood-sucking wingless bug of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds.

bed'ding, 1 bed'ıŋ; 2 bĕd'ing, *n.* **1.** The furnishings for a bedstead. **2.** Straw or other litter for animals to sleep on. **3.** A putting to bed. **4.** That which forms a bed or foundation. **5.** *Geol.* Stratification.

Bede, 1 bīd; 2 bēd, *n.* Same as BEDA. [SYN.: see ADORN.

be-deck'[t], 1 bı-dek'; 2 be-dĕk', *vt.* To deck; adorn.

bede'man, *n.* Same as BEADSMAN. **bedes'man†**.

be-dev'il, 1 bı-dev'l; 2 be-dĕv'l, *vt.* [-ILED or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING.] **1.** To possess with or as with a devil; bewitch; distract. **2.** To make or transform into a devil. **3.** To subject to diabolical treatment or abuse. **4.** To spoil as by witchcraft; muddle.—**be-dev'il-ment**, *n.*

be-dew', 1 bı-diū'; 2 be-dū', *vt.* To distil, as dew, upon.

Bed'ford, 1 bed'fərd; 2 bĕd'ford, *n.* **1.** A city in eastern central England; pop. 40,250. **2. Duke of** (1389–1435), John Plantagenet; English statesman; regent of France.

be-dight', 1 bı-dait'; 2 be-dīt', *vt.* [BE-DIGHT' or BE-DIGHT'-ED[d]; BE-DIGHT'ING.] To furnish with dress or ornament; adorn; apparel; bedeck.

be-dim', 1 bı-dim'; 2 be-dĭm', *vt.* [BE-DIMMED', BE-DIMD'[S]; BE-DIM'MING.] To make dim; obscure.

be-diz'en, 1 bı-diz'n *or* bı-dai'zn; 2 be-dīz'n *or* be-dī'zn, *vt.* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor. **be-diz'zen‡**.—**be-diz'en-ment**, *n.*

bed'lam, 1 bed'ləm; 2 bĕd'lam, *n.* **1.** An excited crowd; an incoherent uproar. **2.** An asylum for the insane; madhouse. **3†.** [B-] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory: the original sense. **4†.** An inmate of Bedlam. **5†.** A madman. [Cor. of *Bethlehem*.]—**bed'lam-ite**, *n.* An inmate of Bedlam; a lunatic.

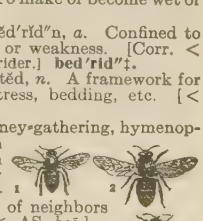
Bed'ou-in, 1 bed'u-ın *or* -ĭn; 2 bĕd'u-in *or* -ĭn, *n.* **1.** One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, etc. **2.** Hence, any nomad or vagabond. [< Ar.[F] *badawīy*, desert-dweller.] **Bed'a-ween‡**; **Bed'u-in‡**.

be-drag'gle, ⎫ 1 bı-drag'l; 2 be-drăg'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GLED,
be-drag'l[P], ⎭ -GLD[d]; -GLING.] To make or become wet or soiled, as by dragging.

bed'rid"den, ⎫ 1 bed'rid"n; 2 bĕd'rĭd"n, *a.* Confined to
bed'rid"n[P], ⎭ bed by sickness or weakness. [Corr. < AS. *bedrida*, < *bed*, bed, + *rida*, rider.] **bed'rid"‡**.

bed'stead, ⎫ 1 bed'sted; 2 bĕd'stĕd, *n.* A framework for
bed'sted[S], ⎭ supporting a mattress, bedding, etc. [< AS. *bed*, bed, + *stede*, place.]

bee, 1 bī; 2 bē, *n.* **1.** A social honey-gathering, hymenopterous insect, domesticated in hives for many centuries on account of the wax and honey it affords; especially, the common hive-bee. **2.** A gathering of neighbors for work or amusement. [< AS. *bēo*.]—**bee'-bread"**, *n.* Pollen as stored by bees for food.—**bee-eater**, *n.* Any animal that eats bees; especially, a bird that feeds on bees.—**bee-glue**, *n.* A resinous substance collected by bees from certain plants, as the wild poplar-tree, and used to cement the comb to the hive, etc.; propolis.—**bee'hive"**, *n.* **1.** A hive for a colony of honey-bees. **2.** Any place filled with busy workers.—**bee-line**, *n.* The shortest course from one place to another, as of a bee to its hive.


Bees. 1/8
1. Worker. 2. Drone. 3. Queen.

beech, 1 bīch; 2 bēch, *n.* A forest tree of the oak family with smooth, ash-gray bark, or one of various trees somewhat resembling it, as the **blue beech**, **Australian**

beech, etc. [< AS. *bēce* (< *bōc;* see BOOK), beech.]—**beech'en,** *a.* Pertaining to the beech-tree or its wood.—**beech'nut",** *n.* The edible triangular nut of the beech.

Beech'er, 1 bich'ər; 2 bēch'ər, *n.* **1. Henry Ward** (1813–1887), an American pulpit orator and writer. **2. Lyman** (1775–1863), an American theologian and temperance advocate; father of Henry Ward Beecher.

beef, 1 bīf; 2 bēf, *n.* **1.** The flesh of a slaughtered adult bovine animal. **2.** [BEEVES, *pl.*] Any adult bovine animal. **3.** [Colloq.] Muscular power; brawn. [< L.^{E} *bos* (*bov-*), ox.]—**bul'ly-beef",** *n.* Canned or pickled beef.—**dried b.,** beef preserved by salting and drying, usually in smoke. **hung b.‡.—jerked b.** See JERK^{2}, *v.* & *n.*—**beef'steak",** *n.* See STEAK.—**beef'y,** *a.* **1.** Like an ox; fat; dull. **2.** [Colloq.] Brawny; muscular.

beef'-eat"er, 1 bīf'-it"ər; 2 bēf'-ēt'ər, *n.* **1.** An eater of beef; hence, an Englishman (so called by the French), or a well-fed servant. **2.** One of the Yeomen of the Guard who attend the British sovereign on state occasions, or one of the warders of the Tower, in London, who wear the same uniform. **3.** An African oxpecker. **4.** A bluebottle or flesh-fly.

beek^{1}, 1 bīk; 2 bēk, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To bask. **2.** To season, as wood, by exposing to heat.—**beek,** *n.* [Scot.] A gentle warming; basking. [Akin to BAKE.]

Be-el'ze-bub, 1 bi-el'zi-bub; 2 bē-ēl'zē-bŭb, *n.* **1.** The prince of the demons or of false gods; the devil; a chief of the lost angels. **2.** A Philistine god, worshiped as the destroyer of flies: the original sense; Baal-zebub. **Bel'ze-bub‡.**

been, 1 bin *or* bin; 2 bin *or* bēn, *pp.* of BE.

beer, 1 bīr; 2 bēr, *n.* **1.** An alcoholic fermented liquor made from malt and hops. **2.** A slightly fermented beverage made from the roots, etc., of various plants, as sassafras, ginger, spruce, etc. [< AS. *bēor.*]—**beer'iness,** *n.* The state or quality of being beery.—**beer'ish,** *a.* Somewhat like beer; beery.—**beer'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**beer'y,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like beer. **2.** Stained or tainted with beer. **3.** Addicted to or under the influence of beer; maudlin.

Be-er'she-ba, 1 bi-ûr'shi-bə; 2 bē-ēr'shē-bä, *n.* Town on southern border of Palestine (*Gen.* xxi, 31).

beest'lings, 1 bist'liŋz; 2 bēst'liŋs, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The first milk from a cow after calving. [< AS. *bȳstinu,* < *bēost.*]

bees'wax", 1 bīz'waks"; 2 bēz'wăks". I. *vt.* To smear with beeswax; wax. **II.** *n.* The wax secreted by honey-bees, from which they make the cells of their comb.

bees'wing", 1 bīz'wiŋ"; 2 bēz'wiŋ", *n.* A filmy crust of scales of tartar on the surface of some old wines, as port; also, the wine so crusted.

beet, 1 bīt; 2 bēt, *n.* The fleshy succulent root of a biennial herb, used as a vegetable and in making sugar, etc.; also, the plant. [< L.^{AS} *beta,* beet.]—**beet'-root",** *n.* The root of the beet-plant.

Bee'tho-ven, 1 bē'tō-vən; 2 bę'tō-vĕn, **Ludwig van** (1770–1827). German composer (*Symphonies,* etc.).

bee'tl(e^{IF}, 1 bī'tl; 2 bē'tl, *vi.* [BEE'TLED; BEE'TLING.] To jut out; overhang.

bee'tle^{2}, *vt.* To beat or stamp with or as with a beetle, mallet, beetling-machine, etc.

bee'tle, *a.* Overhanging; prominent; as, a *beetle* brow. **bee'tling‡.—bee'tle-browed",** *a.*

bee'tle^{1}, *n.* **1.** Any coleopterous insect. See COLEOPTERA. **2.** An intellectually blind person; a blockhead. **bee'tle-head"‡.** [< AS. *bītel, bētl,* biting animal.]—**Colorado beetle,** the potato-beetle.—**bee'tle-head"ed,** *a.* Densely stupid or dull.

bee'tle^{3}, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer or mallet; a maul. [< AS. *bȳtel, bētel,* mallet.]

bee'tling-ma-chine", 1 bī'tliŋ-mə-shīn"; 2 bē'tliŋ-mə-chīn", *n.* A machine for stamping goods as they are wound over a roller.

beeve, 1 bīv; 2 bēv, *n.* A bull, ox, full-grown steer, or cow fattened for slaughter: an erroneous singular for *beef.* [< *beeves,* pl. of BEEF.]

beev(e)s^{SP}, 1 bīvz; 2 bēvs, *n.* Plural of BEEF.

be-fall', 1 bi-fôl'; 2 be-fal', *v.* [BE-FELL'; BE-FALL'EN, BE-FALN'^{P}; BE-FALL'ING.] **I.** *t.* To occur or happen to. **II.** *i.* To come about; happen. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *feallan,* fall.] **be-fal'‡; be-falle'†.** Syn.: see HAPPEN.

be-fel(l'^{PE}, 1 bi-fel'; 2 be-fĕl', *imp.* of BEFALL, *v.*

be-fit', 1 bi-fit'; 2 be-fĭt', *vt.* [BE-FIT'TED^{d}; BE-FIT'TING.] To be suitable for; be worthy of.—**be-fit'ting,** *pa.* Becoming; adequate; suitable. Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.—**be-fit'ting-ly,** *adv.*

be-fog', 1 bi-fog'; 2 be-fŏg', *vt.* [BE-FOGGED', BE-FOGD'^{E}; BE-FOG'GING.] To envelop in fog; confuse; bewilder.

be-fore', 1 bi-fôr'; 2 be-fōr'. I. *adv.* **1.** In front; ahead. **2.** Prior in time; earlier. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In front of; ahead of. **2.** Prior to, in time; anterior to. **3.** In advance of, in rank, etc. **4.** In preference to; in comparison with. **5.** Face to face with; in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of. **6.** Demanding the immediate attention of. **III.** *conj.* **1.** Rather than. **2.** Previous to the time when. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *foran,* before.]

be-fore'hand", 1 bi-fôr'hand"; 2 be-fōr'hand", **I.** *a.* Being in easy circumstances; forehanded. **II.** *adv.* In advance; before the time.

be-fore'time"‖, *adv.* In former time.

be-friend'^{d}, 1 bi-frend'; 2 be-frĕnd', *vt.* To be a friend to.

be-friend'^{P}, 1 bi-frend'; 2 be-frĕnd', *vt.* To be a friend to; stand by; help in time of need.
Syn.: see AID; HELP.

beg, 1 beg; 2 bĕg, *v.* [BEGGED, BEGD^{E}; BEG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask for (a thing) earnestly; solicit in charity. **2.** To entreat (a person); supplicate; beseech. **II.** *i.* To ask alms. [< AS. *bedecian,* beg.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD.—**to beg the question,** to take for granted the matter in dispute.

be-gan', 1 bi-gan'; 2 be-găn', *imp.* of BEGIN, *v.*

be-get', 1 bi-get'; 2 be-gĕt', *vt.* [BE-GOT' or BE-GAT'; BE-GOT' or BE-GOT'TEN, BE-GOT'N^{P}; BE-GET'TING.] To procreate; generate; bring into existence. [< AS. *bi-* (see BE-) + *gitan,* get.]—**be-get'ter,** *n.*

beg'gar, 1 beg'ər; 2 bĕg'ar. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To reduce to want; impoverish. **2.** To outdo; exhaust. **II.** *n.* One who asks alms; a poor person; (humorously) fellow; rogue.—**beg'gar-dom,** *n.* The realm or brotherhood of beggars; beggary. **beg'gar-hood‡.—beg'gar-ly,** *a.* Miserably poor; mean; sordid. Syn.: see BASE.—**beg'gar-li-ness,** *n.*—**beg'gar-ly‖,** *adv.* In the manner of a beggar; meanly; suppliantly.—**beg'gar's-lice",** *n.* Any of various plants bearing prickly fruit which adheres readily to clothes.—**beg'gar-ticks",** *n. pl.* The bur-marigold, or its seeds.—**beg'gar-y,** *n* **1.** Extreme indigence or deficiency. **2.** Beggars as a class. **3.** The act or habit of begging. Syn.: see POVERTY.

be-gin', 1 bi-gin'; 2 be-gĭn', *v.* [BE-GAN' or BE-GUN'; BE-GUN'; BE-GIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To take the first step in; give origin to; start. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take the first step; start. **2.** To come into existence; arise; originate. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *-ginnan,* open.] **be-ginne'†.** Syn.: see INSTITUTE.—**be-gin'ner,** *n.* **1.** A founder; originator. **2.** A novice: tyro.

be-gin'ning, 1 bi-gin'iŋ; 2 be-gĭn'ing, *n.* **1.** The starting-point; origin. **2.** The first stage or part. **3.** The source or first cause of anything.
Syn.: arising, commencement, fount, fountain, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, rise, source, spring, start. The Latin *commencement* is more formal than the Anglo-Saxon *beginning,* as the verb *commence* is more formal than *begin. Commencement* is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while *beginning* has no restriction, but may be applied to whatever may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the *beginning* (not the *commencement*) of every alphabet. In numerous cases *begin* and *beginning* are preferable to *commence* and *commencement.* "In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth." *Gen.* 1, 1. An *origin* is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving causal connection; as, the *origin* of evil; the *origin* of a nation, a government, or a family. A *source* is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply; as, the *source* of a river; a *source* of knowledge; a *source* of inspiration; fertile land is a *source* (not an *origin*) of wealth. A *rise* is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the *source* of a certain river, or that the river takes its *rise* from the lake. *Fount, fountain,* and *spring,* in their figurative senses, keep close to their literal meaning. Compare CAUSE.—Ant.: See synonyms for END.

be-gon(e'^{P}, 1 bi-gōn'; 2 be-gŏn', *interj.* Depart! away!

be-go'ni-a, 1 bi-gō'ni-ə; 2 be-gō'ni-ä, *n.* A plant of a large genus with brilliantly colored leaves and showy irregular flowers. [< Michel *Bégon,* French botanist.]

be-got', 1 bi-got'; 2 be-gŏt', *imp.,* **be-got'ten,** *pp.* of BEGET, *v.*

be-gripe'†, *vt.* To seize. **be-grype'†.**

be-grudge', 1 bi-gruj'; 2 be-grŭdg', *vt.* [BE-GRUDGED'; BE-GRUDG'ING.] To envy one the possession of.

be-guile', 1 bi-gail'; 2 be-gīl', *vt.* [BE-GUILED'; BE-GUIL'ING.] **1.** To deceive; delude. **2.** To relieve the tedium of; while away; charm; divert. [< BE- + GUILE.]
Syn.: see AMUSE; DECEIVE; ENTERTAIN.
—**be-guile'ment,** *n.*

be'gum, 1 bī'gum; 2 bē'gŭm, *n.* A Mohammedan princess, or woman of rank in India. [< Hind. *begam.*] **bee'gum‡; be'gaum‡.** [**gonne'†.**

be-gun', 1 bi-gun'; 2 be-gŭn', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEGIN, *v.* **be-**

be-half', 1 bi-haf'; 2 be-hâf', *n.* The interest or defense (of any one): preceded by *in, on,* or *upon.*

be-have', 1 bi-hēv'; 2 be-hāv', *v.* [BE-HAVED'; BE-HAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct with regard to deportment or duty; comport: with a reflexive pronoun. **2.** To conduct properly or suitably: with a reflexive pronoun. **II.** *i.* To act, operate, or comport oneself: said of persons and things. [< AS. *behabban,* restrain.]

be-ha'vior, 1 bi-hēv'yər; 2 be-hāv'yor, *n.* **1.** Manner of conducting oneself; demeanor; deportment. **2.** Manner of action of a machine, a chemical, etc. **be-ha'viour‡.**

Syn.: action, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, manner, manners. *Behavior* is our *action* in the presence of others; *conduct* includes also that which is known only to ourselves and our Maker. *Demeanor* is the bodily expression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout *demeanor*. *Breeding*, unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that *manner* and *conduct* which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is *behavior* as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's *deportment* was faultless. A person's *manner* may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his *manners* are his habitual style of *behavior* toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good *manners* are always pleasing. Compare AIR².

be-he(a)d'[S], 1 bı-hed'; 2 be-hĕd', *vt.* To take the head from; decapitate. [< BE- + HEAD.]

be-held', 1 bı-held'; 2 be-hĕld', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEHOLD, *v.*

be-he'moth, 1 bī-hī'[*or* bī'hı-]meŧh; 2 bē-hē'[*or* bē'he-]mŏŧh, *n.* In the Bible, a colossal beast, probably a hippopotamus. [< Heb. *b'hemōth*, < Egypt. *p-ehe-mau*, water-ox.]

be-hest', 1 bı-hest'; 2 be-hĕst', *n.* An authoritative request; command. [< AS. *behæs*, command.]

be-hight'†, *v.* To promise.—**be-hote'**†, *pp.*

be-hind', 1 bı-haind'; 2 be-hīnd'. **I.** *adv.* In, toward, or at the rear; backward; out of sight; in reserve; behindhand. **II.** *prep.* **1.** At the back of; on the other side of. **2.** In a position to aid. **3.** Remaining after the death or departure of. **4.** Inferior to. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *hindan*, behind.] [backward; in arrears.

be-hind'hand", *adv.* & *a.* Behind time; late; behind;

be-hold', 1 bı-hōld'; 2 be-hōld', *v.* [BE-HELD'; BE-HOLD'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at or upon; view; see. **2**†. To hold. **II.** *i.* To observe something; look; see: used in the imperative, like an interjection. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *healdan*, hold.] **be-holde'**†. Syn.: see DISCERN; LOOK.—**be-hold'en**, *a.* Indebted.—**be-hold'er**, *n.* An eye-witness; spectator.—**be-hold'ing.** **1.** *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Indebted; beholden: a corrupt use. **2.** Attractive. **be-hold'-ynġ**†. **II.** *n.* The act of looking upon something; also, that which is seen.

be-hoof', 1 bı-hūf'; 2 be-hōōf', *n.* That which benefits; advantage; use. [< AS. *behōf*, advantage.]

be-hoove', 1 bı-hūv'; 2 be-hōōv', *vt.* [BE-HOOVED'; BE-HOOV'ING.] To be becoming to, needful, or right for.—**be-hoove'ful**, *a.*

Beh'ring, *n.* Same as BERING.

bein, 1 bin; 2 bēn, *v.* [Scot.] To make comfortable.

bein, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Well-to-do; comfortably off, as a farmer. **2.** Comfortably furnished; cosy, as a house. **been**‡.

be'ing, 1 bī'ıŋ; 2 bē'ing. **I.** *ppr.* of BE, *v.* Existing; continuing to be. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that exists or is conceived of as existing; existence. **2.** [B-] God: used often with qualifying words; as, the Supreme *Being*.

Bei-rut', 1 bē-rūt'; 2 be-ru͞t', *n.* Vilayet (6,180 sq. m.; pop. 534,000), Asiatic Turkey; its capital (pop. 150,000).

Bel, 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *n.* The supreme god, or one of the chief gods, of the Babylonians. Compare BAAL.

Bel., Belg., *abbr.* Belgian, Belgic, Belgium.

be-la'bor, 1 bı-lē'bər; 2 be-lā'bor, *vt.* To beat; thrash. Syn.: see BEAT.

be-late', 1 bı-lēt'; 2 be-lāt', *vt.* [BE-LAT'ED[d]; BE-LAT'ING.] To delay past the proper hour.

be-lay', 1 bı-lē'; 2 be-lā', *vt.* [BE-LAYED' or BE-LAID'; BE-LAY'ING.] **1.** To make fast, as a rope, by winding round a cleat, etc. **2.** To encircle; surround; obstruct. [< BE- + LAY; *belay*, as a naut. term, < D. *beleggen*, orig. cover, overlay, < *be-* (BE-) + *leggen*, lay.]—**belay that, belay there,** stop there; halt.—**be-lay'ing-pin"**, *n.* A movable pin to which the slack of running-gear may be made fast.

belch[1], 1 belch; 2 bĕlch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To eject violently, as gas from the stomach; vomit. **2.** To throw out; cast forth noisily, as ashes from a volcano. **II.** *i.* **1.** To eructate noisily. **2.** To come forth forcibly, as flame from a furnace. [< AS. *bealcan*.]—**belch'er**, *n.*

belch, *n.* An eructation.

bel'dam, } 1 bel'dam, -dēm; 2 bĕl'dăm, -dām, *n.* **1.** A
bel'dame, } forbidding or malicious old woman; a hag. **2**†. A grandmother. [< F. *bel*, fair, + *dame*, lady.]

be-lea'guer, } 1 bı-lī'gər; 2 be-lē'ger, *vt.* To surround
be-lea'ger[F], } with an armed force; besiege. [< D. *belegeren*.] Syn.: see ATTACK, *v.*

Be-lem', 1 bē-leṅ'; 2 be-lĕṅ', or **Pa-ra'**, 1 pɑ-rā'; 2 pä-rä', *n.* A city in northern Brazil; pop. 200,000.

be-lem'nite, 1 bı-lem'nait; 2 be-lĕm'nıt, *n.* **1.** The pointed cylindrical fossil shell of a cuttlefish; a thunderstone. **2.** A fossil cuttlefish. [< Gr. *belemnon*, for *belos*, dart, < *ballō*, throw.]

bel"es-prit', 1 bel"es-prī'; 2 bĕl"ĕs-prī', *n.* [BEAUX"-ES-PRITS', 1 bōz"es-prī'; 2 bōz"ĕs-prī', *pl.*] A clever and versatile talker or writer; wit. [F.; see BELDAM; SPIRIT.]

Bel'fast, 1 bel'fast; 2 bĕl'fást, *n.* A city (pop. 386,000) in Ulster province, Ireland.

Bel"fort', 1 bel"fōr'; 2 bĕl"fōr', *n.* A fortified town in eastern France; besieged by the Germans, 1870–1871; pop. 39,370.

bel'fry, 1 bel'frı; 2 bĕl'fry, *n.* [BEL'FRIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A tower in which a bell is hung, or the part containing the bell. **2**‖. A tower, either movable or stationary, formerly used in sieges. [Corr. < ME. *berfray*, watch-tower.]

Bel'gi-um, 1 bel'jı-um; 2 bĕl'ġi-ŭm, *n.* A kingdom (11,373 sq. m.; pop. 7,577,030) of N.W. Europe; neutrality violated by the Germans, 1914–18; capital, Brussels.—**Bel'gi-an.** *a.* & *n.*

Bel-grade', 1 bel-grēd'; 2 bĕl-grād', *n.* A city (pop. 120,000), capital of Serbia; bombarded by Austria, 1914, taken, 1915.

Be'li-al, 1 bī'lı-al; 2 bē'li-al, *n.* The ancient Hebrew personification of lawlessness; the devil; any fiend: used by Milton as the name of one of the fallen angels.

be-lie', 1 bı-laī'; 2 be-lī', *vt.* [BE-LIED'; BE-LY'ING.] **1.** To give the lie to; contradict. **2.** To fall short of; disappoint. **3.** To traduce. [< AS. *leōgan*, falsify.]

be-lief', 1 bı-līf'; 2 be-lēf', *n.* **1.** Probable knowledge; intellectual conviction; acceptance of something as true; trust in another's veracity. **2.** That which is believed; theory. **3.** Religious faith. **4**‖. [B-] The Apostles' Creed. [< AS. *geleāfa*, belief; see BELIEVE.] Syn.: admission, assent, assurance, avowal, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, opinion, reliance, trust. See DOCTRINE; FAITH; FANCY; IDEA.—Ant.: denial, disavowal, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, misgiving, rejection, unbelief.

be-liev(e'F, 1 bı-līv'; 2 be-lēv', *v.* [BE-LIEV(E)D'S; BE-LIEV'ING.] **I. *t.* **1.** To accept as true on testimony or authority; be convinced of, as the result of study or reasoning. **2.** To credit (a person) with veracity; accept the word of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be sure of the existence or truth of anything. **2.** To have confidence in the truth or integrity of a person, the strength of a thing, etc. **3.** To think; suppose. [< AS. *geléfan*, believe.] Syn.: see TRUST.—**be-liev'a-bl**(eF, *a.* That may be believed.—**be-liev'er**, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a faith.

be-like', 1 bı-laik'; 2 be-līk', *adv.* Perhaps; probably.

Bel"i-sa'ri-us, 1 bel"ı-sē'rı-us; 2 bĕl"ı-sā'rı-ŭs, *n.* A Byzantine general (505?–565): defeated the Persians, etc.

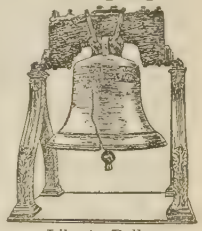
be-lit'tle, } bı-lit'l; 2 be-lit'l, *vt.* [-TL(E)D[F]; -TLING.] To
be-lit'F, } detract from; depreciate. Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

Be-lize', 1 bē-līz'; 2 be-līz', *n.* A city (pop. 11,000), capital of British Honduras. **Ba-lize'**‡.

bell[1], } 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put a bell on; shape like a
bel,[F] } bell. **II.** *i.* To blossom; be in bell, as hops.— **to bell the cat,** to plan or perform a bold or rash act.

bell[2], *v.* To roar or cry, as deer and some other animals.

bell, *n.* **1.** A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a sound when struck. **2.** Anything in the shape of or suggesting a bell. **3.** On shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time; hence, with a numeral prefixed, the time so marked, in half-hours, from one to eight, in each period of four hours beginning at midnight. [< AS. *belle*, < *bellan*; see BELLOW.]—**bell'flow"er**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Campanula*.—**b. jar**, a bell glass as used in chemistry and physics.—**b.-metal**, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.—**b.-mouthed**, *a.* **1.** Having a bell-shaped mouth, as a flask. **2.** Having a deep, resonant voice, as a hound.—**b.-wether**, *n.* The wether that wears a bell and leads a flock of sheep.—**Liberty B.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the first bell rung to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.


Liberty Bell.

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847–). A Scottish-American physicist; inventor of the telephone.

bel"la-don'na, 1 bel"ə-don'ə; 2 bĕl"a-dŏn'a, *n.* A poisonous perennial herb; deadly nightshade. [< It *bella donna; bella* (< L. *bellus*), beautiful; see DONNA.]

Bel'la-my, 1 bel'ə-mi; 2 bĕl'a-my, **Edward** (1850–1898). An American author and sociologist; *Looking Backward*.

Bel"lar-mi'no, 1 bel"lar-mī'no; 2 bĕl"lär-mī'no, **Roberto F. R.** (1542–1621). An Italian cardinal and controversialist.

belle, 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *n.* A beautiful and attractive woman; a reigning beauty. [F., fem. of *beau*; see BEAU.]

Bel"leau' Wood, 1 bel"ō'; 2 bĕl"ō'. A region N. W. of Château-Thierry, France, from which United States Marines drove the Germans, June 6–27, 1918.

Belle"isle', Strait of, 1 bel"ıl'; 2 bĕl"ıl'. A strait between Labrador and Newfoundland.

Bel-ler'o-phon, 1 be-ler'o-fen; 2 bē-lĕr'o-fŏn, *n.* *Myth.* A Greek hero who slew the Chimera and perished in the attempt to scale heaven on the winged horse **Pegasus**.

belles"-let'tres, 1 bel"-let'r; 2 bĕl"-lĕt'r, *n. pl.* Polite literature, or works of literary art; the humanities; also, the study and criticism of literature. [F.; *belles*, pl. of *belle* (see BELLE), + *lettres*, pl. of *lettre;* see LETTER.]
Syn.: see HUMANITY; LITERATURE.—**bel"le-tris'tic,** *a.*

bel'li-cose, 1 bel'ı-kōs; 2 bĕl'ı-cōs, *a.* Pugnacious; warlike. [< L. *bellum*, war.]—**bel'li-cose-ly,** *adv.*—**bel"li-cos'i-ty,** *n.*

Bel"il"court', 1 bel"ı"kûr', 2 bĕl"ı"cur', *n.* A village, N. E. France, captured by United States Army from the Germans Sept. 29, 1918, when it broke the Hindenburg Line.

bel-lig'er-ent, 1 be-lij'er-ent; 2 bĕ-lĭg'er-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Warlike; bellicose. **2.** Engaged in or pertaining to warfare. **II.** *n.* A power or person engaged in legitimate warfare. [< L. *bellum*, war, + *gero*, carry on.]—**bel-lig'er-en-cy,** *n.* **bel-lig'er-ence†.**—**bel-lig'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Bel-li'ni, 1 bel-lī'nī; 2 bĕl-lī'nī, *n.* **1. Giovanni** (1426?–1516?), an Italian painter; founder of the Venetian school. **2. Vincenzo** (1801–1835), an Italian opera-composer; *La Sonnambula.*

bell'man, 1 bel'mən; 2 bĕl'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A town crier.

Bel-lo'na, 1 be-lō'nə; 2 bē-lō'na, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of war; sister of Mars.

bel'low, 1 bel'o; 2 bĕl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* To proclaim with loud voice. **II.** *i.* To utter a loud hollow sound; roar; shout. [< AS. *bellan*, bellow.] Syn.: see CALL.—**bel'low-er,** *n.*

bel'low, *n.* A loud hollow cry or roar.

bel'lows, 1 bel'oz; 2 bĕl'oş, *n. sing. & pl.* An instrument with an air-chamber and flexible sides, for directing a current of air, as upon a fire. [< ME. *belies, belowes*, pl. of *beli. below*, bag, bellows, = BAG, BELLY.]

bel'ly, 1 bel'ı; 2 bĕl'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BEL'LIED; BEL'LY-ING.] To swell out or fill, as a sail. **II.** *n.* [BEL'LIES², *pl.*] **1.** That part of the trunk in front not enclosed by the ribs; the under part of a quadruped or lower animal. **2.** The stomach. **3.** Something resembling a belly; as, the *belly* of a flask, a wind-filled sail, a violin, piano (the sounding-board), or cask. [< AS. *belg*, bag, husk, shell.]—**bel'ly-ache",** *n.* Intestinal colic; pain in the bowels.—**b.-band,** *n.* **1.** A transverse strap passing beneath a draft-animal. **2.** A band of wool or silk worn by men and children.—**bel'ly-ful,** *n.* Enough.—**belly-pinched,** *a.* Famished.

be-long', 1 bı-lōŋ'; 2 be-lông', *vi.* **1.** To be a possession, appurtenance, etc., of any person or thing; appertain: followed by *to*. **2.** To be the concern, duty, or due; be an attribute, characteristic, etc.; be suitable: with *to*. **3.** [U. S.] To be resident, connected, etc.: with *in, with*, or local adverb; as, to *belong* in this town; to *belong* here; in recent usage without connective; as, "We all *belong.*" [< ME. *belongen*, < BE- + *longen*, < AS. *langian;* see LONG¹, *v.*]—**be-long'ing,** *n.* **1.** That which or one who belongs to a person or thing. **2.** *pl.* Effects, as clothes, furniture, etc.

be-love', 1 bı-luv'; 2 be-lóv', *vt.* [BE-LOVED', BE-LUVD'ˢ; BE-LOV'ING.] To love: only in the passive.

be-lov'ed, ‖ 1 bı-luv'ed *or* -luvd'; 2 be-lóv'ĕd *or* -lóvd'.

be-luv'edᵖ, § **I.** *a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart. **II.** *n.* One greatly loved.

be-low', 1 bı-lō'; 2 be-lō'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or to a lower place; lower in place or rank; farther down on a page, or farther on in a list, a book, etc. **2.** On the earth, as distinguished from heaven. **3.** In or to Hades or hell. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Beneath in point of place; under. **2.** Farther down than in course or direction. **3.** Lower than in grade, degree, etc.; inferior to. [< BE- + LOW, *a.*]
Syn.: see BENEATH.

Bel-shaz'zar, 1 bel-shaz'ar; 2 bĕl-shăz'ar, *n.* Last Babylonian king, at whose banquet (**Belshazzar's Feast**) handwriting appeared on a wall (*Dan.* v).

belt, 1 belt; 2 bĕlt. **I**ᵈ. *vt.* To gird with a belt; fasten on with a belt; mark with belts or bands; supply with or drive by a belt, as a machine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A band worn around the waist; a band for transmitting power in machinery. **2.** Any broad encircling band, region, etc.; a zone; strip; strait. [< AS. *belt*, < L. *balteus*, belt.]—**Sam Browne belt,** see under SAM.—**belt'ing,** *n.* Belts collectively, or the material for belts.

be-lu'ga, 1 bı-lū'gə; 2 be-lų'ğa, *n.* **1.** The white whale of arctic seas. **2.** The great white sturgeon. [< Rus. *bĕlŭga*, < *bĕlo-*, white.]

Be'lus, 1 bī'lus; 2 bē'lūs, *n.* Same as BEL. [L.]

bel"ve-dere', 1 bel"vı-dīr' *or* (*It.*) bel"vē-dē'rē; 2 bĕl"ve-dēr' *or* (*It.*) bĕl"ve-dē'rę, *n. Arch.* A part or the whole of an upper story of an Italian building, open on one or more sides so as to command a view. [It., beautiful view, < *bel* (< L. *bellus*, beautiful) + *vedere*, view, < L. *video*, see.]

Bel'ze-bub, *n.* Same as BEELZEBUB.

Be'mis Heights, 1 bī'mıs; 2 bē'mis. A village in eastern central New York; British defeated twice. 1777.

be-moan', 1 bı-mōn'; 2 be-mōn', *vt.* To lament. [See BE-, *prefix.*] Syn.: see MOURN.—**be-moan'a-bl** (eᵖ, *a.*

be-moil'†, *vt.* To bemire; bedraggle.

bĕn, 1 ben; 2 bĕn, *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Within; in; inner.

Ben., Benj., *abbr.* Benjamin.

Be-na'res, 1 bı-nā'rīz; 2 be-nä'rēş, *n.* A political division (988 sq. m.; pop. 346,936) and its capital (pop. 204,000) in British India. **Ba-na'ras‡.**

bench, 1 bench; 2 bĕnch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To furnish with benches. **2.** To seat on or occupy a bench.—**bench'er,** *n.* **1.** A senior member of the English bar; a governor of one of the inns of court. **2.** One of the populace; a loafer, as about taverns. **3.** A boatman.

bench, 1 bench; 2 bĕnch, *n.* **1.** A long wooden seat, with or without a back. **2.** A stout table for mechanical work. **3.** The judges' seat in court; the judge or the judges collectively; the judiciary. **4.** A row of stalls on platforms or benches for the exhibition of animals, as dogs. **5.** A terrace formed in rocks; also, elevated ground along the bank of a lake or river. [< AS. *benc.*]—**bench show,** an exhibition of animals, especially dogs, in stalls on benches, indoors.—**bench'-war"rant,** *n. Law.* A warrant issued in term-time, signed by the judge presiding at the session, directing an offender to be brought into court.—**King's** (or **Queen's**) **B.,** or **Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **B.** [Eng.], the supreme court of common-law jurisdiction, consisting of a chief justice and four puisne or associate justices: now a division of the high courts of justice.

bend, 1 bend; 2 bĕnd, *v.* [BENT or BEND'EDᵈ; BEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into a curve, or out of or aside from a straight line; crook; deflect; direct. **2.** To apply closely, as the mind. **3.** To subdue. **4.** *Naut.* To make fast; tie. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a curved shape. **2.** To take a certain direction. **3.** To yield; submit; conform. **4.** To devote oneself. **5.** To overhang. [< AS. *bendan*, bend, < *bend*, band, bond.]—**bend'er,** *n.*
Syn.: bias, bow, crook, curve, deflect, deviate, diverge, incline, influence, mold, persuade, stoop, submit, turn, twine, twist, warp, yield. In some cases a thing is spoken of as *bent* where the parts make an angle; but oftener to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to *bend* the mind humbly to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to *bend* another's wishes toward our own; to *persuade* is to draw them quite over. To *warp* is to *bend* slightly through the whole fiber, as a board in the sun. To *crook* is to *bend* irregularly, as a *crooked* stick. *Deflect, deviate*, and *diverge* are said of any turning away from a direct line; *deviate* commonly of a slight and gradual movement, *diverge* of a more sharp and decided one. To *bias* is to influence feeling, opinion, or action in the direction of some prevailing (often unconscious) tendency; personal enmity against the accused will *bias* a witness or a juror so as to distort his view of the facts or motives involved in the case. *Mold* is a stronger word than *bend;* we may *bend* by a superior force that which still resists the constraint; as, a *bent* bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely and permanently to some desired form. See TWIST.

bend¹, *n.* **1.** A curve or crook. **2.** An act of bending or bowing. **3.** *Naut.* A loop or knot.

bend², *n. Her.* An ordinary drawn diagonally across the shield from dexter chief to sinister base. [< AS *bend* (= Goth. *bandi*), band, bond, < pret. stem of *bindan;* see BIND.]—**bend sinister** (*Her.*), an ordinary drawn diagonally from sinister chief to dexter base: one of the marks of bastardy.

be-neath', 1 bı-nīth'; 2 be-nēth'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** At a lower point; below; in a lower position. **2.** Under a cover or surface. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Under; lower in place, condition, etc., than. **2.** Below the surface of. **3.** Under the power of. **4.** Unworthy of. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *neothan*, below.]
Syn.: below, under, underneath. *Under* strictly implies that another object is directly upon or over in a vertical line. *Below* signifies that one object is lower than another, so as to be looked down upon from it, or hidden from view by it; as, *below* (not *under* nor *beneath*) the horizon. *Beneath* or *below* may signify occupying a lower plane, as we speak of one marrying *below* or *beneath* his rank; or, we say, he is *beneath* your notice. *Under* has also the sense of being subject to or subjected to; as, *under* tutors and governors; *under* examination.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABOVE.

Ben"e-dic'i-te, 1 ben"ı-dis'ı-tı; 2 bĕn"e-dıç'i-te. **I.** *n.* **1.** *Liturg.* (1) The canticle beginning "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord." (2) The music of this canticle. **2.** [b-] A blessing; grace or thanksgiving. **II.** *interj.* [b-] Bless you! an exclamation. [LL., 2d per. pl. pres. imper. of *benedico*, bless, < L. *bene*, well, + *dico*, say.]

ben'e-dick, 1 ben'ı-dik; 2 bĕn'e-dık, *n.* **1.** A newly married man. See def. 2. **ben'e-dict‡.** **2.** [B-] In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, the hero, a confirmed bachelor, who eventually marries.

Ben'e-dict, 1 ben'ı-dikt; 2 bĕn'e-dıct, *n.* **1. Saint** (480–543), an Italian monk; founded the Benedictines. **2.** Name of 15 popes; specif. **B. XIV.** (1675–1758); succeeded, 1740; **B. XV.** (1854–1922), Giacomo della Chiesa, elected Sept. 3, 1914.

Ben"e-dic'tine, 1 ben"ı-dik'tın; 2 bĕn"e-dıc'tin. **I.** *a.* Per-

taining to St. Benedict or his order. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the order of monks established by St. Benedict. **2.** A liqueur.

ben"e-dic'tion, 1 ben"ɪ-dik'shən; 2 bĕn"e-dĭc'shon, *n.* The act of blessing, as at the close of worship; blessing; favor. [< L.LL *bene,* well, + *dico,* say.]—**ben"e-dic'tiv**(es, **ben"e-dic'to-ry,** *a.*

Ben"e-dic'tus, 1 ben"ɪ-dik'tus; 2 bĕn"e-dĭc'tŭs, *n.* Either of two canticles: (1) *Luke* i, 68–71; (2) *Ps.* cxviii, 26; *Math.* xxi, 9. Each is named from the first word, *benedictus,* "blessed," of its Latin version.

ben"e-fac'tion, 1 ben"ɪ-fak'shən; 2 bĕn"e-făc'shon, *n.* A kindly or generous act; a gift or boon; beneficence. [< L. *bene,* well, + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see GIFT.—**ben"e-fac'tor,** *n.* A friendly helper; a patron.—**ben"e-fac'tress,** *n. fem.*

ben'e-fice, } 1 ben'ɪ-fis; 2 bĕn'e-fĭç. **I.** *vt.* To invest

ben'e-fis[8], } with a benefice. **II.** *n.* An ecclesiastical living or its revenue. [< L. *beneficium,* favor.]—**ben'e-ficed,** *a.* Holding a benefice.

be-nef'i-cence, 1 bɪ-nef'ɪ-sens; 2 be-nĕf'ɪ-çenç, *n.* The quality of being beneficent; active goodness; also, a beneficent act. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.

be-nef'i-cent, 1 bɪ-nef'ɪ-sent; 2 be-nĕf'ɪ-çĕnt, *a.* Bringing about or doing good; characterized by charity and kindness. [< L. *bene,* well, + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE.—**be-nef'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*—**ben"e-fi'cial,** *a.* Conferring benefits; helpful. Syn.: see EXPEDIENT; GOOD.—**ben"e-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**ben"e-fi'cial-ness,** *n.*

ben"e-fi'ci-a-ry, 1 ben"ɪ-fish'ɪ-ē-rɪ *or* -fish'ə-rɪ; 2 bĕn"e-fish'ɪ-ā-ry *or* -fish'ə-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to benefits or benevolence. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A recipient of a charitable privilege, or of any benefit or profit. [< L. *beneficiarius,* < *beneficium,* favor.]

ben'e-fit[2], 1 ben'ɪ-fit; 2 bĕn'e-fĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be helpful or useful to; profit; improve. **II.** *i.* To derive improvement; be helped. Syn.: see SERVE.

ben'e-fit, *n.* **1.** Profit; advantage. **2.** A favor bestowed; privilege. [< F. *bienfait,* < LL. *benefactum,* BENEFACTION.] Syn.: see FAVOR; PROFIT; UTILITY.

Be"ne-ven'to, 1 bē"nē-ven'to; 2 bę"nę-vĕn'to, *n.* A walled city in southern Italy; pop. 24,000.

be-nev'o-lence, 1 bɪ-nev'o-lens; 2 be-nĕv'o-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** Desire for the well-being or comfort of others; love to mankind; charitableness. **2.** Any act of kindness or well-doing; charity; humanity. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* An enforced loan sometimes exacted by English sovereigns.

Syn.: almsgiving, beneficence, benignity, bounty, charity, generosity, good will, humanity, kind-heartedness, kindliness, kindness, liberality, munificence, philanthropy, sympathy. Originally *beneficence* was the doing well, *benevolence* the wishing or willing well to others; but *benevolence* has come to include *beneficence* and to displace it. We do not now speak of *benevolence* which does not help. *Charity,* which originally meant the purest love for God and man (as in 1 Cor. iii), is now almost universally applied to some form of *almsgiving* and is much more limited in meaning than *benevolence. Benignity* suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars; we may say a good man has an air of *benignity. Kindness* and *tenderness* are personal; *benevolence* and *charity* are general. *Humanity* is so much *kindness* and *tenderness* toward man or beast as it would be inhuman not to have, as denoted by the phrase, "common *humanity.*" We speak of the *bounty* of a generous host, the *liberality* or *munificence* of the founder of a college, or of the *liberality* of a theologian toward the holders of conflicting beliefs. *Philanthropy* applies to wide schemes for human welfare, often, but not always, involving large expenditures in *charity* or *benevolence.* Compare MERCY. —Ant.: barbarity, brutality, churlishness, greediness, harshness, illiberality, ill-will, inhumanity, malevolence, malignity, niggardliness, selfishness, self-seeking, stinginess, unkindness.

be-nev'o-lent, 1 bɪ-nev'o-lent; 2 be-nĕv'o-lĕnt, *a.* Characterized by benevolence; kindly; charitable; beneficent. [< L.OF *bene,* well, + *volen(t-)s,* ppr. of *volo,* wish.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE; GOOD; HUMANE.—**be-nev'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Beng., *abbr.* Bengalee. Bengali.

Ben-gal', 1 ben-gôl'; 2 bĕn-ġal', *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. British India; 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 45,483,000; capital, Calcutta. **2.** Formerly, a division of India comprising **Bengal Proper** and **Eastern B. and Assam.**—**Bay of B.,** part of Indian ocean, between India and Farther India.

Ben-gal'i, 1 ben-gôl'ɪ; 2 bĕn-ġal'ɪ. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bengal; also, their language. **Ben"ga-lese'**†.

be-night'[d], 1 bɪ-nait'; 2 be-nīt', *vt.* To involve in darkness or gloom.—**be-night'ed,** *pa.* Overtaken by night; ignorant; depraved.

be-nign', 1 bɪ-nain'; 2 be-nīn', *a.* Gracious; generous; kindly; soft; genial; propitious; mild. [< L. *benignus,* benignant, kind.] Syn.: see BLAND; CHARITABLE; PROPITIOUS. —**be-nign'ly,** *adv.*

be-nig'nant, 1 bɪ-nig'nənt; 2 be-nĭġ'nant, *a.* **1.** Condescending; gentle; gracious. **2.** Helpful; salutary. [L. *benignan(t-)s,* ppr. of *benignor,* rejoice, < *benignus;* see BENIGN.] Syn.: see AMIABLE; CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.

—**be-nig'nant-ly,** *adv.*—**be-nig'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Kindliness; beneficence. **2.** Healthfulness; salubrity. **3.** A gracious action or influence. **be-nig'nan-cy**†. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; MERCY.

Ben-in', 1 ben-ĭn'; 2 bĕn-ĭn', *n.* A country, a river, and a town, West African. [town, W. Africa.

ben'i-son, 1 ben'ɪ-sən; 2 bĕn'ɪ-son, *n.* A benediction; blessing. [< LL.OF *benedictio,* BENEDICTION.]

Ben'ja-min, 1 ben'jə-min; 2 bĕn'ja-mĭn, *n.* **1.** The youngest son of Jacob; also, the tribe descended from him. *Gen.* xxxv, 18. **2. Judah P.** (1811–1884), American Jewish politician; Senator; Confederate Secretary of War, 1861.

Ben Lo'mond, 1 lō'mənd; 2 lō'mond. A mountain in southwest Scotland; 3,192 ft. high.

Ben'nett, 1 ben'et; 2 bĕn'ĕt, **James Gordon** (1795–1872). A Scottish-American journalist.

Ben Ne'vis, 1 nɪ'vɪs; 2 nĕ'vis. A mountain in western Scotland; highest (4,406 ft.) in British Isles.

Ben'ning-ton, 1 ben'ɪŋ-tən; 2 bĕn'ĭng-ton, *n.* A town in southwestern Vermont (pop. 21,580); battlefield, 1777.

be-north', 1 bɪ-nērth'; 2 be-nŏrth', *prep.* [Scot.] North of.

bent, 1 bent; 2 bĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of BEND, *v.*

bent, *pa.* **1.** Deflected from a straight line; crooked. **2.** *Naut.* Made fast to a spar or other object: said of a sail, etc. **3.** Fixed in a course; set; as, on pleasure *bent.*

bent[1], *n.* **1.** The state of being inclined or the direction in which inclined; inclination; tendency; bias; disposition. **2.** The degree of tension; limit of endurance or capacity. **3**†. A cast of the eye. Syn.: see INCLINATION.

bent[2], *n.* One of various stiff wiry grasses. [< AS. *beonet.*] **bent'-grass"**†.

Ben'tham, 1 ben'ṫhəm; 2 bĕn'ṫham, **Jeremy** (1748–1832). An English jurist and moral philosopher.

Ben"ti-vo'glio, 1 ben"tɪ-vō'lyo; 2 bĕn"tĭ-vŏ'lyo, **Guido** (1579–1644). An Italian cardinal; statesman; diplomat.

Ben'ton, 1 ben'tən; 2 bĕn'ton, **Thomas Hart** (1782–1858). An American lawyer, Senator, and writer.

be-numb', } 1 bɪ-num'; 2 be-nŭm', *vt.* To make insen-

be-num'b[8], } sible or torpid; stupefy; deaden. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *niman,* take.]—**be-numbed',** *pa.*—**be-num(b)'-ment**[8], *n.*

ben'zene, 1 ben'zɪn; 2 bĕn'zēn, *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable compound liquid obtained chiefly from coal-tar. The luminous quality of illuminating-gas is largely due to its presence; it is also the source of the anilin of commerce. [< BENZOIN.] **ben'zol**†; **ben'zole**†.

ben'zin, } 1 ben'zɪn, -zɪn *or* -zin; 2 bĕn'zĭn, -zĭn *or* -zīn, *n.* A

ben'zine, } colorless inflammable liquid derived from crude petroleum and used for cleansing clothing, etc. **ben'zo-lin**†; **ben'zo-line**†; **pe-tro'le-um-spir"it**†.

ben'zo-ate of so'da. Same as SODIUM BENZOATE.

ben'zo-in, 1 ben'zo-ɪn *or* -zein; 2 bĕn'zo-ĭn *or* -zōĭn, *n.* **1.** A gum resin. **2.** The spicebush. See under SPICE. **3.** *Chem.* A variously obtained crystalline compound. [< F. *benjoin,* < Pg. *beijoin,* < Ar. *lubân jâwî,* incense of Java.]—**ben-zo'ic,** *a.*—**benzoic acid,** an aromatic compound contained in resins and certain other substances.

Be'o-wulf, 1 bē'o-wulf; 2 bę'o-wŭlf, *n.* The semimythical Danish hero of the oldest Anglo-Saxon epic of the 10th cent.

be-queath', 1 bɪ-kwiṫ'; 2 be-kwēṫ', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To give by will; make a bequest of. **2.** To hand down to posterity; transmit. 3‖. To give up; yield; devote. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *cwethan,* say.]—**be-quest',** *n.* The act of bequeathing or that which is bequeathed. Syn.: see GIFT.

Bé"ran"ger', 1 bē"rąṅ"ġē'; 2 bę"răṅ"zhę', **Pierre Jean de** (1780–1857). A French lyric poet.

be-rate', 1 bɪ-rēt'; 2 be-rāt', *vt.* [BE-RAT'ED[4]; BE-RAT'ING.] To chide severely; scold; rail at.

Berch'told, 1 berн'tōlt; 2 bĕrн'tōlt, **Count Leopold von** (1863–). An Austrian statesman; minister for foreign affairs (1912–15).

berdet, *n.* Same as BEARD.—**beret,** *v.* Same as BEAR.

be-reav(e'F, 1 bɪ-rīv'; 2 be-rēv', *vt.* [BE-REAVED' or BE-REFT'; BE-REAVD'[3]; BE-REAV'ING.] To deprive, as of something valuable or beloved; despoil; rob. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *reâfian,* rob.]—**be-reave'ment,** *n.* The act of bereaving, or the state of being bereaved; an afflictive loss. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.

Ber"e-ni'ce, 1 ber"ɪ-nɪ'sɪ; 2 bĕr"e-nī'çē, *n. Bib.* Daughter of Herod Agrippa I., king of Judea. *Acts* xxv, 13. **Ber-ni'ce**‡.

Ber"e-si'na, 1 ber"ē-zi'nə; 2 bĕr"ę-çī'na, *n.* A river in western Russia; 350 m. to Dnieper. [bergh‡.

berg, 1 bûrg; 2 bĕrg, *n.* An iceberg. [< Ice. or G. *berg.*]

Ber'ga-mask, 1 bûr'gə-mask; 2 bĕr'ga-măsk, *n.* A clownish rustic dance. **Ber'go-mask**‡.

ber'ga-mot[1], 1 bûr'gə-mət; 2 bĕr'ga-mŏt, *n.* **1.** A tree of the rue family, or its fruit, furnishing an oil used as a perfume. **2.** A coarse tapestry made of wool, hair, silk, and cotton or

hemp. **3.** Snuff scented with bergamot. [< *Bergamo*, Italian town.]

ber'ga-mot[2], *n.* A variety of pear. [< Turk.[lt+F] *begarmūdi*, < *beg*, prince, + *armūd*, pear.]

Ber'gen, 1 ber'gen; 2 bĕr'gĕn, *n.* A commercial fortified city and seaport in southwestern Norway; pop. 91,000.

Bergh, 1 bûrg; 2 bĕrg, **Henry** (1820–1888). An American philanthropist; founded Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1866.

Berg'son, 1 berg'sən; 2 bĕrg'sŏn, **Henri-Louis** (1859–). A French philosopher and professor.—**Berg-so'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Berg'son-ism**, *n.*

Be'ring, 1 bī'[or bē']rıŋ; 2 bē'[or bę']ring, **Vitus** (1680–1741). Danish navigator; discoverer of **Bering Sea** and **Bering Strait**, west of Alaska. **Beh'ring**†.

Berke'ley, 1 bûrk'h; 2 bĕrk'ly, *n.* **1. George** (1684–1753), Anglo-Irish prelate and philosopher; *Principles of Human Knowledge.* **2. Sir William** (–1677), an English governor of Virginia.—**Berke-le'ian-ism**, *n.* The idealistic philosophy of George Berkeley.—**Berke-le'ian**, *a.* & *n.*

Ber'lin, 1 bûr'lın *or* (*G.*) ber-lın'; 2 bĕr'lĭn *or* (*G.*) bĕr-lēn', *n.* A city (pop. 3,804,000), capital of Prussia and of the German empire from 1871 to 1918; center of administrative government of the German Republic.

Ber"lī"oz', 1 ber"lī"ōs'; 2 bĕr"lĭ"ōs', **Hector** (1803–1869). A French composer; *Damnation of Faust.*

Ber-me'jo, *n.* Same as VERMEJO. [form of "Bermudas."

Ber-moo'thes, 1 bər-mū'thēs; 2 bĕr-mōō'thēs, *n.* An old

Ber-mu'da, 1 bər-mīū'də; 2 bĕr-mū'da, *n.* A British island group (20 sq. m.; pop. 18,000) and naval station, N. Atlantic ocean; capital, Hamilton. **Ber-mu'das**†.

Bern, 1 bern; 2 bĕrn, *n.* A Swiss canton (2,657 sq. m.; pop. 646,000), and city (pop. 104,000).

Ber"na-dotte', 1 bûr"nə-dət' *or* (*F.*) ber"nα"dōt'; 2 bĕr"nə-dŏt' *or* (*F.*) bĕr"nä"dōt', **Jean Baptiste Jules** (1764–1844). A marshal of France; king of Sweden as Charles XIV., 1818.

Ber'nard, 1 bûr'nərd *or* (*F.*) ber"när'; 2 bĕr'nard *or* (*F.*) bĕr"närʹ, *n.* **1. B. of Morlaix** (1140?–), a French Benedictine and Latin poet; *De Contemptu Mundi.* **2. Saint** (1091–1153), a French ecclesiastic; abbot of Clairvaux.

Bern-har'di, 1 bĕrn-hûr'dı; 2 bĕrn-härʹdi, **Friedrich A. J. von** (1849–). A German general; author; *Germany and the Next War*

Bern'hardt, 1 bûrn'hart *or* (*F.*) ber"när'; 2 bĕrn'härt *or* (*F.*) bĕr"närʹ, **Sarah** (1844–). Rosine Bernard, a French actress.

Ber-ni'cl-a, 1 bər-nish'ı-ə; 2 bĕr-nish'i-a, *n.* An Anglian kingdom founded about 550; afterward N. Northumbria.

ber'ni-cle, 1 bûr'ni-kl; 2 bĕr'ni-cl, *n.* The barnacle-goose.

Ber-ni'ni, 1 ber-nī'nı; 2 bĕr-nī'nĭ, **Giovanni Lorenzo** (1598–1680). An Italian sculptor and architect.

ber'ry[1], 1 ber'ı; 2 bĕr'y. **I.** *vi.* [BER'RIED; BER'RY-ING.] **1.** To form or bear berries. **2.** To seek for or gather berries. **II.** *n.* [BER'RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Any small succulent fruit. **2.** A simple fruit with the seeds in a juicy pulp, as the tomato, grape, and currant. **3.** A coffee-bean; also, the dry kernel of various grains. **4.** Something likened to a berry, as an egg of a crustacean. [< AS. *berige.*] [France. **Ber"ri'**†.

Ber"ry'[2], 1 be"rī'; 2 bĕ"ry', *n.* An old province in central

ber'serk, 1 bûr'sərk; 2 bĕr'serk, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* A furious fighter. **2.** A freebooter. **ber'serk-er**†.

berth, 1 bûrth; 2 bĕrth. **I**[1]. *vt.* To provide with a berth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bunk or bed in a vessel, sleeping-car, etc. **2.** *Naut.* Any place in which a vessel may lie at anchor; sea-room. **3.** A place on a vessel; office or employment in general. [Perhaps < √ of BEAR[1], *v.*] **birth**†.—**berth'age**, *n.* **1.** Charges for anchorage-ground or for a berth, as at a dock. **2.** The place assigned a vessel in port.

ber'tha, 1 bûr'thə; 2 bĕr'tha, *n.* A woman's shoulder-cape.

Ber"the-lot', 1 ber"tə-lō'; 2 bĕr"te-lō', **Pierre Eugène Marcellin** (1827–1907). A French chemist, educator, and author.

Ber"til"lon' sys'tem, 1 ber"tī"yŏn'; 2 bĕr"tĭ"yŏn'. A system for measuring man devised by Alphonse Bertillon (1853–1914), French anthropologist.

Ber'wick-on-Tweed", 1 ber'ık-ən-twīd"; 2 bĕr'ĭk-ŏn-twēd" *n.* A seaport town in N. E. England; pop. 13,000.

ber'yl, 1 ber'ıl; 2 bĕr'yl, *n.* A precious stone of varying color. The aquamarine and emerald varieties are used as gems. [< Gr.[L+OF] *bēryllos.*]—**ber'yl-line**, *a.* [CINUM.

be-ryl'li-um, 1 bı-rıl'ı-um; 2 bē-rył'i-ŭm, *n.* Same as GLU-

Ber-ze'li-us, 1 bər-zi'lı-us; 2 bĕr-zē'li-ŭs, **Jöns Jacob, Baron** (1779–1848). A Swedish chemist.

Be-san"çon', 1 bə-zaṅ"sôṅ'; 2 be-ṣąṅ"ṣôṅ', *n.* A fortified city in E. France; pop. 55,652.

bes'aunt†, *n.* Same as BEZANT.

be-seech', 1 bı-sīch'; 2 be-sēch', *vt.* [BE-SOUGHT'; BE-SEECH'ING.] To entreat earnestly; implore; supplicate; beg; plead. [< BE- + ME. *sechen*, < AS. *sēcean*, seek.]
Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD.
—**be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-seech'ing-ness**, *n.*

be-seem', 1 bı-sīm'; 2 be-sēm', *v.* **I.** *t.* To be becoming to; befit. **II.** *i.* To seem. **be-seme'**†.—**be-seem'ing**, *pa.*

be-set', 1 bı-set'; 2 be-sĕt', *vt.* [BE-SET'; BE-SET'TING.] **1.** To harass, obstruct, or embarrass. **2.** To attack on all sides. **3.** To set or stud, as with gems: only in the past participle. [< AS. *be-*, about, + *settan*, set.]
Syn.: see ATTACK.—**be-set'ment**, *n.*—**be-set'ting**, *pa.* Constantly assailing.

be-shrew'‖, 1 bı-shrū'; 2 be-shrų', *vt.* To wish ill to; execrate: a mild imprecation.

be-side', 1 bı-said'; 2 be-sīd'. **I.** *adv.* Close by; at hand. **II.** *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; near; close to. **2.** In comparison with. **3.** In addition to. **4.** Away or apart from. Syn.: see ADJACENT.

be-sides', 1 bı-saidz'; 2 be-sīdş'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In addition; also. **2.** Aside from. Syn.: see ALSO; BUT; YET.
II. *prep.* **1.** In addition to; other than. **2.** Except.

be-siege', 1 bı-sīj'; 2 be-sēg', *vt.* [BE-SIEGED'; BE-SIEG'ING.] To lay siege to; beset or harass.
Syn.: see ATTACK.—**be-sieg'er**, *n.*

be-smear', 1 bı-smīr'; 2 be-smēr', *vt.* To smear over; sully.

be-smirch'[1], 1 bı-smûrch'; 2 be-smĭrch', *vt.* To soil; stain; defile.

be'som[1], 1 bī'zəm; 2 bē'şom, *n.* A bundle of twigs used as a broom; any agency that cleanses or abolishes. [< AS. *besma*, broom.]—**be'som**, *vt.*

be'som[2], *n.* [Scot.] A drab; slattern; street woman.

be-sort'†. **I.** *vt.* To befit. **II.** *n.* Suitable company.

be-sot', 1 bı-set'; 2 be-sŏt', *vt.* [BE-SOT'TED[d]; BE-SOT'TING.] To stupefy, as with drink; enslave; infatuate. [< BE- + SOT, *n.*]

be-sought', 1 bı-sōt'; 2 be-sôt', *imp.* & *pp.* of BESEECH, *v.*

be-spat'ter, 1 bı-spat'ər; 2 be-spăt'er, *vt.* **1.** To cover or soil by spattering. **2.** To throw about. **3.** To besmirch or sully.

be-speak', 1 bı-spīk'; 2 be-spēk', *vt.* [BE-SPOKE'; BE-SPOKE' or BE-SPO'KEN; BE-SPEAK'ING.] **1.** To ask for in advance. **2.** To give token of; indicate. **3.** [Poet.] To address. [strewed.

be-sprent', 1 bı-sprent'; 2 be-sprĕnt', *pp.* [Poet.] Bepsrinkled;

Bes"sa-ra'bi-a, 1 bes"ə-rē'bı-ə; 2 bĕs"a-rā'bi-a, *n.* A district (17,143 sq. m.; pop. 2,345,000) of N. E. Roumania.

Bes'se-mer, 1 bes'ı-mər; 2 bĕs'e-mer, *n.* Steel prepared by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal. [< Henry *Bessemer*, who invented it in 1855.]

best, 1 best; 2 bĕst. **I.** *vt.* [Colloq.] To get the best of. **II.** *a.* [*Superl.* of GOOD.] **1.** Most excellent or desirable. **2.** [Colloq.] Most; largest. **III.** *n.* The most excellent; the highest degree or state; the utmost. **IV.** *adv.* [*Superl.* of WELL.] In the most excellent or suitable manner; with the most favorable result; to the utmost degree. **beste**†.

be-stead'[1], 1 bı-sted'; 2 be-stĕd', *vt.* & *vi.* [BE-STEAD'ED[d] or BE-STED'; BE-STEAD'ING.] To be of service or profit to; help; benefit; avail. **be-sted'**[1]‡.

be-sted'[2], } 1 bı-sted'; 2 be-stĕd', *vt.* [BE-STED'; BE-
be-stead'[2], } STEAD'; BE-STED'ING; BE-STEAD'ING.] [Now only in the participial combinations.] To put in some (commonly undesirable) position; beset. [< BE- + ME. *steden*, place.]—**be-stadde'**†, *pp.*

bes'tial, 1 bes'chal; 2 bĕs'chal, *a.* Pertaining to or like beasts or a beast; animal; brutish; sensual; depraved. [< L. *bestialis*, < *bestia*, beast.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.
—**bes"ti-al'i-ty**, *n.* Character or conduct befitting beasts.—**bes'tial-ize**, *vt.*—**bes'tial-ly**, *adv*

bes'ti-a-ry‖, 1 bes'tı-ē-rı; 2 bĕs'ti-ā-ry, *n.* **1.** A moralizing treatise on animals. **2.** One compelled to fight beasts in the ancient Roman gladiatorial games.

be-stir', 1 bı-stûr'; 2 be-stĭr', *vt.* [BE-STIRRED', BE-STIRD'[8]; BE-STIR'RING.] To move with life or vigor; incite to brisk activity.

be-stow', 1 bı-stō'; 2 be-stō', *vt.* **1.** To confer as a gift: formerly with *to*, now with *on* or *upon;* present. **2.** To use or expend; apply. **3**‖. To provide or find suitable room for; deposit. **4**†. To give in marriage. **5**†. To behave or acquit (oneself). Syn.: see GIVE.
—**be-stow'a-bl**(e)[2], *a.*—**be-stow'al**, *n.* The act of bestowing; gift.—**be-stow'ment**, *n.*

be-straught'†, *pp.* Distracted. **be-straught'ed**†.

be-strew', 1 bı-strū'; 2 be-strų', *vt.* [BE-STREWED' or BE-STREWN'; BE-STREW'ING.] **1.** To sprinkle with things strewn. **2.** To scatter about.

be-stride', 1 bı-straid'; 2 be-strīd', *vt.* [BE-STRODE' or BE-STRID'; BE-STRID'DEN or BE-STRID'; BE-STRID'ING.] To stand over or sit upon astride; step over at a stride.

be-strow', 1 bı-strō'; 2 be-strō', *vt.* [BE-STROWED'; BE-STROWED' or BE-STROWN'; BE-STROW'ING.] Same as BESTREW.

bes'y†, *a.* Same as BUSY.

bet, 1 bet; 2 bĕt, *v.* [BET or BET'TED[d]; BET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To stake or pledge on an uncertain issue. **II.** *i.* To

wager money, etc., upon some uncertain issue or event. [Short for ABET.] [wager.

bet, *n.* **1.** The act of betting; wager. **2.** The stake in any

bet., *abbr.* Between. [the Greek alphabet.

be'ta, 1 bi'tə *or* bē'tə; 2 bē'ta *or* bę'ta, *n.* The second letter of

be-take', 1 bi-tēk'; 2 be-tāk', *vt.* [BE-TOOK'; BE-TAK'EN; BE-TAK'ING.] To resort (to); take (oneself), remove, or go (to).

be-teem't, *vt.* To give birth to; grant; vouchsafe; permit.

be'tel, 1 bi'tl; 2 bē'tl, *n.* A shrubby plant the leaves of which are chewed by certain Asiatics. [< Pg. *betel,* < Mal. *vetilla,* betel.]—**be'tel-nut",** *n.* The astringent seed of an East-Indian palm, used for chewing with betel-leaves.

bête noire, 1 bĕt nwär; 2 bęt nwär. Anything real or imaginary that is an object of hate or dread; a bugaboo. [F. *bête,* = BEAST; *noire,* < L. *niger,* black.]

Beth'a-ny, 1 beth'ə-nı; 2 bĕth'a-ny, *n.* A village in Palestine, two miles E. of Jerusalem.

beth'el[1], 1 beth'el; 2 bĕth'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A seamen's church or chapel, floating or on shore. **2.** [Eng.] A dissenters' chapel. **3.** A place hallowed by God's presence. [< Heb. *bēth-ēl,* < *bēth,* house, + *ēl,* God.]

Beth'el[2], 1 beth'el; 2 bĕth'ĕl, *n.* A ruined town in Palestine, near Jerusalem. *Gen.* xxviii, 19.

Be-thes'da, 1 bi-thez'də; 2 be-thēs'da, *n.* A pool near the sheep-gate, Jerusalem. *John* v, 2.

be-think', 1 bi-thiŋk'; 2 be-thĭŋk', *vt.* & *vi.* [BE-THOUGHT'; BE-THINK'ING.] To remind oneself; take thought; deliberate. [< AS. *bethencan;* see BE- and THINK.]

Beth'le-hem, 1 beth'lı-hem; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Palestine; birthplace of Jesus Christ. *Matt.* ii, 1. **2†.** A hospital for lunatics. See BEDLAM.

Beth"mann-Holl'weg, 1 bĕt"mən-hōl'vəh; 2 bęt"män-hōl'vĕh, **Theobald von** (1856-1921). German chancellor (1909).

be-thought', 1 bi-thôt'; 2 be-thôt', *imp.* & *pp.* of BETHINK.

Beth-sa'i-da, 1 beth-sē'ı-də; 2 bĕth-sā'ı-da, *n.* An ancient town W. of Lake Tiberias, Palestine. *John* i, 44.

be-tide', 1 bi-taid'; 2 be-tīd', *vt.* & *vi.* [BE-TID'ED[d]; BE-TID'ING.] To happen to or befall; betoken; happen. [ME. *betiden;* see BE- and TIDE, *v.*] SYN.: see HAPPEN.

be-times', 1 bi-taimz'; 2 be-tīmş', *adv.* In good season or time; soon. [ME., < BE- + TIME, *n.*] **be-time'†.**

be-to'ken, 1 bi-tō'kn; 2 be-tō'kn, *vt.* To be a sign of; give promise or evidence of. [< BE- + TOKEN.]

SYN.: see AUGUR; IMPORT.

bet'o-ny, 1 bet'o-nı; 2 bĕt'o-ny, *n.* A European herb of the mint family, formerly used as an emetic and purgative; also, one of various other plants, as a British species of figwort (the water-*betony*), etc. [< L.[p] *betonica,* for *vettonica,* < *Vettones,* a people of Portugal.]

be-took', 1 bi-tuk'; 2 be-tōōk', *imp.* of BETAKE, *v.*

be-tray', 1 bi-trē'; 2 be-trā', *vt.* **1.** To deliver up to an enemy; be a traitor to. **2.** To disclose (a matter) in breach of confidence. **3.** To lead astray; seduce. **4.** To reveal unintentionally; show signs of. [< BE- + OF. *traïr,* < L. *trado.*] SYN.: see DECEIVE.

—**be-tray'al,** *n.* **be-tray'ment‡.**—**be-tray'er,** *n.*

be-troth', 1 bi-trōth' *or* -trōth'; 2 be-trôth' *or* -trŏth', *vt.* To engage to marry; promise in marriage; affiance. [< BE- + TROTH.]—**be-troth'al,** *n.* Engagement to marry. **be-troth'ment‡.**

bet'ter, 1 bet'ər; 2 bĕt'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or grow better; improve; also, to surpass; excel. SYN.: see AMEND.

bet'ter, *a.* [*Compar.* of GOOD.] **1.** Superior in excellence, amount, or value; preferable; surpassing. **2.** Improved in health; convalescent. [< AS *betera.*]

bet'ter[1], *n.* **1.** That which is in any way better; advantage; superiority. **2.** A superior, as in ability, rank, age, etc.

bet'ter[2], *n.* One who lays wagers. **bet'tor‡.**

bet'ter, *adv.* [*Compar.* of WELL.] In a superior manner; more excellently; more thoroughly or correctly; in a higher degree.

bet'ter-ment, 1 bet'ər-ment *or* -mənt; 2 bĕt'ĕr-ment, *n.* Improvement; an addition to the value of real property.

bet'ty, 1 bet'ı; 2 bĕt'y, *n.* [BET'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A man who interferes with or does woman's work. **2.** [U. S.] A Florence flask. [< *Betty,* dim. of *Bet,* abbr. of *Elizabeth.*]

be-tween', 1 bi-twin'; 2 be-twēn'. **I.** *adv.* In intervening space, time, position, or relation; during, in, or at intervals. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In the space which separates (two places or objects). **2.** Intermediate in relation to (qualities, etc.). **3.** With relation to both of; taking one or the other of. **4.** From one to another of (two places). [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *tweōnum,* dat. pl. of *tweōn,* double, two.]

SYN.: among. In strict usage *between* is used only of two objects; *among* of more than two; divide the money *between* the two. *among* the three. *Between* is, however, used at times of more than two objects, particularly when some reciprocal relation is denoted; as, a treaty *between* the three powers. The number of objects governed by *between* can never be less than two; the popular error of saying or writing "*between* each," "*between* every one," etc., is to be carefully avoided; correct usage requires "*between* each two," "*between* every two," etc. See AMID.

be-twixt', 1 bi-twikst'; 2 be-twĭkst', *adv.* & *prep.* Between. [< AS. *be-,* BE-, + *-twix,* < *twi-,* two.]

SYN.: see AMID.

Beu'lah, 1 biū'lə; 2 bū'la, *n.* A name for Israel. *Isa.* lxii, 4.—**Land of Beulah,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the land of rest where pilgrims abide till death. [< Heb. *be'ūlāh,* married.]

bev'el, 1 bev'el; 2 bĕv'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BEV'ELED or BEV'-ELLED, BEV'ELD[s]; BEV'EL-ING or BEV'EL-LING.] To give a sloping edge to; have a sloping edge. **II.** *a.* Oblique; slanting; beveled. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, etc. **2.** An adjustable instrument for measuring angles; a bevel-square. [< F. *biveau,* bevel.]

bev'er-age, 1 bev'ər-ıj; 2 bĕv'er-ag, *n.* Drink; that which is drunk. [< OF. *bevre,* drink.]

Be'vis of Hamp'ton, 1 bī'vıs; 2 bē'vis. Hero of an English medieval romance, who figures in Drayton's *Polyolbion.*

bev'y, 1 bev'ı; 2 bĕv'y, *n.* [BEV'IES[2], *pl.*] A flock of birds; a small group of persons, usually of girls or women. [< OF. *beveye,* a drinking company.] SYN.: see FLOCK[1].

be-wail', 1 bi-wēl'; 2 be-wāl', *vt.* & *vi.* To mourn for; lament over; make lamentation. SYN.: see MOURN.

be-ware', 1 bi-wār'; 2 be-wâr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To look out for; be wary of. **II.** *i.* To be cautious or wary; exercise prudence or heed; look out: often with *of.* [< AS. *beōn* (see BE), + *wær,* WARE[1].]

be-wil'der, 1 bi-wil'dər; 2 be-wĭl'der, *vt.* To confuse or perplex; daze. [< BE- + WILD.] SYN.: see ABASH.

—**be-wil'der-ment,** *n.* Confusion; entanglement. SYN.: see PERPLEXITY.

be-witch't, } 1 bi-wich'; 2 be-wĭch', *vt.* **1.** To gain power

be-wich'[p], } over by charms or incantations. **2.** To please irresistibly; charm; fascinate. [< BE- + WITCH.] SYN.: see CHARM.—**be-witch'ing,** *pa.* Charming; captivating. SYN.: see BEAUTIFUL.—**be-witch'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**be-witch'ment,** *n.* The act or power of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched. **be-witch'er-y‡** [Rare].

be-wray'‖, 1 bi-rē'; 2 be-rā', *vt.* To disclose; betray.

bey, 1 bē; 2 bę, *n.* **1.** The governor of a Turkish town or district. **2.** A Turkish title of nobility. [< Turk. *beg,* lord.] **beg‡.**—**bey'lik,** *n.* The district ruled by a bey. **bey'lic‡.**—**bey'ship,** *n.* The office or function of a bey. **bey'dom‡.**

be-yond', 1 bi-yend'; 2 be-yŏnd'. **I.** *n.* That which is on the other side or farther on; especially, the future life. **II.** *adv.* On the other side of something intervening; yonder; far off. **III.** *prep.* Farther or later than; out of reach of; superior to; surpassing; more than. [< AS. *begeondan,* < *be-,* BE-, + *geond,* YOND.]

Bey-rout', *n.* Same as BEIRUT.

Be'za, 1 bī'zə; 2 bē'za, **Theodore** (1519–1605). A French Genevan theologian and historian. **de Bèze‡.**

bez'ant, 1 bez'ənt; 2 bĕz'ant, *n.* **1.** A medieval gold coin of the Byzantine empire, value about $2.42; also, a silver coin, worth about 72 cents. **2.** *Arch.* A flat ornamental disk. [< GR. LL+OF *Byzantion,* Constantinople.] **bes'ant‡; byz'ant‡.**

bez'el, 1 bez'el; 2 bĕz'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A bevel on the edge of a cutting tool. **2.** A facet of a gem. **3.** A groove and flange made to receive a beveled edge, as of a watch-crystal. **4.** A flat engraved gold seal. [< OF. *bisel,* perhaps < L. *bis,* twice.]

be-zique', 1 bə-zīk'; 2 be-zīk', *n.* A game of cards based upon the declaring of certain combinations upon taking a trick; also, a combination in this game. [< F. *bésigue.*] **ba-zique'‡.**

be'zoar, 1 bī'zōr; 2 bē'zōr, *n.* **1.** A concretion found in the stomach and intestines of ruminants and some other animals, supposed to have medicinal value. **2.** An antidote or panacea. [< Ar. *bazahr,* < Per. *pādzahr,* < *pād,* expelling, + *zahr,* poison.] [crult; wretch; knave.

be-zo'ni-an, 1 bı-zō'nı-ən; 2 be-zō'nı-an, *n.* [Rare.] A raw re-

bhang, 1 baŋ; 2 bâng, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The dried leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp prepared for smoking or as an infusion for drinking. [Hind. *bhang.*] **bang‡; bangue‡; beng‡.**

bhees'tee, 1 bīs'tī; 2 bēs'tē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native water-carrier. **bhees'tie‡; bhees'ty‡.**

bi-, 1 bai-; 2 bī-, *prefix.* **1.** Twice; doubly; two. **2.** *Chem.* Having two equivalents of the substance named; as, *bi*chlorid. [< L. *bi,* < *bis,* twice, < *duo,* two.] *Bi-* sometimes becomes *bin-* or *bis-* for euphony.

B. I., *abbr.* British India.—**Bi.,** *abbr.* Bismuth.

bi-an'gu-lar, *a.* Having two angles.—**bi-an'nu-al,** *a.* Occurring twice a year; semiannual.—**bi-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bi"ar"ritz', 1 bī"a"rits'; 2 bī"ä"rits', *n.* A watering-place in Basses-Pyrénées department, France.

bi'as, 1 bai'əs; 2 bī'as. **I.** *vt.* [BI'ASED[t] or BI'ASSED[t], BI'-AST[s]; BI'AS-ING or BI'AS-SING.] To cause to incline or

swerve; influence or affect unduly; prejudice. **II.** *a.* Running diagonally across the texture; cut slantingly: said of cloth. **III.** *n.* [BI'AS-ES or BI'AS-SES, *pl.*] **1.** A line, cut, or seam running obliquely across the threads of a fabric. **2.** A mental predilection or prejudice. **3.** *Bowling.* A bulge or inserted piece of lead on the side of a bowl; also, the curved line described by a bowl having a bulge. [< F. *biais*, slant.] Syn.: see BEND; INCLINATION; PREJUDICE.

bib, 1 bib; 2 bĭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BIBBED, BIBD[8]; BIB'BING.] To tipple. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cloth worn under the chin by children at meals. **2.** A waist-piece attached to a woman's apron. [< L. *bibo*, drink.]—**bi-ba'cious§,** *a.* Given to drinking; bibulous.—**bib'ber,** *n.* A tippler.

Bib., *abbr.* Bible, Biblical.—**bibl.,** *abbr.* Bibliotheca.

Bi'ble, 1 baĭ'bl; 2 bī'bl, *n.* **1.** The Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. **2.** The sacred books of any people. [< Gr. *biblia*, pl. of *biblion*, dim. of *biblos*, *byblos*, book, papyrus.]—**Bible paper,** a light, thin, opaque, durable paper used for printing books.—**Bib'li-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Bible. **2.** In harmony with the Bible.

bib'li-o-, 1 bib'li-o-; 2 bĭb'li-o-. From Greek *biblion*, book: a combining form signifying of or pertaining to a book or books, especially the Bible.—**bib"li-o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* A creation of books or literature. [+ Gr. *genesis*, creation.]—**bib"li-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes about or is skilled in bibliography.—**bib"li-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **bib"li-o-graph'i-cal‡.**—**bib"li-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**bib"li-og'ra-phy,** *n.* [-PHIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The description and history of books. **2.** A list of the works of an author, or of the literature bearing on a particular subject.—**bib"li-ol'a-try,** *n.* Book-worship; especially [B-], extravagant homage paid to the letter of the Bible.—**bib"li-ol'a-ter** or **-trist,** *n.*—**Bib"li-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** Biblical literature. **2.** [b-] Bibliography; a bibliographic treatise.—**bib'li-o-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by books, especially by the Bible.—**bib"li-o-ma'ni-a,** *n.* Book-madness; the passion for collecting books.—**bib"li-o-ma'ni-ac.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad. **bib"li-o-ma-ni'a-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* One who has a passion for collecting books.—**bib'li-o-phile,** *n.* One who loves books.—**bib'li-o-pole,** *n.* A dealer in rare books. **bib"li-op'o-list‡.**—**bib"li-o-the'ca,** *n.* A library, or a collection of books.—**bib"li-o-the'cal,** *a.*

bib'u-lous, 1 bib'yu-lus; 2 bĭb'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to drink; fond of drinking. **2.** Taking up moisture readily; absorbent. [< L. *bibulus*, < *bibo*, drink.]

bi-cam'er-al, *a.* Consisting of two chambers or branches.

bi-car'bo-nate, 1 baĭ-kär'bo-nēt; 2 bī-cär'bo-nāt, *n.* A salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

bice, 1 baĭs; 2 bīç, *n.* **1.** A blue or green pigment. **2.** The color of this pigment: a dull or grayish blue. [< F. *bis*, brown.]

bi-cen'te-na-ry. **I.** *a.* Occurring once in 200 years. **II.** *n.* The space of 200 years; the 200th anniversary.—**bi-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having two heads. [< BI- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

bi'ceps, 1 baĭ'seps; 2 bī'çĕps, *n.* **1.** The large front muscle of the upper arm. **2.** Loosely, muscular strength, as of the arm. [L., < *bi-* (see BI-) + *caput*, head.]—**bi-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Having two heads or origins; pertaining to a biceps.

bi-chlo'rid, *n. Chem.* A salt in which there are two atoms of chlorin. **di-chlo'rid‡.**

bick'er, 1 bik'ər; 2 bĭk'er, *vi.* **1.** To dispute petulantly; wrangle; chatter, as a bird. **2.** To flow noisily, as a brook; flicker and splutter, as a flame. [Etym. doubtful.]

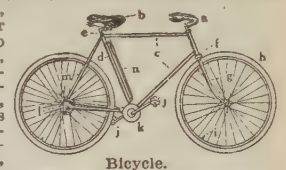
bick'er[1], *n.* **1.** A petulant or angry dispute; a petty altercation. **bick'er-ing‡.** **2.** A clattering, babbling noise. **3.** A flicker, or a tremulous or unsteady motion; a short, quick run. Syn.: see QUARREL.

bick'er[2], *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] A wooden vessel for food or drink. [Var. of BEAKER.]

bi-col'ored, *a.* Of two colors.—**bi-cor'nous,** *a.* Two-horned, as an animal or a crescent. [< BI- + L. *cornu*, horn.] **bi'-corn‡; bi-cor'nute‡.**—**bi-cos'tate,** *a.* Having two ribs or rib-like markings, as a leaf. [+ L. *costa*, rib.]—**bi-cru'ral,** *a.* Having two legs or leg-like appendages. [+ L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg.]—**bi-cus'pid.** **I.** *a.* Having two cusps or points; double-pointed. **bi-cus'pi-dal‡; bi-cus'pi-date‡.** **II.** *n. Anat.* A premolar tooth. [+ L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point.] **bi-cus'pis‡.**

bi'cy-cle, 1 baĭ'sĭ-kl; 2 bī'çy-cl. **I.** *vi.* [-CLED; -CLING.] To ride a bicycle. **II.** *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle with a tandem arrangement of the wheels, a saddle or saddles for the rider or riders, a steering-handle, and cranks or levers for its propulsion by the feet. See illus. in next col. [< BI- + L. *cyclus* (< Gr. *kyklos*), wheel.] **cy'cle‡.**—**bi'-cy-clist,** *n.* One who rides on a bicycle; a wheelman. **bi'-cy-cler‡; cy'clist‡.**

bid, 1 bid; 2 bĭd, *v.* [BADE, BAD, or BID; BID'DEN or BID; BID'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make an offer of (a price). **2.** To command; order. **3.** To invite. **4.** To address, as a greeting or farewell. **5.** To proclaim publicly; announce. **II.** *i.* To offer a price; also, to state for what price one will take a contract, perform a service, or the like. [Used for two AS. verbs, *biddan*, pray, ask, and *beōdan*, command.] Syn.: see COMMAND.—**bid'da-bl(e)‡,** *a.* Inclined to do as bidden; obedient; docile.—**bid'dance,** *n.*—**bid'der,** *n.*—**bid'ding,** *n.* **1.** A notification or command; also, a solicitation or invitation. **2.** The making of a bid or bids, as at a sale.



Bicycle.
a, handle-bar; *b*, saddle; *c*, frame-tubes; *d*, saddle-pillar; *e*, saddle-post; *f*, crown; *g*, front fork; *h*, pneumatic tire; *i*, valve; *j, j*, pedals; *k*, crank-bracket; *l*, rear wheel driving-mechanism; *m*, rear fork; *n*, air-pump.

bid, *n.* An offer to pay or accept a price. Syn.: see PROPOSAL.

bi-dac'tyl, *a.* Two-toed. [< BI- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

Bid'dle, 1 bid'l; 2 bĭd'l, **John** (1615–1662). Founder of Unitarianism in England; *Confession of Faith.*

bid'dy[1], 1 bid'i; 2 bĭd'y, *n.* A hen.

bid'dy[2], *n.* A female domestic; strictly, an Irish servant-girl. [Cor. of *Bridget.*]

bide, 1 baĭd; 2 bīd, *v.* [BID'ED[d] or BODE; BID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for; await. **2.** To tolerate; suffer; endure **II.** *i.* To dwell; wait; stay; abide. [< AS. *bīdan.*] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**bid'ing,** 1 baĭd'iŋ; 2 bīd'ing, *n.* **1.** An awaiting; expectation. **2.** Residence; habitation

bi-den'tate, *a.* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes. [< BI- + L. *dens*, tooth.] **bi-den'tal‡.**—**bi-dig'i-tate,** *a.* Having two digits or finger-like prolongations.

Bie'la, 1 bī'le; 2 bē'la. **Baron** (1782–1856), Wilhelm von. A German astronomer; discovered Biela's comet in 1826.

bield, 1 bild; 2 bēld. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To protect. **II.** *n.* A shelter. [< AS. *bieldan*, < *beald*, bold.] **beild‡.**—**bield'y,** *a.*

bi-en'ni-al, 1 baĭ-en'i-al; 2 bī-ĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* Occurring every two years; lasting two years. **II.** *n.* A plant that lives two years. [< L. *biennis*, < BI- + *annus*, year.]—**bi-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bien"ville', 1 byaṅ"vīl'; 2 byăṅ"vīl', **Jean Baptiste Lemoine de** (1680–1765). A French captain; born in Canada; founded New Orleans.

bier, 1 bīr; 2 bēr, *n.* A framework for carrying a corpse to the grave; hence, a coffin, hearse, or the grave itself. [< AS. *bēr*, < *beran*, bear.]

bi-fa'cial, *a.* **1.** Having two fronts, as an effigy on a medal. **2.** Having the opposite surfaces unlike, as a leaf.—**bi-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Two-ranked; disposed in two vertical rows, as leaves on a branch. [< BI- + L. *for*, speak.]—**bi'fer,** *n.* A plant bearing twice a year. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**bif'er-ous,** *a.*—**bi'fid,** *a.* Two-cleft; forked. [+ L. *findo*, split.]—**bi-fo'cal,** *a.* Having two focuses, as eye-glasses.—**bi-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Two-leaved.—**bi'form,** *a.* Two-formed. **bi'formed‡.**

Bif'rost, 1 bif'rost; 2 bĭf'rōst, *n. Norse Myth.* The bridge between Asgard and Midgard.

bi-fur'cate, 1 baĭ-fûr'kēt *or* baĭ'fur-kēt; 2 bī-fûr'cāt *or* bī'fûr-cāt, *v.* To fork; divide into two branches or stems. [< BI- + L. *furca*, fork.]—**bi-fur'cate,** *a.* Forked. **bi-fur'cat-ed‡; bi-fur'cous‡.**—**bi-fur'cate-ly,** *adv.*—**bi"fur-ca'tion,** *n.*

big, 1 big; 2 bĭg, *a.* [BIG'GER; BIG'GEST.] **1.** Of great size, amount, or intensity; large; great; bulky. **2.** Fruitful; pregnant. **3.** Full to overflowing. **4.** Puffed up; pompous. Syn.: see LARGE.—**big tree,** the redwood (*Sequoia*) of California.—**big'ness,** *n.*

big'a-my, 1 big'a-mi; 2 bĭg'a-my, *n.* The crime of marrying any other person while having a legal spouse living. [< L. LL+OF *bi-* (see BI-) + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**bi-gam'ic,** *a.* **big'a-mous‡.**—**big'a-mist,** *n.* One guilty of bigamy.—**big'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

big'gin[1], 1 big'in; 2 bĭg'in, *n.* [Eng.] A head-covering of varying form. [< F. *bĕguin*, cap.]

big'gin[2], *n.* [Prov.] A small wooden vessel; a piggin.

big'gin[3], *n.* A filtering coffee-pot. [< Mr. *Biggin*, inventor.]

big'ging, 1 big'iŋ; 2 bĭg'ing, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A house; residence. **2.** The act of building. [< Ice. *byggja*, build, < *bū*a. dwell.] **big'gin[4]‡.**

big'git, 1 big'it; 2 bĭg'it, *pp.* [Scot.] Built.—**big'it-wa's",** *n.* A house or houses.

The Big-horn.
Ram and head of a ewe.

big'horn"[1], 1 big'hôrn"; 2 bĭg'hôrn", *n.* The Rocky Mountain sheep, remarkable for its large horns.

Big'horn"[2], *n.* A river in Wyoming and Montana; 550 m. long to Yellowstone river.

bight, 1 bait; 2 bīt, *n.* **1.** A slightly receding bay; a small recess in a bay, a bend in a river, or the like. **2.** *Naut.* A loop or turn in a rope. [< AS. *byht*, corner, bay, < *būgan*, bend.]

big'ot, 1 big'ət; 2 bĭg'ot, *n.* An illiberal adherent of a religious creed or of any party or opinion. [F.]—**big'ot-ed,** *a.* Stubbornly attached to a creed, party, system, or opinion.—**big'ot-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**big'ot-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] Obstinate and intolerant attachment to a cause or creed. Syn.: see FANATICISM.

big'wig, 1 big'wig"; 2 bĭg'wĭg", *n.* [Slang.] A person of importance: in allusion to the big wigs formerly worn by people of consequence in England.

bi"jou', 1 bī"zo͞o'; 2 bī"zhu͞, *n.* [BI"JOUX', 1 bī"zo͞oz'; 2 bī"zhu͞z', *pl.*] A jewel; a trinket. [F.]—**bi-jou'te-rie,** *n.* Jewelry. **bi-jou'try‡.**

bi-ju'gate, 1 bai-jo͞'gēt; 2 bī-ju͞'gāt, *a.* Two-paired, as a pinnate leaf with two pairs of leaflets.

bike¹, 1 baik; 2 bīk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A nest or swarm of wild bees, wasps, ants, or the like; figuratively, a crowd. **2.** A store of wild honey; hence, a hidden store.

bike², *n.* [Slang.] A bicycle.

bi-la'bi-ate, *a.* Two-lipped.—**bi-lat'er-al,** *a.* Pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

Bil-ba'o, 1 bil-bā'o; 2 bil-bä'o, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 100,000) in N. Spain.

bil'ber"ry, 1 bil'ber"ı; 2 bĭl'bĕr"y, *n.* The European whortleberry or its blue-black fruit.

bil'bo¹, 1 bil'bo; 2 bil'bo, *n.* [-BOES², *pl.*] A finely tempered Spanish sword made at Bilbao.

bil'bo², *n.* A fetter consisting of two sliding shackles attached to an iron bar. [< *Bilbao.*]

bile, 1 bail; 2 bīl, *n.* **1.** A bitter viscid fluid, yellowish in man, or green in herbivores, secreted by the liver. **2.** Anger; peevishness. [< L. *bilis*, bile, anger.]

bilge, 1 bilj; 2 bĭlġ, *v.* [BILGED; BILG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To stave in the bottom of (a vessel). **2.** To cause to bulge. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To be stove in. **2.** To bulge.

bilge, *n.* **1.** The flat or nearly flat part of a ship's bottom. **2.** The bulge of a barrel. [Var. of BULGE.]—**bilge'-wa"-ter,** *n.* Foul water that collects in the bilge of a ship.—**bilg'y,** *a.* Resembling bilge-water, as in smell.

bil'i-a-ry, 1 bil'ı-ē-rı; 2 bĭl'i-ā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or conveying bile. [< L. *bilis*, bile.]

bi-lin'gual, 1 bai-liŋ'gwəl; 2 bī-liŋ'ġwal, *a.* Recorded or expressed in two languages; speaking two languages.

bil'ious, 1 bil'yus; 2 bĭl'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Suffering from real or supposed disorder of the liver; hence, ill-natured. **2.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of bile. [< L.F *biliosus*, < *bilis*, bile.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [letters.

bi-lit'er-al, 1 bai-lit'ər-əl; 2 bī-lit'er-al, *a.* Composed of two

-bility, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-ble;* as, probability, from probable. [< F. *-bilité*, < L. *bilita(t-)s*, < *-bilis.* -BLE, + *-ta(t-)s*, -TY².]

bilk, 1 bilk; 2 bĭlk. **1.** *vt.* To take advantage of; cheat; swindle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swindler; dead-beat. **2.** A trick; a hoax.

bill¹, } 1 bil; 2 bĭl, *vt.* **1.** To enter in a bill; charge. **2.** To

bill², } advertise by bills or placards.

bill², *vi.* To join bills, as doves; caress.

bill¹, *n.* **1.** A statement of an account or of money due. **2.** [U. S.] A bank- or government-note; as, a ten-dollar *bill.* **3.** A list of items; as, a *bill* of fare. **4.** The draft of a proposed law. **5.** *Law.* A paper filed in a court calling for some specific action. **6.** Some public notice or advertisement. [< LL. *billa*, for *bulla;* see BULL², *n.*] Syn.: see MONEY.

—**bill of entry,** a detailed memorandum, entered at the custom-house, of goods imported or for exportation.—**b. of exceptions,** a formal statement in writing of exceptions to the rulings of a court.—**b. of exchange,** a written order from one person to another for the payment of money to a third.—**b. of fare,** a list of the dishes provided at a meal.—**b. of health,** an official certificate of the crew's health issued to a ship's master on departure from a port.—**b. of lading,** a written acknowledgment of goods received for transportation.—**b. payable,** any written engagement to pay money, as a promissory note.—**b. receivable,** a written engagement to pay money as held by the person to whom it is payable.

bill², *n.* A beak, as of a bird. [< AS. *bile.*]

bill³, *n.* **1.** A hook-shaped instrument used by gardeners in pruning. **bill'-hook"‡.** **2.** An ancient weapon with a hook-shaped blade; a halberd. [< AS. *bill*, sword, ax.] —**bill'man,** *n.* A soldier armed with a bill.

billed, 1 bild; 2 bĭld, *a.* Having a beak or bill; as, a long-*billed* bird.

bil'let¹, 1 bil'et; 2 bĭl'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lodge (soldiers) in a private house. **2.** To serve with a billet. **II.** *i.* To be quartered; lodge.

bil'let¹, *n.* **1.** A written missive; a note. **2.** A requisition on a household to maintain a soldier. **3.** The place of men so lodged. [F.]

bil'let², *n.* A stick, as of firewood; any short thick stick. [< OF. *billete*, < LL. *billus*, log.]—**bil'let-head",** *n. Naut.* An upright post in the bow of a vessel, as for a harpoon-line to run around.

bil"let-doux', 1 bil"ē-dū'; 2 bĭl"e-dų', *n.* [F.] [BIL"LETS-DOUX', 1 bil"ē-dūz'; 2 bĭl"e-dų͞z', *pl.*] A brief love-letter.

bil'liards, 1 bil'yərdz; 2 bĭl'yards, *n.* A game played with ivory or hard elastic balls propelled by cues on an oblong cloth-covered cushion-edged table. [< F. *billard*, < *bille*, block.]

bil'lings-gate, 1 bil'ıŋz-gēt; 2 bĭl'ings-ġāt, *n.* Vulgar and abusive language. [< *Billingsgate* fish-market, London.]

bil'lion, 1 bil'yən; 2 bĭl'yon, *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Fr.] A thousand millions (1,000,000,000). **2.** [Eng.] A million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [F.]

bil'lionth, 1 bil'yənth; 2 bĭl'yonth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a billion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a billion equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of a billion equal parts.

Bill'jim", 1 bil'jim"; 2 bĭl'jĭm", *n.* The typical Australian: a nickname.

bil'low, 1 bil'o; 2 bĭl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To raise into or roll in billows; surge; swell; undulate. **II.** *n.* A great wave of the sea; a storm-wave; also, any wave, as of sound, etc.; in the plural, the sea. [< Ice. *bylgja.*]—**bil'low-y,** *a.*

bil'ly, 1 bil'ı; 2 bĭl'y, *n.* [BIL'LIES², *pl.*] A short bludgeon; a policeman's club.

bil'ly-cock", 1 bil'ı-kok"; 2 bĭl'y-cŏk", *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A low-crowned felt hat; derby. **bil'li-cock"‡.**

bi-lo'bate, *a.* Divided into or having two lobes. **bi-lobed'‡; bi-lob'u-lar‡.**—**Bim'a-na,** *n. pl.* An order of mammals characterized by hands contradistinguished from feet, including man alone. [< BI- + L. *manus*, hand.]—**bi'mane,** *n.*—**bim'a-nous,** *a.* **bim'a-nal‡.**—**bi-ma'ri-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to two seas.—**bi-men'sal,** *a.* Bimonthly. [+ L. *mensis*, month.]—**bi"me-tal'lic,** *a.* Consisting of or relating to two metals.—**bi-met'al-ism,** *n.* The concurrent use of both gold and silver as money at a fixed relative value. **bi-met'al-lism‡.**—**bi-met'al-ist** or **-list,** *n.*—**bi-month'ly,** *a. & adv.* Once in two months; erroneously, semimonthly.

bin, 1 bin; 2 bĭn, *n.* **1.** A large receptacle for holding meal, coal, etc. **2.** A compartment in a wine-cellar. **3.** A basket used by hop-pickers. [< AS. *binn*, manger.]

bin-, *prefix.* See BI-.

bi'na-ry, 1 bai'nə-rı; 2 bī'na-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or made up of two; double; paired. **2.** *Astron.* Denoting a pair of stars revolving about a common center. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A combination of two things; a couple; duality. **2.** A binary star. [< L. *binarius*, < *bini*, two, < *bis;* see BI-.]

bi'nate, 1 bai'nēt; 2 bī'nāt, *a.* Being or growing in pairs.

bin-au'ral, 1 bin-ō'rəl; 2 bin-ą'ral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used with both ears; as, a *binaural* stethoscope.

bind, 1 baind; 2 bind, *v.* [BOUND; BOUND or BOUND'EN; BIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tie together; make fast by tying; cause to cohere. **2.** To constrain as by moral influence or moral or legal obligation. **3.** To put a bandage or a binding on. **4.** To gather and fasten between covers the sheets of (a book). **II.** *i.* **1.** To have binding force; be obligatory. **2.** To cohere; stick. **3.** To tie up anything, as grain in sheaves. [< AS. *bindan.*]

Syn.: compel, engage, fasten, fetter, fix, oblige, restrain, restrict, secure, shackle, tie. *Binding* is primarily by something flexible, as a cord or bandage drawn closely around an object or a group of objects, as when we *bind* up a wounded limb. We *bind* a sheaf of wheat with a cord; we *tie* the cord in a knot; we *fasten* by any means that will make things hold together, as a board by nails or a door by a lock. The verbs *tie* and *fasten* are scarcely used in the figurative sense, tho, using the noun, we speak of the "ties" of affection. *Bind* has an extensive figurative use. One is *bound* by conscience or honor; he is *obliged* by some imperious necessity; *engaged* by his own promise; *compelled* by physical force or its moral equivalent.—Ant.: free, loose, set free, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie.—**bind'er,** *n.* One who or that which binds; specifically, a device on a reaping-machine for binding grain. —**bind'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A place where books are bound. —**bind'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Causing to be bound; obligatory. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of fastening or joining. **2.** Anything that binds objects to each other, as the cover of a book. **3.** A strip sewed over an edge for protection.

bind, *n.* That which binds; a bond or tie.

bind'weed", 1 baind'wid"; 2 bind'wēd", *n.* A convolvulus or similar climbing plant.

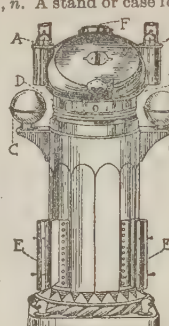
Bing'en, 1 biŋ'ən; 2 bing'ĕn, *n.* A town (pop. 10,000) on the Rhine, in Hesse, Germany.

Bing'ham-ton, 1 biŋ'əm-tən; 2 bing'am-ton, *n.* A manufacturing city in central New York; pop. 48,000.

bin'gle, 1 biŋ'gl; 2 biŋ'gl. *Baseball.* **I.** *vt.* To make a base-hit. **II.** *n.* A base-hit.

bin'na, 1 bin'ə; 2 bin'a. [Scot.] Be not.

bin'na-cl(e[F], 1 bin'ə-kl; 2 bin'a-cl, *n.* A stand or case for a ship's compass: placed usually before the steering-wheel.



Binnacle.

A, A, lamps; *B,* hood; *C, C,* quadrantal spheres; *D,* compass-chamber; *E, E* magnet-chamber; *F,* window to admit light to compass-chamber.

bin-oc'u-lar, 1 bin-ŏk'yu-lər; 2 bin-ŏc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to both eyes at once. **2.** Having two eyes. **II.** *n.* A telescope, opera-glass, etc., adapted for use by both eyes at once. **bin'o-cle‡.** [< BIN- + L. *oculus,* eye.]

bi-no'mi-al, 1 bai-nō'mi-əl; 2 bi-nō'mi-al. **I.** *a.* Consisting of two names or terms. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Alg.* An expression having two terms. **2.** *Biol.* A name consisting of two words, one indicating the genus, the other the species.

bi-nom'i-nal, 1 bai-nem'i-nəl; 2 bi-nŏm'i-nal. *a.* Of or characterized by two names. See BINOMIAL, II., 2.

bi'o-, 1 bai'o-; 2 bi'o-. From Greek *bios,* life: a combining form.—**bi"o-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the activities of living organisms.

biog., *abbr.* Biographer, biography.

bi"o-gen'e-sis, 1 bai"o-jen'i-sis; 2 bi"o-ğĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* The doctrine that life is generated from living beings only. [< Gr. *bios,* life, + GENESIS.] **bi-og'e-ny‡.—bi"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

bi-og'ra-phy, } 1 bai-og'rə-fi; 2 bi-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES[2],
bi-og'ra-fy[F], } *pl.*] A written account of a person's life. [< Gr. *bios,* life, + *graphō,* write.] Syn.: see HISTORY. —**bi-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes an account of a person's life.—**bi"o-graph'ic, bi"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of biography.—**bi"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

biol., *abbr.* Biologic, biological, biology.

bi-ol'o-gy, 1 bai-ol'o-ji; 2 bī-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The science of life or living organisms. [< BIO- + -LOGY.]—**bi"o-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**bi"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**bi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

bi-on'o-my, 1 bai-on'o-mi; 2 bī-ŏn'o-my, *n.* **1.** The science of the laws of living functions. **2.** The branch of biology treating of habits, breeding, and adaptation. **bi"o-nom'ics‡.** [< Gr. *bios,* life, + -NOMY.]—**bi"o-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**bi"o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**bi-on'o-mist,** *n.*

bi'o-plasm, *n.* Formative living matter.—**bi'o-plast,** *n.* A cell or particle of bioplasm, as a white blood-corpuscle. [< BIO- + Gr. *plassō,* form.] **bi'o-blast‡.—bi"o-plas'tic,** *a.* —**bi'o-scope,** *n.* A moving-picture machine. **bi'o-graph‡.** —**bi-ot'ics,** *n.* The properties or functions peculiar to living organisms; the science that treats of those properties.—**bi-ot'ic,** *a.* **bi-ot'i-cal‡.**

bi'o-tite, 1 bai'o-tait; 2 bi'o-tit, *n. Mineral.* A magnesium-iron mica, varying from green or brown to black. [< *Biot,* a French physicist.]

bip'a-rous, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having two lateral axes, as certain cymes. **2.** Bringing forth two at a birth. [< BI- + L. *pario,* bear.]—**bi-part'i-bl(e**[F], *a.* Divisible into two parts. **bi-part'ile‡.—bi-par'tite,** *a.* Consisting of two corresponding parts. **bi-part'ed‡.—bi"par-ti'tion,** *n.*

bi'ped, 1 bai'ped; 2 bi'pĕd. **I.** *a.* Having two feet. **II.** *n.* An animal having two feet. [< L. *bi-* (see BI-) + *pes,* foot.]—**bip'e-dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a biped.

bi-pen'nate, *a.* **1.** Two-winged. **2.** *Bot.* Bipinnate. [< BI- + L. *penna,* wing.] **bi-pen'nat-ed‡.—bi-pen'ni-form,** *a.* Having fibers arranged like feather-barbs on both sides of a median tendon: said of muscles. [+ L. *penna,* wing, + *forma,* form.] —**bi-pin'nate,** *a. Bot.* Twice or doubly pinnate, as a leaf. [+ L. *pinna,* wing.] **bi-pin'nat-ed‡.—bi-pin'nate-ly,** *adv.*

Bipinnate Leaf.

bi'plane, 1 bai'plēn; 2 bi'plān, *n.* A form of aeroplane consisting of two planes arranged one above the other: distinguished from *monoplane* and *triplane.* See AEROPLANE.

bi-quad'rate, *n. Math.* A fourth power.—**bi"-quad-rat'ic.** *Math.* **I.** *a.* Containing or referring to a fourth power. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fourth power. **2.** A biquadratic equation.

birch, 1 bûrch; 2 birch. **I.** *vt.* To whip with a birch; switch; flog. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the oak family, with outer bark separable in thin layers. See BARK; LEAVES. **2.** A birch rod. **3.** The wood of the birch. **4.** A canoe made of birch bark. [< AS. *beorc.*]—**birch'en,** *a.* Pertaining to birch; made of birch. —**birch'ing,** *n.* **1.** A flogging. **2.** [U. S.] The cutting of birch-trees.

bird[4], 1 bûrd; 2 bird, *vi.* To trap or shoot birds; go fowling or bird-hunting.—**bird'ing-piece",** *n.* A gun for bird-shooting; a fowling-piece.

bird, *n.* **1.** A warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrate animal, having the fore limbs modified as wings. **2.** A game-bird; in England, a partridge. 3‖. The young of a fowl; a nestling. **4†.** A young girl. [< AS. *bridd,* bird.] — **bird'-bolt"**[1], *n.* The burbot.—**b.-bolt**[2], *n.* A blunt arrow formerly used for shooting birds. —**b.-call,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for decoying birds by imitating their notes. **2.** A bird's note in calling.—**bird'-lime",** *n.* A sticky substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds. — **b.-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An aeronaut, especially an aeroplanist.—**b. of Minerva,** or **b. of night,** the owl.—**b. of paradise,** a bird of New Guinea, noted for the curious form and beauty of the plumage in the male.—**b. of passage,** a migratory bird. — **b.-organ,** *n.* A small barrel organ for teaching birds to sing. — **bird's'-eye",** *a.* **1.** Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes. **2.** Seen at a glance, and from above, as if by a bird's eye.—**bird's'-nest",** *n.* **1.** The mucus secreted in the salivary glands of certain swifts, used for building nests. **2.** One of various plants resembling a bird's nest, as the wild carrot. **3.** A look-out box on the mast-head of a whaling vessel.—**bird'-wo"man,** *n. fem.*

External Parts of a Bird.

1. Forehead (frons). 2. Lore (side of the head between the eye and beak). 3. Circumocular region. 4. Crown (vertex). 5. Eye. 6. Hind-head (occiput). 7. Nape (nucha). 8. Back of the neck (cervix). 9. Side of neck. 10. Interscapular region. 11. Dorsum, or back proper, including 10. 12. Notæum, or upper part of body proper, including 10, 11, and 13. 13. Rump (uropygium). 14. Upper tail-coverts. 15. Tail. 16. Under tail-coverts (crissum). 17. Abdomen. 18. Tarsus. 19. Hind toe (hallux). 20. Outer or fourth toe. 21. Gastræum, or under side, including 17 and 24. 22. Middle or third toe. 23. Side of body. 24. Breast (pectus). 25. Primaries. 26. Secondaries. 27. Tertiaries. 28. Primary coverts. 29. Alula, or bastard wing. 30. Greater coverts. 31. Median coverts. 32. Lesser coverts. 33. The throat, including 34, 37, and 38. 34. Jugulum, or lower throat. 35. Auriculars. 36. Malar region. 37. Gula, or middle throat. 38. Mentum, or chin. 39. Angle of commissure, or corner of mouth. 40. Ramus of under mandible. 41. Side of under mandible. 42. Apex, or tip of bill. 43. Culmen, or ridge of upper mandible, corresponding to gonys. 44. Gonys, or keel of lower mandible. 45. Tomia, or cutting edges of the bill. 46. Side of upper mandible. 47. Nostril.

bi'reme, 1 bai'rīm; 2 bi'rēm, *n.* An ancient galley having two banks of oars. [< L. *biremis,* < *bi-,* BI-, + *remus,* oar.]

bi-ret'ta, 1 bai-ret'ə; 2 bi-rĕt'a, *n. R. C. Ch.* A square official cap worn by ecclesiastics. [It.]

Bir'ken-head, 1 bûr'ken-hed; 2 bir'kĕn-hĕd, *n.* A seaport in northwestern England; pop. 145,590.

birl[1], } 1 bûrl; 2 birl, *v.* [Archaic or Dial.] **I.** *t.* To ply or fur-
byrl, } nish with drink. **II.** *i.* **1.** To draw or pour out drink. **2.** To drink socially; carouse. [< AS. *byrlian,* < *beran,* bear.] **birle‡.—birl'er,** *n.* One who pours out drink. **birle‡.—birl'ing,** *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-bout.

birl[2], *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To twirl or spin, as a coin; hence, to pay (one's share) for liquor. **II.** *i.* To rotate rapidly; spin with a humming sound. [Imitative.]—**birl,** *n.* [Scot.] A droning noise.

Bir'ming-ham, 1 bûr'min-əm *or* -ham; 2 bir'ming-am *or* -hăm, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city (pop. 919,440) of Warwickshire, England. **2.** A coal-mining and manufacturing city (pop. 178,800), Jefferson county, Alabama.

birth, 1 bûrth; 2 birth, *n.* **1.** The fact or act of being born; nativity. **2.** A beginning; an origin. **3.** The bringing forth of offspring; parturition. **4.** Ancestry or descent; lineage. **5.** Issue; offspring. [< AS. *beorth,* < *beran,* bear.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

—**birth'day",** *n.* The day of one's birth or its anniversary: used also adjectivally.—**birth'dom†,** *n.* Privileges of birth; birthright.—**birth'mark",** *n.* A mark or stain existing on the body from birth.—**birth'night",** *n.* The night of one's birth, or its anniversary; also, the night of one's birthday.—**birth'place",** *n.* The place of one's birth or of origin in general.—**birth'right",** *n.* Native right or privilege.

bis, 1 bis; 2 bis. *adv.* **1.** Twice; noting duplication or repetition. **2.** Encore: a call for the repetition of a number. [L.]

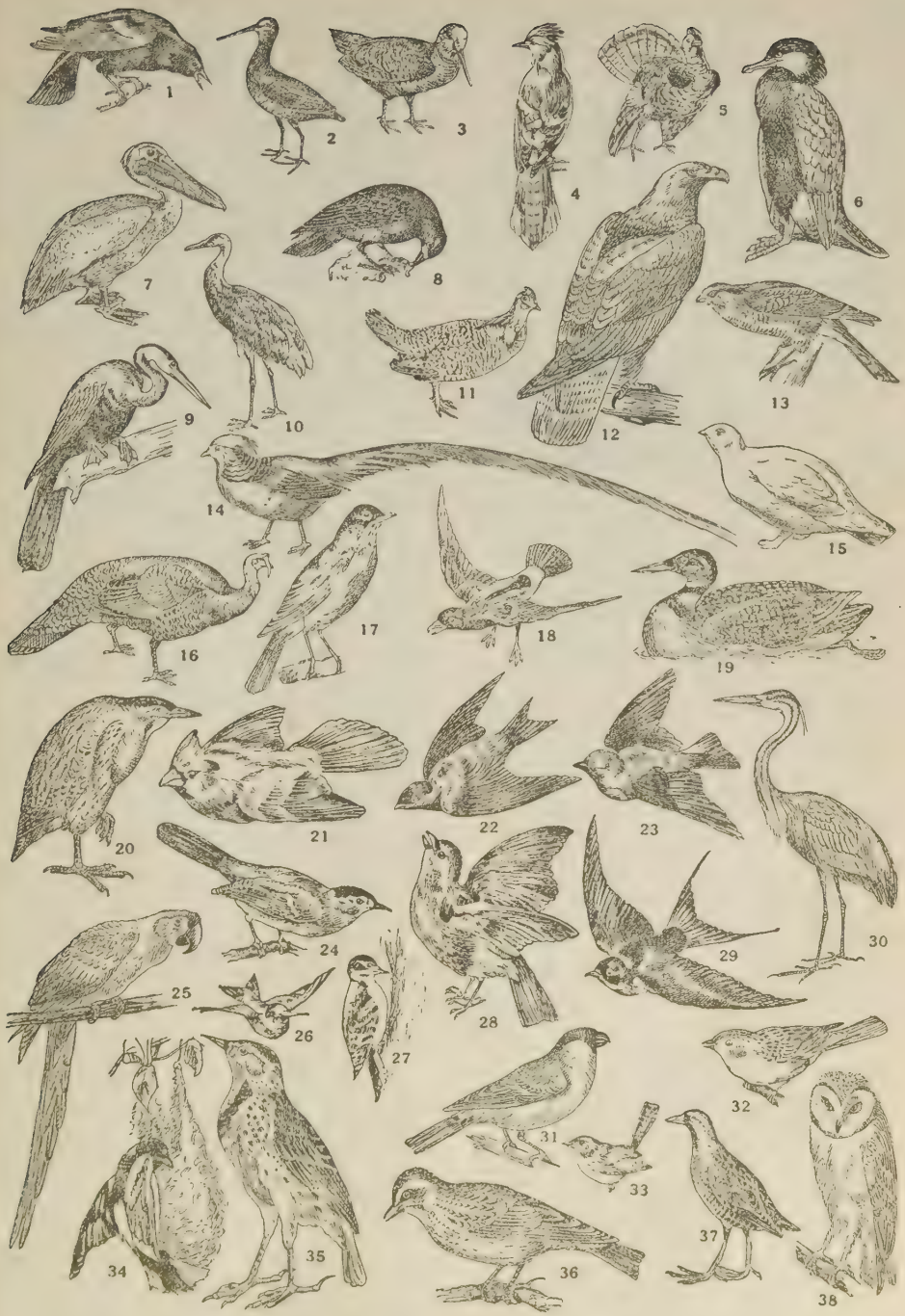
bis-, *prefix.* See BI-.

bis., *abbr.* Bissextile.—**Bisc.,** *abbr.* Biscayan.

Bis'cay, 1 bis'kē; 2 bis'cā, *n.* A province (836 sq. m.; pop. 384,000), N. Spain.—**Bay of B.,** bay on north coast of the province.

bis'cuit, 1 bis'kit; 2 bis'cit, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small soft cake, generally shortened with butter or lard, and unsweetened: often eaten hot. **2.** A cracker: so called in England. **3.** Bisque. [F.]

bi-sect'[4], 1 bai-sekt'; 2 bi-sĕct', *vt.* To divide into two parts of equal size. [< BI- + L. *sectus,* pp. of *seco,* cut.] —**bi-sec'tion,** *n.*—**bi-sec'tor,** *n.*



TYPES OF LAND- AND WATER-BIRDS.

1. Red-winged blackbird. 2. Wilson's snipe. 3. Woodcock. 4. Blue jay. 5. Ruffed grouse. 6. Cormorant. 7. White pelican. 8. Crow. 9. African darter. 10. Sand-hill crane. 11. Prairie-chicken. 12. Imperial eagle. 13. Sparrow hawk. 14. Golden pheasant. 15. Ptarmigan. 16. Wild turkey. 17. American robin. 18. Wilson's petrel. 19. Common loon. 20. Bittern. 21. Cardinal-bird. 22. Purple martin. 23. Scarlet tanager. 24. Catbird. 25. Red-and-blue macaw. 26. Humming-bird. 27. Downy woodpecker. 28. Bluebird. 29. Swallow. 30. Purple heron. 31. Bullfinch. 32. Sparrow. 33. Wren. 34. Baltimore oriole. 35. Meadow-lark. 36. Thrush. 37. Rail. 38. Barn-owl.

bi-seg'ment, *n.* The half of a segment, as formed by bisection.—**bi-sex'u-al,** *a.* **1.** Having the organs of both sexes, as a flower. **2.** Showing characters derived from both parents, as a hybrid.

bish'op, 1 bish'əp; 2 bĭsh'op, *n.* **1.** An overseer in the church, having charge of a diocese. **2.** A chessman, carved to represent a miter, and with power to move diagonally in any direction on a single color. [< Gr.^{AS} *episcopos,* < *epi,* upon, + *skopeō,* look at.]—**bish'op-ric,** *n.* The office or the province of a bishop; a diocese.

bisk, 1 bisk; 2 bĭsk, *n.* A thick rich soup made from meat or fish, especially shell-fish. **bisque**[1]‡.

Bis'kra, 1 bis'krə; 2 bĭs'krə, *n.* A town in Algeria; pop. 10,000.

Bis'marck, 1 bis'märk; 2 bĭs'märk, **Prince,** Otto Leopold von Bismarck-Schönhausen (1815–1898). A German statesman; founder of German empire.

bis'muth, 1 biz'məth; 2 bĭz'mŭth, *n. Chem.* A lustrous reddish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [G., also *wismuth.*]—**bis'muth-al, -ic, -ous,** *a.*

bi'son, 1 bai'sən; 2 bī'sŏn, *n.* A bovine ruminant, nearly related to the true ox; especially the so-called almost extinct North-American *buffalo.* [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *bisōn.*] — **bi'son-tine,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bison.

American Bison. 1/78

bisque[1], 1 bisk; 2 bĭsk, *n. Ceram.* Ware baked once but not glazed. **bis'cuit-ware"‡.**

bisque[2], *n.* An advantage given to an opponent in various games, as lawn-tennis, consisting of a point or stroke to be taken at any time. [F.]

bis-sex'til(e[S], 1 bi-seks'til; 2 bi-sĕks'til. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a leap-year. **II.** *n.* A leap-year. [< L. *bi-,* BI-, + *sextus,* sixth, < *sex,* six.]

Bis'sing, 1 bis'iŋ; 2 bis'ing. **Moritz Ferdinand von** (1844–1917), German soldier; governor-general of Belgium, 1914–17; denied responsibility for death of Edith Cavell.

bis'sont, *a.* **1.** Blind. **2.** Blinding.

bis'ter, } 1 bis'tər; 2 bis'tər, *n.* A brown pigment prepared
bis'tre, } from wood-soot by extraction with water. [< F. *bistre,* dark brown.]—**bis'tered,** *a.* Stained with or as with bister; swarthy. **bis'tred‡.**

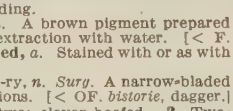
bis'tou-ry, 1 bis'tū-ri; 2 bis'tu-ry, *n. Surg.* A narrow-bladed knife for making minor incisions. [< OF. *bistorie,* dagger.]

bi-sul'cate, *a.* **1.** Cleft in two; cloven-hoofed. **2.** Two-grooved. [< BI- + L. *sulcus,* furrow.] **bi-sul'cat-ed‡.**—**bi-sul'fid, bi-sul'phid,** *n.* Same as DISULFID. **bi-sul'fu-[or -phu-]ret‡.**—**bi-sul'fite, bi-sul'phite,** *n.* A sulfite in which the metal has replaced but half the hydrogen in the acid.—**bi-va'lent,** *a. Chem.* Having a valence of two. **di-va'lent‡.**—**bi-va'lence,** *n.* **bi-va'len-cy‡.**

bit[1], 1 bit; 2 bĭt, *vt.* [BIT'TED[S]; BIT'TING.] To put a bit in the mouth of; train, as a horse, to the use of a bit; bridle; curb; check; restrain.

bit[2], *imp.* & *pp.* of BITE, *v.*

bit[3], *n.* **1.** A wood-boring tool adapted to be used with a stock or brace. **2.** The metallic mouthpiece of a bridle. **3.** The part of a key that engages the bolt or tumblers of a lock. [< AS. *bītan,* bite.]—**bit'-stock",** *n.* A brace for a bit.



Bits and Bit-stock or Brace.

1. Brace. 2. Chuck for gripping round-shank bits. 3. Screw-driver bit. 4. End-boring bit. 5. Drill-bit. 6. Spoon-bit. 7. Gimlet-bit. 8 Center-bit.

bit[4], *n.* A small piece, portion, or fragment; a little. [< AS. *bita,* < *bītan,* bite.]

bitch, 1 bich; 2 bĭch, *n.* The female of the dog or other canine animal. [< AS. *bicce.*]

bite, 1 bait; 2 bīt, *v.* [BIT, BIT'TEN OR BIT, BIT'N[F]; BIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize with the teeth; remove by biting: with *off,* etc. **2.** To sting, as mosquitoes. **3.** To act upon, as mustard on the tongue, or an acid on copper; cause to smart; sting; corrode. **4.** To grip; take hold of. **5.** To cheat; trick. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seize something with the teeth. **2.** To be pungent or stinging to the taste. **3.** To wound or pierce; sting. **4.** To take a bait, as fish. **5.** To take firm hold on something; grip. [< AS. *bītan,* bite.]—**bit'a-bl(e**[F], **bite'a-bl(e**[F], *a.*—**bit'er,** *n.*—**bit'ing,** *pa.* Keen; pungent; stinging. Syn.: see BITTER.—**bit'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**bit'ing-ness,** *n.*

bite, *n.* **1.** The act of biting, or the hurt inflicted by biting. **2.** A morsel of food. **3.** The grip or hold taken by a tool or piece of mechanism in action.

Bi-thyn'i-a, 1 bi-thin'i-ə; 2 bi-thȳn'i-a, *n.* An ancient country in N. W. Asia Minor.

Bi-to'li-a, *n.* Same as MONASTIR.

bitt, 1 bit; 2 bĭt, *n.* A post or vertical timber on a ship's deck, to which cables, etc., are made fast: usually in pairs.

bit'ten, *pp.* of BITE, *v.*

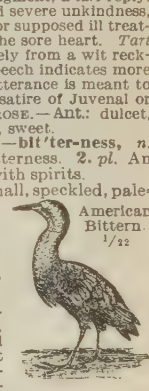
bit'ter, 1 bit'ər; 2 bĭt'er, *a.* **1.** Having a peculiar acrid taste, as of quinin. **2.** Producing pain of body or mind; keen; poignant; severe. **3.** Feeling or showing hate or resentment. **4.** Stinging; sharp; severe: said of words. [< AS. *biter,* < *bītan,* bite.]

Syn.: acerb, acetous, acid, acidulated, acidulous, acrid, acrimonious, biting, caustic, cutting, harsh, irate, pungent, savage, sharp, sour, stinging, tart, vinegarish, virulent. *Acid, sour,* and *bitter* agree in being contrasted with *sweet,* but the two former are sharply distinguished from the latter. *Acid* or *sour* applies to the taste of vinegar or lemon-juice; *bitter* to that of quassia, quinin, or strychnin. *Acrid* is nearly allied to *bitter. Pungent* suggests the effect of pepper or snuff on the organs of taste or smell; as, a *pungent* odor. *Caustic* indicates the corroding effect of some strong chemical, as nitrate of silver. In a figurative sense, we say a *sour* face, *sharp* words, *bitter* complaints, *caustic* wit, *cutting* irony, *biting* sarcasm, a *stinging* taunt, *harsh* judgment, a *tart* reply. *Harsh* carries the idea of intentional and severe unkindness, *bitter* of a severity that arises from real or supposed ill treatment. The *bitter* speech springs from the sore heart. *Tart* and *sharp* utterances may proceed merely from a wit recklessly keen; *cutting, stinging,* or *biting* speech indicates more or less of hostile intent. The *caustic* utterance is meant to burn, perhaps wholesomely, as in the satire of Juvenal or Cervantes. Compare MALICIOUS; MOROSE.—Ant.: dulcet, honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sweet.

—**bit'ter-ish,** *a.*—**bit'ter-ly,** *adv.*—**bit'ter-ness,** *n.*

bit'ter, *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; bitterness. **2.** *pl.* An infusion of bitter ingredients, often with spirits.

bit'tern[1], 1 bit'ərn; 2 bĭt'ern, *n.* A small, speckled, pale-buff heron, that utters a booming note in the breeding-season.



American Bittern. 1/22

bit'tern[2], *n.* **1.** In salt-manufacture, the brine remaining after crystallization. **2.** A bitter mixture of quassia, tobacco, etc., used in adulteration of beer. [< BITTER, *a.*]

bit'ter-sweet", 1 bit'ər-swit"; 2 bĭt'er-swēt", *n.* **1.** A coarse trailing plant, the woody nightshade, having oval bright-red berries. Its twigs and root have a taste at first bitter and afterward sweetish. **2.** A shrubby or climbing plant with green flowers succeeded by orange pods that display a red aril.

bit'ting, 1 bit'iŋ; 2 bĭt'ing, *n.* The breaking of a colt to the bit. [tance.

bit'tock, 1 bit'ək; 2 bĭt'ok, *n.* [Scot.] A little bit; short dis-

bi-tu'men, 1 bi-tiū'mən; 2 bi-tū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A native mixture of hydrocarbons, as naphtha or asphalt. **2.** A brown paint. [L.] **be-tu'ment‡; bi-tume'‡; by-tu'ment.**—**bi-tu'mi-nize,** *vt.* To change into, cover, or mix with bitumen. **bi-tu'mi-nise‡.** — **bi-tu"mi-ni-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*—**bi-tu'mi-nous,** *a.* **bi-tu'mi-nose†.**

bi'valv(e[S], 1 bai'valv; 2 bī'vălv. **I.** *a.* Having two valves, as a mollusk. **bi'valv(e)d**[S]‡; **bi-val'vous‡; bi-val'vu-lar‡.** **II.** *n.* A headless mollusk having a shell of two valves, as the oyster. [< BI- + VALVE.]

bi-vol'tin, 1 bai-vōl'tin; 2 bī-vōl'tin, *n.* A silkworm that yields two cocoons a year. [< BI- + F. *volte,* wheel.]

biv'ou-ac, 1 biv'u-ak *or* biv'wak; 2 bĭv'u-ăc *or* bĭv'wăc. **I.** *vi.* [BIV'OU-ACKED[1]; BIV'OU-AC-ING.] To encamp for the night without tents. **II.** *n.* **1.** A temporary encampment without shelter. **2.** Formerly, a night-watch, as by an entire armed force, to prevent surprize. [F.] **biv'u-ack†.**

bi-week'ly. **I.** *a.* Occurring or appearing once in two weeks. **II.** *n.* A biweekly publication.

bi-zarre', 1 bi-zär'; 2 bi-zär', *a.* Grotesque; odd; fantastic. [F.] Syn.: see ODD.

Bi"zet', 1 bi"zē'; 2 bī"zę', **Alexandre César Léopold** (1838–1875). A French composer; *Carmen.*

Björn'son, 1 byürn'sən; 2 byürn'son, **Björnstjerne** (1832–1910). A Norwegian poet, novelist, and dramatist.

bk., *abbr.* Bank, bark, book.—**bkg.,** *abbr.* Banking.—**bkt.,** *abbr.* [BKTS., *pl.*] Basket.—**B. L.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Laws.—**bl.,** *abbr.* [BLS., *pl.*] Bale, barrel.—**b. l.,** *abbr.* Bill of lading.

blab, 1 blab; 2 blăb, *v.* [BLABBED, BLABD[S]; BLAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To tell or repeat indiscreetly. **II.** *i.* To tell tales; tattle. [< Dan. *blabbre,* babble.] Syn.: see BABBLE.—**blab'ber,** *n.*

black, 1 blak; 2 blăk. **I.**[1] *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become black; blacken and polish. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having little or no power to reflect light; of the color of jet. **2.** Having a very dark skin; swarthy. **3.** Destitute of light; gloomy; dismal; forbidding; also, sad; shameful. **4.** Evil; malig-

nant; wicked; deadly. **III.** *n.* **1.** The absence of color, or the darkest of all colors; sable. **2.** That which is black. **3.** A negro. **black'a-moor**‡. [< AS. *blac*, dark.] Syn.: see DARK.—**black art,** magic; necromancy.—**black'-a-vised"**, *a.* [Scot.] Having a dark face or complexion. **black'a-viced"**‡.—**b. bass. 1.** A voracious freshwater fish of the eastern United States and Canada. **2.** The black sea-bass. **black'-will"**‡.—**b. death,** a plague prevalent in Asia and Europe in the 14th century.—**black'fellow,** *n.* An Australian aborigine.—**black'fish"**, *n.* **1.** One of various dark-colored cetaceans, as the pilot-whale. **2.** One of various fishes, as the tautog, the black sea-bass, etc.—**b. flag,** the emblem of piracy, a white skull and cross-bones on a black field.—**B. Hand,** a Sicilian blackmailing secret society.—**b. lead,** graphite; plumbago.—**black'lead"**ᵈ, *vt.* To coat or cover with graphite.—**b. list,** a list of persons under suspicion, censure, etc.—**black'ness,** *n.*—**b. vomit,** the yellow fever, or the dark matter vomited in its later stages.

Black and Tan. [Gt. Brit.] The auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary: so called from its tan-colored uniform and the black facings and accouterments.

black'ball", 1 blak'bôl"; 2 blăk'bal". **I.** *vt.* **1.** To vote against, as with a black ball; ostracize. **2.** To blacken, as shoes, with blackball. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vote rejecting application for membership. **2.** Shoemakers' blacking made into balls.

black'ber"ry, 1 blak'ber"ɪ; 2 blăk'bĕr"y, *n.* [-BER"RIES², *pl.*] The black edible fruit of certain shrubs, or one of the plants producing it.

black'bird", 1 blak'bûrd"; 2 blăk'bird", *n.* **1.** A European thrush, the male of which is black, with a yellow bill. **2.** A black or blackish North-American bird, as the **crow-blackbird, marsh-blackbird,** etc. See BIRD.

black'board", 1 blak'bôrd"; 2 blăk'bôrd", *n.* A blackened surface, for marking upon with chalk.

Black'burn, 1 blak'bûrn; 2 blăk'bûrn, *n.* A county borough in northwestern England; pop. 126,630.

black'cap", 1 blak'kap"; 2 blăk'ĕap", *n.* **1.** Any of several birds having a black crown, as the European warbler, chickadee, etc. **2.** The black raspberry, or its fruit.

black'cock", 1 blak'kɔk"; 2 blăk'cŏk", *n.* The male of the heath- or black-grouse.

black'en, 1 blak'n; 2 blăk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make black, dark, or gloomy; darken. **2.** To defame; calumniate. **II.** *i.* To become or grow black.

Black'feet", 1 blak'fīt"; 2 blăk'fēt", *n. pl.* **1.** A Siouan tribe of North-American Indians. **2.** An Algonkian nation, including the Blackfeet proper, with other tribes.

Black For'est. A mountainous wooded region in Baden and Württemberg.

black'guard, } 1 blag'ard *or* -ərd; 2 blăg'ärd *or* -ard. **I**ᵈ, *vt.*
black'gardˢ, } To revile. **II.** *a.* Like a blackguard; base; vile. **III.** *n.* A low, vicious fellow. **-ism,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Black Hawk (1767–1838). An American Indian chief who fought against the United States in 1831–1832.

Black Hills. Elevations in the S. W. part of South Dakota and N. E. Wyoming; 7,403 ft. high.

black'ing, 1 blak'ɪŋ; 2 blăk'ing, *n.* A preparation used to give blackness or luster, or both. [darkened.

black'ish, 1 blak'ɪsh; 2 blăk'ish, *a.* Somewhat black;

black'-jack", 1 blak'-jak"; 2 blăk'-jăk", *n.* **1.** A small oak of the S. E. United States **2.** Adulterated butter **3.** A black flag as a pirate's ensign. **4.** A small bludgeon with flexible handle. **5.** A drinking-can, formerly of leather, now of japanned metal.

black'leg", 1 blak'leg"; 2 blăk'lĕg", *n.* A professional swindler or gambler; a cheat; sharper.

black let'ter. The ancient Gothic or Old English letter.

This line is in black letter.

black'mail", 1 blak'māl"; 2 blăk'māl". **I.** *vt.* To levy blackmail upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** Extortion by threats or accusation. **2.** [North Brit.] A tax formerly paid to bandits to insure immunity from pillage.—**black'mail"er,** *n.*

Black'more, 1 blak'mōr; 2 blăk'mōr, **Richard Doddridge** (1825–1900). An English author; *Lorna Doone.*

Black'pool", 1 blak'pūl"; 2 blăk'pōōl", *n.* A borough in N. W. England; pop. 99,640.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, a son of Edward III. of England: so named either from the color of his armor or from the terror he inspired.

Black Sea. A sea S. of Russia; 163,711 sq. m.

black'smith", 1 blak'smiṫh"; 2 blăk'smiṫh", *n.* A smith who works in or welds wrought iron.

black'snake", 1 blak'snēk"; 2 blăk'snāk", *n.* **1.** One of various black or dark snakes. **2.** A heavy pliant whip of rawhide.

Black'stone, 1 blak'stōn; 2 blăk'stōn, **Sir William** (1723–1780). An English jurist; *Commentaries.*

black'strap", 1 blak'strap"; 2 blăk'străp", *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] (1) Mixed rum and molasses, sometimes with vinegar. (2) Switchel. **2.** Among sailors, cheap port or other dark Mediterranean wine. **black'stripe"**‡.

black'thorn", 1 blak'ṫhôrn"; 2 blăk'ṫhôrn", *n.* A thorny shrub of the rose family; also, a walking-stick made of its wood. [hence, to ill-treat.

blad[d], 1 blād *or* blad; 2 blād *or* blăd, *vt.* [Scot.] To strike; slap;

blad[1], *n.* A large slice or portion.

blad[2], *n.* A blotting-pad.

blad[3], *n.* A slap. [Imitative; *blad*[2] = BLADE.]

blad'der, 1 blad'ər; 2 blăd'er, *n.* **1.** A sac in the pelvic cavity, for the temporary retention of urine. **2.** Some part or organ of analogous structure, as an air-vessel or an air-cell. **3.** Something resembling a bladder, as being puffed out or unsubstantial. [< AS. *blædre*, blister, < √ of BLOW[1], *v.*]

blade, 1 blēd; 2 blād, *n.* **1.** The flat, cutting part of any edged tool or weapon; also, the flat part of any instrument or utensil, as of an oar, screw propeller, plow, etc. **2.** The leaf of grasses or certain other plants. **3.** A rakish young man; wild, reckless fellow. [< AS. *blæd*, leaf.] —**blade'-bone"**, *n.* The scapula.—**blad'ed,** *a.* Having a blade or blades.—**blade'smith"**†, *n.* A sword-cutter.

blain, 1 blēn; 2 blān, *n.* A pustular tumor; a blister. [< AS. *blegen*, boil, < √ of BLOW[1], *v.*]

Blaine, 1 blēn; 2 blān, **James Gillespie** (1830–1893). An American statesman and writer; Secretary of State under Garfield, 1881.

Blake, 1 blēk; 2 blāk, *n.* **1. Robert** (1599–1657), an English admiral who defeated the Dutch and the Spaniards. **2. William** (1757–1827), an English painter, poet, and mystic.

blame, 1 blēm; 2 blām, *vt.* [BLAMED; BLAM'ING.] To find fault with; censure; accuse. [< F. *blâmer*, < LL. *blasphemo:* see BLASPHEME, *v.*]

Syn.: accuse, censure, chide, condemn, find fault with, rebuke, reprehend, reproach, reprobate, reprove. See CONDEMN; REPROVE. Compare ARRAIGN.—Ant.: acquit, approve, eulogize, exculpate, exonerate, extol, laud, praise.

—**blam'a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable; faulty. **blame'ful**‡; **blame'wor"thy**‡.—**blam'a-bly,** *adv.*

blame, *n.* Expression of disapproval, as for something wrong; faultfinding; censure; also, fault; culpability.

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.—**blame'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**blame'ful-ness,** *n.*—**blame'less,** *a.* Innocent; guiltless. Syn.: see PERFECT.—**blame'less-ly,** *adv.*—**blame'less-ness,** *n.*

Blanc, Mont, 1 mōṅ blāṅ; 2 môṅ blăṅ. Highest peak of Alps (15,781 ft.).

blanch[1], 1 blanch; 2 blânch, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become white or pale; bleach; pale. [< F. *blanchir*, < *blanc*, white.] Syn.: see BLEACH.

blanc"-mange', 1 blą"-mąṅzʼ; 2 blă"-măṅzh', *n.* A whitish jelly-like preparation of isinglass, gelatin, etc., used for desserts, etc. [< F. *blanc-manger*, white-eating.] **blanc"-man'ger**‡.

bland, 1 bland; 2 blănd, *a.* **1.** Affable in manner; gentle; suave. **2.** Mild; balmy; genial. [< L. *blandus*, mild.]

Syn.: affable, balmy, benign, complaisant, courteous, genial, gentle, gracious, mild, smooth, soft, tender.—Ant.: acrid, biting, brusk, curt, harsh, rough, rude.

—**bland'ly,** *adv.*—**bland'ness,** *n.*

blan-dil'o-quence§, 1 blan-dil'o-kwens; 2 blăn-dil'o-kwĕnç, *n.* The language of compliment or courtesy. [< L. *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loquor*, speak.]

blan'dish[t], 1 blan'dɪsh; 2 blăn'dish, *vt.* To wheedle; caress; coax; please. [< L.ᴼᶠ *blandus*. bland.]—**blan'dish-ment,** *n.* Soothing, caressing, or flattering speech or action.

blank, 1 blaŋk; 2 blăṅk, *a.* **1.** Wholly or partly free from writing or print. **2.** Lacking in ornament, interest, or results; empty; void. **3.** Without rime; as, *blank* verse. **4.** Disconcerted; confused. **5.** Utter; downright. **6.** Pale or white; colorless. [< F. *blanc*, < OHG. *blanch*, white.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: bare, barren, clear, empty, plain, unfilled, unlimited, unmarked, unsigned. See BLEAK; VACANT.

blank, *n.* **1.** A paper containing no written or printed matter. **2.** A written or printed paper with blank spaces. **3.** A vacant space. **4.** A lottery-ticket which has drawn no prize; a disappointing result. **5.** A partially prepared piece, as of wood or metal, ready for forming into a finished object, as a coin, key, button, etc. **6.** The central white spot of a target; bull's-eye.

blan'ket, 1 blaŋ'ket; 2 blăṅ'kĕt. **I**ᵈ. *vt.* To cover with or as with a blanket. **II.** *n.* A heavy woolen covering, as of a bed; also, a sheet of other material, as of india-rubber. [OF., orig. white, < *blanc*, white.]

blare, 1 blār; 2 blâr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BLARED; BLAR'ING.] To sound loudly, as a trumpet. **II.** *n.* A loud brazen sound. [Onomatopoetic.] Syn.: see NOISE.

blar'ney, 1 blär'nı; 2 blär'ny. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To flatter, cajole, or wheedle. **II.** *n.* Wheedling flattery. [< the *Blarney* stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland.]

Blas'co y Ĭ-bá'ñez, 1 blȧs'kō ĭ Ĭ-bä'nyeth; 2 blȧs'cō ȳ Ĭ-bä'nyĕth, **Vicente** (1867–). A Spanish novelist; *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse; Mare Nostrum.*

bla"sé', 1 blä"zē'; 2 blä"şē', *a.* Sated with pleasure; wearied or worn out, as by dissipation. [F.]

blas-pheme', } 1 blas-fīm'; 2 blăs-fēm', *v.* [BLAS-
blas-feme'F, { PHEMED'; BLAS-PHEM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To speak in an impious or irreverent manner of God or sacred things. **II.** *i.* To speak blasphemy; use profane language; swear. [< Gr.^{LL} *blasphēmō,* < *blaptō,* hurt, + *phēmi,* speak.]—**blas-phem'er,** *n.*—**blas'phe-mous,** *a.* Impious; irreverent; profane. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**blas'-phe-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**blas'phe-my,** *n.* [-MIES^2, *pl.*] Evil or profane speaking of God or sacred things. Syn.: see OATH.

blast, 1 blȧst; 2 blȧst. I^d. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To rend in pieces by explosion. **2.** To wither, as by a wind; blight; shrivel; destroy. **3.** To bring to ruin or infamy; curse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong or sudden wind; a strong artificial current of air, steam, or the like. **2.** The discharge of a firearm, or of any explosive; a loud, sudden sound, as of a trumpet. **3.** A blight or blighting influence. [< AS. *blæst,* blowing.] Syn.: see RUPTURE; WIND.—**blast'ment**‖, *n.* A blast; a blight.

-blast, *suffix.* From the Greek *blastos,* growth, sprout: used in biology to denote formation; as, amelo*blast.*

blast'ing, 1 blȧst'ıŋ; 2 blȧst'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rending by charges of explosives. **2.** A blighting or withering.

blas'to-, 1 blas'to-; 2 blȧs'to-. From Greek *blastos,* germ: a combining form.—**blas'to-derm,** *n. Embryol.* The germinal membrane. [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.]

blat, 1 blat; 2 blăt, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To utter heedlessly; make an unmeaning noise. **2.** To bleat. **blate‡.**

bla'tant, 1 blē'tənt; 2 blā'tant, *a.* Noisy; blustering.—**bla'tan-cy,** *n.* [able.]

blate^1, 1 blēt; 2 blāt, *a.* [Scot.] Naked. [< AS. *bleat,* miser-

blate^2, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Without brightness or spirit; stupid. **2.** Backward or bashful. [< AS. *blāt,* pale.] **blait‡.**

blath'er, 1 blath'ər; 2 blȧth'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To talk foolishly; prate; babble. **II.** *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense. [< Ice. *bladhra.*]

blath'er-skite, 1 blath'ər-skait; 2 blȧth'er-skīt, *n.* [U. S. & Scot.] **1.** A wordy, blustering, noisy fellow. **2.** Blustering talk; balderdash. **bleth'er-skate‡.**

blaw, 1 blō; 2 blą, *v.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** To blow; brag. **2.** To flatter. [= BLOW^1, *v.*]

blaw, *n.* [Scot.] A blossom. [= BLOW^3, *n.*]

blaze^1, 1 blēz; 2 blāz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BLAZED; BLAZ'ING.] To cause to flame or to shine vividly; burn or shine with a flame; flame; gleam. **II.** *n.* A vivid glowing flame; brightness; effulgence; ardor. [< AS. *blæse,* flame.] Syn.: (verb) see BURN; (noun) see FIRE; LIGHT.

blaze^2. **I.** *vt.* To publish abroad or noise about; proclaim. **II**‖. *n.* A proclamation or report. [ME. *blasen,* blow a trumpet.] **blaiset; blaset.**

blaze^3. **I.** *vt.* To mark (a tree) by chipping or peeling; hence, to mark (a path) in this way. **II.** *n.* **1.** A white spot on the face of an animal, as a horse. **2.** A mark cut on a tree to trace a path; a path so indicated.

blaz'er, 1 blēz'ər; 2 blāz'er, *n.* **1.** A light-weight jacket of flannel or silk, usually worn in outdoor sports. **2.** A dish with a small brazier under it for hot coals.

bla'zon, 1 blē'zn; 2 blā'zn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To proclaim; publish. **2.** To inscribe or decorate. **3.** To emblazon, as heraldic bearings; delineate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coat of arms; hence, outward show or semblance. **2.** A proclaiming abroad. [< F. *blason,* coat of arms, shield.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.—**bla'zon-er,** *n.*—**bla'zon-ment,** *n.*—**bla'zon-ry,** *n.* **1.** The art of describing or depicting heraldic devices. **2.** A coat of arms. **3.** Decoration; show.

bldg., *abbr.* [BLDGS., *pl.*] Building.

-bl(e^F**),** *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives from verbs: usually preceded by a vowel. [< F. *-ble,* < L. *-bilis,* -BLE.]

bleach^t, 1 blīch; 2 blēch, *vt. & vi.* To whiten; blanch. [< AS. *blæcan,* become pale.]

Syn.: blanch, make white, whiten, whitewash. To *whiten* is to *make white* in general, but commonly it means to overspread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *blanch* both signify to *whiten* by depriving of color, the former permanently (as linen), the latter either permanently (as, to *blanch* celery) or temporarily (as, to *blanch* the cheek with fear). To *whitewash* is to *whiten* superficially, especially by false approval.—Ant.: blacken, color, darken, dye, soil, stain.

—**bleach'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which bleaches. **2.** [U. S.] An outdoor uncovered seat or stand for spectators: commonly in the plural.—**bleach'er-y,** *n.* [-IES^2, *pl.*] **1.** A place where bleaching is done. **2.** Same as BLEACHER, 2.

bleak, 1 blīk; 2 blēk, *a.* **1.** Exposed to wind and weather; bare; barren; dreary. **2.** Cold, cutting, or penetrating. [< AS. *blæc, blāc,* shining.]

Syn.: blank, cheerless, chill, cold, cutting, desolate, dreary, exposed, piercing, stormy, unsheltered, waste, wild, windy. —Ant.: balmy, bright, cheerful, genial, homelike, mild, sheltered, sunny, warm.—**bleak'ly,** *adv.*—**bleak'ness,** *n.*

bleak, *n.* A small European fish, whose scales are lined with a silvery pigment used in making artificial pearls. [< BLEAK, *a.*]

blear, 1 blīr; 2 blēr. **I.** *vt.* To dim or inflame (the eyes); obscure, as the face with tears; blur. **II.** *a.* Dimmed, as by tears or rheum; dull; bleared. [ME. *bleren,* blink.]—**blear'-eyed",** *a.* **1.** Weak-sighted. **2.** Mentally short-sighted. **b.-witted‡.**—**blear'y,** *a.*—**blear'i-ness, blear'ness,** *n.*

bleat, 1 blīt; 2 blēt. I^d. *vi.* To cry as a sheep or goat. **II.** *n.* The cry of the sheep or goat. [< AS. *blætan.*]

bleb, 1 bleb; 2 blĕb, *n.* A blister, or bladder-like body; bubble. [Imitative.]

blee, 1 blī; 2 blē, *n.* [Poet. or Obs.] Complexion; hue.

bleed, 1 blīd; 2 blēd, *v.* [BLED; BLEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw blood from; cause to lose sap or other fluid. **2.** To shed or exude. **3.** [Colloq.] To extort money from; overcharge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose blood; feel deep grief or sympathy. **2.** To suffer or die, as in battle. **3.** To lose blood, sap, etc. **4.** To suffer by extortion or imposition. [< AS. *blēdan,* < *blōd,* blood.]

bleeze, 1 blīz; 2 blēz. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To blaze. **II.** *n.* A blaze.

blem'ish, 1 blem'ısh; 2 blĕm'ish. I^t. *vt.* To mar or impair. **II.** *n.* A disfiguring defect; also, moral reproach or stain. [<OF. *blemir,* wound, <Ice. *blār,* livid, bluish.]

Syn.: blot, blur, brand, crack, daub, defacement, defect, deformity, dent, disfigurement, disgrace, dishonor, fault, flaw, imperfection, injury, reproach, smirch, soil, speck, spot, stain, stigma, taint, tarnish. Whatever mars the beauty or completeness of an object is a *blemish,* whether original, as squinting eyes, or the result of accident or disease, etc., as the pits of smallpox. A *blemish* is superficial; a *flaw* or *taint* is in structure or substance. In the moral sense, we speak of a *blot* or *stain* upon reputation; a *flaw* or *taint* in character. A *defect* is the want or lack of something; *fault,* primarily a failing, is something that fails of an apparent intent or disappoints a natural expectation; thus a sharp dislocation or displacement of geological strata is called a *fault.* Figuratively, a *blemish* comes from one's own ill-doing; a *brand* or *stigma* is inflicted by others; as, the *brand* of infamy. See INJURY.

blench^{1t}, 1 blench; 2 blĕnch, *vi.* **1.** To shrink back; flinch; quail. **2†.** To turn aside. [< AS. *blencan,* deceive.]

blench^2, *v.* Same as BLANCH.

blench†, *n.* **1.** A side glance. **2.** A trick. **3.** A deviation.

blend, 1 blend; 2 blĕnd, *vt. & vi.* [BLEND'ED; BLEND'ED^d or BLENT; BLEND'ING.] To mix; mingle; combine into one product. [< AS. *blandan,* mix.] Syn.: see MIX; UNITE.

blend, *n.* The act or result of mixing; a mixture.

blende(e^F, 1 blend; 2 blĕnd, *n. Mineral.* Zinc sulfid. [G., < *blind,* blind.] **sphal'er-ite‡.—blend'ous, blend'y,** *a.*

Blen'heim, 1 blen'hım; 2 blĕn'him, *n.* Village in Bavaria; Marlborough defeated French and Bavarians, Aug. 13, 1704.

blen'ny, 1 blen'ı; 2 blĕn'y, *n.* [BLEN'NIES^2, *pl.*] A small marine fish. [< L. *blennius,* < Gr. *blennos,* orig. slime.]

blent, 1 blent; 2 blĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of BLEND, *v.*

bless, 1 bles; 2 blĕs, *vt.* [BLESSED^t or BLEST; BLESS'ING.] **1.** To bring happiness or good fortune to; prosper. **2.** To invoke God's favor upon (a person or thing). **3.** To consecrate. **4.** To honor and exalt; praise; glorify. **5.** To account (oneself) happy; felicitate. **6.** To keep; guard; protect: exclamatory; as, *bless* me! [< AS. *blēdsian, bloedsian,* bless.] Syn.: see PRAISE.

bless'ed, } 1 bles'ed *or* blest; 2 blĕs'ĕd *or* blĕst, *a.* **1.**
blest, { Being in enjoyment of felicity in heaven; beatified. **2.** Worthy of veneration or of blessing. **3.** Joyful; healing. **4.** Happy; favored.

Syn.: see HAPPY; HOLY.—**bless'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**bless'ed-ness,** *n.*—**single blessedness,** the unmarried state.

bless'ing, 1 bles'ıŋ; 2 blĕs'ing, *n.* **1.** That which makes happy or prosperous; a gift of divine favor. **2.** A benediction. **3.** Grateful adoration; worship. **4.** Cursing or scolding: a euphemism. Syn.: see FAVOR; MERCY.

blet, 1 blet; 2 blĕt. **I.** *vi.* [BLET'TED^d; BLET'TING.] To decay internally, as a fleshy fruit after ripening. **II.** *n.* Incipient decay in overripe fruit. [< F. *blettir,* < OF. *blet,* overripe.]

bleth'er, 1 bleth'ər; 2 blĕth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BLATHER. **bleth'er-ing‡.—bleth'er,** *vt.*—**bleth'er-ing,** *pa.* Noisily or foolishly talkative.

blew, 1 blū; 2 blų, *imp.* of BLOW, *v.*

blight^d, 1 blait; 2 blīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to decay; blast. **II.** *i.* To be affected with blight.

blight, *n.* **1.** A diseased state of plants, as mildew, rust, smut, etc. **2.** Anything that withers hopes or prospects. **3.** A minute insect, usually an aphis, injurious to trees.

Bligh'ty, 1 blaı'tı; 2 blī'ty, *n.* [Soldiers' slang.] **1.** England. **2.** A wound. [Corrup. of Hind., *Wilayat* (*Bilayati*). Europe.]

blimp, 1 blimp; 2 blimp, *n.* [Colloq.] A non-rigid, lighter than air, dirigible balloon.

blind[a], 1 blaind; 2 blind, *vt.* **1.** To make blind. **2.** To shut off from view; screen; hide; eclipse.

blind, *a.* **1.** Without the power of seeing; also, lacking in perception or judgment. **2.** Acting or proceeding at random. **3.** Difficult to trace or understand; illegible; unintelligible. **4.** Having no opening or outlet. **5.** Dark; hidden; obscure. [< AS. *blind.*]—**blind side,** the weakest or most vulnerable side.—**blind'ly,** *adv.* Without sight or without foresight; recklessly.—**blind'man,** *n.* The blindfolded player (of either sex) in blindman's buff.—**blindman's buff,** a game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one.—**blind'ness,** *n.*—**blind'worm",** *n.* A small, limbless, snake-like lizard.

blind, *n.* **1.** Something that obstructs vision or shuts off light; a screen or shutter. **2.** A subterfuge; ruse. **3.** One who is, or those who are, blind. Syn.: see ARTIFICE.—**blind'er,** *n.* One who or that which blinds; a flap on the side of a horse's head-stall. **blind‡; blink'er‡.**

blind'fold", I[a], *vt.* To cover or bandage the eyes of; hoodwink; mislead. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the eyes bandaged. **2.** Having the mental vision darkened; heedless; rash. **blind'fold-ed‡.**

blink[t], 1 blingk; 2 blingk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To look at with half-closed eyes; miss or evade seeing; pass by. **II.** *i.* **1.** To wink repeatedly and rapidly; get a hasty glimpse. **2.** To twinkle; glimmer. [ME. *blenken,* shine.]

blink, *n.* **1.** A glance or glimpse. **2.** A shimmer or glimmer.—**blink'er,** *n.* **1.** A horse's blinder. **2.** One who or that which blinks. **blink'ard‡** [Archaic].

bliss, 1 blis; 2 blis, *n.* **1.** Superlative happiness; heavenly joy. **2.** A cause of delight. [< AS. *blis,* < *blíth,* sweet.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.—**bliss'ful,** *a.* Supremely happy.—**bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

Bliss, 1 blis; 2 blis, **Tasker Howard** (1853–). American general; military representative of the United States at the Allied Conference and on the Supreme War Council in France, etc., 1917–1919.

blis'ter, 1 blis'tər; 2 blis'tər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To produce a blister or blisters upon; hurt as by a blister; gall. **II.** *i.* To have a blister or blisters form or rise.

blis'ter, *n.* **1.** A thin vesicle, especially one on the skin, containing watery matter, as from a scald, bruise, etc.; also, a similar vesicle on a plant, on steel, on a painted surface. **2.** Any substance used for blistering. [ME.]

blithe, 1 blaith *or* blaifh; 2 blith *or* blith, *a.* Characterized by gladness or mirth; joyous; gay; merry; sprightly. [< AS. *blíth, blíthe,* sweet, happy.] Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY.—**blithe'ly,** *adv.*—**blithe'some,** *a.* Showing or imparting gladness; cheerful; merry. Syn.: see HAPPY.

bliz'zard, 1 bliz'ərd; 2 bliz'ard, *n.* **1.** A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow. **2.** A rattling volley; a knock-down blow; sudden disaster. [< AS. **blæsan,* blow.] [as with conceit.

bloat[1], 1 blōt; 2 blōt, *vt.* & *vi.* To puff up or swell; inflate,

bloat[2], *vt.* To cure by half-drying in smoke, as herring.

bloat[1], *a.* Bloated; puffed; swollen. [Confused with BLOWED (inflated). Cp. Ice. *blautr,* soft, effeminate.]

bloat[2], *a.* Smoke-cured; as, a *bloat* herring. [ME. *blote.*]

bloat, *n.* One who is bloated; a drunkard. [ring.

bloat'er, 1 blōt'ər; 2 blōt'er, *n.* A selected smoked her-

blob, 1 blob; 2 blŏb, *n.* A soft, globular mass; a drop, as of viscous liquid; a blotch or daub. [Prob. imitative.]

bloc, 1 blok; 2 blŏc, *n.* [F.] A group, as of politicians or economists, formed to foster special interests.

block[1], 1 blok; 2 blŏk, *vt.* To shape by molding or stretching on a block; form into blocks; stamp with a block; place upon a block. [< BLOCK[1], *n.*]

block[2], *vt.* To stop with or as with a block; impede; obstruct: often with *up.* [< F. *bloquer,* block up; of G. origin.] Syn.: see HINDER.

block[1], *n.* **1.** A solid piece of wood, metal, or other material. Especially: (1) A wooden log or the like upon which chopping is done. (2) A temporary support; shore. (3) The stand on which slaves were sold at auction. (4) The wooden billet on which condemned persons are beheaded. (5) A forming-piece on which the final shape is given to a hat-body, or one on which a hat is placed to be ironed. (6) A wooden support for a wig; barbers' block. **2.** A section or division; a mass or row, as of houses. **3.** A sheave or pulley, or set of pulleys, in a frame or shell. [ME. *blok,* orig. doubtful.]—**block tin,** tin cast in ingots; also, pure tin as distinguished from tin-plate.—**block'he(a)d"s,** *n.* A stupid person.—**block'house",** *n.* A fort of logs and heavy timbers, with loopholes for musketry.—**block'ish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Blocks.
1. Tackle-block. 2. Dock-block, with screw for attaching to floor. 3. Link snatch-block.

block[2], *n.* That which hinders or obstructs, or the condition of being obstructed; an obstruction.

block-ade', 1 blek-ēd'; 2 blŏk-ād'. **I.** *vt.* [-AD'ED[4]; -AD'ING.] To close to traffic or communication by military or naval force; obstruct; block up. **II.** *n.* The investing and closing of a town, a seaport, a frontier, etc., by hostile forces. [< BLOCK[1], *v.*]—**block-ad'er,** *n.* One who or that which blockades; a ship of war engaged in blockading.

Bloem'fon-tein", 1 blūm'fon-tēn"; 2 blum'fŏn-tēn", *n.* City (pop. 27,000), capital of Orange Free State province, Union of South Africa.

Blois, 1 blwä; 2 blwä, *n.* Ancient manufacturing city (pop. 24,000), Loire-et-Cher department, France.

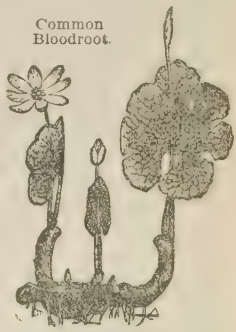
blom'a-ry. *n.* See BLOOMERY.

blond, 1 blond; 2 blŏnd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a fair skin with light eyes and hair. **2.** Flaxen or golden, as hair. **II.** *n.* A blond person. **blonde‡** *fem.* [F., fair.]

blood[d], 1 blud; 2 blŏd, *vt.* **1.** To draw blood from; bleed. **2.** To train (a dog) to hunt by the taste of blood, or (troops) to fight by experience of battle.

blood, *n.* **1.** The fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins: red in almost all vertebrates. **2.** Kinship by descent; lineage; race; especially, noble lineage. **3.** Vitality; temperament; mood; passion. **4.** Bloodshed; war; murder. **5.** A dashing fellow; gallant. **6.** One of various red liquids, as the sap of some trees, etc. **7.** A blood-horse. [< AS. *blōd,* < √ of BLOW, bloom.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

—**blue blood,** blood of a supposed finer or purer kind; hence, aristocratic lineage, character, or bearing.—**blood's bolt"ered,** *a.* Daubed or clotted with blood. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1.—**b.-guilt,** *n.* The crime of unrighteous bloodshed.—**b.-guiltiness,** *n.*—**b.-guilty,** *a.*—**b.-heat,** *n.* The normal temperature of the human body, about 98½° Fahr.—**b.-horse,** *n.* A horse of a fine breed, especially of the English-Arab cross. **blooded horse‡.**—**b.-hot,** *a.*—**blood'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no blood; without color; pale; lifeless; cold-hearted. **2.** Without bloodshed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**blood'let",** *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To let blood; bleed.—**blood'let"ter,** *n.*—**blood'let"ting,** *n.*—**b.-money,** *n.* Money paid for bloodshed.—**b.-red,** *a.* Colored with or like blood. Syn.: see BLOODY.—**b.-relation,** *n.* A person of the same stock or parentage; a kinsman by birth.—**b.-relationship,** *n.*—**blood'root",** *n.* A low perennial North-American herb having a fleshy rootstalk with deep-red sap.—**blood'shed",** *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage. **blood'shed"ding‡.**—**blood'-shed"der,** *n.*—**blood'-shot",** *a.* Suffused or shot with blood; red and inflamed or irritated: said of the eye.—**blood'stone",** *n.* A green jasper containing red spots: often cut as a gem.—**blood'suck"er,** *n.* An animal that sucks blood, as a leech; a cruel extortioner.—**blood'-thirst"y,** *a.* Thirsting for blood; murderous; cruel.—**blood'thirst"i-ly,** *adv.*—**blood'thirst"i-ness,** *n.*—**b.-vessel,** *n.* Any tubular canal in which the blood circulates; either an artery or vein.


Common Bloodroot.

blood'ed, 1 blud'əd; 2 blŏd'ed, *a.* **1.** Having blood or temper of a specified character; as, cold-*blooded.* **2.** Having pure blood or lineage; thoroughbred.

blood'hound", 1 blud'haund"; 2 blŏd'hound", *n.* A keen-scented hound employed in tracing fugitives. See DOG.

blood'y, 1 blud'i; 2 blŏd'y, *vt.* [BLOOD'IED; BLOOD'Y-ING.] To smear or color with blood.

blood'y, 1 blud'i; 2 blŏd'y, *a.* [BLOOD'I-ER; BLOOD'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or stained with blood. **blood'ied‡. 2.** Consisting of, containing, or mixed with blood. **3.** Characterized by or delighting in bloodshed; sanguinary; bloodthirsty. **4.** Red like blood; suggesting blood. [< AS. *blōd,* blood.]—**blood'i-ly,** *adv.*—**blood'i-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: blood-dyed, blood-red, blood-stained, crimson, dyed with blood, gory, reeking, sanguinary. *Bloody* is now more commonly used in the literal, *sanguinary* in the figurative sense. We say a *sanguinary* or *bloody* battle, a *sanguinary* temper, a *bloody* weapon, a *bloody* field. *Crimson* refers to

the color of blood; *gory* signifies covered or daubed with gore, or clotted blood, and always keeps the physical signification.
"Now round him throng the Fathers
To press his *gory* hands" MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 64.
Reeking, which is capable of other meanings, is often used alone to signify wet with steaming blood; as, a *reeking* blade. —Ant.: bloodless, calm, conciliatory, gentle, harmless, peaceable, peaceful, tranquil, unwarlike.

—**Bloody Assizes** (*Eng. Hist.*), the trial, in 1685, of 320 of those who took part in Monmouth's rebellion.—**b. flux**, dysentery.—**b. hand** [Eng.], a hand stained with the blood of a deer: held as evidence of trespass.—**blood'y-mind"ed**, *a.* Cruel or barbarous in character.

bloom, 1 blūm; 2 blōōm, *vi.* **1.** To bear flowers; blossom. **2.** To glow with health and beauty. **3.** To produce luxuriant vegetation.—**bloom'ing**, *pa.* Coming into flower; fresh and beautiful; prosperous. Syn.: see FRESH.—**bloom'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**bloom'ing-ness**, *n.*

bloom[1], *n.* **1.** The act of blooming, or the state of being in flower; a flourishing or growing condition; freshness. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A flower; a blossom. (2) The powdery waxy substance on certain fruits, as the plum or grape, and on certain leaves, as those of the cabbage. (3) Flowers collectively. **3.** *Paint.* A clouded appearance on a varnished surface. **4.** A yellow appearance on tanned leather. **5.** A fine variety of sun-dried raisin. **bloom'-rai"sin‡.** [ME. *blome*, < AS. **blōma.*]

bloom[2], *n.* *Metal.* A mass of malleable iron from which the slag has been beaten off.—**bloom'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] *Metal.* An apparatus or establishment for making malleable iron directly from the ore; also, a puddling-furnace.—**blom'a-ry‡**; **bloom'a-ry‡.**

bloom'er, 1 blūm'ər; 2 blōōm'er, *n.* **1.** A costume of loose trousers under a short petticoat, proposed for women by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849–1850; also, a woman wearing the costume. **2.** *pl.* [Recent.] Loose, wide knickerbockers gathered below the knees: worn by women with or without an overskirt.

Bloomers, as worn in athletics.

bloom'y, 1 blūm'i; 2 blōōm'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding in blooms; flowery. **2.** Covered with bloom, as a fruit.

blos'som, 1 blos'əm; 2 blŏs'om. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To put forth as blossoms. **2.** To put forth blossoms; prosper; thrive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flower, or flowers collectively. **2.** The state or period of flowering; bloom. [< AS. *blōstma*, blossom.] Syn.: see FLOURISH. — **blos'som-less**, *a.* —**blos'som-y**, *a.*

blot, 1 blət; 2 blŏt, *v.* [BLOT'TED[d]; BLOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spot with ink; stain. **2.** To disgrace; sully. **3.** To blur or obliterate, as writing: often with *out*. **4.** To dry with blotting-paper. **5.** To obscure; darken. **6.** To paint roughly; daub. **II.** *i.* To make a blot or blots; become blotted.—**blot'ter**, *n.* **1.** A sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper. **2.** The first record-book, as in a police-station. **3.** Anything that blots or defiles.—**blot'ting-pa"per**, *n.* Unsized paper for absorbing any excess of ink.

blot[1], *n.* A spot or stain, as of ink; reproach; blemish; an erasure. [< Ice. *blettr*, stain.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; STAIN.

blot[2], *n.* In backgammon, an exposed man liable to be forfeited; any exposed point; a weak spot. [< Dan. *blot*, bare, naked; cp. AS. *blēat*, naked.]

blotch, } 1 bloch; 2 blŏch. **I.** *vt.* To mark or cover with
bloch[1], } blotches. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spot or blot. **2.** An inflamed eruption on the skin. [< BLOT, *n.*]—**blotch'y**, *a.*

Blount, 1 blunt; 2 blŭnt, **Charles** (1563–1605?), Earl of Devonshire. An English statesman; suppressed Irish rebellion, 1603.

blouse, 1 blauz *or* (*F.*) blūz; 2 blouz *or* (*F.*) bluz, *n.* **1.** A short loose shirt or frock, worn as an outer garment by workingmen in France; hence, a French workingman. **2.** A loose upper garment for either sex. [F., perhaps < OF. *blïaut*, upper garment.]

blow[1], 1 blō; 2 blŏ, *v.* [BLEW; BLOWN; BLOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move, remove, eject, or overthrow by a current of air. **2.** To form by inflating a material, as glass. **3.** To force air into or through (a wind instrument); cause to sound. **4.** To put out of breath. **5.** To lay eggs in, as flies in meat. **6.** To spread abroad by report. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit a current of air or a jet of water or steam. **2.** To move in a current, as the wind; be carried by the wind. **3.** To sound by being blown. **4.** To pant; be winded. [< AS. *blāwan.*]

—**to blow hot and cold**, to vacillate.—**to b. up. 1.** To inflate. **2.** To burst and scatter or destroy by explosion. **3.** [Colloq.] To scold; upbraid.—**blow'-gun"**, *n.* A long tube through which a missile, as an arrow, may be blown by the breath.—**b.-hole**, *n.* **1.** The respiratory orifice or nostril of a cetacean. **2.** An air-hole, as in the ice.—**blown**, *pa.* **1.** Winded from overexertion. **2**‖. Inflated, as with pride.—**blow'y**, *a.* Windy.

blow[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Poet.] To cause to bloom, as a plant; produce, as flowers. **II.** *i.* To come into bloom; blossom; flower. [< AS. *blōwan.*] **blowe†.**

blow[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent stroke; thump; thwack. **2.** A sudden misfortune.

Syn.: box, buffet, calamity, concussion, cuff, cut, disaster, hit, knock, lash, misfortune, rap, shock, stripe, stroke, thump. A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a *stroke* is a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an oar, of the arm in swimming. A *shock* is the sudden encounter with some heavy body; as, colliding railway-trains meet with a *shock;* the *shock* of battle. A *slap* is given with the open hand, a *lash* with a whip, thong, or the like; we speak also of the *cut* of a whip. A *buffet* or *cuff* is given only with the hand; a *blow* either with hand or weapon. A *cuff* is a somewhat sidelong *blow*, generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* or *box* on the ear. A *stripe* is the effect or mark of a *stroke*. In the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering *calamity* or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping *disaster*, and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprize. Compare BEAT; MISFORTUNE.

blow[2], *n.* **1.** The act of blowing; a blast; gale. **2.** The oviposition of a fly; a flyblow.—**blow'-fly"**, *n.* A flesh-fly. [soms in general.

blow[3], *n.* The state of flowering; a mass of blossoms; blos-
blow'er, 1 blō'ər; 2 blō'er, *n.* One who or that which blows; a device for increasing a draft.

blow'-pipe", 1 blō'paip"; 2 blō'pīp", *n.* A tube by which air or gas is blown through a flame for the purpose of heating or melting something.

blowz'y, 1 blauz'i; 2 blowz'y, *a.* **1.** Having a red or flushed face. **2.** Slatternly or unkempt; slovenly. **blous'y‡; blows'y‡; blowzed‡.—blowze‖**, *n.* A fat, red-faced woman. **blowse‡.**

blub'ber, 1 blub'ər; 2 blŭb'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mar or disfigure, as with weeping. **2.** To utter sobbingly. **II.** *i.* To weep and sob noisily.

blub'ber, *n.* **1.** The layer of fat beneath the skin, as of a whale. **2.** The act of blubbering.

blu'cher, 1 blū'chər *or* -kər; 2 blu'cher *or* -eer, *n.* **1.** A half-boot, or high shoe. **2.** A shoe in which there is no front seam, the upper meeting above in two projecting flaps. [< Field-marshal von *Blücher.*]

Blü'cher, 1 blü'hər, blü'chər *or* blū'kər; 2 blü'her, blu'cher *or* blu'ker, **Gebhard L., Fürst von** (1742–1819). Prussian field-marshal at Waterloo.

bludg'eon, 1 bluj'ən; 2 blŭdg'on, *n.* A short club, used as a weapon. [Cp. D. *bludsen*, bruise.]

blue, 1 blū; 2 blu. **I.** *vt.* [BLUED; BLU'ING.] To make or cause to become blue; treat with bluing. **II.** *a.* [BLU'ER; BLU'EST.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky. **2.** Dismal; dreary; melancholy; despondent. **3.** Severe or Puritanic; strict. **4.** Faithful; genuine; sterling. **5.** Livid, as from contusion, cold, or fear. **6.** Devoted to literature; pedantic: said of women. **III.** *n.* **1.** The color of the clear sky; azure; also, a dye or pigment of this color. **2.** A bluestocking. **3.** One who wears blue clothing or insignia. **4.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Low spirits; melancholy: with the definite article. [< OF. *bleu*, < OHG. *blāo*, blue.] **blew†.**

—**blue'bell"**, *n.* Any one of various plants that bear blue bell-shaped flowers.—**blue'ber"ry**, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A many-seeded, edible, bluish-black American berry, or the shrub that bears it.—**blue'bird"**, *n.* A small American bird, of a prevailing blue above.—**b. book. 1.** [Eng.] A volume or pamphlet containing reports of government officials, issued in blue paper covers. **2.** [U. S.] Popularly, a register of names of persons employed by the government.—**blue'bot"tle**, *n.* **1.** A dark-blue flesh-fly. **2.** A flower, wild or cultivated, with tubular florets, blue, violet, etc., each borne on a tall, slender stalk; the corn-flower or bachelor's-button.—**b. devils**, great depression of spirits; despondency; morbid melancholy; hypochondria.—**blue'-fish"**, *n.* A voracious food-fish, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**b.-grass**, *n.* One of various grasses, especially the Kentucky blue-grass, with many running rootstocks.—**b.-gum**[1], *n.* A blue line along the edge of the gums, characteristic of lead-poisoning.—**b.-gum**[2], *n.* A large Australian gum-tree with aromatic bitter astringent leaves.—**blue'jack"et**, *n.* In the navy, a sailor, as distin-

guished from a marine.—**b.-laws,** *n. pl.* A fictitious code of severe laws regulating personal conduct and Sabbath observance, alleged to have formed part of early New England legislation.—**b. light.** **1.** A pyrotechnic preparation that burns with a brilliant blue flame. **2.** A signal-light.—**blue'ly,** *adv.*—**b. mass,** a medicine prepared by rubbing mercury with glycerin, honey, confection of rose, etc., until it forms a mass.—**blue'ness,** *n.*—**blue'nose",** *n.* [Colloq.] A Nova-Scotian.—**b. peter** (*Naut.*), a blue flag with white square, used as a signal that a vessel is ready to sail.—**b. pill,** a pill made from blue mass.—**blue'stock"ing,** *n.* A learned or literary woman.—**blu'ing,** *n.* The giving of a blue tint to; also, the tint so given, or the material used, as indigo. **blue'ing‡.**—**blu'ish,** *a.*

Blue'beard", 1 blo͞o'bērd"; 2 blo͞'bērd", *n.* **1.** In Charles Perrault's story of that name, a merciless tyrant, who killed his wives. **2.** [b-] Hence, a murderous polygamist; wife-slayer.

Blue'fields, 1 blo͞o'fēldz; 2 blo͞'fēldz, *n.* A seaport town in eastern Nicaragua; pop. 5,000.

Blue Ridge. The Alleghenies in Virginia and North Carolina.

blu'et, 1 blo͞o'et; 2 blo͞'et, *n.* One of various blue-flowering plants: (1) [U. S.] A delicate meadow flower of the madder family. (2) [Eng.] A garden flower of the aster family.

bluff[1], } 1 blŭf; 2 blŭf, *vt.* & *vi.* To overawe by bold as-
bluff[2], } sumption; boast in order to mislead.

bluff, *a.* **1.** Blunt, frank, and hearty; rude or abrupt, but kindly. **2.** Rising steep and bold, as a cliff.

Syn.: abrupt, blunt, blustering, bold, brusk (brusque), coarse, discourteous, frank, impolite, inconsiderate, open, plain-spoken, rough, rude, uncivil, unmannerly. *Bluff* is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open*. The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man often says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to others' feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting; *blunt*, in this use, is allied in meaning with *impolite*, *inconsiderate*, *rough*, *rude*, *uncivil*, and *unmannerly*. Compare BLUNT; CANDID.—Ant.: bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.

—**bluff'ly,** *adv.*—**bluff'ness,** *n.*

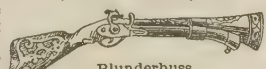
bluff[1], *n.* Bold speech or manner intended to overawe or deceive.—**bluff'er,** *n.*

bluff[2], *n.* A bold, steep headland.

blun'der, 1 blun'dər; 2 blŭn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform badly; bungle. **2.** To confuse (two things); jumble. **II.** *i.* **1.** To err egregiously. **2.** To proceed stupidly; stumble. [< Ice. *blunda*, doze, slumber.]—**blun'der-er,** *n.* **blun'der-he(a)d"‡.**

blun'der, *n.* A stupid mistake. Syn.: see ERROR.

blun'der-buss, 1 blun'dər-bus; 2 blŭn'der-bŭs, *n.* **1.** A short gun with large bore and flaring mouth. **2.** A noisy blusterer. [< D. *donder*, thunder, + *bus*, box.]



Blunderbuss.

blunge, 1 blunj; 2 blŭnj, *vt.* [BLUNGED; BLUNG'ING.] *Ceram.* To mix (clay) with water by means of a blunger or in a pug-mill. [Cp. PLUNGE.]—**blung'er,** *n. Ceram.* A wooden implement shaped like a spatula, but much larger, used in mixing clay with water.

blunt, 1 blunt; 2 blŭnt. **I**[d], *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become blunt; dull the edge or point of; lose sharpness. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a thick end or edge; not sharp or piercing. **2.** Abrupt in manner; plain-spoken; brusk. **3.** Slow of wit; dull. [ME. *blunt*, *blont*.]

Syn.: dull, edgeless, obtuse, pointless, round, smooth, thick. See BLUFF.—Ant.: acute, keen, pointed, sharp.

—**blunt'ly,** *adv.*—**blunt'ness,** *n.*

blur, 1 blûr; 2 blûr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BLURRED, BLURD[3]; BLUR'RING.] To make or become obscure or indistinct; also, to dull, soil, or blemish; become indistinct or smeared. **II.** *n.* A smeared or indistinct marking; a blemish.

Syn.: see BLEMISH.

blurb, 1 blûrb; 2 blûrb, *n.* A publisher's statement concerning a book or its author.

blurt[1], 1 blûrt; 2 blûrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter abruptly; burst out with. **II.** *i.* To puff out the breath suddenly, as in contempt. [Akin to BLARE, *v.*] Syn.: see BABBLE.

blush[1], 1 blush; 2 blŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make red; redden; suffuse. 2§. To express or exhibit by blushing. **II.** *i.* To become red; flush; redden. [< AS. *blȳsan*, blush, < *blys*, blaze.]

blush, *n.* **1.** A reddening, as of the face, from modesty, shame, or confusion; a red or rosy tint; flush. **2.** A glance; glimpse; view: obsolete except in the phrase *at or on first blush*.

blus'ter, 1 blus'tər; 2 blŭs'ter. **I.** *vi.* To blow in gusts; fume with anger; utter vain menaces; swagger. **II.** *n.* **1.** Boisterous talk or swagger. **2.** A fitful and noisy blowing of the wind; blast. Syn.: see TUMULT.—**blus'ter-er,** *n.*—**blus'ter-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Windy; disagreeable. **2.** Noisy; swaggering. Syn.: see BLUFF; NOISY.—**blus'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**blus'ter-ous,** *a.* Stormy; rough; violent; given to bluster. **blus'ter-y‡; blus'trous‡.**

blythe, *a.* Same as BLITHE.

b. m., *abbr.* Board measure.—**B. Mus.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Music.—**bn.,** *abbr.* Battalion.—**b. o.,** *abbr.* Branch office, buyer's option.

bo'a, 1 bō'ə; 2 bō'a, *n.* **1.** A large non-poisonous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds. **bo'a-con-stric'tor‡.** **2.** A long fur or feather neck-wrap for women. [L.]

Bo"a-di-ce'a, 1 bō"ə-di-sē'ə; 2 bō"a-di-çē'a, *n.* British queen, defeated by Romans and as a result poisoned herself in the year 62.

Bo"a-ner'ges, 1 bō"ə-nûr'jēz; 2 bō"a-nêr'ĝēs, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Literally, sons of thunder: name given by Christ to the two sons of Zebedee. *Mark* iii, 17. **2.** Hence, in the singular, a vehement preacher.

boar, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, *n.* **1.** A male hog. **2.** The native hog of the Old World. **wild boar‡.** **3.** A medieval military engine. [< AS. *bār*, boar.]—**boar'ish,** *a.*

board[d], 1 bōrd; 2 bōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose with boards. **2.** To furnish with meals for pay. **3.** To put at board. **4.** To come alongside or go on board of (a ship, etc.). **5†.** To approach; accost. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be supplied with regular meals for pay. **2.** *Naut.* To tack.

board, *n.* **1.** A thin and broad flat piece of wood. **2.** A table, spread for serving food; the food served; meals regularly furnished for pay. **3.** An organized official body. **4.** *pl.* The stage of a theater. **5.** Pasteboard; a pasteboard book-cover. **6.** A thin slab of wood or the like for a specific purpose; as, a chess-*board*. **7.** The deck or side of a vessel, as in the phrase *on board*. [< AS. *bord*, board, side of a ship, table.]—**board'-wa"ges,** *n.* **1.** An allowance to a servant in lieu of board; also, board and lodging without wages, in pay for service. **2.** Wages barely sufficient to live upon.—**on board,** on or in a vessel; also [U. S.], on or in a conveyance; as, he jumped *on board* the train.—**to go by the b.** **1.** *Naut.* To go over the ship's side: said of a mast broken off short. **2.** To go to utter wreck or ruin.

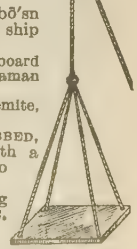
board'er, *n.* **1.** A person who receives regular meals, or meals and lodging, for pay. **2.** One detailed to board an enemy's ship.

board'ing, *n.* **1.** Boards collectively; a structure of boards. **2.** The obtaining of food, or food and lodging, regularly for pay. **3.** The act of going on board a ship.—**board'ing-house",** *n.* A house for keeping boarders.—**b.-school,** *n.* A school where pupils are boarded and lodged.

boast[d], 1 bōst; 2 bōst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak of ostentatiously. **2.** To possess as a distinction. **II.** *i.* To vaunt or pride oneself; exult; glory. Syn.: see FLAUNT.

boast, *n.* **1.** A boastful speech. **2.** A source of pride. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.—**boast'er,** *n.*—**boast'ful,** *a.* Inclined to boast; proud. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

boat, 1 bōt; 2 bōt. **I**[d], *vt.* & *vi.* To carry or place in a boat; go in a boat; row; sail; navigate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A water-craft; especially, a small vessel for oars or sails. **2.** Any article, as a dish, resembling a boat. [< AS. *bāt*.]—**boat'-hook",** *n.* A pole having a sharp point and a hook: used in holding a boat to or pushing it off from some object, etc.—**boat'a-bl(e)**[e], *a.* Navigable by boats; also transportable by boat. — **boat'age,** *n.* **1.** Carriage by boat, or the charge for such carriage. **2.** The total carrying capacity of a ship's boats. — **boat'ing,** *n.* The use of or transportation by boats, etc.



Boatswain's Chair.

boat'swain, 1 bō'sn *or* bōt'swēn; 2 bō'sn *or* bōt'swān, *n.* A petty officer of a ship in charge of rigging, etc.

— **boatswain's chair,** a short board slung by a rope, used as a seat by a seaman working aloft.

Bo'az, 1 bō'az; 2 bō'ăz, *n.* A Bethlehemite, who married Ruth. *Ruth* iii, 10.

bob[1], 1 beb; 2 bŏb, *vt.* & *vi.* [BOBBED, BOBD[3]; BOB'BING.] **1.** To move with a jerky motion; angle with a bob. **2.** To cut short, as a horse's mane or tail.

bob[2], *vt.* **1.** To strike with anything rounded or knobbed; rap or tap. **2.** To nudge; jog.

bob[3]**†,** *vt.* To mock; delude; cheat.

bob[4], 1 beb; 2 bŏb, *n.* **1.** A cork or float on a fishing-line. **2.** A small pendent object, as a pendulum. **3.** A jerky movement. [Onomatopoetic.] — **bob'sled",** *n.* Either of two short sleds or pairs of runners connected tandem by a top plank, or the entire vehicle so formed.—**bob'stay",** *n.*

Naut. A chain or rope from the end of the bowsprit to the stem, to counteract the strain of the forestays.—**bob'-tail"**, *n.* **1.** A short tail or a tail cut short; also, an animal with such a tail. **2.** The rabble; common herd.—**bob'-tailed"**, *a.*—**bob'-wig**, *n.* A wig having the bottom locks turned up into short bobs or curls. **bob'-jer"om**‡; **bob'-tail'-wig"**‡.

bob‡, *n.* A trick; a jeer or taunt. [< OF. *bobe.*]

bob‡, *n.* A rap or blow; a shake or jog.

Bo"ba-dil'la, 1 bō"bə-dil'yə; 2 bō"bä-dil'yä, **Francisco de** (——1502). A Spanish viceroy; arrested Columbus.

bob'ance†, *n.* A boasting.

bob'bin, 1 bŏb'ĭn; 2 bŏb'ĭn, *n.* **1.** A slender spool to hold weft or thread. **2.** A small piece of wood attached to the end of a latch-string. **3.** A small pin or spool used in making pillow-lace, to steady the threads. **4.** A cord or braid used in haberdashery. [< F. *bobine.*]

Bobolink. 1/1

bob'bi-net', 1 bŏb"ĭ-net'; 2 bŏb"i-nĕt', *n.* An open perforated fabric; a machine-made lace.

bob'cat", 1 bŏb'kat; 2 bŏb'ĕät, *n.* The American lynx.

bob'o-link, 1 bŏb'o-lĭŋk; 2 bŏb'o-lĭŋk, *n.* An American thrush-like singing bird, the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. [Imitative from its note.] **rice'-bird"**‡.

bob"-white', 1 bŏb"-hwaĭt'; 2 bŏb"-hwīt', *n.* The North-American quail; also, its cry. [Imitative.]

Bob-white. 1/10

Boc-cac'cio, 1 bok-kā'cho; 2 bŏc-cä'cho, **Giovanni** (1313–1375). An Italian novelist (*Decameron*).

Boche, 1 bŏsh; 2 bŏch, *n.* [Fr. slang.] **1.** A bloodthirsty rioter or revolutionist. **2.** [Recent.] A German soldier. [Perh. contr. of F. *caboche*, thickhead.]

bock'ing, 1 bŏk'ĭŋ; 2 bŏk'ing, *n.* A coarse woolen drugget. [< town of *Bocking*, England.]

bode, 1 bōd; 2 bōd, *v.* [BOD'ED[d]; BOD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a token or presentiment of. **2‖.** To predict or presage. **II.** *i.* To presage good or ill. [< AS. *bodian*, announce.] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**bode'ment‖**, *n.*

bodet†, *imp. & pp.* of BIDE. **bo'den**†.

bodge†, *vt.* To budge.

bod'ice, ⟩ 1 bəd'ĭs; 2 bŏd'ĭç, *n.* **1.** The close-fitting waist

bod'is[s], ⟨ of a woman's dress. **2.** A woman's ornamental laced waist. **3**†. A corset laced in front. [< BODY.]

bod'ied, 1 bəd'id; 2 bŏd'id, *a.* Having a body: usually with an adjective forming a compound word; as, full-*bodied.*

bod'i-less, 1 bəd'ĭ-lĕs; 2 bŏd'ĭ-lĕs, *a.* Having no body; without material form; incorporeal.

bod'i-ly, 1 bəd'ĭ-lĭ; 2 bŏd'ĭ-ly. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the body; corporeal. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In the body; in person. **2.** All together; wholly; completely. Syn.: see PHYSICAL.

bod'ing, 1 bōd'ĭŋ; 2 bōd'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Portending evil; ominous. **2.** Foreboding evil. **II.** *n.* An omen; presage, especially of evil.

bod'kin, 1 bəd'kĭn; 2 bŏd'kin, *n.* **1.** An instrument for drawing tape through a hem. **2.** A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. **3.** A pin for fastening the hair. **4.** A pointed instrument for picking type from a form. **5**†. A stiletto. [Celtic.]

Bod-lei'an, 1 bəd-lī'ən *or* bəd'lĭ-ən; 2 bŏd-lē'an *or* bŏd'-le-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England, refounded in 1597 by Sir Thomas Bodley. **Bod'ley-an‡.**

bod'y, 1 bəd'ĭ; 2 bŏd'y. **I.** *vt.* [BOD'IED; BOD'Y-ING.] **1.** To furnish with a body; embody. **2.** To put into outward shape; represent. **3.** To form into a body, as troops, etc. **II.** *n.* [BOD'IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The entire physical part of a man or other animal. **2.** The trunk, or main part, of an animal or thing. **3.** A person; an individual; as, some*body*. **4.** The principal part or mass of anything. **5.** The box of a vehicle. **6.** *Mech.* One mass of matter, as distinct from all other. **7.** *Geom.* A solid. **8.** A collection of persons, things, facts, or the like, as one whole. **9.** Opacity, density, or consistency; substance. **10.** That part of a garment that covers the body; waist. **11.** *Metaph.* Matter, as opposed to spirit. [< AS. *bodiġ.*]

Syn.: ashes, carcass, clay, corpse, dust, form, frame, remains, system, trunk. *Body* denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs. *Body*, *form*, *frame*, and *system* may be either dead or living; *clay* and *dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, tho ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* and *remains* are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time; the latter is also the more refined and less ghastly term; as, friends are invited to view the *remains*. *Carcass* applies only to the *body* of an animal, or of a human being regarded with contempt and loathing. Compare COMPANY; MASS.—Ant.: intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

—**bod'y-guard"**, *n.* A guard of the person, as of a king.—**b.-snatcher**, *n.* A grave-robber; resurrectionist.

Bœ-o'ti-a, 1 bī-ō'shĭ-ə; 2 bē-ō'shi-a, *n.* An ancient republic of E. Greece; capital Thebes.—**Bœ-o'tian,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bœotia, noted for the rusticity of its people; hence, dull; clownish.—**Bœ-o'tian,** *n.*

Boer, 1 būr; 2 bur, *n.* A Dutch colonist, or person of Dutch descent in South Africa. **Boor‡.**

Bo-e'thi-us, 1 bo-ĭ'thĭ-us; 2 bo-ē'thi-ûs, **Anicius** (475?–525). A Roman statesman and philosopher.

bog, 1 bəg; 2 bŏg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BOGGED, BOGD[s]; BOG'GING.] To sink or stick in a bog. **II.** *n.* Wet and spongy ground; marsh; morass. [< Ir. *bogach*, < *bog*, soft.]—**bog'gy,** *a.* Swampy; miry.—**bog'-oak"**, *n.* Wood of the trunks of oak, sunk and preserved in the peat-bogs.—**bog-ore**, *n.* An iron ore from marshy places.—**bog'-wood**, *n.* Wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. **bog-timber‡.**

bo'gey[1], 1 bō'gĭ; 2 bō'gy, *n. Golf.* An estimated standard score. **bo'gie**‡.

bog'gle, ⟩ 1 bəg'l; 2 bŏg'l, *vt. & vi.* [BOG'GLED, BOG'LD[F];

bog'l[F], ⟨ BOG'GLING.] To bungle; hesitate; quibble. —**bog'gler**, *n.*

bo'gie[2], 1 bō'gĭ; 2 bō'ĝi, *n.* **1.** A sawmill-truck. **2.** A railway-truck, so built and mounted as to facilitate the rounding of curves. **bo'gie-truck"**‡.

bo'gle, 1 bō'gl; 2 bō'ĝl, *n.* A hobgoblin or bogy; bugbear. **bog'gle**‡.

Bo"go-ta', 1 bō"go-tä'; 2 bō"ĝo-tä', *n.* Capital city (pop. 144,000) of Colombia.

bo'gus, 1 bō'gus; 2 bō'ĝŭs, *a.* Counterfeit; spurious.

bo'gy, ⟩ 1 bō'gĭ; 2 bō'ĝy, *n.* [BO'GIES[z], BO'GEYS[z], *pl.*]

bo'gey[2], ⟨ A goblin; bugbear. **bo'gie**[3]‡.—**bo'gey-ism**, *n.*

Boh., Bohem., *abbr.* Bohemia, Bohemian.

bo-hea', 1 bo-hĭ'; 2 bo-hē', *n.* A black tea: once applied to the choicest picking, then to black tea, now to the poorest grade. [< the *Wu-i* (pronounced *bu-i*) Hills, in China.]

Bo-he'mi-a, 1 bo-hĭ'mĭ-ə; 2 bo-hē'mi-a, *n.* A state of Czecho-Slovakia (20,060 sq. m.; pop 6,774,000); capital, Prague.—**Bo-he'mi-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia. **2.** Leading the life of a Bohemian. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Bohemia. **2.** A gipsy. **3.** [B- or b-] A person, usually of artistic or literary tastes, who lives in a more or less unconventional manner.—**Bo-he'mi-an-ism**, *n.*

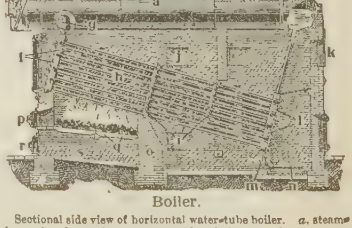
Bo-iar'do, 1 bo-yär'do; 2 bo-yär'do, **Matteo Maria,** Count of Scandiano (1434?–1494). An Italian poet.

boil, 1 beil; 2 bŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to the boiling-point. **2.** To cook, affect, or produce by boiling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to the boiling-point; bubble up; be agitated. **2.** To be exposed to the action of a boiling liquid. [< L.OF *bullio*, < *bulla*, bubble.]—**boil'ing,** *n.* **1.** The state or process of ebullition. **2.** A thing boiled or to be boiled.—**boil'ing-point"**, *n.* The temperature at which a liquid begins to boil: of water, under ordinary conditions, 212° Fahr.

boil[1], *n.* A purulent and painful tumor seated in the skin. [< AS. *bȳl*, *bȳle.*]

boil[2], *n.* **1** The act or state of boiling. **2.** An immersion in boiling water.

Boi" leau', 1 bwa" lō'; 2 bwä"lō', **Nicolas,** Sieur des Préaux (1636–1711). A French satirical poet.



Boiler.

Sectional side view of horizontal water-tube boiler. *a.* steam-drum; *b*, safety-valve; *c*, steam-outlet; *d*, *d*, suspension; *e*, water-column; *f*, front header; *g*, cross-box; *h*, tubes; *i*, baffles, *j*, cleaning-door; *k*, damper; *l*, rear header; *m*, mud-drum, *n*, pipe to blow-off valve; *o*, bridge-wall; *p*, fire-door; *q*, grate-bars; *r*, ash-door; *s*, ash-pit.

boil'er, 1 beil'-ər; 2 bŏil'er, *n.* A vessel in which a liquid is boiled or steam generated.—**boil'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] A house or place for boiling.

Bol'se, 1 bel'zɪ; 2 bōl'sē, *n.* A city (pop. 21,400), capital of Idaho.

bois'ter-ous, 1 bɔis'tər-us; 2 bŏis'ter-ŭs, *a.* Vociferous and rude; tempestuous. Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT.—**bois'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**bois'ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

Bo-kha'ra, 1 bo-kä'rə; 2 bo-kä'ra, *n.* A state (90,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,250,000) and city (pop. 75,000) of Turkestan; under Russian control.

Bol., *abbr.* Bolivia.—**bol.,** *abbr.* Bolus.

bo'las, 1 bō'las; 2 bō'las, *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A missile weapon consisting of balls fastened to cords and used in hunting cattle and large game.

bold†, *v.* To make or become bold. **bolden†.**

bold, 1 bōld; 2 bōld, *a.* **1.** Possessing, showing, or requiring courage; audacious; fearless; spirited. **2.** Presuming; forward; brazen. **3.** Regardless of limitations; striking; vigorous; prominent. [< AS. *beald, bald.*]

Syn.: see BLUFF; BRAVE; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.—**bold's face",** *n.* **1.** An impudent person. **2.** *Print.* Same as FULL-FACE.—**b.-faced,** *a.*—**bold'ly,** *adv.*—**bold'ness,** *n.*

bole[1], 1 bōl; 2 bōl, *n.* The trunk of a tree. [< Ice. *bolr, bulr,* lit. a round body; akin to BALL.] [*bōlos,* clod.]

bole[2], *n.* A fine, compact, soft clay. [< L. *bolus,* < Gr.

bole[3], *n.* [Scot.] An opening in a wall for light and air.

bo-le'ro, 1 bo-lē'ro; 2 bo-le'ro, *n.* **1.** A short jacket with or without sleeves, worn over a bodice or the like. **2.** A Spanish dance, expressing love, usually accompanied by castanets and singing; also, the music for such a dance. [Sp.]

Bol'eyn, 1 bul'ɪn; 2 bol'yn, **Anne** (1507–1536). Second wife of Henry VIII.; beheaded. **Bul'len†.**

bo'lin†, *n.* Same as BOWLINE.

Bol'ing-broke, 1 bel'ɪŋ-bruk; 2 bŏl'ing-brǫk, *n.* **1. Viscount** (1678–1751), Henry Saint John, English prime minister. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Richard II.*, the Duke of Hereford, afterward Henry IV. of England. See ENGLAND.

Bol'i-var, 1 bel'ɪ-vər; 2 bŏl'i-var, **Simon** (1783–1830). Venezuelan patriot; "liberator of South America."

Bo-liv'i-a, 1 bo-lɪv'ɪ-ə; 2 bo-lĭv'i-a, *n.* South-American republic (708,195 sq. m.; pop. 2,889,970).—**Bo-liv'i-an,** *a. & n.*

boll[1], 1 bōl; 2 bōl. **I.** *vi.* To form into or produce pods. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round pod or seed-capsule, as of flax or cotton. **2.** A knob. [< AS. *bolla,* bowl; akin to BALL.]—**boll'-wee"vil,** *n.* A destructive weevil infesting cotton-bolls.—**b.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a pale-brown moth that feeds on cotton-bolls, on maize and other plants.

boll[2], *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] An old dry measure varying in capacity from 2 to 6 bushels. [< Ice. *bolli.*] **bolet.**

boll'en†, *pa.* Swollen.

bo'lo, 1 bō'lo; 2 bō'lo, *n.* [P. I.] A cutlas-like weapon used by the natives.—**bo'lo-man,** *n.* A native armed with a bolo.

Bo-lo'gna, 1 bo-lō'nyə; 2 bo-lō'nyä, *n.* Italian province (1,448 sq. m.; pop. 602,000). its capital (pop. 190,000).

Bo'lo Pa'sha, Marie Paul (–1918). French traitor; shot.

Bol"she-vi'ki, 1 bel"shɪ-vi'kɪ; 2 bŏl"she-vĭ'ki, *n. pl.* [Rus.] A revolutionary political party in Russia (1917–). [< Rus. *bolshinstvo,* the majority, < *bolshe* (adj.), more, + *-ik,* a suffix used to form nouns.]—**Bol"she-vik',** *a. & n.*—**Bol"she-vik'ism, Bol'she-vism,** *n.* The revolutionary policy of the Bolsheviki.—**Bol'she-vist,** *n.*

bol'ster, 1 bōl'stər; 2 bōl'ster. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To support with a bolster, pillows, or the like; prop up. **2.** To aid; abet. **3.** To furnish with padding. **4.** To belabor with bolsters. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long underpillow for a bed. **2.** Anything shaped like or used as a bolster. [< AS. *bolster.*]

bolt[1d], 1 bōlt; 2 bōlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts. **2.** *U. S. Polit.* To refuse to support; break away from; as, to *bolt* a candidate. **3.** To swallow hurriedly. **4.** To drive out suddenly or with force; expel; blurt out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dash off unexpectedly; run away, as a horse. **2.** *U. S. Polit.* To repudiate a party measure or candidate.

bolt[2d], *vt.* To sift; examine as by sifting. [< Gr.[L+OF] *pyr,* fire, coarse woolen cloth.]—**bolt'ing-hutch",** *n.* A bin for bolted flour.

bolt[3], *n.* **1.** A sliding bar or piece for fastening a door, etc. **2.** A pin or rod used for holding anything in its place. **3.** An arrow; a long cylindrical shot for a cannon, or the like; hence, anything coming suddenly; as, a thunder*bolt.* **4.** *U. S. Polit.* A refusal to support a party, candidate, or policy. **5.** A sudden start, departure, or spring. **6.** A roll, as of cloth; a block of wood. [< AS. *bolt,* catapult.] **bolte†.**

Bolts.
1. Hexagon-head bolt. 2. Bevel-head bolt. 3. Button-head bolt. 4. Countersunk-head bolt. 5. Square-head bolt. 6. Machine-bolt.

Syn.: see LOCK.—**bolt'head",** *n.* A glass spherical vessel with a long, narrow, slender neck, used in chemistry.—**b.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope forming the border of a sail.

bolt[2], *n.* A rotating cylindrical or other frame, covered with silk or the like, for sifting flour.

bolt, *adv.* Like an arrow; stiffly; swiftly; straight.—**bolt upright,** in an erect position.

bolt'er[1], 1 bōlt'ər; 2 bōlt'er, *n.* One who or that which bolts. (1) A horse given to shying or running away. (2) One who refuses to support a political nomination.

bolt'er[2], *n.* A sieve or sifter for meal or flour.

bolt'er[3], *n.* A fishing-line. [< BULL[1] + TOW, haul.]

Bol'ton, 1 bōl'tən; 2 bōl'ton, *n.* A manufacturing borough in N. W. England; pop. 178,680.

bo'lus, 1 bō'lus; 2 bō'lŭs, *n.* A large pill. [L.]

Bom., *abbr.* Bombay.

bo'ma[1], 1 bō'mə; 2 bō'ma, *n.* A circle or enclosure fenced with bush, thorn, or poles, for defense. [Afr.]

Bo'ma[2], *n.* A town and river port (pop. 5,000), capital of Belgian Kongo, Africa.

bo'mah-nut", 1 bō'mə-nut"; 2 bō'ma-nŭt", **n.** The fruit of a tropical African shrub, used for tanning. **boo'mah"†.**

bom(b[2]), 1 bum *or* bəm; 2 bŭm *or* bŏm, *n.* A hollow iron projectile containing an explosive material to be fired by concussion or by a time-fuse. **bomb'shell"†; shell†.** [< Gr.[L] *bombos,* hollow sound.]—**bomb'-ketch",** *n.* A vessel for carrying one or more mortars. **b.-vessel†.**—**b.-proof.** *Fort.* **I.** *a.* So constructed as to resist injury from bombs. **II.** *n.* A bomb-proof structure or chamber.—**b.-throw"er,** *n.* A catapult-like military engine for throwing bombs.

bom"ba-ca'ceous, 1 bem"bə-kē'shus; 2 bŏm"ba-cā'shŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the silk-cotton family of trees.

bom-bard'[4], 1 bem-bärd'; 2 bŏm-bärd', *vt.* To assail with or as with cannon-balls or shells.—**bom-bard'er,** *n.*—**bom-bard'ment,** *n.* An assault with shot or shell.

bom'bard, 1 bem'bərd; 2 bŏm'bärd, *n.* **1.** The earliest form of cannon. **2.** A bomb-ketch. **3.** A leather liquor-jug; black-jack. [< LL. *bombarda,* engine for throwing large stones, < L. *bombus;* see BOMB.]

bom"bar-dier', 1 bem"bər-dɪr'; 2 bŏm"bär-dēr', *n.* **1.** An artilleryman in charge of mortars, etc. **2.** A kind of beetle.

bom'bast†, *vt.* **1.** To stuff; swell out. **2.** To baste; beat.

bom'bast, 1 bem'bəst; 2 bŏm'bast, *n.* **1.** Grandiloquent language; rant. **2†.** Stuffing; filling. [< OF. *bombace,* padding.]—**bom'bast, bom-bas'tic,** *a.* Inflated; grandiloquent. **-ti-cal†.**—**bom-bas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bom'bax, 1 bem'bəks; 2 bŏm'băks, *n.* A tropical American tree of the mallow family, the silk-cotton tree. [LL., cotton, < L. *bombyx;* see BOMBYX.]

Bom'bay, 1 bem'bē; 2 bŏm'bā, *n.* A presidency (123,064 sq. m.; pop. 19,673,000), province (75,918 sq. m.; pop. 16,-113,000), and seaport city (pop. 979,000) of British India.

bom"ba-zine', 1 bem"bə-zɪn' *or* bum"bə-zɪn'; 2 bŏm"ba-zĭn' *or* bŏm"ba-zēn', *n.* A fine twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling. [< F. *bombasin,* < LL. *bombax;* see BOMBAX.] **bom"ba-sine'†.**

Bom-byc'i-dæ, 1 bem-bɪs'ɪ-dɪ; 2 bŏm-bŷç'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, including the silkworm-moths. [< BOMBYX.]—**bom'by-cid,** *a. & n.*—**bom"by-cid'e-an,** *a. & n.*—**bom'by-cold,** *a.* [**bic,** *a.*

bom'byx, 1 bem'bɪks; 2 bŏm'byks, *n.* A silkworm.—**bom'-bo'na fi'de,** 1 bō'nə faɪ'dɪ; 2 bō'na fī'dē. [L.] In good faith; without deceit: used in English as a compound adjective; as, *bona-fide* transactions.

bo-nan'za, 1 bo-nan'zə; 2 bo-năn'za, *n.* [U. S.] A rich mine, vein, or find of ore; profitable speculation. [Sp., success, < L. *bonus,* good.]

Bo'na-parte, 1 bō'nə-pärt; 2 bō'na-pärt, *n.* **1. Jerome** (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I.; king of Westphalia, 1807–1813. **2. Joseph** (1768–1844), brother of Napoleon I.; king of Naples, 1806; of Spain, 1808. **3. Louis** (1778–1846), brother of Napoleon I.; king of Holland, 1806. **4. Louis Napoleon,** see NAPOLEON III. **5. Lucien** (1775–1840), Prince de Canino; brother of Napoleon I. **6. Napoleon** (1769–1821), a French military leader and conqueror (1795–1815); emperor (1804–1815). **Buo"na-par'te†.**

bo'na-ro'ba†, *n.* [It.] A courtezan.

bon'bon, 1 ben'ben *or* (*F.*) bēn"bēn'; 2 bŏn'bŏn *or* (*F.*) bôn"bôn', *n.* A sugar-plum; confection. [F., < L. *bonus,* good.]

bond[4], 1 bend; 2 bŏnd, *vt.* **1.** To put under bond; mortgage. **2.** In building, to bind securely together. **3.** To connect electrically.

bond, *a.* Subject to servitude; enslaved. [< AS. *bonda, bunda,* head of a family, peasant.]—**bond'maid",** *n.* A female slave.—**bond'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A male slave or serf. **bonds'man†.**—**bond'wo"man, bonds'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

bond, 1 bend; 2 bŏnd, *n.* **1.** That which binds; a band; tie. **2.** *pl.* Fetters; captivity. **3.** An obligation or constraint. **4.** An obligation in writing under seal. **5.** An interest-bearing debt-certificate. **6.** The condition

of being bonded. See BONDED, 2. **7.** Bail; a surety. **8.** In building, timbers or stones which help to bind together. [Var. of BAND[1], *n.*]—**baby bond,** an interest bearing debt-certificate of small face-value.

bond'age, 1 bənd'ij; 2 bŏnd'ăg, *n.* Compulsory servitude; slavery; imprisonment; captivity; subjection.
Syn.: captivity, enthralment, serfdom, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, thraldom. See FETTER.

bond'ed, 1 bend'ed; 2 bŏnd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Hypothecated for payment of bonds; mortgaged. **2.** Held in bond for payment of duties. **3.** Secured by bonds, as a debt.—**bonded warehouse,** a warehouse for bonded goods.

bonds'man, 1 bendz'mən; 2 bŏndz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One bound as security for another. **2.** A bondman.

bone[1], 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *vt.* [BONED; BON'ING.] **1.** To remove the bones from. **2.** To stiffen with whalebone. **3.** To fertilize with bone-dust.

bone[2], *vt.* To take the level of with an instrument.

bone, *n.* **1.** A hard, dense, porous structure composed of calcium salts (mainly the phosphate) and organic materials, forming the skeleton of vertebrate animals. **2.** A separate piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal. **3.** *pl.* The skeleton as a whole; mortal remains. **4.** One of various objects made of bone or similar material. (1) *pl.* A pair of clappers, as used by minstrels. (2) A whalebone in a waist or corset. **5.** A ground of contention. [< AS. *bān.*]—**bone'dust",** *n.* Pulverized bone: used as a fertilizer. **b.-flour†; b.-manure†; b.-meal†.**—**bone'less,** *a.*—**bone'-set"ting,** *n.* The setting of bones.

bone'set", 1 bōn'set"; 2 bōn'sĕt", *n.* A bitter tonic and diaphoretic herb.

bon'fire", 1 bən'fair"; 2 bŏn'fīr", *n.* A large fire in the open air. [< BONE, *n.*, + FIRE.]

Bon"heur', 1 bən"ûr'; 2 bŏn"ûr', **Marie Rosalie** (1822-1899). A French animal-painter.

bon"ho-mie', 1 bən"o-mī'; 2 bŏn"o-mē', *n.* Genial nature or manner; good-fellowship. [F.] **bon"hom-mie'†.**

Bon'i-face[1], 1 bən'i-fēs; 2 bŏn'i-fāc, *n.* A hotel landlord. [< *Boniface,* the innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*]

Bon'i-face[2], *n.* **1. Saint** (680-755), an English monk; the apostle of Germany; killed in Friesland by pagans. **2.** Any one of nine popes; especially **Boniface VIII.** (Benedict Cajetan) (1228-1303); emphasized the temporal supremacy of the papacy.

bo-ni'to, 1 bo-nī'to; 2 bo-nī'to, *n.* One of various large mackerel-like fishes. [Sp.]

bon mot, 1 bōn mo; 2 bŏn mō. [BON MOTS[2], *pl.*] A clever saying; terse witticism. [F.]

Bonn, 1 bən; 2 bŏn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing and cathedral town in western Prussia; pop. 91,410.

bonne, 1 bən; 2 bŏn, *n.* A French nurse-maid. [F.]

bonne bouche, 1 bən būsh; 2 bŏn bụch. A delicate morsel; a titbit. [F., < L. *bonus,* good; *bucca,* cheek.]

bon'net, 1 bən'et; 2 bŏn'ĕt. **I[a].** *vt.* **1.** To cover the head of with or as with a bonnet. **2.** To crush the hat over the eyes of; jostle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A covering, or an article of apparel, for the head. (1) An outdoor head-dress for women. (2) A brimless cap for men and boys, worn especially in Scotland. **2.** The velvet cap lining a crown or coronet. **3.** A gambler's or auctioneers decoy. **4.** The yellow water-lily. [F., orig. a stuff; cp. Hind. *bānāt,* broadcloth.]—**bon'net-piece",** *n.* A Scottish coin showing James V. wearing a bonnet.

bon'ny, 1 bən'i; 2 bŏn'y, *a.* [BON'NI-ER; BON'NI-EST.] **1.** Having homelike beauty; sweet and fair. **2.** Blithe; merry; cheery. [< F. *bon,* good.] **bon'nie†.**
Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL.—**bon'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**bon'ni-ness,** *n.*

bon'ny-clab"ber, 1 bən'i-klab"ər; 2 bŏn'y-clăb"er, *n.* Milk curdled by souring. [Of. Ir. origin.]

bon"-ton', 1 bōn"-tōn'; 2 bŏn"tŏn', *n.* **1.** The fashionable world. **2.** Good style or breeding. [F.; see BONNY; TONE.]

bo'nus, 1 bō'nus; 2 bō'nŭs, *n.* A premium or extra allowance. [L., good.] Syn.: see SUBSIDY.

bon"-vi"vant', 1 bōn"-vī"vān'; 2 bŏn"-vī"văn', *n.* A high-liver; an epicure; also, a boon companion. [F., < L. *bonus,* good, + *vivo,* live.]

bo'ny, 1 bō'ni; 2 bō'ny, *a.* **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or consisting of bone or bones. **2.** Having prominent bones; thin; gaunt.

Bo"ny', 1 bō"nī'; 2 bō"nỹ', *n.* A town of N. E. France captured from the Germans by the United States Army, Sept. 29, 1918, when it broke the Hindenburg line. [*fan seng,* monk.]

bonze, 1 benz; 2 bŏnz, *n.* A Buddhist monk. [F., < Chin.

boo, 1 bū; 2 bōō. **I.** *vi.* To utter the sound boo. **II.** *n.* & *interj.* A vocal sound made in contempt or to frighten. **booh†.**

boo'by, 1 bū'bi; 2 bōō'by, *n.* [BOO'BIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A dull fellow; dunce. **2.** In some games, the person who makes the poorest score. [< Sp. *bobo,* fool.]—**boo'by,** *a.*

Boo'dha, Boo'dhism, etc. See BUDDHA, etc.

boo'die, 1 bū'di; 2 bōō'di, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Money; specifically, a bribery fund; corruption-money; public plunder. **2.** The lot or pack. **3.** [Thieves' Slang.] Counterfeit money. **4.** A card-game. [Cp. D. *boedel,* property.] **bud'dle†.**—**boo'dle-dom,** *n.*—**boo'dle-ize,** *vt.*—**boo'dler,** *n.*

boo"hoo', 1 bū"hū'; 2 bōō"hōō'. **I.** *vi.* To cry vociferously; bawl. **II.** *n.* Loud uncontrolled weeping or laughing.

book, 1 buk; 2 bŏŏk. **I[a].** *vt.* & *vi.* To enter in a book; engage beforehand, as seats, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together; especially, a printed and bound volume. **2.** A literary composition or treatise of some length. **3.** The Bible; also, any one of the writings of which it is made up. **4.** A subdivision of a literary composition or treatise. **5.** *Horse-racing.* A list of horses entered, with the odds laid for and against them. **6.** A book-like pack of gold-leaf. **7†.** A record or register. [< AS. *bōc,* book, (orig.) beech-tree.]—**book'-ac-count",** *n. Law.* A register of items entered by one as against another of goods delivered or services rendered, constituting a debt or claim resting in account.—**book'bind"-er,** *n.* One whose trade is the binding of books.—**book'-bind"er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A place where bookbinding is carried on.—**book'bind"ing,** *n.* The art, act, or process of binding books.—**book'case",** *n.* A case for holding books.—**b.-debt,** *n.* A debt entered in an account-book or ledger.—**book'ish,** *a.* **1.** Fond of books; book-learned. **2.** Pedantic; unpractical. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**book'keep"er,** *n.* One who keeps accounts; an accountant.—**book'keep"ing,** *n.* The art, method, or practise of recording business transactions systematically.—**book'let,** *n.* A little book.—**b.-maker,** *n.* **1.** One who compiles, prints, or binds books. **2.** A professional betting man, especially as connected with the turf.—**b.-mark,** *n.* Any object, as a ribbon, to be placed between or on the leaves of a book to mark a place for ready reference.—**b.-muslin,** *n.* A fine sheer muslin, folded in book form in the piece.—**book'sell"er,** *n.* One whose business is the selling of books.—**book'sell"ing,** *n.*—**book'-store",** *n.* [U. S.] A store for the sale of books.—**book'-worm",** *n.* **1.** A person exclusively devoted to books and study; one who lives among books. **2.** The larva of an insect destructive to books.

book'ing, 1 buk'iŋ; 2 bŏŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of registering in a book, rarely of forming into a book. **2.** The buying of a passage-ticket.—**book'ing-clerk",** *n.* A clerk who books; specifically, in Great Britain, the ticket-clerk at a railway or steamer office or a theater.—**b.-office,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A place of application for passage, seats, etc.; a ticket-office.

boom[1], 1 būm; 2 bōōm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To sound with a deep, resonant tone, as a cannon; hence, to rush onward impetuously; also, to hum loudly, as a beetle. **II.** *n.* A deep, reverberating sound, as of a cannon, or of breakers. [Imitative.]

boom[2]. **I.** *vt.* To move, extend, obstruct, or confine by means of a spar or boom. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail, or that attached to a yard or to another boom to extend it. **2.** A chain of logs to intercept or retard the advance of a vessel, to confine timbers, saw-logs, etc. **3.** A pole set up to mark a navigable channel. [< D. *boom,* tree, beam.]

boom[3]. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To bring forward; advertise energetically; advance with a rush; gain rapidly. **II.** *n.* A swollen, roaring torrent; sudden activity or prosperity.

boom'e-rang, 1 būm'ə-raŋ; 2 bōōm'e-răng, *n.* **1.** A curved wooden missile used by the natives of Australia that will return to the thrower. **2.** Any proceeding that recoils upon the originator. [< N. S. Wales *būmarin,* a club.]

boon, 1 būn; 2 bōōn, *a.* **1.** Possessing convivial qualities; genial; jovial. **2.** Fortunate; prosperous. **3‖.** Benign; bounteous. [< F. *bon,* good.]

boon, *n.* **1.** A good thing bestowed; favor; blessing. **2†.** A petition. [< Ice, *bón,* petition.] Syn.: see FAVOR; GIFT.

Boone, Daniel (1735-1820). An American pioneer.

boor, 1 bûr; 2 bōōr, *n.* **1.** A coarse rustic; an ill-bred fellow. **2.** A Dutch peasant. **3.** [B-] Same as BOER. [< D. *boer,* < *bouwen,* till.]—**boor'ish,** *a.* Rude; clownish. Syn.: see AWKWARD; RUSTIC.—**boor'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**boor'-ish-ness,** *n.*

boost, 1 bûst; 2 bōōst. **I[a].** *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To push or lift from beneath. **II.** *n.* A lift; help.—**boost'er,** *n. Elec.* A device for increasing the electromotive force in an alternating-current circuit.

boot[1], 1 būt; 2 bōōt. **I[a].** *vt.* & *vi.* To put boots on; put on one's boots. **II.** *n.* **1.** A leather covering for the foot and leg. **2.** A high shoe. **3.** A carriage receptacle, for carrying parcels, etc. **4.** A medieval instrument of torture, compressing the foot and leg. [< F. *botte.*]—**boot'black",** *n.* One who cleans and blacks boots.—**b.-**

hose, *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs; also, leggings formerly worn with high boots.—**boot'jack",** *n.* An implement to aid in removing boots.—**boots and saddles,** the cavalry bugle-call for mounted drill.—**b.-tree,** *n.* An apparatus for stretching or shaping boots.

boot[2]. **I.** *vt.* To profit; avail. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something over and above given in barter. **2.** Advantage; resource; help. [< AS. *bōt,* profit.]—**to boot,** in addition; over and above. **to the boot** [Archaic].

boot[3]‖, *n.* Booty; plunder. [< BOOTY.]

Bo-o'tes, 1 bo-ō'tiz; 2 bo-ō'tēş, *n.* A northern constellation, whose brightest star is Arcturus. See CONSTELLATION.

booth, 1 būth *or* būth; 2 bo͞oth *or* bo͞oth, *n.* A stall at a fair, market, etc.; a temporary shelter. [< Ice. *būdh.*]

Booth, 1 būth; 2 bo͞oth, *n.* **1. Edwin Thomas** (1833–1893), an American tragedian. **2. John Wilkes** (1839–1865), an American actor who assassinated Abraham Lincoln. **3. William** (1829–1912), an English minister; founder and "General" of the Salvation Army.

boot'less, 1 būt'les; 2 bo͞ot'lĕs, *a.* Profitless; useless; unavailing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

boots, 1 bûts; 2 bo͞ots, *n.* A hotel bootblack.

boo'ty, 1 bū'ti; 2 bo͞o'ty, *n.* [BOO'TIES[2], *pl.*] The spoil of war; plunder; gain. [< Ice. *bŷti,* exchange.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.

booze, 1 bûz; 2 bo͞oz, *vi.* [BOOZED; BOOZ'ING.] To drink to excess; tipple. [Also *bouse;* cp. MD. *būsen,* G. *hausen,* drink.]

boose‡, bouse‡.—booze, *n.* **1.** Strong drink; liquor. **2.** A drunken spree; carouse. **boosey.—boozed,** *a.* Drunk; fuddled.—**booz'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. **boos'y‡.—booz'i-ly,** *adv.*—**booz'i-ness,** *n.*

bo"-peep', 1 bō"-pīp'; 2 bō"-pēp', *n.* The game of peek-a-boo. [< BO, *interj.* (of astonishment, etc.), + PEEP.]

bor, 1 bôr; 2 bōr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Neighbor: used in address. [< AS. *gebūr;* see NEIGHBOR.]

bor., *abbr.* Borough.

bor'age, 1 bur'ij; 2 bôr'ag, *n.* An erect rough European herb, with blue flowers, used medicinally. [< LL. *borrago,* < *borra, burra,* rough hair.]

bo'rate, 1 bō'rēt; 2 bō'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of boric acid.

bo'rax, 1 bō'raks; 2 bō'raks, *n.* A white crystalline compound used as an antiseptic and as a flux. **bo'ras†.—bo-rac'ic,** *a.* Same as BORIC.

Borch'gre-vink, 1 bôrh'grē-vink; 2 bōrH'ğre-vink, **Carsten Egeberg** (1864–). A Norwegian Antarctic explorer.

Bor"deaux', 1 bôr"dō'; 2 bōr"dō', *n.* A seaport (pop. 267,409) of S. W. France; temporary capital of France, 1914.

bor'der, 1 bôr'dər; 2 bōr'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a border on. **2.** To be contiguous to; adjoin. **3†.** To shut within limits. **II.** *i.* To lie on the border; be contiguous; approximate; resemble: with *on* or *upon.*—**bor'der-ing,** *a.*

bor'der, *n.* A margin or edge; outer portion or limit; brink; verge; frontier: used also adjectivally. [< F. *bordure,* < D. *boord,* edge.] Syn.: see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.

—**bor'der-er,** *n.* One who dwells on a frontier.—**bor'der-land",** *n.* Land on or near the border of two adjoining countries.—**the Border** or **Borders,** the English and Scottish border-land.

bor"de-reau', 1 bôr"də-rō'; 2 bōr"de-rō', *n.* [F.] A memorandum containing detailed information on documents that accompany it. [a shield. 2]‖. A border.

bor'dure, 1 bôr'diūr; 2 bōr'dūr, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A bearing around

bore[1], 1 bōr; 2 bōr, *v.* [BORED; BOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a hole in or through, as with an auger. **2.** To make (a hole) by or as by turning an auger. **3.** To tire; weary; annoy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a hole with a boring-tool. **2.** To yield to a boring-tool. **3.** To advance by gradual motion. [< AS. *borian,* < √ *bhar,* cut.]

bore[2], *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bore[1], *n.* A hole made by or as if by boring; the interior diameter of a firearm or cylinder. [< AS. *bor,* auger.] Syn.: see HOLE.

bore[2], *n.* A tiresome person or thing; an annoyance. [< AS. *bor,* auger.]—**bore'dom,** *n.* Bores as a class; the habit of being a bore, or the condition of being bored; ennui.

bore[3], *n.* A high crested wave caused by the rush of flood-tide up a river or by the meeting of tides. Compare EAGER. [< Ice. *bāra,* billow caused by wind.]

bo're-al, 1 bō'ri-əl; 2 bō're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the north or the north wind; northern.

Bo're-as, 1 bō'ri-as; 2 bō're-as, *n.* The north wind. [Gr.]

bor'er, *n.* One who or that which bores, especially a beetle, moth, or mollusk that burrows in wood or stone.

Bor'gia, 1 bôr'ja; 2 bōr'ğä, *n.* **1. Cesare** (1478–1507), an Italian cardinal, soldier, and adventurer. **2. Lucrezia** (1480–1519), sister of Cesare, wife of Alfonso, Duke of Este.

bo'ric, 1 bō'rik; 2 bō'ric, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from boron. **bo-rac'ic‡.—boric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound obtained largely in volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, Italy, and found in chemical combinations, as borax.

bo'rid, } 1 bō'rid, -rid *or* -raid; 2 bō'rid, -rid *or* -rīd, *n. Chem.*
bo'ride, } A combination of boron with a more positive element or radical.

B. III. (1894–), czar of Bulgaria.

Bo'ris, 1 bō'ris; 2 bō'ris. **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.**

born, 1 bôrn; 2 bōrn, *a.* **1.** Brought forth or into being, as offspring. **2.** Natural; ingrained. [< AS. *boren,* pp. of *beran,* bear.]

borne, 1 bôrn; 2 bōrn, *pp.* of BEAR, *v.*

Bor'ne-o, 1 bôr'ni-o; 2 bōr'ne-o, *n.* Principal island (290,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,920,000) in Malay Archipelago.

Bor"o-di'no, 1 bər"o-di'no; 2 bōr"o-dī'no, *n.* A village near Moscow; Napoleon defeated Russians, Sept. 7, 1812.

bo'ron, 1 bō'ren; 2 bō'rōn, *n. Chem.* A non-metallic element: the base of boric acid. See ELEMENT. [< BORAX.]

bor'ough, } 1 bur'o; 2 bōr'o, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An incorpo-
bor'o[2], } rated village or town, or a distinct section of a city. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A municipal corporation, not a city, endowed by royal charter with certain privileges (a **municipal borough**). (2) A town, whether corporate or not, entitled to representation in Parliament (a **parliamentary borough**). **3†.** Any town. [< AS. *burg, burh,* fort, city.]

bor'rel‖, 1 bor'el; 2 bōr'ĕl, *a.* **1.** Unlearned; rude. **2.** Belonging to the laity. **bor'ĕl‡; bor'rell†.**

bor'row, 1 bor'o; 2 bōr'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain on promise of return. **2.** To appropriate; copy; adopt; pretend; feign. **3.** *Arith.* In subtraction, to add ten to any figure of the minuend, at the same time withdrawing one from the next preceding figure. **II.** *i.* To procure the loan of something; copy or adopt thoughts, words, etc., from others. [< AS. *borgian,* give a pledge, borrow, < *borg,* pledge.]

bor'row[1], *n. Civ. Engin.* A place, as a bank of earth, where material is removed to be used as filling elsewhere.

bor'row[2]†, *n.* A pledge; surety; the act of borrowing

Bor'row, George Henry (1803–1881). An English writer and Gipsy scholar; *The Bible in Spain.*

bos'cage, } 1 bos'kij; 2 bōs'cağ, *n.* A mass of shrubbery; a
bos'kage, } thicket; clump. [< OF. *boscage,* grove, ult. < OHG. *busc,* BUSH.]

Bos'ca-wen, 1 bos'kə-wen; 2 bōs'ca-wĕn, **Edward** (1711–1761). An English admiral, victor at Lagos Bay, Aug. 18, 1759. [Turk.]

bosh, 1 besh; 2 bŏsh, *n.* [Colloq.] Empty words; nonsense.

bosk, 1 besk; 2 bŏsk, *n.* A thicket of bushes; a small wood. [ME. *bosc, busk.*]—**bos'ket,** *n.* A cluster of trees in a landscape-garden; a thicket. **bos'quet‡.**

bosk'y, 1 besk'i; 2 bŏsk'y, *a.* Full of undergrowth; abounding in shrubbery; wooded.—**bosk'i-ness,** *n.*

Bos'ni-a and Her"ze-go-vi'na, 1 bez'ni-ə, her"tsə-go-vi'nə; 2 bŏş'ni-a, hĕr"tse-ğo-vī'nä. A state of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (19,702 sq. m., pop. 1,932,000); formerly Turkish provinces.

bo'som, 1 bu'zəm *or* bū'zəm; 2 bo'şom *or* bo'şom, *vt.* **1.** To have or cherish in the bosom; embrace. **2.** To embosom; conceal.

bo'som, *n.* **1.** The breast of a human being, especially that of a woman. **2.** The breast with the arms, considered as an enclosure in embracing; hence, any intimate relation. **3.** That portion of a garment covering the breast, or the receptacle which it forms. **4.** The breast as the seat of affection, etc. **5.** Any deep or enclosed place or supporting surface. **6†.** Desire. Used adjectivally in all senses. [< AS. *bōsm.*]

Bos'po-rus, 1 bes'po-rus; 2 bŏs'po-rŭs, *n.* A strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. **Bos'pho-rus‡.**

boss[1], 1 bes; 2 bŏs. **I.** *vt.* To work in relief; emboss. **II.** *n.* A circular prominence; a knob; stud. [< F. *bosse,* hump, bump.]—**boss'y,** *a.* Decorated with or as with bosses.

boss[2], 1 bēs; 2 bŏs. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To master; manage; dominate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman. **2.** An organizer or dictator of a political party. [< D. *baas,* master.] Syn.: see MASTER.

boss[3], *n.* [Rare or Obs.] A straw seat; hassock. [Cp. AS. *bæst,* cord, bundle; D. *bos,* bundle.]

Bos"suet', 1 bō"swē'; 2 bō"swĕ', **Jacques Bénigne** (1627–1704). A French divine, bishop, and writer.

Bos'ton, 1 bēs'tən; 2 bŏs'ton, *n.* **1.** The largest seaport city of New England (pop. 748,060); capital of Massachusetts. **2.** A seaport borough, N. E. England; noted for its fisheries.

Bos'well, 1 bez'wel; 2 bŏş'wĕl, **James** (1740–1795). A Scottish lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Bos'worth, 1 bez'wərth; 2 bŏş'worth, *n.* A town in central England; battle, Aug. 22, 1485.

bot, 1 bet; 2 bŏt, *n.* **1.** The larva of a bot-fly. **2.** A bot-fly.—**bot'-fly",** *n.* A fly, the larvæ of which are parasitic in vertebrates, as in horses.

bot., *abbr.* Botanical, botanist, botany, bought.

bot'a-ny, 1 bet'ə-ni; 2 bŏt'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES[3], *pl.*] The science that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, classification, etc. [< Gr. *botanikos,* <

botania, a plant, < *boskō*, feed.]—**bo-tan'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants. **bo-tan'ic**‡.—**bo-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bot'a-nist**, *n.* A student of or one versed in botany.—**bot'a-nize**, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To explore for botanical specimens, etc. **II.** *i.* To make botanical investigations. **bot'a-nise**‡.—**bot'a-niz"er** or **-nis"er**, *n.*

botch[1], ⟩ 1 bŏch; 2 bŏch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do in a bungling
boch[2], ⟩ way. **2.** To mar or spoil; disfigure. **II.** *i.* To make or mend a thing clumsily; bungle. [< OD. *butsen*, strike, repair.]—**botch'er**, *n.*—**botch'er-y**, *n.* Bungling work. [bungling workman.—**botch'y**, *a.*

botch, *n.* **1.** A bungled piece of work; a bad job. **2.** A **bote**†, *n.* Boat. **bootet**.

both, 1 bōth; 2 bōth. **I.** *a.* The two inclusively or together; the one and the other alike. **II.** *pron.* The two, including the one and the other; the pair. **III.** *adv.* & *conj.* Equally; alike; as well. [< Ice. *bāthir*; cp. AS. *bā*. both.] Syn.: twain, two. *Both* refers to *two* objects previously mentioned, or had in mind, viewed or acting in connection; as, *both* men fired at once; "*two* men fired" might mean any two, out of any number, and without reference to any previous thought or mention. *Twain* is a nearly obsolete form of *two*. *The two*, or *the twain*, is practically equivalent to *both; both*, however, expresses a closer unity. We would say *both* men rushed against the enemy; the *two* men flew at each other. Compare EVERY. — Ant.: each, either, every, neither, none, no one, not any.

Bo'tha, 1 bō'tə; 2 bō'tä, **Louis** (1862–1919). British statesman; premier of Union of South Africa; formerly a Transvaal general; commander-in-chief in Boer war and of South African forces against German West Africa, 1914–15.

both'er, 1 bŏth'ər; 2 bŏth'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To trouble; annoy; fret oneself; make a fuss. **II.** *n.* A source of annoyance; petty perplexity; vexation. [Prob. for POTHER; cp. Ir. *buaidhirt*, trouble.]—**both"er-a'tion**, *n.* Annoyance; vexation.—**both'er-some**, *a.* Causing bother or perplexity; vexatious.

both'ie, 1 bŏth'i; 2 bŏth'i, *n.* [Scot.] A hut for laborers; a cottage; a lodge. [Cp. BOOTH.] **booth'y**‡; **both'y**‡.

Both'ni-a, 1 bŏth'ni-ə; 2 bŏth'ni-a, **Gulf of.** A northern extension of the Baltic sea between Sweden and Finland.

Both'well, 1 bŏth'wel; 2 bŏth'wĕl, **Earl of** (1537–1578), James Hepburn. A Scottish courtier and conspirator; husband of Mary Queen of Scots (1567).

bo'-tree", 1 bō'-trī"; 2 bō'-trē", *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The sacred (Buddhist) fig-tree or pippul-tree. **pa-go'da-tree"**‡.

bot"ry-ol'dal, 1 bŏt"ri-ōl'dəl; 2 bŏt"ry-ōl'dal, *a.* Like a cluster of grapes: said usually of minerals. [< Gr. *botrys*, cluster, + -OID.] **bot'ry-old**‡; **bot'ry-ose**‡.

bott, *n.* Same as BOT.

Bot"ti-cel'li, 1 bŏt"tī-chel'lī; 2 bŏt"tī-chĕl'lī, **Alessandro Filipepi** (1447–1515). A Florentine painter.

bot-tine', 1 bo-tīn'; 2 bo-tīn', *n.* [F.] A woman's high shoe.

bot'tle, ⟩ 1 bŏt'l; 2 bŏt'l, *vt.* [BOT'TLED, BOT'LD[F]; BOT'-
bot'l[F], ⟩ TLING.] **1.** To put into a bottle or bottles. **2.** To restrain; shut in, as if in a bottle.

bot'tle[1], *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding, carrying, and pouring liquids, having a neck and a narrow mouth that can be stopped. **2.** As much as a bottle will hold. **bot'tle-ful**‡. **3.** The act or habit of drinking intoxicants. [< OF. *bouteille, botel*, ult. < Gr. *pytinē*, flask.]—**bot'tle-hold"er**, *n.* **1.** The assistant of a prize-fighter, who waits on him with a sponge, bottle of water, etc.; hence, a supporter or backer. **2.** A rack or stand for bottles.

bot'tle[2]†, *n.* A bundle, as of hay.

bot'tlere†, *n.* Same as BUTLER. **bot'teler**‡; **but'lere**‡.

bot'tom, 1 bŏt'əm; 2 bŏt'om. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To provide with a bottom or basis; base or found (upon). **2.** To fathom; rest, as on a foundation; touch bottom. **II.** *a.* Lowest; fundamental; basal. **III.** *n.* **1.** The lowest part of anything; under surface; base; support. **2.** The ground beneath a body of water. **3.** The real meaning; base; root. **4.** Low land along a river. **5.** The part of a vessel below the water-line; hence, a vessel. **6.** Residuum or dregs. **7.** Endurance; stamina; grit. **8.** All of a shoe below the upper. [< AS. *botm.*]—**bot'tom-less**, *a.* Having no bottom; unfathomable; baseless; visionary.—**bot'tom-ry**, *n. Law.* A maritime contract whereby the owner or master of a vessel borrows money, pledging or mortgaging the vessel as security.

bou"doir', 1 bū"dwär'; 2 bu"dwär', *n.* A lady's private sitting-room. [F., < *bouder*, pout.]—**bou"doir-esque'**, *a.*

bouffe, 1 būf; 2 buf, *n.* Opera bouffe. See OPERA. [F.; cp. BUFFOON.]

Bou"gain"ville', 1 bū"gaṅ"vīl'; 2 bu"gäṅ"vīl', **Louis Antoine de** (1729–1811). The first French circumnavigator. 1766–1769

Bou"gue-reau', 1 bū"gə-rō'; 2 bu"ge-rō', **Adolphe William** (1825–1905). A French painter; *The Triumph of Venus.*

bough, 1 bau; 2 bou, *n.* A limb of a tree. [< AS. *bog, bōh*, arm.]

bough'-pot", 1 bau'-pŏt"; 2 bou'-pōt", *n.* **1.** A large pot or vase for boughs, shrubs, or flowers. **2.** [Eng.] A bouquet. **beau'-pot"**‡; **bow'-pot"**‡.

bought, 1 bŏt; 2 bôt, *imp.* & *pp.* of BUY, *v.*

bou'gie, 1 bū'ji; 2 bu'gi, *n. Surg.* A smooth, slender, flexible instrument to be introduced into a canal of the body, for removing obstructions, etc. [F., < *Bougie*, town in Algeria.]

bouil'lon, 1 būl'yən *or* (*F.*) bū"yōṅ'; 2 bul'yon *or* (*F.*) bu"yōṅ', *n.* Clear beef soup. [F.]

boul., *abbr.* Boulevard.

boul'der, 1 bōl'dər; 2 bōl'der, *n.* A large stone moved by natural agencies from its original bed. [< Sw. dial. *bullersten*, large pebble.] **bol'dert**; **boul'der-stone"**‡.

bou'le-vard, 1 bū'le-vārd; 2 bu'le-värd, *n.* **1.** A broad city avenue, specially designed for pleasure-walking or driving, generally planted with trees. **2.** Originally, a rampart; hence, a street laid out on the site of former ramparts. [< G.[F] *bollwerk*, bulwark.] **bou'le-vart**‡.

Bou-logne', 1 bu-lōn'; 2 bu-lōn', *n.* **1.** A seaport (pop. 55,336) of France, on the English Channel. **2.** A city in Seine department: about 6 m. from Paris; pop. 68,000.

boul'ter, *n.* Same as BOLTER[3]. **bul'ter**‡.

boun‖, 1 baun; 2 boun. **I.** *vt.* & *ri.* To make ready; betake; start. **II.** *a.* Ready; prepared.

bounce, 1 bauns; 2 bouns. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BOUNCED†; BOUNC'ING.] To cause to bound; move with a bound; come or go violently or suddenly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent spring or leap; a bounding or elastic motion; rebound. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Dismissal; discharge; expulsion. **3.** A heavy blow; a bang. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) An audacious lie; a bouncer. (2) Boastful exaggeration; bluster; swagger. [< LG. *bunsen*, beat, knock.] Syn.: see LEAP.—**bounce'a-bl(e)**, *a.* [Eng.] **1.** Given to bounce or bluster; irascible. **2**‖. That may be bounced.—**bounc'er**, *n.* **1.** A large or strong person or thing. **2.** One who or that which bounces. **3.** [Colloq.] An audacious lie.—**bounc'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Strong and active; large; exaggerated. **2.** Swaggering; boastful; untruthful.

bound[1], 1 baund; 2 bound. **I**[d]. *vi.* To leap lightly; spring; spring back; rebound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light elastic leap or spring; also, a rebound. **2.** The distance passed over in a leap or bound. [< F. *bondir*, leap, < L. *bombus*, buzzing.]

bound[2]. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To set bounds to; restrict. **2.** To form the boundary of; adjoin. **3.** To describe or name the boundaries of. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which circumscribes; boundary. **2.** *pl.* The district included within a boundary or limits. [< LL.OF *bodina*, limit.] Syn.: (verb) see CIRCUMSCRIBE; LEAP; LIMIT; (noun) see BANK; BOUNDARY; END.—**bound'less**, *a.* Having no limit; vast; measureless; infinite. Syn.: see INFINITE. — **bound'less-ly**, *adv.* — **bound'less-ness**, *n.*

bound, *pa.* **1.** Made fast; tied; confined in bonds. **2.** Constrained or compelled. **3.** Having a cover or binding. **4.** Apprenticed. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] Determined; resolved. [< AS. *bunden*, pp. of *binden*, bind.]

bound, *a.* Having one's course directed; on the way; destined: with *for* or *to*. [< Ice. *būinn*, pp. of *būa*, prepare.] **boune**‡ [Poet.].

bound'a-ry, 1 baund'ə-ri; 2 bound'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A limiting or dividing line or mark; also, any object serving to indicate a limit or confine.

Syn.: barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge. The *boundary* was originally the *landmark*, that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The *bound* is the *limit*, marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the *boundaries* of a nation or of an estate; the *bounds* of a college, a ball-ground, etc. *Bounds* may be used for all within the *limits*. *Boundary* for the limiting line only. *Boundary* looks to that which is without; *bound* only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the *bounds*, not the *boundaries*, of a subject, of the universe, etc.; we say the students were forbidden to go beyond the *bounds*. A *barrier* is something that bars ingress or egress. A *barrier* may be a *boundary*, as was the Great Wall of China. *Bourn*, or *bourne*, is a poetical expression for *bound* or *boundary*. A *border* is a strip, as of land, along the *boundary*. *Edge* is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. *Limit* is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the *limit* of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. *Line* is a military term; as, within the *lines*, or through the *lines*, of an army. Compare BARRIER; END; MARGIN.—Ant.: center, citadel, estate, inside, interior, land, region, territory.

bound'en, 1 baund'ən; 2 bound'en, *a.* **1.** Obligatory; necessary. **2**‖. Under obligations; obliged.

boun'te-ous, 1 baun'tī-us; 2 boun'te-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent. **2.** Marked by liberality or bounty; plentiful. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

boun'teth, 1 baun'teth; 2 boun'tĕth, *n.* [Scot.] A gratuity over and above regular wages; bounty. **boun'tith†.**

boun'ti-ful, 1 baun'ti-ful; 2 boun'ti-fụl, *a.* Bounteous; generous; abundant. Syn.: see AMPLE; GENEROUS.
—**boun'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

boun'ty, 1 baun'ti; 2 boun'ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence. **2.** Gifts or favors generously bestowed. **3.** A grant or allowance from a government, as for fisheries, manufactures, enlistment, etc. [< L.[OF] *bonita(t-)s,* goodness, < *bonus,* good.] **boun'te†.** Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; GIFT; SUBSIDY.

bou-quet', 1 bū-kē'; 2 bụ-kę', *n.* **1.** A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. **2.** Delicate odor; aroma, as of wine. [F.]

Bour'bon, 1 bu͝r'bən *or* (F.) bu͝r"bôn'; 2 bụr'bon *or* (F.) bụr"bôn', *n.* **1.** A dynasty which reigned over France, 1589–1792, 1815–1848. **2.** A member of the deposed royal house of France or of the Spanish or the Neapolitan branch of the same family. **3. Charles, Constable de** (1490–1527), a French general; entered service of the emperor Charles V. and defeated French at Pavia; killed before Rome. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* A stubborn conservative.—**Bour'bon-ism,** *n.*—**Bour'bon-ist,** *n.*

bour"geois', 1 bu͝r"zwä'; 2 bụr"zhwä', *a.* Of or pertaining to the commercial or middle class, as distinguished from the nobility or from the working class; hence, uncultivated; illbred; common. [F.]

bour"geois'[1], *n.* **1.** A member of the commercial or middle class; a townsman; tradesman. **2.** A 14th-century coin. [F., = BURGESS.]—**bour"geoi"sie',** *n.* The middle class of society, especially in France: used collectively.

bour-geois'[2], 1 bər-jois'; 2 bur-ġois', *n. Print.* A size of type: about 9-point. **bur-geois'†.**

This line is set in bourgeois.

bour'geon, *vi. & n.* See BURGEON.

Bourges, 1 bu͝rz; 2 bụrzh, *n.* A city (pop. 46,000) in central France.

bourn[1] } 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, *n.* That which limits; bound;
bourne[1], } goal; end. [< LL.[F] *bodina,* limit.]
Syn.: see BOUNDARY.

bourn[2], } *n.* A brook or rivulet: used also in combina-
bourne[2], } tion; as, East*bourne.* Compare BURN. [< AS. *burna,* fountain, spring, < *beornan,* burn.]

Bourne'mouth, 1 bōrn'məth; 2 bōrn'muth, *n.* A seaside resort in S. England; the burial-place of Godwin; pop. 91,770.

bourse, 1 bu͝rs; 2 bụrs, *n. Finance.* An exchange or money-market: especially the Paris stock-exchange. [F., purse, < LL. *bursa,* bag. < Gr. *byrsa,* hide.]

bouse[1], *v. & n.* Same as BOOZE.

bouse[2], *vt. Naut.* To lift or haul with blocks and tackle. **bowse†.**

bout, 1 baut; 2 bout, *n.* **1.** A single turn; a set-to. **2.** A fit of drunkenness, reveling, or illness. **3.** A bend or turn, as of a rope; bight. [< BOW[1], *v.*] Syn.: see BATTLE.

bou"ton"nière', 1 bu͞'to"nyâr'; 2 bụ"to"nyêr', *n.* A buttonhole-bouquet. [F.]

Bou-vier', 1 bu͞-vīr'; 2 bụ-vēr', **John** (1787–1851). American jurist born in Italy; compiler of a *Law Dictionary.*

Bo'vi-dæ, 1 bō'vi-dī; 2 bō'vi-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of ruminants, generally embracing all having paired hollow horns ensheathing horn-cores, as in cattle, sheep, and goats. [LL. < L. *bos,* ox.]—**bo'void,** *n.—***bo'void,** *a. & n.*

Bo-vi'næ, 1 bo-vaı'nī; 2 bo-vi'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ,* as horned cattle, buffaloes, and bisons. [LL. *bovinus;* see BOVINE.]

bo'vine, 1 bō'vın *or* bō'vain; 2 bō'vin *or* bō'vīn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Bovidæ* or *Bovinæ.* **2.** Ox-like; slow; stupid. [< LL. *bovinus,* < L. *bos,* ox.]

bow[1], 1 bau; 2 bow, *v.* [BOWED, BOWD[S]; BOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend in reverence, courtesy, etc. **2.** To express by bowing, as assent. **3.** To escort or attend with bows. **4.** To cause to bend or stoop; press down; humiliate; oppress. **II.** *i.* To bend forward the head or body in courtesy, assent, etc.; bend; stoop; render homage or worship; submit; yield. [< AS. *būgan,* bow, bend, flee.] Syn.: see BEND.

bow[2], 1 bō; 2 bō, *v.* [BOWED; BOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To curve like a bow; bend. **II.** *i.* To play with a bow; as, he *bows* well. See BOW[3], *n.*, 3.

bow[1], 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* An inclination of the body or head forward and downward, as in salutation or worship.

bow[2], 1 bō; 2 bō, *n.* **1.** A bend or curve, or something bent or curved, as a rain*bow.* **2.** An elastic weapon, bent by a cord and projecting an arrow by its recoil when suddenly released. **3.** A rod having parallel hairs strained between raised ends, used with a violin by drawing across the strings. **4.** A knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon, etc. **5.** Any one of various bow-shaped objects, as one of the rims of a pair of spectacles or one of the curved supports passing over the ears; also, an ox-*bow,* a saddle-*bow,* etc. **6.** The land within a bow or ox-bow of a river. [< AS. *boga,* < *būgan;* see BOW[1], *v.*]—**bow'-arm",** **bow'-hand",** *n.* In playing a violin, the right hand or arm; in archery, the left.—**bow-knot,** *n.* A knot so formed as to be readily untied.—**bow'man[1],** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An archer.—**bow-net,** *n.* A lobster-net.—**bow-pin,** *n.* The key or pin of an ox-yoke.—**bow-shot,** *n.* The distance to which an arrow may be sent from a bow.—**bow window,** a projecting window built up from the ground-level, properly one of curved ground-plan. Compare BAY WINDOW.—**on the bow hand,** on the wrong side; inaccurately; wide of the mark.

bow[3], 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel: often in the plural. **2.** The forward oarsman of a boat. [< Ice. *bōgr,* shoulder, bow.]—**bow'man[2],** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The oarsman nearest the bow.—**bow'-oar",** *n.* **1.** The foremost oar of a boat, or the person pulling that oar. **2.** In a whale-boat, the second oar, or the man pulling it.

bow[4], 1 bū; 2 bọ, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] A herd; farm-stock. [< Ice. *bú,* farm.]

bow[5], 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* [Scot.] A boll. See BOLL[2].

Bow'ditch, 1 bau'dich; 2 bow'dich, **Nathaniel** (1773–1838). An American mathematician and navigator.

Bow'doin, 1 bō'dn; 2 bō'dn, **James** (1726–1790). American patriot.—**B. College** (founded 1794), Brunswick, Me.

bow'el, 1 bau'el; 2 bow'ĕl, *n.* **1.** An intestine; in the plural, the intestines collectively; the inner part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth. **2‖.** *pl.* The intestinal regions, formerly considered as the seat of the tender emotions; hence, pity; compassion; heart. [< L.[LL+OF] *botellus,* dim. of *botulus,* sausage, intestine.]

bow'er[1], 1 bau'er; 2 bow'er. **I.** *vt.* To enclose as in a bower; embower. **II.** *n.* A shady recess; a retired dwelling; private apartment; arbor; boudoir. [< AS. *būr,* chamber, < *būan,* dwell.]—**bow'er-bird",** *n.* An Australian bird that builds a bower or play-house apart from its nest, ornamenting it with shells, feathers, etc.—**bow'er-let§,** *n.* A small bower.—**bow'er-maid",** *n.* [Poet.] A lady's chambermaid; tirewoman. **b.-maiden†; b.-woman†.**—**b.-thane,** *n.* In early English history, a chamberlain.

bow'er[2], *n.* Either of the two highest cards (the knave of trumps or *right bower* and the knave of the same color or *left bower*) in the game of euchre. [< G. *bauer,* peasant, knave.]

bow'er[3], *n. Naut.* A large anchor carried on the bow of a vessel. **bow'er-an"chor†.**

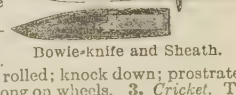
bow'er[4], 1 bō'er; 2 bō'ẽr, *n.* **1.** One who plays with a bow, as on a violin. **2.** A maker of bows for archery; bowyer.

bow'er[5], 1 bau'er; 2 bow'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which bends; a muscle that bends a joint.

bow'er-y, 1 bau ər-i; 2 bow'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A farm or plantation: so called by the Dutch settlers of New York. **2.** [B-] A thoroughfare in New York, noted for cheap shops and places of amusement and for the loud and flashy character of its frequenters; hence, **Bowery style, Bowery boy,** etc. [< D. *bouwerij,* farm, < *bouwer, boer,* BOOR.]

bow'le, 1 bau'i; 2 bow'l, *n.* [Scot.] A bucket, or small tub. [< OF. *buie,* < *buire,* < L. *bibo,* drink.]

bow'le-knife", 1 bō'i-naif"; 2 bō'i-naif", *n.* [U. S.] A strong hunting-knife with two-edged point, hilt, cross-piece, and sheath first made by Rezin P. Bowie. [< James *Bowie,* Texas, 1790–1836, who first used it.]



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

bowl, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hit with anything rolled; knock down; prostrate. **2.** To carry or trundle along on wheels. **3.** *Cricket.* To deliver (a ball). **II.** *i.* **1.** To play at bowls. **2.** To roll a bowl or other round object. **3.** To move smoothly and swiftly forward, as on wheels. **4.** *Cricket.* To deliver a ball.—**bowl'er,** *n.* **1.** One who plays bowls. **2.** *Cricket.* The player who delivers the ball.

bowl[1], *n.* **1.** A concave domestic vessel, nearly hemispherical and larger than a cup. **2.** A drinking-vessel for wine, etc.; a large goblet. **3.** Anything shaped like a bowl, as a hollow among hills, etc. [< AS. *bolla;* so called from its rounded shape; cp. BOLE[1], *n.*]

bowl[2], *n.* **1.** A large wooden ball for playing bowls or tenpins. **2.** A turn or inning at a game of bowls. **3.** A roller in a knitting-machine. **4.** *pl.* A pair of rolls for calendering muslin, etc. [< F. *boule,* < L. *bulla,* bubble.]—**bowls,** *n. pl.* **1.** [Eng.] An open-air game played with one-sided or weighted balls. **2§.** Tenpins. **American bowls†.**

bowl'der, *n.* Same as BOULDER.

bow'lin(e[F], 1 bō'lin; 2 bō'lin, *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope to keep the weather edge of a square sail forward when sailing close-hauled. **2.** A curve showing a vertical section of a vessel's bow. [< Ice. *bōg,* ship's bow, + *lína,* line.]

bowl'ing, 1 bōl'ɪŋ; 2 bōl'ing, *n.* **1.** Playing at bowls, tenpins, etc. **2.** The act of delivering a ball in cricket.—**bowl'ing-al"ley,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A long, narrow planked space for playing at tenpins; also, a building containing one or more such alleys. **2.** Any enclosure for playing bowls.—**b.-green,** *n.* A lawn for playing at bowls.

bownet, *vt.* To make ready; dress. [< BOUND, *a.*]

bow'-pot", *n.* Same as BOUGH-POT.

bow'sprit, 1 bō'sprit; 2 bō'sprĭt, *n.* A spar projecting forward from the bow of a vessel.

bow'string", *n.* **1.** The string of a bow. **2.** A string for strangling criminals; hence, execution by strangling.

bow'yer, 1 bō'yər; 2 bō'yer, *n.* **1.** A maker of bows. **2†.** An archer.

box[1], 1 boks; 2 bŏks, *vt.* **1.** To put into or enclose in a box: often with *up.* **2.** To furnish with a bushing or box.—**box'er**[1], *n.* One who packs or encloses things in boxes.—**box'ing**[1], *n.* **1.** The act of enclosing in a box. **2.** Material from which to make boxes. **3.** A casing or niche, as for window-shutters.—**Boxing Day** (Eng.), the first week-day after Christmas, a legal holiday, on which presents (Christmas boxes) are made to errand-boys, letter-carriers, etc.

box[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cuff or buffet. **II.** *i.* To spar with boxing-gloves. [< Dan. *baske,* slap, strike.]—**box'er**[2], *n.* A pugilist.—**box'ing**[2], *n.* The act or practise of sparring, as with gloves; pugilism.—**box'ing-glove",** *n.* A glove with padded back, for boxing.—**b.-match,** *n.* A prize-fight or sparring-contest.

box[1], *n.* **1.** A receptacle or case of wood or other material. **2.** Any one of various objects or receptacles resembling a box, as an axle-bearing, the raised seat of a coach, etc. **3.** A building, structure, or compartment with some resemblance or analogy to a box, as a compartment in a theater, restaurant, etc. **4.** The quantity contained in a box or that a box will hold. **5.** *Baseball.* The rectangular space on a baseball-field in which the pitcher stands. [< AS. *box,* < L. *buxum,* anything made of boxwood, < *buxus,* box-tree.]

box[2], *n.* A slap or cuff on the ear or the cheek.
Syn.: see BLOW.

box[3], *n.* **1.** A small tree or shrub of the spurge family, of the Old World, a dwarf variety of which is used for garden-edgings. **2.** Boxwood. [< AS. *box,* < L. *buxus,* box-tree.]

box'ber"ry, 1 boks'ber'ɪ; 2 bŏks'bĕr'y, *n.* The checkerberry.

box'-el"der, 1 boks'-el"dər; 2 bŏks'-ĕl"der, *n.* A North-American tree of the soapberry family, allied to the maple, having similar fruit, but leaves with 3 or 5 leaflets; the ash-leaved maple. See BARK; LEAF.

box'en, 1 boks'n; 2 bŏks'n, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to box-trees. **2.** Made of or looking like boxwood.

Box'er, 1 boks'ər; 2 bŏks'ẽr, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society, active in 1900, which aimed to rid China of foreigners by force of arms.

box'haul", 1 boks'hōl"; 2 bŏks'hą̈l", *vt. Naut.* To wear (a vessel) round instead of tacking.

box'wood", 1 boks'wud"; 2 bŏks'wo͝od", *n.* The yellowish close-grained wood of the box-tree, used by engravers, turners, etc.

boy, 1 boi; 2 bŏy, *n.* **1.** A male child; lad; youth; son. **2.** *pl.* Comrades; fellows. **3.** A male servant, especially a personal servant: often used of Orientals or Africans.—**boy'hood,** *n.* **1.** The state or period of being a boy. **2.** Boys collectively.—**boy'ish,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like boys or boyhood. Syn.: see YOUTHFUL.—**boy'ish-ly,** *adv.*

boy'cott, 1 bei'kɐt; 2 bŏy'cŏt. I[d]. *vt.* To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with. **II.** *n.* Refusal of all dealings with a person or persons. [< Captain *Boycott,* first victim in Ireland (1880–1881).]

Boyle, 1 boil; 2 bŏyl, **Robert** (1627–1691). An English chemist and physicist; born in Ireland; founded Boyle Lectures.

Boyne, 1 boin; 2 bŏyn, *n.* A river in Ireland; William III. defeated James II., July 1, 1690.

boys'tous†, *a.* Same as BOISTEROUS.

Boz'za-ris, 1 bot'su-rɪs *or* bo-zar'ɪs; 2 bŏt'sä-rĭs *or* bo-zär'ĭs, **Marcos** (1788–1823). A Greek patriot.

b. p., *abbr.* Below proof, bills payable.—**bp.,** *abbr.* Bishop.—**bp., bpl.,** *abbr.* Birthplace.—**B. P. O. E.,** *abbr.* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.—**Br.,** *abbr.* Breton, British, bromin.—**br.,** *abbr.* Brig, brother.

Bra'bant, 1 brā'bant *or* (*F.*) bra"bäṅ'; 2 brä'bănt *or* (*F.*) brä"bäṅ', *n.* A former duchy, now forming three provinces (1,268 sq. m.; pop. 1,562,000) of Belgium; capital Brussels: occupied by German troops, Aug. 20, 1914.

brab'ble‖, *v.* & *n.* Same as SQUABBLE. **brab'bler‖,** *n.*

brac'cate, 1 brak'ēt; 2 brăc'ĕt, *a. Ornith.* Having the feet feathered down to the claws. [< L. *bracatus,* wearing breeches, < *bracæ,* breeches.]

brace, 1 brēs; 2 brās. **I.** *vt.* [BRACED[t]; BRAC'ING.] **1.** To strengthen; render firm; prop: often with *up.* **2.** To bind tightly; make secure as by straps. **3.** In writing or printing, to join together by a brace. **II.** *n.* **1.** A support, as of wood or metal, to hold something firmly in place; in the plural, suspenders. **2.** A crank-like handle, as for a bit. See illus. at BIT. **3.** A clasp or clamp, or, in writing and printing, a doubly curved line (⏞⏟) for uniting words, etc. **4.** A pair; couple; two; as, a *brace* of ducks, etc. **5.** A platform over the mouth of a mine-shaft. **6.** A protective covering for the forearm in archery. [< L.[or] *bracchium,* prob. < Gr. *brachion,* arm.]—**brac'er,** *n.* **1.** That which braces or steadies; a band; support. **2.** A tonic; stimulant. **3.** A brace. See BRACE, *n.,* 6.

brace'let, 1 brēs'let; 2 brās'lĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental band encircling the wrist or arm. **2.** [Colloq.] A handcuff. [F.]

brach‖, 1 brach *or* brak; 2 brăch *or* brăc, *n.* **1.** A hound bitch. **2†.** A hunting-dog. [< OF. *brache,* < OHG. *braccho,* hunting-dog.] **brach'et†.**

brach'i-al, 1 brak'ɪ-əl *or* brā'kɪ-əl; 2 brăc'i-al *or* brā'ci-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the arm, especially the upper arm.

brach'i-o-, 1 brak'ɪ-o-; 2 brăc'i-o-. From Latin *brachium,* arm: a combining form.—**Brach"i-op'o-da,** *n. pl. Zool.* A class of molluscoid animals with a shell of two valves and a pair of brachial appendages rising from the sides of the mouth. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**brach'i-o-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**brach"i-op'o-dous,** *a.*—**brach"i-ot'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting off an arm.

brach'i-um, 1 brak'ɪ-um *or* brē'kɪ-um; 2 brăc'i-ŭm *or* brā'ci-ŭm, *n.* [BRACH'I-A, *pl.*] **1.** The upper arm, or its representative in any animal. **2.** *Biol.* A process or appendage resembling an arm. [L.]

brach'y-, 1 brak'ɪ-; 2 brăc'y-. From Greek *brachys,* short: a combining form.—**brach"y-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Having a short skull of excessive breadth. **brach"y-ceph'a-lous†.**—**bra-chyg'ra-phy,** *n.* Stenography; shorthand. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]

brac'ing, 1 brēs'ɪŋ; 2 brās'ing, *pa.* Imparting tone or vigor; invigorating.

brack[1]**†,** *n.* Salt or brackish water; the sea.

brack[2]**†,** *n.* A break or rent, as in cloth.

brack'en, 1 brak'n; 2 brăk'n, *n.* A brake or other large fern. [Prob. < Sw. *bräken,* fern.] **brach'ent†; brack**[3]**†.**

brack'et, 1 brak'et; 2 brăk'ĕt. I[d]. *vt.* To provide with a bracket or brackets; join with a brace; couple together. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece projecting from a wall, as to support a shelf; a projecting gas-fixture or lamp-holder, etc. **2.** In printing or writing: (1) One of two marks [ ], used to enclose any part of the text. (2) A brace. [< L.[sp] *braca,* pl. *bracæ,* breeches.]

brack'ish, 1 brak'ɪsh; 2 brăk'ish, *a.* Somewhat saline; nauseous. [< D. *brak,* brackish.] **brak'ish†.**

bract, 1 brakt; 2 brăct, *n.* A modified leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower. [< L. *bractea,* thin metal plate.] **brac'te-a†.**—**brac'te-al,** *a.* Relating to or like a bract.—**brac'te-i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a bract.—**brac'te-o-late,** *a.* Having bracteoles.—**brac'te-ole,** *n.* A diminutive bract. **bract'let†.**—**bract'less,** *a.*

brad, 1 brad; 2 brăd, *n.* **1.** A small and slender nail, having, in place of a head, a projection on one side. **2.** A glaziers' tack. [< Ice. *broddr,* spike.]—**brad'-awl",** *n.* A short, non-tapering awl, with cutting edge on the end.

Brad'dock, 1 brad'ok; 2 brăd'ok, **Edward** (1695?–1755). An English general; defeated and slain near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg.

Brad'ford, 1 brad'fərd; 2 brăd'ford, *n.* **1. William** (1590–1657), a Pilgrim governor of Plymouth Colony. **2.** A manufacturing borough in northern England; pop. 285,980.

Brad'street, 1 brad'strɪt; 2 brăd'strēt, **Simon** (1603–1697). A colonial governor of Massachusetts.

brae, 1 brē; 2 brā, *n.* [Scot.] A bank; hillside; slope.—**brae'-head",** *n.* A hilltop.—**brae'man",** *n.* A man living among hills, especially the Grampians.

brag, 1 brag; 2 brăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BRAGGED, BRAGD[s]; BRAG'GING.] To boast; bluff; vaunt oneself. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of bragging; boastfulness; boastful language. **2.** The thing bragged of; boast. **3.** A person who brags. **4.** A game of cards resembling poker. [< OF. *braguer,* brag; of Celtic orig.]—**brag'gart,** *n.* A vain boaster. **brag'ger†.**—**brag'gart-ism,** *n.* The practise of a bragart; bragging.—**brag'gart-like, brag'gart-ly,** *a.*

Bra-gan'ça, 1 bra-gōn'sa; 2 brä-gän'çä, *n.* Name of the former Portuguese royal family. **Bra-gan'za†.**

Bragg, Braxton (1817–1876). An American soldier; general in the Confederate army.

brag"ga-do'cio, 1 brag"ə-dō'sho; 2 brăg"a-dō'sho, *n.* **1.** Pretentious boasting. **2.** One who talks boastfully; a swaggerer. [< *Braggadochio,* a boastful character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.*]

Bra'he, 1 brū'hə; 2 brē'he, **Tycho** (1546–1601). A Danish astronomer; built Uranienborg Observatory.

Brah'ma[1], 1 brā'mə; 2 brä'ma, *n.* The supreme Creator; the first of the Hindu triad.—**Brah'man,** *n.* A member of

the first of the four castes of India; the sacerdotal class. **Brah'min**‡.—**Brah-man'**[or **-min']ic**, *a.*—**Brah'man-**[or **-min-]ism**, *n.* Same as HINDUISM. — **Brah'man-**[or **-min-]ist**, *n.*

brah'ma², *n.* A large variety of the domestic hen, of the Asiatic class. [< *Brahmaputra* river.] **brah"ma-poo'**[or **-pu']tra**‡.

Brah"ma-pu'tra, 1 brä"ma-pū'trə; 2 brä"ma-pu'tra, *n.* A river in Tibet and India.—**Brahmaputra Valley**, division (20,869 sq. m.; pop. 2,450,000) of Assam.

Brahms, 1 brāms; 2 brȧms, **Johannes** (1833–1897). A German composer; *German Requiem.*

braid, 1 brēd; 2 brād. **I.**ᵈ *vt.* To weave together; plait; bind or ornament with braid. **II.** *n.* A narrow flat tape or strip for binding or ornamenting fabrics; anything braided or plaited; as, a *braid* of hair. [< AS. *bregdan*, brandish, weave, braid.]

braid¹, *a.* [Scot.] Broad.—**braid'claith"**, *n.* Broadcloth.

braid²†, *a.* Crafty; deceitful.

brail, 1 brēl; 2 brāl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To haul in by means of brails, as sails. **2.** To fasten with a brail, as a hawk's wing. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One of the ropes for gathering up the foot and leeches of a fore-and-aft sail for furling. **2.** A leather fastening for a hawk's wing. [OF., < L. *bracale*, breech-girdle, < *bracæ*, breeches.]

braille, 1 brēl; 2 brāl, *n.* A system of printing for the blind in which the letters are raised above the surface; also, the letters themselves. [< M. Louis *Braille*, of Paris, the inventor.]

brain, 1 brēn; 2 brān, *vt.* To beat out the brains of; kill by dashing out the brains.

brain, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* That part of the central nervous system that is within the skull; hence, mind; intellect: often in the plural. **2.** *Zool.* The principal regulating ganglion of invertebrates. [< AS. *bregen.*] Syn.: see MIND. —**brain fever**, inflammation of the brain or its membranes; meningitis.—**brain'less**, *a.* Without brain; destitute of intelligence; senseless. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**brain'pan"**, *n.* The bony case enclosing the brain; cranium; skull. **brain'-box"**‡.—**brain'sick"**, *a.* Mentally disordered; whimsical. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**brain'y**, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Possessed of brains; mentally able.

braize, } 1 brēz; 2 brāz, *vt.* [BRAIZED; BRAISED; BRAIZ'-
braise, } ING; BRAIS'ING.] **1.** To stew (meat) with vegetables, etc., and then bake. **2.** To cover the surface of (meat) with a mixture to be browned as a crust. [< F. *braiser*, < *braise*, embers, < Scand.]

brake¹, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, *v.* [BRAKED; BRAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply a brake to; reduce the speed of. **2.** To bruise, as flax. **3.** To pulverize with a harrow. **4.** To knead. **II.** *i.* To act or be employed as brakeman.

brake² [Archaic or Obs.], *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

brake³, *n.* **1.** A device for retarding or arresting the motion of a vehicle, a wheel, etc. **2.** A harrow. **3.** An implement for separating the fiber of flax, hemp, etc., by bruising. **4.** A lever for working a pump or other machine. **5.** A bakers' kneading-machine. **6.** A framework to hold a horse's foot while it is being shod. [< LG. *brake*, flax-brake, < √ of BREAK, *v.*]—**brake'man, brakes'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who tends a brake or brakes, as on a railroad-car or in a mine.

brake², *n.* A variety of fern; bracken. [brushwood.

brake³, *n.* A thicket.—**brak'y**, *a.* Overgrown with

Br. Am., *abbr.* British America.

Bra-man'te, 1 brɑ-mān'tē; 2 brä-män'tę, **Donato d'Agnolo** (1444–1514). An Italian architect and painter.

bram'bl(eᴾ, 1 bram'bl; 2 brăm'bl, *n.* The European blackberry; hence, any prickly plant or shrub.—**bram'-bly**, *a.* [mountain-finch. **bram'lin**‡.

bram'bling, 1 bram'blıŋ; 2 brăm'bling, *n.* The European

bran, 1 bran; 2 brăn, *n.* The coarse, outer coat of wheat, rye, and other cereals, as separated from the flour by sifting or bolting. [F., < W. *bran*, husk.]

branch, 1 brantch; 2 brănch. **I.**ᵇ *vt.* & *vi.* To put forth branches; separate into branches. **II.** *a.* Diverging from or tributary to a trunk, stock, or main part. **III.** *n.* **1.** A secondary stem of a tree, shrub, or the like: distinguished from *limb* and *twig*; an offshoot. **2.** A separate part; side issue; division; department. **3.** A tributary stream. **4.** Anything having an analogy to a branch, as a part of a family, a subhead of a general subject, etc. [< LL.ᴾ *branca*, claw.]—**branch'er**, *n.* **1.** That which puts forth branches. **2.** A young hawk or other bird when it begins to perch on branches.—**branch'-let**, *n.* A small branch; a twig.—**branch'y**, *a.*

bran'chi-a, 1 braŋ'kı-ə; 2 brăŋ'ci-a, *n.* [-CHI-Æ, 1 -kı-ī; 2 -ci-ē, *pl.*] A gill; especially, in the plural, gills or gill-like appendages; respiratory organs modified for breathing the air contained in water. [L., < Gr. *branchia*, gills, pl. of *branchion*.]—**bran'chi-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or situated near the gills. **2.** Having gills. **bran'chi-ate**‡.

brand, 1 brand; 2 brănd. **I.**ᵈ *vt.* To mark with or as with a hot iron; stigmatize; imprint indelibly on the heart, mind, or memory. **II.** *n.* **1.** A burning stick; firebrand. **2.** A mark burnt with a hot iron; trade-mark; stigma. **3.** Quality; kind. **4.** A branding-iron. **5.** A sword. [< AS. *brand*, burning.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; BURN. —**brand'er.** **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To broil or grill. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which brands. **2.** [Scot.] A gridiron.—**brand'-goose"**, *n.* The brant-goose.—**b.-iron**, *n.* **1.** An iron for burning in a brand. **branding-iron**‡. **2.** An andiron. **3.** A gridiron. **4.** A trivet.

Bran'dels, 1 bran'dəls; 2 brăn'dĭs, **Louis Dembitz** (1856–). American jurist; Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

Bran'den-burg, 1 brān'den-bûrg; 2 brăn'dĕn-bụrh, *n.* A province of Prussia; 15,383 sq. m.; pop. 4,346,890.

bran'died, 1 bran'dıd; 2 brăn'did, *pa.* Mixed or flavored with or preserved in brandy; as, *brandied* cherries.

bran'dish¹, 1 bran'dısh; 2 brăn'dish, *vt.* To wave, shake, or flourish triumphantly or defiantly.

Syn.: see SHAKE.—**bran'dish-er**, *n.*

brand'-new', 1 brand'-niū'; 2 brănd'-nū', *a.* Quite new; fresh and bright. **bran'-new'**‡ [Colloq.].

bran'dy, 1 bran'dı; 2 brăn'dy, *n.* [BRAN'DIES², *pl.*] An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine. [< D. *brandewijn*, brandy, lit. burnt wine.] **bran'dy-wine"**†.

Bran'dy-wine², 1 bran'dı-wain; 2 brăn'dy-wīn, *n.* A creek in Pennsylvania and Delaware; Lord Howe defeated Washington here Sept. 11, 1777.

bran'gl(eᴾ§, 1 braŋ'gl; 2 brăŋ'ĝl, *vt.* [BRAN'GL(E)Dᴾ; BRAN'-GLING.] To brawl; wrangle. [Var. of WRANGLE.]

brank, 1 braŋk; 2 brăŋk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Buckwheat.

branks, 1 braŋks; 2 brăŋks, *n. pl.* **1.** A scold's bridle, used formerly in Great Britain. **2.** [Scot.] A wooden bridle. **3.** The mumps. [Cp. Gael. *brancas*, kind of pillory.]

bran'le, 1 bran'l; 2 brăn'l, *n.* A kind of dance. [F., BRAWL².]

bran'-new', 1 bran'-niū'; 2 brăn'-nū', *a.* [Colloq.] Quite new; fresh and bright. [Contr. of *brand-new.*] [bran.

bran'ny, 1 bran'ı; 2 brăn'y, *a.* Made of, containing, or like

brant, 1 brant; 2 brănt, *n.* **1.** A small wild goose (*Branta bernicla*) of the coasts of Europe and eastern North America, breeding only within the arctic circle, coming south in great flocks in autumn. **2.** Some other goose of the genus *Branta.* [For *brand-goose*, < Ice. *brandgás*, < *brandr*, brand (with reference to the color), + *gás*, goose.] **brant'-goose"**‡.

Brant, Joseph (1742–1807). A Mohawk chief who fought for the British against the American colonists.

brash¹, 1 brash; 2 brăsh, *a.* [Chiefly U. S.] Brittle; as, a *brash* hoop-pole. [< Ice. *breyskr*, brittle.] **brash'y**‡.

brash², *a.* [Colloq.] Quick-tempered; irascible; hasty. [Cp. G. and D. *barsch*, harsh, rough.]

brash¹, *n.* **1.** A transient attack of sickness, especially one arising from a disordered stomach. **2.** Acidity of the mouth; water-brash. **3.** A rash or eruption. **4.** An attack; bout; brush. [Onomatopoetic; influenced by RASH, *n.* (an eruption), SPLASH, etc.] [BRECCIA.]

brash², *n.* A heap of fragments or rubbish. [< F. *brèche*; see

bra'sier, *n.* Same as BRAZIER.

brass, 1 brɑs; 2 brȧs, *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, or something made of it. **2.** An ornament or utensil of brass, as a candlestick, door-knob, etc.: chiefly in the plural. **3.** The brass instruments of an orchestra collectively. **4.** [Colloq.] Impudence; effrontery. **5.** [Colloq.] Money. [< AS. *bræs.*]—**bras'sy**, *a.* **1.** Covered with, made of, or like brass. **2.** Impudent; shameless.—**bras'si-ly**, *adv.*—**bras'si-ness**, *n.*

bras'sard, 1 bras'ərd; 2 brăs'ard, *n.* A piece of armor for the upper arm or the entire arm. [F., < *bras*, arm.]

Bras"si-ca'ce-æ, 1 bras"ı-kē'sı-ī; 2 brăs"i-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The cabbage family, identical with the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*) [< L. *brassica*, cabbage.]—**bras"si-ca'-ceous**, *a.* [ously.

brat, 1 brat; 2 brăt, *n.* A child: now only contemptu-

bratch'et, 1 brach'et; 2 brăch'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A brach; in a contemptuous sense, a child. **brach'et**‡.

brat'tle, 1 brat'l; 2 brăt'l. **I.** *vi.* [BRAT'TLED; BRAT'TLING.] To make a rattling or clattering noise; run with clatter; scamper. **II.** *n.* A rattling or clattering noise, as of something bursting or breaking; as, the *brattle* of thunder, of rapidly moving cattle, or of blows. [Onomatopoetic.]

bra-va'do, 1 brə-vē'[*or* -vä']do; 2 bra-vā'[*or* -vä']do, *n.* [-DOS² or -DOES², *pl.*] Arrogant defiance or menace; affectation of reckless bravery. [< Sp. *bravada*, < *bravo.* BRAVE.] **bra-vade'**†.

brave, 1 brēv; 2 brāv. **I.** *vt.* [BRAVED; BRAV'ING.] To meet, face, take, or treat with courage and fortitude; defy; dare; challenge. **II.** *a.* [BRAV'ER; BRAV'EST.] **1.** Having or showing courage; intrepid; courageous. **2**‖. Elegant; showy; splendid.

Syn.: adventurous, bold, chivalric, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid,

undaunted, undismayed, valiant, venturesome. The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man stands out and faces danger or censure; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger; the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. The *bold* person, utterance, or action is marked by audacious fearlessness; *bold* is applied opprobriously to any defiance of the limits of modesty or proper reserve. The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. *Courageous* is more than *brave*, adding a moral element: the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless*, truly *chivalrous*, sublimely *courageous*. Compare CALM; FORTITUDE.—Ant.: afraid, cowardly, cringing, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, pusillanimous, shrinking, timid, timorous.

brave, *n.* **1.** A man of courage; a soldier. **2.** A North-American Indian warrior. **3.** A bully; bravo. [F.]—**brave'ly,** *adv.*—**brav'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z]. *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being brave; valor; gallantry; heroism. **2.** Elegance of attire; show; splendor; beauty. **3†.** Ostentation; bravado. Syn.: see COURAGE.

bra'vo, 1 brē'vo; 2 brā'vo. **I.** *n.* [BRA'VOS[Z] or BRA'VOES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A daring villain; hired assassin; bandit. **2.** A shout of applause. **II.** *interj.* Good! well done! [It.]

bra-vu'ra, 1 brə-vū'rə; 2 bra-vu'ra, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A passage that requires dashing and brilliant execution; also, a brilliant style of execution. **2.** Any pretentious attempt or display; dashing style. [It., bravery, < *bravo*, brave.]

braw, 1 brē; 2 brą, *a.* [Scot.] Brave or bravely dressed; splendid; handsome; fine.—**braw'ly,** *adv.*

brawl[1], 1 brēl; 2 brąl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To utter noisily; wrangle; scold; flow noisily, as water. **II.** *n.* A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a row; a roaring of a stream. [= D. *brallen*, G. *prahlen*, brag.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.—**brawl'er,** *n.*—**brawl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

brawl[2], *n.* A form of dance, or the music for it. [< F. *branle*, < *branler*, shake.]

brawn, 1 brēn; 2 brąn, *n.* **1.** Flesh; firm muscle; strength. **2.** The flesh of the boar, especially when boiled, pickled, and pressed. [OHG.OF *brāto*, < *brātan*, roast.]—**brawn'y,** *a.* Having or characterized by brawn; muscular; strong.

brax'y, 1 braks'i; 2 brāks'y. **I.** *a.* Affected with braxy. **II.** *n.* A carbuncular fever of sheep; also, a sheep affected with this disease. [Akin to BRASH[1]. *n.*]

bray[1], 1 brē; 2 brā, *vt.* To bruise, pound, or mix, as in a mortar. [< G.OF *brechen*, break.]

bray[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give forth the cry of an ass, or any loud, harsh, jarring sound. **II.** *n.* Any loud, harsh sound, as the cry of an ass. [< LL.OF *bragio*, cry aloud.]—**bray'er,** *n.*

Braz., *abbr.* Brazil, Brazilian.

braze[1], 1 brēz; 2 brāz, *vt.* [BRAZED; BRAZ'ING.] To make of or like brass; ornament with brass.

braze[2], *vt.* To join by hard solder.—**braz'ing-tongs",** *n. pl.* Clamping-irons used in brazing.

bra'zen, 1 brē'zn; 2 brā'zn, *vt.* **1.** To face or treat with effrontery or impudence. **2.** To make bold or reckless.

bra'zen, *a.* **1.** Made of, colored like, or resembling brass. **2.** Sounding like brass. **3.** Impudent; shameless.

Syn.: see IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.—**bra'zen-face",** *n.* A person marked by boldness or impudence.—**bra'zen-faced",** *a.*—**bra'zen-ly,** *adv.*—**bra'zen-ness,** *n.*

bra'zier, 1 brē'zjər; 2 brā'zhēr, *n.* **1.** An open pan for holding live coals. **2.** A worker in brass. **bra'sier†.**

Brazil-nut.

a, flowering head; *b*, fruit; *c*, fruit opened, showing the Brazil-nuts.

Bra-zil', 1 brə-zil'; 2 bra-zil'. **United States of.** A republic (3,290,564 sq. m.; pop. 30,645,296) in South America.—**Bra-zil'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Bra-zil'-nut",** *n.* One of the triangular edible seeds of a South-American tree.

Bra'zos, 1 brā'zos; 2 brā'zōs. *n.* A river in Texas; 950 m. long.

breach, 1 brĭch; 2 brēch. **I.** *vt* To make a breach in; break through. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of breaking; infraction; infringement; especially, violation of duty, right, or legal obligation. **2.** A gap or break, as in a wall, dike, etc. **3.** A rupture of amicable relations; dissension; quarrel. **4.** The breaking of waves or surf; a surge. [< MHG.OF *brechen*, or < AS. *brecan*, break.]

Syn.: chasm, chink, cleft, crack, cranny, crevice, fissure, flaw, hole, opening, rent, rupture. Compare BREAK; GAP; HOLE; QUARREL; REND; RUPTURE.—Ant.: adhesion, connection, contact, contiguity, union, unity.

breach'y, *a.* **1.** Apt to break out of an enclosure: said of live stock. **2.** Full of breaches.

bread, 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *n.* An article of food made of flour or meal: commonly raised with yeast or the like, kneaded, and baked. **2.** Food in general; also, the necessaries of life. [< AS. *brēad*; cp. BREW.]—**bread's corn",** *n.* Grain from which bread is made, as wheat, maize, rye, millet, etc.—**bread'fruit",** *n.* The fruit of a tree of the South Sea Islands: when roasted, resembling bread; also, the tree.—**bread'-stuff",** *n.* Material for bread; grain, meal, or flour; in the plural, such materials collectively.—**bread'-win"ner,** *n* One who supports himself and others by his earnings, a producer.

Breadfruit. 1/10

breadth, 1 bredth; 2 **bredth**[s], 1 brĕdth, *n.* **1.** Measure or distance from side to side; width. **2.** Catholicity; liberality. **3.** That which has breadth; a piece of a fabric. **4.** *Art.* The impression of largeness and comprehensiveness. [< AS. *brādu*, < *brād*, broad.]—**breadth'wise,** *adv.* In the direction of the breadth. **bred'th-ways†.**

break, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, *v.* [BROKE or BRAKE (poet.); BRO'KEN or BROKE; BREAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into parts or make a fracture in, as by a blow; rupture or shatter. **2.** To fail to keep; violate; transgress; infringe. **3.** To make bankrupt. **4.** To degrade, as a military officer; cashier. **5.** To force an opening or entrance into or a passage for. **6.** To interrupt; disconnect; disjoin; divide. **7.** To make a cautious disclosure of. **8.** To diminish the force of; moderate; wear out. **9.** To reduce to discipline; tame. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fractured, interrupted, or shattered; burst. **2.** To begin, open, or change suddenly. **3.** To lose health, strength, credit, etc.; fail; become bankrupt. [< AS. *brecan*.]

Syn.: bankrupt, burst, cashier, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, sever, shatter, shiver, smash, split, sunder, transgress. To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is ordinarily to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions, as a vase is *shattered* by a blow. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence. To *split* is to part, as wood in the way of the grain, or of other natural cleavage; as, to *split* a convention or a party. To *rupture* is to cause to part less violently and completely than by explosion; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally. Compare HOLE; REND; RUPTURE; SUBDUE.—Ant.: attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, solder, unite, weld.

—**break'a-bl(eP,** *a.* Capable of being broken. Syn.: see FRAGILE.—**break'a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.*—**break'age,** *n.* **1.** A breaking, or being broken. **2.** Articles broken.—**break'-down",** *n.* **1.** The act of breaking down; a collapse. **2.** [U. S.] A shuffling, stamping dance: a favorite with negroes.—**break'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which breaks. **2.** A wave of the sea that breaks on a beach, etc.—**break'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A brakeman.—**break'neck",** **1.** *a.* Likely to break the neck; dangerous. **II.** *n.* A steep and dangerous place.—**break'up",** *n.* The act of breaking up; dissolution; disruption.—**break'wa"ter,** *n.* A mole or wall for protecting a harbor from the force of waves.—**to break a jest,** to crack or utter a joke.—**to b. a lance with,** to enter the lists against; oppose oneself to.

break, *n.* **1.** An opening or breach; interruption. **2.** A starting or opening out; as, the *break* of day. **3.** That which causes an opening, breach, or interruption. **4.** A high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette.

break'fast, 1 brek'fəst; 2 brĕk'fast. **I.**[1] *vt.* & *vi.* To **brek'fast**[s], give a breakfast to; eat breakfast. **II.** *n.* The first meal of the day.

bream, 1 brim; 2 brēm, *vt.* To clear, as a ship's bottom, of

shells, seaweeds, ooze, etc., as by burning reeds against it. [Cp. BROOM.]

bream, *n.* **1.** A European fresh-water fish, with deep, compressed body. **2.** [U. S.] Any one of various fishes, as sunfishes, etc.

breast, ⟩ 1 brest; 2 brĕst. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To encounter, buffet,
brests, ⟩ or stem; bear the brunt of. **2.** To cover with the breast; brood. **II.** *n.* **1.** The front of the chest. **2.** One of the mammary glands; the bosom. **3.** The seat of the affections, etc.; the mind or heart. **4.** Anything likened to the human or animal breast. **5**†. Vocal ability; singing voice. [< AS. *brēost.*]—**breast'-bone",** *n.* A bone in the front part of the chest, with which some of the ribs are joined; the sternum.—**breast'pin",** *n.* A pin worn at the breast to close a garment; brooch; scarf-pin.—**breast'plate",** *n.* **1.** A piece of defensive plate armor for the breast; also, a metal-workers' protective plate. **2.** A strap crossing a horse's breast.—**b.-plow,** *n.* A turf-paring shovel having a crosspiece against which the breast may push.—**b.-pump,** *n.* A suction instrument for drawing milk from the breast.—**b.-wheel,** *n.* A water-wheel having a horizontal shaft and receiving the water on a level with the latter.—**breast'work",** *n. Fort.* A low temporary defensive work, usually breast-high; a parapet. Syn.: see BARRIER; RAMPART.

breath, ⟩ 1 breth; 2 brĕth, *n.* **1.** Air inhaled or exhaled in
breths, ⟩ respiration. **2.** A single act of respiration. **3.** Power to breathe, or to breathe freely; life; respiration. **4.** The time of a single respiration; an instant; breathing-time; pause. **5.** Something resembling breath; a zephyr; a rumor. **6.** *Philol.* & *Phonol.* An aspirate sound; a breathing. [< AS. *brǣth,* breath, odor.]—**breath'less,** *a.* **1.** Out of breath. **2.** Intense or eager. **3.** Taking away the breath. **4.** Without breath; dead. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

breathe, 1 brīth; 2 brēth, *v.* [BREATHED; BREATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To inhale and exhale, as air; respire. **2.** To emit by breathing: often with *out.* **3.** To utter; suggest; manifest. **4.** To give exercise to; overtire. **5.** To rest, as for breath. **II.** *i.* **1.** To inhale and exhale air; respire; to be alive. **2.** To pause for breath. **3.** To move gently, as air; exhale.—**breath'a-bl(eᴿ),** *a.* That may or can be breathed.

breath'er, 1 brīth'ər; 2 brēth'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breathes. **2.** [Colloq.] That which exercises or exhausts the breath, as a run.

breath'ing, 1 brīth'iŋ; 2 brēth'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of respiration: a breath. **2.** A gentle breeze. **3.** Spiritual inspiration or aspiration; also, utterance. **4.** Time to take breath. **5.** Exercise that quickens the breath. **6.** *Gram.* The aspirate. Syn.: see ALIVE.

b. rec., *abbr.* Bills receivable.

brec'ci-a, 1 brĕch'i-ə; 2 brēch'i-a, *n.* A rock made up of angular fragments embedded in a matrix which may or may not be of the same nature or origin. [It., < F. *brèche,* breach; of German origin; cp. OHG. *brecha,* breaking, < *brechan,* break.]

brech'am, 1 brĕn'əm; 2 brĕn'am, *n.* [Scot.] A draft-horse collar. [< Gael. *braghad,* neck.]

brech'an, 1 brek'ən; 2 brĕc'an, *n.* [Scot.] Bracken. **breck'an†.**

Breck'in-ridge, 1 brek'in-rij; 2 brĕk'in-rĭdĝ, **John Cabell** (1821–1875). An American statesman.

Bre"da', 1 brē"dä'; 2 brę"dä', *n.* A town in southern Netherlands: pop. 30,000.

brede‖, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, *n.* A braid or twist; a piece of braiding [or embroidery.

bree, 1 brī; 2 brē, *n.* [Scot.] Broth; brew; moisture. **broo†.**

breechs, 1 brīch; 2 brēch, *vt.* **1.** To clothe with breeches; put into breeches; cover as with breeches. **2.** To whip on the breech. **3.** To provide with a breech, as a gun. **4.** *Naut.* To fasten by a breeching. **5**§. To cover or stain to the hilt or breech.

breech, *n.* **1.** The posterior and lower part of the body. **2.** The rear end of a gun or cannon. [< AS. *brēc,* pl. of *brōc,* breeches.]—**breech'-load"er,** *n.* A firearm the load of which is inserted at the breech.—**b.-loading,** *a.*

breech'es, 1 brich'ez; 2 brĭch'ĕs, *n. pl.* **1.** A garment for men, covering the waist, hips, and thighs. **2.** [Colloq.] Trousers. [A double pl., < AS. *brēc;* see BREECH, *n.*]—**breech'es-buoy",** *n.* A life-saving apparatus, consisting of canvas breeches, attachable at the waist to a ring-shaped life-buoy, to be slung and run upon a rope stretched from the shore to a wrecked vessel.

breech'ing, 1 brich'iŋ; 2 brĭch'ing, *n.* **1.** A hold-back strap passing behind a horse's haunches. **2.** The parts composing the breech of a gun; also, a stay-rope for a ship's cannon. **3.** A flogging.

breed, 1 brīd; 2 brēd, *v.* [BRED; BREED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce, as offspring; beget; hatch; raise; hence, to originate; cause. **2.** To bring up; train, as to a profession. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bear, beget, or produce young. **2.** To be born; develop; originate. **3.** To procure or promote the birth of young: followed by *from.* [< AS. *brēdan,* < *brōd,* BROOD.] Syn.: see PRODUCE.—**breed'bate"†,** *n.* One who stirs up strife.—**breed'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which breeds or produces; author; source. **2.** One who manages the breeding of animals. [sort or kind.

breed, *n.* The progeny of one stock; a race or strain; a

breed'ing, 1 brīd'iŋ; 2 brēd'ing, *n.* **1.** The generating, bearing, or training of young. **2.** Nurture or its effect; manners, especially good manners.

Syn.: see BEHAVIOR; EDUCATION; NURTURE.

breeks, 1 briks; 2 brĕks, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Breeches.—**breek'less,** *a.*

breer, 1 brīr; 2 brēr. [Dial., Scot., or Obs.] **I.** *v.* To sprout. **II.** *n.* A sprout, especially of grain. [= BRIER.] **brere†.**

breeze1, 1 brīz; 2 brēz, *n.* **1.** A moderate current of air; a gentle wind. **2.** [Colloq.] A flutter of excitement; agitation; disturbance. **3.** A vague rumor; whisper. [< F. *brize, brise,* = Sp. *brisa,* northeast wind.] Syn.: see WIND.—**breez'y,** *a.* **1.** Like a breeze; airy; windy. **2.** Brisk or animated.

breeze2, *n.* **1.** A gad-fly or a bot-fly. **2**†. One of various other insects. [< AS. *breosa,* allied to **brimsa* (= G. *bremse*). gad-fly.] **breese†; breeze'-fly"‡.**

breeze3, *n.* [Eng.] Refuse cinders or fine coal, used in burning bricks in a kiln. [Prob. < F. *braise,* hot embers.]

breeze4, *n.* [Eng.] House-sweepings, as dust and other refuse. [< F. *bris,* < *briser,* break.]

Brem'en, 1 brem'ən; 2 brĕm'ĕn, *n.* State (99 sq. m.; pop. 312,270) and seaport city (pop. 264,170), N. W. Germany.

brennet, *v.* To burn. **brynt.**

brent, 1 brent; 2 brĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Smooth; unwrinkled; also, high; prominent: said of the forehead. **2**†. Lofty; steep. [< AS. *brant,* steep.]

brent, *n.* Same as BRANT. **brent'-goose"‡.**

Bres'cia, 1 bresh'ə; 2 brĕsh'ă, *n.* A province (1,806 sq. m.; pop. 619,860) and city (pop. 89,600) in Lombardy, Italy.

Bres'lau, 1 brez'lau; 2 brĕs'low, *n.* A city in southeastern Prussia; seat of a royal university; pop. 528,270.

brest†, *v.* To burst. **braste†.** [pop. 73,960.

Brest, 1 brest; 2 brĕst, *n.* A naval station in N. W. France;

Brest"-Li"tovsk', 1 brest"-li"tevsk'; 2 brĕst"-li"tôvsk', *n.* A fortified town in E. Poland; taken by Austro-German forces, Aug. 25, 1915.

Bret., *abbr.* Breton. [kingdom, of N. W. France.

Bre-tagne', 1 brə-tā'nyə; 2 bre-tä'nye, *n.* Ancient Celtic

brethet, *n.* Breath; vapor.

breth'ren, 1 breth'ren; 2 brĕth'rĕn, *n. pl.* Brothers; members of a brotherhood.

Bret'on, 1 bret'ən; 2 brĕt'on, *n.* **1.** A native of Brittany. **2.** The language of the Bretons.—**Bret'on,** *a.*

brev., *abbr.* Brevet, brevetted.

breve, 1 brīv; 2 brēv, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A note equal to two semibreves, or the sign for it: now rarely used. **2.** A mark (˘) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is short. Cp. MACRON. **3.** A royal or papal commission or mandate; brief.

bre-vet', 1 bri-vet'; 2 bre-vĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [BRE-VET'TED[d]; BRE-VET'TING.] To raise to a specified rank by brevet. **II.** *a.* Held or conferred by brevet; holding rank by brevet; brevetted. **III.** *n. Mil.* A commission advancing an officer in honorary rank without advance in pay or in command. [F.]

brev'i-, 1 brev'i-; 2 brĕv'i-. From Latin *brevis,* short: a combining form used in various scientific words.

bre'vi-a-ry, 1 brī'vi-ē-ri; 2 brē'vi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] *R. C.* & *Gr. Chs.* A book containing the daily prayers for the canonical hours. [< L. *breviarium,* < *brevis,* short.]

bre-vier', 1 bri-vīr'; 2 bre-vēr', *n.* A size of type, about 8-point. See TYPE. [G.]

This line is set in brevier.

brev"i-pen'nate. **I.** *a.* Short-winged, as the ostrich, cassowary, etc. **II.** *n.* A brevipennate bird, as the auks, guillemots, etc. [< BREVI- + L. *penna,* wing.]—**brev"i-ros'trate,** *a.* Having a short bill or beak. [+ L. *rostrum,* beak.] **brev"i-ros'tral‡.**

brev'i-ty, 1 brev'i-ti; 2 brĕv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being brief; brief time. **2.** Condensation of language; conciseness. [< L. *brevitas,* < *brevis,* short.]

brew, 1 brū; 2 brų. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make by fermentation, as ale or beer. **2.** To concoct; plot; contrive. **3.** To be in process of production. **II.** *n.* That which is brewed; the product of brewing. [< AS. *brēowan.*] Syn.: concoct, devise, plot, scheme.—**brew'age,** *n.* The process of brewing; a drink prepared by brewing or mixing; hence, a concocted scheme; plot.—**brew'er,** *n.* One who brews; specifically, one whose business is the manufacture of fermented liquor.—**brew'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] An establishment for brewing. **brew'-house"‡.**—**brew'ing,** *n.* **1.** Brewage. **2.** The amount of liquor brewed at one time. **3.** A mixture; concoction. **4.** A gathering of storm-clouds.—**brew'-wife",** *n.* A woman who brews

brew'is, 1 brū'ıs: 2 bru̯'ıs, *n.* Bread or oatmeal soaked in pot-liquor, hot milk, or the like; also, thickened broth. [< OHG.LL+OF *brod,* = E. BROTH.]

Bri'an Bo-ru', 1 brıī'an bo-rū'; 2 brī'an bo-ru̯' (933?–1014). A semimythical king of Munster, high king of Ireland. **Bri'an Bo-roimhe'**‡.

bri'ar, *n.* Same as BRIER.

Bri-a're-us, 1 brıī-ē'rı-us; 2 brī-ā're-ûs, *n. Myth.* A monster with a hundred arms.—**Bri-a're-an,** *n.*

bribe, 1 braib; 2 brīb. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BRIBED; BRIB'ING.] To give a bribe to; give, offer, or promise bribes. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any gift or emolument used corruptly to influence public or official action. **2.** Anything that seduces or allures; an allurement. [OF., piece of bread.]

Syn.: see GIFT.—**brib'a-bl**(e)‡, *a.* **bribe'a-bl**(e)‡.—**brib'er,** *n.*—**brib'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The giving, offering, or accepting of a bribe.

bric'-à-brac", 1 brik'-a-brak"; 2 brīc"-a-brăc", *n. Art.* Objects of curiosity or for decoration; rarities; antiques. [F.]

brick, 1 brik; 2 brīk. **I.** *vt.* To cover or line with bricks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A molded block of clay, usually burned and about 8½ by 4½ by 2 inches in size. **2.** Bricks collectively. **3.** [Slang.] An admirable or first-rate fellow. [< OD.F *bricke,* brick, orig. fragment.]—**Bath, Bristol, carving, cutlery,** and **Flanders brick,** brick-like blocks of very fine sand, used for polishing and scouring.—**brick'bat",** *n.* A piece of a brick, especially when used as a missile.—**brick'-kiln",** *n.* A structure in which bricks are burnt.—**brick'-lay"er,** *n.* One who builds with bricks.—**brick'lay"ing,** *n.*—**brick'work",** *n.* Bricklayers' work.—**brick'-yard",** *n.* A place where bricks are made.

brick'le, 1 brik'l; 2 brik'l, *a.* **1.** [Prov. U. S.] Changeable; fickle; as, *brickle* weather. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] Brittle; fragile. [< AS *brecan,* break.]

bri'dal, 1 brai'dəl; 2 brī'dal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial. **II.** *n.* A marriage festival; wedding. [< AS. *brȳd,* bride, + *ealu,* ale.]

Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL.

bride, 1 braid; 2 brīd, *n.* A newly married woman, or a woman about to be married. [< AS. *brȳd.*]

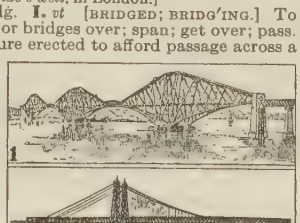
bride'groom", 1 braid'grūm"; 2 brīd'g̣rōōm", *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. [< AS. *brȳd,* bride, + *guma,* man.]

brides'maid", 1 braidz'mēd"; 2 brīdz'mād", *n.* A young unmarried woman who attends a bride at her wedding. **bride'maid"**‡.

brides'man, 1 braidz'mən; 2 brīdz'man, *n.* A groomsman. **bride'man**‡.

bride'well, 1 braid'wel; 2 brīd'wēl, *n.* A house of correction; a lockup [< St. *Bride's well,* in London.]

bridge, 1 brij; 2 brĭdg. **I.** *vt* [BRIDGED; BRIDG'ING.] To construct a bridge or bridges over; span; get over; pass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure erected to afford passage across a waterway or the like; a raised support. **2.** An observation-platform or partial deck built across and above a ship's deck for the use of the officers, the pilot, etc. **3.** Bridge-whist. **4.** *Elec.* A device used in measuring electrical resistance. **electrical bridge**‡; **Wheatstone's balance** or **bridge**‡. [< AS. *brycg.*]—**bridge'-ward**^{n_1}, *n.* The warden of a bridge.—**bridge'-ward**^{n_2}, *n.* The chief ward of a key.—**bridge'-whist",** *n.* A variety of the game of whist.



Bridges.
1. Cantilever, over the Firth of Forth, Scotland. 2. Suspension, over the East River, New York.

[necticut; pop. 143,560.

Bridge'port, 1 brij'pōrt; 2 brĭdg'pōrt, *n.* A city in S. W. Con-

Brid'get, 1 brij'et; 2 brĭdg'ĕt, **Saint** (453–523). A patroness of Ireland; her day is Feb. 1. **St. Brigit**‡.

bri'dle, 1 brai'dl; 2 brī'dl, *v.* [BRI'DLED; BRI'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To put a bridle on; check; curb; restrain or govern. **II.** *i.* To raise the head and draw in the chin, through resentment, pride, etc. Syn.: see REPRESS; RESTRAIN; SUBDUE.

bri'dle, *n.* **1.** The head-harness of a horse, including bit and reins. **2.** A check or curb upon action or movement. [< AS. *brīdel.*]—**bri'dle-path",** *n.* A path only wide enough for saddle- or pack-animals to travel in singly Syn.: see WAY.

bri-doon', 1 bri-dūn'; 2 bri-dōōn', *n. Mil.* A snaffle-bit and rein used in connection with, or acting independently of, the curb-bit and its rein. [< F. *bridon,* snaffle, bit, < *bride,* bridle, < OHG. *brutil,* bridle.]

brief, 1 brīf; 2 brēf. **I.** *vt.* To epitomize; abridge. **II.** *a.* **1.** Short in time or space; quickly passing. **2.** Of few words; concise. **3.** Curtailed in extent; limited. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any short or abridged statement, as of the law and authorities in a case; an epitome. **2.** *Eccl.* A letter from the Pope, less formal than a bull. [< F. *bref,* < L. *brevis,* short.] Syn.: (adjective) see LITTLE; TERSE; TRANSIENT; (noun) see SKETCH.—**brief'less,** *a.* Having no briefs or clients.—**brief'ly,** *adv.*—**brief'ness,** *n.*

Bri"enz', 1 bri"ăñ'; 2 brī"ăñ', *n.* A lake in Bern canton, Switzerland.

bri'er, 1 brai'er; 2 brī'ēr, *n.* **1.** A prickly bush or shrub, especially of the rose family, as the sweetbrier. **2.** A pipe of brier-root. [< AS. *brēr.*] **bri'ar**‡.

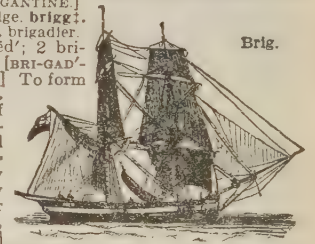
—**brier'-root",** *n.* The root of the white or tree heath of southern Europe, used in making tobacco-pipes.—**b.-wood,** *n.* The wood of the brier-root or a pipe made from it.—**bri'er-y,** *a.* Full of briers; prickly, as with briers or thorns.—**bri'er-y-baulk"**†, *n.* [Scot.] A thorny strip of unplowed ground. **bri'er-ie-baulk"**†.

brig[1], 1 brig; 2 brĭg, *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel. [Abbr. of BRIGANTINE.]

brigg[2], *n.* [Scot.] A bridge. **brigg**‡.

Brig., *abbr.* Brigade, brigadier.

bri-gade', 1 bri-gēd'; 2 bri-gād'. *Mil.* **I.** *vt.* [BRI-GAD'ED[d]; BRI-GAD'ING.] To form into a brigade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A force of two or more regiments commanded by a brigadier-general. **2.** Any considerable body of persons more or less organized; as, a fire-*brigade.* [F.]


Brig.

brig"a-dier', 1 brig"ə-dīr'; 2 brĭg"a-dēr', *n. Mil.* A general officer who commands a brigade. **brigadier-general**‡.

brig'and, 1 brig'ənd; 2 brĭg'and, *n.* A robber: a bandit; especially, one of a band of outlaws and plunderers. [F.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**brig'and-age,** *n.* **1.** Robbery, as by organized bands. **2.** Brigands collectively.

brig'an-dine, 1 brig'ən-dīn *or* -dain; 2 brĭg'an-dīn *or* -dīn, *n.* A medieval coat of mail made of metal plates, scales, or rings, sewn upon linen, leather, or the like. [OF.]

brig'an-tine, 1 brig'ən-tīn; 2 brĭg'an-tīn, *n.* A two-masted vessel, brig-rigged except for a fore-and-aft mainsail. [< F. *brigantin.*]

brigge†, *n.* A bridge. **brige**†; **brigg**†.

bright, 1 brait; 2 brīt, *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting much light; shining; sparkling. **2.** Possessing or showing quick intelligence or sparkling wit; quick-witted. **3.** Full of or marked by gladness, prosperity, or hope; cheery; auspicious. **4.** Illustrious; glorious. **5.** Of brilliant color; clear and transparent. [< AS. *beorht, briht,* bright.]—**bright'ly,** *adv.*—**bright'ness,** *n*

Syn.: beaming, brilliant, burnished, cheerful, cheering, cheery, effulgent, flashing, gleaming, glorious, glowing, luminous, lustrous, radiant, refulgent, resplendent, shining, sparkling, splendid, sunny, sunshiny. See CHEERFUL; CLEVER; FRESH; HAPPY; INTELLIGENT; VIVID. Compare ACUMEN; ACUTE; ASTUTE; AUSPICIOUS; LIGHT; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for DARK.

bright, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; brightness.

Bright, *n.* **1. John** (1811–1889), an English Quaker, statesman, and free-trade advocate. **2. Richard** (1789–1858), an English physician.—**Bright's disease** (*Pathol.*), a disease characterized by degeneration of the kidneys and imperfect elimination of uric acid from the system.

bright'en, 1 brait'n; 2 brīt'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become bright or brighter; illuminate; cheer; distinguish.

Brigh'ton, 1 brai'tən; 2 brī'ton, *n.* A borough in S. England; a popular seaside resort; pop. 142,430.

brill, 1 brıl; 2 brĭl, *vt.* [Prov.] To broil.

brill, 1 bril; 2 brĭl, *n.* A flatfish of Europe, related to the turbot. [Prob. < Corn. *brilli,* mackerel, < *brith,* speckled.]

bril'liance, } 1 bril'yəns, -yen-si; 2 brĭl'yanç, -yan-çy, *n.*

bril'lian-cy, } The quality of being brilliant; brightness; luster.

bril'liant, 1 bril'yənt; 2 brĭl'yant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Sparkling or glowing with luster or light; very bright. **2.** Showy; accomplished; illustrious; splendid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diamond of the finest cut. **2.** The smallest size of type. See TYPE.

This line is set in brilliant.

[< F. *brillant,* ppr. of *briller,* sparkle.] Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**bril'liant-ly,** *adv.*—**bril'liant-ness,** *n.*

bril'lian-tine, 1 bril'yən-tīn; 2 bril'yan-tīn, *n.* **1.** A rich dress-fabric resembling alpaca. **2.** A mixture, as of castor-oil and perfume, used to impart a gloss to the hair.

brim, 1 brim; 2 brim. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BRIMMED, BRIMD[S]; BRIM'MING.] To fill or be filled to the brim. **II.** *n.* The rim of a cup; the margin of a river; a projecting rim, as of a hat. [AS. *brim,* surf.] Syn.: see BANK; MARGIN.—**brim'-ful",** *a.* Full to the brim. **brim'ful"†; brim'ming†.**—**brim'mer,** *n.* A brimming cup.

brim'stone, 1 brim'stōn *or* -stən; 2 brĭm'stōn *or* -ston, *n.* **1.** Sulfur. **2.** A spitfire; scold. [ME. *brennen,* BURN, + *ston,* < AS. *stān,* STONE.]

brind'ed, 1 brind'ed; 2 brĭnd'ĕd, *a.* Irregularly streaked. [< Ice. *brandr.*] **brin'dled†.** [of S. E. Italy.

Brin'di-si, 1 brin'dī-zi; 2 brĭn'dī-sī, *n.* A seaport (pop. 25,000)

brin'dl(e[E], 1 brin'dl; 2 brĭn'dl. **I.** *a.* Brindled. **II.** *n.* A brindled color, or a brindled animal.

brin'dl(e)d[2E], 1 brin'dld; 2 brĭn'dld, *a.* Tawny or grayish with irregular streaks or spots; also, barred; streaked.

brine, 1 brain; 2 brīn, *n.* Water strongly impregnated with salt; sea-water; the ocean; tears. [< AS. *bryne,* salt liquor.]—**brine'-pan",** *n.* A pan in which brine is evaporated in salt-making.—**b.-pit,** *n.* A salt-spring, or a well the water of which yields salt on evaporation.—**brin'ish,** *a.* —**brin'y,** *a.*

bring, 1 briŋ; 2 brĭng, *vt.* [BROUGHT; BRING'ING.] **1.** To convey, carry, or conduct to or toward the place where the speaker is, or is to be, or is thought of as being; cause to come; fetch. **2.** To influence; persuade. **3.** To cause; produce; yield; return; render. **4.** To exchange for; fetch as a price. [< AS. *bringan.*] Syn.: see CARRY.—**to bring to.** **1.** To resuscitate, as from a swoon. **2.** To bring (a ship) up to the wind. **3.** To cause (a ship) to lie to, as by a shot across her bows.—**bring'er,** *n.*

brink, 1 briŋk; 2 brĭnk, *n.* **1.** The verge of a steep place, or of a dangerous condition, action, event, or time. **2.** The margin of any water; bank; shore. [< Dan. *brink,* verge.] Syn.: see BANK; MARGIN.

bri-quet', 1 bri-ket'; 2 bri-kĕt', *n.* A block of coal-dust, used as fuel; also, a slab of artificial stone. [F.] **bri-quette'†.**

Bris'bane, 1 briz'bēn; 2 brĭs'bān, *n.* A seaport (pop. 189,580), capital of Queensland, Australia.

Bri-se'is, 1 brai-sī'is; 2 bri-sē'is, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* Achilles's concubine, seized by Agamemnon.

brisk', 1 brisk; 2 brĭsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make lively; animate: with *up.* **II.** *i.* To become brisk or lively: with *up.* **brisk'en‡.**

brisk, 1 brisk; 2 brĭsk, *a.* **1.** Moving, acting, or taking place rapidly; quick, sprightly, or vivacious; spirited; lively. **2.** Sharp or stimulating; effervescent. **3†.** Gaily dressed. [Prob. Celt.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; ALIVE; NIMBLE.—**brisk'ly,** *adv.*—**brisk'ness,** *n.*

bris'ket, 1 bris'ket; 2 bris'kĕt, *n.* The breast of an animal. [< OF. *bruschet.*]

bris'tle, 1 bris'l; 2 brĭs'l, *v.* [BRIS'TLED, BRIS'TLD[F]; BRIS'-TLING.] **I.** *t.* To erect as or like bristles; cover as with bristles; make bristly; excite; irritate; agitate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be thickly beset, as with bristles. **2.** To erect the bristles; show anger: often with *up.* **3.** To become erect like bristles.

bris'tle, *n.* A coarse, stiff hair, as of swine. [ME. *bristle, berstle,* dim. of AS. *byrst,* bristle.]—**bris'tly,** *a.* Having or resembling bristles.

Bris'tol, 1 bris'tal; 2 brĭs'tol, *n.* A seaport (pop. 377,060) in southwest England.—**Bristol Channel,** an arm of the Atlantic, between Wales and S. W. England.

bris'tol-board", 1 bris'təl-bōrd"; 2 brĭs'tol-bōrd", *n.* A fine quality of calendered cardboard. [< *Bristol* (English city).]

Brit., *abbr.* Britain, Britannia, Britannica, British.

Brit'ain, 1 brit'in; 2 brit'an, *n.* The island of Great Britain, especially the southern part of it, prior to the Anglo-Saxon conquest; a province under the Romans.

bri-tan'ni-a, 1 bri-tan'i-ə; 2 bri-tăn'i-a, *n.* **1.** An alloy of tin with copper and antimony. **Britannia metal‡.** **2.** [B-] [Poet.] The United Kingdom of Great Britain: formerly England and Wales; also, a female figure symbolic of them.

Bri-tan'nic, 1 bri-tan'ik; 2 bri-tăn'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain. [< L. *Britannicus.*]

Brit'i-cism, 1 brit'i-sizm; 2 brit'i-çĭsm, *n.* A term characteristic of Great Britain or the British. **Brit'ti-cism‡.**

Brit'ish, 1 brit'ish; 2 brĭt'ish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain, the United Kingdom, or the British empire. **Britan'nic†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Great Britain or of the British Empire. **2.** The language of the ancient Britons. [< AS. *Bryttisc.* < *Bryttas,* Britons.]—**British America,** the British possessions in North America, comprising Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador; also, in a wider sense, all the British possessions on the American continent, comprising, besides those already named, the Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the British West Indies.—**B. Columbia,** a western province of Canada: 355,855 sq. m.; pop. 523,353.—**B. Empire,** the United Kingdom, with its colonies and dependencies; more than 11,500,000 sq. m.—**B. Honduras,** a crown colony in Central America; 8,598 sq. m.; pop. 42,000.—**B. Isles,** Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.—**Brit'ish-er,** *n.* A native or subject of Great Britain; a British soldier.—**Brit'ish-ism,** *n.* See BRITICISM.

Brit. Mus., *abbr.* British Museum.

Brit'on, 1 brit'ən; 2 brit'on, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient Celtic people of Great Britain. **2.** A native or citizen of Great Britain.

Brit'ta-ny, *n.* Same as BRETAGNE.

brit'tle, 1 brit'l; 2 brit'l, *a.* Liable to break; fragile. [< **brit'l',** < AS. *breōtan,* break.]—**brit'tle-ness,** *n.*

britz'ska, 1 brits'kə; 2 brits'ka, *n.* A light, four-wheeled Russian traveling-carriage with calash top. [< Pol. *bryczka,* dim. of *bryka,* freight-wagon.] **brett‡.**

brize†, *n.* The breeze-fly.

Bro., *abbr.* [BROS., *pl.*] Brother.

broach, 1 brōch; 2 brōch. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To mention or introduce (a matter); make public. **2.** To tap, as a cask. **3†.** To spit; transfix. **II.** *n.* **1.** A boring-tool; reamer. **2.** A brooch. [< LL.[F] *broca,* spike.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.

broad, 1 brōd; 2 brôd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Extended in lateral measurement; of unusual width; wide; expanded; vast. **2.** Of wide range, sympathy, etc.; widely diffused; comprehensive; catholic; liberal; tolerant. **3.** Strongly dialectal; rude and vigorous, as speech. **4.** Strongly defined; plain; clear. **5.** Loose; indelicate; bold. **6.** Denoting the chief features of a thing. **7.** *Phon.* Very wide open: said of a vowel sound. **II.** *n.* **1.** The broad part of anything. **2.** A former English gold coin. See BROAD-PIECE. **III.** *adv.* In a broad manner; broadly; fully. [< AS. *brād.*] Syn.: see LARGE.—**broad'ax",** *n.* An ax with broad edge and short handle. **broad'axe"†.**—**broad'brim",** *n.* **1.** A hat with a broad brim. **broad'-brim"mer†.** **2.** [Colloq.] A Friend or Quaker.—**broad'-brimmed",** *a.*—**broad'cast".** **I.** *vt.* To cast, scatter, or disseminate widely, as speeches, music, etc., by radio. **II.** *a.* Cast or scattered abroad, as seed, or speeches, music, etc., by radio. **III.** *n. Agric.* A casting or scattering of seed, etc., over the ground. **IV.** *adv.* By scattering abroad, or so as to scatter abroad or disseminate.—**broad'cast"er,** *n.* One who or that which broadcasts in any sense; specif., an apparatus for transmitting radio communications. See RADIO.—**Broad Church,** the liberal wing of the Church of England, or, by extension, of any church.—**B.-churchism,** *n.*—**B.-churchman,** *n.*—**broad'cloth",** *n.* A fine quality of black cloth.—**b.-gage,** *a.* **1.** Having a gage wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches: said of a railway. **2.** Broad-minded. **b.-gaged‡.**—**broad'ish,** *a.* Somewhat broad.—**broad'ly,** *adv.* —**broad'ness,** *n.*—**broad-piece,** *n.* An English gold coin of James II.—**b. seal,** the official seal of a government.—**broad'side".** **I.** *n.* **1.** All the guns on one side of a man-of-war, or their simultaneous discharge; any sweeping attack. **2.** A vessel's side above the water-line. **3.** A large sheet of paper, printed on one side. **broad'sheet"‡.** **4.** The broad unbroken surface of anything. **II.** *adv.* With the broadside turned, presented, or exposed.—**broad'sword",** *n.* A sword with a broad cutting blade and obtuse point.—**broad'wise,** *adv.* In a direction across the breadth. **broad'way†; b.'ways†.**

broad'en, 1 brōd'n; 2 brôd'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become broad or broader.

Brob'ding-nag, 1 brob'diŋ-nag; 2 brŏb'ding-năg, *n.* The giant's country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*—**Brob"ding-nag'i-an,** *a. & n.* **Brob"dig-nag'i-an†.**

bro-cade', 1 bro-kēd'; 2 bro-çād'. **I.** *vt.* [BRO-CAD'ED[4]; BRO-CAD'ING.] To weave or work with a raised pattern; decorate; adorn, as with brocade. **II.** *n.* A silken fabric woven with raised figures. [< LL.[It+Sp] *broca,* stake.]—**bro-cad'ed,** *a.*

bro'cage, 1 brō'kij; 2 brō'caj, *n.* Brokerage; brokage.

broc'a-tel, 1 brok'ə-tel *or* brō'ka-tel; 2 brŏc'a-tĕl *or* brō'ca-tél, *n.* A coarse brocaded or figured fabric of silk and wool or cotton or the like. [< F. *brocatelle,* < It. *broccato;* see BROCADE, *n.*] **broc'a-telle‡.**

broc'co-li, 1 brok'o-li; 2 brŏc'o-li, *n.* A hardy variety of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It., < *brocca;* see BROCADE.] **broc'o-li‡.**

brochet†, *n.* Same as BROOCH. [slight sketch. [F.]

bro-chure', 1 bro-shūr'; 2 bro-çhūr', *n.* A pamphlet;

brock, 1 brok; 2 brŏk, *n.* **1.** A badger. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A foul, dirty fellow. [< AS. *broc.*]

Brock'en, 1 brok'ən; 2 brŏk'ĕn, *n.* A mountain famous for its "specter," caused by shadow cast on clouds. See HARZ.

Brock'ton, 1 brok'tən; 2 brŏk'tən, *n.* A city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 66,260.

bro'gan, 1 brō'gan; 2 brō'găn, *n.* A coarse, heavy shoe. [< Gael. *brōgan,* dim. of *brōg,* shoe.]

Bro"glie', 1 bro"liy'; 2 bro"liy', **Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de** (1785–1870). A French statesman.

brogue[1], 1 brōg; 2 brōĝ, *n.* A dialectic (especially Irish) pronunciation of English.

brogue[2], *n.* A rude shoe of untanned hide with the hair outside, tied with thongs: worn formerly in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands. [< Gael. *brōg*, < Olr. *bróce*, prob. < OCelt. *brâcca*.]

broi'der‖, 1 broi'dər; 2 brŏi'der, *vt.* To embroider.—**broi'der-y**, *n.*

broil, 1 broil; 2 brŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cook over the coals; also, to scorch. **II.** *i.* To become cooked, as meat, by direct heat; be very hot, or be exposed to great heat; be excited. [< OF. *bruiller*.]

broil[1], *n.* A turmoil; noisy quarrel; brawl. [< F. *brouiller*, confuse.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.—**broil'er**[1], *n.*

broil[2], *n.* Something broiled; a broiling heat.

broil'er[2], 1 broil'ər; 2 brŏil'er, *n.* **1.** A device for broiling. **2.** A chicken suitable for broiling. **3.** One who broils.

broil'ing, 1 broil'iŋ; 2 brŏil'ing, *pa.* Extremely hot; torrid.—**broil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bro'kage, 1 brō'kij; 2 brō'kaĝ, *n.* Same as BROKERAGE.

broke[1], 1 brōk; 2 brōk, *vt.* [BROKED†; BROK'ING.] To act as a broker. [< BROKER.]

broke[2], *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

bro'ken, 1 brō'kn; 2 brō'kn, *pp.* (of BREAK, *v.*) & *pa.* **1.** Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured. **2.** Crushed in feeling or spirit; humbled; contrite. **3.** Reduced to subjection; trained. **4.** Made infirm; weakened. **5.** Violated, transgressed, or disobeyed. **6.** Reduced or shattered in estate or fortune; ruined; bankrupt. **7.** Incomplete or interrupted, as sleep, utterance, etc. **8.** Disordered or disarranged, as troops. **9.** Rough, rugged, or irregular; as, *broken* ground: also, plowed or dug up, as land. [< AS. *brocen*, < *brecan*, break.]—**bro"ken-down'**, *a.* Broken in health or strength; ruined; wrecked; disintegrated; decomposed.—**b.-hearted**, *a.* Crushed or overwhelmed in spirit, as by sorrow.—**bro'ken-ly**, *adv.*—**broken man** [Scot.], an outlaw; freebooter; bandit.—**bro'ken-ness**, *n.*—**broken victuals**, fragments of food.—**broken-winded**, *a.* Habitually short of breath.

bro'ker, 1 brō'kər; 2 brō'ker, *n.* **1.** One who buys and sells for another on commission. **2**†. A procurer. [AS. *brūcan*, use.]—**bro'ker-age**, *n.* The business or commission of a broker.

bro'ma, 1 brō'mə; 2 brō'ma, *n.* **1.** The dry powder of cacao-seeds after the oil has been expressed; also, a beverage prepared therefrom. **2.** *Med.* Solid food. [< Gr. *brōma*, food.]—**bro"ma-tog'ra-phy**, *n. Med.* A scientific account of food. [+ -GRAPHY.] **bro-mog'ra-phy**†.—**bro"ma-tol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** Bromatography. **2.** The science of alimentation. [+ -LOGY.]

bro'mal, 1 brō'məl; 2 brō'mal, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound resembling chloral, with a pungent taste and penetrating odor: obtained by the action of bromin on alcohol.

bro'mate, 1 brō'mēt; 2 brō'māt. **I.** *vt.* [BRO'MAT-ED; BRO'MAT-ING.] To combine, saturate, or impregnate with bromin. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt of bromic acid.

bro'mid, } 1 brō'mid, -mid *or* -məid; 2 brō'mid, -mid *or*
bro'mide, } -mīd, *n.* A compound of bromin with an element or an organic radical.

bro'min, } 1 brō'min, -mın *or* -mīn; 2 brō'min, -min *or*
bro'mine, } -mīn, *n. Chem.* A dark reddish-brown, non-metallic liquid element with a suffocating odor. See ELEMENT. [< Gr.[F] *brōmos*, stench.]—**bro'mic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromin.

bron'chi-, 1 breŋ'ki-; 2 brŏŋ'ei-. A combining form. Same as BRONCHO-.

bron'chi-a, 1 breŋ'ki-ə; 2 brŏŋ'ei-a, *n. pl. Anat.* The larger air-passages of the lungs, subdivisions of the bronchi. [LL., < Gr. *bronchia*, bronchial tubes, < *bronchos*, windpipe.]

bron'chi-al, 1 breŋ'ki-əl; 2 brŏŋ'ei-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chief air-passages of the lungs.—**bronchial tubes**, the two subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs.

bron-chi'tis, 1 breŋ-kai'tıs *or* -ki'tis; 2 brŏŋ-ei'tis *or* -ei'-tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or, loosely, of the bronchi or trachea.—**bron-chit'ic**, *a.*

bron'cho-, 1 breŋ'ko-; 2 brŏŋ'eo-. From Greek *bronchos*, windpipe: a combining form.—**bron'cho-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; goiter. [+ Gr. *kēlē*, tumor.]—**bron-chot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe; tracheotomy. [+ Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]

bron'chus, 1 breŋ'kus; 2 brŏŋ'eŭs, *n* [-CHI, 1 -kai; 2 -ei. *pl.*] *Anat.* Either of the two subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs.

bron'co, 1 breŋ'ko; 2 brŏŋ'eo, *n.* [U. S.] A native horse; mustang. [< Sp. *bronco*, rough.] **bron'cho**‡.

Bron'të, 1 bren'tē; 2 brŏn'tę, *n.* One of three English novelists, sisters, Anne, Charlotte, and Emily Jane, but especially Charlotte (1816–1855).

bron"to-sau'rus, 1 bren"to-sō'rus; 2 brŏn"to-są'rŭs, *n.* A huge prehistoric dinosaurian reptile found fossil in western North America. [< Gr. *brontē*, thunder, + *sauros*, lizard.]

Bronx, 1 breŋks, *n.* A county of S. E. New York; 41 sq. m.; pop. 622,635: borough of New York city.

bronz(e[F]**)**, 1 brenz; 2 brŏnz. **I.** *vt.* [BRONZ(E)D[S]; BRONZ'ING.] To harden or color like bronze; brown; tan: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A reddish-brown alloy of copper and tin, or a statue made of it; a bronze-like pigment. [< OHG.[H+F] *brūn*, brown.]—**bron'zy**, *a.*

brooch, 1 brōch *or* brūch; 2 brōch *or* brōoch, *n.* A breast-pin. [= BROACH, *n.*]

brood[1], 1 brūd; 2 brōod, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover with body and wings, as a bird its young; cherish; nurse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sit, as a bird, on eggs or over its young. **2.** To meditate long or moodily. Syn.: see MUSE.

brood, *n.* **1.** All the young birds of a single hatching; all the young of the same female; young creatures collectively; offspring; progeny. **2.** Species; kind; race. [< AS. *brōd*.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

brook[1], 1 bruk; 2 brŏŏk, *vt.* **1.** To put up with; endure; tolerate. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] To make use of or enjoy; possess; profit by. [< AS. *brucan*, use, enjoy.] Syn.: see ENDURE.

brook, *n.* A small natural stream; a rivulet. [< AS. *brōc*, brook.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**brook'let**, *n.* A little brook.

Brook'line, 1 bruk'lain; 2 brŏŏk'lin, *n.* A town (pop. 37,750) in Massachusetts, near Boston.

Brook'lyn, 1 bruk'lın; 2 brŏŏk'lyn, *n.* Formerly a city in New York State: now a borough (pop. 2,018,360) of New York city.

Brooks, 1 bruks; 2 brŏŏks, **Phillips** (1835–1893). An American divine and writer; bishop of Massachusetts.

broom, 1 brūm; 2 brŏŏm, *n.* **1.** A brush attached to a long handle for sweeping. **2.** Any shrub of the bean family, with stiff green branches. [< AS. *brōm*, broom; orig. a kind of shrub.]—**broom'corn"**, *n.* A cane-like grass, of which brooms are made.—**broom'stick"**, *n.* The handle of a broom. **broom'staff"**‡.—**broom'y**, *a.*

brose, 1 brōz; 2 brōs, *n.* [Scot.] Porridge hastily made by pouring boiling water, or sometimes milk, beef broth, or the like, on meal, and stirring them together. [< Gael. *brothas*.] **brooset**.—**bro'sy**, *a.*

broth, 1 brēth; 2 brŏth, *n.* A fluid food made by boiling flesh, vegetables, etc., in water; a thin or strained soup. [AS.] [ME. *brothel*, lewd person.]

broth'el, 1 breth'əl; 2 brŏth'el, *n.* A house of prostitution.

broth'er, 1 bruth'ər; 2 brŏth'er. **I.** *vt.* To make a brother of; admit to brotherhood; call brother. **II.** *n.* [BROTH'ERS or BRETH'REN, *pl.*] **1.** A son of the same parents or parent. **2.** One closely united with another or others, as by religious, political, or family bond: also used adjectively. [< AS. *brōthor*.]—**broth'er-hood**, *n.* Fraternal relationship; a society or fraternity.—**broth'er-in-law"**, *n.* A brother of a husband or wife, a sister's husband, or a wife's sister's husband.—**Brother Jonathan** [Humorous], the people of the United States collectively: said to be from Washington's frequent allusion to *Jonathan* Trumbull by this name.—**full or whole brother**, one having the same parents as another.—**half b.**, one having a common parent.—**broth'er-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a brother; fraternal. Syn.: see FRIENDLY.—**broth'er-ly**, *adv.*—**broth'er-li-ness**, *n.*

brou-ette', 1 brū-et'; 2 brų-ĕt', *n.* **1.** A small two-wheeled carriage. **2.** A type of closed motor-vehicle for four passengers. [F.]

brough'am, 1 brū'əm; 2 brų'am, *n.* A close four-wheeled vehicle for two or four persons. [< Lord *Brougham*.]

Brough'am, 1 brō'əm; 2 brō'am, **Henry, Lord** (1778–1868). A British Lord Chancellor, writer, and statesman.

brought, 1 brōt; 2 brôt, *imp. & pp.* of BRING, *v.*

brow§, 1 brau; 2 brow, *vt.* To form the brow of; bound.

brow, *n.* **1.** The front upper part of the head; the forehead; the eyebrow; the countenance in general. **2.** The upper edge of a cliff or the like. [< AS. *brū*.]

brow'beat", 1 brau'bit"; 2 brow'bĕt", *vt.* [BROW'BEAT"; BROW'BEAT"EN; BROW'BEAT"ING.] To intimidate by stern, overbearing manner; cow; bully. Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.

brown, 1 braun; 2 brown. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become brown; bronze; tan. **II.** *a.* Of the dusky or tawny color known as brown. **III.** *n.* A dark color, shading toward red, yellow, or black, as the color of faded leaves; also, a pigment or dye used to produce it; a thing or part that is brown. [< AS. *brūn*.]—**brown'-bess"**, *n.* The bronzed flint-musket formerly used in the British army.—**brown'bill"**, *n.* A halberd, painted brown, formerly used by English foot-soldiers.—**brown coal**, same as LIGNITE.—

brown'ish, *a.*—**brown'ness,** *n.*—**brown study,** absent-mindedness; deep meditation

Brown, *n.* **1. Elmer Ellsworth** (1861–), an American educator; publicist; U. S. Commissioner of Education, 1906-11, Chancellor of New York University, 1911– . **2. John** (1800–1859). An American abolitionist hanged at Charlestown, Va.

Browne, 1 broun; 2 brown. *n.* **1. Charles Farrar** (1834–1867), an American humorist and lecturer; pseudonym, "Artemus Ward." **2. Samuel Hastett** (1850–), British colonel in the Indian army; invented the *Sam Browne belt.* **3. Sir Thomas** (1605–1682), an English physician and writer; *Religio Medici.*

brown'ie, 1 broun'i; 2 brown'i, *n.* A homely good-natured sprite. **brown'y‡.**

Brown'ing, 1 broun'iŋ; 2 brown'ing, *n.* **1. Elizabeth Barrett** (1806–1861), an English poet; wife of Robert. **2. Robert** (1812–1889), an English poet.

Brown'ist, 1 broun'ist; 2 brown'ist, *n.* **1.** A follower of Robert Browne, a Puritan, who separated from the Church of England about 1580. **2.** An adherent of the Brunonian theory of medicine.—**Brown'ism,** *n.* **1.** Congregationalism or independency. **2.** The Brunonian theory of medicine.—**Brown-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the system of Robert Browne.—**Brown-is'ti-cal,** *a.*

Brown"-Séq"uard', 1 -sē"kär'; 2 -sę"kär', **Charles Edward** (1817–1894). A Franco-American physiologist and neurologist.

browse, } 1 brauz; 2 brows. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BROWSED, **browz**ᴾ, } BROWZDˢ; BROWS'ING.] To feed upon (leaves, twigs, etc.); also, to graze. **II.** *n.* **1.** Growing shoots or twigs used as fodder **2.** The act or process of browsing. [< MHG.ᴼᶠ *broz*, shoot.] **browzɛ‡.**

browst, 1 braust; 2 browst, *n.* [Scot.] A brewing. [< BREW.]

Bruce, 1 brūs; 2 bruç. **Robert** (1274–1329). King of Scotland, defeated Edward II. at Bannockburn.

Bru'ges, 1 brū'jiz, 2 bry'ġes, *n.* A city (pop. 53,000) in Belgium.

Brugsch, 1 brunsh; 2 brunsh, **Heinrich Karl** (1827–1894). [A German Egyptologist.

bru'in, 1 brū'in; 2 bry'in, *n.* A bear. [D.]

bruise, 1 brūz; 2 bruș, *v.* [BRUISED; BRUIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To batter in or dent without breaking; contuse. **2.** To pound small; crush, as in a mortar. **II.** *i.* To use the fists in boxing or fighting; box. [< OF. *bruiser, briser,* break.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**bruis'er,** *n.* **1.** One who bruises; a pugilist; ruffian. **2.** One of various machines or tools.

bruise, *n.* A surface injury as of flesh or fruit caused by violent contact; contusion.

bruit, 1 brūt; 2 brut. **I.**ª *vt.* & *vi.* To noise abroad; report; proclaim. **II.** *n.* A rumor noised abroad; a din; clamor. [F., < *bruire,* roar.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.—**bruit'er,** *n.*

brume, 1 brūm; 2 brum, *n.* Fog; mist; vapor. [< L.ᶠ *bruma,* winter.]—**bru'mal,** *a.* Wintry.—**bru'mous,** *a.* Brumal; foggy; gloomy.

brum'ma-gem, 1 brum'a-jem; 2 brūm'a-ġęm. **I.** *a.* Cheap and showy; spurious; bogus. **II.** *n.* Cheap, imitation jewelry; an imitation; a sham. [Cor. of *Birmingham.*]

Brum'mell, 1 brum'el; 2 brūm'ęl, **George Bryan** (1778–1840). "Beau Brummell," an English exquisite; friend of the Prince Regent.

Brun-du'si-um, *n.* Same as BRINDISI.

Bru"nel-les'chi, 1 brū"nel-les'kI; 2 bry"nęl-lęs'cī, **Filippo** (1377–1446). An Italian architect and sculptor.

Bru"ne-tière', 1 brū"nə-tyār'; 2 brū"ne-tyēr', **Ferdinand** (1849–1906). A French literary critic.

bru-nette', 1 brū-net'; 2 bry-nęt'. **I.** *a.* Dark-hued; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes. **II.** *n.* A woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair. [F.] **bru-net'‡; bru-nett'‡.**

Brünn, 1 brün; 2 brün, *n.* A manufacturing city, capital of Moravia, Austria; pop. 126,000.

Bru'no, 1 brū'no; 2 bry'no, *n.* **1. Giordano** (1549–1600), an Italian philosopher. **2. Saint** (1040?–1101), a German monk; founded Carthusian Order. 1086

Bru-no'ni-an, } 1 brū-nō'ni-ən, braun'i-an; 2 bry-nō'ni-an, **Brown'i-an,** } brown'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to, discovered, or invented by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735–1788).—**Brunonian** or **Brownian theory,** the medical theory of Dr. John Brown, which classifies diseases as those produced by too great and by too little excitement.

Bru-no'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An alumnus or student of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. **2.** One who adheres to the Brunonian medical theory.

Bruns'wick, 1 brunz'wik; 2 brŭnș'wĭk, *n.* A German republic (1.418 sq. m.; pop. 481,000).

brunt, 1 brunt; 2 brŭnt, *n.* **1.** The main shock or stress; hardest part. **2‖.** A blow; assault; collision. [< Ice. *brunda,* advance like fire.]

brush', 1 brush; 2 brŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To use a brush on; sweep; touch lightly. **2.** To furnish with brushwood; bush. **II.** *i.* To move lightly and quickly, often with a touch. Syn.: see CLEANSE.

brush, *n.* **1.** An implement, as of bristles, for cleansing, smoothing, etc. **2.** The act of brushing. **3.** A bushy object, as the tail of the fox. **4.** A smart skirmish; a dashing ride; chase. [< OHG.ᴸᴸ+ᴼᶠ *brusta,* bristle.]—**brush'-hook",** *n.* A hook for cutting brush.—**brush'-wood",** *n.* **1.** A low thicket; underwood. **2.** Cut bushes, or branches.—**brush'y,** *a.* **1.** Covered with brushwood. **2.** Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough; bushy.

brusk, } 1 brusk *or* brusk; 2 brŭsk *or* brușk, *a.* Rude or **brusque,** } curt; blunt; offhand. [< It.ᶠ *brusco,* rude.] Syn.: see BLUFF.—**brusk'ly,** *adv.*—**brusk'ness,** *n.*

Brus'sels, 1 brus'elz; 2 brŭs'ęlș, *n.* A city (pop. 685,270), capital of Belgium; entered by Germans, 1914.

brute, 1 brūt; 2 brut. **I.** *a.* **1.** Wanting the rational faculty; merely animal; unintelligent; also, sensual; brutal. **2.** Merely material; unconscious; dead. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any animal other than man, as a horse, dog, etc. **2.** A brutal person. [< L.ᶠ *brutus,* stupid.] Syn.: see ANIMAL.—**bru'tal,** *a.* **1.** Characteristic of or like a brute; sensual; cruel; savage. **2.** [Recent.] Unfeeling; rude; coarse. [< L. *brutus,* stupid.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; BRUTISH.—**bru-tal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] The being brutal; a brutal action.—**bru'tal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make brutal.—**bru'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**bru'ti-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make brutal; brutalize. **II.** *i.* To become brute-like. [< F. *brutifier.*]—**brut'ish,** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; stupid; irrational; sensual; gross. **-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: animal, base, beastly, bestial, brutal, brute, carnal, coarse, ignorant, imbruted, insensible, lascivious, sensual, sottish, stolid, stupid, swinish, unintellectual, unspiritual, vile. A *brutish* man simply follows his *animal* instincts, without special inclination to do harm; the *brutal* have always a spirit of malice and cruelty. *Brute* or *animal* simply indicates what a brute or an animal might possess; *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "*brute* force." Hunger is an *animal* appetite; a *brute* impulse may prompt one to strike a blow in anger. *Bestial,* in modern usage, implies an intensified and degrading animalism. *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, *beastly* drunkenness. Compare ANIMAL.—Ant.: elevated, enlightened, exalted, grand great, humane, intellectual, intelligent, noble, refined.—**brut'ish-ness,** *n.* **brut'ism‡.**

Bru'tus, 1 brū'tus; 2 bry'tŭs. **Marcus Junius** (85–42 B. C.). A Roman republican leader, one of Cæsar's assassins.

Bry'an, 1 brai'ən; 2 bry'an, **William Jennings** (1860–). An American statesman; lecturer.—**Bry'an-ite,** *n.* [U. S.] A believer in the political principles of William J. Bryan.

Bry'ant, 1 brai'ənt; 2 bry'ant, **William Cullen** (1794–1878). An American poet and journalist.

Bryce of Dechmont, 1 brais; 2 bryç, **Viscount** (1838–). James Bryce, a British diplomat and writer; ambassador to United States, 1907–1913.

Bryn Mawr, 1 brin mär; 2 bryn mär. A village in S. E. Pennsylvania; seat of Bryn Mawr college for women, est. 1885.

bryol., *abbr.* Bryology.

bry-ol'o-gy, 1 brai-ol'o-ji; 2 bry-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The department of botany that treats of mosses. [< Gr. *bryon,* moss (< *bryō,* swell), + -OLOGY.]

bry'o-ny, 1 brai'o-ni; 2 bry'o-ny, *n.* A common English herb of the gourd family with white or yellowish flowers and black or red berries. [< Gr.ᴸ *bryonia,* < *bryō,* swell.] **bri'o-ny‡.**

bry'o-phyte, 1 brai'o-fait; 2 bry'o-fyt, *n.* A moss or liverwort.

Bry"o-zo'a, 1 brai"o-zō'ə; 2 bry"o-zō'a, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Polyzoa.* [< Gr. *bryon,* moss (< *bryō,* swell), + *zōon,* animal.]—**bry"o-zo'an, bry"o-zo'id,** *a.* & *n.*

bryse‡, *vt.* Same as BRUISE.

b. s., *abbr.* Bill of sale.—**B. Sc.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Science.—**Bt.,** *abbr.* Baronet.—**bu., bus.,** *abbr.* Bushel, bushels.

bub'ble, } 1 bub'l; 2 bŭb'l, *v.* [BUB'BLED, BUB'LDᶠ; BUB'-**bub'lᶠ,** } BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form bubbles in, as a liquid. **2.** To emit or utter by or as by bubbling. **3.** To cheat; swindle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form bubbles; rise in bubbles. **2.** To make an intermittent liquid sound.

bub'ble, *n.* **1.** A vesicle of viscous, cohesive liquid, filled with air or other gas. **2.** A globule of air or other gas in any confined space, as in a liquid or solid substance. **3.** Any dishonest scheme; delusion or swindle. **4.** The process or sound of bubbling. [Scand. or D.]—**bub'bly,** *a.*

bu'bo, 1 biū'bo; 2 bū'bo, *n.* [BU'BOESᶻ, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An inflammatory swelling of a lymph-gland, due to infection; especially, a venereal tumor. [LL., < Gr *boubōn,* groin.]

bu-bon'o-cele, 1 biū-bon'o-sil; 2 bū-bŏn'o-cęl, *n.* Inguinal hernia. [< Gr. *boubōnokēlē.* < *boubōn,* groin, + *kēlē,* abscess.]

bu'buk-let, *n.* A facial blotch.

buc'cal, 1 buk'əl; 2 bŭc'al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mouth or cheek; as, the *buccal* artery. [< L. *bucca,* cheek.]

buc"ca-neer', } 1 buk"ə-nir'; 2 bŭc"a nēr'. **I.** *vi.* To act the **buc"a-nier',** } buccaneer or pirate. **II.** *n.* A pirate or freebooter, as one of the piratical rovers of the 17th and 18th centuries who preyed upon the Spaniards of the Spanish coasts of America. [< F. *boucanier.*] Syn.: see ROBBER.

Bu-cen'taur, 1 biu-sen'tôr; 2 bū-çĕn'tar, *n.* **1.** The state barge of Venice. **2.** A mythical monster, half bull and half man. [< Gr. *bous,* ox, + *kentauros,* centaur.]

Bu-ceph'a-lus, 1 biu-sef'a-lus; 2 bū-çĕf'a-lûs, *n.* The war-horse of Alexander the Great; also, playfully, any horse.

Bu'cer, 1 bū't'sər; 2 bụt'çĕr, **Martin** (originally **Kuh'horn**) (1491–1551). A German Lutheran reformer.

Bu-chan'an, 1 biū-kan'ən; 2 bū-cān'an, **James** (1791–1868). An American statesman. See PRESIDENT.

Bu"cha-rest', 1 biū"kə-rest'; 2 bū"ca-rĕst', *n.* A city (pop. 309,000), capital of Roumania, taken by the Germans Dec. 6, 1916. **Bu"kha-rest'‡.**

bu'chu, 1 biū'kiū; 2 bū'cū, *n.* A South-African plant of the rue family, the aromatic leaves of which are used in diseases of the urinary organs, etc. **buc'ku‡.**

buck[1t], 1 buk; 2 bŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mil.* To punish by lashing the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and inserting a stick between the joints of the knees and the elbows. **2.** To throw (a rider) by bucking. **II.** *i.* To spring viciously from the ground, as a horse or mule. [< BUCK[1], *n.*]

buck[2t], *vt. & vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To break (ore) small with a hammer. **2.** [Scot.] To push; thrust. [Akin to POKE.]

buck[3t], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To copulate, as deer. **2.** To butt, as with the head. [< BUCK[1], *n.*]

buck[4t], *vt.* To wash or bleach. [Akin to G. *bäuchen, beuchen.*] —**buck'ing,** *n.*

buck[1], *n.* **1.** The male of various animals, as of deer, rabbits, etc. **2.** A dashing fellow; a young blood. [< AS. *bucca,* he-goat.] **buk†.—buck'-tooth",** *n.* A projecting tooth.

buck[2], *n.* The act of bucking.

buck[3], *n.* [U. S.] A sawhorse.—**buck'-saw",** *n.* A saw set in an adjustable frame and worked with both hands, used for sawing fire-wood on a buck. ‹[Beech-mast.

buck[4], *n.* [Scot.] The beech. [< AS. *bōc.*]—**buck'-mast"†,** *n.*

buck[5], *n.* Liquor, or lye, for washing clothes; also, the quantity of linen washed at a time.

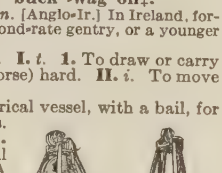
buck'-bas"ket, *n.* A basket for soiled clothes.

buck'board", 1 buk'bōrd"; 2 bŭk'bōrd", *n.* [U. S.] A light, four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs. **buck'-wag"on‡.**

buck-een', 1 buk-in'; 2 bŭk-ēn', *n.* [Anglo-Ir.] In Ireland, formerly, a young man of the second-rate gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy.

buck'et, 1 buk'et; 2 bŭk'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or carry in a bucket. **2.** To ride (a horse) hard. **II.** *i.* To move fast.

buck'et, *n.* **1.** A deep cylindrical vessel, with a bail, for dipping or carrying liquids. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A pail. **3.** As much as a bucket will hold. **buck'et-ful‡. 4.** A compartment on a water-wheel, or the like. [ME. *boket,* dim. of AS. *bāc,* pitcher.] —**buck'et-shop",** *n.* [U. S.] An office for gambling in fractional lots of stocks, grain, etc., with no delivery of securities or commodities sold or purchased.



Bucket.
Orange-peel bucket, as used in dredging. 1. Closed. 2. Open.

buck'eye", 1 buk'ai"; 2 bŭk'-ȳ", *n.* The horse-chestnut of the United States.—**Buck'eye State,** Ohio.

Buck'ing-ham, 1 buk'iŋ-əm; 2 bŭk'ing-am, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1592–1628), George Villiers, an English courtier. **2. Duke of** (1628–1687), George Villiers, an English statesman.

buck'ish, 1 buk'ish; 2 bŭk'ish, *a.* **1.** Foppish; dandified. **2.** Like or pertaining to a he goat; ill-smelling.

buck'l(e[1F]**,** 1 buk'l; 2 bŭk'l, *v.* [BUCK'LED, BUCK'LD[2]; BUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or attach with or as with a buckle. **2.** To apply (oneself) resolutely or assiduously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall to work with energy; apply oneself vigorously; as, to *buckle* to a hard job. **2.** To engage in battle; grapple. [F. *boucler,* bulge.]

buck'le[2], *vt. & vi.* To bend, warp, curl, or crumple. [<

buck'le[1], *n.* A metal frame with movable tongue, for fastening straps, etc. [< F. *boucle,* < L. *buccula,* dim. of *bucca,* cheek.]

buck'le[2], *n.* A bend; distortion.

Buck'le, Henry Thomas (1822–1862). An English historian; *History of Civilization in England.*

buck'ler, 1 buk'lər; 2 bŭk'ler. **I.** *vt.* **1‖.** To shield, as with a buckler; defend; protect. **2†.** To ward off, as blows. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shield; especially, a small round shield used to catch or stop blows. **2.** *Zool.* A plate or protective covering on various animals. [< OF. *bocler.*]

Buck'ner, Simon Bolivar (1823–1914). An American soldier; Confederate general; lawyer; Governor of Kentucky.

buck'ram, 1 buk'rəm; 2 bŭk'ram. **I.** *vt.* To stiffen with buckram: used also figuratively. **II.** *a.* Of or like buckram; stiff; precise. **III.** *n.* A coarse glue-sized fabric for stiffening garments. [< OF. *boucaran,* coarse cloth.]

buck'shot", 1 buk'shot"; 2 bŭk'shŏt", *n.* Large shot, used in hunting large game, as deer.

buck'skin", 1 buk'skin"; 2 bŭk'skĭn". **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of buckskin. **2.** [Western U. S.] Grayish-yellow, like buckskin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck; also, a soft, strong, grayish-yellow leather, now chiefly made from sheepskins. **2.** *pl.* Breeches or a suit made of such skin. **3.** A person clad in such skin; especially, one of the American soldiers in the Revolution. **4.** [Western U. S.] A horse of a buckskin color.

buck'thorn", 1 buk'thôrn"; 2 bŭk'thôrn", *n.* A shrub or small tree of the north temperate zone, having small green flowers and black berries and usually spiny branches.

buck'wheat", 1 buk'hwīt"; 2 bŭk'hwēt", *n.* A plant, or its seeds, from which a kind of flour is made. [< AS. *bōc,* beech, + WHEAT.]

bu-col'ic, 1 biu-kel'ik; 2 bū-cŏl'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like shepherds or herdsmen; pastoral. **bu-col'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A pastoral poem. **2.** [Humorous.] A rustic; farmer. [< Gr. *boukolikos,* < *bous,* ox.] Syn.: see RUSTIC.

bud, 1 bud; 2 bŭd, *v.* [BUD'DED[4]; BUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To graft by inserting a bud into the slit bark. **2.** To put forth, as buds. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth a bud or buds. **2.** To begin to grow.

bud, *n.* **1.** An undeveloped stem, branch, or shoot. **2.** The act or stage of budding. **3.** *Zool.* A bud-like projection, as in polyps, etc., developing into a new individual. [ME. *budde.*]

Bu'da-pest', 1 bū'da-pest"; 2 bụ'dă-pĕst", *n.* A city (pop. 1,184,600), capital of Hungary.

Bud'dha, 1 bud'a; 2 bụd'a, *n.* An incarnation of a divine intelligence or wisdom; specif., Gotama, the founder of Buddhism (568–488 B. C.). **Boodh‡; Boodh'a‡; Boud'dha‡; Buddh‡.—Bud'dhism,** *n.* A mystical and ascetic religious faith and cult originating in N. Hindustan and widely prevalent in central and southern Asia. **Boodh'ism‡.—Bud'-dhist,** *a. & n.*—**Bud-dhis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

bud'dy, 1 bud'i; 2 bŭd'y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A companion; chum; pal.

budge, 1 buj; 2 bŭdg, *vt. & vi.* [BUDGED; BUDG'ING.] To move a little; stir: give way; go. [< F. *bouger,* stir.]

budge, *a.* **1.** Trimmed with budge, or wearing budge. **2.** Hence, pompous; imposing; formal; scholastic.

budge, *n.* **1.** Lambskin prepared like fur, used for edging scholastic gowns, etc.; also, a leather bag. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Alcoholic liquor. [< F. *bouge,* < L. *bulga,* bag.]

budg'et, 1 buj'et; 2 bŭdg'ĕt, *n.* Formerly, a small sack or its contents; a collection of news; financial estimate. [< F. *bougette,* dim. of *bouge,* bag.]

Bu'ell, 1 biū'el; 2 bū'el, **Don Carlos** (1818–1898). A United States major-general; commanded Army of the Ohio in Civil War.

Bue'na Vis'ta, 1 bwē'nə vis'tə; 2 bwę'nä vis'tä. A village, Coahuila state, N. E. Mexico; U. S. Gen. Taylor defeated Santa Anna, 1847.

Bue'nos Ai'res, 1 bō'nəs ē'riz *or* (*Sp.*) bwē'nōs ai'res; 2 bō'nos ā'rēs *or* (*Sp.*) bwę'nōs ī'rēs. A province (117,777 sq. m.; pop. 2,279,500) and seaport city (pop. 1,650,000) of Argentine Republic.

buff[1t], 1 buf; 2 bŭf, *vt.* To shave thin, as leather; polish. [<

buff[2], ∫BUFF[1], *n.*] [To strike; buffet.

buff[2t], *vt.* **1.** To counteract and deaden, as a concussion. **2†.**

buff[3]. **I.** *a.* Made of or of the color of buff-leather, brownish-yellow. **buf'fy‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A thick, soft, flexible leather. **buff'-leath"er‡. 2.** Its color, a light yellow. **3.** A coat made of buff-leather. **4.** A polishing-wheel. **5.** [Colloq.] The bare skin. [< LL.[F] *bufalus;* see BUFFALO.]—**buff'-coat",** *n.* **1.** A military coat of buff-leather. **2.** A soldier.

buff[3]. **I.** *a.* Solid; firm; unyielding. **II.** *n.* A blow; buffet: only in the phrase *blind man's buff.* [< OF. *buffe* (imitative).]

buf'fa-lo[1], 1 buf'a-lō; 2 bŭf'a-lō, *n.* [-LOES[2] or -LOS[2], *pl.*] **1.** A large Old World ox, now extensively domesticated. **2.** The North-American bison. [It., < Gr.[L] *boubalos,* African antelope.]—**buf'fa-lo-moth",** *n.* A carpet-beetle. —**b.-robe,** *n.* The skin of the North-American bison, dressed with the hair on for use as a lap-robe.

Buf'fa-lo[2], *n.* A commercial city and lake port in N. W. New York (pop. 506,770).

buf'fer, 1 buf'ər; 2 bŭf'er, *n.* A device for lessening the shock of concussion. [< OF. *buffe,* a blow.]

buf'fet[1], 1 buf'et; 2 bŭf'ĕt, *vt. & vi.* To strike; beat with repeated blows; struggle against: contend.

buf'fet[1], 1 buf'et *or* bu-fē'; 2 bŭf'ĕt *or* bụ-fę', *n.* **1.** A sideboard. **2.** A public lunch-room. [F.] **beau'fet‡.**

buf'fet[2], 1 buf'et; 2 bŭf'ĕt, *n.* A blow; cuff; assault. [< OF. *buffet,* dim. of *buffe,* blow.] [singer.—**buf'fo,** *a.*

buf'fo, 1 buf'o; 2 bụf'o, *n.* [It.] A comic actor in opera; comic

Buf'fon, 1 bu̇f'fən *or* (*F.*) bü"fôN'; 2 bü"fôn *or* (*F.*) bü"fôN', **Comte de** (1707–1788). Georges Louis Leclerc, a French naturalist.

buf-foon', 1 bu̇-fün'; 2 bŭ-fo͞on', *n.* A professional clown; low jester. [< It.[F] *buffone,* < *buffa,* jest.]—**buf-foon'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] Low drollery or coarse jokes, as of a buffoon.

bug, 1 bu̇g; 2 bŭg, *n.* **1.** Any one of various insects or small crustaceans; especially, the bedbug. **2†.** A specter; bugbear. [< W. *bwg,* specter.]—**bug'gy,** *a.*

bug'bear", 1 bu̇g'bâr"; 2 bŭg'bâr", *n.* An imaginary object of terror; a specter. **bug'a-boo‡.**

bug'gy, 1 bu̇g'ı; 2 bŭg'ı, *n.* [BUG'GIES[Z], *pl.*] A light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a hood: when with a hood, called a *top-buggy.* [Cp. Hind. *baggī,* gig.]

Top-buggy.

bu'gle, 1 biū'gl; 2 bū'gl, *a.* Of, resembling, or adorned with bugles. See BUGLE[2], *n.*

bu'gle[1], *n.* A wind-instrument resembling a horn or trumpet; a huntsman's horn. [OF., an ox.] **bu'gle-horn"‡.**

—**bu'gler,** *n.* One who plays on the bugle.

bu'gle[2], *n.* A tube-shaped glass bead. [< MHG.[LL] *bouc, boug,* ring, bracelet.]—**bu'gled,** *a.*

bu'gle[3], *n.* A British plant of the mint family. [F., < LL. *bugula,* plant.]

bu'gloss, 1 biū'glȯs; 2 bū'glȯs, *n.* A plant producing a red coloring-matter. [< F. *buglosse.*] **al'ka-net‡; ox'-tongue"‡.**

buhl, 1 būl; 2 bu̇l, *n.* Metal or tortoise-shell inlaid in furniture; also, cabinetwork so decorated. [< *Boule,* French artist.] **buhl'work"‡.**

buhr, buhr'stone", etc. Same as BUR, BURRSTONE, etc.

bulk, 1 bu̇k; 2 bŭk, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A book. **beuk‡.**

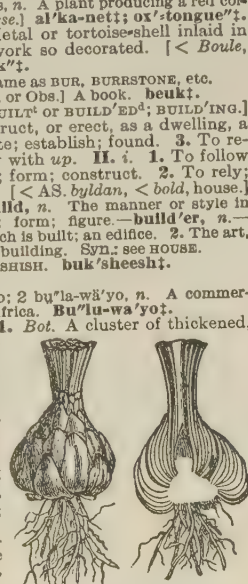
build, 1 bild; 2 bĭld, *v.* [BUILT[t] or BUILD'ED[d]; BUILD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To frame, construct, or erect, as a dwelling, a ship, etc. **2.** To fabricate; establish; found. **3.** To renew; strengthen: usually with *up.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow the business of building; form; construct. **2.** To rely; depend: with *on* or *upon.* [< AS. *byldan,* < *bold,* house.] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT.—**build,** *n.* The manner or style in which anything is built; form; figure.—**build'er,** *n.*—**build'ing,** *n.* **1.** That which is built; an edifice. **2.** The art, business, act, or process of building. Syn.: see HOUSE.

buk'shish, *n.* Same as BAKSHISH. **buk'sheesh‡.**

bul., *abbr.* Bulletin.

Bu"la-wa'yo, 1 bū"lə-wā'yo; 2 bu̇"la-wä'yo, *n.* A commercial town in S. Rhodesia, Africa. **Bu"lu-wa'yo‡.**

bulb, 1 bulb; 2 bŭlb, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A cluster of thickened, scale-like leaves, growing usually underground. **2.** Any protuberance resembling a plant-bulb. [< Gr.[L] *bolbos,* bulbous root.]—**bul'bar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb.—**bul'bous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having or growing from bulbs. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a bulb. **bul-ba'ceous‡; bul'bose‡; bulb'y‡.**



Bulb of a Lily, showing exterior and vertical section.

bul'bul, 1 bu̇l'bu̇l; 2 bu̇l'bu̇l, *n.* A bird of the tropics of the Old World, as the Persian nightingale. [Per., nightingale.]

Bulg., *abbr.* Bulgaria, Bulgarian.

Bul-ga'ri-a, 1 bu̇l-gā'rı-ə; 2 bu̇l-gā'rı-a, *n.* A former Turkish dependency in S. E. Europe; since 1908 an independent country (33,647 sq. m.; pop. 5,000,000); capital, Sofia.—**Bul'gar,** *n.* A native of Bulgaria.—**Bul-ga'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

bulge, 1 bulj; 2 bŭlj. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BULGED; BULG'ING.] To swell out or be protuberant; press out of shape. **II.** *n.* The most convex part, as of a cask; a protuberant part; swelling. [Scand.]—**bulg'y,** *a.*

bulk[1], 1 bulk; 2 bŭlk, *n.* **1.** The substance or body of anything material considered with reference to its magnitude, as of a ship, a man, an elephant, etc.; a large body; mass; volume; size. **2.** Greater or principal part; main body; majority. **3.** The whole space in a ship's hold for stowing goods; also, the whole cargo. [< Ice. *bŭlki,* heap.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE; MASS.—**bulk'y,** *a.* [BULK'I-ER; BULK'I-EST.] Huge; large; unwieldy.—**bulk'i-ness,** *n.*

bulk[2], *n.* [Eng.] A projecting part of a building; a framework in front of a shop; stall. [< Ice. *bálkr,* beam.]

bulk'he(a)d"[S], 1 bulk'hed"; 2 bŭlk'hĕd", *n.* A compartment or partition, as in a ship or mine.

bull, } 1 bul; 2 bu̇l, *vt.* To speculate for an advance in the **bul[F],** } price of, as stocks.

bull[1], *n.* **1.** The male of domestic cattle or of some other animals. **2.** *Finance.* A dealer who seeks or expects higher prices. **3.** [B-] The constellation and sign Taurus. See CONSTELLATION. [< an AS. word seen in the dim. *bulluca;* see BULLOCK.]—**bull'-bait"ing,** *n.* An old English sport of baiting bulls with dogs: now prohibited.—**b.-calf,** *n.* A male calf; dull, stupid fellow.—**b.-fight,** *n.* A combat in an arena between men and bulls, popular among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Spanish-Americans. **b.-feast†; b.-fighting‡.**—**b.-fighter,** *n.*—**bull'head"ed,** *a.* Having a head like a bull's; hence, stupidly obstinate; stubborn.—**b.-neck,** *n.* **1.** A short, thick neck like that of a bull. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The canvasback. (2) The American scaup-duck.—**b.-necked,** *a.*—**b.-whip,** *n.* A short-handled heavy whip. **b.-whack‡.**

bull[2], *n.* An official document of the Pope, sealed with a leaden seal; rescript; edict. [< LL. *bulla,* edict, seal, < L. *bulla,* boss, knob.]

bull[3], *n.* A ridiculous blunder in speech. [Cp. OF. *boule,* fraud.] Syn.: see ERROR.

Bull, Ole Bornemann (1810–1880). A Norwegian violinist.

bul'lace, 1 bu̇l'ıs; 2 bu̇l'ac, *n.* A variety of plum from Asia Minor and southern Europe, usually growing wild.

bull'dog", 1 bu̇l'dȯg"; 2 bu̇l'dȯg", *n.* **1.** A squat and muscular dog with flat head and projecting under jaw, remarkable for the tenacity of its grip. **2.** A pistol; especially, a short-barreled revolver of large caliber.

bull'doze", 1 bu̇l'dōz"; 2 bu̇l'dōz", *vt.* [BULL'DOZED"; BULL'DOZ"ING.] [Slang, U. S.] To intimidate; bully. [Explained as < DOSE of the BULL-WHIP.]

Bul'len, Anne. See BOLEYN.

bul'let, 1 bu̇l'et; 2 bu̇l'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small projectile for a firearm. **2.** An angler's sinker. [< L.[F] *bulla,* knob.]

bul'le-tin, 1 bu̇l'ı-tin; 2 bu̇l'e-tĭn. **I.** *vt.* To make public by bulletin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brief official summary, publication, or placard. **2.** A periodical publication, as of the proceedings of a society. [F.]—**bul'le-tin-ist,** *n.* One who prepares or displays bulletins.

bull'finch", 1 bu̇l'finch"; 2 bu̇l'fĭnch", *n.* A singing bird having a short stout bill. See BIRD.

bull'frog", 1 bu̇l'frog"; 2 bu̇l'frŏg", *n.* A large North-American frog, with a bellowing cry.

bul'head", } 1 bu̇l'hed"; 2 bu̇l'hĕd", *n.* **1.** One of various **bul'hed"[F],** } fishes with the head more or less broad or large, as a catfish. **2.** (1) A plover. (2) The goldeneye duck. **3.** A small black water-insect. **4.** A stupid person.

bul'lion[1], 1 bu̇l'yən; 2 bu̇l'yon, *n.* Gold or silver uncoined or in mass, as in bars, plates, or the like. [< LL.[F] *billus,* log.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**bul'lion-ism,** *n.* The advocacy of a currency exclusively metallic, or of paper convertible into gold and silver.—**bul'lion-ist,** *n.*

bul'lion[2], *n.* A heavy twisted cord fringe, especially that of which the cords are covered with fine gold or silver wire. [< OF. *bouillon,* < *boule;* see BULLET.] **bul'lion-fringe"‡.**

bul'lock, 1 bu̇l'ək; 2 bu̇l'ok, *n.* An ox, especially a beef-ox, over four years old. [< AS. *bulluca.*]

Bull Run, 1 bu̇l run; 2 bu̇l rŭn. A creek in N. E. Virginia; scene of two Federal defeats, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862. See MANASSAS.

bull's'-eye", 1 bu̇lz'-aı"; 2 bu̇ls'-ī", *n.* **1.** The center of a target, or a shot that hits it. **2.** A circular window; a thick disk or lens of glass, or a lantern fitted with one. **3.** A small wooden block perforated for ropes.

bul'ly, 1 bu̇l'ı; 2 bu̇l'y, *v.* [BUL'LIED; BUL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To intimidate by threats or menaces; browbeat; terrorize; drive; coerce. **II.** *i.* To be quarrelsome and blustering. **bul'ly-rag‡** [Low].

bul'ly. **I.** *a.* [BUL'LI-ER; BUL'LI-EST.] **1.** [Slang.] Excellent; admirable. **2.** Quarrelsome; blustering. **II.** *n.* [BUL'LIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A quarrelsome, swaggering, cowardly fellow. **2†.** Sweetheart; darling: a term of endearment formerly applied to both sexes. [Cp. LG. *bullerjaan, bullerbrook,* boisterous fellow, < √ of BELLOW.]—**bul'ly-boy",** *n.* [Low.] A jovial fellow.—**b.-rook§,** *n.* A low, insolent fellow; a bully. **b.-rock‡.**—**b.-tree,** *n.* One of several tropical American trees yielding a gum known as *balata.*

Bü'low, 1 bü'lo; 2 bü'lo, **Bernhard, Prince von** (1849–). A German diplomat.

bul'rush", 1 bu̇l'ru̇sh"; 2 bu̇l'rŭsh", *n.* **1.** A tall rush-like plant growing in damp ground or water. **2.** [Brit.] A cattail. **3.** In Exodus ii, 3, probably, the papyrus. [< BULL[1], *n.* (implying largeness), + RUSH[1], *n.*]

bul'wark, 1 bu̇l'wərk; 2 bu̇l'wark. **I.** *vt.* To surround and fortify with, or as with, a bulwark. **II.** *n.* **1.** A defensive wall or rampart; fortification; defense. **2.** The raised side of a ship, above the upper deck: usually in the

plural. [< Dan. *bul*, trunk of a tree, + *værk*, work.] Syn.: see BARRIER; DEFENSE; RAMPART.

Bul'wer, 1 bul'wər; 2 bụl'wēr. **William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling** (1801–1872). An English diplomat.

Bul'wer-Lyt'ton, *n.* See LYTTON.

bum, 1 bum; 2 bŭm, *v.* [BUMMED; BUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To spin and make bum, as a top. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To waste one's time in lounging or dissipation. **2.** To drink; guzzle. [Imitative.]

bum, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A worthless or drunken loafer.

bum"bai'liff, 1 bum"bē'lif; 2 bŭm"bā'lif, *n.* [Eng.] A sheriff's deputy or county-court bailiff whose duties are to levy and attach. **bum"-bail'ey‡.**

bum'bast†, *n.* Bombast.—**bum-bas'tic†,** *a.*

bum-baze', 1 bum-bēz'; 2 bŭm-bāz', *vt.* [Scot.] To amaze; perplex; bamboozle. **bum-baize'‡.**

bum'ble-bee", 1 bum'bl-bī"; 2 bŭm'bl-bē", *n.* A large, hairy, social bee. [Imitative.] **hum'ble-bee"‡.**

bum'boat", 1 bum'bōt"; 2 bŭm'bōt", *n.* A boat employed in peddling provisions and small wares among vessels in port or off shore. [Perhaps < D. *bumboot*, < *bum*, for *bun*, fish-basket, + *boot*, boat.] **bom'boat"‡; bum'barge"‡.**

bum'kin, 1 bum'kin; 2 bŭm'kin, *n.* *Naut.* A laterally projecting spar. [Dim. of BOOM², *n.*] **bump'kin‡.**

bum'mer, 1 bum'ər; 2 bŭm'ẽr, *n.* [U. S.] A plundering straggler of the army; a worthless loafer. [Cp. G. *bummler*, loafer.]

bump[1], 1 bump; 2 bŭmp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bring or come into collision with; thump; knock; jolt. **2.** [Eng.] In university boat-racing, to touch or strike (the boat in front) with the prow of the boat following. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violent impact or collision; a heavy blow. **2.** A protuberance like that caused by a blow. **3.** The act of bumping. **4.** The corner of a gun-stock. [Prob. imitative.]

bump[2], *vi.* To utter the cry of the bittern; boom.

bump'er[1], 1 bump'ər; 2 bŭmp'ẽr, *n.* **1.** Something that bumps or causes a bump. **2.** A buffer, as on a railroad-car.

bump'er[2], *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim. [Cor. of BOMBARD, leather liquor-jug.]

bump'kin, 1 bump'kin; 2 bŭmp'kin, *n.* **1.** An awkward rustic; a clown; lout. **2.** A bumkin. [For *boomkin*, small boom.]

bump'tious, 1 bump'shus; 2 bŭmp'shŭs, *a.* Aggressively and offensively self-conceited. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

bun, 1 bun; 2 bŭn, *n.* A small cake raised and slightly sweetened, often flavored or spiced. [Cp. OF. *bugnete*, kind of fritter.] **bunn‡.**

bunch, 1 bunch; 2 bŭnch. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make into or form a bunch or bunches; collect; gather; group. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compact collection; group; cluster. **2.** A hunch; hump; protuberance. [< Ice. *bunki*, heap.]—**bunch'-backed",** *a.* Hunchbacked.—**bunch'y,** *a.* Being, growing in, or having bunches; like a bunch.

bun'co, 1 bug'ko; 2 bŭn'co. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To swindle or rob. **II.** *n.* A swindling game in which confederates join to rob a stranger. **bun'ko‡.**

bun'combe, 1 bug'kəm; 2 bŭn'com, *n.* Bombastic speech-making or any specious utterance for political effect. [Prob. from a remark of a member of Congress from Buncombe county, North Carolina, that he was "talking only for Buncombe."] **bun'kum‡.**

bund[1], 1 bund; 2 bŭnd. *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An embankment or dike. **2.** A thoroughfare on a water-front; esplanade. [< Hind. *band.*]

bund[2], 1 bunt; 2 bunt, *n.* A confederation; league. [G.]

Bun'des-rat, 1 bun'dəz-rāt; 2 bun'dẽs-rät, *n.* The federal council of Germany, or that of Switzerland. [G., < *bund*, confederation, + *rat*, *rath*, counsel.] **Bun'des-rath‡.**

bun'dl(E[F], 1 bun'dl; 2 bŭn'dl, *v.* [BUN'DLED, BUN'DLD[F]; BUN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a bundle: often with *up*. **2.** To dismiss or dispose of summarily. **II.** *i.* To pack up and be off.

bun'dle, *n.* A number of things or a quantity of anything bound together; anything folded or wrapped and tied up; a package; group; collection. [< AS. *byndele*, < *bindan*, bind.]

bung, 1 bung; 2 bŭng, *n.* **1.** A stopper for the large hole through which a cask is filled. **2.** The hole itself. **3†.** A thief; pickpocket. **bung'-hole"‡.**

bun'ga-low, 1 bug'gə-lō; 2 bŭn'gă-lō, *n.* A country house, primarily one-storied, with wide verandas: an Oriental type. See illus. in next col. [Ult. < *Banga*, Bengal.]

bun'gl(E[F], 1 bung'gl; 2 bŭn'gl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BUN'GLED, BUN'GLD[F]; BUN'GLING.] To make or do badly or clumsily; botch. **II.** *n.* An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect job or performance; botch. [< Sw. dial. *bangla*, work ineffectually.]—**bun'gler,** *n.*—**bun'gle-some,** *a.*—**bun'gling,** *pa.* Awkward; clumsy; unskilful. **-ly,** *adv.*

bun'ion, 1 bun'yən; 2 bŭn'yon, *n.* A painful swelling of the joint at the base of the great toe. [< Ice. OF+It *bunga*, elevation.]

bunk, 1 bungk; 2 bŭngk. **I.** *vi.* To sleep in a bunk; go to bed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small compartment, shelf, or recess, etc., used as a sleeping-place. **2.** [U. S.] A piece of timber across a lumberman's sled; also, the sled so arranged. [Cp. OSw. *bunke*, planking of a ship.]

Bungalow.

bun'ker, 1 bung'kər; 2 bŭng'ker, *n.* **1.** A large receptacle, as a coal-bin on a ship. **2.** A box or chest that serves also for a seat. **3.** *Golf.* A pit or hole in the ground, usually artificial; loosely, any rough ground.

Bun'ker Hill. A hill near Charlestown, Mass; battle between the American colonists and the British, June 17, 1775.

bun'ko, *n.* See BUNCO.

bun'kum, *n.* Same as BUNCOMBE.

bunn, *n.* Same as BUN.

bun'ny, 1 bun'i; 2 bŭn'y, *n.* [BUN'NIES‡, *pl.*] A rabbit or squirrel. [Perhaps dim. of *bun*, < Gael. *bun*, stump.]

Bun'sen, 1 bun'zen; 2 bun'sĕn, *n.* **1. Baron von** (1791–1860), Christian K. J., a German diplomat and historian. **2. Robert William Eberhard** (1811–1899), a German chemist and discoverer; invented the **Bunsen gas-burner,** spectroscope, etc.

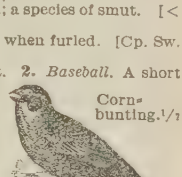
bunt[1d], 1 bunt; 2 bŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or push with the head; butt. **2.** *Baseball.* To bat (a ball) in a particular manner. See BUNT², *n.*, 2. **II.** *t.* To strike or knock. [Cp. BUTT¹, *v.*, and PUNT¹.]

bunt[2d], *v.* *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To haul up the middle of (a square sail) in furling. **II.** *t.* To swell out; belly, as a sail.

bunt[1], *n.* A parasitic fungus on wheat; a species of smut. [< BURNT.]

bunt[2], *n.* The middle of a square sail when furled. [Cp. Sw. *bunt*, Dan. *bundt*, bundle.]

bunt[3], *n.* **1.** A push or shove; a butt. **2.** *Baseball.* A short hit to the infield; also, a ball thus batted.



Corn-bunting.1/7

bun'ting[1], 1 bun'tiŋ; 2 bŭn'ting, *n.* A light woolen stuff used for flags; hence, flags, etc. [Regarded as a deriv. < G. *bunt*, spotted.]

bun'ting[2], *n.* One of various birds related to the finches and sparrows; as, the *corn-bunting*. [Origin unknown.]

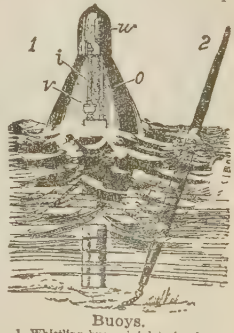
bun'ting[3], *n.* A stout timber; a support for heavy machinery, etc. [< BUNT[1], *v.*]

bunt'line, 1 bunt'lin; 2 bŭnt'lin, *n.* *Naut.* A rope used in hauling a square sail up to the yard for furling.

Bun'yan, 1 bun'yən; 2 bŭn'yan, **John** (1628–1688). An English allegorist; author of *Pilgrim's Progress*.

bun'yon, *n.* Same as BUNION.

buoy, 1 boi *or* bū'i; 2 bŏy *or* bụ'y. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To keep afloat; support; sustain. **2.** To mark with buoys. **II.** *n.* **1.** A float moored, as on a rock or shoal, as a guide to navigators. **2.** Any device or object for keeping a person in the water afloat. **life'-buoy"‡.** [< L. *boia*, halter.]—**buoy'age,** *n.* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys.



Buoys.

1. Whistling buoy; *i*, inlet air-pipe; *e*, outlet air-pipe; *r*, rudder; *v*, valve; *w*, whistle. 2. Spar-buoy

buoy'ant, 1 boi'ənt *or* bū'-yənt; 2 bŏy'ant *or* bụ'yant, *a.* Having the power or tendency to float or keep afloat; vivacious; cheerful; hopeful. Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; SANGUINE.—**buoy'an-cy,** *n.* **1.** Power or tendency to keep afloat. **2.** Power or tendency of a liquid or gas to keep an object afloat; resultant upward pressure of fluid on an immersed or floating body. **3.** Elasticity of spirits; cheerfulness. **buoy'ance‡.—buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.*

bur[1], 1 bûr; 2 bûr, *vt.* [BURRED; BUR'RING.] **1.** To remove

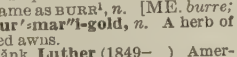
burs, etc., from, as wool. **2.** *Dent.* To dress out (a cavity) with a burr. See BURR[1], *n.*, 2.

bur[2], *v.* Same as BURR[2], *v.*

bur[3], } 1 bûr; 2 bûr, *n.* [Commonly *bur* in literary and
burr[1], } botanical, *burr* in mechanical uses.] **1.** A rough or prickly flower-head, or the like, as of the chestnut and burdock. **2.** The burdock or other plant that bears burs. **3.** A protuberance; lump. **4.** An impediment or unwelcome adherent. **5.** Same as BURR[1], *n.* [ME. *burre*; cp. Dan. *borre*, burdock.]—**bur'-mar"i-gold,** *n.* A herb of the aster family having barbed awns.

Bur'bank, 1 bûr'baŋk; 2 bûr'băŋk, **Luther** (1849–) American horticulturist; originator of new botanical varieties.

bur'bot, 1 bûr'bət; 2 bûr'bot, *n.* A fresh-water fish with barbels on the nose and chin. [< F. *bourbotte.*]



Burbot. 1/18

eel'-pout"†; ling†.

bur'byl†, *v.* To bubble.

bur'den, 1 bûr'dn; 2 bûr'dn, *vt.* To load or overload; encumber, as with care. Syn.: see LOAD.

bur'den[1], *n.* **1.** Something heavy that is borne or carried; a load. **2.** The carrying capacity of a vessel. [< AS. *byrthen*, load.] **bur'then†.** Syn.: see LOAD; WEIGHT.—**bur'den-some,** .. Hard or heavy to bear; oppressive. **bur'den-ous†.** Syn.: see HEAVY; TROUBLESOME.—**bur'-den-some-ly,** *adv.*—**bur'den-some-ness,** *n.*

bur'den[2], *n.* Something often repeated, as in a song; refrain. [< LL.[ᵛ] *burdo(n-)*, drone.] **bur'then†.**

Bur-dett'-Coutts", 1 bur-det'-kûts"; 2 bûr-dĕt'-cŭts", **Angela Georgiana, Baroness** (1814–1906). An English philanthropist.

bur'dock, 1 bûr'dək; 2 bûr'dŏk, *n.* A coarse biennial weed, with a globular bur and large roundish leaves. [< BUR + DOCK, plant.]

bu'reau, 1 biu'rō; 2 bû'rō, *n.* [BU'REAUS or BU'REAUX, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A chest of drawers for clothing, etc. **2.** A public department; an organized staff of literary workers, etc.; also, the place where the work is done. **3.** A writing-desk; escritoire. [F.]

bu-reau'cra-cy, 1 biu-rō'kra-sı; 2 bû-rō'era-cy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Government by bureaus, especially by rigid and arbitrary routine. **2.** Government officials collectively.—**bu'-reau-crat,** *n.*—**bu"reau-crat'ic,** *a.*

bu-rette', 1 biu-ret'; 2 bû-rĕt', *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A finely graduated glass tube from which a small quantity of a solution can be drawn off at a time. **2.** A decorated cruet; an altar-cruet. [F., < *boire*, drink, < L. *bibo*, drink.]

burg, 1 bûrg; 2 bûrg, *n.* A borough; village. [< AS. *burg, burh*, fort, city.]

burg., *abbr.* Burgess, burgomaster.

bur'ga-net, 1 bûr'ga-net; 2 bûr'ga-nĕt, *n.* A 16th-century helmet with or without a vizor. [< OF. *bourguignote*, Burgundian helmet, < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] **bur'go-net†.**

bur'gee, 1 bûr'jî; 2 bûr'ġē, *n.* A triangular or swallow-tailed pennant flown on yachts and merchant vessels, and bearing the yacht-club device or the vessel's name.

bur'geon, 1 bûr'jən; 2 bûr'ġon. **I.** *vi.* To put forth buds; sprout, as a branch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bud; sprout. **2.** A boss for protecting the binding of a book. [F., < OHG. *burjan*, raise.] **bour'geon†; bur'gein†.**

bur'gess, 1 bûr'jes; 2 bûr'ġĕs, *n.* A freeman, citizen, or officer of a borough or burg. **bur'geis†.**—**bur'gess-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of a burgess. **bur'gess-y†.**

burgh, 1 bûrg *or* bur'o; 2 bûrġ *or* bûr'o, *n.* An incorporated town or village; borough; originally, a castle.—**burgh'al,** *a.*—**burgh'er,** *n.* An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough or burgh.

Burgh'ley, 1 bûr'lı; 2 bûr'ly, **Lord.** See CECIL, 2. **Bur'leight†.**

bur'glar, 1 bûr'glər; 2 bûr'ġlar, *n.* One who commits a burglary. [< OF. *borg*, borough, + *laire*, robber.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**bur-gla'ri-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**bur'-glar-ize,** *vt.* To commit the crime of burglary upon.

bur'gla-ry, 1 bûr'glə-rı; 2 bûr'ġla-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] The breaking and entering of a building (primarily of a dwelling, by night) with intent to commit robbery, or other crime.

bur'go-mas"ter, 1 bûr'go-mas"tər; 2 bûr'ġo-más"tĕr, *n.* **1.** A Dutch municipal magistrate; a mayor. **2.** A large arctic gull.

bur'go-net, *n.* Same as BURGANET.

Bur-goyne', 1 bur-goin'; 2 bûr-ġoyn', **John** (1723–1792). English general, surrendered to Gates, Saratoga 1777.

bur'grave, 1 bûr'grēv; 2 bûr'ġrāv, *n.* The governor or lord of a fortified town or a military fortress. [< G. *burg* (= BOROUGH[1]) + *graf*, count, earl, lit. commander.]

Bur'gun-dy, 1 bûr'gun-dı; 2 bûr'ġûn-dy, *n.* **1.** A former kingdom, duchy, and later province of E. central France. **2.** [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -dıs, *pl.*] A wine made in this territory or a similar wine made elsewhere.—**Bur-gun'di-an,** *a.* & *n.*

bur'i-al, 1 ber'ı-əl; 2 bĕr'ı-al, *n.* The burying of a dead body; sepulture. [< AS. *byrgels*, tomb.] **bur'i-elt†; bur'i-els†.**

Bu'ri-an, 1 bû'rı-ən; 2 by'rı-an, **Stephan** (1851–). Austrian count; statesman; minister of foreign affairs, 1915.

bur'i-er, 1 ber'ı-ər; 2 bĕr'ı-er, *n.* One who or that which buries.

bu'rin, 1 biû'rın; 2 bû'rin, *n.* An engraver's tool; graver; also, his style or manner of execution. [F.]

burke, 1 bûrk; 2 bûrk, *vt.* [BURKED†; BURK'ING.] To murder by suffocation. [< *Burke*, Scotch murderer, 1829.]

Burke, 1 bûrk; 2 bûrk, **Edmund** (1729–1797). An Irish orator, statesman, and writer.

burl, 1 bûrl; 2 bûrl. **I.** *vt.* To pick burls or knots from (cloth). **II.** *n.* **1.** A knot or lump in wool, or cloth. **2.** A knot in a tree; veneer made therefrom. [< L.LL+OF *burra*, tuft of wool.]

burl., *abbr.* Burlesque.

bur'lap, 1 bûr'lap; 2 bûr'lăp, *n.* A coarse stuff of jute, flax, etc., used for wrapping.

bur-lesque', 1 bûr-lesk'; 2 bûr-lĕsk'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BUR-LESQUED'†; BUR-LESQU'ING.] To represent mockingly or ludicrously; caricature. **II.** *a.* Marked by ludicrous incongruity. **III.** *n.* Ludicrous imitation or representation; caricature. Syn.: see CARICATURE; WIT.

bur-let'ta, 1 bûr-let'ə; 2 bûr-lĕt'a, *n.* A light comic opera. [It.]

Bur'ling-ton, 1 bûr'liŋ-tən; 2 bûr'ling-ton, *n.* **1.** A city in S. E. Iowa; pop. 24,060. **2.** A city in N. W. Vermont; seat of University of Vermont; pop. 22,780.

bur'ly[1], 1 bûr'lı; 2 bûr'ly, *a.* **1.** Large of body; bulky; stout; lusty. **2**‖. Bluff or rough in manner. [Cp. OHG. *burlîh*, lofty.] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**bur'li-ness,** *n.*

bur'ly[2], *a.* Having burls or knots, as a tree.

Bur'ma, 1 bûr'mə; 2 bûr'ma, *n.* The largest province in E. British India, composed of the former provinces of **Upper** and **Lower Burma** and the **Shan States;** 236,738 sq. m.; pop. 12,113,000; capital, Rangoon.—**Bur'man,** *n.*—**Bur-mese',** *a.*

burn, 1 bûrn; 2 bûrn, *v.* [BURNT or BURNED; BURN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy, change, or damage by fire; consume; scorch. **2.** *Chem.* To unite chemically with oxygen or other gas, either imperceptibly or so rapidly as to produce heat and light. **3.** *Surg.* To cauterize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in process of consumption by fire. **2.** To appear or feel hot. **3.** To be eager, intense, or excited; glow. **4.** To act upon in a manner similar to heat; as, pepper *burns* the mouth. [< AS. *beornan.*]

Syn.: blaze, brand, cauterize, char, consume, cremate, flame, flash, ignite, incinerate, kindle, scorch, set fire to, set on fire, singe. To burn is to effect either partial change or complete combustion; as, to *burn* wood in the fire; to *burn* one's hand on a hot stove; the sun *burns* the face. One *brands* with a hot iron, but *cauterizes* with some corrosive substance, as silver nitrate. *Cremate* is now used specifically for *consuming* a dead body by intense heat; *incinerate* (to reduce to ashes) differs little from that of *cremate*, but is in less popular use. To *kindle* is to *set on fire*, as if with a candle; *ignite* is the more learned and scientific word for the same thing. To *scorch* and to *singe* are superficial, and to *char* usually so. Both *kindle* and *burn* have extensive figurative use; as, to *kindle* strife; to *burn* with wrath, love, devotion, curiosity. Compare LIGHT.—Ant.: cool, extinguish, put out, smother, stifle, subdue.

—**burn'ing,** *pa.* Consuming or being consumed by fire; hot; fiery; vehement; exciting. Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; HOT.—**burn'ing-glass",** *n.* A convex lens, for concentrating the sun's rays upon an object.—**burn'ing,** *n.* **1.** A state or sensation of inflammation. **2.** A destruction or putting to death by fire. **3.** The baking, as of brick or pottery. Syn.: see FIRE.

burn[1], *n.* **1.** An effect or injury from burning; a burnt place. **2.** A brand.

burn[2], *n.* [Scot.] A brook or rivulet. [< AS. *burna.*] **bourn†; bourne†.**

Burne'-Jones", 1 bûrn'-jōnz"; 2 bûrn'-jōns", **Sir Edward** (1833–1898). A British romantic and decorative painter.

burn'er, 1 bûrn'ər; 2 bûrn'er, *n.* One who or that which burns; the light-giving part of a lamp, etc.

bur'net, 1 bûr'net; 2 bûr'nĕt, *n.* A perennial herb of the rose family having small flowers in a dense head or spike.

Bur'net, Gilbert (1643–1715). A Scottish minister and historian; bishop of Salisbury.

Bur'ney, 1 bûr'nı; 2 bûr'ny, **Frances.** See D'ARBLAY.

bur'nish[1], 1 bûr'nısh; 2 bûr'nish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To polish by friction; make brilliant or shining. **II.** *i.* To become bright. [< OF. *burnir*, polish.]—**bur'nish,** *n.* Polish; luster; brightness.—**bur'nish-er,** *n.* One who burnishes; also, a tool for polishing or burnishing.

bur-noose', 1 bûr-nûs'; 2 bûr-nōōs', *n.* **1.** A woolen cloak with hood, worn by Arabs and Moors. **2.** A hooded cloak worn by women in Europe and America. **ber-nouse'†; boor-noose'†; bor-nous'†; bour-nous'†; bur'nos†; bur'nous†; bur-nouse'†.**

Burns, 1 bûrnz; 2 bûrns, **Robert** (1759–1796). The national poet of Scotland.

Burn'side, 1 bûrn'sīd; 2 bûrn'sīd, **Ambrose Everett** (1824–1881). A United States general.

burnt, 1 bûrnt; 2 bûrnt, *pp.* of BURN, *v.*; also *pa.* Affected or consumed by fire; charred; scorched; also, diseased, as grain.

burr[1], *vt.* Same as BUR, *v.*

burr[2], } 1 bûr; 2 bûr, *v.* [BURRED; BUR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To pro-
bur, } nounce with a burr. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak with a rough or guttural articulation. **2.** To whir; murmur.

burr[1], *n.* **1.** A roughness or rough edge, especially one left on metal in casting or cutting. **2.** A tool or device that raises a burr; dentists' drill with rough knot-head. **burr'-drill"‡.** **3.** A millstone made of burrstone. **buhr‡.** **4.** The opening leading to the tympanum of the ear. **5.** A metal ring on the staff of a lance or handle of a battle-ax to keep the hand from slipping. **6.** Same as BUR[1], *n.*

burr[2], *n.* **1.** A rough guttural sound of *r.* **2.** Any rough, dialectic pronunciation. **3.** A whirring sound; a buzz. **bur‡.** [Imitative, but associated with BUR[1], *n.*]

burr[3], *n.* A halo round the moon or a star. [ME. *burwhe, burrowe,* < Ice. *borg,* enclosure.] **bur‡.**

Burr, Aaron (1756–1836). An American politician.

bur'rel, 1 bur'el; 2 bûr'ĕl, *n.* A coarse russet cloth of medieval times. [< OF. *burel;* see BUREAU.] **bor'rel‡; bur'rell‡.**

Bur'ritt, 1 bur'it; 2 bûr'it, **Elihu** (1810–1879). An American linguist and reformer; "the learned blacksmith."

bur'ro, 1 bur'o; 2 bur'o, *n.* [Sp., or Southwestern U. S.] A small donkey, used as a pack-animal.

Bur'roughs, 1 bur'ōz; 2 bûr'ōz, **John** (1837–1921). An American naturalist and popular essayist on nature themes.

bur'row, 1 bur'o; 2 bûr'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* To dig a burrow into or through; perforate. **II.** *i.* To dig into, under, or through something; make or live in a burrow.—**bur'row-er,** *n.*

bur'row, *n.* **1.** A hole made in and under the ground, as by a rabbit, etc., for habitation. **2.** A mound or barrow.

burr'stone", 1 bûr'stōn"; 2 bûr'stōn", *n.* A cellular but very compact siliceous rock from which the best millstones are made. **buhr'**[or **bur'** or **burrh'**]**stone"‡.**

bur'ry, 1 bûr'i; 2 bûr'y, *a.* Having or resembling burs.

bur'sar, 1 bûr'sər; 2 bûr'sar, *n.* **1.** A treasurer, as of a college. **2.** [Scot.] A beneficiary student.

bur'sa-ry, 1 bûr'sə-ri; 2 bûr'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The treasury of a public institution or a religious order. **2.** [Scot.] A grant or foundation for the maintenance of beneficiary students. [< LL. *bursaria,* < *bursa;* see BURSE.]

burse, 1 bûrs; 2 bûrs, *n.* **1.** A purse. **2.** *Eccl.* A cover for a chalice-cloth, etc. **3.** A bursary. **4†.** A bourse. [< F. *bourse,* < LL. *bursa,* wallet, < Gr. *byrsa,* hide.]

Burs'lem, 1 bûrz'lem; 2 bûrz'lĕm, *n.* A pottery manufacturing borough in central England; pop. 41,600.

burst, 1 bûrst; 2 bûrst, *v.* [BURST; BURST'ING.] **I.** *t.* To rend or break suddenly or violently. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suffer rupture from an internal force. **2.** To become suddenly active or excited; break forth, out, or away: with *forth, out, into,* etc. [< AS. *berstan.*] Syn.: see BREAK; REND.

burst, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent explosion, rending, or disruption. **2.** A sudden effort; spurt; rush.

bur'then, 1 bûr'thn; 2 bûr'thn, *v.* & *n.* Same as BURDEN.—**bur'then-some,** *a.*

Bur'ton, 1 bûr'tən; 2 bûr'ton, *n.* **1. Sir Richard Francis** (1821–1890), an English traveler and writer; translator of *The Arabian Nights.* **2. Robert** (1577–1640), an English philosophical writer; *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

bur'y, 1 ber'i; 2 bĕr'y, *vt.* [BUR'IED; BUR'Y-ING.] **1.** To put in or under the ground, or other covering; inter, as a dead body. **2.** To hide; cover up. **3.** To engross deeply; absorb. [< AS. *byrgan,* < *beorgan,* hide, protect.]

Syn.: conceal, cover, entomb, hide, inter, overwhelm. Anything which is effectually *covered* and *hidden* under any mass or accumulation is *buried.* Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the sea; a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed;* but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be *covered* with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. Compare HIDE; IMMERSE.—Ant.: bring to light, disclose, disinter, exhume, expose, raise, restore, reveal, show, uncover. —**bur'y-ing-ground",** *n.* A cemetery.

bur'y, *n.* A borough; castle; manor: often in composition; as, Canter*bury;* Salis*bury.* [= BOROUGH.]

Bur'y St. Ed'munds. An ancient town in southeast England, named for Edmund "the Martyr;" pop. 15,940.

bus, 1 bus; 2 bŭs, *n.* [Colloq.] An omnibus: an abbreviated form, often written '*bus.* **buss‡.**

bus'by, 1 buz'bi; 2 bŭz'by, *n.* [BUS'BIES[2], *pl.*] A tall fur cap worn by British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers.

bush[1], 1 bush; 2 bush, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prop with bushes. **2.** To harrow by drawing bushes over it, as land or seed. **3.** To dress (stone) with a steel-edged hammer. **II.** *i.* To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy.

bush[2], *vt.* To line with other material, as a gun-chamber, an axle-bearing, a pivot-hole, etc.

bush[1], *n.* **1.** A low tree-like plant or thickly branching shrub. **2.** A scrubby growth, or land covered by such growth; a forest with undergrowth. **3.** A bough: used as a sign for a tavern; hence, a tavern. **4.** A fox's brush. [< Dan. *busk,* bush.]—**bush'boy",** *n.* A bushman.—**bush'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Austral.] A dweller or farmer in the bush. **2.** [B-] [S. Afr.] One of an aboriginal nomadic tribe.—**bush'rang"er,** *n.* One who ranges the bush; also [Austral.], an outlaw living in the bush.—**b.-rider,** *n.* [Austral.] A professional ranger on a bush-farm.—**bush'whack"er,** *n.* **1.** One who ranges or fights in the bush; a guerrilla. **2.** A stout scythe for cutting bushes, or one who uses it.—**bush'-whack",** *v.*—**bush'whack"ing,** *n.*—**bush'y,** *a.* **1.** Covered with bushes. **2.** Like a bush; shaggy.—**bush'i-ly,** *adv.*—**bush'i-ness,** *n.*

bush[2], *n. Mech.* A bushing. [< D. *bus,* box, < L. *buxum,* boxwood article, < *buxus,* boxwood-tree.]

bush., *abbr.* Bushel, bushels.

bush'el, 1 bush'el; 2 bush'ĕl, *vt.* [U. S.] To mend or alter, as men's clothes.—**bush'el-er,** *n.* [U. S.] A repairer of men's garments. **bush'el-ler‡; bush'el-man‡; bush'el-wo"man‡.**—**bush'el-ing,** *n.* The repairing of garments.

bush'el, *n.* A measure of capacity; four pecks, or a vessel holding that amount. See MEASURE.—**bush'el-age,** *n.* Duties levied by the bushel.

bush'ing, 1 bush'iŋ; 2 bush'ing, *n.* **1.** A metallic lining for a hole, as in the hub of a wheel. **2.** A tube for insertion into a pump-barrel or a pulley-bore to reduce the diameter. **bouch'ing‡.**

Bu-shire', 1 bu-shir'; 2 bu-shīr', *n.* A seaport town on the Persian Gulf, Persia: pop. 25,000. **Ban'der Bu'shire‡.**

bush'ment†, *n.* **1.** An ambush; ambuscade. **2.** A thicket.

bus'i-ly, 1 biz'i-li; 2 bĭz'i-ly, *adv.* Actively; industriously.

bus'i-ness, 1 biz'i-nes; 2 bĭs'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** A pursuit or occupation; trade; profession; calling. **2.** A matter or affair; interest; concern; duty. **3.** A commercial enterprise or establishment.

Syn.: art, avocation, barter, calling, commerce, concern, craft, duty, employment, handicraft, industry, job, labor, occupation, profession, trade, trading, traffic, vocation, work. A *business* is what one follows regularly and for profit; an *occupation* is what he is engaged in, either continuously or temporarily, for any purpose, whether of profit, or of amusement, learning, philanthropy, etc. *Pursuit* is an *occupation* which one follows with ardor. A profession implies scholarship; as, the learned *professions.* A *vocation* (< L. *voco,* call) or a *calling* is that to which one feels himself called, as by special fitness or sense of duty; an *avocation* (< L. *a, ab,* away, + *voco,* call) is something that calls one away for a time from his *vocation* or *business.* A job is a piece of *business* viewed and paid for as a single undertaking; colloquially, any regular *employment* is often termed a *job. Trade* and *commerce* may be used as equivalents, but *trade* may have a more limited application; as, the *trade* of a village, the *commerce* of a nation; in the special sense, a *trade* is an *occupation* involving manual training and skilled labor. *Barter* is the direct exchange of commodities without use of money. *Work* is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; we may speak of the *work* of an artist, or of a street-cleaner. A single branch of productive *work* is called an *industry;* as, the steel *industry. Labor* is ordinarily used, in this connection, for unskilled *work; employment* for *work* done in the service of another. *Art* in the industrial sense is a system of rules and methods for accomplishing some practical result; as, the *art* of printing; collectively, the *arts.* A *craft* is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity, or the persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's *craft.* Compare ACTION; DUTY; TRAFFIC; TRANSACTION; WORK.—Ant.: idleness, inaction, inactivity, indolence, leisure, unemployment, vacation.

busk, 1 busk; 2 bŭsk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] To dress; deck; get ready; prepare.

busk, *n.* **1.** A thin, elastic strip of wood, whalebone, or steel, placed in a corset or the like. **2.** A corset. [< F. *busc,* perhaps doublet of *bots,* wood.]

bus'kin, 1 bus'kin; 2 bŭs'kin, *n.* A laced half-boot, worn by Athenian tragic actors; hence, tragedy. [Origin uncertain.]—**bus'kined,** *a.*

busk'y†, *a.* Bosky; burly.

buss‡, 1 bus; 2 bŭs, *v.* [Archaic or Dial.] **I.** *t.* To salute with a smacking kiss. **II.** *i.* To kiss. [Cp. G. dial. *bussen.*]

buss[1], *n.* [Archaic or Dial.] A kiss: smack.

buss[3], *n.* A two-masted fishing-vessel. [< OF. *busse*, < LL. *bussa*, boat, box, < *buxis;* see BUSHEL, *n.*]

buss[3], *n.* An omnibus: erroneous form. See BUS.

bust, 1 bust; 2 bŭst, *n.* The human chest or breast; a piece of statuary representing the human head, shoulders, and breast. [< LL.[It+F] *bustum*, trunk of the body.]

bus'tard, 1 bus'tərd; 2 bŭs'tərd, *n.* A large Old World game-bird related to the plovers and cranes.

bus'tl(e[F]**,** 1 bus'l; 2 bŭs'l, *vt. & vi.* [BUS'TLED, BUS'TLD[F]; BUS'TLING.] To hurry; hustle; make a stir or fuss. [< Ice. *bustla*, bustle, splash about.]—**bus'tling,** *pa.* Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; BUSY.

bus'tle[1], *n.* Excited activity; noisy stir; fuss.
Syn.: see TUMULT.

bus'tle[2], *n.* A pad worn by women on the back below the waist to distend the skirts.

bus'y, 1 biz'ı; 2 biz'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BUS'IED; BUS'Y-ING.] To make or be busy; keep employed; occupy oneself. **II.** *a.* [BUS'I-ER; BUS'I-EST.] **1.** Intensely active; constantly or habitually occupied. **2.** Temporarily engaged; not at leisure. **3.** Officiously active; prying; meddling. **4.** Pertaining to or filled with business. [< AS. *bysig*, active.]
Syn.: active, assiduous, diligent, employed, engaged, industrious, occupied. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is *busy* just now; it would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious*. We say one is a *diligent*, rather than an *industrious* reader of the Bible. The *assiduous* worker gives patient and unremitting devotion to a task until it is done, or until nothing more can be done. Compare ACTIVE; INDUSTRIOUS; INDUSTRY; (verb) see OCCUPY.—Ant.: careless, dilatory, dull, idle, inactive, indolent, lazy, listless, negligent, remiss, slack, slothful.

—**bus'y-bod"y,** *n.* [-BOD"IES[Z], *pl.*] One who officiously meddles with the affairs of others.

but, 1 but; 2 bŭt, *v.* [BUT'TED; BUT'TING.] To abut.

but[1], *n.* A verbal objection, exception, or condition.

but[2], *n.* [Scot.] The kitchen or outer room of a two-roomed house. [< BUT, *adv.*] **butt‡.**

but[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A flounder.

but, *adv.* **1.** No otherwise than; no more than; only; merely; simply. **2.** [Scot.] In or to the outer room or outer air; out.—**to be but and ben with,** to live in close intimacy with.

but, *prep.* Leaving out; with the exception of; except; barring.

but, *conj.* **1.** Omitting or excluding the fact that; with the exception that; except. **2.** Otherwise than (that); in every direction except (that); more than (that). **3.** Still, on the contrary; yet, on the other hand; nevertheless; however. **4.** Tho it be true that; however that may be; notwithstanding; tho; even if. **5.** In addition to that; moreover; besides; again: approaching the meaning of *and*. **6.** From the fact that; that. **7.** When; before; than. [< AS. *būtan*, except, without.]
Syn.: and, barely, besides, except, further, however, just, merely, moreover, nevertheless, notwithstanding, only, provided, save, still, that, the, unless, yet. *But* ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, *but* (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, *but* (on the contrary) a villain. *Except* and *excepting* are slightly more emphatic than *but*. Such expressions as "words are *but* breath" (nothing *but*) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. "Doubt *but*" is now less used than the more logical "doubt *that*." *But* never becomes a full synonym for *and; and* adds something like, *but* adds something different; "brave *and* tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "brave *but* tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. Compare NOTWITHSTANDING.—Ant.: see BECAUSE.

but., *abbr.* [L.] *Butyrum* (butter).

butch'er, 1 buch'ər; 2 bụch'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To slaughter (animals) for market; hence, to kill men barbarously or brutally. **2.** [Colloq.] To ruin by bungling treatment; murder, as a part in a play. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who slaughters animals or deals in meats for food. **2.** A bloody or cruel murderer. [< OHG.[F] *bocch*, he-goat.] Syn.: see KILL.—**butch'er-bird",** *n.* A shrike: named from the habit of impaling its prey (small animals, reptiles, etc.) upon thorns to devour it more readily.—**butch'er-ey,** *n.* A butcher.—**butch'er-ly,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a butcher.—**butch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Wanton or wholesale slaughter. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A slaughter-house; the butcher's trade. Syn.: see MASSACRE.

but'ler[1], 1 but'lər; 2 bŭt'ler, *n.* **1.** A man servant in charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc. **2.** Formerly, an official in charge of a royal wine-cellar, and sometimes of the wine-trade. [< OF. *bouteillier*, < LL. *buticularius*, < *buticula;* see BOTTLE[1], *n.*]—**but'ler-age,** *n.* **1.** The butler's department. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, a duty on wines.—**but'ler-ship,** *n.* The office of a butler.—**but'ler-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] The butler's pantry.

But'ler[2], *n.* **1. Benjamin Franklin** (1818–1893), an American lawyer, politician, and general. **2. Joseph** (1692–1752), an English theologian and bishop; *Analogy of Religion.* **3. Nicholas Murray** (1862–), an American educator; publicist; President of Columbia University, New York, since 1902. **4. Samuel** (1612–1680), an English humorous poet: *Hudibras.*

but'ment, 1 but'ment *or* -mənt; 2 bŭt'ment, *n.* Abut-
butt[1d], } 1 but; 2 bŭt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To strike with or as with
but[F], } the head or horns. **2.** To project; jut; abut. [< OHG.[OF] *bōzan*, strike.]

butt[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cut off the end of smoothly. **II.** *i.* To cut through the butt of a log.

butt[1], *n.* **1.** The larger or thicker end of anything, as of a log. **2.** That end or edge of a piece of timber where it comes squarely against another piece, or the joint thus formed. **3.** A hinge. **4.** A target for a rifle or cannon range, or the range itself, often plural in the latter sense; also, the shelter for the score-marker. **5.** A target for ridicule or criticism. **6.** A limit; bound. [< OF. *but, bot,* < *botcr;* see BUTT[1], *v.*] **butt.**—**butt'-bolt",** *n.* An arrow, without a barb, to shoot at butts. **butt'-shaft"‡.**

butt[2], *n.* **1.** A stroke, thrust, or push with or as with the head. **2.** A fencing-thrust. **butt‡.**

butt[3], *n.* A large cask; a measure of wine, 126 U. S. gallons; a pipe. [< F. *botte*, cask.] **butt‡.**

butt[4], *n.* Same as BUT[3], *n.* [ret. [F.] **bute‡.**

butte, 1 biūt; 2 būt, *n.* A conspicuous hill or natural tur-

Butte, *n.* A city (pop. 41,600) of S. W. Montana.

but'ter[1], 1 but'ər; 2 bŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* To put butter upon.
II. *n.* **1.** The fatty constituent of milk, separated by churning. **2.** A substance having the consistency or other qualities of butter, as the chlorids of some metals, and certain easily fused vegetable oils. [< Gr.[L+AS] *boutyron*, prob. < *bous*, cow, + *tyros*, cheese.]—**but'ter-milk",** *n.* The liquid left after churning milk.

butt'er[2], *n.* A person or animal that butts.

but'ter-cup", 1 but'ər-kup"; 2 bŭt'er-cŭp", *n.* A species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) with yellow cup-shaped flowers; also, the flower. **but'ter-flow"er‡; gold'cup"‡.**

but'ter-fly", 1 but'ər-flaı"; 2 bŭt'er-flȳ", *n.* [-FLIES[PZ], *pl.*] **1.** A diurnal lepidopterous insect, with brightly colored wings. **2.** A gay idler or trifler. [< AS. *buttorfleōge.*]

but'ter-in, } 1 but'ər-in, -in *or* -ın; 2 bŭt'er-ın, -in *or* -ın,
but'ter-ine, } *n.* Artificial butter; oleomargarin.

but'ter-nut", 1 but'ər-nut"; 2 bŭt'er-nŭt", *n.* **1.** The oily edible nut of the North-American white walnut; also, the tree. **2.** An oily nut-like seed of a tall tree of the tea family, of British Guiana. **sou-a'ri-nut"‡.**

Butternut.
a, nut with and without shuck removed.

but'ter-y, 1 but'ər-ı; 2 bŭt'er-y. **I.** *a.* Containing, like, or smeared with butter. **II.** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A pantry; a wine-room or wine-cellar. **2.** In the English universities, a place in each college from which the students are supplied with provisions, as bread, butter, ale, etc.—**but'ter-y-bar",** *n.* A ledge or shelf on a buttery-hatch.—**b.-hatch,** *n.* A half-door opening into a buttery.

but'tock, 1 but'ək; 2 bŭt'ok, *n.* **1.** The hinder part of a ship's hull. **2.** *pl.* The rump.

but'ton, 1 but'n; 2 bŭt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fasten with or as with a button or buttons. **II.** *i.* To admit of being buttoned.—**but'ton-er,** *n.* One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.

but'ton, *n.* **1.** A knob or disk, as of bone or metal, by which one part of a garment may be fastened to another. **2.** A pivoted fastener for a door, window, etc. **3.** A knob or protuberance **4.** *pl.* A boy in attendance; a page: so called from the buttons on his uniform. [< OF. *boton*, bud, button.]—**but'ton-hook",** *n.* A hook for buttoning gloves or shoes.—**but'ton-y,** *a.* Of the nature of, resembling, or covered with buttons.

but'ton-hole", 1 but'n-hōl"; 2 bŭt'n-hōl". **I.** *vt.* [-HOLED"; -HOL"ING.] **1.** To work buttonholes in. **2.** To hold by the buttonhole for conversation; interview; bore. **II.** *n.* A slit to receive and hold a button.

but'ton-wood", 1 but'n-wud"; 2 bŭt'n-wo͝od", *n.* **1.** The plane-tree of the United States. **sycа'a-more‡.** **2.** A small evergreen tree of southern Florida and the West Indies. **Florida buttonwood‡.**

but'tress, 1 but'res; 2 bŭt'rĕs. **I.** *vt.* To support with or as with a buttress; sustain; uphold. **II.** *n.* A structure built against a wall to strengthen it; a support. [< OF. *bouterez*, < *bouter, botar*, push.] Syn.: see PROP.

Buttresses of North Front of Westminster Abbey.

bu"ty-ra'ceous, 1 biū"tı-rē'shus; 2 bū"ty-rā'shŭs, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, or appearance of butter; buttery. [< L. *butyrum;* see BUTTER¹, *n.*] **bu'ty-rous‡.**

bu-tyr'ic, 1 biu-tir'ık; 2 bū-tȳr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from butter. [< L. *butyrum;* see BUTTER¹, *n.*]—**butyric acid**, a colorless rancid-smelling liquid, a natural product of the fermentation of milk, fibrin, etc.

bu'ty-rin, 1 biū'tı-rin; 2 bū'ty-rin, *n.* A compound formed by treating glycerin with butyric acid at a high temperature. **bu'ty-rine‡.**

bux'om, 1 buks'əm; 2 bŭks'om, *a.* **1.** Characterized by health and vigor; plump; comely: said usually of women. **2.** Brisk and cheerful; lively; frolicsome. **3†.** Yielding; tractable; amorous: the original meaning. [< AS. *būgan*, bow, + *-sum*, -SOME.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

buy, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *v.* [BOUGHT; BUY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain for a price; purchase. **2.** To bribe; corrupt. **3.** To be a price for. **II.** *i.* To make a purchase or purchases. [< AS. *bycgan*.]

Syn.: see PURCHASE.—**buy'a-bl**(ᴇ, *a.*—**buy'er**, *n.*

buzz, } 1 buz; 2 bŭz, *v.* **I.** *t.* To whisper; gossip. **II.** *i.*
buzᶻ, } To hum, as a bee; whisper; murmur; vibrate. [Imitative.]—**buzz'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which buzzes. **2.** An electric signal making a buzzing sound; as on a telephone switchboard.—**buzz'-saw"**, *n.* A circular saw: so called from the sound it emits.

buzz, *n.* **1.** A low murmur, as of bees, of talk, or of distant sounds. **2.** Rumor: gossip.

buz'zard¹, 1 buz'ard; 2 bŭz'ard, *n.* **1.** One of several large slow-flying hawks, as the **red-tailed buzzard** or *hen-hawk*. **2.** An American vulture. **tur'key-buz"zard‡.** **3†.** A blockhead; dunce. [< L. OF *buteo*, buzzard.]

American Red-tailed Buzzard. 1/10

buz'zard², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A noisy insect, as a cockchafer, moth, etc. **buz'zard-clock"‡.**

b. v., *abbr.* [L.] *Bene vale* (farewell).—**B. V. M.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Beata Virgo Maria* (Blessed Virgin Mary).—**bx.**, *abbr.* [BXS., *pl.*] Box.

by, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *a.* Bye: the adverb *by* used adjectively by some writers, now chiefly and properly in combination.

by, } *n.* **1.** Something of minor
bye, } or secondary importance; a side issue. **2.** A goal, as in certain games. **3.** *Cricket.* A run made on a ball missed by the batsman and which has passed the wicket-keeper.—**by the bye** or **by**, incidentally; by the way.

by, *adv.* **1.** In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near. **2.** Up to and beyond something; past: of moving objects. **3.** On one side; aside, as discarded or for future use; apart; off; up. **4.** At an end; over; past; as, all that is *by* and gone. **bye†.** Ant.: see AT.

By is an element of many compounds, most of which are self-explaining in classes, in the sense of: (1) At one side; inconspicuous; retired: as, *by*-alley, *by*-passage. (2) Incidental or secondary: as, *by*-act, *by*-aim. (3) Private or clandestine; sometimes, underhand: as, *by*-conference, *by*-design, *by*-gain. (4) Aside: as, *by*-glance, *by*-view. (5) Near; as, *by*-dweller, *by*-sitter.

—**by and by. 1.** After a time; at some time in the future; before long. **2.** The hereafter: a common substantive use. **3‖.** At once; immediately. **4†.** Separately. **5†.** Close together.—**by and large. 1.** In its fulness; in all respects. **2.** *Naut.* Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel.—**by'-bid"der**, *n.* A person who bids at a public auction, not to purchase, but only to raise the price.—**by-bidding**, *n.*—**by-election**, *n.* [Gr. Brit.] A Parliamentary election between general elections, held to fill a vacancy.—**by-end**, *n.* An incidental or secret end: a by-design.—**by-lane, by-path, by-road, by-street, by-way**, a side or secluded lane, path, road, street, or way: *by-path, by-road*, and *byway* often used figuratively.—**by-name**, *n.* A nickname; epithet.—**by-nameᵗ**, *vt.*—**by-ordinary**, *a.* More than common or ordinary. **by-ordinar‡.**—**by'play"**, *n.* **1.** Action on the stage conducted through asides or dumb show as an accompaniment to the main action. **2.** Any diversion from the main action.—**by-product**, *n.* An accessory product resulting from some specific process; as, coal-tar is a *by-product* in the manufacture of gas.—**by-station**, *n.* A way station.—**by-time**, *n.* [Scot.] Leisure time.

by, *prep.* **1.** Expressing relations of place or direction: (1) Alongside of; next to. (2) Along the line of; beside; past; over (a course). **2.** Expressing the relation of agency, cause, means, or instrument: (1) Through the agency or means of; with. (2) Through the help of. **3.** In accordance with; according to; taking, or regarding as a standard. **4.** *Naut.* One point toward; as, to sail west *by* north. **5.** Expressing relations of quantity: (1) To the extent, number, or amount of. (2) [North. Eng. & Scot.] More than. **6.** Expressing relations of time: Not later than; in the time of; during. **7.** Expressing possession; in possession of; with. **8.** Expressing order, arrangement, etc.: (1) In connection with; alongside of; arranged with or in: (2) Multiplied into; in connection or measurement with. **9.** Expressing the relation of an action to its object: (1) With regard to; for; to. (2)‖ Against; derogatory to. **10.** In the name, presence, or view of: used in oaths or adjurations. **11.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] Besides. [< AS. *bi*, big.] **bye‡.**

Syn.: by means of, through, with. *By* refers to the agent; *through*, to the means, cause, or condition; *with*, to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons: *with*, to things; *through* may refer to either. The road having become impassable *through* long disuse, a way was opened *by* pioneers *with* axes. *By*, however, may be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency: as the metal was corroded *by* the acid; skill is gained *by* practise. We speak of communicating *with* a person *by* letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind *through* the senses. *By* is in frequent use after call, judge, know, measure, perceive, see, seem, take, understand, etc., to indicate the determining object; as, to call *by* name; I judge *by* his dress that he is poor. I saw *by* his glance that he was a rogue; *accompanied* and *attended* take *by* of persons, *with* (commonly) of things; we say, *surrounded by*.

—**by all means**, certainly; on every account.—**by oneself**, alone; apart; unassisted.—**by reason, by reason that**‖, because.—**by reason of**, on account of.—**by then**, at or before that time.—**by the way. 1.** On or beside the road. **2.** Incidentally. See BY THE BY (under BY, *n.*).—**by'-times'**, *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Betimes; early.

bye, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *a* Not principal or main; secondary.

bye, *n.* Same as BY, *n.*

by'gon(ᴇ"ᴿ, 1 bai'gŏn"; 2 bȳ'gŏn". **I.** *a.* Gone by; former, past; out-of-date. **II.** *n.* Something past; that which has gone by. [nate to a constitution or charter.

by'-law", 1 bai'-lē"; 2 bȳ'-la", *n.* A rule or law subordi-

Byng, 1 biŋ; 2 bŷng. **Sir Julian H. G.** (1862–), British general; commanded first tank attack against Germans at Cambrai, Sept. 15, 1916; created Baron of Vimy; Governor-general of Canada, 1921–

by'-past", 1 bai'-past"; 2 bȳ'-pȧst", *a.* Bygone.

byre, 1 bair; 2 bȳr, *n.* [Scot.] A cow-stable. [= BOWER¹.]

byart‡; byert. { [oath or expletive.

byr'la"dy‡, byr'la"kin‡, *interj.* By our lady! an old form of

By'ron, 1 bai'rən; 2 bȳ'ron. **Lord**, George Noel Gordon Byron (1788–1824). An English poet.—**By-ron'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to Lord Byron or his style; romantic; passionate. **By-ro'ni-an‡; By-ron'i-cal‡.**

by'stand"er, 1 bai'stand"ər; 2 bȳ'stȧnd"er, *n.* One who stands by; a looker-on. Syn.: see SPECTATOR.

by'word", 1 bai'wūrd"; 2 bȳ'wûrd", *n.* **1.** An object of derision. **2.** A nickname. **3.** A trite saying. [< AS. *biword*, < *bi*, by, + *word*, word.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

byz'ant, *n.* Same as BEZANT. **by-zan'tine‡.**

By-zan'ti-um, 1 bi-zan'shi-um; 2 by-zăn'shi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient city, now Constantinople, on the Bosporus.—**By-zan'tine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantium. **By-zan'ti-an‡.**

Bzu'ra, 1 bzu'rə; 2 bzu'rȧ. *n.* A river in Russian Poland, tributary of the Vistula; scene of German advance against Russia, Dec. 20–26, 1914, and Feb. 1, 1915, and repulse by Russia, Feb. 2–4, 1915.

C

C c Roman. 𝔇 𝔠 Black Letter. *C c* Script.

C, c, 1 sī; 2 çē, *n.* [CEES, C's, or Cs, 1 siz; 2 çēz, *pl.*] The third letter in the English alphabet.

C., *abbr.* Cæsar, Caius, [L.] *calendæ* (calends), Catholic, Centigrade, chairman, chancellor, chancery, chief, church, Congress, Conservative, consul, Court.—**c.,** *abbr.* Caput, carbon, carton, cent, centime, centimeter, centum, century, chapter. [L.] *circa, circiter, circum* (about), city, (*Naut. log-book*) cloudy, conductor, congius, court, cubic.—**Ca.,** *abbr.* Calcium.—**ca.,** *abbr.* Cases, centare.—**C. A.,** *abbr.* Chartered accountant, chief accountant, commercial agent, Confederate army, controller of accounts.

Ca'a-ba, *n.* Same as KAABA.

ca-ast†, *n.* Same as CASE. [ME. form.]

cab[1], 1 kab; 2 căb, *n.* **I.** A one-horse public carriage. **2.** [U. S.] The covered part of a locomotive. [Abbr. of CABRIOLET.]

cab[2], *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure variously estimated at from 3 to about 5 pints. **kab‡.**

ca-bal', 1 kə-bal'; 2 ca-băl'. **I.** *vi.* To form a cabal; plot. **II.** *n.* A number of persons secretly united for some private purpose; intrigue; conspiracy. [< Heb.[F] *qabbālāh,* secret doctrine.]

Syn.: combination, conclave, confederacy, conspiracy, crew, faction, gang, junto. A *conspiracy* is a *combination* of persons for an evil purpose, or the act of so combining. *Conspiracy* is a distinct crime under common, and generally under statutory, law. A *faction* is more extensive than a *conspiracy,* less formal in organization, less definite in plan. *Faction* and its adjective, *factious,* have always an unfavorable sense. *Cabal* commonly denotes a *conspiracy* of leaders. A *gang* is a company of workmen all doing the same work under one leader; the word is used figuratively only of *combinations* which it is meant to stigmatize as rude and mercenary; *crew* is used in a closely similar sense. A *conclave* is secret, but of larger numbers, ordinarily, than a *cabal,* and may have honorable use; as, the *conclave* of cardinals.

—**ca-bal'ism,** *n.*—**ca-bal'ler,** *n.*

cab'a-la, 1 kab'ə-lə; 2 căb'a-la, *n.* **1.** The mystic theosophy of the Hebrews. **2.** Any occult or mystic system. [< Heb. *qabbālāh,* reception, < *qābal,* receive.] **cab'ba-la‡; kab'a-la‡; kab'ba-la‡.—cab'a-lism,** *n.*—**cab'a-list,** *n.* A student of the cabala; a mystic; occultist.—**cab"a-lis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; mystic. **cab"a-lis'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**cab"a-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ca"b₁"nis', 1 ka"ba"nī'; 2 că"bă"nī', **Pierre J. G.** (1757–1808). A French physician, author, and philosopher.

cab'a-ret, 1 kab'ə-ret *or* ka"ba"rē'; 2 căb'a-rĕt *or* că"bă"rę', *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern or wine-shop. **2.** [U. S.] A vaudeville entertainment, as in a restaurant, during meals. **cabaret show‡.** **3.** A tea- or coffee-set.

cab'as, 1 kab'ə *or* kə-bā'; 2 căb'ă *or* ca-bā', *n.* **1.** A woman's work-bag; a small satchel. **2.** In France, a rush basket for carrying figs, etc. [F.]

cab'bage[1], 1 kab'ij; 2 căb'ag, *vi.* [CAB'BAGED; CAB'BAGING.] To form a head, as cabbage.

cab'bage[2], *vt. & vi.* To pilfer; purloin: said originally of a tailor who appropriates a part of his customers' cloth. [< OF. *cabasser,* < *cabas,* basket, perhaps < *cape,* CAPE[2].]

cab'bage[3], *n.* The close-leaved head formed by certain brassicaceous plants, or the plant producing it. [< L.[OF] *caput,* head.]

cab'bage[2], *n.* Cloth appropriated by a tailor in cutting out garments; hence, anything purloined. [See CABBAGE[2], *v.*]

cab'in, 1 kab'in; 2 căb'in. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To shut up or dwell in or as in a cabin; crib; hamper. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small, rude house; hut. **2.** A compartment of a vessel for officers or passengers. **3.** A small room; bedroom. [< L.[F] *capanna,* cabin.] Syn.: (noun) see HOUSE; HUT.—**cab'in-boy",** *n.* A boy who waits on the officers of a vessel; a steward's assistant on a steamer.

cab'i-net, 1 kab'ı-net; 2 căb'i-nĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or suitable for a cabinet. **2.** Secret; confidential. **II.** *n.* **1.** The body of official advisers of a king or president; a council, or the chamber in which it meets. **2.** A room for works of art, etc.; also, the articles so collected. **3.** A piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers. **4‖.** A small private room; a study or closet. [F., closet.]—**cab'i-net-mak"er,** *n.* One who makes household furniture.—**cab'i-net-work",** *n.*

ca'ble, 1 kē'bl; 2 eā'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CA'BLED; CA'BLING.] **1.** To fasten, as by a cable; tie fast. **2.** To send (a message) by submarine telegraph. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy rope or chain, as for mooring vessels, etc. **2.** A cable's length, 100 fathoms. **3.** An insulated electrical conductor or group of conductors, protected by a water-proof coat, as for a submarine telegraph. **4.** [Colloq.] A cablegram.—**ca'ble-car",** *n.* A car fitted to run on a cable-railroad.—**ca'ble-gram,** *n.* [Colloq.] A telegraphic dispatch sent by cable.—**c.-railroad,** *n.* A railroad in which the cars are attached to an endless moving cable by means of an adjustable grip usually passing through a slot in the roadway. **c.-road‡; ca'ble-way"‡.—ca'ble's-length,** *n. Naut.* The tenth of a sea-mile; about 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

Ca'ble, George Washington (1844–). An American novelist; *Old Creole Days,* etc.

cab'man, 1 kab'mən; 2 căb'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The driver of a cab.

ca-bob', 1 kə-bob'; 2 ca-bŏb'. **I.** *vt.* To make cabobs of; roast on a spit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dish of small pieces of meat roasted or fried on skewers and served with var ous condiments. **2.** A leg of mutton stuffed with garlic and herbs. [< Hind. *kabāb.*] **co-bob'‡; ka-bab'‡; ka-bob'‡.**

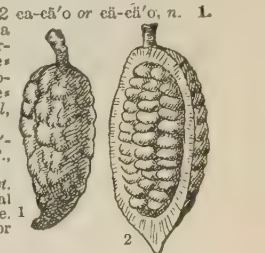
ca-boose', 1 kə-būs'; 2 ca-bo͞os', *n.* **1.** A conductors' car on a freight-train. **2.** *Naut.* The cook's galley on a ship. [< D. *kombuis,* cook's cabin.] **cam-boose'‡.**

Cab'ot, 1 kab'ət; 2 căb'ot, **Sebastian** (1474–1557). English navigator; with his father, **John Cabot,** a Venetian navigator in English service, discovered American continent (Labrador), 1497.

cab"ri-o-let', 1 kab"rı-o-lē'; 2 căb"ri-o-lę', *n.* A one-horse covered carriage with two seats; a cab. [F.]

Ca'bul, *n.* See KABUL.

ca-ca'o, 1 kə-kē'o *or* ka-kā'o; 2 ca-eā'o *or* eä-eä'o, *n.* **1.** The large nutritive seeds of a small evergreen tropical American tree. **choc'o-late-nuts"‡. 2.** The tree producing them. **choc'o-late-tree"‡.** [< Mex.[Sp] *cacauatl,* cacao.]



1 2

Cacao.

1. Pod. 2. Seeds in pod with covering removed.

cach'a-lot, 1 kash'ə-lot; 2 căch'-a-lŏt, *n.* The sperm-whale. [F., < Catalan *quichal,* tooth.]

cache, 1 kash; 2 căch. **I.** *vt.* [CACHED‡; CACH'ING.] To conceal or store as in the earth; hide. **II.** *n.* A place for concealing or storing. [F.]

ca-chet', 1 ka-shē'; 2 ca-ehę', *n.* A seal; hence, a distinctive mark; stamp of individuality. [F., < *cacher;* see CACHE, *n.*]—**lettre de cachet** (*F. Hist.*), a sealed, secret royal letter, ordering arrest and imprisonment without trial.

ca-chex'i-a, 1 kə-kēks'ı-ə, -keks'ı; 2 ca-eĕks'i-a, -eĕks'y, *n.*

ca-chex'y, } Malnutrition and general bad health, characterized by a waxy sallow complexion, as in cancer, tuberculosis, etc. [< Gr. *kachexia,* < *kakos,* bad, + *hexis,* habit.]

—**ca-chec'tic** or **-ti-cal,** *a.*

cach"in-na'tion, 1 kak"ı-nē'shən; 2 căe"i-nā'shon, *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter. [< L. *cachinno,* laugh loudly.]—**cach'in-nate,** *vi.*

ca"chou', 1 ka"shū'; 2 eä"chų', *n.* An aromatic pill or pastil, used to perfume the breath. [F., < Hind. *kāṯū,* cashew.]

ca-cique', 1 kə-sīk'; 2 eä-çik', *n.* **1.** A prince or chief among the Indians of New Spain. **2.** An oriole of the warmer parts of America. [Sp.; Haitian word for 'chief.'] **cas-sique'‡; ca-zic'‡; ca-zique'‡.**

cack'l(e[F]**,** 1 kak'l; 2 eăk'l. **I.** *vi.* [CACK'L(E)D[F]; CACK'LING.] To make a shrill cry, as a hen that has laid an egg; chatter. **II.** *n.* The shrill, broken cry made by a hen after laying an egg; the gabbling of a goose; idle talk; chattering or chuckling. [Imitative.]

Syn.: see BABBLE.—**cack'ler,** *n.*

cac'o-, 1 kak'o-; 2 eăe'o-. From Greek *kakos,* bad: a combining form.—**cac"o-de'mon,** *n.* A devil, or evil spirit; also, one possessed by an evil spirit. **cac"o-dæ'mon‡.—cac"o-e'thes,** *n.* A bad propensity or habit; also, a malignant ulcer. [+ Gr. *ēthos,* custom.]—**cac"o-e'thes lo-quen'di,** a passion for talking or speechifying.—**ca-cog'ra-pher,** *n.* A bad writer or speller. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**cac"o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**ca-cog'ra-phy,** *n.* **ka-kog'ra-phy‡.—ca-col'o-gy,** *n.* Mischoice or misuse of words; bad pronunciation.—**ca-coph'o-nous,** *a.* Having a harsh or disagreeable sound: opposed to *euphonious.* [+ Gr. *phōnē,* voice.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**cac"o-phon'ic,** *a.* **cac"o-phon'i-cal‡.** —**ca-coph'o-ny,** *n.* A disagreeable sound; bad enunciation.

cac'tus, 1 kak'tus; 2 eăe'tus, *n.* [CAC'TI or CAC'TUS-ES, *pl.*] Any one of various American polypetalous, green, fleshy, mostly leafless and spiny plants of the cactus family, embracing 18 genera and about 1,000 species.

[L., < Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.]—**cac-ta'ceous**, *a.* Of or belonging to the cactus family.

ca-cu'men, 1 kə-kū'mĕn; 2 ca-cū'mĕn, *n.* The apex or top. [L.]

Ca'cus, 1 kē'kus; 2 cā'cŭs, *n. Myth.* A giant, son of Vulcan, who stole the cattle of Hercules and was killed by him.

cad, 1 kad; 2 căd, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A vulgar, ill-bred, obtrusive fellow in any social sphere. **2.** [Eng.] A low fellow or hanger-on. **3.** [Eng.] The conductor of an omnibus. **4.** A craftsman's assistant. [< CADET.]—**cad'dish**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ca-dav'er-ous, 1 kə-dav'ər-us; 2 ca-dăv'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Like a corpse; pale; ghastly. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ca-da'ver**, *n.* A corpse, as for dissection.—**ca-dav'er-ic**, *a.* Cadaverous.

cad'dic, 1 kad'ı; 2 căd'ı, *n.* An errand-boy, as one carrying clubs for golf-players. **cad'dy‡**; **cad'ie‡**; **cad'y‡**.

cad'dis[1], 1 kad'ıs; 2 căd'ĭs, *n.* **1.** A coarse, serge-like fabric. **2.** A narrow, tape-like, worsted fabric for bindings, etc. **3†.** Worsted yarn; crewel.

cad'dis[2], *n.* The larva of a caddis-fly. **cad'dice‡**; **cad'dis-worm"‡**.—**cad'dis-fly"**, *n.* The adult insect the larva of which is a caddis-worm.

cad'dy, 1 kad'ı; 2 căd'y, *n.* [CAD'DIES[Z], *pl.*] A receptacle for tea. [< Malay *kati*, pound.]

cade, *n.* A barrel, as of herrings. [< Gr. *kados*, jar.]

ca'dence, 1 kē'dens; 2 cā'dĕnc, *n.* **1.** Rhythmical movement, as in music; modulation. **2.** *Mus.* A succession of chords naturally closing a phrase or period. [< L. *cado*, fall.] **ca'den-cy‡**. SYN.: see TUNE.—**ca'dent**, *a.* **1.** Falling. **2.** Having cadence or rhythm.

ca-det', 1 kə-det'; 2 ca-dĕt', *n.* **1.** A pupil in a naval or military school. **2.** A younger son or brother serving in the army without a commission. [F.]—**ca-det'ship**, *n.*

cadge, 1 kaj; 2 căd̆g, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To carry about; hawk; peddle. **2.** To beg.—**cadg'er**, *n.* An itinerant pedler or beggar.

ca'di, 1 kē'dı *or* kō'dı; 2 cā'dı *or* cä'dı, *n.* Among the Turks, Arabs, etc., a chief judge or magistrate. **ka'dı‡** [Turk.].

Ca'diz, 1 kē'diz; 2 cā'dĭz. *n.* A province (2,834 sq. m.; pop. 468,000) of S. W. Spain, and its capital (pop. 65,360).

cad'mi-um, 1 kad'mi-um; 2 căd'mi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A bluish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< L. *cadmia*, < Gr. *Kadmos*, Cadmus.]

Cad'mus, 1 kad'mus; 2 căd'mŭs, *n. Myth.* Founder of Thebes; brought Phenician alphabet to Greece. **Kad'mos‡** [Gr.].—**Cad-me'an**, *a.* **Cad-mæ'an‡**; **Cad'mi-an‡**.

ca-du'ce-us, 1 kə-diū'sı-us; 2 ca-dū'cē-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -aı; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Class. Myth.* The wand of Mercury, the messenger of the gods. [L., < Gr. *kērykeion*, herald's staff.]—**ca-du'ce-an**, *a.*

ca-du'cous, 1 kə-diū'kus; 2 ca-dū'cŭs, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Dropping or falling off. **2.** Fleeting; perishable. [< L. *caducus*, falling, < *cadō*, fall.]—**ca-du'ci-ty§**, *n.* The state or quality of being caducous.

cæ'cum, 1 sı'kum; 2 cē'cŭm, *n.* [CÆ'CA, *pl.*] A blind pouch,

ce'cum, } or cavity, open only at one end, especially that situated between the large and small intestines. [L., < *cæcus*, blind.]—**cæ'cal**, *a.* **ce'cal‡**.

Cæd'mon, 1 kad'man; 2 căd'mon, *n.* The earliest known English poet (7th century).

Caen, 1 kăn; 2 căn, *n.* Old French city, former capital of Normandy; burial-place of William the Conqueror.

Caer'le-on, 1 kār'lı-en; 2 cār'lē-ŏn, *n.* A Roman station in Britain; a ruined amphitheater is the supposed seat of King Arthur's court.

Cæ'sar, 1 sı'zər; 2 cē'sar, *n.* **1. Julius** (100–44 B. C.), a Roman general, statesman, and historian; the hero of Shakespeare's play of the same name. **2.** A Roman emperor, especially one of the Augustan line; hence, any powerful emperor or despot. [L.]—**Cæ-sa're-an**, *a.* & *n.* **Cæ-sa'ri-an‡**.—**Cæ'sar-ism**, *n.* Government like that of the Cæsars; imperialism; military despotism.

Cæs"a-re'a, 1 ses"ə-rı'ə; 2 ces"a-rē'a, *n.* An ancient seaport in Palestine, now a ruined village.

cæ'si-um, 1 sı'zı-um; 2 cē'sı-ŭm, *n.* A silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< L. *cæsium*, neut. of *cæsius*, bluish-gray.]

cæ-su'ra, **cæ-su'ral**, etc. See CESURA, etc.

ca"fé', 1 ka"fē'; 2 cā"fę', *n.* **1.** A coffee-house; restaurant. **2.** Coffee. [F.]

caf"e-te'ri-a, 1 kaf"ı-tē'rı-ə; 2 căf"e-tę'rı-a, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A café where the patrons wait upon themselves. [< Mex. *cafeteria*, store where coffee is sold at retail.]

caf-fe'ic, 1 ka-fē'ık; 2 cā-fē'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee. [< F. *caféique*, < *café*, COFFEE.]

caf'fe-in, } 1 kaf'ı-ın, -in *or* -ın; 2 căf'e-ın, -ĭn *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.*

caf'fe-ine, } A crystallizable, slightly bitter, stimulating alkaloid found in the leaves and berries of coffee. [< F. *caféine*, < *café*, COFFEE.]

caf'tan, 1 kaf'tan; 2 căf'tan, *n.* An Arab and Turkish undercoat having long sleeves and girded with a sash. [< Ar. *qaftān*.] **caf'fe-tan‡**; **kaf'tan‡**.

Ca"gay-an', 1 kā"gaı-ān'; 2 cä"gĭ-än', *n.* A province (6,587 sq. m.; pop. 96,000) in Luzon, P. I.

cage, 1 kēj; 2 cāg. **I.** *vt.* [CAGED; CAG'ING.] To shut up in or as in a cage; confine; imprison. **II.** *n.* A structure, with openwork of wire or bars, as for confining birds or beasts. [F.]—**cage'ling**, *n.* A caged bird.

Ca'glia-ri, 1 kā'lya-rī; 2 cä'lyä-rī. **Paolo** (1532–1588). Venetian painter, born at Verona; called **Paul Veronese.**

Ca-glios'tro, 1 ka-lyōs'tro; 2 cä-lyōs'tro, **Alessandro** (1743–1795). Assumed name of an Italian impostor, Giuseppe Balsamo. [high priest. *Luke* iii, 2.

Cai'a-phas, 1 kē'[*or* kaı']ə-fas; 2 cā'[*or* cı']a-fas, *n.* A Jewish

cai'man, *n.* Same as CAYMAN.

Cain, 1 kēn; 2 cān. *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Adam, who slew his brother Abel. *Gen.* iv, 1–10.

Caine, 1 kēn; 2 cān, **Thomas Henry Hall** (1853–). An English novelist and poet, generally on Manx themes; pen-name, "Hall Caine."

ca-ique', 1 ka-ık'; 2 cä-ık', *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, pointed skiff with from two to ten oars, used on the Bosporus. **2.** A small Levantine sailing-vessel. [< F. *caique*, < Turk. *kaik*.] **ca-ic'‡**; **ka-ique'‡**.

Ça i-ra', 1 sa ī-rä'; 2 çä ī-rä'. [F.] Literally, "It will go," meaning, "It will succeed:" the earliest of the famous songs sung by the populace in the French Revolution. [*ceard.*]

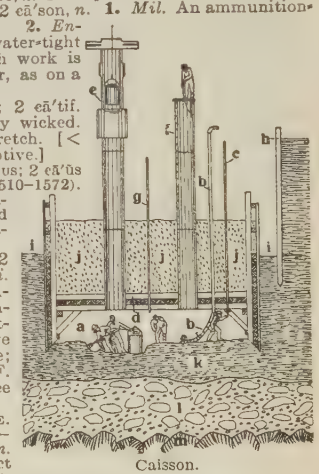
caird, 1 kārd; 2 cārd, *n.* [Scot.] A tinker; gipsy. [< Gael.

cairn, 1 kārn; 2 cārn, *n.* A mound or heap of stones, as for a memorial. [Scot., < Gael. *carn*, heap.]—**cairned**, *a*

cairn'gorm", 1 kārn'gōrm"; 2 cārn'gôrn", *n.* A smoky, yellow to brown variety of quartz; smoky quartz. [< *Cairngorm*, a mountain in Scotland.]

Cai'ro, 1 kaı'ro; 2 cı'ro, *n.* The capital of Egypt (pop. 791,000).

cais'son, 1 kē'sən; 2 cā'son, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An ammunition-chest or -wagon. **2.** *Engin.* A large water-tight box within which work is done under water, as on a bridge-pier. [F.]



Caisson.

a, air- or working-chamber; *bb*, blow-pipe; *c*, pipe for signaling; *d*, roof, or deck, of caisson; *e*, excavating-lock; *f*, man-lock; *g*, pipe to supply caisson with compressed air; *h*, street-level; *ii*, water-level; *jjj*, concrete; *k*, quicksand; *l*, hard-pan; *m*, bed-rock.

cai'tif(F), 1 kē'tıf; 2 cā'tıf. **I.** *a.* Vile; basely wicked. **II.** *n.* A base wretch. [< L. OF *captivus*, captive.]

Ca'ius, 1 kē'us *or* -yus; 2 cā'ŭs *or* -yŭs. **John** (1510–1572). An English physician, founder and master of Caius College, Cambridge.

ca-jole', 1 kə-jōl'; 2 ca-jōl', *vt.* & *vi.* [CA-JOLED'; CA-JOL'ING.] To impose on, as by flattery or delusive promises; dupe; wheedle. [< F. *cajoler*, < *cage*; see CAGE, *n.*]

SYN.: see ALLURE.—**ca-jol'er**, *n.*—**ca-jol'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] The act of cajoling; deceit; flattery. — **ca-jol'ing-ly**, *adv.*

cake, 1 kēk; 2 cāk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CAKED[t]; CAK'ING.] To form into a hardened mass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sweetened and baked culinary composition; also, a small or thin mass of dough, etc., baked or fried. **2.** A hardened mass. **3.** A morbid hardening or coagulation in the body. [< Ice. *kaka*.]

Cal., *abbr.* Calcium, calendar, calomel.—**Cal., Calif.** (official), *abbr.* California.

cal'a-bash, 1 kal'ə-bash; 2 căl'a-băsh, *n.* A gourd of the calabash-tree, or a vessel made from its shell; also, the tree. [< Per.[Sp+F] *kharbuz*, melon.]—**cal'a-bash-tree"**, *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree of the trumpet-flower family that bears a gourd-like fruit or calabash. **2.** The African baobab.

cal"a-boose', 1 kal"ə-būs'; 2 căl"a-bōōs', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A jail; lockup. [< Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon.]

Ca-la'bri-a, 1 kə-lē'brı-ə; 2 ca-lā'brı-a, *n.* A former department (5,819 sq. m.; pop. 1,472,000) in S. W. Italy.—**Ca-la'-bri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Ca-la'di-um, 1 kə-lē'dı-um; 2 ca-lā'dı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tuberous tropical American herbs of the arum family with large, variegated sagittate leaves. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Malay *kĕlādu*.]

Ca"lais', 1 kə"lē'; 2 cā"lā', *n.* A French seaport (pop. 73,000) on English Channel, facing Dover.

cal"a-man'co, 1 kal"ə-maŋ'ko; 2 căl"a-măŋ'co, *n.* A glossy woolen fabric of Flanders, or a garment made from it; also, a glazed linen stuff. [Sp.]

cal″a-mif′er-ous, 1 kal″ə-mif′ər-us; 2 căl″a-mĭf′er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing reeds. [< CALAMUS + L. *fero,* bear.]

cal′a-min, } 1 kal′ə-min, -min *or* -min; 2 căl′a-mĭn, -mĭn *or*

cal′a-mine, } -mĭn, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A white to yellowish or brown hydrous zinc silicate found in crystalline, stalactitic, and other forms: an important ore of zinc. **2.** A special kind of so-called galvanized iron. [< F. *calamine,* < LL. *calamina,* cor. of L. *cadmia;* see CADMIUM.]

ca-lam′i-ty, 1 kə-lam′ɪ-tɪ; 2 ca-lăm′ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A misfortune or disaster. [< L.ᴱ *calamita(t-)s.*]
Syn.: see ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.
—**ca-lam′i-tous,** *a.* Disastrous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cal′a-mus, 1 kal′ə-mus; 2 căl′a-mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mī, *pl.*] **1.** A kind of flag. **sweet′-flag″‡. 2.** [C-] A genus of Oriental climbing palms—the climbing rattans. **3.** A reed; quill; pen; flute. [< Gr.ᴸ *kalamos,* reed.]

ca-lash′, 1 kə-lăsh′; 2 ca-lăsh′, *n.* **1.** A low-wheeled light carriage with folding top. **2.** A folding carriage-top or hood. **3.** A hood with hoops formerly worn by women. [< Gr.ᶠ *kalesche.*] **ca-leche′‡; ca-lèche‡; ca-lesh′‡.**

cal′car′, 1 kal′kar; 2 căl′căr, *n.* [-CA′RI-A, *pl.*] A spur, or spur-like projection. [L., spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.]

cal′car², *n.* **1.** *Glass-making.* A calcining-oven. **2.** *Metal.* An annealing-oven. [< It. *calcara,* < L. *calcaria,* lime-kiln, < *calx,* lime.]

cal-ca′re-ous, 1 kal-kē′rɪ-us; 2 căl-cā′rē-ŭs, *a.* Of, containing, or like lime or limestone. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]

Cal′chas, 1 kal′kəs; 2 căl′cas. *n.* A legendary Greek soothsayer at the siege of Troy. **Kal′chas‡** [Gr.].

cal′ci-, 1 kal′sɪ-; 2 căl′çi-. From Latin *calx,* lime: a combining form.—**cal-cic′o-lous,** *a.* Growing upon limestone: said of plants.—**cal-cif′er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing calcium carbonate, as rocks.—**cal′ci-form¹,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of lime or chalk. **2.** Pebbly.

cal′ci-form², *a.* Having a projection like a heel. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + -FORM.]

cal′ci-fy, *vt. & vi.* To make or become stony by the deposit [of lime salts.

cal′ci-mine, 1 kal′sɪ-main; 2 căl′çi-mĭn. **I.** *vt.* [-MINED; -MIN″ING.] To apply calcimine to. **II.** *n.* A white or tinted wash for ceilings, walls, etc. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.] **cal′si-mine‡; cal′so-mine‡; kal′so-mine‡.**

cal′cine, 1 kal′sɪn *or* kal-saɪn′; 2 căl′çin *or* căl-çīn′, *vt. & vi.* [CAL′CINED; CAL′CIN-ING.] To render or become friable by heat. [< L.ᶠ *calx* (*calc-*), lime.] **cal′cin-ize‡.**—**cal″ci-na′tion,** *n.*

cal′cite, 1 kal′saɪt; 2 căl′çīt, *n. Mineral.* A widely diffused calcium carbonate, usually colorless or whitish, found crystallized (as dog-tooth spar, Iceland spar, etc.) and also massive (as chalk, limestone, marble, etc.). [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]—**cal-cit′ic,** *a.*

cal′ci-um, 1 kal′sɪ-um; 2 căl′çi-ŭm, *n.* A metallic element, found in limestone, etc. See ELEMENT. [< L. *calx,* lime.]—**cal′ci-um-light″,** *n.* A powerful light produced by the incandescence of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame.

cal′cu-late, 1 kal′kiu-lēt; 2 căl′cū-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT″ED²; -LAT″ING.] **1.** To compute mathematically; ascertain by computation; reckon; estimate. **2.** To plan; arrange; devise: with *for.* [< L. *calculus,* pebble.]
Syn.: account, compute, consider, count, deem, enumerate, estimate, number, rate, reckon, sum up. *Number* is the generic term. To *count* is to *number* one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, etc. *Compute* allows more of the element of probability, which is still more strongly expressed by *estimate;* as, to *estimate* the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, to *enumerate* one's grievances. To *rate* is to *estimate* by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We *count* upon a desired future; we do not *count* upon the undesired. As applied to the present, we *reckon* or *count* a thing precious or worthless. Compare ESTEEM.
Prep.: *on* or *upon.*
—**cal′cu-la-bl(eᴾ,** *a.* Capable of being calculated, estimated, or forecast.—**cal″cu-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of computing. **2.** A computation; reckoning. **3.** An estimate of probability; a forecast.—**cal′cu-la-tiv(eᴮ,** *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculation.—**cal′cu-la″-tor,** *n.* One who calculates; a calculating-machine or set of tables.

cal′cu-lus, 1 kal′kiu-lus; 2 căl′cū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A stone-like concretion, as in the bladder. **2.** *Math.* A method of calculating by algebraic symbols. [L., dim. of *calx* (*calc-*), stone.]—**cal′cu-lous,** *a.* Stony; gritty; pertaining to, like, or affected with calculus. **cal′cu-lose‡.**

Cal-cut′ta, 1 kal-kut′ə; 2 căl-cūt′a, *n.* The capital of Bengal, [India (pop. 1,222,000).

Cal′de-ron de la Bar′ca, 1 kal′də-rən *or* (*Sp.*) kāl″dē-rōn′ dē lə bär′kə; 2 căl′de-ron *or* (*Sp.*) căl″dę-rōn′ dę lä bär′cä, **Pedro** (1600-1681). A Spanish dramatist.

cal′dron, 1 kôl′drən; 2 çal′dron, *n.* A large kettle or boiler. [< L.ᵒᴾ *caldaria,* < *caldus,* hot.] **caul′dron‡.**

Ca′leb, 1 kē′leb; 2 cā′lĕb. *n. Bib.* The associate of Joshua in spying on the land of Canaan. *Numb.* xiii, 30.

Cal″e-do′ni-a, 1 kal″ɪ-dō′nɪ-ə; 2 căl″e-dō′nĭ-a, *n.* Ancient name of Scotland, now poetical.—**Cal″e-do′ni-an,** *a. & n.*

cal″e-fa′cient, 1 kal″ɪ-fē′shənt; 2 căl″e-fā′shĕnt, *a.* Causing heat or warmth. [< L. *calefaciēn(t-)s,* ppr., < *caleo,* be warm, + *facio,* make.]—**cal″e-fac′tion,** *n.* The act of heating, or the state of being heated.—**cal″e-fac′tiv(eᴮ,** *a.* Having a heating property or tendency.

cal″e-fac′to-ry, 1 kal″ɪ-fak′to-rɪ; 2 căl″e-făc′to-ry, *a.* Adapted or used for heating or warming; communicating warmth.

cal′e-fy†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To heat or warm. **II.** *t.* To become hot or warm. [< L. *calefacio,* make hot.] **cal′i-fy†.**

cal′en-dar, 1 kal′en-dər; 2 căl′ĕn-dar, *n.* **1.** A systematic arrangement of subdivisions of time, as years and months. **2.** An almanac. **3.** A schedule or list. [< L. *calendæ,* calends (first day of the Roman month).]

cal′en-der, 1 kal′en-dər; 2 căl′ĕn-der, *vt.* To press in a calender.

cal′en-der¹, *n.* A machine for giving to cloth, paper, etc., a gloss, by pressing between rollers. [< Lᴸᴸ+ᶠ *cylindrus,* cylinder.]

cal′en-der², *n.* A mendicant dervish of Persia or Turkey. [< Per. *qalandar.*] **kal′en-der‡.**

cal′ends, } 1 kal′endz; 2 căl′ĕndz, *n. pl.* The first day of the

kal′ends, } Roman month. [< AS. *calend,* month, < L. *calendæ,* calends, < √ in *calo,* call.]

cal′en-ture, 1 kal′en-chur *or* -tiur; 2 căl′ĕn-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A tropical fever accompanied by delirium and hallucinations. [F., < Sp. *calentur-a,* < L. *calen(t-)s,* ppr. of *caleo,* be hot.]

ca-les′cence, 1 kə-les′ens; 2 ca-lĕs′ĕnç, *n.* The condition of growing warm; increasing warmth. [< L. *calescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *calesco,* grow warm, < *caleo,* be warm.]—**ca-les′cent,** *a.*

calf¹, 1 kaf; 2 căf, *n.* [CALVES², *pl.*] **1.** The young of the cow or various other animals. **2.** The skin of the calf, or leather made from it. **calf′skin″‡. 3.** [Colloq.] A raw, gawky, witless young person; a blockhead; dolt. [< AS. *cealf.*]

calf², *n.* [CALVES², *pl.*] The hinder part of the human leg below the knee. [< Ice. *kálfi.*]

Cal-houn′, 1 kal-hūn′; 2 căl-hun′, **John C.** (1782-1850). American statesman; States' rights advocate.

Cal′i-ban, 1 kal′ɪ-ban: 2 căl′ĭ-băn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* a deformed savage slave of Prospero.

cal′i-ber, } 1 kal′ɪ-bər; 2 căl′ĭ-ber, *n.* **1.** The internal

cal′i-bre, } diameter of a tube, as of a gun-barrel: size of bore. **2.** Degree of individual capacity or power. **3.** *Naut.* The combined weight of a vessel's armament. [< F. *calibre,* bore of a gun.]

cal′i-brate, 1 kal′ɪ-brēt; 2 căl′ĭ-brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT″ED; -BRAT″-ING.] **1.** To graduate the tube of (a thermometer) so that it will indicate the temperature correctly. **2.** To determine the reading of (any graduated instrument). **cal′i-ber‡.**

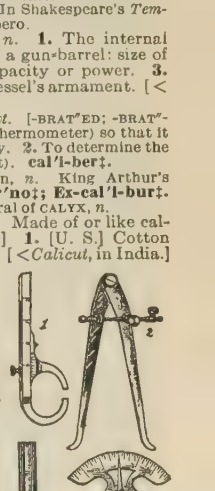
Cal′i-burn, 1 kal′ɪ-būrn; 2 căl′ĭ-būrn, *n.* King Arthur's sword. **Cal′i-bourne‡; Cal″i-bur′no‡; Ex-cal′i-bur‡.**

cal′i-ces, 1 kal′ɪ-sīz; 2 căl′ĭ-çēs, *n.* Plural of CALYX, *n.*

cal′i-co, 1 kal′ɪ-kō; 2 căl′ĭ-cō. **I.** *a.* Made of or like calico. **II.** *n.* [-COES² or -COS², *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] Cotton print. **2.** [Eng.] White cotton cloth. [< *Calicut,* in India.]

ca′lif, } 1 kē′lif; 2 cā′lif, *n.* The

ca′liph, } spiritual and civil head of a Mohammedan state. [< Ar. *khalifah,* successor (*i. e.,* of Mohammed).]—**cal′i-fate, cal′i-phate,** *n.* The office, dignity, or reign of a calif.
cal′if-ship‡; cal′iph-ship‡.


Calipers.
1. Graduating. 2. Inside-adjusting. 3. Caliper-square or beam-calipers. 4. Outside-adjusting.

Cal′i-for′ni-a, 1 kal″ɪ-fōr′nɪ-ə; 2 căl″ĭ-fôr′nĭ-a, *n.* A Pacific State (158,297 sq. m.; pop. 2,378,000), U. S.—**Gulf of C.,** an inlet of the Pacific, between Mexico and Lower California.

ca-lig′i-nous‖, 1 kə-lij′ɪ-nus; 2 ca-lĭg′ĭ-nŭs, *a.* Obscure; misty; dim. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ca-lig′ra-phy, ca-log′ra-phy. See CALLIGRAPHY.

Ca-lig′u-la, 1 kə-lig′yu-lə; 2 ca-lĭg′yu-la, **Caius Cæsar** (12-41). A Roman emperor; assassinated.

cal″i-pash′, 1 kal″ɪ-pash′ *or* kal′ɪ-pash; 2 căl″ĭ-păsh′ *or* căl′ĭ-păsh, *n.* The part of a turtle next the upper shell: a greenish gelatinous substance. [Form of CALABASH.] **cal″a-pash′‡; cal″li-pash′‡.**

cal″i-pee′, 1 kal″ɪ-pī′ *or* kal′ɪ-pī; 2 căl″ĭ-pē′ *or* căl′ĭ-pē, *n.* The part of a turtle next the lower shell: a yellowish gelatinous substance.

cal′i-per, 1 kal′ɪ-pər; 2 căl′ĭ-per, *n.* An instrument like a pair of compasses, for measuring diameters: usually in the plural. [Corr. of CALIBER.]

cal"i-sa'ya, 1 kal"ı-sē'yə; 2 cȧl"ı-sā'ya, *n.* Same as CINCHONA.

cal"is-then'ics, *n.* Same as CALLISTHENICS.

cal'i-ver†, *n.* A light musket of the 16th century.

ca'lix, 1 kē'lıks *or* kal'ıks; 2 cā'lıks *or* căl'ıks, *n.* [CAL'I-CES², *pl.*] **1.** A cup-shaped organ or cavity. **2.** Same as CALYX. [L., cup.]

calk[1], } 1 kôk; 2 cąk, *vt.* **1.** To make tight, as a boat's
caulk[1], } seams, by plugging with soft material. **2.** To fasten together. [< L. OF *calco*, tread.]—**calk'er**[1], **caulk'er,** *n.*—**calk'ing, caulk'ing,** *n.* [calk.

calk[2], *vt.* **1.** To furnish with calks. **2.** To wound with a

calk, *n.* A spur on a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping. [< L. *calx*, heel.] **calk'er**[2]†; **calk'in†.**

call, 1 kôl; 2 cąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To appeal to by word of mouth. **2.** To utter or read aloud. **3.** To summon in any way; convoke; convene; invoke solemnly. **4.** To designate or characterize in any way; name; style; suppose; assume to be so much. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send out a cry or summons; appeal; sound a signal. **2.** To make a brief visit. [< AS. *cèallian.*]

Syn.: bawl, bellow, clamor, cry (out), ejaculate, exclaim, roar, scream, shout, shriek, vociferate, yell. To *call* is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals *call* their mates, or their young; a man *calls* his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by bell, or any signal. To *shout* is to *call* or *exclaim* with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to *scream* is to utter a shriller cry; to *shriek* or to *yell* refers to that which is louder and wilder still. We *shout* words; in *screaming, shrieking,* or *yelling* there is often no attempt at articulation. To *bawl* is to utter senseless, noisy cries, as of a child in pain or anger. *Bellow* and *roar* are applied to the utterances of animals, and only contemptuously to those of persons. To *clamor* is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To *vociferate* is commonly applied to loud and excited speech where there is little besides the exertion of voice. One may *exclaim, cry out,* or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence; when he *calls,* it is to attract another's attention. See CONVOKE; EXCLAIM. —Ant.: be silent, be still, hark, harken, hush, list, listen.

—**call'er,** *n.* **1.** One who calls, in any sense. **2.** A visitor.

call, *n.* **1.** A shout or cry to attract attention or reply. **2.** A summons or invitation; divine vocation. **3.** A requirement; claim; right; obligation. **4.** A brief visit. **5.** An assessment or demand; specif. (U.S.), a contract requiring, in consideration of money paid, the delivery of some article named, as stocks, at a certain price. Compare PUT.

cal'la, 1 kal'ə; 2 cȧl'a, *n. Bot.* A South-African plant of the arum family, with a large milk-white blossom. [L.] **cal'la-lil"y†; Egyptian lily†; lily of the Nile‡.**

Calla.

cal'lant, 1 kal'ənt; 2 cȧl'ant, *n.* [Scot.] A lad; a youth. [= GALLANT.] **cal'lan†.**

Cal-la'o, 1 kə-lī'o; 2 cä-lä'o, *n.* A seaport (pop. 34,350) in Peru, the port of Lima.

cal'let, 1 kal'ət; 2 cȧl'ĕt, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A scolding or gossiping woman. **2.** A prostitute. [< F. *caillette,* < *caille,* QUAIL.]

cal'li-graph, 1 kal'ı-grȧf; 2 cȧl'ı-grȧf, *n.* A specimen of beautiful penmanship. **cal'i-graph‡.**

cal-lig'ra-phy, } 1 ka-lig'rə-fı; 2 că-

cal-lig'ra-fy[F], } lig'ra-fy, *n.* Beautiful penmanship; loosely, handwriting in general. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *graphō,* write.]—**cal-lig'ra-pher,** *n.* **cal-lig'ra-phist‡.—cal"li-graph'ic, a.—cal"li-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

call'ing, 1 kôl'ıŋ; 2 cąl'ing, *n.* **1.** A summons. **2.** Habitual occupation; a vocation. Syn.: see BUSINESS.

Cal-li'o-pe, 1 ka-lī'o-pī; 2 cä-lī'o-pē, *n.* **1.** *Class Myth.* Muse of eloquence and epic poetry. **2.** [c-] A series of steam-whistles played by means of a keyboard; a steam-organ.

cal"li-pash', cal"li-pee', etc. Same as CALIPASH, etc.

cal'li-per, *n.* Same as CALIPER.

cal"lis-then'ics, 1 kal"ıs-then'ıks; 2 cȧl"is-thĕn'ics, *n. pl.* Light gymnastics to promote grace as well as health. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *sthenos,* strength.]—**cal"lis-then'ic,** *a.*

cal'lous, 1 kal' us; 2 cȧl'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Thickened and hardened, as the skin under pressure. **2.** Hardened in feeling; insensible; unfeeling. [< L. *callosus,* < *callum,* hard skin.] Syn.: see HARD.—**cal-los'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A thickened, hardened portion of the skin; hardness; insensibility.—**cal'lous-ly,** *adv.*—**cal'lous-ness,** *n.*

cal'low, 1 kal'o; 2 cȧl'o, *a.* **1.** Unfledged; not yet feathered, as a bird. **2.** Inexperienced; youthful. [< AS. *calu,* bald.]

cal'lus, 1 kal'us; 2 cȧl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ı; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A callosity or thickening. **2.** The new bony tissue between and around the fractured ends of a broken bone in the process of reuniting. [L.]

calm, 1 kȧm; 2 cäm, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring into repose, mental or physical; still; soothe; tranquilize. **II.** *i.* To become quiet or placid. Syn.: see ALLAY; SETTLE.

calm, *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation; quiet; placid; serene. [< Gr.[LL+F] *kauma,* heat of the sun.]

Syn.: collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, sedate, self-controlled, self-possessed, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. That is *calm* which is free from disturbance or agitation; in the physical sense, free from violent motion or action; in the mental or spiritual realm, free from excited or disturbing emotion or passion. We speak of a *calm* sea, a *placid* lake, a *serene* sky, a *still* night, a *quiet* day, a *quiet* home. We speak, also, of "*still* waters," "*smooth* sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. *Cool,* in this connection, always suggests the recognition of some form of danger or risk. One may be *calm* by assured superiority to danger, by ignorance of its existence or of its magnitude, or by indifference to the result, or by the apathy of hopelessness, as we speak of "the *calmness* of despair;" one is *cool* who, while intensely alive to danger or need, has all his faculties concentrated on the means of meeting or overcoming it; a *calm* boxer would probably be an easy victim, while a *cool* boxer would be a dangerous antagonist. *Cool* is stronger than *composed* or *collected,* which suggest some previous tendency to discomposure, and is more vigorous than *self-controlled* or *self-possessed.* One is *composed* who has subdued excited feeling; he is *collected* when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a *tranquil* mind, a *placid* disposition. The *serene* spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm or agitation See PACIFIC: SOBER.—Ant.: agitated, boisterous, disturbed, excited, fierce, frantic, frenzied, furious, heated, passionate, raging, roused, ruffled, stormy, turbulent, violent, wild, wrathful.

—**calm'ly,** *adv.*—**calm'ness,** *n.*

calm, *n.* Tranquillity; stillness; serenity. Syn.: see REST.

cal'o-mel, 1 kal'o-mel; 2 cȧl'o-mĕl, *n.* A heavy, white, tasteless compound of chlorin and mercury: used as a purgative. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *melas,* black.]

cal"o-res'cence, 1 kal'o-res'ens; 2 cȧl'o-rĕs'ĕnc, *n.* The generation of luminous heat-rays from obscure heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body.

ca-lor'ic, 1 kə-lor'ık; 2 ca-lŏr'ic **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to heat. **II.** *n.* Heat; formerly, a supposed principle of heat. [< L. *calor,* heat.]—**cal"o-ric'i-ty,** *n.* The power of developing heat possessed by animals.—**cal"o-rif'ic,** *a.* Able to produce heat: heating. **cal"o-rif'i-cal‡.—cal"o-rim'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring heat.—**ca-lor"i-met'ric,** *a.* Relating to or serving for calorimetry. **ca-lor"i-met'ri-cal‡.—cal"o-rim'e-try,** *n.* The art or process of measuring heat.

cal'o-ry, 1 kal'o-rı; 2 cȧl'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] One of two recognized units of heat: (1) the **greater c.,** the heat required to raise one kilogram of water 1° C.; **kilogram c.‡;** (2) the **lesser c.,** the heat required to raise one gram of water 1° C.; **gram c.‡.** [< F. *calorie,* < L. *calor,* heat.] **cal'o-rie‡.**

cal'o-yer, 1 kal'o-yər *or* kə-leı'ər; 2 cȧl'o-yĕr *or* ca-lōy'ĕr, *n. Gr. Ch.* A monk, especially one of the order of St. Basil. [F., < Gr. *kalogēros,* < *kalos,* beautiful, + *geras,* old age.]

cal'pac, 1 kal'pak; 2 cȧl'păc, *n.* A black sheepskin or felt cap worn by various Orientals. [Turk.] **cal'pack‡.**

cal'trop, 1 kal'trəp; 2 cȧl'trop, *n. Mil.* A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, one of which will always be upright, used to impede cavalry or infantry. [< AS. *calcatrippe,* < LL. *calcatrippa,* < L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + LL. *trappa,* < OHG. *trapo,* trap.] **cal'thorp‡; cal'throp‡; cal'trap‡.**

cal'u-met, 1 kal'yu-met; 2 cȧl'yu-mĕt, *n.* A tobacco-pipe, used by American Indians at conferences; pipe of peace. [F., < L. *calamus,* reed.]

cal'um-ny, 1 kal'um-nı; 2 cȧl'ŭm-ny, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A false, malicious, and injurious accusation or report; defamation; slander. [< L.[F] *calumnia,* < *calvor,* deceive.] Syn.: see SCANDAL.—**ca-lum'ni-ate,** *v.* [-AT"ED²; -AT"ING.] **1.** *t.* To accuse falsely; defame. **II.** *i.* To utter calumnies. Syn.: see ASPERSE; REVILE.—**ca-lum"ni-a'tion,** *n.*—**ca-lum'ni-a"tor,** *n.*—**ca-lum'ni-ous,** *a.* Slanderous; defamatory. **ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry‡.**

Cal'va-ry, 1 kal'və-rı; 2 cȧl'va-ry, *n.* The place where Christ was crucified; Golgotha. *Luke* xxiii, 33.

calv(**e**[F], 1 kav; 2 cȧv, *vt.* & *vi.* [CALV(E)D²; CALV'ING.] **1.** To bring forth (a calf). **2.** To throw off a berg from itself, as a glacier. [< AS. *cealfian,* < *cealf,* calf.]

Cal'vert, 1 kal'vərt; 2 căl'vert, **Leonard** (1606?–1647). An English statesman; 1st governor of Maryland.

Cal'vin, 1 kal'vin; 2 căl'vin, **John** (1509–1564). French Protestant reformer.—**Cal'vin-ism,** *n.* The system of doctrine taught by Calvin.—**Cal'vin-ist,** *n.*—**Cal"vin-is'tic,** *a.*

calx, 1 kalks; 2 călks, *n.* [CALX'ES^{Z} or CAL'CES^{Z}, *pl.*] The residue from the calcination of minerals; also, lime or chalk. [L.]

cal'y-cle, 1 kal'ı-kl; 2 căl'y-cl, *n. Bot.* An accessory calyx outside of the true calyx. [< L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx;* see CALYX.] **ca-lic'u-lat.**—**ca-lyc'u-lar, ca-lyc'u-late,** *a.* Having calycles.

Ca-lyp'so, 1 kə-lip'so; 2 ca-lyp'so, *n. Myth.* A nymph of Ogygia, the island where Ulysses was wrecked.

ca-lyp'tra, 1 kə-lip'trə; 2 ca-lyp'tra, *n.* A hood or lid; specif., (1) in mosses, the hood or covering of the capsule; (2) in flowering plants, any similar hood-shaped organ. [< Gr. *kalyptra*, veil, < *kalyptō*, cover.] **ca-lyp'ter‡.**

ca'lyx, 1 kē'liks *or* kal'iks; 2 cā'lyks *or* căl'yks, *n.* [CAL'YCES, 1 kal'ı-sīz; 2 căl'y-çēş, or CA'LYX-ES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The outermost series of leaves (sepals) of a flower. Compare COROLLA. **2.** A cup-shaped part or organ. [L.]

cam, 1 kam; 2 căm, *n. Mech.* A non-circular or eccentric rotating piece, to give reciprocating motion. [< Dan. *kam*, comb.]

Cam., Cam's., *abbr.* Cambridge. [PRINCIPE.

Ca-ma'guey, 1 ka-mā'gwē; 2 cä-mä'ġwę, *n.* Same as PUERTO CA"MA"RA"DE-RIE'.

ca"ma"ra"de-rie', 1 ka"ma"ra"da-rī'; 2 cä"mä"rä"de-rē', *n.* Comradeship; loyalty; good fellowship. [F.]

cam'as, 1 kam'əs; 2 căm'as, *n.* Any of several species of North-American bulbous herbs of the lily family, as the wild hyacinth. [Am.-Ind.] **cam'ash‡; cam'ass‡; cam'mass‡.**

cam'ber, 1 kam'bər; 2 căm'ber. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make slightly convex above, or have an upwardly convex form: said of a ship's deck. **II.** *n.* A slight upward bend or convexity, as of a timber or surface; a slight arch or rise in the middle. [< F. *cambre*, < L. *camera*, arch; see CAMERA.]

cam'bist, 1 kam'bist; 2 căm'bist, *n.* **1.** A manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures of different countries, and their equivalents. **2.** One versed in exchange values. [< F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista*, < L. *cambio*, exchange.]

cam'bi-um, 1 kam'bı-um; 2 căm'bi-ûm. *Bot.* A zone of cells between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants, from which new tissues are developed. [LL., exchange.]

Cam-bo'di-a, 1 kam-bō'di-ə; 2 căm-bō'di-a, *n.* A province in French Indo-China; 45,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,630,000.

Cam"brai', 1 kañ"brē'; 2 cäñ"brę', *n.* A city of N. E. France where British broke German line Oct. 18, 1918.

Cam'bri-a, 1 kam'bri-ə; 2 căm'bri-a, *n.* Wales: ancient name.

Cam'bri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Cambria or Wales; Welsh. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest of the periods of the Paleozoic era.—**Cam'bri-an,** *n.*

cam'bric, 1 kēm'brik; 2 cām'bric, *n.* A fine white linen fabric or a similar fabric of cotton; also, a coarse cotton fabric. [< *Kameryk*, a Flem. city.]

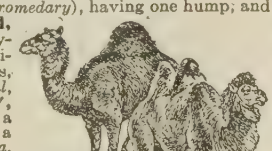
Cam'bridge, 1 kēm'bri]; 2 cām'bridġ, *n.* **1.** A borough (pop. 59,260) of southeastern England; seat of **Cambridge University** (first charter given 1231). **2.** A city (pop. 109,-600), E. Massachusetts; seat of **Harvard University** (founded 1636).

Cam-by'ses, 1 kam-bai'sīz; 2 căm-bi'sēş, *n.* King of Persia, 529–522 B. C.; son of Cyrus. [pop. 116,310.

Cam'den, 1 kam'den; 2 căm'dĕn, *n.* A city in New Jersey;

came, 1 kēm; 2 cām. *imp.* of COME, *v.*

cam'el, 1 kam'el; 2 căm'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A large Asiatic or African ruminant, having a humped back, capable of subsisting long without water. There are two species, the **Arabian camel** (or *dromedary*), having one hump, and the **Bactrian camel,** having two. **2.** A buoyant water-tight contrivance for lifting wrecks, etc. [< Heb. *gāmāl*, camel.]—**cam"el-eer',** *n.* A camel-driver or a soldier mounted on a camel.—**cam'el-isc,** *a.*—**cam'el-ish-ness,** *n.*



1. Arabian Camel. 2. Bactrian Camel. 1/90

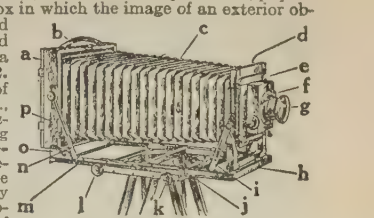
ca-mel'li-a, 1 kə-mel'ı-ə; 2 ca-mĕl'i-a, *n. Bot.* An Eastern tropical shrub with white or rose-colored flowers. [< *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler.]

ca-mel'o-pard, 1 kə-mel'o-pārd; 2 ca-mĕl'o-pārd, *n.* The giraffe. [< Gr. *kamēlos*, camel, + *pardalis*, pard.]

Cam'e-lot, 1 kam'ı-lot; 2 căm'e-lōt, *n.* Reputed seat of King Arthur's court, in S. W. England.

cam'e-o, 1 kam'ı-ō; 2 căm'e-ō, *n.* A striated stone (as onyx or agate) or shell, carved in relief; also, the art of so carving. Compare INTAGLIO. [< LL.^{It} *cammæus*, cameo.]

cam'er-a, 1 kam'ər-ə; 2 căm'er-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, *pl.*] **1.** A chamber or box in which the image of an exterior object is projected upon a sensitized plate or film by a lens or lenses. **2.** A chamber, as of the heart. [L., vault, < Gr. *kamara*, anything arched.]—**cam'era lu'ci-da,** a device by which the image of a body seems to be projected on a sheet of paper, so that it may be traced.—**c. ob-scu'ra,** a camera in which the real image of an object is projected upon a plane surface, for viewing, tracing, or photographing.—**in c.** (*Law*), not in public court; privately.—**cam'e-ral,** *a.* Pert. to a camera, chamber, public office, or treasury.



Camera.

a, reversing back; *b*, handle; *c*, bellows; *d*, rising front; *e*, cross-front; *f*, shutter; *g*, lens; *h*, front extension-frame; *i*, swing front; *j*, turntable let into baseboard; *k*, front focusing-pinion; *l*, back focusing-pinion; *m*, back extension-frame; *n*, swing back; *o*, wide-angle movement; *p*, plumb-indicator.

Cam'er-on, 1 kam'ər-ən; 2 căm'er-on, **Donald** (1695?–1748). A Highland chieftain of Lochiel.

Cam"er-o'ni-an, 1 kam"ər-ō'nı-ən; 2 căm"er-ō'ni-an, *n. Scot. Hist.* A follower of Richard Cameron (died 1680); a Scottish Presbyterian preacher and Covenanter.

Ca-mil'la, 1 kə-mil'ə; 2 ca-mil'a. *n. Myth.* Virgin queen of the Volscians; one of the swift-footed servants of Diana.

cam"i-sa'do, 1 kam"ı-sā'do; 2 căm"i-sä'do, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A night attack by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor for mutual recognition; a shirt so worn. [< F. *camisade*, < It. *camiscia*, CHEMISE.] **cam"i-sade'‡.**

ca-mise', 1 kə-mīs'; 2 ca-mīs', *n.* A loose shirt worn by Orientals; a light, loose gown. Compare CHEMISE. [F., < LL. *camisia*, shirt.] **ca-mis'ci-a‡; ca-mis'i-a‡.**

Cam'lan, 1 kam'lən; 2 căm'lan, *n.* The battle-field where, according to legend, King Arthur was killed, 542.

cam'let, 1 kam'let; 2 căm'lĕt, *n.* A stiff, closely woven, nearly water-proof fabric of camels' hair, or an imitation of it. [< F. *camelot*, < Ar. *khamlat*, < *khaml*, plush.]

Cam'o-ens, 1 kam'o-ens; 2 căm'o-ĕns, **Luis de** (1524–1580). A Portuguese poet; *The Lusiad.* **Ca-mōes'‡.**

cam'o-mile, 1 kam'o-mail; 2 căm'o-mil, *n.* A strong-scented bitter herb of the aster family, whose flowers are used as a tonic. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *chamai*, on the ground, + *mēlon*, apple.]

Ca-mor'ra, 1 kə-mer'ə; 2 ca-mŏr'a, *n.* A secret society of Naples, Italy, practising violence and extortion.

ca"mou"flage', 1 ka"mū"flāj'; 2 cä"mu"flăzh', *n.* [Recent.] Disguise by masking, as guns, with an arbor of leaves; also, artificial scenery, etc., painted on canvas to conceal military movements. [Fr. < It. *camuffare*, disguise.]—**ca"mou"fleur',** *n.* [F.] One who devises camouflage.

camp, 1 kamp; 2 cămp. I.^{L} *vt. & vi.* To place in or go into camp; encamp; lodge temporarily. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group of tents or other shelters, as for soldiers or hunters, or the place so occupied; also, a single tent, cabin, etc. **2.** An army encamped; military life; the field. [< L.^{F} *campus*, field.]—**camp'-chair",** *n.* A folding chair of canvas or the like.—**c.-stool,** *n.* A light folding stool with canvas seat.

Cam-pa'gna, 1 kam-pā'nyə; 2 căm-pä'nyä, *n.* A malarial plain surrounding Rome (90 x 40 m.). **Cam-pa'ni-a‡.**

cam-paign', 1 kam-pēn'; 2 căm-pān'. **I.** *vi.* To serve, **cam-pain'^{s},** } operate in, or conduct a campaign. **II.** *n.* **1.** A series of connected military operations; also, the time an army keeps the field. **2.** A political, commercial, or other contest. [< L.^{F} *campus*, field.]—**cam-paign'er,** *n.*

Cam-pa'nia, 1 kam-pā'nyə; 2 căm-pä'nyä, *n.* A southern division of Italy; 6,290 sq. m.; pop. 3,427,000.

cam-pan'i-form, 1 kam-pan'ı-fôrm; 2 căm-păn'i-fôrm, *a.* Bell-shaped; campanulate. [< LL. *campana*, bell, + -FORM.]

cam"pa-ni'le, 1 kam"pə-nī'li; 2 căm"pa-nī'le, *n.* [-LES^{Z} or -LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Arch.* A bell-tower, especially a detached bell-tower. [It., < LL. *campana*, bell.]

cam"pa-nol'o-gy, 1 kam"pə-nel'o-jı; 2 căm"pa-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science and art of casting and ringing bells. [< LL. *campana*, bell, + -OLOGY.]

Cam-pan'u-la, 1 kam-pan'yu-lə; 2 căm-păn'yu la, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of plants of the bellwort family, the bell-flowers. **2.** [c-] Any plant of the above genus **3.** [c-] *Zool.* A bell-shaped structure or part. [LL., dim. of *campana*, bell.]

cam-pan'u-late, 1 kam-pan'yu-lēt; 2 căm-păn'yu-lāt, *a.* Bell-shaped, as a corolla.

Camp'bell, 1 kam'əl *or* kam'bel; 2 căm'el *or* căm'bel, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1788–1866), an Irish-American theologian; founder of the Disciples of Christ. **2. Thomas** (1777–1844), a Scottish poet. [Same as CID.

Cam-pe"a-dor', 1 kam-pē"ə-thōr'; 2 căm-pę"ä-thōr', *n.* [Sp.]

Cam-pe'che, 1 kam-pī'chī *or* (*Sp.*) kȧm-pĕ'chĕ; 2 cȧm-pĕ'che *or* (*Sp.*) cäm-pe'che, *n.* Mexican state (18,087 sq. m.; pop. 86,500); its capital city (pop. 17,000).—**Bay of C.,** a bay, S. W part of Gulf of Mexico.

cam-pes'tral, 1 kam-pes'trəl; 2 cȧm-pĕs'tral, *a.* Growing in or pertaining to the fields or open country. [< L. *campestris,* < *campus,* field.]

cam'phene, 1 kam'fīn *or* kam-fīn'; 2 cȧm'fēn *or* cȧm-fēn', *n.* One of a series of solid compounds like camphor, isomeric with oil of turpentine. [< CAMPHOR.]

cam'phire‖, 1 kam'fīr; 2 cȧm'fīr, *n.* **1.** Camphor. **2.** Henna, or its flowers: a faulty rendering in Cant. i, 14, and Iv, 13.

cam'phor, } 1 kam'fər; 2 cȧm'fər, *n.* A fragrant gum-
cam'for[s], } like compound, obtained from an Asiatic evergreen tree, the **camphor-tree.** [< Malay[Ar+F] *kāpūr,* camphor.]—**cam'phor-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To treat with camphor.—**cam-phor'ic,** *a.*

cam'pi-on, 1 kam'pi-ən; 2 cȧm'pi-ən, *n.* One of various herbs of the pink family, as the **rose-campion, alpine campion,** etc. [Prob. < L. *campus,* field.]

cam'pus, 1 kam'pus; 2 cȧm'pūs, *n.* The grounds of a school or college, or the court enclosed by the buildings.

can[1], 1 kan; 2 cȧn, *v.* [COULD.] [A defective auxiliary now used only in the present and imperfect indicative.] **1.** To be able (to do something). **2.** To be competent or permitted to: colloquial for *may;* as, you *can* go. **3**†. To understand; know: the original sense. [< AS. *cann,* 1st and 3d per. sing. of *cunnan,* know.]

Can always indicates some form of possibility. The colloquial use of *can* for *may* substitutes a moral for a physical possibility; "You *can* go" (without breach of duty, since you have permission). *May* is, however, in this sense, at once more exact and more elegant.

Can but and *can not but* are both correct, but differ in meaning. "I *can not but* go" means "I am irresistibly impelled or compelled to go;" "I *can but* go" means "I *can only* go," *i. e.* "To go is all that is left me to do." *Can but* is thus by far the weaker expression.

can[2], *vt.* [CANNED, CAND[d]; CAN'NING.] To put up or preserve in cans.

can, *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding or carrying liquids. **2.** [U. S.] A vessel of tin-plate, in which fruit, meat, or the like is hermetically sealed: called *tin* in Great Britain. **3**‖. A drinking-mug or -cup; a tankard. [< AS. *canna,* can.]

Can., *abbr.* Canada.—**can.,** *abbr.* Canon, canto.

Ca'na of Gal'i-lee, 1 kē'nə; 2 eā'na. A ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth, Palestine; scene of Christ's first miracle. *John* ii, 1.

Ca'naan, 1 kē'nən; 2 eā'nan, *n.* That part of Palestine between the Jordan and the Mediterranean.—**Ca'naan-ite,** *n. Bib.* A dweller in the land of Canaan prior to the Israelitish conquest.—**Ca'naan-it"ish,** *a.*

Can'a-da, 1 kan'ə-də; 2 cȧn'a-da, **Dominion of.** A federation of colonies and provinces (3,729,665 sq. m.; pop. 9,000,000) of British North America (except Newfoundland).—**Ca-na'di-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ca-naille', 1 kə-nēl' *or* (*F.*) ka"nā'yə; 2 ea-nāl' *or* (*F.*) eä"nä'ye, *n.* The vulgar multitude; rabble; mob. [F.]

ca-nal', 1 kə-nal'; 2 ea-nāl'. **I.** *vt.* [CA-NALLED'; CA-NAL'LING.] To dig a canal or canals across or through; canalize. **II.** *n.* **1.** An artificial inland waterway. **2.** Any channel, groove, passage, or duct. [< L.[F] *canalis,* channel.]—**ca-nal'age,** *n.* **1.** The construction of canals. **2.** Canals collectively. **3.** A charge for transportation through a canal.—**can"a-lic'u-late,** *a.* Channeled or grooved. **can"a-lic'u-lat"ed**‡; **can"a-lic'u-lar**‡.—**can"a-lic'u-lus,** *n. Anat.* A small tube or canal, as in bone.—**ca-nal'ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To convert into a canal, as a stream or chain of lakes. **2.** To furnish with a canal, or a system of canals, or waterways. **ca-nal'iset.**—**ca-nal"i-za'**[or -sa']**tion,** *n.*

Ca-nal' Zone. A strip of territory leased in perpetuity to the United States, extending 5 miles on each side of the Panama Canal, across the Isthmus of Panama.

ca-nard', 1 kə-nȧrd'; 2 ea-närd', *n.* A fabricated sensational story; newspaper hoax. [F.]

ca-na'ry, 1 kə-nē'ri; 2 ea-nā'ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A finch, originally of the Canary Islands, now a common cage-bird. **ca-na'ry-bird"**‡. **2.** A bright-yellow color. **3.** Wine from the Canary Islands. **4**†. A sprightly dance in rapid time.

Ca-na'ry Is'lands. A group of Spanish islands (2,808 sq. m.; pop. 506,410) off N. W. coast of Africa.

can'cel, 1 kan'səl; 2 cȧn'çel, *vt.* [CAN'CELED or CAN'CELLED, CAN'CELD[s]; CAN'CEL-ING or CAN'CEL-LING.] To mark out or off, as by crossed lines; strike out; annul; revoke. [< L.[F] *cancello,* make like a lattice.]

Syn.: abolish, abrogate, annul, blot out, cross off or out, discharge, efface, erase, expunge, make void, nullify, obliterate, quash, remove, repeal, rescind, revoke, rub off or out, scratch out, vacate. *Cancel, efface, erase, expunge,* and *obliterate* have as their first meaning the removal of written characters or other forms of record. To *cancel* is, literally, to make a lattice by cross-lines, exactly our English *cross out;* to *efface* is to *rub off,* smooth away the face of, as of an inscription; to *erase* is to *scratch out,* commonly for the purpose of writing something else in the same space; to *expunge* is to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing; to *obliterate* is to cover over or remove, as a letter, as was done by reversing the Roman stylus, and *rubbing out* with the rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet. What has been *canceled, erased, expunged,* may perhaps still be traced; what is *obliterated* is gone forever, as if it had never been. The figurative use of the words keeps close to the primary sense. Compare ABOLISH; ANNUL.—Ant.: approve, confirm, enact, enforce, establish, maintain, perpetuate, record, reenact, sustain, uphold, write.—**can"cel-a'tion,** *n.*

can'cel-late, 1 kan'se-lēt; 2 cȧn'çē-lāt, *a.* Lattice-like in structure; reticulated. [< L. *cancellatus,* pp. of *cancello:* see CANCEL, *v.*]—**can"cel-la'tion,** *n.* A network formed by small interlacing bars; a reticulation.

can'cer, 1 kan'sər; 2 cȧn'çer, *n.* **1.** A malignant and commonly fatal tumor. **2.** Any inveterate and spreading evil. **3.** [C-] The Crab, a zodiacal constellation or sign. See CONSTELLATION. [L., crab.]—**can'cer-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a cancer; virulent; incurable.

can"de-la'brum, 1 kan"di-lē'brum; 2 cȧn"de-lā'brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] A branched candlestick or lamp-stand. [L.]

can'dent‖, 1 kan'dent; 2 cȧn'dĕnt, *a.* Glowing with heat; white-hot; incandescent. [< L. *candeo,* glow.]

Can'di-a, 1 kan'di-ə; 2 cȧn'di-a, *n.* Same as CRETE.

can'did, 1 kan'did; 2 cȧn'did, *a.* Sincere; ingenuous; frank; impartial; fair. [< L.[F] *candidus,* white.]

Syn.: aboveboard, artless, fair, frank, guileless, honest, impartial, ingenuous, innocent, naive, open, simple, sincere, straightforward, transparent, truthful, unbiased, unprejudiced, unreserved, unsophisticated. A *candid* statement is meant to be true to the real facts and just to all parties; a *fair* statement is really so. *Fair* is applied to the conduct as *candid* is not; as, *fair* treatment, "a *fair* field, and no favor." One who is *frank* has a fearless and unconstrained truthfulness. *Honest* and *ingenuous* unite in expressing contempt for deceit. On the other hand, *artless, guileless, naive, simple,* and *unsophisticated* express the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. As truth is not always agreeable or timely, *candid* and *frank* have often an objectionable sense; "to be *candid* with you," "to be perfectly *frank,*" are regarded as sure preludes to something disagreeable. *Sincere* applies to the feelings, as being all that one's words would imply. See HONEST.—Ant.: adroit, artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, diplomatic, foxy, insincere, intriguing, knowing, maneuvering, sharp, shrewdly, subtle, tricky, wily.—Prep.: *with* a person; *about* a matter.

—**can'did-ly,** *adv.*—**can'did-ness,** *n.*

can'di-date, 1 kan'di-dēt; 2 cȧn'di-dāt, *n.* A nominee or aspirant for any position. [< L. *candidatus, candidus,* white (because office-seekers in Rome wore white togas).]—**can'di-da-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] The state or position of being a candidate. **can'di-date"ship**‡; **can'di-da-ture**‡.

can'died, 1 kan'did; 2 cȧn'did, *pa.* **1.** Converted into candy or something resembling candy; as, *candied* sugar. **2.** Coated with something resembling sugar; frosted.

can'dle(e[F], 1 kan'dl; 2 cȧn'dl, *n.* **1.** A cylinder of tallow, wax, or other solid fat, containing a wick, to give light when burning. **2.** A light or luminary. [< L.[AS] *candela,* < *candeo,* shine.]—**can'dle-light",** *n.* **1.** Light given by a candle. **2.** The time of day when candles are first needed; early evening. **can'dle-light"ing**‡.—**c.-power,** *n.* The illuminating power of a standard sperm candle: a measure of light.—**can'dle-stick",** *n.* A support for a candle or candles.—**standard c.,** a spermaceti candle burning two grains a minute: used as a standard of light.

Can'dle-mas, 1 kan'dl-məs; 2 cȧn'dl-mas, *n.* The feast of the Purification, Feb. 2. In parts of the United States, popularly called *ground-hog* or *woodchuck day.*

can'dor, 1 kan'dər; 2 cȧn'dor, *n.* **1.** Freedom from mental reservation or prejudice. **2.** Openness; frankness; impartiality; fairness. [< L.[F] *candor,* < *candeo,* be white.] **can'dour**‡. Syn.: see VERACITY.

can'dy, 1 kan'di; 2 cȧn'dy. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CAN'DIED; CAN'DY-ING.] To form, form into, deposit, or cover with crystals of sugar; preserve by coating with sugar. **II.** *n.* [CAN'DIES[z], *pl.*] A confection of sugar or molasses, or both. [Orig. < Sans. *khanda,* < *khand,* break.]

can'dy-tuft", 1 kan'di-tuft"; 2 cȧn'dy-tŭft", *n.* A plant of the mustard family with white or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

cane, 1 kēn; 2 cān. **I.** *vt.* [CANED; CAN'ING.] **1.** To strike or beat with a cane. **2.** To bottom or back with cane, as a chair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A walking-stick. **2.** A slender, flexi-

ble woody stem, or a plant with such a stem, as a rattan, or the sugar-cane. [Gr.$^{L+OF}$ *kanna*, reed.]—**cane's brake"**, *n.* Land overgrown with canes.

ca-nes'cence, 1 kə-nes'əns; 2 ca-nēs'ĕnç, *n.* A whitish color; hoariness. [< L. *canescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *canesco*, grow white, < *canus*, white.]—**ca-nes'cent**, *a.* Becoming, or tending to become, white or hoary.

Ca-nic'u-la, 1 kə-nik'yu-lə; 2 ca-nic'yu-la, *n.* The star Sirius; the dog-star. [< L. *canicula*, dim. of *canis*, dog.]—**ca-nic'u-lar**, *a.* Relating to the dog-star or to the dog-days.

ca-nine', 1 kə-nain' *or* kē'nain; 2 ca-nīn' *or* cā'nīn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a dog. [< L. *caninus*, < *canis*, dog.]—**canine tooth**, a tooth that grows directly behind the intermaxillary suture in the upper jaw, or the opposite one of the lower jaw; an eye-tooth of the upper jaw, or stomach-tooth of the lower jaw.

ca-nine', *n.* **1.** A canine tooth. **2.** A canine animal.

Ca'nis, 1 kē'nis; 2 cā'nis, *n. Mam.* The genus including the dog (wild and domestic), the wolf, the fox, and the jackal. [L., dog.]—**Canis Major, Canis Minor.** See CONSTELLATION.

can'is-ter, 1 kan'ıs-tər; 2 căn'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A metal case, as for tea, coffee, or spices. **2.** A metallic cylinder filled with bullets to be fired from a cannon. [< Gr.^{L} *kanistron*, < *kanna*, reed.]

can'ji-ar, 1 kan'ji-ər; 2 căn'ji-ar, *n.* A pontard. **can'gi-ar‡.**

can'ker, 1 kaŋ'kər; 2 căn'ker, *v.* **I.** *t.* To infect with canker; eat away or into like a canker; corrode; corrupt. **II.** *i.* To fester.

can'ker, *n.* **1.** Any ulcerous sore with a tendency to gangrene; a group of small ulcers in the mouth. **2.** A disease of fruit-trees. **3.** Any secret or spreading evil. **4.** An insect destructive to fruit-trees; especially, a larval moth with wingless females. **can'ker-worm"‡. 5.** [Local Eng.] (1) The dogrose. (2) The poppy. **can'ker-blos"som‡.** [< L.^{AS} *cancer*, cancer.]—**can'ker(e)d^{S}**, *a.* Affected by or as by canker; corrupted; malignant; venomous. **can'ker-yd†.—can'ker-ous**, *a.*

can'na, 1 kan'ə; 2 căn'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** [C-] A genus of erect, mostly tropical American plants with red or yellow irregular flowers. **2.** A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *kanna*, reed.] —**can-na'ceous**, *a.*

can'na, 1 kan'ə; 2 căn'a. [Scot.] Can not.

Can'ne, 1 kan'nē; 2 căn'ne (anc. **Can'næ**, 1 kan'nē; 2 căn'nē), *n.* Village in southern Italy; Hannibal defeated Romans, 216 B. C.

can'nel, 1 kan'el; 2 căn'ĕl, *n.* A bituminous coal, rich in gas, with low heating-power. **cannel coal‡.**

can'ner-y, 1 kan'ər-ı; 2 căn'er-y, *n.* A canning-factory.—**can'ner**, *n.* [coast of France.

Cannes, 1 kān; 2 căn, *n.* A seaside resort (pop. 30,000), S. E.

can'ni-bal, 1 kan'ı-bəl; 2 căn'i-bal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or their feasts. **II.** *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; also, an animal that devours its own species. [< Sp. *Canibales* (< *Caribes*, Caribs).]—**can'ni-bal-ism**, *n.*—**can"ni-bal-is'tic**, *a.* **can"ni-bal'ic‡.** [ing-cup.

can'ni-kin, 1 kan'ı-kin; 2 căn'i-kin, *n.* A small can or drink-

can'ni-ly, 1 kan'ı-lı; 2 căn'i-ly, *adv.* [Scot.] In a canny manner; shrewdly; cautiously; artfully.—**can'ni-ness**, *n.*

Can'ning, 1 kan'ıŋ; 2 căn'ing, *n.* **1. Earl** (1812–1862), Charles John, an English statesman; Governor-general of India. **2. George** (1770–1827), an English statesman; orator; wit; wounded in duel with Castlereagh, 1809.

can'non, 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *vi.* **1.** [Eng.] In billiards, to carom. **2.** Hence, to rebound from one object to another. **3.** To cannonade.

can'non, *n.* [CAN'NONS or CAN'NON, *pl.*] **1.** A large tubular weapon for discharging heavy shot; a great gun. **2.** The great bone between the fetlock and knee or hock of the horse and allied animals. **can'non-bone"‡. 3.** A carom. [< LL.^{F} *canon*, tube, < Gr.^{L} *kanna*, reed.]—**can'non-shot"**, *n.* **1.** A shot or projectile for a cannon. **c.-ball‡. 2.** The distance to which the shot of a cannon may reach.—**can"non-ade'**, *v.* [-AD'ED^{d}; -AD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To attack with cannon-shot. **II.** *i.* To fire cannon repeatedly.—**can"non-ade'**, *n.* A continued attack with or discharge of cannon.—**can"non-eer'**, *n.* A soldier who serves as gunner. **can"non-ier'‡.—can'non-ry**, *n.* Artillery; also, its discharge.

can'not, 1 kan'ət; 2 căn'ŏt. Can not. See CAN^{1}, *v.*

can'ny, 1 kan'ı; 2 căn'y,

can'nie, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Careful in determining or acting; prudent; knowing; thrifty. **2.** Pleasing; comely; worthy. [< Ice. *kænn.* KEEN.]

Canoe.
1. Paddle. 2. Side view. 3. Interior view.

ca-noe', 1 kə-nū'; 2 ca-nō'. *n.* A light boat propelled by paddles. [< Haytian^{Sp} *canoa*.]—**ca-noe'**, *vt. & vi.*—**ca-noe'ing**, *n.*—**ca-noe'ist**, *n.*

can'on^{1}, 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *n.* **1.** A rule or law; standard; criterion. **2.** The books of the Bible that are recognized by the Church as inspired. **3.** *Print.* A size of type nearly four times as large as pica; 48-point type. See PICA. [< Gr.$^{L+AS}$ *kanōn*, rule.]

Syn.: see LAW; RULE.

can'on^{2}, *n.* A dignitary of the Roman Catholic or the Anglican Church. [< LL.^{OF} *canonicus*, CANONICAL.]—**can'on-ess**, *n. fem.*

ca'ñon, 1 kan'yən *or* (*Sp.*) ka-nyōn'; 2 căn'yon *or* (*Sp.*) **can'yon**, ca-nyōn', *n.* A deep gorge or ravine, with steep or precipitous sides. [Sp. *cañon*.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

ca-non'i-cal, 1 kə-nən'ı-kəl, ka-nən'ik; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cal, **ca-non'ic**, ca-nŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of the canon of Scripture. **2.** Regular; lawful; accepted or approved. [< Gr.^{LL} *kanonikos*, < *kanōn*; see CANON^{1}.]—**ca-non'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**can"on-ic'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

ca-non'i-cals, 1 kə-nən'ı-kəlz; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cals, *n. pl.* Official robes, as of the clergy. [of a canon.

ca-non'i-cate, 1 kə-nən'ı-kēt; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cāt, *n.* The office

can'on-ist, 1 kan'ən-ist; 2 căn'on-ist, *n.* One skilled in canon law.—**can"on-is'tic, can"on-is'ti-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a canonist.

can'on-ize, 1 kan'ən-aiz; 2 căn'on-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To declare to be or regard as a saint. **2.** To make, or regard as, canonical. [< L.^{LL} *canon*; see CANON^{1}.]—**can"on-i-za'tion**, *n.* **can"on-is-ta'tion‡.**

can'o-py, 1 kan'o-pi; 2 căn'o-py. **I.** *vt.* [-PIED; -PY-ING.] To cover with or as with a canopy. **II.** *n.* [-PIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A suspended covering as over a throne, shrine, bed, etc. [< Gr.^{F} *kōnōpeion*, bed with mosquito-curtains.]

Ca-nos'sa, 1 kə-nos'ə; 2 cā-nŏs'sa, *n.* A ruined castle in N. Italy; scene of Henry IV.'s penance before Gregory VII.

Ca-no'va, 1 kə-nō'və; 2 cā-nō'vä, **Antonio** (1757–1822). An Italian sculptor.

can'stick†, *n.* A candlestick.

cant^{1d}, 1 kant; 2 cănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To set slantingly; tip up; tilt. **II.** *i.* To tilt; slant.

cant^{2d}, *vt. & vi.* To talk with affected religiousness or in a hypocritical way. [< L. *canto*, freq. of *cano*, sing.]—**cant'er**^{1}, *n.* [side. [< LL.^{OF} *cantus*, corner.]

cant^{1}, *n.* An inclination or tipping; a slope or set to one

cant^{2}, *n.* **1.** Hypocritical or ostentatious religious talk. **2.** Any technical or professional phraseology. **3.** Phraseology assumed as a fashion or for effect; stock phrases. [< L.^{OF} *cantus*, song.] Syn.: HYPOCRISY; SLANG.

Cant., *abbr.* Canterbury, Canticles.

can't, 1 kant; 2 cănt. [Colloq.] Can not.

Cantab., *abbr.* [L.] *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cambridge).

can'ta-loup, 1 kan'tə-lūp *or* -lōp; 2 căn'ta-lup *or* -lōp, *n.* A variety of muskmelon. [F.]

can-tan'ker-ous, 1 kan-taŋ'kər-us; 2 căn-tăn'ker-ŭs, *n.* [Colloq.] Quarrelsome; ill-natured; perverse. [< ME. *conteckour*, quarreler.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

can-ta'ta, 1 kan-tā'tə; 2 căn-tä'tä, *n. Mus.* A choral composition in the style of oratorio. [It.]

can-teen', 1 kan-tīn'; 2 căn-tēn', *n. Mil.* **1.** A soldiers' drinking-flask. **2.** A sutlers' refreshment and liquor-shop. [< It.^{F} *cantina*, cellar.] [canter.

can'ter, 1 kan'tər; 2 căn'ter, *vt. & vi.* To ride or move at a

can'ter, *n.* A moderate, easy gallop. [< CANTERBURY, in allusion to the pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury.]

Can'ter-bur-y, 1 kan'tər-bər-ı; 2 căn'ter-bĕr-y, *n.* A cathedral city (pop. 23,740) and archbishopric in Kent, England; seat of the Primate of the English Church.

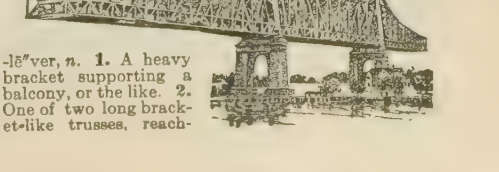
can-thar'i-des, 1 kan-thar'ı-dīz; 2 căn-thăr'i-dēs, *n. pl. Pharm.* The Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), employed as a blister, an irritant, or the like. [L., pl. of *cantharis*, < Gr. *kantharis*, blistering-fly.]

can'ti-cl(e^{F}, 1 kan'tı-kl; 2 căn'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** A non-metrical hymn, to be chanted. **2.** [C-] *pl.* The song of Solomon. [< L. *canticulum*, < *cano*, sing.]

Can"ti"gny', 1 kaŋ"tı"nyı'; 2 căn"ti"nyĭ', *n.* A village of N. E. France, captured from the Germans by United States troops in their first engagement, May 29, 1918.

can'ti-lev"er, 1 kan'tı-lev"ər *or* -lī"vər; 2 căn'ti-lĕv"er *or* -lē"ver, *n.* **1.** A heavy bracket supporting a balcony, or the like. **2.** One of two long bracket-like trusses, reach-

Queensboro Cantilever Bridge. New York City.



ing toward each other from opposite piers, and joining to form a bridge. [< CANT[1], *n.*, + LEVER.] **can'ta-ley"er‡; can'ta-**[or -te- or **-ti-**]**liv"er‡.**

can'tle, 1 kan'tl; 2 căn'tl, *n.* **1.** A piece cut or broken off; a segment; corner. **2.** The hind bow of a saddle. [< OF. *cantel,* < LL. *cantellus,* dim. of *cantus,* corner.]

can't'o, 1 kan'to; 2 căn'to, *n.* **1.** A division of an extended poem. **2.** *Mus.* The part to which the melody is assigned; the air. [< L.[It] *cantus,* song.]

can'ton, 1 kan'tən; 2 căn'tŏn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into cantons. **2.** To assign to quarters. **II.** *i.* To enter into cantonments.

can'ton[1], *n.* **1.** A district, as of the Swiss confederation. **2.** The rectangular part of a flag next the staff. [F.]—**can'ton-al,** *a.*

can'ton[2]†, *n.* A canto; song.

Can-ton'[3], 1 kan-tŏn'; 2 căn-tŏn', *n.* A seaport (pop. 1,250,000), Kwangtung province, China.—**Canton flannel.** See FLANNEL.—**Can"ton-ese',** *a.* & *n.*

can'ton-ment, 1 kan'tən-mənt *or* -mənt *or* kan-tūn'ment; 2 căn'ton-mənt *or* căn-tŏn'ment, *n.* The part of a town or district in which troops are quartered; a military station. [< F. *cantonnement.*] **can-toon'ment†.**

Cantuar., *abbr.* [L.] *Cantuaria, Cantuartensis* (Canterbury, of Canterbury).

can'ty, 1 kan'ti; 2 căn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Brisk; glad; lively.

Ca-nute', 1 kə-nūt'; 2 ca-nut', *n.* (994?–1035.) A Danish king, who was king also of England from 1017. **Cnut‡.**

can'vas, 1 kan'vəs; 2 căn'vas, *n.* **1.** A heavy, strong cloth of various grades, used for sails, painting, or embroidery. **2.** *Art.* A strong, closely woven cloth stretched on a frame and prepared for the reception of colors, as in paintings. **3.** A square-meshed fabric of linen, silk, or the like, on which embroidery or tapestry is marked with a needle. [< L.[OF] *cannabis,* hemp.]

can'vas-back", 1 kan'vəs-bak"; 2 căn'vas-băk", *n.* A North-American sea-duck (*Aythya vallisneria*), esteemed for the table.

can'vass[1], 1 kan'vəs; 2 căn'vas, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go about a district to solicit (votes, etc.); traverse (a district) for solicitation; personally solicit. **2.** To examine; scrutinize; sift. **II.** *i.* To go about soliciting votes, orders, or the like. [< CANVAS, *n.*; orig. meaning 'sift through canvas.'] Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**can'vass-er,** *n.* One who canvasses; one who solicits trade.

can'vass, *n.* **1.** The going about to solicit orders, interest, or votes. **2.** A detailed examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

can'y, 1 kēn'i; 2 cān'y, *a.* Full of canes; made of cane.

can'yon, *n.* Same as CAÑON.

can-zo'ne, 1 kan-dzō'nē; 2 căn-dzō'nę, *n.* A Provençal or Italian song resembling a madrigal; the music for such a song. [It., < L. *cantio,* song.]

can"zo-net', 1 kan"zo-net'; 2 căn"zo-nĕt', *n.* A short song; light air. [< It. *canzonetta,* dim. of *canzone:* see CANZONE.]

caout'chouc, 1 kū'chuk; 2 ęu'chųc, *n.* India-rubber. [< S.-Am.[P] *cahuchu.*]

cap, 1 kap; 2 căp, *v.* [CAPPED[t], CAPT[S]; CAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a cap on; cover; crown; complete; also, to excel. **2.** To doff the cap to in salutation. **II.** *i.* To uncover the head, as in salutation.

cap, *n.* A covering without a brim, to be worn upon the head; a covering at the top or end of anything. [< LL.[AS] *cappa,* hood, cape.]

cap., *abbr.* [CAPS., *pl.*] Capital, capital letter.—**Cap., Capt.,** *abbr.* Captain.

ca'pa-bl(e[2]**,** 1 kē'pə-bl; 2 cā'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Having adequate ability or capacity to do or to receive; efficient; able; qualified; competent. **2†.** Comprehensive; also, susceptible. [< L.[LL+F] *capio,* take, hold.]

Syn.: see ADEQUATE; CLEVER; COMPETENT.

—**ca"pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The state or quality of being capable. Syn.: see ABILITY. **ca'pa-bl(e-ness†.**—**ca'pa-bly,** *adv.*

ca-pa'cious, 1 kə-pē'shus; 2 ca-pā'shŭs, *a.* Able to contain or receive much; spacious; roomy. [< L. *capax,* < *capio,* hold.] Syn.: see LARGE.—**ca-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**ca-pa'cious-ness,** *n.*

ca-pac'i-tate, 1 kə-pas'i-tēt; 2 ca-păç'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED[t]; -TAT"ING.] To render capable; qualify in law.

ca-pac'i-ty, 1 kə-pas'i-ti; 2 ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Ability to receive or contain; cubic extent; carrying power or space. **2.** Adequate mental power to receive, understand, etc.; ability; talent; capability. **3.** Specific position, character, or office. **4.** Legal qualification. [< L.F *capacitas,* < *capax;* see CAPACIOUS.]

Syn.: see ABILITY; POWER.

cap"-a-pie', 1 kap"-ə-pī'; 2 căp"-a-pē', *adv.* From head to foot. [OF.]

ca-par'i-son, 1 kə-par'i-sən; 2 ca-păr'i-son. **I.** *vt.* To put housings on; clothe richly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Decorative trappings for a horse. **2.** Showy or sumptuous apparel. [< LL.[SP+OF] *cappa,* cape.]

Syn.: accouterments, harness, housings, trappings. *Harness* was formerly used of the armor of a knight as well as of a horse; it is now used almost exclusively of the straps and appurtenances worn by a horse when attached to a vehicle; the animal is said to be "kind in *harness.*" *Caparison, housings,* and *trappings* denote the ornamental outfit of a horse, especially under saddle. We speak of the *accouterments* of a soldier. *Caparison* is used rarely and somewhat slightingly, and *trappings* quite contemptuously, for showy human apparel. Compare ARMS; DRESS.

cape[1], 1 kēp; 2 cāp, *n.* A point of land extending into the sea or a lake. [< F. *cap,* < L. *caput,* head.]

cape[2], *n.* A circular sleeveless upper garment; a short cloak. [< LL.F *cappa,* cape.]—**caped,** *a.*

Cape Bret'on, 1 bret'ən *or* brit'ən; 2 brĕt'on *or* brit'on, *n.* An island (5,22[9] sq. m.; pop. 122,000) N. E. of Nova Scotia.

Cape Cod. A peninsula in S. E. Massachusetts, 65 m. long, enclosing **Cape Cod Bay.**—**Cape Cod Canal,** a canal, 13 m. long, across Cape Cod from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay; begun June 22, 1909, opened 1914.

Cape Horn. Southern extremity of S. America.

ca'pel†, *n.* A horse. [< L. *caballus,* nag.] **ca'ple†.**

Cape of Good Hope. **1.** Southern extremity of Africa; discovered by Díaz, 1486. **2.** A province (273,995 sq. m.; pop. 2,565,000) of the Union of South Africa; capital, Cape Town.

ca'per, 1 kē'pər; 2 cā'per, *vi.* To leap playfully; frisk. [< L.[It] *capreolus,* dim. of *caper, capra,* goat.]—**ca'per-er,** *n*

ca'per[1], *n.* Leaping or frisking; prank; antic.

Syn.: see FROLIC.

ca'per[2], *n. pl.* The flower-buds of a low shrub of Mediterranean countries, used as a condiment. [< Ar.[GT+F] *kabbār,* caper.]

ca'per[3], *n.* A Dutch privateer of the 17th century. [< D *kaper,* < *kapen,* apparently < L. *capio,* take.]

cap"er-cail'lie, 1 kap"ər-kēl'yi; 2 căp"er-cāl'ye, *n.* A very large glossy-black European grouse. [< Gael. *capullcoille.*] **cap"er-cail'zie‡.**

Ca-per'na-um, 1 kə-pūr'ni-um; 2 ca-pēr'na-ŭm, *n.* An ancient town, by the Sea of Galilee. *Matt.* iv, 13.

Ca'pet, 1 kē'pet; 2 cā'pĕt, **Hugh.** A French king, 987–996; descendants reigned till 1792 (direct till 1328).

Cape Town. A seaport (pop. 161,750), capital of Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa.

Cape Verde Islands, 1 vūrd; 2 vērd. A group of Portuguese islands (1,650 sq. m.; pop. 150,000), W. of Senegambia, W. Africa.

ca'pi-as, 1 kē'pi-əs; 2 cā'pi-as, *n.* [-AS-ES, *pl.*] *Law.* A judicial writ issued to a sheriff or other ministerial officer, commanding him to take and hold in custody the person named therein subject to the order of the court. [L., take, 2d per. s. pres. subj. of *capio,* take.]

cap"il-la'ceous, 1 kap"i-lē'shus; 2 căp"i-lā'shŭs, *a.* Hair-like. [< L. *capilloceus,* < *capillus,* hair, < *caput,* head.]

cap'il-la-ry, 1 kap'i-lē-ri; 2 căp'i-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like hair; fine; slender; having a hair-like bore, as a tube or vessel; also, pertaining to such a tube. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A minute vessel, as those connecting the arteries and veins; any tube with a fine bore. [< L. *capillaris,* < *capillus,* hair.]—**cap"il-lar'i-ty,** *n.*—**ca-pil'li-form,** *a.*—**cap'il-lose,** *a.* Hairy.

cap'i-tal, 1 kap'i-təl; 2 căp'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Standing at the head or beginning; chief; principal; excellent; admirable. **2.** Of or pertaining to the death penalty; punishable with death. **3.** Of or pertaining to funds or capital. **4†.** Placed at the beginning. [< L.F *capitalis,* < *caput* (*capit-*), head.] Syn.: see EXCELLENT; GOOD.—**cap'i-tal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Excellently. **2.** So as to deserve death.

cap'i-tal[1], *n.* **1.** A chief city or town; the seat of government. **2.** A large letter used at the beginning of a sentence, of a proper name, etc. [< CAPITAL, *a.*]

Syn.: chief city, metropolis, seat of government. The *metropolis* is the chief city in the commercial, the *capital* in the political sense. The *capital* of an American State is rarely its *metropolis.*

cap'i-tal[2], *n.* **1.** Wealth employed in or available for production. **2.** Resources or advantages. [< LL.F *capitale,* property.] Syn.: see MONEY; STOCK.

cap'i-tal[3], *n.* The upper member of a column or pillar. See illus. on next page. [< L. *capitellum,* dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head.]

cap'i-tal-ism, 1 kap'i-təl-izm; 2 căp'i-tal-ĭsm, *n.* Concentrated capital as a power; a system favoring its concentration.

cap'i-tal-ist, 1 kap'i-təl-ist; 2 căp'i-tal-ĭst, *n.* An owner of capital.—**cap"i-tal-is'tic,** *a.*

cap'i-tal-ize[1], 1 kap'i-təl-aiz; 2 căp'i-tal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To begin with a capital letter. **cap'i-tal-iset.**—**cap"i-tal-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

cap'i-tal-ize[2], *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To convert into capital or cash. **cap'i-tal-isẹ‡.—cap"i-tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

cap'i-tate, 1 kap'ı-tēt; 2 căp'i-tāt, *a. Bot.* **1.** Head-shaped. **2.** Enlarged terminally, or knobbed at the end.

cap"i-ta'tion, 1 kap"ı-tē'shən; 2 căp"i-tā'shon, *n.* An

Capitals.

1. Moorish. 2. Byzantine. 3. Medieval. 4. Egyptian. 5. Assyrian. 6. Doric. 7. Ionic. 8. Corinthian. 9. Composite. 10. Tuscan.

individual assessment or tax; a poll-tax. [< L. *caput,* head.]

Cap'i-tol, 1 kap'ı-tel; 2 căp'i-tŏl, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The official building of Congress or of a State legislature; a state-house. **2.** The temple of Jupiter Maximus in ancient Rome or the hill on which it stood (the *Capitoline Hill*). [< L. *capitolium,* < *caput* (*capit-*), head.]—**Cap'i-to-line,** *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Capitol, to its presiding god, Jupiter Capitolinus, or to the Capitoline Hill.

ca-pit'u-lar, 1 kə-pit'yu-lər; 2 ca-pit'yụ-lar, *a.* **1.** Capitulary. **2.** Growing in a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-lar, *n.* **1.** Any of the collections of laws issued by Charlemagne and his successors. **2†.** A member of a cathedral chapter. [< L. *capitulum,* chapter, < *caput,* head.]

ca-pit'u-la-ry, 1 kə-pit'yu-lē-rı; 2 ca-pit'yụ-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* Relating to an ecclesiastical chapter. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A capitular.

ca-pit'u-late, 1 kə-pit'yu-lēt; 2 ca-pit'yụ-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To surrender on stipulated terms; make terms. **2†.** To draw up articles of agreement; also, to draw up items; sum up. [< L.[LL] *capitulum,* chapter, < *caput,* head.]—**ca-pit"u-la'tion,** *n.* A conditional surrender, or the instrument embodying it; a charter or treaty.—**ca-pit'u-la"tor,** *n.*

ca-pit'u-lum, 1 kə-pit'yu-lum; 2 ca-pit'yụ-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A close head-shaped cluster of sessile flowers. **2.** *Anat.* A small rounded body. [L., dim. of *caput,* head.]

ca-poc'cia, 1 kə-pok'ya; 2 ca-pŏc'yä, *n.* Same as CHIPOCHIA.

ca'pon, 1 kē'pən; 2 cā'pon, *n.* **1.** A cock gelded to improve the flesh and increase growth. **2†.** A love-letter. [< GR.[L+AS] *kapōn,* capon.]

ca-pote', 1 kə-pōt'; 2 ca-pōt', *n.* **1.** A hooded coat or cloak. **2.** The adjustable top of a vehicle, as a buggy; hood. [F., dim. of *cape,* CAPE[2].]

Cap"pa-do'ci-a, 1 kap"ə-dō'shı-ə; 2 căp"a-dō'shi-a, *n.* An ancient province in Asia Minor. **Kap"pa-do-kl'a‡** [Gr.].—**Cap"pa-do'cian,** *a. & n.*

cap're-o-late, 1 kap'rı-o-lēt; 2 căp're-o-lāt, *a.* Tendril-bearing or tendril-like. [< L. *capreolus,* tendril, < *caper,* goat.]

Ca'pri, 1 kā'prī; 2 cä'prī, *n.* An island S. of Bay of Naples; also, a wine produced there.

ca-pric'cio, 1 kə-prī'cho; 2 cä-prī'cho, *n.* [It.] **1.** A musical composition fancifully irregular in form. **2.** A prank.

ca-price', 1 kə-prīs'; 2 ca-prīç', *n.* A sudden unreasonable change of mood or opinion; a whim; freak; also, a capricious disposition; anything capricious. [F.]

Syn.: see FANCY; WHIM.

—**ca-pri'cious,** *a.* Characterized by or resulting from caprice; fickle; whimsical. Syn.: see FICKLE; IRRESOLUTE. —**ca-pri'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**ca-pri'cious-ness,** *n.*

Cap'ri-corn, 1 kap'rı-kōrn; 2 căp'ri-côrn, *n.* The tenth sign of the zodiac, entered by the sun at the winter solstice; also, a zodiacal constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [< L. *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu,* horn.]—**tropic of Capricorn,** see TROPIC.

cap'ri-ole, 1 kap'rı-ōl; 2 căp'ri-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Manège.* An upward leap made by a trained horse while standing. **2‖.** A leap, spring, or caper, especially in dancing. [F.]—**cap'ri-ole,** *v.* To perform a capriole; leap; caper.

Cap'si-cum, 1 kap'sı-kum; 2 căp'si-cŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the nightshade family, including the common red and other peppers which furnish the pungent condiment known as red or Cayenne pepper. **2.** [c-] Any plant of the genus *Capsicum,* or its fruit. [< L. *capsa,* box (from the shape of the fruit).]

cap-size', 1 kap-saiz'; 2 căp-sīz', *vt. & vi.* [CAP-SIZED'; CAP-SIZ'ING.] To upset or overturn. [Ult. < L. *caput,* head.]

cap'stan, 1 kap'stən; 2 căp'stan, *n.* An upright windlass for hoisting anchors, etc. [< L.[F] *capistrum,* a halter.]

cap'stone", 1 kap'stōn"; 2 căp'stōn", *n.* A top or crowning stone of a structure; coping.

cap'sule, 1 kap'siūl; 2 căp'sūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A dry dehiscent seed-vessel made up of more than one carpel, as of a pink or a lily. (2) The spore-case of a moss or other cryptogam. **2.** A small gelatinous case for containing a dose of a nauseous drug. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A capsule-like organ, membrane, or structure. **4.** *Chem.* A small shallow dish, as for holding substances while being highly heated. **5.** A metallic shell, cap, or seal. [F.] **cap'su-la‡.—cap'su-lar,** *a.* **cap'su-la-ry‡.—cap'su-late,** *a.* Enclosed as in a capsule; having or formed into a capsule or capsules. **cap'su-lat"ed‡.—cap"su-la'tion,** *n.*

cap'tain, 1 kap'tın; 2 cap'tin, *n.* **1.** One at the head of or in command of others; a chief; leader; commander. **2.** *Mil.* The commander of a company. **3.** *Navy.* An officer entitled to command a man-of-war. **4.** *Naut.* The commander or master of a vessel. [< OF. *capitain,* < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head.]

Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.

—**cap'tain-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] The position, rank, or term of office of a captain.—**cap'tain-ship,** *n.* **1.** A captaincy. **2.** Generalship; leadership.

cap'tion, 1 kap'shən; 2 căp'shon, *n.* **1.** The title or introductory part of a legal document, showing time, place, circumstances, authority, etc., or a notary's affidavit, indorsed or affixed. **2.** A heading, as of a chapter, section, document, etc. **3.** The taking of a person under warrant of arrest. [< L. *captio*(*n-*), < *captus,* pp. of *capio,* take.]

cap'tious, 1 kap'shus; 2 căp'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Apt to find fault; hypercritical. **2.** Perplexing; sophistical. **3†.** Capacious. [< L.[F] *captiosus,* deceptive.]

Syn.: carping, cavilling, censorious, critical, cross, cynical, faultfinding, hypercritical.—Ant.: appreciative, approving, commendatory, eulogistic, laudatory.

—**cap'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**cap'tious-ness,** *n.*

cap'ti-vate, 1 kap'tı-vēt; 2 căp'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED[d]; -VAT"ING.] To charm; win; fascinate. [< L. *captivatus,* < *captivus,* CAPTIVE.] Syn.: see ALLURE; CHARM.

—**cap"ti-va'tion,** *n.*

cap'tive[s], 1 kap'tıv; 2 căp'tiv. **I**§. *vt.* To make captive; captivate. **II.** *a.* Taken prisoner, as in war; held in confinement or bondage. **III.** *n.* **1.** One captured and held in confinement or restraint; a prisoner. **2.** One who is held captive in will and feeling. [< L. *captivus,* < *captus,* pp. of *capio,* take.]—**cap-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being held captive; thraldom. **2.** [Archaic.] Captives collectively. Syn.: see BONDAGE.—**cap'tor,** *n.* One who takes or holds captive.

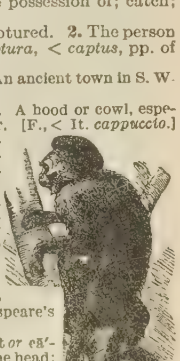
cap'ture, 1 kap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 căp'chụr *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [CAP'TURED; CAP'TUR-ING.] To take captive; seize and hold or carry off, as in war; take possession of; catch; gain; win. Syn.: see ARREST; CATCH.

II. *n.* **1.** A capturing, or being captured. **2.** The person or thing captured. [F., < L. *captura,* < *captus,* pp. of *capio,* take.]

Cap'u-a, 1 kap'yu-ə; 2 căp'yụ-a, *n.* An ancient town in S. W. Italy.

ca-puche', 1 kə-pūsh'; 2 ca-pụch', *n.* A hood or cowl, especially that worn by a Capuchin friar. [F., < It. *cappuccio.*]

Cap'u-chin, 1 kap'yu-chin *or* kap"yu-shin'; 2 căp'yụ-chin *or* căp'yụ-chin', *n.* **1.** A mendicant Franciscan friar of the reform initiated in 1526. **2.** A hooded cloak, or a hood, formerly worn by ladies. **3.** [c-] A South-American monkey whose head is covered with a cowl-like growth of hair.



Capuchin Monkey. 1/11

ca'pult, *n.* Same as CAPEL.

Cap'u-let, 1 kap'yu-let; 2 căp'yụ-lĕt, *n.* The father of Juliet, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Julict.*

cap'ut, 1 kap'ut *or* kā'put; 2 căp'ŭt *or* cā'pŭt. *n.* [CAP'I-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The head; also, any rounded extremity of an organ. **2.** [Eng.] The former governing council of Cambridge University. [L., head.]

car, 1 kār; 2 cär, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A vehicle for use on a railroad. **2.** A wheeled vehicle, as an automobile; chariot. **3.** The cage of an elevator. **4.** The basket of a balloon or the like. [< OF. *car;* of Celtic origin.]

Car., *abbr.* [L.] *Carolus* (Charles).—**car.**, *abbr.* Carat.

ca"ra-ba'o, 1 kä"ra-bä'o; 2 cä"rä-bä'o, *n.* [P. I.] A water-buffalo.

Carabao.

car'a-bine, *n.* Same as CARBINE.

Car"a-cal'la, 1 kar"ə-kal'ə; 2 cär"a-cäl'a, **Marcus Aurelius Antoninus** (188–217). A Roman emperor (212–217).

Ca-rac'as, 1 kə-rak'əs; 2 ca-räc'-as, *n.* A city (pop. 900,000); capital of Venezuela.

car'ack, 1 kar'ək; 2 cär'ak, *n.* A large Portuguese or Spanish merchantman. [< LL.[F] *carrico*, load a car.] **car'act‡; car'-rackt; car'yckt.**

car'a-cole, 1 kar'ə-kōl; 2 cär'a-cōl. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [-COLED; -COL"-ING.] To make, or cause to make, caracoles; curvet; wheel in line or by files, as cavalry. **II.** *n.* A sudden half-turn or -wheel, as of a horse; curvet. [F., < It. *caracollo.*]

ca-rafe', 1 kə-rāf'; 2 ca-räf', *n.* A glass water-bottle; decanter. [F.]

car'a-mel, 1 kar'ə-mel; 2 cär'a-mĕl, *n.* **1.** A candy of sugar, butter, etc. **2.** Burnt sugar. [F.]

car'a-pace, 1 kar'ə-pēs; 2 cär'a-pāç, *n.* The hard case or shell of various animals, as of a turtle or a lobster. [F.]

car'at, 1 kar'ət; 2 cär'at, *n.* **1.** A twenty-fourth part: used to express the proportion of gold in an alloy; thus, gold 18 carats fine is $^{18}/_{24}$ or $^{3}/_{4}$ pure gold. **2.** A unit of weight for gems, about 3.2 grains. [F.]

car'a-van, 1 kar'ə-van; 2 cär'a-văn, *n.* **1.** An Oriental armed company of traders, pilgrims, etc.; traveling company or menagerie. **2.** A van; a house on wheels. [< Per.[Sp+F] *kārwān*, caravan.]—**car"a-van'sa-ry,** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] An Oriental hostelry or inn. **car"a-van'se-ra‡; car"-a-van'se-rai‡; car"a-van'ser-y‡.**

car'a-vel, 1 kar'ə-vel; 2 cär'a-vĕl, *n.* A fleet vessel of Spain and Portugal in the 15th century. [< Gr.[LL] *karabos*, light ship.]

car'a-way, 1 kar'ə-wē; 2 cär'a-wā, *n.* A European biennial herb; also, its fruit, the so-called seeds. [< Ar.[Sp] *al*, the, + *karuẏā*, caraway.]

car'bid, } 1 kär'bid *or* -boid; 2 cär'bid *or* -bīd, *n.* A
car'bide, } compound of carbon with one or more positive elements. **car'bu-ret‡.**

car'bine, 1 kär'bain *or* -bīn; 2 cär'bīn *or* -bīn, *n.* A horseman's rifle or musket. [< F. *cirabin.*]—**car"bi-neer',** *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine. **car"a-bin-eer'‡; car"-a-bin-ier'‡.**

car"bo-hy'drate, 1 kär"bo-hai'drēt; 2 cär"bo-hȳ'drāt, *n.* Any one of a group of compounds containing carbon combined with hydrogen and oxygen.

car-bol'ic, 1 kar-bol'ik; 2 cär-bŏl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from carbon and oil; of or pertaining to coal-tar oil. [< CARBON + L. *oleum*, oil.]—**carbolic acid,** a caustic poison, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

car'bon, 1 kär'bən; 2 cär'bon, *n.* A non-metallic chemical element found in all organic substances, and in the coals, etc.; pure charcoal; also, anything made of carbon, as the rod of an arc lamp. See ELEMENT. [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal.]—**car"bo-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or yielding carbon.—**car'bon-ate.** **1.** *vt.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"-ING.] To charge with carbonic acid. **2§.** To carbonize. **II.** *n.* A salt of carbonic acid.—**car'bon-cop"y,** *n.* A copy of a typewritten letter or the like made by means of carbon-paper.—**car-bon'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from carbon.—**carbonic acid,** a heavy, colorless, incombustible gas, produced in the respiration of animals and in the decay or combustion of organic matter. **carbon dioxid‡.**—**car"-bon-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**car'bon-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To reduce to carbon; coat or charge with carbon.—**carbonized cloth** (*Elec.*), cloth charred in vacuo: used for high resistance. —**car'bon-pa"per,** *n.* Tissue paper so prepared with carbon or other material that it will reproduce on paper underneath a copy of anything impressed on it, as by pencil or typewriter.

car"bo-na'do, 1 kär"bo-nē'do; 2 cär"bo-nā'do. **I.** *vt.* **1‖.** To hack or slash; stripe like a carbonado. **2†.** To score and broil. **II.** *n.* A bird, chop, or fish scored and broiled. [Sp., < *carbono*, CARBON.] **car"bo-nade'†.**

Car"bo-na'ro, 1 kär"bo-nä'ro; 2 cär"bo-nä'ro, *n.* [-RI, 1 -ri; 2 -ri, *pl.*] A member of a Neapolitan secret society organized in 1808–1814, for the purpose of expelling Murat and the French and establishing a republic. [It., < L. *carbonarius*, collier, < *carbo(n-)*, coal.]—**Car"bo-na'rism,** *n.*

Car"bon-if'er-ous, 1 kär"bən-if'ər-us; 2 cär"bon-if'ĕr-ŭs, *n. Geol.* A period of the Paleozoic era, characterized by the formation of extensive coal-beds.—**car"bon-if'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Containing or yielding carbon or coal. **2.** [C-] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Carboniferous age.

car"bo-run'dum, 1 kär"bo-run'dum; 2 cär"bo-rŭn'dŭm, *n.* An artificial compound of carbon and silicon: used as an abrasive. [< CARBO[N] + [CO]RUNDUM.]

car'boy, 1 kär'boi; 2 cär'bȯy, *n.* A large glass bottle enclosed in a box or in wickerwork, for corrosive acids, etc. [< Per. *qarāba*, demijohn.]

car'bun-cl(e", 1 kär'bun-kl; 2 cär'bŭn-cl, *n.* **1.** A malignant boil; an anthrax. **2.** *Mineral.* A gem of brilliant fire and deep red color. **3.** A pimple or blotch on the face, caused by intemperance. [< L.[OF] *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo(n-)*, coal.]—**car-bun'cu-lar,** *a.*

car'bu-ret, 1 kär'biu-ret; 2 cär'bū-rĕt. **I.** *vt.* [-RET"ED‡ or -TED; -RET"ING or -TING.] To carburize. **II.** *n.* A carbid.

car'bu-ret"ant, 1 kär'biu-ret"ənt; 2 cär'bū-rĕt"ant, *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon used to enrich illuminating-gas.

car'bu-ret"or, 1 kär'biu-ret"ər; 2 cär'bū-rĕt"er, *n.* A device for combining air with the vapor of a liquid fuel to secure explosive action, as in motor-engines. **car'bu-ret"or‡; car'-bu-ret"ter‡.**

car'bu-rize, 1 kär'biu-raiz; 2 cär'bū-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To combine or impregnate with carbon, as gas to increase its illuminating power, or as iron in making cement-steel. **car'-bu-rise‡.**—**car"bu-ri-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

car'cake", 1 kär'kēk"; 2 cär'cāk", *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A small griddle-cake eaten on Shrove Tuesday.

car'ca-net, 1 kär'kə-net; 2 cär'ca-nĕt, *n.* An ornamental collar or necklace of gold with jewels. [< F. *carcan.*]

car'cass, } 1 kär'kəs; 2 cär'cas, *n.* **1.** The dead body of
car'case, } an animal. **2.** The living body of an animal, especially one of large size; sometimes, in contempt, the human body. **3.** The frame, as of a house or ship. **4.** A bomb filled with an inflammable substance. **5.** Something from which the vital principle has departed. [< OF. *carcas.*] Syn.: see BODY.

car'cer, 1 kar'sər; 2 cär'cer, *n.* A prison or place of confinement. [L.]

car"ci-no'ma, 1 kär"si-nō'mə; 2 cär"çi-nō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cancer. [L., < Gr. *karkinōma*, < *karkinos*, cancer.] **car'ci-nus‡.**—**car"ci-nom'a-tous,** *a. Pathol.* Cancerous. **car'ci-nous‡.**

card[14], 1 kārd; 2 cärd, *vt.* **1.** To comb, dress, or cleanse with a card. **2†.** To stir; mix; adulterate. See CARD[2], *n.*

card[24], *vt.* To fasten or write upon a card or cards.

card[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of cardboard bearing, or intended to bear, written or printed words, symbols, etc.: used for purposes of civility or business, or for certain games of chance and skill. In the latter use specifically called *playing-cards.* **2.** *pl.* Any or all games played with playing-cards. **3.** A small advertisement or published statement similar to a business-card. **4.** A chart giving a table of information, etc.; a program, menu, or announcement. **5.** Cardboard. [< Gr[L+F] *chartē*, leaf of paper.]—**card'board",** *n.* A thin pasteboard of fine quality and finish.

card[2], *n.* A wire-toothed brush for carding wool, etc., or for currying cattle and horses. [< L.[LL] *carduus*, thistle.]

Card., *abbr.* Cardinal.

car'da-mom, 1 kär'də-məm; 2 cär'da-mom, *n.* The fruit of various East-Indian or Chinese plants of the ginger family, having aromatic seeds, used as a condiment; also, one of the plants. [< F. *cardamome.*] **car'da-mon†.**

car'de-cu†, *n.* An old French coin of the value of one and a quarter dollars. [< F. *quart d'écu.*]

Cär'de-nas, 1 kär'dē-nəs; 2 cär'de-näs, *n.* A Cuban seaport (pop. 32,750).

card'er, 1 kärd'ər; 2 cärd'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which cards; specifically, the overseer in the carding department of a textile manufactory. **2.** A bumblebee, that cards and felts the moss for its nest. **card'er-bee"‡; card'ing-bee"‡.**

car'di-a, 1 kär'di-ə; 2 cär'di-a, *n. Anat.* **1.** The upper orifice of the stomach, where the esophagus discharges. **2.** Improperly, the heart. [< Gr. *kardia*, heart.]—**car"di-al'-gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A burning sensation of the stomach, caused by indigestion, etc.; gastric neuralgia; heartburn: once thought to be an affection of the heart. [+ Gr. *algos*, pain.] **car"di-al'gy‡.**—**car"di-al'gic,** *a.*

car'di-ac, 1 kär'di-ak; 2 cär'di-ăc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the heart or the cardia. **2.** Promoting heart-action; stimulating or enlivening. **II.** *n.* A medicine stimulative of the heart and stomach; a cordial.

Car'diff, 1 kär'dif; 2 cär'dif, *n.* A mining and seaport town (pop. 200,2^0), S. E. Wales.—**Cardiff giant,** a rude statue discovered, 1869, near Cardiff, N. Y.

car'di-gan, 1 kär'di-gən; 2 cär'di-gan, *n.* A jacket of knitted wool. [< the Earl of *Cardigan.*]

car'di-nal, 1 kär'di-nəl; 2 cär'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Of prime importance; chief; fundamental; principal. **2.** Of a rich red color; vermilion. [< L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, important.]—**cardinal numbers,** those numbers that directly express how many digits are considered; as,

one, five, eight, etc.—**c. point,** any one of the four principal points of the compass.—**car'di-nal-ly,** *adv.*

car'di-nal, *n.* **1.** One of the princes of the Roman Catholic Church, constituting the Pope's chief advisory council. **2.** A cardinal-bird. **3.** A short, hooded cloak worn by women in the 18th century. **4.** A bright and rich red color. [< L. *cardinalis;* see CARDINAL, *a.*]—**car'di-nal-ate,** *n.* The rank, dignity, or term of office of a cardinal. **car'di-nal-ship‡.**—**car'di-nal-bird",** *n.* An American red crested finch; redbird. See BIRD.—**c.-flower,** *n.* A perennial North-American herb having large red flowers.

card'ing, 1 kärd'iŋ; 2 cärd'ing, *n.* **1.** The preparing of wool, flax, or cotton fibers before drawing or spinning. **2.** Material as it comes from the carding-machine.—**card'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for carding material for textile fabrics, as cotton, wool, flax, etc., by the action of wire-toothed cylinders **card'ing-en"gine‡.**

car'di-o-, 1 kär'di-o-; 2 cär'di-o-. From Greek *kardia,* heart: a combining form.—**car'di-o-graph,** *n. Med.* An instrument for tracing and recording the force of the movements of the heart. [+ -GRAPH.] **car'di-a-graph‡.**—**car"di-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**car"di-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **car"di-ag'ra-phy‡.**—**car'di-oid,** *n.* A heart-shaped curve. [+ Gr. *eidos,* form.]—**car"di-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Anatomical knowledge of the heart. [+ -LOGY.]

car-di'tis, 1 kar-dai'tis *or* -di'tis; 2 cär-di'tis *or* -di'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. [< Gr. *kardia,* heart.]

car-doon', 1 kar-dūn'; 2 cär-dōōn', *n.* The prickly artichoke of the Mediterranean region: eaten as a vegetable. [< F. *cardon.*]

Car-duc'ci, 1 kär-dūt'chi; 2 cär-dut'chī, **Giosuè** (1836–1907). An Italian poet.

care, 1 kâr; 2 câr, *vi.* [CARED; CAR'ING.] **1.** To be interested or concerned for some person or thing. **2.** To be inclined or disposed; desire.

care, *n.* **1.** A state of oppressive anxiety or concern; solicitude. **2.** Responsible charge or oversight. **3.** Watchful regard or attention; heed. **4.** Any object of solicitude or guardianship. **5†.** Affliction; distress. [< AS. *caru, cearu.*]

Syn.: anxiety, attention, caution, charge, circumspection, concern, direction, forethought, heed, management, oversight, perplexity, precaution, prudence, solicitude, trouble, vigilance, wariness, watchfulness, worry. *Care* inclines to the positive, *caution* to the negative; *care* is shown in doing, *caution* largely in not doing. *Precaution* is allied with *care, prudence* with *caution;* a man rides a dangerous horse with *care; caution* may keep him from mounting the horse; *precaution* looks to the saddle-girths, bit, and bridle, and all that may make the rider secure. *Circumspection* is watchful observation and calculation, but without the timidity implied in *caution. Concern* denotes a serious interest, milder than *anxiety;* as, *concern* for the safety of a ship at sea. *Heed* implies *attention* without disquiet; it is now largely displaced by *attention* and *care. Solicitude* involves especially the element of desire, not expressed in *anxiety,* and of hopefulness, not implied in *care. Watchfulness* recognizes the possibility of danger, *wariness* the probability. A man who is not influenced by *caution* to keep out of danger may display great *wariness* in the midst of it. *Care* has also the sense of responsibility, with possible control, as expressed in *charge, management, oversight;* as, these children are under my *care;* send the money to me in *care* of the firm. Compare ALARM; ANXIETY; OVERSIGHT; PRUDENCE.—Ant.: carelessness, disregard, heedlessness, inattention, indifference, neglect, negligence, omission, oversight, recklessness, remissness, slight.—Prep.: Take care *of* the house; *for* the future; *about* the matter.

—care'ful, *a.* **1.** Exercising, marked by, or done with care; attentive and prudent; circumspect. **2‖.** Over-anxious or solicitous. **3†.** Grieving; sorrowful. Syn.: see PRECISE; PRUDENT; THOUGHTFUL.—**care'ful-ly,***adv.*—**care'ful-ness,** *n.*—**care'less,** *a.* **1.** Neglectful; indifferent; heedless. **2.** Free from solicitude or anxiety; light-hearted. **3.** Negligent; easy. Syn.: see CURSORY; IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE; SECURE.—**care'less-ly,***adv.*—**care'less-ness,***n.*—**care'worn",** *a.* Tired or harassed with care.

ca-reen', 1 kə-rīn'; 2 ca-rēn', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tip or incline to one side, as a vessel. **2.** To clean, repair, or calk a ship when turned over. [< L.[F] *carina,* keel.]—**ca-reen',** *n.*—**ca-reen'age,** *n.* **1.** The charge for careening. **2.** A place where a ship is careened for repairs.

ca-reer', 1 kə-rīr'; 2 ca-rēr'. **I.** *vi.* To move with a swift, free, and headlong motion. **II.** *n.* A free and swift course; a swift run or charge; a life or period of notable achievement. [< F. *carrière,* < OF. *cariere,* road.]

Syn.: achievement, charge, course, flight, passage, public life, race, rush. A *career* was originally the ground for a race, or, especially, for a knight's *charge* in tournament or battle; whence *career* was early applied to the *charge* itself. "If you will use the lance, take ground for your *career.* . . . The four horsemen met in full *career.*" SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 14, p. 194. In its figurative use *career* signifies some continuous and conspicuous work, usually a life-work, and most frequently one of honorable achievement. See BUSINESS.

ca-ress', 1 kə-res'; 2 ca-rĕs', *vt.* To touch or handle endearingly; fondle; embrace; pet; treat with favor.

Syn.: coddle, embrace, flatter, fondle, kiss, pamper, pet. To *caress* is less than to *embrace;* more dignified and less familiar than to *fondle. Fondling* is always by touch; *caressing* may be also by words, or other tender and pleasing attentions. See PAMPER.—Ant.: see synonyms for AFFRONT.

ca-ress', *n.* The act of fondling; a gentle, affectionate movement. [< LL.[It+F] *caritia,* dearness, < L. *carus,* dear.]—**ca-ress'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ca'ret, 1 kē'ret; 2 cā'rĕt, *n.* A sign (∧) placed below a line, denoting an omission. [L., there is wanting, < *careo,* want.]

Ca'rey, 1 kē'ri: 2 cā'ry, *n.* **1. Henry C.** (1793–1879), an American economist. **2. William** (1761–1834), the founder of English Christian missions in India, and Sanskrit scholar.

carf†, *imp.* of CARVE, *v.*

car'go, 1 kär'go; 2 cär'ġo, *n.* [-GOES[z], *pl.*] Goods and merchandise taken on board of a vessel; lading; load. [Sp.]

Ca'ri-a, 1 kē'ri-ə; 2 cā'ri-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). An ancient country in S. W. Asia Minor. *1 Mac.* xv, 22.

Car'ib, 1 kar'ib; 2 cär'ib, *n.* One of a native American race formerly found in and around Central America.—**Car"ib-be'an,** *a. & n.*

Car"ib-be'an sea, 1 kar"i-bī'ən; 2 cär"i-bē'an. A sea between West Indies and South America.

car'i-bou, 1 kar'i-bū; 2 cär'i-bụ, *n.* The North-American reindeer. [Canadian F.]

Caribou Antlers.

car'i-ca-ture, 1 kar'i-kə-ċhūr *or* -tiur; 2 cär'i-ca-ċhur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR'ING.] To represent so as to make ridiculous; travesty; burlesque. **II.** *n.* **1.** A picture or description marked by ridiculous exaggeration or distortion; burlesque. **2.** The act or art of caricaturing. [F.]

Syn.: burlesque, exaggeration, extravaganza, imitation, mimicry, parody, take-off, travesty. A *caricature* is a grotesque *exaggeration* of striking features or peculiarities, generally of a person; a *burlesque* treats any subject in an absurd or incongruous manner. A *burlesque* is written or acted; a *caricature* is more commonly in sketch or picture. A *parody* changes the subject, but keeps the style; a *travesty* keeps the subject, but changes the style; a *burlesque* does not hold itself to either subject or style, but is content with a general resemblance to what it may imitate. A *caricature, parody,* or *travesty* must have an original; a *burlesque* may be an independent composition. An account of a schoolboys' quarrel after the general manner of Homer's Iliad would be a *burlesque;* the real story of the Iliad told in newspaper style would be a *travesty.* An *extravaganza* is a fantastic composition, musical, dramatic, or narrative. *Imitation* is serious; *mimicry* is either intentionally or unintentionally comical.

—car'i-ca-tur-ist, *n.* A maker of caricatures.

ca'ri-es, 1 kē'ri-īz; 2 cā'ri-ēş, *n.* Ulceration and decay of a bone or of a tooth. [L.]—**ca'ri-ous,** *a.* Affected with caries; decayed. **ca'ried‡.** Syn.: see ROTTEN.—**ca"ri-os'i-ty,** *n.* **ca'ri-ous-ness‡.**

ca-ri'na, 1 kə-rai'nə; 2 ca-rī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] In certain plants and animals, a keel or keel-shaped formation. [L.]—**car'i-nate,** *a.* **car'i-nat"ed‡.**

Ca-rin'thi-a, 1 kə-rin'thi-ə; 2 ca-rĭn'thi-a, *n.* A Jugo-Slav state (3,989 sq. m.; pop. 370,000).

car'i-ole, 1 kar'i-ōl; 2 cär'i-ōl, *n.* A small carriage. [F.]

cark, 1 kärk; 2 cärk, *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] To fill or be filled with anxiety; as, *carking* care.

carl, 1 kārl; 2 cärl, *n.* [Dial. or Poet.] A stout fellow; rustic; churl. [< AS. *carl.*] **carle‡.** [*karlinna.*]

car'lin, 1 kär'lin; 2 cär'lin, *n.* [Scot.] An old woman. [< Ice.

Car-lisle', 1 kar-lail'; 2 cär-lil', *n.* **1. John Griffin** (1835–1910), American statesman; Speaker of House of Representatives, 1883; Secretary of the Treasury, 1893. **2.** A cathedral city (pop. 52,600), N. W. England, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1568.

Carl'ist, 1 kārl'ist; 2 cärl'ist, *n.* In France, a supporter of Charles X. and his line; in Spain, a supporter of the pretender, Don Carlos de Bourbon (1788–1855), and of his representatives.

car'lot†, *n.* A carl or churl; a peasant.

Car"lo-vin'gi-an, 1 kär"lo-vin'ji-ən; 2 cär"lo-vin'gi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty or family of Charlemagne. **II.** *n.* A member of the royal house of Charlemagne or a sovereign in that line. **Car'o-ling‡; Car"o-lin'gi-an‡.**

Carls'bad, 1 kārls'bat; 2 cärls'bät, *n.* A health resort (pop. 15,000) in Bohemia.

Car-lyle', 1 kär-lail'; 2 cär-līl', **Thomas** (1795–1881). A Scottish author; "the Sage of Chelsea."

Car"ma-gnole', 1 kär"ma-nyōl'; 2 cär"mä-nyōl', *n.* A wild dance and song of the French revolutionists of 1789. [F.]

car'man, 1 kär'mən; 2 ĕär'man, *n.* [CAR'MEN, *pl.*] One who drives a car or cart.

Car-mar'then, 1 kär-mär'then *or* -thĕn; 2 ĕär-mär'thĕn *or* -thĕn, *n.* A seaport town in S. Wales; pop. 10,000.

Car'mel, Mount. 1 kär'mel; 2 ĕär'mĕl. A mountain in central Palestine; associated with Elijah, Elisha, etc.

Car'mel-ite, 1 kär'mel-īt; 2 ĕär'mĕl-īt, *n.* **1.** A member of the mendicant order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, founded in 1156; a white friar; also, a nun. **2.** [c-] A fine woolen stuff, commonly in gray. **3.** [c-] A variety of pear.

Car'men Syl'va. Pseudonym of Elizabeth, queen of Roumania.

car-min'a-tiv (ĕs, 1 kär-mĭn'ə-tĭv; 2 ĕär-mĭn'a-tĭv. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to relieve flatulence; warming. **II.** *n.* A remedy for flatulence. [< L. *carminatus*, pp. of *carmino*, cleanse.]

car'min (ĕs, 1 kär'mĭn; 2 ĕär'mĭn, *n.* A rich purplish-red color; a pigment prepared from cochineal; rouge. [< Ar.Sp *qirmazī*, crimson.]—**car-min'ic,** *a.*

car'nage, 1 kär'nĭj; 2 ĕär'nąj, *n.* Extensive and bloody slaughter; massacre; also, the bodies of the slain. [< L.It+F *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.] Syn.: see MASSACRE.

car'nal, 1 kär'nəl; 2 ĕär'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the fleshly nature or to bodily appetities; sensual; formerly, worldly; not spiritual. **2†.** Flesh-eating; bloody. [< L. *carnalis*, < *caro*, flesh.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.

—**car'nal-ist,** *n.* An unspiritual or sensual person.—**car-nal'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being carnal; sensuality.—**car'nal-ize,** *vt.* To make carnal.—**car'nal-ly,** *adv.*

Car-nar'von, 1 kär-när'vən; 2 ĕär-när'von, *n.* A town (pop. 8,300) in N. W. Wales; birthplace of Edward II.

car-na'tion, 1 kär-nē'shən; 2 ĕär-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** Flesh-color. **2.** *Paint.* The flesh-tints in the human face and figure. **3.** A pink of southern Europe. [< L.F *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]

Car-neg'ie, 1 kär-neg'ĭ; 2 ĕär-nĕg'i, **Andrew** (1837–1919). A Scottish-American manufacturer and philanthropist. —**Carnegie Institution,** an institution for investigation, research, and discovery for the improvement of mankind, founded at Washington, D. C., 1902, by Andrew Carnegie.

car-ne'lian, 1 kär-nīl'yən; 2 ĕär-nēl'yan, *n.* A clear red chalcedony, often cut as a gem. [< L.F *cornu*, horn.]

car'ne-ous, 1 kär'nī-us; 2 ĕär'ne-ûs, *a.* **1.** Of or like flesh; fleshy. **2.** Flesh-colored. [< L. *carneus*, < *caro*, flesh.]

car'ni-fy, 1 kär'nĭ-fai; 2 ĕär'nĭ-fȳ, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** *Pathol.* To change to a flesh-like consistency. **2.** To form flesh; grow fleshy. [< F. *carnifier.*]

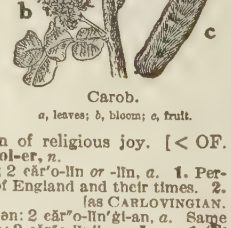
Car"ni-o'la, 1 kär"nĭ-ō'lə; 2 ĕär"nĭ-ō'la, *n.* A Jugo-Slav state; 3,845 sq. m.; pop. 526,000.

car'ni-val, 1 kär'nĭ-vəl; 2 ĕär'nĭ-val, *n.* **1.** A period of festival and gaiety, just before Lent. **2.** Any gay festival or revel. [< L.LL+I *caro*, flesh, + *levo*, take away, lighten.]

car-niv'o-rous, 1 kar-niv'o-rus; 2 ĕär-nĭv'o-rûs, *a.* Eating or living on flesh. [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *voro*, devour.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**Car-niv'o-ra,** *n. pl.* An order of carnivorous mammals.—**car'ni-vore,** *n.* One of the *Carnivora*.

Car"not', 1 kar"nō'; 2 ĕär"nō', **Marie François Sadi** (1837–1894). President of the French Republic; assassinated.

car'ob, 1 kar'əb; 2 ĕär'ob, *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region. **2.** Its long, sickle-shaped, fleshy pods, used for fodder. **car'-ob-bean"‡.** [< Ar.It+F *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] **car'obet‡; ca-roub'a‡; car'ubbet.**



Carob.
a, leaves; *b*, bloom; *c*, fruit.

ca-roche', 1 kə-rōch'; 2 ca-rōch', *n.* **1.** A pleasure-carriage of the 16th and 17th centuries. **ca-roach'‡; ca-roch'‡; ca-rosse'‡; car-roch'‡.** **2.** The car of state bearing the standard of an Italian republic. [OF.]

car'ol, 1 kar'əl; 2 ĕär'ol. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAR'OLED or CAR'OLLED, CAR'OLS; CAR'OL-ING or CAR'OL-LING.] To utter in song, as a bird; sing; warble. **II.** *n.* A song of joy; the warbling of birds; a hymn of religious joy. [< OF. *carole.*] Syn.: see SING.—**car'ol-er,** *n.*

Car'o-line, 1 kar'o-lin *or* -lain; 2 ĕär'o-lin *or* -līn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Charles I. and II. of England and their times. **2.** Same as CARLOVINGIAN. [as CARLOVINGIAN.

Car"o-lin'gi-an, 1 kar"o-lin'ji-ən; 2 ĕär"o-lĭn'gi-an, *a.* Same

Car"o-lin'i-an, 1 kar"o-lin'i-ən; 2 ĕär"o-lin'i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to North Carolina or South Carolina. **2.** Carlovingian. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized citizen of North Carolina or South Carolina.

Car'o-lus, 1 kar'o-lus; 2 ĕär'o-lûs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, or -LUSES, *pl.*] An English gold coin of the value of about five dollars or twenty shillings. [LL., Charles.]

car'om, 1 kar'əm; 2 ĕär'om. **I.** *vi.* To make a glancing movement. **II.** *n.* **1.** The impact of a billiard-ball against two other balls in succession, or the stroke producing it. **2.** In other games, the glancing of one object from another. [Abbr. of F. *carambole.*] **can'non‡** [Eng.]; **car'rom‡.**

car'o-mel, 1 kar'o-mel; 2 ĕär'o-mĕl, *n.* Same as CARAMEL.

ca-rot'id, 1 kə-ret'ĭd; 2 ca-rŏt'id. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near one of the carotids. **ca-rot'i-dal‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the great arteries of the neck. **carotid artery‡.** [< Gr. *karōtī(d-)s*, carotid artery.]

ca-rou'sal, 1 kə-rau'zəl; 2 ca-rou'sal, *n.* A jovial feast or banquet; boisterous revelry. Syn.: see FROLIC.

ca-rouse', 1 kə-rauz'; 2 ca-rouș'. **I.** *vi.* [CA-ROUSED'; CA-ROUS'ING.] To drink deeply and boisterously. **II.** *n.* A carousal; a bumper. [< G.OF *gar*, completely, + *aus*, out.] Syn.: see FROLIC.—**ca-rous'er,** *n.*

car'ou-sel, 1 kar'u-zel; 2 ĕär'u-sĕl, *n.* A merry-go-round. [F. *carrousel.*] **car'ou-sal‡; car'rou-sel‡.**

carp', 1 kärp; 2 cärp, *vi.* To find fault unreasonably; cavil. [< Icc. *karpa*, boast.]—**carp'er,** *n.*—**carp'ing,** *a.*

carp, *n.* [CARP, formerly CARPS, *pl.*] A fresh-water food-fish. [< LL.OF *carpa*, carp.]

carp., *abbr.* Carpentry.

car'pal, 1 kär'pəl; 2 ĕär'pal. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the wrist. **II.** *n.* A carpal bone. [< Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]

Car-pa'thi-an, *n.* Same as KARPATHIAN.

car'pel, 1 kär'pel; 2 ĕär'pĕl, *n.* A one-celled pistil or seed-vessel. [< Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] **car-pel'um‡.**—**car'-pel-la-ry,** *a.*

car'pen-ter, 1 kär'pen-tər; 2 ĕär'pĕn-ter, *n.* A builder or repairer of wooden structures. [< L.OF *carpentum*, two-wheeled carriage.]—**car'pen-try,** *n.* The art, trade, or work of a carpenter. **car'pen-ter-ing‡.**

car'pet, 1 kär'pet; 2 ĕär'pĕt. **I.** *vt.* To cover with or as with a carpet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy ornamental floor-covering; also, the fabric used for it. **2.** Any smooth surface upon which one may walk. [< LL.OF *carpita*, thick woolen cloth.]—**car'pet-bag",** *n.* A hand-bag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting.—**car'pet-bag"ger,** *n.* A Northern man who settled in the Southern States at the close of the Civil War: an opprobrious use; hence, an adventurer.—**c.-beetle,** *n.* A beetle whose larva is hairy along the sides; buffalo-bug. **c.-bug‡.**—**car'pet-ing,** *n.* **1.** Material used for carpets; carpets collectively. **2.** The act of covering with or as with carpet.—**carpet-knight,** *n.* One knighted for other than military achievements; a stay-at-home soldier.

car-phol'o-gy, 1 kar-fol'o-ji; 2 ĕär-fŏl'o-ġy, *n. Pathol.* A delirious automatic picking at the bedclothes in forms of low fever. [< Gr. *karphos*, straw, + *legō*. pluck.]

car-pol'o-gy, 1 kar-pel'o-ji; 2 ĕär-pŏl'o-ġy, *n.* That department of botany which treats of fruits in general. [< Gr. *karpos*, fruit, + -LOGY.]

car'pus, 1 kär'pus; 2 ĕär'pûs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pai; 2 -pī, *pl.*] The wrist; also, a part analogous to or like a wrist, as in crustaceans. [< Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]

Car-rac'ci, 1 kar-rät'chī; 2 ĕär-rät'chī, *n.* One of a family of Italian painters: (1) **Agostino** (1557–1602). (2) **Annibale** (1560–1609). (3) **Ludovico** (1555–1619), founder of the Bolognese school.

car'rack, *n.* Same as CARACK.

car"ra-geen', 1 kar"ə-gīn'; 2 ĕär"a-ġēn', *n.* A small purplish-colored edible marine alga; the Irish moss of commerce. [< *Carragheen*, near Waterford, Ireland.] **car"a-geen'‡; car"a-gheen'‡; car"ra-gheen'‡; car"ri-geen'‡.**

Car-ran'za, 1 ka-r n'sa; 2 cä-rän'sä. **Venustiano** (1859–). President of Mexico, 1915–.

Car-ra'ra, 1 kar-rā'rə; 2 ĕär-rä'rä, *n.* A town (pop. 42,000) in N. Italy; famous for marble-quarries.

car'riage, 1 kar'ij; 2 ĕär'aġ, *n.* **1.** A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons. **2.** That which carries something, as in a machine. **3.** Transportation; the charge for, or cost of, carrying. **4.** Deportment; bearing. **5.** The carrying of a besieged place. **6‖.** That which is carried. **7†.** Import; meaning. [< OF. *cariage*, < *carier*, carry.] Syn.: see AIR², *n.*; MANNER. Compare BEHAVIOR.

Car"rick-fer'gus, 1 kar"ik-fər'gus; 2 ĕär"ĭk-fĕr'gûs, *n.* A seaport town in N. E. Ireland; pop. 4,200.

car'ri-er, 1 kar'i-ər; 2 ĕär'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which carries. (1) A person or company that undertakes to carry persons or goods for hire, as a railroad company, etc. (2) One who carries or delivers messages, letters, etc. (3) A carrier-pigeon. (4) A conduit. **2.** *Mech.* Something that conveys, drives, moves, or supports something else.—**car'ri-er-pig'eon,** *n.* A homing pigeon. See HOMING, under HOME.

car'ri-on, 1 kar'ɪ-ən; 2 ka̋r'i-on, *n.* Dead and putrefying flesh; a carcass. [< L.^{LL} *caro,* flesh.] **car'i-on†.**

car'ritch, 1 kar'ɪch; 2 ka̋r'ich, *n.* [Scot.] A catechism; catechizing; scolding. [Cor. of CATECHISM.]

Car'roll, 1 kar'əl; 2 ka̋r'ol, *n.* **1. Charles** (1737–1832), an American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. **2. Lewis,** see DODGSON.

car''ro-ma'ta, 1 kūr''ō-mā'tə; 2 ka̋r''o-mä'tä, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A long, narrow two-wheeled covered vehicle.

Carromata of the Philippines.

car''ro-nade', 1 kar''ō-nād'; 2 ka̋r''o-nād', *n.* A former short, chambered ordnance-piece of large caliber and short range. [< the *Carron* iron works, Scotland.]

car'rot, 1 kar'ət; 2 ka̋r'ot, *n.* A reddish-yellow edible root, or the plant producing it. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *karōton,* carrot.]—**car'rot-y,** *a.* Like a carrot; reddish-yellow.

car'ry, 1 kar'ɪ; 2 ka̋r'y, *v.* [CAR'RIED; CAR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear or cause to be borne from one place to another; transport; convey. **2.** To bear in mind; contain; include; comprise; involve; imply. **3.** To lead; urge; influence. **4.** To transfer; remove; extend. **5.** To win; capture. **6.** To bear up; sustain; hold. **7.** To demean or conduct; bear; behave. **8.** [U. S.] To keep on hand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a carrier. **2.** To have or exert impelling or propelling power. [< L.^{OF} *carrus,* cart.]

Syn.: bear, bring, convey, lift, move, remove, sustain, take, transmit, transport. A person may *bear* a load either when in motion or at rest; he *carries* it only when in motion. The stooping Atlas *bears* the world on his shoulders; swiftly moving Time *carries* the hour-glass and scythe; a person may be said either to *bear* or to *carry* a scar, since it is upon him whether in motion or at rest. If an object is to be *moved* from the place we occupy, we say *carry;* if to the place we occupy, we say *bring.* A messenger *carries* a letter to a correspondent, and *brings* an answer. *Take* is often used in this sense in place of *carry;* as, *take* that letter to the office. *Carry* often signifies to *transport* by personal strength, without reference to the direction; as, that is more than he can *carry;* yet, even so, it would not be admissible to say *carry* it to me, or *carry* it here; in such case we must say *bring.* To *lift* is simply to raise an object from its support, tho but for an instant, with no reference to holding or moving; one may be able to *lift* what he could not *carry.* The figurative uses of *carry* are very numerous; as, to *carry* an election, *carry* the country, *carry* (in the sense of *capture*) a fort, *carry* an audience, *carry* a stock of goods, etc. Compare CONVEY; KEEP; SUPPORT.—Ant.: drop, fall under, give up, let go, shake off, throw down, throw off.

—to carry arms. 1. To belong to the army. **2.** To bear weapons. **3.** *Mil.* To hold, as a musket, pike, or sword, in a special, upright position against the shoulder.—**to c. away. 1.** To move the feelings greatly; make beside oneself, as with passion or rapture. **2.** *Naut.* To break off; lose by breaking off, as in a collision or gale.—**to c. coals to Newcastle,** to take goods to a place where they already abound; hence, to throw away one's labor.

car'ry, 1 kar'ɪ; 2 ka̋r'y, *n.* [CAR'RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A portage. **2.** The range, as of a gun.

car'ry-all'', 1 kar'ɪ-ōl''; 2 ka̋r'y-a̤l'', *n.* A one-horse four-wheeled covered vehicle. [Cor. of CARIOLE.]

car'ryke, *n.* Same as CARACK.

Car'so, 1 kūr'sō; 2 ka̋r'sō, *n.* A mountainous region N. of Trieste, Italy; scene of Austrian defeat by the Italians, 1916–17.

Car'son, 1 kūr'sən; 2 ka̋r'son, **Christopher,** known as **Kit** (1809–1868). An American trapper and hunter.

Car'son City. A city, capital of Nevada; pop. 2,500.

cart[1], 1 kärt; 2 ka̋rt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convey or carry in or as in a cart. **II.** *i.* To drive or use a cart.—**cart'age,** *n.* The act or cost of carting.—**cart'er,** *n.* One who drives a cart; a teamster.

cart, *n.* **1.** A heavy two-wheeled vehicle, for carrying loads. **2.** A light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, as for pleasure. [< Ice. *kartr.*]

Car''ta-ge'na, 1 kär''tə-jē'nə; 2 ka̋r'ta-ġē'na, *n.* **1.** A seaport (pop. 102,500) in S. E. Spain. **2.** A seaport (pop. 51,330) in Bolivar, Colombia.

carte[1], 1 kärt; 2 ka̋rt, *n.* A card or paper; a bill of fare. [F., card.]—**carte blanche,** 1 blänsh; 2 blänch, an order signed in blank to be filled up at discretion; unconditional permission or authority. [F.]—**carte''-de-vi-site',** 1 -də-vi-zēt'; 2 -de-vi-si̇t', *n.* [CARTES'-DE-VI-SITE', *pl.*] A visiting-card, or a photograph on a small card. [F.]

carte[2], *n.* A position in fencing. [< F. *quarte,* lit. fourth.]

car'tel, 1 kōr'tel; 2 ka̋r'tel, *n.* **1.** A written official agreement, as for the exchange of prisoners. **2.** A written challenge, as to single combat. [F.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.

Car'ter-et, 1 kär'tər-et; 2 ka̋r'ter-e̤t, **John.** See GRANVILLE.

Car-te'sian, 1 kär-tē'zən; 2 ka̋r-te̤'zhan, *a.* Of or pertaining to René Descartes, a French philosopher and geometer of the 17th century, or his doctrines and methods.—**Car-te'sian-ism,** *n.*

Car'thage, 1 kär'thɪj; 2 ka̋r'thag, *n.* An ancient country and city, N. Africa; destroyed by the Romans, 146 B. C.

Car-thu'sian, 1 kar-thū'zən; 2 ka̋r-thū'zhan, *n.* A monk or nun of the order founded by St. Bruno at Chartreuse, France, in 1086.—**Car-thu'sian,** *a.*

Car''tier', 1 kar''tyē'; 2 ka̋r''tye̤', **Jacques** (1491–1557). A French navigator; discoverer of the St. Lawrence river, 1535.

car'ti-lage, 1 kär'tɪ-lɪj; 2 ka̋r'ti-laġ, *n.* A tough, elastic animal tissue; gristle. [F.]—**car''t-lag'i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Of or like cartilage; gristly. **2.** Having a gristly skeleton, as sharks.

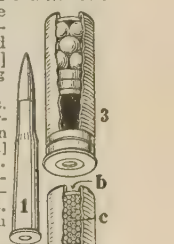
car-tog'ra-phy, } 1 kar-tog'rə-fɪ; 2 ka̋r-tōg'ra-fy, *n.* The
char-tog'ra-phy, } art of drawing charts. [< L. *charta* (see CHART, *n.*) + -GRAPHY.]—**car-**[or **char-**]**tog'ra-pher,** *n.*

car'ton, 1 kär'tən *or* -ton; 2 ka̋r'ton, *n.* **1.** A pasteboard box; pasteboard. **2.** A cartoon. **3.** A white disk within the bull's-eye of a target or a shot striking it. [F.]

car-toon', 1 kar-tūn'; 2 ka̋r-to͞on', *n.* **1.** A sketch for a fresco or mosaic. **2.** A caricature. [< L.$^{It+F}$ *charta;* see CARD[1], *n.*] Syn.: see PICTURE.—**car-toon',** *vt.*—**car-toon'-ist,** *n.*

car-touch', } 1 kar-tūsh' *or* -tūch'; 2 ka̋r-tu̇ch' *or* -tu̇ch', *n.* **1.**
car-touche', } *Egypt. Antiq.* An oblong figure with rounded ends, containing the name of a king, queen, or deity, as on monuments and papyri. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental tablet or scroll with inscription or emblem; a scroll-shaped bracket, etc. **3.** *Mil.* (1) A cartridge. (2) A cartridge-box. (3) An ammunition-bag. [< F. *cartouche.*]

car'tridge, 1 kär'trɪj; 2 ka̋r'tridġ, *n.* **1.** A charge for a firearm or for blasting, enclosed in a case or shell. **2.** *Phot.* A small tube of chemicals; also, a roll of protected sensitized films. [Cor. < F. *cartouche,* cartridge.] **—blank cartridge,** a cartridge containing powder only.



Cartridges.
1. U. S. Army, pointed, .30 caliber. 2. Section of center-fire metallic rifle or pistol cartridge-case; *a,* primer-cup; *b,* percussion composition; *c,* anvil; *d,* vent; *e,* base of case. 3. Shot-shell, with buckshot. 4. Shot-shell; *a,* powder; *b, b,* wads; *c,* shot.

car'tu-la-ry, 1 kär'tɪu-lē-rɪ; 2 ka̋r'tū-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A collection or a register of charters, etc., as of a monastery; an officer in charge of such records. [< LL. *cartularium.*]

Cart'wright, 1 kärt'rait; 2 ka̋rt'rit, *n.* **1. Edmund** (1743–1823), an English clergyman, invented power-loom. **2. Peter** (1785–1872), an American Methodist preacher. **3. Thomas** (1535–1603), an English Puritan controversialist.

car'un-cle(e^{S}, 1 kar'ʊŋ-kl; 2 ka̋r'ŭŋ-cl, *n.* A fleshy excrescence, as a cock's comb. [< L. *caruncula,* < *caro,* flesh.] **ca-run'cu-lat.** — **ca-run'cu-lar,** *a.*—**ca-run'cu-late,** *a.* — **ca-run'cu-lous,** *a.*

Ca-ru'so, 1 kə-rū'zo; 2 cä-ru'so, **Enrico** (1874–1921). An Italian operatic tenor.

carv(e^{S}, 1 kārv; 2 ka̋rv, *v.* [CARVED, CARVD^{S}; CARV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut figures or designs upon. **2.** To make by cutting or chiseling; sculpture. **3.** To cut up, as cooked meat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make carved work or figures. **2.** To cut up cooked meat served at table. [< AS. *ceorfan.*] Syn.: see CUT.—**carv'en,** *a.* [Poet.] Wrought by carving or graving; carved.—**carv'er,** *n.* **1.** One who carves. **2.** A carving-knife.—**carv'ing,** *n.* The act of one who carves: carved work.

car'vel, 1 kär'vel; 2 ka̋r'vel, *n. Naut.* A caravel.—**car'vel-built'',** *a. Naut.* Built with carvel-joints: distinguished from *clinker-built.*—**c.-joint,** *n.* A flush joint, as of two planks or plates in a vessel's side.

Car'ver, 1 kär'vər; 2 ka̋r'ver, **John** (1575–1621). An English Puritan; first governor of Plymouth colony.

Ca'ry, 1 kē'rɪ; 2 ca̋'ry, *n.* **1. Alice** (1820–1871), an American poet and novelist. **2. Phœbe** (1824–1871), an American poet; sister of Alice.

car''y-at'id, 1 kar''ɪ-at'id; 2 ka̋r''y-at'id, *n.* A supporting column in the form of a sculptured female figure. [< L. *Caryatides,* < Gr. *Karyatides.*]

car''y-op'sis, 1 kar''ɪ-op'sɪs; 2 ca̋r''y-ŏp'sis, *n.* [-OP'SES or -OP'SI-DES, *pl.*] A seed-like fruit, as the grain of wheat. [< Gr. *karyon,* nut, + *opsis,* appearance.] **car''i-op'sis†.**

Ca''sa-bi-an'ca, 1 kä''zə-bī-äŋ'kə; 2 cä''sä-bi-äŋ'kä, **Louis** (1752–1798). A French naval officer; his son is the hero of Mrs. Hemans's poem *Casabianca.*

Ca-sau'bon, 1 kə-sȯ'bən *or* (*F.*) ka''zō'bȯ̃ɴ'; 2 ca-sa̤'bon *or* (*F.*) cä''sō'bȯ̃ɴ'. **Isaac** (1559–1614). A Swiss scholar and theologian.

cas'ca-bel, 1 kas'kə-bel; 2 cȧs'ca-bĕl, *n.* **1.** A knob or breeching-loop behind the breech of a cannon, to facilitate handling. **2.** A rattlesnake, or its rattle. [Sp.] **cas'ca-ble‡.**

cas-cade', 1 kas-kād'; 2 cȧs-cād', *n.* **1.** A small waterfall or series of falls. **2.** A thing resembling a waterfall. [F.]

Cas-cade' range or **moun'tains.** A range extending through N. California through Oregon and Washington into British Columbia; alt. 14,363 ft.

cas'ca-ra-buck"thorn, 1 kas'kə-rə-buk"thôrn; 2 cȧs'ca-rə-bŭk"thôrn, *n.* A buckthorn of N. W. United States. The bark yields **cascara sagrada** (1 kas-kä'rə sə-grä'də; 2 cȧs-cä'ra sa-grä'da) which is used as a laxative.

cas"ca-rill'la, 1 kas"kə-ril'ə; 2 cȧs"ca-ril'a, *n.* The aromatic bark of a West-Indian shrub, sometimes used as a tonic; also, the shrub. [Sp.]

case, 1 kēs; 2 cās, *vt.* [CASED ; CAS'ING.] **1.** To cover with a case; incase. **2†.** To flay.

case[1], *n.* **1.** The state of things in a given instance, real or hypothetical. **2.** An event; contingency. **3.** A particular instance or example; in law, a cause of action; a suit; an action. **4.** State; physical condition or situation; plight. **5.** *Gram.* The relation of a noun, pronoun, or adjective to other words, or its form indicating the relation. [< L.[F] *casus,* event.] Syn.: EVENT; PRECEDENT; SAMPLE.—**oblique** or **indirect cases** (*Gram.*), all cases (in inflected languages) other than the nominative and vocative.

case[2], *n.* **1.** A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept; quantity or number so contained; a set. **2.** *Print.* A tray, with compartments for holding type. Cases are commonly made in pairs, called **upper** (or **cap**) **case** (for capital letters) and **lower c.** (for small letters) respectively. **3.** *Building.* (1) The frame or casing for a door, window, or the like, or a hollow box beside a casing, as for sash-weights. (2) An outer facing of a building, as of stone over brick. **4‖.** The skin of an animal (now only in heraldic use); the clothes of a person; the exterior, in any sense. [< L.[F] *capsa,* box, < *capio,* receive.]—**case'-bind"ing,** *n.* A process of binding books in which the cover is made separately and the sheets are fastened in it.—**c.-bottle,** *n.* A bottle, often square in form, belonging to a case.—**c.-knife,** *n.* **1.** A knife provided with a sheath. **2.** A table-knife.—**c.-shot,** *n.* A projectile made of a metal case filled with balls, etc.

case'-hard"en, 1 kēs'-härd"n; 2 cās'-härd"n, *vt.* **1.** To harden by carbonizing the surface of (iron). **2.** To make callous or insensible.

ca'se-in, 1 kē'sı-in; 2 cā'se-in, *n,* A compound found in milk; the principal ingredient in cheese. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.] **ca'se-ine‡.**—**ca'se-ic,** *a.*

case'mate, 1 kēs'mēt; 2 cās'māt, *n.* A vaulted chamber in a fortification, or an armored bulkhead on shipboard, with openings for guns. [F.]—**case'mat-ed,** *a.*

case'ment, 1 kēs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cās'ment, *n.* A hinged window-sash; a window. [< LL. *casamentum,* house-frame.]

ca'se-ous, 1 kē'sı-us; 2 cā'se-ûs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cheese; cheesy. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.]

ca-sern', 1 kə-zûrn'; 2 ca-ẓėrn', *n.* A barrack for soldiers in a garrison town. [< F. *caserne.*] **ca-serne'‡.** [check.

cash[1], 1 kash; 2 cȧsh, *vt.* To convert into cash, as a

cash[1], *n.* **1.** Current money in hand or readily available. **2.** Money paid down; immediate payment; as, five per cent. discount for *cash.* [< OF. *casse,* box.]

Syn.: see MONEY.—**cash'-book",** *n.* A book devoted to a cash-account.—**c.-boy, c.-girl,** *n.* A boy or girl employed to carry money between a sales-counter and a cashier.

cash[2], *n.* [CASH, *pl.*] A former coin of China, worth one-fifth of a cent. [< Tamil *kāsu,* small coin.]

Cash., *abbr.* Cashier.

ca-shew', 1 kə-shū'; 2 ca-shų', *n.* A tropical American tree now naturalized in Africa and Asia; also, its fruit, the cashew-nut. [< F. *acajou,* < Malay *kāyu,* tree.]

cash-ier', 1 kash-ĭr'; 2 cȧsh-ēr', *vt.* To dismiss in disgrace, as a military officer; also, to dismiss or discard in any way. [< L.[OF+D] *casso,* destroy.] Syn.: see BREAK.

cash-ier', *n.* A custodian of money; a cash-keeper or paymaster. [< F. *cassier,* < *caisse, casse,* money-box.]

cash'mere[1], 1 kash'mĭr; 2 cȧsh'mēr, *n.* **1.** A fine and soft woolen dress-fabric. **2.** A fine, soft, costly fabric made from the wool of the Cashmere goat. [< *Cashmere*[2].] —**Cashmere goat,** a variety of goat found in Kashmir.

Cash-mere'[2], *n.* Same as KASHMIR.

Ca"sĭ"mir'-Pĕ"rier', 1 ku"zĭ"mĭr'-pē"ryē'; 2 cä"ẓĭ"mĭr'-pę"ryę', **Jean Paul Pierre** (1847–1907). A French statesman; President of France, 1894–1895.

cas'ing, 1 kēs'ıŋ; 2 cās'ing, *n.* That with which a thing or place is incased or lined.

ca-si'no, 1 kə-sī'no; 2 ca-sī'no, *n.* **1.** A room or building for public resort and diversion. **2.** A summer-house, or the like, as in Italy. **3.** A game of cards. [It., dim. of *casa,* house.] **cas-si'no‡.**

cask, 1 kusk; 2 cȧsk, *n.* **1.** A barrel-shaped wooden vessel, or the quantity it will hold. **2†.** A casket. [< Sp.[F] *casco,* cask.]

cas'ket, 1 kus'ket; 2 cȧs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A small box or chest, as for jewels or other precious articles. **2.** [U. S.] A burial-case. [< F. *cassette,* dim. of *casse,* chest.]—**cas'-ket,** *vt.*

Cas'pi-an sea, 1 kas'pı-ən; cȧs'pi-an. An inland salt sea between S. E. Europe and Asia (169,381 sq. m.).

casque, 1 kask; 2 cȧsk, *n.* A helmet; a helmet-like protuberance. [F.]—**casqued,** *a.* [man.

Cass, 1 kas; 2 cȧs, **Lewis** (1782–1866). An American states-

Cas-san'dra, 1 ka-san'drə; 2 cȧ-sän'dra, *n. Myth.* A Trojan prophetess, daughter of Priam; foretold the fall of Troy: killed in captivity.

cas-sa'tion, 1 ka-sē'shən; 2 cȧ-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making null or abrogating, as a judgment or decree. **2.** *Mus.* A composition in several movements, similar to a suite. [F., < L. *casso,* annul, < *cassus,* empty.]

cas-sa'va, 1 ka-sū'və; 2 cä-sä'va, *n.* **1.** One of various tropical American shrubs or herbs; manioc. **2.** Tapioca. [< HaytianSp.[F] *kasabi.*]

Cas'sel, 1 kās'el; 2 cäs'ĕl, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. W. Prussia; pop. 162,400.

cas'se-role, 1 kas'ə-rōl; 2 cȧs'e-rōl, *n.* **1.** A stew-pan. **2.** A dish with a handle used by chemists. **3.** A stew; also, a mold or the like to contain a made dish. [F.]

cas'sia, 1 kash'ə; 2 cȧsh'a, *n.* A coarse variety of cinnamon; also, the tree yielding it. [L.]

cas'si-mere, 1 kas'ı-mĭr; 2 cȧs'ı-mēr, *n.* A woolen cloth for men's wear. [< F. *casimir,* = CASHMERE.] **ker'-sey-mere‡.**

Cas"si-o-pe'ia, 1 kas"ı-o-pē'yə; 2 cȧs"ı-o-pē'ya, *n.* A constellation near north pole. See CONSTELLATION.

Cas'sius, 1 kash'us; 2 cȧsh'ûs, **Lon-gi'nus Ca'lus** (died 42 B. C.). A Roman general, conspirator against Cæsar.

Cas"si-ve-lau'nus, 1 kas"ı-vı-lô'nus; 2 cȧs"ı-ve-la'nûs, *n.* A British king; submitted to Cæsar, 54 B. C. **Cas-sib'e-lan‡.**

cas'sock, 1 kas'ək; 2 cȧs'ok, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, as worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. **2‖.** Any long coat or gown; especially, a military cloak. [It.[F] *casacca,* greatcoat.]

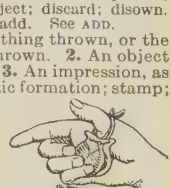
cas'so-wa-ry, 1 kas'o-wē-rı; 2 cȧs'o-wā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*]

Helmeted Cassowary. 1/50

A large, fleet, ostrich-like bird of Australia. [< Malay *kassuwaris,* cassowary.]

cast, 1 kast; 2 cȧst, *v.* [CAST; CAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw with force; fling; hurl. **2.** To throw off, out, or over; emit; let fall; shed. **3.** To deposit; give; as, to *cast* a vote. **4.** To direct or turn; impute. **5.** To make a cast of; found; stereotype. **6.** To compute; reckon up; calculate. **7.** *Theat.* (1) To assign, as for a part. (2) To distribute the parts of (a play). **8.** *Law.* To defeat in a suit. **9†.** To contrive; plan. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take shape in a mold, as metal. **2.** To make a computation. **3.** To revolve something in the mind; meditate; scheme; consider. [< Ice. *kasta,* throw.] Syn.: see THROW.—**to cast down. 1.** To overthrow. **2.** To cause to feel dejection. Syn.: see ABASE.—**to cast off,** to reject; discard; disown. Syn.: see ABANDON.—**to cast up,** to add. See ADD.

cast, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing; anything thrown, or the distance to which it is or may be thrown. **2.** An object founded or run in or as in a mold. **3.** An impression, as in wax or plaster. **4.** A characteristic formation; stamp; shade. **5.** A twist; warp; squint. **6.** *Theat.* The distribution of parts to performers. **7.** [Local.] A chance help; a lift. **8.** A course or change in a course. **9.** A forecast or conjecture. **10‖.** A stroke or turn.


Castanets, showing the manner of holding.

Cas-ta'li-a, 1 kas-tā'lı-ə; 2 cȧs-tā'li-a, *n.* A fountain on Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. **Cas'ta-ly‡** [Poet.].—**Cas-ta'li-an,** *a.*

cas'ta-net, 1 kas'tə-net; 2 cȧs'ta-nĕt, *n.* A pair of small clappers, used as an accompaniment to song or dance. [< L.Sp *castanea,* chestnut.]

cast'a-way, 1 kust'ə-wē; 2 cȧst'a-wā, *n.* One who is wrecked or abandoned; an outcast.

caste, 1 kust; 2 cȧst, *n.* One of the hereditary classes into which society is divided in Hindustan; also, the princi-

ple or custom of this division; a social class. [< L.Pg *castus*, pure.] **cast**†. Syn.: see CLASS.

Cas"te-lar', 1 kɑs"tē-lär'; 2 cäs"tę-lär', **Emilio** (1832–1899). A Spanish statesman and author.

cas'tel-lan, 1 kɑs'te-lən; 2 cäs'tē-lan, *n.* The keeper or commander of a castle. **cas'tel-lain**‡.—**cas'tel-la-ny**, *n.*

cas'tel-lat"ed, 1 kɑs'te-lēt"ed; 2 cäs'tē-lāt"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having battlements; built like a castle; fortified. **2.** Having a castle or castles.

cas'tel-ry, 1 kɑs'l-rɪ; 2 cäs'l-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] The government, tenure, or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to the lord of the castle. **cas'tle-ry**‡.

cast'er, 1 kɑst'ər; 2 cäst'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which casts. **2.** A cruet for condiments. **3.** A small (swiveling) roller fastened under an article of furniture, etc.

cas'ti-gate, 1 kɑs'tɪ-gēt; 2 cäs'ti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED^{d}; -GAT"ING.] To punish with or as with the rod; chastise. [< L. *castus*, pure, + *ago*, make.] Syn.: see BEAT; CHASTEN. —**cas"ti-ga'tion**, *n.* A whipping; severe rebuke or criticism.—**cas'ti-ga"tor**, *n.*—**cas'ti-ga-to-ry**, *a.*

Cas-tile', 1 kɑs-tīl'; 2 cäs-tīl', *n.* A former Spanish kingdom, now divided into three provinces.

Cas-til'ian, 1 kɑs-tīl'yən; 2 cäs-til'yan, *n.* **1.** A citizen of Castile. **2.** The speech of Castile; pure Spanish.—**Cas-til'ian**, *n.*

cast'ing, 1 kɑst'ɪŋ; 2 cäst'ing, *n.* The act of casting, or that which is cast; any metal object cast in a mold.

cast"-i'ron, 1 kɑst"-aɪ'ərn; 2 cäst"-ī'ern, *a.* **1.** Made of cast iron. **2.** Like cast iron; rigid; unyielding.

cas'tle(e^{F}, 1 kɑs'l; 2 cäs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAS'TLED; CAS'TLING.] **1.** To place in or as in a castle; fortify. **2.** *Chess.* To change simultaneously the relative positions of king and castle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong fortress; a castle-like building; any place of rightful defense and security. **2.** *Chess.* A castle-shaped piece; a rook. **3.** A close helmet; casque. [< L.^{AS} *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort.] Syn.: see FORTIFICATION.

Castle of Carcassonne, France.
a, principal gate; *B*, *B*, barbican; *b*, *b*, *b*, gates; *c*, postern; *dd*, passage to the castle; *e*, portico surrounding the courtyard; *f*, donjon; *g*, quarters of the guard; *h*, great watch-tower.

Cas'tle-reagh, 1 kɑs'l-rē; 2 cäs'l-rā, **Robert Stewart, Viscount** (1769–1822). A British statesman.

cas'tle-ry, *n.* Same as CASTELRY.

cas'tor¹, 1 kɑs'tər; 2 cäs'tor, *n.* **1.** A beaver, or its fur; a fur, silk, or other hat. **2.** A heavy fabric for overcoats, etc. [< Gr.^{L} *kastōr*, beaver.]

cas'tor², *n.* An oily odorous secretion of beavers: used in perfumery, etc. [< L. *castoreum*.] **cas-to're-um**‡.

cast'or³, *n.* Same as CASTER.

Cas'tor and Pol'lux, 1 kɑs'tər, pel'ŭks; 2 cäs'tor, pŏl'ŭks. **1.** The two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. **2.** Twin sons of Jupiter and Leda. **Di"os-cu'ri**‡.

cas'tor-oil", 1 kɑs'tər-oil"; 2 cäs'tor-ŏil", *n.* A thick vegetable oil: used as a cathartic.—**castor-oil plant**, a plant widely spread over warm regions, the bruised seed (**castor bean**) of which afford castor-oil. **pal"ma-Chris'ti**‡.

cas"tra-me-ta'tion, 1 kɑs"trə-mɪ-tē'shən; 2 cäs"tra-me-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The art or act of laying out a camp. **2.** The plan of a camp. [< L. *castra*, camp, + *metor*, measure.]

cas'trate, 1 kɑs'trāt; 2 cäs'trāt, *vt.* To remove the sexual germ-bearing glands from; emasculate; geld; mutilate. [< L. *castro*, castrate.]—**cas-tra'tion**, *n.*

cas'u-al, 1 kaʒ'u-əl; 2 căzh'ụ-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring by chance; accidental; unusual. **2.** Occurring at irregular intervals; occasional. **3.** Characterized by nonchalance. **4**†. Precarious. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *casus*, chance.]—**casual ward.** [Gt. Brit.] A ward in a workhouse set aside for those seeking occasional relief. Syn.: see ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL. —**cas'u-al**, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A casual laborer or pauper; a chance visitor. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier unable to accompany his regiment on service, as through illness, desertion, etc. —**cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.*—**cas'u-al-ty**, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A fatal or serious accident. **2.** A chance occurrence. **3.** *pl.* In war, losses arising from any cause. **cas"u-al'-ty**†. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; HAZARD.

cas'u-ist-ry, 1 kaʒ'u-ɪst-rɪ; 2 căzh'ụ-ist-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The determination of duty in doubtful cases. **2.** Sophistical reasoning. [< L.^{F} *casus*, case.] **cas"u-is'tics**‡.—**cas'u-ist**, *n.* **1.** An expert in casuistry. **2.** A moral sophist.—**cas"u-is'tic**, *a.* **cas"u-is'ti-cal**‡.—**cas"u-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat, 1 kat; 2 căt, *n.* **1.** A domesticated carnivorous mammal, kept to kill mice and rats and as a pet. **2.** Any related or similar animal, as a lion, tiger, or polecat. **3.** One of various fishes. **cat'fish"**‡. **4.** A purchase for hoisting an anchor. **5.** A whip with nine lashes, formerly used in army and navy. **cat"o'-nine'-tails**‡. [< AS. *cat*.]—**cat'boat"**, *n.* A small one-masted sailboat.—**cat'call"**. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To deride with catcalls; sound or utter catcalls. **II.** *n.* A shrill, discordant call or whistle, in token of impatience or derision.—**cat'gut"**, *n.* A very tough cord, made from the intestines of animals, for stringing musical instruments, etc.—**cat'he(a)d"z**. **I.** *vt. Naut.* To make fast, as an anchor, to the cathead; cat. **II.** *n. Naut.* A beam of wood or iron, projecting over the bow, by which the anchor is supported clear of the ship.—**cat'like**, *a.*—**cat'-mint"**, *n.* An aromatic herb of which cats are fond. **cat'nip"**‡. —**cat's'-eye"**, *n.* A gem-stone which shows a line of light across the dome.—**cats'paw"**, *n.* **1.** A person used as a tool or dupe. **2.** *Naut.* A light wind barely ruffling the water. **cat's'-paw"**‡.—**cat'sup"**, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.—**cat'-tail"**, *n.* *Naut.* The inner part of a cat-head.—**cat'tail"**, *n.* **1.** An aquatic perennial herb with long leaves, flowers in cylindrical terminal spikes, and downy fruit. **2.** A grass. **3.** A catkin. **4.** A cirrus cloud.

Catboat.

Cat., *abbr.* Catechism.—**Cat., Catal.**, *abbr.* Catalan.—**cat., catal.**, *abbr.* Catalog.

cat'a-, 1 kat'ə-; 2 căt'a-, *prefix.* Down; against; under; wholly: used in words of Greek origin, becoming *cat-* before a vowel and *cath-* before the aspirate. [< Gr. *kata*, down, against, through, concerning.]—**ca-tab'a-sis**, *n.* [-SES^{z}, *pl.*] A going downward; descent: opposed to *anabasis*. [+ Gr. *bainō*, go.]—**cat"a-bat'ic**, *a.* Gradually abating.—**cat"a-bol'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to catabolism. **kat"a-bol'ic**‡. —**ca-tab'o-lism**, *n.* *Biol.* The series of changes by which living matter or protoplasm breaks down into less complex and more stable substances within a cell or organism; destructive metabolism. [+ Gr. *ballō*, throw.] **ka-tab'o-lism**‡.—**cat"a-chre'sis**, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The faulty or mixed use of metaphors; a strained use of a word. **2.** *Philol.* The use of a false form under a misunderstanding of its origin. [L., < Gr. *katachrēsis*, < *kata*, against, + *chraomai*, use.]—**cat"a-chres'tic**, *a.* **cat"a-chres'ti-cal**‡.—**cat"a-chres'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat'a-clysm, 1 kat'ə-klizm; 2 căt'a-clỹsm, *n.* An overwhelming flood, convulsion, or catastrophe. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *klyzō*, wash.] Syn.: see CATASTROPHE.—**cat"a-clys'mal, cat"a-clys'mic**, *a.* **cat"a-clys-mat'ic**‡.

cat"a-clys'mist, 1 kat'ə-kliz'mist; 2 căt'a-clỹs'mist, *n.* One holding the cataclysmal theory in geology. **cat"a-clys'mat-ic**‡.

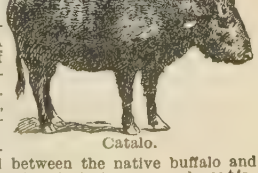
cat'a-comb, 1 kat'ə-kōm; 2 căt'a-cōm, *n.* An underground gallery used as a burial-place. [< Gr.$^{LL+F}$ *kata*, down, + *kymbē*, hollow.]

cat"a-cous'tics, *n.* *Physics.* The branch of acoustics that treats of the reflection of sound. [< CATA- + ACOUSTICS.]—**cat"a-di-op'tric**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light. [+ DIOPTRIC.] **cat"a-di-op'tri-cal**‡.—**cat"a-di-op'trics**, *n.* *Physics.* That part of optics which treats of the reflection and refraction of light.

cat'a-falque, 1 kat'ə-falk; 2 căt'a-fălk, *n.* A draped and canopied stage on which a dead body lies in state; also, a stately funeral car. [F., < It. *catafalco*, SCAFFOLD.] **cat'a-falc**‡.

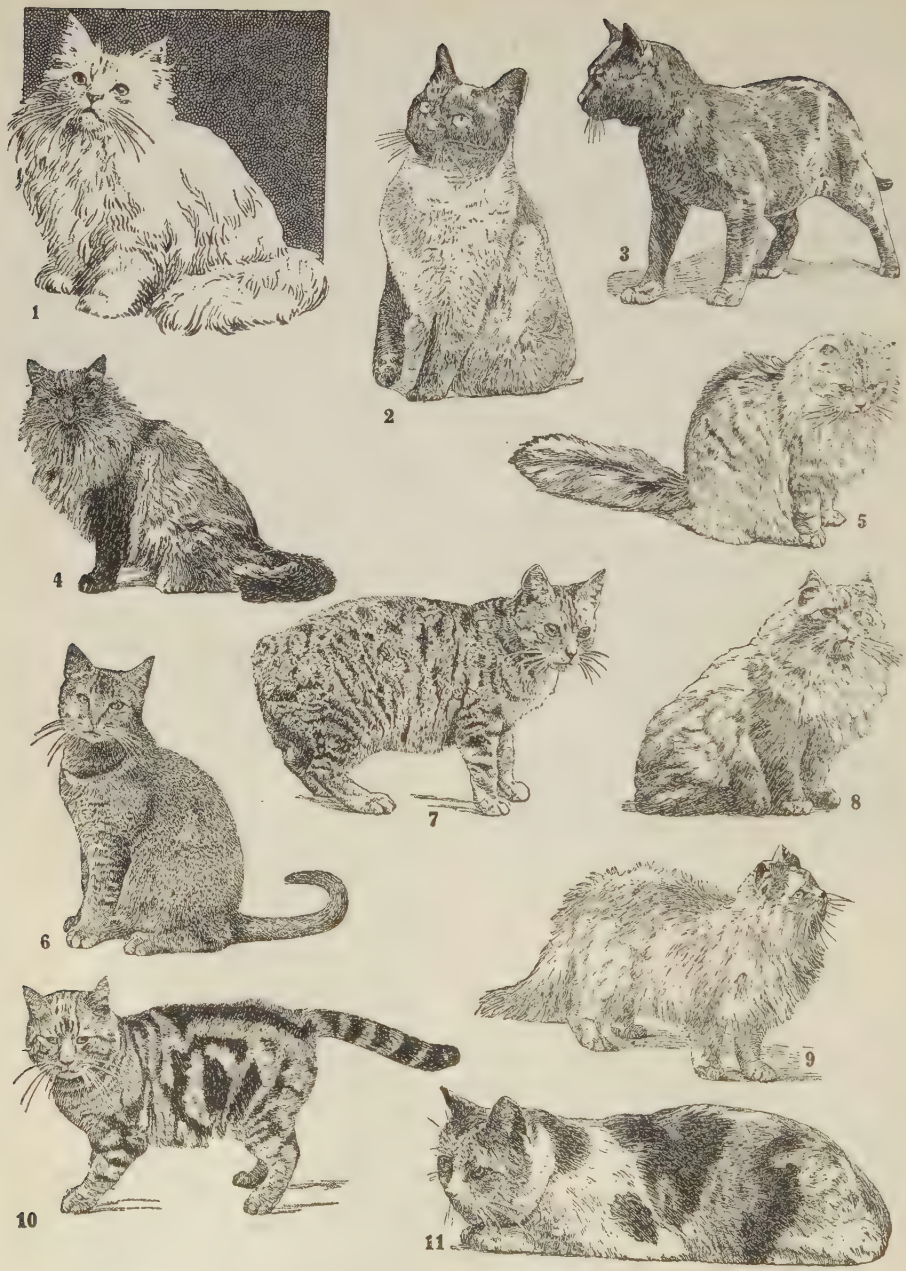
Ca-tal'an†. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay, the medieval name of China. **II.** *n.* A man from Cathay; Chinese barbarian; hence, scoundrel; blackguard. **Ca-thal'an**†.

cat"a-lec'tic, 1 kat"ə-lek'tɪk; 2 căt"a-lĕc'tic, *a.* *Pros.* Lacking one or two syllables to complete a verse. [< Gr. *katalēktikos*, < *kata* intens. + *lēgō*, cease.]


Catalo.

cat'a-lep-sy, 1 kat'ə-lep-sɪ; 2 căt'a-lĕp'sy, *n.* A sudden suspension of consciousness, with muscular rigidity. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *lambanō*, seize.] **cat"a-lep'sis**‡.—**cat"a-lep'tic**, *a. & n.*

cat'a-lo, 1 kat'ə-lō; 2 căt'a-lō, *n.* [U. S.] A hybrid between the native buffalo and the domestic cow. [< CAT(-TLE) + (BUFF)-ALO.] **cat'a-low**‡; **cat'ta-low**‡; **cat'te-io**‡.



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATS.

1. Angora. 2. Siamese. 3. Short-haired blue. 4. Smoke Persian. 5. Silver tabby. 6. Ticked short-haired. 7. Manx. 8. Shaded silver. 9. Long-haired chinchilla. 10. Short-haired brown tabby. 11. Short-haired tortoise-shell.

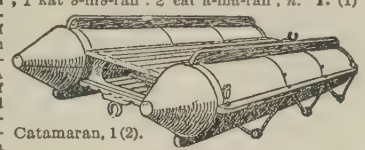
cat'a-log, } 1 kat'ə-log; 2 căt'a-lŏg. **I.** *vt.* [-LOGD,
cat'a-logue, } -LOGUED; -LOG-ING, -LOGU-ING.] To make a catalog of; insert in a catalog. **II.** *n.* An alphabetical list of names, persons, or things. [< Gr.F *kata,* entirely, + *legō,* reckon.] Syn.: see LIST; RECORD.—**cat'a-log"er, cat'a-logu"er,** *n.*

Cat"a-lo'ni-a, 1 kat"ə-lō'ni-ə; 2 căt"a-lō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient division of N. E. Spain; 12,427 sq. m.; pop. 2,075,000. **Ca"ta-lu'ña‡.—Cat"a-lo'ni-an,** *a. & n.* **Cat'a-lan‡.**

ca-tal'pa, 1 kə-tal'pə; 2 ca-tăl'pa, *n.* A tree of China, Japan, and North America, having large, ovate leaves, large bell-shaped flowers, and long slender pods. [Am. Ind.]

ca-tal'y-sis, 1 kə-tal'ı-sis; 2 ca-tăl'y-sis, *n.* [-SES^{z}, *pl.*] A chemical change effected in a compound by an agent that itself remains stable; contact-action; cyclical action. [< Gr. *katalysis,* < *kata,* entirely, + *lyō,* loose.]—**cat'a-lyt'ic. I.** *a.* Pertaining to catalysis. **cat"a-lyt'i-cal‡. II.** *n. Med.* A remedy that counteracts morbid agencies in the blood.

cat"a-ma-ran', 1 kat"ə-mə-ran'; 2 căt"a-ma-răn', *n.* **1.** (1) A long, narrow raft of logs, often with outrigger. (2) A life-raft of two pointed metal cylinders connected by a platform. **2.** A pleasure-boat with twin hulls. [< Tamil *kattu-maram,* tied wood.]


Catamaran, 1 (2).

cat"a-me'ni-a, 1 kat"ə-mī'ni-ə; 2 căt"a-mē'ni-a, *n. pl. Med.* The menses. [< Gr. *kata,* by, + *mēn,* month.]

—cat"a-me'ni-al, *a.*

cat'a-mount, 1 kat'ə-mount; 2 căt'a-mount, *n.* A wild-cat.

cat"a-moun'tain, 1 kat"ə-moun'tın; 2 căt"a-moun'tĭn, *n.* **1.** A catamount. **2.** One of various cats, as a leopard or panther. [For CAT OF MOUNTAIN.]

Ca-ta'ni-a, 1 kə-tē'nı-ə; 2 ca-tā'ni-a, *n.* A town in E. Sicily; earthquakes, 1693 and 1909; pop. 217,300.

cat"a-phon'ic, *a.* Relating to or produced by the reflection of sound. [< CATA- + PHONIC.]—**cat"a-phon'ics,** *n.* Same as CATACOUSTICS.—**cat'a-phract,** *n.* **1.** An ancient armor made of plates or scales of metal fixed upon leather or the like. **2.** *Zool.* A protective covering, as the strong scaly armor of certain fishes. [+ Gr. *phrassō,* fence in.]—**cat'a-plasm,** *n. Med.* A poultice. [+ Gr. *plassō,* form.]

cat'a-pult, 1 kat'ə-pult; 2 căt'a-pŭlt, *n.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones or other heavy missiles. [< Gr.L *katapeltēs.*]

cat'a-ract, 1 kat'ə-rakt; 2 căt'a-răct, *n.* **1.** A great waterfall. **2.** Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye. **3.** A heavy downpour or flood of water. **4†.** A waterspout. **5†.** *pl.* Flood-gates; as, the *cataracts* of heaven. [< Gr. *kata,* down, + *arassō,* dash.]

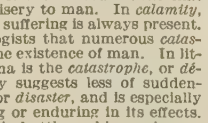
ca-tarrh', 1 kə-tär'; 2 ca-tär', *n.* Exaggerated secretion from a mucous membrane, especially of the throat and head. [< Gr.L *kata,* down, + *rheō,* flow.]—**ca-tarrh'al,** *a.*

ca-tas'tro-phe, } 1 kə-tas'tro-fı; 2 ca-tăs'tro-fe, *n.* **1.**
ca-tas'tro-feF, } Any final event; dénouement; a fatal conclusion; great and sudden misfortune. **2.** *Geol.* A sudden, violent change; cataclysm. [< Gr. *katastrophē,* < *kata,* down, + *strephō,* turn.]

Syn.: calamity, cataclysm, dénouement, disaster, mischance, misfortune, mishap, sequel. A *cataclysm* or *catastrophe* is some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be a cause of misery to man. In *calamity,* or *disaster,* the thought of human suffering is always present. It has been held by many geologists that numerous *catastrophes* or *cataclysms* antedated the existence of man. In literature, the final event of a drama is the *catastrophe,* or *dénouement. Misfortune* ordinarily suggests less of suddenness and violence than *calamity* or *disaster,* and is especially applied to that which is lingering or enduring in its effects. Pestilence is a *calamity;* a defeat in battle, a shipwreck, or a failure in business is a *disaster;* sickness or loss of property is a *misfortune;* failure to meet a friend is a *mischance;* the breaking of a teacup is a *mishap.* Compare ACCIDENT; MISFORTUNE.—Ant.: benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, favor, help, pleasure, privilege, prosperity, success.

Ca-taw'ba, 1 kə-tō'bə; 2 ca-tą'ba, *n.* **1.** A river in North Carolina. **2.** An American grape, and wine.

cat'bird", 1 kat'bŭrd"; 2 căt'-bird", *n.* A small slate-colored North-American thrush: named from its cat-like cry.


American Catbird. 1/8

catch, } 1 kach; 2 căch, *v.*
cachF, } [CAUGHT; CATCH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take, seize, or come upon, as something departing or fleeing; take captive; capture. **2.** To entrap; ensnare; surprize. **3.** To seize and hold; grasp; engage; captivate. **4.** To apprehend or perceive clearly, as something faint or evanescent. **5.** To contract, as a disease; incur, as an injury, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seize or attempt to seize something: often with *at.* **2.** *Baseball.* To act as catcher. **3.** To become entangled or fastened. **4.** To be communicated or communicable, as a disease. [< L.OF *capto,* freq. of *capio,* take.]

Syn.: apprehend, capture, clasp, clutch, comprehend, discover, ensnare, entrap, grasp, grip, gripe, lay hold of (on, upon), overtake, secure, seize, snatch, take, take hold of. To *catch* is to come up with or take possession of something departing, fugitive, or illusive. We *catch* a runaway horse, a flying ball, a mouse in a trap. To "catch at" is to attempt to *catch,* often unsuccessfully. We *clutch* with a swift, tenacious movement of the fingers; we *grasp* with a firm but moderate closure of the whole hand; we *grip* or *gripe* with the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand possible to exert. We *clasp* in the arms. We *snatch* with a quick, sudden, and usually a surprizing motion. In the figurative sense, *catch* is used of any act that brings a person or thing into our power or possession; as, to *catch* a criminal in the act; to *catch* an idea, in the sense of *apprehend* or *comprehend.* Compare ARREST; GRASP.—Ant.: fail of, fall short of, give up, let go, lose, miss, release, restore, throw aside, throw away.

—catch'all", *n.* [Colloq.] A bag or the like for odds and ends.—**catch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches. **2.** *Baseball.* The player stationed behind the plate to catch balls that pass the batsman.—**catch'ing,** *pa.* Infectious; captivating.—**catch'pen"ny. I.** *a.* Cheap, poor, and showy. **II.** *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] An inferior article, made merely to sell.

catch, *n.* **1.** The act of catching. **2.** That which catches or fastens; a fastening. **3.** That which is or may be caught or gained. **4.** An artful trick. **5.** An impediment; a break, as in the voice or breathing. **6.** *Mus.* A round; a scrap of song. Syn.: see LOCK.

catch'ment, 1 kach'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 căch'ment, *n.* Drainage.
—catch'ment-ba"sin, *n.* The area drained by a river.

catch'pole", 1 kach'pōl"; 2 căch'pōl", *n.* **1.** A medieval weapon for catching a person out of arm's reach. **2.** See CATCHPOLL.

catch'poll", *n.* **1.** One who arrests for debt; a bailiff. **2.** A tax-gatherer. [< LL. *cacepollus, chassipullus,* < *cacio,* catch (< L. *capio,* take), + *pullus,* fowl.] **catch'pole"‡.**

catch'up, 1 kach'ŭp; 2 căch'ŭp, *n.* A spiced condiment for meats. [< E. Ind. *kitjap.*] **cat'sup‡; ketch'up‡.**

catch'word", 1 kach'wûrd"; 2 căch'wûrd", *n.* **1.** A word or phrase to catch the popular fancy or attention. **2.** *Theat.* A cue.

catch'y, 1 kach'ı; 2 căch'y, *a.* **1.** Attractive; taking. **2.** Entangling; deceptive. **3.** Broken; fitful.

cate‖, 1 kēt; 2 cāt, *n.* Provisions in general; especially, delicate or luxurious food: usually in plural, *cates.* [< OF. *acat.*]

cat'e-chism, 1 kat'ı-kizm; 2 căt'e-cĭsm, *n.* A short religious treatise in the form of question and answer. [< Gr. *kata,* down, + *ēchō,* sound.]—**cat"e-chet'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to oral instruction; consisting of question and answer.—**cat"e-chet'ics,** *n. pl.* **1.** The art or theory of catechetical instruction, especially as a branch of Christian theology. **2.** Catechetical writings.

cat'e-chize, } 1 kat'ı-kaiz; 2 căt'e-cīz, *vt.* [-CHIZED,
cat'e-chise, } -CHISED; -CHIZ"ING, -CHIS"ING.] To interrogate solemnly; instruct as by catechism. **cat'a-chize‡.—cat'e-chist,** *n.* One who catechizes. **cat'e-chiz"er** or **-chis"er‡.—cat"e-chis'tic,** *a.* **cat"e-chis'ti-cal‡.**

cat'e-chu, 1 kat'ı-chū; 2 căt'e-chų, *n.* An astringent extract from various East-Indian and African plants. [< Malay *kachu.*] **ca-shoo'‡.**

cat"e-chu'men, 1 kat"ı-kiū'men; 2 căt"e-cū'mĕn, *n.* One under instruction in the elements of Christianity; a convert; beginner. [< Gr. *katēchoumenos,* < *kata,* down, + *ēchō,* sound.]—**cat"e-chu'me-nal, cat"e-chu-men'i-cal,** *a.*

cat'e-go-ry, 1 kat'ı-go-rı; 2 căt'e-gŏ-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Any comprehensive class or description of things; a class, condition, or predicament. **2.** *Logic & Metaph.* One of the several forms of conception or knowledge that together embrace everything predicable or existent. [< Gr. *katēgoria,* accusation, assertion.] Syn.: see LIST.—**categories of Aristotle,** the ten categories—substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, possession, action, passion.—**cat"e-gor'i-cal,** *a.* Without qualification; unequivocal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cat'e-na-ry, 1 kat'ı-nē-rı; 2 căt'e-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] *Math.* The curve formed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible infinitely slender cord suspended by its ends. [< L. *catenarius,* < *catena,* chain.] **cat"e-na'ri-an‡.—cat'e-na-ry,** *a.* Relating to or like a catenary or a chain.

cat'e-nate, 1 kat'ı-nēt; 2 căt'e-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"ING] To connect like the links of a chain; form into a chain or series.—**cat'e-nat"ed,** *pa.* **cat'e-nate‡.—cat"e-na'tion,** *n.*

ca'ter, 1 kē'tər; 2 cā'ter, *vi.* To furnish food or entertainment. [< OF. *acater*, buy.] Syn.: see PROVIDE.—**ca'ter-er,** *n.*—**ca'ter-ess,** *n. fem.*

cat'er-an, 1 kat'ər-ən; 2 cāt'er-an, *n.* [Scot.] A Highland freebooter. [< Gael. *ceathairneach.*] **ket'er-in†; ket'rint.**

ca'ter-cor"nered. 1 kē'tər-kôr"nerd; 2 cā'ter-côr"nerd, *a.* [Prov.] Placed cornerwise or diagonally: commonly pronounced as if spelled *catacornered* and often used adverbially. [< CATER, < F. *quatre*, < L. *quatuor*, four.]

ca'ter-cous"in‖. 1 kē'tər-kuz"n; 2 cā'ter-cūs"n, *n.* A fourth cousin; remote relative; hence, an intimate or friend.—**ca'ter-cous"in-ship,** *n.* Cousinship by courtesy or affection.

cat'er-pil"lar, 1 kat'ər-pil"ər; 2 cāt'er-pĭl"ar, *n.* **1.** The larva of a butterfly, or of some other insects. **2.** A traction device consisting of an endless belt within which the wheels of the tractor are enclosed. [OF. *chatepelose.*]

cat'er-waul, 1 kat'ər-wôl; 2 cāt'er-wąl, *vi.* To utter a discordant cry like a cat. [Imitative.]

Cath., *abbr.* Catherine, cathedral, Catholic.

Cath"a-ri'na, *n.* Same as CATHERINE. **Cath'a-rine†.**

ca-thar'tic, 1 kə-thär'tik; 2 ca-thär'tic. **I.** *a.* Purgative; purifying. **ca-thar'ti-cal†. II.** *n.* A purgative medicine. [< Gr. *kathartikos*, < *katharos*, pure.]

Ca-thay', 1 kə-thē'; 2 ca-thā', *n.* [Poet.] China.

cat'head", etc. See under CAT.

cath'e-dra, 1 kath'ı-drə *or* kə-thī'drə; 2 căth'e-dra *or* ca-thē'dra, *n.* **1.** A bishop's seat or throne in the cathedral or chief church of his diocese. **2.** A professor's chair. [L., < Gr. *kathedra*, seat.]—**ex cathedra** [L.], literally, from the chair; hence, officially; authoritatively: said of papal pronouncements.

ca-the'dral, 1 kə-thī'drəl; 2 ca-thē'dral, *n.* The chief church of a diocese; the bishop's church, containing his official chair or throne: used also adjectivally. [< Gr.L+LL *kathedra*, seat.]

Cath'e-rine, 1 kath'ı-rin; 2 căth'e-rin, *n.* **1. C. I.** (1680?–1727), empress of Russia; wife of Peter the Great. **2. C. II.** (1729–1796), the Great, empress of Russia, 1762–1796. **3. C. de Medici** (1519–1589), queen of France; instigated Massacre of St. Bartholomew's. **4. C. Howard** (1522?–1542), wife of Henry VIII. of England; executed. **5. C. of Aragon** (1485–1536), first wife of Henry VIII. of England; divorced, 1533. **6. C. Parr** (1513–1548), last wife of Henry VIII. of England.

cath'e-ter, 1 kath'ı-tər; 2 căth'e-tĕr, *n. Surg.* A slender tubular instrument for introduction into canals or passages. [LL., < Gr. *kathetēr*, < *kata*, down, + *hiēmi*, send.]

cath'ode, 1 kath'ōd; 2 căth'ōd, *n.* The negative pole of a galvanic battery: opposed to **anode.** [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *hodos*, way.]—**cathode rays,** rays that, when a Crookes's tube is excited by an alternating high potential current of electricity, or by a series of spark discharges, pass in straight lines from the cathode to the opposite wall of the tube, producing a fluorescent area. The rays may be deflected by a magnet or by a conductor connected to the earth. Compare ROENTGEN RAYS.—**ca-thod'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cathode.—**ca-thod'o-graph,** *n.* See SKIAGRAPH. **cathode photograph†.**

Cath'o-lic, 1 kath'o-lik; 2 căth'o-lic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the whole Christian church. **2.** Pertaining to the Church of Rome. **3.** [c-] Large-minded; liberal; comprehensive; broad; general; universal. **II.** *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**ca-thol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ca-thol'i-cism,** *n.* The doctrine and practise of the Roman Catholic Church.—**cath"o-lic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Comprehensiveness in views, tastes, and sympathies. **2.** Universal prevalence or acceptance.—**ca-thol'i-cize,** *vt. & vi.* **-cise†.**

ca-thol'i-con, 1 kə-thel'ı-kən; 2 ca-thŏl'i-cŏn, *n.* A supposed universal remedy; a panacea. [LL., < Gr. *katholikos*, universal.]

Cat'i-line, 1 kat'ı-lain; 2 căt'i-lĭn, **Lucius Sergius.** A Roman conspirator, denounced by Cicero.

cat'i-on, 1 kat'ı-ən; 2 căt'i-on, *n.* **1.** An element which in electrolysis is evolved at the cathode. **2.** A positive ion. [< Gr. *katiōn.*] **cath'i-on†; electropositive element†.**

cat'kin, 1 kat'kın; 2 căt'kin, *n. Bot.* A deciduous scaly spike of flowers, as in the willow; an ament or cattail. [< MD. *katteken*, dim. of *katte*, cat.] [Instruments.

cat'ling, 1 kat'lıŋ; 2 căt'ling, *n.* Catgut, or (in plural) stringed

Ca'to, 1 kē'to; 2 cā'to, **Marcus Portius.** (1) "The Elder" (234–149 B. C.), a Roman patriot; foe of Carthage; (2) "The Younger" (95–46 B. C.), a Roman patriot and philosopher.

cat"s-o'-nine'-tails, *n.* Same as CAT, 5.

ca-top'trics, 1 kə-tep'trıks; 2 ca-tŏp'tries, *n. Physics.* That branch of optics which investigates the reflection of light. [< Gr. *katoptron*, mirror, < *kata*, against, + √ *op*, see.]—**ca-top'tric,** *a.* **ca-top'tri-cal†.**

cat's'-eye", cats'paw'. See under CAT.

Cats'kill moun'tains, 1 kats'kil; 2 cāts'kĭl. A group in E. New York; highest peak, Slide Mountain (4,205 ft.).

cat'-tail", cat'tail". See under CAT.

cat'ta-lo, *n.* Same as CATALO.

cat'tish, 1 kat'ısh; 2 căt'ish, *a.* Catlike; feline.

cat'tle, 1 kat'l; 2 căt'l, *n.* Domesticated bovine animals. [< LL.OF *capitale*, property.]

cat'ty, 1 kat'ı; 2 căt'y, *n.* [CAT'TIES2, *pl.*] A Chinese weight of about 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. [< Malay *kati.*] **cat'tie†.**

Ca-tul'lus, 1 kə-tul'us; 2 ca-tŭl'ŭs, **Caius Valerius** (87–45? B. C.). A Roman lyric poet.

ca'ty-did, *n.* Same as KATYDID.

Cau-ca'sian, 1 kō-kash'ən *or* -kē'shən; 2 ca-căsh'an *or* -cā'shan, *n.* **1.** A member of the white division of the human species. **2.** A member of the fair peoples of the Caucasus mountains. **3.** The language spoken by people of the Caucasus region.—**Cau-ca'si-an,** *a.* **Cau-ca'sic†.**

Cau'ca-sus, 1 kō'kə-sus; 2 ca'ca-sŭs, *n.* A mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas.

cau'cus, 1 kō'kus; 2 ca'cŭs, *n.* [U. S.] A private or preliminary meeting of members of a political party to select candidates or concert measures. [< the *Caucus* Club, Boston, < Algonkin *caucawasu*, Chickahominy *cockarouse*, councilor.]

cau'dad, 1 kō'dad; 2 ca'dăd, *adv.* Toward the tail.

cau'dal, 1 kō'dəl; 2 ca'dal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the tail. [< L. *cauda*, tail.] **-ly,** *adv.*

cau'date, 1 kō'dēt; 2 ca'dāt, *a.* Having a tail. **cau'dat-ed†.**

cau'dex, 1 kō'deks; 2 ca'dĕks, *n.* [-DI-CES; -DEX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A stem. **2.** The main fibers from the spinal cord to the brain. [L., later *codex*, stem of a tree.]

cau'di-cle, 1 kō'dı-kl; 2 ca'di-el, *n. Bot.* The elastic stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [Dim. < L. *caudex* (*caudic-*), stem of a tree.] **cau-dic'u-la†.**

cau'dl(e, 1 kō'dl; 2 ca'dl, *n.* A warm drink of wine, eggs, etc. [< L.OF *calidus*, warm.]—**cau'dl(e,** *vt.*

caught, 1 kōt; 2 cąt, *imp. & pp.* of CATCH, *v.*

caul, 1 kôl; 2 cąl, *n.* A membrane. [< OF. *cale*, cap.]

cauld, 1 kôld; 2 cąld, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Cold.

caul'dron, 1 kôl'drən: 2 cąl'dron, *n.* Same as CALDRON.

cau-les'cent, 1 kō-les'ent; 2 cą-lĕs'ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Having a clearly defined stem. [< L. *caulis*, stalk; see CAULI-.]

cau'li-, 1 kō'lı; 2 cą'li-. From Latin *caulis:* a combining form. —**cau'li-cle,** *n. Bot.* A little stem; specifically, the rudimentary stem in the embryo of a seed (incorrectly called the *radicle*). **cau'li-cule†.**—**cau-lif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Same as CAULESCENT. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]

cau'li-flow"er, 1 kō'lı-flau"ər; 2 cą'li-flow"er, *n.* The fleshy edible head formed by the young flowers of a variety of cabbage; also, the plant. [< L. *caulis*, cabbage, + FLOWER.]

cau'line (es, 1 kō'lın, -lin *or* -līn; 2 cą'lin, -lin *or* -līn, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on a stem. [< Gr. *kaulinos*, < *kaulos*, stalk.] **cau'li-nar†.** [of a plant.

cau'lis, 1 kō'lıs; 2 cą'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] The stem

caulk, caulk'er, etc. Same as CALK, etc.

caup, 1 kōp; 2 cąp, *n.* [Scot.] A bowl; cup.

caus., *abbr.* Causative.

cause, 1 kōz; 2 cąs, *vt.* [CAUSED; CAUS'ING.] To be the cause of; produce; effect; induce; compel. Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE.

cause, *n.* **1.** The power or efficient agent producing any thing or event. **2.** Any occasion or condition upon the occurrence of which an event takes place. **3.** Any rational ground for choice or action; reason. **4.** A great enterprise, movement, principle, or aim. **5.** *Law.* An action or suit. **6‖.** Behalf; interest. **7‖.** The object or end for which anything is done or made; purpose; aim: called in philosophy *final cause.* [< L.F *causa*, cause.]

Syn.: actor, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, motive, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring. The efficient *cause*, that which makes anything to be or be done, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying "There is no effect without a *cause*." Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the *cause* of his own actions. The *Creator* is the Great First *Cause* of all things. A *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An *antecedent* simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the invariable *antecedent* of Tuesday, but not the *cause* of it. The direct antonym of *cause* is *effect*, while that of *antecedent* is *consequent*. An *occasion* is some event which brings a *cause* into action at a particular moment; gravitation and heat are the *causes* of an avalanche; the steep incline of the mountain-side is a necessary *condition*, and the shout of the traveler may be the *occasion* of its fall. *Causality* is the doctrine or principle of causes, *causation* the action or working of causes. *Motive* is an impulse of an intelligent being which incites to action, and, if unchecked, is a *cause* of action. Compare DESIGN; REASON. —Ant.: consequence, creation, development, effect, end, event, fruit, issue, outcome, outgrowth, product, result.—Prep.: the cause *of* the disaster; cause *for* interference.

—**caus'al,** *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, involving, or expressing a cause. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cau-săl'i-ty,** *n.*

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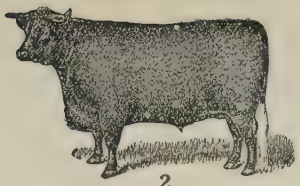
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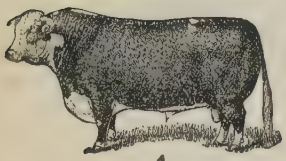
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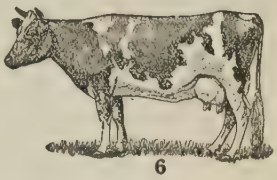
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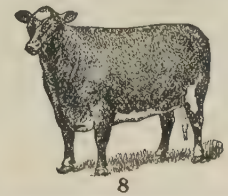
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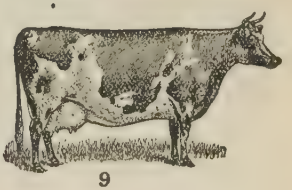
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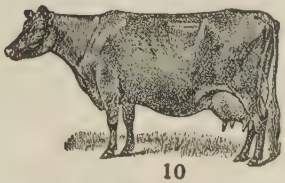
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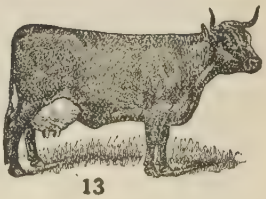
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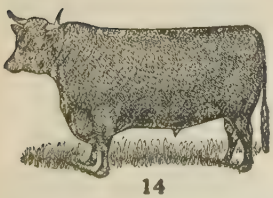
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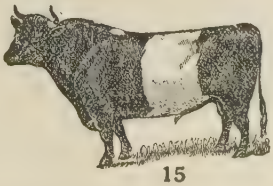
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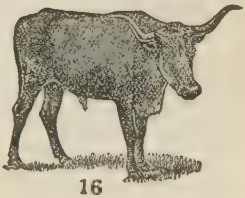
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REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATTLE.

1. Shorthorn bull.
2. Sussex steer.
3. Jersey cow.
4. Hereford bull.
5. West Highland cow.
6. Guernsey cow.
7. Aberdeen-Angus bull.
8. Polled Durham cow.
9. Ayrshire cow.
10. Red Polled cow.
11. Galloway bull.
12. Holstein cow.
13. Brown Swiss cow.
14. Devon bull.
15. Dutch Belted bull.
16. Texas Longhorn steer.

[-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The relation of cause and effect. **2.** Causal action or agency. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**cau-sa'tion,** *n.* The principle of causality; causative power, action, or agency; causality. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**caus'a-tiv**(es, *a.* Effective as a cause; expressing cause; causal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**caus'er,** *n.*—**caus'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no just cause; groundless. **2.** Uncaused; self-produced. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cause"rie', 1 kōz'rĭ; 2 cōs"rē', *n.* A free, unconventional treatment or criticism of a subject; conversational criticism. [F.]

cause'way, 1 kōz'wē; 2 cąs'wā, *n.* A raised road or way, as over marshy ground. [< *causey* (< LL.OF *calcio,* tread) + WAY.] **cau'sey‡.**

caus'tic, 1 kŏs'tĭk; 2 cąs'tic. **I.** *a.* Corroding; corrosive; stinging; sarcastic. **caus'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see BITTER. **II.** *n.* A caustic substance. [< Gr. *kaustikos,* < *kaiō,* burn.] —**caus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**caus-tic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being caustic. **caus'tic-ness‡.** Syn.: see ACRIMONY.

cau'tel-ous†, *a.* Cautious; wary; crafty; cunning. [< L. *cautelo,* caution, < *caveo,* beware.]—**cau'tel†,** *n.*

cau'ter-ize, or **-ise,** 1 kē'tẽr-aĭz; 2 cą'tẽr-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To sear with a caustic drug or a heated iron; make callous or insensible. Syn.: see BURN.

—**cau"ter-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **cau'ter-ism‡.**

cau'ter-y, 1 kē'tẽr-ĭ; 2 cą'tẽr-y, *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] The application of a caustic; a cauterizing agent. [< Gr. *kautērion,* dim. of *kautēr,* a searing iron.]

cau'tion, 1 kē'shən; 2 cą'shon. **I.** *vt.* To advise to be cautious; warn. Syn.: see ADMONISH.

II. *n.* **1.** Care to avoid injury or misfortune; prudence; wariness. **2.** An admonition or warning. **3.** [Scot.] A security or bail; also, the person giving such. [< L. *cautio*(*n*-), < *caveo,* beware.] Syn.: see CARE; COUNSEL; PRUDENCE.—**cau'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Constituting or conveying a warning; admonitory.—**cau'tious,** *a.* Exercising or manifesting caution; wary; prudent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Cav., *abbr.* Cavalry.

cav"al-cade', 1 kav"əl-kēd'; 2 căv"al-cād, *n.* A company of riders; a parade. [F., < L.It *caballus,* horse.] Syn.: see PROCESSION.

cav"a-lier', 1 kav"ə-lĭr'; 2 căv"a-lēr'. **I.** *a.* Free and easy; offhand; also, haughty or supercilious. **II.** *n.* **1.** [C-] An adherent of the Stuarts of England as opposed to the Puritans. **2.** A horseman; knight; lover; escort. [F., < It. *cavaliere,* < L. *caballus,* horse.] **cav"a-le'ro†; cav"a-lie'ro†.**—**cav"a-lier',** *vt. & vi.*—**cav"a-lier'ish,** *a.*—**cav"a-lier'ism,** *n.*—**cav"a-lier'ly,** *adv.*—**cav"a-lier'-ness,** *n.*

cav'al-ry, 1 kav'əl-rĭ; 2 căv'al-ry, *n.* **1.** Troops trained to maneuver and fight on horseback. **2.** Riders collectively. **3.** Knights collectively; chivalry.—**cav'al-ry-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

ca"va-ti'na, 1 kä"və-tĭ'nə; 2 căv"ă-tī'nă, *n. Mus.* A short and simple kind of aria; a song without a second part. [It.]

cave, 1 kēv; 2 cāv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAVED; CAV'ING.] To hollow out; cause to fall in; give way; fall in. **II.** *n.* A natural cavity beneath the earth's surface or in a mountain, etc. [< L.F *cavea,* < *cavus,* hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.

ca've-at, 1 kē'vĭ-at; 2 cā've-ăt, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A formal notification to a court or officer not to take a certain step till the notifier is heard; a caution. **2.** [U. S.] A description of an invention that is not fully perfected, formerly filed in the Patent Office. [L., let him beware.]—**caveat emptor** [L.] (*Law*), literally, let the purchaser beware: implying that the purchase is made at his own risk.

Cav'ell, 1 kav'ĭ; 2 căv'ĭ. **Edith** (1866–1915). English nurse; accused of aiding prisoners to escape, she was shot by order of the tribunal of the Imperial German Council of War, in Belgium, Oct. 12, 1915.

cav'en-dish, 1 kav'en-dĭsh; 2 căv'ĕn-dĭsh, *n.* An American tobacco. [< *Cavendish,* proper name.]

cav'ern, 1 kav'ərn; 2 căv'ern, *n.* A large cave; a den; cavity. [< L. *caverna,* < *cavus,* hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.

—**cav'ern-ous,** *a.* Consisting of or containing caverns; like a cavern; hollow; hollow-sounding.—**cav'ern-ous-ly,** *adv.*

cav"i-ar', 1 kav"ĭ-är'; 2 căv"i-ăr', *n.* The salted roe of the sturgeon. [< Turk. *khāyār.*] **cav"i-are'‡.**

cav'il, 1 kav'ĭl; 2 căv'il. **I.** *vi.* [CAV'ILED or CAV'ILLED, CAV'ILD[S]; CAV'IL-ING or CAV'IL-LING.] To pick flaws, or raise frivolous objections. **II.** *n.* A captious objection; caviling. [< L.OF *cavillor,* < *cavilla,* jeering.]—**cav'il-er, cav'il-ler,** *n.*—**cav'il-ing, cav'il-ling,** *pa.*—**cav'il-ing-ly, cav'il-ling-ly,** *adv.*

Ca-vi'te, 1 kə-vĭ'tē; 2 cä-vĭ'tę, *n.* A province (610 sq. m.; pop. 135,000) in Luzon; also, its capital, a fortified seaport (pop. 6,000).

cav'i-ty, 1 kav'ĭ-tĭ; 2 căv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] A hollow or sunken space; hole. [< L.F *cavus,* hollow.]

ca'vo-ri-lie'vo, 1 kä'vo-rĭ-lyē'vo; 2 că'vo-rĭ-lyę'vo, *n.* [-VI, 1 -vĭ; 2 -vī, *pl.*] Sculpture made by cutting in intaglio into a flat surface so as to leave the figures in relief on a sunken ground. [It., < L. *cavus,* hollow, + *relevo,* lift.]

ca-vort', 1 kə-vôrt'; 2 ca-vôrt', *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To prance, as a horse; curvet. [Perhaps cor. of *curvet.*]

Ca-vour', 1 ka-vûr'; 2 că-vur', **Count Camillo B. di** (1810–1861). An Italian statesman.

caw, 1 kē; 2 cą. **I.** *vi.* To cry like a crow. **II.** *n.* The cry of a crow. [Imitative.]

Cawn-pur', 1 kōn-pūr'; 2 cąn-pur', *n.* A district (2,366 sq. m.; pop. 197,000) and city (pop. 179,000), N. British India; massacre, 1857.

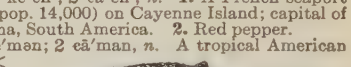
Cax'ton, 1 kaks'tən; 2 căks'ton, **William** (1422–1491). The first English printer; scholar and translator.

cay, 1 kē; 2 cā, *n.* A reef or islet in the Gulf of Mexico. Compare KEY[2]. [< Sp. *cayo,* shoal; cp. KEY[2].] **kay‡.**

Cay-enne', 1 kē-en'; 2 cā-ĕn', *n.* **1.** A French seaport

Cay-en'[F], (pop. 14,000) on Cayenne Island; capital of French Guiana, South America. **2.** Red pepper.

cay'man, 1 kē'mən; 2 cā'man, *n.* A tropical American alligator. [< Sp.; of Carib. origin.] **cai'man‡.**



Cayman. 1/65

cay'ote, 1 kaĭ'ōt; 2 ę̆'ōt, *n.* Same as COYOTE.

cay'tyf†, *a. & n.* Same as CAITIFF.

Ca-yu'gas, 1 kə-yū'gəz; 2 ca-yu'gąs, *n. pl.* A tribe of the Iroquois stock of North American Indians.

cay-use', 1 kaĭ-yūs'; 2 ę̆y-yus', *n.* [Western U. S.] An Indian pony; bronco.

ca-zique', 1 kə-zĭk'; 2 ca-zīk', *n.* Same as CACIQUE. **ca-zic'‡.**

C. B., *abbr.* Cape Breton, Chief Baron, Common Bench, Companion of the Bath.—**Cb.,** *abbr.* Columbium.—**C. C.,** *abbr.,* Calus College, Circuit Court, Civil Court, Consular Clerk, County Clerk, County Commissioner, County Court, Cricket Club, Crown Clerk.—**c. c.,** *abbr. Compte courante* (F., account current), cubic centimeter.—**cc.,** *abbr.* Chapters.—**C. C. C.,** *abbr.* Christ's College, Cambridge; Corpus Christi College.—**C. C. P.,** *abbr.* Code of Civil Procedure, Court of Common Pleas.—**C. Cr. P.,** *abbr.* Code of Criminal Procedure.—**Cd.,** *abbr.* Cadmium.—**c. d. v.,** *abbr.* Carte-de-visite.—**C. E.,** *abbr.* Canada East, civil engineer, Church of England.—**Ce.,** *abbr.* Cerium.

cease, 1 sĭs; 2 cęs, *v.* [CEASED[t]; CEAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To leave off or discontinue (one's own action). **2†.** To make an end of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; stop; desist. **2.** [Obs. or Rare.] To die; pass away. [< L.F *cesso,* freq. of *cedo,* yield.]

Syn.: abstain, bring to an end, come to an end, conclude, desist, discontinue, end, finish, give over, intermit, leave off, pause, quit, refrain, stop, terminate. Strains of music may gradually or suddenly *cease.* A man *quits* work on the instant; he may *discontinue* a practise gradually; he *quits* suddenly and completely; he *stops* short in what he may or may not resume; he *pauses* in what he will probably resume. What *intermits* or is *intermitted* returns again, as a fever that *intermits.* Compare ABANDON; DIE; END; REST.—Ant.: begin, commence, enter upon, inaugurate, initiate, institute, originate, set about, set going, set in operation, set on foot, start. —Prep.: Cease *from* anger.

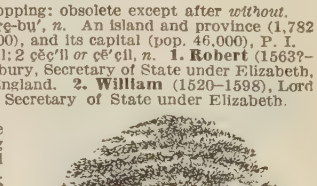
—**cease'less,** *a.* Continuing without pause or stop. Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERPETUAL.—**cease'less-ly,** *adv.*—**cease'-less-ness,** *n.*

cease‖, *n.* End; stopping: obsolete except after *without.*

Ce-bu', 1 sē-bū'; 2 cę-bu', *n.* An island and province (1,782 sq. m.; pop. 592,000), and its capital (pop. 46,000), P. I.

Cec'il, 1 ses'ĭl *or* sĭ'sĭl; 2 cęc'il *or* cē'cĭl, *n.* **1. Robert** (1563?–1612), earl of Salisbury, Secretary of State under Elizabeth, and James I. of England. **2. William** (1520–1598), Lord Burghley, English Secretary of State under Elizabeth.

Ce'crops, 1 sĭ'kreps 2 cē'crŏps, *n.* The legendary first king of Attica and founder of Athens.



Cedar of Lebanon.

ce'dar, 1 sĭ'dar; 2 cē'dar. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to cedar. **II.** *n.* A large tree of the pine family, having evergreen leaves and fragrant wood. [< Gr.L+OF *kedros,* cedar-tree.] —**ce'dar-bird",** *n.* The common American waxwing. **ce'dar-wax"wing‡.**—**ce'drin**(es, *a.*

ce'darn, 1 sĭ'dərn; 2 cē'darn, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of cedar **2.** Lined or bordered with cedars. **ce'dared‡.**

cede, 1 sīd; 2 çēd; *vt.* [CED'ED[d]; CED'ING.] To yield or give up; surrender title to; transfer: said especially of territory. [< L. *cedo*, yield.] Syn.: see ABANDON; GIVE.

ce-dil'la, 1 si-dil'ə; 2 çe-dil'a, *n. Gram.* A mark under the letter *c* (ç) to indicate the sound of *s*. [Sp.]

ced'le‡, *n.* Same as SCHEDULE. **sed'yl‡.**

ceil, 1 sīl; 2 çēl, *vt.* To furnish with a ceiling; line the roof of. [< F. *ciel*, < L. *cælum*, heaven, sky.]—**ceil'ing,** *n.* The overhead covering of a room; internal sheathing, as of a vessel.

cel., *abbr.* Celebrated.—**Cel., Cels.,** *abbr.* Celsius.

cel'a-don, 1 sel'ə-don; 2 çēl'a-dŏn, *n.* A pale or grayish green. [< F. *céladon*, < L. *Celadon* (comrade of Phineus).]

cel'an-dine, 1 sel'ən-dain; 2 çēl'an-dīn, *n.* A European perennial herb of the poppy family, with small yellow flowers. [< OF. *celidoine.*]

Cel'e-bes, 1 sel'ɪ-bīz; 2 çēl'e-bēs, *n.* A Dutch island (71,470 sq. m.; pop. 3,094,000) of the Malay Archipelago.

cel'e-brate, 1 sel'ɪ-brēt; 2 çēl'e-brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT"ED[d]; -BRAT"ING.] **1.** To commemorate joyfully; keep; observe. **2.** To make famous, as by song or poem. **3.** To observe with solemn rites. [< L. *celebratus*, < *celeber*, renowned.]

Syn.: commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. To *celebrate* any event or occasion is to make some demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of it, or to perform such public rites or ceremonies as it properly demands. We *celebrate* the birth, *commemorate* the death of one beloved or honored. We *celebrate* a national anniversary with music and song, with firing of guns and ringing of bells; we *commemorate* by any solemn and thoughtful service, or by a monument or other enduring memorial. We *keep* the Sabbath, *solemnize* a marriage, *observe* an anniversary; we *celebrate* or *observe* the Lord's Supper in which believers *commemorate* the sufferings and death of Christ. See KEEP; PRAISE.—Ant.: contemn, despise, dishonor, disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, profane, violate.

—cel'e-brant, *n.* One who celebrates, as mass.—**cel'e-brat"ed,** *pa.* **1.** Famous. **2.** Performed with customary rites. Syn.: distinguished, eminent, exalted, famed, famous, glorious, illustrious, noted, renowned. See ILLUSTRIOUS.—Ant.: degraded, disgraced, mean, obscure, unknown.—**cel"e-bra'tion,** *n.* The act, time, or means of celebrating; a festal observance.—**cel'e-brat"er,** or **-bra"tor,** *n.*—**ce-leb'ri-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The being celebrated. **2.** A celebrated person. Syn.: see FAME.

ce-ler'i-ty, 1 si-ler'ɪ-tɪ; 2 çe-ler'i-ty, *n.* Quickness of motion; speed; rapidity. [< L.[F] *celeritas*, < *celer*, swift.]

cel'er-y, 1 sel'ər-ɪ; 2 çēl'er-y, *n.* A biennial herb, whose blanched stems are used as a salad. [< Gr.[F] *selinon*, parsley.]

ce-les'tial, 1 si-les'chəl; 2 çe-lĕs'chal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky or heaven; heavenly; divine. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or dominion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavenly being. **2.** [C-] A Chinese. [< L.[OF] *cælum*, heaven.]—**Celestial City,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the heavenly Jerusalem.—**ce-les'tial-ly,** *adv.*

ce'li-ac, ⟩ 1 sī'li-ak; 2 çē'li-ăc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ab-
cœ'li-ac, ⟩ domen. [< L. *cœliacus*, < Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

cel'i-ba-cy, 1 sel'ɪ-bə-sɪ; 2 çĕl'i-ba-çy, *n.* The state of being unmarried. [< L. *cælebs*, unmarried.]—**cel'i-bate,** *n.* An unmarried person.

cell, ⟩ 1 sel; 2 çĕl, *n.* **1.** A small chamber, space, or cavity.
cel[F], ⟩ **2.** A minute vesicle of a living organism. **3.** *Elec.* A single element of a voltaic battery. [< L.[OF] *cella*, small room.]

cel'lar, 1 sel'ər; 2 çĕl'ar, *n.* An underground room, as under a building. [< L.[F] *cellarium*, pantry, < *cella*, cell.]—**cel'lar-age,** *n.* A cellar or cellars; storage in a cellar or the charge for it.—**cel'lar-er,** *n.* The keeper of a cellar; a butler.

Cel-li'ni, 1 chel-lī'nī; 2 chĕl-lī'nī, **Benvenuto** (1500–1571). An Italian sculptor and goldsmith. [list, *n.*

cel'lo, 1 chel'o; 2 chĕl'o, *n.* A violoncello. **'cel'lo‡.—cel'-cel'lu-lar,** 1 sel'yu-lər; 2 çĕl'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a cell or cells; consisting of or containing cells. [< L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, cell.]—**cel'lule,** *n.* A small cell, as on an insect.—**cel'lu-loid,** *n.* A hard elastic compound, prepared from guncotton and camphor, etc., under hydraulic pressure.—**cel'lu-lose,** *n.* An amorphous white compound, the basis of the structure of plants, used as an absorbent.—**cel"lu-lo'sic,** *a.*

Celt, 1 selt; 2 çĕlt, *n.* A member of the branch of the Aryan family that includes the Irish, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and low Bretons. [< Gr.[L+F] *Keltoi*, Celts.] **Kelt‡.—Celt'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts. **II.** *n.* The language of the Celts. **Kelt'ic‡.—Celt'-In"dic,** *a.* Aryan; Indo-European.

celt, *n.* A prehistoric implement or weapon of stone or bronze. See illus. in next col. [< L. *celtes*, stone-chisel.]

Celt., *abbr.* Celtic.

Celt'o-, 1 selt'o-; 2 çĕlt'o-. From CELT; a combining form.

ce-ment'[d], 1 si-ment'; 2 çe-mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover with or unite by cement. **II.** *i.* To cohere. Syn.: see UNITE.

ce-ment', *n.* **1.** A substance for joining objects by adhesion; hence, any bond of union. **2.** A mortar-like substance for producing a hard, smooth, or water-proof surface. [< L.[OF] *cæmentum*, < *cædo*, cut.]

cem"en-ta'tion, 1 sem"en-tē'shən; 2 çĕm"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of cementing. **2.** A process of making steel by heating wrought iron in charcoal.

cem'e-ter-y, 1 sem'ɪ-ter-ɪ; 2 çĕm'e-tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] A place for the burial of the dead. [< Gr.[L] *koimētērion*, < *keimai*, lie down.]

cen., *abbr.* Central, century. — **Cen. Am.,** *abbr.* Central America.

Chipped Celt (side and front view).

Cen'ci, 1 chen'chī; 2 chĕn'chī, **Beatrice** (1577–1599). A Roman lady, beheaded as an accessory to her father's murder: heroine of Shelley's *The Cenci.*

Ce-nis', 1 sə-nī; 2 çe-nī', **Mont.** An Alpine Peak, 6.775 ft.; [railway tunnel, 8 m. long.

cen'o-bite, 1 sen'o-bait; 2 çĕn'o-bīt, *n.* A monk. [< Gr.LL *koinos*, common + *bios*, life.] **cœ'no-bite‡.—cen"o-bit'ic, cen"o-bit'i-cal,** *a.*

cen'o-taph, ⟩ 1 sen'o-taf; 2 çĕn'o-tăf, *n.* An empty
cen'o-taf[F], ⟩ tomb. [< Gr.[L] *kenos*, empty, + *taphos*, tomb.]—**cen"o-tap'ic,** *a.*

Ce"no-zo'ic, ⟩ 1 sī"no-zō'ik; 2 çē"no-zō'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or per-
Cæ"no-zo'ic, ⟩ taining to the fourth and latest of the eras of geologic time, extending to and including the present. **II.** *n.* The Cenozoic period.

cense, 1 sens; 2 çĕns, *v.* [CENSED[t]; CENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To perfume with incense. **II.** *i.* To burn incense. [Shortened from INCENSE[2].]

cen'ser, 1 sen'sər; 2 çen'ser, *n.* A vessel for burning incense. [< L.[OF] *incensum*, INCENSE.]

cen'sor, 1 sen'sər; 2 çĕn'sor, *n.* **1.** An official examiner of manuscripts and plays, empowered to prohibit their publication or performance. **2.** Any one who censures or arraigns; a critic. **3.** An ancient Roman magistrate. [L., < *censeo*, judge.]—**cen'sor,** *tt.*—**cen-so'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a censor.—**cen-so'ri-ous,** *a.* Given to censure; judging severely; faultfinding. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS.—**cen-so'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**cen-so'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*—**cen'sor-ship,** *n.* The office, term, or powers of a censor or critic.

cen'sure, 1 sen'shur; 2 çĕn'shur, *vt.* [CEN'SURED; CEN'SURING.] **1.** To express disapproval of; find fault with; blame. **2.** *Eccl.* To punish by a public reprimand. **3†.** To pass judgment upon. Syn.: see ADMONISH; ARRAIGN; BLAME; CONDEMN; REPROVE.

cen'sure, *n.* **1.** The act of censuring; disapproval or blame. **2.** Reprimand or discipline by ecclesiastical or political authority. **3.** Critical revision. **4§.** Censorship. **5†.** A formal judgment or judicial sentence; opinion. [< L.[F] *censura*, < *censco*, judge.]

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.

—cen'sur-a-bl(eF, *a.* Deserving censure; blameworthy.—**cen'sur-a-bly,** *adt.*

Centaur and Eros (Louvre).

cen'sus, 1 sen'sus; 2 çĕn'sŭs, *n.* An official numbering of the people of a country: in ancient Rome made with special reference to taxation; also, the printed record of it. [L., < *censeo*, assess.]—**cen'sus-al,** *a.*

cent, 1 sent; 2 çĕnt, *n.* **1.** The one-hundredth part of a dollar. **2.** Centum or cento, hundred; an abbreviation, chiefly in the phrase *per cent.* See PER. [< L.[F] *centum*, hundred.]

Cent., Centig., *abbr.* Centigrade. — **c e n t.,** *abbr.* Central, centum, century.

cen'tal, 1 sen'təl; 2 çĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred. **II.** *n.* An English hundredweight.

cen'tare, 1 sen'tər; 2 çĕn'tăr, *n.* See METRIC SYSTEM.

cen'taur, 1 sen'tōr; 2 çĕn'tar, *n.* A fabled monster, half man and half horse. [< Gr. *kentauros.*]

cen'te-na-ry, 1 sen'tı-nē-rı; 2 çĕn'te-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred or a century. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A hundredth anniversary. **2.** A period of a hundred years. [< L. *centum*, hundred.]—**cen"te-na'ri-an,** *n.* One who has reached the age of one hundred years.—**cen"te-na'ri-an,** *a.*

cen-ten'ni-al, 1 sen-ten'ı-əl; 2 çĕn-tĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary. **II.** *n.* A hundredth anniversary. [< L. *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, a year.]

cen'ter, ⟩ 1 sen'tər; 2 çĕn'ter, *v.* [CEN'TERED, CEN'TRED,
cen'tre, ⟨ CEN'TERD^{Ə}; CEN'TER-ING, CEN'TRING.] **I.** *t.* To place in or on a center; draw to a center; determine the center of. **II.** *i.* To be or converge in the center.

cen'ter, ⟩ *n.* **1.** The middle point; that point within a cir-
cen'tre, ⟨ cle which is equally distant from every point of the circumference. **2.** A point of attraction or convergence; focal point. **3.** The point of emanation or radiation; nucleus; origin. **4.** [C-] In Continental legislatures, the members sitting on middle benches and holding usually intermediate views between the Radicals and Conservatives. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *kentron*, < *kenteō*, prick.]

Syn.: middle, midst. We speak of the *center* of a circle, the *middle* of a room, the *middle* of the street, the *midst* of a forest. The *center* is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc.; the *middle* is more general and less definite. The *center* is a point; the *middle* may be a line or a space. We say *at the center, in the middle. Midst* commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID.—Ant.: bound, boundary, circumference, perimeter, rim.

—cen'ter-[or **-tre-]bit",** *n.* A bit with a cutting edge that revolves about a central point—**cen'ter-board",** *n. Naut.* **1.** In certain fore-and-aft vessels, a movable device which can be lowered through a water-tight slot so as to prevent leeway. **2.** A boat furnished with this device.—**cen'tering,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of bringing an object within the focus of a microscope, telescope, etc. **2.** *Arch.* A temporary support of an arch or other part of a building. **cen'tring‡.**

Centerboard.
1. Side view, lowered.
2. End view, lowered.

cen'tes'i-mal, 1 sen-tes'ı-məl; 2 çĕn-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* **1.** One-hundredth. **2.** Pertaining to progression by hundreds. [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth.]

cen'ti-, 1 sen'tı-; 2 çĕn'ti-. From Latin *centum*, hundred: a combining form.

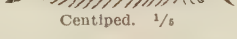
cen'ti-grade, 1 sen'tı-grēd; 2 çĕn'ti-grād, *a.* Graduated to a scale of a hundred. [On the centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is zero and its boiling-point 100°.] [< L. *centum*, hundred; and see GRADE, *n.*]

cen'ti-gram or **-gramme, cen'ti-li"ter** or **-li"tre.** See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

cen"time', 1 sañ"tīm'; 2 çäñ"tīm', *n.* In France, Belgium, etc., a hundredth of a franc, nearly one-fifth of a cent. [F.]

cen'ti-me"ter, ⟩ 1 sen'tı-mī"tər; 2 çĕn'ti-mē"tĕr, *n.* One-
cen'ti-me"tre, ⟨ hundredth of a meter. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

cen'ti-ped, ⟩ 1 sen'tı-ped, -pīd; 2 çĕn'ti-pĕd, -pēd, *n.* A
cen'ti-pede, ⟨ many-legged insect. [< L. *centum*, hundred, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.]


Centiped. 1/6

cent'ner, 1 sent'nər; 2 çĕnt'ner, *n.* **1.** The hundred-weight of various countries, now assimilated to the metric system. **2.** In assaying, one dram. [G.]

cen'to, 1 sen'to; 2 çĕn'to, *n.* A literary or musical medley; formerly, a patchwork. [L., patchwork.] [ter.

cen'trad, 1 sen'trad; 2 çĕn'trăd, *adv. Zool.* Toward the cen-

cen'tral, 1 sen'trəl; 2 çĕn'tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to or acting from the center; chief. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cen-tral'i-ty,** *n.*

cen'tral-ize or **-ise,** 1 sen'trəl-aiz; 2 çĕn'tral-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make central; bring or come to a center; concentrate.—**cen'tral-ism,** *n.* Political centralization.—**cen"tral-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The concentration of control in a central authority.

Cen'tral Prov'inc-es and Be-rar', 1 bē-rär'; 2 bę-răr'. A province of Central British India; 100,345 sq. m.; pop. 13,916,000; capital, Nagpur.

cen'tre, *n.* Same as CENTER.

cen'tri-, ⟩ 1 sen'trı-, sen'tro-; 2 çĕn'tri-, çĕn'tro-. From
cen'tro-, ⟨ Greek *kentron*, center: a combining form.

cen'tric, 1 sen'trik; 2 çĕn'tric, *a.* **1.** Central. **2.** *Physiol.* Related to a nerve-center. **cen'tri-cal‡.—cen"tri-cal'i-ty,** *n.*—**cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cen-tric'i-ty,** *n.*

cen-trif'u-gal, 1 sen-trif'yu-gəl; 2 çĕn-trĭf'yu-gal, *a.* **1.** Directed or tending away from a center: radiating. **2.** Employing centrifugal force. [< L. *centrum*, CENTER, + *fugio*, flee.] **-ly,** *adv.*

cen-trip'e-tal, 1 sen-trip'ı-təl; 2 çĕn-trĭp'e-tal, *a.* Directed, tending, or drawing toward a center. [< L. *centrum*, CENTER. + *petо*, seek.] **-ly,** *adv.*

cen-tum'vir, 1 sen-tum'vər; 2 çĕn-tūm'vĭr, *n.* [-VIRS, or -VI-RI, 1 -vərz, -vı-rı; 2 -vĭrş, -vi-rī, *pl.*] In ancient Rome, one of the judges (105 in number) appointed yearly to try common causes.

cen'tu-pl(e^{P}, 1 sen'tiu-pl; 2 çĕn'tū-pl, *a.* Increased a hundredfold. [< L.^{F} *centum*, hundred, + *plico*, fold.]

cen-tu'ri-al, 1 sen-tiū'rı-əl; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a century.

cen-tu'ri-on, 1 sen-tiū'rı-ən; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-on, *n.* A captain of a century in the ancient Roman army.

cen'tu-ry, 1 sen'chu-rı; 2 çĕn'chu-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A period of 100 years. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A body of foot-soldiers (at one time 100 men): one-sixtieth of a legion. (2) A division of the Roman people. **3‖.** A hundred things of the same kind. [< L. *centuria*, < *centum*, hundred.]—**cen'tu-ry-plant",** *n.* The American aloe, flowering at long intervals—as formerly supposed, once in a century.

Century-plant.
a, cluster; *b*, panicle; *c*, basal leaves.

ce-phal'ic, ⟩ 1 si-fal'ik; 2 çe-făl'ic, *a.* Of,
ce-fal'ic^{P}, ⟨ pertaining to, on, in, or near the head. [< Gr.^{L} *kephalē*, head.]

Ceph"a-lo'ni-a, 1 sef"ə-lō'nı-ə; 2 çĕf"a-lō'ni-a, *n.* One of the Ionian Islands, Greece; 302 sq. m.; pop. 71,000.

ceph'a-lo-pod, 1 sef'ə-lo-pod *or* sı-fal'o-pod; 2 çĕf'a-lo-pŏd *or* çe-făl'o-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cephalopoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cephalopoda*. **ceph"a-lop'o-dan‡; ceph'a-lo-pode‡.**

Ceph"a-lop'o-da, 1 sef"ə-lep'o-də; 2 çĕf"a-lŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A class of mollusks with a distinct subcentral head, a beaked mouth, and tentacles or arms taking the place of a foot, including cuttlefishes, etc. [< Gr. *kephalē*, head, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**ceph"a-lo-pod'ic,** *a.* **ceph"a-lop'o-dous‡.**

Ce'pheus, 1 sī'fiūs *or* sī'fi-us; 2 çē'fūs *or* çē'fi-ūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Æthiopia, father of Andromeda; an Argonaut.

ce-ra'ceous, 1 sı-rē'shus; 2 çe-rā'shŭs, *a* Of the nature of wax. [< L. *cera*, wax.]

ceram., *abbr.* Ceramics.

ce-ram'ic, 1 sı-ram'ik; 2 çe-răm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to pottery. [< Gr. *keramos*, potters' clay.] **ke-ram'ic‡.—ce-ram'ics,** *n.* The art of molding, modeling, and baking in clay. **ke-ram'ics‡.—cer'a-mist,** *n.* **ker'a-mist‡.**

ce-ras'tes, 1 sı-ras'tīz; 2 çe-răs'tēş, *n.* [L.] A horned viper.

cerat., *abbr.* [L.] *Ceratum* (ointment).

ce'rate, 1 sī'rıt; 2 çē'rat, *n. Pharm.* An ointment of oil or lard, with wax, etc. [< L. *cera*, wax.]

ce'rat-ed, 1 sī'rēt-ed; 2 çē'rāt-ĕd, *a.* Covered with wax.

Cer'be-rus, 1 sūr'bı-rus; 2 çĕr'be-rŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The dog guarding the portals of the infernal regions.—**Cer-be're-an,** *a.*

cere, 1 sīr; 2 çēr, *vt.* [CERED; CER'ING.] To cover or seal with or as with wax.

cere, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A wax-like membrane or fleshy growth about the base of the bill. **2.** Wax. [< F. *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax.]

ce're-al, 1 sī'rı-əl; 2 çē're-al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to edible grain. **II.** *n.* A grain, or a grain-yielding plant. [< L. *Cerealis*, < *Ceres*, goddess of corn.]

ce're-a-lin, 1 sī'rı-ə-lin; 2 çē're-a-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound, resembling diastase, contained in bran. **ce're-a-line‡.**

cer"e-bel'lum, 1 ser"ı-bel'um; 2 çĕr"e-bĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-BEL'LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The little or hinder brain. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain.]—**cer"e-bel'lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cerebellum. **cer"e-bel'lic‡; cer"e-bel'lous‡.**

cer'e-brum, 1 ser'ı-brum; 2 çĕr"e-brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] The upper and anterior part of the brain: assumed to be the seat of thought and will. [L.]—**cer'e-bral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the brain; mental. **cer'e-bric‡.—cer"e-bra'tion,** *n.* Brain-action, conscious or unconscious.

cere'cloth", 1 sīr'klɔth"; 2 çēr'clŏth", *n.* A cloth coated or saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used as a water-proof covering, a medicinal application, or a winding-sheet. [< L *cera*, wax, + CLOTH.]

cere'ment, 1 sīr'ment *or* -mənt; 2 çēr'ment, *n.* A garment or wrapping for the dead. [< F. *cirement*, a waxing.]

cer'e-mo-ny, 1 ser'ı-mo-nı; 2 çĕr'e-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A formal act, rite, or observance, or a series of them. **2.** Observance of etiquette; formal civility. [< L. *cæremonia*, ceremony.] Syn.: see FORM; SACRAMENT.—**cer"e-mo'ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ceremony; ritual; formal. **II.** *n.* A system of rules of ceremony; ritual; etiquette; ceremony. Syn.: see FORM.—**cer"e-mo'ni-al-ism,** *n.*—**cer"e-mo'ni-al-ist,** *n.*—**cer"e-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*—**cer"e-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Observant of or conducted with ceremony; formal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ce're-ous, 1 sı'rı-us; 2 çē're-ŭs, *a.* Like wax. [< L. *cereus*, < *cera*, wax.]

Ce'res, 1 sı'rīz; 2 çē'rēş, *n. Class. Myth.* Goddess of grain and [harvests. See DEMETER.

Ce're-us, 1 sı'rı-us; 2 çē're-ŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of cactuses with large lateral tubular flowers, often nocturnal, whence several have the name of *night-blooming cereus.* **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< L. *cereus.*]

ce'ri-um, 1 sı'rı-um; 2 çē'rı-ŭm, *n.* A rare steel-gray metallic element. See ELEMENT.

cer'nu-ous, 1 sûr'nıu-us; 2 çĕr'nū-ŭs, *a.* Drooping or nodding, as a flower. [< L. *cernuus*, stooping.]

ce'ro-graph, 1 sı'ro-graf; 2 çē'ro-ğrăf, *n.* An engraving or writing on wax; also, a painting made by the encaustic method.

ce-rog'ra-phy, 1 sı-rog'ra-fı; 2 çe-rŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The art of engraving or writing on wax. **2.** Painting by the encaustic method. **3.** The wax process of printing. [< Gr. *kērographia*, < *kēros*, wax; and see -GRAPHY.]—**ce"ro-graph'ic,** *a.*—**ce-rog'ra-phist,** *n.*

ce-roon', *n.* Same as SEROON.

Cer'ro de Pas'co, 1 ser'o dē pūs'ko; 2 çĕr'o dę päs'eo. A town in Peru; pop. 10,000.

Cer'ro Gor'do, 1 ger'do; 2 ğĕr'do. A mountain pass N. E. of Mexico city, where the United States defeated Mexico in 1847.

cert., certif., *abbr.* Certificate, certify.

cer'tain, 1 sûr'tın; 2 çĕr'tin, *a.* **1.** Sure, as matter of fact, expectation, purpose, efficacy, or effect. **2.** Having a settled conviction; assured; confident; positive. **3.** Indefinite; one; some; as, a *certain* man. [< L.[OF] *certus*, < *cerno*, determine.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; CONSCIOUS; INCONTESTABLE; SECURE; SURE.

cer'tain-ly, 1 sûr'tın-lı; 2 çĕr'tin-ly, *adv.* With certainty. **cer'tain†; cer'tayn†; cer'tein-ly†; cer'teyn†.**

cer'tain-ty, 1 sûr'tın-tı; 2 çĕr'tin-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or fact of being certain. **2.** A known truth. **3.** Precision; accuracy. **cer'tain-ness‡.**

Syn.: assurance, certitude, confidence, conviction, demonstration, evidence, infallibility, positiveness, proof, surety. See DEMONSTRATION. Compare ASSURANCE.—Ant.: conjecture, doubt, dubiousness, hesitation, indecision, misgiving, precariousness, uncertainty.

cer'tes‖, 1 sûr'tız; 2 çĕr'tēş, *adv.* Truly; certainly; verily. [F., < L. *certus;* see CERTAIN, *a.*]

cer-tif'i-cate, 1 sər-tif'ı-kēt; 2 çer-tĭf'i-eāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT'ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] To furnish with or attest by a certificate. **II.** *n.* A written declaration or testimonial.—**cer"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of certifying. Syn.: see PROOF.—**cer-tif'i-ca-to"ry,** *a.*

cer'ti-fy, 1 sûr'tı-fai; 2 çĕr'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give certain knowledge of; attest. **2.** To make statement to as matter of fact; assure. **3.** To give a certificate of. **4.** [U. S.] *Com.* See phrase below. **II.** *i.* To make attestation either in writing or orally as to the truth or excellence of something. [< F. *certifier*, < L. *certus* (see CERTAIN); and see -FY.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; CONFESS.—**to certify a check,** to mark or stamp a check, as a bank official, certifying that the check is genuine and represents sufficient funds so that the bank guarantees its payment.—**cer'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

cer"ti-o-ra'ri, 1 sûr"shı-o-rē'rai; 2 çĕr"shi-o-rā'rī, *n. Law.* A writ from a superior to an inferior court, directing a certified record of its proceedings in a designated case to be sent up for review. [LL., to be certified.]

cer'ti-tude, 1 sûr'tı-tūd; 2 çĕr'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Perfect assurance; confidence. **2.** Assured fact or reality; sureness and precision. Syn.: see CERTAINTY.

ce-ru'le-an, 1 sı-rū'lı-ən; 2 çe-ry'le-an, *a.* Of a deep clear blue; sky-blue. [< L. *cæruleus*, dark-blue.]

ce-ru'men, 1 sı-rū'men; 2 çe-ry'men, *n.* Ear-wax. [< L. *cera*, wax.]

ce'ruse, 1 sı'rūs; 2 çē'ryş, *n.* White lead; also, a cosmetic made from it. [< F. *céruse*, < L. *cerussa*, < *cera*, wax.]

Cer-van'tes Sa"a-ved'ra, 1 ther-vän'tēs (*E.* sər-van'tiz) sä"a-vē'dra; 2 thĕr-vän'tęs (*E.* çer-văn'tēş) sä"ä-vę'drä, **Miguel de** (1547–1616). Spanish author (*Don Quixote*).

cer'vi-cal, 1 sûr'vı-kəl; 2 çĕr'vi-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near a neck. [< L. *cervix*, neck.]

cer'vine, 1 sûr'vin; 2 çĕr'vin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to deer. **2.** Dun-colored. [< L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, deer.]

cer'vix, 1 sûr'vıks; 2 çĕr'viks, *n.* [-VI-CES, 1 -vı-sīz; 2 -vi-çēş. *pl.*] The neck, especially the back of the neck, or a neck-like part. [L.]

ces'pi-tose, 1 ses'pı-tōs; 2 çēs'pi-tōs, *a.* Growing in tufts or clumps, as a plant; matted; turfy. [< L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] **cæs'pi-tose†; cæs'pi-tous‡; ces'pi-tous‡.**

cess[t], 1 ses; 2 çēs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To tax; assess; rate. **2.** In Ireland, formerly, to billet (soldiers). **II.** *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A public rate; tax; assessment. **2.** [Scot.] The fixed annual land tax. [Short for ASSESS.]

ces-sa'tion, 1 se-sē'shən; 2 çĕ-sā'shon, *n.* A ceasing; stop; pause. [< L. *cessatio(n-)*, < *cesso;* see CEASE.] Syn.: see END; REST.

ces'sion, 1 sesh'ən; 2 çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of ceding; surrender. **2.** *Law.* An assignment of property to creditors. [< L.[F] *cessio(n-)*, < *cedo*, yield.]—**ces'sion-a-ry,** *a.* Giving up; surrendering.

cess'pool", 1 ses'pūl"; 2 çĕs'pōōl", *n.* A covered well or pit for the drainage from sinks, etc. [< Gael. *sos*, dirty mess, + POOL.] **cess'pit"‡.**

ces'tode, 1 ses'tōd; 2 çĕs'tōd, *n.* One of a group of parasitic worms, variously ranked, embracing the tapeworms. [< Gr. *kestos*, girdle.]—**ces'toid,** *a.*—**ces-tol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ces'tus[1], 1 ses'tus; 2 çĕs'tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A belt or girdle.

ces'tus[2], *n.* [CES'TUS, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A device of thongs, often loaded, wound about the hands and arms in boxing. **cæs'tus‡.**

Roman Cestus.

ce-su'ra, } 1 sı-zū'rə *or* -sū'rə; 2 çe-ş̄ū'ra
cæ-su'ra, } *or* -sū'ra, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A break or pause in the middle of a foot, usually near the middle of a verse. **2.** An interruption. [L. *cæsura*, cutting, < *cæsus*, pp. of *cædo*, cut.]

Ce'te, 1 sı'tı; 2 çē'tē, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals, embracing the whales and porpoises. [< Gr. *kētē*, pl. of *kētos*, whale.] **Ce-ta'ce-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cete.*—**ce-ta'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**ce-ta'ceous,** *a.*

Cet"e-wa'yo, 1 set"ı-wā'yo; 2 çēt"i-wä'yo, *n.* A Zulu king (1859–1880: d. 1884).

Ce-tin'je, 1 tsetʼın-yē; 2 tsēt'in-yę, *n.* The capital (pop. 5,000) of Montenegro; fell to Austrians Jan. 13, 1916. **Cet'in-je‡.**

Ceu'ta, 1 siū'tə *or* (*Sp.*) thē'ū-ta; 2 çū'ta *or* (*Sp.*) thę'ų-tä, *n.* A Spanish seaport (pop. 24,000) in Morocco: opposite Gibraltar.

Cé"vennes', 1 sē"ven'; 2 çę"vĕn', *n.* Mountains in S. France; also, a former country in S. France.

Cey-lon', 1 sı-lon'; 2 çe-lŏn', *n.* Island (25,322 sq. m.; pop. 4,757,600) south of India; British crown colony.

cf., *abbr.* Calf, *confer* (L., compare).—**c. f. & i.,** *abbr.* Cost, freight, and insurance.—**C. G.,** *abbr.* Captain-general, Captain of the Guard, Coast Guard, Commissary-general, Consul-general.—**cg,** *abbr.* Centigram.—**C. G. H.,** *abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.—**C. G. S.,** *abbr.* Centimeter-gram-second, Commissary-general of Subsistence.—**C. H.,** *abbr.* Court House, Custom House.—**Ch.,** *abbr.* Charles, chief, China, Chinese, church.

cha'bouk, 1 shə'būk; 2 çhä'bųk, *n.* [E. Ind.] A horsewhip. **cha'buk‡; chaw'buck‡.** [snack.

chack, 1 chak; 2 chăk, *n.* [Scot.] A slight or simple meal; a

Chad, 1 chād; 2 chăd, *n.* A lake in the Sudan, central Africa (10,000 sq. m. in dry, 50,000 in rainy season).

Chær"o-ne'a, 1 ker"o-nī'ə; 2 çĕr"o-nē'a, *n.* Ruined town, Bœotia, Greece; scene of victories of Philip of Macedon (338 B. C.), and Sulla (86 B. C.).

chafe, 1 chēf; 2 chāf, *v.* [CHAFED[t]; CHAF'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure or make sore by rubbing; gall. **2.** To fret; irritate; annoy. **3.** To try to make warm by rubbing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub so as to wear; become abraded. **2.** To be irritated; fret; fume. [< L.[OF] *caleo*, glow, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see INCENSE; PIQUE; RAGE.—**chaf'er[1],** *n.*

chaf'er[2], 1 chēf'ər; 2 chāf'er, *n.* The cockchafer or other scarabæid beetle. [< AS. *ceafor*, *ceafer.*] **chaf'fer‡.**

chaff[t], } 1 chaf; 2 chăf, *v.* [Colloq.] To poke fun at; banter;
chafe, } ridicule. [Var. of CHAFE, *v.*] Syn.: see MOCK.

chaff[1], *n.* **1.** The external envelops or husks of grain; also, straw or hay cut fine. **2.** Refuse; trifles collectively. [< AS. *ceaf.*] Syn.: see WASTE.—**chaff'y,** *a.*

chaff[2], *n.* Good-natured raillery; banter. Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.

Chaf'fee, 1 chaf'ı; 2 chăf'e, **Adna Romanza** (1842–1914). An American general.

chaf'fer, 1 chaf'ər; 2 chăf'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To dispute about price. **2.** To talk idly; chatter. **II.** *n.* A disputatious bargaining. [< AS. *ceāp*, bargain, + *faru*, journey.]—**chaf'fer-er,** *n.*

chaf'finch, 1 chaf'inch; 2 chăf'ĭnch, *n.* A European song-finch. [< CHAFF[1], *n.*, + FINCH.]

chaf'ing-dish", 1 chēf'ıŋ-dish"; 2 chāf'ing-dĭsh", *n.* A vessel for holding live coals, a lamp, or hot water, for heating or cooking.

chaf'let†, *n.* A small stage; platform.

cha-grin', 1 shə-grin'; 2 çha-ğrĭn', *vt.* To humiliate; mortify. Syn.: see ABASH.

cha-grin', *n.* **1.** The vexation of disappointment and wounded pride; mortification. **2.** Same as SHAGREEN. **3†.** That which frets or worries. **4†.** Rough fish-skin used for filing or smoothing. [F.; see SHAGREEN.]
Syn.: confusion, disappointment, discomposure, dismay, humiliation, mortification, shame, vexation. *Chagrin* unites *disappointment* with some degree of *humiliation*. A rainy day may bring *disappointment;* needless failure in some enterprise brings *chagrin*. *Shame* involves the consciousness of fault, guilt, or impropriety; *chagrin* of failure of judgment, or harm to reputation. A consciousness that one has displayed his own ignorance will cause him *mortification*, however worthy his intent; if there was a design to deceive, the exposure will cover him with *shame*. Compare ABASH. — Ant.: delight, exultation, glory, rejoicing, triumph.— Prep.: Chagrin *at* (*because of, on account of*) failure.

chain, 1 chēn; 2 chān. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fasten, as with a chain. **2.** *Surv.* To measure with a chain. **II.** *n.* **1.** A string of interlinked rings or links, serving to bind, drag, ornament, or hold. **2.** Shackles; bonds; enthralment: usually in the plural. **3.** Any connected series; a succession; range, as of mountains. **4.** A surveyor's measuring-line of 100 links. **5.** *Textile.* (1) The warp-threads of a fabric. (2) The pattern-chain of a loom. **6.** *pl. Naut.* The flat iron bars on the side of a ship that receive the strain of the shrouds. [< L.^{F} *catena*, chain.] Syn.: see FETTER.—**chain'-gang"**, *n.* A gang of convicts compelled to work in chains.—**c.-pump**, *n.* A pump that raises water by means of buckets or disks on an endless chain passing through a tube.—**c.-shot**, *n.* Cannon-balls chained together, formerly used in warfare.—**c.-stitch**, *n.* A chain-like stitch used in crocheting, embroidery, etc.

chain'let, 1 chēn'let; 2 chān'lĕt, *n.* A little chain.

chair, 1 chār; 2 châr. **I.** *vt.* To put into or carry in a chair; install in office. **II.** *n.* **1.** A movable seat with four legs and a back. **2.** A seat of office, as of a professor or moderator; also, the office or officer; a chairman. **3.** *Railway.* An iron block for holding rails in place. **4‖.** A sedan. [< F. *chaire*, < Gr. *kathedra*, seat.]

chair'man, 1 chār'mən; 2 chârʹman, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who presides over an assembly. **2‖.** One of the carriers of a sedan-chair.—**chair'man-ship**, *n.*

chaise, 1 shēz; 2 çhāz, *n.* **1.** A two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle for two persons. **2.** A light four-wheeled carriage. *Chay*, or *shay*, is a common colloquial variant, from the notion that *chaise* was a plural form. [F.]

Chal., Chald., *abbr.* Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee.—**chal., chald.,** *abbr.* Chaldron.

chal-ced'o-ny, 1 kal-sed'o-ni; 2 kăl-çĕd'o-ny, *n. Mineral.* A waxy, translucent quartz. [< Gr. *Chalkēdōn* (town in Asia Minor).] **cal-ced'o-ny‡.**

chal-ced'o-nyx, 1 kal-sed'o-niks; 2 cal-çĕd'o-nyx, *n.* A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. [< CHALCEDONY + ONYX.]

chal'cid, 1 kal'sid; 2 cal'çid, *n.* A parasitic hymenopterous fly. [< Gr. *chalkos*, copper.] **chal'cid-fly"‡.**

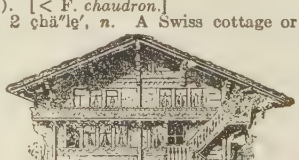
chal'co-, 1 kal'ko-; 2 cal'co-. From Greek *chalkos*, copper, brass: a combining form.—**chal'co-graph**, *n.* A copper-plate engraving.—**chal-cog'ra-pher**, *n.* An engraver on copper or brass. **chal-cog'ra-phist‡.**—**chal-cog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of engraving on plates of copper or steel; line-engraving. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]

Chal-da'ic, 1 kal-dē'ik; 2 căl-dā'ic, *a.* Same as CHALDEAN, *a.*

Chal-de'a, 1 kal-dī'ə; 2 căl-dē'a, *n.* An ancient kingdom on the Persian Gulf.—**Chal-de'an**, *a.* & *n.* **Chal-dæ'an‡.**—**Chal'dee.** **I.** *a.* Chaldean. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Chaldean. **2.** The Eastern Aramaic dialect of the Semitic family of languages. **Chal-da'ic‡.**

chal'dron, 1 chôl'drən; 2 chal'dron, *n.* A weight or measure for coal and coke (Eng. 32 to 36 bu., U. S. 2,500 to 2,900 lbs.). [< F. *chaudron.*]

cha"let', 1 sha"lē'; 2 çhā"lę', *n.* A Swiss cottage or herdsmen's hut; also, a building in imitation of it. [< Swiss *chalet.*]



Chalet.

chal'ice, } 1 chal'is;
chal'is^{s}, } 2 chăl'iç, *n.* **1.** A cup used in the Lord's Supper. **2.** [Poet.] Any drinking-cup, goblet, or bowl: the original sense. [< L.^{F} *calix* (*calic-*), cup.] —**chal'iced**, *a.* [Poet.] Shaped like, or contained in, a cup.

chalk, 1 chōk; 2 çhak. **I.**^{t} *vt.* To put chalk on or in; mark with chalk. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soft, white, compact limestone, or a piece of it, used for marking or drawing. **2.** A score in a game. **3.** A debit. [< L.^{AS} *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]—**French chalk**, soapstone used for cleaning or marking cloth.—**chalk'i-ness**, *n.*—**chalk'stone"**, *n.* **1.** A gouty concretion in the joints. **2.** A piece of chalk.—**chalk'y**, *a.* Of, containing, or like chalk.

chal'lenge, 1 chal'enj; 2 chăl'ĕng, *v.* [-LENGED; -LENGING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dare (a person) to a contest or trial; call out to a duel. **2.** To invite or defy (scrutiny or proof). **3.** To claim as one's due. **4.** To call in question; dispute; object to (a juror, voter, or vote). **5.** *Mil.* To utter a challenge to, as a sentry. **II.** *i.* To dare or defy any one. Syn.: see DEMAND; QUESTION.—**chal'lenge-a-bl(e^{F}**, *a.*—**cha.'leng-er**, *n.*

chal'lenge, 1 chal'enj; 2 chăl'ĕng, *n.* **1.** A call or defiance to personal contest. **2.** A formal objection or exception against a person or thing. **3.** A sentry's call, requiring one to halt and give the countersign. [< L.^{OF} *calumnia;* see CALUMNY.]

chal'lis, 1 shal'i; 2 çhăl'i, *n.* A light, all-wool dress-fabric. [= Anglo-Ind. *shalee*, < Hind. *sālū*, soft cotton stuff.] **chal'-liet; chal'ly‡.**

Chal'mers, 1 chal'mərz *or* (Scot.) chä'mərz; 2 chăl'mers *or* (Scot.) cha'mers, **Thomas** (1780–1847). A Scottish divine and writer.

cha-lyb'e-ate, 1 kə-lib'i-ēt; 2 ca-lyb'e-āt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Impregnated with iron: said of mineral waters. **2.** Resembling iron. **II.** *n.* A medicine or water containing iron in solution. [< Gr. *chalyps*, steel.]

cham‖, 1 kam; 2 çăm, *n.* A Tatar or Mogul ruler; khan.

Cham., *abbr.* Chamomile.—**Chamb.,** *abbr.* Chamberlain.

cha"made', 1 shə"mād'; 2 çhă"mād', *n. Mil.* A signal for a parley with drum or trumpet. [F., < L. *clamo*, claim.]

cham'ber, 1 chēm'bər; 2 chām'ber, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make chambers in, as a gun. **2.** To fit as into a chamber. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fit compactly, as shot in a cartridge. **2‖.** To practise lewdness.

cham'ber, 1 chēm'bər; 2 chām'ber, *n.* **1.** A room in a dwelling-house, especially a bedroom. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] A suite of rooms or offices. **3.** A hall where an assembly meets; also, the assembly. **4.** An enclosed space, as at the breech of a gun. [< L.^{F} *camera*, vault.]—**cham'-ber-mald"**, *n.* **1.** A woman having care of bedchambers. **2†.** A lady's-maid.—**c.-music**, *n.* Music suitable for a private house.—**cham'ber-lain**, *n.* **1.** A palace official. **2.** A steward or treasurer. **3‖.** The chamber-attendant of a monarch or lord.

cham'ber-er‖, *n.* A dangler; idler.

Cham'ber-lain, 1 chēm'bər-lin; 2 chām'ber-lin, **Joseph** (1836–1914). An English statesman; Colonial Secretary, 1895–1903.

cha-me'le-on, 1 kə-mī'li-ən; 2 ca-mē'le-on, *n.* A lizard that has the power of changing its color. [< Gr.^{L} *chamai*, on the ground, + *leōn*, lion.]

Chameleon. 1/6

cham'fer, 1 cham'fər; 2 chăm'fer. **I.** *vt.* To cut a channel in; bevel. **II.** *n.* A groove or channel; a bevel. [< OF. *chanfraindre*, perhaps < L.L. *cantus*, edge, + *frango*, break.] **cham'fret‡.**

cham'frain, 1 cham'frēn; 2 chăm'frān, *n.* Armor for the front of a war-horse's head. [< OF. *chanfrain.*] **cham'fron‡.**

cham'ois, 1 sham'i; 2 çhăm'i, *n.* **1.** A mountain antelope of Europe and Asia. **2.** A soft leather. [F.] **sham'my‡.**

cham'o-mile, *n.* Same as CAMOMILE.

Cha"mo"nix', 1 sha"mō"ni'; 2 çhă"mō"ni', *n.* Valley of Arve river, N. of Mt. Blanc, France. **Cha"mou"ni'‡.**

champ^{t}, 1 champ; 2 chămp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bite impatiently, as a horse the bit. **2.** To make a biting or chewing movement with the jaws. [< Swed. dial. *kamsa*, chew with difficulty.]

cham-pagne', 1 sham-pēn'; 2 çhăm-pān', *n.* An effervescent wine, especially from the former province of Champagne, France.

cham-paign', 1 sham-pēn'; 2 çhăm-pān'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to level ground or open country. **II.** *n.* Flat and open ground. [< LL.^{OF} *campania;* see CAMPAIGN.] **cham-pagne'†; cham-paigne'†; cham-pain'†.**

Cham"pal'gne, 1 sham"pē'nya; 2 chăm"pā'nye, *n.* A former province of N. E. France. **Cham-pagne'‡.**

cham'pi-on, 1 cham'pi-ən; 2 chăm'pi-on. **I.** *vt.* To act as the champion of; contend for; advocate. **II.** *a.* Acknowledged superior to all competitors; holding the

first prize, or claiming first excellence. **III.** *n.* **1.** Originally, one who fought in behalf of another; one who defends a person, principle, etc. **2.** The victor in an open contest. [< L.LL+F *campus*, field.] — **cham'pi-on-ship,** *n.* The state or position of a champion.

Cham-plain', 1 sham-plān'; 2 chăm-plān', *n.* **1. Samuel de** (1570–1635), French discoverer, founder of Quebec. **2. Lake C.,** a lake between New York and Vermont.

Cha"pol"lion', 1 shăn'pōl'yŏn'; 2 chăn'pōl'yŏn', **Jean François** (1790–1832). A French Egyptologist.

Chan., **Cnanc.,** *abbr.* Chancellor.

chance, 1 chans; 2 chanç. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CHANCED†; CHANC'ING.] **1.** To occur accidentally; happen. **2.** To come unexpectedly or undesignedly (*on* or *upon*). **3.** [Colloq.] To take the chance of; risk. **II.** *a.* Occurring by chance; casual. Syn.: see ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL.

III. *n.* **1.** The unknown or the undefined cause of events not subject to calculation; fortune; luck. **2.** A fortuitous event; an accident. **3.** A favorable conjuncture of circumstances; opportunity. **4.** Undetermined probability in general; contingency; likelihood. [< LL.F *cadentia*, < L. *cado*, fall.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT; HAZARD; PROBABILITY.

chan'cel, 1 chan'sel; 2 chăn'çĕl, *n.* The space about the altar in a church, for the clergy. [OF.]

chan'cel-lor, 1 chan'se-lər; 2 chăn'çĕ-lor, *n.* **1.** A high officer of state or of a university. **2.** A judicial officer sitting in a court of chancery or equity. [< LL.OF *cancellarius*, usher of a law court.]—**chancellor of a diocese,** the official adviser of a bishop.—**C. of the Exchequer,** the minister of finance in the British cabinet.—**Lord High C.,** in Great Britain, the highest judicial officer of the crown.—**chan'cel-lor-ship,** *n.* The office of a chancellor.

Chan'cel-lors-ville, 1 chan'se-lərz-vil; 2 chăn'çĕ-lorz-vĭl, *n.* A village, Spottsylvania county, Va., where Lee defeated Hooker, May 2–4, 1863.

chance'-med'ley, 1 chans'-med"li; 2 chanç'-mĕd"ly, *n. Law.* Unpremeditated wounding or killing in self-defense in a casual affray.

chan'cer-y, 1 chan'sər-i; 2 chăn'çer-y, *n.* A court of equity; formerly, in England, the court presided over by the Lord High Chancellor. [< LL. *cancellarius*; see CHANCELLOR.]

chanc'y, 1 chans'i; 2 chanç'y, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Subject to chance; risky. **2.** [Scot.] Favored by chance; auspicious; favorable.

chan"de-lier', 1 shan"də-lir'; 2 çhăn"de-lēr', *n.* A branched support for lights suspended from a ceiling. [< L.LL+F *candela*, CANDLE.]

chan'dler, 1 chan'dlər; 2 chăn'dler, *n* A trader; dealer, especially in candles; as, a tallow-*chandler*. [< F. *chandelier*, chandler, candlestick.]—**chan'dler-y,** *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] A chandler's shop or goods; place for keeping candles.

Chang"chow"fu', 1 chəŋ"chō'fū'; 2 chăng"chō'fy', *n.* A city in S. E. China; pop. 1,000,000.

change, 1 chēnj; 2 chānġ, *v.* [CHANGED; CHANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make different; convert; alter. **2.** To exchange; interchange. **3.** To give, or cause another to give, the equivalent of in smaller parts: said of money **II.** *i.* To become different; vary.

Syn.: alter, commute, convert, diversify, exchange, metamorphose, modify, qualify, shift, substitute, transfigure, transform, transmute, turn, vary, veer. To *change* is to make a thing other than it has been; to *exchange* to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to *change* partially. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange;* as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to *change* the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* the baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to *change* form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to *change* in an exalted and glorious spiritual way. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, as of a caterpillar into a butterfly, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks." To *vary* is to *change* from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, etc., in place of that which is *commuted;* as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway to a monthly payment. To *convert* (L. con, *with*, and verto, *turn*) is primarily to *turn* about, and signifies to *change* in form, character, use, etc.; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, a sinner into a saint. To *turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange*, being often equivalent to *alter, convert, transform, transmute*, etc. We *modify* a statement by some limitation, *qualify* it by some addition. See CONVEY.—Ant.: abide, bide, continue, endure, hold, keep, persist, remain, retain, stay.—Prep.: To change a home toilet *for* a street dress; to change *from* a caterpillar *to* or *into* a butterfly; to change clothes *with* a beggar.

— **change"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **change'a-bl(e-ness‡,** — **change'a-bl(eF,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being changed. **2.** Likely to change, inconstant. Syn.: see FICKLE; MOBILE.—**change'a-bly,** *adv.*—**change'ful,** *a.* Full of or given to change. Syn.: see FICKLE.—**change'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**change'ful-ness,** *n.*—**change'house",** *n.* [Scot.] A tippling-house; ale-house.—**change'less,** *a.* Free from change; immutable. Syn.: see PERMANENT.—**chang'er,** *n.* **1.** One who changes; specifically, a money-changer. *John* ii, 15. **2.** One given to change. **3.** [Scot.] A keeper of an ale-house.

change, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of changing; alteration; substitution, or something used in substitution. **2.** Small money. **3.** A place for general transaction of business. See EXCHANGE. [< LL.F *cambium*, exchange.]

Syn.: alteration, conversion, diversity, innovation, mutation, novelty, regeneration, renewal, renewing, revolution, transformation, transition, transmutation, variation, variety, vicissitude. *Mutation* is a more formal word for *change*, often suggesting repeated or continual *change;* as, the *mutations* of fortune. *Revolution* is specifically and most commonly a *change* of government. *Variation* is a partial *change* in form, qualities, position, or action; as, the *variation* of the magnetic needle or of the pulse. *Vicissitude* is sharp, sudden, or violent *change;* as, the *vicissitudes* of politics. *Transition* is *change* by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the *transition* from spring to summer. An *innovation* is a *change* that breaks in upon an established order or custom, as in religion or politics. See MOTION. Compare CHANGE, *v.*—Ant.: constancy, continuance, firmness, fixedness, fixity, identity, invariability, permanence, persistence, steadiness, unchangeableness, uniformity.

change'ling, 1 chenj'liŋ; 2 chānġ'ling, *n.* **1.** An ill-favored child supposed to have been substituted by fairies for a beautiful one stolen away. **2.** A fickle person: used also adjectivally.

Chang"sha', 1 chəŋ"shä'; 2 chăng"shä', *n.* A city in E. China; pop. 535,800.

chan'nel1, 1 chan'el; 2 chăn'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [CHAN'NELED or CHAN'NELLED, CHAN'NELD‡; CHAN'NEL-ING or CHAN'NEL-LING.] To cut or wear channels in. **II.** *n.* **1.** The bed of a stream; deep part of a river. **2.** A wide strait; as, the English *Channel*. **3.** Any groove or passage. [< L.OF *canalis*, water-pipe.] Syn.: see STREAM; WAY.

chan'nel2, *n. Naut.* A flat piece of wood or iron attached to the side of a vessel, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks. [Cor. of CHAIN-WALE.]

Chan'nel Is'lands. A British group (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; 75 sq. m., pop. 59,500) in the English Channel, off France.

Chan'ning, 1 chan'iŋ; 2 chăn'ing, **William Ellery** (1780–1842). An American Unitarian divine and writer.

chan'son, 1 shan'sən *or* (*F.*) shoⁿ'sōⁿ'; 2 chăn'son *or* (*F.*) çhăⁿ'sōⁿ', *n.* A ballad. [F., < L. *cantio*, song.]

chant, 1 chant; 2 chânt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To sing, as to a chant; sing. **II.** *n.* A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm; a psalm or canticle so recited; a song; melody. [< L.F *cantus*, < *cano*, sing.] **chaunt‡.—chant'er,** *n.* **chant'or‡; chaunt'er‡.—chant'ress,** *n.* A female singer.

chant'ey, 1 chant'i; 2 chânt'y, *n.* A working-song of sailors

chan'ti-cleer, 1 chan'ti-klir; 2 chăn'ti-clēr, *n.* A cock. [< F *chanteclair* (name of the cock in the medieval fable of "Rey nard the Fox") < *chanter*. CHANT, + *clair*, CLEAR.]

Chan'trey, 1 chan'tri; 2 chăn'try, **Sir Francis** (1781–1842). An English sculptor; statue of Washington.

chant'ry, 1 chant'ri; 2 chânt'ry, *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** A chapel, especially one endowed for maintaining daily masses. **2.** A grated enclosure of a church. [< OF. *chanterie*, < F. and OF. *chanter*, < L. *cano*, sing.]

cha'os, 1 kē'os; 2 cā'ŏs, *n.* A condition of utter disorder and confusion, as the unformed primal state of the universe. [< Gr.F *chaos*, < *chainō*, gape.]—**cha-ot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like chaos; unformed; disordered. **cha-ot'i-cal‡.**

chap, 1 chap; 2 chăp, *vt.* & *vi.* [CHAPPED‡ or CHAPT; CHAP'PING.] To crack and roughen, as the skin.

chap1, *n.* A crack, as in the skin.

chap2, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A fellow; lad. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] A chapman. [Short for CHAPMAN.]

chap3, 1 chep; 2 chap, *n.* **1.** A jaw; in the plural, the mouth and cheeks. **2.** The jaw of a vise. [< Ice. *kiaptr*, jaw.]

Chap., *abbr.* Chaplain.—**chap.,** *abbr.* Chapter.

cha"pa-re'jos, 1 chä"pə-rē'hōs; 2 chä"pä-re'hōs, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Strong leather breeches worn by cowboys to protect the legs from trees, brush, etc. **cha"pa-ra'jos‡; cha"pa-re'ras‡** [Mex.].

chap"ar-ral', 1 chap"ə-ral'; 2 chăp"a-răl', *n.* A tangle of dwarf oak, low thorny shrubs, etc. [Sp., < *chaparra*, evergreen oak.]

chap'-book", 1 ch*a*p'-buk"; 2 ch*a*p'-bo͝ok", *n.* One of a former class of cheap popular books sold by chapmen. [See CHAPMAN.]

chape, 1 chēp; 2 chāp, *n.* A metal tip, as of a scabbard, or an outer case, as of a mold; any attaching loop of metal or leather. [F., < LL. *capa*, *cappa*, cap.]

cha"peau', 1 sha"pō'; 2 ch*a*"pō', *n.* [CHA"PEAUX', 1 -pōz'; 2 -pōz', *pl.*] A hat; especially, a plumed or military hat. [F.]—**chapeau à plumes**, a plumed hat; hat and feather. —**c. bras**, a soft, three-cornered dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm: worn commonly in the 18th century and still with court and diplomatic dress.

chap'el, 1 ch*a*p'el; 2 ch*a*p'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A place of worship other than a large and regular church. **2.** A chapel service. [< LL.OF *capella*, dim. of *cappa*, cape, cope (orig. of a saint, held as a relic).] **chap'elle†**; **chap'pell†.**—**chap'el-ry**, *n.* The territorial jurisdiction of a chapel; a chapel and its accessory buildings.

chap'er-on, 1 sh*a*p'er-ōn; 2 ch*a*p'ĕr-ōn. **I.** *vt.* To act as chaperon to. **II.** *n.* A woman who acts as attendant or protector of a young unmarried woman in public. [F.] **chap'er-one†.**—**chap'er-on-age**, *n.*

chap'fal"len, 1 ch*a*p'fôl"n; 2 ch*a*p'fal"n, *a.* Having the **chop'fal"len**, } chap or jaw drooping; hence, dejected; crestfallen.

chap'i-ter[1], 1 ch*a*p'ı-tər; 2 ch*a*p'ı-ter, *n.* The capital of a pillar. [= CAPITAL.]

chap'i-ter[2], *n. Old Eng. Law.* A schedule informing judges as to what crimes were to be inquired into. [< F. *chapitre*; see CHAPTER, *n.*]

chap'lain, 1 ch*a*p'lın; 2 ch*a*p'lin, *n.* A clergyman having official charge of religious services, as of a legislature, a regiment, or a ship. [< F. *chapelain*.]—**chap'lain-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] The office of a chaplain. **chap'lain-ship†.**

chap'let, 1 ch*a*p'let; 2 ch*a*p'lĕt, *n.* A wreath or garland for the head; also, necklace; rosary. [< F. *chapelet*.]

chap'man, 1 ch*a*p'mən; 2 ch*a*p'man, *n.* [CHAP'MEN, *pl.*] A pedler. [< AS. *ceāp*, trade, + *man*, man.]

Chap'man, George (1557–1634). An English dramatic poet; first English translator of Homer into English verse.

chappe, 1 sh*a*p; 2 ch*a*p, *n.* A cape, cloak. [F.]

chap'pie, 1 ch*a*p'ı; 2 ch*a*p'i, *n.* [Colloq.] A little chap; a dude.

chap'pit, 1 ch*a*p'ıt; 2 ch*a*p'it, *v.* [Scot.] Chapped.

chap'py-tre, *n.* Same as CHAPTER. **chap'y-tre†.**

chap'ter, 1 ch*a*p'tər; 2 ch*a*p'ter, *n.* **1.** A division of a book. **2.** The clergy of a cathedral. **3.** A branch of a society. [< L.F *capitulum*, dim of *caput*, head.]

Cha-pul"te-pec', 1 cha-pūl"tē-pek'; 2 chä-pul"te-pĕc', *n.* Fortified hill 3 m. S. W. of Mexico city, Mexico; taken by U. S. army, 1847.

char[1], 1 ch*ä*r; 2 ch*ä*r, *vt.* & *vi.* [CHARRED, CHARD[S]; CHAR'RING.] **1.** To scorch or be scorched upon the surface. **2.** To burn to charcoal.

Syn.: see BURN.

char[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To do chores or chares. [< AS. *cerran*, turn.] **chare‡.**

char[1], *n.* Charcoal. [< *char-*, in CHARCOAL.]

char[2], *n.* [Dial.] Same as CHORE. **chare‡.**

char[3], *n.* A salmonoid fish with red spots, as the brook-trout. [< Gael. *ceara*.] **charr‡.**

char[4]†, *n.* A car; chariot. **chaar†**; **chare†.**

char"-à-bancs', 1 sh*ä*r"-a-bäⁿ'; 2 ch*ä*r"-ä-bäⁿ', *n.* [CHARS"-À-BANCS', *pl.*] A long passenger-vehicle with transverse seats. [F.; *char* = CAR; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *banc* = BANK[1], *n.*] **char"-a-banc'‡.**

Char-à-bancs.

char'ac-ter, 1 k*a*r'ək-tər; 2 cĕr'ac-ter. **I.** *vt.* To impress, engrave, or depict; characterize. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quality, or qualities, distinguishing any person or class, especially high qualities; moral force. **2.** Reputation. **3.** A representation; assumed part; rôle; also, the person holding or represented as holding it. **4.** A figure engraved, written, or printed; mark; sign; letter. **5.** Fidelity and vigor in artistic representation of characteristic features. [< Gr. *charaktēr*, an engraved mark, < *charassō*, engrave.]

Syn.: constitution, disposition, genius, nature, personality, record, reputation, spirit, temper, temperament. *Character* is what one is; *reputation*, what he is thought to be; his *record* is the total of his known action or inaction. As a rule, a man's *record* will substantially express his *character;* his *reputation* may be higher or lower than his *character* or *record* will justify. *Repute* is a somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as *reputation*. One's *nature* includes all his original endowments or propensities; *character* includes both natural and acquired traits. We speak of one's physical *constitution* as strong or weak, etc., and figuratively, of his mental or moral *constitution*. Compare CHARACTERISTIC.

—**char"ac-ter-is'tic.** **I.** *a.* Distinguishing; marking specifically. **char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see PARTICULAR. **II.** *n.* A distinctive feature; peculiarity.

Syn.: attribute, character, distinction, feature, indication, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace

**—char'i-ta-bl(e^P, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by charity.

Syn.: beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, compassionate, considerate, forgiving, indulgent, kind, lenient, liberal, loving, merciful, mild, patient, placable.—Ant.: implacable, relentless, revengeful, unforgiving.

—char'i-ta-bl(e-ness^P, *n.*—char'i-ta-bly, *adv.*

char"i-var'i, 1 shăr"ĭ-vär'ĭ; 2 chär"ĭ-vär'ĭ, *n.* A burlesque serenade: sometimes given to newly married people. [F.]

char'la-tan, 1 shär'lə-tən; 2 chär'la-tan, *n.* A pretender as to medical knowledge; quack. [F.]—**char"la-tan'ic,** *a.*—**char'la-tan-ry,** *n.* **char'la-tan-ism‡.**

Char"le-magne', 1 shär"lĭ-mēn'; 2 chär"le-mān', *n.* (742–814). King of the Franks (800–814).

Charles, 1 chärlz; 2 chärls, *n.* **1. Charles Martel** (688–741), duke of Austrasia; Mayor of the Palace to Frankish kings; won victory over Saracens between Poitiers and Tours, 732; grandfather of Charlemagne. **2. C. VII.,** "The Victorious" (1403–1461), king of France; reconquered territory taken by England. **3. C.,** "The Bold" (1433–1477), duke of Burgundy; introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein.* **4. C. V.** (1500–1558), emperor of Germany and king (**C. I.**) of Spain. **5. C. IX.** (1550–1574), king of France; consented to massacre of St. Bartholomew. **6. C. I., Stuart** (1600–1649), English king; engaged in Civil War; tried and beheaded. **7. C. II., Stuart** (1630–1685), English king; acceded at Restoration, 1660. **8. C. XII.** (1682–1718), king of Sweden; defeated by Russians. **9. C. X., Philippe, Comte d'Artois** (1757–1836), king of France, 1824–1830; abdicated. **10. C. Francis Joseph** (1887–1922), emperor of Austria; king of Hungary; acceded, 1916; abdicated, 1918.

Charles's Wain. See WAIN, 1.

Charles'ton, 1 chärlz'tən; 2 chärls'ton, *n.* **1.** A town in S. South Carolina; earthquake, 1886; pop. 67,960. **2.** A city, capital of West Virginia; pop. 39,610.

Charles'town, 1 chärlz'toun; 2 chärls'town, *n.* Part of Boston, Mass.; U. S. navy-yard. [*cerlic.*]

char'lock, 1 chär'lək; 2 chär'lok, *n.* Wild mustard. [< AS.

char'lotte, 1 shär'lət; 2 chär'lot, *n.* A dish made of fruit, cream, or the like enclosed in a form of bread or cake. [F., a use of *Charlotte,* personal name.]—**charlotte russe,** whipped cream or custard in a form made of sponge-cake.

Char-lot'ten-burg, 1 shar-lot'en-bûrH; 2 chär-lōt'ĕn-bu̇rH, *n.* A city in Prussia; suburb W. of Berlin; pop. 322,770.

charm, 1 chärm; 2 chärm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a spell upon; captivate; fascinate; delight. **2.** To protect as by a spell. **II.** *i.* To act like a charm; be fascinating.

Syn.: bewitch, captivate, delight, enchant, enrapture, entice, entrance, fascinate, ravish. See RAVISH. Compare ALLURE.—Ant.: annoy, disenchant, disgust, distress, disturb, irritate, repel.—**charm'er,** *n.*

charm, *n.* **1.** The power of alluring or delighting; fascination; also, that which charms; beauty. **2.** A magical spell; incantation; amulet. [< F. *charme,* < L. *carmen,* song.] Syn.: see TALISMAN.

charm'ing, 1 chärm'ĭŋ; 2 chärm'ing, *pa.* Having power to charm.

Syn.: bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating, winning. That is *charming* or *bewitching* which is adapted to win others as by a magic spell. *Enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing* represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresistible and *delightful.* That which is *fascinating* may win without delighting, drawing by some unseen power, as a serpent its prey; we can speak of horrible *fascination. Charming* applies only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may apply to personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak of a *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* anticipations. Compare AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL; LOVELY.

—charm'ing-ly, *adv.*—**charm'ing-ness,** *n.*

char'ne-co͝t, *n.* A sweet Portuguese wine. **char'nel-co͝t.**

char'nel, 1 chär'nel; 2 chär'nĕl. **I.** *a.* Fitted or used for the reception of dead bodies; sepulchral. **II.** *n.* A sepulcher. **char'nel-house"‡.** [< L.^LL *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]

Cha'ron, 1 kē'rən; 2 cā'ron, *n. Class. Myth.* The ferryman of the dead over the Styx, a river in Hades.

char'ple, 1 shär'pi; 2 chär'pi, *n.* Lint made from old linen. [F., < L. *carpo,* seize.]

charr, *n.* Same as CHAR^3, *n.*

char'ry, 1 chär'ĭ; 2 chär'y, *a.* Pertaining to or like charcoal.

chart, 1 chärt; 2 chärt. **I.^D** *vt.* To lay out on a chart. **II.** *n.* **1.** A map, as for the use of navigators. **2.** A sheet showing facts graphically or in tabular form. [< Gr.^L+OF *chartē,* leaf of paper.] [etc.]).

chart., *abbr.* [L.] *Med Chartæ* (papers [containing powders,

char-ta'ceous, 1 kär-tē'shus; 2 cär-tā'shūs, *a. Bot.* Having the texture of writing-paper. [< L. *charta;* see CHART, *n.*]

char'ter, 1 chär'tər; 2 chär'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To hire by charter. **2.** To establish by charter. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of incorporation of a municipality, company, institution, or the like. **2.** A writing permitting the establishment of a branch or chapter of a society. **3.** A document granting special rights or privileges. **4.** A lease, as of a vessel, or the contract by which it is leased. [< L.^OF *chartula,* dim. of *charta;* see CHART, *n.*]—**char'ter-par"ty,** *n.* The contract between owner and freighter for the letting of a vessel: originally divided (F. *partie*) and half given to each contracting party.

Chart'ism, 1 chärt'izm; 2 chärt'iṣm, *n. Eng. Hist.* The principles and demands embodied in the so-called People's Charter, set forth in 1838 by a party of English Radicals.—**Chart'ist,** *n.* One who supports Chartism.

char-tog'ra-phy, *n.* Same as CARTOGRAPHY.

Chartres, 1 shärtr; 2 chärtr, *n.* A cathedral city in N. W. France; pop. 20,000.

Char-treuse', 1 shar-trūz'; 2 chär-trûṣ', *n.* **1. La Grande C.,** the original Carthusian monastery, near Grenoble, France; monks expelled, 1903. **2.** [c-] A variety of liqueur first made there.

char'tu-la-ry, *n.* Same as CARTULARY.

char'wo"man, 1 chär'wu"mən; 2 chär'wo"man, *n.* [Eng.] A chorewoman.

char'y, 1 chär'ĭ; 2 chär'y, *a.* **1.** Cautious; wary. **2.** Careful; prudent; sparing. [< AS. *cearig,* sorrowful, sad, < *cearu,* care.] Syn.: see SCANTY.

Cha-ryb'dis, 1 kə-rib'dis; 2 ca-rŷb'dis, *n. Class. Myth.* A ravenous woman, transformed into a whirlpool on the Sicilian coast, opposite the Italian rock Scylla: hence *"between Scylla and Charybdis,"* i. e., between two dangers.

Chas., *abbr.* Charles.

chase^1, 1 chēs; 2 chās, *v.* [CHASED^t; CHAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow with intent to catch, obtain, etc.; pursue. **2.** To drive away; dispel: often with *away, out,* or *off* **II.** *i.* To follow in pursuit; run swiftly. [< OF. *chacier,* < L. *capto;* see CATCH, *v.*] **chace‡.** Syn.: see FOLLOW.—**chas'er^1,** *n.*

chase^2, *vt.* To ornament by indenting.—**chas'er^2,** *n*

chase^1, *n.* **1.** Earnest pursuit. **2.** That which is pursued. **3.** The practise of hunting; hunters collectively; the hunt. **4.** [Eng.] A private game-preserve. **5.** In court-tennis, a scoring stroke, as when the ball bounces a second time in certain parts of the court. Syn.: see HUNT.

chase^2, *n.* **1.** A frame into which type is fastened, as for printing. **2.** The forward part of a cannon. **3.** A groove; trough; trench. [< OF. *chasse,* < *capsa;* see CASE^2, *n.*]

Chase, 1 chēs; 2 chās, **Salmon Portland** (1808–1873). An American lawyer and statesman.

chasm, 1 kazm; 2 cą̆sm, *n.* A yawning hollow; deep gorge. [< Gr. *chasma,* < *chainō,* gape.]

Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE.

chas"sé', 1 shă"sē'; 2 chą̆"sę'. **I.** *v.* To perform a chassé. **II.** *n.* In dancing, a movement across or to right and left. [F., < OF. *chacier,* CHASE^1.]

chasse^1, 1 shăs; 2 chąs, *n.* The chase; hunt; hunting.

chasse^2, *n.* A small glass of spirit or liqueur served at dinner after the coffee. [F.] **chasse"-ca"fé'‡.**

chasse^3, *n. Archeol.* A casket for the relics of a saint. [F., < L. *capsa,* CASE^2.]

chasse"pot', 1 shăs"pō'; 2 chąs"pō', *n. Mil.* A French breech-loading rifled needle-gun. [F., < *Chassepot,* inventor.]

chas-seur', 1 shă-sūr'; 2 chą-sûr', *n.* A light-armed soldier of cavalry or infantry. [F., < OF. *chacier,* chase.]

chas'sis, 1 chas'ĭs; 2 chăs'is, *n.* [CHAS'SIS, 1 -ĭz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The frame and springs of a motor-car; by extension, also, all other mechanical parts of the car, including the wheels. **2.** A movable railway for running a gun in and out of a battery: used in coast-artillery. [< F. *châssis,* < OF. *chasse;* see CHASE^2, *n.*]

chaste, 1 chēst; 2 chāst, *a.* **1.** Free from sexual impurity; modest; virtuous; pure in thought. **2.** Pure in style; free from vulgarisms. [< L.^F *castus,* pure.] Syn.: see MODEST; PURE.—**chaste'ly,** *adv.*—**chaste'ness,** *n.*

chast'en, 1 chēs'n; 2 chās'n, *vt.* **1.** To discipline by pain or trial. **2.** To moderate; soften. **3.** To refine; purify. **4**‖. To chastise.

Syn.: afflict, castigate, chastise, correct, discipline, humble, punish, purify, refine, soften, subdue, try. *Castigate* and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, tho both are somewhat archaic. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in and result. *Chasten* is used exclusively in the spiritual sense, and chiefly of the visitation of God. See REPRESS; REPROVE.

—chast'en-er, *n.*—**chast'en-ing,** *n.* Syn.: see AFFLICTION; MISFORTUNE.

chas-tise', 1 chas-taiz'; 2 chăs-tīṣ', *vt.* [CHAS-TISED'; CHAS-TIS'ING.] **1.** To correct with the rod. **2.** To punish, as an enemy. [< CHASTEN.] **chas-tize'‡.**

Syn.: see BEAT; CHASTEN.—**chas-tis'a-bl(e^P,** *a.*—**chas-tis'er,** *n.*—**chas'tise-ment,** *n.* The infliction of punishment. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.

chas'ti-ty, 1 chas'tĭ-tĭ; 2 chăs'ti-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being chaste; purity; sometimes, celibacy. Syn.: see VIRTUE.

chas'u-bl(e[F], 1 ċhas'yu-bl; 2 ċhăs'yu-bl, *n. Eccl.* An outer vestment worn over the alb and stole; a sleeveless mantle. [F., < LL. *casubla*, < L. *casula*, dim. of *casa*, house.]

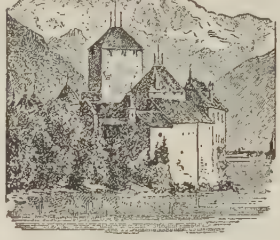
chat, 1 ċhat; 2 ċhăt, *vi.* [CHAT'TED[1]; CHAT'TING.] To converse in an easy manner. [Short for CHATTER.]

chat[1], *n.* Easy and familiar speech. Syn.: See BABBLE; CONVERSATION. [< CHAT, *v.*]

chat[2], *n.* A bird, as 'an olive-green American warbler.

châ"teau', 1 shȧ"tō'; 2 ċhă"tō', *n.* [CHÂ"TEAUX', *pl.*] A castle; country mansion. [F.]

Châ"teau"bri"and', 1 shȧ"tō"brī"ŏñ'; 2 ċhă"tō"brī"ăñ', **François René, Vicomte de** (1768–1848). French writer and diplomat; *Genius of Christianity.*



Château of Chillon, Switzerland.

Châ"teau' - Thier"ry', 1 shȧ"tō'-tye"rī'; 2 ċhă"tō'-tyĕ"rī', *n.* A town in Aisne, France, where United States troops defeated the Germans, June–July 1918.

chat'e-laine, 1 shat'a-lēn'; 2 ċhăt'e-lān. *n.* **1.** A chain, hanging from a woman's belt to hold small articles. **2.** The mistress of a castle. [F.]

Chat'ham, 1 ċhat'am; 2 ċhăt'am, **Earl of** (1708–1778). William Pitt. English statesman.

cha-toy'ant, 1 shə-toi'ənt *or* (*F.*) shȯ"twa"yŏñ'; 2 ċha-tȯy'-ant *or* (*F.*) ċhă"twä"yăñ', *a.* Possessing a changeable luster, like a cat's eye in the dark. [F.]

Cha"tri"an', 1 shȯ"trī"ŏñ'; 2 ċhä-trī"ăñ', **Alexandre** (1826–1890). A French novelist who collaborated with Erckmann.

Chat'ta-hoo'chee, 1 ċhat"ə-hū'ċhi; 2 ċhăt"a-hōō'ċhē, *n.* A river in N. Georgia; length, 500 m.

Chat'ta-noo'ga, 1 ċhat"ə-nū'gə; 2 ċhăt"a-nōō'ga, *n.* A city (pop. 58,000), S. E. Tennessee; battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23–25, 1863.

chat'tel, 1 ċhat'ĕl; 2 ċhăt'ĕl, *n. Law.* **1.** An article of personal property; a movable. **2.** Any limited interest or estate in land. [< OF. *chatel.*] Syn.: see PROPERTY.

chat'ter, 1 ċhat'ər; 2 ċhăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To click (the teeth) rapidly together, as in shivering. **2.** To talk fast and trivially. **3.** To make rapid and indistinct sounds, as a monkey. **II.** *n.* **1.** Idle prattle. **2.** Jabbering, as of a monkey. **3.** A rattling of the teeth. [Imitative.]

Syn.: see BABBLE.—**chat'ter-box"**, *n.* A voluble talker.

Chat'ter-ton, Thomas (1752–1770). English poet; suicide.

chat'ty, 1 ċhat'i; 2 ċhăt'y, *a.* Given to chat; loquacious. —**chat'ti-ness**, *n.*

chat'ty, *n* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] An East-Indian porous water-jar.

chat'-wood", 1 ċhat'-wud"; 2 ċhăt'-wōōd", *n.* Twigs for fuel. [< AS. *ċith*, twig, + WOOD.]

Chau'cer, 1 ċhô'sər; 2 ċha'ċer, **Geoffrey** (1340?–1400). "Father of English Poetry"; *Canterbury Tales.*

chau'dron†, 1 ċhô'drən; 2 ċha'dron, *n.* Entrails. [< OF. *chaudun.*] **chaul'dron; chaw'dron†.**

chauffe†, *v.* To heat; become hot.

chauf'fer, 1 shô'fər; 2 ċha'fer, *n.* A small chemical furnace. [Var. of CHAFER[1], < CHAFE, *v.*] **chau'fer‡.**

chauf'feur, 1 shō'fər *or* (*F.*) shȯ"fūr'; 2 ċhō'fer *or* (*F.*) ċho"-fûr', *n.* One who drives or operates an automobile. [F.]—**chauf"feuse'**, 1 shō'fūz; 2 ċhō'fûs, *n.* A woman who drives a motor-car.

chaundelert, *n.* A candlestick; chandelier.

cha-unt, chaunt'er, etc. Same as CHANT, etc.

chaus"sure', 1 shō"sür'; 2 ċhō"sür', *n.* [F.] Foot-covering.

Chau-tau'qua, 1 shə-tô'kwa; 2 ċha-ta'kwa, *n.* A lake in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; a summer resort, headquarters of an educational association (**Chautauqua Circle**).

chau'vin-ist, 1 shō'vin-ist; 2 ċhō'vin-ist, *n.* One who is absurdly jealous of his country's honor; an extravagant patriot; jingo. [< Nicolas *Chauvin*, one of Bonaparte's soldiers.]—**chau'vin-ism**, *n.*—**chau"vin-is'tic**, *a.*

chaw, 1 ċhô; 2 ċha, *v. & n.* [Vulgar.] Chew.

chay, 1 shē; 2 ċhā, *n.* [Colloq.] A chaise. **shay‡.**

chayer†, *n.* A chair; stool; seat.

Ch. C., Ch. Ch., *abbr.* Christ Church.—**Ch. Clk.**, *abbr.* [Chief Clerk.

cheap, 1 ċhīp; 2 ċhēp, *a.* Bearing or bringing a low price; hence, poor; mean. [< AS. *ceáp*, trade (in phrase *good cheap*).] Syn.: see BASE; COMMON.—**cheap'en**, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become cheap. **2**‖. To beat down the price of. —**cheap'en-er**, *n.*—**cheap'ly**, *adv.*—**cheap'ness**, *n.*

cheap†, *n.* A bargain; market; merchandise.

cheat[1], 1 ċhīt; 2 ċhēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deceive or defraud in a bargain. **2.** To impose upon; delude; beguile. **3†.** To escheat. **II.** *i.* To practise fraud. [Abbrev. of ESCHEAT, *v.*] Syn.: see DECEIVE; MISLEAD.—**cheat'a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.*—**cheat"ee'**, *n.* One who is cheated.—**cheat'er**, *n.* One who cheats.—**cheat'er-y**, *n.* Systematic cheating. **cheat'ry‡.**

cheat[2], *n.* **1.** An act of cheating; fraud; imposture. **2.** A cheater; swindler. **3.** Same as CHESS[2]. **4†.** An escheat. [Short for ESCHEAT, *n.*] **cheatet†; chetet.** Syn.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD; HYPOCRITE.

cheat[3], *n.* Coarse wheat bread. **cheat bread‡.**

check[1], 1 ċhek; 2 ċhĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrain by force or suddenly; stop; curb. **2.** To mark with a check or checks; hence, to test by comparison. **3.** To attach a check to, or obtain one for. **4.** To put in check. **5**‖. To rebuke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pause. **2.** In falconry, to forsake the quarry in order to attack other birds. **3.** To crack, as paint, etc. **chek†.**

Syn.: see ARREST; HINDER; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT; OPPOSE; REPEL; REPRESS; REPROVE; RESTRAIN.—**check'-rein"**, *n.* A rein from the bits to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse's head up. **bear'ing-rein"‡.**

check, *n.* **1.** A checking or being checked. **2.** That which checks, as a check-rein. **3.** A written order for money, drawn upon a bank or banker. **4.** A numbered tag, or the like, to identify the owner of an article. **5.** A mark for verification, as in an account. **6.** A square in a checkered surface; any checkered pattern. **7.** In chess, an attack or menace to the king. **8.** In mining, a slight fault. **9.** A consonant produced by sudden stopping of the breath; a mute. [< F. *échec*, < Per. *shāh*, king.]

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.

check'er, 1 ċhek'ər; 2 ċhĕk'er, *vt.* **1.** To mark with squares or crossed lines. **2.** To mark with vicissitudes; diversify.

check'er[1], *n.* **1.** A piece in the game of checkers, usually a small disk. **2.** One of the squares in a checkered surface. **3.** *pl.* A game played by two persons with 24 pieces upon a checker-board; draughts. [< OF. *eschekier*, chess-board, < LL. *scaccarium*, < *scacci*, chess, < Per. *shāh*, king.] **checq'uer†.—check'er-board"**, *n.* A board divided into 64 squares, on which checkers are played. —**c.-work**, *n.* Any work or pattern showing alternate squares of different colors or shades.

check'er[2], *n.* One who checks.

check'er-ber"ry, 1 ċhek'ər-ber"i; 2 ċhĕk'er-bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The wintergreen or its red berry. [strained.

check'less, 1 ċhek'les; 2 ċhĕk'lĕs, *a.* That can not be re-

check'mate", 1 ċhek'mēt"; 2 ċhĕk'māt". **I**[a]. *vt.* **1.** *Chess.* To put (an opponent's king) in a check from which no escape is possible, thus winning the game. **2.** Hence, to defeat by a skilful maneuver. **II.** *n.* The act or position of checkmating. [< Ar.[F] *shāh*, king, + *māt*, dead.] Syn.: see CONQUER.

check, 1 ċhik; 2 ċhĕk, *n.* **1.** Either side of the face below the eye; an analogous part, as the *cheek* of a vise. **2.** [Slang.] Assurance; impudence. [< AS. *ceáce.*]

check'y, 1 ċhik'i; 2 ċhĕk'y, *a.* [Slang.] Impudent; brazen.

cheep, 1 ċhīp; 2 ċhēp. **I.** *vi.* To chirp or squeak faintly; peep. **II.** *n.* A weak chirp or squeak, as of a young bird. [Imitative.]—**cheep'er**, *n.*

cheer, 1 ċhīr; 2 ċhēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make cheerful. **2.** To applaud with cheers. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be or become cheerful. **2.** To utter cheers. Syn.: see AMUSE; CHERISH; COMFORT; ENCOURAGE; ENTERTAIN; REJOICE.

cheer, *n.* **1.** A shout of applause or encouragement. **2.** State of the spirits; especially, cheerfulness. **3.** Something that promotes cheerfulness; provisions for a feast. **4**‖. Expression of countenance; look. [< F. *chère*, < LL. *cara* (< Gr. *kara*), head.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE; ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS.—**cheer'er**, *n.*—**cheer'ful**, *a.* In good spirits; joyous; lively; willing.

Syn.: blithe, bright, buoyant, cheering, cheery, gay, genial, happy, jocund, joyous, lively, merry, mirthful, smiling, sprightly, sunny. *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. See BRIGHT; COMFORTABLE; GOOD; HAPPY.

—**cheer'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**cheer'ful-ness**, *n.*—**cheer'less**, *a.* Destitute of cheer; gloomy. Syn.: see BLEAK.—**cheer'-less-ly**, *adv.*—**cheer'less-ness**, *n.*

cheer'y, 1 ċhīr'i; 2 ċhēr'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding in or showing cheerfulness. **2.** Fitted to cheer; cheering.

Syn.: see BRIGHT; CHEERFUL; COMFORTABLE; HAPPY.

—**cheer'i-ly**, *adv.* **cheer'ly‡** [Archaic].—**cheer'i-ness**, *n.*—**cheer'ing**, *pa.*

cheese, 1 ċhīz; 2 ċhēs, *n.* The pressed curd of milk. [< AS. *cēse*, < L. *caseus*, cheese.]—**cheese'-cake"**, *n.* A pie containing curd or cheese.—**c.-cloth**, *n.* A thin fabric, as for wrapping a cheese after pressing.—**c.-mite**, *n.* A minute acarid infesting cheese, flour, and milk.—**c.-monger**, *n.* A dealer in cheese.—**c.-paring.** **I.** *a.* Miserly; parsimonious. **II.** *n.* A paring of cheese; figuratively, a meanly

economical practise or disposition.—**chees'y,** *a.* Containing or resembling cheese.

chee'tah, 1 chī'tə; 2 chē'ta, *n.* Same as CHETAH. **chee'ta‡.**

chef, 1 shef; 2 chĕf, *n.* A male head cook. [F.]

chef"-d'œu'vre, 1 shē"-dū'vr; 2 ṡhe"-dû'vr, *n.* [CHEFS"-D'ŒU'VRE, *pl.*] A masterpiece. [F.]

Che"foo', 1 chī'fū'; 2 chē'fo͞o', *n.* Commercial city and treaty port (pop. 54,150), Shantung province, China. **Che"fu'‡; Chi"fu'‡.**

cheg'oe, 1 cheg'ō; 2 chĕg'ō, *n.* Same as CHIGOE

chei'lo-, etc. Same as CHILO-, etc.

cheir'-, chei'ro-, etc. Same as CHIRO-, etc.

che'la, 1 kī'lə; 2 cē'la, *n.* [CHE'LÆ, 1-lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A terminal pincer-like claw in crustaceans and arachnids. [< Gr. *chēlē,* claw.]—**che'late,** *a.* Cheliform.—**chel'i-form,** 1 kel'ı-fôrm; 2 cĕl'ı-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a chela of a lobster; pincer-like. [+ FORM.]

chel'on-, 1 kel'on-; 2 cĕl'on-, From Greek *chelōnē,* tortoise: a combining form.—**Che-lo'ni-a,** *n. Herp.* In the plural, the zoological family including tortoises and turtles. **Che-lo'ne-at.**—**che-lo'ni-ad,** *n.*—**che-lo'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

Chel'sea, 1 chel'sı; 2 chĕl'se, *n.* A borough (pop. 63,700) of S. W. London, England.

chem., *abbr.* Chemical, chemist, chemistry.

chem'i-cal, 1 kem'ı-kəl; 2 cĕm'ı-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chemistry. **2.** Obtained by or used in chemistry. **chem'ic‡** [Poet.]. **II.** *n.* A substance obtained by or used in a chemical process.—**chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

che-mise', 1 shı-mīz'; 2 ṡhe-mī'ṡ', *n.* A woman's undergarment. [F., < LL. *camisia,* shirt.]

chem"i-sette', 1 shem"ı-zet'; 2 chĕm"ı-sĕt', *n.* A woman's light undergarment for neck and shoulders. [F., dim. of CHEMISE.]

chem'ism, 1 kem'izm; 2 cĕm'ĭsm, *n.* Chemical affinity.

chem'ist, 1 kem'ıst; 2 cĕm'ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in chemistry. **2.** A dealer in chemicals. [Abbr. of ALCHEMIST.]

chem'is-try, 1 kem'ıs-trı; 2 cĕm'is-try, *n.* **1.** That science which treats of matter considered as composed of atoms, and of their relations and affinities. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Chem'nitz, 1 kem'nits; 2 cĕm'nits, *n.* A manufacturing town in the Republic of Saxony; pop. 303,780.

Che-mul'po, 1 chı-mul'po; 2 che-mûl'po, *n.* A town on the W. coast of Chosen; treaty port; pop. 27,000.

Cheng"tu', 1 cheŋ"tū'; 2 chĕŋ"tu', *n.* A walled city in S. China; pop. 800,000.

che-nille', 1 shı-nīl'; 2 ṡhe-nīl', *n.* A soft fluffy cord of cotton, wool, etc., often made into fringes, curtains, etc. [F., caterpillar, < *canicula,* dim. of *canis,* dog.]

Che'ops, 1 kī'ops; 2 cē'ops, *n.* Egyptian king (4th dynasty), supposed builder of first pyramid near Cairo.

cheque, 1 chek; 2 chĕk, *n.* Same as CHECK, *n.* 3.

cheq'uer, etc. Same as CHECKER, etc.

Cher"bourg', 1 shar"bûr'; 2 chĕr"bu͝r', *n.* Fortified seaport (pop. 44,000), N. France.

cheret'. *n.* Cheer; countenance. **cher‡.**

cheretet, *n.* Charity; love; friendship. **chyertet.**

cher'ish', 1 cher'ısh; 2 chĕr'ish, *vt.* **1.** To care for kindly; foster; nurture. **2.** To entertain fondly, as a hope or an idea. [< F. *cher,* dear.]

Syn.: cheer, comfort, encourage, entertain, foster harbor, hold dear, nourish, nurse, nurture, protect, shelter, treasure, value. To *cherish* is both to hold dear and to treat as dear. To *nurse* is to tend the helpless or feeble. To *nourish* is strictly to sustain and build up by food; to *nurture* includes mental and spiritual training with love and tenderness; to *foster* is simply to maintain and care for, to bring up. In the figurative sense, the opinion one *cherishes* he holds, not with mere cold conviction, but with loving devotion.

che-root', 1 shı-rūt'; 2 che-ro͞ot', *n.* A cigar-like roll of inferior tobacco cut at both ends. [< F. *cheroute,* < Hind. *shuruttu,* roll.] **she-root'‡.**

cher'ry, 1 cher'ı; 2 chĕr'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a cherry; red. **2.** Made of cherry-wood. **II.** *n.* [CHER'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A small roundish or heart-shaped red or reddish yellow or black fruit growing on a long pedicel, and containing a small round stone. **2.** A tree or shrub that bears cherries. **3.** The wood of a cherry-tree, especially that of the wild black cherry. **4.** *Mech.* A burr for reaming out spherical cavities. [< L.,[F+AS] *ce asus,* cherry-tree, < Gr. *kerasos,* < *Kerasos,* Cerasus (town in Pontus), or < *keras,* horn.]—**cher'ry-bird",** *n.* **1.** The cedar-bird. **2.** The California house-finch. **3.** The European oriole.—**c. bounce,** burnt brandy and sugar, in which cherries have been steeped.—**c.-pit,** *n.* **1.** A cherry-stone. **2.** A game in which cherry-stones are tossed into a hole.

cher'so-nese', 1 kûr'so-nīs; 2 cĕr'so-nēs, *n.* A peninsula; as, the Tauric *Chersonese.* [< Gr.[L] *chersonēsos,* < *chersos,* land, + *nēsos,* island.]

Cher"so-ne'sus, 1 kûr'so-nī'sus; 2 cĕr'so-nē'sŭs, *n.* The ancient name of several European peninsulas (Crimea, Gallipoli, Jutland). **Cher-so'ne-sos‡** [Gr.].

chert, 1 chûrt; 2 chĕrt, *n. Mineral.* An impure chalcedony. [Cp. Ir. *ceart,* pebble.]—**chert'y,** *a.*

cher'ub, 1 cher'ub; 2 chĕr'ŭb, *n.* **1.** [CHER'UBS², *pl.*] The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child; hence, a beautiful child. **2.** [CHERUBIM, *pl.*] One of an order of exalted angelic beings. [< Heb.[LL] *k'rūbh,* cherub.]—**che-ru'bic, che-ru'bi-cal,** *a.*—**cher'u-bim,** *n.* **1.** Plural of CHERUB. **2.** [Erroneous.] A cherub: with plural *cherubims.*

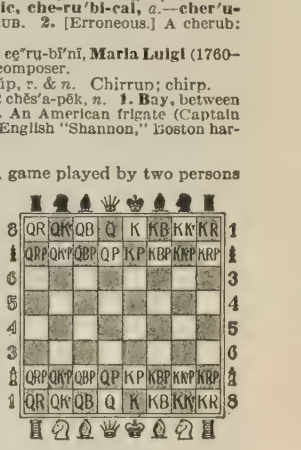
Che"ru-bi'ni, 1 kē"ru-bī'nı; 2 ce"ru-bī'nı, **Maria Luigi** (1760–1842). An Italian operatic composer.

cher'up, 1 cher'up; 2 chĕr'ŭp, *v. & n.* Chirrup; chirp.

Ches'a-peake, 1 ches'a-pīk; 2 chĕs'a-pēk, *n.* **1. Bay,** between Maryland and Virginia. **2.** An American frigate (Captain Lawrence), defeated by the English "Shannon," Boston harbor, June 1, 1813.

ches'i-blet, *n.* Chasuble.

chess¹, 1 ches; 2 chĕs, *n.* A game played by two persons on a checkered board divided into 64 squares, with 16 pieces on each side. [< OF. *eschès,* pl. of *esche;* see CHECK, *n.*]—**chess'-board",** *n.* The board on which chess is played. — **chess'man,** *n.* One of the pieces in chess.



Chess-board.

B = bishop. K = king. Kt = knight. R = rook (castle). Q = queen. P = pawn.

The pieces (indicated by their respectiv equivalents in chess notation) are arranged as at the beginning of a game, the conventional symbol for each piece being set opposite the square it normally occupies, or, in the case of the pawns, at either end of the pawn-row.

chess², *n.* An oat-like weed. **cheat‡.**

ches'sel, 1 ches'el; 2 chĕs'ĕl, *n.* A cheese-hoop or mold. [< CHEESE + WELL¹, *n.*]

chest, 1 chest; 2 chĕst, *n.* **1.** A large box, as for packing. **2.** *Mech.* A receptacle for gases, liquids, etc.; as, a steam-*chest.* **3.** The part of the body enclosed by the ribs; the thorax. [< Gr.[L+AS] *kistē,* box.]—**chest of drawers,** a box-like frame containing drawers. **bu'reau‡** [U. S.].—**chest'y,** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Bumptious.

Ches'ter, 1 ches'tər; 2 chĕs'-ter, *n.* An ancient city (pop. 41,000) in Cheshire, England; architectural relics.

Ches'ter-field, 1 ches'tər-fīld; 2 chĕs'ter-fēld, **Earl of** (1694–1773), Philip Dormer Stanhope. An English courtier and wit; *Letters to His Son* (1774).

chest'nut, 1 ches'nut; 2 chĕs'nŭt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Richly red-brown. **2.** Made of the wood of the chestnut. **II.** *n.* **1.** An edible nut, growing in a prickly bur; also, the tree that bears it, or its wood. See LEAF. **2.** A reddish-brown color, or a horse of that color. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A worn-out joke. [< *chesteine* (< OF. *chastaine,* < Gr. *kastanea,* < *Kastanaia* (city of Pontus), or < *Kastana,* Castana, in Thessaly) + NUT.] **ches'nut‡.**

che'tah, 1 chī'tə; 2 chē'ta, *n.* The hunting-leopard of southwestern Asia and northern Africa. [< Hind. *chitah,* < Sans. *chitraka,* speckled.] **chee'tah‡; chei'ta‡.**

che-val', 1 shə-val'; 2 ṡhe-väl', *n.* [CHE-VAUX', 1 -vō'; 2 -vō', *pl.*] A horse; a support. [F., < L. *caballus,* horse.]—**che-val'-de-frise',** *n.* Same as CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE.—**c.-glass, c.-screen,** *n.* A mirror or screen swinging on horizontal pivots in a frame.—**che-vale'ment,** *n.* A temporary prop or shore for the floor of a building.—**chev'a-let,** *n.* The bridge of a stringed instrument.

chev"a-lier', 1 shev"ə-līr'; 2 chĕv"a-lēr', *n.* A knight; cavalier. [F.]

che-vaux'-de-frise', 1 shə-vō'-də-frīz'; 2 ṡhe-vō'-de-frī'ṡ', *n.* An obstacle or obstruction of projecting spikes, used to hinder progress, as of cavalry; literally, Friesland horses: so called because first used by the Friesians, to supply their lack of cavalry. [F.]

chev"e-lure', 1 shev"ə-lūr'; 2 chĕv'e-lür', *n.* **1.** The hair of one's head, natural or if a peruke. **2.** The tail of a comet. [F.]

chev'er-el†, *n.* **1.** Kid leather; any similar flexible leather. **2.** A kid. **3.** [Eng.] A goldfinch. [< OF. *chevrel,* < L. *capra,* goat.] **chev'er-il†.**

chev'i-ot, 1 chev'ı-ət; 2 chĕv'i-ot, *n.* A cloth made from the wool of sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills, or from commoner grades in imitation of it.—**C. Hills,** a range between Scotland and England.

chev'ron, 1 shev'rən; 2 chĕv'ron, *n.* **1.** A device of V-shaped bars worn on the sleeve by non-commissioned officers. **2.** *pl.* Rafters, in a gable roof, that meet at the ridge. [F.]

chev'y, 1 chev'ı; 2 chĕv'y, *v.* [CHEV'IED; CHEV'Y-ING.] [Eng.] **I.** *t.* To chase about; worry; hunt. **II.** *i.* To

race; scamper. [< Romany *chiv*, goad.] **chev'ey‡; chiv'y‡.**

chev'y, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A hunt; chase. **2.** The game of prisoners' base. **3.** A cry or shout used in hunting. **chiv'y†.**

Chev'y Chase, 1 chĕv'ɪ chēs; 2 chĕv'y chās. An old English ballad dealing with the battle of Otterburn. See OTTERBURN.

chew, 1 chū; 2 chų. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cut or grind with the teeth; work the jaws and teeth; ruminate; meditate. **II.** *n.* The act of chewing, or that which is chewed. [< AS. *ceŏwan*, chew, eat.] **chaw‡.**

chew'ett, *n.* A chough; jackdaw; hence, a chatterbox.

che-wink', 1 chĭ-wĭnk'; 2 che-wĭnk', *n.* One of several finches or buntings, especially the towhee, a large finch, black, white, and bay-red. [Imitative.] **chee-wink'‡.**

Chey-enne'¹, 1 shī-ĕn'; 2 chȳ-ĕn', *n.* A city (pop. 13,830), capital of Wyoming State.

Chey-enne'², *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians formerly inhabiting Wyoming.

chf., *abbr.* Chief.—**Ch. hist.,** *abbr.* Church history.—**Chl.,** *abbr.* Chicago.

Chi'an, 1 kaĭ'ən; 2 cĭ'an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in Chios, now called Scio, an island of the Grecian archipelago; as, *Chian* wine.

chia"ro-scu'ro, 1 kyā"ro-skū'ro; 2 cyä"ro-scų'ro, *n. Art.* The distribution of lights and shades in a picture. [It., < *chiaro* (< L. *clarus*), clear, + *oscuro*, obscure, < L. *obscurus*, covered.] **chia"ro-o-scu'ro‡.—chia"ro-scu'rist,** *n.*

chiaus, 1 chaus; 2 chous, *n.* [Turk.] Same as CHOUSH.

chi-bouk', 1 chĭ-būk'; 2 chĭ-bųk', *n.* A Turkish pipe having a long straight stem. [< Turk. *chibūk*, pipe-tube, pipe.] **chi-bouque'‡; chi-buk'‡.**

chic, 1 shīk; 2 chīe. **I.** *a.* Natty; clever; striking; stylish. **II.** *n.* **1.** Originality and taste, as in dress. **2.** Facility and cleverness in execution. **3.** Airiness or smartness of manner. [F., < G. *geschick*, skill.]

Chi-ca'go, 1 shĭ-kō'go; 2 chĭ-cą'go, *n.* City and lake port (pop. 2,701,700), Cook county, Illinois.

chi-cane', 1 shĭ-kān'; 2 chĭ-cān', *n.* Mean, petty trickery, with fair pretense. [F.] **chi-can'er-y‡.**

Chich'es-ter, 1 chĭch'es-tər; 2 chĭch'ĕs-tər, *n.* A cathedral city (pop. 12,410), Sussex, England.

chick, 1 chĭk; 2 chĭk, *n.* **1.** A young chicken. **2.** A young person; a child: a term of endearment.

chick'a-dee, 1 chĭk'ə-dī; 2 chĭk'a-dē, *n.* An American titmouse without a crest and with the top of the head and the throat black or dark-colored. [< its note.]

Chickadee. ½

Chick"a-mau'ga Creek, 1 chĭk"ə-mŏ'gə; 2 chĭk"a-mą'ga. A creek in Walker county, Georgia; scene of indecisive Confederate victory, Dec. 18, 19, 1863.

chick'a-ree, 1 chĭk'ə-rī; 2 chĭk'a-rē, *n.* The American red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*). [< its cry.]

Chick'a-saw, 1 chĭk'ə-sō; 2 chĭk'a-są, *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians formerly occupying the country along the Mississippi river and eastward.

chick'en, 1 chĭk'ĕn; 2 chĭk'ĕn, *n.* **1.** The young of the common fowl; loosely, a fowl of any age, or its flesh. **2.** A child, or an inexperienced person: often, satirically, with a negative. [< AS. *cicen*, for **cycen*, dim. of *coc*, cock.]—**chick'en-heart"ed,** *a.* Faint-hearted or cowardly.—**c.-pox,** *n.* A mild febrile disease of children.

chick'-pea", 1 chĭk'-pī"; 2 chĭk'-pē", *n.* A plant of the bean family, of Mediterranean regions and central Asia; also, its seed, in short, hairy pods; Egyptian pea. [< F. *chiche* (< L. *cicer*), chick-pea, + PEA.]

chick'weed", 1 chĭk'wĭd"; 2 chĭk'wēd", *n.* A spreading, white-flowered herb of the pink family.

chic'le, 1 chĭk'l; 2 chīc'l, *n.* **1.** The milky juice of the sapodilla: used as the basic principle of chewing-gum. **2.** A gum prepared from it. [Mex.] **chic'le-gum"‡.**

chic'o-ry, 1 chĭk'o-rɪ; 2 chīc'o-ry, *n.* A perennial herb of the aster family: used in adulterating coffee. [< Gr.[L] *kichora*, chicory.] **chic'co-ry‡.**

chi"cotte', 1 shĭ"kŏt'; 2 chĭ"cŏt', *n.* [Afr.] A thong of hippo-hide.

chide, 1 chaĭd; 2 chīd, *vt.* & *vi.* [CHID (CHODE, 16th cent.); CHID'DEN OF CHID, CHID'N[P]; CHID'ING.] **1.** To rebuke; admonish; scold. **2.** To beat with murmuring sound, as waves; murmur; bay, as hounds. [< AS. *cīdan*.]

Syn.: see BLAME; REPROVE. Compare ANIMADVERSION.—**chid'er,** *n.*

chief, 1 chĭf; 2 chēf. **I.** *a.* Highest in rank or authority; foremost; greatest; of great importance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ruler, leader, or head; principal actor or agent; principal part of anything. **2.** *Her* The upper part of a shield. [< F. *chef*, head.]

Syn.: captain, chieftain, commander, head, leader, master, principal, ruler, sachem. A *chief* is either the *ruler* of a tribe or the *head* of some department of established government; as, the *chief* of police. The word is rarely, and for the most part colloquially, applied to one holding some analogous position in literary or mercantile life, etc. *Chieftain* is now mainly employed in poetic and literary use; it has special historic application to the *head* of a Scottish clan. A *leader* is one who is voluntarily followed because of ability to overcome and control, or as the choice of a party. A *master* is one who can enforce obedience. The highest officer of any considerable military force is called the *commander;* of all the forces of a nation, the *commander-in-chief*. See MASTER.—Ant.: adherent, attendant, follower, minion, retainer, satellite, subaltern, subordinate, vassal. For adjective, see FIRST; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT.—**chief justice,** the presiding judge of a court composed of several justices. **chief judge‡.**—**chief'ly,** *adv.* Most of all, or above all; especially.

chief of staff. The senior staff-officer of the general under whom he is serving.—**chief of general staff,** the officer responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defense, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers.

chief'tain, 1 chĭf'tɪn; 2 chēf'tin, *n.* The head of a Highland clan; chief; leader. [< LL. *capitanus*, < L. *caput*, head.] Syn.: see CHIEF.—**chief'tain-cy,** *n.* The rank or territory of a chieftain. **chief'tain-ship‡.**

chiel, 1 chīl; 2 chēl, *n.* [Scot.] A lad; a fellow. **cheild‡.**

chif'fon, 1 shĭf'ən; 2 chĭf'on, *n.* **1.** Any decorative part of feminine apparel. **2.** A very thin gauze. [F.]

chif"fo-nier', 1 shĭf"o-nīr'; 2 chĭf"o-nēr', *n.* **1.** An ornamental cabinet. **2.** A high, narrow bureau. [F.]

chi"gnon', 1 shĭ"nyŏn' *or* shĭn'yən; 2 chĭ"nyŏn' *or* chĭn'yon, *n.* A roll of hair worn on the back of the head by women. [F.]

chig'oe, 1 chĭg'o; 2 chĭg'o, *n.* [W. Ind.] **1.** A flea of the West Indies and South America. The female burrows under the skin, as of the feet. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A mite with similar habits. **chig'ger‡; chig're‡; chig'ua‡.**

Chih'li, 1 chĭ'lĭ; 2 chĭ'lĭ, *n.* A province (115,830 sq. m.; pop. 22,970,000), N. E. China.—**Gulf of C., Strait of C.,** gulf and strait in N. W. Yellow Sea, China.

Chi-hua'hua, 1 chĭ-wä'wə; 2 chĭ-wä'wä, *n.* A Mexican state (87,802 sq. m.; pop. 423,390), and its capital (pop. 39,700).

chil'blain, 1 chĭl'blān; 2 chĭl'blān, *n.* A blain of the hands or feet, from exposure to cold. **chill'blain‡.**

childʃd, 1 chaĭld; 2 chīld, *vt.* To deliver in childbirth.

child, *n.* [CHIL'DREN, 1 chĭl'drən; 2 chĭl'drĕn, *pl.*] **1.** A human offspring, considered with reference to parent or parents. **2.** A descendant in any degree. **3.** A person between infancy and youth. **4.** A childish person. [AS. *cild*.]—**child'bed",** *n.* The state of being in labor or confined to bed as the result of it.—**child'birth",** *n.* Parturition; travail. **child'-bear"ing‡.**—**child'hood,** *n.* The state or time of being a child.—**child'ing‖,** *a.* Child-bearing; hence, fruitful; fertile.—**child'ish,** *a.* Like children or childhood; puerile; petty.

Syn.: babyish, childlike, foolish, imbecile, infantile, infantine, paltry, petty, puerile, silly, trifling, trivial. *Childlike* refers to the lovely qualities, *childish* rather to the less desirable traits of childhood. See YOUTHFUL.—Ant.: bold, manly, masculine, resolute, strong, vigorous, virile.

—**child'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**child'ish-ness,** *n.*—**child'less,** *a.* Having no children. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**child'like",** *a.* Like a child; artless; confiding; docile. **child'ly‡.** Syn.: see CHILDISH; YOUTHFUL.—**child'like"ness,** *n.*

childe, 1 chaĭld; 2 chīld, *n.* A youth of gentle blood, especially as in training for knighthood. **child‡.**

Chi'le, 1 chĭ'lē; 2 chĭ'le, *n.* A republic (292,580 sq. m.; pop. 4,038,050), on Pacific coast, South America. **Chi'li‡.—Chil'e-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Chil'i-an‡.**

chil'i-ad, 1 kĭl'ɪ-ad; 2 cĭl'ɪ-ăd, *n.* A thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years; the millennium. [< L. *chīlia(d-)s*, < Gr. *chīlia(d-)s*, < *chīlioi*, thousand.]

chil'i-arch, 1 kĭl'ɪ-ārk; 2 cĭl'ɪ-ārc, *n.* A commander of a thousand men. [< Gr. *chīlioi*, thousand, + ARCHON.]

chill, ⟩ 1 chĭl; 2 chĭl, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a low tem-**chilʒ,** ⟩ perature; make chilly; discourage. **2.** *Metal.* To cool suddenly for the purpose of hardening. **II.** *i.* To become or feel unpleasantly cold.

chill. **1.** *a.* Moderately, unpleasantly, or injuriously cold; chilly. Syn.: see BLEAK.

II. *n.* **1.** A sensation of cold, as that which precedes a fever. **2.** A check to ardor, joy, etc. **3.** A metal mold to chill the surface of iron cast therein. [< AS. *ciele*, *cyle*.]—**chill'y,** *a.* [CHILL'I-ER; CHILL'I-EST.] Producing or feeling a chill.—**chill'i-ly,** *adv.*—**chill'i-ness,** *n.*

chil'li, 1 chĭl'ɪ; 2 chĭl'ɪ, *n.* [CHIL'LIES[Z], *pl.*] The acrid red pod or fruit of certain peppers, as of the capsicum, much used as a condiment. [< Mex. *chilli*.] **chil'e‡; chil'i‡; chil'y‡.**—**chilli vinegar,** a sauce of vinegar flavored with chillies.

Chil'lon', 1 shĭ"yŏn'; 2 chĭ"yŏn', *n.* An ancient castle, Lake of Geneva; the subject of Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*.

chi'lo-, 1 kaı'lo-; 2 cī'lo-. From Greek *cheilos*, lip: a combining form. **chei'lo-ī.—Chi-log'na-tha**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of myriapods. [+ Gr *gnathos*, jaw.]—**chi'log-nath, chi-log'na-than**, *n.*—**chi-log'na-thous**, *a.*—**Chi-lop'o-da**, *n. pl. Entom.* A subclass or other division of myriapods with numerous legs, including centipeds, etc. [+ Gr. *pous*, foot.]—**chi'lo-pod, chi-lop'o-dan**, *a. & n.*

chi-mæ'ra, *n.* Same as CHIMERA. [**chimbe**‡.

chimb, 1 chaim; 2 chīm, *v. & n.* Same as CHIME[2], *v. & n.*

Chim"bo-ra'zo, 1 chim"bo-rä'zo; 2 chīm"bo-rä'zo, *n.* A mountain peak (20,498 ft.), and province (5,544 sq. m.; pop. 122,000), in Ecuador.

chime[1], 1 chaim; 2 chīm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CHIMED; CHIM'ING.] To ring musically; sound melodiously; harmonize; agree. **II.** *n.* A set of bells tuned to a scale; harmony; agreement. [< AS. *cimbal*, < L. *cymbalum;* see CYMBAL.]

Syn.: (verb) see ASSENT.

chime[2], } **I.** *vt.* To make a chime in (a stave, etc.). **II.** *n.*

chimb. } **1.** The edge or brim of a cask, barrel, or tub. **2.** A channel in a vessel's deck. [Of AS. origin.]

chi-me'ra, } 1 kı-[*or* kai-]mī'rə; 2 ci-[*or* cī-]mē'ra, *n.* **1.**

chi-mæ'ra, } An absurd and groundless fancy. **2.** [C- or c-] A mythical fire-breathing monster. [< Gr.[L] *chimaira*, < *chimairos*, he goat.]—**chi-mer'i-cal**, *a.* Like a chimera; impracticable; visionary. **chi-mer'ic‡.** Syn.: see ABSURD; FANCIFUL; IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC.—**chi-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chi-mere', 1 shı-mīr'; 2 çhi-mēr', *n.* The sleeveless upper robe of a bishop. [< Sp. *chamarra*, shepherds sheepskin coat.]

chim'ney, 1 chim'nı; 2 chīm'ny, *n.* **1.** A flue for the smoke or gases from a fire; a structure containing it, or something resembling such a structure. **2.** A tube for enclosing a flame, as of a lamp. [< F. *cheminée*, < LL. *caminata*, fireplace, < Gr. *kaminos*. furnace.]—**chim'ney-piece"**, *n.* A mantelpiece.—**chim'ney-pot"**, *n* A pipe on the top of a chimney, to improve the draft.—**c.-swallow**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The chimney-swift. **2.** The European swallow.—**c.-sweep**, *n.* One who cleans chimneys, especially by the old method of ascending the flue. **c.-sweeper‡.—c.-swift**, *n.* A swift that builds a nest in chimneys.

chim-pan'zee, 1 chim-pan'zı; 2 chīm-păn'ze, *n.* A West-African arboreal anthropoid ape, about 5 feet in height. [Angola.]

Chimpanzee. 1/37

chin, 1 chin; 2 chīn, *n.* The central and anterior part of the lower jaw. [< AS. *cin* (orig. 'cheek').]

Chin., *abbr.* China, Chinese.

Chi'na, 1 chai'nə; 2 chī'na, *n.* **1.** The S. E. division of the Chinese Republic; 1,532,420 sq. m.; pop. 320,650,000. **2.** [Colloq.] The Chinese Republic. **3.** [c-] Porcelain or porcelain-ware (originally from China). **chi'na-ware"‡. — Chi'na-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One of the Chinese.—**China sea**, part of Pacific ocean between China and the Philippine Islands. [KAPIN.

chin'ca-pin, 1 chiŋ'kə-pin; 2 chīŋ'ca-pin, *n.* Same as CHINKAPIN.

chinch, 1 chinch; 2 chīnch, *n.* **1.** A bug destructive to grain. **2.** The bedbug. [< L.[Sp] *cimex*, bug.]

chin-chil'la, 1 chin-chil'ə; 2 chin-chīl'a, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** The soft, pearly-gray fur of a squirrel-like rodent of the Andes. **2.** A woolen imitation of it. **3.** The rodent itself. [Sp.] [cough.

chin'-cough", 1 chin'-kōf"; 2 chīn'-cŏf", *n.* [Dial.] Whooping-

chine[1], 1 chain; 2 chīn, *n.* The spine, back-bone, or back; a piece of meat from the back. [< OF. *eschine*, backbone, < OHG. *skina*, needle.]

chine[2], *n.* Same as CHIME[2].

chine[3], *n.* **1.** A deep or narrow ravine or fissure. **2†.** A crack; chink. [< AS. *cinu*, < *cinan*, crack.]

Chi-nese', 1 chai-nīs'; 2 chī-nēs'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese Republic or China. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of China. **2.** The language of China.

Chi-nese' Re-pub'lic. A former empire in E. Asia, including China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and E. Turkestan; about 4,273,000 sq. m.; pop 433,500,000; capital, Peking.

chink[1], 1 chiŋk; 2 chĭnk. **I.** *vt.* To make a chink. **II.** *n.* A short, sharp, metallic sound. [Imitative.]

chink[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To open in chinks; crack. **2.** To fill, as chinks. **II.** *n.* A long, narrow cleft; crevice. [< AS. *cinu*, chink.] Syn.: see BREACH.

—**chink'y**, *a.* Full of chinks

chin'ka-pin, 1 chiŋ'kə-pin; 2 chiŋ'ka-pin. *n.* Either of two trees of the United States, or their edible nuts. [< Am. Ind. *cnechinquamin.*] **chin'ca-pin‡; chin'qua-pin‡.**

Chin"ki-ang', 1 chin"kī-ōŋ'; 2 chin"kī-äng', *n.* A manufacturing city and treaty port of E. China, on the Yangtze river; pop. 168,300.

chints, 1 chints; 2 chĭnts, *n.* A cotton fabric printed with designs of flowers, etc., in colors. [< Hind. *chint*, < Sans *chitra*, variegated.] **chintz‡.**

Chi'os, 1 kai'es; 2 cī'ŏs, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea; reputed birthplace of Homer.

chip, 1 chip; 2 chĭp, *v.* [CHIPPED[t], CHIPT[S]; CHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To break off a chip from; break open. **II.** *i.* To scale off. [< CHOP[1].]

chip, *n.* **1.** A small piece cut or broken off. **2.** A small disk or counter used in games.

chip'munk, 1 chip'muŋk; 2 chĭp'mŭnk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A North-American squirrel-like rodent with stripes on the back. **chip'muck‡; chip'ping-squir"rel‡; ground'-squir"rel‡.**

Chipmunk. 1/3

chi-poch'i-at, *n.* A fool; dolt.

chip'per, 1 chip'ər; 2 chĭp'er, *a.* [U. S.] Brisk; hearty; sprightly.

Chip'pe-wa, 1 chip'ı-wē; 2 chip'e-wa, *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonkin stock, formerly inhabiting the regions around Lake Superior. **Chip'pe-way‡; O-jib'way‡.**

chip'ping spar'row. A small common sparrow of E. North America, with chestnut-red cap. **chip'ping bird‡.**

chip'py, 1 chip'ı; 2 chĭp'y, *n.* **1.** The chipping sparrow. **2.** A squirrel or chipmunk: so called by children.

chir-, } 1 kir-, kai'ro-; 2 cir-, cī'ro-. From Greek *cheir*,

chi'ro-, } hand: combining forms. **cheir-‡; chei'ro-ī.—chi-ra'gra**, *n.* Gout in the hand [+ Gr. *agra*, seizure.]

chirm, 1 chürm; 2 chĭrm. **I.** *vi.* To warble, as birds; twitter; hum. **II.** *n.* Low warbling. [< AS. *cirm*, noise.]

chi'ro-graph, chi'ro-graf[F], *n.* **1.** A legal paper executed in part and counterpart. **2.** An autograph charter or instrument. [< Gr. *cheir* + *graphō* write.]—**chi-rog'ra-pher**, *n.* One who makes a business of writing or copying.—**chi"ro-graph'ic**, *a.* **chi"ro-graph'i-cal‡.—chi-rog'ra-phist**, *n.* A copyist.—**chi-rog'ra-phy, chi-rog'ra-fy[F]**, *n.* Style or character of handwriting.—**chi-rol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The art of speaking by signs made with the hands and fingers. **2.** The study of the hand. [+ -LOGY.]—**chi"ro-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**chi-rol'o-gist**, *n.*—**chi'ro-man"cy**, *n.* Palmistry. [+ Gr. *manteia*, divination.]—**chi'ro-man"cer**, *n.*

Chi'ron, 1 kai'ran; 2 cī'ron, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wisest of the centaurs. **Chei'ron‡** [Gr.].

chi-rop'o-dist, 1 kai-rep'o-dist; 2 cī'rŏp'o-dĭst, *n.* One who treats ailments of the hands and feet. [< Gr. *cheir*, hand, + *pous*, foot.]—**chi-rop'o-dy**, *n.*

chi"ro-prac'tic, 1 kai"ro-prak'tık, 2 cī"ro-prăc'tic. *n.* A method of treating disease by manipulating the spinal column. —**chi"ro-prac'tor**, *n.* One who practises chiropractic methods in treating disease.

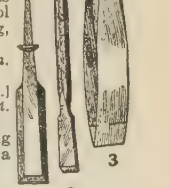
Chi-rop'ter-a, 1 kai-rep'tər-ə; 2 cī-rŏp'ter-a, *n. pl.* An order of mammals; bats. [< Gr. *cheir*, hand, + *pteron*, wing.]

chirp, 1 chürp; 2 chĭrp. **I.** *v.* To give a chirp. **II.** *n.* A short, sharp sound, made by birds or insects. [Imitative.]

chir'rup, 1 chir'up; 2 chĭr'ŭp. **I.** *vt.& vi.* To chirp with a sustained note. **II.** *n.* A chirp; a cheery sound. [< CHIRP.]

chi-rur'geon‖, 1 kai-rūr'jən; 2 cī-rŭr'gon, *n.* A surgeon.—**chi-rur'ger-y**, *n.*—**chi-rur'gi-cal**, *a.*

chis'el, 1 chiz'el; 2 chĭs'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [CHIS'ELED or CHIS'-ELLED, CHIS'ELD[S]; CHIS'EL-ING or CHIS'-EL-LING.] To cut, engrave, or carve, as with a chisel. **II.** *n.* A cutting-tool with a beveled edge, used for mortising, etc. [< LL. *cisellum*, forceps.]


1 2 3
Chisels.
1. Beveled-edge chisel. 2. Plumbers' chisel. 3. Blacksmiths' cold-chisel.

Chi'shi-ma, 1 chi'shi-ma; 2 chī'shī-mä, *n.* Same as KURIL ISLANDS.

chit, 1 chit; 2 chĭt, *v.* [CHIT'TED[d]; CHIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To remove the sprouts from. **II.** *i.* To sprout, as a seed or plant.

chit, 1 chit; 2 chĭt, *n.* A girl or young woman regarded as little more than a child. [Cp. CAT[1], KITTEN.]

chit'-chat", *n.* Careless, familiar talk.

chi'tin, 1 kai'tın *or* kit'ın; 2 cī'tin *or* cĭt'ĭn, *n.* A colorless hard amorphous compound that forms the principal constituent of the hard covering of insects and crustaceans. [< Fr. *chitine*, < Gr. *chiton* tunic.]—**chi'-ti-nous**, *a.*

chi'ton, 1 kai'tən; 2 cī'ton, *n.* A gown or tunic worn by the ancient Greeks. [Gr.]

chit'ter-lings, 1 chit'ər-liŋz; 2 chĭt'er-lĭngs, *n. pl.* The small intestine of pigs or calves prepared for eating or as casings for sausages. [Cp. G. *kutteln*, entrails.] **chid'lings‡; chit'-lings‡.**

chiv'al-ry, 1 shiv'əl-rı; 2 çhĭv'al-ry, *n.* **1.** The knightly system of feudal times. **2.** Disinterested courtesy; bravery; magnanimity. **3.** A body of knights, warriors,

or gallant gentlemen. [< F. *chevalerie*, < *chevalier* knight.]—**chiv'al-ric**, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry. Syn.: see BRAVE.—**chiv'al-rous**, *a.* **1.** Knightly; gallant; courteous, generous, and brave. **2.** Pertaining to chivalry. Syn.: see BRAVE.—**chiv'al-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**chiv'al-rous-ness**, *n.*

chive, 1 chīv; 2 chīv, *n.* A perennial herb allied to the leek and onion. [< L.F *cepa*, onion.] **chive'=gar"lic†.**

chiv'y, 1 chĭv'ĭ; 2 chĭv'y. *v.* & *n.* Same as CHEVY. **chiv'ey‡.**

Ch. J., *abbr.* Chief Justice. **C. J.‡.**

chla'mys, 1 klē'mĭs; 2 klā'mys, *n.* [CHLAM'Y-DES, 1 klam'ĭ-dĭz; 2 klăm'y-dēz, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A short cloak caught up on the shoulder, worn by hunters, soldiers, and horsemen. [L., < Gr. *chlamys*, mantle.]

chlo'ral, 1 klō'rəl; 2 clō'ral, *n.* A compound obtained from chlorin and alcohol, used as a hypnotic, etc. [< *chlor-* (in CHLORIN) + *al-* (in ALCOHOL).] **chlo'ral hy'drate‡.**

chlo'rin, } 1 klō'rĭn, -rĭn *or* -rīn; 2 chlō'rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.*
chlo'rine, } *Chem.* A greenish-yellow, poisonous, gaseous element with an offensive odor, having great power for bleaching, deodorizing, and disinfecting. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *chlōros*, green, < *chloē*, verdure.]—**chlo'rate**, *n.* A salt of chloric acid.—**chlo'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin.—**chlo'rid, chlo'ride,** *n. Chem.* A compound of chlorin with a more positive element or radical.—**chlo-rid'ic**, *a.*—**chlo'rous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin; as, **chlorous acid.**

chlo'rite, 1 klō'rait; 2 clō'rĭt, *n. Mineral.* Any one of several green hydrous silicates, closely related to the micas. [< Gr *chlōritis*, greenstone, < *chloros;* see CHLORIN.]

chlo'ro-form, 1 klō'ro-fôrm; 2 clō'ro-fôrm. **I.** *vt. Med.* To administer chloroform to. **II.** *n.* A colorless, volatile, sweetish liquid compound used as an anesthetic and anodyne, formed by distilling alcohol, water, and chlorid of lime. Called originally **chloric ether.** [< *chlor-* (in CHLORIN) + *form-* (in FORMYL).

chlo'ro-phyl, } 1 klō'ro-fil; 2 chlō'ro-fĭl, *n.* The green
chlo'ro-phyll, } coloring-matter contained in plants. [< Gr. *chlōros*, green, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Choate, 1 chōt; 2 chōt, **Joseph Hodges** (1832–1917). An American lawyer and ambassador.

chock, 1 chok; 2 chŏk. **I.** *v.* To fit or wedge in tightly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A block or wedge, as to prevent or limit motion. **2.** A heavy piece of metal or wood fastened to a deck, or the like, and having jaws through which a rope or cable may pass. [< CHOKE, *v.*]—**chock'-a-block",** *a.* & *adv.* Drawn as high as the blocks will permit; absolutely tight.

chock'-full", 1 chek'-ful"; 2 chŏk'-fụl", *a.* Completely full; full to crowding or choking. **choke'-full"‡.**

choc'o-late, 1 chek'o-lit; 2 chŏc'o-lat. **I.** *a.* Flavored, made with, or colored like chocolate. **II.** *n.* A preparation of cacao-nuts, or a beverage made from it. [< Mex.Sp *chocolatl.*]

Choc'taw, 1 chok'tô; 2 chŏc'tạ, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians formerly living between the Mobile and Mississippi Rivers; also, their language.

choice, 1 chois; 2 chŏiç, *a.* [CHOIC'ER; CHOIC'EST.] **1.** Meriting preference, select; elegant; excellent **2.** Fastidious; dainty.—**choice'ly,** *adv.*—**choice'ness,** *n.*
Syn.: cherished, chosen, costly, dainty, elegant, excellent, exquisite, nice, picked, precious, rare, select. See EXCELLENT. — Ant.: cheap, common, inferior, mean, ordinary, poor, valueless, worthless. See synonyms for BASE.

choice, *n.* **1.** The act, fact, power, or privilege of choosing; preference; election. **2.** One who or that which is chosen or to be chosen; also, a variety from which to choose. [< OF. *chois*, < *choisir, coisir*, choose.]
Syn.: See ALTERNATIVE; WILL.

choir, } 1 kwair; 2 kwĭr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to sing
quire, } together. **2.** To sing, as in a choir. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body of trained singers or that part of a church occupied by them; chancel. **2.** Loosely, any band or organized company. [< L.OF *chorus;* see CHORAL, *a.*]—**choir'-al,** *a.*

choke, 1 chōk; 2 chōk, *v.* [CHOKED†; CHOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop the breathing of, as by obstructing or constricting the throat; suffocate. **2.** To fill up; stop; obstruct. **3.** To make a choke-bore. **II.** *i.* To become suffocated, clogged, or foul. [ME. *chôken*, < AS. *ceocian.*]
Syn.: see OBSTRUCT. **choak†.**—**choke'ber"ry,** *n.* A North-American shrub of the rose family; also, its small red or purple astringent fruit.—**c.-bore,** *n.* The bore of a gun narrowed at the muzzle, or a gun so bored.—**c.-cherry,** *n.* A North-American wild cherry.—**c.-damp,** *n. Mining.* Black damp; carbon-dioxid gas.—**chok'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which chokes. **2.** [Colloq.] A large cravat worn about a stock.—**chok'y,** *a.* [CHOK'I-ER; CHOK'I-EST.] **1.** Suffocating; stifling. **2.** Somewhat choked. **chok'ey†.**

choke, *n.* **1.** The act of choking. **2.** The narrowest part of a choke-bored gun.

choke'-full", *a.* Same as CHOCK-FULL.

chol'a-gog, } 1 kol'a-gog; 2 cŏl'a-gŏg, *n. Med.* A purga-
chol'a-gogue, } tive causing evacuations of bile. [< Gr. *cholē*, bile, gall, + *agōgos*, leading.]

chol'er, 1 kol'ər; 2 cŏl'er, *n.* **1.** Heat and hastiness of temper. **2†.** Bile. [< L.F *cholera;* see CHOLERA.] Syn.: see ANGER.—**chol'er-ic,** *a.* Easily provoked; irascible. Syn.: see HOT.

chol'er-a, 1 kol'ər-ə; 2 cŏl'er-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An acute epidemic disease. **Asiatic cholera‡. 2.** An active prostrating disease, not epidemic. **cholera morbus‡.** [L., < Gr. *cholera*, < *cholē*, bile.]—**cholera infantum,** the choleraic fever of infants; summer complaint.—**chol"e-ra'ic,** *a.*

chol'er-ine, 1 kol'ər-in *or* -in; 2 cŏl'er-in *or* -in, *n.* **1.** The first stage of epidemic cholera. **2.** A mild form of cholera.

chol'ic, *n.* Same as COLIC.

chon'droid, 1 kon'droid; 2 cŏn'drŏid, *a.* Resembling cartilage. [< Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, + *eidos*, form.]

Chon-dros'te-i, 1 kon-dros'tı-ai; 2 cŏn-drŏs'te-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of fishes, as the sturgeons. [< Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, + *osteon*, bone.]—**chon-dros'te-an,** *a.* & *n.*

choose, 1 chūz; 2 chōōs, *vt.* & *vi.* [CHOSE, CHOS'EN, CHOOS'-EN†; CHOOS'ING.] To take by preference; select; make selection. [ME. *chusen, chesen*, < AS. *ceōsan.*] **chuse†.**—**choos'er,** *n.*
Syn.: cull, elect, pick, pick out, prefer, select. *Prefer* indicates a state of desire and approval; *choose*, an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to *choose* what he does not *prefer*. *Select* implies a careful consideration of the reasons for preference and choice. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another, we may simply *choose* the nearest, but we could not be said to *select* it. Aside from theology, *elect* is popularly confined to the political sense; as, a free people *elect* their own rulers. *Cull*, from the Latin *colligere*, commonly means to collect, as well as to *select*. In a garden we *cull* the choicest flowers. To *pick* is to *choose* for special fitness; as, a guard of *picked* men; *chosen*, in this sense, is somewhat archaic. Ant.: cast away, cast out, decline, disclaim, dismiss, leave, refuse, reject, repudiate, throw aside.

chop¹, 1 chep; 2 chŏp, *v.* [CHOPPED†, CHOPT‡; CHOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or make by strokes of a sharp tool; hew; mince. **2.** To chap. **3.** To utter jerkily. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make cutting strokes. **2.** To interrupt abruptly. **3.** To crack open; split. [< √ of MD. *koppen*, G. *koppen*, cut.] Syn.: see CUT.—**chop'-log"ic,** *n.* **1.** Hair-splitting argument. **2.** A contentious, argumentative person.

chop², *v.* **I.** *t.* To barter; exchange. **II.** *i.* To veer suddenly. [< D. *koopen*, cheapen.]

chop³, *n.* **1.** A cut of meat, as of mutton, usually containing a rib. **2.** Coarsely ground or broken grain. **3.** A cleft or fissure. **4.** An act of chopping or a tool for chopping.

chop⁴, *n.* **1.** A jaw; in the plural, the parts about the mouth. **2.** A movable jaw of a carpenter's bench-vise. [< Ice. *Kapţr.*]

chop⁵, *n.* An official stamp or seal in India, China, etc. Hence: (1) A clearance, passport, or permit. (2) Brand or quality. [< Hind. *chhāp*, stamp.]

chop'fal"len, *a.* Same as CHAPFALLEN.

chop'-house"¹, *n.* An eating-house.

chop'-house"², *n.* A Chinese custom-house.

chop'in'‖, 1 chep'in; 2 chŏp'in, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel of earthenware. **2.** A liquid measure varying from half a pint to a quart. [< F. *chopine*, a liquid measure, < G. *schoppen.*]

Cho"pin'², 1 sho"pañ'; 2 ço"păn', **Frédéric F.** (1809–1849). Polish composer and pianist; in Paris from 1832.

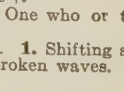
cho-pine', 1 cho-pin' *or* chep'in; 2 cho-pin' *or* chŏp'in, *n.* A high clog worn under a shoe. [< Sp. *chapin*, clog, < *chapa*, plate of metal.] **cho-pin'†; chop-pine'†.**

chop'per, 1 chep'ər; 2 chŏp'er, *n.* One who or that which chops.

chop'ping, 1 chep'iŋ; 2 chŏp'ing, *pa.* **1.** Shifting suddenly, as wind. **2.** Full of short, broken waves. **3‖.** Stout; strapping; bouncing.

chop'py, 1 chep'ĭ; 2 chŏp'y, *a.* [-PI-ER; -PI-EST.] **1.** Full of fissures. **2.** Full of short rough waves. **3.** Variable; shifting, as wind.

chop'-sticks", 1 chep'-stiks"; 2 chŏp'-stiks", *n. pl.* Slender rods, as of ivory, used in pairs, in China, Japan, etc., to convey food to the mouth. [< *chop* (corr. of Chin. *kih*, quick) + STICK¹, *n.*]


Chop-sticks as used.

chop"-su'ey, 1 chep"-sū'ĭ; 2 chŏp"-sụ'y, *n.* [U. S.] *Cookery.* A dish consisting of stewed or fried chicken or pork, rice, noodles, vegetables, and sesame-seeds, served in its own juice. [< CHOP¹ + Chin. *sui*, bits.]

cho-ra'gus, 1 ko-rē'gus; 2 co-rā'gûs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jai; 2 -gī, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of a chorus, as at the performance of a play. [L., < Gr. *chorgos,* < *choros,* chorus, + *agō,* lead.] **cho-re'gus‡.—cho-rag'ic,** *a.* **cho-reg'ic‡.**

cho'ral, 1 kō'rel; 2 cō'ral. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a chorus or a choir. **II.** 1 ko-răl'; 2 co-răl', *n. Mus.* A composition for choral performances. **cho-rale'‡.** [< L. *chorus,* chorus, < Gr. *choros,* dance.]—**cho'ral-ly,** *adv.*

chord[1], 1 kōrd; 2 côrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with chords. **2.** To bring into accord. **II.** *i.* To be in harmony; accord.

chord, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A harmonious combination, as of musical tones. **2.** A string of a musical instrument; hence, sensibility or emotion. **3.** *Math.* A straight line connecting the extremities of an arc. **4.** *Engin.* One of the principal members of a bridge-truss, commonly horizontal and in tension. **5.** *Anat.* A cord; tendon. [< L. *chorda,* < Gr. *chordē,* string of a musical instrument.]

chore, 1 chōr; 2 chōr, *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A small job; commonly, in the plural, the routine duties of a house, etc. [< AS. *cerr.*]

cho-re'a, 1 ko-rī'ə; 2 co-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* A nervous affection characterized by involuntary muscular twitchings; St. Vitus's dance. [L., < Gr. *choreia* (< *choros*), dance.]

cho'ri-on, 1 kō'rı-ən; 2 cō'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The external membrane that invests the fetus of the higher vertebrates and attaches it to the uterus. [< Gr. *chorion,* membrane.]

cho'rist, 1 kō'rıst *or* kor'ıst; 2 cō'rist *or* cōr'ist, *n.* A member of a chorus.—**cho-ris'tic,** *a.*

chor'is-ter, 1 kor'ıs-tər; 2 cōr'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A member of a choir. **2.** [U. S.] A musical director.

chorlet, *n.* Same as CHURL.

cho'ro-graph, } 1 kō'ro-graf; 2 cō'ro-gráf, *n.* A surveying-
cho'ro-graf[F], } instrument for determining position. [< Gr. *chōrographos,* describing countries, < *chōros,* country; and see -GRAPH.]—**cho-rog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**cho"ro-graph'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**cho"ro-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cho-rog'ra-phy, cho-rog'ra-fy**[F], *n.* The delineation or mapping of regions, particularly ancient localities.

cho'roid, 1 kō'reid; 2 cō'róid, *a.* Resembling the chorion: specifically said of highly vascular membranes. [< Gr. *choroeidēs,* < *chorion,* membrane; and see -OID.]—**choroid coat,** the middle or vascular tunic of the eyeball.

chor'tle, 1 chōr'tl; 2 chōr'tl, *vi.* [Colloq.] To chuckle or make a loud noise expressive of joy. [A combination of *chuckle* and *snort,* invented by Lewis Carroll, in *Through the Looking-glass.*]

cho'rus, 1 kō'rus; 2 cō'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A song, or the refrain of a song, for several voices. **2.** The body of singers who perform choral parts. **3.** *Gr. Antiq.* A company of masked men or boys who in tragedies and comedies sang choral songs expressing the sentiments evoked by the action. [L.; see CHORAL, *a.*]—**cho'ric,** *a.* Relating to a chorus.

chose, 1 chōz; 2 chōs, *imp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

chose, 1 shōz; 2 çhōs, *n. Law.* Anything that is personal property. [F., < LL. *cosa, causa,* thing, < L. *causa,* cause.]

cho'sen, 1 chō'zn; 2 chō'sn, *pp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

Cho"sen', 1 chō"sun'; 2 chō"sŭn', *n.* A state and peninsula (84,421 sq. m.; pop. 17,284,210) of E. Asia; Japanese since 1910 known before then as **Korea.**

chough, } 1 chuf; 2 chŭf, *n.* **1.** A crow-like bird, espe-
chuf[F], } cially the red-legged or Cornish crow with black plumage and red beak and feet. **2.** A jackdaw. [< AS. *ceō;* imitative of its cry.]

choult, *n.* Same as JOWL. **choulet.**

chouse, 1 chaus; 2 chous. **I**[t.] *v.* To cheat; swindle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trick; fraud. **2.** A sharper; swindler. [< Turk. *chaush,* < Ar. *khas,* noble.]

choush, 1 chaush; 2 choush, *n.* [Turk.] A sergeant at arms; official messenger.

chow, 1 chau; 2 chow, *n.* [Chin.] A breed of dogs of northern China.

Chow.

chow'-chow", 1 chau'-chau"; 2 chow'-chow", *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] A mixture, as a pickle of mixed vegetables and mustard; a medley.

chow'der, 1 chau'dər; 2 chow'-der, *n.* **1.** A stew of clams or fish with salt pork, vegetables, crackers, etc. **2.** A picnic, usually on the seashore, where chowder is served. [Perhaps < F. *chaudière,* kettle.]

chow'ry, 1 chau'rı; 2 chow'ry, *n.* [CHOWRIES, *pl.*] [E. Ind.] A fly-flapper or whisk: formerly a symbol of royalty in Asia.

Chr., *abbr.* Christ, Christian, Christina, Christopher.—**chr.,** *abbr.* Chrestomathy.

Chres"tien' de Troyes, 1 krē"tyañ' də trwā; 2 crę"tyăñ' de trwá (1140?–1191?). A French romantic poet; developed the Arthurian legends. **Chré"tien' de Troyes‡.**

chrism, 1 krizm; 2 crism, *n.* A consecrated ointment in Greek and Roman Catholic churches; an anointing. [< Gr. *chrisma,* < *chriō,* anoint.]—**chris'mal,** *a.*—**chris'ma-tory. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to chrism. **II.** *n.* A vessel for chrism.—**chris'om,** *n.* A baptismal or christening robe.—**chris'om-child",** *n.* An innocent or blessed babe.

Christ, 1 kraist; 2 crist, *n.* The Anointed; the Messiah; a title of Jesus. [< Gr. *Christos,* orig. pp. of *chriō,* anoint.]—**Christ'less,** *a.*—**Christ'like",** *a.* **Christ'ly‡.**

Christ'church, 1 kraist'chûrch; 2 crist'chûrch, *n.* A city of southern New Zealand; pop. 61,100.

chris'ten, 1 kris'n; 2 cris'n, *vt.* **1.** To name in or as in baptism. **2.** To administer baptism, especially infant baptism, to. [< L.[AS] *christianus;* see CHRISTIAN, *a.*]—**Chris'ten-dom,** *n.* Christian lands, or Christians collectively: the Christian world.

Chris'tian, 1 kris'chən; 2 cris'chan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. **2.** Professing or following the religion of Christ. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disciple of Christ. **2.** Loosely, one of a nation where Christianity prevails; a civilized person; a human being. [< Gr. *christianos,* < *Christos;* see CHRIST.]—**Christian name,** a baptismal name: distinguished from *surname.*—**C. Science,** a system of moral and religious instruction founded upon principles formulated by Mary Baker G. Eddy (d. 1910), and combined with a method of treating disease mentally.—**Chris"ti-an'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The Christian religion. **2.** The state of being a Christian.—**Chris'tian-ize** or **-ise,** *v.*—**Chris"tian-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**Chris'tian-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

Chris"ti-a'ni-a, 1 kris"tı-ā'nı-ə; 2 cris"ti-ä'ni-a, *n.* The seaport capital (pop. 261,000) of Norway.

Chris-ti'na, 1 kris-tī'nə; 2 cris-tī'na, *n.* Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus (1626–1689); queen of Sweden, 1632–1654.

Christ'mas, 1 kris'məs; 2 cris'mas, *n.* The 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ. [< CHRIST + MASS, religious service.] **Christ'mas-tide"‡.—Christ'mas-box",** *n.* **1.** A box of Christmas gifts sent to an absent person. **2.** [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] A gift of money made at Christmas.

Chris-tol'o-gy, 1 kris-tel'o-ji; 2 cris-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of theology that treats of the person and attributes of Christ. [< CHRIST + -OLOGY.]

chrom-, } 1 krem-, krō'mə-, krō'ma-to-; 2 crōm-, crō'-
chro'ma-, } ma-, crō'ma-to-. From Greek *chroma(t-),*
chro'ma-to-, } color: combining forms denoting some relation to color and also the presence of chromium.

chro'ma, 1 krō'mə; 2 crō'ma, *n.* Color-intensity; the degree of departure from white. [L., < Gr. *chrōma,* surface, color.]

chro'mate, 1 krō'mēt; 2 crō'māt, *n. Chem.* A salt of chromic acid.

chro-mat'ic, 1 kro-mat'ık; 2 cro-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to color. **2.** *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones [< Gr. *chroma(t-),* color.] **chro-mat'i-cal‡.—chro-mat'ics,** *n.* **1.** The science of colors. **2.** *pl.* Chromatic tones or intervals.

chrome, 1 krōm; 2 crōm, *n.* **1.** A yellow pigment from lead chromate. **2.** Chromium. [F., < Gr. *chrōma,* color, < *chroia,* skin.]

chro'mi-um, 1 krō'mı-um; 2 crō'mi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *chrōma;* see CHROME.]—**chro'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to chromium, especially in its higher valence.—**chro'mous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chromium in its lower valence.

chro'mo, 1 krō'mo; 2 crō'mo, *n.* A chromolithograph. See CHROM-.

chro'mo-, 1 krō'mo-; 2 crō'mo-. A combining form. Same as CHROM-.—**chro"mo-lith'o-graph,** *n.* A print in colors obtained by chromolithography.—**chro"mo-lith'o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**chro"mo-li-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* The process of lithographic printing in colors.—**chro"mo-pho'to-graph,** *n.* A photograph in colors.—**chro"mo-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* Photography in colors.—**chro'mo-sphere,** *n. Astron.* A layer of incandescent red gas surrounding the sun.—**chro'mo-spher'ic,** *a.*—**chro'mo-type,** *n.* **1.** A photographic process in which some salt of chromium is the sensitive agent. **2.** A chromolithograph. **3.** A photograph in colors. **chro'ma-type‡.**

Chron., *abbr.* Chronicles.—**chron., chronol.,** *abbr.* Chronological, chronology.

chron'ic, 1 kren'ık; 2 crŏn'ic, *a.* Continuing for a long period; inveterate, as disease. [< Gr.[L] *chronikos,* < *chronos,* time.] **chron'i-cal‡.**

chron'i-cl(e)[F], 1 kren'ı-kl; 2 crŏn'i-cl. **I.** *vt.* [-CL(E)D[F]; -CLING.] To record. **II.** *n.* **1.** A register of events in the order of time. **2.** *pl.* Specif. [C-], the two Old Testament books following *Kings.* [< Gr.[L+F] *chronikos,* chronic.] Syn.: see HISTORY; RECORD.—**chron'i-cler,** *n*

chron'o-, 1 kren'o-; 2 crŏn'o-. From Greek *chronos*, time: a combining form.

chron'o-gram, 1 kren'o-gram; 2 crŏn'o-grăm, *n.* A record of a chronograph; also, an inscription recording a date in numeral letters.

chron'o-graph, } 1 kren'o-graf; 2 crŏn'o-grȧf, *n.* An instru-
chron'o-graf[F], } ment for recording graphically the time of an event.

chro-nol'o-gy, 1 kro-nel'o-jĭ; 2 cro-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[Z], *pl.*] The science that treats of time, or the order of events. [< Gr. *chronos*, time, + -LOGY.]—**chro-nol'o-ger,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in chronology. **chro-nol'o-gist‡.**—**chron"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* **chron"o-log'ic‡.**—**chron"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-nom'e-ter, 1 kro-nem'ı-tər; 2 cro-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A portable timekeeper of high precision. [< Gr. *chronos*, time, + -METER.]—**chron"o-met'ric,** *a.* **chron"o-met'ri-cal‡.**—**chro-nom'e-try,** *n.*

chron'o-scope, 1 kren'o-skōp; 2 crŏn'o-scōp, *n.* A chronograph or the like for measuring a minute interval of time. [< CHRONO- + -SCOPE.]—**chron"o-scop'ic,** *a.*

chrys'a-lid, 1 kris'ə-lid; 2 crȳs'a-lid. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. **chrys-al'i-dal‡. II.** *n.* A chrysalis.

chrys'a-lis, 1 kris'ə-lis; 2 crȳs'a-lĭs, *n.* [-LIS-ES, 1 -lis-ez; 2 -lĭs-ēş, or -AL'I-DES, 1 -al'ı-dīz; 2 -ăl'i-dēş, *pl.*] **1.** The pupa of an insect, enclosed in a shell from which the perfect insect emerges. **2.** An object in an undeveloped or transitory stage. [< Gr.[L] *chrysallis*, < *chrysōs*, gold.]

chrys-an'the-mum, 1 kris-an'thı-mum; 2 crȳs-ăn'themŭm, *n.* A plant of the aster family, with large heads of showy flowers. [< Gr.[L] *chrysos*, gold, + *anthemon*, flower.]

chrys"el-e-phan'tine, 1 kris"el-ı-fan'tın; 2 crȳs"ĕl-e-făn'tin, *a.* Made or covered with gold and ivory, as certain ancient Greek statues. [< Gr. *chryselephantinos*, of gold and ivory.]

chrys'o-ber"yl, 1 kris'o-ber"ıl; 2 crȳs'o-bĕr"yl, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous yellow-brown and green, transparent to translucent glucinum aluminate: used as a gem. [< Gr. *chrysoberyllos*, < *chrysos*, gold, + *beryllos*, beryl.] **al"ex-an'drite‡; cat's'-eye"‡; cy'mo-phane‡.**

chrys'o-lite, 1 kris'o-lait; 2 crȳs'o-līt, *n.* An olive-green transparent to translucent magnesium iron silicate: used as a gem. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + *lithos*, stone.] **chrys'o-lith‡; ol'iv-in‡; per'i-dot‡.**

chrys'o-prase, } 1 kris'o-prēz; 2 crȳs'o-prāş, *n. Mineral.* An
chrys'o-pras, } apple-green variety of chalcedony, colored by nickel oxid: sometimes used as a gem. [< Gr. *chrysoprasos*, < *chrysos*, gold, + *prason*, leek.]

Chrys'os-tom, 1 kris'əs-təm; 2 crȳs'os-tom, **Saint** (347?–407). Greek Christian Father.

cht., *abbr.* [CHTS., *pl.*] Chest.

chub, 1 ċhub; 2 ċhŭb, *n.* A European carp-like fish. [Akin to Ice. *kubbr*, block.]

chub'by, 1 ċhub'ı; 2 ċhŭb'y, *a.* [CHUB'BI-ER; CHUB'BI-EST.] Plump; rounded. **chubbed‡.**—**chub'bi-ness,** *n.*

chuck[1†], 1 ċhuk; 2 ċhŭk, *vt.* **1.** To pat or tap, as under the chin. **2.** [Colloq.] To throw with a toss; pitch. [< F. *choquer*, jolt, shake.] Syn.: see THROW.

chuck[2†], *vi.* To cluck, as a fowl does, or as in calling fowls. [Imitative.]

chuck[1], *n.* **1.** A playful pat, throw, or toss. **2.** A game of pitch-and-toss played with coins or pebbles. **chuck's far"thing‡.**

chuck[2], *n. Mech.* A clamp, chock, or wedge to hold a tool, as a drill.

Drill-chuck.
(Sectional view.)

chuck[3], *n.* A short sudden noise; cluck.

chuck[4], *n.* **1.** A chick: a pet name. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A boy.

chuck'-full", 1 ċhuk'-ful"; 2 ċhŭk'-ful", *a.* Chock-full.

chuck'le, 1 ċhuk'ı; 2 ċhŭk'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chuckle-stone; jackstone. **2.** The game of chuck. [< CHUCK[1], 2.] **chuck'y‡.**—**chuck'le-stone",** *n.* [Scot.] A pebble suitable for use in chuck.

chuck'l(e[F]**,** 1 ċhuk'l; 2 ċhŭk'l. **I.** *vi.* [CHUCK'L(E)D[F]; CHUCK'LING.] To laugh to oneself. **II.** *n.* A low, suppressed, or broken laugh.

chuck'le, *a.* Thick or clumsy: said chiefly of the head.—**chuck'le-head",** *n.* A stupid fellow; blockhead. **chuck'le-pate"‡.**

chuck'-full", 1 ċhuk'-ful"; 2 ċhŭk'-ful", *a.* [A churl; boor.

chuff, 1 ċhuf; 2 ċhŭf. **I.** *a.* [Prov.] Gruff: churlish. **II.** *n.*

chuf'fy, 1 ċhuf'ı; 2 ċhŭf'y, *a.* Chubby; plump.

chum, 1 ċhum; 2 ċhŭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CHUMMED, CHUMD[S]; CHUM'MING.] To place in or share the same room. **II.** *n.* A roommate; intimate companion. [Perhaps < *chamber-fellow.*] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE. —**chum'my,** *a.* [-MI-ER; -MI-EST.] Confidentially sociable.

chump, 1 ċhump; 2 ċhŭmp, *n.* **1.** A chunk of wood. **2.** The thick end, as of a loin of mutton. **3.** [Slang.] A stupid or unskilful person [Akin to Ice. *kumbr*, log.]

Chung-king', 1 ċhung-kiŋ'; 2 ċhung-king', *n.* A treaty port in W. China; pop 437,600.

chunk, 1 ċhuŋk; 2 ċhŭŋk, *n.* A short, stout thing, person, or animal [Var. of CHUCK[2], *n.*]—**chunk'y,** *a.* [CHUNK'I-ER; CHUNK'I-EST.] [U. S.] Short and thick-set.

church, 1 ċhûrch; 2 ċhûrch. **I.** *vt.* To conduct a church service with or for (a person), as with a woman for her recovery after childbirth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A building for Christian worship. **2.** [C-] A distinct body of Christians; a denomination. **3.** A congregation; also, all Christian believers collectively. **4.** The clerical order. **5.** [Colloq.] Regular religious services, or public worship **6.** Any religious society or body. [< Gr.[AS] *kyriakon*, < *kyrios*, lord.] Syn.: see SECT. —**church'ly,** *a.*—**church'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** An adherent or member of a Church. **2**‖. A clergyman; ecclesiastic. —**church'man-ly,** *a.*—**church'man-ship,** *n.*—**church'war"den,** *n.* **1.** An officer of an Anglican church having the care of church property and of the poor. **2.** A long-stemmed clay pipe —**church'wo"man,** *n. fem.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*]—**church'yard",** *n.* The yard or graveyard of a church; a cemetery.

Church'ill, 1 ċhûrch'ıl; 2 ċhûrch'il. **1. Winston Leonard Spencer** (1874–),a British statesman; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911–15. **2. Winston** (1871–). American author.

churl, 1 ċhûrl; 2 ċhûrl, *n.* **1.** A low-bred, surly fellow. **2.** A sordid person. **3.** A peasant. [< AS. *ceorl*, man.]—**churl'ish,** *a.* Of or like a churl; rude; sordid. Syn.: see HAUGHTY, MOROSE.—**churl'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**churl'ish-ness,** *n.*

churn, 1 ċhûrn; 2 ċhûrn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To agitate (cream or milk), as in a churn; make butter by churning; be in agitation. **II.** *n.* A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to separate the oily globules and gather them as butter. [< AS. *cyrin.*]—**churn'ing,** *n.* The process of churning; the butter churned at one time.

churr, 1 ċhûr; 2 ċhûr. [Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To utter a low trill or similar vibrant sound, as a partridge. **II.** *n.* The whirring sound made by certain birds, as the partridge or nightjar, or insects, as the cockchafer.

Chu"ru-bus'co, 1 ċhû"ru-bûs'ko; 2 ċhy"ru-bus'co, *n.* A village, S. of Mexico City, where U. S. defeated Mexicans, 1847

chute, 1 shût; 2 çhut, *n.* An inclined trough from a higher to a lower level. [F.]

chut'ney, 1 ċhut'nı; 2 ċhŭt'ny, *n.* A piquant relish of fruit, [spices, etc. **chut'nee‡.**

chyef†, *a. & n.* Same as CHIEF.

chyle, 1 kail; 2 cȳl. *n.* A nutritive milky fluid formed during digestion. [< Gr. *chylos*, < *cheō*, pour.]

chy'li-, } 1 kaı'lı-, kaı'lo-; 2 cȳ'lı-, cȳ'lo-. From Greek *chylos*,
chy'lo-, } chyle, from *cheō*, pour: combining forms.—**chy"li-fac'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Pertaining to chylification.—**chy"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of chyle. **chy"li-fac'tion‡.**—**chy'li-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into chyle —**chy'lous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chyle.

chyme, 1 kaim; 2 cȳm, *n.* The partly digested food in liquid form as it passes from the stomach into the small intestines. [< Gr. *chymos*, juice.] — **chy'mi-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To turn into chyme. [+ -FY.] — **chy"mi-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **chy'mous,** *a.* [Chemic. etc.

Ciborium of the 14th century

chym'ic†, chym ' ist†, chym ' ist-ry†.

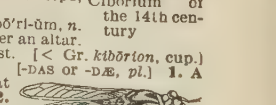
C. I., *abbr.* Calus Julius, [Order of the] Crown of India.—**Cic.,** *abbr.* Cicero.

Cib'ber, 1 sib'er; 2 çib'er, **Colley** (1671–1757). An English dramatist and poet laureate (1730).

cib'ol, 1 sib'əl; 2 çib'ol, *n.* **1.** The Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum*). **rock'-on"ion‡; stone'-leek"‡. 2.** The shallot. [< F. *ciboule*, < L.L. *cepula*, dim. of L. *cepa*, onion.] **cib'bol‡; cib'oule‡.**

ci-bo'ri-um, 1 sı-bō'rı-um; 2 ci-bō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* **1.** A canopy over an altar. **2.** A receptacle for the eucharist. [< Gr. *kibōrion*, cup.]

ci-ca'da, 1 sı-kē'da; 2 çi-cā'da. *n.* [-DAS or -DÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A large homopterous insect that produces a loud, shrill sound. **2.** A locust or cricket. [L.]



Cicada. 1/2

cic'a-trice, } 1 sik'ə-tris; 2 çi'e'a-
cic'a-tris[S]**,** } triç, *n.* A scar. [< L *cicatrix*, scar.] **cic'a-trix‡.**—**cic'a-trize** or **-trise,** *vt. & vi.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ'ING.] To form a scar.—**cic"a-tri-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

cic'e-ly, 1 sis'ı-lı; 2 çiç'e-ly, *n.* [-LIES[Z], *pl.*] The common name of several species of plants of the parsley family. [< L. *seselis*, < Gr. *seselis.*]

Cic'e-ro, 1 sis'ı-ro; 2 çiç'e-ro. **Marcus Tullius** (106–43 B.C.). Roman orator, author; defeated Catiline's conspiracies.—**Cic"e-ro'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cicero or his style; polished; elegant.

ci"ce-ro'ne, 1 chĭ"chē-rō'nē *or* sis"ı-rō'nı; 2 chĭ"chę-rō'ne *or* çiç"e-rō'ne, *n.* [-NI, -NES^{Z}, *pl.*] A local guide. [It.]

Cid, 1 sid; 2 çid, *n.* Rodrigo Diaz, called de Bivar, a Christian champion of the 11th century in the wars with the Moors in Spain. **El Cam-pe"a-dor'‡.**

-cide, *suffix.* A suffix meaning (1) killer, destroyer, as in *regicide,* germicide; (2) the act of killing, as in *suicide.* [< L. *cædo,* kill.]

ci'der, 1 sai'dər; 2 çi'der, *n.* The expressed juice of apples. [Ult. < Heb. *shēkar,* strong drink.]

ci"-de-vant', 1 si"-də-vän'; 2 çi"-de-vän', *a.* Former. [F.]

Ci"en-fue'gos, 1 si"en-fwē'gos; 2 çi"ĕn-fwę'gōs, *n.* Seaport (pop. 96,000), southern Cuba.

ci-gar', 1 si-gär'; 2 çi-gär', *n.* A small roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking. [< Sp. *cigarro,* cigar.]—**cig"a-ret', cig"a-rette',** *n.* A small roll of finely cut tobacco in thin paper or tobacco-leaf.

cil'i-a, 1 sil'ı-ə; 2 çil'i-a, *n.* Plural of CILIUM.

cil'i-a-ry, 1 sil'ı-ē-rı; 2 çil'i-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to eyelashes.

cil'i-ate, 1 sil'ı-ēt; 2 çil'i-āt, *a.* Having cilia or motile hair-like processes. [< L. *cilium,* eyelid.] **cil'i-at"ed‡.**

Ci-li'ci-a, 1 sı-lish'ı-ə; 2 çi-lish'i-a, *n.* An ancient country, S. E. Asia Minor.

ci-li'cious, 1 sı-lish'ʊs; 2 çi-lish'ŭs, *a.* Made or consisting of hair. [< Gr.^{L} *kilikion,* haircloth, < *Kilikia,* Cilicia.]

cil'i-um, 1 sil'ı-ʊm; 2 çil'i-ŭm. *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** A vibratile microscopic hair-like process on the surface of a cell, organ, etc. **2.** An eyelash. [L.]

Ci"ma-bu'e, 1 chĭ"mə-bū'ē; 2 chĭ"mä-bų'ę, **Giovanni** (1240–1302). A Florentine painter.

cim'e-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR. **cim'i-tar‡.**

Ci'mex, 1 sai'meks; 2 çi'mĕks, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus of bugs, including the bedbug. **2.** [c-] [CIM'I-CES, *pl.*] A bedbug. [L., bug.]—**ci-mi'ceous,** *a.* Buggy.

Cim-me'ri-an, 1 sı-mi'rı-ən; 2 çi-mĕ'ri-an, *a.* Densely dark; shrouded in gloom, as the *Cimmerii,* a mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness.

Ci'mon, 1 sai'mən; 2 çi'mon, *n.* An Athenian general and statesman (502–449 B. C.).

cinch^{1}, 1 sinch; 2 çinch, *v.* [Colloq., Western U. S.] **I.** *t.* To fasten a cinch around; hence, to get a grip on; put pressure on; force. **II.** *i.* To tighten a cinch: with *up.*

cinch, *n.* **1.** [Western U. S.] A broad saddle-girth, as of horsehair, knotted into place. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, a tight grip; a sure thing. [< L.^{Sp} *cingula,* girdle, < *cingo,* gird.]

cin-cho'na, 1 sin-kō'nə; 2 çin-cō'na, *n.* Peruvian bark: the source of quinin; the tree that yields it. [After the Countess of *Chinchon,* vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever by this bark.]—**cin-chon'ic,** *a.*—**cin'cho-nism,** *n.* An abnormal condition caused by overdoses of cinchona.

Cin"cin-na'ti, 1 sin"sı-na'tı; 2 çin"çi-ná'ti, *n.* A city (pop. 401,250), Hamilton county, Ohio.

Cin"cin-na'tus, 1 sin"sı-nē'tʊs; 2 çin"çi-nā'tŭs, **Lucius Quintius** (519?–439 B.C.). A Roman patrician and patriot.

cinct§, 1 sinkt; 2 çinct, *n.* Bound around; girded.

cinc'ture, 1 sink'chur; 2 çinc'chur, *n.* A belt or girdle. [< L. *cinctura,* < *cingo,* gird.]

cin'der, ⟨ 1 sin'dər; 2 çin'dĕr, *n.* A burnt-out coal; a

sin'der^{F}, ⟩ scale from the forging of iron; slag; coarse lava. [Prop. *sinder,* < AS. *sinder.*]—**cin'der-ous,** *a.* **cin'der-y‡; cin'drous‡.**

Cin"der-el'la, 1 sin"dər-el'ə; 2 çin"der-ĕl'a, *n.* Heroine of an ancient and popular fairy-tale, who, tho assigned to menial tasks, is aided by her fairy godmother, and finally marries a prince; hence, a household drudge.

cin'e-ma, 1 sin'ı-mə; 2 çin'e-ma, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A motion-picture show: abbreviation of *cinematograph.*

cin"e-mat'o-graph, 1 sin"ı-mat'o-graf; 2 çin"e-măt'o-grâf, *n.* Same as KINETOGRAPH.

cin'er-a-ry, 1 sin'ər-ē-rı; 2 çin'er-ā-ry, *a.* Of, relating to, or containing ashes. [L. *cinerarius,* of ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.] **cin"er-a'ceous‡; ci-ne're-ous‡.**—**cin"er-a'tion,** *n.* Reduction to ashes.—**cin"e-ri'tious,** *a.* Of the nature of ashes: said of ash-colored brain- or nerve-substance.

cin'na-bar, 1 sin'ə-bär; 2 çin'a-bär, *n.* A crystallized mercury sulfid, the chief ore of mercury: originally used as a pigment, called *vermilion.* [< Gr.^{L} *kinnabari,* cinnabar.]

cin'na-mon, 1 sin'ə-mən; 2 çin'a-mon, *n.* **1.** The aromatic inner bark of a tropical laurel, used as a spice. **2.** Cassia; Chinese cinnamon. [< Heb.^{Gr} *quinnāmōn,* cinnamon.]—**cinnamon bear,** a cinnamon-colored variety of (1) the grizzly or (2) the American black bear.—**cin-nam'ic,** *a.*

cinque, 1 sink; 2 çink, *n.* The number five, especially in dice; also, the throw that turns up five. [< F. *cinq,* < L. *quinque,* five.]

cinque'foil, 1 sink'foil; 2 çink'fŏil, *n.* **1.** A five-cusped ornament or window. **2.** *Bot.* Any one of several species of plants, with five-lobed leaves. [< L. *quinque,* five, + *folium,* leaf.]

cinque'-pace", 1 sink'-pēs"; 2 çink'-pāç", *n.* An old French dance with a five-step movement.

ci'on†, *n.* A scion or a sprout.

ci'pher, ⟨ 1 sai'fər; 2 çi'fer, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To calculate arith-

ci'fer^{S}, ⟩ metically. **2.** To write in secret characters. **3.** To add a cipher to. **II.** *i.* To figure out arithmetical examples.

ci'pher, *n.* **1.** The character 0; zero. **2.** A method of secret writing; anything so written. **3.** A monogram. [< Ar.$^{LL+F}$ *sifr,* < *safara,* be empty.] **cy'pher‡.**

cir., circ., *abbr.* [L.] *Circa, circiter, circum* (about).

Cir-cas'si-a, 1 sər-kash'ı-ə; 2 çir-căsh'i-a, *n.* A former country N. W. of the Caucasus mountains, now part of Russia.

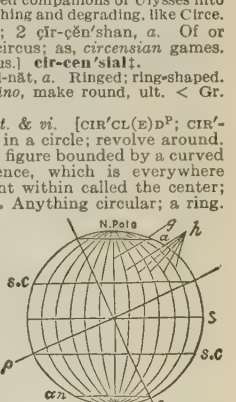
Cir'ce; 1 sûr'si; 2 çir'çē, *n. Class. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey,* an enchantress who transformed companions of Ulysses into swine.—**Cir-ce'an,** *a.* Bewitching and degrading, like Circe.

cir-cen'sian, 1 sər-sĕn'shən; 2 çir-çĕn'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman circus; as, *circensian* games. [< L. *circensis,* < *circus,* circus.] **cir-cen'sial‡.**

cir'ci-nate, 1 sûr'sı-nēt; 2 çir'çi-nāt, *a.* Ringed; ring-shaped. [< L. *circinatus,* pp. of *circino,* make round, ult. < Gr. *kirkos,* circle.]

cir'cl(e^{ER}**,** 1 sûr'kl; 2 çir'cl, *vt.* & *vi.* [CIR'CL(E)D^{P}; CIR'-CLING.] To encircle; move in a circle; revolve around.

cir'cle, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure bounded by a curved line called the circumference, which is everywhere equally distant from a point within called the center; also, the circumference. **2.** Anything circular; a ring. **3.** An association; set; coterie; class. **4.** An argument in which the conclusion is assumed to prove the premise, and then the premise made to prove the conclusion. **5.** A completed series or system. [< L. *circulus,* dim. of *circus,* ring.] Syn.: see CLASS.—**cir'clet,** *n.* A small ring.



Circles of the Globe.

a, arctic circle; *an,* antarctic circle; *g,* primary great circle; *h,* hour-circles, also vanishing circles; *l,* astronomical circle of latitude; *s,* secondary circle; *sc,* small circle; *p,* plane of the ecliptic.

cir'cuit, 1 sûr'kıt; 2 çir'eit, *n.* **1.** A passing or traveling round; especially, a passing from place to place in orderly sequence, as by a judge or clergyman. **2.** A district to be traveled over. **3.** Distance around; compass; circumference. **4.** The entire course traversed by an electric current. [< L.^{F} *circum,* around, + *eo,* go.]—**cir-cu'i-tous,** *a.* Of the nature of a circuit; indirect; roundabout. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cir'cu-lar, 1 sûr'kiu-lər; 2 çir'cū-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Forming, or bounded by, a circle; round. **2.** Moving in a circle. **3.** Intended for circulation. **II.** *n.* A communication for general circulation; a circular letter. [< L.^{LL} *circulus;* see CIRCLE, *n.*] Syn.: see ORBICULAR; ROUND.—**cir"cu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*]—**cir'cu-lar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"-ING.] **1.** To make circular. **2.** To ply with circulars. **cir'-cu-lar-ise‡.**—**cir'cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**cir'cu-lar-ness,** *n.*

cir'cu-late, 1 sûr'kiu-lēt; 2 çir'cū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To spread abroad; disseminate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move by a circuitous course back to the starting-point, as the blood through the body. **2.** To spread abroad, or become diffused, as a report. [< LL. *circulo,* < L. *circulus;* see CIRCLE, *n.*] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**cir"cu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of circulating or state of being circulated. **2.** Transmission; diffusion; dissemination. **3.** The extent or amount of distribution; number of copies issued, as of a paper or periodical, etc. **4.** A current medium of exchange, as coin, etc.—**cir'cu-la"tor,** *n.*—**cir'cu-la"tiv**(eS, *a.*—**cir'cu-la-to"ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation; circulating.

cir'cum-, 1 sûr'kum-; 2 çir'cŭm-, *prefix.* About; around; on all sides; surrounding; as, *circumflex, circumlocution, circumscribe.* [< L. *circum-,* < *circum,* around, about, < *circus,* circle.] — **cir"cum-am'bi-ent,** *a.* Extending or going around; encompassing. [+ L. *ambio,* go around.]—**cir"-cum-am'bi-ence** or **-en-cy,** *n.*—**cir"cum-am'bu-late,** *v.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] To walk around. [+ L. *ambulo,* walk.] —**cir"cum-am"bu-la'tion,** *n.*—**cir"cum-am'bu-la"tor,** *n.*—**cir"cum-am'bu-la-to-ry,** *a.*—**cir"cum-ben'di-bus,** 1 sûr"kum-ben'di-bus; 2 çir"cŭm-bĕn'di-bŭs, *n.* [Humorous.] A roundabout course or method; circumlocution. [+ BEND, *n.*, treated as Latin.]

cir'cum-cise, } 1 sûr'kum-sīz; 2 çir'ĕŭm-çīz, *vt.* [-CISED;
cir'cum-cize[F], } -CIS'ING.] To perform circumcision upon. [< L. *circum-*, around, + *cædo*, cut.]—**cir"cum-ci'sion,** *n.* The initiatory rite of Judaism; figuratively, spiritual purification; also, those so purified; the Jewish people.

cir-cum'fer-ence, 1 sər-kum'fər-ens; 2 çir-cŭm'fer-ĕnç, *n.* The boundary-line of a circle; distance around; circuit; compass. [< L. *circum*, around, + *fero*, bear.]—**cir"cum-fe-ren'tial,** *a.*—**cir"cum-fe-ren'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**cir"cum-fe-ren'tor,** *n.* **1.** A small graduated wheel to measure the tire-length of a wheel. **2.** *Surv.* An instrument for measuring angles.

cir'cum-flex, 1 sûr'kum-fleks; 2 çir'ĕŭm-flĕks. **I.** *a.* Pronounced or marked with the accent called circumflex; hence, bent or curved. **II.** *n.* A mark (^ ⌢ ˜) used over a letter to indicate the combination of a rising with a falling tone, or to mark a long vowel, or as a diacritical mark in phonetics; also, the tone so indicated. [< L. *circum*, around, + *flecto*, bend.]

cir-cum'flu-ent, 1 sər-kum'flu-ent; 2 çir-cŭm'flu-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing around; surrounding. [< L. *circumfluo*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluo*, flow.] **cir-cum'flu-ous†.**

cir"cum-fo-ra'ne-ous§, 1 sûr"kum-fo-rā'nē-us; 2 çir"cŭm-fo-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Wandering from market to market; vagrant. —**cir"cum-fo-ra'ne-al** or **-an,** *a.*

cir"cum-fuse', 1 sûr"kum-fūz'; 2 çir"cŭm-fūs', *vt.* [-FUSED'; -FUS'ING.] To pour, scatter, or spread around. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundo*, < *circum*, around, + *fundo*, pour.]—**cir"cum-fu'sion,** *n.*

cir"cum-gy-ra'tion, 1 sûr"kum-jī-rē'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-gȳ-rā'shon, *n.* The act of turning around; rotation; motion in a circular course.—**cir"cum-gy'rate,** *vt.* & *vi.*—**cir"cum-gy'ra-to-ry,** *a.*

cir"cum-ja'cent, 1 sûr"kum-jē'sent; 2 çir"cŭm-jā'çĕnt, *a.* Bordering on all sides; surrounding. [< L. *circum*, around, + *jaceo*, lie.]—**cir"cum-ja'cence, cir"cum-ja'cen-cy,** *n.*

cir"cum-lo-cu'tion, 1 sûr"kum-lo-kiū'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-lo-cū'shon, *n.* Indirect or roundabout expression; the use of superfluous words. [< L. *circumlocutio(n-)*, < *circum*, around, + *loquor*, speak.]

Syn.: diffuseness, periphrasis, pleonasm, prolixity, redundance, redundancy, surplusage, tautology, tediousness, verbiage, verbosity, wordiness. *Circumlocution* is the more common, *periphrasis* the more technical word. *Diffuseness* is a scattering both of words and thought; *redundance* or *redundancy* is an overflow. *Prolixity* goes into endless petty details, without selection or perspective. *Pleonasm* may be an emphatic, *tautology* is a useless, repetition of a word or words. "I saw it with my eyes" is a *pleonasm;* "all the members agreed unanimously" is *tautology*. *Verbiage* is the use of mere words without thought. *Verbosity* and *wordiness* denote an excess of words in proportion to the thought.—Ant.: brevity, compactness, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness, terseness.

—**cir"cum-loc'u-to-ry,** *a.* Marked by circumlocution; roundabout.

cir"cum-mure'§, *vt.* To wall around.

cir"cum-nav'i-gate, 1 sûr"kum-nav'ı-gēt; 2 çir"cŭm-năv'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT'ING.] To sail around.

—**cir"cum-nav'i-ga-bl**(ə)**,** *a.* — **cir"cum-nav"i-ga'tion,** *n.*—**cir"cum-nav'i-ga"tor,** *n.*

cir"cum-po'lar, 1 sûr"kum-pō'lər; 2 çir"cŭm-pō'lar, *a.* Near or surrounding one of the terrestrial or celestial poles: applied specifically to stars revolving about the pole without setting.

cir"cum-pose', 1 sûr"kum-pōz'; 2 çir"cŭm-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To place around. [< L. *circumpositus*, pp. of *circumpono*, < *circum*, around, + *pono*, place.]

—**cir"cum-po-si'tion,** *n.* The act of circumposing.

cir"cum-ro'ta-to-ry, 1 sûr"kum-rō'tə-tō-rı; 2 çir"cŭm-rō'ta-to-ry, *a.* Whirling like a wheel; rotatory. **cir"cum-ro'ta-ry†.** — **cir"cum-ro'tate**[d]**,** *vt.* [-RO'TAT-ED; -RO'TAT-ING.] To rotate.—**cir"cum-ro-ta'tion,** *n.*

cir"cum-scribe', 1 sûr"kum-skraib'; 2 çir"cŭm-scrīb', *vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To draw a line or figure around; to mark out the limits of; define. **2.** To confine within bounds; restrict. [< L. *circum*, around, + *scribo*, write.]

Syn.: bound, confine, define, delineate, describe, designate, enclose, fence, limit, mark off, mark out, restrict. See LIMIT; RESTRAIN.—Ant.: dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, fling wide, leave open, open, throw open.—Prep.: circumscribe *by* or *with* a line; circumscribe a circle *about* a polygon; circumscribe *within* narrow bounds.

—**cir"cum-scrib'a-bl**(ə)**,** *a.*

cir"cum-scrip'tion, 1 sûr"kum-skrip'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-scrip'shon, *n.* **1.** A circumscribing restriction. **2.** The line that marks the external boundary of an object; periphery. **3.** The space circumscribed.—**cir"cum-scrip'tiv**(**es,** *a.*

cir'cum-spect, 1 sûr'kum-spekt; 2 çir'cŭm-spĕct, *a.* Watchful; cautious; well-considered. [< L. *circum*, around, + *specto*, look.] Syn.: see PRUDENT; THOUGHTFUL. —**cir"cum-spec'tion, cir'cum-spect-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see CARE; PRUDENCE.—**cir'cum-spect-ly,** *adv.*

cir'cum-stance, 1 sûr'kum-stans *or* -stəns; 2 çir'cŭm-stanç. **I.** *vt.* [-STANCED[t]; -STANC-ING.] **1.** To place in or under limiting circumstances or conditions: chiefly in *pp.* **2†.** To set forth circumstantially; relate with details. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something incidental; a concomitant; incident. **2.** *pl.* Environment; means and style of living; worldly estate. **3‖.** Formal display; ceremony; pomp. [< L. or *circumstantia*, < *circum*, around, + *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: accompaniment, concomitant, detail, event, fact, feature, incident, item, occurrence, particular, point, position, situation. A *circumstance* (L. *circum*, around, and *sto*, stand), is something existing or occurring in connection with or relation to some other fact or event, modifying or throwing light upon the principal matter without affecting its essential character; an *accompaniment* is something that unites with the principal matter, tho not necessary to it; as, the piano *accompaniment* to a song; a *concomitant* goes with a thing in natural connection, but in a subordinate capacity, or perhaps in contrast; as, cheerfulness is a *concomitant* of virtue. A *circumstance* is not strictly, nor usually, an occasion, condition, effect, or result. (See these words under CAUSE.) Nor is the *circumstance* properly an *incident*. (See under ACCIDENT.) All the *circumstances* make up the *situation*. So a person is said to be in easy *circumstances*. Compare EVENT.—Prep.: "Mere situation is expressed by '*in* the circumstances'; action affected [by them] is performed '*under* the circumstances.'" [M.]

—**cir"cum-stan'tial,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of details; minute; particular. **2.** Pertaining to or dependent on circumstances. Syn.: see MINUTE; PARTICULAR.—**cir"cum-stan"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**cir"cum-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**cir"cum-stan'ti-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To set forth or establish circumstantially.

cir"cum-val'late, 1 sûr"kum-val'ēt; 2 çir"cŭm-văl'āt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED[d]; -LAT-ING.] To surround with a rampart or a trench. [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallo*, < *circum*, around, + *vallum*, wall.]—**cir"cum-val'late,** *a.*—**cir"cum-val-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of throwing a wall or rampart round a place. **2.** An encircling line of military works.

cir"cum-vent'[d]**,** 1 sûr"kum-vent'; 2 çir"cŭm-vĕnt', *vt.* To get around; get the better of, as by craft. [< L. *circum*, around, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; DECEIVE.—**cir"cum-ven'tion,** *n.* A forestalling by artifice; stratagem.

cir"cum-vo-lu'tion, 1 sûr"kum-vo-liū'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-vo-lū'shon, *n.* The act of winding; a fold or turn of something wound; convolution; sinuosity. [< L. *circumvolutus*, pp., < *circum*, around, + *volvo*, roll.]—**cir"cum-volv**(e'[s]§, *vt.*

cir'cus, 1 sûr'kus; 2 çir'ĕŭs, *n.* **1.** A show in which feats of horsemanship, tumbling, strength, etc., are exhibited. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A large enclosure with parallel sides, one end rounded, for races. **3.** A circle formed by bow-shaped rows of houses. [L., ring.]

Ci'ren-ces"ter, 1 sai'rən-ses"tər *or* sis'ı-tər; 2 çi'ren-çĕs"ter *or* çis'e-ter, *n.* A town in Gloucestershire, England; pop. 7,400; Roman ruins.

cirque, 1 sûrk; 2 çirk, *n.* **1.** A circular enclosure; circus. **2.** *Geol.* A circular valley with precipitous walls. [F.]

cir-rho'sis, 1 sı-rō'sıs; 2 çi-rō'sis, *n.* An abnormal formation of connective tissue, with wasting of the proper tissue of an organ. [< Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny.]—**cir-rhot'ic,** *a.*

cir'ri-ped, 1 sir'ı-ped; 2 çir'i-pĕd, *n.* One of an order of crustaceans including the barnacles, etc.—**cir'ri-ped,** *a.*

cir"ro-cu'mu-lus, 1 sir"o-kiū'miu-lus; 2 çir"o-kū'mū-lŭs, *n.* A series of contiguous fleecy cloudlets.

cir"ro-stra'tus, 1 sir"o-strē'tus; 2 çir"o-strā'tŭs, *n.* A whitish sheet of lofty cloud consisting of ice-particles.

cir'rous, 1 sir'us; 2 çir'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having cirri. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cirrus cloud. **cir'rose†.**

cir'rus, 1 sir'us; 2 çir'ŭs, *n.* [CIR'RI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Meteor.* A tufted form of cloud. **2.** A tendril or a thread-like appendage. [L., curl.]

cis-, 1 sis-; 2 çis-, *prefix.* Derived from Latin *cis*, on this side. —**cis-al'pine,** *a.* On the Roman side of the Alps.—**cis"at-lan'tic,** *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.—**cis'pa-dane,** *a.* Situated south of the Po. [+ L. *Padus*, Po.]

cist[1]**,** 1 sist; 2 çist, *n.* A casket; box. [< L. *cista*, CHEST.]

cist[2]**†,** *n.* Same as CYST.

Cis-ter'cian, 1 sis-tūr'shən; 2 çis-ter'shan, *n.* A monk of an order founded in 1098 at Cistercium (Citeaux), France.—**Cis-ter'cian,** *a.*

cis'tern, 1 sis'tərn; 2 çis'tern, *n.* A reservoir for holding water. [< L. OF *cisterna*, < *cista*, CHEST.]

Cis'tus, 1 sis'tus; 2 çis'tŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of European evergreen shrubs of the rock-rose family, the rock-rose of the gardens. Gum ladanum is produced by several

species. **2.** [*c*-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *cisthos*, < Gr. *kistos*, rock-rose.]

cit., *abbr.* Citation, cited, citizen.

cit'a-del, 1 sit'ə-del; 2 çit'a-dĕl, *n.* A fortress commanding a city. [< It. *cittadella*, little city.] Syn.: see FORTIFICATION.

ci'tal, 1 saı'tal; 2 çi'tal. *n.* A citation; summons.

cite, 1 saıt; 2 çit, *vt.* [CIT'ED[d]; CIT'ING.] **1.** To quote or name for argument or exemplification; refer to specifically. **2.** *Law.* To summon to appear before a tribunal. **3†.** To show; argue. [< L.[F] *cito*, freq. of *cieo*, call.]

Syn.: see ALLEGE; ARRAIGN; QUOTE.

—**ci-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of citing, or a passage cited. **2.** *Law.* A judicial summons.—**ci'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Of the nature or form of a citation. [< Gr. *kithara*.]

cith'a-ra, 1 siθ'ə-rə; 2 çith'a-ra, *n.* The ancient Greek lyre.

cith'ern‖, 1 siθ'ərn; 2 çith'ern, *n.* A medieval lute or guitar having wire strings plucked with a plectrum: the original of the zither. [< Gr. *kithara*, cithara.] **cit'tern‡.**

cit'i-zen, 1 sit'ı-zn; 2 çit'i-zn, *n.* **1.** One owing allegiance to, and entitled to protection from, a government: opposed to *alien*. **2.** A resident of a city or town. **3.** A private person; one who is not a public officer nor a soldier. [< F. *citoyen*, < *cité*; see CITY.]—**cit'i-zen-ry,** *n.* Citizens collectively.—**cit'i-zen-ship,** *n.* The status of a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

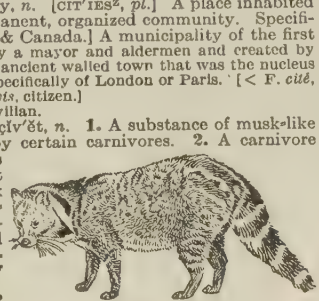
cit'rine, 1 sit'rın; 2 çit'rin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lemon-colored. **2.** Pertaining to the citron, lemon, and allied trees. **II.** *n.* **1.** Citron-color. **2.** *Mineral.* A light-yellow vitreous variety of quartz. [< F. *citrin*.] **cit'ri-nous‡.**

cit'ron, 1 sit'rən; 2 çit'ron, *n.* A fruit like a lemon, but larger and less acid; also, the tree (citron-tree) yielding it. [< L.[It,F] *citrus*, citron-tree.] —**cit'range,** *n.* [Recent.] A citrous fruit produced by crossing the common sweet orange with a bitter Asiatic variety.—**cit'rate,** *n.* A salt of citric acid.—**cit'ric,** *a.* Derived from the lemon or like fruits; as *citric* acid.—**cit'rous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lemon or like fruits.

cit'y, 1 sit'ı; 2 çit'y, *n.* [CIT'IES[z], *pl.*] A place inhabited by a large, permanent, organized community. Specifically: (1) [U. S. & Canada.] A municipality of the first class, governed by a mayor and aldermen and created by charter. (2) The ancient walled town that was the nucleus of a metropolis: specifically of London or Paris. [< F. *cité*, < L. *civitas*, < *civis*, citizen.]

civ., *abbr.* Civil, civilian.

civ'et, 1 siv'et; 2 çiv'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A substance of musk-like odor, secreted by certain carnivores. **2.** A carnivore that secretes this substance, about the size of a fox and of a dark-gray color banded and spotted with black. **civ'et-cat'‡.** [< Ar.[F] *zabād*, civet.]



Civet-cat. 1/12

civ'ic, 1 siv'ık; 2 çiv'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a city, a citizen, or citizenship. [< L. *civicus*, < *civis*, citizen.]—**civ'ics,** *n.* The science of government.

civ'il, 1 siv'il; 2 çiv'il, *a.* **1.** Observing the social proprieties; formally polite. **2.** Of or pertaining to a citizen, as opposed to *ecclesiastical* or *military*. **3.** Pertaining to the relations of citizens; occurring between citizens of the same country. **4.** In accordance with the requirements of civilization; civilized. [F., < L. *civilis*, < *civis*, citizen.] Syn.: see POLITE.—**civil service,** the departments of the public service that are neither military nor naval.—**ci-vil'ian,** *n.* **1.** One who follows the pursuits of civil life; one not a soldier or sailor. **2.** One learned in the Roman or civil law.—**ci-vil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The being civil; courtesy; cold or formal politeness; also, a civil act or speech. Syn.: see FAVOR; POLITENESS.—**civ'il-ly,** *adv.*

civ'i-lize or **-lise,** 1 siv'ı-laız; 2 çiv'i-lız, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To bring into a state of civilization; reclaim from savagery.—**civ"i-li-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized: a condition of organization, enlightenment, and progress. Syn.: see HUMANITY; REFINEMENT.

civ'i-lised, *pa.* Being in a state of civilization; pertaining to civilized men.

civ'ism, 1 siv'ızm; 2 çiv'igm, *n.* **1.** Devotion to the public weal. **2.** Citizenship. [< F. *civisme*, < L. *civis*, citizen.]

Civ"vi-ta-vec'chi-a, 1 chĭ"vi-ta-vek'ki-a; 2 chĭ"vi-tä-vĕe'ci-ä. *n.* A seaport in Rome province, Italy; pop. 18,000.

C. J., *abbr.* Chief Justice.—**ck.,** *abbr.* [CKS., *pl.*] Cask.—**Cl.,** *abbr.* Clergyman, Claudius, Clodius, chlorin.—**cl.,** *abbr.* Centiliter, clause, clerk, cloth.

clab'ber, 1 klab'ər; 2 clăb'er. **I.** *vi.* To curdle, as milk. **II.** *n.* **1.** Milk curdled by souring. **2.** [Soldiers' slang. Underclothing.

clach'an, 1 klaн'ən; 2 clăн'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A rude stone monument or sarcophagus. **2.** A Highland hamlet; a village inn, or a village church. [Gael., < *clach*, stone.] **clach‡.**

clack, 1 klak; 2 clăk. **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* To clap; rattle; babble; chatter. **II.** *n.* A sharp, short, clapping sound, or something producing it; chatter. [Imitative.]—**clack'-dish†,** *n.* A beggar's wooden dish, with a cover with which a clacking sound might be made.—**clack'er,** *n.*

clad, 1 klad; 2 clăd, *imp.* & *pp.* of CLOTHE, *v.*

claes, 1 klēz; 2 clās, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Clothes.—**claeth,** *n.* Cloth.

claim, 1 klēm; 2 clām. **I.** *t.* **1.** To demand on the ground of right; lay claim to. **2.** To hold to be true against implied denial or doubt. **II.** *i.* To derive a right; make a claim; be entitled to something.

Syn.: see ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSUME; DEMAND.

claim, *n.* **1.** The demand of something from some one on the ground of right; the assertion of a right; a right or title. **2.** The asserting as of a fact. **3.** Anything claimed, as a settler's tract. [< L.[OF] *clamo*, cry out.] Syn.: see RIGHT.

—**Alabama claims,** demands for compensation made by the United States to Great Britain, for depredations caused by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" and other British-built vessels during the American Civil War.—**claim'a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**claim'ant,** *n.* One who makes a claim. **claim'er‡.**

clair-voy'ance, 1 klār-voi'ans; 2 clār-vŏy'anç, *n.* Assumed preternatural knowledge, as in a trance. [F.]—**clair-voy'ant,** *a.* & *n.*

clam[1], 1 klam; 2 clăm, *vi.* [CLAMMED; CLAM'MING.] To hunt for or dig clams.

clam[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To ring all the bells of a chime together. **2.** To muffle or jangle a bell. [Prob. < CLAMOR.]

clam, *a.* **1.** [Dial.] Sticky. **2.** [Scot.] Vile; mean. [< √ of AS. *clām*, clay.]

clam[1], *n.* One of various bivalve mollusks, much esteemed as food. [< AS. *clamm*, clamp.]

clam[2], *n.* A clamp, as of bricks.

clam[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The simultaneous ringing of all the bells in a chime; hence, clangor; clamor.

clam'ant, 1 klam'ənt; 2 clăm'ant, *a.* **1.** Calling for help or remedy; crying; insistent. **2.** [Poet.] Clamorous; resounding. [< L. *claman t-*)s, ppr. of *clamo*, cry out.]

clam"a-to'ri-al, 1 klam"ə-tō'rı-əl; 2 clăm"a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a suborder of passerine birds as the king-birds.

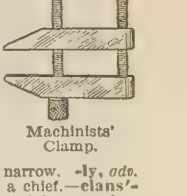
clam'ber, 1 klam'bər; 2 clăm'ber, *vi.* To climb with difficulty. [< Ice. *klambra*, clamp.]

clam'my, 1 klam'ı; 2 clăm'y, *a.* [-MI-ER; -MI-EST.] **1.** Damp and cold. **2.** Soft and sticky. [< AS. *clām*, clay.] —**clam'mi-ly,** *adv.*—**clam'mi-ness,** *n.*

clam'or, 1 klam'ər; 2 clăm'or, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with loud outcry. **2‡.** To raise outcry against. **II.** *i.* To utter loud outcries or demands; vociferate. Syn.: see CALL.

clam'or, *n.* **1.** Any loud, repeated outcry; vociferation; noisy confusion of voices. **2.** A vehement objecting or demanding. [< L.[OF] *clamor*, < *clamo*, cry out.] **clam'our‡.** Syn.: see NOISE.—**clam'or-ous,** *a.* Making or made with clamor. **clam'our-ous‡.** Syn.: see NOISY. —**clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

clamp[1], 1 klamp; 2 clămp. **I.**[t] *vt.* To join or bind as with a clamp. **II.** *n.* A device for compressing, holding, or binding together two or more parts. [< D. *klamp*.]



Machinists' Clamp.

clamp[2]. **I.** *vi.* To walk heavily; tramp. **II.** *n.* A heavy tread; tramp. [Imitative.]

clamp[3], *n.* **1.** A brick-kiln with impervious walls. **2.** A pile or heap, as of ore, etc. [Akin to D. *klamp*, heap.]

clan, 1 klan; 2 clăn, *n.* A tribe, as of Scottish Highlanders; set; clique. [< Gael. *clann*.] Syn.: see CLASS.—**clan'-nish,** *a.* Like a clan; disposed to cling together; bound by class prejudices; narrow. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**clan'ship,** *n.* Union under a chief.—**clans'-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a clan or of the same clan.

clan-des'tin(eE, 1 klan-des'tın; 2 clăn-dĕs'tin, *a.* Kept secret; concealed: surreptitious. [< L. *clandestinus*, < *clam*, in secret.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**clan-des'tin(e-ly**[s], *adv.* Secretly.

clang, 1 klaŋ; 2 clăng. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To send forth a clang.

II. *n.* A ringing sound, as of metal struck. [< L. *clango*, resound.]

clan'gor, 1 klaŋ'gər; 2 clăŋ'ğor, *n.* Repeated clanging; a clanging or ringing; clamor. [< L. *clangor*, < *clango*, clang.] **clan'gour‡.**—**clan'gor-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

clank, 1 klaŋk; 2 clăŋk. **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* To emit, or cause to emit, a clank. **II.** *n.* An abrupt, short, harsh, metallic sound. [Imitative.]

clap, 1 klap; 2 klăp, *v.* [CLAPPED† or CLAPT; CLAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike together with a sharp, explosive sound; applaud by clapping the hands. **2.** To place quickly or suddenly. **3.** To slap. **II.** *i.* **1.** To applaud by striking the hands together. **2.** To close with a clapping sound. **3.** Figuratively, to go into with vigor: with *to* or *into*. **4†.** To fix or place an arrow in shooting. [ME. *clappen;* perhaps imitative.]—**clap'per,** *n.* One who or that which claps.—**clap'trap",** *n.* Something designed to evoke applause; cheap or unworthy artifice.

clap, *n.* **1.** The act or noise of clapping. **2†.** A sudden stroke or event.

clap'board, 1 klap'bōrd; 2 klăp'bōrd, *n.* A lapping weather-board. [Cp. LG. *klappen,* clap, + *holt,* board.]

clap'per-claw", 1 klap'ər-klô"; 2 klăp'er-clą", *vt. & vi.* To slap, scratch, and claw; attack with tooth and nail.

clague, 1 klak; 2 klăk, *n.* Hired applauders in a theater. [F.]

cla"queur', 1 kla"kûr'; 2 klă"kûr', *n.* A paid applauder. [F.]

clar"a-bel'la, 1 klar"ə-bel'ə; 2 klăr"a-bĕl'a, *n.* A soft wooden organ-stop. [< L. *clarus,* clear, + *bellus,* pretty.]

clar-ence, 1 klar'ens; 2 klăr ĕnç, *n.* A close single- or double-seated four-wheeled carriage, usually having a glass front. [< Duke of *Clarence,* afterward William IV.]

clar'en-don, 1 klar'en-dən; 2 klăr'ĕn-don. *n. Print.* A style of type having a somewhat heavy and condensed face. See TYPE.

Clar'en-don, Earl of (1608–1674). Edward Hyde, English royalist statesman, historian, premier, and lord chancellor.

clare"-ob-scure', 1 klâr"-əb-skūr'; 2 klăr"-ŏb-scūr', *n.* Same as CHIAROSCURO. **clair"-ob-scu'ro†; cla"ro-ob-scu'ro‡.**

clar'et, 1 klar'et; 2 klăr'ĕt, *n.* A red table-wine. [OF.]

clar'i-fy, 1 klar'ı-fai; 2 klăr'ı-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make clear or transparent; free from impurities. [< L.F *clarus,* clear.] Syn.: see PURIFY.—**clar"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**clar'i-fi"er,** *n.*

clar'i-net, 1 klar'ı-net; 2 klăr'ı-nĕt, *n. Mus.* A wooden wind-instrument, with finger-holes and keys. [< F. *clarinette.*] **clar'i-o-net‡.**

clar'i-on, 1 klar'ı-ən; 2 klăr'i-on, *n.* A small trumpet, or its sound. [< L.OF *clarus,* clear.]

clar'i-ty‖, 1 klar'ı-tı; 2 klăr'ı-ty, *n.* Clearness.

Clark, 1 klârk; 2 klärk, *n.* **1. Francis Edward** (1851–), an American Congregational clergyman and author; founded Society of Christian Endeavor. **2. George Rogers** (1752–1818), an American general. **3. William** (1770–1838), an American explorer; co-leader with Lewis of the expedition to Columbia river, 1803–1806.

clart'y, 1 klârt'ı; 2 klärt'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Dirty; sticky.

clash, 1 klaṡh; 2 klăsh. **I.**[t] *vt. & vi.* To strike together with a clash; collide; conflict; be in opposition; interfere. **II.** *n.* A confused resounding metallic noise, as of striking or colliding; collision; conflict; opposition. [Imitative.] Syn.: see COLLISION.

clasp, 1 klasp; 2 klăsp. **I.**[t] *vt.* To take hold of with an encircling grasp; fasten as with a clasp. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fastening by which things are bound together. **2.** A firm grasp or embrace. [ME. *clapsen;* akin to CLIP[2], *v.*] Syn.: (verb) see CATCH; EMBRACE; GRASP; (noun) see LOCK.—**clasp'er,** *n.*—**clasp'-knife",** *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.

class, 1 klas; 2 klăs. **I.**[d] *vt.* To arrange or group in classes; assign to a class. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number or body of persons with common characteristics. **2.** A group of students under one teacher, or pursuing a study together; in the United States, those persons that graduate together in the same year. **3.** *Nat. Hist.* A group of plants or animals standing above an order. [< L.F *classis,* class.]

Syn.: association, caste, circle, clan, clique, club, company, coterie, grade, order, rank, set. · A *caste* is hereditary; a *class* may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a *caste* is normally for life and hereditary; membership in a *class* may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the *caste,* as not to the *class. Grade* implies some regular scale of valuation; as, the coarser and finer *grades* of wool; a man of an inferior *grade.* A *coterie* is a small company of persons of similar tastes. *Clique* has always an unfavorable meaning. A *clique* is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the association breaks up into *cliques.* A *set,* while exclusive, is more extensive than a *clique,* and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. *Circle* is similar in meaning to *set,* but of wider application; we speak of scientific and religious as well as of social *circles.*

class., *abbr.* Classic, classical, classification.

clas'sic, 1 klaṡ'ık; 2 klăs'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the first class or rank in literature or art. **2.** Connected with or made famous by the ancient Greek or Latin authors. **3.** Classical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A standard work of literature or art, as of Greek or Roman genius; the author of such a work. **2.** One who is familiar with classical literature.

[< L. *classicus,* of the first rank, < *classis,* class.] Syn.: (adj.) see PURE.

clas'si-cal, 1 klaṡ'ı-kəl; 2 klăs'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans. **2.** Resembling or modeled after the highest forms of ancient literature or art. **3.** Classic. [< L. *classicus;* see CLASSIC.]—**clas"si-cal'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being classical. **clas'si-cal-ness‡.**—**clas'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

clas'si-cism, 1 klaṡ'ı-sizm; 2 klăs'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Classic style. **2.** Any idiom found in the classics. **3.** Adherence to or imitation of the classic style in literature or art. Compare ROMANTICISM. **4.** Classical scholarship.—**clas'si-cist,** *n.*

clas'sis, 1 klaṡ'ıs; 2 klăs'is, *n.* [CLAS'SES, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A court in some Reformed churches; also, the district represented by such a body. [L.]

clas'si-fy, 1 klaṡ'ı-fai; 2 klăs'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To arrange in a class or classes. [< L. *classis,* class, + -FY.] —**clas'si-fi"a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**clas"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* A classifying, or a system of things classified.—**clas'si-fi"er,** *n.*

class'mate", 1 klaṡ'mēt"; 2 klăs'māt", *n.* A member of the same class in school or college.

clas'tic, 1 klaṡ'tık; 2 klăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Breaking, or causing to break, into parts. **2.** Composed of fragments: distinguished from *crystalline.* [< Gr. *klastos,* broken, < *klaō,* break.]

clat'ter, 1 klat'er; 2 klăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make a clatter. **II.** *n.* A rattling noise; noisy talk; chatter. [< AS. **clatrian,* in *clatrung,* clattering.] Syn.: see NOISE.—**clat'ter-er,** *n.*

Claude Lor-rain', 1 klōd lə-rēn'; 2 clạd lŏ-rān'. Pseudonym of Claude Gelée (1600–1682), a French landscape-painter.

Clau'di-us, 1 klâ'dı-us; 2 cla'di-ŭs. **Tiberius Drusus** (10 B. C.–A. D. 54). A Roman emperor; invaded Britain.

clause, 1 klōz; 2 clạs, *n.* **1.** A distinct part of a composition, as a paragraph or article. **2.** *Gram.* A subordinate sentence containing a subject and predicate: distinguished from *phrase.* [< L. *clausus,* pp. of *claudo,* close.]

claus'tral, 1 klôs'trəl; 2 clạs'tral, *a.* Cloistral.

cla'vate[1], 1 klē'vēt; 2 clā'vāt, *a.* Club-shaped. [< L. *clava,* club.] **cla'vat-ed‡.**—**cla'vate-ly,** *adv.*

cla'vate[2], *a.* Nail-like; studded with knobs. [< L. *clavus,* nail.]

clave‖, 1 klēv; 2 clāv, *imp.* of CLEAVE, *v.*

cla'ver, 1 klē'vər; 2 clā'ver. **I.** *vi.* [Scot. & North Eng.] To talk idly; gossip. **II.** *n.* Foolish or empty talk; an idle tale.

Clav'er-house, 1 klav'ər-əs *or* klē'vərs; 2 clăv'er-us *or* clā'vers, *n.* See DUNDEE.

clav'i-chord, 1 klav'ı-kôrd; 2 clăv'i-côrd, *n.* A keyboard instrument whose tones were produced by the blow of brass pins on horizontal strings: a forerunner of the piano. [< L. *clavis,* key, + *chorda,* chord.]

clav'i-cl(eP, 1 klav'ı-kl; 2 clăv'i-cl, *n.* The bone connecting the shoulder-blade and breast-bone; collar-bone. [< L. *clavicula,* dim. of *clavis,* key.]—**cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.*

cla'vi-er, 1 klē'vı-ər *or* klə-vīr'; 2 clā'vi-er *or* cla-vēr', *n. Mus.* **1.** A keyboard. **2.** A keyboard instrument.

claw, 1 klō; 2 clą. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tear, scratch, dig, pull, etc., as with claws; use the claws or nails. **2†.** To flatter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, usually curved, horny nail; a claw-like part or organ; anything sharp and hooked. **2.** A stroke, clutch, or the like, as with claws. [< AS. *clawu, clā.*]

clay, 1 klē; 2 clā, *n.* **1.** A common plastic earth, a compound of aluminum and silica. **2.** Earth in general; the human body. [< AS. *clæg.*] Syn.: see BODY.—**clay'-ey,** *a.* Of, abounding in, like, covered, or mixed with clay.—**clay'-slate",** *n.* A variety of slate that splits readily into thin sheets suitable for roofing and other purposes.—**c.-stone,** *n. Geol.* One of the nodules found in alluvial clay

Clay, Henry (1777–1852). An American statesman and orator; promoted the Compromise Bill of 1850.

clay'more, 1 klē'mōr; 2 clā'mōr, *n.* A double-edged broadsword of the Scottish Highlanders. [< Gael. *claidheamh,* sword, + *mor,* great.]

cld., *abbr.* Cleared.

-cle, *suffix.* A diminutive; as, icicle, particle. [< F. *-cle,* < L. *-culus.* See -CULE.]

clean, 1 klīn; 2 clēn. **I.** *vt.* To free from dirt, soil, or impurities. **II.** *a.* **1.** Free from dirt, impurity, or defilement; unblemished; pure. **2.** Free from bungling; dexterous; complete. **3.** Well-proportioned; symmetrical. **III.** *adv.* In a clean manner; unqualifiedly; wholly. Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE; PURIFY; (adj.) see INNOCENT; NEAT; PURE. [< AS *clæne,* clear, pure.]—**clean'er,** *n.*—**clean'ness,** *n.*

clean'ly, 1 klen'lı; 2 clĕn'ly, *a.* Neat; tidy; pure.—**clen'ly[s],** **clean'li-ly,** *adv.*—**clean'li-ness,** *n.*

clean'ly, 1 klīn'lı; 2 clēn'ly, *adv.* In a clean manner.

cleanse, 1 klenz; 2 clĕnṡ, *vt.* [CLEANSED, CLENZD[P]; **clense[s],** CLEANS'ING.] To free from dirt or defilement; clean; purge. [< AS. *clænsian,* < *clæne,* clean.]

Syn.: brush, clean, disinfect, dust, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe. *Cleanse* implies a

worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean;* as, Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. See AMEND; PURIFY.—Ant.: befoul, besmear, besmirch, bespatter, contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, pollute, soil spoil, stain, sully, taint, vitiate.
—**cleans'er,** *n.*

Cle-an'thes, 1 klī-an'ṫhīz; 2 cle-ăn'thēs, *n.* A Greek Stoic philosopher of the 3d century B. C.

clear, 1 klīr; 2 clēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make clear; brighten; clarify; clean. **2.** To free from encumbrances, accusations, etc.; disencumber; acquit. **3.** To gain over and above expenses. **4.** To obtain or give a clearance for (a ship). **5.** To pass without touching. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become free from fog, cloud, obscurity, or entanglement. **2.** To pass away, as a mist or fog. **3.** To settle accounts. **4.** To take out clearance papers, as a ship.
Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.—**clear'er,** *n.*

clear, *a.* **1.** Free from anything that dims or darkens; unclouded; distinct; intelligible; discerning; discriminating. **2.** Free from obstruction or hindrance. **3.** Free from encumbrance, responsibility, or guilt. **4.** Free from adulteration, defect, or blemish. **5.** Without deduction; net. **6.** Undisturbed; serene. **7.** Plain; evident. [< L. F *clarus,* clear.]
Syn.: apparent, diaphanous, distinct, evident, explicit, intelligible, limpid, lucid, manifest, obvious, pellucid, perspicuous, plain straightforward, translucent, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal, unmistakable. A substance is said to be *clear* that offers no impediment to vision —is not dim, dark, or obscure; *transparent,* when objects are readily seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself; we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Clear* is also said of that which comes to the senses without dimness, dulness, obstruction, or obscurity; hence, the word is used for that which is free from any kind of obstruction; as, a *clear* field. *Lucid* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness, as of crystal. *Translucent* is less than *transparent;* a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished. *Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. That which is *distinct* is well defined, as in outline, with nothing hazy, dim, or confused. That is *plain* which is, as it were, level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language, a *plain* statement a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain,* but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned,* so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* tho highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain.* Compare APPARENT; BLANK, EVIDENT; FINE; FREE; INNOCENT; MANIFEST; PLAIN; PURE; SURE; VIVID.—Ant.: ambiguous, cloudy, dim, dubious, foggy, indistinct mysterious, obscure, opaque, turbid, unintelligible, vague.—**clear'ly,** *adv.*—**clear'ness,** *n.*

clear, *n.* Unbroken or unobstructed distance or space.

clear, *adv.* Wholly; completely; quite; clearly: plainly.

clear'ance, 1 klīr'ans; 2 clēr'anç, *n.* **1.** A clearing. **2.** A certificate permitting a vessel to sail.

Cle-ar'chus, 1 klī-ār'kus; 2 cle-ār'cŭs, *n.* A Spartan general, treacherously killed by Persians in 401 B. C.

clear'ing, 1 klīr'iŋ; 2 clēr'ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming clear. **2.** That which is clear or cleared; a tract of cleared land.—**clear'ing-house",** *n.* An office where bankers exchange drafts and checks and adjust balances.

clear'starch"t, 1 klīr'stārch"; 2 clēr'stärch", *vt.* To stiffen with clear or pure starch, as wearing-linen.

clear'sto"ry, } 1 klīr'stō"ri; 2 clēr'stō"ry, *n.* **1.** The highest
clere'sto"ry, } story of the nave and choir of a church, with windows opening above the aisle-roofs, etc. **2.** A similar story or elevated part in the roof of other structures.

cleat, 1 klīt; 2 clēt. I[d.] *vt.* To furnish or strengthen with a cleat or cleats. **II.** *n.* A strip of wood or iron fastened across other material, or nailed against a wall, etc. [< √ of CLOT.]

cleav(e[ir], 1 klīv; 2 clēv, *v.* [CLEFT, CLOVE, or CLAVE; CLEFT, CLO'VEN, or CLEAV(E)D[E]; CLEAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide forcibly; cut through; sunder; split. **2.** To make by cutting or hewing. **3.** To pass through; penetrate. **II.** *i.* To divide by natural lines of cleavage; split. [< AS. *cleofan.*] Syn.: see CUT; REND.—**cleav'a-bl(e[ir],** *a.*—**cleav'age,** *n.* **1.** A cleaving or being cleft; a split; cleft; division. **2.** A tendency in a rock or crystal to divide in certain directions.—**cleav'er,** *n.* One who or that which cleaves; a butchers' chopper.

cleave[2], *vi.* [CLEAVED; CLEAVED or CLAVE‖; CLEAV'ING.] To stick fast; cling; adhere. [< AS. *clifian, cleofian.*]

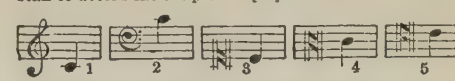
cleav'ers, 1 klīv'ərz; 2 clēv'ers, *n. pl.* Any of various species of bedstraw; so called because of the hooked prickles on stem and fruit. [as chickens; litter.

cleck, 1 klek; 2 clĕk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To hatch,

cleek, 1 klīk; 2 clēk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To clutch; hook

cleek, *n.* **1.** A large hook; a crooked staff; a clutch **2.** *Golf.* A club with an iron head.

clef, 1 klef; 2 clĕf, *n. Mus.* A character placed upon the staff to determine the pitch. [F.]



Clefs. Showing Position of Middle C as indicated by each.
1. Treble or G clef. 2. Bass or F clef. 3, 4, 5, C clefs: 3, Soprano clef; 4, Alto clef; 5, Tenor clef.

cleft, 1 klĕft; 2 clĕft, *tmp.* & *pp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

cleft, *pa.* Divided partially or completely.

cleft, *n.* **1.** An opening made by cleaving; fissure; crevice; rift. **2.** A chap in the human skin, or a crack in the pastern of a horse's foot. [< Ice. *kluft.*] Syn.: see BREACH.

cleis-tog'a-mous, 1 klīs-tog'ə-mus; 2 clīs-tŏg'a-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Having non-expanding and self-fertilizing flowers. **cleis"-to-gam'ic†.—cleis-tog'a-my,** *n.*

clem'a-tis, 1 klem'ə-tis; 2 clĕm'a-tis, *n.* A perennial flowering plant or vine of the crowfoot family. [< Gr. *klēmatis,* < *klēma(t-),* vine.]

Cle"men"ceau', 1 kle"maṅ'sō'; 2 clē"mäṅ'cō', **Georges Eugène** (1841–). A French prime minister; president of Supreme War Council, 1918–.

clem'en-cy, 1 klem'en-si; 2 clĕm'ĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] Mildness, especially toward offenders; leniency; mercy; also, mildness of climate, weather, etc. [< L. *clementia,* < *clemen(t-)s,* mild.] Syn.: see LENITY; MERCY.—**clem'ent,** *a.* Lenient, mild; pleasant. Syn.: see HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**clem'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Clem'ens, Samuel Langhorne. See MARK TWAIN.

Clem'ent, 1 klem'ent; 2 clĕm'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** One of 17 popes (3 schismatic), especially: (1) **C. I.** (–100) Clemens Romanus; supposed fellow-laborer of St. Paul. (2) **C. V.** (–1314). Bertrand de Got; removed the papal seat to Avignon. (3) **C. VII.** (1478–1534), Giulio de Medici; issued a bull against Henry VIII. of England. (4) **C. XIV.** (1705–1774), Giovanni Ganganelli; decreed the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. **2. C. of Alexandria** (150–220), a Christian Father; exiled by Severus. **Titus Flavius Clemens†.**

clench, 1 klench; 2 clĕnch. I[t.] *vt.* **1.** To grasp or grip firmly. **2.** To close tightly, as the fist or teeth. **3.** To clinch. **II.** *n.* A clenching; firm grip; clinch. [Of AS. origin.]—**clench'er,** *n.* One who or that which clenches; a clenching-tool; an unanswerable argument. **clinch'er†.**

clenet, *a.* & *adv.* Same as CLEAN

Cle"o-bu'lus, 1 klī"o-bīū'lus; 2 clē"o-bū'lŭs, *n.* A Greek lyric poet of the 6th century B. C ; one of the Seven Sages.

Cle-om'e-nes, 1 klī-om'ī-nīz; 2 clē-ŏm'e-nēş, *n.* A king of Sparta; died 220 B. C

Cle'on, 1 klī'ən; 2 clē'ŏn, *n.* An Athenian demagog of the 5th century B. C.

Cle"o-pa'tra, 1 klī"o-pē'trə; 2 clē"o-pā'tra, *n.* (69–30 B. C.) Queen of Egypt: in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cle-os'tra-tus, 1 klī-es'trə-tus, 2 clē-ŏs'tra-tŭs, *n.* A Greek astronomer (–432 B. C.?); arranged the signs of the zodiac.

clepe, 1 klīp; 2 clēp, *vt.* [CLEPED, CLEPT, YCLEPED, Y-CLEPT', CLEP'ING.] To name; call. [< AS. *cleopian.*]

clep'sy-dra, 1 klep'sī-drə; 2 clĕp'sy-dra, *n.* [-DRÆ, *pl.*] An Ancient water-clock. [< Gr. *klepsydra,* < *kleptō,* steal, + *hydōr,* water]

clep"to-ma'ni-a, *n.* See KLEPTOMANIA.

clere'sto"ry, *n.* Same as CLEARSTORY.

cler'gy, 1 klūr'ji; 2 clēr'gy, *n.* [CLER'GIES[2], *pl.*] The body of men ordained to the Christian ministry. [Gr.[LL+OF] *klērikos;* see CLERK, *n.*]—**regular clergy** (*R. C. Ch.*), the body of ecclesiastics bound by monastic rules (as distinguished from **secular c.,** those not bound by such rules).—**cler'gy-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One of the clergy; a Christian minister

cler'ic, 1 kler'ik; 2 clĕr'ic. **I.** *a.* Clerical. **II.** *n.* A clerk in holy orders.

cler'i-cal, 1 kler'ī-kəl; 2 clĕr'ī-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing the clergy. **2.** Of or pertaining to a clerk or clerks or penmanship.—**clerical error,** an error of inadvertence in a writing, as in a record or other document.—**cler'i-cal-ism,** *n.* The principle or policy of clerical control over education, marriage laws, public charities, etc.—**cler'i-cal-ist,** *a.* & *n.*

cler'i-sy, 1 kler'ī-sī; 2 clĕr'ī-sy, *n.* The literati.

clerk, 1 klūrk; 2 clĕrk (*Eng.* 1 klark; 2 clärk), *n.* **1.** One who keeps records or accounts; a secretary; assistant. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A salesman. **3.** *Ang. Ch.* One who leads in the responses. **4**‖. [Eng.] A cleric; anciently, any learned person. [< Gr.[AS] *klērikos,* clerical.]—**clerk'li-ness,** *n.*—**clerk'ly,** *a.* **clerk'liket.—clerk'-ship,** *n.*

cleuch, 1 klīūH; 2 clūH, *n.* [Scot.] A clough; also, a steep descent.

Cleve'land, 1 klīv'lənd; 2 clēv'land, *n.* **1. (Stephen) Grover** (1837–1908), see PRESIDENT. **2.** A city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 796,840.

clev'er, 1 klev'ər; 2 clĕv'er, *a.* **1.** Ready and adroit, as with hand or brain; dexterous; capable; quick-witted; talented. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Good-natured; obliging ‖. Handy; convenient; agreeable.

Syn.: able, adroit, apt, bright, capable, dexterous, expert, gifted, happy, ingenious, intellectual, intelligent, keen, knowing, quick, quick-witted, sharp, skilful, smart, talented. *Clever*, as used in England, especially implies an aptitude for study or learning, and for excellent tho not preeminent mental achievement. The early New England usage as implying simple and weak good nature has largely affected the use of the word throughout the United States, where it has never been much in favor. *Smart*, indicating dashing ability, is now coming to have a suggestion of unscrupulousness, similar to that of the word *sharp*, which makes its use a doubtful compliment. The discriminating use of such words as *able*, *gifted*, *talented*, etc., is greatly preferable to an excessive use of the word *clever*. Compare ABILITY; ACUMEN; ASTUTE; BRIGHT; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING.—Ant.: awkward, bungling, clumsy, dull, foolish, idiotic, ignorant, senseless, slow, stupid, thick-headed, witless.

—**clev'er-ly,** *adv.*—**clev'er-ness,** *n.*

clev'is, 1 klev'is; 2 clēv'is, *n.* A U-shaped or stirrup-shaped draft-iron, as at the end of a plow-beam. [Ult. < CLEAVE[1], *v.*]

clew, 1 klū; 2 clų. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To move or fasten by or as by a clew or clew-line. **2.** To coil into a ball; roll up into a bunch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thread that guides through a maze; something that leads to the solution of a mystery. **2.** A lower corner of a sail, or a loop at the corner; also, *pl.*, the small cords by which one end of a hammock is slung. **3.** A ball of yarn. [< AS. *cliwen.*] **clue‡.—clew'-line",** *n.* A rope by which the clew of a sail is run up to the yards.

click, 1 klik; 2 clĭk. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To produce, or cause to produce, a click or clicks. **2.** [Soldiers' slang.] To be killed: with *it*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, sharp, or dull sound, as from a light blow. **2.** A detent or stop; a pawl. [Imitative.]

cli'ent, 1 klai'ent; 2 clī'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** One in whose interest a lawyer acts. **2.** A dependent or follower, as of an ancient Roman patrician. [< L. *clien(t-)s*, *cluen(t-)s*, < *cluo*, hear.]—**cli'en-cy,** *n.*—**cli'ent-age,** *n.*—**cli'ent-al,** *a.*

cli"en-tele', 1 klai"en-tĭl'; 2 clī"ĕn-tĕl', *n.* A body of clients, dependents, or adherents; a following. [F.]

cliff, 1 klif; 2 clĭf, *n.* A high steep face of rock, as on the seashore; a precipice. [< AS. *clif.*] **clift‡** [Archaic].

cli-mac'ter-ic, 1 klai-mak'tər-ik *or* klai"mak-ter'ik; 2 clī-măk'ter-ic *or* clī"măc-tĕr'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a climax. **cli-mac'tic‡.** **2.** Pertaining to or designating a critical year or period; marking, or marked by, a crisis. [< Gr. *klimaktērikos*, < *klimaktēr*, round of a ladder, < *klimax*, ladder.] **cli"mac-ter'i-cal‡.**

cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* A critical year or period, or one of marked change, as in human life.—**grand climacteric,** one's sixty-third year.

cli'mate, 1 klai'mit; 2 clī'mat, *n.* **1.** The temperature and atmospheric conditions of a locality; average weather of a place or region, etc. **2.** A region; clime. [< Gr. *klima(t-)*, region, < *klinō*, slope.]—**cli-mat'ic,** *a.* **cli'-mat-al‡; cli-mat'i-cal‡.**—**cli"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of climate.—**cli"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**cli'ma-ture,** *n.* **1.** Same as CLIMATE. **2**†. A region.

cli'max, 1 klai'maks; 2 clī'măks, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A progressive increase in force throughout a passage, culminating at the close. **2.** The culmination; acme. [< Gr. *klimax*, ladder, < *klinō*, slope.]

climb, 1 klaim; 2 clīm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CLIMBED or CLOMB (poetical); CLIMB'ING.] To ascend by means of the hands and feet, or of tendrils or the like; mount, rise, or go up by gradual ascent. **II.** *n.* The act or process of climbing. [< AS. *climban.*]—**climb'a-bl(e)",** *a.*—**climb'er,** *n.*—**climb'ing-fish",** *n.* A fresh-water fish, about 6 inches long. It can travel on land, owing to the water retained in interstices connected with the gills, and can climb trees by means of its spinous gill-covers. **climb'ing-perch"‡.—climb'ing-i"rons,** *n. pl.* Iron bars bearing spur-points, designed for strapping to the boots or legs, to assist in climbing telegraph-poles, etc. **climb'ers‡.**

cline, 1 klaim; 2 clīm, *n.* [Poet.] A region; climate.

cli-nan'thi-um, 1 kli-nan'thi-um; 2 cli-năn'thi-ŭm, *n.* [-THIA, *pl.*] *Bot.* The receptacle in composite plants. [< Gr. *klinē*, bed, + *anthos*, flower.]

clinch[1], 1 klinch; 2 clĭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure firmly, as a nail, staple, etc., by bending down the protruding point; confirm, as a bargain or an argument. **2.** To grapple with. **3.** To clench. **II.** *i.* To take a strong, close hold; grapple, as combatants, with one another. [Var. of CLENCH.]—**clinch'er,** *n.* A clencher. **clink'er‡.—clinch'er-built",** *a.* See CLINKER-BUILT.

clinch, *n.* **1.** A clinching, or that which clinches; a clinched nail or bolt; a decisive argument. **2.** A fastening of a rope by a half-hitch and seizings. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A grip or struggle at close quarters. **4**†. A pun. See also CLENCH. **clench‡.**

cling, 1 klig; 2 clĭng, *v.* [CLUNG; CLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1‖.** To cause to shrink; shrivel. **2.** [Dial.] To apply closely; clasp. **II.** *i.* To hold on to something firmly, as by grasping, embracing, or winding round; adhere tenaciously; stick. [< AS. *clingan*, shrivel.]

cling'stone", 1 klig'stōn"; 2 clĭng'stōn", *n.* **1.** *a.* Having the pulp adherent to the stone, as a fruit. **II.** *n.* A clingstone peach. **clingt.**

clin'ic, 1 klin'ik; 2 clĭn'ic, *n.* Medical instruction at the bedside of patients. [< Gr.[F] *klinikos*, of a bed.] **cli"nique'‡.—clin'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sick-bed or a clinic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**cli-ni'cian,** *n.* An active practitioner of medicine: distinguished from a teacher or from one who is consulted only at his office; also, a clinical lecturer.

clink, 1 klink; 2 clĭnk. **I.**[2] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make, or cause to make, a clink. **2.** To strike smartly. **II.** *n.* A slight ringing sound, as of glass or small metallic bodies in collision.

clink'er[1], 1 klink'ər; 2 clĭnk'er, *n.* A thing that clinks, especially a partly melted mass left by coal in burning.

clink'er[2], *n.* A clencher.—**clink'er-built",** *a. Naut.* Built with overlapping and riveted planks or plates.

cli-nom'e-ter, 1 klai-nem'i-tar; 2 clī-nem'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining angular inclination. [< Gr. *klinō*, bend, + -METER.]—**cli"no-met'ric,** *a.*

clin'quant, 1 klin'kənt; 2 clĭn'kant, *a.* Glittering. [F.]

Clin'ton, 1 klin'tən; 2 clĭn'ton, *n.* **1. De Witt** (1769–1828), an American lawyer and statesman; son of James. **2. George** (1739–1812), an American statesman; brother of James; Vice-President. **3. Sir Henry** (1738–1795), an English general; commander-in-chief in America, 1778. **4. James** (1736–1812), an American general.

Cli'o, 1 klai'o; 2 clī'o, *n. Class. Myth.* The muse of epic poetry and history.

clip[1], 1 klip; 2 clĭp, *vt.* [CLIPPED[1] or CLIPT; CLIP'PING.] **1.** To trim with shears; shear. **2.** To snip a part from, as a coin. [< Icc. *klippa*, clip.] Syn.: see RETRENCH.

clip[2], *vt.* To clasp; embrace; hold tightly. [< AS. *clyppan*, clasp.]

clip[3], *vi.* To move swiftly; speed. [< CLIP[1], *v.*]

clip[4], *n.* The act of clipping, or that which is clipped off; the wool-product of one shearing or season.

clip[5], *n.* A clasp, as for holding letters, etc.

clip'per, 1 klip'ər; 2 clĭp'er, *n.* One who or that which clips; a swift sailing vessel.

clip'ping, 1 klip'iŋ; 2 clĭp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which clips. **2.** That which is clipped off or out.

clique, 1 klik; 2 clĭk. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To unite in a clique; act clannishly. **II.** *n.* An exclusive or clannish set; coterie. [F.] Syn.: see CLASS.—**cliqu'ish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Clis'the-nes, 1 klis'thi-nīz; 2 clis'the-nēş, *n.* An Athenian statesman of the 6th century B. C.

clis-tog'a-mous, *a.* Same as CLEISTOGAMOUS.

Cli'tus, 1 klai'tus; 2 clī'tŭs, *n.* An officer under Alexander the Great, whom Alexander killed at a banquet, 328 B. C.

Clive, 1 klaiv; 2 clīv. **Robert, Lord** (1725–1774). An English general; founded British Indian empire.

clk., *abbr.* Clerk.

clo-a'ca, 1 klo-ē'kə; 2 clo-ā'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] **1.** The common cavity into which the various ducts of the body open, in certain fishes, reptiles, insects, etc. **2.** A sewer; sink; privy. [L.]—**clo-a'cal,** *a.*

cloak[1], 1 klōk; 2 clōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover with a cloak; disguise; conceal. **II.** *t.* To put on a cloak. Syn.: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.

cloak, *n.* **1.** A loose outer garment. **2.** Something that covers or hides; a pretext; disguise. [< OF. *cloque*, < LL. *cloca*, bell.] **cloket.** Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**cloak'-bag"†,** *n.* A portmanteau.

clock[1], 1 klok; 2 clĕk, *n.* An instrument for measuring and indicating time by mechanical movements. [< LL. *clocca*, bell.]—**clock'wise,** *a.* In the direction traveled by the hands of a clock.—**clock'work",** *n.* The machinery of a clock, or any similar mechanism.

clock[2], *n.* An embroidered ornament on a stocking, as at the ankle.—**clocked,** *a.*

clod, 1 klod; 2 clŏd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CLOD'DED[2]; CLOD'DING.] **1.** To throw clods or stones (at). **2.** To turn into clods. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lump of clay or the like; hence, the soil. **2.** Anything earthy and gross. [Prob. < Dan. *clode*, globe.] **—clod'dy,** *a.* **1.** Full of clods. **2.** Like a clod; lumpish. **3.** Earthy; low; sensual. **clod'dish‡.** — **clod'dish-ness,** *n.*—**clod'hop"per,** *n.* A plowman; rustic; lout.—**clod'-pate",** *n.* A stupid fellow; blockhead. **clod'pole‡; clod'-poll‡.—clod'-pat"ed,** *a.*

clog, 1 kleg; 2 clŏg, *v.* [CLOGGED, CLOGD[3]; CLOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To put a clog on; hinder; choke up; obstruct. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become choked up; be hindered or retarded. **2.** To adhere in a mass. Syn.: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT.

clog, *n.* **1.** Anything that impedes motion, as a block attached to an animal or a vehicle; encumbrance; hindrance. **2.** A wooden-soled shoe. [Allied to CLAY.] Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT; LOAD.—**clog'-dance",** *n.* A dance with clogs or other shoes whose clatter keeps time with the music. —**clog'gi-ness,** *n.*—**clog'gy,** *a.*

cloi"son-né', 1 klwa"zo-ne'; 2 klwä"so-ne', *n.* A method of producing designs in enamel by laying out the pattern with strips of flat wire and filling the interstices with enamel-paste, which is then fused in place; also, the ware so produced. [F.]—**cloi"son-né',** *a.*

clois'ter, 1 kleis'tər; 2 clŏis'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To seclude; confine, as in a cloister. **2.** To provide with cloisters. **II.** *n.* A covered walk; hence, a monastery; convent. [≲ L. or *claustrum,* enclosed place, < *claudo,* close.]

Syn.: abbey, convent, friary, hermitage, monastery, nunnery, priory. *Cloister, abbey, convent,* and *priory* are for either sex; a *friary* is always for men, a *nunnery* for women, a *monastery* commonly for men. A *priory* (governed by a prior or prioress) is inferior in dignity to an *abbey* (governed by an abbot or abbess). The word *monastery* lays stress upon the loneliness (Gr. *monos,* alone); *convent* emphasizes the association of its inmates (L. *convento,* assemble). A *hermitage* was originally for a single recluse, but the word came to be applied to collections of hermits' cells.

—**clois'ter-er,** *n.* A dweller in a cloister.—**clois'tral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister; secluded. **clois'ter-al‡.**—**clois'tress,** *n.* A nun.

cloket, *v.* & *n.* Cloak.

clomb†, clomb'en†, *imp.* & *pp.* of CLIMB.

clon'ic, 1 klen'ik; 2 clŏn'ic, *a.* Characterized by convulsive contractions and relaxations of the muscles; as, *clonic* spasms. [< Gr. *klonos,* motion.]

cloot, 1 klūt; 2 clōōt, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A cloven hoof, or one of its parts. **2.** *pl.* The devil. [Var. of CLEAVER[1], *n.*] **clute‡.**

cloo'tie, 1 klū'ti; 2 clōō'ti, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The devil.

Clootz, 1 klōts; 2 clōts, ("**Anacharsis**") **Baron Jean Baptiste** (1755–1794). French revolutionary; executed.

close, 1 klōz; 2 clōs, *v.* [CLOSED; CLOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shut by bringing external parts together, as the mouth. **2.** To fill or obstruct, as an opening or passage; stop; shut up. **3.** To bring to or together, as a door or the lips. **4.** To bring the parts of together; shut up, as a knife or book. **5.** To bring to an end; terminate; conclude. **6.** To bring into contact; join, as the parts of an electric circuit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come together so as to enclose something. **2.** To come to an end; terminate. **3.** To grapple; join battle. **4.** To join; coalesce; unite; come to an agreement. [< L. *clausus,* pp. of *claudo,* close.] Syn.: see EFFECT; END.—**clos'er,** *n.*

close, 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *a.* **1.** Shut in; confined; cramped or limited; secluded; secret. **2.** Closed; fast shut. **3.** Near, or near together, in space, time, etc. **4.** Having parts or objects near each other; dense; compact. **5.** Trusty; intimate; as, *close* friends. **6.** Near to some aim, purpose, or standard; as, a *close* imitation. **7.** Watchful; strict; searching; as, *close* attention. **8.** Nearly even or equal; as, a *close* contest. **9.** Secretive; reticent. **10.** Avaricious; stingy. **11.** Ill-ventilated; stifling; oppressive. **12.** *Gram.* Pronounced with lips partly closed. **13.** Shut or restricted by law; not open or free; confined to a few; as, a *close* corporation. **14.** Fitting tightly or snugly.

Syn.: see ADJACENT; AVARICIOUS; FIRM; IMMEDIATE; IMPENETRABLE; TACITURN.

—**close'-bod"ied,** *a.* **1.** Fitting closely, as the body of a coat. **2.** Close-grained.—**c.-fisted,** *a.* Extremely disinclined to give; miserly. **c.-handed‡.**—**c.-fistedness,** *n.* **c.-handedness‡.**—**c.-grained,** *a.* Compact in growth or structure; solid: said of wood, crystals, etc.—**c.-hauled,** *a. Naut.* Having the sails set for sailing as close to the wind as possible.—**c.-season,** *n.* That part of the year in which it is unlawful to catch or kill specified kinds of fish and game. **c.-time‡.**—**c.-stool,** *n.* A covered box containing a chamber-stool.—**c.-tongued,** *a.* Inclined to keep silent; secretive. —**close'ly,** *adv.* **close‡.**—**close'ness,** *n.*

close[1], 1 klōz; 2 clōs, *n.* **1.** The end; conclusion. **2.** A grapple. **3.** A junction; meeting.

close[2], 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *n.* **1.** An enclosed place; land adjoining a house. **2.** A narrow lane or passage. [< OF. *clos.*]

close, 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *adv.* Closely.

clos'et, 1 klez'et; 2 clŏs'ĕt. I[d], *vt.* To shut up or conceal; admit to a private interview. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small chamber, side room, or recess for storage or privacy. **2.** The private chamber of a ruler, used as a council-chamber, or as a chapel for devotion. **3.** A water-closet; privy. [OF., dim. of *clos,* close.]—**clos'et,** *a.*

clo'sure, 1 klō'ʒur; 2 clō'zhur, *n.* **1.** A proceeding to stop debate in a deliberative body in order to secure a prompt vote. **2.** A closing or enclosure; that which closes or encloses. **3†.** A conclusion; end; close.

clot, 1 klet; 2 clŏt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CLOT'TED[4]; CLOT'TING.] To form into clots; coagulate; fill or cover with clots. **II.** *n.* A coagulated mass.—**clot'ty,** *a.* **clot'ted‡.**

cloth, 1 klōth; 2 clŏth, *n.* **1.** A woven fabric, as of wool, silk, flax, cotton, etc.; a piece of such fabric. **2.** Clerical attire; hence, the clerical office; the clergy. **3†.** Raiment; clothes. [< AS. *clāth.*]—**cloth'-yard",** *n.* An old measure for cloth, 27 inches.—**c.-yard shaft,** an early English arrow for the longbow, supposed to be a cloth-yard in length.

clothe, 1 klōth; 2 clōth, *vt.* [CLOTHED or CLAD; CLOTH'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cover or provide with clothes; dress; invest. **II‖.** *i.* To wear or put on clothes. [< AS. *clāthian,* clothes.]

clothes, 1 klōthz; 2 clōthş, *n. pl.* **1.** The articles of raiment worn by human beings; garments collectively; raiment; clothing. **2.** Covering for a bed. **bed'clothes"‡.** [< AS. *clāthas,* pl. of *clāth,* cloth.] Syn.: see DRESS.—**clothes'-press",** *n.* A closet for clothes.

cloth'ier, 1 klōth'yər; 2 clōth'yer, *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothing.

cloth'ing, 1 klōth'iŋ; 2 clōth'ing, *n.* Dress in general; garments; raiment; apparel; covering. Syn.: see DRESS.

Clo'tho, 1 klō'thō; 2 clō'tho, *n. Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates, holding the distaff and spinning the thread of life: supposed to preside at births.

clō"ture', 1 klō"tūr'; 2 clō"tūr', *n.* Same as CLOSURE, *n.*, 1. [F.]

cloud[1], 1 klaud; 2 cloud, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with clouds; dim or darken; obscure. **2.** To cover with obloquy. **3.** To variegate, as marble. **II.** *i.* To be overcast with or as with clouds.

cloud, *n.* **1.** A mass of visible vapor floating in the air; any cloud-like mass. **2.** Something that obscures, darkens, dims, confuses, or threatens. **3.** A dimmed appearance; a spot. **4.** *Law.* A defect; blemish; as, a *cloud* on a title. **5‖.** A great multitude; a cloud-like mass; as, "a *cloud* of witnesses" (*Heb.* xii, 1). [< AS. *clūd,* round mass.]—**cloud'ber"ry,** *n.* A species of raspberry.—**cloud'-burst",** *n.* A sudden flood of rain, as if a whole cloud had been discharged at once.—**cloud'-drift",** *n.* A mass of broken and flying clouds. **c.-rack‡.**—**cloud'less,** *a.* Unclouded; clear. **-ly,** *adv.*—**cloud'y,** *a.* [CLOUD'I-ER; CLOUD'I-EST.] **1.** Overspread with clouds. **2.** Of or like a cloud or clouds. **3.** Obscure; vague; confused. **4.** Gloomy; sullen. **5.** Not limpid or clear. **6.** Marked with cloud-like spots. Syn.: see OBSCURE.—**cloud'i-ly,** *adv.*—**cloud'i-ness,** *n.*

clough, 1 kluf *or* klau; 2 clŭf *or* clou, *n.* **1.** A sluice for returning water to a channel after the flooding of a field or country. **2.** A gorge or ravine. [Akin to Ice. *kloft,* ravine.]

Clough, 1 kluf; 2 clŭf, **Arthur Hugh** (1819–1861). An English poet and scholar.

clour, 1 klūr; 2 clur. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To knock; thump; dent. **II.** *n.* A blow; bump or dent. [Akin to Ice. *klōra,* scratch.]

clout[1d], 1 klaut; 2 clout, *vt.* **1.** To patch; bandage. **2.** To protect with an iron plate.

clout[2d], *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat; cuff.

clout[3d], *vt.* To stud with iron nails.

clout[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth or leather; patch; rag. **2.** The center of a target. **3.** An iron plate. [< AS. *clūt,* < W. *clwt.*]—**clout'-nail",** *n.* A stub-nail for boot- or shoe-soles; a flat-headed nail for fastening iron clouts.

clout[2], *n.* A short, stout nail.

clout[3], *n.* [Colloq.] A blow; cuff.

clout[4], *n.* A stupid, loutish person; clod.

clout'ed, 1 klaut'ed; 2 clout'ĕd, *pa.* Clotted. See also CLOUT, *v.*

clout'er-ly, 1 klaut'ər-li; 2 clout'er-ly, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Unhandy; clumsy. [< CLOUT[1], *n.*]

clove, 1 klōv; 2 clōv, *imp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

clove[1], *n.* A dried flower-bud of a tropical evergreen tree (the **clove-tree**) of the myrtle family: used as a spice.—[< Sp. *clavo,* < L. *clavus,* nail (from its shape).]—**clove'-gil'ly-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of several aromatic double-flowered varieties of the pink. **clove'-pink"‡; clow'-gil'ly-flow"er‡** [Scot.].

clove[2], *n.* One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother-bulb, as in garlic. [< AS. *clufu.*]

clove[3], *n.* [U. S.] A cleft; ravine; mountain pass. [< D. *kloof,* cleft.]

clo'ven, 1 klō'vn; 2 clō'vn, *pa.* Parted; *pp.* of CLEAVE, *v.* —**clo'ven-foot"ed,** *a.* **1.** Having the foot cleft or divided. **2.** Satanic.—**c.-hoofed,** *a.*

clo'ver, 1 klō'vər; 2 clō'ver, *n.* Any one of several species of three-leaved plants of the bean family. [< AS. *clæfre,* trefoil.] **cla'vert.**

Clo'vis, 1 klō'vis; 2 clō'vis, *n.* (466–511.) A king of the Franks; traditional founder of the French kingdom.

clown, 1 klaun; 2 clown, *n.* **1.** A professional buffoon; a jester. **2.** A coarse or vulgar fellow; boor. **3.** A countryman. [Akin to Ice. *klunni,* clumsy fellow.]—**clown'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*]—**clown'ish,** *a.* Of or like a clown; rude; ill-bred. Syn.: see AWKWARD; RUSTIC.—**clown'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**clown'-ish-ness,** *n.*

cloy, 1 kloi; 2 clŏy, *vt.* To satiate, as with sweetness; surfeit. [< F. *clouer,* nail.] Syn.: see SATISFY.—**cloy'ment†,** *n.*

cloys'tret, *n.* Same as CLOISTER.

C. L. P. A., *abbr.* Common Law Procedure Act.

C. L. S. C., *abbr.* Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

club[1], 1 klub; 2 clŭb, *vt.* [CLUBBED, CLUBD[5]; CLUB'BING.] **1.** To beat with a club. **2.** To use like a club.

club[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To contribute to a common purpose; make common stock of. **II.** *i.* To combine with a common object; join purses or efforts; form a club.

club[1], *n.* **1.** A stout stick or staff; cudgel; also, a staff with curved head of metal or wood, as used in golf. **2.** A three-lobed spot on a playing-card; a card so marked. [< Ice. *klubba, klumba,* club.]

—**Indian clubs,** bottle-shaped wooden clubs used in gymnastics.—**clubbed,** *a.* Shaped like, held, or used as a club. —**club'foot",** *n.* Congenital distortion of the foot.—**club's foot"ed,** *a.*—**c.-moss,** *n.* Ground-pine.

club[2], *n.* **1.** An organization of persons for social intercourse or other common object. **2.** A club-house or club-room. [Ult. = CLUB[1], *n.*, in sense of 'clump, knot.'] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; CLASS.

cluck[1], 1 kluk; 2 clŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To call with a cluck. **II.** *i.* To make the noise of a brooding hen; utter a click or cluck. [Var of CLACK.]—**cluck,** *n.* A sound like that made by a brooding hen to call her chicks.

clue, 1 klū; 2 clu, *v.* & *n.* Same as CLEW.

clum'ber, 1 klum'bər; 2 clŭm'ber, *n.* A small stout-bodied and short-legged spaniel that works in silence. [< *Clumber,* the estate of the Duke of Newcastle.]

clump[1], 1 klump; 2 clŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place or plant together in a clump. **2.** To put a clump, or extra sole, on (a shoe). **II.** *i.* To walk clumsily and noisily; tramp heavily. [*klump.*]—**clump'y,** *a.*

clump, *n.* A thick cluster; tuft; lump. [< Dan. Sw.

clum'sy, 1 klum'zi; 2 clŭm'sy, *a.* [CLUM'SI-ER; CLUM'SI-EST.] **1.** Lacking dexterity, ease, or grace; awkward. **2.** Rudely constructed; unwieldy; ungainly. [< Sw. dial. *klummsen,* benumbed.] Syn.: see AWKWARD. —**clum'si-ly,** *adv.*—**clum'si-ness,** *n.*

clung, 1 kluŋ; 2 clŭng, *imp.* of CLING, *v.*

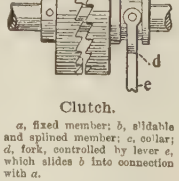
clu'pe-oid, 1 klū'pi-oid; 2 clu'pe-ŏid, *a.* Herring-like. [< L. *clupea,* a fish, + -OID.] [Etruria.

Clu'si-um, 1 klū'si-um; 2 clu'si-um, *n.* Ancient city in

clus'ter, 1 klus'tər; 2 clŭs'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To produce in or collect into a cluster or clusters; grow or gather in a cluster or clusters. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group or bunch, as of grapes. **2.** An assembly; aggregation. [AS.]

clutch[1], 1 kluch; 2 clŭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To seize eagerly; grasp and hold firmly. **II.** *i.* To make a snatch; catch: with *at.* [Cp. AS. *gelæccan,* seize.] Syn.: see CATCH.

clutch[1], *n.* **1.** A rapacious or powerful grasp; a tight grip; an attempt at seizure: commonly in the plural. **2.** A talon, claw, paw, or hand. **3.** A device for coupling objects. Syn.: see CATCH.



Clutch.
a, fixed member; *b,* slidable and splined member; *c,* collar; *d,* fork, controlled by lever *e,* which slides *b* into connection with *a.*

clutch[2], *n.* A setting of eggs; a brood.

clut'ter[1], 1 klut'ər; 2 clŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* To throw into confusion; litter. **II.** *n.* A disordered state; confused heap; litter. [ME. *cloteren,* freq. of CLOT.] Syn.: see DISORDER.

clut'ter[2]. **I.** *vi.* To clatter; make a noise. **II.** *n.* A clattering noise; chattering.

Clyde, 1 klaid; 2 clȳd, *n.* **1. Lord** (1792–1863), Colin Campbell (Mac-liver), a Scottish general; suppressed Sepoy mutiny, 1857–1858. **2.** A river in S. W. Scotland, flowing into the Firth of Clyde; length 75 m.

clyp'e-ate, 1 klip'i-ēt; 2 clȳp'e-āt, *a.* **1.** Shield-shaped. **clyp'e-i-form‡.** **2.** Having a shield, as the head of an insect. **clyp'e-at"ed‡.**

clys'ter, 1 klis'tər; 2 clȳs'ter, *n. Med.* An intestinal injection; enema. [< Gr. *klystēr,* < *klyzō,* wash.]

Cly"tem-nes'tra, 1 klai"tem-nes'trə; 2 clȳ"tĕm-nĕs'tra, *n. Gr. Myth.* The faithless wife of Agamemnon and party to his assassination: finally slain by Orestes.

C. M., *abbr.* Caius Marius, Certificated Master, common meter, Corresponding Member.—**cm**[1], *abbr.* Centimeter. —**cm**[2], *abbr.* Square centimeter.—**cm**[3], *abbr.* Cubic centimeter.—**C. M. D.,** *abbr.* Common meter double.—**C. M. G.,** *abbr.* Companion [of the Order] of St. Michael and St. George.—**cml.,** *abbr.* Commercial.—**Cn.,** *abbr.* Cnæus.

Cni'dus, 1 nai'dus; 2 nī'dŭs, *n.* A city in Asia Minor.

Cnos'sus, 1 nes'us; 2 nŏs'ŭs, *n.* Traditional capital of Crete.

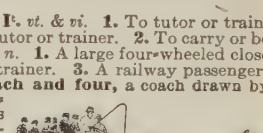
Cnut, 1 nut; 2 nŭt, *n.* Same as CANUTE.

co-[1], *prefix.* With; together. See COM-.

co-[2], *prefix.* Of the complement; as, *cosecant; cosine; cotangent.* [< L. *complementum,* complement.]

C. O., *abbr.* Commanding Officer, Criminal Office, Crown Office.—**c. o.,** *abbr.* Care of.—**Co.,** *abbr.* Cobalt, company, county.

coach, 1 kōch; 2 cōch. **I.**[5] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To tutor or train; study with or act as a tutor or trainer. **2.** To carry or be carried in a coach. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large four-wheeled close carriage. **2.** A tutor; trainer. **3.** A railway passenger-car. [< F. *coche.*]—**coach and four,** a coach drawn by four horses. — **coach'-box",** *n.* A coachman's seat.—**c.-dog,** *n.* A Dalmatian dog spotted with black and white.—**coach'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who drives a coach or a carriage. **coach'ee†; coach'y‡.**


Coach and Four.

co"-act'[1]**§d,** 1 kō"-akt'; 2 cō"-ăct', *vi.* To act or work together. —**co"-ac'tion,** *n.* Action in concert.—**co"-ac'tiv(es,** *a.* Acting concurrently.

co-act'[2]**†d,** 1 ko-akt'; 2 co-ăct', *vt.* To force; compel; coerce. [< L. *coacto,* freq. of *cogo;* see COGENT.]—**co-ac'tion§,** *n.* Compulsion or constraint.—**co-ac'tiv(es§,** *a.* Having power to constrain; compulsory.

Coad., *abbr.* Coadjutor.

co-ad'ju-tant, 1 ko-aj'u-tənt *or* kō"ə-jū'tənt; 2 co-ăj'u-tant *or* cō"a-ju'tant, *a.* Cooperating.

co"ad-ju'tor, 1 kō"a-jū'tər; 2 cō"ăd-ju'tor, *n.* A coworker or colleague; an official assistant. [L., < *co-,* with, + *adjuvo,* AID.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE; AUXILIARY. —**co"ad-ju'tress, co"ad-ju'trix,** *n. fem.*

co-æ'val, *a.* Same as COEVAL.

co-a'gent, 1 ko-ē'jənt; 2 co-ā'gent, *n.* A joint agent; coworker.

co-ag'u-late, 1 ko-ag'yu-lēt; 2 co-ăg'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[1]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To change into a curd-like mass; curdle. **II.** *i.* To become clotted or curdled. [< L. *coagulatus,* < *cogo,* compel.] — **co-ag"u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**co-ag'u-la-bl(eF,** *a.*—**co-ag"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**co-ag'u-la-tiv(es,** *a.*—**co-ag'u-la"tor,** *n.*

co-ag'u-len, 1 ko-ag'yu-len; 2 co-ăg'yu-lĕn, *n.* A powder which when dissolved in water causes instant coagulation of blood on application: discovered by Dr. Theo. Kocher, of Berne.

co-ag'u-lum, 1 ko-ag'yu-lum; 2 co-ăg'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] Any coagulated mass, usually clotted blood; a clot. [L.]

coal, 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *vt.* & *vi.* To supply with or take in coal.

coal, *n.* **1.** A brittle, compact, amorphous substance derived from ancient vegetation: found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel. **2.** A piece of coal as broken for use; such pieces collectively: in Great Britain commonly used in the plural. **3.** A fragment of burned wood. [< AS. *col.*]—**brown coal,** lignite.—**coal'fish",** *n.* A valuable fish, the green pollack of the Atlantic.—**coal'-gas",** *n.* **1.** The gas produced by the combustion of coal. **2.** Ordinary illuminating-gas.—**c.-heaver,** *n.* One who loads or unloads coal.—**c.-hod,** *n.* A vessel for carrying coal or putting it on the fire.—**c.-measures,** *n. pl.* That division of the Carboniferous series containing the workable beds of coal.—**c.-oil,** *n.* Petroleum.—**c.-pit,** *n.* **1.** A pit from which mineral coal is obtained. **2.** A pit for making charcoal.—**c.-scuttle,** *n.* A coal-hod.—**c.-tar,** *n.* The black pitch distilled from bituminous coal.—**coal'y,** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing coal.

co"a-lesce', 1 kō"a-les'; 2 cō"a-lĕs', *vi.* [-LESCED[4]; -LESC'ING.] To grow or come together into one; fuse; blend. [< L. *coalesco,* < *co-,* with, + *alo,* nourish.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**co"a-les'cence,** *n.* A coalescing; union.—**co"a-les'cent,** *a.* Growing together; united; uniting.

co"a-li'tion, 1 kō"a-liſh'ən; 2 cō"a-lish'on, *n.* **1.** An alliance of persons, parties, or states. **2.** Coalescence. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; UNION.

coam'ing, 1 kōm'iŋ; 2 cōm'ing, *n.* A raised curb about a hatchway, well, or the like. [= COMBING.] **comb'ing‡.**

co"ap-ta'tion, 1 kō"ap-tē'shən; 2 cō"ăp-tā'shon, *n.* An adjustment or fitting together, as of the parts of a broken bone. [< L. *coaptatus,* pp., < *co-,* with, + *aptus,* APT.]

co"arc-ta'tion, 1 kō"ark-tē'shən; 2 cō"ärc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** Stricture or contraction, as of a cavity or orifice. **2†.** Restraint. [< L. *coarctatus,* pp., < *co-,* with, + *artus,* close.]

coarse, 1 kōrs; 2 cōrs, *a.* **1.** Composed of large or rough parts or particles; not fine or delicate. **2.** Inferior in

quality; low; vulgar; indelicate. [Var. of COURSE; *i. e.*, in course, ordinary.]

Syn.: BLUFF; BRUTISH; COMMON; IMMODEST; LARGE; ROUGH; RUSTIC; VULGAR.

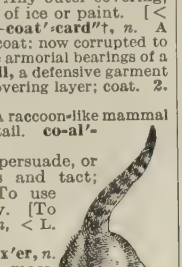
—**coarse'ly,** *adv.*—**coars'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become coarse or rough.—**coarse'ness,** *n.*

coast, 1 kōst; 2 cōst. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sail or travel along (a shore or border). **2.** [U. S.] To ride down a slope by force of gravity, as on a sled or bicycle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The land next to the sea; the seashore. **2**‖. A boundary; region: chiefly *pl.* **3.** [U. S.] A coasting, as on a sled. [< OF. *coste*, < L. *costa*, rib, side.] Syn.: see BANK.—**coast'al,** *a.*—**coast'er,** *n.*—**coast'-guard",** *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] Customs agents along the coast; a general coast-police. **2.** [U. S.] The men who man life-saving stations. **3.** A member of either of these bodies.—**coast'ward,** *adv.* Toward the coast. **coast'wards**‡.—**coast'wise,** *a.* By way of or along the coast; as, the *coastwise* trade. **coast'ways**‡.

Coast Range. An irregular range of mountains in California closely adjacent to the Pacific coast.

coat, 1 kōt; 2 cōt. **I**[1]. *vt.* To cover with or as with a coat, as of paint. **II.** *n.* **1.** An upper and outer arment with sleeves: usually worn by men. **2.** Any outer covering, as the fur of an animal, or a layer of ice or paint. [< MHG. LL+OF *kotze*, coarse mantle.]—**coat'-card"**†, *n.* A playing-card with a figure wearing a coat: now corrupted to *court-card*.—**coat of arms** (*Her.*), the armorial bearings of a person, taken collectively.—**c. of mail,** a defensive garment of chain mail.—**coat'ing,** *n.* **1.** A covering layer; coat. **2.** Cloth for coats.

co-a'ti, 1 kō-ä'tĭ; 2 co-ä'tĭ, *n.* [S. Am.] A raccoon-like mammal with mobile snout and a long ringed tail. **co-al'-ti**‡; **co-a"ti-mon'di**‡.



Coati. 1/18

coax[1], 1 kōks; 2 cōks, *v.* **I.** *t.* To persuade, or seek to persuade, by gentleness and tact; wheedle; win; soothe. **II.** *i.* To use persistent persuasion or cajolery. [To make a *coax* (dupe) of, < F. *coquin*, < L. *coquus*, cook.]

Syn.: see ALLURE; PERSUADE.—**coax'er,** *n.*

cob, 1 kob; 2 cŏb, *n.* **1.** A roundish mass, heap, or lump. **2.** [U. S.] The woody spike of an ear of maize, round which the kernels grow. **corn's cob"**‡. **3.** A strong, thick-set, short-legged horse. **4.** (1) The male of the swan. (2) A spider. **5.** A compost of clay and straw or the like, used in making walls; also, a cob wall. **6.** A Spanish dollar. [Var. of COP, *n.*]—**cob'-loaf",** *n.* A crusty, lumpy loaf: hence, an ill-conditioned fellow.

co'balt, 1 kō'bĕlt; 2 cō'bạlt, *n.* A tough steel-gray metallic element that forms blue pigments. See ELEMENT. [< G. *kobalt*, prob. same as KOBOLD, a demon.]—**co'balt-ic,** *a.* Of or containing cobalt in its triad valence.—**co'balt-ous,** *a.* Of or containing cobalt in its lower valence.

Cob'bett, 1 kob'et; 2 cŏb'ĕt, **William** (1762–1835). An English-American political economist.

cob'ble, 1 kob'l; 2 cŏb'l, *v.* [COB'BLED, COB'LD+; COB'-BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To patch or repair, as boots; make clumsily. **2.** To pave with cobblestones. **II.** *i.* To work as a cobbler. [< L.+ *copulo*, join together.]—**cob'bler,** *n.* One who patches boots and shoes; a clumsy workman.

cob'ble[1], *n.* Same as COBLE.

cob'ble-stone", 1 kob'l-stōn"; 2 cŏb'l-stōn", *n.* A rounded water-worn stone, as for paving. **cob'ble**[2]‡.

Cob'den, 1 kob'den; 2 cŏb'dĕn, **Richard** (1804–1865). An English statesman; free-trade advocate.—**Cob'den-ism,** *n.* The political policy advocated by Richard Cobden.

Cob'ham, 1 kob'am; 2 cŏb'am, **Lord** (1360?–1417). Sir John Oldcastle, an English Lollard leader; burnt in London.

cob'le, 1 kob'l; 2 cŏb'l, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A flat-bottomed fishing-boat. [< W. *ceubal*, < *ceuo*, hollow.]

Co'blenz, 1 kō'blents; 2 cō'blĕnts, *n.* A government (1,754 sq. m.; pop. 682,000), and its capital city (pop. 56,000), Rhine province, Prussia; under occupation of United States troops Dec. 9, 1918–

cob'nut", 1 kob'nut"; 2 cŏb'nŭt", *n.* **1.** A large variety of hazelnut. **2.** A children's game with such nuts.

co'bra, 1 kō'-bra; 2 cō'bra, *n.* **1.** A very venomous snake of India that can dilate its neck into a broad hood. **2.** An allied species of Africa; the asp. [Pg., < L. *colubra*, snake.]—**co'bra-de-[da- or di-]cap-el'lo,** *n.* The cobra of India.

Cobra-de-capello. 1/12

cob'web", 1 kob'web"; 2 cŏb'wĕb". **I.** *vt.* [COB'WEBBED", COB'WEBD"S; COB'WEB"BING.] To cover with or as with cobwebs. **II.** *n.* **1.** The network or fine thread spun by a spider; hence, a snare, or anything fine-spun or flimsy. **2.** *pl.* Accumulated rubbish. [< *cob* (perhaps short for ME. *attercop*, < AS. *ātor*, poison, + *cop*, head, tuft) + WEB.]—**cob'webbed",** *pa.* **1.** Covered with or full of cobwebs. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing entangled cobweb-like hairs.—**cob'web"-by,** *a.* Like or covered with cobwebs.

co'ca, 1 kō'kə; 2 cō'ca, *n.* [S. Am.] The dried leaves of a South-American shrub, used as a tonic.

co'ca-in, } 1 kō'kə-in *or* -în (*colloq.*, kō-kēn'); 2 cō'ca-în
co'ca-ine, } *or* -în (*colloq.*, cō-cān'), *n.* A white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid obtained from coca: used as a local anesthetic.—**co'ca-in-ism,** *n.* A morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocain; cocain-poisoning.

coc-cif'er-ous, 1 kok-sif'ər-us; 2 cŏc-çĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or producing berries. [< Gr. *kokkos*, berry, + L. *fero*, bear.]

coc'cus, 1 kok'us; 2 cŏc'ŭs, *n.* [COC'CI, *pl.*] A spherical or nearly spherical bacterium. [< *kokkos*, berry.]

coc'cyx, 1 kok'siks; 2 cŏc'çyks, *n.* [-CY'GES, 1 -sai'jiz; 2 -çŷ'-ğēs, *pl.*] The caudal end of the spine. [Gr.]—**coc-cyg'e-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the coccyx; caudal.

coch., cochl., *abbr.* [L.] *Cochlear* (a spoonful).—**coch. amp.,** *abbr.* A tablespoonful.—**coch. mag.,** *abbr.* A large spoonful.—**coch. med.,** *abbr.* A dessert-spoonful.—**coch. parv.,** *abbr.* A teaspoonful.

co'chin, 1 kō'chin; 2 cō'chĭn, *n.* A variety of large domestic fowl, of Asiatic origin, having heavily feathered legs. [< *Cochin*-China.]

Co'chin-Chi'na, 1 kō'chin; 2 cō'chĭn, *n.* The southernmost state (20,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,051,000) of French Indo-China.

coch'i-neal, 1 koch'i-nīl; 2 cŏch'i-nēl, *n.* A dyestuff yielding a brilliant scarlet dye, consisting of certain insects (of Mexico, the Canary Islands, and Java) killed and dried by heat. [< L.Sp *coccinus*, scarlet, < Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]

coch'le-a, 1 kok'li-ə; 2 cŏc'le-a, *n.* [-LE-Æ, *pl.*] One of the passages of the internal ear, usually spiral. [< L. *cochlea*, snail, < Gr. *kochlos*, shell-fish.]—**coch'le-ar,** *a.*—**coch'le-a-ry,** *a.* Winding; cochleate.—**coch'le-ate,** *a.* Spirally twisted like a snail's shell. **coch'le-an**‡; **coch'le-at"ed**‡.

cock[1], 1 kok; 2 cŏk, *vt.* To raise the cock of (a gun or pistol), in readiness for firing.

cock[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To turn up or to one side, as the head, ears, etc.; tilt; prick up. **II**†. *i.* To swagger. [< COCK[1], *n.*]—**cocked hat,** a hat with brim turned up.

cock[3], *vt.* To arrange in cocks, as hay.

cock, *a.* Male; as, a *cock* lobster.

cock[1], *n.* **1.** A full-grown male of the domestic fowl. **2.** Any male bird. **3.** [Eng.] A leader; champion. **4.** A faucet. **5.** The hammer of a firearm, or its position when raised. **6.** A weathercock. **7.** Cock-crowing. [< AS. *cocc* (imitative).]—**cock'-and-bull",** *a.* [Colloq.] Highly improbable; incredible; absurd.—**c.-eye,** *n.* A squinting eye.—**c.-eyed,** *a.* Cross-eyed.—**c.-fight,** *n.* A battle between cocks, especially between game-cocks. **c.-match**†.—**c.-fighter,** *n.* One who keeps or matches fighting-cocks.—**c.-fighting.** **I.** *a.* Addicted to cock-fighting; as, a *cock-fighting* squire. **II.** *n.* The matching of game-cocks.—**c.-laird,** *n.* [Scot.] An owner and cultivator of a small piece of land: a term of contempt.—**c. of the game**‖, a game-cock.—**c. of the walk** or **of the loft,** one who has overcome all opposition; leader or chief.—**c.-sure,** *a.* Absolutely sure; perfectly safe.—**c.-sure,** *adv.* With absolute certainty. **c.-surely**†. [upward bend of a hat-brim.

cock[2], *n.* A significant tip or upward turn; a pricking up;

cock[3], *n.* A small conical pile, as of straw or hay. [Akin to Ice. *kökkr*, lump.]—**cock'horse",** *n.* A child's rocking-horse; hobby-horse.

cock[4], *n.* A ship's small boat; cockboat. [< F. *coque*, < L. *concha*; see CONCH.] [It. *cocca*, nock of an arrow.]

cock[5], *n.* A notch in an arrow or crossbow for the string. [<

cock[6]†, *n.* A corruption of "God"; used in oaths.

cock-ade', 1 kok-ēd'; 2 cŏk-ād', *n.* A rosette, knot of ribbon, or the like, worn on the hat. [< F. *cocarde*, < *coq*, COCK[1], *n.*, as if a cock's comb.]

cock'-a-hoop", 1 kek'-ə-hūp"; 2 cŏk'-a-hōōp". **I.** *a.* **1.** Elated; set up; on the high horse. **2.** Tipsy; jolly. **II.** *adv.* Jollily.

Cock-aigne', 1 kok-ēn'; 2 cŏk-ān', *n.* **1.** An imaginary region of luxury and ease. **2.** Same as COCKNEYDOM.

cock'-a-leek"ie, *n.* Same as COCKIE-LEEKIE.

cock"a-lo'rum, 1 kek"ə-lō'rum; 2 cŏk"a-lō'rŭm, *n.* [Slang.] A conceited, bumptious person.

cock"a-too', 1 kek"ə-tū'; 2 cŏk"a-tōō', *n.* A crested parrot of the East Indies or Australia. [< Hind. *kākātūa*, from its cry.]

cock'a-trice, 1 kŏk'a-tris; 2 ŏk'a-trīç, *n.* **1.** A fabulous serpent, said to kill by its breath or glance. **2.** Any crawling venomous creature. [OF., corr. of L. *crocodilus,* CROCODILE.] [**cock‡.**

cock'boat", 1 kŏk'bōt"; 2 ŏk'bōt", *n.* A small rowboat.

Cock'burn, 1 kō'bərn; 2 ō'burn, **Alexander** (1802–1880). An English statesman; Lord Chief Justice of England; arbitrator on Alabama claims.

cock'cha"fer, 1 kŏk'chē"fər; 2 ŏk'chā"fer, *n.* A large beetle of America and Europe, destructive to vegetation; a May-beetle. [< *clock,* a beetle (imitative), + CHAFER².]

cock'crow", 1 kŏk'krō"; 2 ŏk'crō", *n.* The early morning. **cock'crow"ing‡.**

cock'er, 1 kŏk'er; 2 ŏk'er, *vt.* To spoil by indulgence; coddle. [Cp. W. *cocri,* fondle.]

cock'er, *n.* **1.** A small spaniel, used in hunting woodcock, snipe, etc. **cock'er-span"i-el‡. 2.** A cock-fighter.

cock'er-el, 1 kŏk'er-el; 2 ŏk'cr-el, *n.* A young cock.

cock'er-no"nie, 1 kŏk'ər-nō"ni; 2 ŏk'er-nō'ni, *n.* [Scot.] A young woman's hair gathered in a snood. **cock'er-no"ny‡.**

cock'et, 1 kŏk'et; 2 ŏk'ĕt, *n. Eng. Hist.* A custom-house seal, or a sealed certificate of the entry of goods. [< F. *coquet,* dim. of *coque,* COCK⁴, *n.*] **cock'it‡** [Scot.].

cock'horse", 1 kŏk'hôrs"; 2 ŏk'hôrs", *n.* A child's rocking-horse, hobby-horse, or the like.

cock'le-leek"le, 1 kŏk'i-lik"i; 2 ŏk'i-lēk"i, *n.* [Scot.] Soup made by boiling a fowl with onions or leeks. **cock'a-leek"le‡; cock'y-leek"y‡.**

cock'l(e)ᴾ, 1 kŏk'l; 2 ŏk'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [COCK'LED; COCK'LING.] To wrinkle; pucker. [< COCKLE², *n.*: from the form of the shell.]

cock'le¹, *n.* A weed that grows among grain. [< AS. *coccel,* < Ir. *cogal,* corn-cockle.]

cock'le², *n.* An edible European bivalve, or its shell; a scallop-shell, etc. [< Gr.ᴸ⁺ᴳ *konchylion,* < *konchē,* mussel.]—**cock'le-hat",** *n.* A hat with a scallop- or cockle-shell attached to it as a badge: worn by palmers or pilgrims. —**c.-shell,** *n.* **1.** The shell of a cockle; one valve of a scallop-shell worn in a pilgrim's hat. **2.** Any frail, light boat. **c.-boat‡.**

cock'le³, *n.* **1.** The fire-chamber or dome of a hot-air furnace. **2.** *pl.* Hence, the inner chamber of the heart. **cockles of the heart‡.** [< F. *coquille;* see COCKLE², *n.*]

cock'led‡, *a.* Enclosed in a shell. [roof.

cock'loft", 1 kŏk'lôft"; 2 ŏk'lôft", *n.* A loft under the

cock'ney, 1 kŏk'ni; 2 ŏk'ny, *n.* **1.** One born within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow church, in Cheapside, London; a Londoner; also, one having the traits of uneducated Londoners. **2†.** A petted child; a milksop. **3†.** A hen's egg. [ME. *cokeney* (< AS. *cocc,* cock) + *ey,* < AS. *æg,* egg.]—**cock'ney-dom,** *n.* The sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs.—**cock'ney-ism,** *n.* The speech or ways of cockneys.

cock'pit", 1 kŏk'pit"; 2 ŏk'pĭt", *n.* **1.** A pit or ring for cock-fighting. **2.** An apartment for the wounded in a war-ship. **3.** In small yachts, a space lower than the rest of the deck. **4†.** The pit of a theater.—**the Cockpit of Europe.** Belgium: so-called because the battle-ground of many wars.

cock'roach", 1 kŏk'rōch"; 2 ŏk'rōch", *n.* An insect with a flat oval body that infests houses and ships.

cocks'comb", 1 kŏks'kōm"; 2 ŏks'cōm", *n.* **1.** A plant with red flowers, suggesting the comb of a cock. **2.** A coxcomb. **3.** A jester's cap or the red ridge on it.

cock'shy", 1 kŏk'shī"; 2 ŏk'shȳ", *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A mark to be shied or thrown at, as at fairs. **2.** A throw, as at a mark.

cock'spur", 1 kŏk'spûr"; 2 ŏk'spûr", *n.* **1.** A spur on the leg of a cock. **2.** A climbing flowered shrub. **cockspur thorn‡.**

cock'swain, *n.* Same as COXSWAIN.

cock'tail", 1 kŏk'tāl"; 2 ŏk'tāl", *n.* [U. S.] A drink made of spirits mixed with bitters, sugar, and flavoring.

co'co, } 1 kō'ko; 2 ō'co, *n.* The palm-tree that pro-

co'coa¹, } duces coconuts. [< Sp. *coco,* prob. < Gr. *kouki,* coconut.] **co'co-palm"‡.**

co'coa², *n.* A powder made from the dried seed-kernels of the cacao; also, a beverage made from this powder. [Corr. of CACAO.]

co'co-nut", } 1 kō'ko-nut"; 2 ō'co-nŭt", *n.* **1.** The fruit

co'coa-nut", } of a tree (the *coco-tree* or *coco-palm*), a white-meated seed enclosed in a hard shell, and containing a milky liquid. **2.** [Slang.] The head or skull.

co-coon', 1 ko-kūn'; 2 co-cōōn', *n.* **1.** The envelop in which silkworms are enclosed in the chrysalis state. **2.** The egg-case of spiders, etc. See illus. in next col. [< F. *cocon,* dim. of *coque,* shell.]—**co-coon'er-y,** *n.* A place for rearing silkworms.

Co'cos Islands. A group of islands in the Indian Ocean, S. W. of Java, off which the German cruiser *Emden* was destroyed by the Australian cruiser *Sydney,* Nov. 10, 1914.

coc'til(eᴳ, 1 kŏk'til; 2 ŏc'til, *a.* Made by baking, as porcelain. [< L. *coctilis,* < *coctus;* see COCTION.] **coc'tiv(eᴳ‡.**

coc'tion, 1 kŏk'shan; 2 ŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of boiling. **2†.** Digestion. [< L. *coctio(n-),* < *coctus,* pp. of *coquo,* cook.]

Co-cy'tus, 1 ko-sai'tus; 2 co-çȳ'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* The river of lamentation; one of the five rivers of Hades.

C. O. D., *abbr.* Cash (*or* collect) on delivery.

cod¹, 1 kŏd; 2 ŏd, *n.* A food-fish of temperate northern seas. [Akin to D. *kodde,* club.] **cod'fish"‡.—cod'-liv"er,** *n.* The liver of a codfish.—**cod-liver oil,** oil from cod-livers, used in cases of malnutrition.

cod², *n.* **1.** A pod or husk. **2.** A bag or envelop. [AS. *codd,* bag.]—**cod'-piece",** *n.* A baggy flap attached in front to the tight hose formerly worn by men.

Cod., *abbr.* Codex.

cod'dle¹, } 1 kŏd'l; 2 ŏd'l, *vt.* [COD'DLED, COD'DLᴰ;

cod'lᴾ, } COD'DLING.] To treat as a baby or an invalid; pamper. [< COD², *n.*, bag, pillow.] Syn.: see CARESS; PAMPER. [*krotla,* dabble.]

cod'dle², *vt.* To seethe or simmer in water; cook. [< Ice.

code, 1 kōd; 2 ōd, *n.* **1.** A systematized body of law. **2.** A system of signals, characters, or words with arbitrary meanings, used to communicate intelligence. **3.** A system of rules and regulations. [< L.ᴾ *codex, caudex,* tablet.] Syn.: see LAW; LEGISLATION.—**civil code,** a code regulating the civil relations of citizens.—**criminal c., penal c.,** a code defining crimes and prescribing the method and degree of punishment.

co'dex, 1 kō'deks; 2 ō'dĕks, *n.* [COD'I-CES, *pl.*] **1.** A manuscript in uncial characters, especially of the New Testament. **2.** A collection of canons or of formulas. **3.** A code of laws. [*L.*] [used as a food.

cod'fish", 1 kŏd'fish"; 2 ŏd'fĭsh", *n.* A cod, or its flesh,

codg'er, 1 kŏj'ər; 2 ŏdg'er, *n.* A testy or eccentric old man; fellow. [Var. of *cadger,* beggar.]

cod'i-cil, 1 kŏd'i-sil; 2 ŏd'i-çĭl, *n.* A supplement to a will. [< L. *codicillus,* dim. of *codex* (*codic-*), writing.]—**cod"i-cil'la-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a codicil.

cod'i-fy, 1 kŏd'i-fai *or* kō'di-fai; 2 ŏd'i-fȳ *or* ō'di-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To systematize, as laws.—**cod"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

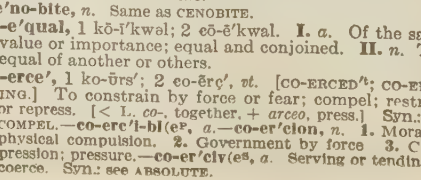
cod'ling¹, 1 kŏd'liŋ; 2 ŏd'ling, *n.* A young cod.

cod'ling², *n.* [Eng.] One of several varieties of cooking-apple; formerly, any hard apple for stewing. [< COD², *n.*; cp. AS. *cod-æppel,* cod-apple, quince.] **cou'lin‡.**

co-ed"u-ca'tion, 1 kō-ej"u-[*or* ed"yu-]kē'shən; 2 ō-ĕj"u-[*or* ĕd"yu-]cā'shon, *n.* The education of both sexes, or of whites and negroes, together.—**co-ed"u-ca'tion-al,** *a.*

co"ef-fi'cient, 1 kō"e-fish'ent; 2 ō"ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Jointly efficient; acting together to a common end. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cooperating agent. **2.** A number or letter put before an algebraic expression which is to be multiplied by that number. **3.** *Physics.* A number indicating the degree of a quality possessed by a substance.—**co"ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*

Cœ-len'ter-a, 1 sī-len'tər-a; 2 çē-lĕn'ter-a, *n. pl.* A branch of the animal kingdom members of which have an enteric cavity occupying the entire interior of the



Examples of Cocoons.

1. American silkworm. 2. Caddis-fly. 3. Weevil under bark. 4. Saw-fly.

body and functioning as a vascular as well as a digestive system: including sea-anemones, corals, jellyfish, etc. [< Gr. *koilos,* hollow, + *enteron,* intestine.] **Cœ-len"ter-a'ta‡.—cœ-len'ter-ate, cœ-len'tere,** *a.* & *n.*

cœ'li-ac, *a.* Same as CELIAC.

cœ'no-bite, *n.* Same as CENOBITE.

co-e'qual, 1 kō-ī'kwəl; 2 cō-ē'kwal. **I.** *a.* Of the same value or importance; equal and conjoined. **II.** *n.* The equal of another or others.

co-erce', 1 ko-ūrs'; 2 co-ĕrç', *vt.* [CO-ERCED'ᵗ; CO-ERC'-ING.] To constrain by force or fear; compel; restrain or repress. [< L. *co-,* together, + *arceo,* press.] Syn.: see COMPEL.—**co-erc'i-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*—**co-er'cion,** *n.* **1.** Moral or physical compulsion. **2.** Government by force **3.** Compression; pressure.—**co-er'civ(eᴳ,** *a.* Serving or tending to coerce. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.

co″es-sen′tial, 1 kō″ə-sen′shəl; 2 cō″ĕ-sĕn′shal, *a.* Of the same essence; united in being.—**co″es-sen″ti-al′i-ty,** *n.*

co″e-tą′ne-ous, 1 kō″ɪ-tē′nɪ-us; 2 cō″e-tā′ne-ŭs, *a.* Originating at the same time; of equal age; coeval. [< L. *co-*, co-1, + *ætas*, age.]

co″e-ter′nal, 1 kō″ɪ-tūr′nəl; 2 cō″e-tĕr′nal, *a.* Existing together from eternity.

Cœur de Li″on′, 1 kūr də lī″ŏn′; 2 cûr de lī″ŏn′. [F.] "Lion-heart": applied to Richard I. of England.

co-e′val, 1 ko-ī′vəl; 2 co-ē′val. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the same age: usually implying remote time or long duration. **co-æ′val‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the same age; a contemporary. [< L. *co-*, together, + *ævum*, age.]

co″ex-ist′d, 1 kō″egz-ist′; 2 cō″ĕġz-ĭst′, *vi.* To exist together.—**co″ex-is′tence,** *n.*—**co″ex-is′tent,** *a.* Existing together.

co″ex-tend′d, 1 kō″eks-tend′; 2 cō″ĕks-tĕnd′, *vt. & vi.* To make or be coextensive.—**co″ex-ten′sion,** *n.*—**co″ex-ten′sive(es,** *a.* Having the same limits or extent.

cof′er†, *n.* Box; coffer.

cof′fee, 1 kef′ɪ; 2 cŏf′e, *n.* The seeds, enclosed in dark cherry-like berries, of a tropical tree; also, a beverage made from, or the tree producing them. [The seeds are also called "beans" or "berries."] [< Turk. *qahwe*, < Ar. *gahwe*, coffee.] — **black coffee,** strong coffee without milk or cream.—**cof′fee-bean″,** *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree. **c.-berry†.—c.-grounds,** *n. pl.* The lees of coffee after infusion. — **c.-house, c.-room,** *n.* A house or room where coffee and other refreshments are sold; a café.—**c.-mill,** *n.* A mill for grinding coffee. — **c.-pot,** *n.* A covered metal or earthen pot in which coffee is served.— **c.-shop,** *n.* A place where coffee is kept on sale; an inferior coffee-house.

Coffee-branch and Berries.
a, the flower; *b*, a berry, split, showing the "beans."

cof′fer, 1 kef′ər; 2 cŏf′er, *n.* **1.** A chest or box; strong box; safe. **2.** *pl.* A treasury; financial resources. **3.** A deeply sunk panel. **4.** A canal-lock chamber; a caisson. [< L.F *cophinus*; see COFFIN.]—**cof′fer-dam″,** *n.* A temporary enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry, to protect workmen.

cof′fin, 1 kef′ɪn; 2 cŏf′in. **I.** *vt.* To put into or as into a coffin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The case in which a corpse is buried. **2.** The lower part of a horse's hoof. **3†.** A pie-crust. [< L.OF *cophinus*, < Gr. *kophinus*, basket.]—**cof′fin-bone″,** *n.* The bone of a horse's foot that is enclosed within the hoof.

cof′fle, 1 kef′l; 2 cŏf′l, *n.* A gang of slaves or the like chained together for marching or sale. [< Ar. *kāfila*, caravan.]

C. of G. H., *abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.—**cog.,** *abbr.* Cognate, cognate with.

cog1, 1 kog; 2 cŏġ, *vt.* [COGGED; COG′GING.] To furnish with or as with a cog or cogs.

cog2, *v.* **I.** *t.* To load (a die) for cheating; handle or use fraudulently. **II.** *t.* To deceive; wheedle; cheat, as with loaded dice. [< W. *coegio*, pretend, < *coeg*, empty.]

cog1, *n.* **1.** A tooth projecting from the surface of a wheel or the like, to impart or receive motion. **2.** A tenon. [< Gael. *cog*, cog.]—**cog′-wheel″,** *n.* A wheel with cogs; gear-wheel.

cog2, *n.* **1.** A trick; imposition. **2.** A loaded die.

cog3, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A hooped vessel for liquids. **2.** Strong drink. **3.** A quarter-peck measure. [< Gael. *cogan*, drinking-vessel.] **cogue†.** [*concha*; see CONCH.]

cog4, *n.* A small rowboat or fishing-vessel. [< F. *coque*, < L.

co′gent, 1 kō′jent; 2 cō′ġĕnt, *a.* Compelling belief, assent, or action; forcible; convincing. [< L. *cogo*, compel, < *co-*, together, + *ago*, drive.] Syn.: see POWERFUL.—**co′gent-ly,** *adv.*—**co′gen-cy,** *n.* Convincing power.

cog′i-tate, 1 koj′ɪ-tēt; 2 cŏġ′i-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TAT″ED; -TAT″ING.] To think over or about (something); meditate; reflect; think. [< L. *co-*, with, + *agito*, AGITATE.] Syn.: see MUSE.—**cog′i-ta-bl(eF,** *a.* That can be made a subject of thought; thinkable.—**cog″i-ta′tion,** *n.* Consideration; reflection; thought.—**cog″i-ta′tiv(es,** *a.* Capable of cogitation; reflective; contemplative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

co′gnac, 1 kō′nyak; 2 cō′nyăc, *n.* French brandy. [F.] **co′gniac‡.**

cog′nate, 1 kog′nēt; 2 cŏġ′nāt. **I.** *a.* Allied by blood; kindred; akin; especially, related through females only **II.** *n.* A person or thing that is cognate to another or others. [< L. *co-*, together, + *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.]—**cog-na′tion,** *n.* Relationship.

cog-ni′tion, 1 kog-nish′ən; 2 cŏġ-nĭsh′on, *n.* **1.** The act, power, or faculty of knowing. **2.** Knowledge; loosely, a conception. [< L. *co-*, together, + *nosco*, know.]—**cog′ni-tiv(es,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the power of cognition; knowing.

cog′nize, } 1 kog′naiz; 2 cŏġ′nĭz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ-ING.]

cog′nise, } To know, perceive, or recognize. [< L. *co-*, with, + *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see KNOW.—**cog′ni-za-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of being known, or of being judicially tried or examined.—**cog′ni-zance,** *n.* **1.** Apprehension or perception; knowledge; notice, especially judicial notice or jurisdiction. **2.** A badge or mark.—**cog′ni-zant,** *a.* Taking notice; aware. **cog′ni-sant‡.** Syn.: see CONSCIOUS.

cog-no′men, 1 kog-nō′men; 2 cŏġ-nō′mĕn, *n.* [-NO′-MENS or -NOM′I-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A name added to the nomen or gentile name, to denote the family or the gens. **2.** A surname; colloquially, any name, nickname, or appellation. [L., < *co-* (*cum*), together, + *nomen*, name.] Syn.: see NAME.—**cog-nom′i-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to a cognomen.

co″gno-scen′te, 1 kō″nyo-shen′tē; 2 cō″nyo-shĕn′tę, *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] A connoisseur: generally in the plural. [It.] **co″no-scen′te‡.**

cog-nos′ci-bl(eF, 1 kog-nos′ɪ-bl; 2 cŏġ-nŏs′i-bl, *a.* Capable of being known, recognized, or ascertained; knowable. [< L. *cognosco*, recognize, < *co-*, with, + *nosco*, know.]

cog-no′vit, 1 kog-nō′vit; 2 cŏġ-nō′vit, *n.* Literally, he has acknowledged; in law, a written acknowledgment, by a defendant, that the plaintiff's demand is just. [L.]

cogue, *n.* Same as COG3.

co-hab′itd, 1 ko-hab′ɪt; 2 co-hăb′it, *vi.* To dwell together as husband and wife. [< L. *co-*, together, + *habito*, dwell.]—**co-hab′i-tant,** *n.*—**co-hab″i-ta′tion,** *n.*

co-heir′, 1 ko-ār′; 2 co-ēr′, *n.* An heir with another or others.—**co-heir′ess,** *n.*—**co-heir′ship,** *n.*

co-here′, 1 ko-hīr′; 2 co-hēr′, *vi.* [CO-HERED′; CO-HER′-ING.] **1.** To stick or hold firmly together. **2.** To be logically coherent. **3†.** To agree. [< L. *co-*, together, + *hæreo*, stick.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**co-her′ence,** *n.* Conjunction; consistency; agreement. **co-her′en-cy†.** — **co-her′ent,** *a.* **1.** Cleaving or sticking together. **2.** Logically consistent. **3.** Suited; adapted; accordant.—**co-her′ent-ly,** *adv.*—**co-her′er,** *n. Wireless Teleg.* A device employed to detect electric waves, in which loosely touching metallic particles in a glass tube are made to cohere closely under the action of the wave, thus momentarily completing a local electric signaling circuit.—**co-he′sion,** *n.* The act or state of cohering; union; consistency; cohesive attraction.—**co-he′siv(es,** *a.* Belonging to, exerting, or having the property of cohesion. Syn.: see ADHESIVE; STRONG.—**co-he′siv(e-lyS,** *adv.*—**co-he′siv(e-nessS,** *n.*

co′hort, 1 kō′hôrt; 2 cō′hôrt, *n.* **1.** An armed company; the tenth of a Roman legion, 500 to 600 men. **2.** *Biol.* A classificatory group; in botany, next above an order; in zoology, usually above a family, but below an order. [< L. *cohor(t-)s*, company of soldiers.]

coif‖, 1 keif; 2 cŏif, *n.* A close-fitting cap, hood, or headdress. [< F. *coiffe*, < OHG. *chuph*, head.]

coif′fure, 1 keif′yur; 2 cŏif′yur, *n.* **1.** An arrangement or dressing of the hair. **2.** A head-dress. [F.]

coign, 1 kein; 2 cŏin, *n.* A projecting angle or stone; a corner. [= COIN, *n.*, 4.] **coignet.—coign of vantage,** an advantageous position.

coil, 1 keil; 2 cŏil, *vt. & vi.* To wind spirally; form rings or coils. [< L.OF *col-*, together, + *lego*, collect.]

coil1, *n.* **1.** A ring or spiral formed by winding. **2.** An involvement; a perplexity. **3.** A spiral pipe, or a series of pipes, forming a continuous conduit which reverses two or more times. **4.** *Elec.* A conducting wire wound upon a bobbin.

coil‖2, *n.* Confusion or tumult; turmoil. [< Gael. Ir. *goill*, war.]

Co-im′bra, 1 ko-im′brə; 2 co-ĭm′brā, *n.* A university city in W. central Portugal; capital of Portugal from 1139 to 1506; pop. 20,500.

coin, 1 kein; 2 cŏin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into coins; stamp or mint. **2.** To originate, as a word. **II.** *i.* To make counterfeit money.—**coin′a-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of being coined.—**coin′er,** *n.* **1.** One who coins. **2.** A counterfeiter.

coin, *n.* **1.** A piece of metal stamped by public authority, for use as money. See table on next page. **2.** Coined money collectively. **3.** Kind or means of recompense. **4.** A quoin2 [F., < L. *cuneus*, wedge.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**coin′age,** *n.* **1.** The making of coins, or the coins made; the system of coins of a country. **2.** The cost or charge for coining money. **3.** The act of fabricating, or the thing fabricated.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS BASED ON THE ESTIMATES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Entries of merchandise into the United States liquidated upon the values proclaimed below are subject to reliquidation upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever satisfactory evidence is produced to show that the values in the United States currency of the foreign money specified are, at the date of certification of the invoices, for such merchandise at least ten *per centum* more or less than the values proclaimed below.

The exchange rates shown are normal and indicate the values of fluctuating currencies

Country	Monetary Unit	Legal Standard	Values: U. S. Money	Values: Eng. Money £	s	d	Remarks[1]
Argentine Republic	peso	g	$0.9648	.....	3	11½	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.44
Austria	crown	g	.2026	.....	.....	10	Unstable; no mal exchange .2026
Belgium	franc	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Bolivia	boliviano	g	.3893	.....	1	7½	12½ bolivianos = £1.0.0
Brazil	milreis	g	.5462	.....	2	2½	Currency, paper; ex. $0.3244
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa	pound sterling	g	4.8665	1	.....	.....	
Bulgaria	lev (*pl.* leva)	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	
Canada	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Chile	peso	g	.3650	.....	1	6¼	Currency, inconvertible paper
China	Dollar Tael: Canton	s	.7061	.....	2	9	The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The silver dollar (yuan) of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Republic and is equivalent to 64.4 cents (Haikwan)
	Dollar Tael: Haikwan (customs)	s	.7206	.....	2	10	
	Dollar Tael: Nankin	s	.7008	.....	2	9½	
	Dollar Tael: Peking	s	.6904	.....	2	7	
	Dollar Tael: Brit.	s	.4658	.....	1	9¾	
	Dollar Tael: Mex.	s	.4692	.....	1	10	
Colombia	dollar	g	.9733	.....	4	¼	Currency, paper and gold
Costa Rica	colon	g	.4653	.....	1	9	Unstable; normal exchange $0.4653
Cuba	peso	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Denmark	crown	g	.2680	.....	1	1	Unstable; normal exchange $0.2680
Ecuador	sucre	g	.4867	.....	2	¾	Unstable; normal exchange $0.4867
Egypt	pound (100 piasters)	g	4.9431	1	0	4¼	Actual standard British pound sterling = 97½ piasters
Finland	markka	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. $0.0575 = 1 mark
France	franc	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Germany	mark	g	.2382	.....	11¾	11¾	Unstable; normal exchange $0.24
Great Britain	pound sterling	g	4.8665	1	.....	.....	Unstable; normal exchange $4.867
Greece	drachma	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Guatemala	peso	s	.4320	.....	1	9	Currency, paper; ex. abt. 38 pesos = $1.00
Haiti	gourde	g	.2000	.....	1	½	Currency, paper; ex. $0.20 (fixed by treaty)
Honduras	peso	s	.4320	.....	1	9	Currency, bank-notes; ex. abt. $0.55
Hungary	crown	g	.2026	.....	.....	10	
India [British]	rupee	g	.4866	.....	1	4½	15 rupees = 1 pound sterling; ex. $0.43
Indo-China	piaster	s	.4665	.....	1	11	
Italy	lira	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Japan	yen	g	.4985	.....	2	1¾	Ex. $0.4985
Liberia	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	Currency, depreciated silver token coins. Customs paid in gold
Mexico	peso	g	.4985	.....	2	1¾	Ex. $0.4985
Netherlands	florin	g	.4020	.....	1	7¾	Ex. $0.375
Newfoundland	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Nicaragua	cordoba	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	Ex. $0.995
Norway	crown	g	.2680	.....	1	1	Ex. $0.2325 = 1 crown
Panama	balboa	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Paraguay	peso	g	.9648	.....	4	1	Currency, depreciated paper
Persia	ashrafi	g & s	.0959	.....	.....	.....	
	kran	g & s	.1795	.....	.....	8¼	Ex. silver kran abt. $0.179
Peru	libra	g	4.8665	1	.....	.....	Ex. abt. $4.80
Philippine Islands	peso	g	.5000	.....	2	1	Ex. abt. $0.4925
Portugal	escudo	g	1.0805	.....	4	5½	Currency, paper; ex. $0.50
Roumania	leu (*pl.* lei)	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.1930 = 1 leu
Russia	ruble	g	.5146	.....	2	1½	Greatly depreciated.
Salvador	colon	g	.5000	.....	2	0	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.48
Santo Domingo	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Serbia	dinar	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Siam	tical	g	.3709	.....	1	7	
Spain	peseta	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Valuation for gold peseta. Ex approx. $0.19
Straits Settlements	dollar	g	.5678	.....	2	4	Ex. $0.56
Sweden	crown	g	.2680	.....	1	1	Ex. $0.245 = 1 crown
Switzerland	franc	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. $0.18
Turkey	piaster	g	.0440	.....	.....	2⅛	100 piasters = $4.40 equal to Turkish pound = 18 shillings
Uruguay	peso	g	1.0342	.....	4	3½	Ex. abt. $1.03
Venezuela	bolivar	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. abt. $0.194

[1] Exchange rates fluctuate. *Abbreviations.* Abt. = about; approx. = approximately; ex. = exchange rate; g = gold; s = silver.

co″in-cide′, 1 kō″ın-said′; 2 cō″in-çīd′, *vi.* [-CID′ED; -CID′ING.] To agree exactly, as in direction, extent, amount, or opinion; concur. [< co- + L. *incido*, fall on.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.

—co-in′ci-dence, *n.* **1.** Agreement; correspondence; a circumstance agreeing with another; often implying accident. **2.** Contemporaneousness. Syn.: see ANALOGY.—**co-in′ci-dent,** *a.* Agreeing, as in position, extent, time, etc.; concurring. **co-in″ci-den′tal‡.—co-in′ci-dent-ly,** *adv.*

co-in″di-ca′tion, 1 kō-in″dı-kē′shən; 2 cō-ın″di-cā′shon, *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact.—**co-in′di-cant,** *a.* & *n.*

co-in″stan-ta′ne-ous, 1 kō-in″stən-tē′nı-us; 2 cō-ın″stan-tā′-ne-ûs, *a.* Occurring at the same instant; simultaneous.

coir, 1 koir; 2 cōir, *n.* Coconut-husk fiber, or cables, etc., made therefrom. [< Malay *kāyar*, rope.] **coire‡.**

cois′trel‡, *n.* A knight's groom; hence, a low or base fellow. [< OF. *coustel, cultel*, CUTLASS.] **cois′tril‡.**

co-i'tion, 1 ko-ish'ən; 2 co-ish'on, *n.* A coming together; especially, sexual intercourse. [< L. *co-*, together, + *itus*, pp. of *eo*, go.] **[co'i-tus‡.**

co-join'§, *vt.* & *vi.* To conjoin.

coke, 1 kōk; 2 cōk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [COKED†; COK'ING.] To change or be changed into coke. **II.** *n.* Coal from which the volatile portion has been expelled by heating, as in a retort. **coak‡.**

Coke, 1 kōk *or* kuk; 2 cōk *or* ecok, **Sir Edward** (1552–1634). A Lord Chief Justice of England. [coconut.

co'ker-nut", 1 kō'kər-nut"; 2 cō'ker-nūt', *n.* *Com.* The

col, 1 kol; 2 cōl, *n.* A depression between two mountains; a gap in a ridge, serving as a pass from one valley to another. [F., < L. *collum*, neck.] [before *l.*]

col-, 1 kol-; 2 cōl-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM-

Col., *abbr.* Colonel, Colossians.—**Col., Colo.** (official), *abbr.* Colorado.—**col.,** *abbr.* College, collegiate, colloquial, colloquialism, colonial, color, colored, column.

Co'la, 1 kō'lə; 2 cō"la, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical African trees bearing a seed, the **co'la-nut",** said to have tonic and antiseptic qualities. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus.

co-la'bor-er, 1 kō-lā'bər-ər; 2 cō-lā'bor-er, *n.* A fellow laborer.

col'an-der, 1 kul'ən-dər; 2 cōl'an-der, *n.* A perforated vessel for straining liquids, etc. [< Sp. *colador*, < L. *colum*, sieve.] **cul'len-der‡.**

Col"bert', 1 kōl"bär'; 2 cōl"bēr', **Jean Baptiste** (1619–1683). A French statesman and financier.

Col'by, 1 kōl'bi; 2 cōl'by, **Bainbridge** (1869–). An American lawyer; United States Secretary of State, 1920.

Col'chi-cum, 1 kol'ki-(*or* -chi-)kum; 2 cōl'ci-(*or* -chi-)cum, *n.* **1.** A genus of Old World bulbless plants of the lily family. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [c-] The corm or the seed of *Colchicum autumnale* (meadow saffron), or a medicinal preparation thereof. [L., < Gr. *kolchikon*, < *Kolchis*, Colchis, a country in Asia.]

Col'chis, 1 kol'kis; 2 cōl'cis, *n.* An ancient country E. of the Black Sea; the land of the Golden Fleece; now part of Transcaucasia, Russia.

cold, 1 kōld; 2 cōld, *a.* **1.** Of a low temperature; frigid; chilled; chilly. **2.** Lacking ardor or sympathy; stolid; not cordial; discouraging. **3.** Weak to the sense; lacking pungency, odor, or freshness. [< AS. *ceald.*]

Syn.: see BLEAK; HAUGHTY.

—cold'-blood"ed, *a.* **1.** Lacking heat; frigid. **2.** Having blood of the same temperature as its surrounding medium, as a fish or reptile. **3.** Unfeeling; heartless; cruel. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cold'-chis"el,** *n.* A steel chisel for cutting cold metal.—**c.-cream,** *n.* A cooling ointment for the skin.—**c.-hearted,** *a.* Unsympathetic; unfeeling.—**cold'ly,** *adv.*—**cold'ness,** *n.*—**cold-short,** *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.—**c.-slaw,** *n.* Same as COLE-SLAW.

cold, *n.* **1.** A low temperature; lack of heat, or the sensation caused by it. **2.** A disorder caused by exposure to cold, dampness, or a draft; often with acute catarrh. **3.** Temperature below the freezing-point.—**cold'-sore",** *n.* An eruption about the mouth or nostrils often accompanying a cold.

Cold Har'bor. A village in eastern Virginia; scene of Federal repulse, June 27, 1862, and June 1 and 3, 1864.

cole[1], 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *n.* A plant of the same genus as the cabbage. [< L.[AB] *caulis*, cabbage.]—**cole'-seed",** *n.* Rape-seed, the seed of a variety of cole; also, the plant producing the seed.—**c.-slaw,** *n.* A salad of cabbage cut fine. **cold'-slaw"‡.—cole'wort",** *n.* The cabbage or a kindred plant.

cole[2], *n.* Coal; charcoal.

Co-len'so, 1 ko-len'so; 2 co-lēn'so. **John William** (1814–1883). An English theologian and mathematician.

Col"e-op'ter-a, 1 kol"i-op'tər-ə; 2 cōl"e-ŏp'ter-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order of insects having horny front wings that fit as cases over the hind wings, and biting mouth-parts; beetles. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *pteron*, wing.] **—col"e-op'ter, *n.*** A beetle.—**col"e-op'ter-an,** *n.*—**col"e-op'ter-ous,** *a.* **col"e-op'ter-al‡.**

Cole'ridge, 1 kōl'rij; 2 cōl'rīdg. **Samuel Taylor** (1772–1834). English romantic poet and critic.

co"les-see', 1 kō"les-ī'; 2 cō"lēs-ē', *n.* A joint lessee; cotenant.

co"les'sor, 1 kō"les'ər; 2 cō"lēs'or, *n.* One of the makers of a lease.

Col'fax, 1 kōl'faks; 2 cōl'făks. **Schuyler** (1823–1885). An American Vice-President and journalist.

col'ic, 1 kol'ik; 2 cŏl'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, near, or affecting the colon. **2.** Pertaining to or like colic.

col'ic, 1 kol'ik; 2 cŏl'ic, *n.* Acute spasmodic pain in the bowels. [< Gr. *kōlikē*, < *kolon*, colon.]—**col'ick-y,** *a.* Subject to, suffering from, resembling, or productive of colic.

Co"li"gny', 1 ko"li"nyī'; 2 co"li"nyī', **Gaspard de** (1517–1572). French admiral; Huguenot leader, massacred on St. Bartholomew's day. **Co"li"gnī'‡.**

Co-li'ma, 1 ko-li'mə; 2 co-lī'mä, *n.* A volcano in S. W. Mexico; 12,750 ft. high.

col'in, 1 kol'in; 2 cŏl'in, *n.* An American quail, especially the bob-white. [< Mex. *colin.*]

Col"i-se'um, *n.* Same as COLOSSEUM.

coll., *abbr.* Colleague, collection, college, colloquial.—**coll., colloq.,** *abbr.* Colloquial, colloquialism.

col-lab'o-rate, 1 ko-lab'o-rēt; 2 cō-lăb'o-rāt, *vi.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] To labor or cooperate with another, especially in literary or scientific pursuits. [< LL. *collaboro*, < L. *col-*, with, + *labor*, labor.] — **col-lab"o-ra'tion,** *n.*—**col-lab'o-ra"tor** or **-ra"teur,** *n.*

col-laps(e'[s], 1 ko-laps'; 2 cŏ-lăps', *v.* [-LAPSED'[t], -LAPST'[s]; -LAPS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to shrink, fall in, or fail. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall together; cave in. **2.** To fail utterly; come to ruin. **3.** To lose strength or courage; be prostrated; succumb. [< L. *col-*, together, + *labor*, fall.]—**col-laps'i-[or -a-]bl(e[s],** *a.* That may or can collapse.

col-lapse', *n.* **1.** A falling or sinking together. **2.** Extreme prostration. **3.** Utter failure; ruin.

col'lar, 1 kel'ər; 2 cŏl'ar. **I.** *vt.* To grasp by or provide with a collar. **II.** *n.* A band or circlet for the neck; a ring or band on or about anything. [< L.[OR] *collare*, < *collum*, neck.]—**col'lar-bone",** *n.* The clavicle.

collat., *abbr.* Collateral, collaterally

col-late', 1 ke-lēt'; 2 cŏ-lāt', *v.* [COL-LAT'ED[d]; COL-LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compare critically; examine. **2.** To present, as to a benefice. **II.** *i.* To bestow a benefice. [< L. *col-*, together, + *latus*, borne.] Syn.: see COMPARE. **—col-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** A collating; comparison. **2.** A lunch or light repast.—**col-la'tor,** *n.*

col-lat'er-al, 1 ke-lat'ər-əl; 2 cŏ-lăt'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subordinately connected; attendant or secondary; incidental. **2.** Corroborative; confirmatory. **3.** Being or lying alongside; parallel; bordering. **4.** Descended from the same ancestor in a different line. **II.** *n.* **1.** Collateral security. **2.** A collateral kinsman or kinswoman. **3.** An accompanying or subordinate fact, condition, or pa t. [< L. *col-* (< *cum*), with; and see LATERAL.] Syn.: (adjective) see INCIDENTAL; (noun) see SECURITY.—**collateral security,** property, money, etc., hypothecated as security additional to one's personal obligation.—**col-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

col'leag(ue[s], 1 kel'ig; 2 cŏl'ĕg, *n.* A fellow member of an official body; an associate in office. [< L.[F] *col-*, with, + *lego*, depute.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE.

—col-leag(ue'[s], *vt.* To enter into a league or alliance; also, to conspire.

col-lect'[d], 1 ke-lekt'; 2 cŏ-lĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gather or bring together. **2.** To gather or obtain the payment of (money). **3.** To regain control of; bring or call back. **4‖.** To infer. **II.** *i.* To come together; assemble; accumulate. [< LL.[F] *collecto*, < *collecta*, assemblage.]

Syn.: see AMASS; CONVOKE.

—col-lect'a-[or -i-]bl(e[s], *a.*

col'lect, 1 kel'ekt; 2 cŏl'ĕct, *n.* A short condensed prayer, usually for grace or blessing.

collect., *abbr.* Collective, collectively.

col-lect'ed, 1 ke-lekt'ed; 2 cŏ-lĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Assembled; gathered. **2.** Composed; self-possessed.

Syn.: see CALM; SOBER.

—col-lect'ed-ly, *adv.*—**col-lect'ed-ness,** *n.*

col-lec'tion, 1 ke-lek'shən; 2 cŏ-lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A collecting; a group of collected objects or individuals. **2.** An aggregation; accumulation. **3.** A sum of money solicited and contributed. **4.** The act of receiving or enforcing payment, or the amount of such payment. [< L. *collectio(n-)*, < *col-*, with, + *lego*, gather.]

Syn.: see AGGREGATE; ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; HEAP; MASS.

col-lec'tiv(e[s], 1 ke-lek'tiv; 2 cŏ-lĕc'tiv. **1.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, consisting of, or denoting an aggregate or group: opposed to *individual*. **2.** Having the power or quality of bringing together. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A singular noun naming a collection or group.

Such a noun takes either a singular or a plural verb, according as it refers to the objects composing it as one aggregate or as separate individuals; as, The audience *was* large; The audience *were* divided in opinion.

2. A collection or gathering.—**col-lec'tiv(e-ly[s],** *adv.*—**col-lec'tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*—**col-lec'tiv-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the people as a whole should own or control the material and means of production. Compare SOCIALISM.—**col-lec'tiv-ist,** *a.* & *n.*—**col"lec-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The whole taken together; the mass; the people as a body. **2.** Collectiveness. **3.** Collective or state ownership.

col-lec'tor, 1 ke-lek'tər; 2 cŏ-lĕc'tor, *n.* One who collects; one who receives taxes, duties, or the like, or collects debts.—**col-lec'tor-ate, col-lec'tor-ship,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a collector.

col'leen, 1 kel'in; 2 cŏl'ĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A girl [< Ir. *cailin*, girl.]

col'lege, 1 kel'ij; 2 cŏl'eğ, *n.* **1.** An incorporated school for instruction in the liberal arts or professional studies; a school of higher learning; one of the educational institutions of a university. **2.** A building, or collection of buildings, owned and used by a college. **3.** A body of associates or colleagues. [F., < L. *collegium,* < *collega,* colleague.]—**col-ie'gi-al,** 1 ke-lī'ji-ăl; 2 cō-lē'ği-al, *a.* Collegiate.—**col-le'gi-an,** 1 ke-lī'ji-ăn; 2 cō-lē'ği-an, *n.* A college student.

col-le'gi-ate, 1 ke-lī'ji-ēt; 2 cŏ-lē'ği-āt. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, conducted like, or connected with a college or colleges. **II.** *n.* A collegian.—**collegiate church.** **1.** An association of churches having pastors in common. **2.** A church, not a cathedral, which has a chapter of canons.

col'let, 1 kŏl'et; 2 cŏl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A collar, clutch, or clamping-piece. **2.** A cutlet. **3.** The ring or rim in which a gem is set. [F., < L. *collum,* neck.]

col-lide', 1 ke-laid'; 2 cŏ-līd', *vi.* [COL-LID'ED[d]; COL-LID'-ING.] To meet and strike violently; clash. [< L. *col-,* together, + *lædo,* strike.]

col'lie, 1 kel'i; 2 cŏl'i, *n.* A Scotch sheep-dog. See DOG. [Prob. < Gael. *cuilein,* puppy.] **col'ley‡.**

col'lied‡, *a.* Blackened, as with soot; coal-black.

col'lier, 1 kel'yar; 2 cŏl'yer, *n.* A coal-miner; a vessel employed in coal-carrying, or one of her crew; formerly, a dealer in coal.—**col'lier-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] A coal-mine; the coal-trade.

col'li-flow"er‡, *n.* Cauliflower.

col'li-gate, 1 kol'i-gēt; 2 cŏl'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To tie, group, or fasten together. [< L. *colligatus,* pp., < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *ligo,* bind.]—**col"li-ga'tion,** *n.*

col'li-mate, 1 kol'i-mēt; 2 cŏl'i-māt, *vt.* [-MAT"ED[d]; -MAT"-ING.] To bring into line, as the axes of two lenses; make parallel, as refracted rays; adjust the line of sight of (a telescope). [< L. *collimatus,* for *collineatus,* pp., < *co-,* with, + *linea,* LINE[1].]—**col"li-ma'tion,** *n.*—**col'li-ma"tor,** *n.* **1.** A fixed telescope used to adjust another. **2.** That tube of a spectroscope which brings the rays into parallelism.

Col'lins, 1 kel'inz; 2 cŏl'ins. *n.* **1. Michael** (1891–), an Irish statesman; leader of the Provisional Parliament of the Irish Free State, Jan., 1922. **2. William** (1721–1759), an English lyric poet. **3. William Wilkie** (1824–1889), an English novelist.

col-li'sion, 1 ke-liz'an; 2 cŏ-lĭzh'on, *n.* The act of colliding; violent contact; clashing; antagonism.

Syn.: clash, clashing, concussion, conflict, contact, encounter, impact, meeting, opposition, shock. *Collision* is the result of motion or action and is sudden and momentary; *contact* may be a condition of rest and be continuous and permanent. *Impact* is the blow given by the striking body. *Concussion* is often by transmitted force rather than by direct *impact;* an explosion of dynamite shatters neighboring windows by *concussion. Shock* is the result of *collision.* In the figurative use, we speak of *clashing* of views, *collision* of persons. *Opposition* is used chiefly of persons, less frequently of opinions or interests; *conflict* is used indifferently of all. See ENCOUNTER.—Ant.: agreement, amity, coincidence, concert, concord, concurrence, conformity, harmony, unison, unity.

col'lo-cate, 1 kel'o-kēt; 2 cŏl'o-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"-ING.] To put or arrange together; station. [< L. *col-,* together; and see LOCATE.]—**col"lo-ca'tion,** *n.*

col-lo'di-on, 1 ku-lō'di-an; 2 cŏ-lō'di-on, *n.* A solution of guncotton in ether and alcohol that forms an adhesive film: used as a coating for wounds and for photographic plates. [< Gr. *kolla,* glue + *eidos,* form.] **col-lo'di-um‡.**

col-logue', 1 ke-lōg'; 2 cŏ-lōg', *vt.* & *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To confer secretly; plot; use flattery and deceit; cajole; wheedle. [< L. *colloquor,* < *co-,* with, + *loquor,* speak.]

col'loid, 1 kel'oid; 2 cŏl'oid. **I.** *a.* Jelly-like; colloidal. **II.** *n* A jelly-like substance, as albumin. [< Gr. *kollōdēs,* glue-like.]—**col-loi'dal,** *a.*

col'lop, 1 kel'ap, 2 cŏl'op, *n.* **1.** A piece of meat, as a slice or morsel for stewing. **2.** [Archaic or Dial.] A thick fold of flesh on the body. [Cp. Sw. *kollops,* slices of meat stewed.]

col-lo'qui-al, 1 ke-lō'kwi-al; 2 cŏ-lō'kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation, especially to common speech, as distinguished from literary usage. **-ly,** *adv.*—**col-lo'qui-al-ism,** *n.* A form of speech used only or chiefly in conversation. Syn.: see SLANG.

col-lo-quy, 1 kel'o-kwi; 2 cŏl'o-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES[z], *pl.*] An informal conference; conversation. [< L. *col-,* together, + *loquor,* speak.]—**col'lo-quist,** *n.* One who engages in colloquies; a conversationalist.

col-lude', 1 ke-lūd'; 2 cŏ-lūd', *vi.* [-LUD'ED[d]; -LUD'ING.] To cooperate secretly; conspire; connive. [< L. *col-,* together, + *ludo,* play.]—**col-lud'er,** *n.*—**col-lu'sion,** *n.* Fraudulent cooperation.—**col-lu'siv(es,** *a.* Fraudulently concerted or devised. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

col'ly, *n.* Same as COLLIE.

col-lyr'i-um, 1 ke-lir'i-um; 2 cŏ-lĭr'i-ŭm, *n.* *Med.* A medicated eye-wash or eye-salve. [L., < Gr. *kollyrion,* eye-salve.]

col'o-cynth, 1 kol'o-sinth; 2 cŏl'o-cĭnth, *n.* A small gourd-like fruit, or its bitter cathartic pulp. [< Gr. *kolokynthis,* < *kolokynthē,* pumpkin.]

co-logne', 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* A perfume, consisting of alcohol flavored with aromatic oils. [< COLOGNE.]

Co-logne', 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* A government (1,544 sq. m; pop. 1,022,000), and its cathedral-city capital (pop. 634,000), Rhine province, Prussia; under British occupation since Dec. 8, 1918.

Co-lom'bi-a, 1 ko-lem'bi-a; 2 co-lōm'bi-a. *n.* A republic (461,606 sq. m.; pop. 5,847,000), N. W. South America; capital, Bogota.—**Co-lom'bi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Co-lom'bo, 1 ke-lem'bo; 2 cŏ-lōm'bo, *n.* The principal seaport and capital of Ceylon; pop. 211,000.

co'lon[1], 1 kō'lan; 2 cō'lon, *n.* A punctuation-mark (:) indicating a pause greater than a semicolon, but less than a period. [< Gr. *kōlon,* member.]

co'lon[2], *n.* **1.** The large intestine. **2.** The posterior part of an insect's intestine. [L.]—**col"o-ni'tis,** 1 kel"o-nai'-[*or* -ni']tis; 2 cŏl"o-ni'[*or* -ni']tis, *n.* Inflammation of the colon. **co-lī'tis‡.** [in the Canal Zone at Panama.

Co-lon', 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* Atlantic seaport (pop. 26,000)

colo'nel, 1 kûr'nel; 2 cûr'nĕl, *n.* The highest officer of a regiment. [F., < It. *colonello,* dim. of *colonna,* column.] —**colo'nel-cy,** *n.* **colo'nel-ship‡.**

col"on-nade', 1 kel"e-nēd'; 2 cŏl"ŏ-nād', *n.* A range of columns connected by an entablature. [F.]

col'o-ny, 1 kel'o-ni; 2 cŏl'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A body of emigrants or their descendants in a remote region under the control of the parent country, or the territory occupied by them. **2.** Any aggregation of individuals in a common group, as of alien residents in a country, of bees, etc.: used adjectivally in all senses. [< L. *colonia,* < *colonus,* farmer, < *colo,* till.]—**co-lo'ni-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, being produced in, living in, or forming a colony or colonies. **-ly,** *adv.*—**col'o-nist,** *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; a settler. **co-lo'ni-al‡.**—**col'o-nize,** *v.* [-NIZED'; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To settle a colony or colonies in; migrate to and settle in. **II.** *i.* To establish, unite, or settle in a colony or colonies. **col'o-nist‡.**—**col"o-ni-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**col'o-niz"er** or **-nis"er,** *n.*

col'o-phon, 1 kel'o-fen; 2 cŏl'o-fŏn, *n.* An inscription or device, often ornamental, at the beginning or end of books. [LL., < Gr. *kolophōn,* summit.]

Colophon.

col'o-pho-ny, 1 kel'o-fo-ni *or* ko-laf'o-ni; 2 cŏl'o-fo-ny *or* ko-lŏf'o-ny, *n.* Rosin. [< Gr. *Kolophōn* (city in Ionia).]—**col"o-phon'ic,** *a.*

col"o-quin'ti-da, 1 kel"o-kwin'ti-da; 2 cŏl"o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* Colocynth. [LL.]

col'or, 1 kul'ar; 2 cŏl'or, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a color to; dye; paint; tint; stain. **2.** To misrepresent, modify; give a tone to. **II.** *i.* To change color; blush. **col'our‡.** Syn.: see STAIN.—**col'or-a-bl(er,** *a.* —**col"or-a'tion,** *n.* —**col'ored,** *pa.* **1.** Having color. **2.** Of a dark-skinned race; of African descent wholly or in part. **3.** Embellished or exaggerated.—**col'or-er,** *n.* —**co'or-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the use of color.

col'or, 1 kul'ar; 2 cŏl'or, *n.* **1.** Any one of the hues of the rainbow or spectrum, or a tint produced by the blending of those hues; lo sely, any hue, including black and white. **2.** A paint or pigment. **3.** An appearance; semblance; pretense; disguise. **4.** *pl.* An ensign, flag, or badge. [< L. *color,* tint.] **col'our‡.** Syn.: see PRETENSE. —**col'or-bear"er,** *n.* One whose duty it is to carry a flag or the colors.—**c.-blind,** *a.* Totally or partially unable to distinguish colors.—**c.-blindness,** *n.*—**c.-guard,** *n.* *U. S. Army.* A guard for the protection of the colors.—**c.-sergeant,** *n.* A sergeant who carries or has charge of the colors in a regiment.—**c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel designed to exhibit the proportion of primary colors in any shade of color.—**complementary color,** one of two colors which, when combined, produce white or nearly white light, as orange and blue.—**primary colors.** **1.** The principal colors into which white light is separated by a prism; the colors of the rainbow. **2.** The colors by mixing which another color may be obtained: now given as red, green, and blue or violet, when they are mixed by the color-wheel, and red (crimson), yellow, and blue, when they are mixed as pigments.

Col"o-ra'do, 1 kel"o-rā'do; 2 cŏl"o-rā'do, *n.* **1.** A Western mining State (103,658 sq. m.; pop. 939,629) of U. S. **2.** A river flowing from Wyoming to Gulf of California; length, 1,500 m.; forms **Grand Cañon.**—**Colorado Desert,** arid region between lower Colorado river and Pacific coast.

col"o-ra-tu'ra, 1 kel"o-ra-tū'ra; 2 cŏl"o-rā-tu'rā, *n.* **1.** Vocal or instrumental music characterized by runs, trills, and other florid decorations. **2.** A singer who produces this effect. [It.] **col'o-ra-ture‡.**

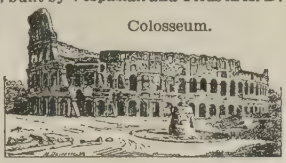
col"or-if'ic, 1 kul"ar-if'ik; 2 cŏl"or-if'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the production of color; imparting or capable of producing color [< COLOR, *n.*, + L. *facio,* make.]

col″or-im′e-ter, 1 kul″ər-im′ı-tər; 2 cŏl″or-im′e-tər, *n.* An apparatus for estimating the percentage of coloring substance in a given solution. [< COLOR, *n.*, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

col′or-ing, 1 kul′ər-ıŋ; 2 cŏl′or-ing, *n.* **1.** The imparting of color, or that which imparts color. **2.** The general color of anything; style of applying colors. **3.** Peculiar style or air. **4.** Appearance; especially, false or specious appearance. **col′our-ing‡.**

col′or-less, 1 kul′ər-les; 2 cŏl′or-lĕs, *a.* Without color; impartial; uninteresting; negative. Syn.: see PALE.

Col″os-se′um, 1 kel″ə-sī′um; 2 cŏl″ŏ-sē′ŭm, *n.* The Flavian amphitheater in Rome, built by Vespasian and Titus in A. D. 75–80. It seated 87,000 spectators. [L., orig. neut. of *colosseus*, < Gr. *kolossiatos*, colossal, < *kolossos*, large statue.] **Col″i-se′um‡.**


Colosseum.

Co-los′sian, 1 kō-losh′ən *or* -i-ən; 2 co-lōsh′an *or* -i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Colossæ, in ancient Phrygia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Colossæ. **2.** *pl.* Paul's epistle to the Colossians.

co-los′sus, 1 ko-les′us; 2 co-lŏs′ŭs, *n.* [-SI or -SUS-ES², *pl.*] A gigantic statue, especially the bronze of Apollo at ancient Rhodes; hence, any strikingly great person or object. [< Gr. *kolossos*, gigantic statue.]—**co-los′sal,** *a.* Enormous; huge; gigantic. Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE. —**co-los′sal-ly,** *adv.*

co-los′trum, 1 ko-les′trum; 2 co-lŏs′trŭm, *n.* The first milk of a mammal after parturition; beestings. [L.]

col′our, col′our-a-ble, etc. Color, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

-colous, *suffix.* Dwelling in or inhabiting, as arbori*colous*, living in trees, limi*colous*, inhabiting the shore. [< L. *colo*, dwell.]

col′por-teur, 1 kel′pōr-tər; 2 cŏl′pōr-ter, *n.* A traveling agent of a religious society, who sells or gives away Bibles, religious books, etc. [F.] **col′por-ter‡.—col′-por-tage,** *n.* A colporteur's work.

colt, 1 kōlt; 2 cōlt, *vt.* To trick.

colt, 1 kōlt; 2 cōlt, *n.* **1.** A young horse; specifically, a young male horse. **2.** A frisky person. **3.** A green or inexperienced hand or player. **4.** A rope with a knot at the end, for punishing. [AS.]—**colt′ish,** *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.

col′ter, 1 kōl′tər; 2 cōl′ter, *n.* A blade or disk on the beam of a plow, to cut the sod. [< L. *culter*, knife.] **coul′ter‡.**

colts′foot″, 1 kōlts′fut″; 2 cōlts′fōōt″, *n.* A low perennial herb of the aster family bearing yellow flowers: used in medicine.

col″u-brine′, 1 kel″yu-brain′; 2 cōl″yu-brīn′, *a.* Of or pertaining to a snake; snakelike. [< L. *colubcr*, serpent.]

Co-lum′ba, 1 ko-lum′bə; 2 co-lŭm′ba, **Saint** (521–597). An Irish monk; missionary to the Picts of Caledonia.

Co-lum′ban, 1 ko-lum′bən; 2 co-lŭm′ban, **Saint** (543?–615). An Irish monk who preached in Gaul and Lombardy.

col″um-ba′ri-um, 1 kel″um-bē′rı-um; 2 cŏl″ŭm-bā′rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A dove-cote; also, a pigeonhole in a dove-cote. **col′um-ba-ry‡.** **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A sepulcher, with niches for cinerary urns. **3.** A hole in a wall for the end of a beam. [L., < *columba*, dove.]

Co-lum′bi-a, 1 ko-lum′bı-ə; 2 co-lŭm′bı-a, *n.* **1.** The poetic personification of the United States of America. **2.** A city, capital of South Carolina; pop. 37,500.

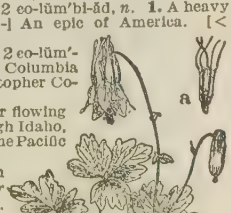
co-lum′bi-ad, 1 ko-lum′bi-ad; 2 co-lŭm′bı-ăd, *n.* **1.** A heavy smooth-bore cannon. **2.** [C-] An epic of America. [< COLUMBIA.]

Co-lum′bi-an, 1 ko-lum′bı-ən; 2 co-lŭm′-bi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Columbia (the United States) or Christopher Columbus.

Co-lum′bi-a riv′er. A river flowing from British Columbia, through Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to the Pacific ocean; length, 1,097 m.

col′um-bine, 1 kel′um-bin *or* -bīn; 2 cŏl′ŭm-bĭn *or* -bīn, *a.* Dove-like. [< L. *columbinus*, < *columba*, dove.]

col′um-bine, 1 kel′um-bain; 2 cŏl′ŭm-bīn, *n.* **1.** A herbaceous plant with flowers of five petals. **2.** [C-] In pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin. [< L. *columbinus*; see COLUMBINE, *a.*]



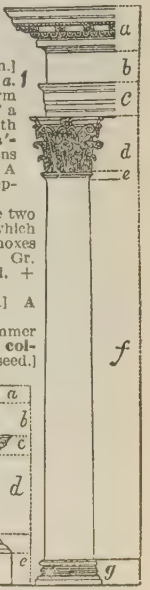
Columbine.
a, the fruit.

co-lum′bi-um, 1 ko-lum′bı-um; 2 co-lŭm′bi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A steel-gray metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< *Columbia.*] **ni-o′bi-um‡.**

Co-lum′bus, 1 ko-lum′bus; 2 co-lŭm′bŭs, **Christopher** (1446–1506). Italian navigator; discovered America for Spain, Oct. 12, 1492.

col″u-mel′la, 1 kel″yu-mel′ə; 2 cŏl″yu-mĕl′a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -l; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A little rod, pillar, or central axis, as the central rod of the cochlea; the axial pillar of a spiral shell or the like. [L., dim. of *columen*, column.] **col′u-mel‡.**

col′umn, 1 kol′um; 2 cŏl′ŭm, *n.* **1.** A vertical shaft or
col′um§, pillar; a prop or support. **2.** A vertical series of written or printed lines, or words, figures, or the like. **3.** *Mil.* A body of troops with narrow front, but extended rearward. **4.** *Naut.* A fleet in single file. [< L. *columna*, column.] Syn.: see PROCESSION.—**col-um′nar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a column or columns: like the shaft of a column.—**col′umned,** *a.* Furnished with or arranged in columns.—**co-lum″ni-a′-tion,** *n.* Grouping of columns; columns collectively.—**col′umn-rule″,** *n. Print.* A thin brass strip, type-high, used to separate columns.

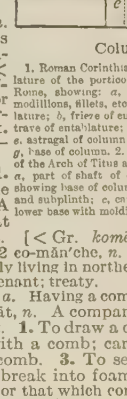


co-lure′, 1 ko-lūr′; 2 co-lūr′, *n.* One of the two great circles of the celestial sphere, which pass from the pole through the equinoxes and the solstices respectively. [< Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed, < *kolos*, docked, + *oura*, tail.]

col′y, 1 kol′ı; 2 cŏl′y, *n.* [COLIES², *pl.*] A mouse-bird.

col′za, 1 kol′zə; 2 cŏl′za, *n.* The summer rape or cole-seed, whose seeds produce **col′za-oil.** [< D. *kool*, cabbage, + *caad*, seed.]

com-, *prefix.* Together; with: often used with intensive force. [< L. *com-*, < *cum*, with.]



Com., *abbr.* Commander, commentary, commission, commissioner, committee, commodore, commoner, commonwealth. — **com.,** *abbr.* Comedy, comic, commerce, commercial, common, commonly, commune, communicated, communication, community.

co′ma¹, 1 kō′mə; 2 cō′ma, *n.* A state of unconsciousness with slow, heavy breathing; stupor; lethargy. [< Gr. *kōma*, slumber.]—**co′-ma-tose,** *a.* Relating to or affected with coma; abnormally sleepy. **co′ma-tous‡.** —**co′ma-tose-ly,** *adv.* —**co′ma-tose-ness,** *n.*

Column.
1. Roman Corinthian column and entablature of the portico of the Pantheon at Rome, showing: *a*, cyma recta, corona, modillions, fillets, etc., of cornice of entablature; *b*, frieze of entablature; *c*, architrave of entablature; *d*, capital of column; *e*, astragal of column; *f*, shaft of column; *g*, base of column. 2. Pedestal of a column of the Arch of Titus at Rome, divided into: *a*, part of shaft of column; *b*, surbase, showing base of column and upper plinth and subplinth; *c*, cap; *d*, dado or die; *e*, lower base with moldings and plinth.

co′ma², *n.* [CO'MÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The nebulosity around the nucleus of a comet. **2.** A tuft of silky hairs, as at the end of certain seeds. [< Gr. *komē*, hair.]

Co-man′che, 1 ko-man′chi; 2 co-măn′che, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in northern Texas.

co′martt, *n.* A bargain; covenant; treaty.

co′mate, 1 kō′mēt; 2 cō′māt, *a.* Having a coma; hairy.

co′mate, 1 kō′mēt; 2 cō′māt, *n.* A companion.

comb, 1 kōm; 2 cōm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw a comb through; disentangle, or cleanse with a comb; card; hackle. **2.** *Paint.* To grain with a comb. **3.** To search through. **II.** *i.* To curl over and break into foam, as waves.—**comb′er¹,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which combs. **2.** A long crested wave; a breaker.—**comb′ing,** *n* **1.** The act of combing or what is removed by a comb. **2.** A coaming.

comb, *n.* **1.** A thin piece of horn, or the like, with teeth: for cleaning, dressing, or holding in place the hair. **2.** Something resembling such a comb in appearance or use, as a currycomb or a card for dressing wool or flax. **3.** The fleshy crest on the head of a fowl. **4.** The crest of a hill or wave. **5.** Honeycomb. [< AS. *camb*, comb, crest, ridge.]

comb², } *n.* [Eng.] A bowl-shaped valley or hollow. **coomb‡;**
combe, } **coombe‡.**

comb., *abbr.* Combined, combining.

com′bat, 1 kem′bat; 2 cŏm′băt. [F. *vt.* & *vi.* To fight or contend with; oppose; resist; do battle; contend; struggle. **II.** *n.* A battle or fight; struggle; contest. [< L. *com-*, together, + L.LL *battuo*, beat.] Syn.: see ATTACK; BATTLE; CONTEND; DISPUTE; OPPOSE.—**single combat,** a fight between two; a duel.—**com′bat-ant.** **I.** *a.* Contending in fight; ready or disposed to combat. **II.** *n.* One engaged in

combat or hostilities.—**com'ba-tiv**(es, *a.* Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious; full of fight.—**com'ba-tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**com'ba-tiv**(e-ness[s], *n.*

com'ber[2†], *a.* Encumbrance. **com'ber-auncet.**

com'bi-nate†, *n.* Contracted; betrothed.

com-bine', 1 kom-bain'; 2 cŏm-bīn', *vt & vi.* [-BINED', -BIN'ING.] To bring or come into a close union; blend; compound; unite. Syn.: see AGREE; MIX; UNITE.

com-bine', *n.* [U. S.] An association of persons to raise prices or obstruct the course of trade or to gain or keep political control often by unfair or dishonest means; a trust; ring; cabal. [< L. *com-*, together, + *bini*, two.]—**com-bin'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**com"bi-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** A joining together; union; alliance. **2.** A compound or group. **3.** *pl.* Underwear made in one piece. **4.** (1) The series of numbers or letters forming the key symbol to a combination lock. (2) The mechanism operated by such a sequence. Syn.: see CABAL; UNION.—**com"bi-na'tion-al**, *a.*—**com-bin'er**, *n.*

com-bust'†, *a.* **1.** *Astrol.* Obscured by proximity to the sun; extinguished by the sun's light. **2.** Burnt; adust.

com-bus'ti-bl(e[F]. **I.** *a.* Susceptible of combustion; inflammable; fiery. **II.** *n.* Any substance that will readily burn, as pitch or coal.—**com-bus'ti-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.* **com-bus"ti-bil'i-ty‡.**

com-bus'tion, 1 kem-bus'chən; 2 cŏm-bŭs'chon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of burning; the combination of a substance with oxygen or the like, generating light and heat. **2.** Disturbance; tumult. [< L.[LL] *combustus*, pp. of *comburo*, burn up.] Syn.: see FIRE.

comb'y, 1 kōm'i; 2 cōm'y, *a.* Like honeycomb.

comdg., *abbr.* Commanding.—**Comut.**, *abbr.* Commandant.

come,] 1 kum; 2 cŏm, *vi.* [CAME; COME; COM'ING.] **1.** To

cum[F], } move to or toward the place, time, or condition at or in which the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move hither; draw nigh; approach. **2.** To move into view; become perceptible **3.** To arrive; be present; exist. **4.** To follow as an effect or result. **5.** To happen; occur; become. [< AS. *cuman.*]

Syn.: see ARRIVE.

—**com'er**, *n.* One who comes or arrives.—**all comers**, all applicants, contestants, etc.; as, to maintain a position against *all comers.*

com'e-dy, 1 kem'i-di; 2 cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Dramatic representation of lively or amusing incidents, droll characters, etc.; an entertaining drama; anything ludicrous or comical. **2.** An amusing story or one ending happily. [< Gr.[L+F] *kōmos*, revel, + *ōdē*; see ODE.]—**co-me'di-an**, *n.* A comic actor.—**co-me"di-enne'**, *n. fem.*

come'ly,] 1 kum'li; 2 cŏm'ly, *a.* [COME'LI-ER; COME'LI-

cum'ly[F], } EST.] **1.** Pleasing in person; handsome; graceful. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decorous. [< AS. *cymlic.*] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING.

—**come'li-ly**, *adv.* **come'ly‡.**—**come'li-ness**, *n.*

Co-me'ni-us, 1 ko-mē'ni-us; 2 co-mę'ni-us, **John Amos** (1592–1671). Slavic educational reformer. **Ko-men'ski‡.**

co-mes'ti-bl(e[F], 1 ko-mes'ti-bl; 2 co-mĕs'ti-bl. **I.** *a.* Edible; pertaining to food. **II.** *n.* An eatable: usually in plural. [F., < LL. *comestibilis*, < *com-* intens. + *edo*, eat.]

com'et, 1 kem'et; 2 cŏm'ĕt, *n. Astron.* A heavenly body, consisting of a coma surrounding a star-like nucleus with a nebulous train.

A number of periodic comets are now known, among which may be mentioned **Biela's comet**, first recorded as observed in February, 1772, with a period of 7 years; **Encke's c.**, January, 1786, period 3 years; **Halley's c.**, June, 1456, period 76 years; and **Donati's c.**, June, 1858, period several thousand years. [< Gr.[L+AS] *komētēs*, long-haired, < *komē*, hair.]—**com'et-a-ry**, *a.* **co-met'ic‡.**

com'fit,] 1 kum'fit; 2 cŏm'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat;

cum'fit[F], } confection. [< F. *confit.*] **com'fi-ture‡.**

com'fort,] 1 kum'fərt; 2 cŏm'fort. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To give

cum'fort[F], } cheer or encouragement to; encourage; console; solace. **2.** To countenance; abet. **II.** *n.* Freedom or relief from pain, annoyance, or want; also, anything that contributes to such a state. [< F. *confort*, < L. *con-*, with, + *fortis*, brave.]

Syn.: abundance, amusement, cheer, contentment, ease, enjoyment, happiness, opulence, pleasure, plenty, satisfaction, sufficiency. *Comfort* may be used of simple freedom from pain, annoyance, or privation, with no implication of any previous trouble, sorrow, or want. Thus, we may say of one, "He has lived in *comfort* all his life." In this sense, *comfort* is more solid than *amusement*, more quiet and stable than *pleasure*, less positive and vivid than *happiness*. One lives in *comfort* who has a *sufficiency* of those things which meet the immediate and natural demands of body and mind, so as to minister to *contentment* and tranquil *enjoyment*. *Comfort* may also be used of any relief under suffering, want, or sorrow, which makes the distress easier to be borne. For this latter sense see CONSOLATION. See HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION; (verb) see CHERISH; CONSOLE. — Ant.: dearth, dreariness, gloom, misery, need, poverty, suffering, want, wretchedness.

com'fort-a-bl(e[F], 1 kum'fərt-ə-bl; 2 cŏm'fort-a-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or imparting comfort. **2**‖. Comforting. **II.** *n.* [U.S.] A wadded bedquilt or comforter.

Syn.: agreeable, at ease, at rest, cheerful, cheery, commodious, contented, convenient, genial, pleasant, satisfactory, satisfied, snug, well-off, well-provided, well-to-do. A person is *comfortable* in mind when *contented* and measurably *satisfied*. A little additional brightness makes him *cheerful*. He is *comfortable* in body when free from pain, quiet, *at ease*, *at rest*. He is *comfortable* in circumstances, or in *comfortable* circumstances, when things about him are generally *agreeable* and *satisfactory*, usually with the suggestion of sufficient means to secure that result.—Ant.: cheerless, disagreeable, discontented, dissatisfied, distressed, dreary, forlorn, miserable, uncomfortable, wretched.

—**com'fort-a-bl**(e-ness[s], *n.*—**com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.* —**com'fort-er**, *n.* **1.** One who comforts; a consoler; [C-], the Holy Spirit. **2.** [U. S.] A wadded quilt. **3.** A long woolen scarf.—**com'fort-less**, *a.*

com'frey, 1 kum'fri; 2 cŏm'fry, *n.* A rough, hairy herb of the borage family, or its root. [< OF. *cumfirie*, < L. *confirmo*, CONFIRM.]

com'ic, 1 kem'ik; 2 cŏm'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or connected with comedy. **2.** Comical. **II.** *n.* A comical person or thing; comic actor. Syn.: see HUMOROUS.

com'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Droll; ludicrous; diverting. **2.** Comic. [< Gr. *kōmikos*, < *kōmos*, revelry.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; ODD; RIDICULOUS.—**com"i-cal'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being comical. **2.** A comical thing. **com'i-cal-ness‡.**—**com'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Co"mines', 1 kō"mīn'; 2 cō"mīn', **Philippe de** (1445–1511). A French historian; *Memoirs.*

com'ing, 1 kum'iŋ; 2 cŏm'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Approaching, especially in time; as, the *coming* year. **2.** [Colloq.] On the way to fame or note: especially in the phrase *the coming man.* **II.** *n.* The act of approaching; arrival; advent.

co-mique', 1 ko-mīk'; 2 co-mīk', *n.* A comic actor; comic. [F.]

com'i-ta"tiv(es, 1 kom'i-tē"tiv, 2 cŏm'i-tā"tiv, *a.* Indicating association or accompaniment; as, a *comitative* prefix.

co-mi'ti-a, 1 ko-mish'i-ə; 2 co-mish'i-a, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq* Any one of three assemblies of the Romans for election or legislation. [L.: see COMITIAL.]

co-mi'tial, 1 ko-mish'əl; 2 co-mish'al, *a.* Pertaining to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans, also rarely to other assemblies. [< L. *comitia*, < *cum*, with, + *eo*, go.]

com'i-ty, 1 kem'i-ti; 2 cŏm'i-ty, *n* Kindly consideration for others; friendliness; good will; courtesy. [< L. *comita(t-)s*, < *comis*, kind.] Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; POLITENESS.

comm., *abbr.* Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.

com'ma, 1 kem'ə; 2 cŏm'a, *n. Gram.* A punctuation-mark (,) indicating the slightest separation in ideas or construction. [< Gr.[L] *komma*, segment, < *koptō*, cut off.]

com-mand'[d], 1 kə-mand'; 2 cŏ-măn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To order with authority; bid; require; enjoin. **2.** To have or hold under one's control; be master of; hence, to be able to get; overlook, as from a height; cover; guard. **3.** To claim irresistibly. **II.** *i.* To be in authority; rule. [< L.[F] *com-* intens. + *mando*, command, order.]

Syn.: adjure, bid, charge, control, direct, dominate, enjoin, govern, order, overlook, require, rule. See DICTATE; GOVERN; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: be subject, obey, submit, yield.

—**com"man-dant'**, *n.* An officer in command, as of a military post.—**com-mand'er**, *n.* **1.** One in command; a military leader. **2.** A naval officer next below a captain. Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.—**com-mand'er-y**, *n.* [-IE[z], *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A lodge of various orders, as Knights Templars, etc. **2.** The rank of commander in an order of knighthood. **com-mand'ry‡.**—**com-mand'ing**, *pa.* Fitted to command; impressive; authoritative; dignified. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS; POWERFUL; PREDOMINANT. — **com-mand'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**com-mand'ment**, *n.* An authoritative mandate; edict; order; law. Syn.: see LAW.

com-mand', *n* **1.** The right to command. **2.** The act of commanding. **3.** An order; commandment. **4.** The force or district under a commander. **5.** Dominating power; hence, range of view; use or control; mastery Syn.: see INFLUENCE; LAW; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

com"man-deer', 1 kom"ən-dīr'; 2 cŏm"an-dēr', *v* [S. Afr.] **1.** To force into military service. **2.** To take possession of for public use, as under military necessity. [D. *kommandeeren*, command.]

com-mat'ic, 1 ko-mat'ik; 2 cŏ-măt'ic, *a.* Composed of short clauses or sentences; concise. **com-mat'i-cal‡.**

com-mea'sure, 1 ko-meg'ur; 2 cŏ-mĕzh'ur, *vt.* To be coextensive with or equal to.—**com-mea'sur-a-bl**(e[F], *a.*

com-mem'o-rate, 1 kə-mem'o-rēt; 2 cŏ-mĕm'o-rāt, *vt* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] To celebrate or signalize the memory of; keep in remembrance. [< L. *com-*, together, + *memor*, mindful.]

Syn.: see CELEBRATE.

—**com-mem'o-ra-bl**(eP, *a.*—**com-mem"o-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of commemorating, or that which commemorates.—**com-mem'o-ra-tiv**(eS, *a.* **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry**‡.—**com-mem'o-ra"tor**, *n.*

com-mence', 1 ke-mens'; 2 cŏ-mĕnç', *v.* [-MENCED't; -MENC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give origin to; begin; initiate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or make a beginning; originate; start. **2.** To begin to be; set up as. [< L.F *com-*, together, + *initio*, beginning.] Syn.: see INSTITUTE. — **com-mence'ment**, *n.* **1.** A beginning; origin. **2.** A celebration by graduates of the completion of a college course, when degrees are conferred and graduate life commenced; also, the day so observed. Syn.: see BEGINNING.

com-mend'd, 1 ke-mend'; 2 cŏ-mĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To express a favorable opinion of; approve; praise. **2.** To recommend; accredit; also, to present the regards of. **3.** To commit with confidence; entrust. [< L. *commendo*, < *com-* intens. + *mando*, command, order.] Syn.: see PRAISE. —**com-mend'a-bl**(eP, *a.* Laudable; creditable. — **com-mend'a-bl**(e-nessP, *n.*—**com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*—**com"-men-da'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of commending; approbation. **2.** Something that commends. Syn.: see EULOGY.—**com'-men-da"tor**, *n.* One who held a benefice *in commendam*, *i. e.*, temporarily or *ad interim*.—**com-mend'a-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Expressing commendation; serving to commend. **2.** Holding a benefice as a commendator.

com-mend'†, *n.* Commendation; greeting.

com-men'sal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Eating at the same table. **2.** *Biol.* Associated with another, but not as a parasite, as an oyster-crab with an oyster. **II.** *n.* **1.** A table-companion. **2.** *Biol.* A commensal organism. [< L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.]

com-men'su-ra-bl(eP, 1 ke-men'shu-re-bl; 2 cŏ-mĕn'-shu-ra-bl, *a.* Measurable by a common unit; proportionate.—**com-men"su-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **com-men'su-ra-bl**(e-nessP‡.—**com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

com-men'su-rate, 1 ke-men'shu-rēt; 2 cŏ-mĕn'shu-rāt, *a.* **1.** Commensurable. **2.** In proper proportion; proportionate. [< L.LL *com-*, together, + LL. *mensuro*; see MEASURE, *v.*] Syn.: see ADEQUATE.

—**com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*—**com-men"su-ra'tion**, *n.*

com'ment, 1 kom'ent; 2 cŏm'ĕnt, Id, *vi.* To make comments: with *on* or *upon*. **II.** *n.* A note or remark in explanation or criticism. [< L. *commentor*, freq. of *comminiscor*, invent.] Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REMARK.

—**com'men-ta-ry**, *n.* [-RIESZ, *pl.*] A treatise in annotation or explanation, as of the Scriptures; a series or body of comments; exposition. Syn.: see DEFINITION. — **com'-men-ta"tor**, *n.* A writer of commentaries; an annotator; expounder. **com'ment-er**‡; **com'men-tor**‡.

commentt., *abbr.* Commentators.

com-merce', 1 ke-mūrs'; 2 cŏ-mĕrç', *vi.* [COM-MERCED't; COM-MERC'ING.] **1.** To have intercourse; associate; commune. **2**†. To trade.—**com-merc'er**, *n.*

com'merce, 1 kem'ərs; 2 cŏm'ĕrç, *n.* **1.** Exchange of goods, productions, or property, as between states or nations; extended trade. **2.** Intercourse. **3.** A card-game in which the hands are varied by exchanging cards. [F., < L *com-*, together, + *merx*, wares.]

Syn.: see BUSINESS; INTERCOURSE.

—**com'merce-de-stroy"er**, *n.* A fast cruiser or other vessel armed, as a converted merchantman, to capture or destroy an enemy's shipping.—**com-mer'cial**, *a.* Of or belonging to trade or commerce.—**com-mer'cial-ist**, *n.* —**com-mer'cial-ism**, *n.* The spirit or principles of trade; the domination of life by such a spirit.—**com-mer'cial-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make a matter of trade; put on a commercial basis.—**com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

com-merge', 1 ke-mūrj'; 2 cŏ-merġ', *vt.* & *vi.* [COM-MERGED'; COM-MERG'ING.] To merge together; commingle.—**com-mer'gence**, *n.* A mingling, as of blood.

com"mi-na'tion, 1 kem"i-nē'shən; 2 cŏm"i-nā'shon, *n.* A denunciation or threatening. [< L. *com-* intens. + *minor*, threaten.]—**com-min'a-to-ry**, *a.* Threatening.

com-min'gl(eP, 1 ke-miŋ'gl; 2 cŏ-miŋ'ġl, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GL(E)DP; -GLING.] To mix together; mingle. **com-min'gle**‡. Syn.: see MIX.

com'mi-nute, 1 kom'i-nūt; 2 cŏm'i-nūt, *vt.* [-NUT"EDd; -NUT"ING.] To reduce to minute particles; crush; pulverize; triturate. [< L. *com-* intens. + *minuo*, diminish.]—**com"mi-nu'tion**, *n.* **1.** Trituration; pulverization. **2.** *Surg.* A comminuted fracture. **3.** Diminution by a gradual wearing or reduction.

com-mis'er-ate, 1 ke-miz'er-ēt; 2 cŏ-miz'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"EDd; -AT"ING.] To feel or manifest pity for; compassionate. [< L. *com-*, with, + *miseror*, pity.] Syn.: see PITY.—**com-mis"er-a'tion**, *n.*—**com-mis'er-a-tiv**(eS, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**com-mis'er-a"tor**, *n.*

com'mis-sa-ry, 1 kem'i-sē-ri; 2 cŏm'i-sā-ry, *n.* [-RIESZ, *pl.*] **1.** A commissioner. **2.** *Mil.* An officer in charge of subsistence, etc. [< L. *commissus*, pp. of *committo*, COMMIT.]—**com"mis-sa'ri-al**, *a.*—**com"mis-sa'ri-at**, *n.* An army department supplying food and other necessaries; also, military supplies.

com-mis'sion, 1 ke-mish'ən; 2 cŏ-mĭsh'on. **I.** *vt.* To give a commission to, as an officer; put into commission, as a ship of war; appoint; empower; delegate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of committing; doing. **2.** The act of entrusting; the matter entrusted; a trust; charge. **3.** A document conferring rank or authority; also, the rank or authority so conferred. **4.** A body of persons acting under public authority. **5.** *Com.* (1) Agency. (2) Compensation of an agent. [F., < L.LL *commissus;* see COMMISSARY.]—**to put in** or **into commission**, to put in direct command of a designated officer, as a ship of war, for active service.—**com-mis'sion-al**, *a.* **com-mis'sion-a-ry**‡.

com-mis"sion-naire', 1 ke-mish"ən-ār'; 2 cŏ-mish"on-ār', *n.* A messenger or light porter. [F.]

com-mis'sion-er, 1 ke-mish'ən-ər; 2 cŏ-mĭsh'on-er, *n.* The head of an executive department of government; one specially commissioned.

com'mis-sure, 1 kom'i-shūr; 2 cŏm'i-shur, *n.* **1.** The point of union of two bodies, parts, or organs, as at the angle of the lips, etc.; a junction; seam; closure. **2.** *Anat.* A bridge-like structure uniting similar parts.

com-mit', 1 ke-mit'; 2 cŏ-mĭt', *vt.* [COM-MIT'TEDd; COM-MIT'TING.] **1.** To do; perpetrate. **2.** To place in trust or custody; consign; entrust; consign to any person, place, or use. **3.** To devote; pledge; hence, to involve, compromise, or bind (oneself). **4.** To memorize, as a speech. **5.** To refer, as to a committee. [< L. *committo*, < *com-*, together, + *mitto*, send.]

Syn.: assign, confide, consign, entrust, relegate, trust. *Commit*, in the sense here considered, is to give in charge, put into care or keeping; to *confide* or *entrust* is to *commit* especially to one's fidelity, *confide* being used chiefly of mental or spiritual, *entrust* also of material things; we *assign* a duty, *confide* a secret, *entrust* a treasure; we *commit* thoughts to writing; *commit* a paper to the flames, a body to the earth; a prisoner is *committed* to jail. *Consign* is a formal word in mercantile use; as, to *consign* goods to an agent. Religiously we *consign* the body to the grave, *commit* the soul to God. See LEARN; TRUST. Compare DO.—Ant.: get, obtain, receive, secure, take.—Prep.: Commit *to* a friend *for* safe-keeping; in law, commit *to* prison; *for* trial; *on* suspicion.

—**com-mit'ment**, *n.* The act of committing, or the state of being committed, as to prison. **com-mit'tal**‡.

com-mit'tee, 1 ke-mit'ı; 2 cŏ-mĭt'e, *n.* A person or persons appointed to act upon some matter.

com-mix', 1 ke-miks'; 2 cŏ-miks', *vt.* & *vi.* [COM-MIXED't or COM-MIXT'; COM-MIX'ING.] To mingle or mix; intermix.

com-mix'ture, 1 ke-miks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏ-miks'chur *or* -tiur, *n.* **1.** A mixture. **2.** The act or process of commingling. **3.** The state of being mingled. **com-mix'tion**†; **com-mix'-tion**‡.

com-mode', 1 ke-mōd'; 2 cŏ-mōd', *n.* **1.** A chiffonier. **2.** A covered wash-stand. **3.** A portable stool used in evacuating the bowels. **4.** A woman's head-dress (about 1700). [F.]

com-mo'di-ous, 1 ke-mō'di-us; 2 cŏ-mō'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Suitable; convenient; spacious. **2**†. Beneficial; helpful; favorable. [< L. *commodus*, < *com-*, together, + *modus*, measure.] Syn.: see COMFORTABLE; CONVENIENT; LARGE.—**com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mod'i-ty, 1 ke-med'ı-ti; 2 cŏ-mŏd'i-ty, *n.* [-TIESZ, *pl.*] **1.** A movable article of value; something bought and sold. **2**†. Convenience; profit. **3**†. Supply.

com'mo-dore, 1 kem'o-dōr; 2 cŏm'o-dōr, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A naval officer between captain and rear-admiral. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] The commander of a squadron. **3.** The leading vessel in a fleet of merchantmen. [< Sp. *comendador*, < L. *commendo*, COMMEND.]

Com'mo-dus, 1 kem'o-dus; 2 cŏm'o-dŭs, **Lucius Ælius Aurelius** (161–192). A Roman emperor.

com'mon, 1 kem'ən; 2 cŏm'on, *a.* **1.** Often occurring, met, or seen; frequent or usual; customary; regular. **2.** Pertaining to, connected with, or participated in by two or more persons or things; alike; joint; general. **3.** Commonplace; coarse; vulgar; low. **4.** *Gram.* (1) Of either gender. (2) Applicable to any individual of a class; as, a *common* noun. **5.** Secular; profane; polluted. **com'-mune**†.

Syn.: cheap, coarse, commonplace, customary, every-day, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, low, mean, normal, ordinary, popular, public, threadbare, trite, universal, usual, vile, vulgar. See FREQUENT; GENERAL; HABITUAL; MUTUAL; NATURAL; NORMAL; TRITE; USUAL.—Ant.: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, rare, singular, unusual.—Prep.: common *to* the race; common *among* men; in common *with* others.

—**common sense**. **1.** Practical understanding; capacity to see and take things in their right light; sound judgment. **2.** Ordinary mental capacity.

com'mon, *n.* **1.** Land owned by a town; land open to the use of all. **2.** *Law.* A profit or right of one person in the land of another. [< L.F *communis,* common.]—**com'mon-age,** *n.* **1.** A common right to the use of lands. **2.** Land held in common.—**com'mon-al-ty,** *n.* [-TIESz, *pl.*] The common people; the lower classes.—**com'mon-er,** *n.* [Gr. Brit.] **1.** One of the commonalty; any subject not a peer. **2.** In certain universities, an undergraduate not dependent on the university foundation.—**com'mon-ly,** *adv.* —**com'mon-ness,** *n.*—**com'mon-place".** **I.** *a.* Not remarkable or interesting; ordinary; trite. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trite remark; familiar truth; platitude; truism. **2.** A memorandum. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; TRITE. — **com'mon-place"-book",** *n.* A book in which memoranda are recorded methodically.—**com'mons,** *n. pl.* **1.** The common people; commonalty. **2.** [C-] [Gt. Brit.] The legislators of the lower house of Parliament. **3.** A company eating at a common table, as in a college; the provisions so furnished — **com'mon-weal",** *n.* **1.** The general welfare. **2.** The commonwealth.—**com'mon-wealth",** *n.* **1.** The people of a state; the state. **2.** A state in which the people rule: a republic. **3.** A body of persons united by some common interest. Syn.: see PEOPLE.—**Commonwealth of England,** the republic established in England after the execution of Charles I. in 1649 and continued till 1653, when Cromwell assumed the protectorate: also used attributively.

com-mo'tion, 1 kə-mō'shən; 2 cŏ-mō'shon, *n.* A violent agitation; excitement; tumult. [< L. *com-,* together, + *moveo,* move.] Syn.: see TUMULT.

com-move', 1 kə-mūv'; 2 cŏ-mov', *vt.* **1.** To put in motion or commotion; disturb; unsettle. **2.** To stir the emotions of. [< L. *com-,* (*cum*), together, + *moveo,* move.]

com-mune', 1 kə-miūn'; 2 cŏ-mūn', *vi.* [COM-MUNED'; COM-MUN'ING.] **1.** To converse or confer intimately. **2.** To partake of the eucharist. [< L.F *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]

com'mune1, 1 kem'yūn; 2 cŏm'yun, *n.* A political division of France, governed by a mayor and a council. **2.** A self-governing community. **3.** [C-] (1) One of several revolutionary committees which took the place of the municipality of Paris between 1789 and 1794. (2) The body of communards who controlled the city of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871, immediately after the departure of the Germans. **The Commune†.** [F., < L.LL *communis;* see COMMON, *n.*]—**com'mu-nal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a commune, especially to the Parisian Commune of 1871. **2.** Common; public.—**com'mu-nal-ism,** *n.* In France, the theory that each commune should be self-governing and the state a mere federation of communes. —**com'mu-nal-ist,** *n.*—**com"mu-nal-is'tic,** *a.*—**com'mu-nard,** *n.* A communist. ·[F.]

com'mune2, 1 kem'yūn; 2 cŏm'yun, *n.* Communion.

com-mu'ni-cate, 1 kə-miū'ni-kēt; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-eāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To impart; make known. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make or hold a communication; have means of communication; be connected, as by a passage. **2.** To partake of the Lord's Supper. [< L. *communicatus,* < *communis;* see COMMON, *n.*] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; GIVE; INFORM; PUBLISH. — **com-mu"ni-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e**F, *a.*—**com-mu'ni-cant,** *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's Supper.—**com-mu"ni-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of communicating; intercourse; conference; correspondence. **2.** That which is communicated; a letter or message. **3.** Means of communicating, as a highway or passage. **4.** Eucharistic communion. Syn.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE —**com-mu'ni-ca-tiv(e**s, *a.* **1.** Ready to communicate; frank; talkative. **2.** Adapted for communication. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**com-mu'ni-ca"tor,** *n.*—**com-mu'ni-ca"to-ry,** *a.*

com-mu'nion, 1 kə-miūn'yən; 2 cŏ-mūn'yon, *n.* **1.** The act of communing; sympathetic intercourse; fellowship. **2.** The sacrament or the act of partaking of it. **3.** Religious fellowship; also, a denomination of Christians. Syn.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE; SACRAMENT; SECT.

com"mu"ni"qué', 1 kə"miū"ni"kē; 2 cŏ"mū"ni"kę', *n.* An official announcement. [F.]

com'mu-nism, 1 kem'yu-nizm; 2 cŏm'yu-nĭsm, *n.* **1.** Common ownership of property; the abolition of private property, and state control of labor, religion, social relations, etc. **2.** Communalism.—**com'mu-nist,** *n.* One who advocates communism.—**com"mu-nis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.* **1** Pertaining to communism. **2.** Shared in common.

com-mu'ni-ty, 1 kə-miū'ni-ti; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIESz, *pl.*] **1.** A body politic, as a village, town, city, or state; the public; any body of persons having common interests. **2.** A sharing or participation; identity or likeness. Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; PEOPLE.

com-mute', 1 kə-miūt'; 2 cŏ-mūt', *v.* [COM-MUT'EDd; COM-MUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put or accept something less instead of. **2.** *Elec.* To alter or regulate the direction or strength of (a current). **II.** *i.* To effect commutation; pay in gross at a reduced rate, as railroad fare. [< L. *com-* + *muto,* change.] Syn.: see CHANGE.

—**com-mu"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **com-mu'ta-bl(e-nessF†.** —**com-mu'ta-bl(eF,** *a.*—**com'mu-tate,** *vt. Elec.* Same as COMMUTE, *v.*, 2.—**com"mu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A substitution of one kind of payment or service for another. **2.** *Law.* A reduction or change of penalty. **3.** *Elec.* The action of a commutator.—**commutation ticket,** a railway or other ticket issued for a certain length of time at a reduced rate.—**com-mu'ta-tiv(es,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by exchange or commutation.—**com'mu-ta"tor,** *n. Elec.* A device, as in a dynamo or motor, to change the direction or vary the strength of an electric current.—**com-mut'er,** *n.* One who commutes, or uses a commutation ticket.

com-mu'tu-al§, 1 kə-miū'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 cŏ-mū'chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* Reciprocal; mutual.

Co'mo, 1 kō'mo; 2 cō'mo, *n.* A province (1,105 sq. m.; pop. 637,883) and town (pop. 46,000), Lombardy, Italy.—**Lago di Como,** a lake in Como province; 37 m. long.

com. off., *abbr.* Commissioned officer.—**comp.,** *abbr.* Comparative, compare, comparison, compiled, compiler, composer, composition, compositor, compound, compounded.

com-pact'1d, 1 kəm-pakt'; 2 cŏm-păct', *vt.* To pack or press closely; compress; unite closely; compose.

com-pact'2d, *v.* To join by a compact; conspire.

com-pact', *a.* **1.** Closely and firmly united; solid; dense. **2.** Condensed; brief; terse. **3.** Composed; compacted. [< L.F *com-,* together, + *pango,* fasten.] Syn.: see FIRM: HARD; STRONG; TERSE.—**com-pact'ly,** *adv.*—**com-pact'ness,** *n.*

com'pact, 1 kəm'pakt; 2 cŏm'păct, *n.* A covenant or contract. [< L. *com-,* with, + *paciscor,* agree.] Syn.: see ALLIANCE; CONTRACT.

com-pan'ion1, 1 kəm-pan'yən; 2 cŏm-păn'yon, *n.* **1.** One who or that which accompanies; a comrade; associate. **2.** A woman employed for company and assistance not of a menial nature. **3.** A member of the lowest grade of an order of knighthood. **4.** An inferior or worthless person; fellow. [< L.LL+OF *com-,* together, + *panis,* bread.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE. — **com-pan'ion-a-bl(eF,** *a.* Sociable; agreeable. Syn.: see FRIENDLY; GOOD.—**com-pan'ion-a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.*—**com-pan'ion-ship,** *n.* Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.

com-pan'ion2, *n. Naut.* **1.** A skylight or window. **2.** The companion-hatch. [< D. *kompanje.*]

—**com-pan'ion-hatch",** *n.* The wooden hood over a companionway.—**com-pan'ion-way,** *n.* A staircase leading from the deck to a cabin.

com'pa-ny, 1 kum'pə-ni; 2 cŏm'pa-ny, *n.* [-NIESz, *pl.*] **1.** The society or presence of another or others; fellowship; association; society. **2.** One or more guests; persons met for social purposes; society. **3.** An assemblage or corporation; a partner or partners not named. **4.** *Mil.* A body of men commanded by a captain. [< OF. *compainie,* < *compain,* < LL. *companio;* see COMPANION1.]

com'pa-nie†.

Syn.: assemblage, assembly, body, collection, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude, throng. *Company* is used to include any association of those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure, festivity, travel, etc., or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong; *company* may denote an indefinite number but less than a *multitude*: *company* implies more unity of feeling and purpose than *crowd,* and is a less formal and more familiar word than *assemblage* or *assembly.* An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized, an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose. *Collection, crowd, gathering, group,* and *multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage;* the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly. Body* is used of a number of persons so organized and unified that they can be thought of as one whole. *Congregation* is now almost exclusively religious. *Gathering* refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers from far and near; as, the *gathering* of the Scottish clans. See ASSEMBLY· ASSOCIATION; CLASS; FLOCK. Ant.: dispersion, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion, solitude.

com-pare', 1 kəm-păr'; 2 cŏm-pâr', *v.* [-PARED'; -PAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine so as to perceive similarity or dissimilarity; state the resemblance or difference of. **2.** To represent or speak of as similar, analogous, or equal; liken. **3.** *Gram.* To state the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb). **II.** *i.* To be worthy of comparison. [< L. *comparo,* < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *par,* equal.] Syn.: assimilate, collate, liken, parallel. See CONTRAST.— Prep.: compare one thing *with* another (to note either agreement or difference); compare one thing *to* another (which it is believed to resemble).

—**com'pa-ra-bl(eF,** *a.* That may be compared; fit to be compared; similar.—**com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*—**com-par'a-**

tiv(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or making use of comparison. **2.** Estimated by comparison; relative. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing a degree of an adjective or adverb higher than the positive and lower than the superlative. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The comparative degree, as of an adjective. **2**‖. A dealer in comparisons and witticisms of analogy. **3**‖. Comparable.—**comparative sciences,** sciences that deduce results from comparison of related objects; as, *comparative* anatomy.—**com-par'a-tiv(e-ly**s, *adv.*

com-pare'‖, *n.* Comparison.

com-par'i-son, 1 kəm-par'i-sən; 2 cŏm-păr'i-son, *n.* **1.** A comparing; an estimate or statement of relative likeness or unlikeness; a simile; example; resemblance. **2.** *Gram.* That inflection of adjectives or adverbs which indicates differences of degree. There are three *degrees of comparison,* the positive, comparative, and superlative, the last two being regularly expressed by adding *-er* or *-est* to the positive, or by using *more* or *most, less* or *least,* before it. [< F. *comparaison,* < L. *comparatio(n-),* < *compăro;* see COMPARE, *v.*] Syn.: see ANALOGY; SIMILITUDE.

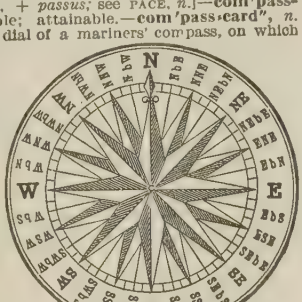
—**in or by comparison of**‖, **in c. to, in c. with,** as compared or contrasted with: considered with reference to.

com-part', 1 kəm-pȧrt'; 2 cŏm-pȧrt', *vt.* To divide into compartments; partition. [< L. *com* (*cum*), together, + *pars,* part.]

com-part'ment, 1 kəm-pȧrt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm-pȧrt'ment, *n.* A separate section or chamber, as of a ship. [< LL.F *compartio,* < L. *cum,* together, + *pars,* part.]

com'pass, } 1 kum'pəs; 2 cŏm'pas. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bring
cum'passF, } within one's possession; attain; plan for; plot. **2.** To grasp mentally; comprehend. **3.** *Carp.* To cause to curve; bend into circular form. **4**‖. To go around; surround; encompass. Syn.: see ATTAIN.

II. *n.* **1.** Extent within limits; reach; scope. **2.** A boundary or circuit. **3.** Moderate bounds; due limits. **4.** *Mus.* The range of a voice or instrument. **5.** An instrument for determining directions, usually by the pointing of a magnetic needle free to turn in a horizontal plane, and carrying a marked card, as in the *mariners' compass.* **6.** Intent, purpose, or design. **7.** A circular course or journey; round; circuit. [< F. *compas,* < L. *com-,* together, + *passus;* see PACE, *n.*]—**com'pass-bl(e**F, *a.* Possible; attainable.—**com'pass-card",** *n.* The circular card or dial of a mariners' compass, on which the 32 points are marked. It moves with the needle or needles that are attached to it. **c.-dial‡.** — **c.-plane,** *n.* A carpenters' plane for smoothing concave surfaces. — **c.-plant,** *n.* A tall, rough-bristly herb of the aster family, of the American prairies, whose large lower leaves are said to assume a vertical position with their edges turned north and south. **c.-flower‡.** — **c.-saw,** *n.* A hand-saw that will cut in a small circle.



Compass-card.
The letters at the circumference are abbreviations of the points; they are read: North, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, etc.

com'pass-es, 1 kum'pəs-ez; 2 cŏm'pas-ĕs, *n. pl.* A jointed instrument for marking measurements, describing circles, etc. **pair of compasses‡.**

com-pas'sion, 1 kəm-pash'ən; 2 cŏm-păsh'on, *n.* Pity for suffering, with desire to help or to spare; commiseration. [F., < L.LL *com-,* together, + *patior,* suffer.]

Syn.: see MERCY; PITY.

—**com-pas'sion-ate.** **I.** *vt.* [-AT"EDd; -AT"ING.] To have compassion for; commiserate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Feeling compassion; merciful; sympathetic. **2**‖. Inviting or exciting compassion; pitiable; piteous. Syn.: (verb) see PITY; (adjective) see CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**com-pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**com-pas'sion-ate-ness,** *n.*

com-pat'i-bl(eF, 1 kəm-pat'i-bl; 2 cŏm-păt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of existing together; congruous; congenial.—**com-pat"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being compatible: congruity; congeniality: consistency. **com-pat'i-bl(e-ness**Pt. —**com-pat'i-bly,** *adv.*

com-pa'tri-ot, 1 kəm-pē'tri-ət; 2 cŏm-pā'tri-ot, *n.* A fellow countryman or patriot. [< F. *compatriote,* < L. *com-,* together; and see PATRIOT.]—**com-pa"tri-ot'ic,** *a.*—**com-pa'tri-o-tism,** *n.*

com-pear', 1 kəm-pir'; 2 cŏm-pēr', *vi.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To appear in court. **2**†. To appear. [< L. *compareo,* < *cum,* with, + *pareo,* appear.] **com-peer'†; com-peir'†.—com-pear'ance,** *n.*—**com-pear'er,** *n.*

com-peer', 1 kəm-pir'; 2 cŏm-pēr', *n.* **1.** One of equal rank. **2.** A comrade; associate. [< L.F *com-,* together, + *par,* equal.]

com-pel', 1 kəm-pel'; 2 cŏm-pĕl', *v.* [COM-PELLED', COM-PELD"S; COM-PEL'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To urge irresistibly; constrain; coerce; force. **2.** To obtain by force; exact. **3**‖. To seize; overpower; extort. **4**‖. To drive together; herd; drive; as, cloud-*compelling* Jove. **II.** *i.* To use compulsion. [< L.OF *com-,* together, + *pello,* drive.]

Syn.: coerce, constrain, drive, force, make, necessitate, oblige. *Force* implies primarily an actual physical process; *compel* implies the exertion of power almost as absolute, subduing all resistance. *Coerce* implies the actual or potential use of so much force as may be necessary to secure the surrender of the will. *Constrain* implies the yielding of judgment and will, and in some cases of inclination or affection, to an overmastering influence. See *2 Cor.* v, 14. See ACTUATE; BIND; MAKE. Compare DRIVE; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: see synonyms for HINDER.

—**com-pel'la-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of being or liable to be compelled.—**com-pel'la-bly,** *adv.*—**com-pel'ler,** *n.*—**com-pel'ling-ly,** *adv.*

com"pel-la'tion, 1 kəm"pe-lē'shən; 2 cŏm"pĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Form of address; appellation. **2.** The act of addressing; an address. [< L. *compellatio(n-),* < *compello;* see COMPEL.]

com'pend, 1 kəm'pend; 2 cŏm'pĕnd, *n.* A compendium.

Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

com-pen'di-ous, 1 kəm-pen'di-us; 2 cŏm-pĕn'di-ŭs, *a.* Briefly stated; succinct; concise. Syn.: see TERSE.—**com-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**com-pen'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

com-pen'di-um, 1 kəm-pen'di-um; 2 cŏm-pĕn'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-UMS or -DI-A, *pl.*] An abridgment; abstract. [< L.LL *com-,* together, + *pendo,* weigh.]

Syn.: see ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.

com'pen-sate, 1 kəm'pen-sēt; 2 cŏm'pĕn-sāt, *v.* [-SAT"EDd; -SAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make suitable return to or for; requite; remunerate. **2.** To make amends for; counterbalance. **3.** *Mech.* To provide with a compensating device. **II.** *i.* To make return or amends. [< L. *com-,* together, + *penso,* weigh.] Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.—**com"pen-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of compensating, or that which compensates; payment; amends. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SALARY.—**com-pen'sa-tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* Making or serving as compensation. **com-pen'sa-to-ry‡. II.** *n.* Compensation.—**com'pen-sa"tor,** *n.*

com-pete', 1 kəm-pīt'; 2 cŏm-pēt', *vi.* [-PET'EDd; -PET'ING.] To contend emulously, as for a prize; vie. [< L. *com-,* together, + *peto,* seek.] Syn.: see CONTEND.—**com"-pe-ti'tion,** *n.* Contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority; rivalry.

Syn.: contest, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Competition* is the striving for something that is sought by another at the same time. *Emulation* regards the abstract, *competition* the concrete; *rivalry* is the same in essential meaning with *competition,* but differs in the nature of the objects contested for, which, in the case of *rivalry,* are usually of the nobler sort and less subject to direct gaging, measurement, and rule. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize; *rivalry* between persons or nations. *Competition* may be friendly, *rivalry* is commonly hostile. *Opposition* is becoming a frequent substitute for *competition* in business language; it implies that the competitor is an opponent and hinderer. Compare AMBITION; EMULATION.—Ant.: agreement, association, alliance, combination, confederacy, harmony, monopoly, union. In business and commercial use, the chief antonym of *competition* is *monopoly,* which by bringing all engaged in an industry under a single control forbids them to compete.

—**com-pet'i-tiv(es,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by competition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**com-pet'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which competes. **2**†. An associate; confederate. Syn.: see ENEMY.—**com-pet'i-tor-ship,** *n.*

com'pe-tence, } 1 kəm'pi-tens, -ten-si; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕnç,
com'pe-ten-cy, } -tĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** The state of being competent; ability. **2.** Sufficient means; sufficiency. **3.** *Law.* Qualification or admissibility. Syn.: see ABILITY.

com'pe-tent, 1 kəm'pi-tent; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having sufficient ability or authority; qualified. **2.** Sufficient; adequate.

Syn.: able, adapted, adequate, capable, fit, qualified. One is *competent* who has all the natural powers, physical or mental, to meet the demands of a situation or work; the word is widely used of ability to meet all requirements, natural, legal, or other; as, a *competent* knowledge of a subject; a court of *competent* jurisdiction. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; *competent* to both natural and acquired; a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent,* by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power.

able being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will come up to any ordinary demand. We say an *able* orator, a *capable* accountant. Compare ADEQUATE, GOOD.—Ant.: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, unequal, unfit, unqualified.—**com'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.*—**com'pe-tent-ness,** *n.*

Com"pi"ĕgne', 1 kôn"pi"ą'nyə; 2 cŏn"pi"ĕ'nye, *n.* A town (pop. 17,000), N. France; Joan of Arc captured there, May 25, 1430; scene of severe fighting between Germans and allied British and French, 1914.

com-pile', 1 kəm-pail'; 2 cŏm-pīl', *vt.* [-PILED'; -PIL'ING.] **1.** To compose (a literary work) from other works; gather (materials borrowed or transcribed) into a volume or the like. **2†.** To pile up; build. [< L.F *compilo,* plunder, < *com-,* together, + *pilo,* rob.]—**com"pi-la'tion,** *n.* The act of compiling, or something compiled.—**com-pil'-la-to-ry,** *a.*—**com-pil'er,** *n.*

com-pla'cence, } 1 kəm-plē'sens; -sen-sı, 2 cŏm-plā'-
com-pla'cen-cy, } çĕnç, -çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CES[2], -CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Satisfaction; self-approval; serenity. **2†.** Disposition to please; complaisance. Syn.: see SATISFACTION.

com-pla'cent, 1 -sent; 2 -çĕnt, *a.* Feeling or showing complacency. [< L. *complaceo,* < *com-,* together, + *placeo,* please.]—**com-pla'cent-ly,** *adv.*

com-plain', 1 kəm-plēn'; 2 cŏm-plān', *vi.* To express a sense of ill treatment or of pain, grief, or the like; murmur; find fault; present a formal statement of grievance. [< L.F *com-,* together, + *plango,* strike.]

Syn.: croak, find fault, growl, grumble, grunt, murmur, remonstrate, repine. To *complain* is to give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection, express a sense of wrong or ill treatment. One *complains* of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines,* with vain distress, at the irrevocable or the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain* of an offense to the offender or to others: he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a formal and legal meaning, which the other words have not, signifying to make a formal accusation, present a specific charge; the same is true of the noun *complaint.* —Ant.: applaud, approve, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.

—com-plain'ant, *n.* **1.** One who complains. **com-plain'er‡.** **2.** One who enters a formal compiaint.—**com-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**com-plain'ing-ness,** *n.*

com-plaint', 1 kəm-plēnt'; 2 cŏm-plānt', *n.* **1.** A statement of wrong, grievance, or injury. **2.** The act of complaining. **3.** A grievance. **4.** A physical ailment; disease. [OF., < *complaindre;* see COMPLAIN.] **com-plant't, com-playnt't.** Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.—Prep.: complaint *against* a person *for* trespass; complaint *of* a nuisance *to* the authorities; the complaint *of* the people *against* the government.

com'plai-sant", 1 kəm'plē-zant"; 2 cŏm'plā-sănt", *a.* Showing a desire or endeavor to please; affable; courteous. [< L.F *complaceo;* see COMPLACENT.]

Syn.: see BLAND; FRIENDLY; POLITE.—**com'plai-sance",** *n.* The desire or endeavor to please; politeness.—**com'plai-sant"ly,** *adv.*—**com'plai-sant"ness,** *n.*

com-plect'ed, 1 kəm-plekt'ed; 2 cŏm-plĕct'ĕd, *pa.* Interwoven; complicated. [< L. *com-,* together, + *plecto,* twine.]

com'ple-ment, 1 kom'plı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm'plement. I[d], *vt.* To add or form a complement to; supplement. **II.** *n.* **1.** Full number; that which fills up or completes; the state of being complete. **2.** An addition or appendage; an accessory. **3.** In an angle, the amount by which it falls short of 90 degrees. [< L. *complementum,* < *compleo;* see COMPLETE, *a.*] Syn.: see INCREASE.—**com"ple-men'tal,** *a.* Supplying, or helping to supply, a lack; completing; additional; accessory. **com"ple-men'-ta-ry‡.**—**com'ple-ment-er,** *n.*

com-plete', 1 kəm-plīt'; 2 cŏm-plēt'. **I.** *vt.* [-PLET'ED[d]; -PLET'ING.] To make complete; accomplish; finish; fulfil. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having all needed or normal parts, elements, or details; lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full. **2.** Thoroughly wrought out; finished. [< L.F *completus,* pp. of *compleo,* < *com-* intens. + *pleo,* fill.]

Syn.: (verb) see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; END; PERFECT; (adj.) see AMPLE; IMPLICIT; RADICAL; RIPE.—**com-plete'ly,** *adv.*—**com-plete'ness,** *n.*—**com-ple'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of completing, or the state of being completed. **2.** Accomplishment; fulfilment. Syn.: see END.—**com-ple'tive**[es], *a.*

com'plex, 1 kəm'pleks; 2 cŏm'plĕks, *a.* **1.** Consisting of various parts or elements; composite. **2.** Complicated; involved; intricate.

Syn.: abstruse, complicated, composite, compound, confused, conglomerate, entangled, heterogeneous, intricate, involved, manifold, mingled, mixed, multiform, obscure, tangled. That is *complex* which is made up of a number of connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound,* but maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body, mass, or collection, unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. The New England pudding-stone is a *conglomerate* rock. Things are *involved* which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact; threads which are *tangled* or *entangled* hold and draw upon one another in a confusing and obstructive way. A clock is a *complicated* mechanism; the Gordian knot was *intricate;* the twining serpents of the Laocoon are *involved.* An *abstruse* statement or conception is remote from the usual course of thought. We speak of *composite* architecture, an *involved* sentence; of the *complicated* or *intricate* accounts of a great business, the *entangled* accounts of an incompetent or dishonest bookkeeper. See OBSCURE.—Ant.: clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled.

com'plex, *n.* Something composite or complicated; a complication; collection. [< L. *complexus,* pp., < *com-,* together, + *plecto,* braid.]—**com-plex'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The state of being complex; something complex. **com-plex'ness‡.**—**com-plex'ly,** *adv.*

com-plex'ion, 1 kəm-plek'shən; 2 cŏm-plĕk'shon, *n.* **1.** The color and appearance of the skin, especially of the face. **2.** General aspect; character; quality. [< L.F *complexus;* see COMPLEX, *a.*]—**com-plex'ion-al,** *a.*—**com-plex'ioned,** *a.*

com-pli'a-bl(e[e]**,** 1 kəm-plai'ə-bl; 2 cŏm-plī'a-bl, *a.* Compliant.

com-pli'ance, 1 kəm-plai'əns; 2 cŏm-plī'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of complying. **2.** Complaisance. **com-pli'an-cy‡.**

com-pli'ant, 1 kəm-plai'ənt; 2 cŏm-plī'ant, *a.* Complying; yielding. Syn.: see DOCILE; OBSEQUIOUS; SUPPLE.—**com-pli'ant-ly,** *adv.*

com'pli-cate, 1 kom'plı-kēt; 2 cŏm'pli-cāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To make or become complex, difficult, or perplexing; mix; confuse; intertwine; entangle. **II.** *a.* Complicated; complex. [< L. *com-,* together, + *plico,* fold.] Syn.: see INVOLVE; PERPLEX.—**com'-pli-ca-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] The state of being complicated; that which is complicated; complication; complexity.—**com"pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of complicating, or the state of being complicated; complexity. **2.** Anything that complicates.—**com'pli-ca-tiv**(e[s], *a.*

com'plice‖, 1 kom'plis; 2 cŏm'plic, *n.* **1.** An accomplice. **2.** An associate.

com-plic'i-ty, 1 kom-plis'ı-tı; 2 cŏm-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The act or state of being an accomplice.

com-pli'er, 1 kəm-plai'ər; 2 cŏm-plī'er, *n.* **1.** One who readily yields or complies. **2†.** A conformist in politics, religion, etc.

com'pli-ment[d], 1 kom'plı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm'pliment, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pay a compliment to. **II.** *i.* To use or exchange compliments. Syn.: see PRAISE; PUFF.

com'pli-ment, *n.* **1.** An expression of admiration, congratulation, or the like. **2.** A formal greeting or remembrance; usually in the plural. [< L.[1+]F *complementum;* see COMPLEMENT.]—**com"pli-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Expressing or expressive of compliment.

com'plin, } 1 kom'plın; 2 cŏm'plin, *n. Eccl.* The last service
com'pline, } of common prayer for the day: often used in the plural. [ME. *complyn,* < F. *complie,* < LL. *completus;* see COMPLETE.] **com'plines‡; com'plins‡.**

com-plot', 1 kəm-plot'; 2 cŏm-plŏt', *vt.* & *vi.* [-PLOT'TED[d]; -PLOT'TING.] To combine in plotting; conspire. [< F. *comploter,* < *complot,* plot, < L. *complicitum,* entanglement, < *complico;* see COMPLICATE, *a.*] [conspiracy.

com'plot, 1 kəm'plot; 2 cŏm'plŏt, *n.* A concerted plot;

Compt., *abbr.* Complainant.

com-ply', 1 kəm-plai'; 2 cŏm-plȳ', *vi.* [-PLIED'; -PLY'ING.] **1.** To act in conformity (with); consent; obey; usually with *with.* **2†.** To be complaisant or courteous; observe civilities. [< L[1t] *compleo;* see COMPLETE, *a.*] Syn.: see AGREE; OBEY.

compo., *abbr.* Composition, compost.

com-po'nent, 1 kəm-pō'nent; 2 cŏm-pō'nĕnt. **I.** *a.* Forming a part or ingredient. **II.** *n.* A constituent part. [< L. *compono;* see COMPOSITE.]

com-port'[d], 1 kəm-pōrt'; 2 cŏm-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To conduct (oneself). **II.** *i.* To be compatible; agree. [< L. *com-,* together, + *porto,* carry.]—**com-port'ment,** *n.* Behavior; deportment.

com-pose', 1 kəm-pōz'; 2 cŏm-pōs', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make up of elements or parts; construct; form. **2.** To be the constituent parts of; constitute. **3.** To tranquilize; calm. **4.** To reconcile; arrange; settle. **5‡.** To arrange (type) in lines; set. **II.** *i.* To

engage in composition, as of literary or musical works or of or with type. [< F. *composer*, < *com-*, together, + *poser*, place.] Syn.: see ALLAY; CONSTRUCT; MAKE; SETTLE. —**com-posed'**, *pa.* Free from agitation; calm. Syn.: see CALM.—**com-pos'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.* — **com-pos'er**, *n.* One who composes; specifically, a writer of music.

com-pos'ite(e^{s}, 1 kəm-poz'ıt; 2 cŏm-pŏs'it, *a.* **1.** Made up of separate parts or elements; combined or compounded. **2.** [C-] *Arch.* Combining the Corinthian and Ionic orders. **3.** *Bot.* Having massed involucrate flower-heads resembling single flowers, as the aster, sunflower, etc. [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *compono*, < *com-*, together, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see COMPLEX.—**composite number**, a number that can be exactly divided by any whole number above one.—**c. photograph**, a photographic picture formed by combining several portrait images.—**com-pos'ite**(e-ly^{s}, *adv.*—**com-pos'ite**(e-ness^{s}, *n.*

com"po-si'tion, 1 kəm"po-zish'ən; 2 cŏm"po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of composing, or the state or manner of being composed. **2.** A literary, artistic, or musical production. **3.** A compound or combination. **4.** Typesetting. **5.** An agreement or settlement; compromise. [F., < L. *compositio(n-)*, < *compositus*; see COMPOSITE.] Syn.: see PRODUCTION.—**com-pos'i-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* Having the power of compounding; synthetic.—**com-pos'i-tor**, *n.* **1.** A typesetter. **2.** One who composes or sets in order.

com'pos men'tis, 1 kəm'pos men'tıs; 2 cŏm'pŏs mĕn'tis. Of sound mind. [L.]

com'post, 1 kəm-pōst; 2 cŏm'pōst. I$^{d.}$ *vt.* To make into or cover with compost. **II.** *n.* A fertilizing mixture; a composition for plastering. [OF. *composte.*]

com-po'sure, 1 kəm-pō'ʒur; 2 cŏm-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** Tranquillity, as of manner or appearance; calmness; serenity. **2**†. Adjustment; disposition; temperament. **3**†. Agreement; settlement, as of differences. Syn.: see APATHY; PATIENCE.

com"po-ta'tion‖, 1 kəm"po-tā'shən; 2 cŏm"po-tā'shon, *n.* A drinking or tippling in company; carouse.

com'pote, 1 kəm'pōt; 2 cŏm'pōt, *n.* Stewed or preserved fruit, especially when so cooked as to preserve its form. [F.]

com-pound'^{d}, 1 kəm-paund'; 2 cŏm-pound', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by intimate combination of elements or ingredients. **2.** To mix intimately, or make by such mixture; combine. **3.** To settle for less than the sum due, as a debt. **4.** To cover up or condone (a crime) for a consideration. **II.** *i.* To come to terms; give or accept pay for an offense. [< L.^{OF} *compono*; see COMPOSITE.] Syn.: see MIX; UNITE.

com'pound, 1 kəm'paund; 2 cŏm'pound, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients or parts; composite. Syn.: see COMPLEX.

com'pound^{1}, *n.* A compound substance.

com'pound^{2}, *n.* The walled or fenced enclosure of a residence or factory in the Orient. [< Malay *kampong*, enclosure.]

com"pra-dor', 1 kəm"pra-dōr'; 2 cŏm"prä-dōr', *n.* [Pg.] A native agent and intermediary in a business house. **com"pra-dore'**†.

com"pre-hend'^{d}, 1 kəm"prı-hend'; 2 cŏm"pre-hĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To grasp mentally; understand fully. **2.** To include; comprise; encompass. [< L. *comprehendo*, < *com-*, together, + *prehendo*, seize.]

Syn.: see APPREHEND; CATCH; EMBRACE; KNOW; PERCEIVE. —**com"pre-hen"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being comprehensible. **com"pre-hen'si-bl**(e-ness$^{}$†.—**com"pre-hen'si-bl**(e$^{}$, *a.* Capable of being comprehended; conceivable.—**com"pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*—**com"pre-hen'sion**, *n.* **1.** The mental grasping of ideas, facts, etc., or the power of doing so; understanding. **2.** Inclusion; comprehensiveness. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; UNDERSTANDING.—**com"pre-hen'siv**(e^{s}, *a.* Large in scope or content; inclusive; broad. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

com-press'^{t}, 1 kəm-pres'; 2 cŏm-prĕs', *vt.* To press together or into smaller space; condense; compact; concentrate. [< L. *compressus*, < *com-*, together, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; REDUCE.

—**com-press"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **com-press'i-bl**(e-ness$^{}$†. —**com-press'i-bl**(e$^{}$, *a.* Capable of being compressed.—**com-pres'sion**, *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed.—**com-pres'siv**(e^{s}, *a.* Tending to or having power to compress.—**com-pres'siv**(e-ly^{s}, *adv.*—**com-pres'sor**, *n.* One who or that which compresses; a compressing muscle or machine.—**com-pres'sure**, *n.* Compression; pressure.

com'press, 1 kəm'pres; 2 cŏm'prĕs, *n.* A device for compressing.

com-prise', 1 kəm-praiz'; 2 cŏm-prīz', *vt.* [-PRISED'; -PRIS'ING.] To include and cover; consist of; embrace. [< L.^{F} *comprehendo*; see COMPREHEND.] **com-prize'**^{s}†.—**com-pri'sal**, *n.*

com'pro-mise, 1 kəm'pro-maiz; 2 cŏm'pro-mīz, *v.* [-MISED'; -MIS"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adjust by concessions. **2.** To expose to risk or suspicion. **3**†. To bind or pledge mutually. **II.** *i.* To make a settlement by concessions.

com'pro-mise, *n.* **1.** An arrangement for settlement by mutual concession. **2.** The habit or spirit of concession. [< L. *com-*, together, + *promitto*, PROMISE.]

com"pro-mit'‖, 1 kəm"pro-mit'; 2 cŏm"pro-mĭt', *vt.* [-MIT'TED^{d}; -MIT'TING.] To compromise.

compt‖, 1 kaunt; 2 count, *n.* Account; reckoning. —**comp-trol'er**, *n.* Same as CONTROLLER, 1.—**comp-trol'er-ship**, *n.*

compt'i-bl(e$^{}$, *a.* Accountable; tractable; sensitive.

com-pul'sion, 1 kəm-pul'shən; 2 cŏm-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; coercion. [< L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compello*; see COMPEL.] Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**com-pul'siv**(e^{s}, *a.* Compelling, or tending to compel; compulsory. **com-pul'sa-to-ry**†. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.—**com-pul'siv**(e-ly^{s}, *adv.*—**com-pul'siv**(e-ness^{s}, *n.*—**com-pul'so-ry**, *a.* **1.** Employing compulsion; compelling; coercive. **2.** Enforced; forced. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; NECESSARY.—**com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

com-punc'tion, 1 kəm-puŋk'shən; 2 cŏm-pŭŋc'shon, *n.* Self-reproach for wrong-doing; slight regret. [< L. *com-* intens. + *pungo*, sting.] Syn.: see REPENTANCE.—**com-punc'tious**, *a.*

com"pur-ga'tion, 1 kəm"pûr-gē'shən; 2 cŏm"pûr-gā'shon, *n.* The ancient practise of clearing an accused person by the oaths of several others, usually twelve, who swore to their belief in his innocence. [< L. *compurgatus*, < *com-*, together, + *purgo*, cleanse.]—**com'pur-ga"tor**, *n.*

com-pute', 1 kəm-piūt'; 2 cŏm-pūt', *vt.* & *vi.* [-PUT'ED^{d}; -PUT'ING.] To estimate numerically; calculate; reckon. [< L. *com-*, together, + *puto*, reckon.]

Syn.: see CALCULATE.

— **com-put"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **com-put'a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* — **com"pu-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of computing. **2.** A computed amount.—**com-put'er**, *n.*

Comr., *abbr.* Commissioner.

com'rade, 1 kəm'rad; 2 cŏm'răd, *n.* An intimate companion. [< L.^{F} *camera*, CHAMBER.]

Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.

—**com'rade-ship**, *n.* **com'rade-ry**†.

Com.-Sergt., *abbr.* Commissary-sergeant.

Comte, 1 kōnt; 2 cônt, **Auguste** (1798–1857). A French philosopher; founder of positivism.—**Com'ti-an**, *a.*—**Com'tism**, *n.* The philosophy of Comte.

Co'mus, 1 kō'məs; 2 cō'mûs, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The god of revelry, represented as a winged youth bearing a torch. **2.** A mask by Milton, in which Comus is an enchanter.

Com. Ver., *abbr.* Common Version (of the Bible).

com'ynst, *n. pl.* Same as COMMONS.

con^{1}, 1 kən; 2 cŏn, *vt.* [CONNED, COND^{s}; CON'NING.] To study with care; peruse; learn. [< AS. *cunnian*, test, try to find out, < *cunnan*, know.]

con^{2}, *vt.* & *vi.* *Naut.* To direct the steering of (a vessel). **conn**‡.

con, *n.* & *adv.* The contrary; against. Cp. PRO. [< L. *contra*, against.]

con-, *prefix.* With; together: form of COM- before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i*, *j*, *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *w*.

Con., *abbr.* Consul.—**con.**, *abbr.* Conclusion, *contra* (L., in opposition to), conversation.

con a-mo're, 1 kōn ə-mō'rē; 2 cōn ä-mō'rę. With love; heartily. [It.]

con-cat'e-nate, 1 kən-kat'i-nēt; 2 cŏn-căt'e-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"ING.] To join or link together; connect in a series. [< CON-, with, + L. *catena*, chain.]

—**con-cat'e-nate**, *a.*—**con-cat"e-na'tion**, *n.* The act of concatenating; a chain-like series.

con'cave, 1 kən'kēv; 2 cŏn'căv. **I.** *a.* Hollow and rounded, as the interior of a sphere or circle; incurved; opposed to *convex*. **II.** *n.* A concave surface; vault, as of heaven. [< L. *con-* intens. + *cavus*, hollow.]

—**con-cav'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] The state of being concave; a concave surface; hollow. Syn.: see HOLE.

con-ceal', 1 kən-sil'; 2 cŏn-çĕl', *vt.* To hide; secrete. [< L.^{OF} *con-*, together, + *celo*, hide.] Syn.: see BURY; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.—**con-ceal'a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.*—**con-ceal'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of concealing, or state of being concealed. **2.** A hiding-place.

con-cede', 1 kən-sīd'; 2 cŏn-çēd', *vt.* [-CED'ED^{d}; -CED'ING.] **1.** To yield to demand; allow; surrender. **2.** To bestow; grant. **3.** To acknowledge; admit. [< L. *concedo*, < *con-*, together, + *cedo*, yield.]

Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; ALLOW; CONFESS.

con-ceit'^{d}, 1 kən-sīt'; 2 cŏn-çēt', *vt.* **1**‖. To imagine; suppose; think. **2**§. To fill with a conceit. **3.** [Dial.] To take a fancy to. **4**†. To form a conception of; conceive

con-ceit', *n.* **1.** Overweening self-esteem. **2.** A fanciful idea; a quaint or humorous fancy; clever thought or expression. **3.** Apprehension; understanding. **4.** [U. S.] Anything conceived; a conception. [< L.^{OF} *concipio;* see CONCEIVE.] Syn.: see EGOTISM; FANCY; IDEA; PRIDE. —**con-ceit'ed**, *pa.* **1.** Having an excessive opinion of oneself; vain. **2.** [Dial.] Fanciful; notional. **3†.** Intelligent; witty. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

con-ceiv(e^{IT}, 1 kən-sīv'; 2 ĕn-çēv', *v.* [-CEIV(E)D$^{'S}$; -CEIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an idea of. **2.** To become possessed with, as hatred. **3.** To think; imagine. **4.** To become pregnant with; engender; originate. **5‖.** To understand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form a mental image; think; imagine. **2.** To become pregnant. [< L.^{OF} *concipio,* < *con-,* together, + *capio,* take.]

Syn.: see APPREHEND.

—**con-ceiv'a-bl(e^{S}**, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*—**con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

con-cent', 1 kən-sent'; 2 ĕn-çĕnt', *n.* **1‖.** Concord or harmony. **2†.** Agreement; consistency.

con-cen'ter, } 1 kən-sen'tər; 2 ĕn-çĕn'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To
con-cen'tre, } direct or bring to a common center; focus. **II.** *i.* To come together at a common center; combine. [< F. *concentrer,* < L. *con-,* with, + *centrum;* see CENTER.]

con'cen-trate, 1 kən'sen-trēt; 2 ĕn'çĕn-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT$^{'ED}$; -TRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To draw to a common center, concenter; condense; intensify. **II.** *i.* To converge toward a center; become compacted or intensified. [< CON-, together, + L. *centrum,* CENTER.]—**con-cen'tra-tiv(e^{S}**, *a.* Tending to or characterized by concentration. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**con'cen-tra"tor**, *n.*

con'cen-trate. **I.** *a.* Concentrated. **II.** *n.* A product of concentration.—**con"cen-tra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of concentrating; condensation. **2.** That which is concentrated.

con-cen'tric, 1 kən-sen'trik; 2 ĕn-çĕn'trie, *a.* Having a common center, as circles. **con-cen'tri-cal†.**—**con-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**con"cen-tric'i-ty**, *n.*

con'cept, 1 kən'sept; 2 ĕn'çĕpt, *n.* An abstract general notion or idea; also, any notion combining elements into the idea of one object. [< L. *conceptus;* see CONCEIT, *n.*] Syn.: see IDEA.

con-cep'tion, 1 kən-sep'shən; 2 ĕn-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or faculty of conceiving. **2.** That which is conceived; an idea; notion; plan; invention.

Syn.: see FANCY; IDEA; IMAGE; THOUGHT.

—**con-cep'tu-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to conception or a concept.—**con-cep'tu-al-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that there are no concrete universal objects to correspond with our general ideas or concepts: opposed to *nominalism* and *realism.*—**con-cep'tu-al-ist**, *n.*—**con-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-cern', 1 kən-sūrn'; 2 ĕn-çĕrn', *vt.* **1.** To relate or belong to; be of interest or importance to. **2.** To occupy or engage. **3.** To affect with solicitude; trouble.

Syn.: affect, impress, interest, move, touch. See INTEREST; PERTAIN.—Prep.: I am concerned *about* his affairs, *at* his misfortunes, *for* his safety; I am not concerned *with* him *in* that business; "I am not concerned *about* the matter" means "I have no anxiety in regard to it;" "I am not concerned *in* it" signifies "I have no participation in it."

con-cern', *n.* **1.** That which concerns one; affair; business. **2.** Solicitude; interest. **3.** A business establishment. [< L. *con-,* with, + *cerno,* distinguish.]

Syn.: see ANXIETY; BUSINESS; CARE.

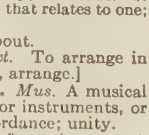
—**con-cern'an-cy†**, *n.* A concern. **con-cern'ing†.**—**con-cern'ment**, *n.* **1.** The fact or condition of concerning; relation; bearing; importance **2.** Anxiety; solicitude. **3.** Connection; participation. **4.** Anything that relates to one; affair; concern; business.

con-cern'ing, *prep.* In relation to; about.

con-cert'^{ed}, 1 kən-sūrt'; 2 ĕn-çĕrt', *vt.* To arrange in concert; contrive. [< L.$^{IT+F}$ *concerto,* arrange.]

con'cert, 1 kən'sərt; 2 ĕn'çert, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A musical performance by a number of voices or instruments, or both. **2.** Harmony; agreement; accordance; unity.

con"cer-ti'na, 1 kən"sər-tī'nə; 2 ĕn"çer-tī'na, *n.* A musical instrument of the accordion class.



Concertina.

con-cer'to, 1 kon-cher'to *or* -sūr'to; 2 ĕon-cher'to *or* -çĕr'to, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -tōz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] A musical composition in several movements, calculated to display the powers of an instrument or performer.

con-ces'sion, 1 kən-sesh'ən; 2 ĕn-çĕsh'on, *n.* The act of conceding, or that which is conceded. [< L. *concessio(n-),* < *concedo,* concede.] Syn.: see FAVOR.—**con-ces'siv(e^{S}**, *a.* Involving concession.

conch, 1 kənk; 2 ĕnge, *n.* A large marine univalve shell; the shell of a mollusk. a shell blown as a horn. See illus. in next col. [< Gr.^{L} *konchē,* shell.]—**con'choid**, *n.* A curve of the fourth degree, invented by the Greek geometer Nicomedes. [< Gr. *konchoeidēs,* < *konchē,* shell, + *eidos,* form.]—**con-chol'dal**, *a.* Having shell-shaped depressions and elevations. **con'choid‡.**—**con-chol'o-gy**, *n.* The study of shells. [+ -OLOGY.] **con-chyl"i-ol'o-gy‡.** — **con"cho-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **con-chol'o-gist**, *n.* **con-chyl"i-ol'o-gist‡.**

Conch.

conch., conchol., *abbr.* Conchology

con'cha, 1 kəŋ'kə; 2 ĕŋ'ça, *n.* [-CHÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The external ear, or its deepest hollow. **2.** One of the turbinate bones, thin shell-like structures in the cavities of the nose. **3.** *Arch.* A conch. [L.]

con"cierge', 1 kŏn"syārz'; 2 ĕn"çyĕrzh', *n.* A janitor. [F.]—**con"cier"ge-rie'**, *n.* Originally, the office of a concierge; porter's lodge; [C-] a prison in Paris, where the chief victims of the Terror were confined prior to execution. [F.]

con-cil'i-ate, 1 kən-sil'i-ēt; 2 ĕn-çĭl'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To overcome the hostility of; pacify; soothe; gain. win. [< L. *concilium,* council.]—**con-cil"i-a'tion**, *n.*—**con-cil'i-a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to conciliate. **con-cil'i-a-tiv(e^{S}‡.** Syn.: see PACIFIC.

con-cise', 1 kən-sais'; 2 ĕn-çis', *a.* Expressing much in brief form; compact; terse. [< L. *concido,* cut off.] Syn.: see TERSE.—**con-cise'ly**, *adv.*—**con-cise'ness**, *n.*

con-ci'sion, 1 kən-sig'ən; 2 ĕn-çizh'on, *n.* **1.** A cutting off or asunder; schism. **2.** Conciseness. **3‖.** Circumcision.

con'clave, 1 kən'klēv; 2 ĕn'clāv, *n.* **1.** A secret council or society. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The college of cardinals. **3.** A private apartment, especially that in the Vatican where the cardinals meet to choose a pope. [F., < L. *conclave,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *clavis,* key.]

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; CABAL; COMPANY.

con-clude', 1 kən-klūd'; 2 ĕn-clud', *v.* [CON-CLUD'ED^{d}; CON-CLUD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to a decision about; determine; decide; also, to infer; deduce. **2.** To terminate; finish; settle. **3.** To shut in. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end. **2.** To infer. [< L. *con-,* with, + *claudo,* shut.] Syn.: see CEASE; EFFECT; END.

con-clu'sion, 1 kən-klū'ʒən; 2 ĕn-cluʒ'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of concluding; termination; end. **2.** A conviction from inference. **3.** A practical determination; decision. **4.** The closing part, as of a discourse. [F., < L. *concludo,* CONCLUDE.] Syn.: see DEMONSTRATION; END; INFERENCE; THOUGHT.

con-clu'siv(e^{S}, 1 kən-klū'siv; 2 ĕn-cluʒ'siv, *a.* **1.** Decisive; putting an end to doubt. **2.** Leading to a conclusion; final. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

con-coct'^{d}, 1 kən-kokt'; 2 ĕn-cŏct', *vt.* **1.** To prepare by mixing ingredients; contrive; plan; scheme. **2†.** To digest. **3†.** To sublime; refine. [< L. *con-,* together, + *coquo,* boil.]—**con-coct'er**, *n.*—**con-coc'tion**, *n.* The act of concocting, or the thing concocted; contrivance; mixture —**con-coc'tiv(e^{S}**, *a.*

con-col'or-ous, 1 kən-kul'ər-us; 2 ĕn-cŏl'or-ûs, *a.* Uniform in color; of one color. **con-col'or‡; con-col'or-ate‡.**

con-com'i-tant, 1 kən-kəm'i-tənt; 2 ĕn-cŏm'i-tant. **I.** *a.* Existing or occurring together; attendant. **II.** *n.* An attendant circumstance. [< L.^{LL} *con-,* with, + *comes,* companion.] Syn.: (adj.) see INCIDENTAL: (noun) see APPENDAGE; CIRCUMSTANCE.—**con-com'i-tance**, *n.* **con-com'i-tan-cy‡.**—**con-com'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

con'cord, 1 kəŋ'kōrd; 2 ĕŋ'côrd, *n.* **1.** Unity of feeling or interest; agreement; accord. **2.** *Mus.* Harmony. **3.** *Gram.* Agreement of words, as in gender, number, case, or person; that part of syntax which treats of this agreement. [< L. *concordia,* < *con-,* together, + *cor,* heart.] Syn.: see HARMONY.

Con'cord, *n.* A village in E. Massachusetts; scene of the first battle in the American Revolution, April 19, 1775.

con-cor'dance, 1 kən-kōr'dəns; 2 ĕn-côr'danç, *n.* **1.** An index of words or topics in a book, as the Bible. **2.** Concord.

con-cor'dant, 1 kən-kōr'dənt; 2 ĕn-côr'dant, *a.* Existing in concord; consonant. **-ly**, *adv.*

con-cor'dat, 1 kən-kōr'dat; 2 ĕn-côr'dăt, *n.* **1.** An agreement between the papal see and a secular power **2.** Any public act of agreement. [< L. *concordatus,* pp. of *concordo,* agree.]

Con-cor'di-a, 1 kən-kōr'di-ə; 2 ĕn-côr'di-a. *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of concord or peace.

con-cor'po-rate‖, 1 kən-kōr'po-rēt, 2 ĕn-côr'po-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* To unite in one body or substance.

con'course, 1 kəŋ'kōrs; 2 ĕŋ'eôrs, *n.* **1.** An assembling or moving together; confluence. **2.** An assembly; throng. **3.** A place, usually not enclosed, where a crowd assembles. [< L.^{F} *concursus,* pp. of *concurro,* see CONCUR.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY, THRONG.

con. cr., *abbr.* Contra credit.

con-crete', 1 kŏn-krīt'; 2 cŏn-crēt', *v.* [CON-CRET'ED[d]; CON-CRET'ING.] **I.** *t.* To form into a hardened mass; lay concrete upon; supply with concrete. **II.** *i.* To coalesce; congeal.

con'crete, 1 kŏn'krīt; 2 cŏn'crēt, *a.* **1.** Joined in or constituting a mass. **2.** Embodied in actual existence. **3.** Applied or relating to a particular case; individual; particular. **4.** Made of concrete. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*— **con-cre'tion**, *n.* The act of concreting; a concrete mass.— **con-cre'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Tending to concretion.

con'crete, *n.* **1.** A hardened mass, as of gravel or broken stone united by hydraulic cement. **2.** A concrete object or the conception of it. [< L. *concretus*, < *con-*, together, + *cresco*, grow.]

con'cu-bine, 1 kŏn'kiu-bain; 2 cŏn'cū-bīn, *n.* A woman who cohabits with a man without marriage; a mistress. [< L. *con-*, with, + *cubo*, lie.]—**con-cu'bi-nage**, *n.*—**con-cu'bi-nal**, *a.* **con-cu'bi-na-ry†**.

con-cu'pis-cence, 1 kŏn-kiū'pi-sens; 2 cŏn-cū'pi-sĕnç, *n.* **1.** Undue or illicit sexual desire; lust. **2.** Any inordinate appetite or desire [F., < L. *con-* intens. + *cupio*, desire.] Syn.: see DESIRE.—**con-cu'pis-cent**, *a.* Lustful; carnal; sensual. **con-cu'pis-ci-bl**(e[p]†.

con-cur', 1 kŏn-kûr'; 2 cŏn-cûr', *vi.* [CON-CURRED', CON-CURD'[s]; CON-CUR'RING.] To come or happen together; agree, as in opinion; coincide; cooperate; unite; combine. [< L. *concurro*, < *con-*, together, + *curro*, run.]

Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.

—**con-cur'rence**, *n.* **1.** Combination or cooperation. **2.** Agreement; approval. **3.** A simultaneous occurrence; coincidence. **4.** *Geom.* The point where three or more lines meet. Syn.: see HARMONY.—**con-cur'rent.** **I.** *a.* Occurring or acting together; meeting in the same point; coordinate; concomitant. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing that concurs. **2.** *Scots Law.* The assistant of a sheriff's officer. Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.—**con-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*

con-cus'sion, 1 kŏn-kush'ŏn; 2 cŏn-cŭsh'on, *n.* A violent shaking; shock; jar. [< L. *concussio*(*n-*), < *con-*, together, + *quatio*, shake.] Syn.: see BLOW; COLLISION.

—**con-cus'siv**(e[s], *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or tending to produce concussion.

Con"dé', 1 kŏn"dē'; 2 cŏn"dę', **Prince de**, "the Great." Louis II. de Bourbon (1621–1686), a French general.

con-demn', } 1 kŏn-dem'; 2 cŏn-dĕm', *vt.* **1.** To express
con-dem'[s], } opinion against; hold or prove to be wrong; censure. **2.** To pronounce judicial sentence against. **3.** To forbid the use of, commonly by official order, as something unfit. **4.** To appropriate for public use by judicial decree; declare forfeited. **5†.** To fine: with *in*. [< L. *condemno*, < *con-* intens. + *damno*, CONDEMN.]

Syn.: blame, censure, convict, denounce, doom, reprobate, reprove, sentence. To *condemn* is to pass judicial sentence or render judgment or decision against. *Condemn* is more final than *blame* or *censure*; a *condemned* criminal has had his trial; a *condemned* building can not stand; a *condemned* ship can not sail. A person is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest to others; in somewhat archaic use, a person is said to be *convicted* when guilt is brought clearly home to his own conscience; in legal usage one is said to be *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury. To *denounce* is to make public or official declaration against, especially in a violent and threatening manner. "From the pulpits in the northern States Burr was *denounced* as an assassin." COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 10, p. 137. To *doom* is to *condemn* solemnly and consign to evil or destruction or to predetermine to an evil destiny; an inferior race in presence of a superior is *doomed* to subjugation or extinction. Compare ARRAIGN; BLAME; REPROVE.—Ant.: absolve, acquit, applaud, approve, exonerate, justify, pardon, praise.—Prep.: The bandit was condemned *to* death *for* his crime.

—**con-dem'na-bl**(e[p], *a.*—**con"dem-na'tion**, *n.* The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned. Syn.: see REPROOF.—**con-dem'na-to-ry**, *a.* Containing or expressing condemnation.—**con-demned'**, *pa.* **1.** Intended for persons sentenced to death; as, the *condemned* cell. **2.** Pronounced guilty or worthless, as a man or a building.— **con-demn'er**, *n.*

con-dense', 1 kŏn-dens'; 2 cŏn-dĕns', *v.* [-DENSED'[t], -DENST'[s]; -DENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make dense; compress; consolidate; abridge; epitomize. **II.** *i.* To become condensed. [< L.[F] *condenso*, < *con-*, together, + *densus*, thick.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; REDUCE.—**con-dens'a-**[or **-i-]bl**(e[p], *a.*—**con"den-sa'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of making dense or denser, or the state of being condensed. **2.** Any product of condensing Syn.: see ABBREVIATION Compare CONDENSR.—**con-dens'a-tiv**(e[s], *a.* Tending to condense. —**con-dens'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which condenses. **2.** A device for condensing or collecting anything, as steam or electricity.

con"de-scend'[d], 1 kŏn"di-send'; 2 cŏn"de-sĕnd', *vi.* **1.** To be gracious, affable, or social, as with an inferior: deign. **2†.** To agree. [< F. *condescendre*, < L. *con-*, together; and see DESCEND.]—**con"de-scen'dence**, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A plaintiff's statement of facts. **2§.** Condescension.—**con"de-scend'ing**, *pa.* Showing condescension; gracious; patronizing. **-ly**, *adv.*—**con"de-scen'sion**, *n.* The act of condescending; graciousness or courtesy to inferiors. Syn.: see FAVOR.

con-dign', 1 kŏn-dain'; 2 cŏn-dīn', *a.* Well deserved; merited; deservedly thorough and severe, as punishment. [< L.[F] *condignus*, < *con-* intens. + *dignus*, deserving.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

con'di-ment, 1 kŏn'di-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn'di-ment, *n.* A sauce, relish, spice, etc. [< L. *condimentum*.]

con"dis-ci'ple§, 1 kŏn"di-sai'pl; 2 cŏn"di-çī'pl, *n.* A fellow disciple.

con-di'tion, 1 kŏn-dish'ən; 2 cŏn-dĭsh'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place a condition or conditions upon; limit. **2.** To be the condition of; be prerequisite to. **3.** To specify as a condition; require. **4.** [U. S.] To subject (a student) to a test in a certain study as a prerequisite to advancement. **II.** *i.* To bargain or stipulate.

con-di'tion, *n.* **1.** The state or mode in which a person or thing exists. **2.** State of health; especially, a healthy state. **3.** A modifying circumstance. **4.** An event, fact, or the like that is necessary to the occurrence of some other, tho not its cause; a prerequisite. **5.** Something required as prerequisite to a promise or to its fulfilment. **6.** A grade or rank; especially, high social position. **7.** *Gram.* That clause of a conditional sentence usually introduced by *if*, *unless*, etc. **8.** *Logic.* A conditional proposition upon which another proposition depends as consequent. **9†.** Disposition; temper. [F., < L. *conditio*, < *con-*, together, + *dico*, mention.]

Syn.: see CAUSE; TERM.

—**con-di'tion-al**, *a.* Expressing or imposing conditions; not absolute.—**con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con-di'tion-ate.** **I.** *a.* Subject to conditions. **II.** *n.* A contingency.

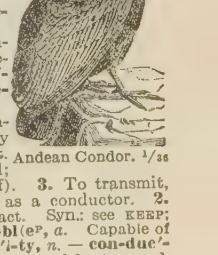
con-di'tioned, 1 kŏn-dish'ənd; 2 cŏn-dĭsh'ond, *pa.* **1.** Limited by or subjected to a condition, conditions, or relations. **2.** Circumstanced; placed.

con-dole', 1 kŏn-dōl'; 2 cŏn-dōl', *v.* [-DOLED'; -DOL'ING.] **I§.** *t.* To grieve over with another. **II.** *i.* To grieve or express sympathy with another. [< L.[LL] *con-*, with, + *doleo*, grieve.]—**con-do'lence**, *n.* **con-dole'ment†.**— **con-dol'er**, *n.*

con"do-min'i-um, 1 kŏn'do-min'i-um; 2 cŏn"do-mĭn'i-ŭm. *n.* Joint government. [< CON- + L. *dominium*, rule.]

con-done', 1 kŏn-dōn'; 2 cŏn-dōn', *vt.* [-DONED'; -DON'ING.] To treat as overlooked or forgiven; forgive. [< L. *con-*, together, + *dono*, give.] Syn.: see PARDON.—**con"do-na'tion**, *n.* Forgiveness. **con-done'ment†.**

con'dor, 1 kŏn'der; 2 cŏn'dŏr, *n.* A large vulture of the high Andes. [Sp.]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con"dot-tie're, 1 kŏn"dot-tyē'rē; 2 cŏn"dŏt-tyę'rę, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rī; 2 -rī. *pl.*] A hireling military chief of the 14th and 15th centuries. [It.]

con-duce', 1 kŏn-diūs'; 2 cŏn-dūç', *vt.* [-DUCED'[t]; -DUC'ING.] To help or tend toward a result; contribute. [< L.[F] *con-*, together, + *duco*, lead.]—**con-du'cent§**, *a.* Tending; contributing.— **con-du'ci-ol**(e[p], *a.* Conducive.— **con-du"ci-bil'i-ty**, **con-du'ci-bl**(e-ness[p], *n.*—**con-du'ci-bly**, *adv.*

con-du'civ(e[s], 1 kŏn-diū'siv; 2 cŏn-dū'çiv, *a.* Contributing to a result; leading; helping.—**con-du'civ**(e-ly[s], *adv.* — **con-du'civ**(e-ness[s], *n.*

con-duct'[d], 1 kŏn-dukt'; 2 cŏn-dŭct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accompany and show the way; guide; escort. **2.** To manage; carry on; control; also, to direct or behave (oneself). **3.** To transmit, as electricity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To serve as a conductor. **2.** To direct or lead. **3.** To behave; act. Syn.: see KEEP; LEAD[1], v.; REGULATE.—**con-duct'i-bl**(e[p], *a.* Capable of being conducted. — **con-duct"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **con-duc'tion**, *n.* Transmission or conveyance, as of heat, sound, or electricity.—**con-duc'tiv**(e[s], *a.* 1. Having the power of conducting. 2. Proceeding by or resulting from conduction. —**con"duc-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Power to conduct, as heat or electricity. **con-duc'tance†.** — **con-duc'tor**, *n.* **1.** A guide; leader; manager. **2.** [U. S.] A railway officer in charge of a train or car. **3.** A body having conducting power, as a lightning-rod.—**con-duc'tress**, *n. fem.*

con'duct, 1 kŏn'dukt; 2 cŏn'dŭct, *n.* **1.** One's course of action; behavior. **2.** The act of managing; direction; control; skilful management. **3.** The action of leading;

escort; convoy. [< L. *conductus*, pp. of *conduco*; see CONDUCE.] Syn.: see BEHAVIOR.

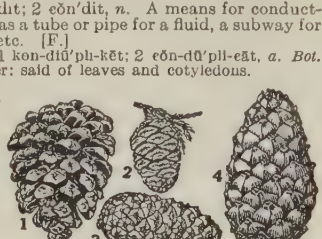
con'duit, 1 kən'dit; 2 ĕən'dit, *n.* A means for conducting something, as a tube or pipe for a fluid, a subway for electric wires, etc. [F.]

con-du'pli-cate, 1 kən-dū'plĭ-kēt; 2 ĕən-dū'plĭ-cāt, *a. Bot.* Doubled together: said of leaves and cotyledons.

con'duyt†, *n.* Same as CONDUCT.

con'dyle, 1 kən'dĭl; 2 ĕən'dyl, *n. Anat.* An enlarged and prominent end of a bone. [< L. *condylus*, < Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle.]

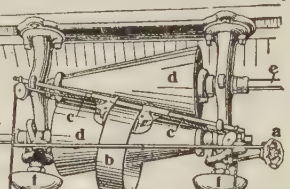
cone, 1 kōn; 2 ĕōn, *n.* **1.** A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point; also, any object having such shape. **2.** *Bot.* A dry multiple fruit, as of the pine, composed of scales arranged symmetrically around an axis and enclosing seeds. [< Gr.ᴸ *konos*, cone.]—**cone'flow"er,** *n.* A rough plant of the aster family, having a broadly conical disk of dark-brown chaff and flowers. See RUDBECKIA.—**cone'-wheel",** *n.* A cone or conical drum or wheel, used in machinery for varying speed in transmitting motion. See illus. below.



Cones.
1. Stone-pine. 2. Big Tree. 3. Scotch Pine. 4. Swiss Pine.

Conf., *abbr.* Conference.—**conf.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Confer* (compare).

con-fab'u-late, 1 kən-fab'yu-lāt; 2 ĕən-fȧb'yụ-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] [Colloq.] To chat; gossip; converse. [< L. *con-*, together, + *fabula;* see FABLE.]—**con'fab‡.**—**con-fab'u-la'tion,** *n.* Familiar conversation; chat. **con'fab‡.** Syn.: see CONVERSATION.



Cone-wheels used in Regulating Speed.
a, regulator; *b*, leather collar by which motion is transmitted from the upper to the lower cone; *c*, *c*, sliding rod carrying the collar and regulating the speed; *d*, *d*, cones; *e*, *e*, shafts; *f*, *f*, oil-cups.

con-fect', 1 kən-fekt'; 2 ĕən-fĕct', *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] **1.** To make into a confection. **2.** To construct or put together.

con-fec'tion, 1 kən-fek'shən; 2 ĕən-fĕc'shon, *n.* A sweetmeat; conserve. [F.] **con'fect‡.**—**con-fec'tion-a-ry. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like confections or confectionery. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A confectioner. **2.** A sweetmeat. **3†.** A room or shop where confections are prepared; a confectionery.—**con-fec'tion-er,** *n.* One who makes or deals in confectionery.—**con-fec'tion-er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Candies, sweetmeats, etc., collectively. **2.** A confectioner's shop.

con-fed'er-a-cy, 1 kən-fed'ər-ə-sɪ; 2 ĕən-fĕd'er-a-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A number of states or persons in league with each other; league; confederation. **2.** *Law.* An unlawful combination; conspiracy.

Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; CABAL.—**Southern Confederacy,** the Confederate States of America.

con-fed'er-ate, 1 kən-fĕd'ər-ēt; 2 ĕən-fĕd'er-āt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To form or join in a confederacy. **II.** *a.* **1.** Associated in a confederacy. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America, a league of eleven Southern States of the American Union that sought to become independent in 1861–1865. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who is united with others in a league or plot; an associate; accomplice. **2.** [C-] An adherent, soldier, or sailor of the Confederate States of America.. [< L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fœdus*, league.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.—**con-fed"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of confederating. **2.** A confederacy. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.—**con-fed'er-a-tiv**(ᵉˢ, *a.*

con-fer', 1 kən-fûr'; 2 ĕən-fĕr', *v.* [-FERRED', -FERD'[s]; -FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To grant as a gift or benefit; bestow. **2†.** To collate; compare. **II.** *i.* To hold a conference; consult. [< L. *confero*, < *con-*, together, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see CONSULT; DELIBERATE; GIVE.—**con"fer-ee',** *n.*—**con-fer'ment,** *n.*—**con-fer'ra-bl**(ᵉᴿ, *a.*—**con-fer'rer,** *n.*

con'fer-ence, 1 kən'fər-ens; 2 ĕən'fer-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A formal meeting for counsel or discussion; an official council. **2.** Conversation; discourse.

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; CONVERSATION.

Con-fer'va, 1 kən-fûr'və; 2 ĕən-fĕr'va, *n.* **1.** A genus of fresh-water algæ. **2.** [c-] [-VÆ, 1 -VI; 2 -Vĕ, *pl.*] A plant of this genus. [L.]—**con-fer'val. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to confervæ. **con"fer-va'ceous‡. II.** *n.* A conferva.—**con-fer'vite,** *n.* A fossil plant allied to the aquatic confervæ and found chiefly in the Chalk formation.—**con-fer'void,** *a.* Like a conferva.—**con-fer'vous,** *a.* Conferval.

con-fess', 1 kən-fes'; 2 ĕən-fĕs', *v.* [CON-FESSED't, sometimes CON-FEST'; CON-FESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To acknowledge oneself to be guilty of; own; admit, as a fault. **2.** To acknowledge belief in, as a doctrine. **3.** To demonstrate; disclose; reveal. **4.** *Eccl.* To present or receive the confession of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make acknowledgment, as of fault, crime, or error. **2.** To make confession to a priest. [< L. *confessus*, < *con-*, together, + *fateor*, confess.]

Syn.: accept, acknowledge, admit, allow, avow, certify, concede, disclose, endorse, grant, own, recognize. We *accept* another's statement; *admit* any point made against us; *acknowledge* what we have said or done, good or bad; *avow* our individual beliefs or feelings; *certify* to facts within our knowledge; *confess* our own faults; *endorse* a friend's note or statement; *grant* a request; *own* our faults or obligations; *recognize* lawful authority; *concede* a claim, demand, etc. *Confess* has a high and sacred, tho somewhat archaic use in the religious sense; as, to *confess* Christ before men. It may have also a playful sense (often with *to*); as, one *confesses to* a weakness for confectionery. The chief present use of the word, however, is in the sense of making known to others one's own error or wrong-doing; as, to *confess* a crime. *Acknowledge* may be used as a milder word in this sense; as I *acknowledge* my mistake: I *acknowledge* that the act was indefensible. But *acknowledge* is freely used of matters not involving error or fault; I *acknowledge* my signature; I *acknowledge* a friend's kindness, the receipt of a letter, a check, etc. *Own* is more informal than *acknowledge* and milder than *confess*. *Own* commonly indicates a somewhat reluctant acknowledgment. *Admit* and *concede* have a similar suggestion of reluctance or of possible objection. See ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW. Compare APOLOGY.—Ant.: cloak, conceal, cover, deny, disavow, disguise, disown, dissemble, dissimulate, hide, mask, repudiate, screen, secrete, veil.

—**con-fess'ed-ly,** *adv.* By admission or confession; indisputably.—**con-fes'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of confessing; avowal; acknowledgment. **2.** That which is confessed; a creed. Syn.: see APOLOGY.—**auricular confession,** the acknowledgment of sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution. **sacramental confession‡.**—**con-fes'sion-al. I.** *a.* Pertaining to a confession. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* A priest's cabinet for hearing confessions.—**con-fes'sion-a-ry,** *a.* & *n.* Confessional.—**con-fess'or,** *n.* **1.** One who confesses his faith in Christianity, especially in the face of persecution. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A priest who hears confessions; a spiritual adviser, as of a sovereign. **con-fess'er‡.**

con-fet'ti, 1 kon-fet'ĭ; 2 ĕōn-fĕt'tĭ, *n. pl.* Bonbons or small pieces of brightly colored paper thrown by revelers at carnivals, etc. [It.]

con"fi-dant', 1 kən"fi-dant'; 2 ĕōn"fi-dȧnt', *n.* A person to whom secrets are entrusted. [F.] **con'fi-dent‡.**—**con"fi-dante',** *n. fem.*

con-fide', 1 kən-faid'; 2 ĕōn-fīd', *v.* [CON-FID'ED[d]; CON-FID'ING.] **I.** *t.* To reveal in trust or confidence; entrust (to). **II.** *i.* To repose confidence (in). [< L. *con-*, with, + *fido*, trust.] Syn.: see COMMIT; LEAN[1]; TRUST.

—**con-fid'ing,** *pa.* Unsuspicious; trustful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con'fi-dence, 1 kən'fi-dens; 2 ĕōn'fi-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Trust in or reliance upon another; belief in a person or thing. **2.** Assurance; self-reliance. **3.** Private conversation or communication; a secret. **4‖.** That in which one confides. Syn.: see ASSURANCE; BELIEF; CERTAINTY; FAITH.

—**con'fi-dent,** *a.* Having confidence; assured; self-reliant. Syn.: see SANGUINE; SECURE; SURE.—**con"fi-den'tial,** *a.* **1.** Having private relations with another; trusted; intimate. **2.** Given in confidence; secret. **3.** Disposed to confide in another.—**con"fi-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**con'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

con-fig'ur-ate§ᵈ, 1 kən-fig'yur-ēt; 2 ĕōn-fĭg'yur-āt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give shape or fashion to. **II.** *t.* To be congruous.

con-fig"ur-a'tion, 1 kən-fig"yur-ē'shən; 2 ĕōn-fĭg"yur-ā'shon, *n.* Structural arrangement; conformation; contour. [< L. *con-*, together, + *figuro*, figure.]

con-fig'ure§, 1 kən-fig'yur; 2 ĕōn-fĭg'yur, *vt.* To fashion after a model; give form or shape to; dispose in a figure or figures.

con-fine', 1 kən-fain'; 2 ĕōn-fīn', *vt.* [CON-FINED'; CON-FIN'ING.] To shut up, as within an enclosure; imprison; limit; restrict. [< L.ᴱ *confinis*, adjoining, < *con-*, together, + *finis*, limit.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT; RESTRAIN.—**to be confined,** to be brought to childbed.—**con-fin'a-bl**(ᵉᴿ, *a.*—**con'fine,** *n.* **1.** A boundary; limit; border; frontier: usually plural. **2†.** A condition of confinement. **3†.** A prison. Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**con-**

fine'less§, *a.* Unbounded; boundless. — **con-fine'ment,** *n.* **1.** The state of being confined; imprisonment. **2.** Accouchement.

con-firm', 1 kən-fûrm'; 2 cŏn-fîrm', *vt.* **1.** To assure by added proof; corroborate; verify; make certain. **2.** To add firmness to; strengthen. **3.** *Law.* To ratify; sanction. **4.** *Eccl.* To establish in office; receive into the church by confirmation. [< L. *confirmo,* < *con-,* together. + *firmus,* firm.]

Syn.: assure, corroborate, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, sustain, uphold. *Confirm* is to add firmness or give stability to Both *confirm* and *corroborate* presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added. Testimony is *corroborated* by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by *established* facts. That which is thoroughly *proved* is said to be *established;* so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government, the *established* church. The continents are *fixed* A treaty is *ratified;* an appointment *confirmed.* An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly. A statement is *substantiated;* a report *confirmed,* a controversy *settled;* the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld.* See RATIFY. — Ant.: abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, shatter, unsettle, upset, weaken. — Prep.: Confirm a statement *by* testimony; confirm a person *in* a belief.

— **con-firm'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* — **con"fir-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of confirming **2.** That which confirms; proof. **3.** The rite of full induction into the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and certain other churches. Syn.: see PROOF. — **con-fir'ma-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Tending to confirm; confirmatory.—**con-firm'a-to-ry,** *a.* Helping to confirm or establish.—**con-firm**(e)**dᵈ/ˢ,** *pa.* Fixed; established; inveterate; as, a *confirmed* drunkard.—**con-firm'er,** *n.*

con'fis-cate, 1 kon'fıs-kēt; 2 cŏn'fis-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"EDᵈ; -CAT"ING.] *Law.* To appropriate as forfeited to the public use or treasury. [< L. *con-,* together, + *fiscus,* purse.]—**con-fis'ca-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* Liable to confiscation. **con"fis-cat'a-bl**(eᴾ‡.—**con'fis-cate,** *a.* Confiscated or forfeited —**con"fis-ca'tion,** *n.*—**con'fis-ca"tor,** *n.*—**con-fis'ca-to-ry,** *a*

con'fi-ture, 1 kən'fı-chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn'fi-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A confection. **2†.** A composition; preparation of drugs. [F.]

con"fla-gra'tion, 1 kən"flə-grē'shən; 2 cŏn"fla-grā'shon, *n* A great or extensive fire. [< L. *con-,* together, + *flagro,* burn.]—**con-fla'grant,** *a.*

con-flict'ᵈ, 1 kən-flikt'; 2 cŏn-flĭct', *vi.* To come into collision; be in mutual opposition; clash; contend. [< l. *con-,* together, + *fligo,* strike.]—**con-flic'tion§,** *n.*—**con-flic'tiv**(eˢ, *a.*

con'flict, 1 kən'flikt; 2 cŏn'flĭct, *n.* A contest of opposing persons, forces, or powers; strife; antagonism; battle.

Syn.: see BATTLE; COLLISION.

con'flu-ent, 1 kən'flu-ənt; 2 cŏn'flu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Flowing together so as to form one; blended into one. **II.** *n.* A fork or branch of a river. [< L. *con-,* together, + *fluo,* flow.]—**con'flu-ence,** *n.* A junction of streams; a gathering and mingling; uniting; union. **con'fluxŧ.**

con-form', 1 kən-fôrm'; 2 cŏn-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* To make like in form; with *to.* **II.** *i.* To act in accord; correspond; comply. [< L. *con-,* together, + *forma,* form.]

Syn.: see ADAPT.

— **con-form"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**con-form'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* Existing or occurring in conformity; correspondent; consistent; compliant; obedient. **-ness,** *n.*—**con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*— **con"for-ma'tion,** *n.* General structure, form, or outline; arrangement of parts.—**con-form'ist,** *n.* One who conforms, as to an established church. **con-form'er‡.**—**con-form'i-ty,** *n.* Correspondence in form, manner, or use; agreement; acquiescence. Syn.: see HARMONY.

con-found'ᵈ, 1 kən-faund'; 2 cŏn-found', *vt.* **1.** To strike with confusion or amazement; perplex; overwhelm; abash **2.** To confuse with something else; mix. **3.** To confuse or mingle (elements, things, or ideas) indistinguishably. **4.** [Colloq.] To imprecate ill upon: used as a mild oath. **5‖.** To waste. **6‖.** To defeat; overthrow. [< L. *confundo,* < *con-,* together, + *fundo,* pour.] Syn.: see ABASH; PERPLEX; REFUTE.

— **con-found'ed,** *pa* [Colloq.] Execrable; huge; outrageous: used as a mild curse. **-con-found'ed-ly,** *adv.*

con"fra-ter'ni-ty, 1 kən"fra-tûr'nı-tı; 2 cŏn"fra-tĕr'nı-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] An association; brotherhood. [< L. *con-,* together, + *frater,* brother.]

con"frère', 1 kōñ"frâr'; 2 cōñ"frêr', *n.* A colleague. [F.]

con-front'ᵈ, 1 kən-frunt'; 2 cŏn-frŏnt', *vt.* **1.** To stand face to face with; face defiantly. **2.** To put face to face: with *with:* as, to *confront* the accused *with* the witnesses against him. **3ŧ.** To compare. [< L.ᵉ *con-,* together, + *frons (front-),* forehead.]

Syn.: see ABIDE; OPPOSE.—**con"fron-ta'tion,** *n.* **con-front'mentŧ.**

Con-fu'cius, 1 kən-fū'shus; 2 cŏn-fū'shŭs. *n* A Chinese sage (551–478 B. C.); founder of **Con-fu'cian-ism,** an ethical system based on moral relation and ancestor-worship.— **Con-fu'cian-ist,** *n.*

con-fuse', 1 kən-fūz'; 2 cŏn-fūş', *v.* [CON-FUSED'; CON-FUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perplex; bewilder; abash; disconcert. **2.** To mix indiscriminately; disorder: derange. **3†.** To undo; ruin. **II§.** *i.* To become mingled or indistinguishable. [< L. *confusus,* pp. of *confundo,* CONFOUND.]

Syn.: see ABASH; DISPLACE; EMBARRASS; MIX; PERPLEX. — **con-fus'ed-ly,** *adv.* **con-fuse'ly†.—con-fus'ed-ness,** *n.*—**con-fu'sion,** *n.* The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; perplexity; distraction; embarrassment; shame. Syn.: see CHAGRIN; DISORDER; PERPLEXITY; TUMULT.

con-fute', 1 kən-fiūt'; 2 cŏn-fūt', *vt.* [CON-FUT'EDᵈ; CON-FUT'ING.] **1.** To prove to be false or invalid; refute successfully. **2.** To prove (a person) to be in the wrong. **3‖.** To confound. [< L *confuto,* < *con-,* together, + *futo,* pour.] Syn.: see REFUTE.—**con"fu-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of confuting; disproof.—**con-fut'er,** *n.*

Cong., *abbr. Congius* (L., gallon), Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist, Congress, Congressional.

con"gé', 1 kōn"zē'; 2 cōñ"zhē', *n.* **1.** Leave-taking; parting. **2.** Dismissal. **3‖.** A polite or formal bow. [F.]

con"gee'†. Syn.: see FAREWELL.

con-geal', 1 kən-jīl'; 2 cŏn-ğēl', *vt & vi.* To convert or be converted from a fluid to a solid condition; coagulate; stiffen; harden; freeze. [< L. *con-,* together, + *gelo,* freeze, < *gelu,* cold.]—**con-geal'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* **con-ge'la-blet.—con-geal'ment,** *n.*—**con'ge-la'tion,** *n.* A congealing; clot; concretion.

con-gee', 1 kon-jī'; 2 cŏn-ğē'. **I.** *vi.* [CON-GEED'; CON-GEE'ING.] To make a bow or obeisance. **II.** *n.* Congé. [< CONGÉ.]

con'ge-ner, 1 kən'jı-nər; 2 cŏn'ğe-ner, *n.* A member of the same genus or kind with another [L., < *con-,* together, + *genus,* race.]—**con"ge-ner'ic,** *a.* **con"ge-ner'i-cal†; con-gen'er-ous‡.—con"ge-ner'ic,** *a* Alike in origin.

con-ge'nial, 1 kən-jīn'yəl; 2 cŏn-ğēn'yal, *a* **1.** Having similar character or tastes; sympathetic. **2.** Suited to one's disposition; agreeable [< CON- + GENIAL.] Syn.: see DELIGHTFUL.—**con-ge"ni-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**con-ge'ni-al-ly,** *adv*

con-gen'i-tal, 1 kən-jen'ı-təl; 2 cŏn-ğĕn'i-tal, *a.* Born with one; existing from birth. [< L. *con-,* together, + *gigno,* bear.] Syn.: see INHERENT.—**con-gen'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

con'ger-eel", 1 kon'gər-īl"; 2 cŏn'ğer-ēl", *n.* A marine eel from 4 to 10 feet long. **con'gerŧ; ecl'-pout"ŧ; eve'-eel"ŧ.**

con-ge'ri-es, 1 kon-jī'rı-īz; 2 cŏn-ğē'ri-ēş, *n. sing. & pl.* A collection; assemblage; aggregation. [L., < *congero;* see CONGEST.]

con-gest'ᵈ, 1 kən-jest'; 2 cŏn-ğĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect or crowd together. **2.** *Med.* To surcharge an organ or member with blood. **3†.** To collect; accumulate. **II.** *i.* To become congested. [< L. *congestus,* pp., < *con-,* together, + *gero,* carry.]—**con-gest'ed,** *a.*—**con-ges'tion,** *n.* An excessive accumulation, as of blood in the blood-vessels, or of population, etc.; overcrowded condition.—**con-ges'tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or indicative of congestion.

con'glo-bate, 1 kən'glo-bēt *or* kən-glō'bēt; 2 cŏn'ğlo-bāt *or* con-glō'bāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-BAT"EDᵈ; -BAT"ING.] To gather or form into a globe. **con-globe't. II.** *a.* Globular. [< L. *conglobatus,* pp., < *cum,* together, + *globus,* ball.] **con-glob'u-late‡.—con"glo-ba'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of conglobating. **2.** A spherical body or formation.

con-glom'er-ate, 1 kən-glom'ər-ıt; 2 cŏn-ğlŏm'er-at. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] To gather into a cohering mass. **II.** *a.* Massed or clustered; consisting of loosely cemented heterogeneous material. **III.** *n.* A heterogeneous collection; a rock composed of pebbles or fragments of rock loosely cemented together. [< L. *con-,* together, + *glomus,* ball.] Syn.: (adjective) see COMPLEX, HETEROGENEOUS.—**con-glom"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** A conglomerated mass. **2.** The act of conglomerating.—**con-glom"er-at'ic,** *a.* **con-glom"er-it'icŧ.**

con-glu'ti-nate, 1 kən-glū'tı-nēt; 2 cŏn-ğlų'tı-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"EDᵈ; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To glue together; reunite (wounds or fractures). **II.** *i.* To stick together; adhere. [< L. *conglutinatus,* pp. of *conglutino,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gluten,* glue.]—**con-glu'ti-nantᵗ. I.** *a.* Causing to stick together; gluing; healing. **II.** *n.* An application for wounds, healing by adhesion.—**con-glu'ti-nate,** *a.* **1.** Glued together; united by adhesion. **2.** *Bot.* United as if glued together, but not organically.—**con-glu"ti-na'tion,** *n.*— **con-glu'ti-na-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Tending to conglutinate.—**con-glu'ti-na"tor,** *n.* A medical agent that conglutinates.— **con-glu'ti-nous,** *a.* Causing adhesion; glue-like; tenacious.—**con-glu'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*

con'go¹, 1 kəŋ'go; 2 cŏŋ'ğo, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] An eel-like

amphibian. **mud'-eel"**‡ 2. Same as CONGER-EEL. [Cor. of CONGER.] **con'ger-eel"**‡.

Con'go², *n.* Same as KONGO.

con'gou, 1 kŏŋ'gū: 2 cŏŋ'ğu, *n.* A grade of black tea from China, the third picking. [< Chin. *kung-fu*, labor.] **con'gu**‡.

con-grat'u-late, 1 kŏn-grach'u-[*or* -grat'yu-]lĕt; 2 cŏn-ğrăch'u-[*or* -ğrăt'yu-]lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To express sympathetic pleasure in the joy or good fortune of (another). **2†.** To salute approvingly; welcome; hail. **II†.** *i.* To feel or express sympathy, gratification, and approval. [< L. *con-*, together, + *gratulor*, wish for.]

Syn., felicitate. To *felicitate* is to pronounce one happy or wish one joy; to *congratulate* is to express hearty sympathy in another's joys or hopes. *Felicitate* is somewhat cold and formal. We say one *felicitates* himself, tho to *congratulate* oneself, which is less natural, is becoming prevalent — Ant.: condole with, console. — Prep.: Congratulate one *on* or *upon* his success

—con-grat'u-lant, *a.*—**con-grat"u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of congratulating. **2.** *pl.* A congratulatory speech or writing.—**con-grat'u-la"tor**, *n.*—**con-grat'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing congratulation.

Cong. Rec., *abbr.* Congressional Record.

con-gree'†, *vt.* To agree.

con-greet'†, *vt.* To greet mutually.

con'gre-gate, 1 kŏŋ'grı-gēt; 2 cŏŋ'ğre-ğāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To bring or come together into a crowd; assemble. [< L. *con-*, together, + *grego*, collect.]—**con'gre-gant**, *n.* A member of a congregation; one who joins with others anywhere.—**con'gre-gate**, *a.*

con"gre-ga'tion, 1 kŏŋ"grı-gē'shən; 2 cŏŋ"ğre-ğā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of congregating. **2.** A religious assemblage, community, or communion. **3.** *O. T.* The whole body of Israel. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

con"gre-ga'tion-al, 1 kŏŋ"grı-gē'shən-əl; 2 cŏŋ"ğre-ğā'-shon-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a congregation. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to Congregationalism or to the Congregationalists.—**con"gre-ga'tion-al-ism**, *n.* The church polity that makes the authority of the local congregation supreme within its own domain, or [C-] the religious denomination founded on that polity.—**Con"gre-ga'tion-al-ist**, *n* A member of the Congregational denomination

con'gress, 1 kŏŋ'gres; 2 cŏŋ'ğrĕs, *n.* **1.** An assembly or conference. **2.** [C-] The national legislative body of the United States, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. **3.** A coming together; intercourse. [< L. *con-*, together, + *gradior*, walk.]—**congress boot** or **gaiter**, a half-shoe or gaiter, with rubber material at the side. —**Continental C.** (*U. S. Hist.*). one of three legislative bodies representing the thirteen American colonies which became the United States (1774–1781).—**con-gres'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, especially [C-] the United States Congress.—**con-gres'siv(es**, *a.* Tending to assemble or come into encounter.—**Con'gress-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of the United States Congress, particularly of the House of Representatives.—**Con"gress-wo'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A woman elected to the United States Congress.

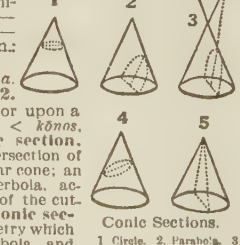
Con'greve, 1 kŏŋ'griv; 2 cŏŋ'ğrēv, **William** (1670–1729). An English dramatist.

con'gru-ent, 1 kŏŋ'gru-ent; 2 cŏŋ'ğru-ĕnt, *a.* Having mutual agreement or conformity; correspondent; appropriate. [< L. *congruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *congruo*, agree.]—**con-gruc'**†, *vt.* To agree.—**con'gru-ence**, *n.* **con'gru-en-cy**‡.—**con'gru-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con'gru-ous, 1 kŏŋ'gru-us; 2 cŏŋ'ğru-ŭs, *a.* Harmoniously related or combined; appropriate; consistent. [< L. *congruus*, < *congruo*, agree.]

Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.

—con-gru'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Agreement; harmoniousness; appropriateness.—**con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con'gru-ous-ness**, *n.* Syn.: see HARMONY.



Conic Sections.
1 Circle. 2. Parabola. 3 Hyperbola. 4. Ellipse. 5. Right lines.

con'ic, 1 kŏn'ık; 2 cŏn'ie, *a.* **1.** Cone-shaped; conical **2.** Relating to or formed by or upon a cone. [< Gr. *kōnikos*. < *kōnos*, peak.] **con'i-cal**‡.—**conic section**, a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according to the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis.—**conic sections**, that branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola. **con'ics**‡.

co-nif'er-ous, 1 ko-nif'ər-us; 2 co-nif'er-ûs, *a.* Cone-bearing. [< L. *conus*, cone, + *fero*, bear.]—**con'i-fer**, *n.* A plant of the pine family.

co"ni-ros'tral, 1 kō"nı-ros'tral; 2 cō"ni-rŏs'tral, *a.* Having a conical beak. [< L. *conus*, CONE, + *rostrum*, beak.]

conj., *abbr.* Conjugation, conjunction, conjunctive.

con-jec'ture, 1 kŏn-jek'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-jĕc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To judge from incomplete evidence; surmise; guess. **II.** *n.* **1.** An indecisive opinion; a guess; surmise. **2.** The act of conjecturing. **3†.** Divination; prediction. [< L *con-*, with, + *jacto*, throw.] Syn.: (verb) see GUESS; SUPPOSE; (noun) see CERTAINTY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS.—**con-jec'tur-a-bl(e**, *a.*—**con-jec'tur-al**, *a.* Of the nature of or dependent on conjecture. Syn.: see LIKELY.—**con-jec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con-jec'tur-er**, *n.*

con-join', 1 kŏn-join'; 2 cŏn-jŏin', *vt.* & *vi.* To join together, associate; connect; unite. [< L.[F] *con-*, together, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see UNITE.

con-joint', *a.* Associated; conjoined. **-ly**, *adv.*

con'ju-gal, 1 kŏn'ju-gəl; 2 cŏn'ju-ğal, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial; matrimonial [< L. *conjugalis*, < *con-*, together, + *jungo*, join.]—**con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

con'ju-gate, 1 kŏn'ju-gēt; 2 cŏn'ju-ğāt. **I.** *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To give in order the inflections of said of verbs. **II.** *a.* **1.** Joined in pairs; coupled; paired. **2.** *Math.* Reciprocally related; interchangeable. **3.** *Chem.* Containing two or more radicals acting as one. **con'ju-gat"ed**‡. **III.** *n.* A word closely related to, and usually of kindred meaning with, another or others [< L *conjugo*, yoke together, < *con-*, together, + *jugum*, yoke.] —**con"ju-ga'tion**, *n.* **1.** Conjunction; union. **2.** *Gram.* (1) The inflection of a verb, or the act of expressing such inflection. (2) The statement of the principal parts of a verb. (3) A class of verbs similarly inflected, or the mode of inflection **3.** *Biol.* A union or fusion of two or more cells or individuals for reproduction.

con-junc'tion, 1 kŏn-juŋk'shən; 2 cŏn-jŭŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being joined together; combination; league **2.** *Gram.* A part of speech that connects words, clauses, and sentences. **3.** *Astron.* The nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other. [< L. *conjunctio*, < *con-*, together, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; UNION.—**coordinate conjunction**, a conjunction, as *and*, *but*, *or*, which joins coordinate clauses in compound sentences.—**subordinate c.**, a conjunction, as *as*, *if*, *tho*, which joins subordinate clauses in complex sentences.—**con-junct'**, *a.* Joined together, conjoined **-ly**, *adv*

con"junc-ti'va, 1 kŏn"juŋk-toi'və; 2 cŏn"jŭŋc-ti'va, *n.* [-VÆ, 1 -vī: 2 -vē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the anterior part of the eyeball.

con-junc'tiv(e[s], 1 kŏn-juŋk'tıv; 2 cŏn-jŭŋc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Joining; connective. **2.** Joined together. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The subjunctive mode. **2.** *Math.* A function universally vanishing when certain other functions vanish. **-ly**, *adv.*

con-junc"ti-vi'tis, 1 kŏn-juŋk"tı-voi'tıs *or* -vī'tıs; 2 cŏn-jŭŋc"ti-vi'tis *or* -vī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva; ophthalmia.

con-junc'ture, 1 kŏn-juŋk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-jŭŋc'-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A combination of circumstances; juncture; crisis. **2.** The act of joining; union.

con"ju-ra'tion, 1 kŏn"ju-rē'shən; 2 cŏn"ju-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** A solemn invocation; adjuration. **2.** An enchantment; incantation; spell.

con'jure[1], 1 kun'jər; 2 cŏn'jur, *v.* [CON'JURED; CON'JUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To effect by magic. **2.** To summon, drive away, or control by magic art. **II.** *i.* To practise magic. —**con'jur-er**[1], *n.* A juggler.

con-jure'[2], 1 kŏn-jūr'; 2 cŏn-jur', *v.* [CON-JURED'; CON-JUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To call on in the name of God or of something sacred; appeal to solemnly; adjure. **II.** *i.* To bind oneself by oath taken with others. [< L *con-*, together, + *juro*, swear.] Syn.: see PRAY.—**con-jur'er**[2]§, *n.* **con-jur'or**‡.

conn, *v.* & *n.* *Naut.* Same as CON.

Conn., *abbr.* Connecticut (official).

con-nate', 1 ke-nēt'; 2 cō-nāt', *a.* **1.** Born in and with one; innate; congenital. **2.** Born or existing together or with another; cognate. **3.** *Bot.* Congenitally united, as leaves. **4.** *Zool.* Immovably united, as elytra and bones. [< L.[LL] *con-*, together. + *nascor*, be born.]

con-nat'u-ral, 1 ke-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]rəl; 2 cō-nāch'u-[*or* -nāt'yu-]ral. *a.* **1.** Innate; congenital; inborn **2.** Allied; cognate [< L. *con-*, with, + *naturalis*, NATURAL.] **co-nat'u-ral**‡.

Con'naught, 1 kon'ət; 2 cŏn'at, *n.* A province of W. Ireland; 6,867 sq. m.; pop. 610,984.

con-nect'[d], 1 ke-nekt'; 2 cō-nĕct', *vt.* & *vi.* To join, unite, or combine; associate or be associated. [< L. *con-*, together. + *necto*, bind.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE; UNITE.

—con-nect'ed-ly, *adv.* Jointly; coherently.—**con-nec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or means of connecting or the state of being connected; union; combination **2.** Family relationship; a relative. **3.** A company; denomination. **4.** A direct

transfer from one route to another, as in railway service. **con-nex'ion†.** Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; KINSMAN. — **con-nec'tive**[E], *a.* Capable of connecting, or serving to connect; causing or involving connection. **-ly**, *adv.*—**connective tissue** (*Anat.*), the fibrous tissue that pervades the whole body and serves to unite and support the various parts.—**con-nec'tor**, *n.* A person or thing that connects.

Con-nect'i-cut, 1 ko-net'ı-kut; 2 cō-nĕt'ı-cŭt, *n.* **1.** A N. E. State (4 820 sq. m.; pop. 1,330,67 1) of the United States: capital, Hartford **2.** A river flowing between Vermont and New Hampshire, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut: 450 m. to Long Island Sound.

con'ner[1], 1 kon'ər; 2 cŏn'er, *n.* An inspector; a tester.

con'ner[2], 1 kon'ər *or* kun'ər; 2 cŏn'er *or* cŏn'er, *n* One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation.

con'ner[3], 1 kun'ər: 2 cŏn'er, *n.* **1.** A labroid European fish **gilt'head.** **2.** An American fish, the cunner.

con'nex, 1 kon'eks: 2 cŏn'ĕks, *n. Math.* A combination of points and lines forming a subject of geometrical reasoning. [< L. *connexus*, pp. of *connecto*. CONNECT.]

con-nex'ion, *n.* Same as CONNECTION.

con-nip'tion, 1 ko-nip'shən; 2 cō-nip'shon, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Hysteria, any fit, as of rage.

con-nive', 1 ko-naiv'; 2 cŏ-nīv', *vi.* [-NIVED'; -NIV'ING.] **1.** To encourage or assent to a wrong by silence or feigned ignorance: followed by *at.* **2.** To be in collusion: followed by *with.* **3†.** To wink. [< L. *con-*, together, + *nicto*, wink.]—**con-ni'vance**, *n.*—**con-ni'vent**, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Converging, as stamens or wings. **2§.** Conniving.—**con-niv'er**, *n.*

con"nois-seur', 1 kon"ı-sūr'; 2 cŏn"i-sûr', *n.* A competent critical judge of art. [F.]

con-note', 1 ko-nōt'; 2 cō-nōt', *v.* To indicate or imply along with objects denoted, mention by implication. [< LL. *connoto*, < *con-*, and see NOTE.] **con'no-tate†.—con"no-ta'tion**, *n.*—**con-no'ta-tiv**(e[S], *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

con-nu'bi-al, 1 ko-niū'bı-əl; 2 cŏ-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; relating to husband or wife; matrimonial; conjugal; nuptial. [< L. *con-*, together, + *nubo*, marry.]—**con-nu"bi-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **con-nu'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

co'noid, 1 kō'noid; 2 cō'nŏid. **I.** *a.* Cone-shaped; conical. **II.** *n.* Something having the form of a cone.—**co-noi'dal**, *a.* Like a conoid; almost conical. **co-noi'dic†.**

con'quer, 1 koŋ'kər; 2 cŏn'ker, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overcome by force, as in war, or in mental or moral conflict; subdue; vanquish. **2.** To obtain in war, or by any conflict or struggle. **II.** *i.* To be victorious. [< L. *conquiro*, < *con-*, together, + *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: beat, checkmate, crush, defeat, discomfit, down, humble, master, overcome, overmaster, overmatch, overpower, overthrow, prevail over, put down, reduce, rout, subdue, subject, subjugate, surmount, vanquish, win, worst. To *defeat* an enemy is to gain the advantage in a single action; to *vanquish* is to win a signal victory; to *conquer* is to *overcome* so effectually that the victory is regarded as final. *Conquer*, in many cases, carries the idea of possession; as, to *conquer* respect, affection, peace, etc. A country is *conquered* when its armies are defeated and its territory is occupied by the enemy; it may be *subjected* to indemnity or to various disabilities; it is *subjugated* when it is held helplessly and continuously under military control; it is *subdued* when all resistance has died out. An army is *defeated* when forcibly driven back; it is *routed* when it is converted into a mob of fugitives Compare BAFFLE; BEAT, GAIN; HINDER; SUBDUE. —Ant.: capitulate, cede, fall, fall, fly, forfeit, lose, resign, retire, retreat, submit, succumb, surrender, yield.

—**con'quer-a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**con'quer-or**, *n.*

con'quest, 1 koŋ'kwest; 2 cŏn'kwĕst, *n.* **1.** The act of conquering. **2.** The thing conquered. [< L.[OF] *conquiro;* see CONQUER.] Syn.: see VICTORY. — **The Conquest,** in English history, the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in the 11th century.

Con'rad von Höt'ze -dorf, 1 kōn'rat fən hut'zen-dōrf; 2 cōn'rät fŏn hŭt zĕn-dōrf, Baron fra z \o ı (1852-) An Austrian general. Chief of Staff in World War, 1914-15.

Cons., *abbr.* Consolidated, constable, constitution.—**cons.,** *abbr.* Consonant.

con"san-guin'e-ous, 1 kon"san-gwin'ı-us; 2 cŏn"săn-gwĭn'e-ŭs, *a.* Descended from the same parent or ancestor; akin. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sanguis*, blood.] **con-san'guine†; con"san-guin'e-al†; con"san-guin'e-ant.**—**con"san-guin'i-ty**, *n.* Blood-relationship. Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

con'science, 1 kon'shens; 2 cŏn'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** The power or faculty which distinguishes betweeu right and wrong; moral sense. **2.** Conformity in conduct to one's conceptions of right and wrong. **3‖.** Consciousness. [F., < L. *conscientia*, < *con-*, together, + *scio*, know.] **-less**, *a.*—**con"sci-en'tious**, *a.* Governed or dictated by conscience. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**con'. cion-a-bl**(e[P], *a.* Conformable to conscience or right; just.—**con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

con'scious, 1 kon'shus; 2 cŏn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Knowing one's own existence and mental operations; aware that one lives, feels, and thinks. **2.** Embarrassed by undue self-consciousness. **3.** Cognizant. **4.** Present to the mind, recognized as belonging to oneself. **5.** [Archaic or Obs.] Possessing knowledge in common with another. [< L. *conscius*, < *con-*, with, + *scio*. know.]

Syn.: advised, apprized, assured, aware, certain, certified, cognizant informed, sensible. sure. One is *aware* of that which exists without him; he is *conscious* of the inner workings of his own mind. *Sensible* may be used in the exact sense of *conscious*, or it may partake of both the senses mentioned above. One may be *sensible* of his own or another's error; he is *conscious* only of his own. A person may feel *assured* or *sure* of something false or non-existent; what he is *aware* of, still more what he is *conscious* of, must be fact. *Sensible* has often a reference to the emotions, where *conscious* might apply only to the intellect; to say a culprit is *sensible* of his degradation is more forcible than to say he is *conscious* of it.—Ant.: cold, dead, deaf, ignorant, insensible, unaware, unconscious.—Prep.: *of*

—**con'scious-ly**, *adv.*—**con'scious-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; sensation; knowledge. **2.** The power of self-knowledge; internal perception. **3.** The aggregate of the conscious states in a single organism or a group of persons. Syn.: see FEELING; MIND.

con-script'[d], 1 kon-skript'; 2 cŏn-scrĭpt', *vt.* To force into military service; draft.

con'script, 1 kon'skript; 2 cŏn'scrĭpt. **I.** *a.* Registered; enrolled. **II.** *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military service. [< L. *con-*, together, + *scribo*, write.] —**conscript fathers**, the senators of ancient Rome; also, the senators of ancient Venice.—**con-scrip'tion**, *n.* A compulsory enrolment of men for military service; draft.

con'se-crate, 1 kon'sı-krēt; 2 cŏn'se-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT"ED[d]; -CRAT"ING.] To appropriate to sacred uses; devote; dedicate; hallow. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sacer*, sacred.]—**con"se-cra'tion**, *n.* The act of consecrating, or the state of being consecrated.—**con'se-cra"tor**, *n.*—**con'se-cra"-to-ry§**, *a.*

con. sect., *abbr.* Conic section.

con-sec'u-tiv(e[S], 1 kon-sek'yu-tiv; 2 cŏn-sĕc'yu-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Following in uninterrupted succession; successive. **2.** Consequent: with *to.* [< L. *con-*, with, + *sequor*, follow.] **-ly**[S], *adv.* **-ness**[S], *n.*—**con"se-cu'tion‖**, *n.* The condition of being consecutive.

con-sen'su-al, 1 kon-sen'shu-əl; 2 cŏn-sĕn'shu-al, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Existing merely by virtue of acquiescence. **2.** *Physiol.* Excited by sympathetic or reflex action.

con-sen'sus, 1 kon-sen'sus; 2 cŏn-sĕn'sŭs, *n.* A collective opinion; general agreement. [L., < *con-*, together, + *sentio*, feel.]

con-sent', 1 kon-sent'; 2 cŏn-sĕnt'. **I**[d]. *vi.* **1.** To yield voluntarily; accede, as to a request; acquiesce. **2‖.** To agree together; accord. **II.** *n.* **1.** A voluntary yielding; compliance. **2.** Agreement; concord. **3‖.** Harmonious correspondence or operation. [< L.[OF] *consentio*, agree.] Syn.: see AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; HARMONY; PERMISSION. —**con-sen'tient**, *a.* Mutually agreeing; consonant.

con"sen-ta'ne-ous, 1 kon"sen-tē'nı-us; 2 cŏn"sĕn-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Mutually consenting or agreeing; acquiescent. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

con'se-quence, 1 kon'sı-kwens; 2 cŏn'se-kwĕnç, *n.* **1.** That which follows as a result or conclusion. **2.** Distinction; consideration; importance.

Syn.: consequent, effect, end, event, issue, outcome, outgrowth, result, sequel, upshot. An *effect* is directly produced by the action of an efficient cause. A *consequence* follows an act naturally, but less directly than the *effect*. The *result* is, literally, the rebound of an act; the *issue* is that which flows forth directly: a *consequent* follows simply in order of time or by logical inference. Compare ACCIDENT; CAUSE; CIRCUMSTANCE; DEMONSTRATION; END; EVENT; INFERENCE.

con'se-quent, 1 kon'sı-kwent; 2 cŏn'se-kwĕnt. **I.** *a.* Following as a natural result or as a logical conclusion; logical. **II.** *n.* **1.** The conclusion of an inference or syllogism; consequence. **2.** That which follows something else, as in time, order, or relation, without causal connection: opposed to *antecedent.* **3**‖. Result; outcome. [< L.[OF] *con-*, together, + *sequor*, follow.] Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE.—**con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* **1.** As a consequence; therefore. **2.** In a consequent manner. Syn.: see THEREFORE.

con"se-quen'tial, 1 kon"sı-kwen'shəl; 2 cŏn"se-kwĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Having or showing importance; self-important. **2.** Following logically; consequent. **-ly**, *adv.*

con-serv(e'[S], 1 kon-sūrv'; 2 cŏn-sĕrv', *vt.* [-SERV(E)D'[S]; -SERV'ING.] To keep from loss, decay, or injury; supervise and protect; preserve. [< L.[F] *conservo*, < *con-*, with, + *servo*, keep.] Syn.. see PRESERVE.—**con-serv'a-bl**(e[P], *a.* That may be preserved. — **con-ser'van-cy**, *n.* **1.** The act of conserving. **2.** A board or commission to conserve fisheries, waterways, etc. — **con-ser'vant**, *a.* Con-

serving.—**con″ser-va′tion,** *n.* The act of conserving; also, a region conserved.—**conservation of energy,** the doctrine that the sum total of the energy of the universe neither diminishes nor increases, tho it may assume different forms successively, as in the conversion of heat into electricity, etc.: sometimes improperly called **conservation of force.** —**con-ser′va-tism,** *n.* Disposition to be conservative.—**con-ser′va-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Adhering to the existing order of things; opposed to change or progress. **2.** Conserving; preservative. **3.** [C-] In Great Britain, belonging to or characteristic of the party opposed to radical reform measures. **II.** *n.* **1.** A conservative person. **2.** [C-] A member of the Conservative party of Great Britain.—**con′serva″tor,** *n.* A protector; guardian.—**con-ser′va-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Adapted to preserve. **II.** *n.* [-RIESz, *pl.*] **1.** A glazed apartment for tender plants. **2.** A school of art or science.

con′serve, 1 kən′sûrv; 2 kŏn′sĕrv, *n.* **1.** A sweetmeat. **2.** *Pharm.* A confection.

con-sid′er, 1 kən-sid′ər; 2 kŏn-sĭd′er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reflect upon; ponder. **2.** To think to be; estimate. **3.** To think well of; treat well. **4.** To make allowance for. **5.** To fee; remunerate. **6.** To be of the opinion (that): followed by a clause as object. **7‖.** To observe closely. **II.** *i.* To think closely; cogitate. [< L. *considero,* < *con-,* with, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star.]

Syn.: contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, ponder, reflect, study, think, weigh. See CALCULATE; DELIBERATE, *v.*; ESTEEM; EXAMINE; MUSE.—Ant.: disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight, trifle.

—**con-sid′er-a-bl**(eR, *a.* Of noteworthy size, quantity, or importance. Syn.: see GOOD; LARGE.—**con-sid′er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**con-sid′er-ate,** *a.* Exhibiting or given to consideration; thoughtful; kind; prudent. Syn.: see CHARITABLE; PRUDENT; THOUGHTFUL. — **con-sid′er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**con-sid′er-ate-ness,** *n.*

con-sid″er-a′tion, 1 kən-sid″ər-ā′shən; 2 kŏn-sĭd″er-ā′-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of considering. **2.** Thoughtful and kindly feeling or treatment. **3.** A circumstance to be taken into account. **4.** Something given in return for a service; remuneration. **5.** Importance; consequence; standing. **con-sid′er-ance†.** Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; MOTIVE; PRUDENCE; REASON; REFLECTION; THOUGHT.

con-sid′er-ing, 1 kən-sid′ər-ɪŋ; 2 kŏn-sĭd′er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account the fact of: used also elliptically like a conjunction.

con-sign′, 1 kən-sain′; 2 kŏn-sīn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To deliver into the care and control of another; entrust; commit; transfer; relegate. **II.** *i.* To yield oneself; consent. [< L. *consigno,* < *con-,* together, + *signum,* mark.]

Syn.: see COMMIT.

—**con″sig-na′tion,** *n.* The act of consigning; consignment.—**con-sig′na-to-ry,** *n.* One who signs jointly with another or others.—**con″sign-ee′,** *n. Com.* A person to whom property has been consigned; a factor.—**con-sign′-ment,** *n.* **1.** The sending of property to a person for keeping, sale, or shipment. **2.** The property consigned or a contract consigning it.—**con″sign-or′,** *n.* One who consigns or makes a consignment. **con-sign′er†.**

con-sist′d, 1 kən-sist′; 2 kŏn-sĭst′, *vi.* **1.** To be composed; be made up: followed by *of.* **2.** To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by *in.* **3.** To be compatible; harmonize: followed by *with.* **4.** To stand together; subsist. **5†.** To insist. [< L. *con-,* together, + *sisto,* stand.]

con-sis′tent, 1 kən-sis′tent; 2 kŏn-sĭs′tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by consistency; agreeing with itself; not self-contradictory. **2.** Congruous; compatible. **3.** Firmly united; solid. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-sis′ten-cy, con-sis′tence,** *n.* [-CIESz or -CESz, *pl.*] **1.** Compatibility or harmony between things, acts, or statements. **2.** Degree of firmness or density. **3.** That which has coherence or firmness. Syn.: see HARMONY.

con-sis′to-ry, 1 kən-sis′to-rɪ; 2 kŏn-sĭs′to-ry, *n.* [-RIESz, *pl.*] **1.** An ecclesiastical court or the place where it is held. **2†.** A civil court. [< LL. *consistorium.*]—**con″-sis-to′ri-al,** *a.*

con-so′ci-ate, 1 kən-sō′shɪ-ēt; 2 kŏn-sō′shi-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT″ED; -AT″ING.] **1.** To bring into association; unite. **2.** To form an association. [< L. *consociatus,* pp., < *con-,* together, + *socius,* companion.]—**con-so″ci-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** An act of consociating. **2.** An ecclesiastical court.

con-sole′, 1 kən-sōl′; 2 kŏn-sōl′, *vt.* [-SOLED′; -SOL′ING.] To comfort (a person) in grief or sorrow; solace; cheer. [< L. *con-,* together, + *solor,* comfort.]

Syn.: comfort, condole with, encourage, sympathize with. One *condoles with* another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *consoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit, as by the assurances and promises of religion; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize with* others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare ALLEVIATE; PITY.—Ant.: annoy, distress, disturb, grieve, hurt, sadden, trouble, wound.

—**con-sol′a-bl**(eR, *a.* That may be consoled.—**con″-so-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of consoling, or the state of being consoled. **2.** A comforting thought or fact.—**con-sol′a-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Tending to console. **II.** *n.* [-RIESz. *pl.*] A consoling speech or letter.

con′sole, 1 kən′sōl; 2 kŏn′sōl, *n.* A bracket; a corbel. [F.]

con-sol′i-dant, 1 kən-sol′ɪ-dənt; 2 kŏn-sŏl′i-dant. **I.** *a.* Having the power of consolidating; tending to heal wounds. **II.** *n.* A medicine for wounds.

con-sol′i-date, 1 kən-sel′ɪ-dēt; 2 kŏn-sŏl′i-dāt, *v.* [-DAT″-EDd; -DAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To make solid, firm, or coherent; unite. **II.** *i.* To become united, solid, or firm. [< L. *con-,* together, + *solidus,* solid.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**con-sol″i-da′tion,** *n.*—**con-sol′i-da″tor,** *n.*

con-sols′, 1 kən-selz′; 2 kŏn-sŏlz′, *n. pl.* A contraction for "consolidated annuities," a British governmental security. [meat soup. [F.]

con″som-mé′, 1 kŏn″so-mē′; 2 kŏn″so-mę′, *n.* Clear

con′so-nant, 1 kən′so-nənt; 2 kŏn′so-nant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in agreement or harmony; consistent. **2.** Consonantal. **con′so-nous‡.** **II.** *n.* An alphabetic sound not easily uttered without a vowel; a letter representing such a sound. [< L. *consonan(t-)s,* ppr., < *con-,* together, + *sono,* sound.]—**con′so-nance,** *n.* Agreement, as of sounds; accord; concord. **con′so-nan-cy‡.** Syn.: see HARMONY.—**con″so-nan′tal,** *a.* **con″so-nan′tic‡** [Rare]. —**con′so-nant-ly,** *adv.*—**con′so-nant-ness,** *n.*

con-sort′d, 1 kən-sôrt′; 2 kŏn-sôrt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To join; associate. **II.** *i.* To keep company.

con′sort, 1 kən′sôrt; 2 kŏn′sôrt, *n.* **1.** A companion or associate; a husband or wife; an accompanying vessel; also, companionship; company. **2†.** A concert; orchestra; harmony. [< L. *con-,* together, + *sors,* lot.]

Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.

con-spec′tus, 1 kən-spek′tus; 2 kŏn-spĕk′tŭs, *n.* A general view of a subject; also, a digest or summary. [L., < *con-,* with, + *specio,* see.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

con-spic′u-ous, 1 kən-spik′yu-us; 2 kŏn-spĭc′yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Clearly visible; prominent and distinct; obvious; striking. **2.** Eminent; notable. [< L. *con-,* together, + *specio,* see.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EMINENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**con-spic′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con-spic′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-spire′, 1 kən-spair′; 2 kŏn-spīr′, *v.* [CON-SPIRED′; CON-SPIR′ING.] **I.** *t.* To plot; scheme for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To join in or form a conspiracy. **2.** To concur in action or endeavor, as circumstances, agencies, or persons. [< L. *conspiro,* < *con-,* together. + *spiro,* breathe.]—**con-spir′a-cy,** *n.* [-CIESz, *pl.*] A secret combination for an evil purpose; plot; also, any combination to surprize. Syn.: see CABAL.—**con-spir′ant,** *a.*—**con-spir′a-tor,** *n.* One who engages in a conspiracy.—**con-spir′er,** *n.* [tional.

Const., *abbr.* Constable, Constantine, constitution, constitu-

con′sta-bl(eR, 1 kun′sta-bl; 2 kŏn′sta-bl, *n.* **1.** An officer of the peace; a policeman. **2.** A high military officer in medieval monarchies. [< LLL+OF *comes stabuli,* lit. 'count of the stable.']—**con′sta-bl**(e-shipR, *n.*—**con-stab′-u-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of constables. **II.** *n.* [-RIESz, *pl.*] Constables collectively; a military police force. [An English landscape-painter.

Con′sta-ble, 1 kən′sta-bl; 2 kŏn′sta-bl, **John** (1776–1837).

Con′stance, 1 kən′stans; 2 kŏn′stanç, *n.* A lake in N. E. Switzerland; 100 sq. m.; also, city on same in Baden; pop. 28,000.

con′stan-cy, 1 kən′stən-sɪ; 2 kŏn′stan-çy, *n.* **1.** Steadiness in purpose or action; faithfulness in service or affection. **2.** Stability. Syn.: see FIDELITY; INDUSTRY; PERSEVERANCE.

con′stant, 1 kən′stənt; 2 kŏn′stant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Steady in purpose; resolute; persevering; faithful. **2.** Steady in movement; long-continuing, or continually recurring; invariable. **3†.** Firm; positive; consistent. **II.** *n.* A property or quality remaining always the same under the same conditions. [F., < L. *con-,* together, + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL; FREQUENT; PERMANENT; PERPETUAL.—**con′stant-ly,** *adv.*

Con″stant′ de Re-becque′, 1 kŏn″stäñ′ də rə-bek′; 2 kŏn″-stän′ de re-bĕk′, **Henri Benjamin,** commonly called **Benjamin Constant** (1767–1830). A French orator, politician, and writer.

Con′stan-tine, 1 kən′stən-tīn; 2 kŏn′stan-tĭn, **Flavelius V. A.** (272–337). The first Christian emperor of Rome.

Con-stan″ti-no′ple, 1 kən-stan″tɪ-nō′pl; 2 kŏn-stăn″ti-nō′pl, *n.* An ancient fortified city (pop. 1,203,000) on the Bosporus, capital of the Ottoman empire.

con″stel-la′tion, 1 kən″ste-lē′shən; 2 kŏn″stĕ-lā′shon, *n.* **1.** A group or cluster of stars. See table on next page. **2.** An assemblage of brilliant things or persons. **3.**

Astrol. The aspect of the planets at the time of one's birth; hence, disposition or character as influenced by one's horoscope. [F., < L. *con-*, together, + *stella*, star.]—**con-stel'la-to-ry,** *a.*

con-strain', 1 ken-strēn'; 2 cŏn-strān', *vt.* **1.** To compel by physical or moral means; urge; oblige. **2.** To confine or compress. [< OF. *constraindre*, < L. *constringo;* see CONSTRICT.] Syn.: see COMPEL; MAKE; RESTRAIN.

TABLE OF CONSTELLATIONS.

EXPLANATION.

GROUP I. includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the north pole. GROUP II. includes all constellations within 45 degrees on each side of the equator. GROUP III. includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the south pole.

NAME.	Group.	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME.	Group	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME.	Group.	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.
An-drom'e-da	II.	79	Nov	Del-phi'nus	II.	21	Sept.	Per'seus	I.	82	Dec.
Ant'li-a	II.	13	April	Do-ra'do	III.	16	Jan.	Phe'nix	III.	33	Nov.
A'pus	III.	13	July	Dra'co	I.	135	June	Pic'tor	III.	16	Jan.
A-qua'ri-us	II.	99	Oct.	E-quu'le-us	II.	13	Sept.	Pis'ces	II.	80	Nov.
Aq'ui-la et An-tin'o-us	II.	78	Aug.	E-rid'a-nus	II.	102	Dec.	Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus	II.	20	Oct.
A'ra	II.	20	July	For'nax	II.	24	Dec.	Pup'pis†	II.	95	Feb.
A'ri-es	II.	55	Dec.	Gem'i-ni	II.	53	Feb.	Pyx'is†	II.	13	Mch.
Au-ri'ga	II.	73	Feb.	Grus	III.	33	Oct.	Re-tic'u-lum	III.	10	Jan.
Bo-o'tes	II.	89	June	Her'cu-les	II.	148	July	Sa-git'ta	II.	16	Aug.
Cæ'lum	II.	4	Jan.	Hor"o-lo'gi-um	III.	11	Dec.	Sag"it-ta'ri-us	II.	93	Aug.
Ca-mel"o-par'da-lis	I.	83	Mch.	Hy'dra	II.	89	April	Scor'pi-o	II.	63	July
Can'cer	II.	48	Mch.	Hy'drus	III.	16	Dec.	Sculp'tor	II.	30	Nov.
Ca'nes Ve-nat'i-ci	II.	50	May	In'dus	III.	19	Oct.	Scu'tum So"bi-es'ki-i	II.	11	Aug.
Ca'nis Ma'jor	II.	53	Feb.	La-cer'ta	I.	48	Oct.	Ser'pens	II.	20	Aug.
Ca'nis Mi'nor	II.	15	Mch.	Le'o	II.	84	April	Ser'pens (Ca'put)	II.	35	July
Cap"ri-cor'nus	II.	36	Sept.	Le'o Mi'nor	II.	20	April	Sex'tans	II.	17	April
Ca-ri'na†	III.	66	Mch.	Le'pus	II.	35	Jan.	Tau'rus	II.	122	Jan.
Cas"si-o-pe'ia	I.	66	Nov.	Li'bra	III.	33	June	Tel"e-sco'pi-um	III.	17	Aug.
Cen-tau'rus	II.	97	May	Lu'pus	II.	46	June	Tri-an'gu-lum	II.	16	Dec.
Ce'pheus	I.	86	Nov.	Lynx	I.	38	Feb.	Tri-an'gu-lum Aus-tra'le	III.	11	July
Ce'tus	II.	109	Dec.	Ly'ra	II.	50	Aug.	Tu-ca'na	III.	24	Oct.
Cha-me'le-on	III.	11	April	Men'sa	III.	14	Jan.	Ur'sa Ma'jor	II.	19	Sept.
Cir'ci-nus	III.	11	June	Mi"cro-sco'pi-um	II.	64	Mch.	Ur'sa Mi'nor	I.	125	April
Co-lum'ba	II.	31	Feb.	Mo-noc'e-ros	III.	12	May	Ve'la†	I.	28	.....
Co'ma Ber"e-ni'ces	II.	36	May	Mus'ca	III.	18	July	Vir'go	II.	70	Mch.
Co-ro'na Aus-tra'lis	II.	23	Aug.	Nor'ma	III.	22	.....	Vo'lans	II.	101	June
Co-ro'na Bo"re-a'lis	II.	24	July	Oc'tans	II.	79	July	Vul-pec'u-la-cum An'-se-re	III.	16	Mch.
Cor'vus	II.	14	May	Oph'i-u'chus	II.	107	Jan.		II.	42	Sept.
Cra'ter	II.	18	April	O-ri'on	III.	34	Aug.				
Crux	III.	18	May	Pa'vo	II.	111	Oct.				
Cyg'nus	II.	146	Sept.	Peg'a-sus							

* Number of stars down to the 6th magnitude, inclusive.
† The four constellations Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, and Vela were formerly considered as a single one, called Argo Navis.

con"ster-na'tion, 1 ken"stər-nē'shən; 2 cŏn"stər-nā'-shon, *n.* Sudden overwhelming fear; terror with confusion; dismay. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sterno*, strew.] Syn.: see ALARM; AMAZEMENT; FEAR.

con'sti-pate, 1 ken'stı-pēt; 2 cŏn'sti-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT"ED[d]; -PAT"ING.] To fill and stop (the bowels). [< L. *con-*, together, + *stipo*, press.]—**con"sti-pa'tion,** *n.* A morbid inactivity of the bowels.

con-stit'u-ent, 1 ken-stit'yu-ent; 2 cŏn-stit'yu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being a necessary part; component. **2.** Entitled to vote for a public officer or representative. **II.** *n.* **1.** One represented politically or in business; a voter; a client. **2.** A necessary part or element. [< L. *constituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituo;* see CONSTITUTE.] Syn.: see PART. —**con-stit'u-en-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] A body of constituents.

con'sti-tute, 1 ken'stı-tūt; 2 cŏn'sti-tūt, *vt.* [-TUT"ED[d]; -TUT"ING.] **1.** To make (anything) what it is; make up; frame; compose. **2.** To establish as by authority; enact. **3.** To depute; appoint. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituo*, < *con-*, together, + *statuo*, place.] Syn.: see MAKE.—**con'sti-tu"tiv(e[s],** *a.* Helping or having power to constitute.

con"sti-tu'tion, 1 ken"stı-tū'shən; 2 cŏn"sti-tū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of constituting. **2.** A system of related parts; composition or make-up; bodily frame or temperament. **3.** The fundamental or organic law of a state or of an association; especially, that of the United States of America, which was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose (1787), subsequently ratified by each State separately, and went into operation Mar. 4, 1789. **4.** *Civ. Law.* An imperial ordinance or rescript. **5.** [C-] An American frigate; defeated and captured the British frigate "Guerrière," Aug. 19, 1812: "Old Ironsides." Syn.: see CHARACTER. — **con"sti-tu'-tion-al.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution of a person or of a state; consistent with the constitution of a state; lawful. **2.** Acting under and controlled by a constitution. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A walk for one's health. Syn.: see RADICAL.—**con"sti-tu"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* Accordance with a constitution; lawfulness.—**con"-sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In accordance with or in relation to physical constitution or organic law; naturally; legally.

constr., *abbr.* Construction, construed.

—**con-strain'a-bl(e[r],** *a.*—**con-strain(e)d'[s],** *pa.* Subjected to or resulting from constraint: compulsory; repressed.—**con-strain'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**con-strain'er,** *n.*—**con-straint',** *n.* The act of constraining, or the state of being constrained; compulsion; repression or embarrassment. Syn.: see MODESTY; RESERVE.

con-strict'd, 1 ken-strikt'; 2 cŏn-strĭct', *vt.* To compress or draw together at some point; bind; cramp. [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringo*, < *con-*, together, + *stringo*, draw tight.]—**con-stric'tion,** *n.* A constricting, or a constricted part.—**con-stric'tiv(e[s],** *a.* Tending to constrict. —**con-stric'tor,** *n.* That which constricts; a serpent, as a boa, that crushes its prey.

con-stringe', 1 ken-strinj'; 2 cŏn-string', *vt.* To cause contraction in.

con-struct'd, 1 ken-strukt'; 2 cŏn-strŭct', *vt.* To put together and set up; build; arrange; devise. [< L. *con-*, together, + *struo*, pile up.]

Syn.: build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame. See MAKE.—Ant.: break, demolish, destroy, overthrow.

—**con-struct'er, con-struc'tor,** *n.*—**con-struc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of constructing; a structure. **2.** Style of building or composing; grammatical arrangement and relation of words. **3.** The act of construing; interpretation; meaning.—**con-struc'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to construction; building. —**con-struc'tion-ist,** *n.* One who construes laws, etc., or who advocates a particular construction.—**con-struc'-tiv(e[s],** *a.* Involving construction; having power or tendency to build up; tending to or reaching positive conclusions; affirmative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con'strue, 1 ken'strū; 2 cŏn'stru, *vt.* & *vi.* [CON'STRUED; CON'STRU-ING.] To state the syntax of; translate; interpret; explain. [< L. *construo;* see CONSTRUCT.]

con"sub-stan'tial, 1 ken"sub-stan'shal; 2 cŏn"sŭb-stăn'shăl, *a. Theol.* Having the same substance. [LL. *consubstantivlis*, < *con-*, together, and see SUBSTANCE.]

con"sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 ken"sub-stan'shı-ēt; 2 cŏn"sŭb-stăn'-shi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite in one common substance. **II.** *i.* To teach consubstantiation.—**con"sub-stan"ti-a'tion,** *n.* The theory of the substantial presence of Christ in the eucharistic elements: a term applied to the Lutheran doctrine, but rejected by Lutherans.

con'sue-tude, 1 ken'swı-tūd; 2 cŏn'swe-tūd, *n.* Custom; association. [< L. *consuetudo*, < *con-* intens. + *sueo*, be ac-

customed.]—**con″sue-tu′di-na-ry,** *a.* Arising from custom. **con″sue-tu′di-nal‡.**

con′sul, 1 kən′sul; 2 cŏn′sŭl, *n.* **1.** An officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city, chiefly as the representative of his country's commercial interests. **2.** A chief magistrate of ancient Rome, or of the French republic (1799–1804). **3†.** A counselor. [L., < *consulo,* consider.]—**con′su-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to a consul.—**con′su-late,** *n.* **1.** The office or term of office of a consul. **con′sul-ship‡.** 2. The official place of business of a consul.

con-sult′d, 1 kən-sult′; 2 cŏn-sŭlt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask the advice of. **2.** To have regard to, as interest or duty; consider. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ask advice. **2.** To compare views; take counsel: followed by *with.* [< L.F *consulto,* freq. of *consulo,* consult.]

Syn.: confer, deliberate. *Confer* suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; *consult* indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. A man *confers* with his associates, *consults* a physician or a dictionary. See DELIBERATE.—**con′sult†,** *n.* **1.** A meeting for conference; consultation. **2.** The decision arrived at. **3.** Agreement; concert.—**con-sul′tant,** *n.*—**con″sul-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of consulting. **2.** A meeting, as of physicians, for conference.—**con-sult′er, con-sul′tor,** *n.*

con-sume′, 1 kən-siūm′; 2 cŏn-sūm′, *v.* [CON-SUMED′; CON-SUM′ING.] **I.** *t.* To destroy gradually, as by burning, eating, etc.; waste; spend. **II.** *i.* To be wasted or destroyed. [< L. *con-,* together, + *sumo,* take.]

Syn.: see ABSORB; BURN.

—**con-sum′a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**con-sum′ed-ly,** *adv.* [Colloq.] Excessively; unrestrainedly.—**con-sum′er,** *n.* One who or that which consumes, especially one who uses up an article of exchangeable value.

con′sum-mate, 1 kən′su-mēt; 2 cŏn′sŭ-māt, *vt.* [-MAT″ED[d]; -MAT″ING.] To bring to completion or perfection. [< L. *con-,* together, + *summa,* sum.] Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT. — **con-sum′mate,** 1 kən-sum′ıt; 2 cŏn-sŭm′at, *a.* Of the highest degree; perfect; complete. Syn.: see PERFECT; RIPE.—**con-sum′mate-ly,** *adv.*—**con″sum-ma′tion,** *n.* The utmost completion; perfect development. Syn.: see ACT; END.

con-sump′tion, 1 kən-sump′shən; 2 cŏn-sŭmp′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of consuming. **2.** *Med.* A wasting disease; pulmonary tuberculosis. [< L. *consumptio(n-),* < *consumo;* see CONSUME.]—**con-sump′tiv(eS, 1.** *a.* **1.** Tending to, causing, or designed for consumption. **2.** *Med.* Connected with or affected by phthisis. **II.** *n.* A person affected with phthisis. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cont., *abbr.* Containing, contents, continent, continental, continued, contracted, contracts, contraction.

con′tact, 1 kən′takt; 2 cŏn′tăct, *n.* **1.** The coming together, meeting, or touching of two bodies. **2.** *Elec.* The touching or joining of points or surfaces of conductors, permitting the passing or flow of the current. [< L. *contingo,* < *con-,* together, + *tango,* touch.]

Syn.: see COLLISION.

con-ta′gion, 1 kən-tē′jən; 2 cŏn-tā′gon, *n.* **1.** The communication of disease by contact, direct or indirect, or, figuratively, of mental states by suggestion or association. **2.** Pestilential influence; pestilence; plague. [< L. *contagio(n-),* < *contingo;* see CONTACT.]

Syn.: infection. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

con-ta′gious, 1 kən-tē′jus; 2 cŏn-tā′gŭs, *a.* **1.** Transmissible by contact, as a disease, or by sympathy, as emotions; catching; spreading. **2.** Transmitting disease; pestilential. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con-tain′, 1 kən-tēn′; 2 cŏn-tān′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold or be capable of holding; have room for; enclose; include; comprise. **2.** To keep within bounds; restrain. **3.** To restrain: now mostly used reflexively. **4.** *Math.* To be exactly divisible by. **II.** *i.* To restrain one's desires. [< L. *contineo,* < *con-,* together, + *teneo,* hold.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**con-tain′a-bl(eF,** *a.* That may be contained.—**con-tain′er,** *n.*

con-tam′i-nate, 1 kən-tam′ı-nēt; 2 cŏn-tăm′ı-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] To make impure by contact or admixture; taint; defile; pollute. [< L. *con-,* with, + *tango,* touch.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DEFILE; POLLUTE.—**con-tam′i-na-bl(eF,** *a.* That may be contaminated.—**con-tam″i-na′tion,** *n.* A contaminating; taint.—**con-tam′i-na-tiv(eS,** *a.*

con-temn′, 1 kən-tem′; 2 cŏn-tĕm′, *vt.* To despise; scorn. [< L. *contemno,* < *con-* intens. + *temno,* despise.]—**con-tem′ner,** *n.*

contemp., *abbr.* Contemporary.

con′tem-plate, 1 kən′tem-plēt; 2 cŏn′tĕm-plāt, *v.* [-PLAT″ED[d]; -PLAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To look at attentively; consider thoughtfully; view as possible or probable. **II.** *i.* To meditate; muse. [< L. *con-,* together, + *templum,* temple.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; LOOK; MUSE.—**con″tem-pla′tion,** *n.* The act of contemplating; continued thought or abstraction. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT.—**con-tem′pla-tiv(eS,** *a.* Given to, characterized by, or pertaining to contemplation. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con′tem-pla″tor,** *n.*

con-tem″po-ra′ne-ous, 1 kən-tem″po-rē′nı-us; 2 cŏn-tĕm″po-rā′ne-ŭs, *a.* Living or occurring at the same time. [< L. *con-,* together, + *tempus,* time.]

Syn.: contemporary. *Contemporaneous* is used chiefly of facts and events, *contemporary* of persons; as, *contemporary* writers; *contemporaneous* writings.—Prep.: *with.*

—**con-tem″po-ra′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tem″po-ra′ne-ous-ness,** *n*

con-tem′po-ra-ry, 1 kən-tem′po-rē-rı; 2 cŏn-tĕm′po-rā-ry. **I.** *a.* Contemporaneous. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A person or thing that is contemporary. Syn.: see CONTEMPORANEOUS.

con-tempt′, 1 kən-tempt′; 2 cŏn-tĕmpt′, *n.* **1.** The act of despising; disdain; scorn: wilful disregard of authority, as of a court. **2.** The state of being despised; disgrace; shame. [< L.OF *contemptus,* < *contemno;* see CONTEMN.] Syn.: see SCORN. — **con-tempt′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **con-tempt′i-bl(e-nessF†.**—**con-tempt′i-bl(eF,** *a.* **1.** Deserving of contempt; despicable; vile. **2†.** Contemptuous. Syn.: see BASE; LITTLE; PITIFUL.—**con-tempt′i-bly,** *adv.* —**con-temp′tu-ous,** *a.* Disdainful. Syn.: see HAUGHTY.—**con-temp′tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-temp′tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-tend′d, 1 kən-tend′; 2 cŏn-tĕnd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To maintain in argument: followed by *that* with an objective clause. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert oneself in opposition or rivalry, as to obtain or defend some object; struggle; strive. **2.** To debate earnestly; dispute. [< L. *contendo,* < *con-,* together, + *tendo,* stretch.]

Syn.: antagonize, argue, battle, combat, compete, contest, cope, dispute, fight, grapple, oppose, strive, vie, wrangle. See ARGUE; OPPOSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for AGREE; ALLOW. —Prep.: contend *about* trifles; contend *for* the faith, *for* a position, a prize, etc.; contend *with* an antagonist; contend *against* fortune, fate, etc.

—**con-tend′er,** *n.*

con-tent′d, 1 kən-tent′; 2 cŏn-tĕnt′, *vt.* To fulfil the hopes or expectations of; satisfy. Syn.: see INDULGE; SATISFY.—**con-tent′ed,** *pa.* **1.** Satisfied with things as they are; content. **2.** Resigned; willing Syn.: see COMFORTABLE.—**con-tent′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tent′ed-ness,** *n.* —**con-tent′ment,** *n.* The state of being contented. Syn.: see COMFORT; HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION.

con-tent′, *a.* Contented; satisfied. [< L. *contentus,* < *contineo,* CONTAIN.]

con-tent′1, *n.* Rest of mind; satisfaction.

con′tent2, 1 kən′tent; 2 cŏn′tĕnt, *n.* **1.** All that a thing contains: usually in the plural. **2.** *Logic.* The constituent elements of a conception, or meaning and relations involved. **3§.** Holding capacity; size. **4.** *sing.* & *pl. Geom.* Included area or space; extent.

con-ten′tion, 1 kən-ten′shən; 2 cŏn-tĕn′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contending; strife; conflict; struggle; dispute. **2.** An object or point in debate or controversy; a statement in support of an argument; the argument itself. [F., < L. *contentio(n-),* < *contentus;* see CONTENT, *a.*] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

con-ten′tious, 1 kən-ten′shus; 2 cŏn-tĕn′shŭs, *a.* Given to or involving contention; disputatious; quarrelsome. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con-ter′mi-nous, 1 kən-tūr′mı-nus; 2 cŏn-tĕr′mi-nŭs, *a.* Having a common boundary-line; coextensive. [< L. *con-,* with, + *terminus,* limit.] **con-ter′mi-nal‡; co-ter′mi-nous‡.** Syn.: see ADJACENT.

con-test′d, 1 kən-test′; 2 cŏn-tĕst′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To contend about; dispute; strive to take, keep, or control. **2.** To strive to win, as a battle or an election. **II.** *i.* To contend strenuously. [< L. *contestor,* call to witness, < *con-,* with, + *testis,* witness.] Syn.: see CONTEND; DISPUTE. —**con-test′a-bl(eF,** *a.*

con′test, 1 kən′test; 2 cŏn′tĕst, *n.* The act of contesting; a struggle; conflict.

Syn.: see BATTLE; COMPETITION; FEUD; QUARREL.

—**con-tes′tant,** *n.* One who contests.—**con″tes-ta′tion,** *n.*

con′text, 1 kən′tekst; 2 cŏn′tĕkst, *n.* The portions of a discourse, treatise, etc., connected with a passage quoted or considered. [< L. *con-,* together, + *texo,* weave.]—**con-tex′tu-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

con-tex'ture, 1 kŏn-teks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-tĕks'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Something interwoven; style or manner of interweaving; texture.—**con-tex'tur-al,** *a.*

con-tig'u-ous, 1 kŏn-tig'yu-us; 2 cŏn-tĭġ'yu-ŭs, *a.* Touching or joining at the edge or boundary; adjacent. [< L. *contiguus,* < *contingo;* see CONTACT.]

Syn.: see ADJACENT; IMMEDIATE.

—**con"ti-gu'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Nearness; proximity. **2.** Uninterrupted connection; continuity. Syn.: see APPROXIMATION.—**con-tig'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'ti-nent, 1 kŏn'tı-nent; 2 cŏn'tı-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Self-restrained; abstinent; chaste. **2†.** Restraining. [< L. *continent(-)s,* ppr. of *contineo;* see CONTAIN.] Syn.: see PURE.—**con'ti-nence, -nen-cy,** *n.* Self-restraint; chastity. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.—**con'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

con'ti-nent, *n.* **1.** One of the great bodies of land on the globe. **2.** [C-] Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands. **3†.** That which contains; also, that which is contained. [< L. LL *continens,* continuous.] Syn.: see LAND.

con"ti-nen'tal, 1 kŏn"tı-nen'tăl; 2 cŏn"ti-nĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a continent. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to the Continent of Europe. **3.** [C-] Pertaining to the United States during the Revolutionary War, or to the continental portion of the United States.

Con"ti-nen'tal, *n.* **1.** A native or resident of the Continent of Europe. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* (1) A soldier of the regular forces under the control of Congress in the Revolution. (2) [Slang.] A note of the rapidly depreciated paper money issued by Congress during the Revolution. **3.** [c-] An inhabitant of a continent.

con-tin'gent, 1 kŏn-tin'jent; 2 cŏn-tĭn'ġĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Likely or liable, but not certain, to occur; fortuitous; probable. **2.** *Law.* Dependent upon an uncertain future event. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contingency. **2.** A proportionate share; a quota of troops. [< L. *contingen(t-)s,* ppr. of *contingo;* see CONTACT.] Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.—**con-tin'gen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** Possibility of happening. **2.** A contingent event; casualty. **con-tin'gence†.** Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT; HAZARD.—**con-tin'gent-ly,** *adv.*

con-tin'u-al, 1 kŏn-tin'yu-ăl; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-al, *a.* **1.** Renewed in regular succession; often repeated. **2.** Continuous.

Syn.: ceaseless, constant, continuous, incessant. Invariable, perpetual, regular, unbroken, unceasing, uninterrupted, unremitting, unvarying. *Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual,* that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves. A similar distinction is made between *incessant* and *ceaseless.* The *incessant* discharge of firearms makes the *ceaseless* roar of battle; *ceaseless* may have the further meaning of unending, perpetual. *Constant* is sometimes used in the sense of *continual;* but its chief reference is to steadiness, as of purpose, sentiment, or movement; as, *constant* devotion; of purpose, sentiment, or movement; as, *constant* devotion; *constant* advance. See PERPETUAL.—**con-tin'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-tin'ue, 1 kŏn-tin'yu; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu, *v.* [-UED; -U-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To extend or prolong in space or time. **2.** *Law.* To postpone (judicial proceedings); grant a continuance of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be durable; last; endure. **2.** To remain; abide. **3.** To keep on; persist.

Syn.: see ABIDE; LIVE; PERSEVERE; PERSIST; PROTRACT; STAND.—**con-tin'u-ance,** *n.* **1.** The state of continuing; duration. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; survival. **3.** *Law.* Postponement.—**con-tin'u-ate,** *a.* **1.** Closely joined together. **2.** Unbroken; uninterrupted.—**con-tin"u-a'tion,** *n.* The act of continuing, or something added by continuing.—**con-tin'u-a"tor,** *n.* **con-tin'u-er†.**

con-tin'u-ous, 1 kŏn-tin'yu-us; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Connected, extended, or prolonged without a break; unbroken; uninterrupted. [< L. *continuus,* < *contineo;* see CONTAIN.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL; GRADUAL; PERPETUAL.—**con"ti-nu'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being continuous.—**con-tin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tin'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-tort'd, 1 kŏn-tôrt'; 2 cŏn-tôrt', *vt.* To twist violently; wrench out of shape or place. [< L. *contortus,* pp. < *con-,* with, + *torqueo,* twist.] Syn.: see TWIST.—**con-tor'tion,** *n.* The act of contorting; unnatural or spasmodic writhing or wryness, as of the limbs.—**con-tor'tion-ist,** *n.* An acrobat trained to distort his limbs.—**con-tor'tiv(e⁸,** *a.*

con-tour', 1 kŏn-tūr'; 2 cŏn-tur', *n.* The line bounding a figure or body; outline. [F.]—**con-tour'-line",** *n.* The line, or one of the lines, constituting the boundary of a plane; in surveying, the intersection of a horizontal plane with the surface of a country at any height.

contr., *abbr.* Contract, contracted, contraction, contrary.

con'tra-, 1 kŏn'trə-; 2 cŏn'tra-, *prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary. [< L. *contra,* against, < *cum,* with.]

con'tra-band, 1 kŏn'trə-band; 2 cŏn'tra-bănd. **I.** *a.* Prohibited or excluded, as by military law; forbidden. **II.** *n.* **1.** Contraband goods or trade. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* Any fugitive slave who took refuge within the Union lines during the Civil War: so called from a declaration of Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 that such a slave is "contraband of war." [< It. *contrabbando,* lit. 'contrary to proclamation'.]—**contraband of war,** anything that a neutral is prohibited by the laws of war to furnish to either belligerent. Arms and military supplies are classed as **absolute contraband;** grain, horses, etc., as **occasional c.;** goods consigned to a neutral country which may be transferred to a belligerent, or to a belligerent country which may be used by the army or navy are **conditional c.**—**con'tra-band-ism,** *n.* Smuggling.—**con'tra-band-ist,** *n.* A smuggler. **con'tra-band-ist"a†.**

con"tra-clock"wise, *adv. & a.* Same as COUNTER-CLOCKWISE.

con-tract'd, 1 kŏn-trakt'; 2 cŏn-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in size by drawing together the parts of; shorten; narrow; limit; condense. **2.** *Gram.* To shorten, as a word, by omitting a medial part. **3.** To take or acquire; become affected with, as a disease or a habit. **4.** To arrange or settle by contract. **5.** To betroth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shrink. **2.** To make a contract. [< L. *contractus,* pp., < *con-,* with, + *traho,* draw.]—**con-tract'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Not broad, ample, or liberal; narrow; mean; scanty. **2.** Having undergone contraction; shrunken. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con-tract"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **con-tract'i-bl(e-ness⁸†; con"trac-til'i-ty†.**—**con-tract'i-bl(e⁸** or **-a-bl(e⁸,** *a.* **con-trac'til(e⁸†; con-trac'tiv(e⁸†.**

con'tract, 1 kŏn'trakt; 2 cŏn'trăct, *n.* **1.** A formal agreement, or the writing containing it. **2.** A betrothal or marriage. Syn.: agreement, arrangement, bargain, cartel, compact, covenant, engagement, promise, stipulation. An *agreement* or a *contract* may be oral or written but a consideration or compensation is essential to a *contract.* A *covenant* in law is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in law and business. *Compact* is essentially the same as *contract,* but is applied to international *agreements,* treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual *agreement* for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract.* A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract.* A *cartel* is a military *agreement* for the exchange of prisoners or the like.

con-trac'tion, 1 kŏn-trak'shən; 2 cŏn-trăc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted. **2.** That which is contracted. Syn.: see ABBREVIATION

con-trac'tor, 1 kŏn-trak'tər; 2 cŏn-trăc'tor, *n.* **1.** One of the parties to a contract. **2.** One who executes plans under contract. **3.** A muscle that serves to contract.

con'tra-dance", 1 kŏn'trə-dans"; 2 cŏn'tra-dănc", *n.* **1.** A country-dance. **2.** One of the figures composing a quadrille.

con"tra-dict'd, 1 kŏn"trə-dikt'; 2 cŏn"tra-dict', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deny (a statement) directly or by implication. **2.** To deny a statement of (a person). **3.** To be inconsistent with (a statement, belief, or the like). **4†.** To speak against; forbid; oppose. **II.** *i.* To utter a contradiction; deny. [< L. *contra,* against, + *dico,* speak.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**con"tra-dict'er, con"tra-dic'tor,** *n.*—**con"tra-dic'tion,** *n.* The act of contradicting; inconsistency; direct opposition; something contradictory.—**con"tra-dic'to-ry.** **1.** *a.* Characterized by opposition; inconsistent; diametrically opposed. **con"tra-dic'tious†§; con"tra-dic'tiv(e⁸†§.** Syn.: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL. **II.** *n* [-RIES², *pl.*] A proposition by means of which another proposition is absolutely denied.—**con"tra-dic'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**con"tra-dic'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

con"tra-dis-tinc'tion, 1 kŏn"trə-dıs-tiŋk'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-dis-tinc'shon, *n.* Distinction by contrary qualities: usually preceded by *in* and followed by *to.*—**con"tra-dis-tinct',** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tra"dis-tinc'tiv(e⁸,** *a. & n.*—**con"tra-dis-tin'guish',** *vt.* To discriminate by opposite qualities.

con"tra-in'di-cate, 1 kŏn"trə-in'dı-kēt; 2 cŏn"tra-in'di-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED²; -CAT"ING.] *Med.* To indicate the opposite of.—**con"tra-in'di-cant,** *a. & n.*—**con"tra-in"di-ca'tion,** *n.*

con-tral'to, 1 kŏn-tral'to; 2 cŏn-trăl'to, *n.* **1.** The part between soprano and tenor. **2.** A contralto singer. [It.]

con"tra-po-si'tion, 1 kŏn"trə-po-zish'ən; 2 cŏn"tra-po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* Conversion by negation, or by changing the quality of the judgment while the quantity remains unchanged; transposition. **2.** A placing opposite.

con'tra-ry, 1 kŏn'trē-rı; 2 cŏn'trā-ry. **I.** *a.* Opposite in disposition, character, action, or direction; opposing; antagonistic; captious; perverse.

Syn.: antagonistic, conflicting, contradictory, contrasted, different, discordant, dissimilar, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent, opposed, opposite, unlike. Things are *contradictory* which mutually exclude each other, so that both can not exist in the same object at the same time, as life and death. Things are *contrary* when the highest degree of both can not exist in the same object at the same time, but where a middle term is possible, partaking of the qualities of both, as wisdom and folly, or heat and cold. See ALIEN; INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL; PERVERSE.

II. *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** One of two contrary things. **2.** The opposite. [< L.^{F} *contrarius*, < *contra*, against.] —**con"tra-ri'e-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being contrary. **2.** A quality or a proposition contrary to another; an inconsistency; a contrary. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.—**con'tra-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **con'tra-ri-ness,** *n.* —**contra'ri-ous**‖, *a.* Showing opposition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**con'tra-ri-wise,** *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In the reverse order; conversely. **3.** Contrarily; perversely.—**con'tra-ry,** *vt.* [Prov.] To oppose; irritate. **con'tra-riet.**

con-trast'$^{/d}$, 1 kŏn-trȧst'; 2 ĕŏn-trȧst', *v.* **I.** *t.* To compare in order to show unlikeness. **II.** *i.* To stand in opposition; manifest unlikeness. [< L.^{F} *contra*, against, + *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: compare, differentiate, discriminate, oppose. To *compare* (L. *con*, together, and *par*, equal) is to place together in order to show likeness or unlikeness; to *contrast* (L. *contra*, against, and *sto*, stand) is to set in opposition in order to show unlikeness. We *contrast* objects that have been already *compared*. We must *compare* them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We *contrast* them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we *differentiate* them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. We distinguish objects when we note a difference that may fall short of *contrast*; we *discriminate* them when we classify or place them according to their differences. See DIFFERENCE.—Prep.: We contrast one object *with* another.

con'trast, 1 kŏn'trȧst; 2 ĕŏn'trȧst, *n.* The opposition between things similar in some respects, but different in others; also, the things thus opposed.

con"tra-vene', 1 kŏn"trȧ-vīn'; 2 ĕŏn"trȧ-vēn', *vt.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] **1.** To prevent or obstruct the operation of; defeat; transgress. **2.** To oppose in principle; be inconsistent with; nullify. [< L.^{LL} *contra*, against, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**con"tra-ven'tion,** *n.*

con'tre-, 1 kŏn'trȧ-; 2 ĕŏn'trę-, *prefix.* Counter, against, or in opposition. [F., < L. *contra;* see CONTRA-.]

con'tre-dance", *n.* Same as CONTRA-DANCE.

Con-tre'ras, 1 kŏn-trē'rȧs; 2 ĕŏn-trę'rȧs, *n.* A town 14 m. S. of Mexico City, Mexico; Mexican defeat by American troops, Aug. 20, 1847.

con"tre-temps', 1 kŏn"trȧ-tȧn'; 2 ĕŏn"tre-tȧn', *n.* [F.] An embarrassing occurrence; awkward incident.

con-trib'ute, 1 kŏn-trib'yut; 2 ĕŏn-trĭb'yut, *v.* [-UT-ED^{d}; -UT-ING.] **I.** *t.* To supply as part of a common stock; give in aid of some object. **II.** *i.* To share in effecting a result. [< L. *con-*, with, + *tribuo*, grant, allot.]—**con"tri-bu'tion,** *n.* The act of contributing, or that which is contributed; a gift; subscription.—**con-trib'u-tiv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**con-trib'u-tor,** *n* One who contributes.—**con-trib'u-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Contributing. **con-trib'u-tiv(es^{t}.** **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] One who or that which contributes.

con'trite, 1 kŏn'trait; 2 ĕŏn'trĭt, *a.* Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin; penitent. [< L. *contritus*, pp. of *contero*, bruise] **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tri'tion,** *n.* Sincere sorrow for sin; deep penitence. **con'trite-ness†.** Syn.: see REPENTANCE.

con-trive', 1 kŏn-trȧiv'; 2 ĕŏn-trīv', *vt.* & *vi.* [CONTRIVED'; CON-TRIV'ING.] **1.** To plan ingeniously; devise; invent; scheme; plot. **2†.** To wear out; exhaust. [< F. *con-*, with, + *trouver*, find.]—**con-triv'a-bl(e^{F},** *a.*—**con-tri'vance,** *n.* **1.** The act of contriving. **2.** An artifice; stratagem; device. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; PROJECT.—**con-triv'er,** *n.*

con-trol', 1 kŏn-trōl'; 2 ĕŏn-trōl'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CONTROLLED', CON-TROLD'$^{/S}$; CON-TROL'LING.] To exercise a directing, restraining, or governing influence over; direct; govern; influence. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of controlling; restraining or directing influence; regulation; government. **2.** One who or that which controls. [< F. *contrôle*, < LL. *contrarotulum*, counter-roll.] Syn.: (verb) see COMMAND; GOVERN; SUBDUE; (noun) see INFLUENCE; OVERSIGHT. — **con-trol"la-bil'i-ty, con-trol'la-bl(e-ness^{F},** *n.*—**con-trol'la-bl(e^{F},** *a.*—**con-trol'ler,** *n.* **1.** An officer to examine and verify accounts. **comp-trol'ler†. 2.** One who or that which controls.—**con-trol'ler-ship,** *n.* —**con-trol'ling,** *pa.*—**con-trol'ment,** *n.*

con'tro-ver"sy, 1 kŏn'trō-vŭr"sı; 2 ĕŏn'trō-vĕr"sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] Debate or disputation; dispute as to schemes or opinions. [< L. *controversia*, < *contra*, against, + *versus*, turned.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.—**con"tro-ver'sial,** *a.* Pertaining to controversy; polemical; contentious.—**con"tro-ver'sial-ist,** *n.* A disputant.—**con"tro-ver'sial-ly,** *adv.*

con'tro-vert^{d}, 1 kŏn'trō-vŭrt; 2 ĕŏn'trō-vĕrt, *vt.* To endeavor to disprove; oppose in debate. [< L. *contra*, against, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see DISPUTE. — **con"tro-vert'er,** *n.* **con"tro-vert'ist†.—con"tro-vert'i-bl(e^{F},** *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable.—**con"tro-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*—**con'tro-vert"ist,** *n.*

con'tu-ma-cy, 1 kŏn'tiu-mȧ-sı; 2 ĕŏn'tū-ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] Contemptuous disregard of authority; insolent and incorrigible obstinacy. [< L. *contumacia*, < *contumax*, stubborn.] **con"tu-mac'i-ty†.—con"tu-ma'cious,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by contumacy; rebellious; refractory. Syn.: see OBSTINATE; REBELLIOUS.—**con"tu-ma'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**con"tu-ma'cious-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-me-ly, 1 kŏn'tiu-mı-lı, 2 ĕŏn'tū-me-ly, *n.* [-LIES^{z}, *pl.*] Insulting rudeness in speech or manner; scornful insolence. [< OF. *contumelie*, < L. *contumelia*, reproach.] Syn.: see SCORN.—**con"tu-me'li-ous,** *a.* Scornfully offensive, insulting, or insolent. **-ly,** *adv.*

con-tuse', 1 kŏn-tiūz'; 2 ĕŏn-tūş', *vt.* [CON-TUSED'; CON-TUS'ING.] To bruise by a blow. [< L. *con-*, with, + *tundo*, beat, bruise.]—**con-tu'sion,** *n.* The act of bruising; a bruise.—**con-tu'siv(e^{s},** *a.*

co-nun'drum, 1 ko-nun'drum; 2 ęo-nŭn'drŭm, *n.* A riddle; perplexity.

Conv., *abbr.* Convent, convention, conversation.

con"va-lesce', 1 kŏn"vȧ-les'; 2 ĕŏn"va-lĕs', *vi.* [-LESCED't; -LESC'ING.] To recover after a sickness. [< L. *con-* intens. + *valesco*, < *valeo*, be strong or well.]—**con"va-les'cence,** *n.* Gradual recovery from illness. **con"va-les'cen-cy†.—con"va-les'cent.** **I.** *a.* Recovering health after sickness. **II.** *n.* One who is convalescing.

con-vec'tion, 1 kŏn-vek'shŏn; 2 ĕŏn-vĕc'shon, *n.* The act of conveying; diffusion of heat through a liquid or gas by motion of its parts: distinguished from *conduction*. [< L.^{LL} *con-*, with, + *veho*, carry.]—**con-vec'tiv(es^{s},** *a.*

con-vene', 1 kŏn-vīn'; 2 ĕŏn-vēn', *v* [CON-VENED'; CON-VEN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To call together; convoke. **II.** *i.* To come together; assemble. [< L. *convenio*, < *con-*, together, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see CONVOKE.—**con-ve'na-bl(e^{F},** *a.*—**con-ven'er,** *n.*

con-ve'nient, 1 kŏn-vīn'yent; 2 ĕŏn-vēn'yĕnt, *a.* Conducive to comfort or ease; serviceable; suitable; commodious; favorable; timely. [< L. *convenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *convenio;* see CONVENE.]

Syn.: adapted, commodious, favorable, fit, fitted, handy, helpful, opportune, proper, seasonable, suitable, suited, useful. See COMFORTABLE; EXPEDIENT; GOOD. — Ant.: awkward, clumsy, inconvenient, superfluous, unhandy, unmanageable, unseasonable, useless.—Prep.: *for* (of use or purpose); *to* (of place).

—**con-ve'nience,** *n.* **1.** The state, time, or quality of being convenient; suitableness; fitness. **2.** That which is convenient; that which gives ease or comfort. **con-ve'nien-cy†.** Syn.: see OPPORTUNITY.—**con-ve'nient-ly,** *adv.*

con-vent'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convene; convoke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To concur; also, to be convenient. **2.** To convene.

con'vent, 1 kŏn'vent; 2 ĕŏn'vĕnt, *n.* A body of monks or nuns, especially the latter, or the house occupied by them. [< L.^{OF} *conventus*, < *convenio;* see CONVENE.]

Syn.: see CLOISTER.

con-ven'ti-cle, 1 kŏn-ven'tı-kl; 2 ĕŏn-vĕn'ti-cl, *n.* A religious meeting, especially a secret one of Scottish Covenanters; also, the building in which such meetings are held.—**con-ven'ti-cler,** *n.*

con-ven'tion, 1 kŏn-ven'shŏn; 2 ĕŏn-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** A formal or stated meeting of delegates or representatives. **2.** The act of coming together. **3.** General consent, or something established by it; a conventionality. **4.** A compact, of less dignity than a treaty. [< L. *convention(n-)*, < *convenio;* see CONVENE.]

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

—**con-ven'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Established by convention or custom; agreed; stipulated; customary; formal. **2.** Of or pertaining to a convention of delegates. **3.** *Art.* Represented according to artistic convention or rule, rather than to nature or fact. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-ven'tion-al-ism,** *n.* Regard for conventionality.—**con-ven'tion-al-ist,** *n.*—**con-ven"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] The state of being conventional; something conventional; a formality.—**con-ven'tion-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make conventional; represent conventionally.

con-ven'tu-al, 1 kŏn-ven'chu-ȧl *or* -tiu-ȧl; 2 ĕŏn-vĕn'chu-al *or* -tū-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a convent. **2.** Conventional. **II.** *n.* One who belongs to a convent.

con-verge', 1 kŏn-vŭrj'; 2 ĕŏn-vĕrg', *v.* [CON-VERGED'; CON-VERG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to tend toward one point. **II.** *i.* To tend toward one point; come together by gradual approach. [< L.^{LL} *con-*, with, + *vergo*, VERGE.]—**con-ver'gence,** *n.* The act or state of converging; tendency to converge. **con-ver'gen-cy†.—con-ver'gent,** *a.* Tending to one point.

con'ver-sant, 1 kŏn'vər-sənt; 2 ĕŏn'ver-sant, *a.* **1.** Knowing fully; versed: followed by *with*, formerly by *in*. **2.** Intimately acquainted. **3.** Actively employed; concerned: followed by *with* or *about*. **4†.** Dwelling long in one place.

con″ver-sa′tion, 1 kən″vər-sā′shən; 2 cŏn″vər-sā′shon, *n.* **1.** The speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. **2.** Intimate association or intercourse. **3.** Diplomatic intercourse. **4‖.** Deportment. [F., < L. *conversatio(n-)*, < *conversor;* see CONVERSE, *v.*]

Syn.: chat, colloquy, communication, communion, confabulation, conference, converse, dialog, discourse, intercourse, parley, talk. *Conversation* (Latin *con,* with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. Many brilliant talkers have been incapable of *conversation.* There may be *intercourse* without *conversation,* as by looks, signs, etc.; *communion* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle *talk,* empty *talk,* rather than idle or empty *conversation. Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A *conference* is more formal than a *conversation.* A *dialog* may be real and informal, but the word denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary *conversation,* strictly of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number, and generally somewhat informal. See INTERCOURSE. Compare BEHAVIOR.—Prep.: Conversation *with* friends; *between* or *among* the guests; *about* a matter.

—con″ver-sa′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con″ver-sa′tion-al-ist,** *n.* One who converses; an interesting talker. **con″ver-sa′tion-ist†.**

con″ver-sa″zi-o′ne, 1 kŏn″vər-sä″tsi-ō′nē; 2 cŏn″vĕr-sä″tsi-ō′ne, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature or art. [It.]

con-verse′, 1 kən-vûrs′; 2 cŏn-vĕrs′, *vi.* [-VERSED′t, -VERST′s; -VERS′ING.] **1.** To speak together informally and alternately. **2‖.** To associate; have intercourse; commune. [< L. *conversor,* live with, < *converto;* see CONVERT, *v.*] Syn.: see SPEAK.—**con-vers′a-bl(e**ᵖ, *a.* Disposed to converse; ready in conversation; sociable. **-ness,** *n.* **—con-vers′a-bly,** *adv.*—**con-vers′er,** *n.* One who converses.

con′verse, 1 kən′vûrs; 2 cŏn′vĕrs, *a.* Turned about so that two parts are interchanged; transposed; reversed. [< L. *conversus,* pp. of *converto;* see CONVERT, *v.*]—**con′-verse-ly,** *adv.*

con′verse¹, *n.* **1.** Conversation. **2.** Close intercourse; communion; fellowship. Syn.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.

con′verse², *n.* That which exists in a converse relation; an inverted proposition.

con-ver′sion, 1 kən-vûr′shən; 2 cŏn-vĕr′shon, *n.* The act of converting, or the state of being converted, in any sense. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**con-ver′siv(e**ˢ, *a. Logic.* Causative of or resulting from conversion.

con-vert′d, 1 kən-vûrt′; 2 cŏn-vĕrt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change into another state, form, or substance; transform. **2.** *Theol.* To turn from sin or error to truth and righteousness. **3.** *Law.* To assume possession of illegally. **4.** To turn from bad habits, or from one set of opinions to another. **5.** *Com.* To exchange for value of another form. **6.** *Logic.* To infer by conversion. **7†.** To cause to turn. **II‖.** *i.* To become changed in character. [< L. *converto,* < *con-,* with, + *verto,* turn.]

Syn.: see CHANGE; RECLAIM.

—con-vert′er, *n.* One who or that which converts; especially, a vessel in which iron is converted into steel. **con-ver′tor‡.**—**con-vert″i-bil′i-ty, con-vert′i-bl(e-nessᴾ,** *n.* **—con-vert′i-bl(eᵖ,** *a.* **1.** Capable of conversion. **2.** Equivalent in meaning; interchangeable.—**con-vert′i-bly,** *adv.*

con′vert, 1 kən′vərt; 2 cŏn′vert, *n.* A person who has been converted, as from a sinful to a pious life, or from one opinion, creed, etc., to another. **con′vert-ite†.**

Syn.: disciple, neophyte, proselyte. The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith, without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *convert* is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new *convert,* not yet fully indoctrinated, or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *apostate, pervert,* and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

con′vex, 1 kən′veks; 2 cŏn-vĕks′. **I.** *a.* Curving outward like a segment of a globe or of a circle; bulging out. **II.** *n.* A convex surface or body; convexity. [< L.ᶠ *convexus,* < *con-,* together, + *veho,* carry.]—**con-vex′ed-ly,** *adv.* **con′vex-ly†.**—**con-vex′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being convex. **2.** A convex surface. **con-vex′ed-ness‡; con′-vex-ness‡.**

con-vex′o-, 1 kən-veks′o-; 2 cŏn-vĕks′o-. From *convex:* a combining form.—**con-vex′o-con′cave,** *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other.—**con-vex′o-con′vex,** *a.* Convex on both sides; doubly convex.—**con-vex′o-plane″,** *a.* Same as PLANO-CONVEX.

con-vey′, 1 kən-vē′; 2 cŏn-vę′, *vt.* **1.** To transport from one place to another; carry; transmit. **2.** To communicate. **3.** *Law.* To transfer the title to or of, as real estate. **4†.** To conduct; manage. [< F. *convoyer,* < L. *con-,* with, + *via,* way.]

Syn.: carry, change, give, move, remove, sell, shift, transfer, transmit, transport. *Convey, transmit,* and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; as, I will *convey* the information to your friend; air *conveys* sound (to a listener); *carry* does not necessarily imply delivery, and often does not admit of it. A man *carries* an appearance, *conveys* an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will *transmit* the letter; *transport* the goods. A horse *carries* his mane and tail, but does not *convey* them. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another person; as, items may be *transferred* from one account to another or a word *transferred* to the following line. In law, real estate, which can not be moved, is *conveyed* by simply *transferring* title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material; *transfer, transmit,* and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we *transfer* possession, *transmit* intelligence; we *convey* ideas, but do not *transport* them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. Compare CARRY; LEAD¹.—Ant.: cling to, hold, keep, possess, preserve, retain.—Prep.: *from* one person or place *to* another.

—con-vey′ance, *n.* **1.** The act of conveying. **2.** That by which anything is conveyed; a vehicle; a document transferring title. **3†.** A device; artifice; hence, underhand conduct.—**con-vey′anc-er,** *n.* One whose business is conveyancing.—**con-vey′anc-ing,** *n.* The business of preparing conveyances, including the investigation of titles.—**con-vey′er,** *n.* One who or that which conveys. **con-vey′or‡.**

con-vict′d, 1 kən-vikt′; 2 cŏn-vĭct′, *vt.* **1.** To prove guilty; find guilty after a judicial trial. **2.** To awaken to a sense of sin. **3†.** To defeat. [< L. *convictus,* pp. of *convinco;* see CONVINCE.] Syn.: see CONDEMN; CONVINCE.—**con-vic′tiv(eˢ,** *a.*

con′vict, 1 kən′vikt; 2 cŏn′vĭct, *n.* One found guilty of or undergoing punishment for crime; a criminal.

con-vic′tion, 1 kən-vik′shən; 2 cŏn-vĭc′shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being convinced or convicted; also, in law, the act of convicting. **2.** A doctrine or proposition which one firmly believes.

Syn.: see BELIEF; CERTAINTY; FAITH.

con-vince′, 1 kən-vins′; 2 cŏn-vĭnc′, *vt.* [CON-VINCED′t; CON-VINC′ING.] **1.** To satisfy by evidence; persuade by argument. **2‖.** To convict. [< L. *convinco,* < *con-,* with, + *vinco,* conquer.]

Syn.: convict, persuade. One is *convinced* of a doctrine or a duty, *convicted* of a sin or crime. One is *convinced* by argument or evidence addressed to the intellect; he is *persuaded* by appeals addressed to the affections and the will. See PERSUADE.

—con-vince′ment, *n.*—**con-vinc′i-bl(eᵖ,** *a.*—**con-vinc′ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con′vive§, 1 kən′vaiv; 2 cŏn′vīv, *n.* A guest at a feast; boon companion.—**con-vive′t,** *vi.* To feast.

con-viv′i-al, 1 kən-viv′ı-əl; 2 cŏn-vĭv′i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a feast, especially a drinking-feast; festive; jovial. [< L. *con-,* together, + *vivo,* live.]—**con-viv″i-al′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES′z, *pl.*] Festive merriment or joviality.—**con-viv′i-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-voke′, 1 kən-vōk′; 2 cŏn-vōk′, *vt.* [CON-VOKED′t; CON-VOK′ING.] To call together; summon. [< L. *con-,* together, + *voco,* call.] **con′vo-cate†.**

Syn.: assemble, call, call together, collect, convene, gather, muster, summon. A convention is *called* by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are *assembled* or *convened* in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convoke* implies an organized body and a superior authority; *assemble* and *convene* express more independent action; Parliament is *convoked;* Congress *assembles.* Troops are *mustered;* witnesses and jurymen are *summoned.*—Ant.: adjourn, break up, disband, discharge, dismiss, disperse, dissolve, prorogue, scatter, separate.

—con″vo-ca′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of convoking. **2.** [C-] An ecclesiastical congress or council. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

con-volv(e′s, 1 kən-velv′; 2 cŏn-vŏlv′, *v.* [CON-VOLVED′, CON-VOLVD′s; CON-VOLV′ING.] **1.** *t.* To roll together; wind around something; twist; turn. **II.** *i.* To turn or wind upon itself. [< L. *con-,* together, + *volvo,* roll.]—**con′vo-lute,** *a.* Rolled one part on another or inward from one side. **con′vo-lut″ed‡; con′vo-lu″tiv(eˢ‡.**—**con″vo-lu′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of convolving. **2.** The state of being convolved; a turn; fold; especially, one of the folds of the brain.

con-vol′vu-lus, 1 kən-vel′viu-lus; 2 cŏn-vŏl′vū-lŭs, *n.* A twining herb with large showy trumpet-shaped flowers. [L., bindweed.]

con-voy′, 1 kən-vei′; 2 cŏn-vŏy′, *vt.* To act as convoy to; escort and protect. [< F. *convoyer,* CONVEY.]

con'voy, 1 kən'voi; 2 cŏn'vŏy, *n.* A protective force; also, the act of convoying; that which convoys or is convoyed.

con-vulse', 1 kən-vŭls'; 2 cŏn-vŭls', *vt.* [-VULSED't, -VULST"S; -VULS'ING.] To throw into convulsions, as of disease, rage, or laughter; agitate violently. [< L. *con-*, with, + *vello*, pull.]—**con-vul'sion,** *n.* **I.** A violent and abnormal muscular contraction of the body; spasm; fit. **2.** Any violent commotion.—**con-vul'siv(es,** *a.* Producing, resulting from, or characterized by convulsions. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Con'way, 1 kən'wē; 2 cŏn'wā. **Sir (William) Martin** (1856–). An English art-critic, explorer, and author.

co'ny, 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ny, *n.* [CO'NIES", *pl.*] **1.** A rabbit, especially the European rabbit. **2.** Same as HYRAX. [< L.OF *cuniculus*, rabbit.] **co'ney†.**

coo, 1 kū; 2 cōō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in a cooing manner; utter the note of a dove; make love in low, murmuring tones. **II.** *n.* A murmuring note, as of a dove. [Imitative.]—**coo'er,** *n.*

cook', 1 kuk; 2 cŏŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare for food by subjecting to the action of heat, as by roasting, boiling, etc. **2.** To tamper with; garble. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook. **2.** To be subject to cookery. [< L. *coquo*, cook.]—**cook'er,** *n.* A mechanical device for cooking food.—**cook'er-y,** *n.* [-IES", *pl.*] The art or practise of cooking; also, a place for cooking.

cook, *n.* One who prepares food for eating.

Cook, James (1728–1779). An English navigator; discovered the Hawaiian Islands. [cake. **cook'ey†; cook'le†.**

cook'y, 1 kuk'i; 2 cŏŏk'y, *n.* [-IES", *pl.*] A small, sweet

cool, 1 kūl; 2 cōōl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become less hot, excited, ardent, angry, or affectionate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Moderate in temperature; somewhat cold. **2.** Serving to produce coolness. **3.** Self-controlled; self-possessed; apathetic; chilling; slighting. **4.** [Colloq.] Audacious; impudent. **5.** [Colloq.] Actual; absolute; not exaggerated. **III.** *n.* A moderate temperature approaching cold. [< AS. *cōlian*, become cool.] Syn.: (adjective) see CALM; FRESH; SOBER.—**cool'er,** *n.* That which cools, as a vessel to cool liquids.—**cool'ish,** *a.*—**cool'ly,** *adv.*—**cool'-ness,** *n.* [An American jurist.

Coo'ley, 1 kū'li; 2 cōō'ly, **Thomas McIntyre** (1824–1898).

Coo'lidge, 1 kū'lij; 2 cōō'lidg, **Calvin** (1872–). An American statesman; President of the United States, 1923–; Vice-President, 1921–23; Governor of Massachusetts, 1919–20.

coo'lie, 1 kū'li; 2 cōō'li, *n.* An Oriental laborer or menial. [< Tamil *kūli.*] **coo'ly†.** [sawdust.

coom', 1 kūm; 2 cōōm, *n.* Refuse matter, as culm, soot, or

coom², *n.* An old English measure of 4 bushels. **coomb†.**

coomb, *n.* See COMB². **coombe†.**

coon, 1 kūn; 2 cōōn, *n.* **1.** The raccoon. **2.** [Slang.] A negro.

coop, 1 kūp; 2 cōōp. **I.** *vt.* To put into a coop; confine. **II.** *n.* An enclosure for small animals, as fowls or rabbits. [< L. *cupa*, tub.]

coo'per, 1 kū'pər; 2 cōō'per, *n.* One whose business it is to make casks, barrels, etc.—**coo'per-age,** *n.* The work of a cooper or the cost of it.

Coo'per, *n.*- **1. James Fenimore** (1789–1851), an American novelist; *Last of the Mohicans.* **2. Peter** (1791–1883), an American manufacturer and philanthropist; founded Cooper Union, New York.

co-op'er-ate, 1 ko-ep'ər-ēt; 2 co-ŏp'er-āt, *vi.* [-AT"ED'; -AT"ING.] To operate together for a common object: followed by *with.* [< CO- + OPERATE.]

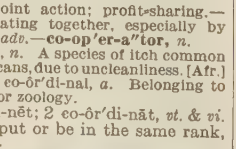
Syn.: see AID; HELP.

—**co-op"er-a'tion,** *n.* Joint action; profit-sharing.—**co-op'er-a-tiv(es,** *a.* Operating together, especially by industrial cooperation. **-ly,** *adv.*—**co-op'er-a"tor,** *n.*

coo'rash, 1 kū'rash; 2 cōō'răsh, *n.* A species of itch common among the lower classes of Africans, due to uncleanliness. [Afr.]

co-or'di-nal, 1 ko-ôr'di-nəl; 2 co-ôr'di-nal, *a.* Belonging to the same order, as in botany or zoology.

co-or'di-nate. **I.** 1 ko-ôr'di-nēt; 2 co-ôr'di-nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT"ED'; -NAT"ING.] To put or be in the same rank, class, or order, or in harmonious or reciprocal relation. **II.** 1 -nit; 2 -nat, *a.* Of the same order or rank; existing together in similar relation. **III.** 1 -nit; 2 -nat, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. **2.** *Math.* A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which position is determined. [< L.LL *co-*, with; and see ORDINATE, *a.*]



American Coot. 1/14

-ly, *adv.*—**co-or"di-na'tion,** *n.* The act of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate.—**co-or'di-na-tiv(es,** *a.*

Coorg, *n.* Same as KURG.

coot, 1 kūt; 2 cōōt, *n.* **1.** A rail-like aquatic bird. **2.** A dolt.

coot'ie, 1 kūt'i; 2 cōōt'i, *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] A body-louse.

cop', 1 kəp; 2 cŏp, *n.* [Slang.] A policeman. **cop'per†.**

cop², *n.* **1.** The top or head of a thing. **2.** The conical roll of thread formed on the spindle of a spinning-machine. [< AS. *cop*; cp. G. *kopf*, head.]

Cop., *abbr.* Copernican, Coptic.—**cop.,** *abbr.* Copper.

co-pai'ba, 1 ko-pē'bə *or* -pai'bə; 2 co-pā'ba *or* -pī'ba, *n. Med.* A nauseous South-American balsam. [Sp., < Braz. *cupauba.*] **ca-pi'vi†; co-pai'va†.**

co'pal, 1 kō'pəl; 2 cō'pal, *n.* A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. [< Mex. *copalli*, resin.]

co-par'ce-na-ry, 1 ko-pär'si-nē-ri; 2 co-pär'çe-nā-ry, *n. Law.* An estate in lands inherited by coparceners. **co-par'ce-ny†.**

co-par'ce-ner, 1 ko-pär'si-nər; 2 co-pär'çe-ner, *n. Law.* One of two or more coheirs. [< co-¹ + PARCENER.]

co-part'ner, 1 ko-pärt'nər; 2 co-pärt'ner, *n.* A sharer; a partner in business.—**co-part'ner-ship,** *n.*

co'pa-tain†, *a.* Pointed on high; crowned: said of hats.

cope, 1 kōp; 2 cōp, *v.* [COPED†; COP'ING.] **I.** *i.* To contend or strive on equal terms; oppose or resist: often with *with.* **II†.** *t.* To contend with; encounter. [< F. *couper*, cut, < *coup*, a blow.] Syn.: see CONTEND.

cope, *n.* **1.** Anything that arches overhead; a coping. **2.** *Eccl.* A long mantle, especially one worn by priests. [< LL. *capa*, cape.]—**cope'-stone",** *n.* The top stone of a wall; one of the stones of a coping.

co'peck, } 1 kō'pek; 2 cō'pĕk, *n.* A Russian coin, worth about
ko'pek, } one-half of a cent. [< Rus. *kopeĭk.*] **ko'peck‡.**

Co"pen-ha'gen, 1 kō"pn-hē'gn; 2 cō"pn-hā'gn, *n.* A manufacturing seaport city (pop. 506,390); capital of Denmark.

Co-per'ni-cus, 1 ko-pûr'ni-kus; 2 co-pēr'ni-cŭs. **Nicholas** (1473–1543). A Polish astronomer; promulgated, 1543, the now accepted **Copernican system,** which considers the sun as center of our system.—**Co-per'ni-can,** *a.* Pertaining to the astronomer Copernicus, or to his system.

Co-phet'u-a, 1 ko-fet'yu-ə; 2 co-fĕt'yu-a, *n.* In Percy's *Reliques*, a king who marries a beggar maid.

cop'i-er, 1 kəp'i-ər; 2 cŏp'i-er, *n.* A copyist; imitator.

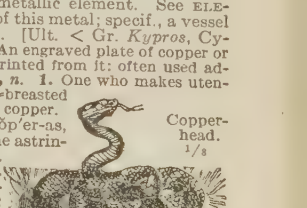
cop'ing, 1 kōp'iŋ; 2 cōp'ing, *n.* The top course of a wall.

co'pi-ous, 1 kō'pi-us; 2 cō'pi-ŭ., *a* Possessing or showing abundance; ample. [< L. *copiosus*, < *copia*, abundance.] Syn.: see AMPLE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

copped, 1 kəpt; 2 cŏpt, *a.* Conical; pointed.

Cop"pĕe', 1 ko"pē'; 2 co"pe'. **François** (1842–1908). A French poet, playwright, and novelist.

cop'per, 1 kop'ər; 2 cŏp'er. **I.** *vt.* To cover with copper. **II.** *n.* A reddish ductile metallic element. See ELEMENT. **2.** An article made of this metal; specif., a vessel in which clothes are boiled. [Ult. < Gr. *Kypros*, Cyprus.]—**cop'per-plate",** *n.* An engraved plate of copper or an engraving or impression printed from it: often used adjectively.—**cop'per-smit'h",** *n.* **1.** One who makes utensils of copper. **2.** The crimson-breasted barbet.—**cop'per-y,** *a.* Like copper.



Copperhead. 1/8

cop'per-as, 1 kop'ər-əs; 2 cŏp'er-as, *n. Chem.* A green crystalline astringent sulfate of iron. [< F. *couperose.*] **green vit'ri-ol†.**

cop'per-head", } 1 kop'ər-
cop'per-hed"s, } hed"; 2 cŏp'er-hĕd", *n.* **1.** A venomous North-American snake **2.** [U. S.] A Northern sympathizer with the Confederates: so called by Unionists during the Civil War.

cop'pice, } 1 kop'is; 2 cŏp'iç, *n.* A low-
cop'pis', } growing thicket. [< OF. *copeiz*, < *coper*, cut.] **copse†.**

cop'ra, 1 kop'rə; 2 cŏp'ra, *n.* The dried and broken kernel of the coconut. [Hind.] **cob'ra†; cop'per-ah†; cop'rah†.**

copse, 1 kəps; 2 cŏps, *n.* A coppice. **copse'wood"†.**

Copt, 1 kəpt; 2 cŏpt, *n.* **1.** A native Egyptian descended from ancient Egyptian stock. **2.** A member of the Coptic or native Monophysite church of Egypt.—**Cop'tic,** *a. & n.*

cop'u-la, 1 kop'yu-lə; 2 cŏp'yu-la, *n.* [-LAS or -LÆ, *pl.*] The word that unites the subject and the predicate of a sentence; strictly, the present indicative of the verb *to be.* [L., link.]—**cop'u-lar,** *a.*

cop'u-late, 1 kop'yu-lēt; 2 cŏp'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED'; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To couple. **II.** *i.* To unite in sexual intercourse.—**cop"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of coupling. **2.** Sexual union; coition.—**cop'u-la-tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting a copula; uniting. **2.** Pertaining to copulation. **cop'u-la-to-ry†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A copulative conjunction. **2†.** Connection.—**copulative conjunction** (*Gram.*), a coordinate conjunction, as *and, also.*

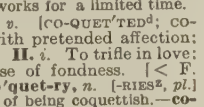
cop'y, 1 kop'i; 2 cŏp'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [COP'IED; COP'Y-ING.] To make a copy of; reproduce; imitate; also, to admit of being copied. **II.** *n.* [COP'IES", *pl.*] **1.** A reproduction

or imitation; duplicate. **2.** A single printed pamphlet, book, or the like, of an edition or issue. **3.** A pattern given for imitation, especially manuscript or other matter to be reproduced in type. **4**†. A copious quantity; abundance. [< L.F *copia*, abundance.] Syn.: (verb) see FOLLOW; IMITATE; (noun) see DUPLICATE; IMAGE; MODEL; PICTURE.—**certified copy**, a copy attested by an officer having charge of the original.—**cop'y-book"**, *n.* A book containing copies to be imitated in penmanship; a writing-book.—**cop'y-er**, *n* Same as COPIER.—**cop'y-graph**, *n.* A hectograph. [< COPY + Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**cop'y-hold"**, *n. Eng. Law.* A tenure of lands evidenced by copy of court roll.—**cop'y-hold"er**, *n.* One who or that which holds copy, as a proof-reader's assistant who holds and reads copy for detection of errors and omissions.—**cop'y-ist**, *n.* One whose business it is to copy: an imitator.—**cop'y-right"**. I[d]. *vt.* To secure copyright for (a book or work of art). **II.** *n.* The exclusive legal right of authors and artists to publish and dispose of their works for a limited time.

co-quet', 1 ko-ket'; 2 eo-kĕt', *v.* [CO-QUET'TED[d]; CO-QUET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To treat with pretended affection; deceive with affected fondness. **II.** *i.* To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness. [< F. *coqueter*, strut, < *coq.* COCK[1].]—**co'quet-ry**, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] Trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish.—**co-quette'**, *n* A woman who endeavors to attract admiration merely for the gratification of vanity; flirt. [F.] **co-quet'ţ.**—**co-quet'tish**, *a.* Pertaining to a coquette; disposed to coquet. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

co-qui'na, 1 ko-kī'nə; 2 eo-kī'na, *n.* A soft rock composed of fragments of marine shells: used as building-material. [Sp.

cor-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM-, before *r.*]



French Coracle.

Cor., *abbr.* Corinthians, Cornelia, Cornelius, coroner.—**cor.**, *abbr.* Corner, cornet, corpus, correction, correlative, correspondence, correspondent, corresponding, corrupted, corruption.

cor'a-cle, 1 kor'ə-kl; 2 eôr'a-cl, *n.* A small fishing-boat of hide or oil-cloth on a wicker frame. [< W. *corwgl*, < *corwg*, boat.]

cor'a-coid, 1 kor'ə-koid; 2 eôr'a-cŏid. **I.** *a.* Shaped like a raven's beak. **II.** *n.* A bone, as in birds, that unites with the scapula. [< Gr. *korax* (*korak-*), crow, + -OID.]

co-ra'gio, 1 ko-rā'jō; 2 eo-rä'gŏ, *interj.* [It.] Courage! **co-rag'gio**ţ.

cor'al, 1 kor'əl; 2 eôr'al. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or like coral. **II.** *n.* A calcareous secretion of various marine zoophytes, often forming reefs or islands. [F., < Gr. *korallion*, coral.] **cor'-ralţ.** — **cor'al-lin(es**, 1 kor'ə-lin; 2 eôr'a-lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or like coral. — **cor'al-loid**, *a.*

1. Branching growth of a reef-coral. 2. Mushroom coral. 3. Bud coral.

Corals.

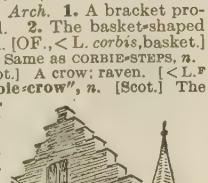
co-rant', **co-ran'to**, *n.* Same as COURANT.

cor'ban, 1 kōr'ban; 2 eôr'-bān, *n.* An offering to God, as in fulfilment of a vow (*Mark* vii, 11). [Heb.]

cor'beil, 1 kōr'bel; 2 eôr'bĕl, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A gabion. **2.** *Arch.* A sculptured basket of fruit or flowers. [< F. *corbeille*, < L. *corbis*, basket.]

cor'bel, 1 kōr'bel; 2 eôr'bĕl, *n. Arch.* **1.** A bracket projecting from the face of a wall. **2.** The basket-shaped cushion of a Corinthian capital. [OF., < L. *corbis*, basket.] **cor'bilţ.**—**cor'bel-steps"**, *n.* Same as CORBIE-STEPS, *n.*

cor'bie, 1 kōr'bi; 2 eôr'bi, *n.* [Scot.] A crow; raven. [< L.F *corvus*, crow.] **cor'byţ.**—**cor'bie-crow"**, *n.* [Scot.] The carrion-crow.—**c.-steps**, *n.* Step-like projections on the sloping sides of a gable.



Corbie-steps.

cord, 1 kōrd; 2 eôrd. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To bind or secure with cord; furnish with cords. **2.** To pile fire-wood by the cord. **II.** *n.* **1.** A string of several strands. **2.** A measure for wood, equal to 128 cubic feet. **3.** Corduroy: often in the plural. **4.** *Anat.* A cord-like structure; as, the spinal *cord.* **5.** Figuratively, any feeling that draws or restrains: often in the plural. [< Gr.F *chordē*, string.]—**cord'age**, *n.* **1.** Ropes and cords collectively; especially, ropes in the rigging of a ship. **2.** The amount in cords, as of wood, on a given area of land.—**cord'ed**, *pa.*

cor'date, 1 kōr'dēt; 2 eôr'dāt, *a. Bot.* Heart-shaped, as a leaf. [< L. *cor*, heart.] **-ly**, *adv.*

Cordate Leaves.

Cor"day', 1 kōr'dā'; 2 eôr'dā', **Charlotte** (1767–1793), Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armans, a French patriot who assassinated Marat in Paris, July 13, 1793, and was guillotined.

Cor-de'li-a, 1 kōr-dī'li-ə *or* -dīl'yə; 2 eôr-dē'li-a *or* -dēl'ya, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Lear's youngest daughter, faithful to her father; put to death by her elder sisters. See LEAR.

cor'dial, 1 kōr'jal; 2 eôr'jal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the heart; exhibiting or expressing kindliness; hearty; encouraging; cheering. **2**§. Same as CARDIAC.

Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY.

II. *n.* **1.** That which invigorates or exhilarates. **2.** A sweet and aromatic alcoholic liquor. [< L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart.]—**cor-dial'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The quality of being cordial. **cor'dial-ness**ţ. Syn.: see WARMTH. — **cor'dial-ly**, *adv.*

cor"dil-le'ra, 1 kōr"dil-yē'rə *or* kər-dil'ər-ə; 2 eôr"dil-yę'ra *or* eôr-dil'er-a, *n. Geol.* The entire system of subparallel mountain ranges that borders a continent. [Sp., < *corda*, CORD.] —**cor"dil-le'ran**, *a.*

cord'ite, 1 kōrd'ait; 2 eôrd'ĭt, *n.* A smokeless explosive compound of cellulose nitrate and vaseline. [< CORD, from its appearance.]

Cor'do-ba, 1 kōr'do-və; 2 eôr'do-vä, *n.* **1.** A province (5,299 sq. m.; pop. 539,000) in Andalusia, Spain; also, its capital city (pop. 72,870). **2.** A province (66,912 sq. m.; pop. 787,748) in Argentine Republic: also, its capital city (pop. 156,000). **Cor'do-vaţ.**—**Cor'do-van[1]**, *a.* & *n.*

cor'don, 1 kōr'dən; 2 eôr'don, *n.* **1.** An extended line, as of men, ships, forts, etc. **2.** An ornamental lace, cord, ribbon, molding, or coping. [F.]

cor'do-van[2], 1 kōr'do-vən; 2 eôr'do-van, *n.* **1.** Cordwain. **2.** [Eng.] Horse-hide leather. [Sp., also *cordoban*; see CORDWAIN.]

cor'du-roy, 1 kōr'du-rei; 2 eôr'dụ-rŏy, *n.* **1.** A thick and durable cotton stuff, corded or ribbed **2.** A corduroy road. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers made of corduroy. [< F. *corde du roi*, lit., cord of the king.]—**corduroy road**, a road made of transverse logs laid side by side.

cord'wain, 1 kōrd'wēn; 2 eôrd'wān, *n.* Spanish leather, used in medieval Europe for the boots of the wealthy. [< OF. *cordowan*, < Sp. *cordoban*, < *Cordoba*, *Cordova* (a town in Spain).] **cor'do-van[2]**ţ.—**cord'wain-er**‖, *n.* A worker in cordwain; a shoemaker.—**cord'wain-er-y**, *n.*

Cor'dy-ceps, 1 kōr'di-seps. 2 eôr'dy-cĕps, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi parasitic on the larvæ of insects or on certain subterranean fungi.

core, 1 kōr; 2 eôr. **I.** *vt.* [CORED; COR'ING.] To remove the core of. **II.** *n* **1.** The central or innermost part of a thing; heart, as of an apple or pear, containing the seeds. **2.** The pith of a subject. **3.** *Founding.* A solid form, placed in a mold, about which the metal is poured, so as to be cast hollow. [< L.[or] *cor*, heart.]—**cor'er**, *n.*

Co-re'a, *n.* Same as CHOSEN. **Ko-re'aī.**

Co"re-op'sis, 1 kō"ri-op'sis; 2 eō"re-ŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of mainly North-American herbs of the aster family, with heads of showy yellow or rose-colored flowers. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *koris*, bedbug, + *opsis*, resemblance (from the form of the seed).]

co"re-spon'dent. 1 kō"ri-spen'dent; 2 eō"re-spŏn'dĕnt, *n.* A joint respondent, as in a suit for divorce.—**co"re-spon'den-cy**, *n.*

Cor-fu', 1 ker-fū'; 2 eôr-fụ', *n.* A Greek island in the Ionian group; 272 sq. m.; pop. 140,757. **Cor-cy'raţ** [Anc.].

co"ri-a'ceous, 1 kō"ri-ē'shus; 2 eō"ri-ā'shŭs, *a.* Of a tough leathery texture. [< LL. *coriaceus*, < L. *corium*, leather.]

co"ri-an'der, 1 kō"ri-an'dər; 2 eō"ri-ăn'dĕr, *n.* A plant of the parsley family, bearing aromatic seeds. [< Gr.L *koriannon*, < *koris*, bedbug.]

Cor'inth, 1 ker'inth; 2 eôr'ĭnth, *n.* An ancient fortified city in Argolis, Greece, noted for its luxury.—**Gulf of C.**, an arm of the Ionian sea, separating Morea from N. Greece.—**Isthmus of C.**, an isthmus connecting Morea with N. Greece.—**Co-rin'thi-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth, or to an order of architecture marked by slender fluted columns with ornate capitals. See COLUMN. **2.** Luxurious; licentious. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. **2.** A dashing or profligate fellow.

Co"ri-o-la'nus, 1 kō"ri-o-lē'nus; 2 eō"ri-o-lā'nŭs, **Caius Marcius.** A legendary Roman hero; in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

cork[1], 1 kōrk; 2 eôrk. I[t]. *vt.* To stop with a cork, as a bottle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The light, porous outer bark of a tree (the *cork-oak* or *cork-tree*): used for stoppers for bottles, for floats, etc. **2.** Anything made of cork or serving as a

cork. [< L.Sp *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark.]—**cork belt, c. jacket,** a belt or jacket having pieces of cork enclosed in canvas, to support a person in the water.—**cork'age,** *n.* A charge for serving wine at a hotel, especially when the wine is the property of the guest.—**cork'screw",** *n.* A spirally shaped instrument for drawing corks from bottles.—**cork'-screw",** *a.*—**cork'y,** *a.* Like cork.—**cork'i-ness,** *n.*

Cork Belt, as worn by Life-savers.

cork[2]. I[‡], *vt.* **1.** Same as CALK[2], *v.* **2.** To injure as by a calk. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] Same as CALK, *n.*

Cork[3], *n.* A county (2,885 sq. m.; pop. 392,000), Munster province, S. Ireland; also, its capital, a seaport (pop. 76,000).

cork'ing-pin"‖, 1 kôrk'ɪŋ-pɪn"; 2 côrk'ing-pin", *n.* A large pin: said to have been used for fastening the hair.

corm, 1 kôrm; 2 côrm, *n. Bot.* A bulb-like, solid, fleshy stem. [< Gr. *kormos*, tree-trunk.]

cor'mo-rant, 1 kôr'mo-rant; 2 côr'mo-rant. **I.** *a.* Like a cormorant; greedy; rapacious. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large voracious aquatic bird. **2.** Hence, a glutton or avaricious person. [< LL.F *corvus marinus*, sea-crow.]

corn, 1 kôrn; 2 côrn, *vt.* To preserve in salt or in brine.

corn[1], *n.* **1.** The edible seeds of cereal plants: in England, wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively; in America, maize, or Indian corn. **2**§. A granule, as of salt or gunpowder. [< AS. *corn.*]—**corn'cob",** *n.* See COB, 2.—**c.-cockle,** *n.* A tall purple-flowered weed of the pink family.—**c.-crake,** *n.* A European crake frequenting cornfields.—**c.-crib,** *n.* [U. S.] A building for storage of Indian corn, usually raised on posts, with walls made of slats for ventilation.—**c.-factor,** *n.* In England, a wholesale dealer in grain.—**c.-flower,** *n.* Any flower growing in grain-fields; especially the blue-bottle or bachelor's-button: originally and still frequently cultivated.—**c.-husk,** *n.* See CORN-SHUCK.—**c.-laws,** *n. pl.* In English history, certain laws, the first dating from 1361, placing restrictions upon the grain trade and especially upon the importation of grain: repealed in 1846.—**c.-meal,** *n.* Meal made from maize; Indian meal; (in Scotland) oatmeal. **c.-flour‡.**—**c.-shuck,** *n.* The shuck or husk of an ear of maize.—**c.-stalk,** *n.* A stalk of Indian corn.—**c.-starch,** *n.* Starch made from maize.—**c.-worm,** *n.* The boll-worm.—**corn'y§,** *a.*

corn[2], *n.* A horny thickening of the cuticle, common on the feet. [< L.F *cornu*, horn.]

Corn., *abbr.* Cornelius, Cornish, Cornwall.

cor'ne-a, 1 kôr'nɪ-ə; 2 côr'ne-a, *n. Anat.* The anterior part of the outer coat of the eyeball. [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu*, horn.] **cor'ne-a-lens"‡.**

corned, } 1 kôrnd; 2 côrnd, *a.* Preserved by laying down

cornd[§], } in coarse salt or in brine; as, *corned* beef.

Cor"neille', 1 kɐr"nĕ'yə; 2 côr"ne'ye, **Pierre** (1606–1684). A French dramatist (*The Cid*, etc.).

cor'nel, 1 kôr'nel; 2 côr'nĕl, *n.* A tree with hard, compact wood, as the dogwood. [< F. *cornouille.*]—**cor-ne'lian,** *a.*

Cor-ne'li-a, 1 kɐr-nī'lɪ-ə *or* -nīl'yə; 2 cŏr-nē'li-a *or* -nēl'ya, *n.* A Roman matron; mother of the Gracchi.

cor-ne'lian, *n.* Same as CARNELIAN.

Cor-ne'li-us, 1 kɐr-nē'lī-ŭs *or* (*Eng.*) kɐr-nī'lɪ-ŭs; 2 cŏr-ne'lī-us *or* (*Eng.*) côr-nē'li-ŭs **Peter von** (1783–1867). A German painter; revived fresco-painting at Rome.

Cor-nell', 1 kɐr-nel'; 2 côr-nĕl'. **Ezra** (1807–1874). An American philanthropist; founded **Cornell University,** at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1865.

cor'ne-ous, 1 kôr'nɪ-ŭs; 2 côr'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of horn; of a horn-like texture; horny. [< L. *corneus*; see CORNEA.]

cor'ner, 1 kôr'nɐr; 2 côr'ner. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To drive into a corner, or a position of difficulty or embarrassment. **2.** [U. S.] To forestall (the market) so as to secure a monopoly. **II.** *n.* **1.** An angle; an angular projection or recess. **2.** A retired spot; a nook. **3.** A position of embarrassment or difficulty. **4.** [U. S.] The condition of the market when a commodity has been largely bought up with a view to monopoly. **5.** A remote or obscure part. [< L.F *cornu*, horn.]—**cor'nered,** *pa.* **1.** Having corners. **2.** Forced into a position of embarrassment or difficulty.—**cor'ner-stone",** *n.* **1.** A stone uniting two walls at the corner of a building. **2.** Something fundamental or of primary importance.—**cor'ner-wise,** *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

cor'net[1], 1 kôr'net; 2 côr'nĕt, *n.* **1.** A small wind-instrument of the trumpet class. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. **2.** A cone-shaped paper wrapper. [F., < L.LL *cornu*, horn.]—**cor'net-ist, cor'net-tist,** *n.*

cor'net[2], *n. Mil.* [Eng.] Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer, or a pennant carried by him; a flag or standard. [< F. *cornette*, standard.]—**cor'net-cy,** *n.* The rank or commission of a cornet.

cor'net[3], *n.* The coronet of a horse. [= CORONET, 2.]

cor'nice, } 1 kôr'nɪs; 2 côr'niç, *n.* A horizontal molded

cor'nis[§], } projection at the top of a building, or round the walls of a room close to the ceiling. [< It.OF *cornice*, < Gr. *korōnis*, wreath.]—**cor'nice,** *vt.*

Cor'nish, 1 kôr'nɪsh; 2 côr'nish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England. **II.** *n.* The former language of Cornwall.

cor"nu-co'pi-a, 1 kôr"niu-kō'pɪ-ə; 2 côr"nū-cō'pi-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, *pl.*] **1.** The horn of plenty symbolizing peace and prosperity. **2.** A paper or cardboard horn for holding candies. [LL., < L. *cornu*, horn, + *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*, aboundance, plenty.] **cor"nu-co'pi-æ‡.**

Corolla (*a*)

cor-nute', 1 kɐr-niūt'; 2 cŏr-nūt', *a.* **1.** Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. **2.** Shaped like a horn. [< L. *cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.] **cor-nut'ed‡.**

Corn'wall, 1 kôrn'wēl; 2 côrn'wal, *n.* A county of S. W. England; 1,359 sq. m.; pop. 320,560.

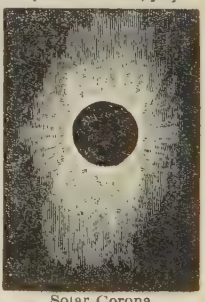
Corn-wal'lis, 1 kôrn-wel'ɪs; 2 côrn-wal'is, **Charles, Marquis** (1738–1805). An English general; statesman; surrendered at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781.

corol., coroll., *abbr.* Corollary.

co-rol'la, 1 ko-rel'ə; 2 co-rŏl'a, *n. Bot.* The inner circle or set of leaves of a flower, composed of petals. [L., dim. of *corona*, crown.] **cor'ol‡.**

cor'ol-la-ry, 1 kɐr'ə-lē-rɪ *or* (*Brit.*)ko-rel'ə-rɪ; 2 cŏr'o-lā-ry *or* (*Brit.*) co-rŏl'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[§], *pl.*] **1.** A consequence; obvious deduction. **2**†. Something superfluous; surplus. [< L. *corollarium*, price of a garland.]

co-ro'na, 1 ko-rō'nə; 2 co-rō'na, *n.* [-NAS[§] or -NÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A garland or wreath: among the ancient Greeks and Romans given as a reward for distinguished achievements. **2.** *Arch.* The projecting brow of a cornice. **3.** *Biol.* A crown-like part, structure, or process, as the crown of the head. **4.** A luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, the irregular radial streams of light seen around the sun during a total eclipse; loosely, any halo. [L., crown.] **cor'o-nal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a corona or halo, or to the crown of the head. **II.** *n.* A crown or garland. **cor'o-na-ry‡.**—**coronal or coronary suture,** the suture between the frontal and the two parietal bones of the skull.—**cor"o-na'tion,** *n.* The act or ceremony of crowning a monarch.



Solar Corona.

cor'o-nach, 1 kɐr'o-nəH; 2 cŏr'o-nȧH, *n.* Formerly, in Scotland and Ireland, a dirge, as for a chieftain. [< Gael. *coranach.*]

Co"ro-nel', 1 kō"ro-nel'; 2 cō"ro-nĕl', *n.* A Chilean seaport, off which the German Admiral Von Spee defeated the British under Sir Christopher Cradock, Nov. 1, 1914.

cor'o-ner, 1 kɐr'o-nɐr; 2 cŏr'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent death. [F.]

cor'o-net, 1 kɐr'o-net; 2 cŏr'o-nĕt, *n.* **1.** An inferior

British Coronets.

1. Prince of Wales. 2. Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal. 3. Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal. 4. Duke. 5. Marquis. 6. Earl. 7. Viscount. 8. Baron.

crown, denoting noble rank less than sovereign; any chaplet or wreath for the head. **2.** The upper margin of a horse's hoof. [< OF. *coronette.*]

Co″rot′, 1 ko″rō′; 2 co″rō′, **Jean Baptiste Camille** (1796–1875). A French landscape-painter.

cor′po-ral, 1 kôr′po-rəl; 2 côr′po-ral, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the body as opposed to the mind; as, *corporal* punishment. **2**§. Corporeal. [< L. *corporalis*, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Syn.: see PHYSICAL.
—**cor″po-ral′i-ty**, *n.*—**cor′po-ral-ly**, *adv.*

cor′po-ral, *n.* A non-commissioned officer next above a lance-corporal in a company of soldiers.—**lance-corporal**, *n.* The lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of soldiers.

cor′po-rate, 1 kôr′po-rıt; 2 côr′po-rat, *a.* Incorporated or belonging to a corporation. [< L. *corpus*, body.] **cor′po-ra-tiv**(eS)‡.—**cor′po-rate-ly**, *adv.* **1.** As a corporate body. **2.** In the body; bodily.—**cor″po-ra′tion**, *n.* A body of persons legally associated for the transaction of business. Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.—**cor′po-ra″tor**, *n.* A member of a corporation.

cor-po′re-al, 1 kor-pō′rı-əl; 2 cȯr-pō′re-al, *a.* Having a body; of a material nature; physical: opposed to *immaterial*, *mental*, or *spiritual*. [< L. *corporeus*, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Syn.: see PHYSICAL.—**cor-po′re-al-ism**§, *n.* Materialism.—**cor-po′re-al-ist**, *n.*—**cor″po-re′i-ty**, *n.* Existence in the body; material existence: materiality.—**cor-po″re-al′i-ty**‡; **cor-po′re-al-ness**‡.—**cor-po′re-al-ly**, *adv.* In or relating to the body; bodily.

cor′po-sant″, 1 kôr′po-zant″; 2 cȯr′po-sänt″, *n.* A globular electric light, sometimes seen on a spar of a ship in storms; St. Elmo's fire. [< Pg. *corpo santo*, holy body.]

corps, 1 kôr; 2 cȯr, *n.* **1.** A number of persons acting together; a section of an army; a special military department. **2**†. A human body. [F., < L.OF *corpus*, body.]—**corps de garde**, 1 kôr də gärd; 2 cȯr de gärd, a body of men on guard, or the post occupied by them.

corpse, 1 kôrps; 2 cȯrps, *n.* A dead body, as of a human being. [< F. *corps;* see CORPS.] Syn.: see BODY.

cor′pu-lent, 1 kôr′piu-lent; 2 cȯr′pu̇-lĕnt, *a.* Having a great excess of fat; very fleshy. [F., < L. *corpulentus*, fleshy, < *corpus*, body.]
Syn.: adipose, burly, fat, fleshy, gross, obese, plethoric, portly, pursy, stout.—Ant.: bony, emaciated, gaunt, lean, poor, skinny, slight, spare, thin.
—**cor′pu-lence**, *n.* **cor′pu-len-cy**‡.—**cor′pu-lent-ly**, *adv.*—**cor′pu-lent-ness**, *n.*

cor′pus, 1 kôr′pus; 2 cȯr′pŭs, *n.* [-PO-RA, 1 -po-rə; 2 -po-ra, *pl.*] **1.** A body. **2.** *Law.* (1) A material object; especially, a corporeal property. (2) The elements or facts of a case considered collectively. [L.]

cor′pus-cle, 1 kôr′pus-l; 2 cȯr′pŭs-l, *n.* A minute particle or body; a cell; atom. [< L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] **cor′pus-cule**‡. Syn.: see PARTICLE.—**cor-pus′cu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made up of corpuscles: molecular.

corr., corrup., *abbr.* Corrupted, corruption.

cor-ra′di-ate, 1 ko-rē′dı-ēt; 2 cŏ-rā′di-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To converge to a focus, as rays of light.

cor-ral′, 1 ko-ral′; 2 cŏ-răl′. **I.** *vt.* [COR-RALLED′; COR-RAL′LING.] [Western U. S.] To drive into and enclose in a corral; pen up. **II.** *n.* An enclosed space or pen for live stock. [Sp.]

cor-rect′, 1 ko-rekt′; 2 cŏ-rĕct′. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To set straight; remove faults or errors from; make right; rectify. **2.** To chastise; punish. **3.** To point out the mistakes of; set right.
Syn.: see AMEND; CHASTEN; RECLAIM.
II. *a.* Free from fault or mistake; true, right, or proper; accurate. [< L. *correctus*, pp. of *corrigo*, < *con-*, together, + *rego*, rule.]
Syn.: accurate, decorous, exact, faultless, perfect, precise, proper, right, true. See EXACT; PERFECT; PRECISE; RIGHT.—Ant.: erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, incorrect, wrong.
—**cor-rect′a-bil**(eF, **cor-rect′i-bl**(eF, *a.*—**cor-rec′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of correcting or setting right; rectification; emendation. **2.** That which is offered as an improvement. **3.** The act or process of disciplining or chastening. **cor-rec′cion**†.—**cor-rec′tion-al**. **I.** *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. **II.** *n.* A house of correction.—**cor-rec′tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* Adapted to correct. **II.** *n.* That which has power or tendency to counteract anything wrong or injurious.—**cor-rect′ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rect′ness**, *n.*—**cor-rec′tor**, *n.*

Cor-reg′gio, 1 kor-rej′o; 2 cŏr-rĕj′o, **Antonio Allegri** (1494–1534). An Italian painter.

cor-reg′i-dor, 1 ko-rej′ı-dōr *or* (*Sp.*) ko-rĕ″hı-thōr′; 2 cŏ-rĕj′i-dōr *or* (*Sp.*) cŏ-rĕ″hı-thōr′, *n.* **1.** The chief magistrate of a Spanish town. **2.** In Spanish America, a similar magistrate whose jurisdiction extends over part of a province. [Sp., < L. *corrigo*, CORRECT.]

cor′rei, *n.* Same as CORRIE.

cor″re-late′, 1 kor″ı-lēt′; 2 cŏr″e-lāt′, *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT′ED[d]; -LAT′ING.] To put or be in relation, especially in reciprocal relation. [< COR- + L. *relatus;* see RELATE.]—**cor′re-late**, 1 kor′ı-lēt, 2 cŏr′e-lāt, *a.* & *n.*—**cor″re-la′tion**, *n.*—**cor-rel′a-tiv**(eS, *a.* & *n.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

cor″re-spond′d, 1 kor″ı-spend′; 2 cŏr″e-spŏnd′, *vi.* **1.** To be adequate or proportioned; be equal or like. **2.** To hold communication by means of letters. [< L.F *cor-*, together, + *respondeo*, RESPOND.]

cor″re-spon′dence, 1 kor″ı-spen′dens; 2 cŏr″e-spŏn′dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Mutual adaptation; congruity; agreement. **2.** Communication by letters; also, the letters themselves. **cor″re-spon′den-cy**‡. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**cor″re-spon′dent**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having correspondence; adapted: with *to*. **2**†. Obedient. Syn.: see SYNONYMOUS. **II.** *n.* One who communicates with another by mail or telegraph.—**cor″re-spon′siv**(eS, *a.*

cor″re-spond′ing, 1 kor″ı-spend′ıŋ; 2 cŏr″e-spŏnd′ing, *pa.* **1.** Correspondent; being similar and similarly placed: with *to*. **2.** Carrying on a correspondence: followed by *with*. Syn.: see SYNONYMOUS.—**cor″re-spond′ing-ly**, *adv.*

cor′ri-dor, 1 kor′ı-dər; 2 cŏr′i-dŏr, *n.* A wide gallery or passage in a building. [F.]

cor′rie, 1 kor′ı; 2 cŏr′i, *n.* [Scot.] A hollow or recess in the side of a hill or at the head of a valley. [< Gael. *corrach*, steep.] **cor′rei**‡.

cor′ri-gi-bl(eF, 1 kor′ı-jı-bl; 2 cŏr′i-ġi-bl, *a.* Capable of being corrected. [< L. *corrigo;* see CORRECT.]—**cor″ri-gi-bil′i-ty**, *n* **cor′ri-gi-bl**(e-nessF‡.—**cor′ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

cor-ri′val, 1 ke-rui′vəl; 2 cŏ-rī′val. **I.** *a.* Emulous. **II**§. *n.* A rival. [< L. *corrivalis*, < *cor-*, together; and see RIVAL.]

cor-rob′o-rant, 1 ke-reb′o-rənt; 2 cŏ-rŏb′o-rant. **I.** *a.* Having the power to impart strength; invigorating. **II.** *n.* Something that imparts strength; tonic.

cor-rob′o-rate, 1 ke-reb′o-rēt; 2 cŏ-rŏb′o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT″ED[d]; -RAT″ING.] To strengthen, as conviction; confirm. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *robur* (*robor-*), strength.]—Syn.: see CONFIRM; RATIFY.—**cor-rob″o-ra′tion**, *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates.—**cor-rob′o-ra-tiv**(eS, *a.* Tending to confirm; verifying. **cor-rob′o-ra-to-ry**‡.

cor-rode′, 1 ke-rōd′; 2 cŏ-rōd′, *v.* [-ROD′ED[d]; -ROD′ING.] **I.** *t.* To eat away gradually; rust. **II.** *i.* To become corroded. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *rodo*, gnaw.]—**cor-ro′dent**. I§. *a.* Having power to corrode. **II.** *n.* A corrosive.—**cor-rod′i-bl**(eF, *a.* **cor-ro′si-bl**(eF‡.—**cor-ro′sion**, *n.* An eating or wearing away; gradual decay.—**cor-ro′siv**(eS. **I.** *a.* Having the power of corroding. **II.** *n.* That which corrodes; a corroding agent.—**corrosive sublimate**, mercuric chlorid, a white crystalline poisonous compound formed by subliming a mixture of salt and mercuric sulfate.—**cor-ro′siv**(e-lyS, *adv.*—**cor-ro′siv**(e-nessS, *n.*

cor′ru-gant, 1 kor′u-gənt; 2 cŏr′u-ġant. **I.** *a.* Having the power of corrugating. **II.** *n. Med.* A styptic or astringent.

cor′ru-gate, 1 kor′u-gēt; 2 cŏr′u-ġāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT″ED[d]; -GAT″ING.] To contract into alternate ridges and furrows; wrinkle. **II.** *a* Contracted into ridges or folds; wrinkled. **cor′ru-gat″ed**‡. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *ruga*, wrinkle.]—**cor″ru-ga′tion**, *n.* The act of corrugating; a wrinkle.

cor-rupt′d, 1 ke-rupt′; 2 cŏ-rŭpt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To subject to decay; spoil; also, to vitiate; deprave; pollute; pervert, as by bribery. **II.** *i.* To become rotten; putrefy.
Syn.: contaminate, debase, defile, deprave, deteriorate, pollute, putrefy, spoil, vitiate. See DECAY; DEFILE; PERVERT; POLLUTE; PUTREFY.—Ant.: see synonyms for AMEND.
—**cor-rupt′er**, **cor-rup′tor**, *n.*—**cor-rupt″i-bil′i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being corruptible.—**cor-rupt′i-bl**(eF, *a.* That may be corrupted; subject to decay.—**cor-rupt′i-bl**(e-nessF, *n.*—**cor-rupt′i-bly**, *adv.*—**cor-rup′tiv**(eS, *a.* Of a corrupting character.—**cor-rupt′less**, *a.* Incorruptible.

cor-rupt′, *a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition; tainted; putrid. **2.** Of a perverted character; given to bribery; dishonest; depraved. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: see BAD; IMMORAL; ROTTEN.—**cor-rupt′ly**, *adv.*—**cor-rupt′ness**, *n.*

cor-rup′tion, 1 ke-rup′shən; 2 cŏ-rŭp′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupted. **2.** A corrupting influence, as bribery.

Cors., *abbr.* Corsica.

cor′sage, 1 cȯr′sıj; 2 cȯr′saġ, *n.* The bodice or waist of a woman's dress. [F.]

cor′sair, 1 kȯr′sär; 2 cȯr′sâr, *n.* A pirate; also, his vessel. [< PT.F *corsart*, < L. *cursus*, COURSE.]

corse, 1 kȯrs; 2 cȯrs, *n.* **1.** A ribbon used for vestments. **2**‖. A corpse. [< OF. *cors*, body.]

cor. sec., *abbr.* Corresponding secretary.

corse′let, 1 kȯrs′let; 2 cȯrs′lĕt, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* The complete armor of a soldier; also, a breastplate. **2.** The thorax of an arthropod. [F.] **cors′let**‡.

cor′set, 1 kȯr′set; 2 cȯr′sĕt, *n.* **1.** A close-fitting laced bodice, worn as an undergarment by women. **2**†. A medieval garment fitting closely to the body. [OF.]—

cor″se″tier′, *n.* A maker of corsets. **cor″sé″tière′**† (*F. fem.* 1 kôr″sē″tyär′; 2 côr″se″tyêr′).

Cor′si-ca, 1 kôr′sı-kə; 2 côr′si-cə, *n.* A French island (3,367 sq. m.; pop. 288,120) in the Mediterranean sea; capital, Ajaccio.—**Cor′si-can**, *a.* & *n.*

cor-tège′, 1 kôr-tāzh′; 2 côr-têzh′, *n.* A train of attendants. [F., < It. *corte*, COURT.] Syn.: see PROCESSION.

Cor′tes, 1 kôr′tes; 2 côr′tĕs, *n.* The national legislature of Spain or Portugal. [Sp., < *corte*, COURT.]

cor′tex, 1 kôr′teks; 2 côr′tĕks, *n.* [-TI-CES, 1 -tı-sīz; 2 -ti-cēs, *pl.*] The bark or rind; the outer layer, as of the brain. [L., bark.]—**cor′ti-cal**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**cor′ti-cate**, *a.* **cor′ti-cat″ed**‡.—**cor′ti-cat′ing**, *pa.*—**cor′ti-cose**, *a. Bot.* Resembling or of the nature of bark. **cor′ti-cous**‡.

Cor′tez, 1 kôr′tez; 2 côr′tĕz, **Fernando** (1485–1547). A Spanish military explorer; conquered Mexico; discovered Lower California. **Cor′tes**‡.

Co-ru′ña, 1 ko-rū′nyə; 2 co-ru′nyä, *n.* A province (3 051 sq. m.; pop. 690,800), N. W. Spain; its capital (pop. 60,200).

co-run′dum, 1 ko-run′dum; 2 co-rŭn′dŭm, *n. Mineral.* An extremely hard aluminum oxid, used for polishing, or, when colored, as a gem-stone. [< Hind. *kurand*, corundum.]

cor′us-cate, 1 kôr′us-kēt; 2 cŏr′ŭs-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT″ED‡; -CAT″ING.] To give out sparkles of light. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscо*, flash.]—**co-rus′cant**, *a.*—**cor″us-ca′tion**, *n.* A burst of sparks or flashes.

cor″vée′, 1 kôr″vē′; 2 cŏr″vē′, *n.* Formerly, obligatory feudal service, as mending roads; any compulsory labor. [F.]

cor-vette′, 1 kôr-vet′; 2 cŏr-vĕt′, *n.* A wooden war-vessel, ranking next below a frigate. [F.] **cor′vet**‡.

cor′vin(e)‡, 1 kôr′vın; 2 cŏr′vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to a crow; crow-like. [< L. *corvus*, raven.]

cor′y-bant, 1 kor′ı-bant; 2 cŏr′y-bănt, *n.* [-BAN′TES, 1 -ban′-tīz; 2 -băn′tēs, *pl.*] A priest of the goddess Cybele in ancient Phrygia, whose rites were celebrated with wild revelry; hence, a reveler.—**cor″y-ban′tic-an**, *a.* **cor″y-ban′tic**‡.

Cor′y-don, 1 kor′ı-don; 2 cŏr′y-dŏn, *n.* A common name in pastoral poetry for a shepherd: used by Vergil and Spenser.

cor′ymb, 1 kor′ımb; 2 cŏr′ymb, *n. Bot.* A flat-topped or convex flower-cluster of indeterminate inflorescence. [< Gr. *korymbos*, top.] **cor′ym**‡.—**cor-ym′bose**, *a.* **cor-ym′bous**‡.

co″ry″phée′, 1 kō″rı″fē′; 2 cō″rŷ″fe′, *n.* A ballet-dancer. [F.]

cos., *abbr. Consiliarius* (L., counselor), cosine.—**cosec.**, *abbr.* Cosecant.

co-se′cant, co′sine. See co-².

co-sen′tient, 1 kō-sen′shent; 2 cō-sĕn′shĕnt, *a.* Feeling together.

co′sey, *a* Same as COZY.

cosh′er[1], 1 kosh′er; 2 cŏsh′er, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To feed with sweets and titbits; hence, to treat fondly; coddle; pet. **II.** *i.* To be friendly; gossip. [Freq. of *cosh*, COZY.]

cosh′er[2], *vt.* To exact entertainment from. [< Ir. *cosaír*, feast.]—**cosh′er-er**, *n.*—**cosh′er-ing**, *n.* [zlert.

co′sier†, *n.* A botcher; cobbler. [< L. *consuo*, sew.] **co′-cos′in-age**, 1 kuz′n-ıj; 2 cŏz′n-ăj, *n. Law.* Collateral relationship or kindred by blood: consanguinity. [OF.]

cos-met′ic, 1 koz-met′ık; 2 cŏz-mĕt′ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the beautifying of the complexion. **cos-met′i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* A compound applied to the skin to improve its appearance. [< Gr. *kosmos*, ornament.]

cos′mic, 1 koz′mık; 2 cŏz′mic, *a.* Pertaining to the universe or cosmos; hence, orderly; also, vast. **cos′mi-cal**.‡—**cos′mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cos′mics§, 1 koz′mıks; 2 cŏz′mics, *n.* Cosmology.

cos′mism, 1 koz′mızm; 2 cŏz′mism, *n. Philos.* A theory of the cosmos or universe; the doctrine of evolution.

cos′mo-, 1 kos′mo-; 2 cŏs′mo-. From Greek *kosmos*, order; the universe: a combining form.—**cos-mog′o-ny**, *n* A theory of creation, as of the world or of the universe. [+ -GONY.]—**cos″mo-gon′ic**, *a.* **cos-mog′o-nal**‡; **cos″mo-gon′i-cal**‡.—**cos-mog′o-nist**, *n.*—**cos-mog′ra-phy**, *n.* The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology. [+ -GRAPHY.]—**cos-mog′ra-pher**, *n.* **cos-mog′ra-phist**‡.—**cos″mo-graph′ic**, *a.* **cos″mo-graph′i-cal**‡.—**cos-mol′o-gy**, *n.* [-GIES§, *pl.*] The general science or philosophy of the universe. [+ -LOGY.]—**cos″mo-log′i-cal**, *a.* **cos″mo-log′ic**‡.—**cos-mol′o-gist**, *n.*

cos″mo-pol′i-tan, 1 koz″mo-pol′ı-tən; 2 cŏs″mo-pŏl′i-tan. **I.** *a.* Common to all the world; not local or limited; at home in all parts of the world; widely distributed, as a genus. **II.** *n.* A citizen of the world. **cos-mop′o-lite**‡.

cos″mo-ra′ma, *n.* An exhibition of views from different parts of the world seen through a lens. [< COSMO- + Gr. *horama*, sight.]—**cos″mo-ram′ic**, *a.*

cos′mos, 1 koz′mos; 2 cŏs′mŏs, *n.* The world or universe as a system perfect in order or arrangement; any harmonious and complete system; order; harmony. [< Gr. *kosmos*, order.]

Coss., *abbr.* [L.] *Consules* (consuls).

Cos′sack, 1 kos′ak; 2 cŏs′ăk, *n.* One of a race in Russia, which furnishes irregular cavalry to its army.

cos′set, 1 kos′et; 2 cŏs′ĕt. **I**‡. *vt.* To fondle; pet. **II.** *n.* A pet lamb: any pet.

cost, 1 kost *or* kôst; 2 cŏst *or* côst. **I.** *vt.* [COST; COST′ING.] To require as a price; cause the expenditure or loss of, as of life. **II.** *n.* **1.** The price paid for anything; outlay; expense; charge. **2.** Loss; suffering; detriment. **3** *pl. Law.* The charges fixed by law or allowed by the court in a lawsuit. [< L.LL+P *consto*, < *con-*, together, + *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

cos′ta, 1 kos′tə; 2 cŏs′ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] A rib or a rib-like structure, part, or marking. [L., rib.]—**cos′tal**, *a.* —**cos′tate**, *a.* **cos′ta-ted**‡.

cos′tard†, *n.* A kind of apple; humorously, the head. [< L. *costatus*, < *costa*, rib.]

Cos′ta Ri′ca, 1 kos′tə rī′kə; 2 cŏs′ta rī′ca. A republic (23,000 sq. m., pop. 459,453) of Central America; capital, San José. [doubles.

coste†, *vt.* To seek to head off quarry when it swerves or

Cos′ter, 1 kos′tər; 2 cŏs′ter, **Laurens Janszoon** (1370?–1440). Dutch inventor of movable types. **Kos′ter**‡.

cos′ter-mon″ger, 1 kos′tər-mun″gər; 2 cŏs′ter-mŏn″ger, *n.* One of the street hawkers of fruits, vegetables, etc., as in the East End of London. **cos′tard-mon″ger**‡; **cos′ter**‡.—**cos′ter-boy″**, *n.*

cos′tiv(e)§, 1 kos′tıv; 2 cŏs′tiv, *a.* Constipated. [< OF. *costeve*, < L. *constipo*; see CONSTIPATE.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

cost′ly, 1 kost′lı; 2 cŏst′ly, *a.* **1.** Of great cost; expensive. **2.** [Poet.] Splendid; gorgeous. **3**§. Free-handed; lavish. Syn.: see CHOICE.—**cost′li-ness**, *n.*—**cost′ly**, *adv.*

cost′ma-ry, 1 kost′mē-rı; 2 cŏst′mā-ry, *n.* A fragrant southern European herb, sometimes used as a salad. [< L. *costus*, plant, + *Maria*, Mary.] [W.]

cos′trel‖, 1 kos′trel; 2 cŏs′trĕl, *n.* A flask or bottle with ears.

cos′tume, 1 kos′tium; 2 cŏs′tūm, *n.* The garments, collectively, worn at one time; dress, especially of a country, period, class, etc. [F., < L.LL *consuetudo*, CUSTOM.] Syn.: see DRESS.—**cos-tume′**, *vt.*—**cos-tu′mer**, *n.* One who makes or furnishes costumes for stage wear or fancy dress. **cos″tu″mier′**‡.

co′sy, *a.* Same as COZY.

cot, 1 kot; 2 cŏt, *n.* **1.** A cottage. **2.** A light, portable bedstead. **3.** A finger-stall. [< AS. *cote*, cot.] Syn.: see HOUSE; HUT.

cot., *abbr.* Cotangent.

co-tan′gent, *n.* See co-³. [cotquean.

cot′bet″ty, 1 kot′bet″ı; 2 cŏt′bĕt″y, *n.* [-TIES§, *pl.*] [U. S.] A

cote[1]‖[4], 1 kōt; 2 cōt, *vi.* To go around by the side of; pass by. [< F. *côtoyer*, < L. *costa*, side.]

cote[2][4], *vt.* To quote.

cote, 1 kōt; 2 cōt, *n.* A sheepfold, or a place of shelter: used chiefly in compounds. [< AS. *cote*, cot, den.]

cō″te-lette′, 1 kō″tə-let′; 2 cō″te-lĕt′, *n.* A cutlet. [F.]

co-tem″po-ra′ne-ous, co-tem′po-ra-ry, etc. See CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co″te-rie′, 1 kō″tə-rī′; 2 cō″te-rē′, *n.* A set of persons who meet habitually; a clique. [F.] Syn.: see CLASS.

co-ter′mi-nous, *a.* Same as CONTERMINOUS.

co-thur′nus, 1 ko-thûr′nus; 2 co-thŭr′nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nı; 2 -nī, *pl.*] *Gr. & Rom. Archeol.* A buskin; hence, tragedy. [L.]

co-til′lion, 1 ko-til′yən; 2 co-tĭl′yon, *n.* **1.** A square dance; quadrille. **2.** The music for such a dance. **3.** A series of round dances; the german. [< F. *cotillon*, < OF. *cote*; see COAT, *n.*] **co-til′lon**‡.

Co″to-pax′i, 1 kō″to-paks′ı; 2 cō″to-păks′ī, *n.* A volcano (19,613 ft.) in Ecuador.

cot′quean″, 1 kot′kwēn″; 2 cŏt′kwēn″, *n.* A man who meddles with affairs that belong to women. [< COT + QUEAN.]

cots′wold, 1 kots′wōld; 2 cŏts′wōld, *n.* A wold, or stretch of open country, used for sheep-grazing and marked by sheep cotes; especially [C-], a range of low hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for an excellent breed of sheep [< COTS, pl. of COT, + WOLD, open country.]

cot′tage, 1 kot′ij; 2 cŏt′ăj, *n.* **1.** A humble dwelling; small house. **2.** [U. S.] An out-of-town residence, often large and sumptuous. [< COT.] Syn.: see HOUSE; HUT.—**cot′tag-er**, *n.* The occupant of a cottage.

cot′ter[1], 1 kot′ər; 2 cŏt′er, *n.* A cottager; farm tenant. **cot′tar**‡; **cot′ti-er**‡. [cot′ter-el‡.

cot′ter[2], *n.* A key or wedge, as to fasten a wheel on its shaft.

cot′tise, 1 kot′ıs; 2 cŏt′is, *n. Her.* A small bend.—**cot′tised**, *a.*

cot′to-lene, 1 kot′o-lin; 2 cŏt′o-lēn, *n.* A derivative of cottonseed, used as a substitute for lard. [< COTTON, *n.*, + L. *oleum*, oil.]

cot′ton[1], 1 kot′n; 2 cŏt′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wrap up in cotton; hence, to pet; coddle. **II.** *i.* To rise with a nap, as cotton cloth.

cot′ton[2], *vi.* **1.** To agree; unite closely; suit. **2.** [Colloq.] To become friendly: followed by *to* or *with*. **3**†. To go right; succeed.

cot'ton, *n.* **1.** The soft, fibrous material appendant to the seeds of a plant (the *cotton-plant*); also, the plant itself, or cotton-plants collectively. **2.** Cotton cloth or thread. [< Ar.Sp+F *qūṭun*, cotton.]—**cot'ton-gin",** *n.* A machine used to separate the seeds from the fiber of cotton. See GIN.—**cot'ton-seed",** *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant. — **cot'ton-seed meal",** *n.* Cottonseed, ground after expressing the oil: used in feeding cattle, and as a fertilizer. —**cot'ton-seed oil",** *n.*—**cot ton-tail",** *n.* The common gray rabbit.—**c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The cottonwood. **2.** [E. Ind.] A tree which produces the silk-cotton used in cushions, etc.—**c.-waste,** *n.* The refuse of cotton-manufacture, used to clean machinery and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.—**cot'ton-weed",** *n.* Cudweed or everlasting: any one of various species. **c.-rose‡.** — **cot'ton-wood",** *n.* Any one of several American species of poplar. — **c.-wool,** *n.* Raw cotton.—**cot'ton-worm",** *n.* The larva of a moth, very damaging to the cotton-crop.—**cot'ton-y,** *a.*

Cotton-plant.
a, the boll ready for picking.

cot"y-le'don, 1 kɐt"ı-lī'dŏn; 2 cŏt"y-lē'don, *n.* A seed-leaf, or first leaf of an embryo. [< Gr. *kotylēdōn*, socket.]—**cot"y-led'o-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cotyledons. **cot"y-led'o-nal‡.**

Cotyledons.
1. An almond-seed composed of two cotyledons. 2. Cotyledons separated to show the germ (*a*). 3. The seed sprouting. *b*, radicle; *c*, *c*, cotyledons.

couch[1], 1 kauch; 2 couch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lie or recline; lower, as a spear, for attack. **2.** To express, imply, or conceal in a form of words. **3.** *Surg.* To remove (as a cataract). **II.** *i.* To lie down; rest; crouch. [< F. *coucher.*]

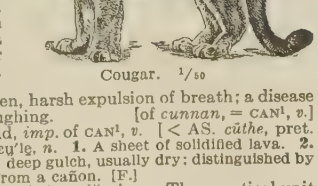
couch, *n.* **1.** A structure on which to rest or sleep, as a bed or other support; also, a long seat or lounge. **2.** Any place for repose, as the lair of a wild animal, etc.

couch'ant, 1 kauch'ant; 2 couch'ant, *a.* **1.** Lying down. **2.** *Her.* Reclining with head uplifted. [F.]

couch'-grass", 1 kauch'-gras"; 2 couch'-grăs", *n.* A perennial grass multiplying injuriously in cultivated grounds by its long rootstocks. [Cor. of QUICK-GRASS.] **quick'-grass"‡; quitch'-grass"‡.**

Coues, 1 kauz; 2 cous, **Elliott** (1842–1899). [ornithologist, author, and editor. An American

cou'gar, 1 kū'gɐr; 2 cų'gar, *n.* The puma or panther. [< S.-Am. *cuguacuara.*]


Cougar. 1/50

cough[1],) 1 kŏf; 2
cof[F],) cŏf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To expel by a cough: with *up*. **2.** To produce (some result) by coughing. **II.** *i.* To expel air from the lungs in a spasmodic or noisy manner. [Imitative.]

cough, *n.* A sudden, harsh expulsion of breath; a disease productive of coughing. [of *cunnan*, = CAN[1], *v.*]

could, 1 kud; 2 cųd, *imp.* of CAN[1], *v.* [< AS. *cūthe*, pret.

cou'lée, 1 kū'lē; 2 cų'lę, *n.* **1.** A sheet of solidified lava. **2.** [Local, N. Am.] A deep gulch, usually dry: distinguished by its inclined sides from a cañon. [F.]

cou-lomb', 1 kū-lem'; 2 cų-lŏm', *n.* The practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity; the amount conveyed by one ampere in one second. [< *Coulomb*, a French physicist.]

coul'ter, 1 kōl'tɐr; 2 cōl'ter, *n.* A colter.

coun'cil, 1 kaun'sıl; 2 coun'çil, *n.* An assembly for consultation or deliberation. [< L.F *concilium*, < *con-*, together, + *calo*, call.]—**common council,** a municipal legislative body: sometimes a coordinate branch of such a body which is then called a *city council*.—**coun'cil-man, coun'cil-or, coun'cil-lor,** *n.* A member of a council.

coun'sel, 1 kaun'sel; 2 coun'sĕl, *v.* [-SELED or -SELLED, -SELD[S]; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To give advice to; admonish; advise. **II.** *i.* To take counsel; deliberate. **coun'ceille†.** Syn.: see ADMONISH.

coun'sel, *n.* **1.** Mutual consultation or deliberation. **2.** Opinion; advice; deliberate purpose. **3.** Good judgment; prudence. **4.** A lawyer or lawyers engaged in a cause in court; an advocate. [< L.F *consilium*, < *consulo*, consult.] Syn.: admonition, advice, caution, dissuasion, exhortation, persuasion, recommendation, suggestion, warning. *Advice* (L. *ad*, to, + *video*, see) is an opinion suggesting or urging some course of action, on the ground of real or assumed superior knowledge. *Counsel* (L. *consulo*, consult) implies mutual conference. *Advice* may be unsought and even unwelcome, *counsel* is supposed to be desired. Yet the two words so far approach each other that one is said to seek *advice* from a lawyer, while a lawyer who is engaged to give *advice* or to act as an advocate in a legal proceeding is called the *counsel* of the person so employing him. *Counsel* in the general sense, whether as noun or verb, is now somewhat archaic, *advise* or *advice* being in more common use.

—**coun'sel-or, coun'sel-lor,** *n.* **1.** One who gives counsel; an attorney at law; advocate. **2.** A councilor.

count[d], 1 kaunt; 2 count, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To call off the units of, one by one, in order to ascertain the total; enumerate; number; compute. **2.** To consider to be; judge. **3.** To ascribe: with *to*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To call off numbers in order; number. **2.** To carry weight; add value. **3.** To rely: with *on* or *upon*. **4†.** To take account: *with* a person, *of* a thing. [< L.F *computo;* see COMPUTE.]

Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**count'a-bl(e**[F], *a.*

count[1], *n.* **1.** The act of counting; number. **2.** Attention; heed; estimation. **3.** *Law.* A separate charge, as in an indictment.

count[2], *n.* In France, Spain, Italy, etc., a nobleman originally corresponding to an earl in England. [< L.OF *comes*, associate.]

coun'te-nance, 1 kaun'tı-nens; 2 coun'te-nanç. **I.** *vt.* [-NANCED[1]; -NANC-ING.] **1.** To approve; encourage; abet. **2†.** To pretend. **II.** *n.* **1.** One's face or features. **2.** Expression; appearance; an encouraging aspect; hence, approval; support. [< F. *contenance, continentia;* see CONTINENT, *n.*] Syn.: (verb) see ABET, ENCOURAGE; (noun) see FAVOR; HELP.

coun'ter, 1 kaun'tɐr; 2 coun'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To return, as one blow by another; give a return blow. **2†.** To encounter; meet; collide.

coun'ter, *a.* Contrary; opposing.

count'er[1], 1 kaunt'ɐr; 2 count'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which counts, especially a machine for counting. **2.** A piece of wood, ivory, etc., used in counting. **3.** An imitation coin of inferior metal; counterfeit. [< L.OF *computo;* see COMPUTE.]

coun'ter[2], 1 kaun'tɐr; 2 coun'ter, *n.* A table on which to count money or expose goods for sale. [< OF. *contoir*, < L.LL *computo;* see COMPUTE.]

coun'ter[3], *n.* **1.** An opposite, or that which is opposite; a parry; counterblow. **2.** The portion of a shoe that surrounds the heel of the wearer. **3.** The portion of a ship between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. **4.** A horse's breast. [< COUNTER-.]

coun'ter, *adv.* Contrary; reversely.

coun'ter-, 1 kaun'tɐr-; 2 coun'ter-, *prefix.* Contrary; opposite. [< F. *contre-*, < L. *contra-;* see CONTRA-.] [Besides the words defined, *counter-* is used as the first element of a large number of words, which may be readily defined by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the second element.]

coun"ter-act'[d], 1 kaun"tɐr-akt'; 2 coun"ter-ăct', *vt.* To act in opposition to; check; frustrate; hinder.—**coun"ter-ac'tion,** *n.*—**coun"ter-ac'tiv(es,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

coun"ter-bal'ance, 1 kaun"tɐr-bal'ens; 2 coun"ter-băl'-anç. **I.** *vt.* [-ANCED[1]; -ANC-ING.] To oppose with an equal force; offset. **II.** *n.* Any power equally opposing another; a counterpoise.

coun"ter-change', *vt.* To exchange; interchange; diversify.—**coun"ter-charge",** *n.* An opposing charge or accusation.—**coun"ter-charge',** *vt.*—**coun"ter-charm',** *vt.* To counteract the effect of a charm upon; win by opposing charms.—**coun'ter-charm",** *n.* An opposing charm.—**coun'ter-check",** *n.* A check for a check.—**coun"ter-check',** *vt.*—**coun'ter-claim",** *n.* A cross-demand alleged by a defendant in his favor against the plaintiff.—**counter-clockwise,** *a.* Contrary to the direction taken by the hands of a clock round the dial.—**counter-clockwise,** *adv.*—**counter-current,** *n.* An opposing current, especially one opposed to another current. —**coun"ter-draw',** *vt.* To trace in transparent material. —**counter-evidence,** *n.* Rebutting evidence.

coun'ter-feit,) 1 kaun'tɐr-fit; 2 coun'ter-fit. **I**[d]. *vt.* To
coun'ter-fit[S],) make fraudulently or unlawfully, as money; imitate with intent to deceive; feign; pretend.

Syn.: see IMITATE; PRETEND.

II. *a.* Resembling or made to resemble some genuine thing, with intent to defraud; imitated; spurious. **III.** *n.* **1.** Something, as a coin, made fraudulently to resemble

the genuine; also, any imitation, as a portrait or copy. **2.** An impostor. [< L.[F] *contra* + *facio*, make.]
Syn.: bogus, deceptive, false, falsified, fictitious, forged, fraudulent, mock, sham, spurious, suppositious.—Ant.: authentic, correct, genuine, honest, original, sterling, true, veritable.—**coun'ter-feit"er,** *n.* One who counterfeits money; any pretender.

coun'ter-foil", *n.* A stub or coupon, as of a check.—**coun'ter-fort",** *n.* **1.** A pier or buttress. **2.** A spur of a mountain.—**counter-guard,** *n.* A small rampart before, and parallel with, the faces of a bastion.—**counter-irritant,** *n.* A medicinal agent employed to excite irritation, so as to counteract irritation or inflammation existing elsewhere.—**counter-irritate,** *vt.*

coun"ter-mand', 1 kaun"tər-mand'; 2 coun"ter-mând'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To recall or revoke, as an order. **2.** To contradict; oppose. **II.** *n.* An order contrary to or revoking one previously issued. [< L.[F] *contra*, against, + *mando*, order.]

coun"ter-march', 1 kaun"tər-märch'; 2 coun"ter-märch'. **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* To march back. **II.** *n.* **1.** A return march; change of front. **2.** Any reversal of conduct or method.—**coun'ter-mark",** *n.* An added mark.—**coun"ter-mark',** *vt.*

coun'ter-mine", 1 kaun'ter-maın"; 2 coun'ter-mīn", *vt.* To mine counter to (an enemy); hence, to baffle or obstruct by secret means.—**coun'ter- nine",** *n.*—**coun"ter-move',** *vt.* To move in a contrary direction.

coun'ter-pane", 1 kaun'tər-pēn"; 2 coun"ter-pān", *n.* A coverlet or quilt. [< L.[OF] *culcita*, quilt, + *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, POINT.]

coun'ter-part", 1 kaun'tər-pārt"; 2 coun'ter-pärt", *n.* **1.** A person or thing precisely like another; a facsimile. **2.** Something corresponding reversely, as the impression to the seal, or the right hand to the left; a complement; supplement; opposite. Syn.: see DUPLICATE.
—**coun'ter-plea,** *n.* A replication.—**coun"ter-plot',** *vt.* To oppose (a plot) by another plot.—**coun'ter-plot",** *n.*

coun'ter-point"[t], 1 kaun'tər-peınt"; 2 coun'ter-pŏint", *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The art of adding to a melody a part or parts that shall harmonize with it and at the same time be intrinsically melodious; also, the part or parts so arranged. **2.** A point or position opposed to another. [< F. *contrepoint*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *punctus*, POINT.]

coun'ter-point"†, *n.* A counterpane.

coun"ter-poise', 1 kaun"tər-peız'; 2 coun"ter-pŏiz'. **I.** *vt.* [-POISED'; -POIS'ING.] **1.** To bring to a poise by opposing with an equal weight; counterbalance. **2.** To offset or frustrate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A counterbalancing weight, effort, influence, power, etc. **2.** A state of equilibrium. [< L.[OF] *contra*, against, + *pensum*, weight.]

coun'ter-scarp", *n.* *Fort.* The slope of a ditch opposite the parapet.—**coun'ter-shaft",** *n.* An intermediate shaft driven by the main shaft and transmitting motion to machinery.

coun'ter-sign", 1 kaun'tər-saın"; 2 coun'ter-sīn". **I.** *vt.* To authenticate by an additional signature. **II.** *n.* **1.** A secret word or phrase to be given, as to a sentry; a watchword. **2.** A counter-signature.—**coun'ter-sig"na-ture,** *n.* An additional signature.

coun"ter-sink', 1 kaun"tər-sıŋk'; 2 coun"ter-sĭŋk'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cut or shape (a depression), as for the head of a screw. **2.** To sink, as a bolt or screw, into a corresponding depression. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tool for countersinking. **2.** A depression for a screw-head, bolt, etc.—**coun'ter-sun"or,** *n.* A high tenor or alto.

coun"ter-vail', 1 kaun"tər-vēl'; 2 coun"ter-vāl', *vt.* To oppose with equal power; counteract; offset. [< L.[OF] *contra*, against, + *valeo*, be strong.]—**coun'ter-view",** *n.* **1.** An opposing or opposite view. **2**†. Contrast.—**coun"ter-work',** *vt.* To work against.—**coun'ter-work",** *n.* The act or effect of counterworking; a work in opposition; antagonism.

count'ess, 1 kaunt'es; 2 count'ĕs, *n.* The wife of a count, or, in Great Britain, of an earl; also, any woman who possesses an earldom in her own right. [< F. *comtesse*, < L. *comes*; see COUNT[2], *n.*]

count'ing-house", *n.* An office for transacting the business of a mercantile or other establishment.—**count'ing-room"‡.**

count'less, *a.* That can not be counted; innumerable.
Syn.: see INFINITE.

coun'tri-fy, 1 kun'trı-faı; 2 cŭn'tri-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make rural or rustic.

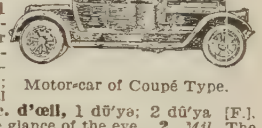
coun'try, ⟩ 1 kun'trı; 2 cŭn'try. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining
cun'try[F], ⟨ to the country; rustic; simple; unpolished.
II. *n.* [COUN'TRIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A region or nation; district; tract of land; native land. **2.** With the definite article, a rural region. **3.** A community; the public. [< F. *contrée*, < LL. *contrata*, < L. *contra*, against.] **con'tree**†; **con'trey**†; **coun'tray**†; **coun'tree**†; **coun'trey**†; **coun'trie**†. Syn.: see LAND.—**coun'try-dance",** *n.* A dance in which the partners are ranged in opposite lines.—**coun'try-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One living in the country; a rustic. **2.** An inhabitant of a particular country; one of the same country with another.—**c.-seat,** *n.* A dwelling or mansion in the country.—**coun'try-side",** *n.* A section of country, or its inhabitants.—**coun'try-wo"man,** *n.*

coun'ty, 1 kaun'tı; 2 coun'ty, *n.* [COUN'TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A civil division of a state; also, its inhabitants. **2**†. The domain of an earl or count; also, an earl or count. [< LL.[F] *comitatus*, < L. *comes*; see COUNT[3], *n.*]—**coun'ty-seat",** *n.* [U. S.] The seat of government of a county.

coup[t], 1 kup; 2 coup, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To turn upside down; dump. **2**†. To cut or slash. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Scot.] To upset. **2**†. To fight. [< F. *couper*, < *coup*; see COUP[1], *n.*]
cowp‡.—**to coup the crans,** to be overthrown.

coup[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To trade; barter. [< Ice. *kaupa*.]

coup[1], 1 kū; 2 eu, *n.* A sudden telling blow; a master-stroke; stratagem. [F.] **coopet**; **cowp**‡ [Scot.].—**coup de grâce,** 1 kū de gras; 2 eu de grȧs [F.], the finishing or mortal stroke: literally, a stroke of mercy.—**c. de main.** 1 mañ, 2 mȧñ [F.], a sudden, vigorous stroke; surprize.—**c. de so"leil',** 1 sō"lē'ya; 2 sō"le'ya [F.], a sunstroke.—**c. d'ét"tat',** 1 dē"tā'; 2 de"tä' [F.], a sudden stroke of policy or statesmanship, often accompanied by violence.—**c. de thé"â'tre,** 1 tē"ā'tr; 2 te"ā'tr [F.], a theatrical hit; a sensational trick.—**c. d'œil,** 1 dū'ya; 2 dū'ya [F.], **1.** A quick, comprehensive glance of the eye. **2.** *Mil.* The talent to comprehend a situation quickly and to act promptly.


Motor-car of Coupé Type.

coup[2], 1 kaup; 2 coup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The act of upsetting or dumping, or that which is dumped. **2.** A fault in a coal-seam.

coupet†, *n.* Same as CUP.

cou"pé', 1 kū"pē'; 2 eu"pe', *n.* **1.** A low four-wheeled two-seated close carriage or a closed motor-car with seats for two to four persons. **2.** The forward compartment of a French diligence, or a half-compartment of a Continental railway-carriage. [F., < *couper*, cut.]

coup'le, ⟩ 1 kup'l; 2 cŭp'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [COUP'LED, CUP'-
cup'le[F], ⟨ LD[F]; COUP'LING, CUP'LING[F].] To join; place together in a pair; join in wedlock; connect; unite. **II.** *n.* **1.** Two of a kind; a pair. **2.** Two persons of opposite sex, wedded or otherwise paired. **3.** A coupler; bond; leash. [< L.[F] *copulo*, < *copula*; see COPULA.]—**coup'le-ment**§, *n.* The act of coupling; a pair.—**coup'ler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which couples. **2.** A mechanical device by which objects are connected. **coup'ling**‡.—**automatic coupler** (*Mech.*), a contrivance for coupling railroad-cars by means of interlocking jaws.

Automatic Coupler.

coup'let, ⟩ 1 kup'let; 2 cŭp'lĕt, *n.* Two similar things
cup'let[F], ⟨ taken or considered together; two lines of verse in immediate sequence, riming together. [F.]

cou'pon, 1 kū'pen; 2 eu'pŏn, *n.* A detachable portion of a bond, ticket, or the like, certifying something, as interest, to be due. [F., < *couper*, cut.]

cour'age, ⟩ 1 kur'ıj; 2 cŭr'ag, *n.* **1.** That quality of mind
cur'age[F], ⟨ which meets danger or opposition with intrepidity, calmness, and firmness; bravery. **2**†. Heart; desire; disposition; condition. [F., < L. *cor*, heart.]
Syn.: boldness, bravery, daring, fearlessness, fortitude, gallantry, hardihood, intrepidity, mettle, pluck, resolution, spirit, valor. *Courage* is a word of deeper and nobler meaning than *bravery*. The noun *bravery* has lost something of the meaning of the adjective *brave*, inclining toward the meaning of *bravado*; to call one a *brave* man is to do him honor; it is slight praise to speak of him as a man of *bravery*. *Courage* is of the intellect and the will, and may be possessed in the highest degree by those who are constitutionally timid. *Valor* [from L. *valeo*, be strong] is commonly associated with daring and vigorous action, as in battle. See FORTITUDE; PROWESS. Compare BRAVE.—Ant.: cowardice, fear, fright, timidity.—**cou-ra'geous,** *a.* Possessed of or characterized by courage; brave; intrepid. Syn.: see BRAVE.—**cou-ra'geous-ly,** *adv.*—**cou-ra'geous-ness,** *n.*

cou"rant', 1 kū"rānt'; 2 eu"rānt', *n.* An old and lively dance in triple measure; in music, a piece the rhythm of which is taken from such a dance. [< F. *courante*.] **co-rant'**†; **cou-ran'to**‡.

cou"reur' de bois, 1 kū"rūr' de bwā; 2 eu"rûr' de bwä. [COU"REURS' DES BOIS, *pl.*] Formerly, a French or Canadian hunter or trader who traversed the American forests. [F.]

cou'ri-er, 1 kū'rı-ər; 2 eu'ri-er, *n.* A messenger; also, a traveling attendant. [OF., < L. *curro*, run.] Syn.: see HERALD.

course, 1 kōrs; 2 eōrs. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [COURSED†; COURS'ING.] To run or cause to run; run through or over; hunt (hares) with greyhounds. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of moving onward; career. **2.** The way passed over, or the direction taken. **3.** A series of connected motions, acts, or events; sequence. **4.** Line of conduct. **5.** The portion of a meal served at one time. **6.** A row or layer. **7.** *pl.* The menses. **8.** *Naut.* (1) A sail bent to the lower yard of any square-rigged mast. (2) A point of the compass. **9.** A charge or bout in a tournament. [F., fem. of *cours*, < L. *cursus*, course, < *curro*, run.] **cours†.**

Syn.: see CAREER; DIRECTION; ROAD; STREAM; WAY.

—cours'er, *n.* **1.** A fleet and spirited horse. **2.** One given to the chase.

court, 1 kōrt; 2 eōrt. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To make love to; woo. **2.** To seek the favor of; seek as a favor; solicit: used also intransitively. Syn.: see ADDRESS.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a court. **III.** *n.* **1.** A place where justice is judicially administered; also, a tribunal, ecclesiastical or other, duly constituted to administer justice or try causes; the judge or judges constituting a judicial tribunal when in session as such. **2.** The actual residence of a sovereign, especially as the central seat of government. **3.** The council and retinue of a sovereign. **4.** A level space laid out for the playing of games. **5.** A courtyard, or blind alley. **6.** Obsequious or flattering attention. [< L.[LL+OF] *cors* (*cort-*), short for *cohors* (*cohort-*).]—**court'-card",** *n.* A face-card; king, queen, or knave: a corruption of *coat-card.*—**c.-hand,** *n.* The Gothic or Saxon handwriting used in English public records. **—c.-house,** *n.* A public building occupied by the judicial courts; also, in the southern United States, a county-seat.—**court'like,** *a.* Polite; courtly.—**court'ly,** *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a court; elegant in manners. Syn.: see POLITE. **—court'li-ness,** *n.*—**c.-martial,** *vt.* To try, as a soldier or sailor, by court martial.—**court martial,** a court of military or naval officers convened to try offenses against military or naval law.—**C. of Common Pleas,** a common-law court of record, having original jurisdiction of matters civil and criminal.—**c. of inquiry,** a tribunal for investigating matters pertaining to the military or naval service. It has no power of trial or adjudication.—**c.-plaster,** *n.* Sticking-plaster, or silk gummed with a healing compound. **—court'ship,** *n.* The act or period of courting or wooing. **—court'yard",** *n.* An enclosed yard adjoining a building or surrounded by buildings, to which it gives access; a court.

cour'te-ous, } 1 kūr'tı-us; 2 eûr'te-ûs, *a.* Showing cour-
cur'te-ous[s], } tesy; polite; affable. [< F. *courtois.*]

Syn.: see BLAND; POLITE.

—cour'te-ous-ly, *adv.*—**cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

cour'te-san, *n.* Same as COURTEZAN.

courte'sy, } 1 kūrt'sı; 2 eûrt'sy, *vi.* [-SIED; -SY-ING.] To
curte'sy[s], } make the gesture of respect called a courtesy.

courte'sy[1], *n.* [-SIES[z], *pl.*] A gesture of civility or respect. **curt'sy†.**

cour'te-sy[2], 1 kūr'tı-sı; 2 eûr'te-sy, *n.* [-SIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Genuine and habitual politeness; courtliness. **2.** A courteous favor or act. **3.** Common consent. [< F. *courtoisie.*] **cur'te-sy†.** Syn.: see ADDRESS. Compare POLITE.

—courtesy (or **curtesy**) **of England,** the tenure by which a man holds for life the estates of his deceased wife inheritable by their children.

cour'te-zan, 1 kūr'tı-zan; 2 eûr'te-zan, *n.* A prostitute. [< It.[F] *cortegiano*, < *corte*, COURT.]

court'ier, 1 kōrt'yər; 2 eōrt'yer, *n.* **1.** A member of the court circle. **2.** One who seeks favor by flattery and complaisance. [OF.]

cous'in, } 1 kuz'n; 2 cŭş'n, *n.* **1.** One descended from a
cuz'in[F], } common ancestor, but not a brother or sister. The children of brothers and sisters are *first cousins;* the children of first cousins are *second cousins,* etc. **2.** A noble of the king's council, or a fellow sovereign: a style of address used by a king. [F.]—**cousin german,** a first or full cousin.—**cous'in-hood,** *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or relationship of cousins. **2.** Cousins or kindred collectively.—**cous'in-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**cous'in-ry,** *n.* Cousins collectively.—**cous'in-ship,** *n.* Cousinhood.

Cou"sin', 1 kū"zañ'; 2 cų"săñ', **Victor** (1792–1867). A French philosopher.

cou"teau', 1 kū"tō'; 2 cų"tō', *n.* [-TEAUX', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōz', *pl.*] A knife; especially, a long, straight, double-edged knife of the middle ages. [F., < L. *culter*, knife.] **cou'tel‡.**—**couteau de chasse,** a hunting-knife. [F.]

cove, *vt. & vi.* [COVED; COV'ING.] To arch over.

cove[1], 1 kōv; 2 eōv, *n.* **1.** A small bay or bay-like recess. **2.** A narrow valley among mountains. **3.** A concavity. [< AS. *cofa*, chamber, cave.]

cove[2], *n.* [Slang.] A boy or man; fellow. [< Gipsy *cova*, thing.]

cov'e-nant, } 1 kuv'ı-nənt; 2 eōv'e-nant. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To
cuv'e-nant[F], } promise by covenant; bind oneself by covenant. **II.** *n.* **1.** An agreement entered into by two or more persons or parties; a compact. **2.** *Theol.* God's promise of blessing to be fulfilled on the performance of a condition, as of obedience. **3.** The solemn pledge by which members of a church bind themselves to maintain its faith, ordinances, etc. **4.** *Law.* (1) A written agreement between parties under seal. (2) A modifying agreement contained within an agreement or deed. (3) A form of action to recover damages for breach of contract. [< L.[OF] *convenien(t-)s*, < *con*, together, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.—**National Covenant,** an agreement extensively signed by all classes in Scotland, in 1638, to resist by force the introduction of episcopacy by Charles I.—**Solemn League and C.,** an agreement between the Scottish and English Parliaments, in 1643, by virtue of which the Scotch were to render military aid to the English Parliament against Charles I. on condition of the introduction of Presbyterianism into England.—**cov"e-nant-ee',** *n.* A party to a covenant having obligations made to him.—**cov'e-nant-er,** *n.* **1.** One who enters into a covenant. **cov'e-nan-tor‡.** **2.** [C-] *Ch. Hist.* One of the Scottish Presbyterians who in 1638–1643 entered into a "Solemn League and Covenant for the Reformation and Defense of Religion."

cov'ent†, *n.* **1.** A convent. **2.** A meeting. **3.** A covenant.

Cov'en-try, 1 kov'en-trı; 2 eōv'ĕn-try, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 128,200) in central England.—**Coventry blue,** a superior blue embroidery thread made at Coventry.—**to send to C.,** to banish from society or social intercourse; ostracize.

cov'er, } 1 kuv'ər; 2 eōv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overspread
cuv'er[F], } or overlay with something; enwrap; put upon; sit or brood over, as eggs. **2.** To hide; screen. **3.** To suffice or compensate for. **4.** To bring and keep within range, as of a gun or guns or troops. **5.** To accomplish; pass over, as a space or distance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To spread or extend over something. **2.** To put one's hat on. [< L.OF *cooperio*, < *co-* intens. + *operio*, hide.] Syn.: see BURY; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE; SHELTER.—**cov'er-ing,** *n.* **1.** Anything that covers. **2.** The act of putting on a cover.—**cov'er-let,** *n.* The outer covering of a bed; a quilt. **cov'er-lid‡.**

cov'er, *n.* **1.** That which is spread or fitted over or encloses anything. **2.** A veil or disguise; pretext. **3.** A shelter or defense; protection. **4.** A thicket or underbrush, etc., sheltering game. **5.** Table furniture for one person. Syn.: see REFUGE.

Cov'er-dale, 1 kuv'ər-dēl; 2 eōv'er-dāl, **Miles** (1488–1568). An English Augustinian monk; first English translator of the whole Bible.

cov'ert, } 1 kuv'ərt; 2 eōv'ert. **I.** *a.* **1.** Concealed;
cuv'ert[F], } secret; sheltered. **2.** *Law.* Under protection or authority, as a married woman. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that shelters, defends, or conceals; a shady place or thicket. **2.** *pl. Ornith.* Feathers overlying the bases of the quills of a bird's wings and tail. [OF., < *covrir*, COVER.] Syn.: (adjective) see SECRET; (noun) see REFUGE.

—cov'ert-ly, *adv.*

cov'er-ture, } 1 kuv'ər-ċhur *or* -tiur; 2 eōv'er-chur *or*
cuv'er-ture[F], } -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Marriage; the legal state of a married woman. **2.** A place or condition of concealment; means of concealment.

cov'et[d], } 1 kuv'et; 2 eōv'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have an inor-
cuv'et[F], } dinate or unlawful desire for. **2.** To have an eager and worthy desire for; crave. **II.** *i.* To indulge extreme or unlawful desire. [< L.OF *cupidita(t-)s*; see CUPIDITY.]—**cov'et-a-bl(e**[F], *a.*—**cov'et-ous,** *a.* Inordinately eager to acquire and possess. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS. **—cov'et-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**cov'et-ous-ness,** *n.*

cov'ey, } 1 kuv'ı; 2 eōv'y, *n.* **1.** A flock, as of quails or
cuv'ey[F], } partridges. **2.** A company; set; bevy. [< F. *couvée*, < *couver*, brood.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

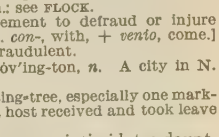
cov'in†, *n. Law.* A secret agreement to defraud or injure another. [< OF. *covine*, < L. *con-*, with, + *venio*, come.] **cov'yn†.**—**cov'in-ous†,** *a.* Fraudulent.

Cov'ing-ton, 1 kuv'ıŋ-tən; 2 eōv'ing-ton, *n.* A city in N. Kentucky; pop. 57,120.

co'vin-tree"†, *n.* [Scot.] A trysting-tree, especially one marking the customary spot where a host received and took leave of guests.

cow, 1 kau; 2 eow, *vt.* To overawe; intimidate; daunt. [< Ice. *kūga*, tyrannize over.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.

cow[1], *n.* The female of domestic cattle and of some other animals. [< AS. *cū.*]—**cow'bird",** *n.* An American blackbird, often found with cattle. **cow's black"bird‡.**—**cow'boy",** *n.* A boy or, in the western United States, a mounted man, employed to tend cattle.—**cow'-catch"er,** *n.* An iron frame on the front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track; pilot.—**cow'fish",** *n.* **1.** One of various cetaceans, as a grampus, dolphin, etc. **2.** A



Cowbird. 1/8

trunkfish. **3.** A sirenian.—**cow'herd"**, *n.* A herdsman.—**cow'hide"**. **I.** *vt.* [COW'HID"ED[4]; COW'HID"ING.] To whip with or as with a cowhide. **II.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a cow, either before or after tanning. **2.** A whip made of twisted leather.—**cow'lick"**, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead as if licked by a cow.—**cow'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Western U. S.] A ranchman.—**cow'pea**, *n.* A twining herb of the bean family, cultivated in the southern United States.—**cow'pilot**, *n.* A small West-Indian fish: so called from its supposed habit of accompanying the cowfish.—**cow'pox"**, *n.* An acute contagious disease of cows, the source of vaccine.—**cow'punch"er**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A cowboy.

cow[2], *n.* A kind of chimney-top. [< COWL.]

cow'age, *n.* Same as COWHAGE.

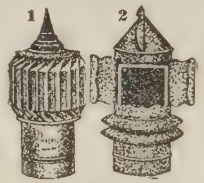
cow'ard, 1 kau'ərd; 2 eow'ard, *n.* One lacking in courage; a craven; poltroon. [< F. *couard*, < OF. *coue* (< L. *cauda*), tail.]—**cow'ard**, *a.*—**cow'ard-ice**, *n.* Unworthy timidity; poltroonery.—**cow'ard-ly**. **I.** *a.* Like or befitting a coward; pusillanimous. **II.** *adv.* In a cowardly manner.—**cow'ard-li-ness**, *n.*—**cow'ard-ship**, *n.*

cow'er, 1 kau'ər; 2 eow'er, *vi.* To crouch tremblingly; quail. [< Ice. *kūra*, doze.]

Cowes, 1 kauz; 2 eowz, *n.* A seaside resort, Isle of Wight, [England; pop. 10,000.

cow'hage, 1 kau'ij; 2 eow'ąg, *n.* The hairs on the pods of a tropical climbing plant of the bean family; also, the pods themselves, or the plant. **cow'age**‡.

cowl[1], 1 kaul; 2 eowl, *n.* **1.** A monk's hood; a hooded garment. **2.** A monk. **3.** A hood-shaped top, as for a chimney. [< L.[AS] *cucullus*, hood.]



Cowls.

cowl[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A large vessel for carrying water.—**cowl'-staff"**, *n.* A pole on which a cowl may be hung.

Cow'ley, 1 kau'li; 2 eow'ly, **Abraham** (1618–1667). An English poet.

co-work'er, 1 kō-wûrk'ər; 2 cō-wûrk'er, *n.* A fellow worker.

Cow'pens, 1 kau'penz; 2 eow'-pĕns, *n.* A village in N. W. South Carolina; British defeated, Jan. 17, 1781.

Cow'per, 1 kau'pər *or* kū'pər; 2 eow'per *or* eo'per, **William** (1731–1800). An English poet: *The Task; John Gilpin.*

cow'ry, 1 kau'ri; 2 eow'ry, *n.* [COW'RIES[2], *pl.*] An ornamental shell, a small variety of which is used as money in Africa and the East Indies. [< Hind. *kauri*, cowry; cp. Beng. *kari.*] **cow'rie‡; gow'ry‡; mon'ey-cow"ry‡.**

cow'slip", 1 kau'slip"; 2 eow'slip", *n.* An English wild flower of the primrose family; an allied or similar American wild flower. [< AS. *cūslyppe*, < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, cow-droppings.]

Cowslip.

cowt, 1 kaut; 2 cowt, *n.* [Scot.] A colt.

cox'a, 1 koks'ə; 2 cŏks'a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The first joint or body-joint of the leg in arthropods, as insects. **2.** *Anat.* The hip. [L.]—**cox'al**, *a.*

cox'comb", 1 koks'kōm"; 2 cŏks'cōm", *n.* **1.** A pretentious and conceited fop. **2.** Same as COCKSCOMB. **3.** A piece of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, formerly worn in a jester's cap; also, the cap itself. **4†.** The top of the head, or the head itself. [Cor. of *cock's comb.*]—**cox-comb'i-cal**, *a.* **cox-com'i-cal‡.**—**cox-comb'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **cox'comb"ly‡.**—**cox'comb"ry**, *n.*

cox'swain, 1 kek'swēn *or* kek'sn; 2 cŏk'swān *or* cŏk'sn, *n.* One who steers or has charge of a rowboat. **cock'-swain‡.**

coy, 1 koi; 2 cŏy, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stroke or caress with the hand. **2.** To entice; decoy. **3†.** To soothe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To behave with coyness. **2§.** To demur; hesitate.

coy, *a.* **1.** Shrinking from notice or familiar advances; diffident; shy. **2.** Coquettish. **3‖.** Disdainful. [OF., < L. *quietus*, QUIET.]—**coy'ish**, *a.*—**coy'ly**, *adv.*—**coy'-ness**, *n.*

coyfe†, *n.* Same as COIF.

co-yo'te, 1 ko-yō'ti *or* kai'ōt; 2 co-yō'te *or* cŷ'ōt, *n.* A burrowing dog-like mammal, the prairie-wolf of the western United States. [Sp., < Mex. *coyotl.*]

coy'stril†, *n.* A groom; lackey; low fellow. [< OF. *coustillier*, soldier, < L. *culter*, knife.] **col'stril†; coy'strel†.**

coz, 1 kuz; 2 eōz, *n.* A cousin.

coze§, *n.* Anything cozy; a friendly chat. **cose‡.**

coz'en, } 1 kuz'n; 2 eōz'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To cheat in a petty
cuz'en[F], } way. [< F. *cousiner*, < *cousin*, cousin.]—**coz'en-age**, *n.* Deceit; fraud.—**coz'en-er**, *n.*

co'zier†, *n.* Same as COSIER.

co'zy, 1 kō'zi; 2 eō'zy, *a.* [CO'ZI-ER; CO'ZI-EST.] Snugly and easily comfortable; contented; sociable. [< Gael. *cosach*, full of hollows, snug, < *cos*, crevice.] **co'zey‡.**—**co'zi-ly, co'si-ly**, *adv.*—**co'zi-ness, co'si-ness**, *n.*

co'zy, *n.* A padded cap or cover for a teapot, to prevent the heat from escaping after the tea is infused. **co'sy‡.**

C. P., *abbr.* Chief Patriarch, civil power, Clerk of the Peace, Code of Procedure, Common Pleas, *Congregatio Passionis* (L., Passionist Fathers), Court of Probate.—**c. p.**, *abbr.* Candle-power, chemically pure, circular pitch.—**cp.**, *abbr.* Compare.—**C. P. A.**, *abbr.* Certified public accountant.—**C. P. C.**, *abbr.* Clerk of the Privy Council.—**C. P. M.**, *abbr.* Common particular meter.—**C. P. S.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal).—**Cr.**, *abbr.* Chromium, credit, creditor, crown.

craal, *n.* Same as KRAAL.

crab, 1 krab; 2 crăb, *a.* Sour or astringent; as, a *crab* vintage.

crab[1], *n.* **1.** A 10-footed crustacean having the abdomen or tail folded under the body. **2.** [C-] A constellation, Cancer. **3.** A form of windlass. [< AS. *crabba.*]

American Edible or Blue Crab. 1/8

crab[2], *n.* **1.** A kind of small, sour apple. **crab'-ap"ple‡.** **2.** A tree bearing this fruit. **3.** An ill-tempered, querulous, or surly person. [< Sw. *krabb-* in *krabbäple*, crab-apple.]

Crabbe, 1 krab; 2 crăb, **George** (1754–1832). An English poet.

crab'bed, 1 krab'ed; 2 crăb'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Sour-tempered; peevish. **2.** Harsh; sour; abstruse; cramped and irregular. [< CRAB[2], *n.*] Syn.: see MOROSE.—**crab'bed-ly**, *adv.*—**crab'bed-ness**, *n.*

crack[1], 1 krak; 2 crăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a crack or cracks in; burst; split; break open. **2.** To cause to give forth a short, sharp sound; snap. **3.** To derange mentally. **4.** To tell with spirit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To split or break. **2.** To make a sharp, snapping sound. **3.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To talk; gossip; chat. [< AS. *cracian* (imitative).] Syn.: see BREAK.—**crack'er**, *n.* A person or thing that cracks; a firecracker; a thin, brittle biscuit.—**cracks'-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Slang.] A burglar.

crack, *a.* [Colloq.] Of superior excellence; first-class.

crack, *n.* **1.** An incomplete separation of two parts of an object; a fissure. **2.** A sudden and sharp sound; report. **3.** A sounding blow. **4.** A mental or moral defect. **5.** [Colloq.] One of high excellence in a certain line. **6.** A half-crazy person; crank. **7.** A peculiar tone of the voice, as when changing. **8†.** A sprightly boy; a boy.
Syn.: see BLEMISH; BREACH.
—**crack'-brained"**, *a.* Weak-minded; odd.—**c.-hempt**, *n.* A fit subject for the hangman. **c.-halter‡; c.-rope†.**

crack'l(e)[F], 1 krak'l; 2 crăk'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CRACK'L(E)D[F]; CRACK'LING.] To crack slightly and repeatedly; cover with cracks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A succession of light, cracking sounds; crepitation. **2.** A small crack; a network of fine cracks, as on china. [Freq. of CRACK.]—**crack'ling**, *n.* **1.** A crackling sound. **2.** The crisp browned skin of roasted pork. [**2.** *pl.* Bits of crisply fried fat pork.

crack'nel, 1 krak'nel; 2 crăk'nĕl, *n.* **1.** A hard, brittle biscuit.

Cra'cow, *n.* Same as KRAKOW.

cra'dle, 1 krē'dl; 2 crā'dl, *vt.* & *vi.* [CRA'DLED; CRA'DLING.] **1.** To put into or rock in or as in a cradle; soothe; nurse; nurture. **2.** To reap with a cradle, as wheat. **3.** To wash, as gold-bearing gravel, in a mining-cradle.

cra'dle, *n.* **1.** A rocking or swinging bed for an infant. **2.** A place of birth; origin. **3.** *Agric.* A scythe with fingers that catch the grain when cut. **4.** A frame for sustaining a vessel. **5.** A box on rockers for washing ore. [< AS. *cradel*, < Ir. *craidhal.*]

Crad'ock, 1 krad'ok; 2 crăd'ŏk, **Sir Christopher** (1862–1914). A British rear-admiral; went down with his flagship, the "Good Hope," in the battle off Coronel, Nov. 1, 1914.

craft, 1 kruft; 2 crăft, *n.* **1.** Cunning or skill; guile. **2.** A trade, or those employed in it. **3.** *Naut.* A vessel; also, collectively, vessels. [< AS. *cræft*, skill, art, strength, courage.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS; DECEPTION.
—**crafts'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a craft; a skilled mechanic. **-ship**, *n.*—**craft'y**, *a.* **1.** Skilful in deceiving; cunning. **2‖.** Skilful in a craft. Syn.: see ASTUTE; INSIDIOUS; POLITIC.—**craft'i-ly**, *adv.*—**craft'i-ness**, *n.*

crag, 1 krag; 2 crăg, *n.* A rough, steep, or broken rock rising or jutting out prominently. [< W. *craig*, rock.]—**crag'ged**, *a.* Having numerous crags. **crag'gy‡.**—**crag'-ged-ness**, *n.* **crag'gi-ness‡.**—**crags'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who climbs crags or cliffs, as for the eggs of sea-birds.

craig[1], 1 krēg; 2 crāg, *n.* [Scot.] A crag; cliff.

craig[2], *n.* [Scot.] The neck. [< MD. *krage.*] **craig'le‡.**

crake, 1 krēk; 2 crāk, *n.* A small, short-billed rail-bird, with harsh cry. [< Ice. *kraka*, crow.]

cram, 1 kram; 2 crăm, *v.* [CRAMMED, CRAMD[S]; CRAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press together; pack tightly; crowd. **2.** To feed to satiety. **3.** To force into the mind. **II.** *i.* **1.** To eat greedily. **2.** To force knowledge into the mind by hurried study. [< AS. *crammian*, stuff.]

European Crane. 1/40

cram, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cramming. **2.** One who crams. **3.** Hastily acquired knowledge.

cram'bo, 1 kram'bo; 2 crăm'bo, *n.* A word-rhyming game.

crame, 1 krēm; 2 crām, *n.* [Scot.] A stall or portable booth, as at a fair, for the sale of small articles. [< D. *kraam*, booth.]

cram'oi-sie, 1 kram'ȯi-zi; 2 crăm'ŏi-si. **I‖.** *a.* Crimson. **II†.** *n.* Crimson cloth. **cram'oi-sy†.**

cramp[1], 1 kramp; 2 crămp. **I[t].** *vt.* To fasten with or as with a cramp; restrain; hamper. **II.** *n.* A device, as an iron with bent ends, for binding two pieces firmly together. [Of AS. origin.]

cramp[2]. **I[t].** *vt.* To affect with cramps. **II.** *n. Med.* **1.** An involuntary, sudden, painful, muscular contraction. **2.** A form of local paralysis. [< F. *crampe*, < D. *kramp*.] **—cramp'fish",** *n.* The torpedo or electric ray.

cram'pon, 1 kram'pən; 2 crăm'pon, *n.* **1.** An aerial root for climbing, as in the ivy. **2.** A pair of hooked irons for raising heavy stones, etc. **3.** An iron fitted to a shoe for walking on ice or climbing. [F., < *crampe*, CRAMP[1], *n.*] **cram'poon‡.**

cran'ber"ry, 1 kran'ber"i; 2 crăn'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] The bright-scarlet acid berry of a plant growing in marshy land, or the plant itself. [< AS. *cran*, for CRANE[1], *n.*, + BERRY[1].]

cranch[t], 1 kranch; 2 crănch, *vt.* Same as CRUNCH.

crane[1], 1 krēn; 2 crān, *v.* [CRANED; CRAN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To stretch out or elongate, as a crane its neck. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be elongated. **2.** To halt and lean forward, as a horse hesitating at a leap; hence, to hesitate at anything.

crane[2], *vt.* To elevate by or as if by a crane.

crane[1], *n.* A large long-necked, long-legged, heron-like bird. [< AS. *cran*.]

crane[2], *n. Mech.* **1.** A hoisting-machine with a swinging arm. **2.** A support for kettles in a fireplace. **3.** A siphon. [< CRANE[1], *n.* (its arm resembling the neck of a crane).]—**crane'-fly",** *n.* A dipterous insect, with very long legs.

Cranes.

cranes'-bill", 1 krēnz'bil"; 2 crānz'bĭl", *n.* **1.** Any species of geranium. **2.** A pair of slender pincers used by surgeons. **crane's'-bill"‡.**

cra'ni-o-, 1 krē'ni-o-; 2 crā'ni-o-. From LL. *crantum*, skull: a combining form. — **cra"ni-og'no-my,** *n.* The doctrine that regards the form and proportions of the skull as an index of the mental qualities or temperament. [+ Gr. *gnōmē*, opinion.]—**cra'ni-o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for making a topographical chart of the skull. [+ -GRAPH.]—**cra"ni-og'ra-phy,** *n.* A description of the cranium.

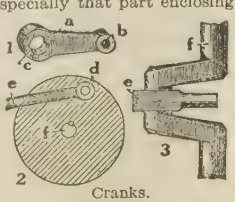
craniol., *abbr.* Craniology.

cra"ni-ol'o-gy, *n.* The branch of internal somatology that treats of the characteristics of skulls. [< CRANIO- + -LOGY.] **—cra"ni-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**cra"ni-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

craniom., *abbr.* Craniometry.

cra"ni-om'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls. [< CRANIO- + -METER.]—**cra"ni-o-met'ric, cra"ni-o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**cra"ni-om'e-try,** *n.*

cra'ni-um, 1 krē'ni-um; 2 crā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [CRA'NI-A, *pl.*] The skull of an animal, especially that part enclosing the brain; the brain-box. [LL., <Gr. *kranion*, skull.] **cra'ni-on†.**—**cra'ni-al,** *a.*



Cranks.
1. A simple crank. *a*, key-seat; *b*, hole for crank-pin; *c*, hole for crank-shaft. 2. Wheel-crank. 3. Double crank. *d*, crank-pin; *e*, *e*, connecting-rod; *f*, *f*, crank-shaft.

crank, 1 kraŋk; 2 crăŋk, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Delicately or ill balanced; easily capsized. **2.** Hence, shaky. **3.** Spirited; lively. [Ult. < AS. *crincan*, yield.]

crank, *n.* **1.** A bent arm attached to an axis, or a bent portion of an axle, for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, or vice versa. **2.** An angular lever. **3.** [Colloq.] An unbalanced person; a monomaniac. [< CRANK, *a.*]—**crank'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of whims; mentally unbalanced. **2.** Crooked. **3.** Rickety; liable to upset.—**crank'i-ly,** *adv.*—**crank'i-ness,** *n.*

cran'kle†, *v.* & *n.* Bend; crinkle.

Cran'mer, 1 kran'mər; 2 crăn'mĕr, **Thomas** (1489–1556). English Protestant, archbishop of Canterbury; burnt at the stake.

cran'ny, 1 kran'i; 2 crăn'y. **I.** *vi.* [CRAN'NIED; CRAN'NYING.] **1.** To become full of crannies or crevices. **2.** To enter by crannies, as the wind. **II.** *n.* [CRAN'NIES[Z], *pl.*] A narrow opening; fissure. [< L.[F] *crena*, notch.] **cran'y†.** Syn.: see BREACH.—**cran'nied,** *a.* Full of crannies or fissures.

cran'reuch, 1 kran'ruh; 2 crăn'ruh, *n.* [Scot.] Hoar frost.

crantst, *n.* A garland; wreath.

crape, 1 krēp; 2 crāp, *n.* A thin gauze-like material. [< F. *crêpe*.] **crêpe†.** [pressed.

crape'fish", 1 krēp'fish"; 2 crāp'fish", *n.* Codfish salted and

crap'pie, 1 krap'i; 2 crăp'i, *n.* An edible fresh-water fish of the Mississippi valley. [Cp. F. *crape*, crabfish.]

crap'u-lent, 1 krap'yu-lent; 2 crăp'yu-lĕnt, *a.* Grossly intemperate; drunken; gluttonous. [< LL. *crapulentus*.] **crap'u-lous‡.—crap'u-lence,** *n.*

crare†, *n.* A merchant craft; small sailing-vessel.

crash[1], 1 krash; 2 crăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* To dash in pieces noisily. **II.** *i.* To make a noise, as of sudden violent breaking. [< Sw. *krasa* (imitative).] [bankruptcy.

crash[1], *n.* **1.** A loud, crashing noise. **2.** Destruction;

crash[2], *n.* A coarse linen fabric, as for toweling, or for covering stairs, etc. [< L. *crassus*, coarse.]

crass, 1 kras; 2 crăs, *a.* **1.** Coarse or thick in structure; dense. **2.** Dull; obtuse. [< L. *crassus*, thick.]—**crass'-i-tude§,** *n.*—**crass'ly,** *adv.*—**crass'ness,** *n.*

cras"sa-men'tum, 1 kras"ə-men'tum; 2 crăs"a-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* A coagulum or clot, as the semisolid portion of blood. [L.]

Cras'sus, 1 kras'us; 2 crăs'ŭs. **Marcus Lucinius,** surnamed *Dives*, or *The Rich* (115–53 B. C.). A Roman general and statesman; triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey.

crast., *abbr.* [L.] *Crastina* (to-morrow).

cratch†, *n.* An open framework; rack; crib. [< F. *crèche*, < OHG. *crippa*, crib.]

crate, 1 krēt; 2 crāt. **I[d].** *vt.* To put in a crate. **II.** *n.* A large wickerwork hamper or framework of slats, for transporting various articles. [< L. *cratis*, wickerwork.]

cra'ter, 1 krē'tər; 2 crā'tĕr, *n.* **1.** The bowl-shaped depression forming the outlet of a volcano or of a hot spring. **2.** Any large bowl or cavity. [< Gr. *kratēr*, mixing-vessel.]

craunch[t], 1 krənch; 2 crănch, *vt.* Same as CRUNCH. **cranch‡.**

cra-vat', 1 krə-vat'; 2 cra-văt', *n.* A piece of cambric, silk, or the like, folded and passed around the neck and shirt-collar, and tied in front; a neckcloth. [< F. *cravate*.]

crave, 1 krēv; 2 crāv, *v.* [CRAVED; CRAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beg for humbly and earnestly. **2.** To long for. **3.** [Scot.] To dun; importune. **II.** *i.* To desire or entreat humbly or seriously: with *for*. [AS. *crafian*.] Syn.: see ASK.

cra'ven, 1 krē'vn; 2 crā'vn. **I.** *a.* Lacking in courage; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A base coward. [< L.[OF] *crepo*, break.]—**cra'ven-ly,** *adv.*

crav'ing, 1 krēv'iŋ; 2 crāv'ing, *n.* **1.** A natural inherent yearning or appetite; longing. **2.** A begging; beseeching. Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; PETITION.
—crav'ing-ly, *adv.*—**crav'ing-ness,** *n.*

craw[1], 1 krē; 2 crą, *n.* The first stomach or crop of a bird. [< Dan. *kro*.]

craw[2], *n.* [Scot.] A rook or crow.

craw'fish", 1 krē'fish"; 2 crą'fish", *n.* A small fresh-water lobster-like crustacean. [< OHG.[OF] *chrebiz*, crab.] **cray'fish"†.**

Crawfish. 1/2

Craw'ford, 1 krē'fərd; 2 crą'ford, **Francis Marion** (1854–1909). An American novelist.

crawl, 1 krēl; 2 crąl, *vi.* **1.** To move as a worm; move slowly or cautiously; creep. **2.** To have a sensation as of something crawling on the body. [< Ice. *krafia*, paw, crawl.] **crall†.** Syn.: see LINGER.—**crawl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

crawl[1], *n.* The act of crawling; a creeping motion.

crawl[2], *n.* A pen or enclosure in the water, as for containing fish, etc. [< D. *kraal*, enclosure.]

crawl'er, 1 krēl'ər; 2 crąl'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which crawls or creeps; a reptile.

crawl'y, 1 krēl'i; 2 crąl'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Having a sensation as of things crawling over the flesh.

cray'fish", 1 krē'fish"; 2 crā'fish", *n.* A crawfish.

cray'on, 1 krē'ən; 2 crā'on, *vt.* To sketch with a crayon; sketch; design.—**cray'on-ist,** *n.*

cray'on, 1 krē'ən; 2 erā'on, *n.* **1.** A slender cylinder, as of charcoal or prepared chalk, for drawing on paper. **2.** An oily pencil, used in lithography. **3.** A carbon-point in an arc-light. **4.** A drawing made with crayons. [F.] —**cray'on-hold"er,** *n.* A metallic case for holding crayons.

craze, 1 krēz; 2 erāz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRAZED; CRAZ'ING.] **1.** To make or become insane. **2.** To make or become full of minute cracks or flaws, as pottery. **3†.** To break down; break; crush. **II.** *n.* **1.** Mental disorder; an insane freak of fashion; a caprice, prejudice, or crotchet. **2.** A flaw in the glaze of pottery. [< Sw. *krasa,* crash.] **craset.**—**crazed,** *a.* **1.** Insane. **2.** Cracked, as glaze.—**cra'zy,** *a.* [CRA'ZI-ER; CRA'ZI-EST.] **1.** Insane; originating in or characterized by insanity. **2.** Dilapidated; rickety. **3.** [Colloq.] Inordinately eager; foolishly desirous. Syn.: see INSANE.—**cra'zy-bone",** *n.* See FUNNY-BONE.—**cra'zi-ly,** *adv.*—**cra'zi-ness,** *n.*

creach, 1 krēH; 2 erāH, *n.* A Highland raid. [Gael.] **creaght‡.**—**creaght,** 1 krēht *or* krēt; 2 erēht *or* erāt, *n.* A plunderer; cattle-lifter.

creak, 1 krīk; 2 erēk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make, or cause to make, a creak. **II.** *n.* A sharp, squeaking sound, as from friction. [Var. of CRACK, *n.*]—**creak'y,** *a.* [CREAK'-I-ER; CREAK'I-EST.] Apt to creak; creaking.

cream, 1 krīm; 2 erēm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To skim cream from, or supply cream to; be covered with cream, or with scum, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gathering of fatty globules on the surface of milk; hence, any substance similar in formation or appearance. **2.** The part of something regarded as the choicest or best. [< F. *crème.*]—**cream of tartar,** a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol.—**cream'er,** *n.*—**cream'er-y,** *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A place for collecting, keeping, or selling cream. **2.** A butter-making establishment.—**cream'y,** *a.* [CREAM'I-ER; CREAM'-I-EST.] Resembling or containing cream.—**cream'i-ness,** *n.*

crease, 1 krīs; 2 erēs, *vt.* [CREASED^{t}, CREAST^{s}; CREAS'ING.] To make a crease, line, fold, or wrinkle in.—**creas'er,** *n.*

crease^{1}, *n.* **1.** The mark of a wrinkle, fold, or the like. **2.** In cricket, a line indicating the boundaries of a particular space. [Perhaps Celt.]

crease^{2}, *n.* Same as CREESE.

cre'a-sote, *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

cre-ate', 1 krī-ēt'; 2 erē-āt', *vt.* [CRE-AT'ED^{d}; CRE-AT'ING.] **1.** To cause to come into existence; especially, to produce out of nothing. **2.** To produce as a new construction out of existing materials. **3.** To be the cause of; originate; produce; occasion. **4.** To invest with a new rank, etc.; appoint. [L. *creo,* make.] Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE.—**cre-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of creating. **2.** That which is created; the universe. **3.** Investiture.—**cre-a'tion-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**cre-a'tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Having the power to create; productive.—**cre-a'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who creates; [C-] God as the maker of the universe. **2.** That which produces or causes. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**cre-a'tor-ship,** *n.*

crea'ture, 1 krī'ĉhur *or* -tiur; 2 erē'ĉhur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** That which has been created; a living being. **2.** A dependent; tool. [A foundling asylum. [F.]

crèche, 1 krēsh; 2 ereĉh, *n.* **1.** A public day-nursery. **2.**

Cré"cy', 1 kre"sī'; 2 ere"ĉÿ', *n.* A small town in N. W. France; Edward III. of England defeated French, Aug. 26, 1346.

Cres'sy‡.

cre'dence, 1 krī'dens; 2 erē'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Confidence based upon external evidence; belief. **2.** That which serves to accredit; credentials. **3.** *Eccl.* A small table or shelf near the altar to hold the bread and wine before they are consecrated. [< L.^{OF} *creden(t-)s,* ppr. of *credo,* believe.] Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.

cre'dent†, *a.* **1.** Credible; to be believed. **2.** Credulous.

cre-den'tial, 1 krī-den'shal; 2 erē-dĕn'shal, *n.* **1.** That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence. **2.** *pl.* Certificates showing that a person is invested with certain authority or claim to confidence or consideration.

cred'i-bl(e^{F}, 1 kred'ı-bl; 2 erĕd'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being believed; worthy of credit, confidence, or acceptance. [< L. *credibilis,* < *credo,* believe.] Syn.: see LIKELY; PROBABLE.—**cred"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being credible; trustworthiness. **cred'i-bl(e-ness^{F}‡.** Syn.: see PROBABILITY.—**cred'i-bly,** *adv.*

cred'it, 1 kred'ıt; 2 erĕd'it. **I^{d}.** *vt.* **1.** To give credit to or for; believe; accept as true. **2.** To believe (one) the possessor of something: followed by *with.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person; trust. **2.** Reputation for trustworthiness; character; repute. **3.** Title to praise or esteem; honor. **4.** In bookkeeping, amount in one's favor, or the entry or record of it. **5.** Reputation for solvency and probity. [< L.^{F} *creditum,* orig. < *credo,* believe.]

Syn.: (verb) see TRUST; (noun) see BELIEF; FAITH; FAME. —**cred"it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **cred'it-a-bl(e-ness^{F}‡.**—**cred'it-a-bl(e^{F},** *a.* Deserving or reflecting credit; praiseworthy; meritorious.—**cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*—**cred'i-tor,** *n.* One to whom another is peculiarly indebted.

cre'do, 1 krī'do; 2 erē'do, *n.* **1.** A creed, as the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed: from the first word in the Latin version, *credo,* I believe. **2.** *Mus.* A setting for the creed, as used in a mass. [L.]

cred'u-lous, 1 kred'yu-lus; 2 erĕd'yu-lŭs, *a.* Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence. [< L. *credulus,* < *credo,* believe.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**cre-du'li-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; a proneness to accept the improbable or the marvelous. **cred'u-lous-ness‡.** Syn.: see FANATICISM.

Cree, 1 krī; 2 erē, *n.* One of a tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians.—**Cree,** *a.*

creed, 1 krīd; 2 erēd, *n.* **1.** A formal summary of religious belief; an authoritative statement of doctrine; a confession of faith. Two comprehensive creeds, known as the **Apostles' Creed** and the **Nicene Creed,** are accepted by the Church in general and recited in most liturgies. **2.** That which is believed; doctrine. [< L.^{AS} *credo,* believe.] Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.

creek, 1 krīk; 2 erēk, *n.* **1.** A small inlet or cove; a recess in the shore. **2.** [U. S.] A small tidal or valley stream. [< AS. *crecca,* orig. bend or turn.] Syn.: see STREAM.

creel, 1 krīl; 2 erēl, *n.* **1.** An angler's willow basket for carrying fish. **2.** A cage of wickerwork for catching lobsters. **3.** A frame in a spinning-machine. [Sc., < Gael. *craidhleag,* cradle.]—**creel,** *vt.*

creep, 1 krīp; 2 erēp. **I.** *vi.* [CREPT; CREEP'ING.] **1.** To move as a serpent; crawl. **2.** To move slowly, imperceptibly, secretly, or stealthily. **3.** To exhibit servility; cringe. **4.** To have a sensation as of contact with creeping things. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of creeping. **2.** *pl.* A nervous sensation as of insects creeping on the flesh. **3§.** A slow movement or slight stir. [< AS. *creōpan.*] Syn.: see LINGER.—**creep'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which creeps. **2.** A creeping or climbing plant. **3.** One of various birds adapted for creeping about the branches of trees. **4.** An iron with sharp points, attached to the boot to avoid slipping, as in climbing or in walking on ice. **5.** One of various slow-moving mechanisms.—**creep'ing-ly,** *adv.* By creeping movements.—**creep'y,** *a.*—**creep'i-ly,** *adv.*—**creep'i-ness,** *n.*

creese, 1 krīs; 2 erēs, *n.* A Malayan dagger with a waved blade. [< Malay *kris,* dagger.] **crease‡; kris‡.**

cre-mate', 1 krī-mēt'; 2 erē-māt', *vt.* [-MAT'ED^{d}; -MAT'-ING.] To burn up; reduce to ashes. [< L. *cremo* (pp. *crematus*), burn.] Syn.: see BURN.—**cre-ma'tion,** *n.* The act or practise of burning, especially of burning the dead. —**cre-ma'tor,** *n.*—**cre'ma-to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A place for cremating dead bodies. **cre"ma-to'ri-um‡.**

crème, 1 krām; 2 erēm, *n.* [F.] **1.** Cream: used in names of essences or liqueurs, as *crème* de menthe. **2.** *Cookery.* A white sauce for meat or vegetables.—**crème de la crème,** literally, cream of the cream; the very pick; most choice.

Cre-mo'na, 1 krı-mō'na; 2 ere-mō'na, *n.* **1.** A province (685 sq. m.; pop. 352,992), Lombardy, Italy. **2.** Its capital (pop. 42,704), famous for its violins. **3.** Any violin made at Cremona, from the 16th to the 18th century, by the Amati family or by Antonio Stradivari and Josef Guarnerius.

cre'nate, 1 krī'nēt; 2 erē'nāt, *a.* Scalloped or toothed with even, rounded notches, as a leaf or margin. [< L. *crena,* notch.] **cre'nat-ed‡.**

cre-nelle', 1 krı-nel'; 2 ere-nĕl', *n.* *Arch.* **1.** An embrasure of a battlement. **2.** A battlement. [OF., < LL. *crenellus,* dim. of L. *crena,* notch.]—**cren'e-late,** *vi. & vt.* To fortify or decorate with battlements; to cut loopholes through. **cren'-el-late‡.**—**cren"e-la'tion,** *n.* **cren"el-la'tion‡.**

cre'ole, 1 krī'ōl; 2 erē'ōl, *n.* **1.** A native of Spanish America, or of the West Indies, of European parentage. **2.** In Louisiana: (1) A native descended from French or Spanish ancestors by either parent, or a white native who speaks French. (2) A native-born negro, as distinguished from one brought from Africa. [< Sp.^{F} *criollo,* negro.]—**cre'ole,** *a.*

Cre'on, 1 krī'on; 2 erē'ŏn, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes who surrendered his throne to Œdipus.

cre'o-sote, 1 krī'o-sōt; 2 erē'o-sōt, *n.* An oily liquid compound distilled from wood and having a smoky odor and burning taste: used as an antiseptic, for the preservation of timber, etc. [< Gr. *kreas,* flesh, + *sōtēr,* preserver, < *sōzō,* preserve.]

crêpe, 1 krēp, 2 erep, *n.* See CRAPE, *n.*

crep'i-tate, 1 krep'ı-tēt; 2 erĕp'i-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED^{d}; -TAT"-ING.] To make a succession of quick snapping sounds; crackle; rattle. [< L. *crepito,* freq. of *crepo,* creak.]—**crep'i-tant,** *a.*—**crep"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

crept, 1 krept; 2 crĕpt, *imp.* of CREEP, *v.*

cre-pus'cu-lar, 1 krı-pus'kiu-lər; 2 ere-pŭs'cū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or appearing in twilight. [< L. *crepusculum,* <

creper, dark.] **cre-pus'cu-lous†.—cre-pus'cle§**, *n.* The twilight of morning or evening; dusk. **cre-pus'cule†; cre-pus'cu-lum†.**

cres., cresc., *abbr.* Crescendo.

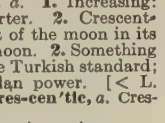
cres-cen'do, 1 kre-shen'do; 2 crĕ-shĕn'do. **I.** *a.* Slowly increasing in loudness or power. **II.** *n. Mus.* A gradual increase in the force of sound. [L.^{It} *cresco*, grow.]

cres'cent, 1 kres'ent; 2 crĕs'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Increasing: said of the moon in its first quarter. **2.** Crescent-shaped. **II.** *n.* **1.** The visible part of the moon in its first or last quarter; the new or old moon. **2.** Something crescent-shaped, as the device on the Turkish standard; hence, the Turkish or Mohammedan power. [< L. *crescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cresco*, increase.]—**cres-cen'tic**, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

cres'cive‖, 1 kres'ɪv; 2 crĕs'ĭv, *a.* Growing; increasing.

cress, 1 kres; 2 crĕs, *n.* One of various plants of the mustard family, having a pungent taste and used as salads. [< AS. *cærse*, *cressa*.]

cres'set, 1 kres'et; 2 crĕs'ĕt, *n.* A frame or vessel mounted to hold a torch or beacon; a burning light. [< OD.^{or} *kruysel*, < *kruyse*, a cup, pot.]



Cressets.

Cres'si-da, 1 kres'ɪ-də; 2 crĕs'ĭ-da, *n.* Daughter of Calchas, unfaithful to Troilus; proverbial for infidelity.

crest[d], 1 krest; 2 crĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* To serve as a crest for; crown. **II.** *i.* To take the form of a crest.

crest, *n.* **1.** A comb or tuft on the head of a fowl; projection on the top of a helmet; a plume; tuft. **2.** The ridge of a wave or of a mountain; the top of anything. **3.** A heraldic device; coat of arms. **4.** Loftiness; pride; courage. [< OF. *creste*, < L. *crista*, tuft.] **creste†; crist†.—crest'ed**, *a.* Bearing a crest.—**crest'fall"en**, *a.* Having the crest or head lowered; dispirited; dejected.

cre-ta'ceous, 1 krɪ-tē'shus; 2 cre-tā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or related to chalk; chalky. **2.** [C-] *Geol.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the third and latest of the periods comprised in the Mesozoic era. [< L. *creta*, chalk.]

Crete, 1 krīt; 2 crēt, *n.* An island (3,326 sq. m.; pop. 310,000) in eastern Mediterranean sea.—**Cre'tan**, *a.* & *n.*—**Cre'tic**, *a.*

cre'tin, 1 krī'tɪn; 2 crē'tĭn, *n.* A person affected with cretinism. [< F. *crétin.*]—**cre'tin-ism**, *n.* An incurable malady characterized by bodily deformity and mental imbecility: peculiar to mountain regions.—**cre'tin-ous**, *a.*

cre-tonne', 1 krɪ-tɔn'; 2 cre-tŏn', *n.* An unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side in colored patterns. [F., < name of first maker.]

Cre-u'sa, 1 krɪ-ū'sə; 2 cre-ụ'sa, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas; killed or lost at the capture of Troy.

cre-vasse', 1 krɪ-vas'; 2 cre-văs', *n.* **1.** A deep fissure, as in a glacier. **2.** [U. S.] A breach in a levee. [F.]

crev'ice, } 1 krev'ɪs; 2 crĕv'ĭç, *n.* A small fissure or crack.
crev'is[s], }

Syn.: see BREACH.

crew‖, 1 krū; 2 crụ, *imp.* of CROW, *v.*

crew, *n.* **1.** The company of seamen belonging to a vessel. **2.** Any company of men working together; a crowd; gang. Syn.: see CABAL. [Cp. ACCRUE.]

crew'el, 1 krū'el; 2 crụ'ĕl, *n.* A slackly twisted worsted yarn, used in fancy-work.

crib, 1 krib; 2 crĭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRIBBED, CRIBD[s]; CRIB'BING.] **1.** To enclose in a crib; confine closely. **2.** [Colloq.] To use a crib; steal; plagiarize. **3.** To bite the crib, as a horse. **4.** To line (the walls of a pit or shaft) with timbers or planking. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rack, manger, or stall for cattle. **2.** A child's bedstead, with side railings. **3.** A box or bin for grain. **4.** A small raft. **5.** A frame of wood or timber, as to retain a bank of earth. **6.** A petty theft, or the thing taken; plagiarism; also, a translation or other unauthorized aid in study. **7.** Colloq.] A house, cottage, lodging, etc. **8.** See CRIBBAGE. [< AS. *crib.*] **cribbe†; cryb‡.—crib'ber**, *n.*—**crib'bing**, *n.* **1.** The act of cribbing. **2.** Same as CRIB, *n.*, 5.—**crib'-bite"**, *vt.* To bite a crib or the like, at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar sound: said of a horse.—**c.-biter**, *n.*—**crib'work"**, *n.* A frame of logs filled in with stones: used to support wharves or to prevent water from washing out ground.

crib'bage, 1 krib'ɪj; 2 crĭb'ăġ, *n.* A game of cards, in which each player discards two cards to form a *crib*, the points in which count for the dealer.

crib'ble, 1 krib'l; 2 crĭb'l. **I.** *vt.* [CRIB'BLED; CRIB'BLING.] To separate with a coarse sieve or riddle; sift. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coarse sieve. **2.** Coarse flour or meal. [< F. *crible*, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, sieve.] **crib'le†.—crib'bled**, *pa.* Covered with small punctures or dots, as in engraving or the decoration of wood or metal.

Crich'ton, 1 krai'tən; 2 crī'ton, **James**, called **The Admirable C.** (1560–1582). A Scottish scholar and soldier.

crick, 1 krik; 2 crĭk, *n.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the neck; a cramp. [Cp. CROOK.]—**crick**, *vt.* To turn or twist so as to produce a crick.

crick'et[1], 1 krik'et; 2 crĭk'ĕt, *n.* A leaping insect with long antennæ, the male of which makes a chirping sound by friction of the fore wings. [< D.^{F} *krieken*, creak, chirp.]

crick'et[2], *n.* An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two opposing sides numbering eleven each: called the national game of England. [Perh. < OF. *criquet*, stick.]

crick'et[3], *n.* A footstool. [Cp. AS. *crice*, crutch.]

crick'et-er, 1 krik'et-ər; 2 crĭk'ĕt-er, *n.* A cricket-player.

cried, 1 kraid; 2 crīd, *imp.* of CRY, *v.*

cri'er, 1 krai'ər; 2 crī'er, *n.* One who publicly cries sales, losses, etc. [< F. *crieur*, < *crier*; see CRY, *v.*]

crim., *abbr.* Criminal.—**crim. con.**, *abbr.* Criminal conversation.

crime, 1 kraim; 2 crīm, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An act that subjects the doer to legal punishment. **2.** Any grave offense against morality or social order. [F., < L. *crimen*, crime.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; OFFENSE; SIN.

Cri-me'a, 1 krɪ-mɪ'ə; 2 crī-mē'a, *n.* A Russian peninsula on the N. coast of the Black Sea.—**Cri-me'an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Crimean war** (1854–1856), a war mainly in the Crimea; Russia opposed Turkey, England, and France.

crim'i-nal, 1 krim'ɪ-nel; 2 crĭm'ĭ-nal. **I.** *a.* Relating to, implying, or guilty of crime. **II.** *n.* One who has committed an offense punishable by law.

Syn.: abominable, culpable, felonious, flagitious, guilty, illegal, immoral, iniquitous, nefarious, sinful, unlawful, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. Every *criminal* act is *illegal* or *unlawful*, but *illegal* or *unlawful* acts may not be *criminal*. Offenses against public law are *criminal*; offenses against private rights are merely *illegal* or *unlawful*. As a general rule, all acts punishable by fine or imprisonment or both are *criminal* in view of the law. It is *illegal* for a man to trespass on another's land, but it is not *criminal*; the trespasser is liable to a civil suit for damages, but not to indictment, fine, or imprisonment. A *felonious* act is a *criminal* act of an aggravated kind, which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by death. A *flagitious* crime is one that brings public odium. *Vicious* refers to the indulgence of evil appetites, habits, or passions; *vicious* acts are not necessarily *criminal*, or even *illegal*; we speak of a *vicious* horse. That which is *iniquitous*, *i. e.*, contrary to equity, may sometimes be done under the forms of law. Ingratitude is *sinful*, hypocrisy is *wicked*, but neither is punishable by human law; hence neither is *criminal* or *illegal*. See IMMORAL. Compare SIN. —Ant.: innocent, just, lawful, legal, meritorious, moral, right, virtuous.

—crim'i-nal'i-ty, *n.* **crim'i-nal-ness†.—crim'i-nally**, *adv.*—**crim'i-nate**, *vt.* [-NAT'ED[d]; -NAT'ING.] To accuse of or implicate in crime.—**crim'i-na'tion**, *n.* The act of criminating.—**crim'i-na-tiv**(e[s]), *a.*—**crim'i-na"tor**, *n.* An accuser.—**crim'i-na-to-ry†**, *a.* Accusing; involving accusation.—**crim"i-nol'o-gist**, *n.* An expert in criminology. —**crim"i-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific study and investigation of crime and criminals.

crimp, 1 krimp; 2 crĭmp. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To bend or press into ridges or folds; corrugate; flute. **2.** To gash the flesh of with a knife, as fish before cooking. **3.** [Eng.] To decoy and detain for impressment, as sailors. **II.** *a.* **1.** Brittle and crisp; friable. **2.** Inconsistent or contradictory. **3.** Stiff, as if starched. **III.** *n.* **1.** Anything crimped, as a lock of hair. **2.** A crimper. **3.** A decoy or extortioner.—**crimp'age**, *n.* The act of crimping.—**crimp'er**, *n.* One who or that which crimps; a crimping-machine.—**crim'-pl**(eF, **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRIM'PL(E)D[F]; CRIM'PLING.] To wrinkle. **II.** *n.* A wrinkle.—**crimp'y**, *a.* [CRIMP'I-ER; CRIMP'I-EST.] Wavy; frizzled, as hair.

crim'son, 1 krim'zn; 2 crĭm'ṣn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become crimson; redden; blush. **II.** *a.* Of the color called crimson; deep-dyed. **III.** *n.* A red color having a tinge of blue; deep-red. [Ult. < Ar. *qirmazi*, crimson.] Syn.: see BLOODY.

cringe, 1 krinj; 2 crĭnġ. **I.** *vt.* [CRINGED; CRING'ING.] To crouch in servility or cowardice; fawn. **II.** *n.* A servile crouching. [< AS. *cringan*, yield.]

crin'gle, 1 krin'gl; 2 crĭn'ġl, *n. Naut.* An eye or loop in a rope, sail, etc. [< Ice. *kringla*, circle.]

cri'nite, 1 krai'nait; 2 crī'nīt, *a.* **1.** Having or bearded with long weak hairs. **2.** Resembling a tuft of hair. [< L. *crinitus*, pp. of *crinio*, cover with hair, < *crinis*, hair.]

crin'kl(e[F], 1 krin'kl; 2 crĭn'kl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRIN'KL(E)D[F]; CRIN'KLING.] To form or move with folds or wrinkles. **II.** *n.* A wrinkle; ripple; twist. **crin'ckle†.—crin'kly**, *a.*

cri'noid, 1 krai'noid *or* krin'oid; 2 crī'nŏid *or* crĭn'ŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*. **cri-nol'dal‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*.

Cri-noi'de-a, 1 kri-noi'di-ə; 2 cri-nŏi'de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A division of echinoderms having jointed stems and radial arms. [< Gr. *krinoeidēs,* lily-like, < *krinon,* lily; and see -OID.]—**cri-noi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

crin'o-line, 1 krin'o-lin *or* -lĭn; 2 crĭn'o-lĭn *or* -lĭn. **I.** *a.* Resembling crinoline, or serving an analogous purpose. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stiff elastic fabric; any material for stiffening a skirt, collar, or the like. **2.** A skirt stiffened with such fabric. **3.** A hoop-skirt. [F., < L. *crinis,* hair, + *linum,* flax.]

crip'ple, } 1 krip'l; 2 crĭp'l. **I.** *vt.* [CRIP'PLED, CRIP'LD^{P}; **crip'l**^{P}, } CRIP'PLING.] To lame; impair or disable. **II.** *n.* A person or animal lacking the natural use of a limb or limbs. [< AS. *crypel,* < *creōpan,* CREEP.]

cris, *n.* Same as CREESE. **kris**‡.

cri'sis, 1 krai'sis; 2 crī'sis, *n.* [CRI'SES, *pl.*] **1.** A turning-point in the progress of an affair or of a series of events; a critical moment. **2.** *Med.* Any sudden or decisive change in the course of a disease favorable or unfavorable. [L., < Gr. *krisis,* < *krinō,* decide.]

crisp, 1 krisp; 2 crĭsp. **I.**‡ *vt. & vi.* **1.** To ripple; crinkle; curl. **2.** To make or become crisp. **II.** *a.* **1.** Somewhat firm and brittle; crumbling readily. **2.** Terse or pithy; curt. **3.** Fresh; bracing. **4.** Having curls or waves; crinkled; crisped. [< L.^{AS} *crispo,* curl.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**crisp'y,** *a.* **1.** Made into ringlets; curled. **2.** Easily broken; brittle. **3.** Fresh and stimulating.

Cris'pin, 1 kris'pin; 2 crĭs'pin, *n.* **1. Saint** (–288?), a legendary Roman martyr; patron of shoemakers. **2.** A shoemaker.

criss'cross", 1 kris'kros"; 2 crĭs'crŏs". **I.** *a.* Crossing one another in different directions: said of lines or the like. **II.** *n.* **1.** The cross of one who can not write. **2.** A congeries of intersecting lines. **III.** *adv.* In different crossing directions; crosswise. [Cor. of *Christ-cross,* for CHRIST'S CROSS.]

crit., *abbr.* Critical, criticized.

cri-te'ri-on, 1 krai-ti'ri-ən; 2 crī-tē'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A standard by which to determine the correctness of a judgment or conclusion; test. [< Gr. *kritērion,* < *krinō,* judge.]

crit'ic, 1 krit'ik; 2 crĭt'ic, *n.* **1.** One who judges anything by some standard or criterion, particularly one who so judges literary or artistic productions. **2.** One who judges severely; a caviler. **3.** The science or art of criticism. **4.** A critique or review. [< F. *critique,* < L. *criticus,* < Gr. *kritikos,* < *krinō,* judge.]—**crit'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a critic or criticism. **2.** Disposed or competent to judge; judicious; fastidious. **3.** Captious; faultfinding. **4.** Analytical; thorough; exact. **5.** Of the nature of or preliminary to a crisis; perilous. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS; MINUTE.—**crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**crit'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**crit'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of criticizing. **2.** A discriminating judgment; severe or unfavorable judgment. **3.** The principles or rules for judging anything, especially works of literature or art. Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.—**crit'i-cize** or **-cise,** *v.* [-CIZED, -CISED; -CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine critically (a work of literature or art). **2.** To judge severely; censure. **II.** *i.* To express critical judgment. Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**crit'i-ciz"a-bl**(eP or **-cis"a-bl**(eP, *a.*—**cri-tique',** *n.* **1.** A criticism; critical review. **2.** The art of criticism. [F.]

croak, 1 krōk; 2 crōk. **I.**‡ *vi.* **1.** To make a harsh guttural sound, as a frog or raven. **2.** To talk dolefully; forebode evil; grumble. **II.** *n.* A hoarse vocal sound, as of a frog or raven; also, doleful foreboding speech. [< AS. *crăcettan* (imitative).] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**croak'er,** *n.* **1.** A grumbler; alarmist. **2.** A bird or animal that croaks.

Cro'at, 1 krō'at; 2 crō'ăt, *n.* **1.** A Slavic native of Croatia, in southern Hungary. **2.** One of the irregular light cavalry formerly belonging to the Austrian army. **Cro-a'tian**‡.

cro-chet', 1 kro-shē'; 2 cro-chē'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRO-CHETED', 1 kro-shēd', 2 cro-chēd'; CRO-CHET'ING, 1 kro-shē'iŋ, 2 cro-chē'ing.] To form or knit, as crochet. **II.** *n.* A kind of fancy-work produced by looping or entwining thread into a fabric with a hooked needle. [F. dim. of *croc,* < Ice. *krōkr,* hook.]

crock[1], 1 krek; 2 crŏk. **I.**‡ *v.* To pack or store in a crock, as butter. **II.** *n.* An earthen pot or jar; a potsherd. [< AS. *crocca,* crock.]

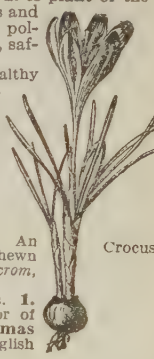
crock[2]. **I.**‡ *vt.* To impart crock or dye to other articles. **II.** *n.* **1.** The coloring-matter that rubs off from a dyed stuff, as cloth. **2.** Soot.

crock'er-y, 1 krek'ər-i; 2 crŏk'er-y, *n.* Earthenware.

Crock'ett, 1 krek'et; 2 crŏk'ĕt, **David** (1786–1836). An American frontiersman; defended the Alamo; shot by the Mexicans.

croc'o-dile, 1 krek'o-dail; 2 crŏc'o-dīl, *n.* A large lizard-like African and Asiatic carnivorous amphibious reptile with long jaws, an armored skin, and webbed feet. The head is longer and narrower than that of an alligator, and the feet more webbed. [F., < Gr.^{L} *krokodeilos,* lizard, crocodile.]—**croc"o-dil'i-an,** *a. & n.* **croc"o-dil'e-an**‡.

cro'cus, 1 krō'kus; 2 crō'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A plant of the iris family, with long grass-like leaves and large flowers. **2.** A red or yellow polishing-powder. [L., < Gr. *krokos,* saffron.]



Crocus.

Crœ'sus, 1 krī'sus; 2 crē'sŭs, *n.* A wealthy king of Lydia (6th century B. C.), dethroned by Cyrus: hence, any very wealthy man. **Krol'sos**‡ [Gr.]

croft, 1 krôft; 2 crŏft, *n.* **1.** A small field near a house. **2.** [Scot.] A very small farm. [< AS. *croft.*]—**croft'er,** *n.* A tenant cultivating a croft. [chapel.

crofte†, *n.* An underground cell or

croke†, *v.* To bend; crook; turn aside.

crom'lech, 1 krom'lek; 2 crŏm'lĕc, *n.* An ancient sepulchral monument of unhewn stones. Compare DOLMEN. [W., < *crom,* bent, + *llech,* flat stone.]

Crom'well, 1 krom'wel; 2 crŏm'wĕl, *n.* **1. Oliver** (1599–1658), Lord Protector of England (1653–1658). **2. Thomas** (1485?–1540), Earl of Essex; English statesman; beheaded.

crone, 1 krōn; 2 crōn. **I.** *vi.* [CRONED; CRON'ING.] To talk like a crone. **II.** *n.* A withered old woman: sometimes also applied to a man. [Cp. OD. *kronie,* old ewe.]

Cron'je, 1 kron'ya; 2 crŏn'ye, **Piet Arnoldus** (1835–1911). A Boer general; surrendered to the British at Paardeberg, Feb. 27. 1900.

Cron'stadt, 1 krōn'stat; 2 crōn'stät, *n.* A fortified Russian seaport (pop. 68,273), Gulf of Finland.

Cro'nus, *n.* Same as KRONOS.

cro'ny, 1 krō'ni; 2 crō'ny, *n.* [CRO'NIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A familiar friend. [Var. of CRONE.]

crook, 1 kruk; 2 crŏŏk. **I.**‡ *vt. & vi.* To bend; make or grow crooked. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bend or curve; something bent or crooked. **2.** An implement with a crooked or hooked end. **3.** [Colloq.] A professional criminal; a sharper. Syn.: see BEND; TWIST.—**crook'back",** *n.* A person with a crooked back; a hunchback. **crouch'back"**‡. —**crook'backed",** *a.*—**crook'neck",** *n.* One of several yellow varieties of squash: named from its long recurved neck. —**crook'ed,** *a.* **1.** Not straight; having angles or curves. **2.** Not straightforward in conduct: dishonest. Syn.: see IRREGULAR.—**crook'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**crook'ed-ness,** *n.*

Crookes, 1 kruks; 2 crŏŏks, **Sir William** (1832–1918). An English physicist, chemist, and author.—**Crookes's space, tube.** See SPACE, TUBE.

croon, 1 krūn; 2 crōōn, *vt. & vi.* To sing or hum in a low, monotonous manner. [Imitative.]—**croon,** *n.* A low moan or monotonous song.

crop, 1 krop; 2 crŏp, *v.* [CROPPED† or CROPT; CROP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or eat off the stems or the ends of (grasses, vegetables, etc.); also, to gather, as a crop, by plucking or reaping; mow; reap. **2.** To cut off closely, as one's hair or a dog's ears. **II.** *i.* To appear above the surface; sprout: usually with *up* or *out.* **crope**†; **croppe**†.

crop, *n.* **1.** Cultivated plants or grains collectively; also, the soil-product of a particular kind, place, or season; harvest. **2.** The act of cutting. **3.** The first stomach of a bird; a craw. **4.** A growth of hair or beard. **5.** A hunting- or riding-whip with a leather loop for a lash. [< AS. *cropp;* lit. bunch.] Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.

crop'pet, *n.* Same as CRUPPER.

crop'per[1], 1 krop'er; 2 crŏp'er, *n.* **1.** One who raises crops on shares. **2.** A tool or machine that crops.

crop'per[2], *n.* A fall headlong, as from a horse.

cro-quet', 1 kro-kē'; 2 cro-kē'. **I.** *vt.* [CRO-QUETED'; CRO-QUET'ING.] In croquet, to drive away (an adversary's ball) by a particular stroke. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lawn-game played by from two to eight persons, with balls, mallets, wire arches, and stakes. **2.** The act of croqueting. [< F. *crochet;* see CROCHET.]

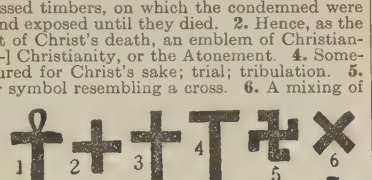
cro-quette', 1 kro-ket'; 2 cro-kĕt', *n.* A ball or cake of previously cooked minced food, fried brown. [F., < *croquer,* crunch.]

cro'sier, cros'let, *n.* Same as CROZIER, CROSSLET.

cross[1], 1 krēs; 2 crôs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark, fold, lay, or move across; traverse; intersect. **2.** To cancel, as by crossed lines: with *off* or *out.* **3.** To obstruct; hinder; contradict; irritate. **4.** To make the sign of the cross upon. **5.** To mix with a different variety or strain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cross each other; move across something. **2.** To interbreed. Syn.: see CANCEL.

cross, *a.* Resulting from or expressive of ill humor; ill-tempered; peevish. [Partly < ACROSS, partly < CROSS, *n.*] Syn.: see CAPTIOUS; FRETFUL.—**cross'ly,** *adv.*—**cross'ness,** *n.*

cross, *n.* **1.** An ancient instrument of torture consisting of two crossed timbers, on which the condemned were fastened and exposed until they died. **2.** Hence, as the instrument of Christ's death, an emblem of Christianity. **3.** [C-] Christianity, or the Atonement. **4.** Something endured for Christ's sake; trial; tribulation. **5.** A mark or symbol resembling a cross. **6.** A mixing of breeds; an animal of mixed breed; hence, anything intermediate between two other things. **7.** An old English coin. **8.** An ornament, in some form of the cross, worn as a distinction. [< L. *crux* (*crucis*), cross.]



Common Crosses.
1. Ansated. 2. Greek. 3. Latin. 4. Tau Cross. 5. Swastika. 6. St. Andrew's. 7. Maltese. 8. Lorraine. 9. Trefoil. 10. Potent. 11. Anchor. 12. Papal.

cross‖, *adv.* **1.** Across; crosswise; transversely. **2.** Adversely; contrarily; counter. *Cross* is used as the first element of many compound words (often mistakenly written as two words); as, *cross*-march, *cross*-points, etc. — **cross'-bar",** *n.* A transverse bar used in any structure. — **c.-barred,** *a.* **1.** Secured by transverse bars; as, a *cross-barred* door. **2.** Marked by transverse bars.—**cross'bill",** *n.* A finch-like bird, the points of whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. **cross'beak"**‡.—**c.-bones,** *n. pl.* A representation of two bones crossing, usually surmounted by a skull, as a symbol of death.—**cross'bow",** *n.* A missile weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely upon a stock.—**cross'bow"man,** *n.* — **c.-bred,** *a.* Produced by a mixing of breeds; hybrid; mongrel.—**c.-breed,** *n.* A breed or animal produced by cross-breeding; a hybrid. — **c.-breeding,** *n.*—**c.-bun,** *n.* A circular cake or bun marked with a cross, as eaten on Good Friday. — **c.-buttock,** *n.* A throw in wrestling in which the wrestler, having his back to his opponent, throws him over his hip; hence, any sudden setback.—**c.-country,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a route across the country fields and lots, regardless of the roads.—**cross'cut",** *vt.* To cut crosswise or through; run across; intersect.—**c.-cut,** *a.* **1.** Used or made for the purpose of cutting something across; as, a *cross-cut* saw. **2.** Cut on the bias; as, a *cross-cut* silk.—**c.-cut,** *n.* A cut across, or a short cut.—**c.-examine,** *vt. Law.* To question anew (a witness called by the opposing party) for the purpose of testing the reliability of (his) previous testimony; hence, to cross-question generally.—**c.-examination,** *n.*—**c.-examiner,** *n.*—**c.-eye,** *n.* See STRABISMUS.—**c.-eyed,** *a.* Affected with strabismus. — **c.-fertilize,** *vt. Bot.* To fertilize (a flower, etc.) by the male element from another flower or individual.—**c.-fertilization,** *n.*—**c.-grained,** *a.* **1.** Having the grain gnarled and hard to cut; as, a *cross-grained* board. **2.** Hard to please or persuade; stubborn; perverse; as, a *cross-grained* fellow.—**c.-hatch,** *vt.* To shade, as a picture, by crossed lines.—**c.-hatching,** *n.* Shading by means of crossed lines, either diagonal or rectangular.—**c.-jack,** *n. Naut.* The sail carried on the cross-jack yard, the lower yard on the mizzenmast of a full-rigged ship.—**c.-pollination,** *n.* **1.** Cross-fertilization of flowering plants. 2§. Hybridization.—**c.-purpose,** *n.* **1.** A purpose which antagonizes another; a conflicting aim. **2.** *pl.* A conversational game in which questions and answers having no connection are brought together.—**c.-question,** *vt.* To question minutely or in different ways, especially to elicit facts that the one questioned is reluctant to give.—**c.-reference,** *n.* A reference from one passage in a book or catalog to another passage on the same subject.—**c.-rowt,** *n.* The alphabet.—**c.-ruff,** *n.* Same as SEESAW, *n.*, 4.—**c.-stitch,** *n.* A double stitch in the form of a cross. — **cross'tree",** *n. Naut.* One of the pieces of wood or iron set crosswise at the head of a mast to extend the shrouds: usually in the plural.

Red Crossbill. 1/6

cross'ing, 1 krôs'iŋ; 2 crôs'ing, *n.* **1.** The place where something, as a roadway or waterway, may be crossed. **2.** Intersection, as of threads or roads. **3.** The act of crossing, in any sense.

cross'let, 1 krôs'let; 2 crôs'lĕt, *n.* A small cross. **crosse'-let**†.

cross'-road", 1 krôs'-rōd"; 2 crôs'-rōd", *n.* A road that crosses another, or that crosses from one main road to another. **cross'-way"**‡.—**cross'roads",** *n.* A place where roads cross: often marked by a rural settlement.

cross'wise, 1 krôs'waiz; 2 crôs'wīz, *adv.* **1.** Across: sometimes with *to.* **2.** In the form of a cross.

crotch, 1 kreċh; 2 crŏch, *n.* A point of division or divergence; fork. [Var. of CROOK.]

crotched, 1 kreċht; 2 crŏcht, *a.* **1.** Having a crotch; forked. **2.** Ill-tempered; cross; peevish; crotchety.

crotch'et, 1 kreċh'et; 2 crŏch'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A whimsical notion; a conceit; an eccentricity. **2.** *Mus.* A quarter note. **3.** A small hook. [< F. *crochet*, small hook, quaver.] Syn.: see WHIM.—**crotch'et-y,** *a.* Whimsical; eccentric. Syn.: see FICKLE; QUEER.—**crotch'et-i-ness,** *n.*

Cro'ton, 1 krō'tən; 2 crō'ton, *n. Bot.* **1.** An enormous genus of widely dispersed trees and shrubs of the spurge family. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *crotōn*, tick, shrub.]—**cro'ton-oil",** *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of a plant of the genus *Croton.* It is a powerful purgative.

cro'ton-bug", 1 krō'tən-bug"; 2 crō'ton-bŭg", *n.* A light-colored cockroach introduced into the United States from Europe. [< *Croton* Lake, one of the sources of the water-supply for New York City.]

crouch[1], 1 krauċh; 2 crouch, *vi.* To stoop low, as a person in fear or an animal making ready to spring; cringe. [Var. of CROOK; cp. CRUTCH, *n.*]

croup[1], 1 krūp; 2 crup, *n.* A disease of the throat, with the formation of a false membrane; loosely, inflammation of the larynx. [Sc.]—**croup'ous,** *a.* Of, like, or affected by croup. **croup'y**†.

croup[2], *n.* The rump; portion of a horse's back behind the saddle. [< F. *croupe*, crupper.] **croupe**‡.

crou'pi-er, 1 krū'pi-ər; 2 cru'pi-er, *n.* **1.** One in charge of a gaming-table, collecting winnings and paying losses. **2.** The assistant chairman at a public dinner. [F.]

crouse, 1 krūs; 2 crus, *a.* [Scot.] Contented and jolly; frisky; saucy. [< LG. *krûs*, crisp.]—**crouse'ly,** *adv.* **crous'ly**‡.

crow, 1 krō; 2 crō, *v.* [CROWED, CROWD[3]; CROW'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter the cry of a cock. **2.** Hence, to exult; boast. **3.** To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant. **II.** *t.* To announce by crowing. [< AS. *crāwan.*]

crow, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous bird, about 20 inches long, with glossy black plumage. **2.** The rook, or other crow-like bird. **3.** A crowbar. **4.** The cry of a cock, or any like sound. [< AS. *crāwe*, < *crāwan*, crow.]—**crow'-bar",** *n.* A straight iron or steel bar, flattened or squared at one end: used as a lever.—**c.-blackbird,** *n.* A large crow-like bird: especially, the purple grackle.—**crow'foot",** *n.* [CROW'FOOTS", *pl.*] **1.** The buttercup: so called from the shape of the leaves. **crow'flow"er**‡. **2.** A number of lines rove through a long wooden block, and supporting an awning horizontally so as to prevent sagging. **3.** Same as CALTROP.—**c.-keeper**†, *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; a scarecrow.—**c.-quill,** *n.* **1.** The quill of a crow; hence, a pen made from a crow's quill: used for the finest kind of writing. **2.** A fine metallic pen adapted for similar work.—**crow's-foot",** *n.* **1.** One of the wrinkles diverging from the outer corner of the eye. **2.** A three-pointed embroidery stitch.—**crow's-nest",** *n.* A masthead lookout, particularly on a whaler: usually of barrel form.—**crow'toe",** *n.* **1.** A plant supposed to be the crowfoot. **2.** *pl.* The bird's-foot trefoil.

crowd[4], 1 kraud; 2 crowd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill to overflowing; pack; press together. **2.** To shove along; push; urge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throng together; assemble in multitudes. **2.** To push forward or together. Syn.: see HUSTLE; JAM; PUSH.

crowd[1], *n.* **1.** A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; throng. **2.** The populace; mob. [< AS. *croda*, *ge-crod*, < *crēodan*, crowd.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; MOB; THRONG.

crowd[2], *n.* An ancient violin-like instrument, used in Ireland and Wales. [< W. *crwth*, violin.] **croud**‡; **crowth**‡; **cruth**‡; **crwth**‡ [Ir.].

crowd'er[1], 1 kraud'ər; 2 crowd'er, *n.* One who or that which crowds.

crowd'er[2]†, *n.* One who plays on a crowd. See CROWD[2].

crowd'y, 1 kraud'i; 2 crowd'y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Porridge. **2.** Pressed curds prepared with butter. **crowd'le**‡.

crown, 1 kraun; 2 crown. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put a crown, wreath, or garland upon the head of; hence, to invest with royal, imperial, or other high dignity; honor; reward. **2.** To form the topmost part of; cap; finish; complete. **II.** *n.* **1.** A decorative circlet or covering for the head, especially as a mark of sovereign power. **2.** A sovereign ruler: with the definite article. **3.** Sovereignty. **4.** A wreath or garland for the head. **5.** A reward; prize. **6.** The top or summit; crest; perfect state or type; acme.

7. The top of the head or of a hat. **8.** The part of a tooth beyond the gum. **9.** *Eng.* A coin worth 5 shillings or about $1.25. **10.** *Arch.* (1) The upper projecting part of a cornice. (2) A lantern or spire formed by converging flying buttresses. [< L.F *corona*, crown.]—**crown glass**, the hardest of window-glass, used for decorative purposes and in the manufacture of optical instruments.—**c. lands** [Eng.], the real estate belonging hereditarily to the sovereign: now nearly all surrendered for a fixed annual allowance. — **crown'-less**, *a.* Having no crown. **crown'let**, *n.* A small crown.—**c. prince**, the heir apparent to a crown: applied usually to German and Scandinavian princes.—**c. princess**, the wife of a crown prince.—**crown'-saw"**, *n.* A ring-shaped saw with teeth at right angles to its plane, mounted on a cylinder, and operated with a rotary motion. —**c.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane, as the wheel that drives the balance in a watch; a face-wheel.

Crowns. 1. Imperial crown of Russia. 2. Queen Victoria's coronation crown. 3. Iron crown of Lombardy. 4. Imperial crown of Charlemagne. 5. Crown of the former German empire.

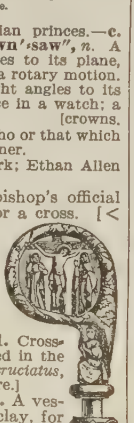
crown'er[1], 1 kraun'ər; 2 crown'er, *n.* One who or that which crowns.

crown'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A coroner.

Crown Point. A village in N. E. New York; Ethan Allen captured British fort, 1775.

cro'zier, } 1 krō'zʒər; 2 erō'zher, *n.* A bishop's official
cro'sier, } staff surmounted by a crook or a cross. [< Ice.F *krōkr*, hook.]

cru'cial, 1 krū'shal; 2 eryu'shal, *a.* **1.** Determining absolutely the truth or falsity of view or theory; decisive; searching. **2.** Having the form of a cross. **3.** Severe; excruciating. [F., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]



A French Crosier of the 14th Century.

cru'ci-ate, 1 krū'shi-ēt; 2 erū'shi-āt, *a.* **1.** Cross-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in the form of a cross with equal arms. [< L. *cruciatus*, pp. of *crucio*, torture, < *crux*, cross, torture.]

cru'ci-bl(e,F 1 krū'si-bl; 2 eryu'çi-bl, *n.* **1.** A vessel made of incombustible material, as clay, for melting metals or minerals. **2.** The hollow place in the bottom of a furnace. **3.** A trying and purifying test or agency. [< D.OF+LL *kroes*, pot.]

cru'ci-fer, 1 krū'si-fər; 2 eryu'çi-fer, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the *Cruciferæ*. **2.** *Eccl.* A cross-bearer. [LL., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *fero*, bear.]—**Cru-cif'er-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A large order of annual or perennial herbs—the mustard family: often called *Brassicaceæ*—with pungent watery juice and cruciform flowers.—**cru-cif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Having cruciate flowers; pertaining to or resembling the *Cruciferæ*.

cru'ci-fix, 1 krū'si-fiks; 2 eryu'çi-ffks, *n.* A cross bearing an effigy of Christ crucified. [F.; see CRUCIFY.]

cru"ci-fix'ion, 1 krū"si-fik'shən; 2 eryu-çi"-ffk'shon. *n.* **1.** The act of crucifying. **2.** The death upon the cross, especially that of Christ on Calvary.

cru'ci-form, 1 krū'si-fôrm; 2 eryu'çi-fôrm, *a.* Cross-shaped.

cru'ci-fy, 1 krū'si-fai; 2 eryu'çi-ffy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To put to death by fastening to a cross. **2.** To subdue, as bodily desires; mortify. [< L.F *crux*, cross, + *figo*, fix.]

crud'dle, 1 krud'l; 2 erūd'l, *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To curdle.—**crud**, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] Curd.—**crud'y†**, *a.* Curdled; coagulated.

crude, 1 krūd; 2 eryd, *a.* **1.** Not having reached its complete or mature form; not refined; raw; unripe; immature. **2.** Lacking knowledge or skill; superficial; unfinished. [< L.OF *crudus*, immature.]—**crude'ly**, *adv.* —**cru'di-ty**, *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being crude. **crude'ness†**. **2.** That which is crude.

cru'el, 1 krū'el; 2 eryu'ĕl, *a.* **1.** Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to others' suffering; pitiless. **2.** Unreasonably severe; harsh; distressing. [F., < L. *crudelis*, severe.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; HARD; IMPLACABLE. —**cru'el-ly**, *adv.*—**cru'el-ty**, *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The disposition to inflict pain; also, indifference to the suffering of other beings; inhumanity. **2.** A cruel act.

cru'el†, *n.* Same as CREWEL.

cru'et, 1 krū'et; 2 eryu'ĕt, *n.* A small glass bottle, as for vinegar; a caster. [Dim. of OF. *cruye*, pitcher, < D. *kruik*, cup.]

Cruik'shank, 1 kruk'shaŋk; 2 eryk'shăŋk, **George** (1792–1878). An English artist and caricaturist.

cruise, 1 krūz; 2 eryus. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRUISED; CRUIS'ING.] **1.** To sail over or through; sail about on the ocean or along a coast. **2.** [Colloq.] To wander about. **II.** *n.* A voyage at sea; a sailing to and fro. [< D. *kruisen*, < *kruis*, cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]—**cruis'er**, *n.* A person or ship that cruises; a vessel of war less heavily armed and protected than a battle-ship. Cruisers are classed, according to their uses, as **auxiliary cruiser, battle c., scout c.**; or their protection or armament, as **armored cruiser, light c., protected c.**

crul'ler, 1 krul'ər; 2 erŭl'er, *n.* A ring-shaped cake of dough, fried brown in boiling lard. [< D. *krullen*, curl.]

crum, } 1 krum; 2 erŭm. **I.** *vt.* [CRUMMED, CRUMBED,
crumb, } CRUMB^{S}; CRUM'MING, CRUMB'ING.] To break into small pieces; crumble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bit, as of crumbled bread; a morsel. **2.** The soft inner part of a loaf. [< AS. *cruma*.]—**crum'my**, *a.* **1.** Having crums. **2.** Soft, like the crum of bread. **crumb'y†**.

crum'bl(eF, 1 krum'bl; 2 erŭm'bl, *vt. & vi.* [CRUM'-BL(E)D^{F}; CRUM'BLING.] To cause to fall to pieces; disintegrate; decay. [Dim. of CRUM, *v.*, < CRUM, *n.*]—**crum'bly**, *a.* Apt to crumble; friable.

crum'pet, 1 krum'pet; 2 erŭm'pĕt, *n.* A very thin muffin toasted for eating. [< W. *crempot*, pancake.]

crum'pl(eF, 1 krum'pl; 2 erŭm'pl, *vt. & vi.* [CRUM'-PL(E)D^{F}; CRUM'PLING.] To press into wrinkles; become wrinkled; rumple. [Of AS. origin.]

crunch, 1 krunch; 2 erŭnch. **I.**[t] *vt. & vi.* To crush with the teeth; chew audibly; crush or grind noisily; press with crushing force through a brittle substance. **II.** *n.* The act of forcing one's way through a brittle substance.

crup, *n.* Same as CROUP[1].

crup'per, 1 krup'ər; 2 erŭp'er, *n.* **1.** The looped strap that goes under a horse's tail. **2.** The rump of a horse. [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe*; see CROUP[2].]

cru'ral, 1 krū'rəl; 2 eryu'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the leg or the thigh. [< L. *cruralis*, < *crus*, leg.]

crus, 1 krus; 2 erŭs, *n.* [CRU'RA, 1 krū'rə; 2 eryu'ra, *pl.*] **1.** That part of the leg between the knee and the ankle. **2.** A part resembling a leg; a stem-like part; peduncle. [L., leg.]

cru-sade', 1 krū-sēd'; 2 eryu-sād'. **I.**[4] *vi.* To go on or engage in a crusade. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Hist.* One of a number of warlike enterprises undertaken by Christians of western Europe, against the Saracens, for the conquest of the Holy Sepulcher (1096–1271). **2.** Any vigorous concerted movement. [< L.LL *crux*, cross.]—**cru-sad'er**, *n.* One engaged in a crusade; a crusading medieval knight.

cru-sa'do, 1 krū-zā'do; 2 eryu-şä'do, *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin worth about 75 cents. **cru-za'do†**.

cruse, 1 krūs *or* krūz; 2 erus *or* eryus, *n.* A small bottle, flask, or jug; cruet. [< Ice. *krūs*, pot.] **cruse†**.

cru'set, 1 krū'set; 2 eryu'sĕt, *n.* A goldsmiths' melting-pot. [< F. *creuset*, cruet, < D. *kruyse*, cup, pot.]

crush[1], 1 krush; 2 erŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* To press out of shape; mash; break into bits by pressure; break down; conquer. **II.** *i.* To become broken or misshapen by pressure. [< Sw.OF *krysta*, squeeze.] Syn.: see BREAK; CONQUER; JAM; REPRESS; SUBDUE.—**crush'er**, *n.* One who or that which crushes; a machine or implement for crushing something, as ore.

Oriental Cruses or Water-vessels of Pottery.

crush, *n.* **1.** A violent colliding; breaking, bruising, or deforming by violent pressure. **2.** A pressing or crowding together; a crowd; jam.

crust, 1 krust; 2 erŭst. **I.**[4] *vt. & vi.* To cover with or acquire a crust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard, thin coating, usually over something softer. **2.** The outer part of bread; a bit of bread, especially if stale and hard. **3.** The pastry envelop of a pie or the like. [< L. *crusta*, crust.]

crus-ta'ce-an, 1 krus-tē'shi-ən; 2 erŭs-tā'she-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Crustacea*, a prime division of arthropods having crust-like shells, including lobsters, crabs, barnacles, sow-bugs, etc. [< L. *crusta*, crust (from the crust-like shell).] —**crus-ta"ce-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of crustaceans.—**crus-ta'ceous**, *a.* **1.** Having a crust-like shell. **2.** Crustacean.

crust'y, 1 krust'i; 2 erŭst'y, *a.* **1.** Crust-like. **2.** Morosely curt in manner or speech; surly. Syn.: see MOROSE. —**crust'i-ly**, *adv.*—**crust'i-ness**, *n.*

crutch, } 1 kruch; 2 crŭch. **I.** *vt.* To prop up, as on
cruch[F], } crutches. **II.** *n.* **1.** A staff with a crosspiece fitting under the armpit, used as a support in walking. **2.** Any one of various similar mechanical devices, as the leg-rest on a woman's saddle, the forked support for a ship's boom, etc. [Of AS. origin.]

crux, 1 kruks; 2 crŭks, *n.* [CRUX'ES or CRU'CES, *pl.*] **1.** A cross. **2.** A puzzle; conundrum. **3.** The essential question; pivotal point. [L.]

cry, 1 krai; 2 cry, *v.* [CRIED; CRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter loudly and publicly; shout out; proclaim. **2.** To affect (one) in some specified way by weeping; as, to *cry* one-self sick. **3**‖. To beg; implore; as, I *cry* you mercy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak, call, or appeal loudly; shout; yell; yelp; bay. **2.** To shed tears; weep. [< L.[F] *quirito*, freq. of *queror*, lament.] Syn.: see CALL; EXCLAIM; ROAR.

cry, *n.* [CRIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A loud or passionate utterance, whether articulate or not; a call; shout; yell. **2.** The act of weeping. **3.** Advertisement by outcry; proclamation. **4.** Rumor; public opinion or demand. **5.** A pack of hounds; hence, contemptuously, a company of persons; a party. **6.** The sound made by bending metallic tin.—**cry'ing,** *pa.* Calling for immediate action or redress; self-proclaiming; notorious; as, a *crying* evil.

cry'o-lite, 1 krai'o-lait; 2 cry'o-lit, *n.* A vitreous, snow-white translucent sodium aluminum fluorid: a source of aluminum. [< Gr. *kryos*, cold, frost, + *lithos*, stone.]

cryp'tyl†, *n.* A cripple.

crypt, 1 kript; 2 crypt, *n.* A recess or vault, as under some churches, especially one used, as in the catacombs, for interment. [< L. *crypta*, < Gr. *kryptē*, < *kryptō*, hide.] [to concealment.

cryp'tic, 1 krip'tik; 2 cryp'tic, *a.* Secret; occult; tending

cryp'to-, 1 krip'to-; 2 cryp'to-. From Greek *kryptos*, hidden: a combining form.—**cryp'to-gam,** *n. Bot.* A plant that has no true flowers, but propagates by spores. [+ Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**Cryp"to-ga'mi-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* The lower of the two series of plants as divided by Linnæus. They have no true flowers, but propagate by spores.—**cryp"to-gam'ic,** *a.*—**cryp-tog'a-mous,** *a.*—**cryp-tog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being cryptogamous or of having "concealed" fructification.—**cryp'to-gram,** *n.* A writing in cipher. [+ Gr. *gramma*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]—**cryp"to-gram'mic,** *a.*—**cryp'to-graph,** *n.* **1.** A cryptogram. **2.** A system of cipher-writing; a cipher.—**cryp-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* **cryp-tog'ra-phist†.**—**cryp"to-graph'ic,** *a.*—**cryp-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of cipher-writing. **2.** A system of cipher-writing.—**cryp-tol'o-gy,** *n.* Enigmatic language; cryptography. [+ -LOGY.]—**cryp'to-nym,** *n.* A secret name. [+ Gr. *onyma*, name.]

crys'tal, 1 kris'tal; 2 crys'tal. **I.** *a.* Composed of or like crystal; extremely clear; limpid. **II.** *n.* **1.** The solid mathematical form assumed by many minerals. **2.** Colorless transparent quartz. **rock'-crys"tal†.** **3.** Flint glass. **4.** A watch-glass. [< Gr.[L+F] *krystallos*, < *kryos*, frost.]—**crys'tal-lin**(e[S], *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like crystals or crystal. **2.** Transparent; pure; pellucid; as, the *crystalline* lens of the eye.—**crys"tal-log'ra-phy,** *n.* The science of crystals.

crys'tal-lize or **-lise,** 1 kris'tal-aiz; 2 crys'tal-iz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to form crystals or become crystalline; bring to definite and permanent form. **II.** *i.* To assume the form of crystals; take on a definite aspect.—**crys'tal-liz"a-bl**(e[P] or **-lis"a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**crys"tal-li-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of crystallizing.

crys'tal-loid, 1 kris'tal-oid; 2 crys'tal-oid. **I.** *a.* Like a crystal. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a class of substances, usually crystallizable, whose solutions are readily diffusible: opposed to *colloid*. **2.** *Bot.* A crystal-like protein-body found in plant-cells; a protein-crystal. [< Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, + -OID.]—**crys"tal-loi'dal,** *a.*

Cs., *abbr.* Cæsar, Cæsium, consol.—**cs.,** *abbr.* Cases.—**C. S.,** *abbr.* Civil Service, Clerk of Session, Clerk to the Signet, Commissary of Subsistence, Court of Sessions.—**C. S. A.,** *abbr.* Confederate States Army, Confederate States of America.—**C. S. N.,** *abbr.* Confederate States Navy.—**Ct.,** *abbr.* Connecticut, Count, Court.—**ct.,** *abbr.* [CTS., *pl.*] Cent, centum.—**C. T. A. U.,** *abbr.* Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

cten-, } 1 ten-, ten'o-; 2 tĕn-, tĕn'o-. From Greek *ktēis*
cten'o-, } (*kten-*), comb: combining forms.—**cten'oid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a comb-like margin, as the scales in *Ctenoidei*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ctenoidei*. [+ -OID.]—**C'ten-oi'de-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fishes with ctenoid scales.—**cten-oi'de-an, cten-oi'di-an,** *a. & n.*

Cte's'i-phon, 1 tes'i-fon; 2 tĕs'i-fŏn, *n.* A ruined city on the Tigris river 16 m. S. E. of Bagdad; ancient capital of Parthia.

ctl., *abbr.* [CTLS., *pl.*] Cental.—**Cu.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Cuprum* (copper).—**cu., cub.,** *abbr.* Cubic.

cub, 1 kub; 2 cŭb, *n.* **1.** The young of the bear, fox, wolf, and certain other carnivores; a whelp. **2.** A rough, awkward, or ill-mannered youth. [Perhaps < Ir. *cuib*, < *cu*, dog.]

Cu'ba, 1 kiū'ba; 2 cū'ba, *n.* The largest island of the West Indies; a republic (44,215 sq. m.; pop. 2,898,900); capital, Habana.—**Cu'ban,** *a. & n.*

cu'ba-ture, 1 kiū'ba-chur *or* -tiur; 2 cū'ba-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The process of determining the cubical contents of a solid. **2.** Cubical contents. [< L. *cubus;* see CUBE.] **cu'bage†.**

cub'by-hole", 1 kub'i-hōl"; 2 cŭb'y-hōl", *n.* A small, enclosed space. [< LG. *kubje*, shed.]

cube, 1 kiūb; 2 cūb, *n.* **1.** A solid bounded by six equal squares and having all its angles right angles. **2.** The third power of a quantity; the product of three equal factors. [F., < L. *cubus*, < Gr. *kybos*, cube.]—**cube root,** the number which, taken three times as a factor, produces a given number called its cube.—**cu'bic,** *a.* **1.** Formed like a cube. **2.** Being, or equal to, a cube whose edge is a given unit; as, a *cubic* foot. **3.** *Alg.* Of the third degree. **cu'bi-cal‡.** — **cu'bi-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cu'bi-cal-ness,** *n.* — **cu'boid,** *a.* Shaped like a cube. **cu-boi'dal‡.**

cu'beb, 1 kiū'beb; 2 cū'bĕb, *n. Med.* A berry of various species of plants of the pepper family which is dried unripe and used in treating urinary and bronchial diseases: often smoked in the form of cigarettes. [< LL. *cubeba*, < Ar. *kabābа*.]

cu'bi-cle, 1 kiū'bi-ki; 2 cū'bi-cl, *n.* **1.** A bedroom. **2.** A partially enclosed section of a dormitory. [< L. *cubiculum*, < *cubo*, lie.]

cu-bic'u-lar, 1 kiu-bik'yu-lər; 2 cū-bĭc'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bedchamber; private.—**cu-bic'u-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Cubicular. **2**§. Suitable for lying on. **II†.** *n.* A chamberlain. [< L. *cubicularius*, < *cubiculum*, bedchamber, < *cubo*, lie down.]—**cu-bic'u-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A small bedchamber; cubicle. **2.** A burial-chamber with recesses in the walls for dead bodies, as in the Roman catacombs. [L.] **cu-bic'u-lo†.** [cube.

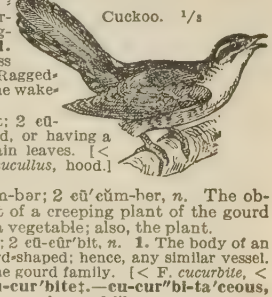
cu'bi-form, 1 kiū'bi-fōrm; 2 cū'bi-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a

cub'ist, 1 kiūb'ist; 2 cūb'ist, *n.* [Recent.] *Art.* One whose compositions are characterized by squared effects. [< CUBE.]—**cub'ism,** *n.* The cult of the cubist.

cu'bit, 1 kiū'bit; 2 cū'bit, *n.* An ancient measure of length, originally represented by the length of the fore-arm: about 18 to 20 inches. [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, < *cubo*, bend.]—**cu'bit-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna, or to the forearm, or to a cubit.

cuck'old, 1 kuk'əld; 2 cŭk'old, *n.* The husband of an unfaithful wife: so called from *cuckoo*, in allusion to the habit of that bird of laying its eggs in another's nest. [< L.[OF] *cuculus*, cuckoo.]—**cuck'old-ly,** *a.* **cuck'old-y‡.**

cuck'oo, 1 kuk'ū; 2 cuk'ōō, *n.* A bird, many species of which deposit their eggs to be hatched in the nests of other birds. [< L. *cuculus*, cuckoo (imitative of its note).] — **cuck'oo-bud"†,** *n.* A buttercup, goldcup, or kingcup.—**c.-flower,** *n.* **1.** A species of bitter cress with showy flowers. **2.** Ragged-robin.—**c.-pint,** *n.* The wake-robin.


Cuckoo. 1/3

cu-cul'late, 1 kiu-kul'ēt; 2 cū-cūl'āt, *a.* Hood-shaped, or having a hood-like part, as certain leaves. [< LL. *cucullatus*, < L. *cucullus*, hood.] **cu-cul'lat-ed‡.**

cu'cum-ber, 1 kiū'kum-bər; 2 cū'cŭm-ber, *n.* The oblong hard-rinded fruit of a creeping plant of the gourd family: cultivated as a vegetable; also, the plant.

cu-cur'bit, 1 kiu-kūr'bit; 2 cū-cūr'bit, *n.* **1.** The body of an alembic, originally gourd-shaped; hence, any similar vessel. **2.** *Bot.* Any plant of the gourd family. [< F. *cucurbite*, < L. *cucurbita*, gourd.] **cu-cur'bite‡.**—**cu-cur"bi-ta'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a gourd; gourd-like.

cud, 1 kud; 2 cŭd, *n.* **1.** Food forced up into the mouth from the first stomach of a ruminant and chewed over again. **2.** The rumen. [< AS. *cudu*, *cwidu*, cud.]

cud'dle, 1 kud'l; 2 cŭd'l, *v.* [CUD'DLED; CUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To protect and caress within a close embrace; hug. **II.** *i.* To lie close; hug one another. [Prob. corr. of ME. *cuthen*, cuddle.]

cud'dle, *n.* An embrace; caress.

cud'dy[1], 1 kud'i; 2 cŭd'y, *n.* [CUD'DIES[Z], *pl.*] *Naut.* A small cabin; a cook's galley. [Prob. < D. *kajuit*, cabin.]

cud'dy[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A donkey. **2.** A surface drain; gutter.

cudg'el, 1 kuj'el; 2 cŭdg'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* To beat with a cudgel. **II.** *n.* A short thick stick used as a club. [Cp. W. *cogyl*, cudgel.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**cudg'el-play",** *n.* The art of using quarter-staves, single-sticks, or similar weapons, or a contest in which they are used.

cud'weed", 1 kud'wēd"; 2 cŭd'wēd", *n.* Any one of various species of the aster family, as the everlasting. [Contr. < COTTONWEED.]

cue, 1 kiū; 2 eū, *n.* **1.** A tail, or tail-like appendage; specif.: (1) A long braid of hair. (2) A line of persons waiting their turns, as at a ticket-window. **queue‡.** **2.** The closing words of an actor's speech, serving as a signal for his successor; a catchword; hint; suggestion. **3.** A straight, tapering rod, used in billiards, pool, etc. [< F. *queue*, tail.]

cuer'po, 1 kwer'po; 2 ewĕr'po, *n.* The body or body-clothing, as distinguished from looser outer garments. [Sp., < L. *corpus*, body.]—**in cuerpo**, dressed so as to show the form.

cuff[1], } 1 kuf; 2 cŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike, as with the open

cuf[2], } hand; buffet. **II.** *i.* To scuffle or fight; box. [< Sw. *kuffa*, cuff.] Syn.: see BEAT.

cuff[1], *n.* A blow, especially with the unclosed hand. Syn.: see BLOW.

cuff[2], *n.* **1.** A band about the wrist. **2.** The lower part of a sleeve. **3.** The portion of a long glove or gauntlet covering the wrist. [< LL.[AS] *cuffa*, *cofia*, cap.]

Cu'fic, 1 kiū'fik; 2 eū'fic. **I.** *a.* Relating to Cufa, an ancient Arabian city, or to the primitive Arabic characters used by its writers, in which the Koran was originally written. **II.** *n.* The Cufic Arabic letters collectively.

cui-rass', 1 kwi-ras'; 2 ewi-răs', *n.* A breastplate. [< F. *cuirasse.*]—**cui"ras-sier'**, *n.* A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

cuish, 1 kwish; 2 ewish, *n.* Armor, especially plate armor, for the thigh. [< OF. *cuissel*, < *cuisse*, thigh, < L. *coxa*, hip.] **cuisse‡; quish‡.**

cui-sine', 1 kwi-zīn'; 2 ewi-ʒīn', *n.* The kitchen; cooking department; style or quality of cooking. [F.]

cui'tle, 1 kū'ti; 2 cū'tl, *vt.* [CUI'TLED; CUI'TLING.] [Scot.] **1.** To tickle. **2.** To cajole, or to gain by cajoling; coax. [< AS. *citelian*, tickle.]

cul"-de-sac', 1 kū"-de-sak'; 2 eū"-de-săc', *n.* [CULS"-DE-SAC', *pl.*] **1.** A passage open only at one end; blind alley; trap. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sac-like cavity or part open only at one end. **3.** The position of a military force surrounded by hostile lines. [F.; *cul* (< L. *culus*), bottom; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *sac*, < L. *saccus;* see SACK, bag.]

-cule, *suffix.* A diminutive; as animal*cule.* [< F. *-cule*, < L. *-culus.*]

Cu-lic'i-dæ, 1 kiu-lis'ı-dī; 2 eū-lĭç'i-dē, *n. Entom.* A family of gnats, including mosquitoes, etc. **Cu'lex**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *culex*, gnat.]—**cu'li-cid**, *a.* & *n.*—**cu'li-coid**, *a.*

cu'li-na-ry, 1 kiū'li-nē-rı; 2 eū'li-nā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to cooking or the kitchen. [< L. *culina*, kitchen.]

cull, 1 kul; 2 cŭl. **I.** *vt.* [CULLED, CULD[S]; CULL'ING.] To pick or sort out; collect apart. **II.** *n.* Something picked or sorted out; hence, something rejected. [< OF. *cuillir*, < L. *colligo*, COLLECT.] Syn.: see CHOOSE.—**cull'er**, *n.*

cul'len-der, *n.* Same as COLANDER.

cul'lion, 1 kul'yən; 2 cŭl'yon, *n.* **1.** A bulb-like root; an orchid. **2.** A poltroon. [< F. *couillon*, < L. *coleus*, scrotum.]—**cul'lion-ly**, *a.*

cul'lis, 1 kul'ıs; 2 cŭl'is, *n.* **1.** A gutter in a roof. **2.** A groove, as for a theatrical side-scene. [< F. *coulisse*, < L. *colum*, sieve.]

Cul-lo'den, 1 ku-lō'den; 2 cu-lō'dĕn, *n.* A village and moor, Inverness-shire, Scotland; "The Young Pretender," Chas. Edward Stuart, defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746.

cul'ly, 1 kul'ı; 2 cŭl'y, *n.* [CUL'LIES[Z], *pl.*] [Slang.] **1.** A companion; fellow. **2.** One who is tricked; a dupe. [Abbr. of CULLION, 2.]

culm[1], 1 kulm; 2 cŭlm, *n. Bot.* The jointed, usually hollow, stem of a grass. [< L. *culmus*, stalk.]—**cul-mif'er-ous**[1], *a.* Producing culms.

culm[2], *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Anthracite coal-efuse. **2.** An inferior anthracite coal. [ME. *culme*, soot.]—**cul-mif'er-ous**[2], *a.* Containing culm.

cul'men, 1 kul'men; 2 cŭl'mĕn, *n.* A summit or eminence. [L.]

cul'mi nate, 1 kul'mi-nēt, 2 cŭl'mi-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT"ED[D]; -N .T"ING.] To attain the highest point or degree. [< LL. *culminatus*, pp., < L. *culmen*, top.]—**cul'mi-nal**, *a.*—**cul"mi-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The highest point, condition, or degree. **2.** The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian.

cul'pa, 1 kul'pə; 2 cŭl'pa, *n.* A fault, especially of negligence. [L.]

cul'pa-bl(e[P], 1 kul'pə-bl; 2 cŭl'pa-bl, *a* Deserving of blame or censure. [OF., < L. *culpabilis*, < *culpa*, fault.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL.—**cul"pa-bil'i-ty**, **cul'pa-bl(e-ness**[P], *n.*—**cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

Cul'pep-per, 1 kul'pep-ər; 2 cŭl'pep-er, **Thomas, Lord** (1578–1662). An English colonial governor of Virginia.

cul'prit, 1 kul'prıt; 2 cŭl'prit, *n.* **1.** A guilty person; criminal. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* One charged with crime, but not yet convicted. [< L. *culpatus*, pp., < *culpa*, fault.]

cult, 1 kult; 2 cŭlt, *n.* **1.** A system of religious observances. **2.** Extravagant devotion to a person or thing; also, the object of such devotion. [< L.[F] *cultus*, < *colo*, worship.]

cul'ti-va-bl(e[P], 1 kul'tı-və-bl; 2 cŭl'ti-va-bl, *a.* Capable [of cultivation.

cul'ti-vate, 1 kul'tı-vēt; 2 cŭl'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED[D]; -VAT"ING.] **1.** To till (land); raise, as a plant or crop, by tillage. **2.** To improve or develop by study or training. **3.** To pay as iduous attention to. **4.** [U. S.] To loosen the soil about (growing plants), as with a small plow or cultivator. [< LL. *cul ivatus*, pp., < L. *cultus;* see CULTURE, *n.*]—**cul"ti-va'tion**, *n.* The act of cultivating; improvement; development; culture. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE; EDUCATION; REFINEMENT.—**cul'ti-va"tor**, *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** A machine for cultivating: commonly having several shares, which loosen the ground and destroy weeds.

cul'trate, 1 kul'trēt; 2 cŭl'trāt, *a.* Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning-knife, as the beak of a bird. [< L. *cultratus*, < *culter*, knife.] **cul'trat-ed‡.**

cul'ture, 1 kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŭl'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [CUL'TURED; CUL'TUR-ING.] To educate or refine; cultivate. **II.** *n.* **1.** Cultivation of plants or animals, especially with a view to improvement. **2.** The training, improvement, and refinement of mind, morals, or taste; enlightenment. **3.** Tillage of the soil. **4.** The development of micro-organisms, as in ge atin, beef tea, etc., or the organisms so developed. [F., < L. *cultura*, < *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, cultivate.] Syn.: see AGRICULTURE; EDUCATION; HUMANITY; REFINEMENT.—**cul'ture-me"di-um**, *n.* A substance, as gelatin, etc., in which bacteria may be developed.—**cul'tur-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.—**cul'tured**, *pa.* Possessing manifest education and refinement. Syn.: see POLITE.

cul'tus, 1 kul'tus; 2 cŭl'tŭs, *n.* A cult. [L.]

cul'ver-in, 1 kul'vər-in; 2 cŭl'ver-ĭn *n.* A long cannon used in the 16th century. [< L. *colubra*, serpent.]

cul'vert, 1 kul'vərt; 2 cŭl'vert, *n.* An artificial covered channel for water, as under a road.

Culvert.

Cu'mæ, 1 kiū'mī; 2 eū'mē, *n.* An ancient city of S. W. Italy; the earliest Greek colony in Italy.—**Cu-mæ'an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl.

cum'ber, 1 kum'bər; 2 cŭm'ber, *vt.* To hinder by or as by a burden; hamper; weigh down; oppress. [< OF. *combrer*, to hinder.]

Syn.: see LOAD.—**cum'ber-some**, *a.* Moving or working heavily or with difficulty; unwieldy; troublesome; burdensome. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

cum'ber‖, *n.* Trouble; encumbrance.

Cum'ber-land, 1 kum'bər-lənd; 2 cŭm'ber-land, *n.* **1. Duke of, William Augustus** (1721–1765), an English general; third son of George II. See CULLODEN. **2.** A river in Kentucky and Tennessee; 650 m. from the **Cumberland Mountains** (the W. range of the Allegheny mountains) to the Ohio river.

cum'brance†, *n.* **1.** An encumbrance. **2.** A burdened condition; trouble.

cum'brous, 1 kum'brus; 2 cŭm'brŭs, *a.* Cumbersome. Syn.: see HEAVY.—**cum'brous-ly**, *adv.* — **cum'brous-ness**, *n.*

cum'frey, *n.* Same as COMFREY.

cum'in, 1 kum'ın; 2 cŭm'in, *n.* An annual of the parsley family, with fennel-like leaves; also, its seeds, used in Eastern countri s as a condiment. [Ult. < Heb. *kammōn*, cumin.] **cum'mint.**

cum'mer, 1 kum'ər; 2 cŭm'er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A godmother. **2.** A female friend; woman; girl. **3.** A witch.

cu'mu-late, 1 kiū'miu-lēt; 2 eū'mū-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[D]; -LAT" NG.] To collect into a heap; accumulate. [< L. *cumulo*, < *cumulus*, heap.]—**cu"mu-la'tion**, *n.* The process of massing or heaping together; a heap.—**cu'mu-la-tiv(e[S]**, *a.* Gathering volume, strength, or value by addition or repetition: steadily increasing.

cu'mu-lo-stra"tus, 1 kiū'miu-lo-strē"tus; 2 eū'mū-lo-strā"tŭs, *n.* A form of cloud combining the cumulus and the stratus. [< L. *cumulus*, heap, + *stratus*, spreading.]

cu'mu-lus, 1 kiū'miu-lus; 2 eū'mū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A mass; pile; heap; top of a heap; summit. **2.** A cloud having the appearance of heaped rounded masses. [L., heap.]—**cu'mu-lous**, *a.* Heaped or piled, as clouds.

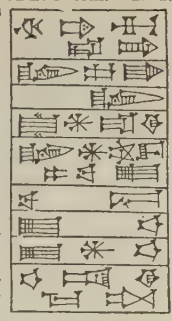
Cu-nax'a, 1 kiu-naks'ə; 2 eū-năks'a, *n.* A plain in Babylonia; scene of battle, 401 B. C., between Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger.

cunc-ta'tion‖, 1 kuŋk-tē'shən; 2 cŭnc-tā'shon, *n.* Delay; cautious slowness. [< L. *cunctor*, delay.]—**cunc-ta'tor**§, *n.*

cu'ne-al, 1 kiū'nı-əl; 2 eū'ne-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a wedge-shaped part; cuneiform. [< L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

cu·ne-ate, 1 kiū′nı-ēt; 2 cū′ne-at, *a.* Wedge-shaped. [< L. *cuneo* (pp. *cuneatus*), wedge, < *cuneus*, wedge.] **cu′ne-at″ed**‡; **cu″ne-at′ic**‡.—**cu′ne-ate-ly,** *adv.*

cu′ne-i-form, 1 kiū′nī-ı-fôrm; 2 cū′nē i-fôrm. **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped, as the characters in ancient Assyrian inscriptions. **II.** *n.* Cuneiform writing. [< L *cuneus*, wedge, + FORM.] **cu′ni-form**‡ [Erroneous form].



Cuneiform Characters, from the Inscriptions of Hammurabi.

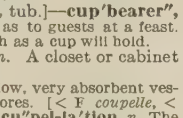
cun′ner, 1 kun′ər; 2 cŭn′er, *n.* A small brownish-blue fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States. See illus. below.

cun′ning, 1 kun′ıŋ; 2 cŭn′ing. **I.** *a.* **1.** Crafty or shrewd; artful; guileful. **2.** [U. S.] Innocently artful; bright; amusing. **3**‖. Ingenious. **4**†. Learned; knowing.

Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INSIDIOUS; KNOWING; POLITIC.

II. *n.* **1.** A crafty disposition; craft; guile; artifice. **2**‖. Knowledge combined with skill; dexterity. [ME. *cunning*, vb. D. of *cunnen*, know.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION; INGENUITY. — **cun′ning-ly,** *adv.*—**cun′ning-ness,** *n.*

cup, 1 kup; 2 cŭp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CUPPED†, CUPT‡; CUP′PING.] **1.** To bleed, as by scarification and drawing the blood to the surface under an exhausted cup. **2.** To shape like or place in a cup. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small drinking-vessel. **2.** A cupful. **3.** Any unusual affliction or blessing; lot. **4.** Intoxicating drink. **5.** The vessel used in administering the sacramental wine; also, the wine itself. **6.** An ornamental piece of plate given as a prize in a race, etc. **7.** *Med.* A cupping-glass or -vessel. **8.** A cup-shaped cavity or object. [< AS. *cuppe*, < LL. *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, tub.]—**cup′bearer″,** *n.* One who serves the wine-cup, as to guests at a feast. —**cup′ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] As much as a cup will hold.



Cunner. 1/10

cup′board, 1 kub′ərd; 2 cŭb′ord, *n.* A closet or cabinet with shelves, as for tableware.

cu′pel, 1 kiū′pel; 2 cū′pĕl, *n.* A shallow, very absorbent vessel, used in assaying gold and silver ores. [< F *coupelle*, < LL. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*; see CUP.]—**cu″pel-la′tion,** *n.* The process of separating gold or silver from lead. as by the use of a cupel.

Cu′pid, 1 kiū′pid; 2 cū′pid, *n. Myth.* The Roman god of love, the Greek *Eros.* [< L. *Cupido*, < *cupido*, passion.]

cu-pid′i-ty, 1 kiu-pid′ı-tı; 2 cū-pid′i-ty, *n.* An inordinate wish for possession, especially of wealth; avarice. [< L.F *cupidita(t-)s*, < *cupio*, desire.]

cu′po-la, 1 kiū′po-lə; 2 cū′po-la, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A dome; hemispherical roof. **2.** Colloquially, any small structure above the roof of a building. **3.** A turret on an armored ship. **4.** A shaft-furnace used for melting iron, especially that for foundry use. [It.]

cup′ping, 1 kup′ıŋ; 2 cŭp′ing. *n. Med.* The process of drawing blood to any part, by creating a vacuum at that point, as by means of a cupping-glass, with or without scarification — **cup′ping-glass″,** *n. Med.* A cup, generally of glass applied to the skin in the operation of cupping, the air within the glass being rarefied, usually by heat.

cu′pre-ous, 1 kiū′prı-us; 2 cū′pre-ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like copper. [< LL. *cupreus*, < CUPRUM.] **cu′prous**‡.

cu′pric, 1 kiū′prık; 2 cū′prĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to copper. [< LL. *cuprum*; see COPPER.]

cu-prif′er-ous, 1 kiu-prif′ər-us; 2 cū-prĭf′er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or containing copper. [< CUPRUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

cu′prum, 1 kiū′prum; 2 cū′prŭm, *n. Chem.* Copper. [LL.]

cu′pule, 1 kiū′piūl; 2 cū′pūl, *n.* **1.** A concave or cup-shaped depression. **2.** *Bot.* A cup-shaped part. [Dim. of LL. *cupa*, cup.]

cur, 1 kūr; 2 cûr, *n.* **1.** A mongrel, worthless dog. **2.** A mean or malicious person. [< Ice. *kurra*, murmur, grumble.]—**cur′rish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cur., *abbr.* Currency, current.

cur′a-bl(eE**,** 1 kiūr′ə-bl; 2 cūr′a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being cured.—**cur″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **cur′a-bl(e-ness**F‡. —**cur′a-bly,** *adv.*

cu″ra-çao′1, 1 kū″rə-sō′; 2 cu″ra-çō′, *n.* A liqueur made by distilling spirits with macerated orange-peel. [< *Curaçao*, island, Dutch West Indies.]

Cu″ra-ça′o2, 1 kū″rə-sō′o *or* -rə-sō′; 2 cu″rä-çä′o *or* -rä-çō′, *n.* An island (210 sq. m.; pop. 34,021) in the Dutch West Indies. **Cu″ra-ço′a**‡.

cu ra-cy, 1 kiū rə-sı; 2 cū ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] The position, duties, or term of office of a curate.

cu-ra′re, 1 kū-rā′rē; 2 cu-rä′rę, *n.* A blackish, brittle, resinous extract of certain South-American trees of the genus *Strychnos*, used as an arrow-poison. [S. Am.] **cu-ra′ra**‡; **cu-ra′ri**‡; **ou-ra′ri**‡; **u-ra′ri**‡; **woo-ra′li**‡; **woo-ra′ri**‡.

cu-ras′sow, 1 kiu-ras′o *or* kiū′rə-sō; 2 cū-răs′o *or* cu′ra-sō, *n.* A large turkey-like South-American bird with naked cere and tarsi. [< *Curaçao.*] **ca-ras′sow**‡.

Curassow. 1/28

cu′rate, 1 kiū′rıt; 2 cū′rat, *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A rector's or a vicar's assistant. **2**‖. A pastor. [< L.LL *cura*, care.] — **cu′rate-ship,** *n.* A curacy.

cur′a-tiv(eS**,** 1 kiūr′ə-tiv; 2 cūr′a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing power or tendency to cure. **2.** Relating to the cure of diseases. **II.** *n.* A remedy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cu-ra′tor, 1 kiu-rē′tər *or* -tor; 2 cū-rā′tor, *n.* **1.** A person having charge, as of a library; a superintendent. **2.** A guardian. [L., < *curo*, care for, < *cura*, care.]

curb, 1 kūrb; 2 cûrb. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To hold in subjection; control, as with reins and curb. **2.** To protect by a curb. **3**†. To crouch; truckle; bend. **II.** *n.* **1.** A chain or strap to brace a bit against a horse's lower jaw; also, a bit so arranged; anything that restrains or controls. **2.** A curbstone. **3.** The framework at the top of a well. [< L.OF *curvo*, bend, < *curvus*, crooked.] Syn.: see GOVERN; REPRESS; RESTRAIN.—**curb′-bit″,** *n.*—**c.-chain,** *n.*—**c.-roof,** *n.* A roof having two sets of rafters, the upper ones having much less inclination than the lower. [tively.

curb′ing, 1 kūrb′ıŋ; 2 cûrb′ing, *n.* Curbstones collec-

curb′stone″, 1 kūrb′stōn″; 2 cûrb′stōn″, *n.* A stone, or a row of stones, on the outer edge of a sidewalk

curch‖, 1 kūrch; 2 cûrch, *n.* A woman's head-kerchief or cap. [= KERCHIEF.] **courche**‡.

cur-cu′li-o, 1 kūr-kiū′lı-ō; 2 cûr-cū′lı-ō, *n. Entom.* One of certain beetles, as the weevil. [L., weevil.] **snout′-bee″-tle**‡.

curd, 1 kūrd; 2 cûrd, *n.* The coagulated portion of milk of which cheese is made. [< Ir. *cruth*, curds.]—**cur′-dle,** *vt.* & *vi.* [CUR′DLED; CUR′DLING.] To change or turn to curd; coagulate. **crud′dle**‡ [Dial.].—**curd′ly,** *a.* Containing, full of, or like curd. **curd′y**‡.

cure, 1 kiūr; 2 cūr, *v.* [CURED; CUR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to a healthy or sound condition. **2.** To eradicate, as disease or evil; heal. **3.** To preserve, as by salting, drying, or smoking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bring about recovery, as from disease. **2.** To be preserved, as meat, by salting and smoking. [< L.F *curo*, care for, < *cura*, care.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**cure′all″,** *n.* That which cures all diseases or evils; a panacea.

cure, *n.* **1.** A restoration to a sound or healthy condition. **2.** That which restores health or abolishes an evil. **3.** Spiritual care; a curacy; as, the *cure* of souls. **4.** A mode or manner of curing anything, as hams. [F, < L. *cura*, care.]

cu-ré, 1 kū-rē′, 2 cū-rę′, *n.* A French parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church. [F., CURATE.]

cur′few, 1 kūr′fiū; 2 cûr′fū, *n.* An ancient police regulation requiring fires and lights to be put out at the tolling of a bell; also, the bell itself, or the hour of ringing. [< OF. *courfeu*, contr. of *couvrefeu*, < *covrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire.]

cu′ri-a, 1 kiū′rı-ə, 2 cū′ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -I, 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Law.* A court of justice. **2.** The collective body of officials of the papal government. **3.** *Rom. Antiq* (1) A tribal division made by Romulus or its meeting-place. (2) The Roman senate-house or the senate of any other Italian city.—**cu′ri-al,** *a.*

Cu″ri-a′ti-i, 1 kiū″rı-ē′shı-aı; 2 cū″ri-ā′shi-ı, *n.* See HORATII.

Cu″rie′, 1 kū″rı′; 2 cū″rē′, *n.* **1. Marie** (1867–), a Polish-French scientist, discoverer, with her husband, of radium. **2. Pierre** (1859–1906), a French scientist; husband of Marie and joint discoverer of radium.

cu′ri-o, 1 kiū′rı-o; 2 cū′ri-o, *n.* A curiosity; a rare or curious article of virtu. [Abbr. of CURIOSITY.]

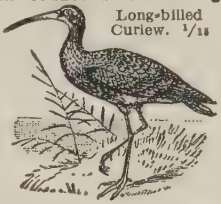
cu″ri-os′i-ty, 1 kiū″rı-os′ı-tı; 2 cū″ri-ŏs′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Habitual anxiety for knowledge of something, especially the private affairs of others. **2.** Any object adapted to excite interest or inquiry. **3**‖. Curiousness; ingenuity; nicety. [< L.F *curiosita(t-)s*, < *curiosus*; see CURIOUS.]

cu′ri-ous, 1 kiū′rı-us; 2 cū′ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Eager for information; inquisitive; prying **2.** Adapted to attract attention or excite interest; novel, odd; strange; mysterious. **3.** Involving ingenuity or skill. **4**†. Fastidious; delicate; scrupulous. [OF., < L. *curiosus*, < *cura*, care.] Syn.: see INQUISITIVE; QUEER; RARE. — **cu′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**cu′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

curl, 1 kûrl; 2 cûrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coil into ringlets, curves, or spirals. **2.** To adorn with curls. **II.** *i.* To become curved; take spiral shape.

curl, *n.* **1.** Anything coiled or spiral, as a ringlet. **2.** Sinuosity. **3.** A circling or wavy mark. **4.** A disease of plants, as peach-trees, due to a fungus. [ME. *crul,* < MD. *krul* (MHG. *krol*), curl.]—**curl'y,** *a.* Having curls, coils, or eddying ripples; wavy.—**curl'i-ness,** *n.*

cur'lew, 1 kûr'lû; 2 cûr'lû, *n.* A shore-bird with long bill and legs; also, some similar bird. [< OF. *corlieu,* curlew.]


Long-billed Curlew. 1/18

curl'ing, 1 kûrl'ıŋ; 2 cûrl'ing, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A game played on the ice, in which the opposing players slide large circular stones (see CURLING-STONE) toward a mark at either end called the tee. **2.** The act of forming curls. **3.** *Bot.* Curl.—**curl'ing-i"ron,** *n.* An implement of metal, used when heated for curling the hair. **c.-tongs**†.—**c.-stone,** *n.* A heavy stone-disk with a handle, used in the game of curling.

cur-mudg'eon, 1 kər-muj'ən; 2 cur-mŭdg'on, *n.* A miserly or churlish person. [Cor. of *cornmudgin,* < CORN[1] + OF. *muchier,* hide.]

cur-mur'ring, 1 kər-mur'ıŋ; 2 cur-mûr'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A low murmuring or grumbling sound. [Imitative.]

curn, 1 kûrn; 2 cûrn, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grain of corn; any grain. **2.** A very small portion; an indefinite number.—**curn'ey,** *a.*

cur'rant, 1 kur'ənt; 2 cûr'ant, *n.* **1.** A small, round, acid berry; also, the bush producing it. **2.** A seedless raisin imported from the Levant. [< Gr.[L+F] *Korinthos.* Corinth.]

cur'rent, 1 kur'ənt; 2 cûr'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Circulating freely; generally accepted. **2.** In actual progress, or belonging to the immediate present. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continuous onward movement, as of a stream; a fluid thus flowing. **2.** Any connected onward movement; course. [< L. OF *curren(t-)s,* ppr. of *curro,* run.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; STREAM. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cur'ren-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The current medium of exchange; coin or bank-notes. **2.** The state of being current. Syn.: see MONEY.

Cur'rer Bell. The pen-name of Charlotte Brontë.

cur'ri-cle, 1 kur'ı-kl; 2 cûr'ı-cl, *n.* A two-wheeled two-horse carriage with a pole. [< L. *curriculum,* race, < *curro,* run.]

cur-ric'u-lum, 1 ku-rik'yu-lum; 2 cŭ-rĭc'yu-lŭm, *n.* A prescribed course of study, as in a college. [L., a race.]

Cur'rie, 1 kur'ı; 2 cûr'ı, **Sir Arthur W.** (1875–). A Canadian lieutenant-general in command of Canadian Expeditionary Forces in Europe during World War; Chancellor of McGill University, Toronto, 1921–

cur'ri-er, 1 kur'ı-ər; 2 cûr'ı-er, *n.* One who curries leather.—**cur'ri-er-y,** *n.* The trade of a currier, or the place where it is carried on.

cur'rish, cur'rish-ly. See CUR.

cur'ry, 1 kur'ı; 2 cûr'y, *vt.* [CUR'RIED; CUR'RY-ING.] **1.** To clean with a currycomb; groom, as a horse. **2.** To dress for use, as tanned hides. [< OF. *courroyer,* prepare.]—**cur'ry-comb",** *n.* A comb consisting of a series of upright serrated ridges, for grooming horses.—**to curry favor,** to seek favor by adulation and subserviency.

cur'ry, *n.* [CUR'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A pungent sauce used as a relish for boiled rice, meats, etc. **cur'ry sauce**‡. **2.** A dish served with this sauce. [< Tamil *kari,* curry.]

curse, 1 kûrs; 2 cûrs, *v.* [CURSED[t] or CURST; CURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To invoke evil upon; anathematize; excommunicate; execrate; swear at. **2.** To cause great evils to. **II.** *i.* To utter imprecations; swear; blaspheme. [< AS. *cursian,* prob. < L. *crux,* cross.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; IMPRECATION; OATH.—**curs'ed,** *a.* Under a curse, or deserving a curse; execrable; detestable.—**curs'ed-ly,** *adv.*

curse, *n.* **1.** An imprecation of evil; any profane oath. **2.** Calamity invoked or threatened; also, a source of calamity or evil. [< AS. *curs,* curse.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

cur'siv(e[S]**,** 1 kûr'sıv; 2 cûr'siv. **I.** *a.* Running; flowing: said of writing in which the letters are joined. **II.** *n.* A letter or character used in cursive writing. [< L. *cursus,* < *curro,* run.]

cur-so'ri-al, 1 kər-sō'rı-əl; 2 cur-sō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Fitted for running or walking, as opposed to other modes of progression. **2.** Having, or executed by means of, limbs of such a character. [< LL. *cursorius;* see CURSORY.]

cur'so-ry, 1 kûr'so-rı; 2 cûr'so-ry, *a.* Rapid and superficial; hasty. [< LL. *cursorius,* relating to running.] **cur'so-ra-ry**†.

Syn.: careless, desultory, hasty, slight, superficial.—Ant.: careful, critical, elaborate, exhaustive, minute, painstaking, thorough.—**cur'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**cur'so-ri-ness,** *n.*

curt, 1 kûrt; 2 cûrt, *a.* **1.** Concise and abrupt in act or expression. **2.** Short and sharp in manner; brusk. [< L. *curtus,* shortened.]—**curt'ly,** *adv.*—**curt'ness,** *n.*

cur-tail', 1 kər-tēl'; 2 cur-tāl', *vt.* To cut off, or cut short; abbreviate; lessen; reduce. [< OF. *courtault,* < *court,* short.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH.—**cur-tail'ment,** *n.* Syn.: see ABBREVIATION.

cur'tain, 1 kûr'tın; 2 cûr'tin. **I.** *vt.* To supply with curtains; separate as by a curtain. **II.** *n.* **1.** An adjustable draping or covering, hanging loosely. **2.** Something that conceals or separates like a curtain. **3.** *Fort.* Part of a rampart that conne ts the flanks of two bastions or towers. [< OF. *curtine,* < LL. *cortina,* < L. *cohors,* an enclosure.] **curtain of fire** (*Milit.*), shell-fire designed to prevent the advance of reinforcements.

cur'tal†. **I.** *a.* Cut off; short; curt; brief. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal with docked tail. **2.** A naval cannon. **3.** A bassoon-like instrument. [See CURTAIL.] **cour'tel**†; **cur'tall**†.—**cur'tal-ax"**†, *n.* A cutlas. **cur'te-las**†; **curt'lax**†; **cur'tle-ax"**†.—**curtal friar**†, a friar attendant at the gate of a monastery court.—**cur'tal**†, *vt.* To curtail.

cur'tate, 1 kûr'tēt; 2 cûr'tāt, *a.* Shortened. [< L. *curtatus,* pp. *curto,* shorten, < *curtus,* short.]—**cur-ta'tion,** *n.*

cur'te-sy, 1 kûr'tı-sı; 2 cûr'te-sy, *n.* **1.** Courtesy. **2.** *Law.* The courtesy of England See COURTESY. **cur'te-i-sye**†.

cur'ti-lage, 1 kûr'tı-lıj; 2 cûr'ti-lag, *n.* *Law.* The ground adjacent to a dwelling-house, and used in connection with it. [OF., < *curtil,* < L. *cor(t-)s,* court.]

Cur'tis, 1 kûr'tıs; 2 cûr'tis. **George William** (1824–1892). An American writer and lecturer.

Cur'ti-us, *n.* 1 kur'tsı-us; 2 cur'tsi-us. **Ernst** (1814–1896), a German historian. **2.** 1 kûr'shı-us; 2 cûr'shi-ûs. **Mettus,** a legendary Roman youth (B. C. 362), who leaped into a chasm in the forum to appease the wrath of the gods against the city. [**to-sye**†.

cur'toise†, *a.* Courteous.—**cur'toy-se**†, *n.* Courtesy. **cur'-curt'sy,** 1 kûrt'sı; 2 cûrt'sy, *v.* & *n.* Same as COURTESY[1]. **curt'sey**‡.

cu'rule, 1 kū'rūl; 2 cū'ryl, *a.* *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a chariot. **2.** Magisterial; official. [< L. *curulis,* < *currus,* chariot, < *curro,* run.]—**curule dignity,** the right to sit in the curule chair.—**c. seat** or **chair,** the official seat of Roman magistrates of the highest rank.

curv(e[S]**,** 1 kûrv; 2 cûrv. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CURV(E)D[S]; CURV'-ING.] To assume or cause to assume the form of a curve; move in a curve; bend. **II.** *a.* Having a different direction at every point. **III.** *n.* **1.** A line continuously bent so that no portion of it is straight, as the arc of a circle. **2.** A bending, or something bent. **3.** In baseball, the deviation in the course of a pitched ball produced by the pitcher. [< L. *curvo,* < *curvus,* bent.] Syn.: see BEND.—**cur'vate,** *a.* Evenly bent; curved. **cur'vat-ed**‡.—**cur-va'tion,** *n.* The act of curving.—**cur'va-ture,** *n.* The act of bending, or the state of being curved; amount or rate of bending. **cur'vi-ty**‡.

cur'vet, 1 kûr'vet; 2 cûr'vĕt. **I**[d]. *v.,* & *vi.* To prance or cause to prance. **II.** *n.* A light, low leap of a horse, made so that at one movement all four legs are off the ground. [< L.[It] *curvo,* < *curvus,* bent.]

cur'vi-, 1 kûr'vı-; 2 cûr'v.-. From Latin *curvus,* curved: a combining form.—**cur"vi-fo'li-ate,** *a.* Having curved leaves. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.]—**cur"vi-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Formed by curved lines. **cur"vi-lin'e-al**‡. Syn.: see ROUND.

Cush, 1 kush; 2 cŭsh, *n.* **1.** A son of Ham; lived about 2250 B. C. *Gen.* x, 6. **2.** Same as ETHIOPIA.

cush'at, 1 kush'ət *or* kush'at; 2 cush'at *or* cŭsh'at, *n.* The European ring-dove (*Columba palumbus*). [< AS. *cūscote,* perhaps < *cwic,* quick, + *sceōtan,* shoot.]

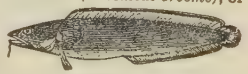
Cush'ing, 1 kush'ıŋ; 2 cush'ing, **Caleb** (1800–1879). An American jurist and diplomat.

cush'ion, 1 kush'ən; 2 cush'on. **I.** *vt.* To place on a cushion; provide with a cushion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flexible casing filled with soft or elastic mater'al, as feathers or air. **2.** Something resembling a cushion; any device to deaden the jar or impact of parts. [< L.[LL+OF] *culcita,* pillow.]

Cush'man, 1 kush'mən; 2 cush'man, **Charlotte** (1816–1876). An American tragic actress.

cusk, 1 kusk; 2 cŭsk, *n.* A cod-like fish (*Brosmius brosme*), of northern seas.

cusp, 1 kusp; 2 cŭsp, *n.* One of the points of the crescent moon, or something resembling it; a prominence or point, as on the crown of a tooth. [< L. *cuspis,* point.]—**cusped,** *a.*—**cus'pi-date,** *a.* Having a cusp or cusps. **cus'pi-dal**‡; **cus'pi-dat"ed**‡.


Cusk. 1/24

cus'pi-dor, 1 kus'pı-dōr *or* -dōr; 2 cŭs'pi-dōr *or* -dôr, *n.* A spittoon. [< L.[Pt] *conspuo,* spit.] **cus'pi-dore**‡.

cus'pis, 1 kus'pis; 2 cŭs'pis, *n.* [-PI-DES, 1 -pi-diz; 2-pi-dēs, *pl.*] A cusp. [L.]

cus"ta-lo'rum, 1 kus"tə-lō'rum; 2 cŭs"ta-lō'rum, *n.* Custos rotulorum: a corruption. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor,* act 1, sc. 1.

cus'tard, 1 kus'tərd; 2 cŭs'tard, *n.* A mixture of milk, eggs, sugar, etc., boiled or baked. [< F. *croustade,* pie, < L. *crusta,* crust.]—**cus'tard-ap"ple,** *n.* A tropical fruit having a soft, edible pulp.

Cus'ter, 1 kus'tər; 2 cŭs'ter, **George A.** (1839–1876). A United States general; killed by Indians.

cus'to-dy, 1 kus'tə-di; 2 cŭs'to-dy, *n.* **1.** A keeping; guardianship. **2.** Restraint of liberty; imprisonment. [< L. *custodia,* guard, < *custo(d-)s,* guardian.] Syn.: see FETTER. — **cus-to'di-al,** *a.* Pertaining to custody or to a custodian. — **cus-to'di-an,** *n.* A guardian. **cus'tode‡; cus-to'di-er‡.**—**cus-to'di-an-ship,** *n.*

cus'tom, 1 kus'təm; 2 cŭs'tom, *n.* **1.** Habitual practise; common or recognized usage. **2.** *Law.* An old and general usage that has obtained the force of law. **3.** Business support; patronage. **4.** A tariff or duty assessed by law: in this sense always plural. [< L.LL+OF *consuetudo,* custom.] Syn.: fashion, habit, manner, practise, style, use. See HABIT; TAX.—**cus'tom-a-bl(e)F,** *a.* **1.** Liable or subject to duty or customs; dutiable. **2†.** Customary.—**cus'tom-a-ry,** *a.* Conforming to or established by custom. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; HABITUAL; USUAL.—**cus'tom-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* In the customary manner; ordinarily. **cus'tom-a-bly‡.** — **cus'tom-a-ri-ness,** *n.* **cus'tom-a-bi(e-ness)F‡.**—**cus'tom-er,** *n.* **1.** One who gives his custom or trade; a purchaser. **2.** [Colloq.] A person with whom one deals or meets: usually qualified; as, an ugly *customer.* **3†.** A collector of customs.—**cus'tom-house",** *n.* The place where entries of imports are made and duties collected; the department of customs.

cus'tos ro"tu-lo'rum, 1 kus'tos rō"tu-lō'rum; 2 cŭs'tŏs rō"tu-lō'rŭm. [Eng.] A principal justice of a county, who keeps the records of the justices' court. [L., literally, keeper of the rolls.]

cut, 1 kut; 2 cŭt, *v.* [CUT; CUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make an incision in; divide, trim, or shape, as with a knife; separate; sever; prune; clip; hew; wound: often followed by *in, into, off,* or *up.* **2.** To affect deeply; hurt; pain; grieve. **3.** To reduce the length or extent of. **4.** To meet or pass intentionally without recognition; affect not to know. **5.** To sever or interrupt connection with. **6.** To cause to pierce the gums; as, to *cut* one's teeth. **7.** To castrate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To operate or act by incision; make a gash. **2.** To be adapted for dividing or severing. **3.** To have the qualities of being severable. **4.** To grow through the gums: said of the teeth. **5.** [Slang.] To make off quickly and smartly; skip off. [Celt.]

Syn.: carve, chop, cleave, dissect, gash, hack, hew, sever, shear, slice, sunder, whittle. See ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH. —**cut'-off",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A short cut. **2.** A mechanism that cuts off flow, as of steam.—**cut-out,** *n. Elec.* A switch-like arrangement, as for cutting a light out from a circuit.—**cut'purse",** *n.* A pickpocket.—**cut'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who cuts, shapes, or fits anything by cutting. **2.** That which cuts, as a tool or machine. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A sharp single-masted vessel of fore-and-aft rig, usually carrying a mainsail, topsail, jib, and forestaysail; loosely, any sloop of narrow beam and deep draft. (2) A small, swift steam-vessel, as in the revenue marine service. (3) A medium-sized man-of-war's boat. **4.** [U. S.] A small sleigh. — **cut'throat",** *n.* A bloodthirsty ruffian.—**cut'ting. I.** *pa.* **1.** Adapted to cut; edged. **2.** Disagreeably penetrating; sharp; chilling. **3.** Tending to wound the feelings; sarcastic; bitter. Syn.: see BITTER; BLEAK. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of severing. **2.** Something obtained or made by cutting; a piece cut off or out; a young shoot cut off for rooting; an open excavation, as for a railroad-track.—**cut'wa"ter,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The forward part of the prow of a vessel. **2.** The edge on the upstream side of a bridge-pier.—**cut'worm",** *n.* A larval moth that cuts off young plants, usually at or near the surface of the ground.

Cutworm.
a, the moth; *b,* the destructive caterpillar.

cut, *pa.* **1.** Formed or affected by cutting; wounded; severed. **2.** Dressed or finished by a tool, as stone or glass.—**cut and dried,** prepared or arranged beforehand; got up for the occasion. — **cut'-and-thrust",** *a.* Intended for cutting and thrusting: said of a sword.

cut, *n.* **1.** The opening, cleft, or wound made by an edged instrument; a gash; slit. **2.** A cutting motion or stroke. **3.** The part cut off. **4.** That which cuts or hurts the feelings. **5.** A cutting. **6.** A direct way, as across an angle. **7.** Fashion; form; style. **8.** *Print.* An engraved block, or an impression from it. **9.** A reduction, as in rates. **10.** A refusal to recognize an acquaintance. Syn.: see BLOW.

cu-ta'ne-ous, 1 kiu-tē'nı-us; cū-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or like skin. [< L. *cutis,* skin.]

cutch[1], 1 kuch; 2 cŭch, *n.* Couch-grass.

cutch[2], *n.* Same as CATECHU. [Anglo-Ind.]

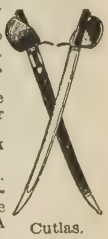
cute, 1 kiūt; 2 cūt, *a.* **1.** Clever or sharp, especially in looking out for one's own advantage in petty ways. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Bright and taking; attractive. [Short for ACUTE.]—**cute'ly,** *adv.*—**cute'ness,** *n.*

Cuth'bert, 1 kuth'bərt; 2 cŭth'bert, **Saint.** An English monk and missionary in northern England; died in 687.

cu'ti-cl(e)F, 1 kiū'tı-kl; 2 cū'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis. **2.** Any superficial covering. [< L. *cuticula,* dim. of *cutis,* skin.] —**cu-tic'u-lar,** *a.* [L.]

cu'tis, 1 kiū'tis; 2 cū'tis, *n. Anat.* The skin; also, the corium.

cut'las, 1 kut'ləs; 2 cŭt'las, *n.* [-ES, *pl.*] A short, heavy, sword-like weapon. [< L.F *cultellus,* dim. of *culter,* knife.] **cut'lass‡.**


Cutlas.

cut'ler, 1 kut'lər; 2 cŭt'ler, *n.* One who makes or deals in cutlery.—**cut'ler-y,** *n.* **1.** Cutting-instruments collectively. **2.** The occupation of a cutler.

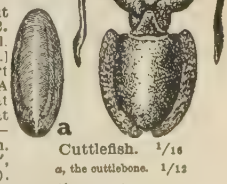
cut'let, 1 kut'let; 2 cŭt'lĕt, *n.* A thin piece of meat, as veal or mutton, for broiling or frying. [< F. *côtelette,* dim. of *côte,* rib.]

cut'tle, 1 kut'ı; 2 cŭt'ı, *n.* **1.** An auk. **black guillemot‡.** **2.** [Scot.] A worthless woman.

cut'tle[1], 1 kut'l; 2 cŭt'l, *n.* **1.** A cuttlefish. **2.** Cuttlebone. [< AS. *cudele.*]—**cut'tle-bone",** *n.* The internal calcareous plate of a cuttlefish. — **cut'tle-fish",** *n.* A marine, rapacious, carnivorous mollusk, with lateral fins and 8 or 10 sucker-bearing arms and an internal calcareous shell or bone: it conceals itself by ejecting an inky fluid. [cutpurse.

cut'tle[2]**‡,** *n.* A cutpurse's knife; hence, a

cut'ty, 1 kut'ı; 2 cŭt'y. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Short, in any sense; hasty; quick. **II.** *n.* [CUT'TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Anything cut short: diminutive of CUT. **2.** The hare. **3.** A thick-set girl. **4.** A slattern. [Dim. of CUT.] —**cut'ty-sark",** *n.* A short chemise.—**c.-stool,** *n.* **1.** A little stool. **2.** [Scot.] A seat in church where offenders sat to receive public rebuke.— **c.-wren,** *n.* [Eng.] The wren.



Cuttlefish. 1/16
a, the cuttlebone. 1/12

Cu"vier', 1 kü"vyē'; 2 cü"vyē', **Georges Baron** (1769–1832). French naturalist: founded comparative anatomy.

Cux'ha"ven, 1 kūks'hȧ"fen; 2 cuks'hä"fĕn, *n.* A German naval base on the Elbe: bombarded by British 1914.

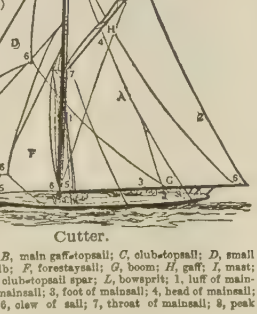
Cuyp, 1 kəip; 2 cōyp, **Albert** (1605–1691). A Dutch painter.

Cuz'co, 1 kūs'ko; 2 cus'eo, *n.* A department (156,270 sq. m.; pop. 439,000) of S. Peru; also, its capital (pop. 13,000).

C. V., *abbr.* Common Version (of the Bible).—**C. W.,** *abbr.* Canada West.—**c. w. o.,** *abbr.* Cash with order.—**cwt.,** *abbr.* Hundredweight *or* hundredweights.

-cy, *suffix.* Denoting condition, quality, office, rank, etc.; as aristocra*cy*, captain*cy*, magistra*cy*. [< L. *-cia, -tia.*]

cy'a-nate, 1 səi'ə-nēt; 2 cȳ'a-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of cyanic acid.



Cutter.
A, mainsail; *B,* main gaff-topsail; *C,* club-topsail; *D,* small jib-topsail; *E,* jib; *F,* forestaysail; *G,* boom; *H,* gaff; *I,* mast; *J,* topmast; *K,* club-topsail spar; *L,* bowsprit; 1, luff of mainsail; 2, leach of mainsail; 3, foot of mainsail; 4, head of mainsail; 5, tack of sail; 6, clew of sail; 7, throat of mainsail; 8, peak of mainsail.

cy-an'ic, 1 sai-an'ik; 2 çÿ-ăn'ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen. **2.** Of or pertaining to blue. [< Gr. *kyanos,* dark-blue.]—**cyanic acid,** a volatile liquid compound (HCNO) with a penetrating pungent odor and caustic properties.

cy'a-nid, } 1 sai'ə-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 çÿ'a-nid, -nĭd or -nīd, *n.*
cy'a-nide, } *Chem.* A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element or radical. [< CYANOGEN.] **cy-an'u-ret†.**

cy'a-nite, 1 sai'ə-nait; 2 çÿ'a-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate: rarely used as a gem. [< Gr. *kyanos,* dark-blue.] **ky'a-nite†.**

cy-an'o-gen, 1 sai-an'o-gen; çÿ-ăn'o-ĝĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, poisonous liquefiable gas, having an almond-like odor and burning with a purple flame, obtained by heating mercuric cyanid. [< Gr. *kyanos,* dark-blue, + -GEN.]

cy"a-nom'e-ter, 1 sai"ə-nom'ı-tər; 2 çÿ"a-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of blue, as in the sky. [< Gr. *kyanos,* dark-blue, + METER.]—**cy"a-nom'e-try,** *n.*

Cyb'e-le, 1 sib'ı-lī; 2 çÿb'e-lē, *n. Class. Myth.* A goddess, identified by the Greeks with Rhea.

cyc., cyclo., *abbr.* Cyclopedia, cyclopedic.

cy'cad, 1 sai'kad; 2 çÿ'eăd, *n. Bot.* Any plant of a family of gymnospermous plants—the cycad family—of palm-like or fern-like aspect and chiefly of the southern hemisphere. [< Gr. *kykas,* African coco-palm.]—**cy-ca'de-an,** *a.*—**cyc"a-da'ceous,** *a.*

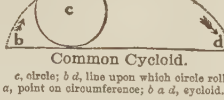
Cyc'la-des, 1 sik'lə-dīz; 2 çÿe'la-dēs, *n. pl.* Group of Grecian islands (923 sq. m.; pop. 130,000) in Ægean sea.

cyc'la-men, 1 sik'lə-men; 2 çÿe'la-mĕn, *n.* An Old World bulbous flowering herb of the primrose family. **sow'-bread"†.**

cy'cle, 1 sai'kl; 2 çÿ'el, *vi.* [CY'CLED; CY'CLING.] **1.** To pass through cycles. **2.** To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or the like.

cy'cle, *n.* **1.** A period of time, at the end of which certain aspects or motions of the heavenly bodies repeat themselves; a round of years or of ages; a vast period; eon. **2.** *Biol.* An entire turn or circle, as of a spiral leaf-structure. **3.** A body of legends relating to some period, person, etc. **4.** *Math.* A closed path in a diagram; loop. **5.** A bicycle, tricycle, etc. [< Gr.LL *kyklos,* circle.]—**cyc'lic,** 1 sik'lik *or* sai'klik; 2 çÿe'lic *or* çÿ'elic, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles. **cyc'li-cal†.**—**cy'cling,** *n.* The sport of riding the bicycle, tricycle, etc.; the art of a cyclist.—**cy'clist,** *n.* **1.** One who rides a bicycle or tricycle, or the like. **cy'cler†.** **2.** One who maintains the cyclic recurrence of events.

cy'clo-, 1 sai'klo- *or* sik'lo-; 2 çÿ'elo- *or* çÿe'lo-. From Greek *kyklos,* circle: a combining form.—**cy'cloid.** **I.** *a.* Like a circle; somewhat circular. **II.** *n. Geom.* The curve described by a point in the plane of a circle that rolls along a straight line.—**cy-cloi'dal,** *a.*—**cy-clom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for recording the rotations of a wheel, as of a bicycle.—**cy-clom'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring circles; the squaring of the circle. — **cy"clo-met'ric,** *a.*



Common Cycloid.
c, circle; *b d,* line upon which circle rolls; *a,* point on circumference; *b a d,* cycloid.

cy'clone, 1 sai'klōn; 2 çÿ'elōn, *n.* **1.** *Meteor.* A system of winds circulating about a center of relatively low barometric pressure, and, at the earth's surface, blowing spirally inward. **2.** Popularly, any violent and destructive wind-storm; tornado. [< Gr. *kyklōn,* ppr. of *kykloō,* whirl round.]

Syn.: hurricane, tornado, typhoon, whirlwind. See WIND. —**cy-clon'ic,** *a.* Like a cyclone; situated where cyclones occur. **cy-clon'i-cal†.**—**cy-clon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cy-clon'o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for detecting the approach of a cyclone or tornado.

Cy"clo-pe'an, 1 sai"klo-pī'ən; 2 çÿ"elo-pē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes or their work; gigantic; colossal.

cy"clo-pe'di-a, } 1 sai"klo-pī'dı-ə; 2 çÿ"elo-pē'di-a, *n.*
cy"clo-pæ'di-a, } **1.** A work giving a summary of some branch of knowledge. **2.** An encyclopedia. [Short for ENCYCLOPEDIA, -PÆDIA.]—**cy"clo-pe'[or -pæ']dic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia. **2.** Like a cyclopedia; embracing a wide range of knowledge. **cy"clo-pe'[or -pæ']-di-cal†.**

Cy'clops, 1 sai'kleps; 2 çÿ'elŏps, *n.* [CY'CLO-PESZ or CY'CLOPS, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* (1) In Homeric legend, one of a race of one-eyed giants in Sicily. (2) In Hesiodic legend, a Titan who forged Zeus's thunderbolts. **Ky'klops†.**

cy"clo-ra'ma, 1 sai"klo-rā'mə; çÿ"elo-rä'ma, *n.* A panorama on the interior of a cylindrical surface, representing a battlefield or the like, appearing as in natural perspective, the spectator standing in the center. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *horama,* view, < *horaō,* see.]—**cy"clo-ram'ic,** *a.*

Cyd'nus, 1 sid'nus; 2 çÿd'nŭs, *n.* A river in Asia Minor; its water is very cold. **Kyd'nos†** [Gr.].

cyg'net, 1 sig'net; 2 çÿg'nĕt, *n.* A young swan. [< L.F *cycnus* (< Gr. *kyknos*), swan.]—**cyg'ne-ous,** *a.* In botany, curved like a swan's neck.

cyl'in-der, 1 sil'in-dər; 2 çÿl'in der, *n.* **1.** A circular body of uniform diameter, the extremities of which are equal parallel circles. **2.** *Mech.* Any cylindrical portion of a machine, especially if hollow, and proportioned so that the length exceeds the diameter; specifically, a cylindrical member of a motor in which a piston moves and receives direct impact from the steam or other motive fluid. [< Gr.L+F *kylindros,* < *kylindō,* roll.]—**cy-lin'dric,** *a.* Shaped like a cylinder or a section of a cylinder. **cy-lin'dri-cal†.** Syn.: see ROUND.—**cy-lin'dri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cyl'in-droid,** *n.* A solid body like a cylinder, but with elliptical section.—**cyl'in-droid,** *a.*

Cym., *abbr.* Cymric.

cy'ma, 1 sai'mə; 2 çÿ'ma, *n.* [-MÆ, 1 -mī; 2 -mē, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A curved molding with a reversed curve as its profile: frequently placed above a cornice. **2.** *Bot.* A cyme. [< Gr. *kyma,* a wave.]

cy-mar'†, *n.* See SIMAR.

cym'bal, 1 sim'bəl; 2 çÿm'bal, *n.* One of a pair of plate-like metallic musical instruments played by being clashed together. [< Gr.L+F *kymbalon,* < *kymbos,* hollow of a vessel.]

Cym'be-line, 1 sim'bı-līn; 2 çÿm'be-līn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* king of Britain.

cyme, 1 saim; 2 çÿm, *n. Bot.* A flat-topped flower-cluster. [< Gr. *kyma,* sprout, wave.]—**cy'mold,** *a.* Of the form of a cyme.—**cy'mose,** *a. Bot.* Bearing, pertaining to, or like a cyme. **cy'mous†.**—**cy'mose-ly,** *adv.*

cym'lin, 1 sim'lin; 2 çÿm'lin, *n.* A kind of squash. **cym'-bling†; cym'ling†; sim'lin†.**

Cym'ry, 1 sim'rı *or* kim'rı; 2 çÿm'ry *or* çÿm'ry, *n.* A collective name for the Welsh and their Cornish and Breton kin. [W., pl. of *Cymro,* Welshman.] **Cwm'ry†; Cym'ri†; Kym'ry†.**—**Cym'ric.** **I.** *a.* Relating to the Cymry. **II.** *n.* The language of the Cymry. **Kym'ric†.**

cyn'ic, 1 sin'ik; 2 çÿn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** [C-] Belonging to or like the Cynics. **Cyn'i-cal†.** **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to Sirius, the dog-star. **3.** Of or like a dog. **II.** *n.* **1.** [C-] One of a sect of Greek philosophers who taught contempt for pleasure, intellectual or sensual. **2.** A sneering, captious person; a misanthrope; pessimist. [< Gr.L *kynikos,* dog-like.]—**cyn'i-cal,** *a.* Given to or marked by sneering at evidences of virtue and disinterested motives; inclined to moral skepticism; pessimistic. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS.—**cyn'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cyn'i-cism,** *n.* The state or quality of being cynical; contempt for the virtuous or generous sentiments of others. **cyn'i-cal-ness†.**

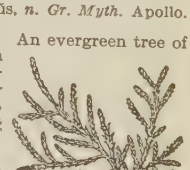
cy'no-sure, 1 sai'no-shūr; 2 çÿ'no-shur, *n.* An object of general interest or attention. [< Gr.L *Kynosoura,* the Little Bear.]

Cyn'thi-a, 1 sin'thı-ə; 2 çÿn'thi-a, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* An epithet of Artemis (Diana): from Mt. Cynthus, Delos, where she was born. **2.** [Poet.] The moon.

Cyn'thi-us, 1 sin'thı-us; 2 çÿn'thi-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Apollo.

cy'pher, *v. & n.* Same as CIPHER.

cy'press1, 1 sai'pres; 2 çÿ'prĕs, *n.* An evergreen tree of southern Europe and western Asia, remarkable for the durability of its timber; also, a kindred plant, as the funeral cypress, with pendulous branches like a weeping willow. [< Gr.L+OF *kyparissos,* cypress-tree.]


Cypress and its Fruit.

cy'press2, *n.* See CYPRUS. **cy'presse†.**

Cyp'ri-an, 1 sip'rı-ən; 2 çÿp'ri-an, **Saint** (200–258). A Latin Father; martyred under Valerian.

cyp'ri-noid, 1 sip'rı-nəid; 2 çÿp'ri-nŏid. **I.** *a.* Carp-like. **II.** *n.* A fish of the carp family. [< *kyprinos,* carp.]

Cyp"ri-pe'di-um, 1 sip"rı-pī'dı-um; 2 çÿp"ri-pē'di-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of orchids, mainly terrestrial, with fibrous roots, plaited leaves, and large and beautiful flowers with pouch-like lip: popularly called **lady's-slipper** and **moccasin-flower.** [< Gr. *Kypris,* Venus, + *pedion,* plain.]

Cy'prus1, 1 sai'prus; 2 çÿ'prŭs, *n.* A British island (3,584 sq. m.; pop. 274,000), Mediterranean sea, S. of Asia Minor; capital, Nicosia; annexed, Nov. 5, 1914.—**Cyp'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Cyprus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Paphian Aphrodite (Venus); hence, unchaste. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Cyprus; also, the Cyprian language. **2.** A courtezan.

cy'prus2. **I.** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dark; tabby; as, a *cyprus* cat. **II†.** *n.* A delicate transparent black lawn.

Cy-re'ne, 1 sai-rī'nī; 2 çÿ-rē'nē, *n.* A former Greek city in N. Africa, capital of colony of **Cyrenaica.**

Cyr'il, 1 sir'ıl; 2 çÿr'il, **Saint** (376–444). Archbishop of Alexandria; a father of the church.

Cy'rus, 1 saı'rus; 2 çÿ'rūs, *n.* **1.** "The Great" (died 528 B. C.); founder of Persian empire. **2.** "The Younger" (424?–401 B. C.), second son of Darius Notus, king of Persia: led the 10,000 Greeks against his brother, Artaxerxes II.; defeated and slain at Cunaxa. See ANABASIS.

cyst', 1 sist; 2 çÿst, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Any membranous sac or vesicle. **2.** *Pathol.* Any abnormal sac in which morbid matter may be collected and retained. **3.** *Zool.* (1) A bladder-like sac, as that with which an embryonic tapeworm surrounds itself. (2) A bladder-worm. **4.** *Bot.* A receptacle for oil in the rind of the orange and like fruits. [< Gr. *kystis*, bladder, < *kyō*, contain.]—**cyst'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Encysted. **2.** Having cysts. **3.** Of or pertaining to a cyst. **4.** Cyst-like.—**cys'to-cele,** *n.* A hernia or rupture involving the protrusion of the urinary bladder.—**cys-tot'o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* A cutting into the bladder; operation of puncturing an encysted tumor.— **cys'tous,** *a.* Cystic.

cyst², *n.* A chest; cist.

Cyth"e-re'a, 1 siṫ"ı-rı'ə; 2 çÿṫ"e-rē'a, *n.* A name of Aphrodite (Venus), from the island of Cythera, near which she is fabled to have risen from the sea.

cy'to-, 1 saı'to-; 2 çÿ'to-. From Greek *kytos*, hollow place: a combining form.—**cy-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study of cell organisms.—**cy"to-log'ic, cy"to-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**cy"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cy-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**cy'to-plasm,** *n.* *Biol.* Protoplasm; specifically, that of a cell-body as distinguished from the nucleus.—**cy"to-plas'mic,** *a.*

czar, 1 zär; 2 zär, *n.* An emperor or absolute monarch; especially [C-], the emperor of Russia. [< Rus. *tsare*, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.]—**Czar'e-vitch,** *n.* The eldest son of the Czar of Russia. **Czar'e-witch‡; Czar'o-witch‡; Czar'o-witz‡.**—**Cza-rev'na,** *n.* The wife of the Czarevitch; formerly, any daughter of the Czar.—**Cza-ri'na,** *n.* The empress of Russia.

Czech, 1 ċhek; 2 ċhĕc, *n.* **1.** A member of the Slavic people of Bohemia, Hungary, and the Czecho-Slovak Republic. **2.** The language of the Czechs. [Boh.].—**Czech'o-Slo'vak,** *n.* A citizen of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.—**Czech'o-Slo'vak Republic.** A country formed of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia in S. Europe created Oct. 18, 1918; capital, Prague.

Czer'ny, 1 tser'nı; 2 ċhĕr'nȳ, *n.* **1.** ḷ cher'nı; 2 ċhĕr'nı, **George** (1760–1817), real name **George Petrovitch,** Serbian leader and founder of the Karageorge (black George) dynasty. **2. Karl** (1791–1857). An Austrian composer and pianist; teacher of Liszt.

Czecho-Slovakia

D

D d Roman. 𝔇 𝔡 Black Letter. 𝒟 𝒹 Script.

D, d, 1 dı; 2 dē, *n.* [DEES, D's, or *Ds*, 1 dız; 2 dēs, *pl.*] The fourth letter in the English alphabet; as a Roman numeral, 500.

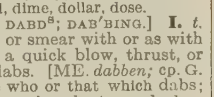
D., *abbr.* David, Decimus, Decius, Democrat, Democratic deputy, deserter, didymium, dowager, Dublin, duchess, duke, Dutch.—**d.,** *abbr.* Daughter, day, dead, degree, *denarius* (L., penny), deserted, died, dime, dollar, dose.

dab, 1 dab; 2 dăb, *v.* [DABBED, DABD[6]; DAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pat or strike softly; pat or smear with or as with a dabber. **2.** To strike with a quick blow, thrust, or peck. **II.** *i.* To give a dab or dabs. [ME. *dabben;* cp. G. *tappe*, paw.]—**dab'ber,** *n.* One who or that which dabs; a printers' inking-ball; an engravers' pad, etc.; a dauber.—**dab'bing,** *n.* The process of indenting, as with a sharp hammer, the surface of a stone.

dab¹, *n.* **1.** A gentle blow; a pat. **2.** A quick stroke or thrust; a peck. **3.** A small lump or patch of soft substance, as butter or paint.

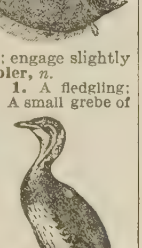
dab², *n.* A flat fish of the flounder type. [Cp. DAB¹, *n.*, 3.]

dab³, *n.* A skilful person; adept. [Perhaps COR. of ADEPT.] **dab'ster‡.**


Dab 1/12

dab'ble, 1 dab'l; 2 dăb'l, *v.* **dab'ble,** [DAB'BLED, DAB'LD[6]; DAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To dip lightly and often; splash; sprinkle. **II.** *i.* To play, as with the hands, in a fluid; splash gently; engage slightly or superficially. [Freq. of DAB, *v.*]—**dab'bler,** *n.*

dab'chick", 1 dab'ċhik"; 2 dăb'ċhĭk", *n.* **1.** A fledgling; hence, an immature or delicate person. **2.** A small grebe of Europe and North America, remarkable for its quickness in diving. [< *dap*, variant of DIP, + CHICK.]


Dabchick. 1/12

dab'ster, 1 dab'stər; 2 dăb'ster, *n.* A handy person; adept.

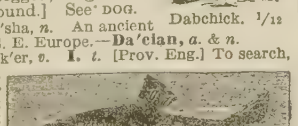
da ca'po, 1 dɑ kɑ'po; 2 dä cä'po. *Mus.* From the beginning: a direction to repeat the beginning of a movement. [It., < L. *de*, from; *caput*, head.]

dace, 1 dēs; 2 dāç, *n.* A small fresh-water fish.

dachs'hund, 1 dɑhs'hunt; 2 dȧhs'hunt, *n.* A small, short-legged, long-bodied dog. [G., badger-hound.] See DOG.

Da'cia, 1 dē'shə; 2 dā'sha, *n.* An ancient Roman province in S. E. Europe.—**Da'cian,** *a.* & *n.*

dack'er, 1 dak'ər; 2 dăk'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To search, as for stolen goods. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do piecework. **2.** To barter; dicker. **3.** To grapple; clinch. **4.** To saunter; loiter. **5.** To ransack. **dai'ker‡** [Scot.]; **dak'er‡.**


European Dace. 1/4

da-coit', 1 də-kɔit; 2 dȧ-cŏĭt'. *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A member of a robber-band in India or Burma. [< Hind. *Dākāit.*] **da-koit'‡.**—**da-coit'y,** *n.* Robbery by gangs. **da-coit'age‡,** **dac'tyl,** 1 dak'tıl; 2 dăc'tyl, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short ones (— ⏑ ⏑). **2.** A finger or toe; digit. [< Gr. *daktylos*, finger, dactyl.]—**dac-tyl'ic. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dactyls. **II.** *n.* A dactylic verse.—**dac"tyl-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a finger or toe.—**dac"ty-lol'o-gy,** *n.* The use of the finger-alphabet, as by deaf-mutes.

dad, 1 dad; 2 dăd, *n.* A father: used by children, rustics, etc. [< Ir. *daid*, father.] **dad'da‡; dad'die‡; dad'dy‡.**—**dad'dy-long'-legs",** *n.* **1.** An arachnid with small body and very long legs. **2.** A dipterous insect with very long slender legs.

da'do, 1 dē'do; 2 dā'do, *n.* A plain flat, often decorated surface at the base of a wall, as of a room; one of the faces of a pedestal. [It.]

Dæd'a-lus, 1 ded'ə-lus; 2 dĕd'a-lŭs, *n.* A legendary sculptor of Athens and Crete. See ICARUS. **Dai'da-los‡** [Gr.].

dæ'dal, dæ'mon, etc. Same as DEDAL, DEMON, etc.

daff[1], 1 dɑf; 2 dȧf, *vt.* [Scot.] To toss away; doff.

daff[2], *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To make foolish. **II.** *i.* To be foolish; play.—**daff'ing,** *n.* **1.** Foolery; play. **2.** Insanity.

daff†, *n.* A blockhead; idiot. [< Ice. *dauft*, foolish.]

daf'fo-dil, 1 daf'o-di ; 2 dăf'o-dĭl, *n.* A plant with solitary yellow flowers. [< Gr.[ME] *asphodelos*, asphodel.] **daf'fa-dil"ly‡; daf'fo-dil"ly‡; daf'fo-down-dil"ly‡; daf'fy-down-dil"ly‡.**

daft, 1 dɑft; 2 dȧft, *a.* **1.** Silly; imbecile; insane. **2.** Frolicsome. [Orig. same as DEFT.]

dag¹, 1 dag; 2 dăg, *n.* **1.** Same as DAGUE. **2.** A large ancient pistol. **3†.** A dagger. [< F. *dague;* cp. DAGGER, *n.*]

dag², *n.* A loose hanging point, lock, or shred. [< DAG¹.]

dag'ger, 1 dag'ər; 2 dăg'er, *n.* **1.** A short, edged, and pointed weapon, for stabbing, etc. **2.** *Print.* A reference-mark (†). [< W. *dagr*, dagger.]

dag'gle, 1 dag'l; 2 dăg'l, *vt.* & *vi.* To trail or draggle, as in the mud or wet; make or become moist. [Freq. of Sw. *dagga.*]

da'go, 1 dē'go; 2 dā'go, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A dark-skinned foreigner; especially, an Italian, Spaniard, or Portuguese. [Cor. of Sp. *Diego*, James, < LL. *Jacobus*, James.]

dag'o-ba, 1 dag'o-bə; 2 dăg'o-ba, *n.* A dome-shaped Buddhist monument or shrine, containing sacred relics. [Cingalese.]

Da'gon, 1 dē'gən; 2 dā'gŏn, *n.* A Philistine national god, represented as half man and half fish. **Da'gan‡.**

dague, 1 dēg; 2 dăg, *n.* An unbranched antler. [F.; see DAG¹.]

Da"guerre', 1 dɑ"gār'; 2 dä"gĕr', **Louis J. M.** (1789–1851). A French artist; invented the daguerreotype.

da-guer're-an, 1 də-gār'ı-ən; 2 da-gĕr'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to the daguerreotype. **da-guer'ri-an‡.**

da-guerre'o-type, 1 də-gār'o-taıp; 2 da-gĕr'o-tȳp. **I.** *vt.* To take a daguerreotype of. **II.** *n.* A photographic process, using silver-coated metallic plates; a picture so made. [< *Daguerre*, the inventor, + Gr. *typos*, type.]

Dah'lia, 1 dē'lyə *or* dāl'yə; 2 dē'lya *or* dāl'ya, *n.* **1.** A genus of flowering herbs of the aster family. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [d-] A violet coal-tar color. [< *Dahl*, Sw. botanist.]

Da-ho'mey, 1 də-hō'mı; 2 da-hō'my, *n.* French West-African colony (41,000 sq. m.; pop. 865,600).

dai'dling, 1 dē'dlıŋ; 2 dā'dling, *a.* [Scot.] Slow; dawdling.

daigh, 1 dēh; 2 dāh, *n.* [Scot.] Dough.

dai'ker, 1 dē'kər; 2 dā'ker, *v.* [Scot.] Same as DACKER.

dai'ker, *n.* [Scot.] Ten. See DICKER².

Da"il' Eire'ann, 1 dē"il' ēr'ən; 2 dą"il' er'an. The parliament of the Sinn Fein Party in Ireland. [Ir.]

dai'ly, 1 dē'lı; 2 dā'ly. **I.** *a.* Occurring, appearing, or pertaining to every day; diurnal. **II.** *n* [DAI'LIES^{z}, *pl.*] A daily publication. **III.** *adv.* Day after day; on every day.

Syn.: diurnal. *Daily* is the Saxon and popular, *diurnal* the Latin and scientific term. In strict usage, *daily* is the antonym of *nightly* as *diurnal* is of *nocturnal*. *Daily* is not, however, held strictly to this use; a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at some time within each period of twenty-four hours. *Diurnal* is more exact in all its uses; a *diurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight; a *diurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day; in contradistinction to *nocturnal* flowers, birds, etc. A *diurnal* motion exactly fills an astronomical day or the time of one rotation of a planet on its axis, while a *daily* motion is much less definite.—Ant.: nightly, nocturnal.

dai'mi-o, 1 dal'mı-o; 2 dī'mi-o, *n.* One of the old feudal barons of Japan. [Jap.]

dain'ty, 1 dēn'tı; 2 dān'ty. **I.** *a.* [-TI-ER; -TI-EST.] **1.** Refined or particular in taste; fastidious; also, overnice; squeamish. **2.** Delicate and agreeable to the taste; delicious. **3.** Deliciate and elegant in appearance; refined in manner; graceful; decorous. **II.** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] Something choice, delicacy, or delicious; a delicacy. [< OF. *daintie*, < L. *dignitas*, < *dignus*, worthy.] Syn.: see CHOICE; DELICIOUS; ELEGANT; FINE; SQUEAMISH.—**dain'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**dain'ti-ness,** *n.*

dai'ry, 1 dē'rı; 2 dā'ry, *n.* [DAI'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese. **2.** A place for the sale of milk-products; a dairy-farm; also, the business of dealing in such products. [< Ice. *deigja*, orig. dough-kneader.]—**dai'ry-farm",** *n.* A farm for dairy products.—**dai'ry-ing,** *n.*—**dai'ry-maid",** *n.* A maid who works in a dairy.—**dai'ry-man,** *n.* A man who keeps a dairy or sells dairy-produce.—**dai'ry-wo"man,** *n.*

da'is, 1 dē'ıs; 2 dā'is, *n.* **1.** A raised platform, as at the upper end of a room. **2.** A seat on a dais or against a wall. **3**†. A canopy. [F.]

dai'sy, 1 dē'zı; 2 dā'sy, *n.* [DAI'SIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A low European herb having a yellow disk with white or rose-colored rays. **2.** A similar American plant. **ox'eye dai'sy**‡; **white'weed"**‡. **3.** [Slang.] Some one or something highly admired. [< AS. *dæges ēage*, day's eye.]—**dai'sied,** *a.* Abounding in or adorned with daisies.

Dak., *abbr.* Dakota (official).

Da-ko'ta, 1 də-kō'tə; 2 da-kō'ta, *n.* **1.** See NORTH DAKOTA; SOUTH DAKOTA. **2.** A river in the Dakotas; 600 m. long to Missouri river. **James riv'er**‡.—**Da-ko'tan,** *a. & n.*

dale, 1 dēl; 2 dāl, *n.* A small valley. [< AS. *dæl*.]

Dal-hou'sie, 1 dal-hū'sı; 2 dăl-hų'si, **Earl of** (1770–1838). George Ramsay, a Scottish general; Governor-General of Canada; commander-in-chief in India.

Dal'las, 1 dal'əs; 2 dăl'as, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Texas; pop. 158,980.

dalles, 1 dalz; 2 dălş, *n. pl.* Rapids; especially those running between confining rock walls. [F.]

dal'ly, 1 dal'ı; 2 dăl'y, *vi.* [DAL'LIED; DAL'LY-ING.] **1.** To trifle away time; loiter; delay. **2.** To toy, play, or wanton amorously. [ME. *dalien*, play, trifle.]—**dal'li-ance,** *n.* The act of dallying; social chat.—**dal'li-er,** *n.*

Dal-ma'tia, 1 dal-mē'shə; 2 dăl-mā'sha, *n.* A Jugo-Slav province, E. of Adriatic sea.—**Dal-ma'tian,** *a. & n.*

dal-mat'ic, 1 dal-mat'ık; 2 dăl-măt'ic, *n. Eccl.* A wide-sleeved tunic, as that worn by the deacon at high mass. [< L.LL *Dalmatia*, Dalmatia.]—**dal-mat'i-ca**‡; **dal"ma-tique'**‡.

Dal-rym'ple, 1 dal-rim'pl; 2 dăl-rým'pl, **James** (1619–1695). Viscount Stair, a Scottish jurist and statesman.

Dal'ton, 1 dal'tən; 2 dăl'ton, **John** (1766–1844). An English chemist; originator of the atomic theory.

dam, 1 dam; 2 dăm, *vt.* [DAMMED, DAMD^{s}; DAM'MING.] To stop or obstruct by a dam; restrain.

dam[1], *n.* A barrier to check the flow of a stream. [Of AS. origin.]

dam[2], *n.* [form of DAME.] A female parent of one of the lower animals. [A

dam'age, 1 dam'ıj; 2 dăm'ag. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DAM'AGED; DAM'AG-ING.] To harm; injure; impair; become impaired. **II.** *n.* **1.** Destruction or impairment of value; injury; harm. **2.** *pl. Law.* Money recoverable for a wrong or an injury. [OF., < L. *damnum*, loss.] Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; HURT; (noun) see INJURY; LOSS.—**dam'age-a-bl**(EP, *a.*

dam"as-cene', 1 dam'ə-sīn'; 2 dăm'a-çēn', *vt.* See DAMASKEEN.

Da-mas'cus, 1 də-mas'kus; 2 da-măs'cŭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city (pop. 250,000) in Syria. **2.** [d-] Damascus iron or steel. —**Damascus blade,** a sword- or dagger-blade made in Damascus, or like those once made there, celebrated for the excellence of its steel, and distinguished by peculiar wavy and variegated lines or markings.—**D. steel,** the steel formerly used in making swords at Damascus.—**Dam'as-cene,** 1 dam'ə-sīn; 2 dăm'a-çēn, *a. & n.*

dam'ask, 1 dam'əsk; 2 dăm'ask. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like damask. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fine silk or linen fabric woven in elaborate patterns. **2.** The fine steel made at Damascus. **3.** Pink- or rose-color. [< *Damascus*, city in Syria.]—**damask rose,** a large, fragrant, pink rose.

dam"as-keen', 1 dam"əs-kīn'; 2 dăm"as-kēn', *vt.* To ornament by damaskeening. [Ult. < L.LL+F *Damascus*.] **dam'-as-cene**†; **dam'as-ken**‡.—**dam"as-keen'ing,** *n.* The art of ornamenting metal, as a sword-blade, etc., with wavy or variegated markings. **dam"as-cen'ing**‡.

dame, 1 dēm; 2 dām, *n.* **1.** A woman of high social position; a lady. **2.** A married or mature woman; matron. **3**†. A mother. [F., < L. *domina*, mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master.]

Da"mi"ens', 1 də"mı"ăn'; 2 dä"mī"ăn', **Robert François** (1715–1757). French fanatic; stabbed Louis XV.

damn, 1 dam; 2 dăm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1** To condemn to future or everlasting punishment. **2.** To curse profanely. **3.** To condemn; ruin by adverse criticism. **II.** *i.* To swear. [< L. *damno*, condemn, < *damnum*, loss.]—**dam'na-bl**(EP, *a.* Meriting or causing damnation; detestable; outrageous. **-ness,** *n.*—**dam'na-bly,** *adv.*—**dam-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** Condemnation to future punishment or perdition; the state of the damned. **2.** Ruinous adverse criticism or public disapproval, as of a book or play. **3**‖. Condemnation.—**dam'-na-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to convict or condemn; consigning to damnation.—**damned,** *pa.* Judicially reprobated and condemned; sentenced to eternal punishment; in profane use, execrably bad; detestable: also used adverbially.—**dam'ni-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause injury, hurt, or damage to, in person or estate.—**dam'ning,** *pa.* Condemning; inculpating.

Dam'o-cles, 1 dam'o-klīz; 2 dăm'o-clēş, *n.* A flattering courtier, seated by order of the tyrant Dionysius at a banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair.

Da'mon and Pyth'i-as, 1 dē'mən, pith'ı-əs; 2 dā'mon, pyth'i-as. Two Syracusans, proverbial as friends. Pythias (correctly *Phintias*), condemned to death for a political plot, obtained leave to visit his home, and left his friend Damon as hostage, but, returning, was pardoned.

dam'o-sel‖, 1 dam'o-sel; 2 dăm'o-sĕl, *n.* A damsel. **dam'oi-selle**†; **dam"o-sel'la**‡; **dam'oy-sele**†; **dam'o-zel**‡.

damp, 1 damp; 2 dămp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make moist; dampen; discourage; check; also, to bank, as a fire. **II.** *a.* **1.** Somewhat wet; moist. **2.** Clammy; cold. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

damp, *n.* **1.** A moderate degree of moisture; dampness; fog; mist. **2.** *Mining.* Foul air; poisonous gas. **3.** Depression of spirits, or that which produces it. [ME. **damp* (in *dampen*, choke, = MHG. *dimpfen*, smoke).]—**damp'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make damp; moisten; put a damper on; check; chill or depress.—**damp'en-er,** *n.*—**damp'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which damps or checks. **2.** A device to check the draft, as of a stove, or to stop vibration, as in a piano.

Dam'pier, 1 dam'pır; 2 dăm'pēr. **William** (1652–1715). An English navigator who sailed round the world.

dam'sel, 1 dam'zel; 2 dăm'zĕl, *n.* A young unmarried woman; maiden. [< LL.^{OF} *domicella*, < L. *domina*, DAME.]

dam'son, 1 dam'zən; 2 dăm'son, *n.* A small oval purple plum; also, the tree producing it.

dan[1]‖, 1 dan; 2 dăn, *n.* Don; sir: a title of honor.

Dan[2], *n. Bib.* **1.** Fifth son of Jacob and first of Bilhah. *Gen.* xxx, 6. **2.** The tribe descended from him. **3.** A landmark city at N. extremity of Palestine. Compare BEERSHEBA.—**from Dan to Beersheba,** from end to end; throughout: Dan and Beersheba being respectively the extreme northern and southern cities of Palestine.

Dan., *abbr.* Daniel, Danish.

Da'na, 1 dē'nə; 2 dā'na, *n.* **1. Charles Anderson** (1819–1897), an American editor. **2. James Dwight** (1813–1895), an American geologist, explorer, and author. **3. Richard Henry** (1815–1882), an American lawyer and writer.

Da'na-e, 1 dē'nə-ı; 2 dā'na-ē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A maiden wooed by Zeus in the form of a shower of gold.

Da-na'i-des, 1 də-nē'ı-dīz; 2 da-nā'ı-dēş, *n. pl. Myth.* The daughters of Danaus; for murdering their husbands, doomed in Hades continually to lift water in sieves.—**Dan"a-id'e-an,** *a.* **Dan'a-id**‡.—**Dan'a-id,** *n.* A daughter of Danaus.

Dan'a-us, 1 dan'ı-us; 2 dăn'a-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The father of the Danaides; king of Arabia and Argos.

dance, 1 dans; 2 dănç, *v.* [DANCED†; DANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform the steps or figures of (a dance). **2.** To dandle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform the figures of, or participate in, a dance. **2.** To leap, quiver, flit, or skip lightly. [< OHG.^{OF} *dansōn*, drag along.] Syn.: see FRISK; LEAP.—**danc'er,** *n.*

dance, *n.* **1.** A series of rhythmic concerted movements and steps timed to music. **2.** A dancing-party; ball. **3.** A tune to dance by.

d. & wtf., *abbr.* Daily and weekly till forbidden.

dan'de-li''on, 1 dan'dı-loi''ən; 2 dăn'di-lī''on, *n.* A milky herb with a large yellow-flowered head. [< F. *dent de lion*, lit. 'lion's tooth.']

dan'der, 1 dan'dər; 2 dăn'der, *n.* **1.** Dandruff. **2.** [Vulgar.] Anger. [Cor. of DANDRUFF.]—**to get one's dander up** [Vulg.], to become angry.

dan'dl(e^{F}**,** 1 dan'dl; 2 dăn'dl, *vt.* [DAN'DL(E)D^{F}; DAN'DLING.] To dance, as on the lap; treat like an infant; fondle; caress. [Of LG. orig.]—**dan'dler,** *n.*

dan'druff, } 1 dan'druf; 2 dăn'drŭf, *n.* A fine scurf on
dan'druf''^{F} } the head. [Etym. uncertain.] **dan'driff‡.**

dan'dy, 1 dan'dı; 2 dan'dy, *n.* **I.** *a.* Like a dandy. **II.** *n.* [DAN'DIES^{2}, *pl.*] A man fastidious in dress and affected in manner; a fop; exquisite. [Of LG. orig.]—**dan'dy-ish,** *a.*—**dan'dy-ism,** *n.*

Dane, 1 dēn; 2 dān, n. A native or citizen of Denmark.—**Great Dane,** one of a breed of large close-haired boarhounds from Denmark. See DOG.

Dane'law'', 1 dēn'lō''; 2 dān'lą'', *n.* A code of laws established by the Danes in England; also, the territory ruled under it.

Dane'lage†: Dan'lagh†.

dan'ger, 1 dēn'jər; 2 dān'ger, *n.* **1.** Exposure to chance of evil, injury, or loss; peril; risk. 2‖. Power; control; ability to injure. 3†. Damage; harm. [F., < L. *dominum*, lordship. < *dominus*, lord.]

Syn.: hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, peril, risk. *Danger* is exposure to possible evil; *peril* is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil. *Jeopardy* involves, like *risk*, more of the element of chance or uncertainty; a man tried upon a capital charge is said to be put in *jeopardy* of life. *Insecurity* is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. Compare HAZARD.—Ant.: defense, immunity, protection, safeguard, safety, security, shelter.

dan'ger-ous, 1 dēn'jər-us; 2 dān'ger-ŭs, *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous; perilous; unsafe. Syn.: see FORMIDABLE; SERIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dan'gl(e'', 1 daŋ'gl; 2 dăŋ'gl, *vt.* & *vi.* [DAN'GL(E)D^{F}; DAN'GLING.] To hang or swing loosely; be an attendant or suitor: with *before*, *about*, *after*, or *from*. [Dan.]—**dan'gler,** *n.*

Dan'iel, 1 dan'yəl; 2 dăn'yel, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** One of the greater Hebrew prophets; captive in Babylon. **2.** A prophetical book attributed to him.

Dan'ish, 1 dēn'ısh; 2 dān'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark, the Danes, or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of Denmark. [< AS. *Denisc*, < *Dene*, Danes.]

dank, 1 daŋk; 2 dăŋk. **I.** *a.* Damp and cold; moist; wet. **II§.** *n.* Chilly humidity; wetness; water. [< Sw. dial. *dank*, marshy ground.]—**dank'ish,** *a.*—**dank'ish-ness,** *n.* **dank'ness‡.**

dan''seuse', 1 doṅ''sūz'; 2 dăṅ''sŭs', *n.* A female professional dancer; ballet-girl. [F.] **[er-man‡.**

Dansk'er, 1 dansk'ər; 2 dănsk'er, *n.* A Dane. **Dansk'-**

Dan'te Al''ı-ghie'rı, 1 dān'tē (*E.* dan'tı) āl''ı-gyē'rī; 2 dăn'tę (*E.* dăn'te) ăl''ı-gyę'rī. An Italian poet (1265–1321); *Divina Commedia*. **Du-ran'te‡.**

Dan''ton', 1 doṅ''tōṅ'; 2 dăṅ''tōṅ', **Georges Jacques** (1759–1794). French revolutionary leader; instituted Tribunal; guillotined.

Dan'ube, 1 dan'yūb; 2 dăn'yub (G. **Do'nau,** 1 dō'nou; 2 dō'nou), *n.* A European river; length, 2,000 m. from Baden, Germany, to the Black Sea.

Dan'zig, 1 dān'tsiŋ; 2 dăn'tsiH, *n.* A former government (3,069 sq. m.; pop. 666,000) in West Prussia, now part of Poland; also, its capital, an internationalized city since 1919 (pop. 351,380).—**Gulf of D.,** arm of the Baltic sea, N. coast of Prussia. **Dant'zic‡; Dant'zig‡.**

Daph'ne, 1 daf'nı; 2 dăf'ne, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph, changed into a laurel while fleeing from Apollo. **2.** A genus of shrubs of the spurge-laurel family, with mostly evergreen leaves and fragrant flowers. [L., < Gr. *daphnē*, laurel or bay-tree.]

Daph'nis, 1 daf'nıs; 2 dăf'nis, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd; the reputed inventor of bucolic poetry.

dap'per, 1 dap'ər; 2 dăp'er, *a.* Trim and pretty; neat; natty; also, little and active. [D., brave.]

dap'ple, } 1 dap'l; 2 dăp'l. **I.** *vt.* [DAP'PLED, DAP'LD^{F};
dap'l^{F}, } DAP'PLING.] To make spotted. **II.** *a.* Spotted; variegated. **dap'pled‡. III.** *n.* A spot or dot, as on the skin of a horse; an animal marked with spots. [< Ice. *depill*, spot.]

D. A. R., *abbr.* Daughters of the American Revolution.

dar'bies, 1 dār'bız; 2 där'bis, *n. pl.* [Slang, Eng.] Handcuffs.

D'Ar'blay, 1 dār'blē *or* dar''blē'; 2 där'blā *or* där''blā', **Frances** (*née* Burney) (1752–1840). An English novelist.

Dar'by and Joan, 1 dār'bı, jōn; 2 där'by, jōn. John Darby (–1730) and his wife Joan; types of conjugal felicity.

Dar''da-nelles', 1 dār''də-nelz'; 2 där''da-nĕlş', *n.* A fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean sea; length, 40 m.; shelled by British and French warships 1914–15; forced by British submarines, 1915.

Dar'da-nus, 1 dār'də-nus; 2 där'da-nŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The reputed founder of the city of Dardanus, near Troy, and ancestor of the Trojans.—**Dar-da'ni-an,** *a.* Trojan.—**Dar-da'ni-an,** *n.* **Dar'dan‡.**

dare^{1}**,** 1 dār; 2 dâr, *v.* [DURST OF DARED; DAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be bold enough (to do or attempt); venture. **2.** To challenge; defy. **II.** *i.* To have courage enough; venture. [< AS. *dear*, 1st per. pres. ind. of *durran*, dare.]—**dare'ful,** *a.* Defiant; full of daring.—**dar'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Possessing courage; bold; brave; venturesome; also, audacious; presuming. Syn.: see BRAVE. **II.** *n.* Heroic courage; bravery. Syn.: see COURAGE.—**dar'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**dar'ing-ness,** *n.*

dare^{2}**†,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To daunt; scare. **2.** To be in fear.

dare'dev''il, 1 dār'dev''l; 2 dâr'dĕv''l. **I.** *a.* Venturesome; reckless. **II.** *n.* One who is bold to recklessness.—**dare'dev''il-try,** *n.*

darg, 1 dārg; 2 dârg, *n.* [Scot.] A day's labor; toil. [Contr. of *day-work*.] **dargue‡.**

Da''rı-en', 1 dā''rı-en'; 2 dā''rı-ĕn', **Gulf of.** A bight of the Caribbean sea.—**Darien, Isthmus of,** same as PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF.

da'rı-ole, 1 dā'rı-ōl; 2 dä'rı-ōl, *n.* A cream-cake. [F.]

Da-rı'us, 1 də-rai'us; 2 da-rī'ŭs, *n.* **1. D. I.** (Hystaspes), king of ancient Persia (522–486 B. C.); defeated at Marathon. **2. D. III.** (Codomannus) (380?–330 B. C.), the last king of ancient Persia; defeated by Alexander the Great, and murdered. **3. D. the Mede,** successor of Belshazzar; last king of Media; conquered by Cyrus.

dark, 1 dārk; 2 dârk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lacking light. **2.** Of a deep shade; black, or approaching black. **3.** Obscure; mysterious. **4.** Gloomy; disheartening. **5.** Unenlightened. **6.** Atrocious; dastardly. **7.** Of brunette complexion. **8.** Blind; unknowing. **II.** *n.* Lack of light; a place, position, or state where there is little or no light; a shadow. [< AS. *deorc*.]

Syn.: black, dim, dismal, dusky, gloomy, murky, mysterious, obscure, opaque, sable, shadowy, shady, somber, swart, swarthy. Strictly, that which is *black* is absolutely destitute of color; that which is *dark* is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is black, tho not optically colorless; the night is *dark*, tho the stars shine. That is *obscure*, *shadowy*, or *shady* from which the light is more or less cut off. *Dusky* is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy*, of the human skin when quite *dark*, or even verging toward *black*. *Dim* refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. *Opaque* objects are impervious to light. *Murky* is said of that which is at once *dark*, *obscure*, and *gloomy*; as, a *murky* den; a *murky* sky. Figuratively, *dark* is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber*, *dismal*, *gloomy*, also of moral evil; as, a *dark* deed. Of intellectual matters, *dark* is now rarely used in the old sense of a *dark* saying, etc. See MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—Ant.: bright, brilliant, clear, crystalline, dazzling, gleaming, glowing, illumined, light, lucid, luminous, radiant, shining, transparent, white. Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

—**dark ages,** the period in European history between the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476) and the Italian Renaissance (13th century), characterized by the decay of civilization.—**dark'en,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or grow dark or darker. **2.** To deprive of vision, literally or figuratively. **3.** To obscure. **4.** To fill with gloom.—**dark'ish,** *a.* Somewhat dark.—**dark'ling.** **I.** *a.* Dim; obscure or obscuring; blind; gloomy. **II.** *adv.* In the dark; blindly; uncertainly.—**dark'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a dark manner. **2.** Obscurely; mysteriously.—**dark'ness,** *n.* Total or partial absence of light; gloom; physical, mental, or moral blindness; want of clearness; obscurity; secrecy.—**dark'some,** *a.* [Poet.] Dark. Syn.: see OBSCURE.

dar'kle, 1 dār'kl; 2 där'kl, *vt.* [DAR'KLED; DAR'KLING.] **1.** To appear obscurely; be in darkness. **2.** To darken.

dark'y, 1 dārk'ı; 2 därk'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A negro. **dark'ey‡.**

dar'ling, 1 dār'liŋ; 2 där'ling. **I.** *a.* Tenderly beloved; very dear. **II.** *n.* One tenderly beloved; a pet; favorite. [< AS. *deōrling*, < *deōre*, dear.]

Dar'ling, Grace (1815–1842). An English heroine, a lighthouse-keeper's daughter, who saved nine shipwrecked persons.

Darm'stadt, 1 dārm'shtat; 2 därm'shtät, *n.* A city (pop. 82,360) of the republic of Hesse, and its capital.

darn, 1 dārn; 2 dârn. **I.** *vt.* To repair a hole in by filling in yarn or thread with a needle. **II.** *n.* A place mended by darning. [Of W. origin.]

dar'nel, 1 dār'nel; 2 där'nĕl, *n.* A grass; rye-grass; a noxious weed. [< F. dial. *darnelle*.]

Darn'ley, 1 dārn'lı; 2 därn'ly, **Lord** (1546–1567). Henry Stuart, husband of Mary Queen of Scots; murdered.

dart^{2}**,** 1 dārt; 2 därt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To emit swiftly or suddenly; shoot out, as a dart. **II.** *i.* To shoot darts; move swiftly; fly like a dart. Syn.: see THROW.

dart, *n.* **1.** A pointed missile weapon, as a javelin; also, something like a dart or having the effect of one. **2.** A grooved steel shaft about 6 inches long and pointed at the lower end: dropped as missile of offense from aeroplanes. **3.** A sudden and rapid motion. [OF., of Teutonic orig.]

dart'er, 1 därt'ər; 2 därt'er, *n.* **1.** One who throws a dart; one who or that which moves dartingly. **2.** A small American perch-like fish. **3.** An East-Indian fish. **ar'cher-fish"‡. 4.** The American snake-bird. See BIRD.

dar'tle§, 1 där'tl; 2 där'tl, *vt. & vi.* To dart.

Dar'win, 1 där'win; 2 där'win, *n.* **1. Charles Robert** (1809–1882), an English naturalist; author of *Origin of Species.* **2. Erasmus** (1731–1802), English physician and naturalist.—**Dar-win'i-an,** *a.*—**Dar'win-ism,** *n.* The evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin.

dash[1], 1 dăsh; 2 dăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw suddenly and violently; hurl. **2.** To break or shatter by throwing, striking, or collision. **3.** To sprinkle; splash: with *with.* **4.** To sketch or write hastily: with *off.* **5.** To adulterate or mix: with *with.* **6.** To check; discourage; put a damper upon; abash. **II.** *i.* To rush or move impetuously. [< Dan. *daske,* slap.] Syn.: see THROW.—**dash'board",** *n.* **1.** An upright screen on the front of a vehicle to intercept mud, etc., thrown up by a horse. **2.** A spray-board at the bow of a vessel.—**dash'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which dashes, plunges, or cuts a dash. **2.** A dashboard.

dash, *n.* **1.** A sudden advance or onset; short, spirited rush or race. **2.** Impetuosity; spirit; vigor. **3.** Ostentatious display. **4.** A check or discomfiture. **5.** A slight admixture. **6.** A collision or concussion. **7.** A horizontal line (——), as a mark of punctuation, etc.

da"sheen', 1 da"shīn'; 2 dă"shēn', *n.* A tropical plant related to the taro, the root of which is a staple food of the tropics, and which has been imported recently into the southern United States. [< F. W.-Ind. Dial. *da Chine,* from China.]

Dasheen.
a, leaf; *b,* root.

dash'ing, 1 dash'iŋ; 2 dăsh'ing, *pa.* Spirited; bold; impetuous; ostentatiously showy or gay. **dash'y‡.—dash'ing-ly,** *adv.*

das'tard, 1 das'tərd; 2 dăs'tard. **I.** *a.* Base and cowardly. **das'tard-ly‡. II.** *n.* A base coward; poltroon. [< Ice. *dæstr,* exhausted.] Syn.: see PUSILLANIMOUS.

dat., *abbr.* Dative.

da'ta, 1 dē'tə; 2 dā'ta, *n.* Plural of DATUM.

date, 1 dēt; 2 dāt, *v.* [DAT'ED[d]; DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To mark with a date; assign a date to. **II.** *i.* To have or take a certain date as a beginning; bear date: with *from.*

date[1], *n.* **1.** That part of a writing which tells when, or when and where, it was done. **2.** The time of some event; a point of time; duration; age. [F., < L. *datus,* pp. of *do,* give.] **—down to date, up to d.,** down to the present moment; with the latest information or improvements.—**out of d.,** obsolete.—**date'less,** *a.* Without date; indefinite.

Date.
a, a date-tree, bearing fruit; *b,* growth of ripening fruit (dates); *c,* a single date.

date[2], *n.* **1.** An oblong, sweet, fleshy fruit, enclosing a single hard seed. **2.** A lofty tree bearing this fruit. **date'-palm"‡.** [OF., < L. *dactylus,* finger (from its shape).]

da'tiv(e[s]**,** 1 dē'tiv; 2 dā'tiv, *n.* In inflected Indo-European languages, that case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting the relation expressed in English by *to* or *for* with the objective. [< L. *dativus,* of giving, < *do,* give.] **dative case‡.—da'tiv(e-ly**[s]**,** *adv.*

da'tum, 1 dē'tum; 2 dā'tŭm, *n.* [DA'TA, *pl.*] A known, assumed, or conceded fact; number, quantity, or point: used chiefly in the plural. [L., thing given.]

Da-tu'ra, 1 də-tū'rə; 2 da-tū'ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of rank-smelling, poisonous plants of the nightshade family, with large funnel-shaped flowers and a prickly capsule. The thorn-apple or jimson-weed is the best-known species. [< Hind. *dhāturā,* a plant.]

dau., *abbr.* Daughter.

daub, 1 dōb; 2 dab, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To smear or coat with something sticky; plaster; besmear. **2.** To paint badly. **3.** To cover or disguise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To paint rude or cheap pictures. **2.** To flatter. [< OF. *dauber,* < L. *de,* thoroughly, + *albus,* white.]—**daub'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which daubs; one who paints coarsely. **2.** A brush to blacken shoes; a dabber. **3†.** A flatterer.—**daub'er-y,** *n.* **1.** Daubing. **2†.** Trickery. **daub'ry†.—daub'ing,** *n.*

daub, *n.* **1.** A sticky application. **2.** A smear or spot. **3.** A poor, coarse painting. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

Dau"det', 1 dō"dē'; 2 dō"de', **Alphonse** (1840–1897). A French novelist: *Tartarin of Tarascon.*

Daugh'er-ty, 1 dôh'ər-ti; 2 dôh'er-ty, **Harry M.** (1860–). An American lawyer; Attorney-General of the United States, 1921– .

daugh'ter, 1 dô'tər; 2 da'ter, *n.* **1.** A female child or descendant. **2.** Any person or thing in a relation analogous to that of a female child. [< AS. *dohtor,* < √ *dhugh,* milk.]—**daugh'ter-in-law",** *n.* The wife of one's son.—**daugh'ter-ly,** *a.* Like a daughter.

daunt[d], 1 dânt *or* dənt; 2 dânt *or* dant, *vt.* To dishearten; intimidate; cow; tame; conquer. [< L.[OF] *domito,* freq. of *domo,* tame.] Syn.: see ABASH; FRIGHTEN.—**daunt'less,** *a.* Fearless; intrepid. Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dau'phin, } 1 dô'fin; 2 da'fin, *n.* The eldest son of a king
dau'fin[F]**,** } of France: in abeyance since 1830. [F., orig. dolphin, < L. *delphinus;* see DELPHIN, *a.*]—**dau'phin-ess,** *n.* The wife of a dauphin. **dau'phine‡.**

Dau"phi"né', 1 dô"fi"nē'; 2 dô"fi"ne', *n.* An ancient province in S. E. France.

daur, 1 dôr: 2 dar, *vt.* [Scot.] To dare.

daut, *vt.* Same as DAWT.

D'Av'e-nant, 1 dav'i-nənt; 2 dăv'e-nant, **Sir William** (1606–1668). An English poet laureate.

dav'en-port, 1 dav'n-pôrt; 2 dăv'n-pōrt, *n.* A small ornamented writing-desk. [< *Davenport* (the maker).]

Da'vid, 1 dē'vid; 2 dā'vid, *n.* **1.** The son of Jesse, and king of Israel; writer of Psalms. **2. D. I.** (1084–1153), king of Scotland from 1124. **3. Saint** (–601?), patron of Wales, commemorated March 1. **De'wi‡.**

Da'vis, 1 dē'vis; 2 dā'vis, *n.* **1. James J.** (1876–), an American merchant: United States Secretary of Labor, 1921– . **2. Jefferson** (1808–1889), an American statesman, President of the Confederate States. **3. John** (1550?–1605), an English navigator. **4. Richard Harding** (1864–1916), American journalist.

Davis's Strait. A strait between Greenland and Baffin-Land.

dav'it, 1 dav'it; 2 dăv'it, *n.* A small crane on a ship's side, as for hoisting boats. [< proper name *David.*]

Da'vy, 1 dē'vi; 2 dā'vy, **Sir Humphry** (1778–1829). An English chemist; invented a miner's safety-lamp.—**da'vy,** *n.* See SAFETY-LAMP.

Da'vy Jones. *Naut.* A humorous name for the spirit of the sea.—**Davy Jones's locker,** the bottom of the ocean, especially as the grave of the drowned. [simpleton.

daw, 1 dô; 2 da, *n.* **1.** A jackdaw. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A

daw'dle, 1 dô'dl; 2 da'dl, *vt. & vi.* [DAW'DLED; DAW'DLING.] To waste (time) in trifling; act lazily; loiter; trifle: often with *away.* Syn.: see LINGER.—**daw'dler,** *n.*

dawn, 1 dôn; 2 dan. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To begin to grow light. **2.** To begin to be manifest, expand, or give promise. **dawe†. II.** *n.* **1.** The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak. **2.** An awakening; beginning or unfolding. [< AS. *dagian,* < *dæg,* day.]

Daw'son, 1 dô'sən; 2 da'son, *n.* **1. Sir John William** (1820–1899), a Canadian geologist. **2.** A city in the Klondike region, Canada; pop. 3,000.

dawt, 1 dôt: 2 dat, *vt.* [Scot.] To caress; fondle. **daut‡.**

day, 1 dē; 2 dā, *n.* **1.** The period from dawn to dark; hence, daylight or sunlight. **day'time"‡. 2.** The twenty-four hours during one revolution of the earth upon its axis; also, the hours appointed for labor, or the distance journeyed within such period. **3.** A time or period; an age. **4.** A contest or battle, or its result. [< AS. *dæg* (pl. *dagas*).]—**day'-book",** *n. Bookkeeping.* The book in which transactions are recorded in the order of their taking place.—**day'break",** *n.* Same as DAWN, *n.*, 1.—**day-dream,** *n.* An idle exercise of the fancy or imagination; a reverie. Syn.: see DREAM.—**day-labor,** *n.* Labor hired and paid for by the day.—**day-laborer,** *n.*—**day'light",** *n.* **1.** The light received from the sun, in distinction from moonlight, artificial light, or darkness; the light of day. **2.** Same as DAYTIME, *n.*—**day'-long",** *a.* Lasting all the day.—**day-nursery,** *n.* A place for the care of little children while their mothers are at work.—**day-nurse,** *n.*—**day-school,** *n.* **1.** A school at which the pupils do not board. **2.** A school held by day.—**day'spring",** *n.* [Poet.] The early dawn.—**day-star,** *n.* **1.** The morning-star; hence, an emblem of hope. **2.** [Poet.] The sun.—**day'time",** *n.* The time of daylight; the time between sunrise and sunset.—**day-woman,** *n.* A dairymaid.

days'man‖, 1 dēz'mən; 2 dāz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** An arbitrator or umpire; mediator. **2†.** A day-laborer.

Day'ton, 1 dē'tən; 2 dā'ton, *n.* A city (pop. 152,560) in S. W. Ohio; scene of disastrous flood, March 25, 1913.

daze, 1 dēz; 2 dāz. **I.** *vt.* [DAZED; DAZ'ING.] To stupefy

or bewilder, as by a glare of light or a shock. **II.** *n.* The state of being dazed.

daz'zle, daz'zled, daz'zling **I.** *t.* **1.** To blind momentarily by excess of light. **2.** To bewilder or charm, as with brilliant prospects. **II.** *i.* To be blindingly bright; be blinded by light; excite admiration by display. [Freq. of DAZE.]

D. B., *abbr.* Domesday Book.—**d. b.,** *abbr.* Day-book.—**dbk.,** *abbr.* Drawback.—**D. C.,** *abbr. Da capo* (L., from the beginning), Deputy Consul, District Court, District of Columbia.—**D. C. L.,** *abbr* Doctor of Civil Law.—**D. D.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Divinity.—**d. d.,** *abbr.* Days after date, days' date.—**D. D. S.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Dental Surgery.

de[1], 1 də; 2 de, *prep.* Of: in phrases or proper names. [F.]—**de**[2], *prep.* From; of: used in Latin phrases. [L.]—**de-,** *prefix.* From; down; out: used with privative, intensive, or completive force. In some words it is equivalent to DIS-. [< F. *de-, dé-,* < L. *de-, de,* from (< F. *de*); and see DIS-.]

Dea., *abbr.* Deacon.

dea'con, 1 dē'kn; 2 dē'ən, *n. Eccl.* A church officer or subordinate minister [< Gr. *diakonos,* servant.]—**dea'con-ess,** *n.* A woman appointed to assist in the work of the church.—**dea'con-ry, dea'con-ship,** *n.* The office, rank, duty, or term of service of a deacon or deaconess.

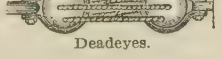
dead, 1 ded; 2 dĕd. **I.** *a* **1.** Having ceased to live; deceased; void of life; lifeless. **2.** In a state or condition resembling death. (1) Temporarily disabled; insensible; numb; motionless. (2) Inanimate; inorganic. **3.** Complete; utter; absolute. **4.** Unfailing; certain; sure; complete or perfect. **5.** Not productively employed; also, dull or slow; as, *dead* capital. **6.** Without break or variation; flat; unvaried; as, a *dead* wall. **7.** Dull; lusterless; unburnished. **8.** Without elasticity; non-resonant; as, a *dead* floor. **9.** Destitute of religious spirit and life. **10.** Deprived of civil life, as a life-prisoner. **11.** Not fresh or invigorating; lifeless. **12.** Not to be counted; as, a *dead* ball. **13.** Giving no light; incapable of being opened; as, a *dead* window. **14.** *Mech.* Not imparting motion; spent **15.** *Elec.* Not transmitting current. **16.** Bringing death; deadly. **17.** Past the active point of ferment. **18.** *Print.* Not required for further use, as composed type, etc.

Syn.: deceased, defunct, departed, inanimate, lifeless. See LIFELESS.—Ant.: alive, animate, living.

II. *n.* **1.** The most lifeless period; as, the *dead* of night. **2.** Dead persons collectively: with the definite article.

III. *adv.* **1.** [Colloq.] To the last degree; wholly; absolutely; as, *dead* ripe. **2.** *Naut.* Exactly; as, the wreck was *dead* ahead. [< AS. *dēad,* = Goth. *dauths,* dead.]

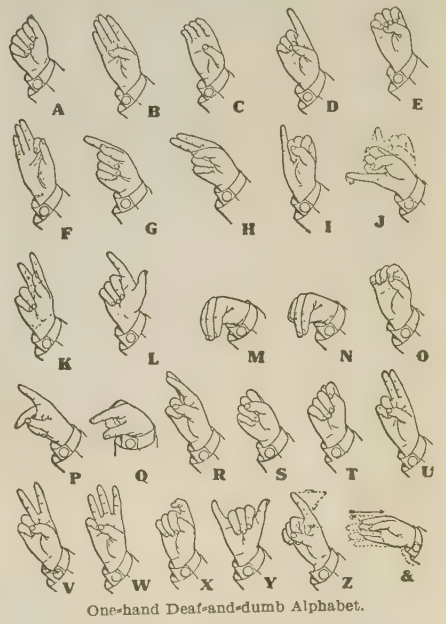
—**dead'-beat",** **I.** *a.* **1.** Beating without recoil, as a watch-escapement. **2.** Coming to rest without oscillation **II.** *n.* A movement without recoil; a dead-beat escapement.—**dead-beat** [Slang], *n.* One who lives without money by shifts and tricks; a sponge. Called also *beat.*—**d.-born,** *a.* Still-born.—**d.-center,** *n.* That position of a crank or crank-motion in which the crank-axle crank-pin, and connecting-rod are all in a straight line; the point where a connecting-rod has no power to turn a crank. It occurs at each end of the stroke. **d.-point†.**—**dead'en,** *vt.* **1.** To diminish the force, speed, or intensity of; blunt. **2.** To lessen or impede the velocity of; retard. **3.** To render non-conductive of sound, as a wall or floor. **4.** To make dull or less brilliant in color. **5.** To make flat or vapid, as wine or beer. **6.** [Western U. S.] To girdle, as trees.—**dead'en-er,** *n.*—**dead'en-ing,** *n.*—**dead'eye",** *n. Naut.* A sheave-less block having scores to receive the lanyard: used to set up rigging. —**dead'fall",** *n.* **1.** A trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or holds an animal. **2.** Fallen trees and rubbish matted together.—**d.-hand,** *n.* Same as MORTMAIN.—**dead'head"**[d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass or carry free, as on a steamer, train, etc. **II.** *i.* To travel or obtain entertainment, service, etc., without payment.—**dead'head",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public is expected to pay. **2.** *Naut.* A wooden buoy.—**d. heat,** a race in which two or more competitors come out even and there is no winner.—**d. language,** a language no longer in use, unless as a classic.—**d. letter.** **1.** A letter which, after lying undelivered for a certain length of time, has been sent to the dead-letter office. **2.** Something, as a law, that exists in verbal form, but is not enforced or active.—**d.-letter office,** the department in the general post-office where unclaimed letters are examined and returned to their writers or destroyed.—**d. lift,** a lift made without help, leverage, pulleys, etc.; hence, an effort under thankless and discouraging conditions.—**dead'light",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A strong shutter, usually of iron, to protect a cabin window or port-hole in stormy weather. **2.** [Scot.] A will-o'-the-wisp; also, a corpse-light.—**d.-line,** *n.* A bounding-line, as within the limits of a military prison, the crossing of which by a prisoner incurs the penalty of being fired upon by the guard.—**d.-lock,** *n.* **1.** A lock worked from the outside by a key and from the inside by a handle or the like. **2.** A lock in which the bolt has to be turned in each direction by a key: opposed to *spring-lock.*—**dead'lock",** *n.* A block or stoppage of business, as in a legislative or other body, caused by the refusal of opposing parties to cooperate.—**dead'ly,** *a* **1.** Liable or certain to cause death, fatal. **2.** Aiming or tending to kill; mortal; implacable. **3.** Resembling death; deathly. Syn.: see NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**dead'li-ly,** *adv.*—**dead'li-ness,** *n.*—**dead'ly,** *adv.*—**d.-march,** *n.* A piece of solemn music played at a funeral, especially a military one; music written for a funeral procession.—**dead'ness,** *n.*—**d.-point,** *n.* Same as DEAD-CENTER.—**d.-reckoning,** *n.* The computation of a vessel's place at sea by log and compass, without astronomical observations.—**d.-water,** *n.* The water that eddies about the stern of a moving vessel.—**d.-weight,** *n.* **1.** A burden borne without aid; an oppressive weight or load. **2.** In shipping, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk. **3.** In railway transportation, weight of rolling-stock as distinguished from its load, which is called the *live-weight.*



Deadeyes.

Dead Sea. A salt lake in Palestine, 41 by 8 m.; 1,312 ft. below Mediterranean sea

deaf, 1 def; 2 dĕf, *a.* **1.** Lacking or deficient in the sense **def**[s], of hearing. **2.** Determined not to hear or be persuaded. [< AS. *dēaf,* orig. dull; cp. DUMB.]—**deaf-and-dumb alphabet,** a series of manual signs or gestures



One-hand Deaf-and-dumb Alphabet.

for the purpose of communicating ideas; used as a substitute for vocal speech by and in conversation with deaf-mutes.—**deaf'en,** *vt.* **1.** To make deaf; confuse or stun, as with noise. **2.** To deaden. Compare DEADEN, *vt.*, 3.—**deaf'ly,** *adv.*—**deaf'-mute",** *n.* A congenitally deaf-and-dumb person; especially, one dumb because of deafness.—**deaf'ness,** *n.*

deal, 1 dēl; 2 dĕl, *v.* [DEALT, DELT[s]; DEAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To distribute; apportion. **2.** To deliver; inflict, as a blow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have dealings; do business; trade: *with* a person, *in* an article. **2.** To conduct oneself; behave; also, to manage. **3.** To act as dealer of cards. 4‖. To inflict a beating. [< AS. *dǣlan,* < *dǣl,* share.] Syn.: see APPORTION.—**deal'er,** *n.* **1.** One who deals in any sense; a trader. **2.** The player who distributes the cards.—**deal'ing,** *n.* The act of one who deals; any transaction with others. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.

deal[1], *n.* **1.** A quantity, degree, or extent. **2.** A distribution of cards; a single round. **3.** [U. S.] A secret bargain

deal[2], *n.* A board or plank, or the wood, as fir or pine, of which it is made. [< D. *deel.*]

dean, 1 dēn; 2 dēn, *n.* **1.** The chief officer of a cathedral. **2.** An executive officer of a college. **3.** The member of an association or body who has served longest and who acts as spokesman for the others; as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps. [< LL. *decanus*, one set over ten, < L. *decem*, ten.]—**dean'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.—**dean'ship,** *n.* The office, rank, or title of a dean.

dear, 1 dir; 2 dēr. **I.** *a.* **1.** Beloved; precious; highly esteemed. **2.** Held at a high price or rate; costly. **3.** Characterized by high prices. **4**‖. High; intense; earnest. **5**‖. Dangerous. **II.** *n.* One who is much beloved; a darling. **III.** *adv.* Dearly. **IV.** *interj.* An exclamation of regret, surprize, etc. [In a good sense, < AS. *deore;* in a bad sense, < AS. *dēōr*, wild. cruel; see DEER.]—**dear'ly,** *adv.* **1.** With much affection; fondly; tenderly. **2.** At a high price or rate; at great cost. **3**‖. Earnestly.—**dear'ness,** *n.*

dearnt, 1 dûrn; 2 dērn, *a.* **1.** Lonely; melancholy. **2.** Dark; secret. **3.** Eager. **dernet.—dearn'ly†,** *adv.*

dearth, 1 dûrth; 2 dērth, *n.* **1.** Scarcity; lack; famine. **2†.** Dearness; costliness. Syn.: see WANT.

deas, 1 dēs; 2 dās, *n.* [Scot.] A dais.

death, } 1 deth; 2 dĕth, *n.* **1.** Cessation of physical life.

deth[s], } **2.** Extinction of anything; decay; destruction. **3.** Something likely to produce death; a cause or occasion of death. **4.** Something as terrible as death. **5.** The opposite of spiritual life; spiritual and eternal ruin. **6.** A fatal plague. **7.** A personification, type, or representation of mortality; as, a *death's*-head. **8.** Slaughter; blood. [< AS. *death*, = Goth. *dauthus.*]—**death's bed",** *n.* The bed on which one dies; the mortal illness; last hours of life: also adjectively.—**d. blow,** *n.* A fatal blow or shock.—**d. cup,** *n.* A common and very poisonous fungus having bright-red caps dotted with white. **fly'-a-gar"ic†.**—**d. damp,** *n.* The cold sweat sometimes preceding death.—**death'ful,** *a.* **1.** Deadly; murderous; full of slaughter. **2.** Mortal; liable to die. **3†.** Cruel; painful; agonizing.—**death'ful-ness,** *n.*—**death'less,** *a.* Not liable to die; undying; unending; perpetual. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**death'less-ly,** *adv.*—**death'less-ness,** *n.*—**death'ly,** *a.* **1.** Having the semblance or suggestion of death. **death'y†;** **death'like†.** **2.** Deadly. Syn.: see GHASTLY.—**death'li-ness,** *n.*—**death'ly,** *adv.* So as to be like death or the dead or dying.—**d. rate,** *n.* The proportion of deaths to the population.—**death's'-head",** *n.* A human skull as a symbol of death.—**death's-head moth,** a very large Old World sphinx-moth with markings like a death's-head on the upper surface of the thorax.—**d. sign,** *n. Med.* An indication that complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-TEST.—**deaths'man,** *n.* The hangman.—**d. test,** *n. Med.* A method used to ascertain if complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-SIGN.—**d. toll,** *n.* A knell.—**d. warrant,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* An official order for the execution of a person. **2.** That which insures destruction or puts an end to hope.—**d. watch,** *n.* **1.** The last vigil with the dying or with the body of one dead. **2.** A guard set over a condemned man before his execution.—**death'watch",** *n.* An insect that when calling to its mate makes a ticking noise, thought by the superstitious to presage death.

deave, 1 dīv; 2 dēv, *v.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To deafen or bewilder with noise. **II.** *i.* To become deaf.

deb., *abbr.* Debenture.

de-bac'le, 1 dī-bak'l; 2 dē-băc'l, *n.* **1.** A violent flood, carrying debris. **2.** A stampede; rout; downfall. [F.]

de-bar', 1 dī-bär'; 2 dē-bär', *vt.* To bar or shut out; prohibit; preclude; hinder: commonly with *from;* sometimes with *of* or *to.* Syn.: see PROHIBIT; SUSPEND.—**de-bar'ment,** *n.* The act of debarring; exclusion; obstruction. **de-bar'rance†.**

de-bark'[t], 1 dī-bärk'; 2 dē-bärk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To set upon the shore from a vessel; land. **II.** *i.* To go ashore. Compare DISEMBARK.—**de"bark-a'tion,** *n.*

de-bar'rass§, 1 dī-bar'as; 2 dē-băr'as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment; disembarrass.

de-base', 1 dī-bēs'; 2 dē-bās', *vt.* [DE-BASED't; DE-BAS'ING.] To lower in character, purity, or value; depreciate; degrade. [< DE- + BASE, *a.*]
Syn.: see ABASE; CORRUPT; IMPAIR.
—**de-base'ment,** *n.*—**de-bas'er,** *n.*

de-bate', 1 dī-bāt'; 2 dē-bāt'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DE-BAT'ED[d]; DE-BAT'ING.] **1.** To discuss argumentatively; argue; dispute. **2.** To consider; reflect. **3**‖. To fight or contend for. **II.** *n.* **1.** The discussing of any question; argumentation; dispute; controversy. **2**‖. Combat; strife. [< L.F *de,* down, + *batuo,* strike.] Syn.: (verb) see DELIBERATE; DISPUTE; (noun) see ALTERCATION; REASONING.—**de-bat'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**de-bat'er,** *n.*

de-bauch', 1 dī-bôch'; 2 dē-bạch'. **I.**[t] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become corrupt in morals; lead astray; make vicious or unchaste; seduce. **2.** To vitiate; pervert. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery; a carouse. **2.** Excess; intemperance; lewdness. [< F. *débaucher,* < *dé-* (see DE-) + OF. *baucher,* hew.] **de-baush't; de-bosh't.** Syn.: see POLLUTE; VIOLATE.—**deb"au-chee',** 1 deb"o-shī'; 2 dĕb"o-ṣhē', *n.* One habitually profligate, drunken, or lewd; a libertine.—**de-bauch'er,** *n.* One who debauches; a seducer. — **de-bauch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Licentiousness; drunkenness. **2.** Seduction from virtue, purity, or fidelity.

de-ben'ture, 1 dī-ben'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dē-bĕn'chur *or* tūr, *n.* **1.** An acknowledgment of debt, making specific provision for repayment. **2.** A custom-house certificate providing for a drawback. **3.** A government pay-order. [< L. *debentur,* there are owing.]

de-bil'i-tate, 1 dī-bil'ī-tēt; 2 dē-bĭl'ī-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To make feeble or languid; weaken. [< L. *debilis,* weak.]—**de-bil'i-tant,** *a. & n.*—**de-bil"i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**de-bil'i-ta-tiv(e**[s]*, a.*—**de-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Abnormal weakness; languor; feebleness.

deb'it, 1 deb'ıt; 2 dĕb'it. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To enter on the debtor side of an account. **2.** To charge, as with debt. **II.** *n.* The debit side of an account; a debt or debts recorded; something owed. [< L. *debitum,* < *debeo,* owe; see DEBT.]

deb"o-nair', 1 deb"o-nār'; 2 dĕb"o-nâr', *a.* Gentle or courteous; affable; complaisant. [< F. *débonnaire,* < *dé-,* of, + *bon,* good, + *air,* mien.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Deb'o-rah, 1 deb'o-ra; 2 dĕb'o-ra, *n. Bib.* A prophetess and judge, who led Israel to victory over Sisera about 1285 B. C. *Judg.* iv, 4.

de-bosh't, *vt.* To debauch.—**de-bosh'ment†,** *n.*

de-bouch', 1 dī-bûsh'; 2 dē-bụch', *vi.* To emerge or issue; pass out. [< F. *dé-,* of, from, + *bouche,* mouth.]—**de-bouch'ment,** *n.*—**de"bou"chure',** *n.* The opening out of a valley, stream, or the like.

dē"bris', } 1 dē"brī'; 2 dę"brī', *n.* Accumulated frag-

deb"ris', } ments; ruins; rubbish. [F.]
Syn.: see WASTE.

debt, } 1 det; 2 dĕt, *n.* **1.** That which one owes; an obliga-

det[s], } tion; the state of being indebted. **2**§. A sin; trespass. [< F. *dette,* < L. *debitus,* pp. of *debeo,* owe.]—**debt'ed**‖, *a.* Indebted.—**debt'or,** *n.* **1.** One who is in debt; one who is under obligation to another, as for money or goods, or for service, benefit, or help. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The left-hand or debit side of an account.

De-bus"sy', 1 dā-bū"sī'; 2 dē-bū"sẏ', **Claude Achille** (1862–). A French composer; *L'Enfant Prodigue.*

dé"but', 1 dē"bū'; 2 dę"bū', *n.* A first appearance, as in society or on the stage; first attempt. [F.]—**dé"bu"tant',** 1 dē"bū"tänt' *or* deb"yu-tänt'; 2 dę"bū"tänt' *or* dĕb"yu-tänt', *n.* One who makes a début.—**dé"bu"tante',** 1 dē"bū"tänt' *or* deb"yu-tänt'; 2 dę"bū"tänt' *or* dĕb"yu-tänt', *n.* A girl or woman who makes a début.

Dec., *abbr.* December.—**dec.,** *abbr.* Deceased, declaration, decorative, decrease.—**dec., decl.,** *abbr.* Declension, declination. [form.

dec'a-, 1 dek'a-; 2 dĕc'a-. From Greek *deka,* ten: a combining

dec'ade, 1 dek'ēd; 2 dĕc'ād, *n.* **1.** A period of ten years. **2.** A group or set of ten. [< Gr. *deka(d-)s,* < *deka,* ten.] **dec'ad†.**

de-ca'dence, 1 dī-kē'dens; 2 dē-cā'dĕnç, *n.* A process of deterioration; decline; decay. [< F. *decadence,* < L. *de,* down, + *cado,* fall.] **de-ca'den-cy†.**—**de-ca'dent.** **I.** *a.* Falling into ruin or decay. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who has fallen from a high social position. **2.** One in a state or process of mental or moral decay; a decadent person. **-ly,** *adv.*

decag., *abbr.* Decagram.

dec'a-gon, 1 dek'a-gen; 2 dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* A figure with ten sides and ten angles. [< Gr. *deka,* ten, + *gōnia,* angle.]—**de-cag'o-nal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**dec'a-gram,** *n.* A weight of 10 grams. See METRIC SYSTEM. [+ GRAM.] **dec'a-gramme†.**—**dec"a-he'dron,** *n.* A solid bounded by ten plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* seat.]—**dec"a-he'dral,** *a.*

decal., *abbr.* Decaliter.

de-cal"co-ma'ni-a, 1 dī-kal"ko-mā"ni-a; 2 dē-căl"co-mā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A process of transferring prints from paper to glass, porcelain, etc. **2.** Such a print when ready to be transferred. **3.** The decoration of glassware by gumming pictures upon it. [< F. *décalcomanie,* < *dé* (< L. *de*), down, + *calquer,* trace (< L. *calco,* trample), + Gr. *mania,* madness.]

dec'a-li"tre, } 1 dek'a-lī"tər; 2 dĕc'a-lī"ter, *n.* A measure of

dec'a-li"tre, } capacity of 10 liters. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décalitre,* < Gr. *deka,* ten; and see LITER.]

dec'a-log, } 1 dek'a-log; 2 dĕc'a-lŏg, *n.* The ten com-

dec'a-logue, } mandments; the moral law. [< Gr. *deka-logos,* < *deka,* ten, + *logos,* word.]

decam., *abbr.* Decameter.

dec'a-me"ter, } 1 dek'a-mī"tər; 2 dĕc'a-mē"ter, *n.* **1.** A mea-

dec'a-me"tre, } sure of length of 10 meters. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. **2.** Verse consisting of ten rhythmical feet. [< F. *décamètre,* < Gr. *deka,* ten, + *metron,* measure.]

de-camp'[t], 1 dı-kamp'; 2 de-cămp', *vi.* **1.** To break camp; march away. **2.** To leave suddenly or secretly; run away. Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**de-camp'ment,** *n.*

dec'a-nal, 1 dek'ə-nal; 2 dĕc'a-năl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery. [< LL. *decanus;* see DEAN.]

de-can'drous, 1 dı-kan'drus; 2 de-căn'drŭs, *a. Bot.* Having ten stamens. [< Gr. *deka,* ten, + *anēr,* man.]

de-cant'[d], 1 dı-kant'; 2 de-◂ănt', *vt.* To pour off gently. [< F. *décanter,* < *dé-,* from, + OF. *cant,* edge.]—**de"can-ta'tion,** *n.*—**de-cant'er,** *n.* An ornamental bottle for wine, water, etc.

de-cap'i-tate, 1 dı-kap'ı-tēt; 2 de-căp'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"-ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To behead. [< L.[LL] *de,* off, + *caput,* head.]—**de-cap"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

dec'a-pod, 1 dek'ə-pod; 2 dĕc'a-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Ten-footed or ten-armed; of or pertaining to the *Decapoda,* a division of crustaceans with five pairs of legs, including the crabs, lobsters, etc. **II.** *n.* A ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod. [< Gr. *dekapous,* < *deka,* ten, + *pous,* foot.] **dec'a-pode‡.—de-cap'o-dal, de-cap'o-dous,** *a.*—**dec"a-pod'i-form,** *a.* Lobster-like. [+ -FORM.]

de-car'bon-ate, 1 dı-kär'bən-ēt; 2 dē-kär'bŭ-nāt, *vt.* [-AT"-ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To free from carbon dioxid.

de-car'bu-rize, 1 dı-kär'biu-raiz; 2 dē-kär'bŭ-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon. **de-car'bon-ize‡; de-car'bu-rise‡.—de-car"bu-ri-za'tion** [or **-sa'-tion,** *n.* **de-car"bon-i-za'tion‡.**

dec'a-stere, 1 dek'ə-stir; 2 dĕc'a-stēr, *n.* Ten cubic meters. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. **dec'a-ster‡; dek'a-stere‡.**

dec'a-syl"la-ble, 1 dek'ə-sil"ə-bl; 2 dĕc'a-sȳl"a-bl, *n.* A line of ten syllables. [< Gr. *deka,* ten, + SYLLABLE.]—**dec"a-syl-lab'ic,** *a.*

dec-ath'lon, 1 dek-ath'lən; 2 dĕc-ăth'lŏn, *n.* An athletic contest consisting of ten different events in which each contestant participates. [< Gr. *deka,* ten + *athlon,* contest.]

De-ca'tur, 1 dı-kē'tur; 2 de-cā'tŭr, **Stephen, Jr.** (1779–1820). American commodore; led expedition against Algiers (1815), resulting in freedom of United States from exactions by Mediterranean pirates.

de-cay', 1 dı-kē'; 2 de-cā', *v.* **I.** *t.* To affect by decay; impair; rot. **II.** *i.* To suffer decay; deteriorate; decline; become rotten. [< L.[OF] *decido,* fall, < *de,* down, + *cado,* fall.]

Syn.: corrupt, decompose, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil. *Rot* is a strong word, ordinarily esteemed coarse, but on occasion capable of approved emphatic use; as, "the name of the wicked shall *rot,*" *Prov.* x, 7.; *decay* and *decompose* are now common euphemisms. A substance is *decomposed* when resolved into its original elements by any process; it is *decayed* when resolved into its original elements by natural processes; it *decays* gradually, but may be instantly *decomposed,* as water into oxygen and hydrogen; to say that a thing is *decayed* may denote only a partial result, but to say it is *decomposed* ordinarily implies that the change is complete or nearly so. *Putrefy* and the adjectives *putrid* and *putrescent,* and the nouns *putridity* and *putrescence,* are used almost exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition, the more general word *decay* being used of either animal or vegetable substances. *Decay* may also be extended to any process of decline or breaking down, physical, mental, social, etc. See PUTREFY.

—**de-cay'a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**de-cayed'ness,** *n.*—**de-cay'er§,** *n.* That which causes decay.

de-cay', *n.* A passing into a feeble or reduced condition tending toward dissolution; a gradual decline; deterioration; decomposition; corruption; rottenness. Syn.: see RUIN.

Dec'can, *n.* Same as DEKKAN.

de-cease', 1 dı-sīs'; 2 de-cēs'. **I.** *vi.* [DE-CEASED'[t]; DE-CEAS'ING.] To depart from this life; die. **II.** *n.* Departure from this life; death. [< L. *decessus,* < *de-* (see DE-) + *cedo,* go.]—**de-ceased',** *pa.* Dead. Syn.: see LIFELESS.

de-ce'dent, 1 dı-sī'dent; 2 de-cē'dĕnt, *n.* A person deceased.

de-ceit', 1 dı-sīt'; 2 de-cēt', *n.* The act of deceiving; deception; fraud; deceptiveness; trick. [< L.[F] *deceptus,* pp. of *decipio,* deceive.] Syn.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD; LIE.—**de-ceit'ful,** *a.* Characterized by deception; false; tricky; fraudulent. Syn.: see BAD; DECEPTIVE; INSIDIOUS; PERFIDIOUS; ROTTEN; VAIN.—**de-ceit'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ceit'ful-ness,** *n.*

de-ceive', } 1 dı-sīv'; 2 de-cēv', *vt.* [DE-CEIVED', DE-**de-ceiv'**[F], } CEIVD'[S]; DE-CEIV'ING.] To mislead by or as by falsehood; impose upon; delude. [< F. *décevoir,* < L. *decipio;* see DECEIT.]

Syn.: beguile, betray, cheat, circumvent, defraud, delude, dupe, ensnare, entrap, impose upon, mislead, overreach, outwit, take in, trick. See MISLEAD. Compare DECEPTION.

—**de-ceiv'a-bl(eF,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being deceived; liable to imposition. **2†.** Producing deception.—**de-ceiv'a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.*—**de-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*—**de-ceiv'er,** *n.* One who deceives. Syn.: see HYPOCRITE.

De-cem'ber, 1 dı-sem'bər; 2 de-cĕm'bĕr, *n.* The twelfth month of the year, having 31 days. [L.]

de-cem'vir, 1 dı-sem'vər; 2 de-cĕm'vĭr, *n.* [-VIRS[z], -VI-RI, 1 -vi-rai; 2 -vi-rī, *pl.*] A member of any body of ten magistrates; specifically, one commissioned (451 B. C.) to codify the laws of Rome. [L., < *decem,* ten, + *vir,* man.]

—**de-cem'vi-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to decemvirs.—**de-cem'vi-rate,** *n.* **1.** A body of ten men in authority. **2.** The office, or term of office, of such a body.

de'cen-cy, 1 dī'sen-sı; 2 dē'çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Propriety in conduct, speech, or dress; modesty. **2.** That which is decent.

de-cen'ni-al, 1 dı-sen'ı-əl; 2 de-çĕn'i-al, *a.* Continuing for ten years; occurring every ten years. [< L. *decem,* ten, + *annus,* year.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-cen'na-ry,** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to ten; pertaining to ten years or to a tithing.

de'cent, 1 dī'sent; 2 dē'çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by propriety of conduct, speech, manners, or dress; proper; decorous; respectable. **2.** Free from indelicacy; modest; chaste. **3.** Sufficient; passable; moderate. **4‖.** Good-looking; symmetrical; comely. [< L. *decen(t-)s,* ppr. of *decet,* it becomes.] Syn.: see BECOMING; MODEST.—**de'cent-ly,** *adv.*—**de'cent-ness,** *n.*

de-cen'tral-ize, 1 dī-sen'tral-aiz; 2 dē-çĕn'tral-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To remove from a center; distribute.—**de-cen"tral-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-cep'tion, 1 dı-sep'shən; 2 de-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deceiving; deceit; the state of being deceived. **2.** Anything that deceives; a delusion.

Syn.: craft, cunning, deceit, deceitfulness, delusion, dissimulation, double-dealing, duplicity, fabrication, falsehood, finesse, fraud, guile, hypocrisy, imposition, lie, lying, prevarication, trickery, untruth. *Deceit* is especially applied to the habit, *deception* to the act; *guile* applies to the disposition out of which *deceit* and *deception* grow, and also to their actual practise. A *lie, lying,* or *falsehood,* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie,* because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie,* because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie. Falsehood* and *lying* are in utterance; *deceit* and *deception* may be merely in act or implication. *Deception* may be innocent, and even unintentional, as in the case of an optical illusion; *deceit* always involves injurious intent. *Craft* and *cunning* have not necessarily any moral quality; they are common traits of animals, but stand rather low in the human scale. *Duplicity* is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. *Dissimulation* is rather a concealing of what is than a pretense of what is not. *Finesse* is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving *deceit.* Compare ARTIFICE; FICTION; FRAUD; HYPOCRISY; LIE.—Ant.: candor, fair dealing, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth, veracity.

de-cep'tiv(eS, 1 dı-sep'tıv; 2 de-çĕp'tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to deceive.

Syn.: deceitful, delusive, illusive, illusory. Persons are *deceitful;* things are *deceptive.* We speak of a *deceitful,* but not of a *deceptive* man. We speak, however, of *deceitful* promises, as involving personal intent to deceive. It is more accurate to say *deceptive* than *deceitful* appearances. See BAD; COUNTERFEIT.—Ant.: fair, frank, genuine, honest, open, real, truthful, veracious.

—**de-cep'tiv(e-lyS,** *adv.*—**de-cep'tiv(e-nessS,** *n.*

dec'i-are, 1 des'ı-ār *or* des"ı-ār'; 2 dĕç'i-ār *or* dĕç"i-ār', *n.* Ten square meters; one-tenth of an are. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *déciare,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see ARE, *n.*]

decid., *abbr.* Deciduous.

de-cide', 1 dı-said'; 2 de-çīd', *v.* [DE-CID'ED[d]; DE-CID'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To determine authoritatively; bring to a conclusive result; adjudge; arbitrate; resolve. **II.** *i.* To give judgment; come to or give a decision. [< L. *decido,* < *de,* off, + *cædo,* cut.] Syn.: see SETTLE.—**de-cid'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Free from uncertainty; unquestionable; unmistakable. **2.** Determined; resolute; emphatic. Syn.: see FIRM.—**de-cid'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-cid'ed-ness,** *n.*

de-cid'u-ous, 1 dı-sid'yu-us; 2 de-çĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Falling off at maturity, as leaves, antlers, teeth, etc. **2.** Shedding leaves annually, as a tree, etc. [< L. *deciduus,* < *decido,* fall off.]

dec'i-gram, 1 des'ı-gram; 2 dĕç'i-grăm, *n.* A weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 troy grains, nearly. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décigramme,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see GRAM, *n.*] **dec'i-gramme‡.**

dec'i-li"ter, } 1 des'ı-li"tər; 2 dĕç'i-lī"tĕr, *n.* A measure of
dec'i-li"tre, } capacity of one-tenth of a liter (U. S.), 3.38 fluid ounces. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décilitre,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see LITER.]

de-cil'lion, 1 dı-sil'yən; 2 de-çil'yon, *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Fr.] The eleventh power of a thousand: 1 followed by thirty-three ciphers. **2.** [Eng.] The tenth power of a million: 1 followed by sixty ciphers. [< L. *decem,* ten, + *-illion* as in MILLION.] —**de-cil'lionth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a decillion. **2.** Being one of a decillion equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of a decillion equal parts of anything.

decim., *abbr.* Decimeter.

dec'i-mal, 1 des'ı-məl; 2 dĕç'i-mal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or founded on the number of 10; proceeding by powers of 10 or of one-tenth. **II.** *n.* A decimal fraction or one of its digits. [L. LL+OF *decimus,* tenth, < *decem,* ten.]—**decimal fraction,** a fraction whose denominator (usually unexpressed) is 10 or a power of 10; as, .5 = $^5/_{10}$, 3.2 = $3^2/_{10}$.—**d. point,** a dot or period used before a decimal fraction.—**dec'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*—**dec'i-mate,** *vt.* [-MAT"ED[4]; -MAT"ING.] **1.** To kill one out of every ten of. **2.** To destroy a large proportion of.—**dec"i-ma'tion,** *n.*

dec'i-me"ter, } 1 des'ı-mī"tər; 2 dĕç'i-mē"ter, *n.* A measure
dec'i-me"tre, } of length of one-tenth of a meter. See METRIC. [< F. *décimètre,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see METER[3].]

de-ci'pher, } 1 dı-saı'fər; 2 de-çī'fer, *vt.* To make out the
de-ci'fer[F], } words or meaning of. [< DE- + CIPHER.] Syn.: see INTERPRET. —**de-ci'pher-a-bl(eF,** *a.* —**de-ci'pher-er,** *n.*

de-ci'sion, 1 dı-siʒ'ən; 2 de-çĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of deciding; a fixed intention; decisive result; settlement; judgment of a court. **2.** The quality of being positive and firm; determination. [< L. *decisio(n-),* < *decido;* see DECIDE.] Syn.: see DETERMINATION; WILL.

de-ci'siv(eS, 1 dı-saı'siv; 2 de-çī'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Putting an end to uncertainty, debate, or question; conclusive. **2.** Prompt; positive; decided. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dec'i-stere, 1 des'ı-stīr; 2 dĕç'i-stēr, *n.* One-tenth of a stere, or 3.532 cubic feet. See METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *décistère,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see STERE.] **dec'i-ster‡.**

deck[1], 1 dek; 2 dĕk, *vt* **1.** To array; dress elegantly; adorn; decorate. **2.** To put a deck on. Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.

deck, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A platform covering or extending horizontally across a vessel; the space between two such platforms. **2.** A car-roof. **3.** A covering or shelter. **4.** A pack of playing-cards. [< D. *dek,* < *dekken,* cover.]

decl., *abbr.* Declension, declination.

de-claim', 1 dı-klēm'; 2 de-clām', *v.* **I.** *t.* To deliver oratorically in public; recite. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak in rhetorical style; harangue. **2.** To give a recitation. [< L. *declamo,* < *de-* intens. + *clamo,* cry out.] Syn.: see SPEAK. —**de-claim'er,** *n.* — **dec"la-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of declaiming; empty or bombastic oratory. **2.** A speech or selection recited or to be recited from memory.—**de-clam'a-to-ry,** *a.* Using, characterized by, or pertaining to declamation.—**de-clam'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

de-clare', 1 dı-klār'; 2 dĕ-clâr', *v.* [DE-CLARED'; DE-CLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known; reveal; explain. **2.** To assert positively. **3.** To announce formally to be or exist. **4.** To make a full statement of or concerning, as of goods liable to customs duty. **II.** *i.* To make a declaration; proclaim a choice or decision. [< L. *declaro,* < *de-,* thoroughly, + *clarus,* clear.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ANNOUNCE; ASSERT; AVOW; PUBLISH; SPEAK.

—**dec"la-ra'tion,** *n.* A formal or explicit statement; the act of declaring, or that which is declared.—**D. of London,** a formal presentation of neutral and belligerent rights, etc., submitted to the Great Powers in 1909; rejected by the British House of Lords in 1911, but adopted by an Order in Council Aug. 20, 1914, which was rescinded, July 8, 1916.—**de-clar'a-to-ry,** *a.* Making a declaration; affirmative. **de-clar'a-tiv(eS‡.**—**de-clar'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-clar'ed-ness,** *n.* —**de-clar'er,** *n.*

de-clen'sion, 1 dı-klen'shən; 2 de-clĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, as to indicate gender, number, and case. (2) A class of words thus inflected. **2.** Decline; deterioration. **3.** The act of declining. **4.** A slope; incline. [< L. *declinatio(n-);* see DECLINE.]

de-cline', 1 dı-klaın'; 2 de-clīn', *v.* [DE-CLINED'; DE-CLIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refuse to accept or comply with; reject. **2.** To bend down; depress. **3.** To give the case-forms of, as a noun; inflect. **4**‖. To shun; turn aside or away from; wander from. **5**†. To lower; diminish; deflect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To refuse. **2.** To bend, slope, move, tend, or hang downward; decay; diminish. **3.** To turn aside or away; deviate. [< L. *declino,* < *de,* down, + *clino,* lean.] Syn.: see ABATE; DIE; FALL.

—**de-clin'a-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of being declined.—**dec'li-nate,** *a.* Bent or bending downward; curved downward. —**dec"li-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of declining; inclination; descent; slope. **2.** Deterioration; decay. **3.** Refusal; non-acceptance. **4.** Deviation. **5.** *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator.—**de-cli'na-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, conveying, or involving declination.—**de-cli'na-ture,** *n.* The act of declining an offer or request; refusal.

de-cline', *n.* **1.** The act or result of declining; deterioration; decay. **2**§. A declivity.

de-cliv'i-ty, 1 dı-kliv'ı-tı; 2 de-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] A downward slope; descending surface of a hill or mountain. [< L. *de,* down, + *clivus,* hill.]—**de-cliv'i-tous,** *a.* Sloping downward. **de-cli'vous‡.**

decoct., *abbr.* [L.] *Decoctum* (decoction).

de-coc'tion, 1 dı-kek'shən; 2 de-cŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of boiling anything, especially in water, to extract its soluble properties. **2.** A liquid preparation made by boiling a substance. [< L. *de,* down, + *coquo,* cook.]—**de-coct'[4],** *vt.* **1.** To make a decoction of. **2**‖. To cook; digest; concoct.

de"co-her'er, 1 dī"ko-hīr'ər; 2 dē"co-hēr'er, *n.* A mechanical device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after the passing of an electric wave. See COHERER. [< DE- + COHERE.]—**de"co-here',** *vt.* [-HERED'; HER'ING.] To cause to cease cohering; disconnect the particles of: used in wireless telegraphy.

de-col'late, 1 dı-kol'ēt; 2 de-cŏl'āt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED[4]; -LAT-ING.] To behead; decapitate. [< L. *decollatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *collum,* neck.]—**de-col'lat-ed,** *pa.* Decapitated; worn away at the apex.—**dec"o-la'tion,** *n.* Decapitation.

dē"col"le-tē', 1 dē"kol"e-tē'; 2 dę"cŏl"e-tę', *pa.* **1.** Cut low in the neck, as a gown. **2.** [DÉ"COL"LE-TÉE', *fem.*] Having the neck and shoulders bare. [F.]

de-col'or, } 1 dī-kul'ər; 2 dē-cŏl'or, *vt.* To deprive of
de-cul'or[F], } color; bleach. **de-col'or-ate‡; de-col'or-ize‡; de-col'our‡** [Eng.].—**de-col"or-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Bleaching. **2.** Absence of color.—**de-col"or-i-za'[or -sa']-tion,** *n.*—**de-col'or-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

de"com-pose', 1 dī"kəm-pōz'; 2 dē"cŏm-pōz', *vt.* & *vi.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To separate into constituent parts or elements; decay; putrefy.—**de"com-pos'a-bl(eF,** *a.* —**de-com"po-si'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result of decomposing, by chemical action or by natural decay.

de"com-pos'ite, 1 dī"kəm-poz'ıt; 2 dē"cŏm-pŏs'ĭt, *a.* Compounded of compounds; decompound.

de"com-pound', 1 dī"kəm-pound'; 2 dē"cŏm-pound'. **1d.** *vt.* **1.** To compound of things already compound. **2**§. To decompose. **II.** *a.* **1.** Formed by compounding compounds. **2.** *Bot.* Several times divided or compounded, as a leaf.

dec'o-rate, 1 dek'o-rēt; 2 dĕc'o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED[4]; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To adorn; ornament. **2.** To confer a decoration upon. [< L. *decoro,* adorn.] Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.

dec"o-ra'tion, 1 dek"o-rē'shən; 2 dĕc"o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of decorating; ornamentation; an ornament. **2.** A badge of honor.—**Decoration day** [U. S.], a day (May 30) set apart for decorating the graves of those who fell in the Civil War.—**dec'o-ra-tiv(eS,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for decoration; ornamental. **-ly,** *adv.*—**dec'o-ra"tor,** *n.* One who decorates; one who makes a business of decorating walls, furniture, and the like.

de-core'‖, 1 dı-kōr'; 2 dē-cōr', *vt.* To decorate; embellish.

de-co'rous, 1 dı-kō'rus *or* dek'o-rus; 2 de-cō'rŭs *or* dĕc'o-rŭs, *a.* Proper; becoming; suitable. Syn.: see BECOMING; CORRECT; MODEST. — **de-co'rous-ly,** *adv.* — **de-co'rous-ness,** *n.*

de-cor'ti-cate, 1 dı-kōr'tı-kēt; 2 de-côr'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT'ING.] To strip off the bark or outer coat of; peel; husk; hull. [< L. *decorticatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *cortex,* bark.]—**de-cor"ti-ca'tion,** *n.*

de-co'rum, 1 dı-kō'rum; 2 de-cō'rŭm, *n.* Propriety, as in manner, conduct, etc. [L., < *decorus,* becoming, befitting, < *decet,* it befits.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

de-coy', 1 dı-koı'; 2 de-cŏy'. **I.** *vt.* To entice, as into danger or a snare; draw on, so as to entrap. Syn.: see ALLURE. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which allures or is intended to allure, as into danger or temptation; a lure: a bird or animal, or the likeness of one, used to lure wild ones into a net or snare or within gunshot. **de-coy'er‡. 2.** An enclosed place into which wild fowl or other game may be lured for capture.

Snipe-decoy.

de-crease', 1 dı-krīs'; 2 de-crēs'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DE-CREASED'[t]; DE-CREAS'ING.] To grow, or cause to grow, less or smaller; diminish, especially by a gradual process; reduce. **II.** *n.* The act, process, or state of decreasing; the amount or degree of loss; diminution. [< L. *de,* from, + *cresco,* grow.] Syn.: see ABATE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH.

de-cree', 1 dı-krī'; 2 de-crē'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DE-CREED'; DE-CREE'ING.] To order, adjudge, ordain, or appoint by law or by edict; issue a decree. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal, authoritative order or decision; a law; ordinance; edict. **2.** *Theol.* The eternal purpose of God. [< L. *decretum,*

< *decerno*, < *de*, from, + *cerno*, separate.] Syn.: (verb) see DICTATE; (noun) see LAW.

dec're-ment, 1 dek'rı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĕc're-ment, *n.* A decreasing; loss by decrease; waste.

de-crep'it, 1 dı-krep'ıt; 2 de-crĕp'it, *a.* Enfeebled, as by old age; broken down. [< L. *de-*, DE-, + *crepo*, crack.] **de-crep'id†.—de-crep'i-tude,** *n.* Enfeeblement through infirmity or old age.

de-crep'i-tate, 1 dı-krep'ı-tēt; 2 de-crĕp'ı-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To heat so as to cause to crepitate or crackle. **II.** *i.* To crackle when neated.—**de-crep"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

de-cres'cent, 1 dı-kres'ent; 2 de-crĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Decreasing; waning. [< L. *decrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *decresco;* see DECREASE, *v.*]

de-cre'tal, 1 dı-krī'tal; 2 de-crē'tal, *n.* An authoritative decree, letter, or rescript, as of the Pope.—**de-cre'tal,** *a.*

de-cre'tiv(e[S], 1 dı-krī'tıv; 2 de-crē'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or having the force or nature of a decree.

dec're-to-ry, 1 dek'rı-to-rı; 2 dĕc're-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or announcing a decree; judicial; definitive.

de-cry', 1 dı-krıı'; 2 de-crў', *vt.* [DE-CRIED'; DE-CRY'ING.] To say disparaging things about; traduce. [< F. *décrier*, < *dé-*, down, + *crier*, CRY.] Syn.: see ASPERSE; DISPARAGE. —**de-cri'al,** *n.* The act of decrying.—**de-cri'er,** *n.*

dec'u-man, 1 dek'yu-man; 2 dĕc'yu-măn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Principal; chief; large. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tenth or hypothetically largest recurrent ocean wave. **II.** *n.* A great wave. [< L. *decumanus*, < *decem*, ten.]

de-cum'bent, 1 dı-kum'bent; 2 de-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying down; recumbent; prostrate. [< L. *decumben(t-)s*, ppr., < *de*, down, + *cubo*, lie.]—**de-cum'bence,** *n.* A decumbent state or posture. **de-cum'ben-cy‡.—de-cum'bi-ture,** *n.* Confinement to a sick-bed.

dec'u-ple, 1 dek'yu-pl; 2 dĕc'yu-pl. **I.** *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To increase tenfold. **II.** *a.* Tenfold. **III.** *n.* A number ten times repeated. [< L. *decuplus*, < *decem*, ten.]

de-cu'ri-on, 1 dı-kiū'rı-ən; 2 de-cū'rı-ŏn, *n.* A Roman officer who commanded ten soldiers; one having command or oversight of ten others. [< L. *decurio(n-)*, < *decem*, ten.]

de-cur'rent, 1 dı-kur'ent; 2 de-cūr'ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Extending or running downward into another structure. [< L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr., < *de*, down, + *curro*, run.]

de-cur'siv(e[S], 1 dı-kur'sıv; 2 de-cūr'sıv, *a.* Decurrent. [< L. *decursus*, pp., < *de*, down, + *curro*, run.] **-ly,** *adv.*

de-cus'sate, 1 dı-kus'ēt *or* dek'u-sēt; 2 de-cŭs'āt *or* dĕc'ŭ-sāt, *vt.* [-SAT"ED[4]; -SAT'ING.] To intersect; cross in the form of the letter X; interlace.

de-cus'sate, *a.* Crossed; intersected; having each pair (of leaves) at right angles with the pair next below or above. [< L. *decussatus*, pp., < *decem*, ten, + *as* (*ass-*), copper coin.] **de-cus'sat-ed†.—de-cus'sate-ly,** *adv.*—**dec"us-sa'tion,** *n.*

Decussate Leaves.

ded, ded'end, ded'en-ing, ded'en-ing-ly. Same as DEAD, etc.

de'dal, } 1 dı'dəl; 2 dē'dal, *a.* Curiously
dæ'dal, } made; intricate; artistic; ingenious; also, crafty; deceitful. [< Gr. *daidalos*, < *daidallō*, adorn.] **da'dal‡; dæ'dale†; de-da'lian‡.—ded'a-lous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; involved.

dede†, *a.* Dead.—**dede'ly†,** *a.* Mortal.

ded'i-cate, 1 ded'ı-kēt; 2 dĕd'ı-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To set apart for sacred uses; consecrate; devote. **2.** To preface with a dedication. **II.** *a.* Dedicated; devoted. [< L. *de*, down, + *dico*, declare.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.—**ded"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of dedicating. **2.** An inscription, as to a friend, prefixed to a book.—**ded'i-ca"tor,** *n.*—**ded'i-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

de-duce', 1 dı-diūs'; 2 de-dūç', *vt.* [DE-DUCED'; DE-DUC'ING.] **1.** To derive as a conclusion; infer; conclude. **2.** To trace, as derivation or origin. [< L. *deduco*, < *de*, down, + *duco*, lead.]—**de-duce'ment,** *n.*—**de-duc'i-bl**(e[F], *a.* Capable of being deduced.—**de-du'civ**(e[S], *a.*

de-duct', 1 dı-dukt'; 2 de-dŭct', *vt.* To subtract; take away. [< L. *deduco* (pp. *deductus*); see DEDUCE.]—**de-duct'i-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**de-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deducing; an inference; conclusion. **2.** The act of deducting; subtraction; abatement. Syn.: see DEMONSTRATION; INDUCTION; INFERENCE.—**de-duc'tiv**(e[S], *a.* Inferential; deducible.—**de-duc'tiv**(e-ly[S], *adv.*

Dee, 1 dı; 2 dē, *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. Scotland; 87 m. long to the North Sea at Aberdeen; famous for its salmon. **2.** A river and lake in S. W. Scotland **3.** A river in N. Wales and England; 70 m. long to the Irish sea; celebrated in Charles Kingsley's poem *The Sands of Dee.*

deed, 1 dıd; 2 dēd. I[d]. *vt.* To convey by deed. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything done; an act; achievement. **2.** Fact; truth; reality. **3.** *Law.* A written instrument of conveyance under seal. [< AS. *dæd*, < *dōn*, do.] Syn.: see ACT; TRANSACTION; WORK.—**in deed, in very d.,** in fact; actually.—**deed'ful,** *a.* **deed'y‡** [Rare.—**deed'less,** *a.*

deem, 1 dım; 2 dēm, *vt.* & *vi.* To decide; judge; consider; regard; believe. [< AS. *dēman*, < *dōm;* see DOOM.] Syn.: see CALCULATE; ESTEEM; SUPPOSE.

deem‖, *n.* A surmise; notion; opinion.

deem'ster, 1 dım'stər; 2 dēm'ster, *n.* One who deems or dooms; specif., either of the two highest judicial officers in the Isle of Man.—**deem'ster-ship,** *n.*

deep, 1 dıp; 2 dēp. **I.** *a.* **1.** Extending far downward, backward, or inward. **2.** Profound; abstruse. **3.** Sagacious; penetrating; also, scheming; designing. **4.** Extreme; heartfelt. **5.** Low or sonorous in tone. **6.** Dark in hue. **7.** Muddy; heavy, as a road. **II.** *n.* That which has great depth; an abyss; the sea. **III.** *adv.* Deeply. [< AS. *dēop*, deep.] Syn.: see OBSCURE.—**deep'en,** *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become deep or deeper, in any sense. —**deep'ly,** *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth. **2.** To a great extent or degree; intensely; profoundly; thoroughly. **3.** At a low pitch or tone. **4.** Artfully; intricately.—**deep'most,** *a.*—**deep'ness,** *n.* Depth.

deer, 1 dır; 2 dēr, *n.* [DEER, *pl.*] **1.** A ruminant with antlers (in the male sex), as the moose, elk, and reindeer. See FALLOW and REINDEER. **2.** A deer-like animal; formerly, any quadruped; a wild animal. [<AS. *dēor*, w ld animal.] —**deer'-hair",** *n.* An alpine and bog bulrush, growing in tufts from 4 to 12 inches high and resembling coarse hair. **deer's'-hair"‡.—deer'hound",** *n.* One of a breed of dogs used in hunting deer; a staghound.

def., *abbr.* Defined, definite, definition.—**def., deft.,** *abbr.* Defendant.

de-face', 1 dı-fēs'; 2 de-fāç', *vt.* [DE-FACED'†; DE-FAC'ING.] **1.** To mar or disfigure the face or surface of. **2.** To obliterate wholly or partially, as an inscription; efface. **3**‖. To cancel; make null. [< L.[OF] *dis-*, DIS-, + *facies*, face.] —**de-face'ment,** *n.*—**de-fac'er,** *n.*—**de-fac'ing,** *pa.*—**de-fac'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de iac'to, 1 dı fak'to; 2 dē făc'to. Actually or really existing, as a government: distinguished from *de jure.* [L.]

def"al-ca'tion, 1 def"al-kē'shən; 2 dĕf"ăl-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A fraudulent appropriation of money held in trust; embezzlement; also, a deficit. **2.** A deducting; an abatement. [< L.[LL] *de*, off, + *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.]—**de-fal'cate,** *vt.* & *vi.* **de-falk'†.—de-fal'ca-tor,** *n.* A defaulter.

de-fame', 1 dı-fēm'; 2 de-fām'. **I.** *vt.* [DE-FAMED'; DE-FAM'ING.] **1.** To injure, or endeavor to injure, the reputation of by evil or false reports; calumniate; slander; libel. **2.** To bring disrepute upon; disgrace; dishonor. **3**‖. To charge; indict; especially, to accuse falsely. **II.** *i.* To be guilty of defamatory words. [< L.[F] *diffamo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *fama;* see FAME, *n.*] Syn.: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE.

—**def"a-ma'tion,** *n.* The act of defaming; aspersion; calumny. Syn.: see SCANDAL.—**de-fam'a-to-ry,** *a.* Slanderous.—**de-fam'er,** *n.*

de-fault'd, 1 dı-fēlt; 2 de-fălt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make default in; neglect. **2.** *Law.* To declare in default. **II.** *i.* To make a default.—**de-fault'er,** *n.* One who defaults: (1) One who fails to appear in court. (2) One who fails to account for trust money; a delinquent; embezzler.

de-fault', *n.* **1.** A failure in or neglect of an obligation or duty; failure to appear or plead in a suit. **2.** Want or deficiency; absence; lack; as, in *default* of evidence. **3.** A fault; transgression. [< L.[LL] *de*, away, + *fallo*, deceive.] **de-falt'†; de-faute'†.** Syn.: see NEGLECT; WANT.

de-fea'sance, 1 dı-fī'zəns; 2 de-fē'sanç, *n.* A making null or void; an annulment. [< OF. *defeisance*, < *defaire*, undo, defeat.]—**de-fea'si-bl**(e[F], *a.* Capable of being rendered void. **-ness,** *n.*

de-feat'd, 1 dı-fīt'; 2 de-fēt', *vt.* **1.** To overcome in any contest; baffle; vanquish; frustrate. **2.** *Law.* To make void; annul. **3†.** To destroy; ruin.
Syn.: see BAFFLE; BEAT; CONQUER.

de'feat, *n.* The act or result of defeating; an overthrow; in law, an annulment. [< L.[OF] *de-*, DE-, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see LOSS; RUIN.

de-fea'ture[1]†, *n.* Defeat.

de-fea'ture[2]†, *n.* A defect or injury of feature.

def'e-cate, 1 def'ı-kēt; 2 dĕf'e-cāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To clear of dregs or impurities; refine; purify. **2.** To become free of dregs. **3.** To discharge excrement. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp., < *de*, from, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), lees.]—**def'e-cate,** *a.* Clarified; refined.—**def"e-ca'tion,** *n.*

de-fect', 1 dı-fekt'; 2 de-fĕct', *n.* **1.** Lack or absence of something essential; imperfection. **2.** A blemish; failing; fault. [< L. *defectus*, < *de*, from, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; FOIBLE; WANT.

—**de-fec'tion,** *n.* Abandonment of allegiance or duty; desertion.—**de-fec'tiv**(e[S], *a.* **1.** Incomplete or imperfect; faulty. **2.** Lacking some regular grammatical forms. Syn.: see BAD; ROTTEN.—**de-fec'tiv**(e-ly[S], *adv.* — **de-fec'tiv**(e-ness[S], *n.*

de-fence′-less, etc. Same as DEFENSE, etc.

de-fend′d, 1 di-fĕnd′; 2 de-fĕnd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shield from attack or violence; protect; maintain; vindicate. **2**†. To forbid. **II.** *i. Law.* To make defense. [< L. *defendo*, < *de*, away, + *fendo*, strike.] **de-fende′**†. Syn.: see JUSTIFY; KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER.—**de-fend′a-bl(e**P**,** *a.*—**de-fen′dant.** **I.** *a.* Making defense. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person against whom an action is brought. **2.** One who defends; a defender.—**de-fend′er,** *n.* One who defends or protects; a champion.

de-fense′, } 1 di-fens′; 2 de-fĕns′, *n.* **1.** The act of defend-
de-fence′, } ing; protection. **2.** Anything that defends. **3.** A plea in justification; excuse; apology. **4**†. A prohibitory decree.

Syn.: apology, bulwark, exculpation, fortress, guard, justification, protection, rampart, resistance, safeguard, shelter, shield, vindication. The weak may speak or act in *defense* of the strong; none but the powerful can assure others of *protection*. A *defense* is ordinarily against actual attack; *protection* is against possible as well as actual dangers. We speak of *defense* against an assault, *protection* from the cold. *Vindication* is a triumphant *defense* of character and conduct against charges of error or wrong. Compare APOLOGY; RAMPART.—Ant.: abandonment, betrayal, capitulation, desertion, flight, surrender.—Prep.: defense *against* assault or assailants; in law, defense *to* an action, *from* the testimony.

—de-fense′less, de-fence′less, *a.* Having no defense or means of defense; unprotected.—**de-fen′si-bl(e**P**,** *a.* Capable of being defended, maintained, or justified.—**de-fen″si-bil′i-ty, de-fen′si-bl(e-ness**P**,** *n.*—**de-fen′sive**ES. **I.** *a.* Intended or suitable for defense; done in defense; making defense. **II.** *n.* An attitude or condition of defense; means of defense; safeguard. **-ly,** *adv.*

de-fer′1, 1 di-fûr′; 2 de-fẽr′, *v.* [DE-FERRED′, DE-FERD′S; DE-FER′RING.] **I.** *t.* To delay or put off to some other time; postpone. **II.** *i.* To delay; wait. [< L. *differo*, bear apart.] Syn.: PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND.—**de-fer′ment,** *n.*

de-fer′2, *v.* [DE-FERRED′, DE-FERD′S; DE-FER′RING.] **I.** *t.* To refer (something) respectfully: with *to* before the indirect object. **II.** *i.* To yield respectfully; submit: with *to*. [< L. *defero*, < *de*, down, + *fero*, bear.]

Syn.: respect, revere, submit, venerate, yield. We *defer* to recognized superiors in position, ability, or attainments; we *respect* power and worth wherever found. A military officer must *defer to* the views or authority of a superior whom he may not personally *respect;* a discoverer sure of his facts may not *defer to* the incredulity of those whom on other grounds he *respects* most highly. See OBEY.—Ant.: defy, despise, disregard, scorn, slight.—Prep.: *to*.

—def′er-ence, *n.* Respectful yielding; respect; regard. **—def″er-en′tial,** *a.* Marked by deference; respectful. Syn.: see OBSEQUIOUS.—**def″er-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*

de-fi′ant, 1 di-fui′ant; 2 de-fī′ant, *a.* Showing or characterized by defiance. **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-fi′ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of defying; a challenge. **2.** Bold opposition.

de-fi′cient, 1 di-fish′ent; 2 de-fĭsh′ĕnt, *a.* Lacking an adequate or proper supply; insufficient; incomplete; imperfect; defective. [< L. *deficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *deficio*, be wanting.] Syn.: see SCANTY.—**de-fi′cien-cy,** *n.* [-CIES*pl.*] The state of being deficient, or that which is deficient; lack; insufficiency; defect. **de-fi′cience**‡. Syn.: see WANT.—**de-fi′cient-ly,** *adv.*

def′i-cit, 1 def′i-sit; 2 dĕf′i-çĭt, *n.* A deficiency, or falling short in amount; shortage. [L.]

de-fi′er, 1 di-fai′ər; 2 de-fī′er, *n.* One who defies.

def‴i-lade′, 1 def″i-lēd′; 2 dĕf″i-lād′, *vt.* [-LAD′ED; -LAD′ING.] To plan or construct so as to protect from enfilading and from reverse fire: said of a fortification. [F.] **de-file′**‡.—**def″i-lad′ing,** *n. Fort.* The determination of the proper direction or height of ramparts to protect the interior of a fort. **def″i-lade′**‡; **de-file′ment**‡.

de-file′1, 1 di-fail′; 2 de-fīl′, *vt.* [DE-FILED′; DE-FIL′ING.] To render foul or dirty; pollute; debauch; violate. [< AS. *āfȳlan*, < *ā-*, A-2, + *fūl*, foul.]

Syn.: befoul, contaminate, corrupt, infect, pollute, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint, tarnish, vitiate. The hand may be *defiled* by a touch of pitch; swine that have been wallowing in the mud are *befouled*. *Contaminate* and *infect* refer to something evil that deeply pervades and permeates, as the human body or mind. *Pollute* is used chiefly of liquids; as, water *polluted* with sewage. *Tainted* meat is repulsive; *infected* meat contains germs of disease. A *soiled* garment may be cleansed by washing; a *spoiled* garment is beyond cleansing or repair. Bright metal is *tarnished* by exposure; a fair sheet is *sullied* by a dirty hand. In figurative use, *defile* may be used merely in the ceremonial sense; "they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be *defiled*," *John* xviii, 28; *contaminate* refers to deep spiritual injury. *Pollute* has also a reference to sacrilege; as, to *pollute* a sanctuary, an altar, or an ordinance. The innocent are often *contaminated* by association with the wicked; the vicious are more and more *corrupted* by their own excesses. We speak of a *vitiated* taste or style; fraud *vitiates* a title or a contract. See ABUSE; CORRUPT; POLLUTE; VIOLATE.—Ant.: clean, cleanse, disinfect, hallow, purify, sanctify, wash.

—de-file′ment, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; uncleanness; pollution.—**de-fil′er,** *n.*

de-file′2, *vi.* To march in a line or by files; file off. [< F. *défiler*, < *dé-* priv. + *filer*, spin.]

de-file′, *n.* **1.** A long narrow pass; gorge. **2.** *Mil.* A marching in file.

de-fine′, 1 di-fain′; 2 de-fīn′, *v.* [DE-FINED′; DE-FIN′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To state the meaning of; explain. **2.** To determine precisely; bring out the limits or outlines of. **3**†. To decide. **II.** *i.* To give a definition or decision. [< L. *definio*, < *de*, off, + *finis*, end.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; INTERPRET; LIMIT.—**de-fin′a-bl(e**P**,** *a.* Capable of being defined.—**de-fine′ment**‡, *n.* Definition.—**de-fin′er,** *n.*

def′i-nit(eS**,** 1 def′i-nit; 2 dĕf′i-nĭt, *a.* Having precise limits; known with exactness; determined; clear; precise. Syn.: see PARTICULAR; PRECISE.—**def′i-nit(e-ly**S**,** *adv.*—**def′i-nit(e-ness**S**,** *n.*—**de-fin′i-tiv(e**S**.** **I.** *a.* Sharply defining or limiting; determinate; explicit; positive. **II.** *n.* A word that defines or limits. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

def″i-ni′tion, 1 def″i-nish′an; 2 dĕf″i-nĭsh′on, *n.* **1.** A description or explanation of a word or thing, by its attributes, properties, or relations, that distinguishes it from all other things. **2.** The act of stating or showing what a word means, what a thing is, or what the content of a conception is; the act of defining. **3.** The state of being definite; fixed shape; definitiveness. **4.** The determining of the outline or limits of anything; the state of being clearly outlined or determined; in optics, the power of a lens to give a distinct image.

Syn.: comment, commentary, description, explanation, exposition, interpretation, rendering, translation. A *definition* is exact, an *explanation* general; a *definition* is formal, a *description* pictorial. A *definition* must include all that belongs to the object defined, and exclude all that does not; a *description* may include only some general features; an *explanation* may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. An *exposition* undertakes to state more fully what is compactly given or only implied in the text; as, an *exposition* of Scripture. *Interpretation* is ordinarily from one language into another, or from the language of one period into that of another; it may also be a statement giving the doubtful or hidden meaning of that which is recondite or perplexing; as, the *interpretation* of a dream, a riddle, or of some difficult passage. *Definition, explanation, exposition,* and *interpretation* are ordinarily blended in a *commentary*, which may also include *description*. A *comment* is upon a single passage; a *commentary* may be the same, but is usually understood to be a volume of *comments*.

def′la-grate, 1 def′lə-grēt; 2 dĕf′la-grāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GRAT′ED; -GRAT′ING.] To burn with sudden, sharp combustion. [< L. *de-* intens. + *flagro*, burn.]—**def′la-gra-bl(e**P**,** *a.* Combustible.—**def″la-gra′tion,** *n.*—**def′la-gra″tor,** *n.*

de-flate′, 1 di-flēt′; 2 de-flāt′, *vt.* [-FLAT′ED; -FLAT′ING.] To cause to collapse by the removal of contained air or gas. [< L. *de,* from, + *flo,* blow.]—**de-fla′tion,** *n.*—**de-fla′tor,** *n.*

de-flect′d, 1 di-flekt′; 2 de-flĕct′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to swerve; bend from a course. **II.** *i.* To turn aside; swerve. [< L. *de,* away, + *flecto,* bend.] Syn.: see BEND.

—de-flec′tion, *n.* A turning aside; deviation. **de-flex′-ion**‡.—**de-flec′tiv(e**S**,** *a.*—**de-flec′tor,** *n.*

de-flex′, 1 di-fleks′; 2 de-flĕks′, *vt.* To turn aside; deflect; bend abruptly downward. [< L. *deflecto* (pp. *deflexus*); see DEFLECT.]—**de-flex′ure,** *n.* Deflection; deviation.

def″lo-ra′tion, 1 def″lo-rē′shən; 2 dĕf″lo-rā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deflowering. **2.** A culling of the choicest part.—**de-flo′rate,** *a.* **1.** Past flowering. **2.** Having cast its pollen.

de-flow′er, 1 di-flau′ər; 2 de-flow′er, *vt.* To despoil of flowers, or of purity or beauty; ravish; violate. [< L.LL *de,* from, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **de-flour′**‡.

de-flux′ion, 1 di-fluk′shən; 2 de-flŭk′shon, *n. Pathol.* The subsidence or flowing off of fluids, as in case of a cold in the head. [< LL. *defluxio(n-)*, < L. *de,* down, + *fluo,* flow.]

De-foe′, 1 di-fō′; 2 de-fō′, **Daniel** (1661–1731). English political and miscellaneous writer; *Robinson Crusoe*.

de-fo′li-ate, 1 di-fō′li-ēt; 2 de-fō′li-āt, *vt.* [-AT′ED; -AT′ING.] To deprive or strip of leaves. [< L. *defoliatus*, pp., < *de,* from, + *folium*, leaf.] **de-foli′**†.—**de-fo″li-a′tion,** *n.*—**de-fo′li-a″tor,** *n.*

de-force′‡, 1 di-fōrs′; 2 de-fōrc′, *vt.* To withhold possession from; keep out of lawful possession. [< OF. *deforcer*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *fortia*, force.]—**de-force′ment,** *n.*

de-for′est, 1 di-fər′est; 2 dē-fôr′ĕst, *vt.* To clear of forest trees.—**de-for″es-ta′tion,** *n.*—**de-for′est-er,** *n.*

de-form′, 1 di-fôrm′; 2 de-fôrm′, *vt.* **1.** To render misshapen; distort; disfigure. **2.** To change the form of. [< L. *de,* out of, + *forma,* shape.]—**def″or-ma′tion,** *n.*—**de-formed′,** *pa.* **de-form′**‡ [Rare].—**de-form′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES*pl.*] **1.** A deformed state; an unnatural or misshapen

part; disfigurement. **2.** Lack of beauty or symmetry; unsightliness. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

de-foul'†, *v.* To tread down; crush; rebuke. **de-foil'†.**

de-foul'², *vt.* To make foul; defile. **de-foil'†.**

de-fraud'ᵈ, 1 dı-frȫd'; 2 de-frąd', *vt.* To take or withhold something from by fraud; cheat; swindle. [< L. *de,* fully, + *fraud(-d)-s,* fraud.] Syn.: see DECEIVE.—**de-fraud'er,** *n.*

de-fray', 1 dı-frē'; 2 de-frā', *vt.* To make payment for; bear the expense of; pay. [< F. *dé,* off, + *frais,* cost.]—**de-fray'al,** *n.* The act of defraying. **de-fray'ment‡.**—**de-fray'er,** *n.*

deft, 1 deft; 2 dĕft, *a.* Neat and skilful in action; handy; apt; clever. [< AS. *dæft,* in *gedæfte,* fit, gentle.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-funct', 1 dı-fuŋkt'; 2 de-fŭŋct'. **I.** *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct. **II.** *n.* A dead person; the dead. [< L. *de,* off, + *fungor,* discharge.] Syn.: see DEAD; LIFELESS.

de-fy', 1 dı-faı'; 2 de-fȳ', *vt.* [DE-FIED'; DE-FY'ING.] **1.** To challenge or dare; act in disregard of; resist openly or boldly. **2†.** To renounce; reject. [< F. *défier,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-, + *fides,* faith.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.

deg., *abbr.* Degree.

dē"ga"gé', 1 dē"ga"zē'; 2 dę"gă"zhę', *a.* [F.] Free from constraint; unconventional; easy.

de-gen'er-ate, 1 dı-jen'ər-ēt; 2 de-ğĕn'er-āt. **I.** *vi.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] To become worse or inferior; decline; deteriorate. **II.** *a.* Having become worse or inferior; deteriorated; degraded. **III.** *n.* A deteriorated or degraded individual, animal or human; especially, a morally degraded person. [< L. *degeneratus,* < *de,* down; and see GENERATE.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**de-gen'er-a-cy,** *n.* The state of being degenerate; the act or process of degenerating.—**de-gen"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act, state, or process of degenerating; decline; deterioration.

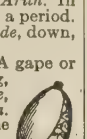
deg"lu-ti'tion, 1 deg"lu-tish'ən; 2 dĕğ"lų-tĭsh'on, *n.* The act, process, or power of swallowing. [< L. *de,* down, + *glutio,* swallow.]

de-grade', 1 dı-grēd'; 2 de-grād', *v.* [DE-GRAD'EDᵈ; DE-GRAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in rank; remove from office, dignity, etc. **2.** To debase or lower the character or quality of; make mean or contemptible. **3.** *Biol.* To reduce from a higher to a lower type. **4.** *Geol.* To reduce the height of (any part of the earth's surface) by the wearing action of natural agents, as by river-action. **5.** *Paint.* To tone down, weaken, or diminish; as, to *degrade* the brightness of colors. **II.** *i.* **1.** To decline in character, reputation, or standing; degenerate. **2.** *Biol.* To pass from a higher to a lower type of structure; degenerate. [< F. *dégrader,* < L.ᴸᴸ *de,* down, + *gradior,* go.] Syn.: see ABASE.

—**deg"ra-da'tion,** *n.* The act of degrading, or the state of being degraded, in any sense.—**deg"ra-da'tion-al,** *a.*—**de-grad'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-gree', 1 dı-grī'; 2 de-grē', *n.* **1.** One of a succession of steps, grades, or stages; rank; station. **2.** Relative extent, amount, or intensity. **3.** One of the three forms in which an adjective or adverb is compared; as, the positive, comparative, and superlative *degrees.* **4.** An academical rank or title conferred by an institution of learning. **5.** A subdivision or unit, as in a thermometric scale; the 360th part of a circle, as of longitude or latitude; the 90th part of a right angle. **6.** *Alg.* The power to which a quantity or number is raised. **7.** *Arith.* In notation, a group of three figures in a number; a period. **8.** *Mus.* A line or space of the staff. [< L.ᶠ *de,* down, + *gradus,* step.]

de-his'cence, 1 dı-his'ens; 2 de-hĭs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A gape or gaping. **2.** The opening or manner of opening, as of a capsule when discharging seeds. [< L. *de,* off, + *hisco,* open.]—**de-hisce',** *vi.*—**de-his'cent,** *a.*



de-horn', 1 dı-hōrn'; 2 dē-hōrn', *vt.* To remove the horns of.

de-hu'man-ize, } 1 dı-hiū'mən-aız; 2 dē-hū'man-ız,
de-hu'man-ise, } *vt.* To divest of specifically human qualities or attributes; imbrute.—**de-hu"man-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

Dehiscence of a Seed-capsule.

de-hy'drateᵉ, 1 dı-haı'drēt; 2 dē-hȳ'drāt, *v.* **I.** *t. Chem.* To deprive of water; anhydrate. **II.** *i.* To suffer loss of water. [< DE- + Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

de'i-cide, 1 dı'ı-saıd; 2 dē'ı-çīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a god; the crucifixion of Christ. **2.** The slayer of a god; one of the crucifiers of Christ. [< L. *deus,* god, + *cædo,* slay.]

deic'tic, 1 daık'tık; 2 dīc'tic, *a.* Proving by direct argument; direct. [< Gr. *deiktikos,* able to show, < *deiknymi,* teach.]—**deic'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

de'i-fy, 1 dı'ı-faı; 2 dē'ı-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To exalt among the gods; regard or worship as a god; adore. [< L. *deus,* god, + -FY.]—**de-if'ic,** *a.* **1.** Making, or tending to make, divine. **2.** Divine. **de-lf'i-cal†.**—**de"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Apotheosis.—**de'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**de'i-form,** *a.* In the form of a god; like a god. [< L. *deus,* god, + -FORM.]

deign, 1 dēn; 2 dęn, *vt.* **1.** To stoop so far as to grant or allow; condescend; vouchsafe. **2†.** To deem worthy of notice or account. [< OF. *deigner,* < L. *dignor,* < *dignus,* worthy.]

deil, 1 dīl; 2 dēl, *n.* [Scot.] The devil; a vicious or mischievous fellow.

de-ip'o-tent, 1 dı-ip'o-tent; 2 dē-ip'o-tĕnt, *a.* Having divine power. [< L. *deus,* god, + *potent(-t)-s;* see POTENT.]

De'i-ra, 1 dı'ı-ra; 2 dē'ı-ra, *n.* An Anglian kingdom between the Humber and the Tyne; later part of Northumbria.

de'ism, 1 dı'ızm; 2 dē'ĭşm, *n.* The belief in the existence of God, with disbelief in revelation and Christianity. [< F. *déisme,* < L. *deus,* god.]—**de'ist,** *n.* A believer in deism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**de-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to deism or deists. **de-is'ti-cal‡.**—**de-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

de'i-ty, 1 dı'ı-tı; 2 dē'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A god, goddess, or divine person. **2.** [D-] The Supreme Being; God. **3.** Godhead; divinity. [< F. *déité,* < L. *deus,* god.]

de-ject'ᵈ, 1 dı-jekt'; 2 de-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To depress the spirits of; discourage; dishearten. **2†.** To cast down; reduce. [< L. *dejectus,* pp., < *de,* down, + *jacio,* hurl.]—**de-jec'ta,** *n. pl.* Excrements.—**de-ject'ed,** *pa.* Depressed; disheartened. Syn.: see SAD.—**de-ject'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ject'ed-ness,** *n.*—**de-jec'tion,** *n.* A dejected state; depression; melancholy.

dē"jeu"ner', 1 dē"gū"nē'; 2 dę"zhū"ne', *n.* Breakfast: corresponding in time and character to the English luncheon. [F., < L. *de,* from, + *jejunus,* hungry.] **dē"jeu"né'†.**

de ju're, 1 dı jū'rı; 2 dē jų'rē, *Law.* By right of law; rightfully or legally: distinguished from *de facto.* [L.]

dek'a-, dek'a-gram, etc. Same as DECA-, etc.

De Kalb, 1 dı kalb; 2 de kălb, **John** (1721–1780). A German soldier under Washington in the American Revolution.

Dĕk'kan, 1 dek'an; 2 dĕk'an, *n.* The part of India south of the Nerbudda river, or as far as the Krishna river.

Dek'ker, 1 dek'ər; 2 dĕk'er, **Thomas** (1570?–1641?). An English dramatist and prose-writer. **Deck'er‡.**

Del., *abbr.* Delaware (official), delegate.

Del"a-go'a Bay, 1 del"a-gō'a; 2 dĕl"a-gō'a. A bay on the southern boundary of Portuguese East Africa.

de-laine', 1 dı-lēn'; 2 de-lān', *n.* An untwilled wool, or cotton and wool, dress-material. [< F. (*mousseline*) *de laine,* < L. *de,* of, + *lana,* wool.]

Del"a-rey', 1 del"a-rē'; 2 dĕl"a-re', **Jacob Hendrik** (1848–1914). A Boer general in the South-African war.

de-late', 1 dı-lēt'; 2 de-lāt', *vt.* [DE-LAT'ED; DE-LAT'ING.] **1.** *Scot. Eccl. Law.* To bring a charge against one; accuse; denounce. **2.** To publish or spread abroad. **3†.** To transport. [< LL. *delato,* accuse, < L. *delatus* (pp. of *defero*), < *de,* down, + *latus,* borne.]—**de-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* An accusation, as by an informer. **2‖.** Conveyance or carriage.

Del'a-ware, 1 del'ə-wār; 2 dĕl'a-wār, *n.* **1. Lord** (1577–1618). Thomas West, an English administrator; governor of Virginia. **De-la"warr'‡. 2.** A Middle Atlantic State (2,370 sq. m.; pop. 223,003); capital, Dover.—**D. Bay,** an arm of the Atlantic ocean, between Delaware and New Jersey.—**D. river,** a river in eastern U. S.; separating Pennsylvania and Delaware from New York and New Jersey; length, 350 m.

Del'a-wares, 1 del'ə-wārz; 2 dĕl'a-wārs, *n. pl.* A tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians.

de-lay', 1 dı-lē'; 2 de-lā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put off to a future time; postpone; defer. **2.** To cause to move slowly; retard; detain; hinder. **II.** *i.* To act or proceed slowly; procrastinate. [< F. *délayer,* < L. *dilato;* see DILATE.] Syn.: HINDER; LINGER; PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND.—**de-lay'er,** *n.*

de-lay', *n.* **1.** A putting off; postponement; procrastination. **2.** A temporary stoppage or stay; also, a loitering or lingering. Syn.: see RESPITE.

Del"cas"sé', 1 del"kā"sē'; 2 dĕl"eă"se', **Théophile** (1852–). A French statesman; minister of foreign affairs, 1898–1905; 1914–1915.

de'le, 1 dı'lı; 2 dē'lē, *vt. Print.* To take out; delete: usually an imperative represented by a sign (ℌ) directing the taking out of something from the type. [L., imperative of *deleo,* erase.]—**del'e-bl**(eᴿ), *a.* Capable of being erased or obliterated. **del'i-bl**(eᴿ)‡.

delet, *n.* A part; deal; share.

de-lec'ta-bl(eᴿ), 1 dı-lek'tə-bl; 2 de-lĕc'ta-bl, *a.* Giving pleasure; delightful; charming. [< L. *delectabilis,* < *delecto;* see DELIGHT, *v.*] Syn.: see LOVELY.—**de-lec'ta-bl**(e-nessᴿ, *n.*—**de-lec'ta-bly,** *adv.*—**de"lec-ta'tion,** *n.* Delight.

del'e-gant, 1 del'ı-gənt; 2 dĕl'e-gant, *n.* **1.** One that delegates. **2.** *Civ. Law.* One that assigns a debt due him to a creditor.

del'e-gate, 1 del'ı-gēt; 2 dĕl'e-gāt. **I.** *vt.* [-GAT"EDᵈ; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To send as a representative, with authority to act; depute. **2.** To commit or entrust. **II.** *a.* Sent as a deputy. **III.** *n.* A person appointed and sent

to represent another or others or to transact business for them; a representative; deputy. [< L. *de*, from, + *lego*, send.]

Syn.: deputy, legate, proxy, representative, substitute. These words agree in designating one who acts in the place of some other or others. The *legate* is an ecclesiastical officer representing the Pope. In strict usage the *deputy* or *delegate* is more limited in functions and more closely bound by instructions than a *representative*. A single officer may have a *deputy;* many persons combine to choose a *delegate* or *representative*. In the United States informal assemblies send *delegates* to nominating conventions with no legislative authority; *representatives* are legally elected to Congress and the various legislatures, with lawmaking power.

—del″e-ga′tion, *n.* The act of delegating; a person or persons appointed to act for another or others; delegates collectively. **del′e-ga-cy†.**

de-lete′, 1 dı-lēt′; 2 de-lēt′, *vt.* [DE-LET′ED[d]; DE-LET′ING.] To blot out; erase; cancel; dele. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *deleo*, erase.]—**de-le′tion,** *n.* Erasure; matter erased or canceled.—**de-le′tive**(s), *a.*

del″e-te′ri-ous, 1 del″ı-tē′rı-us; 2 dĕl″e-tē′ri-ŭs, *a.* Causing moral or physical injury; hurtful; pernicious. [< Gr. *dēlētērios*, < *dēleomai*, spoil.] Syn.: see BAD; NOISOME.—**del″e-te′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**del″e-te′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

delft, } 1 delft; 2 dĕlft, *n.* A colored glazed earthenware made
delf, } first at Delft, in Holland, about 1310; hence, any tableware. **delft′ware″†.** [lands.

Delft, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 38,430), W. Nether-

Del′hi, 1 del′ı; 2 dĕl′ī, *n.* A province (557 sq. m.; pop. 392,000) in India; also, a city (pop. 233,000), the capital of India since 1912.

De′li-an, 1 dī′lı-ən; 2 dē′lı-an, *a.* & *n.* See DELOS.

de-lib′er-ate, 1 dı-lib′ər-ēt; 2 de-lĭb′er-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To weigh in the mind; take counsel; consider reasons; ponder. **2.** To hesitate; stop and think. [< L. *deliberatus*, pp., < *de*, from, + *libero*, LIBERATE.]

Syn.: confer, consider, consult, debate, meditate, ponder, reflect, weigh. An individual *considers, meditates, ponders, reflects* by himself. *Consult* and *confer* always imply two or more persons, as does *debate*, except in rare reflexive use. *Deliberate*, which can be applied to a single individual, is also the word for a great number, while *consult* is ordinarily limited to a few; a committee *consults;* an assembly *deliberates*. *Deliberating* always carries the idea of slowness; a *consultation* may be hasty. We *consider* or *deliberate* with a view to action; *meditation* may be purposeless. See CONSIDER; CONSULT; MUSE.—**de-lib′er-at″er, de-lib′er-a″tor,** *n.*

de-lib′er-ate, *a.* **1.** Acting with deliberation; slow and cautious. **2.** Done after deliberation; not sudden or rash; leisurely; intentional.—**de-lib′er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**de-lib′er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**de-lib″er-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deliberating. **2.** Slowness and care in deciding or acting. **3.** Forethought or intention. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT. **—de-lib′er-a-tiv**(es), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of deliberation. **2.** Characterized by or existing for deliberation. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

del′i-cate, 1 del′ı-kit; 2 dĕl′ı-eat, *a.* **1.** Fine and light, as in texture or color. **2.** Daintily pleasing; delightful. **3.** Nicely constructed or adjusted. **4.** Easily injured; tender; frail; fragile **5.** Requiring cautious treatment. **6.** Refined and considerate; pure; chaste. **7.** Fastidious; dainty. **8.** Nice in discrimination; sensitive. **9†.** Voluptuous; luxurious. [< L. *delicatus*, pleasing, < *de*, from, + *lacio*, entice.] Syn.: see FINE; FRAGILE.—**del′i-cate-ly,** *adv.*—**del′i-cate-ness,** *n* —**del′i-ca-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being delicate; fineness; daintiness; sensitiveness; fragility. **2.** A luxury; dainty. **3.** Subtlety; nicety; need of careful treatment. **4.** Refinement of feeling; fastidiousness; consideration for others. **5‖.** Voluptuousness; luxuriousness. [Table delicacies. [G.]

del″i-ca-tes′sen, 1 del″ı-kə-tes′en; 2 dĕl″i-ca-tĕs′ĕn, *n. pl.*

de-li′cious, 1 dı-lish′us; 2 de-lĭsh′ŭs, *a.* Extremely pleasant or grateful; affording exquisite pleasure. [< L. *deliciosus*, pleasant, < *delicio*, charm.]

Syn.: dainty, delightful, exquisite, luscious, savory. That is *delicious* which affords a gratification at once vivid and delicate to the senses, especially to those of taste and smell; as, *delicious* fruit; a *delicious* odor; *luscious* has a kindred but more fulsome meaning, inclining toward a cloying excess of sweetness or richness. *Savory* is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. *Delightful* may be applied to the higher gratifications of sense, as *delightful* music, but is chiefly used for that which is mental and spiritual *Delicious* has a limited use in this way; as, a *delicious* bit of poetry; the word is sometimes used ironically for some pleasing absurdity; as, this is *delicious*. Compare DELIGHTFUL.—Ant.: acrid, bitter, loathsome, nauseous, repulsive, unpalatable, unsavory.

—de-li′cious-ly, *adv.*—**de-li′cious-ness,** *n.*

de-lict′, 1 dı-likt′; 2 de-lĭkt′, *n.* An offense; a misdemeanor. [< L. *delictum*, < *de*, away, + *linquo*, leave.]

de-light′[d], 1 dı-lait′; 2 de-līt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To please or gratify highly; charm. **II.** *i.* To feel a deep and tender interest; rejoice: followed by *in* or an infinitive. [< OF. *deliter*, < L. *delecto*, < *delicio*, charm.] Syn.: see CHARM; ENTERTAIN; RAPTURE; RAVISH; REJOICE.

—de-light′ed, *pa.* **1.** Highly pleased; joyfully gratified. **2†.** Affording delight; charming. Syn.: see HAPPY.—**de-light′ed-ly,** *adv.*

de-light′, *n.* Great pleasure, gratification, or joyful satisfaction, or that which affords it. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS.

de-light′ful, 1 dı-lait′ful; 2 de-līt′ful, *a.* Affording delight; extremely gratifying; charming.

Syn.: acceptable, agreeable, congenial, delicious, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, refreshing, satisfying, welcome. *Agreeable* refers to whatever gives a mild degree of pleasure; as, an *agreeable* perfume. *Acceptable* indicates a thing to be worthy of acceptance; as, an *acceptable* offering. *Grateful* is stronger than *agreeable* or *gratifying*, indicating whatever awakens a feeling akin to gratitude. A *pleasant* face and *pleasing* manners arouse *pleasurable* sensations, and make the possessor an *agreeable* companion; if possessed of intelligence, vivacity, and goodness, such a person's society will be *delightful*. Criminals may find each other's company *congenial*, but scarcely *delightful*. *Satisfying* denotes anything that is received with calm acquiescence, as substantial food, or established truth. That is *welcome* which is received with joyful heartiness; as, *welcome* tidings. See BEAUTIFUL; CHARMING; DELICIOUS; GRATEFUL; HAPPY; LOVELY.—Ant.: depressing, disappointing, distressing, hateful, horrible, melancholy, miserable, mournful, painful, saddening, woful, wretched.

—de-light′ful-ly, *adv.*—**de-light′ful-ness,** *n.*—**de-light′some,** *a.* Delightful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

De-li′lah, 1 dı-lai′lə; 2 de-lī′la, *n.* A Philistine courtezan who betrayed Samson; hence, a temptress. *Judges* xvi, 4–20.

de-lim′it, 1 dī-lim′ıt; 2 dē-lim′it, *vt.* To prescribe the limits of; bound [< F. *délimiter*, < L. *de*, from, + LIMIT.]—**de-lim″i-ta′tion,** *n.*

de-lin′e-ate, 1 dı-lin′ı-ēt; 2 de-lĭn′e-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To draw in outline; trace out. **2.** To portray; depict; describe. [< L. *delineatus*, < *de*. off, + *linea*, LINE.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**de-lin″e-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of delineating. **2.** A portraiture; sketch. **de-lin′e-a-ment†; de-lin′e-a-ture†.** Syn.: see PICTURE; SKETCH —**de-lin′e-a″tor,** *n*

de-lin′quent, 1 dı-liŋ′kwent; 2 de-lĭn′kwĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Neglectful of or failing in duty or obligation; faulty. **2.** Due and unpaid, as taxes. **II.** *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or who commits a fault. [< L. *delinquent(t-)s*, ppr., < *de*, from, + *linquo*, leave.]—**de-lin′quency,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] The state or fact of being delinquent; neglect; fault; offense; misdemeanor. Syn.: see OFFENSE; SIN.

del″i-quesce′, 1 del″ı-kwes′; 2 dĕl″i-kwĕs′, *vi.* [-QUESCED′t; -QUESC′ING.] To become liquid by absorption of moisture from the air; pass away gradually. [< L. *de-*, DE-, + *liqueo*, be fluid.] **del′i-quate†; de-liq′ui-ate†.—del″i-ques′cence,** *n.* **de-liq″ui-a′tion†.—del″i-ques′cent,** *a.* **1.** Liquefying in the air. **2.** *Bot.* Dissolving or disappearing, as a stem lost in the branches

de-lir′i-ous, 1 dı-lir′ı-us; 2 de-lĭr′i-ŭs, *a.* Suffering from delirium. Syn.: see INSANE.—**de-lir′i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**de-lir′i-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-lir′i-um, 1 dı-lir′ı-um; 2 de-lĭr′i-ŭm, *n.* **1.** Mental aberration, as in fever; wandering of the mind. **2.** Intense excitement; frenzy; rapture. [L., < *delirus*, crazy, < *de*, from + *lira*, furrow.] Syn.: see INSANITY.

—de-lir′i-um tre′mens, a violent form of delirium, as from excessive use of alcoholic liquors or narcotics.

de-liv′er, 1 dı-liv′ər; 2 de-lĭv′er, *vt.* **1.** To free from restraint; set free; rescue; release; save: with *from*. **2.** To hand over; transfer; give; give up; communicate: with *to*. **3.** To relieve of a child in parturition: often with *of*. **4.** To utter; speak formally or officially. **5.** To send forth; discharge. **6†.** To exhibit; describe. [< F. *délivrer*, < L. *de*, from, + *libero*, LIBERATE.]

Syn.: discharge, emancipate, free, liberate, ransom, redeem, rescue, save, set free. See GIVE; RELEASE.—Ant.: betray, capture, confine, enslave, imprison, incarcerate, oppress.—Prep.: deliver *from* an enemy; deliver *to* the authorities; deliver (a speech) *at* a place, *in* a hall, *on* a platform, *before* an audience.

—de-liv′er-a-bl(eF, *a.* That may or can be delivered.—**de-liv′er-ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of delivering; rescue; release. **2.** An expression of opinion. **3.** Parturition.—**de-liv′er-er,** *n.*—**de-liv′er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of delivering; liberation; release; transference; surrender. **2.** Parturition, **3.** Mode of utterance, as in public speaking or singing.

dell, 1 del; 2 dĕl, *n.* A small secluded valley; glen; dale.

delF, [< D. *delle, dal,* dale.]

de-lo'cal-ize, 1 di-lō'kəl-aiz; 2 dē-lō'cal-īz, *vt.* To free from local relations; enlarge the scope of; broaden.

De Long, 1 də lōŋ; 2 de lông, **George Washington** (1844–1881). An American arctic explorer.

De'los, 1 di'les; 2 dē'lŏs, *n.* One of the Cyclades; reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.—**De'li-an,** *a. & n.*

Del'phi, 1 del'fai; 2 dĕl'fī, *n.* An ancient town, Phocis, Greece; famous for its oracle of Apollo.—**Del'phi-an,** *a. & n.* **Del-phin'i-an‡.**—**Del'phic,** *a.* Relating to Apollo or his oracle at Delphi; also, ambiguous.—**Delphic oracle,** the most famous of ancient oracles, that of Apollo; the sayings of its priestess, Pythia, were often ambiguous.

del'phin, 1 del'fin; 2 dĕl'fin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dolphin or to a family of cetaceans (the *Delphinidæ*), including dolphins, porpoises, etc. **2.** Pertaining to the dauphin of France, as the *Delphin classics,* prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV. by French scholars. **II.** *n. Chem.* A neutral fat contained in the oil of certain dolphins. [< L. *delphinus,* < Gr. *delphin,* dolphin.]—**del-phin'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a dolphin or from the larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Del"sarte', 1 del"sārt'; 2 dĕl"särt', **François A. N. C.** (1811–1871). A French elocutionist; founder of the **Delsarte system** of dramatic training.—**Del-sar'ti-an,** *a.* **Del-sar'te-an‡.**

del'ta, 1 del'tə; 2 dĕl'ta, *n.* **1.** The fourth letter in the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ). **2.** A triangular alluvial deposit at or in the mouth of a river. **3.** Anything triangular.—**del'toid. I.** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a delta; triangular. **2.** Of or pertaining to the deltoid. **del-toi'dal‡. II.** *n.* A triangular muscle of the shoulder and upper arm.

de-lude', 1 di-liūd'; 2 de-lūd', *vt.* [DE-LUD'ED[d]; DE-LUD'ING.] **1.** To mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive. **2†.** To evade; elude. [< L. *de,* off, + *ludo,* play.] Syn.: see DECEIVE; MISLEAD.—**de-lud'er,** *n.*

del'uge, 1 del'yuj; 2 dĕl'yuġ. **I.** *vt.* [DEL'UGED; DEL'UGING.] To overwhelm with water; inundate; submerge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A great flood; inundation, as in the time of Noah (*Gen.* vii). **2.** Anything that comes like a flood. [< F. *déluge,* < L. *diluvium,* < *diluo,* DILUTE.]

de-lu'sion, 1 di-liū'ʒən; 2 de-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The state of being deluded; a false belief, especially when persistent, of what has no existence in fact. **2.** The act of deluding; deception.

Syn.: error, fallacy, fantasm, hallucination, illusion. A *delusion* is a mistaken conviction, an *illusion* a mistaken perception or inference. An *illusion* may be wholly of the senses; a *delusion* always involves some mental error. In an optical *illusion* the observer sees either what does not exist, or what exists otherwise than as he sees it, as when in a mirage distant springs and trees appear close at hand. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy or of hope, but of the *delusions* of the insane. A *hallucination* is a false image or belief which has nothing, outside of the disordered mind, to suggest it; as, the *hallucinations* of delirium tremens. Compare DECEPTION; INSANITY.—Ant.: actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

—**de-lu'siv(e^{s},** *a.* Tending to delude; misleading; deceptive. **de-lu'so-ry‡.** Syn.: see DECEPTIVE; VAIN.—**de-lu'siv(e-ly^{s},** *adv* —**de-lu'siv(e-ness^{s},** *n.*

de luxe. See under LUXE.

delv(e^{s}, 1 delv; 2 dĕlv, *vt. & vi.* [DELV(E)D^{s}; DELV'ING.] To dig, as with a spade; penetrate; fathom; make laborious research. [< AS. *delfan.*]—**delv'er,** *n.*

Dem., *abbr.* Democrat, Democratic.

dem'a-gog, } 1 dem'ə-gog; 2 dĕm'a-ğŏğ, *n.* **1.** One who
dem'a-gogue, } leads the populace by pandering to their prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician. **2.** Anciently, any popular leader or orator. [< Gr. *dēmos,* people, + *agō,* lead.]—**dem"a-gog'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**dem'a-gog-ism,** *n.* **dem'a-gogu-er-y‡; dem'a-gogu-ism‡; dem'a-gog-y‡.**

de-main', } 1 di-mān'; 2 de-mān', *n.* **1.** A manor house
de-mesne', } and adjoining lands; landed estate; domain. **2†.** Dominion; sovereignty. [< OF. *demaine,* var. of *domaine;* see DOMAIN.]

de-mand'^{d}, 1 di-mand'; 2 de-mănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To claim as due; ask for peremptorily; insist upon. **2.** To have pressing need for; require. **3‖.** To ask or question formally or authoritatively; interrogate. **II.** *i.* To inquire urgently, authoritatively, or peremptorily. [< L.^{F} *de,* from, + *mando,* order.]

Syn.: ask, ask for, call for, challenge, claim, exact, request, require. *Demand* is a determined and often an arrogant word; one may rightfully *demand* what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied; or he may wrongfully *demand* that to which he has no claim but power. *Require* is less arrogant and obtrusive than *demand,* but is exceedingly strenuous; as, the court *requires* the attendance of witnesses. *Request* is milder than *demand* or *require;* a creditor may *demand* or *require* payment; a friend *requests* a favor. We may speak of a humble request, but not of a humble demand. Compare ASK.—Ant.: decline, deny, refuse, reject, repudiate.

—**de-mand'a-bl(e^{s},** *a.*—**de-man'dant,** *n.* One who demands; plaintiff.—**de-mand'er,** *n.*

de-mand', *n.* **1.** The act of demanding, or that which is demanded; requirement; claim; need. **2.** A desire to obtain; call. **3.** *Law.* (1) An actionable claim. (2) The act of requesting payment or performance of what is due. **4‖.** Inquiry. Syn.: see TAX.

de"mar-ca'tion, 1 di"mar-kē'shən; 2 dē"mär-cā'shon, *n.* The fixing of boundaries or limits; limitation; discrimination; the limit or line fixed. [< DE- + LL. *marcatus,* marked, < OHG. *marca,* bound.]—**de-mar'cate,** *vt.*

dē"marche', 1 dē"mārsh'; 2 dę"märçh', *n.* [F.] **1.** Change in plan. **2.** Mode of action; step.

de-mean', 1 di-mīn'; 2 de-mēn', *vt.* **1.** To behave; conduct: used reflexively. **2‖.** To direct; carry on; control; conduct. [< F. *démener.* < *dé-,* down, + L. *minor,* menace.]

de-mean'^{2}, *vt.* To degrade: a misuse of DEMEAN^{1}.

de-mean'or, 1 di-mīn'ər; 2 de-mēn'or, *n.* Behavior; bearing; deportment; mien. **de-mean'our‡.** Syn.: see AIR^{2}, *n.*; BEHAVIOR; MANNER.

de-ment'ed, 1 di-ment'ed; 2 de-mĕnt'ĕd, *pa.* Deprived of reason; insane. **de-ment'ate‡.**—**de-men'ti-a,** *n.* Loss or impairment of the faculty of coherent thought; insanity. [L., < *de,* from, + *men(t-)s,* mind.] Syn.: see INSANITY.

de-mer'it, 1 di-mer'ıt; 2 dē-mĕr'ıt, *n.* **1.** Ill desert; misconduct. **2.** In schools, a mark for failure or misconduct. [< L.^{F} *de-* priv. + *mereo,* deserve.]

de-mersed', 1 di-mūrst'; 2 de-mūrst', *pa. Bot.* Situated or growing under water, as leaves of aquatic plants; submersed. [< L. *demersus,* pp., < *de,* down, + *mergo,* dip.]

de-mesne', 1 di-mēn'; 2 de-męn', *n.* Same as DEMAIN.

De-me'ter, 1 di-mi'tər; 2 de-mē'ter, *n. Myth.* Goddess of the fruitful earth, agriculture, marriage, and fertility; by the Romans identified with *Ceres.*

dem'i-, 1 dem'ı-; 2 dĕm'ı-, *prefix.* Half: often written with a hyphen, as if a full word in composition. [F., < *demi,* half.]—**dem'i-god,** *n.* The fabled offspring of a god and a mortal; a godlike man; hero.

dem'i-john, 1 dem'ı-jən; 2 dĕm'ı-jŏn, *n.* A jug-like glass vessel enclosed in wickerwork. [< Ar.^{F} *damajāna,* < *Damagan,* a town in Persia.]

dem'i-monde", 1 dem'ı-mənd"; 2 dĕm'ı-mŏnd", *n.* A class of women of equivocal reputation. [F.]

dem"i-pique', 1 dem"ı-pīk'; 2 dĕm"ı-pīk', *n.* A saddle with a pommel half the height of that of a military saddle.

dem'i-qua"ver, *n. Mus.* A sixteenth note; semiquaver.—**dem'i-re-lief",** *n.* A sculpture or decoration of medium relief; mezzo-rilievo. **dem"i-ri-lie'vo‡.**—**dem'i-rep",** *n.* A woman of questionable chastity. [+ *rep-* (in REPUTATION).]

de-mise', 1 di-maiz'; 2 de-mīş', *v.* [DE-MISED'; DE-MIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bestow by will; bequeath; give. **2.** To convey for life or for a term of years; lease. **II.** *i.* To pass by will or inheritance.

de-mise', *n.* Death, as of a sovereign; a transfer or conveyance of rights or estate. [< F. *démettre* (pp. *démis*), resign.]

dem'i-sem'i, *a.* Half-half; quarter; as, "the *demi-semi* statesmen of the present age."—**dem'i-sem"i-qua'ver,** *n. Mus.* A note of the value of ¼ of a quaver; a thirty-second note.

de-mis'sion, 1 di-mish'ən; 2 de-mish'on, *n.* A giving up or relinquishment, as of an office; resignation. [< L. *dimissio(n-).*]

de-mit'^{1}, 1 di-mit'; 2 de-mĭt', *vt.* [DE-MIT'TED^{d}; DE-MIT'TING.] **1.** To give up, lay down, or resign. **2†.** To release; dismiss. [< L. *dimitto;* see DEMISE, *n.*]

de-mit'^{2}†, *vt.* **1.** To drop; depress. **2.** To lower; humble. [< L. *demitto,* < *de,* down, + *mitto,* send.]

de-mit', *n.* A letter of dismissal; a recommendation.

dem'i-tasse", *n.* [F.] Literally, half-cup; specif., a small cup in which black coffee is served.

dem'i-tint", *n. Paint.* A half-tint.

dem'i-urge, 1 dem'ı-ūrj; 2 dĕm'ı-ūrğ, *n.* In Plato's philosophy, the creator of the material universe; in the Gnostic systems, the Jewish Jehovah as an emanation of the Supreme Being. [< Gr. *dēmiourgos.*] **dem"i-ur'gus‡.**

dem'i-volt", *n. Manège.* One of the seven artificial movements of a horse, consisting of a half-turn with the fore legs raised.—**dem'i-wolf",** *n.* A mongrel between a wolf and a dog.

de-mo'bil-ize, 1 di-mō'bıl-aiz *or* di-meb'ıl-aiz; 2 dē-mō'bil-īz *or* dē-mŏb'il-īz, *vt.* To change, as troops, from a war to a peace footing.—**de-mo"bil-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-moc'ra-cy, 1 di-mek'rə-si; 2 de-mŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{2}, *pl.*] **1.** Government directly by the people collectively; a government so conducted; the mass of the people. **2.** [D-] The principles of the Democratic party, or its mem-

bers collectively. [< Gr. *dēmokratia*, < *dēmos*, people, + *krateō*, rule.]—**dem'o-crat**, *n.* One who favors a democracy; a member of a democratic party.—**dem"o-crat'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to democracy or a democracy; characterized by the fact, spirit, or principles of popular government. **2.** [D-] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Democratic party in the United States. **dem"o-crat'i-cal‡.—Democratic party**, one of the two greater political parties in the United States, dating from 1828.—**dem"o-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

De-moc'ri-tus, 1 dĭ-mŏk'rĭ-tŭs; 2 dē-mŏc'rĭ-tŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (400?–357? B. C.), nicknamed "the laughing"; propounded theory of formation of the universe by moving atoms.—**De-moc"ri-te'an**, *a.* **Dem"o-crit'ic‡; Dem"o-crit'i-cal‡.**

dem"oi-selle', 1 dem"wȧ-zel'; 2 dem"wä-sĕl', *n.* [F.] **1.** An unmarried woman. **2.** An Old World crane (Numidian crane) of graceful form and carriage. **3.** A dragon-fly.

de-mol'ish[1], 1 dĭ-mel'ĭsh; 2 dē-mŏl'ish, *vt.* To destroy by tearing or throwing down; overthrow; ruin. [< L.[F] *de*, down, + *molior*, work, < *moles*, mass.]

Syn.: destroy, overthrow, overturn, raze, ruin. A building, monument, or other structure is *demolished* when reduced to a shapeless mass; it is *razed* when leveled with the ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. Compare ABOLISH; BREAK.—Ant.: build, construct, create, make, repair, restore.

—de-mol'ish-er, *n.*—**dem"o-li'tion**, *n.* The act or result of demolishing; destruction. **de-mol'ish-ment‡.**

de'mon, **-mon** dĭ'mȧn; 2 dē'mon, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; devil; wicked or cruel person. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A supernatural intelligence; a guardian spirit; genius. [< Gr.[L] *daimōn*, god, ghost, evil spirit.] **dæ'mon‡; dai'mon‡.—de-mo'ni-ac. I.** *a.* Of, like, or befitting a demon or evil spirit; devilish. **de"mo-ni'a-cal‡; de-mon'ic‡; dæ-mon'ic‡.** Syn.: see INFERNAL. **II.** *n.* One possessed of a demon or evil spirit; also, a lunatic.—**de"mo-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**de'mon-ism**, *n.* Belief in the existence of demons.—**de'mon-ist**, *n.*—**de"mon-ol'a-try**, *n.* The worship of demons. [+ Gr. *latreia*, worship.]—**de"mon-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The study of demons or demonism.—**de"mon-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

demon., demonstr., *abbr.* Demonstrative.

de-mon'a-chize, 1 dĭ-men'ə-kaiz; 2 dē-mŏn'a-cīz, *vt.* To remove monks from. [< DE- + L. *monachus*, monk.]

de-mon'e-tize or **-tise**, 1 dĭ-mun'ĭ-taiz; 2 dē-mŏn'ĭ-tīz, *vt.* To divest of the character of standard money.—**de-mon"e-ti-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

dem'on-strate, 1 dem'ən-strēt or dĭ-men'strēt; 2 dĕm'on-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt, *vt.* [-STRAT"ED[d]; -STRAT"ING.] **1.** To prove with mathematical certainty. **2.** To teach by exhibition of examples, as anatomy. **3.** To point out; make clear. [< L. *de*, fully, + *monstro*, show.]—**de-mon'stra-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.* **de-mon"stra-bil'i-ty‡.—de-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.*

dem"on-stra'tion, 1 dem"ən-strē'shən; 2 dĕm"on-strā'shon, *n.* **1.** A pointing out; manifestation. **2.** A process of reasoning that leads to an absolutely certain conclusion, as in mathematics. **3.** The exhibition and description of examples, as in anatomy. **4.** A public exhibition, as of approval, condemnation, affection, or military force.

Syn.: certainty, conclusion, consequence, deduction, evidence, induction, inference, proof. *Demonstration*, in the strict and proper sense, is the highest form of *proof*, and gives the most absolute *certainty*, but can not be applied outside of pure mathematics or other strictly deductive reasoning; there can be *proof* and *certainty*, however, in matters that do not admit of *demonstration*. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion* toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises, together with their necessary *conclusion*, constitute a *demonstration*. *Evidence* is that which tends to show a thing to be true; in the widest sense, as including self-*evidence* of consciousness, it is the basis of all knowledge. *Proof* in the strict sense is complete, irresistible *evidence;* as, there was much *evidence* against the accused, but not amounting to *proof* of guilt. Moral *certainty* is a conviction resting on such *evidence* as puts a matter beyond reasonable doubt, while not so irresistible as *demonstration*. Compare CERTAINTY; HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION; INFERENCE; PROOF.

—de-mon'stra-tiv(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of demonstration; convincing and conclusive. **2.** Inclined to strong expression of feeling or opinions. **II.** *n.* A demonstrative pronoun. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**demonstrative pronoun** (*Gram.*), a pronoun which defines or points out the object to which it refers; as, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.—**dem'on-stra"tor**, *n.* **1.** One who demonstrates. **2.** Specif., one who exhibits and explains dissections to a class in anatomy. **dem'on-strat"er‡.**

de-mor'al-ize or **-ise**, 1 dĭ-mer'ȧl-aiz; 2 dē-mŏr'al-īz, *vt.* **1.** To corrupt or deprave. **2.** To disorganize and dishearten, as troops. **— de-mor"al-i-za'tion, -sa'tion**, *n.*

De-mos'the-nes, 1 dĭ-mes'thĭ-nīz; 2 dē-mŏs'the-nēs, *n.* An Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.).

de-mot'ic, 1 dĭ-met'ĭk; de-mŏt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the people; pertaining to the simplified form of the hieratic alphabet of ancient Egypt. [< Gr. *dēmotikos*, < *dēmos*, people.]

de-mount'a-bl(e[F], 1 dĭ-maunt'ə-bl; 2 dē-mount'a-bl *a.* That may be easily taken apart, as a rim of an automobile wheel.

demp'ster, 1 demp'stər; 2 dĕmp'ster, *n.* **1.** A deemster. **2.** *Old Scots Law.* A doomster. [< DEEM, judge.] **dem'ster‡.**

de-mul'cent, 1 dĭ-mul'sent; 2 dē-mŭl'çĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Soothing. **II.** *n.* A soothing application. [< L. *de*, down, + *mulceo*, stroke.]

de-mur', 1 dĭ-mûr'; 2 dē-mûr'. **I.** *vi.* [-MURRED', -MURD'[S]; -MUR'RING.] **1.** To offer objections; take exception. **2.** To delay; hesitate. **II.** *n.* A suspension of decision or action; hesitation; objection. [< L. *de*, from, + *mora*, delay.]

de-mure'†, *vi.* To look demurely.

de-mure', 1 dĭ-mûr'; 2 dē-mûr', *a.* **1.** Having a sedate or modest demeanor. **2.** Affecting modesty; prim; coy. [< OF. *de murs*, of manners.] Syn.: see SERIOUS.—**de-mure'ly**, *adv.*—**de-mure'ness**, *n.*

de-mur'rage, 1 dĭ-mur'ij; 2 dē-mûr'ag, *n. Com. Law.* (1) The detention of a vessel or conveyance by a freighter beyond the specified time. (2) Compensation for such delay. [< OF *demourage*, < *demorer*. DEMUR.]

de-mur'ral, 1 dĭ-mûr'əl; 2 dē-mûr'al, *n.* Hesitation; delay; demur. [murs.

de-mur'rer[1], 1 dĭ-mûr'ər; 2 dē-mûr'er, *n.* One who de-

de-mur'rer[2], *n. Law.* A pleading which denies that valid cause of action exists; an issue on a question of law.

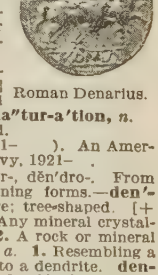
de-my', 1 dĭ-mai'; 2 dē-mȳ', *n.* [DE-MIES'[z], *pl.*] **1.** A size of paper. **2.** A half-fellow or -scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford. **de-mi'‡.** [< F. *demi*.]

den, *vi.* To dwell as in a den.

den, 1 den; 2 dĕn, *n.* **1.** A cavern occupied by animals; a lair. **2.** A low haunt. **3.** [Colloq.] A room for privacy; sanctum. [< AS. *denn*.] Syn.: see HOLE.

Den., *abbr.* Denmark.

de-na'ri-us, 1 dĭ-nē'rĭ-us; 2 dē-nā'ri-ūs, *n.* [-RI-I, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A silver coin, worth 17 cents; the penny of the New Testament; also, later, a small copper coin. *Denarius* was the Latin name of the English penny, the initial of which is preserved in "L. s. d." [L.]



Roman Denarius.

den'a-ry, 1 den'ə-rĭ; 2 den'a-ry. **I.** *a.* Containing ten; decimal. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The number 10. **2.** A denarius. [< L. *denarius*, < *dent*, by tens, < *decem*, ten.]

de-na'tion-al-ize, } 1 dĭ-nash'ən-əl-aiz;
de-na'tion-al-ise, } 2 dē-nāsh'on-al-īz, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of national character or rights. **2.** To change the nationality of. **-i-za'tion** or **-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

de-nat'u-ral-ize, } 1 dĭ-nach'u-[*or* -nat'-
de-nat'u-ral-ise, } yu-rəl-aiz; 2 dē-nach'u-[*or* -nāt'yu-]ral-īz, *vt.* **1.** To render unnatural. **2.** To deprive of naturalization or citizenship; denationalize.

de-na'ture, 1 dĭ-nē'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dē-nā'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To change the qualities of, as alcohol with pyridin. **de-na'tur-ize‡.—de-na"tur-a'tion**, *n.*

denay'†. **I.** *vt.* To deny. **II.** *n.* Denial.

Den'by, 1 den'bĭ, 2 dĕn'by, **Edwin** (1861–). An American Congressman; Secretary of the Navy, 1921– .

den'dr-, } 1 den'dr-, den'dro-; 2 dĕn'dr-, dĕn'dro-. From
den'dro-, } Greek *dendron*, tree: combining forms.—**den'dri-form**, *a.* Like a tree in structure; tree-shaped. [+ -FORM.]—**den'drite**, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Any mineral crystallizing in a branching tree-like form. **2.** A rock or mineral with tree-like markings.—**den-drit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Resembling a tree; dendriform. **2.** Of or pertaining to a dendrite. **den-drit'i-cal‡.—den-drit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**den'droid**, *a.* Like a tree; dendriform; dendritic. [+ -OID.] **den-droi'dal‡.—den'dro-lite**, *n.* A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. [+ Gr. *lithos*, stone.]—**den-drol'o-gy**, *n.* The natural history of trees. [+ -LOGY.]—**den-drol'o-gist**, *n.*—**den-drom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring trees. [+ -METER.]

den'e-gate‡, *vt.* To deny.—**den"e-ga'tion‡**, *n.*

den'gue, 1 den'gē; 2 dĕn'gē, *n.* An acute tropical epidemic disease. [West-Indian Sp.]

de-ni'al, 1 dĭ-nai'əl; 2 de-nī'al, *n.* The act of denying;

contradiction; disavowal; non-compliance.—**de-ni'er**[1], *n.* One who makes denial.

de-nier'[2], 1 di-nir'; 2 de-nēr', *n.* An old silver penny. [F.]

den'im, 1 den'im; 2 dĕn'im, *n.* A colored twilled cotton goods. [< F. *serge de Nîmes.*]

Den'is, 1 den'is; 2 dĕn'is (*Fr.* 1 də-nī'; 2 də-nī'), **Saint** (–272?) The first bishop of Paris; patron saint of France.

den'i-zen, 1 den'i-zn; 2 dĕn'i-zn, *n.* One who lives in (a place); a citizen; inhabitant. [< L.[OF] *de*, from, *intus*, within, < *in*, in.]—**den"i-za'tion**, *n.* **den"i-zen-a'tion‡.**

Den'mark, 1 den'märk; 2 dĕn'märk, *n.* A kingdom (15,582 sq m.; pop. 2,940,970) in N. W. Europe.

de-nom'i-nate, 1 di-nom'i-nēt; 2 dē-nŏm'i-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To give a name to; call; name. **II.** *a. Arith.* Made up of units of a designated kind; concrete. [< L. *denominatus*, pp., < *de*, from, + *nomen*, name.]—**de-nom'i-na-bl(e**[s], *a.*—**de-nom'i-na-tiv(e**[s], *a.* That gives or constitutes a name; appellative.—**de-nom'i-na"tor**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which names. **2.** That term of a fraction which expresses the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided.

de-nom"i-na'tion, 1 di-nom"i-nē'shən; 2 de-nŏm"i-nā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of naming. **2.** A class designation; name; epithet; appellation. **3.** A body of Christians having a distinguishing name; sect. **4.** *Arith.* A class of units of one kind and name. Syn.: see NAME; SECT.—**de-nom"i-na'tion-al**, *a.* **-al-ism**, *n.* **-al-ist**, *n.*

de-note', 1 di-nōt'; 2 de-nōt', *vt.* [DE-NOT'ED[d]; DE-NOT'ING.] To point out; represent; signify; serve as a sign of; indicate; designate; show. [< L. *denoto*, < *de*, down, + *noto*, mark, < *nota*, mark.] Syn.: see IMPORT.—**de-not'a-bl(e**[s], *a.*—**de"no-ta'tion**, *n.*—**de-note'ment‡**, *n.*

dē-noue'ment, 1 dē-nū'mäṅ; 2 dę-nų'mäṅ, *n.* The catastrophe of a play or novel; issue; outcome. [< F. *de*, from, + *nouer*, tie.] **de-nou'ment‡.** Syn.: see CATASTROPHE.

de-nounce', 1 di-nauns'; 2 de-nouns', *vt.* [DE-NOUNCED'[t]; DE-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To attack as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium; stigmatize; arraign. **2.** To inform against; accuse. **3.** To threaten; announce threateningly, as evil or vengeance; menace. **4.** To give formal notice of, specif., of the termination of a treaty or convention. [< L.[OF] *de*, down, + *nuntio*, announce.] Syn.: see CONDEMN.

—**de-nounce'ment**, *n.*—**de-nounc'er**, *n.* [L.]

de no'vo, 1 di nō'vo; 2 dē nō'vo. From the beginning; anew.

dense, 1 dens; 2 dĕns, *a.* [DENS'ER; DENS'EST. **1.** Having its parts crowded closely together; compact in structure; thick; close. **2.** Hard to penetrate; obtuse; stupid; dull. [< L. *densus*, thick.] Syn.: see HARD; IMPENETRABLE; OBSCURE.—**dense'ly**, *adv.*—**dense'ness**, *n.*—**den'si-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Denseness; compactness. **2.** The mass or quantity of matter of a substance per unit of its volume.

dent[d], 1 dent; 2 dĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a dent in; indent. **II.** *i.* To become dented.

dent[1], *n.* A small depression made by striking or pressing; indentation. [Var. of DINT.]

Syn.: see BLEMISH; HOLE.

dent[2], *n.* **1.** The space between two wires in the reed of a loom. **2.** A tooth, as of a comb, etc.; a knob. [F., < L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.]

Dent., *abbr.* Dental, dentist, dentistry.

den'tal, 1 den'təl; 2 dĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry. **II.** *n.* A sound, as that of *d*, *t*, or *n*, produced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; also, a letter representing such sound. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.]—**den'tate**, *a.* Having teeth or tooth-like processes. **-ly**, *adv.*

den'ti-, 1 den'ti-; 2 dĕn'ti-. From Latin *den(t-)s*, tooth: a combining form.—**den-tic'u-late**, *a.* Finely dentate or toothed. **den-tic'u-lat"ed‡.**—**den-tic"u-la'tion**, *n.*—**den"ti-fica'tion**, *n.* The formation of teeth. [+ L. *facio*, make; see -FY.]—**den'ti-form**, *a.* Tooth-shaped. [+ -FORM.] **den'-toid‡.**—**den'ti-frice**, *n.* A preparation for cleaning the teeth. [+ L. *frico*, rub.]

den'til, 1 den'til; 2 dĕn'til, *n.* A small square projecting block in a cornice; in heraldry, an indentation or notch. [< LL. *dentillus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.] **den'tel‡.**

den"ti-lin'gual. **1.** *a.* Formed between teeth and tongue. **II.** *n.* A sound so formed. **lin"gua-den'tal‡.**—**den'tin**, *n.* The hard calcified substance forming the body of a tooth; ivory. **den'tine‡.**—**den'tin-al**, *a.*—**den'ti-phone**, *n.* An audiphone. [< DENTI-, + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

den'tist, 1 den'tist; 2 dĕn'tist, *n.* One who operates on the teeth.—**den'tist-ry**, *n.* Dental surgery.

den-ti'tion, 1 den-tish'ən; 2 dĕn-tish'on, *n.* **1.** The process or period of cutting the teeth; teething. **2.** *Zool.* The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to an animal.

den'toid, 1 den'toid; 2 dĕn'toid, *a.* Like a tooth; tooth-shaped. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth, + -OID.]

den'ty, 1 den'ti; 2 dĕn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Dainty. **den'tie‡.**

de-nude', 1 di-nūd'; 2 de-nūd', *vt.* [DE-NUD'ED[d]; DE-NUD'ING.] To strip the covering from; make naked. [< L. *de*, from, + *nudus*, bare.]—**de-nu'date**, *a.* Naked; stripped of foliage or other covering. **de-nu'dat-ed‡.**—**den"u-da'tion**, *n.* The act of denuding, or the state of being denuded.

de-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 di-nun"si-ē'shən; 2 de-nŭn"çi-ā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of denouncing; arraignment; accusation; menace. **2‡.** Announcement. [< L. *denuncio;* see DENOUNCE.] Syn.: see OATH; REPROOF.—**de-nun'-ci-ate§**, *vt.* To denounce.—**de-nun'ci-a"tor**, *n.*—**de-nun'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing denunciation; threatening. **de-nun'ci-a-tiv(e**[s].—**de-nun'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Den'ver, 1 den'vər; 2 dĕn'ver, *n.* A city (pop. 256,490), the capital of Colorado.

de-ny', 1 di-nai'; 2 de-nȳ', *v.* [DE-NIED'; DE-NY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare to be untrue. **2.** To refuse to give, acknowledge, or permit; withhold; disown; forbid. **3‡.** To decline. **II.** *i.* To answer in the negative; say "no"; declare anything to be untrue. [< L.[F] *de-*, DE-, + *nego*, deny.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.

de-ob'stru-ent, 1 di-eb'stru-ent; 2 de-ŏb'stru-ĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Having the power to remove obstructions. **II.** *n.* A medicine for removing obstructions; an aperient.

de'o-dand, 1 di'o-dand; 2 dē'o-dănd, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Any personal chattel forfeited to the crown for pious uses. [< LL. *deodandum*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *do*, give.]

de'o-dar, 1 di'o-dār; 2 dē'o-dăr, *n.* The East-Indian cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). [Anglo-Ind.]

de-o'dor-ize or **-ise**, 1 di-ō'dər-aiz; 2 dē-ō'dor-īz, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ"ING, -IS"ING.] To modify or destroy the odor of, as by disinfectants.—**de-o"dor-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**de-o'dor-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.* **de-o'dor-ant‡.**

de"on-tol'o-gy, 1 di"ən-tol'o-ji; 2 dē"ŏn-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of moral obligation or duty; ethics. [< Gr. *deon* (*deont-*), necessity (< *deō*, bind), + -OLOGY.]—**de"on-tol'-o-gist**, *n.*

de-ox'i-dize, } 1 di-eks'i-daiz; 2 dē-ŏks'i-dīz, *vt.* To re-
de-ox'i-dise, } move oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxid. **de-ox'i-date‡.**—**de-ox"i-di-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* **de-ox"i-da'tion‡.**

Dep., **Dept.**, *abbr.* Department, deponent, deputy.—**dep.**, *abbr.* Deposed.

de-paint'‖, 1 di-pēnt'; 2 de-pānt', *vt.* To depict.

de-part'[d], 1 di-pärt'; 2 de-pärt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1‖.** To leave; quit. **2†.** To divide. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go away; withdraw: followed by *from*. **2.** To deviate; differ; vary: followed by *from*. **3.** To leave this life; die. **4†.** To part; share: followed by *with*. [< OF. *departir*, < L. *dispartio*, part, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *pars*, part.] Syn.: see ABANDON; DIE; ESCAPE.—**de-part'ment**, *n.* **1.** A distinct part; a division or subdivision as of an organization, a business, etc. **2.** A subdivision of territory, as for military purposes. **3.** [U. S.] A subdivision of a governmental organization; as, the state *department*, etc.—**de"part-men'tal**, *a.*—**de-par'ture**, *n.* **1.** The act of departing; deviation; death. **de-part'†; de-part'y-cy-on†.** **2.** *Naut.* The distance a vessel has gone east or west of a given meridian.

de-pas'ture§, 1 di-pas'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dē-păs'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* & *vi.* To pasture; feed; graze.

de-pend'[d], 1 di-pend'; 2 de-pĕnd', *vi.* **1.** To have full reliance; trust: with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To be conditional or contingent: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To rely, or be obliged to rely, as for support or supply. **4.** To hang: with *from*. **5‖.** To be pending or in suspense. **6†.** To wait expectantly. **7†.** To impend. **8†.** To act as a dependent. **9†.** To wait in suspense. [< L. *de*, down, + *pendeo*, hang.] Syn.: see LEAN, *v.*—**de-pend'a-bl(e**[s], *a.* **-ness**, *n.*—**de-pend'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-pen'dent, 1 di-pen'dent; 2 de-pĕn'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Depending upon something exterior; subordinate; contingent: often with *on* or *upon*. **2.** Needing support or aid; needy. **3.** Hanging down; pendent: often with *from*. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who looks to another for support or favor; a retainer. **2.** A consequence; corollary. **de-pen'-dant‡.** Syn.: see SUBJECT. **-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pen'dence**, *n.* **1.** The act or relation of depending, or the state of being dependent; hence, reliance; trust. **2.** Subordination. **3.** That on which one relies. **de-pen'dance‡.**—**de-pen'den-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** That which is dependent. **2.** A subject or tributary state. **3.** Dependence. **de-pen'dan-cy‡.**

de-pict'[d], 1 di-pikt'; 2 de-pĭct', *vt.* To portray or picture; describe or represent vividly. [< L. *de*, down, + *pingo*, paint.] **de-pic'ture‡.**—**de-pic'tion§**, *n.*

dep'i-late, 1 dep'i-lēt; 2 dĕp'i-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] To strip of hair. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilo*, < *de*, from, + *pilus*, hair.]—**dep"i-la'tion**, *n.*—**dep'i-la"tor**, *n.*—**de-pil'a-to-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

de-plete', 1 di-plīt'; 2 de-plēt', *vt.* [-PLET'ED[d]; -PLET'ING.]

To reduce, lessen, or exhaust, as the quantity of blood in the veins; empty. [< L. *de*, from, + *pleo*, fill.]—**de-ple'tion**, *n.* The act of depleting, or the state of being depleted.—**de-ple'tiv**(es, *a.* Inducing, or tending to induce, depletion. **de-ple'to-ry**‡.

de-plore', 1 di-plōr'; 2 de-plôr', *vt.* [DE-PLORED'; DE-PLOR'ING.] To feel or express deep regret or concern for; lament. [< L. *de-* intens. + *ploro*, wail.] Syn.: see MOURN.—**de-plor'a-bi**(eF, *a.* Lamentable; pitiable.—**de-plor"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**de-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ploy', 1 di-plei'; 2 de-plôy', *vt.* & *vi.* *Mil.* To spread out in line of battle, as troops. [< F. *déployer*, < LL. *displico*, DISPLAY.]—**de-ploy'ment**, *n.* **de-ploy'‡.**

de-plume', 1 di-plūm'; 2 dē-plum', *vt.* [DE-PLUMED'; DE-PLUM'ING.] To strip the plumage from. [< L.LL *de*, from, + *pluma*, feather.]—**de-plu'mate**, *a.* Bare of feathers.—**dep"lu-ma'tion**, *n.* The falling off, as of feathers; moulting.

de-po'lar-ize, } 1 di-pō'lar-īz; 2 dē-pō'lar-īz, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED;
de-po'lar-ise, } -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] **1.** *Elec.* To break up or remove the polarization of. **2.** To deprive of polarity.—**de-po"lar-i-za'**[or -sa']**tion**, *n.*

de-pone', 1 di-pōn'; 2 de-pōn', *vt.* & *vi.* [DE-PONED'; DE-PON'ING.] **1.** *Law.* To testify; depose. **2**‡. To deposit, as a pledge or wager. [< L. *depono*, < *de*, down, + *pono*, lay.]

de-po'nent, 1 di-pō'nent; 2 de-pō'nĕnt. **I.** *a.* Laying down; passive in form, but active in meaning, as certain Latin verbs. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A deponent verb. **2.** *Law.* One who deposes; a person who gives written testimony.

de-pop'u-late, 1 di-pep'yu-lēt; 2 de-pŏp'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] To remove the inhabitants from; unpeople. [< L. *de*, thoroughly, + *populor*, lay waste.] —**de-pop'u-late**§, *a.*—**de-pop"u-la'tion**, *n.* The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated.—**de-pop'u-la"tor**, *n.*

de-port'[d], 1 di-pōrt'; 2 de-pôrt', *vt.* **1.** To carry away; transport; send away forcibly; banish. **2.** To behave or conduct (oneself). [< L. *de*, from, + *porto*, carry.]—**de"por-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** Transportation. **2.** *Law.* The sending back of an undesirable alien to the country from which he came.

de-port'ment, 1 di-pōrt'ment *or* -ment; 2 de-pôrt'ment, *n.* Conduct or behavior; demeanor; bearing. **de-port'‡.** Syn.: see BEHAVIOR; MANNER.

de-pose', 1 di-pōz'; 2 de-pōz', *v.* [DE-POSED'; DE-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive of official rank; remove; degrade. **2.** To bear witness to; state on oath. **3**§. To take the deposition of; examine on oath. **II.** *i.* To give testimony; make a deposition. [< F. *déposer*, < *dé-*, from, + *poser*, place.] Syn.: see AFFIRM.—**de-pos'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**de-pos'al**‖, *n.*

de-pos'it, 1 di-pez'it; 2 de-pŏz'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place on or in some place or receptacle; lay down; cause to settle or adhere chemically or electrically. **2.** To place, as for safe-keeping; give in trust. **II.** *i.* **1.** To settle; form a deposit. **2**‡. To lay aside; put away. Syn.: see PUT.

de-pos'it, *n.* **1.** That which is or has been deposited or precipitated; sediment; precipitate; money or property deposited, as in a bank for safe-keeping, or as a security. **2.** The act of depositing, or the state of being deposited. [< L.LL+OF *depono*, < *de*, down, + *pono*, place, lay.]

de-pos'i-ta-ry, 1 di-pez'i-tē-ri; 2 de-pŏz'i-tā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A person entrusted with anything for safe-keeping; a trustee. **2.** A depository.

dep"o-si'tion, 1 dep"o-zish'ən; 2 dĕp"o-sish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of depositing; a deposit; accumulation. **2.** *Law.* The written testimony of a sworn witness. **3.** The act of deposing, as from office. Syn.: see TESTIMONY.

de-pos'i-tor, 1 di-pez'i-tər *or* -tər; 2 de-pŏz'i-tor, *n.* One who makes a deposit. [LL.]

de-pos'i-to-ry, 1 de-pez'i-to-ri; 2 de-pŏz'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A place where anything is deposited.

de'pot, 1 di'po *or* dep'o; 2 dē'po *or* dĕp'o, *n.* **1.** A warehouse or storehouse. **2.** [U. S.] A railroad station. **3.** A military station or storehouse. [< F. *dépôt*, < L. *depositum*; see DEPOSIT, *n.*]

de-prave', 1 di-prēv'; 2 de-prāv', *vt.* [DE-PRAVED'; DE-PRAV'ING.] **1.** To render bad or worse, especially in morals; corrupt; vitiate. **2**‡. To vilify; slander. [< L.[F] *de*, thoroughly, + *pravus*, crooked, depraved.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; POLLUTE.—**dep"ra-va'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of depraving, or the state of being depraved or deteriorated. **2**§. A corrupt tendency. **3**‡. Vilification.—**de-prav'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being depraved; wickedness. Syn.: see SIN.

dep're-cate, 1 dep'ri-kēt; 2 dĕp're-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To beg or plead earnestly against. **2.** To desire or pray for deliverance from, as threatened evil. [< L. *de*, from, + *precor*, PRAY.]—**dep're-ca-bl**(eF, *a.*—**dep're-cat"ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dep"re-ca'tion**, *n.*—**dep're-ca"tor**, *n.*—**dep're-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Characterized by entreaty or protest against something. **dep're-ca-tiv**(es‡.

de-pre'ci-ate, 1 di-pri'shi-ēt; 2 de-prē'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen the worth of; lower the price or rate of. **2.** To lower, or attempt to lower, the estimation of; underrate; disparage. **II.** *i.* To sink in estimation, price, or value; become of less worth. [< L.LL *de*, down, + *pretium*, price.] Syn.: see ASPERSE; DISPARAGE.—**de-pre"ci-a'tion**, *n.* The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated.—**de-pre'ci-a-tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to depreciate. **-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pre'ci-a"tor**, *n.*—**de-pre'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.*

dep're-date, 1 dep'ri-dēt; 2 dĕp're-dāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-DAT"ED[d]; -DAT'ING.] To prey upon, as by pillage; lay waste; despoil; plunder. [< L.LL *de*, thoroughly, + *præda*, prey.]—**dep"re-da'tion**, *n.* A plundering; robbery.—**dep're-da"tor**, *n.* A robber.—**dep're-da"to-ry**, *a.* Plundering.

De-près', 1 də-prā'; 2 de-prē', **Josquin** (1450–1521). A Flemish musician; greatest composer of his time.

de-press'[t], 1 di-pres', 2 de-pres', *vt.* **1.** To press or push down; lower. **2.** To force or keep down the activity or the price of. **3.** To reduce the energy of; discourage; sadden. **4.** To bring low; humble; degrade. [< L.OF *depressus*, pp. of *deprimo*, < *de*, down, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: see ABASE.—**de-pressed'**, *a.* **1.** Sad; dejected. **2.** *Bot.* Flattened from above; sunk below the general surface.—**de-pres'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of depressing, or the state of being depressed; low spirits or vitality; dejection; melancholy. **2.** That which is depressed; a low or hollow place.—**de-pres'-siv**(es, *a.* Tending to or causing depression. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**de-pres'sor**, *n.* One who or that which depresses; a depressing muscle or instrument.

de-prive', 1 di-prāiv'; 2 de-prīv', *vt.* [DE-PRIVED'; DE-PRIV'ING.] **1.** To take something away from; dispossess; divest: with *of* before the object taken away. **2.** To keep from acquiring, using, or enjoying something; debar; depose. **3**‡. To put an end to. [< L.OF *de*, thoroughly, + *privo*, deprive.]—**dep"ri-va'tion**, *n.* The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived. Syn.: see LOSS.

De Pro-fun'dis, 1 di pro-fun'dis; 2 dē pro-fŭn'dis. [L.] The 130th Psalm: a penitential psalm so called from the first words of the Latin version: literally, "out of the depths."

depth, 1 depth; 2 dĕpth, *n.* **1.** The state or degree of being deep; extent or distance downward, inward, or backward. **2.** A deep place; the innermost part. **3.** Profundity or extremity of thought or feeling; utmost extent; immensity; extremity. **4.** [Colloq.] The quality of being deep, crafty, or scheming. **5.** The quality of being dark in shade, or rich in color or tone. [ME. *depthe*, < *dep*, < AS. *dēop*, deep.]—**depth bomb or charge.** A bomb charged with a high explosive dropped from the stern of a vessel to destroy a submerged submarine.

dep'u-rate, 1 dep'yu-rēt; 2 dĕp'yu-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] *Med.* To free from feculent matter or impurities; purify; cleanse. [< LL. *depuratus*, pp., < L. *de-* intens. + *purus*, pure.]—**dep'u-rant**, *a.* Purifying; purgative. **dep'u-ra-tiv**(es‡.—**dep"u-ra'tion**, *n.*

de-pute', 1 di-piūt'; 2 de-pūt', *vt.* [DE-PUT'ED[d]; DE-PUT'-ING.] **1.** To appoint as an agent, deputy, or delegation; send with authority. **2.** To transfer, as authority, to another. [< L. *deputo*, cut off, select, < *de*, from, + *puto*, prune.]—**dep"u-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** A person or persons acting for another or others; a delegation. **2.** The act of deputing, or the state of being deputed. **3.** An English forestry license granted to a gamekeeper.—**dep'u-tize**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] [U. S.] To depute; act as a deputy.—**dep'u-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One appointed to act for another; representative agent. **2.** A member of a legislative assembly in certain countries. Syn.: see DELEGATE.

De Quin'cey, 1 di kwin'si; 2 de kwin'çy, **Thomas** (1785–1859). An English writer; *Confessions of an Opium-Eater.*

der., **deriv.**, *abbr.* Derivation, derivative, derived.

de-rac'i-nate§[d], 1 di-ras'i-nēt; 2 dē-răç'i-nāt, *vt.* To pull up by the roots; eradicate. [< F. *déraciner*, < *dé-* priv. + *radix*, root.]—**de-rac"i-na'tion**, *n.*

de-raign', 1 di-rēn'; 2 dē-rān', *vt.* *Law.* **1.** To prove; as, to *deraign* a title. **2.** To determine, by judicial argument.

de-rail', 1 dī-rēl'; 2 dē-rāl', *vt.* To run off from the rails, as a car or train.—**de-rail'ment**, *n.*

de-range', 1 di-rēnj'; 2 de-rānġ', *vt.* [DE-RANGED'; DE-RANG'ING.] **1.** To disturb the arrangement or order of; disarrange; disorder. **2.** To unbalance the reason of; craze. [< F. *déranger*, < *de-*, DIS-; and see RANGE, *v.*] Syn.: see DISPLACE.—**de-ranged'**, *pa.* Insane.—**de-range'-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of deranging, or state of being deranged. **2.** Insanity. Syn.: see INSANITY.

Der'by, 1 dûr'bi; 2 dĕr'by (*Eng.* 1 där'bi; 2 där'by), *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in central England; pop. 129,840. **2.** An annual horse-race specif. at Epsom, Surrey, England: named for the founder, 12th Earl of Derby (1780). **3.** [d-] [U. S.] A stiff felt hat, with a curved brim and round crown: worn mostly by men.

deret†, *vt.* To hurt.—**deret**†, *a.* Dear.—**deret**†, *n.* Harm.

der'e-lict, 1 der'ɪ-likt; 2 dĕr'e-lĭct. **I.** *a.* **1.** Neglectful of obligation; unfaithful; remiss. **2.** Deserted or abandoned. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is deserted or abandoned. **2.** (1) *Law.* Any property voluntarily abandoned at sea, as a descrted wreck. (2) Land gained by receding of the sea. **3.** One who betrays a trust. [< L. *derelictus*, pp., < *de*, thoroughly, + *relinquo*, RELINQUISH.]—**der"e-lic'tion,** *n.* **1.** Neglect or wilful omission; failure in duty. **2.** Voluntary abandonment of a charge or property; also, the state or fact of being abandoned.

de-ride', 1 dɪ-raid'; 2 de-rīd', *vt.* [DE-RID'ED[d]; DE-RID'ING.] To treat with scornful mirth; ridicule. [< L. *de-* intens. + *rideo*, laugh.] Syn.: see MOCK; RIDICULE.—**de-rid'er,** *n.*—**de-rid'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ri'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deriding; ridicule; mockery; scornful laughter. **2.** An object of ridicule or scorn. Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE; SCORN.—**de-ri'siv**(e[s], *a.* Expressive of or characterized by derision; mocking. **de-ri'so-ry**‡. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-rive', 1 dɪ-raiv'; 2 de-rīv', *v.* [DE-RIVED'; DE-RIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or receive, as from a source, principle, or root. **2.** To deduce, as from a premise; draw, as a conclusion. **3.** To trace the derivation of (a word). **II**§. *i.* To be descended; proceed. [< L.[F] *derivo*, < *de*, from, + *rivus*, stream.]—**de-riv'a-bl**(e[r], *a.* Capable of being derived.—**der"i-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deriving, or the condition of being derived. **2.** *Philol.* The tracing of a word from its primitive form and meaning.—**de-riv'a-tiv**(e[s]. **I.** *a.* Coming or acquired by derivation; of or pertaining to derivation or evolution; derived. **II.** *n.* That which is derived, as a word or thing, from another. **-ly,** *adv.*

derm, 1 dūrm; 2 dĕrm, *n.* The sensitive and vascular or true skin; also, the skin in general. [< Gr. *derma*, < *derō*, skin, flay.] **der'ma**‡; **der'mis**‡. —**der'mal, der'mic,** *a.*

der'ma-, der'ma-to-, der'mo-, } 1 dūr'mə-, dūr'mə-to-, dūr'mo-; 2 dĕr'ma-, dĕr'ma-to-, dĕr'mo-. From Greek *derma*, skin: combining forms.—**der'ma-tol,** *n. Chem.* A bright-yellow compound obtained by treating an acetic-acid solution of bismuth trinitrate with gallic acid: used in medicine. [+ -OL.]—**der"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is skilled in dermatology.—**der"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the skin and its diseases. [+ -LOGY.] **der-mol'o-gy**‡.—**der"ma-top'a-thy,** *n.* Any skin-disease. [+ -PATHY.]

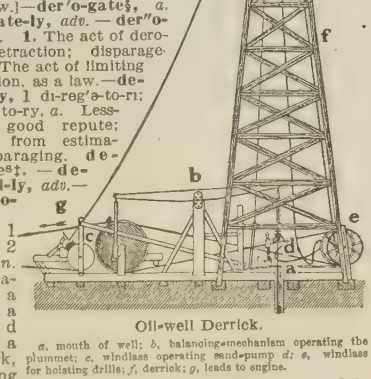
dernt, *vt.* & *vi.* To conceal; hide; sulk. [< AS. *dyrnan*, < *dyrne*, secret.] **dernet**.—**dernt**, *a.* Hidden.

Dern'burg, 1 dern'burg; 2 dĕrn'burg, **Bernhard W. G.** (1864–). A German statesman; publicist.

der'ni-er, 1 dūr'nɪ-ər *or* (*F.*) der"nyĕ'; 2 dĕr'nɪ-er *or* (*F.*) dĕr"nye', *a.* Last; final: commonly in the French phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort). [F.]

der'o-gate, 1 der'o-gēt; 2 dĕr'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1**§. To disparage; lessen the value, influence, or importance of. **2**‖. To diminish or restrict the force of, as a law. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take away or withdraw something; detract: used with *from*. **2**§. To become inferior in any way; degenerate. [< L. *derogatus*, pp., < *de*, from, + *rogo*, propose a law.]—**der'o-gate**§, *a.* —**der'o-gate-ly,** *adv.* —**der"o-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of derogating; detraction; disparagement. **2.** The act of limiting in application, as a law.—**de-rog'a-to-ry,** 1 dɪ-reg'ə-to-rɪ; 2 de-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Lessening in good repute; detracting from estimation; disparaging. **de-rog'a-tiv**(e[s]. —**de-rog'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**de-rog'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

der'rick, 1 der'ɪk; 2 dĕr'ik, *n.* An apparatus, as a mast with a hinged boom, or a framework, for hoisting and swinging into place heavy weights. [< *Derrick* (a London hangman of the 17th century).]



Oil-well Derrick.

a, mouth of well; *b*, balancing-mechanism operating the plummet; *c*, windlass operating sand-pump *d*; *e*, windlass for hoisting drills; *f*, derrick; *g*, leads to engine.

der'ring, *a.* Daring.—**der'ring-do"**†, *n.* Courageous deeds; sturdy manhood.—**d.-doer**†, *n.* A hero.

der'rin-ger, 1 der'ɪn-jər; 2 dĕr'in-ger. *n.* A pistol having a short barrel and a large bore. [< *Derringer*, the inventor.]

der'ry-down", *n.* A meaningless refrain in old songs **der'ryt.**

der'vish, 1 dūr'vɪsh; 2 dĕr'vish, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan mendicant friar; a fakir. **2.** A member of certain fanatical orders of upper Egypt. [Turk.] **der'vis**‡; **der'vise**‡.

des-cant'[d], 1 des-kant'; 2 dĕs-cănt', *vi.* **1.** To discourse at length; hold forth: with *on* or *upon*. **2**†. *Mus.* To make a descant. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *canto*, sing.]

des'cant, 1 des'kant; 2 dĕs'cănt, *n.* **1.** The act of descanting; a series of remarks. **2.** A varied melody or song. **3.** *Mus.* An ornamental variation or counterpoint; the soprano.

Des"cartes', 1 dē"kārt'; 2 dę"cärt', **René** (1596–1650). A French mathematician and philosopher.

de-scend'[d], 1 dɪ-send'; 2 de-sĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass from the upper to the lower part of; go down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move from a higher to a lower point; go downward. **2.** To pass down, as from generation to generation; be sprung or derived: with *from*, formerly *of*. **3.** To lower oneself in worldly, social, or intellectual standing. **4.** To come violently or menacingly, as from above; fall: with *on* or *upon*. **5.** To pass, as from the general to the particular. **6.** *Astron.* To move southward: said of a star. [< L. *de*, down, + *scando*, climb.] Syn.: see FALL.—**de-scen'dant,** *n.* One who is descended lineally from another. **de-scen'dent**‡.—**de-scen'dent,** *a.* **1.** Proceeding downward; descending. **2.** Issuing by descent, as from an ancestor. **de-scen'dant**‡.—**de-scend'i-bl**(e[r] or **-a-bl**(e[r], *a.* **1.** That may be descended. **2.** That may pass by descent; inheritable.—**de-scen'sion,** *n.* The act of going downward; descent; declension.—**de-scent',** *n.* **1.** The act of descending; decline; deterioration; fall. **2.** A descending way; declivity; slope. **3.** Lineage; birth; extraction. **4.** Descendants; issue. **5.** A hostile visitation; invasion. Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

Des"cha"nel', 1 dē"shā"nel', 2 dę"shä"nĕl', **Paul E. L.** (1857–1922). French statesman; elected President of France, 1920.

de-scribe', 1 dɪ-skraib'; 2 de-scrīb', *v.* [DE-SCRIBED'; DE-SCRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the characteristics of; represent the attributes of. **2.** To draw the figure of; delineate; outline. **3**‖. To mark off into divisions. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give or make a description. **2.** To serve as the object of description. [< L. *de*, fully, + *scribo*, write.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; RELATE.—**de-scrib'a-bl**(e[r], *a.*—**de-scrib'er,** *n.*—**de-scrip'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of describing; a portrayal or explanation; a drawing or tracing. **2.** A group of attributes constituting a class; sort; kind; nature. Syn.: see DEFINITION; REPORT.—**de-scrip'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Characterized by or containing description; serving to describe. Syn.: see GRAPHICAL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-scry', 1 dɪ-skraɪ'; 2 de-scrў', *vt.* [DE-SCRIED'; DE-SCRY'ING.] **1.** To discover with the eye, as in the distance or through obscurity; discern; detect. **2.** To explore. **3**§. To make known; disclose. **4**†. To proclaim. [< OF. *des-*, DIS-, + *crier*, CRY.] Syn.: see DISCERN; DISCOVER; LOOK.—**de-scri'er,** *n.*—**de-scry'**†, *n.*

Des"de-mo'na, 1 dez"dɪ-mō'nə; 2 dĕs"de-mō'na, *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's *Othello*.

des'e-crate, 1 des'ɪ-krēt; 2 dĕs'e-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT"ED[d]; -CRAT"ING.] To divert from a sacred to a common use; profane. [< DE- + L. *sacro*, make sacred.] Syn.: see VIOLATE. — **des'e-crat"er,** *n.* **des'e-cra"tor**‡. — **des"e-cra'tion,** *n.* Profanation.

de-sert'[d], 1 dɪ-zūrt'; 2 de-şĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To depart from or leave unwarrantably, as a place where one is expected to remain, or a person having legal or moral claims upon one; also, to forsake or abandon, with or without right; as, "The *Deserted* Village." **2.** *Mil.* To forsake in violation of one's oath or orders, as a service, post, etc. **II.** *i.* To forsake a post or service without leave, as in military or naval service. [< L.[F] *desero*, < *de*, from, + *sero*, join.] Syn.: see ABANDON.—**de-sert'er,** *n.* One who forsakes a service, duty, party, or friends; an absconding soldier or sailor.—**de-ser'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deserting. **2**§. The state of being deserted; desolation.

des'ert, 1 dez'ərt; 2 dĕş'ert, *a.* Of or like a desert; barren.

des'ert[i], *n. Geog.* A region without vegetation, rainless, and uninhabitable; any uncultivated or desolate region.

de-sert'[z], 1 dɪ-zūrt'; 2 de-şĕrt', *n.* **1.** The state of deserving reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved or merited: often in the plural. [< OF. *deserte*, < *deservir*, DESERVE.]

de-serv(e'[s], 1 dɪ-zūrv'; 2 de-şĕrv', *vt.* [DE-SERV(E)D'[s]; DE-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To be entitled to or worthy of, by either merit or demerit. **II.** *i.* To be worthy or deserving. [< L. *deservio*, serve devotedly, < *de-* intens. + *servio*, SERVE.]—**de-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.* According to desert; justly.—**de-serv'er,** *n.*—**de-serv'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Worthy;

meritorious. **II.** *n.* The act of deserving; merit or demerit.—**-ly,** *adv*

des″ha-bille′, *n.* Same as DISHABILLE.

des′ic-cate, 1 des′ı-kēt; 2 dĕs′ı-eāt, *v.* [-CAT″ED‡; -CAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To exhaust or remove the moisture from; dry thoroughly, as for preserving. **II.** *i.* To become dry. [< L. *de,* thoroughly, + *siccus,* dry.]—**des″ic-ca′tion,** *n.*—**des′ic-ca-tiv(e§,** 1 des′ı-kē-tıv *or* dı-sik′ä-tiv; 2 dĕs′ı-eā-tiv *or* de-sic′a-tiv. **I.** *a.* Drying. **des′ic-ca-to-ry‡.** **II.** *n.* A drying application. **des′ic-cant‡.**—**des′ic-ca″tor,** *n.* One who or that which desiccates; a desiccating or drying apparatus.

de-sid′er-ate, 1 dı-sid′ər-ēt; 2 de-sĭd′er-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED‡; -AT″ING.] To feel desire or need for; be in want of; miss. [< L. *desideratus,* pp. of *desidero;* see DESIRE.]—**de-sid′-er-a-tiv(e§.** **I.** *a.* Having, implying, or expressing desire. **II.** *n.* **1.** A desideratum. **2.** *Gram.* A derivative verb expressing desire. **de-sid″er-a′tion‡.**

de-sid″er-a′tum, 1 dı-sid″ər-ē′tum; 2 de-sĭd″er-ā′tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] Something not possessed, but needed or regarded as desirable. [L.]

de-sign′, 1 dı-zain′; 2 de-sīn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To map out in the mind; plan; project; invent. **2.** To draw; delineate; sketch in outline, as a conception or a plan. **3.** To purpose; intend. **4.** To plan or contrive for a purpose. **5‖.** To appoint; design; indicate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form designs or plans; contrive. **2.** To engage in the occupation of a designer in the arts or manufactures. **3†.** To intend to go: usually with *for.* [< L.F *de,* fully, + *signum,* mark.] Syn.: see PURPOSE.—**de-sign′ed-ly,** *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.—**de-sign′er,** *n.* **1.** One who forms designs; a contriver; schemer. **2.** One who invents and prepares decorative or artistic designs. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**de-sign′ing,** *pa.* Artful; scheming. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS.—**de-sign′ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-sign′, *n.* **1.** An arrangement of forms or colors, or both, intended to be wrought out for use or ornament in or on various materials; a pattern; preliminary sketch. **2.** The art of designing; artistic invention. **3.** A fixed purpose or intention; scheme; plot. **4.** The adaptation of means to an end; plan; contrivance; also, the object or reason; final purpose. **de-sign′ment†.**

Syn.: aim, device, end, final cause, intent, intention, object, plan, project, proposal, purpose, scheme. *Design* refers to the adaptation of means to an *end,* the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result; *intent* and *purpose* overleap all particulars, and fasten on the *end* itself. *Intention* is simply the more familiar form of the legal and philosophical *intent. Plan* relates to details of form, structure, and action, in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as a means to an *end.* The *plan* of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the *design* of thus surprizing and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law can not read the heart, it can only infer the *intent* from the evidences of *design. Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an *object; purpose* simply the placing it before oneself; hence, we speak of the *purpose* rather than the *intent* or *intention* of God. It is argued that the marks of *design* in nature prove it the work of a great Designer. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success; *intent* or *intention* refers especially to the state of mind of the actor; *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM; CAUSE; END; IDEA: MODEL; PROJECT; PURPOSE; REASON.

de-sign′a-bl(e§F, 1 dı-zain′ə-bl; 2 de-sīn′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being designed or portrayed.

des′ig-na-bl(e§F, 1 des′ıg-nə-bl; 2 dĕs′ĭg-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being designated; distinguishable.

des′ig-nate, 1 des′ıg-nēt; 2 dĕs′ĭg-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED‡; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To indicate or make recognizable by some mark, sign, or name, etc. **2.** To mention by a distinctive name; identify by name. **3.** To select or appoint for a specific purpose. Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**des″ig-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of designating. **2.** A distinctive mark, name, or title. **3‖.** Import; character; description. Syn.: see NAME.—**des′ig-na-tiv(e§,** *a.* Serving to designate. **des′ig-na-to-ry‡.**—**des′ig-na″tor,** *n.*

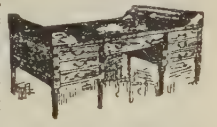
de-sire′, 1 dı-zair′; 2 de-sīr′. **I.** *vt.* [DE-SIRED′; DE-SIR′-ING.] **1.** To wish or long for the possession or enjoyment of; covet; crave. **2.** To express a wish for; ask; pray for; request. **3‖.** To regret; miss. **4†.** To deserve; require. **5†.** To invite. **II.** *n.* **1.** An earnest wishing for something; longing; craving; yearning. **2.** A request; wish; prayer. **3.** An object desired. **4.** Appetite; passion. [< L.F *de,* from, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star.]

Syn.: appetency, appetite, aspiration, concupiscence, coveting, craving, hankering, inclination, longing, proclivity, propensity, wish. *Inclination* is the mildest of these terms; it is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious, tendency. Even when we speak of a strong or decided *inclination* we do not express the intensity of *desire. Desire* has a wide range, from the highest objects to the lowest; *desire* is for an object near at hand, or near in thought, and viewed as attainable; a *wish* may be for what is remote or uncertain, or even for what is recognized as impossible. *Craving* is stronger than *hankering; hankering* may be the result of a fitful and capricious *appetite; craving* may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. *Longing* is a reaching out with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant but at some time attainable; as, the captive's *longing* for release. *Coveting* ordinarily denotes wrong *desire* for that which is another's. Compare APPETITE; FANCY; INCLINATION.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANTIPATHY.—Prep.: *of* or *for.*

—de-sir′a-bl(eF, *a.* Worthy or likely to be desired; worth having. Syn.: see PROFITABLE.—**de-sir″a-bil′i-ty, de-sir′a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.*—**de-sir′a-bly,** *adv.*—**de-sir′er,** *n.*—**de-sir′ous,** *a.* Having desire; experiencing a wish or craving. Syn.: see EAGER.—**de-sir′ous-ly,** *adv.*

de-sist′d, 1 dı-zist′ *or* dı-sist′; 2 de-sĭst′ *or* de-sĭst′, *vi.* To cease from action; forbear; stop: often followed by *from.* [< L. *de,* down, + *sisto,* set, caus. of *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see CEASE; END; REST.

desk, 1 desk; 2 dĕsk, *n.* **1.** A table or case specially adapted for writing or studying. **2.** A stand for public reading or preaching; pulpit. [<F. *disque,* < L. *discus,* disk.]



Desk used by Washington.

Des Moines, 1 dē moin; 2 de mŏin, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 126,470), capital of Iowa; adopted commission government, 1897. **2.** A river in Minnesota and Iowa; length, 500 m. to Mississippi river.—**Des Moines idea,** municipal commission government, including *initiative, referendum,* and *recall.*

Des″mou″lins′, 1 dē″mū″lan′; 2 de″mu″lăn′, **Benoit Camille** (1760–1794). A French revolutionist; adherent of Danton; guillotined.

des′o-late, 1 des′o-lēt; 2 dĕs′o-lāt. **I.** *vt.* [-LAT″ED‡; -LAT″ING.] To deprive of inhabitants, dwellings, goods, etc.; lay waste. **2.** To make desolate, sorrowful, gloomy, or forlorn. **II.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of inhabitants, dwellings, etc.; laid waste; deserted; abandoned. **2.** Without friends; forlorn; sorrowful; afflicted; lonely. [< L. *de,* entirely, + *solus,* alone.] Syn.: see BLEAK; SAD.

—des′o-late-ly, *adv.*—**des′o-late-ness,** *n.*—**des′o-lat″-er,** *n.* **des′o-la″tor‡.**—**des″o-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being desolate; loneliness; dreariness; sadness; affliction. **2.** A desolate region; a waste. **3.** The act of making desolate; devastation.

De So′to, 1 dē sō′to; 2 de sō′to, **Hernandez** (1496?–1542). A Spanish explorer; discovered the Mississippi river, 1541.

de-spair′, 1 dı-spâr′; 2 de-spâr′, *v.* **I.** *i.* To abandon all hope; be or become hopeless: often with *of.* **II†.** *t.* To lose hope or faith in.

de-spair′, *n.* **1.** Utter hopelessness and discouragement. **2.** That which causes despair or which is despaired of. [< L. *despero,* < *de,* from, + *spes,* hope.]

Syn.: desperation, despondency, discouragement, hopelessness. *Discouragement* is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. *Discouragements* too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness. Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy; *despondency* and *despair* are more emphatic and decided. *Despondency* is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope; *despair* is the utter abandonment of hope. *Despondency* relaxes energy and effort and is always attended with sadness or distress; *despair* may produce a stony calmness, or it may lead to *desperation. Desperation* is energized *despair,* vigorous in action, reckless of consequences.—Ant.: anticipation, assurance, cheer, confidence, courage, elation, encouragement, expectancy, expectation, hope, hopefulness, trust.

—de-spair′ing, *a.* **de-spair′ful†.**—**de-spair′ing-ly,** *adv.*

des-patch′, etc. Same as DISPATCH, etc.

des″per-a′do, 1 des″pər-ē′do; 2 dĕs″per-ä′do, *n.* [-DOES‡ or -DOS‡, *pl.*] A man of desperate character and deeds; a ruffian. [Sp.]

des′per-ate, 1 des′pər-ıt; 2 dĕs′per-at, *a.* **1.** Without care for danger; reckless, as from despair. **2.** Resorted to in a last extremity; hazardous; frantic; furious. **3.** Regarded as irremediable; despaired of. **4‖.** Extremely or hopelessly bad; outrageous. **5.** *Law.* Hopeless of recovery; irrecoverable: said of a money-claim. [< L. *desperatus,* pp. of *despero,* DESPAIR.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**des″per-a′tion,** *n.* The state of being desperate; the recklessness of despair; blind fury. Syn.: see DESPAIR.

des′pi-ca-bl(eF, 1 des′pı-kə-bl; 2 dĕs′pi-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, despised; contemptible; mean; vile. [< L.LL *despicio:* see DESPISE.] Syn.:

see BASE; PITIFUL.—**des″pi-ca-bil′i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being despicable. **des′pi-ca-bl(e-ness**P‡**.** — **des′pi-ca-bly,** *adv.*

de-spise′, 1 dı-spaiz′; 2 de-spīz′, *vt.* [DE-SPISED′; DE-SPIS′ING.] To regard as contemptible or worthless; disdain; scorn. [< L.OF *despicio,* < *de,* down, + *specio,* look at.] Syn.: see ABHOR.—**de-spis′a-bl(e**P, *a.*

de-spite′, 1 dı-spait′; 2 de-spīt′. **I.** *vt.* 1§. To despise. 2‖. To spite; vex; offend. **II.** *n.* Extreme aversion; spite; malice; disdain with defiance. **III.** *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. **de-spight′**†. [< OF. *despit,* < L. *despectus,* pp. of *despicio,* DESPISE.] Syn.: see NOTWITHSTANDING; SCORN.—**de-spite′ful,** *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

des-pit′e-ous‖, *a.* Stirred with malicious scorn or hate; despiteful. **des′pit-ous**†; **dis-pit′e-ous**†; **dis′pit-ous**†. —**des-pit′e-ous-ly**†, *adv.* **des′pit-ous-ly**†; **dis′pit-ous-ly**†.

de-spoil′, 1 dı-spoil′; 2 de-spŏil′, *vt.* To strip or deprive of something by or as by force; plunder: with *of.* [< L. *de-* intens. + *spolium,* spoil.]—**de-spoil′er,** *n.*—**de-spoil′-ment,** *n.*—**de-spo″li-a′tion,** *n.* The act of despoiling, or state of being despoiled.

de-spond′d, 1 dı-spond′; 2 de-spŏnd′, *vi.* To lose spirit, courage, or hope; be depressed or cast down. [< L. *de,* from, + *spondeo,* promise.]—**de-spond′ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-spon′dent, 1 dı-spen′dent; 2 de-spŏn′dĕnt, *a.* Dejected in spirit; disheartened. Syn.: see SAD.—**de-spon′-den-cy,** *n.* **de-spon′dence**†.—**de-spon′dent-ly,** *adv.*

des′pot, 1 des′pɔt; 2 dĕs′pot, *n.* An absolute monarch; autocrat; a hard master; tyrant. [OF., < Gr. *despotēs,* master.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**des-pot′ic,** *a.* Of or like a despot or despotism; tyrannical. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; IMPERIOUS.—**des-pot′i-cal,** *a.* **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**des′pot-ism,** *n.* **1.** Absolute power; autocracy. **2.** Any tyrannical control.

des′pu-mateş‡, 1 des′piu-mēt *or* dı-spiū′mēt; 2 dĕs′pū-māt *or* de-spū′māt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To throw off, as scum. **II.** *i.* To work off impurities in foam or scum. [< L. *despumatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *spuma,* foam.]—**des″pu-ma′tion,** *n.*

des′qua-mate, 1 des′kwə-mēt *or* dı-skwē′mēt; 2 dĕs′kwa-māt *or* de-skwā′māt, *vi.* [-MAT″ED; -MAT″ING.] To peel or scale off. [< L. *desquamatus,* pp. of *desquamo,* < *de,* from, + *squama,* scale.]—**des″qua-ma′tion,** *n. Med.* The scaling off of the scarf-skin, as in measles and scarlatina.

Des″saix′, 1 de″sē′; 2 dĕ″sā′, **Joseph Marie** (1764–1834). A French general; fought at Lodi, Wagram, etc.

des-sert′, 1 de-zūrt′; 2 dĕ-zĕrt′, *n.* A service of sweetmeats, etc., at the close of a repast. [F.]

des-tem′per, *v. & n.* Same as DISTEMPER².

des″ti-na′tion, 1 des″tı-nē′shən; 2 dĕs″ti-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** A predetermined end; point to which a journey is directed; goal. **2.** A destining; appointment.

des′tin(eş, 1 des′tın; 2 dĕs′tin, *vt.* [DES′TINED, DES′TINDş; DES′TIN-ING.] **1.** To design for or appoint to a distinct purpose or end; foreordain. **2.** To determine the future of, as by destiny. [< L. *de-* intens. + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see ALLOT.—**des′tined,** *a.* Bound for an appointed place; assigned to go to a place designated.

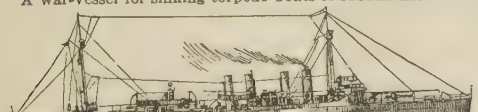
des′ti-ny, 1 des′tı-nı; 2 dĕs′ti-ny, *n.* [-NIESz, *pl.*] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; fortune; doom. **2.** Inevitable necessity; divine decree; fate. **3.** [D-] *pl. Class. Myth.* The three Fates. Syn.: see NECESSITY.

des′ti-tute, 1 des′tı-tūt; 2 dĕs′ti-tūt, *a.* **1.** Not having or possessing; entirely lacking: with *of.* **2.** Being in want; extremely poor. [< L. *de,* down, + *statuo,* put.] —**des″ti-tu′tion,** *n.* The state or condition of being destitute; extreme poverty. Syn.: see POVERTY.

des′tri-er†, *n.* A war-horse. [OF., < L. *dexter,* right.] **des′-trer**†; **dex′trer**†.

de-stroy′, 1 dı-strei′; 2 de-strŏy′, *vt.* **1.** To bring to ruin; overthrow; demolish; ruin; kill. **2.** To show to be false; disprove. **3.** To neutralize; counteract. [< L.OF *de,* from, + *struo,* build.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; BREAK; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE; SUBVERT.

—**de-stroy′er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which destroys. **2.** A war-vessel for sinking torpedo-boats or submarines.



U. S. Torpedo-boat Destroyer "Burns."

de-struc′tion, 1 dı-struk′shən; 2 de-strŭc′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of destroying, or state of being destroyed; demolition; ruin. **2.** That which destroys. Syn.: see LOSS; RUIN.

—**de-struc″ti-bil′i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being destructible. **de-struc′ti-bl(e-ness**P‡**.**—**de-struc′ti-bl(e**P, *a.* Liable to destruction.—**de-struc′tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors destruction, or the overthrow of existing conditions; an anarchist; nihilist.—**de-struc′tiv(e**s, *a.* Tending or fitted to destroy; causing destruction; pernicious; ruinous. Syn.: see NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**de-struc′tiv(e-ly**s, *adv.* —**de-struc′tiv(e-ness**s, *n.* **1.** The quality of being destructive. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives the tendency to destroy.

des′ue-tude, 1 des′wı-tiūd; 2 dĕs′we-tūd, *n.* The cessation of use; a condition of disuse. [< L. *desuetudo,* < *de,* from, + *sueo,* be used.]

de-sul′tor, 1 dı-sul′ter; 2 de-sŭl′tŏr, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A leaper; vaulter; a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another without stopping. [L.; see DESULTORY.]

des′ul-to-ry, 1 des′ul-to-rı; 2 dĕs′ŭl-to-ry, *a.* Passing abruptly and irregularly from one thing to another; starting suddenly; fitful; changeable; unmethodical. [< L. *de,* down, + *salio,* leap.] Syn.: see CURSORY; IRREGULAR.—**des′ul-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**des′ul-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

de-tach′, 1 dı-tach′; 2 de-tăch′, *vt.* **1.** To disconnect from some other thing; sever; separate; part. **2.** To separate for special service, as a regiment, etc. **II**§. *i.* To become separated; separate itself or oneself from anything. [< F. *détacher,* < *de-,* from, + Bret. *tach,* nail.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT.—**de-tach″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**de-tach′a-bl(e**P, *a.*—**de-tach′ment,** *n.* **1.** A detaching; separation. **2.** Something detached, as a body of troops for special service.

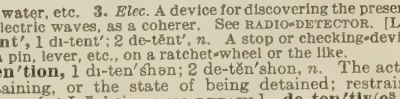
de-tail′, 1 dı-tēl′; 2 de-tāl′. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To report or narrate minutely; enter into or give the details of. **2.** To select for special service. **II.** *n.* **1.** A separately considered particular or item; minor part; accessory. **2.** A minute narrative. **3.** *Mil.* (1) A small detachment assigned to some subordinate service. (2) A list of names for regular duty. **4.** *Art & Arch.* A minor part; accessory. [< F. *détailler,* < *dé-,* apart, + *tailler,* cut.]

Syn.: (verb) see RELATE; (noun) see CIRCUMSTANCE.

de-tain′, 1 dı-tēn′; 2 de-tān′, *vt.* **1.** To restrain from proceeding; stop; withhold. **2.** To keep back. [< L. *detineo,* < *de,* from, + *teneo,* hold.] Syn.: see RETAIN.—**de-tain′er,** *n.* **1.** One who detains, stops, or withholds. **2.** *Law.* (1) A process for recovering possession of lands or goods wrongfully held. (2) [Eng.] A writ directing the continued holding of a prisoner in custody pending an additional action.—**de-tain′ment**†, *n.*

de-tectd, 1 dı-tekt′; 2 de-tĕct′, *vt.* **1.** To discover, as something hidden or recondite; find out; determine. **2.** To uncover or discover (what is purposely and wrongfully concealed); expose; disclose. [< L. *de,* from, + *tego,* cover.] Syn.: see DISCOVER.—**de-tect′a-bl(e**P or **-i-bl(e**P, *a.*—**de-tect′er,** *n.*—**de-tec′tion,** *n.* The act of detecting; discovery.—**de-tec′tiv(e**s. **1.** *a.* Skilled in or fitted for detection; employed to detect; belonging to detectives. **II.** *n.* One employed to ferret out crime and capture criminals.

de-tec′tor, 1 dı-tek′tər *or* -ter; 2 de-tĕc′tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which detects. **2.** A device for detecting, as for showing low water in a boiler, indicating the presence of torpedoes un-



Lodge Coherer or Electric Wave Detector.

der water, etc. **3.** *Elec.* A device for discovering the presence of electric waves, as a coherer. See RADIO-DETECTOR. [LL.]

de-tent′, 1 dı-tent′; 2 de-tĕnt′, *n.* A stop or checking-device, as a pin, lever, etc., on a ratchet-wheel or the like.

de-ten′tion, 1 dı-ten′shən; 2 de-tĕn′shon, *n.* The act of detaining, or the state of being detained; restraint; delay. [< L.F *detineo;* see DETAIN.]—**de-ten′tiv(e**s, *a.*

de-ter′, 1 dı-tūr′; 2 de-tĕr′, *vt.* [DE-TERRED′, DE-TERD′s; DE-TER′RING.] To prevent or restrain from acting or proceeding, as by fear. [< L. *de,* from, + *terreo,* frighten.]—**de-ter′ment,** *n.*—**de-ter′rence,** *n.*—**de-ter′rent,** *a. & n.*

de-ter′gent, 1 dı-tūr′jent; 2 de-tĕr′gĕnt. **I.** *a.* Having cleansing qualities; purging. **II.** *n.* A cleansing medicine, as for wounds, etc. [< L. *de,* from, + *tergeo,* wipe.]—**de-terge′,** *vt.* [DE-TERGED′; DE-TERG′ING.] To cleanse, as a wound.

de-te′ri-o-rate, 1 dı-tī′rı-o-rēt; 2 de-tē′ri-o-rāt, *vt. & vi.* [-RAT″EDd; -RAT″ING.] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate. [< L.LL *deterior,* worse, < *de,* down.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; IMPAIR.

—**de-te″ri-o-ra′tion,** *n.* The process of deteriorating, or the state of deteriorated. [< L. *deterior,* worse, < *de,* down.] Syn.: see ALLOY.

de-ter'mi-nate, 1 dı-tûr'mı-nıt; 2 de-tēr'mi-nat, *a.* **1.** Definitely limited or fixed; specific; distinct. **2.** Predetermined; positive. **3.** *Math.* Known or fixed, as a quantity, etc. **4.** *Bot.* Limited in extent, as an inflorescence. **5**‖. Determined; determining; intended. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-ter"mi-na'tion, 1 dı-tûr"mı-nē'shən; 2 de-tēr"mi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of determining; a firm resolve. **2.** The quality of being earnest and decided; firmness. **3.** Judicial decision; authoritative opinion or conclusion. **4.** *Phys. Sci.* The ascertaining exactly of the character, amount, or proportion of a thing. **5.** *Logic.* Specification. **6.** *Nat. Hist.* Classification. **7.** *Med.* Tendency or increased flow, as of blood, to a part. **8.** A limiting or putting an end to.

Syn.: decision, resolution, resolve. *Decision* is, literally, a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning; *determination* is a settling of the limits within which one must act; *resolve* is a separating of the essential act from all that might cause doubt or hesitation. *Resolve* always refers to a single act; *resolution* may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habit of mind which readily forms and adheres to a *resolve*. *Decision* or *determination* especially marks the beginning of action; *resolution* holds out to the end. See AIM; DISPOSAL; PERIOD; PURPOSE; WILL. Compare synonyms for DESIGN; DISPOSAL.—Ant.: doubt, faltering, fickleness, hesitancy, hesitation, indecision, instability, irresolution, vacillation, wavering.

—**de-ter'mi-na-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* **I.** *a.* Having power to determine or fix; deciding; shaping. **II.** *n.* That which determines; a demonstrative pronoun. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'mine^{s}, 1 dı-tûr'mın; 2 de-tēr'min, *v.* [-MIN(E)D^{s}; -MIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reach a definite purpose concerning; resolve; decide. **2.** To fix; settle; decree. **3.** To limit; terminate; end. **4.** To ascertain the exact truth about or the nature or value of. **5.** *Logic.* To limit or define by adding differences. **6**†. To destroy; kill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to a decision; resolve: with *on.* **2.** To come to an end. [< L. *de,* completely, + *termino,* TERMINATE.] Syn.: see PURPOSE; SET; SETTLE.—**de-ter'mi-na-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* — **de-ter'mi-nant.** **I.** *a.* Determinative. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which influences to determine. **2.** *Math.* A function of 4, 9, or any other square number formed according to special laws. **3.** *Biol.* One of the secondary units of germ-plasma or hereditary substance. — **de-ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.* **de-ter'min-er**†.—**de-ter'mined,** *pa.* Resolute; settled; determinate. Syn.: see FIRM; OBSTINATE.—**de-ter'min-ed-ly,** *adv.*

de-ter'min-ism, 1 dı-tûr'mın-ızm; 2 de-tēr'mın-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that volition is necessarily decided by antecedent causes; fatalism. (2) The doctrine that motives certainly decide volition, but without compulsion. **2.** Fate; destiny.—**de-ter'min-ist,** *n.*—**de-ter"min-is'tic,** *a.*

de-ter'rence, de-ter'rent. See DETER.

de-ter'sion, 1 dı-tûr'shən; 2 de-tēr'shon, *n.* A cleansing, as of a wound. [< L. *detersus,* pp. of *detergeo:* see DETERGE.] —**de-ter'siv**(e^{s}. **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent. **II.** *n.* A cleansing or purging medicine.

de-test'^{d}, 1 dı-test'; 2 de-tĕst', *vt.* To hold worthy of execration; dislike or hate with intensity; abhor. [< L. *detestor,* denounce, < *de-* intens. + *testis,* witness.] Syn.: see ABHOR.—**de-test"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**de-test'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* **-ness,** *n.*—**de-test'a-bly,** *adv.*—**de"tes-ta'tion,** *n.* Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; also, an act or thing detested. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY; HATRED.

de-throne', 1 dı-thrōn'; 2 dē-thrōn', *vt.* [DE-THRONED'; DE-THRON'ING.] To remove from the throne; depose. [< L. *de,* from, + *thronus,* THRONE.]—**de-throne'ment,** *n.*

det'i-nue, 1 det'ı-nıu; 2 dĕt'i-nū, *n. Law.* An action to recover personal property wrongfully detained. [< F *détenu,* pp. of *détenir,* < L. *detineo;* see DETAIN.]

det'o-nate, 1 det'o-nēt; 2 dĕt'o-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"ING.] To explode with a sudden loud report. [< L. *de-* intens. + *tono,* thunder.] **det"o-nize**†.—**det"o-na'tion,** *n.* A report or explosion. **det"o-ni-za'tion**†.—**det'o-na"tor,** *n.* Any detonating contrivance, as a railroad-torpedo.

de-tor'sion, 1 dı-tôr'shən; 2 de-tôr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting back or removing torsion. **2**†. Distortion. [< L. *detorsus,* pp. of *detorqueo,* twist, < *de,* away, + *torqueo,* twist.]

de-tort'†, *vt.* To pervert; distort.—**de-tor'tion**†, *n.*

de-tour', 1 dı-tûr'; 2 de-tur', *n.* A roundabout way. [< F. *détour,* < *dé-,* DIS-, + *tourner,* TURN.]

de-tract'^{d}, 1 dı-trakt'; 2 de-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take or draw away; withdraw so as to lessen value or estimation. **II.** *i.* To lessen, as reputation or credit; disparage: commonly with *from.* [< L.^{F} *detracto,* freq. of *detraho,* < *de,* from, + *traho,* draw.] Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

—**de-tract'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**de-trac'tion,** *n.* The act of detracting; slander; defamation. Syn.: see SCANDAL.—**de-trac'tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*—**de-trac'tor** or **-tract'er,** *n.* A defamer; slanderer.

det'ri-ment, 1 det'rı-ment *or* -ment; 2 dĕt'ri-ment, *n.* **1.** Something that impairs or injures, or causes damage or loss. **2.** Injury or loss. [< L. *detrimentum,* damage, loss.] Syn.: see INJURY; LOSS.

—**det"ri-men'tal,** *a.* Injurious; hurtful. Syn.: see BAD; NOISOME.—**det"ri-men'ta.-ly,** *adv*

de-tri'tus, 1 dı-trai'tus; 2 de-trī'tŭs, *n. Geol.* **1.** Loose fragments or particles of rock. **2.** Any mass of disintegrated material. [L., pp. of *detero,* rub down, < *de-,* down, + *tero,* rub.]—**de-tri'tal,** *a.* **de-tri'tic**†.—**de-tri'tion,** *n.* The act of rubbing or wearing off particles.

De-troit', 1 dı-treit'; 2 de-trôit', *n.* A city of S. E. Michigan; pop. 993,680.

de trop, 1 də trō; 2 de trō. Too much; not wanted; in the way: said of a person whose company is inconvenient or of one who is out of place. [F.]

de-trude'^{d}, 1 dı-trūd'; 2 de-trud', *vt.* To thrust down or out; push down forcibly. [< L. *detrudo,* < *de,* down, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**de-tru'sion,** *n.*—**de-tru'siv**(e^{s}, *a.*

de-trun'cate, 1 dı-trun'kēt; 2 de-trŭn'cāt, *vt.* [-CAT-ED^{d}; -CAT-ING.] To shorten by cutting off a part; cut off; lop. [< L. *de,* from, + *trunco,* lop.]—**de"trun-ca'tion,** *n.*

Det'ting-en, 1 det'ıŋ-en; 2 dĕt'ing-ĕn, *n.* A village in W. Bavaria; English and allies defeated the French, 1743.

Deu-ca'li-on, 1 dıū-kē'lı-ən; 2 dū-cā'li-on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Thessaly; he and his wife, Pyrrha, alone survived a deluge sent by Zeus, and perpetuated the human race.

deuce[1], 1 dıūs; 2 dūç, *n.* **1.** *Games.* Two: a card, or side of a die, having two spots. **2.** In lawn-tennis, a condition of the score when each side has made three points and the score is "forty all." [< F. *deux,* < L. *duo,* two.]—**deuce'-ace",** *n.* A throw of two dice, one showing one spot, the other two.

deuce[2], *n.* The devil: used with or without the article. [< L.^{OF} *deus,* god.]

Deut., *abbr.* Deuteronomy.

deu'ter-o-, 1 dıū'tər-o-; dū'ter-o-. From Greek *deuteros,* second: a combining form.—**deu"ter-og'a-mist,** *n.* One who marries the second time.—**deu"ter-og'a-my,** *n.* A second marriage, or the custom of making second marriages. [+ Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]

Deu"ter-on'o-my, 1 dıū"tər-ən'o-mı; 2 dū"ter-ŏn'o-my, *n.* The fifth book of the Pentateuch.

deu'to-, 1 dıū'to-; 2 dū'to-. Abbreviation of DEUTERO-: a combining form.—**deu'to-plasm,** *n.* The food-yolk of an ovum or egg-cell. [+ Gr. *plasma,* formation.] **deu'ter-o-plasm**‡.—**deu"to-plas'mic,** *a.* **deu"to-plas'tic**‡.—**deu-tox'id,** *n. Chem.* Dioxid: formerly so called.

De Va-le'ra, 1 də va-lē'rə; 2 de vă-lę'ra, **Eamonn** (1882–). Irish revolutionary leader of American birth; President of "Irish Republic."

dev'as-tate, 1 dev'as-tēt; 2 dĕv'as-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED^{d}; -TAT"ING.] To lay waste, as by war, fire, flood, etc.; destroy; ravage. [< L. *de,* thoroughly, + *vastus,* waste.]—**dev"as-ta'tion,** *n.*—**dev'as-ta"tor,** *n.*

de-vel'op‡, 1 dı-vel'əp; 2 de-vĕl'op, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To uncover or unfold; bring to light or to completion by degrees; cause to pass from a lower to a higher stage, as in function, structure, or the like; increase the power, strength, or other qualities of. **2.** *Phot.* To make (a latent image) visible upon a plate; also, to cause (the plate) to show the latent image. **3.** *Math.* (1) *Alg.* To expand (an expression) in the form of a series. (2) *Geom.* To change the form of (a surface) as if by bending or unbending. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance by stages from a lower to a higher state. **2.** To come to light gradually; disclose itself. [< F. *développer,* unfold.] **de-vel'ope**‡. Syn.: see AMPLIFY.

—**de-vel'op-a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.*—**de-vel'op-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which develops. **2.** *Phot.* A chemical bath for making a latent image visible on a plate.—**de-vel'op-ment,** *n.* Gradual evolution or completion. Syn.: see EDUCATION; PROGRESS.—**de-vel'op-men"tal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

de-vest'^{d}, 1 dı-vest'; 2 de-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive; alienate. **2**†. To remove vesture from; divest; strip. **II.** *i.* To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate. [< L. *de,* from, + *vestis,* dress.]

de'vi-ate, 1 dī'vı-ēt; 2 dē'vi-āt, *vi.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] **1.** To turn aside, as from a straight or appointed road; wander; diverge. **2.** To differ. [< L.^{LL} *devius;* see DEVIOUS.] Syn.: see BEND; WANDER.

—**de"vi-a'tion,** *n.* The act of deviating, or its result; variation or deflection; error; sin.—**de'vi-a"tor,** *n.*—**de'vi-a-to-ry,** *a.*

de-vice', 1 dı-vais'; 2 de-vīç', *n.* **1.** Something invented and constructed for a special purpose; contrivance. **2.** A plan or scheme; an artifice; stratagem; plot. **3.** A fanciful design or pattern, as in embroidery or ornamentation. **4.** *Her.* A motto or emblem, as on a shield. **5.** The act, state, or power of devising; inventive skill. **6**†. Design or style of anything; cast of mind. [< L.^{F}

divisus, pp. of *divido*, DIVIDE.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DESIGN; PROJECT.

dev'il, 1 dev'l; 2 děv'l, *vt.* **1.** To prepare for eating by seasoning highly and broiling or frying. **2.** To make fiendish.

dev'il, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist. & Theol.* (1) The prince and ruler of the kingdom of evil; Satan. (2) A subordinate evil spirit; a demon. (3) An idol, or a false god. **2.** A wicked or malignant person; also, a wretched fellow; also, one of great daring. **3.** *Mech.* A machine for any one of various purposes, as for cutting or tearing up rags. **4.** A printers' apprentice. **printer's devil‡.** **5.** A dish, as of cold meat, prepared by seasoning highly and broiling or frying. **6.** An exj letive: used profanely or humorously; usually preceded by *the*. **7.** [Anglo-Ind.] A dust-storm or dust-whirl. [< AS. *deōfol, diōbal*, < Gr. *diabolos*, slanderer.]—**dev'il-fish",** *n.* One of various large marine animals of ugly appearance, as an octopus.—**dev'il-ish,** *a.* Having the qualities of the devil; diabolical; malicious. Syn.: see INFERNAL.—**dev'il-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**dev'il-ish-ness,** *n.*—**dev'il-ment,** *n.* Mischief; usually not malicious.—**devil's darning-needle.** **1.** A dragon-fly. **2.** The Venus's-comb.—**dev'il-try,** *n.* [-TRIES², *pl.*] Wanton and malicious mischief, or the spirit inciting to it. **dev'il-ry‡.**

de'vi-ous, 1 dī'vi-us; 2 dē'vi-ûs, *a.* **1.** Winding or leading away from a straight course; rambling. **2.** Straying from the way of duty. [< L. *devius*, < *de*, from, + *via*, way.] Syn.: see IRREGULAR.—**de'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**de'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-vise', 1 di-vaiz'; 2 dē-vīz', *v.* [DE-VISED'; DE-VIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form in the mind; invent; contrive; scheme. **2.** *Law.* To transmit (real estate) by will. **II.** *i.* To form plans or schemes; contrive; construct. [< F. *deviser*, < L. *dīvisus*; see DEVICE.] **de-vize'†; de-vyse'†.**—**de-vis'a-bl(e²⁸,** *a.*—**de-vi'sal,** *n.* The act of contriving or of bequeathing; a devising.—**dev"i-see',** *n.* The person to whom a devise is made.—**de-vis'er,** *n.* One who contrives.—**de-vi'sor,** *n.* One who gives by will.

de-vise', *n. Law.* **1.** A gift of lands by will. **2.** The act of bequeathing lands. **3.** A will, or clause of a will, conveying real estate.

de-vi'tal-ize, 1 di-vai'təl-aiz; 2 dē-vī'tal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"-ING.] To destroy the vitality of; deprive of vital power or of the power to sustain life.—**de-vi"tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-void', 1 di-veid'; 2 de-vŏid', *a.* Not possessing; destitute: with *of*. [< OF. *desvoidier*, empty out.]

de-voir', 1 di-vwār'; 2 de-vwär', *n.* Service or duty; respectful attention. [F., < L. *debeo*, owe.]—**de-voyr'†.**

dev"o-lu'tion, 1 dev"o-liū'shən; 2 děv"o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of delivering to another; a passing to a successor. **2.** [Recent.] Degeneration: the opposite of *evolution*.

de-volv(e'²⁸, 1 di-volv'; 2 de-vŏlv', *v.* [DE-VOLV(E)D'²⁸; DE-VOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver over, as to a successor; transmit. **2‖.** To roll down or onward. **II.** *i.* To pass from a possessor to his successor or substitute: with *to*, *on*, or *upon*. [< L. *de*, down, + *volvo*, roll.]—**de-volve'ment,** *n.*

Dev'on, 1 dev'ən; 2 děv'on, *n.* A valuable breed of small cattle originating in southwestern England. See CATTLE.

De-vo'ni-an, 1 di-vō'ni-ən; 2 de-vō'ni-an, *n. Geol.* The fourth period of the Paleozoic era.—**De-vo'ni-an,** *a.*

de-vote', 1 di-vōt'; 2 de-vōt', *vt.* [DE-VOT'ED²; DE-VOT'-ING.] **1.** To give or surrender completely, as to some person or end. **2.** To set apart; dedicate; consecrate. **3.** To doom; curse; execrate. [< L. *devotus*, < *de*, from, + *voveo*, vow.]—**de-vot'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Feeling or showing devotion; ardent; zealous; devout. **2.** Set apart as by a vow; consecrated; also, doomed. Syn.: see ADDICTED; FAITHFUL; HOLY.—**de-vot'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-vot'ed-ness,** *n.*—**dev"o-tee',** *n.* One zealously devoted, especially to religious observances; a votary; zealot.—**dev"o-tee'ism,** *n.*

de-vo'tion, 1 di-vō'shən 2 de-vō'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being devoted, as to religious faith or duty; zeal. **2.** An act of worship; prayer: usually in the plural. **3.** The act of devoting. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; ATTACHMENT; ENTHUSIASM; FIDELITY; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; PRAYER; RELIGION.—**de-vo'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to devotion; devout.—**-ly,** *adv.*

de-vour', 1 di-vaur'; 2 de-vour', *vt.* **1.** To eat up greedily; consume, appropriate eagerly or rapaciously. **2.** To destroy; make away with violently; waste. **3.** To look at eagerly. [< L. *de*, thoroughly, + *voro*, devour.]—**de-vour'er,** *n.*

de-vout', 1 di-vaut'; 2 de-vout', *a.* **1.** Earnestly religious; pious; reverent. **2.** Warmly devoted; heartfelt; sincere. **3.** Containing or expressing devotion, especially religious devotion. [< OF. *devot*, F. *dévot*, < L. *devotus*; see DEVOTE.]—**de-vout'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a devout manner; with reverence or solemnity. **2.** In sincere earnestness.—**de-vout'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being devout.

dew, 1 diū; 2 dū. **I.** *vt.* To wet with or as with dew; bedew; hence, to soothe; refresh. **II.** *n.* **1.** Moisture condensed from the atmosphere in small drops upon the upper surface of plants. **2.** Anything moist, gentle, or refreshing as dew or suggesting the freshness of dewy morning. [< AS. *deaw.*]—**dew'ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** The fruit of the low blackberry; also, the plant. **2.** The acidulous fruit of an English bramble; also, the plant.—**dew'-claw",** *n.* A rudimentary toe in dogs or cattle.—**dew'-clawed,** *a.*—**dew'drop",** *n.* A drop of dew.—**dew'lap",** *n.* The pendulous skin under the throat of cattle.—**dew'-point,** *n.* The temperature at which dew would form or condensation would occur.—**dew'y,** *a.* **1.** Moist, as with dew. **2.** Of, like, or yielding dew. **3.** Appearing as if covered with dewdrops.

Dew'ar, 1 diū'ər; 2 dū'ar, **Sir James** (1842–). A Scottish chemist and educator in experimental philosophy.

De Wet, 1 də vet; 2 de vēt, **Christian Rudolph** (1854–1922). A Boer general and writer.

Dew'ey, 1 diū'i; 2 dū'y, **George** (1837–1917). A United States admiral; victor at Manila Bay. See MANILA.

De Witt, 1 di wit; 2 de wit. **1. Cornelius** or **Kornelis** (1623–1672), a Dutch statesman and naval officer; killed by a mob. **2. John** (1625–1672), a Dutch statesman; brother of Cornelius, with whom he was killed.

dex'ter, 1 deks'tər; 2 děks'ter, *a.* **1.** Right-hand; right; in heraldry, on the wearer's right, and hence the spectator's left. **2.** Favorable; propitious. [L., right.]—**dex-ter'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Readiness and skill in using the hands; expertness. **2.** Mental quickness, adroitness, or skill.

Syn.: adroitness, aptitude, cleverness, expertness, readiness, skill. *Adroitness* (F. *à*, to, and *droit*, right) and *dexterity* (L. *dexter*, right, right-hand) might each be rendered "right-handedness"; but *adroitness* carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movement, or taking advantage of another in controversy; *dexterity* conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action of others. We speak of *adroitness* in fencing, boxing, or debate; of *dexterity* in horsemanship, in the use of tools, weapons, etc. *Aptitude* (L. *aptus*, fit, fitted) is a natural *readiness*, which by practise may be developed into *dexterity*. *Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity*. *Dexterity* can not be communicated, and oftentimes can not even be explained by its possessor; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted; "*skilled* workmen" in various trades are numbered by thousands. Compare ABILITY; ADDRESS; CLEVER; INGENUITY; POWER; SKILFUL.

—**dex'ter-ous, dex'trous,** *a.* Characterized by dexterity; skilful or adroit; artful. Syn.: see CLEVER; GOOD; HAPPY.—**dex'ter-ous-ly, dex'trous-ly,** *adv.*—**dex'ter-ous-ness, dex'trous-ness,** *n.*—**dex'tral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right side; right-hand. **-ly,** *adv.*—**dex-tral'i-ty,** *n.*

dex'trad, 1 deks'trad; 2 děks'trăd, *adv.* On or toward the right hand or side. [< L. *dexter*, right, + *ad*, to.]

dex'trin, 1 deks'trin; 2 děks'trin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous, brownish-white compound soluble in water, used instead of gum arabic. [< L. *dexter*, right.] **dex'trine‡.**

dex"tro-gy'rate, 1 deks"tro-jai'rēt; 2 děks"tro-ğȳ'rāt, *a. Crystal.* Causing the plane of polarization of light or heat to rotate to the right or clockwise. **dex-trog'er-ous‡; dex"-tro-ro'ta-ry‡; dex"tro-ro'ta-to-ry‡.**

dex-trorse', 1 deks-trōrs'; 2 děks-trōrs', *a.* Rising toward the right: opposed to *sinistrorse*; said of the morning-glory. [< L. *dextrorsum*, contr. of *dextrovorsum*, < *dexter*, right, + *vorto, verto*, turn.] **dex-tror'sal‡.**

dex'trose, 1 deks'trōs; 2 děks'trōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar found largely in the vegetable kingdom and in honey, also in the blood, liver, urine, etc. **dex"tro-glu'cose‡.**

D. F., *abbr.* Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.—**dft.,** *abbr.* Defendant, draft.—**dg.,** *abbr.* Decigram.—**D. G.,** *abbr. Dei gratia* (L., by the grace of God), *Deo gratias* (L., thanks to God), Dragoon Guards.—**D. H.,** *abbr.* Deadhead.

dey, 1 dē; 2 dę, *n.* **1.** A Turkish governor of Algiers (before the French conquest of 1830). **2.** The chief of the Janizaries. **3.** Sometimes, a ruler of Tunis or Tripoli. [F., < Turk. *dāī*, uncle.]

dhole, 1 dōl; 2 dōl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A wild dog of S. E. Asia that [hunts in packs.

dhoor'ra, dhour'ra, dhur'ra, *n.* See DURRA.

dhow, 1 dau; 2 dow, *n.* [Ar.] A coasting-vessel of the Indian ocean, having one mast and a lateen sail. **dow‡.**

dhu, 1 dū; 2 dų, *a.* Black: used in Celtic names of places and persons; as, Roderick *Dhu* (black Roderick). [Gaelic.] **dubh†.**

di-¹, *prefix.* Two; twofold; double; twice; doubly. [< L. *dī-*, < Gr. *dī-*, < *dis*, doubly, < *dyo*, two.]

di-², *prefix.* Form of DIS- before *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v*: used to indicate separation.

di-³, *prefix.* Form of DIA- before a vowel.

di'a-, *prefix.* Through; thoroughly. [< L. *dia-*, < Gr. *dia-*, < *dia*, through, across, etc., < *dyo*, two.]

di"a-be'tes, 1 dai"ə-bi'tiz; 2 dī"a-bē'tēş, *n. Pathol.* A disease ordinarily characterized by excessive urinary secretion,

often containing an abnormal quantity of sugar. [< Gr. *diabētēs*, < *dia*, apart, + *bainō*, go.]—**di″a-bet′ic**, *a.* **di″a-bet′i-cal‡.**—**di″a-bet′ic**, *n.*

di-a′ble-rie, 1 di-ā′bl-ri *or* (*F.*) dī″ą″ble-rī′; 2 di-ä′bl-ri *or* (*F.*) dī″ä″ble-rē′, *n.* Sorcery; devilry; impishness. [F., < *diable*, DEVIL.] **di-a′ble-ry‡.**

di″a-bol′ic, } 1 dai″ə-bel′ık, -ı-kəl; 2 di″a-bŏl′ie,
di″a-bol′i-cal, } -i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the devil; satanic; infernal. [< Gr.LL *diabolikos*, < *diabolos*, see DEVIL.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

di-ab′o-lo, 1 di-ab′o-lō; 2 di-ăb′o-lō, *n.* A game played by one or more persons, and consisting essentially of throwing up and catching a spinning reel-like top by means of a cord attached to two sticks. [It.]

di-ac′o-nal, 1 di-ak′o-nəl; 2 di-ă′e′o-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a deacon or the diaconate. [< LL. *diaconus*, deacon.]—**di-ac′o-nate**, *n.* The office of a deacon; deacons collectively.

di″a-cous′tics, 1 dai″ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]tıks; 2 di″a-cus′[*or* -cous′]tics, *n.* The science of the phenomena and laws of sound passing through media of different densities. [< DI-² + ACOUSTICS.]—**di″a-cous′tic**, *a.*

di″a-crit′ic, 1 dai″ə-krit′ık; 2 di″a-crĭt′ie. **I.** *a.* Diacritical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diacritical mark, point, or sign attached to a letter to indicate phonetic use or value, or to distinguish it from another letter. **2.** *Med.* A differential diagnosis. [< Gr. *dia*, between, + *krinō*, distinguish.]—**di″a-crit′i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive. **2.** *Elec.* Sufficient to magnetize a core or body to half saturation.—**di″a-crit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di′a-dem, 1 dai′ə-dem; 2 di′a-dĕm. **I.** *vt.* To decorate with or as with a diadem; crown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A symbol of royalty worn upon the head; crown. **2.** Regal power; sovereignty. [< Gr. *diadēma*, < *dia*, through, + *deō*, bind.]

di-ær′e-sis, di″æ-ret′ic. Same as DIERESIS, etc.

di″ag-nose′, 1 dai″ag-nōs′; 2 di″ăg-nōs′, *vt.* [-NOSED′t; -NOS′ING.] *Med.* To make a diagnosis of, as a disease.
di″ag-nos′ti-cate‡.—**di″ag-no′sis**, *n.* **1.** The determination of the distinctive nature of a disease. **2.** Discrimination between like things or conditions. [< Gr. *dia*, between, + *gignōskō*, know.]—**di″ag-nos′tic**, *a.* **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-ag′o-nal, 1 dai-ag′o-nəl; 2 di-ăg′o-nal. **I.** *a.* Crossing obliquely; oblique; marked by oblique lines or the like. **II.** *n.* **1.** A straight line or plane passing from one angle, as of a square, to any other angle not adjacent. **2.** A fabric with diagonal ridges. **3.** Anything running diagonally. **4.** *Com.* A stroke from right to left (/) used to indicate percentage and, in England, shillings; shilling mark. [< L. *diagonalis*, < Gr. *dia*, through, + *gōnia*, angle.] **-ly**, *adv.*

di′a-gram, 1 dai′ə-gram; 2 di′a-ğrăm, *n.* A mechanical plan or outline; a map, or the like; an outline figure. [< Gr. *diagramma*, < *dia*, across, + *graphō*, write.]—**di″a-gram-mat′ic**, *a.*—**di″a-gram-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di′a-graph, 1 dai′ə-graf; 2 di′a-ğrăf, *n.* A protractor and scale combined for drawing diagrams. [< DIA- + -GRAPHO.]

di′al, 1 dai′əl; 2 di′al. **I.** *vt.* [DI′ALED or DI′ALLED, DI′ALD³; DI′AL-ING or DI′AL-LING.] To measure or survey with a dial; make dials. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device for indicating time by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style thrown upon a graduated plate; as, a sun-*dial*. **2.** Any graduated circular plate or face, as of a watch or clock, a mariners' compass, etc. **3.** A compass. **4‡.** Any timepiece. [< L.LL *dies*, day.]

Vertical Sun-dial.

[tical.

dial., *abbr.* Dialect, dialectal, dialectic, dialec-

di′a-lect, 1 dai′ə-lekt; 2 di′a-lĕct, *n.* **1.** A language as modified by local peculiarities; a provincial mode of speech or pronunciation as differing from a literary standard. **2.** Any given mode or use of language; idiom; style. [< Gr. *dialektos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**di″a-lec′tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialect. **di″a-lec′tal‡.** **2.** Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumentative. **di″a-lec′ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** Logic in general: often used in the plural. **2.** A specific mode of argument. **3.** Argumentative ability.—**di″a-lec′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di″a-lec-ti′cian**, *n.* A logician.

di′al-ing, 1 dai′əl-ıŋ; 2 di′al-ing, *n.* **1.** The measurement of time by sun-dials; the art of making sun-dials. **2.** Underground surveying with a dial. **di′al-ling‡.**—**di′al-er**, *n.* *Mining.* One who uses or surveys by means of a dial. **di′al-ler‡.**—**di′al-ist**, *n.* **di′al-list‡.**

di′a-log, } 1 dai′ə-leg; 2 di′a-lŏg, *n.* A formal conver-
di′a-logue, } sation or discussion in which two or more speakers are represented as conversing. [< Gr. *dialogos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.]
Syn.: see CONVERSATION.

—**di″a-log′ic**, *a.* **di″a-log′i-cal‡**; **di″a-lo-gis′tic‡**; **di-al″o-gis′ti-cal‡.** — **di″a-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **di-al′o-gist**, *n.* One who writes or takes part in a dialog.

di-al′o-gism, 1 dai-al′o-jizm; 2 di-ăl′o-ğism, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A dialog or discussion; especially, a discourse with oneself; a soliloquy. **2.** *Logic.* An inference with a single premise and disjunctive conclusion. [C.] [< LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *dialogismos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, talk.]

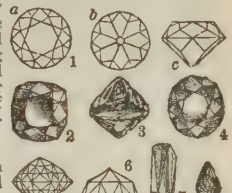
di-al′y-sis, 1 dai-al′ı-sis; 2 di-ăl′y-sis, *n.* **1.** Separation of parts previously or normally joined together, as in plants or animals; any solution of continuity. **2.** *Chem.* The separating of solutions of mixed substances of unequal diffusibility by means of moist membranes or septa. See OSMOSE. **3.** *Gram.* Dieresis. **4.** *Med.* Debility; weakness, especially of the limbs. **5.** *Surg.* An open wound. [LL., < Gr. *dialysis*, < *dialyō*, separate, < *dia*, apart, + *lyō*, loose.]—**di″a-lyt′ic**, *a.*—**di′a-lyze**, *vt.*

diam., *abbr.* Diameter.

di″a-mag′net-ism, 1 dai″ə-mag′net-izm; 2 di″a-măğ′nĕt-iğm, *n.* The tendency of bodies having a low magnetic susceptibility to lie at right angles to the lines joining the poles of a magnet. Compare PARAMAGNETISM.—**di″a-mag-net′ic**, *a.*

di-am′e-ter, 1 dai-am′ı-tər; 2 di-ăm′e-ter, *n.* A line through the center, as of a circle or sphere, terminated at the boundary thereof; the length of such a line. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *metron*, measure.]—**di″a-met′ri-cal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter; coinciding with a diameter.
di-am′e-tral‡. **2.** Of or pertaining to the ends of a diameter; directly adverse or opposite, and as far removed as possible. **di″a-met′ric‡.**—**di″a-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a diameter. **2.** Irreconcilably.

di′a-mond, 1 dai′ə-mənd; 2 di′a-mond, *n.* **1.** A gem of great refractive power, consisting essentially of crystallized carbon. When pure it is a valuable gem-stone of great refractive power, with a beautiful play of prismatic colors, especially when cut. **2.** A figure bounded by four equal straight lines, and having two of the angles acute and two obtuse; a rhomb or lozenge. **3.** *Print.* A size of type next larger than brilliant: 4-point or 4½-point.
This line is set in diamond.
4. A lozenge-shaped spot on a playing-card, or a card or (in the plural) suit so marked. **5.** *Baseball.* The square space enclosed by the lines connecting the bases. **6‖.** Adamant. [<Gr.F *adamas*, < *a-* priv. + *damaō*, tame.]—**di′a-mond-ed**, *a.*


Forms of Cut Diamonds.
1. Brilliant cut, *a*, *b*, *c*. 2. Regent or Pitt cut. 3. Victoria in the rough. 4. Kohinoor cut. 5. Double rose (side view). 6. Rose cut. 7. Table cut. 8. Briolette (Indian cut).

Di-an′a, 1 dai-an′ə; 2 di-ăn′a, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* An Italic divinity, identified by Romans with Artemis; the moon-goddess; hence, the moon. **2. Diana of Poitiers** (1499–1566), mistress of Henry II. of France; said to have instigated the persecution of the Huguenots. **3. D. of the Ephesians,** an Asiatic goddess personifying the fruitfulness of nature, identified with the Greek Artemis. See *Acts* xix, 28. [L.]

di″a-pa′son, 1 dai″ə-pē′sən; 2 di″a-pā′son, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A principal stop in a pipe-organ, characterized by fulness and richness of tone. **2.** Comprehensive or fundamental harmony; accord. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *pas*, all.]

di′a-per, 1 dai′ə-pər; 2 di′a-per, *n.* **1.** A fine figured silken or linen cloth. **2.** A form of surface-decoration used in art and architecture, consisting of flower patterns, geometric designs, etc., either carved or painted. **3.** An infants' breech-cloth. **4.** A cloth used as a towel. [< OF. *diapre*, < L. *iaspis*, JASPER.]

di-aph′a-nous, } 1 dai-af′ə-nus; 2 di-ăf′a-nŭs, *a.* Show-
di-af′a-nousF, } ing light through its substance; transparent; translucent. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *phainō*, show.] Syn.: see CLEAR.
—**di″a-pha-ne′i-ty**, *n.*

di″a-phon′ic, 1 dai″ə-fen′ık; 2 di″a-fŏn′ie, *a.* Same as DIACOUSTIC. [< Gr. *diaphōnos*, < *dia*, through, + *phōnē*, sound.] **di″a-phon′i-cal‡.**—**di″a-phon′ics**, *n.* Diacoustics.

di″a-pho-re′sis, 1 dai″ə-fo-rī′sıs; 2 di″a-fo-rē′sis, *n.* *Med.* Copious perspiration. [< Gr. *diaphorēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *phoreō*, freq. of *pherō*, carry.]—**di″a-pho-ret′ic.** **I.** *a.* Producing perspiration. **II.** *n.* A medicine that increases perspiration.—**di″a-pho-ret′i-cal**, *a.*

di′a-phragm, } 1 dai′ə-fram; 2 di′a-frăm, *n.* **1.** *Anat.*
di′a-fram§, } An important muscle used in respiration, situated between the thoracic and abdominal cavities.
mid′riff‡. **2.** Any dividing membrane or partition. **3.** *Mech.* Any device supposed to resemble a diaphragm (see def. 1), as the thin vibrating disk of a telephone.

[< Gr. *dia*, through, + *phragnymi*, enclose.]—**dī″a-phrag-mat′ic**, *a.*

dī″ar-rhe′a, 1 daiᵊa-rī′ə; 2 dīᵊa-rē′a, *n.* Morbidly frequent and fluid evacuation of the bowels. [< Gr. *diarrhoia*, < *dia*, through, + *rheō*, flow.] **dī″ar-rhœ′a‡.**—**dī″ar-rhe′al**, *a.* **dī″ar-rhe′ic‡; dī″ar-rhet′ic‡.**

dī′a-ry, 1 daiᵊa-ri; 2 dīᵊa-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A record of daily events. [< L. *diarium*, < *dies*, day.]—**dī′a-rist**, *n.* One who keeps a diary; a monkish chronicler of passing events.

dī″a-scor′di-um, 1 daiᵊa-skōr′di-um; 2 dīᵊa-scōr′di-ŭm, *n. Med.* An opiated astringent electuary containing a preparation of the water-germander. [< DIA- + Gr. *skordion*, plant with a garlicky smell, < *skordon*, garlic.]

dī′a-stase, 1 daiᵊa-stēs; 2 dīᵊa-stās, *n.* A white amorphous compound that acts as a ferment, converting starch into dextrin and sugar: found in germinating grain and in animal fluids, as saliva, etc. [F., < Gr. *diastasis*, separation.]—**dī″a-stas′ic**, *a.*

dī-as′to-le, 1 dai-asᵊto-lī; 2 dī-ăsᵊto-lē, *n.* The regular expansion of the heart and arteries in beating. Compare SYSTOLE. [< Gr. *dia*, apart, + *stello*, send.]—**dī″as-tol′ic**, *a.*

dī″a-tes′sa-ron, 1 daiᵊa-tesᵊə-ren; 2 dīᵊa-tĕsᵊa-rŏn, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A perfect fourth. **2.** *Theol.* A harmony of the four Gospels. [< Gr. *diatessarōn*, a fourth.]

dī″a-ther′ma-nous, 1 daiᵊa-thēr′ma-nus; 2 dīᵊa-thĕr′ma-nŭs, *a.* Allowing the free passage of the rays of heat. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *thermos*, heat.] **dī″a-ther′mal‡; dī″a-ther′mic‡.**—**dī″a-ther′mance**, *n.* **dī″a-ther′ma-cy‡; dī″a-ther′man-cy‡; dī″a-ther′ma-ne′ty‡.**

dī-ath′e-sis, 1 dai-aṫh′ı-sis; 2 dī-ăth′e-sis, *n Med.* **1.** A predisposition to certain forms of disease; as, a gouty *diathesis*. **2.** Any mental or physical predisposition. [Gr., condition, < *dia*, apart, + *tithemi*, place.]—**dī″a-thet′ic**, *a.*—**dī″a-thet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dī′a-tom, 1 daiᵊa-tem; 2 dīᵊa-tŏm, *n. Bot.* A plant of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic algæ. [< DIA- + Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.]—**dī″a-to-ma′ceous**, *a.*

dī″a-tom′ic, 1 daiᵊa-tem′ık; 2 dīᵊa-tŏm′ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing only two atoms; as, a *diatomic* molecule. **2.** Containing two replaceable univalent atoms. **3.** Bivalent.

dī″a-ton′ic, 1 daiᵊa-ten′ık; 2 dīᵊa-tŏn′ic, *a. Mus.* Designating the regular tones of a key (or scale), in distinction from chromatic or occasional tones. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**dī″a-ton′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dī′a-tribe, 1 daiᵊa-traib; 2 dīᵊa-trīb, *n.* An abusive discourse; invective. [< Gr. *diatribē*, wearing away, < *dia*, through, + *tribō*, rub.]

Dī′az, 1 dīᵊas *or* -ath; 2 dīᵊăs *or* -ăth, *n.* **1. Bartholomeu** (1445?–1500), a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope. **2. Porfirio** (1830–1915), a Mexican general and statesman; president of Mexico, 1877–1880, and 1884–1911; overthrown by revolution. **3. Armando** (1861–), Italian general; commander-in-chief of the Italian Army, Nov., 1917– ; defeated the Austrians and Germans at the Piave, etc.

di-ba′sic, 1 dai-bēᵊsık; 2 dī-bāᵊsic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base, as sulfuric acid. **2.** Of or derived from such an acid.—**dī″ba-sic′i-ty**, *n.*

dib′bl(e[R]), 1 dib′l; 2 dĭb′l. **I.** *vt.* [DIB′BL(E)D[P]; DIB′BLING.] To make holes in (soil) with a dibble; plant or set with a dibble. **II.** *n.* A gardeners' pointed tool for planting seeds, setting slips, etc. [< DIB, DIP, *v.*] **dib′ber‡.**

dibs, 1 dibz; 2 dĭbs. *n.* A sirup or treacle made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice or dates. [Ar.]

dice, 1 dais; 2 dīç, *vt.* & *vi.* [DICED[†]; DIC′ING.] To make with a dice-like pattern; play with dice.

dice, *n. pl.* [DIE, *sing.*] **1.** Bone or ivory cubes, marked on every side with black spots, from one to six, or (**poker-dice**) with the card-faces from nine to ace inclusive. **2.** A game played with dice. [Irreg. pl. of ME. *dee*; see DIE, *n.*]—**dice′-box″**, *n.* A small box, from which dice are thrown.—**dic′er**, *n.* A player of dice.—**dic′ing**, *n.*

Di-cen′tra, 1 di-senᵊtra; 2 dī-cĕn′tra, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, delicate, perennial herbs, with a raceme of pretty nodding rose-colored or yellow heart-shaped flowers. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *dikentros*, with two points.]

di-ceph′a-lous, 1 dai-sefᵊa-lus; 2 dī-cĕf′a-lŭs, *a.* Having two heads. [< Gr. *dikephalos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *kephalē*, head.]

di-chlo′rid, *n.* Same as BICHLORID.

di-chot′o-my, 1 dai-kotᵊo-mi; 2 dī-cŏtᵊo-my, *n.* [-MIES[2], *pl.*] Division into two parts or into two branches; division by pairs; branching by constant forking; a fork. [< Gr. *dichotomia*, < *dichotomos*, < *dicha*, in two, + *temnō*, cut.]—**di-chot′o-mous**, *a.*

dī′chro-ism, 1 daiᵊkro-izm; 2 dīᵊcro-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The property of showing different colors when viewed in different directions, exhibited by doubly refracting crystals. **2.** The property of being differently colored in different degrees of concentration: shown by some solutions. [< Gr. *dichroos*, two-colored, < *di-* DI-, + *chroa*, color.]—**dī-chro′ic**, *a.*

dī″chro-mat′ic, 1 daiᵊkro-matᵊık; 2 dīᵊcro-măt′ic, *a.* Having either of two colors: specifically, in zoology, said of certain owls, herons, parrots, insects, etc., that, apart from changes due to age or sex, exhibit a coloration differing from the normal. **bi″chro-mat′ic‡.**—**di-chro′ma-tism**, *n.*

dick′ens, 1 dikᵊenz; 2 dĭkᵊĕns, *n.* [Colloq.] The devil.

Dick′ens, Charles (1812–1870). An English novelist and reformer; *David Copperfield*.

dick′er[1], 1 dikᵊer; 2 dĭkᵊer. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [U. S.] To make a petty trade; barter; haggle. **II.** *n.* A petty trade; bargain; deal. [< L. *decuria*, division by tens, < *decem*, ten.]

dick′er[2]‖, *n.* Ten; especially, ten hides or skins.

dick′ey, } 1 dikᵊı; 2 dĭkᵊy, *n.* **1.** A detachable linen shirt-front;
dick′y, } false bosom. **2.** An outside seat of a carriage, especially one behind the body, for servants. **3.** A pinafore or bib. **4.** [New Eng.] A high shirt-collar.

Dick′man, Joseph Theodore (1851–). An American major-general; fought against Geronimo 1885; at Santiago, Cuba, 1898; Philippine insurrection 1899–1900; commanded Third Division U. S. Army in German defeat at St. Mihiel, Sept., 1918.

dī-cot″y-le′don, 1 dai-ketᵊı-lī′dən; 2 dī-cŏtᵊy-lē′don, *n. Bot.* A plant having two cotyledons.—**dī-cot″y-led′o-nous**, *a.*

Dict., *abbr.* Dictator, dictionary.

dic′tate, 1 dikᵊtēt; 2 dĭcᵊtāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DIC′TAT-ED[D]; DIC′TAT-ING.] **1.** To declare with authority; command; prescribe. **2.** To communicate orally (something to be written by an amanuensis). **II.** *n.* **1.** An authoritative suggestion or prompting; a rule, precept, or maxim. **2.** A positive order. [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, say.] Syn.: command, decree, direct, enjoin, order, prescribe, require. See SPEAK.—Ant.: accept, follow, obey, submit, yield.—**dic-ta′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dictating; also, that which is dictated. **2.** Arbitrary control.

dic-ta′tor, 1 dik-tēᵊtər; 2 dĭcᵊtāᵊtor, *n.* **1.** A person invested with absolute power, especially in time of emergency. **2.** One who dictates.—**dic″ta-to′ri-al**, *a.* Given to dictating; overbearing; imperious; absolute. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**dic-ta′tor-ship**, *n.* **1.** The office, or term of office, of a dictator. **2.** Supreme control.

dic′tion, 1 dikᵊshən; 2 dĭcᵊshon, *n.* The use, choice, and arrangement of words and modes of expression. [< L. *dictio(n-)*, < *dico*, say.]

Syn.: expression, language, phrase, phraseology, style, verbiage, vocabulary, wording, words. An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology*; in military *phrase*. *Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. *Verbiage* never bears this sense (see CIRCUMLOCUTION). The *language* of a writer or speaker may be the national speech he employs; as, the English or French *language*; or the word may denote his use of that *language*; as, the author's *language* is well (or ill) chosen. *Style* includes *diction*, *expression*, rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits—in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style*, a frigid thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style*, a frigid or an argumentative *style*, etc., or of the *style* of Macaulay, of Prescott, or others. An author's *vocabulary* is the range of words which he brings into his use. Compare LANGUAGE.

dic′tion-a-ry, 1 dikᵊshən-ē-ri; 2 dĭcᵊshon-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A book containing the words of a language, or of a department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, defined, and pronounced; lexicon; word-book.

dic′to-graph, 1 dikᵊto-graf; 2 dĭcᵊto-grăf, *n.* A telephone capable of reproducing sounds made at a considerable distance from the transmitter and audible at a corresponding distance from the receiver: used to transmit or overhear conversations, and to gather evidence in lawsuits, etc. **dic′ta-graph‡.** [Erroneous form.]

dic′to-phone, 1 dikᵊto-fōn; 2 dĭcᵊto-fōn, *n.* An instrument for recording and repeating speech: used in dictating literary productions. [< L. *dicto*, to repeat, + PHONE.]

dic′tum, 1 dikᵊtum; 2 dĭcᵊtŭm, *n.* [DIC′TA, *pl.*] **1.** An authoritative or positive utterance. **2.** *Law.* An opinion by a judge on a point not essential to the decision on the main question. **ob′i-ter dic′tum‡.** [L.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

did, 1 did; 2 dĭd, *imp.* of DO, *v.* **dide†; did′en‡** [pl.].

di-dac′tic, 1 dai-dakᵊtık; 2 dī-dăcᵊtic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching; preceptive; expository. [< Gr. *didaktikos*, apt to teach.] **di-dac′ti-cal‡.**—**di-dac′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di-dac′ti-cism**, *n.*—**di-dac′tics**, *n.* The science or art of instruction or education: distinguished from *pedagogics* in that it includes the science of training, as well as of instructing, and relates more especially to the young.

did′dle[1], 1 didᵊl; 2 dĭdᵊl, *vt.* [Colloq.] To cheat; also, to borrow.—**did′dler**, *n.*

did′dle[2], *vi.* [Dial.] **1.** To toddle; jog. **2.** To dawdle.

Dide″rot′, 1 didᵊrō′; 2 dīdᵊrō′, **Denis** (1713–1784). A French savant and encyclopedist.

Dī'do, 1 dαī'dō; 2 dī'do, *n. Myth.* The founder and queen of Carthage enamored of Æneas.

didst, 1 didst; 2 dīdst, *2d per. sing. imp.* of DO, *v.*

Did'y-mus, 1 did'ī-mus; 2 did'y-mŭs, *n. Bib.* A name of the Apostle Thomas. *John* xi, 16.

die[1], 1 dαī; 2 dī, *vi.* [DIED; DY'ING.] **1.** To suffer death; pass from life; decease; expire. **2.** Figuratively, to cease to exist, as a quality or force. **3.** To become insensible or indifferent: followed by *to*. **4.** To discontinue; lose energy or power. **5.** [Colloq.] To pine, as with love: a hyperbolical use. **6.** *Theol.* To suffer spiritual death as a penalty for sin. [ME. *dien, deyen,* < Icel. *deyja.*]

Syn.: cease, decease, decline, depart, expire, fade, perish, wither *Die*, to go out of life, become destitute of vital power and action, is figuratively applied to anything which has the appearance of life.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 40.

An echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies*. *Expire* (literally, to breathe out) is a softer word for *die:* it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires;* the time has *expired*. To *perish* (literally, in Latin, to go through, as in English we say, "the fire goes out") is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; as, "I *perish* with hunger," *Luke* xv, 17; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, art and empires, may be said to *perish;* the word denotes utter destruction and decay.—Ant.: be born, begin, be immortal, come into being, come to life, exist, flourish, grow, live, rise again, rise from the dead, survive.—Prep.: to die *of* fever; *by* violence; rarely, *with* the sword, famine, etc. (*Ezek.* vii, 15); to die *for* one's country; to die *at* sea; *in* one's bed; *in* agony; die *to* the world.

die[2], *vt.* To cut or stamp with or as with a die.

die, *n.* [DICE, *pl.*, in defs. 1 and 2; DIES, *pl.*, in defs. 3 and 4.] **1.** A small cube, especially one with figures on the sides, used in games. **2.** A cast, as in dice-playing; stake; hazard. **3.** A hard metal device for stamping or cutting out some object, as a coin. **4.** *Arch.* The cubical part of a pedestal. **5.** Any small cubical block or body. [< OF. *de,* F. *dé,* < L. *datum,* something given.]—**die's-sink"er,** *n.* One who engraves dies.—**die's-sink"ing,** *n.*

di-e'cious, etc. Same as DIŒCIOUS, etc.

di"e-lec'tric, 1 dαī"ī-lek'trik; 2 dī"e-lĕk'trĭc. **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric forces or effects by induction instead of by conduction; non-conducting. **II.** *n. Elec.* A non-conductor, as glass. [< DI-[3] + ELECTRIC.] [on English channel.

Di-eppe', 1 dī-ep'; 2 dī-ĕp', *n.* A French seaport (pop. 23,000)

di-er'e-sis, } 1 dαī-er'ī-sis; 2 dī-ĕr'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[Z], *pl.*] **1.**

di-ær'e-sis, } Two dots (¨) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels that are to be pronounced separately: not used in the text of this dictionary. **2.** The separation of syllables or vowels by these dots. **3.** Division, as of a cell. [< Gr. *diairesis,* division.]

dī'es, 1 dαī'īz; 2 dī'ĕs, *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Day; days.—**Dies Iræ** (*R. C. Ch.*), a hymn used as the sequence in masses for the dead.—**dies non juridicus** (*Law*), a day on which no court business can be legally transacted.

di'et[3], 1 dαī'et; 2 dī'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To regulate or restrict the food and drink of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take food and drink according to a regimen; eat carefully or sparingly. **2.** To take food; eat.

di'et[4], *n.* **1.** A regulated course of eating and drinking; regimen. **2.** The daily fare; victuals. 3‖. Allowance of food; ration. [< Gr. *diaita,* manner of living, diet.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**di'et-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diet or eating. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A system of diet.—**di'et-er,** *n.*—**di"e-tet'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Relating to diet or dietetics.—**di"e-tet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**di"e-tet'ics,** *n.* The branch of hygiene that treats of diet and dieting.—**di"e-tet'ist,** *n.* One who employs dietetics in treating disease. **di"e-ti'clan†.**

di'et[2], *n.* **1.** A legislative assembly; specif. [D-]: (1) The legislature of certain European countries. (2) The semi-annual meeting of the estates of the old German empire: often distinguished by the name of the city where they sat; as, the *Diet* of Worms, April 17, 1521. **2.** [Scot.] A single session, as of a court; any appointed day. [< DIET[1], influenced by L. *dies,* day.]

diff., *abbr.* Difference, different, differs.

dif'fer, 1 dif'ər; 2 dĭf'er, *vi.* **1.** To be unlike in quality, degree, form, etc.: absolutely or with *from*. **2.** To disagree; dissent: absolutely or with *from* or *with*. **3.** To quarrel: absolutely or with *with*. [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *fero,* carry.]

dif'fer-ence, 1 dif'ər-ens; 2 dĭf'er-ĕnc. **I.** *vt.* [-ENCED[t]; -ENC-ING.] To make or mark as different; distinguish; subtract. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being other or unlike, or that in which two things are unlike; distinction. **2.** A disagreement in sentiment or opinion; controversy; quarrel. **3.** A separate treatment; discrimination. **4.** *Math.* The result obtained by subtracting one number from another. **5.** *Logic.* The specific difference; differentia. **6.** *Com.* A margin that has become payable.

Syn.: contrariety, contrast, disagreement, discrepancy, discrimination, disparity, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, distinction, divergence, diversity, inconsistency, inequality, unlikeness, variation, variety. *Difference* is the state or quality of being unlike or the amount of such unlikeness. A *difference* is in the things compared; a *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions*. *Disparity* is stronger than *inequality*, implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference* between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Variety* involves more than two objects; so, in general, does *diversity; variation* is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Disagreement* is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict; *difference* is sometimes used in the same sense. See REMAINDER.—Ant.: agreement, consonance, harmony, identity, likeness, resemblance, sameness, similarity, uniformity, unity.—Prep.: difference *between* the old and the new; differences *among* men; a difference *in* character; *of* action; *of* style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) *with* a person; a difference *of* one thing *from* (incorrectly *to*) another.

dif'fer-ent, 1 dif'ər-ent; 2 dĭf'er-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not the same; distinct; other. **2.** Marked by a difference; unlike. Syn.: see CONTRARY.

—**dif'fer-ent-ly,** *adv.*—**dif'fer-ent-ness,** *n.*

dif"fer-en'ti-a, 1 dif"ər-en'shi-ə; 2 dĭf"er-ĕn'shi-a, *n.* [-TI-Æ, *pl.*] *Logic.* A specific difference; a characteristic attribute distinguishing a species from others of the same genus. [L.]

dif"fer-en'tial, 1 dif"ər-en'shəl; 2 dĭf"er-ĕn'shal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, making, or marked by a difference. **2.** Distinctive; discriminative. **3.** *Math.* Pertaining to or involving differentials. **II.** *n. Math.* An infinitesimal difference between two values of a quantity.—**dif"fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

dif"fer-en'ti-ate, 1 dif"ər-en'shi-ēt; 2 dĭf"er-ĕn'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To constitute a difference between; be a mark distinguishing from. **2.** To discriminate and indicate the specific differences of, as of new species. **3.** To institute and establish a difference between; as, many words once synonymous are now *differentiated*. **4.** *Biol.* To cause to become different; specialize in form or functions; develop variation in or among, as in plants by cultivation. **5.** *Math.* To derive the differential of (a function) in terms of that of a variable on which it depends. **II.** *i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. Syn.: see CONTRAST.—**dif"fer-en-ti-a'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result of differentiating.

dif'fi-cil(e§), *a.* Hard; impracticable.

dif'fi-cult, 1 dif'ī-kult; 2 dĭf'i-cŭlt, *a.* **1.** Hard to do or be done; arduous; perplexing. **2.** Hard to persuade, overcome, or satisfy; intractable; exacting.

Syn.: arduous, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Arduous* (L. *arduus,* steep) signifies primarily so steep and lofty as to be difficult of ascent, and hence applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion and ordinarily for a lofty aim; great learning can only be won by *arduous* toil. *Hard* applies to anything that resists our endeavors as a scarcely penetrable mass resists our physical force. Anything is *hard* that involves tax and strain whether of the physical or mental powers. *Difficult* is not used of that which merely taxes physical force; a dead lift is called *hard* rather than *difficult;* breaking stone on the road would be called *hard* rather than *difficult* work; that is *difficult* which involves skill, sagacity, or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force; a geometrical problem may be *difficult* to solve, a tangled skein to unravel; a mountain *difficult* to ascend. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *laborious* or *toilsome* simply requires the steady application of labor or toil till accomplished; *toilsome* is the stronger word. That which is *onerous* (L. *onus,* a burden) is mentally burdensome or oppressive. Responsibility may be *onerous* even when it involves no special exertion. See ARDUOUS; HARD; OBSCURE; SQUEAMISH; TROUBLESOME.—Ant.: easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

—**dif'fi-cult-ly§,** *adv.*—**dif'fi-cul-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being difficult. **2.** An obstacle; hindrance; objection. **3.** [U. S.] A quarrel. **4.** Financial embarrassment; a strait; trouble: generally in the plural. Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT.

dif'fi-dent, 1 dif'ī-dent; 2 dĭf'i-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Affected or possessed with self-distrust; timid; shy; modest. 2‖. Distrustful of others; doubtful. [< L. *dis-,* apart, asun-

der, + *fides*, faith.]—**dif'fi-dence,** *n.* Self-distrust; shyness; modesty. **dif'fi-dent-ness‡.—dif'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

dif-fract', 1 di-frakt'; 2 di-frăct', *vt.* To separate into parts; decompose, as rays of light. [< L. *diffractus*, pp., < *dis-*, DIS-, + *frango*, break.]—**dif-frac'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Optics.* A deviation of rays of light from a straight course when partially cut off by any obstacle or passing near the edges of an opening. **2.** *Acoustics.* A similar deviation of sound-waves in passing the angle or edge of a large body.—**dif-frac'tiv(es,** *a.*

dif-fuse', } 1 di-fiūz'; 2 di-fūs', *vt.* & *vi.* [DIF-FUSED';
dif-fuze'F, } DIF-FUS'ING.] To pour or send out so as to spread in all directions; spread abroad; circulate; permeate. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *fundo*, pour.] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**dif-fus'i-bl(eF,** *a.* Spreading rapidly and energetically.—**dif-fus"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **dif-fus'i-bl(e-nessF‡.—dif-fu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; a scattering; dissemination; dispersion; circulation. **2.** *Physics.* The spontaneous intermingling of the molecules of two fluids, as of gases: distinguished from mixture by mechanical force or by the action of gravity.—**dif-fu'siv(es,** *a.* Having the property of diffusing; tending to diffuse; spreading abroad. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dif-fuse', 1 di-fiūs'; 2 di-fūs', *a.* **1.** Characterized by redundance; prolix; verbose. **2.** Widely spread out; extended.—**dif-fuse'ly,** *adv.*—**dif-fuse'ness,** *n.*

dig, 1 dig; 2 dĭg, *v.* [DUG or DIGGED, DIGD[s]; DIG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break up, turn up, form, make, or bring out by excavating, as with a spade. **2.** To insert; push, or force in, as a tool into the ground. **3.** To excavate a way for; make by digging. **4.** Figuratively, to search for and bring out by labor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To break or turn up earth or other material, as with a spade. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To work hard and steadily; plod. [< AS. *dician*, < *dīc*, ditch.]—**to dig in** (*Mil.*), to entrench (oneself); dig trenches.—**dig,** *n.* [Colloq.] A thrust; poke: often metaphorical.—**dig'ger,** *n.*

di-gam'ma, 1 dai-gam'ə; 2 di-găm'a, *n.* The original, but early disused, sixth letter in the Greek alphabet (*F*), equivalent in force to *W*, but in form to *F*. [Gr., < DI-[1] + *gamma*, the Gr. G.]

di-gest'd, 1 di-jest'; 2 di-ġĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into chyme in the stomach, as food; assimilate physically or mentally. **2.** To systematize; analyze and classify; form into a digest. **3.** To tolerate patiently; submit to; endure. **4.** *Chem.* To soften by heat and moisture. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be assimilated; undergo digestion. **2.** *Chem.* To be made ready by heat and moisture for further manipulation. [< L. *digestus*, pp. of *digero*, < *di-*, apart, + *gero*, carry.]—**di-gest'er,** *n.*—**di-gest"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being digestible. **di-gest'i-bl(e-nessF‡.—di-gest'i-bl(eF,** *a.*—**di-ges'tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining or conducing to digestion. **II.** *n.* A medicine to aid digestion.

di'gest, 1 dai'jest; 2 di'ġĕst, *n.* A systematic arrangement, as of writings; summary, as of news; compilation; as, the Literary *Digest*. Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

di-ges'tion, 1 di-jes'ċhən; 2 di-ġĕs'chon, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The process of dissolving and chemically changing food in the stomach, so that it can be assimilated by the blood and furnish nutriment to the body. **2.** The power to digest; the digestive functions. **3.** Mental reception and assimilation. **4.** *Chem.* Exposure of a substance to heat and moisture. **5.** Any absorption and assimilation, as of carbon dioxid by plants.

dight, 1 dait; 2 dīt, *vt.* [DIGHT or DIGHT'ED[d]; DIGHT'ING.] [Poet. or Dial.] **1.** To dress; adorn; equip; prepare. **2.** To prepare; cleanse. [< AS. *dihtan*, < L. *dicto*; see DICTATE, *v.*]

dig'it, 1 dij'it; 2 dĭġ'it, *n.* **1.** A finger or toe. **2.** Any one of the ten Arabic numerals: so named from counting upon the fingers. **3.** *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. **4.** A key, as in a piano. **5.** An ancient measure of length: about two-thirds of an inch. [< L. *digitus*, finger.]—**dig'i-tal,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the fingers or digits. **2.** Digitate.—**dig'i-tate,** *a.* Having parts, as leaflets, arranged like the fingers of a hand.—**dig'i-tat"ed,** *a.*—**dig'i-tate-ly,** *adv.*—**dig"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

dig"i-ta'lis, 1 dij"i-tē'lis; 2 dĭġ"i-tā'lis, *n.* **1.** The dried leaves of foxglove; used as a heart-tonic. **2.** [D-] *Bot.* A genus of tall Old World herbs of the figwort family. *D. purpurea*, the foxglove, is often cultivated. [< L. *digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger; from the shape of the flower.]

dig'i-ti-, 1 dij'i-ti-; 2 dĭġ'i-ti-. From Latin *digitus*, finger; toe: a combining form.—**Dig"i-tig'ra-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* A tribe of carnivores that walk on their toes, including the cats, dogs, etc.—**dig'i-ti-grade.** **1.** *a.* Walking on the toes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*. [+ L. *gradior*, walk.]

dig'ni-fy, 1 dig'ni-fai; 2 dĭġ'ni-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To impart or add dignity to; honor. **2.** To invest with dignities; promote; elevate; exalt. [< L.[LL+OF] *dignus*, worthy; and see -FY.]—**dig'ni-fied,** *pa.* **1.** Characterized by or invested with dignity; stately. **2.** Invested with dignities; promoted in rank; honored. Syn.: see GRAND.

dig'ni-ta-ry, 1 dig'ni-tē-ri; 2 dĭġ'ni-tā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] One who holds high official position; especially, an ecclesiastic of high rank.

dig'ni-ty, 1 dig'ni-ti; 2 dĭġ'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Grave or stately bearing. **2.** High rank, office, or position; distinction. **3.** A dignitary. **4.** The state or quality of being excellent, worthy, or honorable. **5.** Grade of elevation; rank. [< L.[F] *dignitas*, < *dignus*, worthy.]

di'graph, } 1 dai'graf; 2 di'ġrăf. **I.** *a.* Consisting of two
di'graf°, } letters which represent only one sound. **II.** *n.* A union of two characters representing a single sound, as *oa* in *boat*. [< Gr. *di-*, twofold, + *graphō*, write.]

di-gress't, 1 di-gres'; 2 di-ġrĕs', *vi.* To turn aside from the main subject to some incidental matter; go out of the way; deviate; wander. [< L. *di-*, apart, + *gradior*, step.] Syn.: see WANDER.—**di-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of digressing; that which digresses; a turning aside, as from a subject; deviation; divergence. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of Mercury or Venus from the sun.—**di-gres'sion-al,** *a.*—**di-gres'siv(es,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

di-he'dral, 1 dai-hi'drəl; 2 di-hē'dral, *a.* Two-sided; formed by or having two plane faces.

Di"jon', 1 di"ġōn'; 2 di"zhōn', *n.* A city in E. France; pop. 77,000.

dike, 1 daik; 2 dīk. **I.** *vt.* [DIKED[t]; DIK'ING.] To surround or furnish with a dike; drain by ditching. **II.** *n.* **1.** An embankment to protect low land from inundation. **2.** *Mining.* A fissure which has been filled with other solid material than the ore through which it cuts. ‖ A ditch. [< AS. *dīc*, ditch.] **dyke‡.—dik'er,** *n.* A dike-builder.

di-lap'i-date, 1 di-lap'i-dēt; 2 di-lăp'i-dāt, *v.* [-DAT"ED[d]; -DAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to fall into partial ruin; impair by neglect or misuse; spoil and deface; waste. **II.** *i.* To be impaired by misuse or neglect; decay; fall into ruin. [< L. *di-*, apart, + *lapido*, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone.]—**di-lap'i-dat"ed,** *a.*—**di-lap"i-da'tion,** *n.* The process of dilapidating, or the state of being dilapidated.

di-late', 1 di-lēt'; 2 di-lāt', *vt.* & *vi.* [DI-LAT'ED[d]; DI-LAT'ING.] **1.** To enlarge in all directions; swell, spread, or puff out; distend; expand. **2.** To speak or write diffusely; enlarge; expatiate. [< L. *di-*, apart, + *latus*, carried.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY.—**di-lat'a-bl(eF,** *a.* Expansible.—**di-la'tan-cy,** *n.* Expansive capacity of granular masses with change of shape.—**di-la'tant.** **I.** *a.* Having dilatancy; dilating. **II.** *n.* A dilating substance or instrument.—**di-la'tate,** *a.* Dilated.—**dil"a-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or process of dilating, or state of being dilated; also, that which is dilated; expansion; distention. **di-la'tion‡.—di-la'tor,** *n* One who or that which dilates; an instrument for opening or expanding a wound, aperture, or cavity. **dil'a-ta"tor‡.**

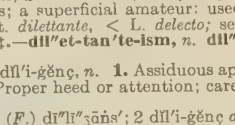
dil'a-to-ry, 1 dil'ə-to-ri; 2 dil'a-to-ry, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or tending to cause delay; tardy; slow. [< LL. *dilatorius*, < L. *dilatus*; see DILATE.] Syn.: see SLOW; TEDIOUS.—**dil'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**dil'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

di-lem'ma, 1 di-lem'ə; 2 di-lĕm'a, *n.* **1.** A necessary choice between equally undesirable alternatives; a perplexing predicament. **2.** *Logic.* A syllogistic argument which presents an antagonist with two (or more) alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. [< Gr. *dilēmma*, < *di-*, two, + *lēmma*, anything taken.]—**dil"em-mat'ic,** *a.*

dil"et-tan'te, 1 dil"e-tan'ti; 2 dil"ĕ-tăn'te, *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] A dabbler in art matters; a superficial amateur: used also adjectivally. [< It. *dilettante*, < L. *delecto*; see DELIGHT, *v.*] **dil"et-tant'‡.—dil"et-tan'te-ism,** *n.* **dil"et-tant'ism‡.**

dil'i-gence[1], 1 dil'i-jens; 2 dil'i-ġĕnç, *n.* **1.** Assiduous application; industry. **2.** Proper heed or attention; care. Syn.: see INDUSTRY.

dil'i-gence[2], 1 dil'i-jens *or* (*F.*) di"li"zäns'; 2 dil'i-ġĕnç *or* (*F.*) di"li"zhänç', *n.* A French four-wheeled public stage-coach, drawn by from 4 to 7 horses. [F.] **dil'ly‡.**



Diligence.

dil'i-gent, 1 dil'i-jent; 2 dil'i-ġĕnt, *a.* Possessed of or showing diligence; painstaking; industrious. [F., < L. *diligent(t-)s*, careful.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; BUSY; INDUSTRIOUS.—**dil'i-gent-ly,** *adv.*

dill, 1 dil; 2 dil, *n.* An Old World annual of the parsley family, with long-stalked umbels of yellow flowers and aromatic, pungent, medicinal seeds. [< AS. *dile*.]

dil'ly-dal"ly, 1 dil'ɪ-dal"ɪ; 2 dĭl'y-dăl"y, *vi.* [-LIED; -LY-ING.] [Colloq.] To loiter or trifle. [< DALLY.]

dil'u-ent, 1 dil'yu-ent; 2 dĭl'yu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Serving to dilute; diluting. **II.** *n.* That which dilutes.

di-lute', 1 dɪ-lūt'; 2 dī-lūt', *vt. & vi.* [DI-LUT'ED[2]; DI-LUT'ING.] To make or become weaker or more fluid by admixture; weaken; thin. [< L. *di-*, apart, + *luo*, wash.]—**di-lu'tion,** *n.* The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted; something diluted.

di-lu'vi-al, 1 dɪ-lū'vɪ-əl; 2 dī-lū'vi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by a flood. **di-lu'vi-an‡.**

di-lu'vi-um‖, 1 dɪ-lū'vɪ-um; 2 dī-lū'vi-ŭm, *n. Geol.* **1.** An accumulation of compact unstratified débris. **2.** A deluge. **di-lu'vi-on‡.** [L., < *diluo*, DILUTE.]

dim, 1 dim; 2 dĭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DIMMED, DIMD[3]; DIM'MING.] To render or grow dim; tarnish; fade. **II.** *a.* [DIM'MER; DIM'MEST.] **1.** Obscure from faintness of light or from lack of visual or mental perception; indistinct; shadowy; misty. **2.** Not seeing or perceiving clearly; purblind; obtuse. **3.** Lacking luster; tarnished. [< AS. *dim*, dark.] **dimmet.** Syn.: see DARK; FAINT; OBSCURE. —**dim'ly,** *adv.*—**dim'ness,** *n.*

dim., *abbr.* Diminuendo, diminutive.

dime, 1 daim; 2 dīm, *n.* [U. S.] A silver coin worth ten cents. [< L.[F] *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.]

di-men'sion, 1 dɪ-men'shən; 2 dī-mĕn'shon, *n.* Any measurable extent or magnitude, as length, breadth, or thickness: generally used in the plural. [F., < L. *dimensio(n-)*. < *di-*, apart, + *metior*, measure.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.—**di-men'sion-al,** *a.*

dim'e-ter, 1 dim'ɪ-tər; 2 dĭm'e-ter, *n. Pros.* A verse of two feet.—**dim'e-ter,** *a.*

di-mid'i-ate, 1 dɪ-mid'ɪ-ĕt; 2 dī-mĭd'i-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To cut in half. **II.** *a.* **1.** Divided in half. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Appearing to lack one-half. (2) Split on one side. (3) Having halves functionally different. [< L. *dimidiatus*, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle.]—**di-mid"i-a'tion,** *n.*

di-min'ish[1], 1 dɪ-min'ɪsh; 2 dī-mĭn'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make smaller or less; decrease; belittle; degrade. **II.** *i.* To grow smaller; lessen; dwindle. [< L.[F] *de*, from, + *minus*, less.] **di-min'uet.** Syn.: see ABATE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH.—**dim"i-nu'tion,** *n.* The act of diminishing, or the condition of being diminished; reduction.

di-min"u-en'do, 1 dɪ-min"yu-en'do *or* (*It.*) dɪ-mɪ"nu-en'do; 2 dī-mĭn"yu-ĕn'do *or* (*It.*) dī-mĭ"nu-ĕn'do. *Mus.* **I.** *a. & adv.* Gradually lessening in volume of sound: expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign >. **II.** *n.* A diminuendo passage. [It., < *diminuire*, DIMINISH.]

di-min'u-tiv(e[s], 1 dɪ-min'yu-tiv; 2 dī-mĭn'yu-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of relatively small size; small; little. **2.** Diminishing or tending to diminish. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing diminished size. **II.** *n.* **1.** A word formed from another to express diminished size. **2.** Anything very small. [< L.[LL] *de*, from, + *minus*, less.] Syn.: see LITTLE; MINUTE. —**di-min'u-tiv(e-ly[s],** *adv.*—**di-min'u-tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*

dim'is-so-ry, 1 dim'ɪ-so-rɪ; 2 dĭm'i-so-ry, *a.* **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction: said of episcopal letters. **2.** Granting leave to go away. [< LL. *dimissorius*, < L. *dimitto*, send away, < *di-*, away, + *mitto*, send.]

dim'i-ty, 1 dim'ɪ-tɪ; 2 dĭm'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] A stout cotton goods with raised stripes or patterns; also, a light fine white cotton dress-goods. [< Gr. *di-*, two, twofold, + *mitos*, thread.]

dim'mish, 1 dim'ɪsh; 2 dĭm'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.

di-mor'phous, 1 dɑɪ-mər'fus; 2 dī-môr'fŭs, *a.* Existing in or occurring under two forms; characterized by dimorphism, as a substance in crystallization. [< Gr. *dimorphos*, < *di-*, two, + *morphē*, form.] **di-mor'phic‡.**—**di-mor'phism,** *n.* The quality of existing in two forms, as a crystallized substance, an insect, a word of variant spelling, etc. — **di'-morph,** *n.* One of the forms of a dimorphous substance.

Dimorphism of a European Butterfly. 1/2

a, winter form; *b*, summer form.

dim'pl(e[p], 1 dim'-pl; 2 dĭm'pl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DIM'PL(E)D[p]; DIM'PLING.] To mark with dimples; form dimples. **II.** *n.* A slight depression on the cheek or chin, or on any smooth surface. [< Norw. *dipel*, dim. of *dape*, pool.]

din, 1 din; 2 dĭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DINNED, DIND[8]; DIN'NING.] To assail with confusing noise; urge with clamorous repetition; make a din. **II.** *n.* A loud continuous noise or clamor; a rattling or clattering sound. [< AS. *dyn*, *dyne*.] Syn.: see NOISE.

di-nar', 1 dɪ-nār'; 2 dī-när', *n.* **1.** A gold coin of medieval Arabia, especially one issued by the califs of Damascus. **2.** A Persian money of account. **3.** A silver coin of Servia. Value, 19½ cents.

dine, 1 dain; 2 dīn, *v.* [DINED; DIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give a dinner to. **II.** *i.* To take dinner. [< F. *diner*, contr. of *déjeuner*, breakfast.]—**din'er,** *n.* **1.** One who dines. **2.** A railroad dining-car.—**din'ing,** *pa. & n.*—**din'ing-car",** *n. Railway.* A car in which meals are served en route.

ding[1], 1 diŋ; 2 dĭng, *vt. & vi.* [DINGED *or* DUNG; DING'ING.] To strike; pound; scold; bluster. [< ME. *dingen*; cp. Ice. *dengja*, hammer.]

ding[2], *vt. & vi.* To urge insistently; resound monotonously, as a bell; ring; toll. [Imitative.]

ding, *n.* A blow or stroke.

ding'-dong", 1 diŋ'-dɔŋ"; 2 dĭng'-dŏng", *n.* **1.** The peal of a bell. **2.** Any monotonous repetition. **3.** A device in a clock for striking the quarter-hours.

din'gey, 1 diŋ'gi; 2 dĭn'ĝy, *n.* **1.** A small boat. **2.** A surveyors' sleeping-car. [< Beng. *dingī*, boat:] **din'-gee‡; din'ghy‡; din'gy‡.**

din'gl(e[p], 1 diŋ'gl; 2 dĭn'ĝl, *n.* **1.** A narrow valley; glen. **2.** [New Eng.] The enclosed weather-porch of a house. [Var. of DIMPLE.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

din'go, 1 diŋ'go; 2 dĭn'go, *n.* The native wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia.

din'gy, 1 din'ji; 2 dĭn'ĝy, *a.* Of a dusky color, as if soiled; dull; tarnished. [< DUNG.]—**din'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**din'gi-ness,** *n.*

Dingo. 1/21

dink[1], 1 diŋk; 2 dĭnk. *vt.* [Scot.] To dress; deck; dight.

dink, *a.* [Scot.] Neat; trim.

din'ner, 1 din'ər; 2 dĭn'-er, *n.* **1.** The principal meal of the day, now commonly taken in the afternoon or evening. **2.** A banquet. [< F. *diner*; see DINE.]

di'no-, 1 dɑɪ'no-; 2 dī'no-. From Greek *deinos*, terrible, < *deos*, terror: a combining form.—**di'no-saur,** *n.* One of an order of huge Mesozoic reptiles, the *Dinosauria*. [+ Gr. *sauros*, lizard.] —**di"no-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**di"no-the'ri-um,** *n.* One of a Miocene genus of elephant-like mammals. [+ Gr. *thēr*, wild beast.]

dint, 1 dint; 2 dĭnt. **I.** *vt.* To make a dent or dint in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small depression made by a blow; a dent. **2.** Active agency; efficacy; as, by *dint* of hard work. [< AS. *dynt*, blow.]

dio., dioc., *abbr.* Diocesan, diocese.

di'o-cese, 1 dai'o-sīs; 2 dī'o-çēs, *n. Eccl.* The territory or the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction. [< Gr. *diokēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *oikeō*, dwell.]—**di-oe'e-san.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diocese. **II.** *n.* A bishop.

Di"o-cle'tian, 1 dɑɪ"o-klī'shən; 2 dī"o-clē'shan, **Caius V. A.** (235–313). A Roman emperor, 284–305.

di-œ'cious, 1 dɑɪ-ī'shus; 2 dī-ē'shŭs, *a. Biol.* Having the male and female organs borne by different individuals, as a plant with stamens and pistils in separate individuals. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *oikos*, house.] **di-e'cious‡; di-œ'cian‡; di-oi'-cous‡.**—**di-œ'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**di-œ'cious-ness,** *n.*

Di-og'e-nes, 1 dɑɪ-oj'ɪ-nīz; 2 dī-ŏg'e-nēs, *n.* A Greek cynic philosopher.

Di"o-me'des, 1 dɑɪ"o-mī'dīz; 2 dī"o-mē'dēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Argos; one of the bravest Greeks before Troy. **Di'o-med‡; Di'o-medē‡.**

Di"o-nys'i-us, 1 dɑɪ"o-nish'ɪ-us; 2 dī"o-nŷsh'ī-ŭs, *n.* **1.** Either of two tyrants of Syracuse: (1) **D.** "The Elder" (430–367 B. C.); (2) **D.** "The Younger" (395?–after 343 B. C.). **2. D. Exiguus** (–545?), a Christian theologian; author of the Dionysian era. **3. D. of Halicarnassus** (68–7 B. C.), a Greek historian and rhetorician. **4. D. the Areopagite** (–95?). *Acts* xvii, 34.—**Di"o-nys'i-an,** *a.* **1.** Dionysiac. **2.** Of or pertaining to Dionysius.—**Dionysian era** or **period,** a period of 532 Julian years, employed to compute the date of Easter.

Di"o-ny'sos, 1 dɑɪ"o-nɑɪ'sos; 2 dī"o-nŷ'sŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* God of wine and drama; the Roman *Bacchus*. **Di"o-ny'sus‡.**—**Di"o-nys'i-a,** *n. pl.* The Athenian festivals in honor of Dionysos or any one of them. **Di"o-nys'i-acs‡.**—**Di"o-nys'i-ac,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dionysos or the Dionysia. **Di"o-nys'i-an‡.**

di-op'tric, 1 dɑɪ-op'trɪk; 2 dī-ŏp'trĭc. **I.** *a.* Aiding the vision by refraction, as a lens. **di-op'tri-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being that of one whose focal distance is one meter. **di-op'ter‡; di-op'try‡.** [< Gr. *dioptrikos*, < *dia*, through, + *opsomai*, I shall see.] —**di-op'trics,** *n.* The branch of optics treating of light-refraction by transparent media.

di″o-ra′ma, 1 dai″o-rā′mə; 2 di″o-rä′ma, *n.* **1.** A painting, or series of paintings, for spectacular exhibition. **2.** A building in which such a picture or pictures are exhibited. [< Gr. *dioraō*, see through, < *dia*, through, + *horaō*, see.]—**di″o-ra′mic,** *a.*

di′o-rite, 1 dai′o-rait; 2 di′o-rīt, *n.* A granular, crystallized, igneous rock composed of feldspar and hornblende. [< Gr. *diorismos*, division, < *dia*, through, + *horos*, boundary.]

di′o-ryte‡.—di″o-rit′ic, *a.* [AND POLLUX.]

Di″os-cu′ri, 1 dai″os-kiu′rai; 2 di″ȯs-e͡u′rī, *n. pl.* See CASTOR

di-ox′id, } 1 dai-eks′id; 2 di-ȯks′id, *n. Chem.* An oxid

di-ox′ide, } containing two atoms of oxygen to the molecule. **bin-ox′id‡; din-ox′ide‡.**

dip, 1 dip; 2 dĭp, *v.* [DIPPED† OR DIPT; DIP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To immerse in a fluid and withdraw again. **2.** To lower for an instant and then raise, as a flag. **3.** To lift up and out by scooping; as, to *dip* water from a stream: often with *up* or *out*. **4.** To put or sink slightly or partially (into a liquid). **5†.** To implicate; involve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To plunge partly or momentarily into any liquid. **2.** To engage slightly or temporarily in any matter: with *in* or *into*. **3.** To incline downward; decline. **4.** *Geol.* To lie at an angle with the horizon, as strata. [< AS. *dyppan*, *dippan*, < *dȳpan*, deepen, < *dēop*, deep.] Syn.: see IMMERSE.

dip, *n.* **1.** The act of dipping, in any sense of the verb; a plunge; bath; dipping up; depression. **2.** A liquid into which something is to be dipped. **3.** Inclination, as of the magnetic needle. **4.** A candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly into melted tallow.

di-pet′a-lous, 1 dai-pet′a-lus; 2 di-pĕt′a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two petals. [< DI-[1] + PETALOUS.]

diph-the′ri-a, } 1 dif-thi′rɪ-ə; 2 dĭf-thē′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* An

dif-the′ri-a‡, } acute infectious disease due to a bacillus, characterized by a tendency to form a false membrane in the throat. [< Gr. *diphthera*, leather, < *dephō*, soften.]—**diph″the-rit′ic,** *a.* **diph-the′ri-al‡; diph-the′ric‡.**

diph′thong, } 1 dif′thȯŋ; 2 dĭf′thȯng, *n. Orthoepy.* The

dif′thong‡, } union of two vowels in one sound or syllable. [< Gr. *diphthongos*, < *di-*, two, twofold, + *phthengomai*, cry out.]—**diph-thon′gal,** *a.* **diph′thong-ic‡; diph-thon′gous‡.—diph-thon′gal-ly,** *adv.*

dipl., *abbr.* Diplomat, diplomatist.

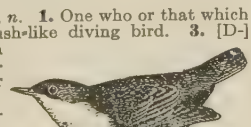
Di-plod′o-cus, 1 di-plod′o-kus; 2 dĭ-plŏd′o-cŭs, *n.* A genus of fossil reptiles (order *Dinosauria*), discovered in the western U. S.

di-plo′ma, 1 dɪ-plō′mə; 2 di-plō′ma, *n.* An official honorary certificate, as of graduation. [L., < Gr. *diplōma*, lit. paper folded double.]

di-plo′ma-cy, 1 dɪ-plō′mə-sɪ; 2 di-plō′ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The art, science, or practise of conducting negotiations between nations. **2.** Tact, shrewdness, or skill in conducting any affair. **3.** The body of diplomatic officials of a government. [< F. *diplomatie*, < L. *diploma*, DIPLOMA.]—**dip′lo-mat,** *n.* One employed or skilled in diplomacy. **dip′lo-mate‡.—dip″lo-mat′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to diplomacy. **2.** Characterized by special tact in negotiation; dexterous; wary; adroit. **3.** Pertaining to diplomatics. **dip″lo-mat′i-cal‡.** Syn.: see POLITIC. — **dip″lo-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **dip″lo-mat′ics,** *n. Archeol.* The science of diplomas or of ancient writings, charters, etc.—**di-plo′ma-tist,** *n.* **1.** A diplomat. **2.** One remarkable for tact and shrewd management.—**di-plo′ma-tize,** *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To effect by diplomacy. **2.** To give a diploma to. **II.** *i.* To carry on diplomacy; use diplomatic arts.

dip′o-dy, 1 dip′o-dɪ; 2 dip′o-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] *Pros.* A combination of two like feet; double foot. [< Gr. *di-* two, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

dip′per, 1 dip′ər; 2 dĭp′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dips. **2.** A small, thrush-like diving bird. **3.** [D-] [U. S.] The group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear.



Dipper. 1/3

dip″so-ma′ni-a, 1 dip″so-mē′nɪ-ə; 2 dĭp″so-mā′ni-a, *n. Pathol.* An uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink. [< Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, + *mania*, MANIA.] — **dip″so-ma′ni-ac,** *n.*

dip′sy, 1 dip′sɪ; 2 dĭp′sy. **I.** *a.* Deep-sea. **II.** *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] A sinker for a fishing-line; an arrangement of hooks for bottom-fishing. [A corruption of *deep-sea*.] **dip′sey‡.**

Dip′ter-a, 1 dip′tər-ə; 2 dĭp′ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having a single anterior pair of membranous wings with a posterior pair of poisers and a suctorial proboscis: including the flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc. [< Gr. *dipteros*, two-winged, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *pteron*, wing.]—**dip′ter-al,** *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Having or resembling a double peristyle or colonnade. **2.** *Entom.* Dipterous.—**dip′ter,** *n.*—**dip′ter-an.** **I.** *a.* Dipterous. **II.** *n.* A dipterous insect.—**dip″ter-ol′o-gist,** *n.* An expert in the classification of diptera.—**dip′ter-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Diptera*; two-winged. **2.** *Bot.* Two-winged, as a seed or fruit.

dird, 1 dird; 2 dĭrd, *n.* [Scot.] An achievement; a stroke.

dir′dum, 1 dir′dum; 2 dĭr′dŭm, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A tumult; uproar; outcry. **2.** A blow; hence, any unfortunate outcome or event. **3.** A scolding; rating. **dir′dam‡; dur′dum‡.**

dire, 1 dair; 2 dīr, *a.* [DIR′ER; DIR′EST.] Extremely calamitous; dreadful; terrible. [< L. *dirus*, fearful.] Syn.: see AWFUL.—**dire′ly,** *adv.*—**dire′ness,** *n.*

di-rect′ᵈ, 1 di-rekt′; 2 di-rĕct′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To point straight toward a thing; aim. **2.** To point out a way to (a person). **3.** To regulate the course or conduct of; govern; command; order. **4.** To place an address upon, as a letter. **5.** *Mus.* To lead (singing or playing) as conductor. **II.** *i.* To act as guide, conductor, or leader. Syn.: see COMMAND; DICTATE; GOVERN; LEAD[1]; REGULATE.

di-rect′. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or being the straightest course; straight; shortest; nearest. **2.** Free from intervening agencies or conditions; immediate. **3.** Straightforward; plain. **4.** *Astron.* Designating motion on the celestial sphere from west toward east, in the direction of the sun's movement among the stars. **II.** *adv.* By direct course; directly. [< L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigo*, direct.] Syn.: (adjective) see IMMEDIATE; RIGHT.—**direct current** (*Elec.*), a current flowing constantly in one direction, as opposed to an *alternating* current.—**di-rec′tiv(es,** *a.* That directs or points out, rules, or governs.—**di-rect′ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a direct line or manner. **2.** Without medium, agent, or go-between. **3.** Immediately; as soon as possible. **4.** Exactly; precisely. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.—**di-rect′-ness,** *n.* The quality of being direct; straightness; straightforwardness.— **di-rec′tor,** *n.* One who or that which directs. **di-rect′er‡.** Syn.: see MASTER.—**di-rec′tor-ate,** *n.* **1.** A body of directors. **2.** The office or power of director. **di-rec′tor-ship‡.—di-rec′tress,** *n. fem.*—**di-rec′trix,** *n.* [-TRI-CES, 1 -tri-sīz; 2 -tri-çēs, or -TRIX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** In gunnery, the median line in the plane of fire. **2.** *Geom.* A line which so determines the motion of another line, or of a point, that the latter shall describe some surface or curve. **3.** A directress.

di-rec′tion, 1 dɪ-rek′shən; 2 di-rĕc′shon, *n.* **1.** The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the intervening distance. **2.** Tendency; aim. **3.** The act of governing or ordering; superintendence; administration. **4.** Instruction; command; order. **5.** The name and residence of a person; address.

Syn.: aim, bearing, course, inclination, tendency, way. The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. *Way*, literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path. *Bearing* is direction with reference to another object or to the points of the compass. *Course* is the direction of a moving object; *inclination*, that toward which an object leans; *tendency*, that toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination*. See AIM; CARE; INCLINATION; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

di-rec′to-ry, 1 dɪ-rek′to-rɪ; 2 di-rĕc′to-ry. **I.** *a.* Containing directions. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An alphabetical or classified list, as of the names and addresses of the inhabitants or business-houses of a city. **2.** A collection of rules. **3.** A body of directors; directorate. **4.** [D-] The five men who were the executive of the French government after the downfall of the Convention, Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799.—**di″rec-to′ri-al,** *a.*

dire′ful, 1 dair′ful; 2 dīr′ful. *a.* Most dire; dreadful; terrible. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. —**dire′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dire′ful-ness,** *n.*

Scotch Dirk.

dirge, 1 dūrj; 2 dĭrg, *n.* A funeral hymn or tune. [< L. *dirigo*, direct, in funeral hymn beginning '*Dirige, Domine.*']

dir′i-ge. 1 dir′ɪ-jɪ; 2 dĭr′i-ge, *n. R. C. Ch.* A service for the dead; hence, a dirge. [L.; see DIRGE.]

dir′i-gi-bl(eᴱ, 1 dir′ɪ-jɪ-bl; 2 dĭr′i-gi-bl. **I.** *a.* That may be directed or controlled; as, a *dirigible* balloon. **II.** *n.* A dirigible balloon. See BALLOON.

dirk, 1 dūrk; 2 dĭrk. **I.** *vt.* To stab with a dirk. **II.** *n.* A dagger or poniard. [< Ir. *duirc*, dirk.]

dirt, 1 dūrt; 2 dĭrt. **I.** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Made of earth; as, a *dirt* road. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance; refuse; trash. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Loose earth; garden-loam. **3.** Abuse or obscenity. [ME. *drit*, < Ice. *drit*, excrement of birds.] — **dirt′y.** **I.** *vt.* [DIRT′IED; DIRT′Y-ING.] To soil; make filthy; sully; tarnish. **II.** *a.* [DIRT′I-ER; DIRT′I-EST.] Un-

clean; foul; filthy, physically or morally; base; despicable; contemptible. Syn.: see FOUL.—**dirt'i-ly,** *adv.*—**dirt'i-ness,** *n.*

dis-, *prefix.* Apart; asunder. In numerous words with this prefix *dis-* has simply a negative force, causing the word to express the contrary of what is implied by the second element, thus:

dis"ac-cus'tom	dis"es-teem'	dis-root'
dis"af-for'est	dis-fur'nish	dis"sym-met'ri-cal
dis"a-noint'	dis-praise'	dis"sym-met'ri-cal-ly
dis"as-sem'ble	dis-prais'ing-ly	dis"sym-met'ri-cal-ness
dis-broth'er	dis"re-gard'ful	dis-sym'me-try
dis"en-shrine'	dis-rev'er-ence	

[= OF. *des-*, F. *dés-*, *dis-*, *dé-*, < L. *dis-*, *di-*, < *duo*, two.]

dis., *abbr.* Discipline. distanced. distant.—**dis., disc., disct.,** *abbr.* Discount.

dis-a'bl(eE**,** 1 dis-ā'bl; 2 dĭs-ā'bl, *vt.* **1.** To render physically or mentally incapable of proper or effective action; cripple; impair. **2.** To render legally incapable, as of inheriting property, etc. **3**†. To disparage; decry.—**dis"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** Lack of ability; inability. **2.** Legal incapacity or inability to act.—**dis-a'bl(e-ment**F**,** *n.*

dis"a-buse', ⟩ 1 dis"ə-biūz'; 2 dĭs"a-būz', *vt.* To rid of a

dis"a-buze'F, ⟩ false notion or impression; undeceive.

dis"ad-van'tage, 1 dis"ad-van'tij; 2 dĭs"ăd-văn'tag. **I.** *vt.* To injure the interest of; prejudice; hinder. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which hinders, prevents, or is prejudicial to success. **2.** Prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, or other good; drawback; injury. **3.** A state of inferiority or unfavorable contrast: preceded by *at*; as, the army was *at a disadvantage*. Syn.: see INJURY; LOSS.—**dis-ad"van-ta'geous,** *a.* Attended with disadvantage; detrimental; inconvenient.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis"af-fect'd, 1 dis"a-fekt'; 2 dĭs"ă-fĕct', *vt.* To destroy or weaken the affection of; alienate.—**dis"af-fect'ed,** *pa.* Alienated in feeling; estranged; unfriendly. Syn.: see INIMICAL.—**dis"af-fec'tion,** *n.* Discontent; disloyalty; estrangement.

dis"af-firm', 1 dis"a-fûrm'; 2 dĭs"ă-fîrm', *vt.* **1.** To deny; contradict. **2.** *Law.* (1) To reverse; set aside. (2) To make denial of; repudiate; disclaim.—**dis"af-firm'ance,** *n.* **dis-af"fir-ma'tion‡.**

dis"a-gree', 1 dis"ə-grī'; 2 dĭs"a-grē', *vi.* **1.** To present essential or notable points of difference; differ. **2.** To be at variance in opinion; fail to agree; quarrel. **3.** To be unfavorable in action or effect, as food; be injurious: followed by *with*.—**dis"a-gree'a-bl(e**E**,** *a.* Repugnant to taste, sentiment, opinion, or the senses; not agreeable; displeasing; unpleasant.—**dis"a-gree'a-bl(e-ness**F, *n.* **dis"a-gree"a-bil'i-ty‡.—dis"a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.*—**dis"a-gree'ment,** *n.* Failure to agree; dissimilarity; variance; unsuitableness; incongruity; altercation; quarrel. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE; QUARREL.

dis"al-low', 1 dis"a-lau'; 2 dĭs"ă-low', *vt.* & *vi.* To refuse to allow or permit; disapprove; reject. Syn.: see PROHIBIT.—**dis"al-low'a-bl(e**E**,** *a.*—**dis"al-low'ance,** *n.* Refusal to allow; disapprobation.

dis-an'i-mate‖, 1 dis-an'i-mēt; 2 dĭs-ăn'i-māt, *vt.* **1‖.** To deprive of spirit or courage; dishearten. **2**†. To deprive of life.—**dis-an"i-ma'tion,** *n.* [pletely.

dis"an-nul'‖, 1 dis"a-nul'; 2 dĭs"ă-nŭl', *vt.* To annul com-

dis"ap-pear', 1 dis"a-pīr'; 2 dĭs"ă-pēr', *vi.* To pass from sight or view; fade away; vanish.—**dis"ap-pear'ance,** *n.*

dis"ap-point'd, 1 dis"a-point'; 2 dĭs"ă-point', *vt.* **1.** To defeat or fail to fulfil the expectation, hope, or desire of (a person). **2.** To prevent the attainment or accomplishment of (a hope or plan); frustrate. Syn.: see MISLEAD.—**dis"ap-point'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Defeated of hope or desire. **2§.** Unappointed; not prepared.—**dis"ap-point'ment,** *n.* The state, condition, or sense of being disappointed; that which disappoints; failure; frustration. Syn.: see CHAGRIN; MISFORTUNE.

dis-ap"pro-ba'tion, 1 dis-ap"ro-bē'shən; 2 dĭs-ăp"ro-bā'shon, . Disapproval; unfavorable judgment.—**dis-ap'pro-ba-to-ry,** *n.*

dis"ap-prove', 1 dis"a-prūv'; 2 dĭs"ă-prov', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with disfavor or censure; condemn: often with *of*. **2.** To refuse assent to; reject as inadmissible. **II.** *i.* To feel or express disapproval.—**dis"ap-prov'al,** *n.* The act of disapproving; the withholding of approval; disapprobation. Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.—**dis"ap-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-arm', 1 dis-ārm'; 2 dĭs-ärm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to surrender arms; deprive of weapons or the like. **2.** To deprive of power to harm or annoy; quell; allay. **II.** *i.* To lay aside arms; reduce a land or naval armament from a war to a peace footing.—**dis-arm'a-ment,** *n.*

dis"ar-range', 1 dis"a-rēnj'; 2 dĭs"ă-rānġ', *vt.* To disturb the arrangement of; derange. Syn.: see DISPLACE.—**dis"ar-range'ment,** *n.*

dis"ar-ray', 1 dis"a-rē'; 2 dĭs"ă-rā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impair the array of; throw into disorder, as an army. **2.** To undress; divest. **II.** *i.* To undress oneself.

dis"ar-ray', *n.* **1.** Loss or want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. **2.** Scantiness of dress; negligent or disordered dress.

dis-as'ter, 1 dız-as'tər; 2 dĭs-ăs'ter, *n.* Crushing misfortune; a calamity. [< F. *désastre*, < L. *dis-*, ill, + *astrum*, < Gr. *astron*, star.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.

—**dis-as'trous,** *a.* **1.** Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous. **2.** Threatening disaster; ill-boding; gloomy; dismal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [ture†.

dis"a-ven'tur†, *n.* Misadventure; mischance. **dis"a-ven'-**

dis"a-vow', 1 dis"ə-vau'; 2 dĭs"a-vow', *vt.* To refuse to acknowledge; deny; disclaim; disown. Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**dis"a-vow'al,** *n.* A disowning; denial.

dis-band'd, 1 dis-band'; 2 dĭs-bănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To discharge from further united (especially military) service. **2.** To dismiss (an individual) from an organization; discharge. **3**†. To set free. **4**†. To disintegrate. **II.** *i.* To retire from service as an organization.—**dis-band'ment,** *n.* A disbanding.

dis-bar', 1 dis-bār'; 2 dĭs-bär', *vt. Law.* To deprive of the right to appear in court as an attorney.—**dis-bar'ment,** *n.*

dis"be-lief', 1 dis"bı-lif'; 2 dĭs"be-lēf', *n.* A conviction that a statement is untrue; positive unbelief.

Syn.: see DOUBT.

dis"be-liev(e'F**,** 1 dis"bı-līv'; 2 dĭs"be-lēv', *vt.* & *vi.* To refuse to believe; withhold belief or credit; deem false.—**dis"be-liev'er,** *n.*

dis-branch'§, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of branches, as a tree; prune; trim. **2.** To cut off, as a branch.

dis-bur'den, 1 dis-bûr'dn; 2 dĭs-bûr'dn, *vt.* & *vi.* To disencumber of a burden; get rid of; unload. **dis-bur'then‡** [Archaic].—**dis-bur'den-ment,** *n.*

dis-burse', 1 dis-bûrs'; 2 dĭs-bûrs', *vt.* [DIS-BURSED't, DIS-BURST'S; DIS-BURS'ING.] To pay out, as in meeting current expenses. [< OF. *des-*, apart, + *bourse*, purse.]—**dis-burs'a-bl(e**E**,** *a.*—**dis-burse'ment,** *n.* Expenditure.

disc, *n.* Same as DISK.

disc., *abbr.* Discovered, discoverer. [disk.

dis'cal, 1 dis'kəl; 2 dĭs'cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a

dis-can'dy†, *vi.* To melt, as sugar; dissolve.

dis-card'd, 1 dis-kārd'; 2 dĭs-cärd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn off as useless or undesirable; reject; dismiss. **2.** To throw out from one's hand in card-playing. **II.** *i.* To throw out a card or cards in playing. Syn.: see RENOUNCE.

dis-cern', 1 dı-zûrn'; 2 di-ṣĕrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To see as distinct from other objects; perceive; distinguish; recognize. **II.** *i.* To recognize a distinction or difference; discriminate. [< L.F *discerno*, < *dis-*, apart, + *cerno*, separate.]

Syn.: behold, descry, discriminate, distinguish, observe, perceive, recognize, see. What we *discern* we *see* apart from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs; an officer is readily *distinguished* from a common soldier by his uniform. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. Compare ABSTRACT; DISCOVER; KNOW; LOOK.

—**dis-cern'er,** *n.*—**dis-cern'i-bl(e**E**,** *a.* Capable of being discerned; perceivable. Syn.: see EVIDENT.—**dis-cern'i-bl(e-ness**F, *n.*—**dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.*—**dis-cern'ing,** *pa.* Quick to discern; discriminating; penetrating. Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS.—**dis-cern'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-cern'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of discerning. **2.** The mental power of discerning; keenness of judgment; insight. Syn.: see ACUMEN: UNDERSTANDING; WISDOM.

dis-charge', 1 dis-chārj'; 2 dĭs-chärġ', *v.* [DIS-CHARGED'; DIS-CHARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver the contents of; shoot or fire off, as a gun; unload, as a ship. **2.** To remove, as a cargo by unloading, a bullet by firing, or an employee by dismissal. **3.** To send forth; emit; set free, as a prisoner. **4.** To meet the requirements of; pay, as a debt; perform, as a duty, office, etc. **5**†. To forbid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To deliver a charge or charges; put off a load or burden; give or send forth contents; shoot; fire; pour. **2.** Specifically, to blur or spread, as the ink-lines of a drawing. Syn.: see ABSOLVE; ACCOMPLISH; BANISH; CANCEL: DELIVER; PAY; RELEASE.

—**dis-charg'er,** *n.*

dis-charge', *n.* **1.** The act or process of discharging; a firing or unloading; dismissal; release. **2.** That which discharges, as a certificate of release. **3.** That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out or off, as from a wound. **4.** *Hydraul.* Rate or quantity of outflow or

issue. **5.** *Elec.* The removal of a charge, as from a Leyden jar, a battery, etc.

dis-ci'pl(eF, 1 di-saɪ'pl; 2 di-çī'pl. **I.** *vt.* [DIS-CI'PL(E)D[F]; DIS-CI'PLING.] **1.** To cause to become a disciple; convert. **2**§. To train; teach. **II.** *n.* One who accepts and follows a teacher or a doctrine; a pupil or learner. [F., < L. *discipulus*, < *disco*, learn.] Syn.: see ADHERENT; CONVERT.—**dis-ci'pl(e-shipF,** *n.*

dis'ci-plin(eS, 1 dis'ı-plin; 2 dĭs'i-plīn. **I.** *vt.* [DIS'CI-PLIN(E)D[S]; DIS'CI-PLIN-ING.] **1.** To train to obedience, subjection, or effectiveness; drill; educate. **2.** To punish or chastise. **II.** *n.* **1.** Systematic training or subjection to authority, or its result; subjection. **2.** Training resulting from misfortune, troubles, etc. **3.** Punishment for the sake of training; correction; chastisement. **4.** A system of rules, or method of practisé, as of a church. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* The self-scourging of some ascetics; also, a scourge. [F., < L. *disciplina*, < *discipulus*, DISCIPLE.] Syn.: (verb) see CHASTEN; TEACH: (noun) see EDUCATION; NURTURE.—**dis'ci-plin-a-bl(eF,** *a.* **1.** Capable of discipline. **2.** Deserving of discipline.—**dis"ci-pli-na'ri-an.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to discipline. **II.** *n.* One who disciplines; one strict in discipline; a martinet.—**dis'ci-pli-na-ry,** *a.* Of, relating to, or having the nature of discipline; employed in discipline.

dis-claim', 1 dis-klēm'; 2 dĭs-clām', *vt.* **1.** To disavow any claim to, connection with, or responsibility for; disown; reject. **2.** To reject or deny the claim or authority of; deny. **3.** *Law.* To renounce, as a claim, interest, or right; decline. [< L.OF *dis-* (see DIS-) + *clamo*, cry out.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**dis-claim'er,** *n.* **1.** One who disclaims. **2.** A disclaiming act, notice, or instrument. [disavowal.

dis"cla-ma'tion, 1 dis"klə-mē'shən; 2 dĭs"cla-mā'shon, *n.* A

dis-close', ⟩ 1 dis-klōz'; 2 dĭs-clōs, *vt.* & *vi.* [DIS-CLOSED';

dis-cloze'F, ⟩ DIS-CLOS'ING.] **1.** To expose to view; lay bare; uncover. **2.** To make known; divulge; open. **3**†. To hatch, as an egg. [< L.OF *dis-* (see DIS-) + *claudo*, close.] Syn.: see CONFESS; DISCOVER; INFORM; PUBLISH.—**dis-clo'sure,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of disclosing. **2.** Anything disclosed.

dis-cob'o-lus, 1 dis-kob'o-lus; 2 dĭs-cŏb'o-lŭs, *n. Class. Antiq.* A discus-thrower; specif. [D-], a famous statue by Myron (5th century B. C.). [< Gr. *diskos*, disk, + *ballo*, throw.]

dis'coid, 1 dis'kɔid; 2 dĭs'cŏid. **I.** *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. **dis-coid'alǂ.** **II.** *n.* A disk or disk-like object. [< Gr. *diskos*, disk, + -OID.]

dis-col'or, ⟩ 1 dis-kʊl'ər; 2 dĭs-cŏl'or, *vt.* To give an

dis-cul'orF, ⟩ unnatural color to; stain. **dis-col'ourǂ.—dis-col"or-a'tion,** *n.*

dis-com'fitd, ⟩ 1 dis-kum'fıt; 2 dĭs-cŏm'fit, *vt.* To defeat

dis-cum'fitF, ⟩ utterly; frustrate; rout; vanquish. [< L.OF *dis-*, apart, + *con-*, intens. + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see CONQUER.—**dis-com'fi-ture,** *n.* The act of discomfiting, or the state of being discomfited; defeat. **dis-com'fitǂ.** Syn.: see RUIN.

dis-com'fort, ⟩ 1 dis-kum'fərt; 2 dĭs-cŏm'fort. **Id.** *vt.*

dis-cum'fortF, ⟩ To make uneasy; trouble; pain; grieve. **II.** *n.* The state of being positively uncomfortable, or that which causes it; disturbance; disquietude. Syn.: see PAIN.—**dis-com'fort-a-bl(eF§,** *a.* **1.** Uncomfortable. **2.** Producing discomfort. **3**†. Melancholy.

dis"com-mode', 1 dis"kə-mōd'; 2 dĭs"cŏ-mōd', *vt.* [-MOD'ED[d]; -MOD'ING.] To cause inconvenience to; trouble; annoy. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *commodus*, fit, convenient.]

dis"com-pose', 1 dis"kəm-pōz'; 2 dĭs"cŏm-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **1.** To disturb the composure of; make uneasy; ruffle; agitate. **2.** To disorder or disarrange; derange. Syn.: see ABASH.—**dis"com-po'sure,** *n.* Agitation; disorder. Syn.: see CHAGRIN.

dis"con-cert'd, 1 dis"kən-sʊrt'; 2 dĭs"cŏn-çĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To confuse, as by a surprize; disturb; discompose. **2.** To disarrange, as a plan; frustrate; hinder. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *concerto*, CONCERT.] Syn.: see ABASH.

—**dis"con-cer'tion,** *n.* The state of being disconcerted. **dis"con-cert'mentǂ.**

dis"con-nect'd, 1 dis"kə-nekt'; 2 dĭs"cŏ-nĕct', *vt.* To undo or dissolve the connection of; dissociate; separate.—**dis"con-nect'ed,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**dis"con-nec'tion,** *n.*

dis-con'so-late, 1 dis-kən'so-lıt; 2 dĭs-cŏn'so-lat, *a.* **1.** Destitute of consolation; inconsolable. **2.** Marked by gloominess; cheerless; saddening. Syn.: see SAD.—**dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-con'so-late-ness,** *n.* **dis-con'so-la-cyǂ;** dī **-con'so-lancǂ; dis-con"so-la'tionǂ** [Rare.

dis"con-tent', 1 dis"kən-tent'; 2 dĭs"cŏn-tĕnt'. **Id.** *vt.* To render discontented; dissatisfy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness. **2**§. A malcontent. **dis"con-tent'ed-nessǂ; dis"con-tent'mentǂ.**—**dis"-con-tent'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Causing dissatisfaction. **2**†. Discontented. [**-ness,** *n.*

dis"con-tent'ed, *a.* Ill at ease; dissatisfied. **-ly,** *adv.*

dis"con-tin'ue, 1 dis"kən-tin'yu; 2 dĭs"cŏn-tĭn'yu, *v.* [-TIN'UED; -TIN'U-ING.] **I.** *t.* To break off or cease from; bring to an end; cease; stop; intermit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; cease. **2.** To separate or be disunited. Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE; SUSPEND.

—**dis"con-tin'u-ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; interruption or intermission. **2.** Discontinuity. **3.** *Law.* The interruption of a suit as by failure of the plaintiff to follow it up.—**dis"con-tin"u-a'tion,** *n.*—**dis-con"ti-nu'i-ty,** *n.*—**dis"con-tin'u-ous,** *a.* Not continuous; characterized by interruptions or breaks. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-cord', 1 dis-kōrd'; 2 dis-côrd', *vt.* To be out of accord or harmony; disagree; clash.

dis'cord, 1 dis'kōrd; 2 dĭs'côrd, *n.* **1.** Variance or strife; contention. **2.** *Mus.* A combination of dissonant sounds; lack of harmony. **3.** A harsh or disagreeable medley of noises. [F., < L. *discordia*, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.]—**dis-cor'dance,** *n.* A discordant state or quality; discord. **dis-cor'dan-cyǂ.**—**dis-cor'dant,** *a.* **1.** Contradictory; harsh; dissonant. **2.** *Geol.* Lacking in conformity, as of direction. Syn.: see CONTRARY; HETEROGENEOUS; INCONGRUOUS.—**dis-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.*

dis-count'd, 1 dis-kaunt'; 2 dĭs-count', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deduct, as a portion of an amount owing; make an allowance of. **2.** To buy for less than face value, the difference going to the purchaser. **3.** To give less than full credit to (a story or statement); discredit; disregard. **4.** To act upon beforehand; anticipate. **II.** *i.* To purchase or accept notes, etc., at less than face value, retaining the difference, when paid, as interest. [< L.OF *dis-*, apart, + *computo*, COMPUTE.]—**dis-count'a-bl(eF,** *a.* —**dis-count'er,** *n.*

dis'count, 1 dis'kaunt; 2 dĭs'count, *n.* **1.** An amount counted off or deducted. **2.** *Finance.* The interest allowed and deducted from the face amount for advancing money on negotiable paper. **3.** The act of discounting. **4.** The rate of discount.

dis-coun'te-nance‡, 1 dis-kaun'tı-nəns; 2 dĭs-coun'te-nanç. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To look upon with disfavor; disapprove or discourage. **2**‖. To abash. **II**†. *n.* **1.** Whatever tends to check or discourage; disfavor. **2.** Confusion; abashment.

dis-cour'age, ⟩ 1 dis-kur'ıj; 2 dĭs-cŭr'aġ, *vt.* [-AGED'; -AG-

dis-cur'ageF, ⟩ ING.] **1.** To damp or quench the courage of; dispirit; dishearten; deter. **2.** To destroy, or attempt to destroy, confidence in; oppose; obstruct.—**dis-cour'age-ment,** *n.* The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged; also, that which discourages. Syn.: see DESPAIR.

dis-course', 1 dis-kōrs'; 2 dĭs-cōrs'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DIS-COURSED't; DIS-COURST'S; DIS-COURS'ING.] **1.** To give expression to; utter; converse; make an address. **2**†. To discuss. **3**†. To confer with. **II.** *n.* **1.** Connected communication of thought; conversation; a formal discussion or address. **2.** *Logic.* The exercise or the power of analytical and consecutive thought; ratiocination. [< L.LL+F *dis-*, apart, to and fro, + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see CONVERSATION; SPEECH.—**dis-cours'er,** *n.*

dis-cour'te-sy, ⟩ 1 dis-kūr'tı-sı; 2 dĭs-cûr'te-sy, *n.* [-SIES'Z,

dis-cur'te-syS, ⟩ *pl.*] Rude behavior; impoliteness.—**dis-cour'te-ous,** *a.* Showing discourtesy; impolite; rude. Syn.: see BLUFF.

—**dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis'cous, 1 dis'kus; 2 dis'cŭs, *a.* Like a disk; discoid.

dis-cov'er, ⟩ 1 dis-kuv'ər; 2 dĭs-cŏv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To

dis-cuv'erF, ⟩ get first sight or knowledge of; find and bring to the knowledge of the world. **2.** To disclose; reveal; expose. **3**‖. To uncover. **II.** *i.* To show oneself.

Syn.: ascertain, descry, detect, discern, disclose, expose, ferret out, find, find out, invent. Of human actions or character, *detect* is used, almost without exception, of what is evil; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud; real merit is sure to be *discovered*. In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected*. We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use; Columbus *discovered* America; Morse *invented* the electric telegraph. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. A man *finds* in the road some stranger's purse, or *finds* his own which he is searching for. The expert *discovers* or *detects* an error in an account; the auditor *finds* the account to be correct. Compare CATCH; DISCERN; KNOW.—Ant.: see synonyms for HIDE.

—dis-cov″er-a-bil′i-ty, *n.*—**dis-cov′er-a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**dis-cov′er-er,** *n.*—**dis-cov′er-y,** *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The act of discovering; disclosure. **2.** Something discovered.

dis-cred′it, 1 dis-kred′ıt; 2 dĭs-crĕd′ıt. I^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To disbelieve. **2.** To injure the credit or reputation of; dishonor. **3.** To destroy faith or belief in. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of discrediting, or the state of being discredited. **2.** Lack of credit; impaired reputation; dishonor. Syn.: see ABASE; DISPARAGE.—**dis-cred′it-a-bl(eF,** *a.* Hurtful to credit or reputation; disreputable.—**dis-cred′it-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis-creet′, 1 dis-krīt′; 2 dĭs-crēt′, *a.* Wise in avoiding errors or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; judicious; prudent; careful. [< L. *discretus,* pp. of *discerno,* DISCERN.] Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT.—**dis-creet′ly,** *adv.*—**dis-creet′ness,** *n.*

dis-crep′ant, 1 dis-krep′ənt *or* dis′krı-pant; 2 dĭs-crĕp′ant *or* dĭs′cre-pănt, *a.* Inharmoniously different; opposite; contrary; discordant. [OF., < L. *dis-,* apart, + *crepo,* crackle.] Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS.—**dis-crep′an-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] A disagreement or difference; variance. **dis-crep′ance‡.** Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-crete′, 1 dis-krīt′; 2 dĭs-crēt′, *a.* **1.** Disconnected with others; distinct or separate. **2.** Made up of distinct parts or separate units; discontinuous. **3.** Denoting opposition or contrariety. **4.** *Bot.* Separate; not coalescent. **5.** *Med.* Distinct; segregate: opposed to *confluent.* [< L. *discretus,* pp. of *discerno,* DISCERN.]—**dis-crete′ly,** *adv.*—**dis-crete′ness,** *n.*

dis-cre′tion, 1 dis-kresh′ən; 2 dĭs-crĕsh′on, *n.* **1.** Cautious and correct judgment; prudence; sagacity. **2.** Liberty of action; freedom in the exercise of judgment. **3.** *Law.* The act or the liberty of deciding according to justice and propriety without wilfulness or favor. [OF., < L. *discretio(n-),* < *discretus;* see DISCRETE.] Syn.: see ADDRESS; PRUDENCE; WISDOM.

—dis-cre′tion-a-ry, *a.* Exercisable at or left to discretion: uncontrolled legally except by discretion. **dis-cre′tion-al‡.**—**dis-cre′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim′i-nate, 1 dis-krim′ı-nēt; 2 dĭs-crĭm′i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT″ED^{d}; -NAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To note the differences between; note or set apart as different; differentiate; distinguish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To observe a difference; distinguish. **2.** To make a distinction; treat unequally or unfairly. [< L. *discrimino,* divide, distinguish.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; CONTRAST; DISCERN; KNOW.

—dis-crim′i-nat″ing, *pa.* **1.** Having power or serving to distinguish. **2.** Establishing a distinction; differential. Syn.: see ASTUTE.—**dis-crim′i-nat″ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim′i-nate, *a.* **1.** Noting differences; discriminating. **2.** Discriminated. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-crim″i-na′tion, 1 dis-krim′ı-nē′shən; 2 dĭs-crĭm″i-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or power of discriminating; the discernment of distinctions. **2.** Differential treatment. **3.** The state or condition of being discriminated; distinction; sometimes, unjust distinction. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.—**dis-crim′i-na-tiv(eS,** *a.* Discriminating; distinctive or characteristic. **dis-crim′i-na-to-ry‡.—dis-crim′i-na-tiv(e-lyS,** *adv.* **dis-crim′i-na-to-ri-ly‡.**

dis-crown′, 1 dis-kraun′; 2 dĭs-crown′, *vt.* To deprive of a crown; dethrone.

dis-cur′sion, 1 dis-kûr′shən; 2 dĭs-cûr′shon, *n.* 1§. The act of reasoning. 2†. Discursiveness. 3†. A running about.

dis-cur′siv(eS, 1 dis-kûr′sıv; 2 dĭs-cûr′siv, *a.* Passing from one subject to another; wandering away from the point or theme; digressive. [< L. *discursus,* pp. of *discurro,* < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *curro,* run.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-cur′so-ry§, *a.* Argumentative; discursive.

dis′cus, 1 dis′kus; 2 dĭs′cŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A heavy disk of stone or metal thrown in athletic contests; quoit. See DISCOBOLUS. **2.** *Biol.* A disk. [L. See DISK.]

dis-cuss′, 1 dis-kus′; 2 dĭs-cŭs′, *vt.* **1.** To argue for and against; reason upon; debate. **2.** [Colloq.] To test by eating or drinking, as a meal. **3.** *Med.* To scatter or disperse, as a tumor, without suppuration. **4†.** To put aside; shake off. [< L. *discussus,* < *dis-,* apart, + *quatio,* shake.] Syn.: see DISPUTE; EXAMINE. — **dis-cus′sion,** *n.* The act of discussing; argumentative examination; debate. Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL; SPEECH.—**dis-cus′siv(eS.** **I.** *a. Med.* Having the property of dispersing tumors and the like. **II.** *n.* A medicine that disperses tumors. **dis-cu′tient‡.**

dis-dain′, 1 dis-dēn′; 2 dĭs-dān′. **I.** *vt.* To consider unworthy of one's regard or notice; regard with proud indifference; despise; recoil from with pride or scorn. **II.** *n.* A blended feeling of superiority and dislike; proud contempt. [< L.^{OF} *dis-,* apart, + *dignor,* deem worthy.] Syn.: see ARROGANCE; SCORN.—**dis-dain′ful,** *a.* Filled with or expressing disdain; scornful. Syn.: see HAUGHTY.—**dis-dain′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-dain′ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-ease′, 1 diz-īz′; 2 dĭs-ēz′. **I.** *vt.* [DIS-EASED′; DIS-EAS′ING.] To cause disease in; disorder; derange. **II.** *n.* **1.** Disturbed or abnormal physiological action in the living organism. **2.** A morbid condition resulting from such disturbance. **3†.** Uneasiness; inconvenience; discomfort; discontent. [< OF. *desaise,* < *des-,* apart; and see EASE, *n.*]

Syn.: affection, ailment, complaint, disorder, distemper, ill health, illness, indisposition, infirmity, malady, sickness, unhealthiness, unsoundness. *Disease* is the general term for any deviation from health; in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited; as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder,* as abundantly appears in the English Bible: "Elisha was fallen *sick* of his *sickness* whereof he died," *2 Kings* xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, or "*sickness* at the stomach," and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received a limited acceptance in the United States, where *sick* and *sickness* have the earlier and wider usage. We speak of trifling *ailments,* a slight *indisposition,* a serious or a deadly *disease;* a slight or severe *illness;* a painful *sickness* or *illness,* a condition or state of *ill health,* an insidious, serious, severe, or deadly *disease. Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness. See ILLNESS.—Ant.: health, robustness, soundness, strength, sturdiness, vigor.

dis-edge′§, *vt.* To destroy the edge of; blunt; sate.

dis″e-lec′tri-fy, 1 dis″ı-lek′tri-fıı; 2 dĭs″e-lĕc′tri-fŷ, *vt.* To deprive of electricity or of electric current.—**dis″e-lec″tri-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

dis″em-bark′t, 1 dis″em-bärk′; 2 dĭs″ĕm-bärk′, *vt.* & *vi.* To put or go ashore from a ship; land; unload.

—dis-em″bar-ka′tion or **-ca′tion,** *n.*

dis″em-bar′rass‡, 1 dis″em-bar′əs; 2 dĭs″ĕm-băr′as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment of any kind. **-ment,** *n.*

dis″em-bod′y, 1 dis″em-bed′ı; 2 dĭs″ĕm-bŏd′y, *vt.* **1.** To free from the body. **2.** To disband, as troops.

—dis″em-bod′i-ment, *n.*

dis″em-bogue′, 1 dis″em-bōg′; 2 dĭs″ĕm-bōg′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To discharge at the mouth, as a stream. **2.** *Naut.* To pass out of the mouth of a river, bay, or gulf: said of a vessel. [< Sp. *desembocar,* < *des-* (< L. *dis-*; see DIS-) + *embocar,* put into the mouth, < L. *in,* in, + *bucca,* cheek.]

—dis″em-bogue′, dis″em-bogue′ment, *n.*

dis″em-bow′el, 1 dis″em-bau′el; 2 dĭs″ĕm-bow′ĕl, *vt.* To take or let out the bowels of.

dis″en-a′blet, *vt.* To disable; unfit.

dis″en-chant′d, 1 dis″en-chənt′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-chânt′, *vt.* To free from enchantment; disillusionize. **-ment,** *n.*

dis″en-cum′ber, 1 dis″en-kum′bər; 2 dĭs″ĕn-cŭm′ber, *vt.* To free from encumbrance or burden.

—dis″en-cum′ber-ment, *n.* **dis″en-cum′brance‡.**

dis″en-dow′, 1 dis″en-dau′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-dow′, *vt.* To take away an endowment or endowments from.—**dis″en-dow′ment,** *n.*

dis″en-gage′, 1 dis″en-gēj′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-gāg′, *vt.* & *vi.* To set or be free from engagement; become detached; withdraw. Syn.: see RELEASE.—**dis″en-gaged′,** *pa.* **1.** Separated or disjoined. **2.** Not bound by appointment; at liberty.—**dis″en-gag′ed-ness,** *n.*—**dis″en-gage′ment,** *n.*

dis″en-tan′gl(eF, 1 dis″en-taŋ′gl; 2 dĭs″ĕn-tăŋ′gl, *vt.* To relieve of entanglement or perplexity; unravel.

—dis″en-tan′gl(e-mentF, *n.*

dis″en-thrall′, 1 dis″en-thrôl′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-thraı′, *vt.* To release from or as from thraldom; set free. **dis″en-thral′‡.—dis″en-thral′**[or **-thrall′]ment, dis″in-thral′ment,** *n.*

dis″en-throne′†, *vt.* To dethrone. [disinter.

dis″en-tomb′, 1 dis″en-tûm′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-tọm″, *vt.* To exhume;

dis″en-trance′t, 1 dis″en-trans′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-trânç′, *vt.* To arouse from a trance or spell; disillusionize. [twine.

dis″en-twine′, 1 dis″en-twaın′; 2 dĭs″ĕn-twĭn′, *vt.* To un-

di-sep′a-lous, 1 dai-sep′ə-lus; 2 dī-sĕp′a-lūs, *a. Bot.* Having two sepals. [< DI-^{1} + SEPALOUS.]

dis″es-tab′lish‖, 1 dis″es-tab′lısh; 2 dĭs″ĕs-tăb′lish, *vt.* To deprive of established character; withdraw state patronage from; as, to *disestablish* a church.

—dis″es-tab′lish-ment, *n.*

dis-fa′vor, 1 dis-fē′vər; 2 dĭs-fā′vor. **I.** *vt.* To withdraw or withhold favor from; discountenance. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of favor; disapproval; dislike. **2.** The state of being discountenanced, disliked, or opposed; odium. **dis-fa′vour‡.**

dis-fig′ure, 1 dis-fig′yur; 2 dĭs-fĭg′yur, *vt.* To impair or injure the beauty of; render unsightly; deform.

—dis-fig′ured, *pa.* Physically marred: made unsightly.

—dis-fig′ure-ment, *n.* **1.** That which disfigures. **2.** The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured. **dis-fig″u-ra′tion‡.** Syn.: see BLEMISH.

dis-for'est[d], 1 dis-fȯr'est; 2 dĭs-fȯr'ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To clear of forest; cut away the timber of; strip of trees. **2.** To disafforest.

dis-fran'chise, 1 dis-fran'chɪz *or* -chaiz; 2 dĭs-frăn'chĭs *or* -chīz, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] To deprive of a citizen's privileges, as of the ballot. **-ment,** *n.*

dis-gar'nish‖[t], 1 dis-gär'nɪsh; 2 dĭs-gär'nĭsh, *vt.* To strip of garniture; disfurnish; divest.

dis-gorge', 1 dis-gȯrj'; 2 dĭs-g̈ȯrg', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To throw out, as from the throat or stomach; eject; vomit. **2.** To restore; make restitution.

dis-grace', 1 dis-grēs'; 2 dĭs-grā̆ç'. I[t]. *vt.* **1.** To bring reproach or shame upon. **2.** To dismiss with ignominy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Reproach; infamy; ignominy. **2.** That which disgraces. Syn.: see ABASE; BLEMISH; STAIN.

—dis-grace'ful, *a.* Characterized by or causing disgrace; shameful. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. **— dis-grace'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-grace'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-grun'tle, 1 dis-grun'tl; 2 dĭs-grŭn'tl, *vt.* [Colloq.] To disappoint and vex: usually in the past participle.

dis-guise', ⟩ 1 dis-gaiz'; 2 dĭs-gīz'. **I.** *vt.* [DIS-GUISED';
dis-guize'[F], ⟨ DIS-GUIS'ING.] **1.** To change the appearance of, as by a mask; hide; conceal; alter. **2.** To intoxicate: a euphemism. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; something that disguises. **2.** Intoxication. [< OF. *desguiser,* < *des-,* DIS-, + *guise,* GUISE.] Syn.: (verb) see HIDE; MASK; (noun) see PRETENSE.—**dis-guis'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-guis'er,** *n.*

dis-gust', 1 dis-gust'; 2 dĭs-g̈ŭst'. I[d]. *vt.* To affect with loathing or aversion. **II.** *n.* Strong aversion or repugnance, physical, mental, or moral. [< OF. *desgouster,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *gusto,* taste, < *gustus,* tasting.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY.

—dis-gust'ing, *pa.* Serving or fitted to provoke disgust; odious; revolting. **dis-gust'ful**‡.—**dis-gust'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dish[t], 1 dĭsh; 2 dĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in a dish or dishes; serve as food: often with *up* or *out.* **2.** To make concave, as a wheel. **II.** *i.* To be or become concave.

dish, *n.* **1.** A concave or hollow vessel for serving food at meals. **2.** The kind or amount of food served in a dish. **3.** Concavity. [< Gr.[L+AS] *diskos,* disk.]—**dish'-cloth",** *n.* A cloth used in washing dishes.—**dish'ful,** *n.* The quantity that a dish will hold.—**dish'ing,** *pa.* Hollow like a dish; concave.

dis"ha-bille', 1 dis"ə-bĭl' *or* -bil'; 2 dĭs"ə-bĭl' *or* -bĭl', *n.* Undress, or negligent attire, as a morning wrapper. [< F. *déshabillé,* undressed.] **des"ha-bille'**‡.

dis-h(e)art'en[s], 1 dis-hart'n; 2 dĭs-härt'n, *vt.* To weaken the spirit or courage of; dispirit; discourage.
Syn.: see ABASH.

dis-her'i-son, 1 dis-her'ɪ-zən; 2 dĭs-hĕr'ĭ-sŏn, *n.* The act of cutting off from inheritance. [< OF. *desheritison,* < LL. *dishereditio,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *heres (hered-),* heir.]

di-shev'el, 1 dɪ-shev'əl; 2 dĭ-shĕv'ĕl, *vt.* & *vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD[s]; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To disorder (the hair); disarrange (the dress). [< L.[s] *dis-* privative + *capillus,* hair.]

dis-hon'est, 1 dis-en'est; 2 dĭs-ŏn'ĕst, *a.* Lacking in honesty; untrustworthy; fraudulent; false. Syn.: see BAD; IMMORAL.—**dis-hon'est-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-hon'es-ty,** *n.* Falsity; insincerity; violation of trust; fraud.

dis-hon'or, 1 dis-en'er; 2 dĭs-ŏn'ər. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To deprive of honor; disgrace; insult. **2.** To violate the chastity of; seduce. **3.** *Com.* To decline or fail to pay, as a note. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of honor or of honorable character; degradation; insult; reproach; stain. **2.** *Com.* Refusal or failure to pay a note, etc., when due. **dis-hon'our**‡. Syn.: (verb) see ABASE; BLEMISH; DISPARAGE; POLLUTE; STAIN; (noun) see SCORN.—**dis-hon'or-a-bl(e**[s]**,** *a.* Characterized by or bringing dishonor; discreditable; ignoble. Syn.: see INFAMOUS.—**dis-hon'or-a-bl(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.*—**dis-hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis"il-lu'sion, 1 dis"ɪ-liū'ʒən; 2 dĭs"ĭ-lū'zhŏn, *vt.* To free from illusion or delusion; disenchant. **dis"il-lu'sion-ize**‡. **—dis"il-lu'sion,** *n.* **dis"il-lu'sion-ment**‡.

dis"im-pas'sioned, *a.* Free from the influences of passion; tranquil. **[ment,** *n.*

dis"im-pris'on§, *vt.* To free from prison.—**dis"im-pris'on-**

dis"in-cline', 1 dis"ɪn-klain'; 2 dĭs"ĭn-clīn', *vt.* To make unwilling or averse; indispose.—**dis-in"cli-na'tion,** *n.* Distaste; aversion; unwillingness.

dis"in-fect'[d], 1 dis"ɪn-fekt'; 2 dĭs"ĭn-fĕct', *vt.* To purify from infection. Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**dis"in-fec'tant.** **I.** *a.* Disinfecting. **II.** *n.* A substance used to disinfect.—**dis"in-fec'tion,** *n.* The act of disinfecting.

dis"in-gen'u-ous, 1 dis"ɪn-jen'yu-us; 2 dĭs"ĭn-g̈ĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Not sincere; deceitful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis"in-her'it[d], 1 dis"ɪn-her'ɪt; 2 dĭs"ĭn-hĕr'ĭt, *vt.* To deprive of an inheritance.—**dis"in-her'i-tance,** *n.* **dis"-in-her'i-son**‡.

dis-in'te-grate[d], 1 dis-in'tɪ-grēt; 2 dĭs-ĭn'tə-g̈rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* To break into pieces or particles; fall in pieces; crumble. **—dis-in"te-gra'tion,** *n.* The act of disintegrating, or the state of being disintegrated; a crumbling away; gradual decay and wasting of rocks under elemental action.

dis"in-ter', 1 dis"ɪn-tūr'; 2 dĭs"ĭn-tĕr', *vt.* **1.** To dig up, as from a grave; exhume. **2.** To bring to light or life as if from a grave.—**dis"in-ter'ment,** *n.*

dis-in'ter-est-ed, 1 dis-in'tər-est-ed; 2 dĭs-ĭn'tər-ĕst-ĕd, *a.* Free from self-interest; unselfish; impartial. Syn.: see GENEROUS.—**dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

dis"in-thrall',-thral'ment. See DISENTHRALL.

dis-jas'ked, 1 dis-jas'kɪt; 2 dĭs-jăs'kĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Dilapidated. **dis-jas'kit**‡.

dis-join', 1 dis-join'; 2 dĭs-jŏin', *vt.* & *vi.* To sever or be severed; separate; sunder; part.

dis-joint'[d], 1 dis-joint'; 2 dĭs-jŏint', *vt.* To divide at the joints, or put out of joint; dislocate; disconnect; disorder.—**dis-joint'ed,** *pa.* Dislocated; disconnected; incoherent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**dis-joint'ly**§, *adv.*

dis-junct', 1 dis-juŋkt'; 2 dĭs-jŭŋct', *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by constrictions. **2.** Not connected; detached. [< L. *disjunctus,* pp. of *disjungo,* DISJOIN.] [ing; separation.

dis-junc'tion, 1 dis-juŋk'shən; 2 dĭs-jŭŋc'shŏn, *n.* Sunder-

dis-junc'tiv(e[s], 1 dis-juŋk'tɪv; 2 dĭs-jŭŋc'tĭv. **I.** *a.* Helping or serving to disjoin. **II.** *n.* That which disjoins, as one of certain conjunctions. **-ly,** *adv.*

dis-june', 1 dis-jūn'; 2 dĭs-jun', *n.* [Scot.] Breakfast. [< OF. *desjun,* < *desjuner,* F. *déjeuner;* see DINE.] **de-june'**‡.

disk, ⟩ 1 disk; 2 dĭsk, *n.* **1.** A flat plate of any material

disc, ⟨ that is circular, or approximately circular; also, any surface that is flat and circular, or apparently so; as, the *disk* of a planet. **2.** *Bot.* Any approximately flat circular outgrowth or organ. **3.** *Eccl.* A paten. **4.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A round, flattened structure or part. **5.** A quoit or discus. **6.** *Mech.* Any flat circular plate. [< L. *discus,* < Gr. *diskos,* disk.]

dis-like', 1 dis-laik'; 2 dĭs-līk'. I[t]. *vt.* To regard with aversion. **II.** *n.* Distaste; repugnance; aversion. Syn.: (verb) see ABHOR; (noun) see ANTIPATHY; HATRED.—**dis-lik'er,** *n.*—**dis-lik'ing,** *n.*

dis-li'ken†, *vt.* To make unlike; mask.—**dis-like'ness**†, *n.*

dis-limn'‖, *vt.* & *vi.* To obliterate; dissolve.

dis'lo-cate, 1 dis'lo-kēt; 2 dĭs'lo-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"-ING.] **1.** *Surg.* To put out of joint, as a bone. **2.** To put out of proper place or order; displace; disarrange. [< L.LL *dis-,* apart, + *locus,* place.]—**dis"lo-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The partial or complete displacement of one or more of the bones of a joint. **2.** The act of displacing or disarranging, or the resulting condition; disarrangement; disorder.

dis-lodge', 1 dis-loj'; 2 dĭs-lŏdg', *vt.* & *vi.* To drive out; eject; displace; withdraw. Syn.: see BANISH.
—dis-lodg'ment, *n.*

dis-loy'al, 1 dis-loi'əl; 2 dĭs-lŏy'al, *a.* False to one's allegiance or obligations; faithless. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS.—**dis-loy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-loy'al-ty,** *n.* The state of being disloyal; unfaithfulness; inconstancy.

dis'mal, 1 diz'məl; 2 dĭs'mal, *a.* Cheerless; doleful; gloomy. [< *disme,* 'in the dismal time,' meaning 'in the tithing time.'] Syn.: see DARK; SAD.
—dis'mal-ly, *adv.*—**dis'mal-ness,** *n.*

dis-man'tl(e[s], 1 dis-man'tl; 2 dĭs-măn'tl, *vt.* [-TL(E)D[s]; -TLING.] To strip of furniture, equipments, or defenses.
—dis-man'tle-ment, *n.*

dis-mask'†, *vt.* To unmask or uncover; discover.

dis-mast'[d], 1 dis-mast'; 2 dĭs-măst', *vt.* *Naut.* To remove the masts of; break and carry away the masts from.

dis-may', 1 dis-mē'; 2 dĭs-mā'. **I.** *vt.* To fill with consternation; daunt; appal; affright. **II.** *n.* A state of overwhelming embarrassment and fright; consternation; terror. [< DIS- + F. *-mayer,* < OHG. *magan,* have power.] Syn.: (verb) see FRIGHTEN; (noun) see ALARM; CHAGRIN; FEAR; FRIGHT. [DIME.]

disme‖, 1 dim; 2 dĭm, *n.* A tenth part; a tithe. [OF.; see

dis-mem'ber, 1 dis-mem'bər; 2 dĭs-mĕm'bər, *vt.* **1.** To separate limb from limb or part from part. **2**§. To separate from membership. **-ment,** *n.*

dis-miss'[t], 1 dis-mis'; 2 dĭs-mĭs', *vt.* To put out of office, service, or consideration; discharge; set aside; send away; reject. [< DIS- + L. *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**dis-mis'sal,** *n.* A dismissing; discharge. **dis-mis'sion**‡.—**dis-mis'so-ry,** *a.* Dismissing or sending away. **dis-mis'siv(e**[s]‡.

dis-mount'[d], 1 dis-maunt'; 2 dĭs-mount', *v.* **I.** *t.* To remove from a horse, as a soldier, or from a mounting, as a cannon or a jewel. **II.** *i.* To get off or alight, as from a horse; come down; descend.

dis-na'tured†, *a.* Unnatural.

dis″o-bey′, 1 dis″o-bē′; 2 dĭs″o-bę′, *vt. & vi.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to be disobedient.—**dis″o-be′di-ence,** *n.*—**dis″o-be′di-ent,** *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS.—**dis″o-be′di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

dis″o-blige′, 1 dis″o-blīj′; 2 dĭs″o-blīg′, *vt.* To neglect or refuse to oblige.—**dis″o-blig′ing,** *pa.* Not disposed to oblige; unaccommodating.—**dis″o-blig′ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-or′der, 1 dis-ôr′dər; 2 dĭs-ôr′der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To throw out of order; disarrange. **2.** To disturb the natural functions of, as body or mind; unsettle; derange. **3**‖. To agitate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being disarranged; disorderliness. **2.** A disturbance of the peace; an infraction of law or discipline; minor uprising or tumult. **3.** Derangement of the bodily or mental functions; disease. **4**‖. Agitation. [< OF. *desordre,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-, + *ordo,* order.]

Syn.: anarchy, clutter, confusion, disturbance, irregularity. See DISEASE; ILLNESS; TUMULT.—Ant.: method, order, regularity, system.

—**dis-or′der-ly,** *a. & adv.* **1.** Being in disorder; not orderly. **2.** Lawless; disreputable. Syn.: IRREGULAR; TURBULENT.—**dis-or′der-li-ness,** *n.*

dis-or′gan-ize, 1 dis-ôr′gan-īz; 2 dĭs-ôr′gan-īz, *vt.* To deprive of organization; break up.

—**dis-or″gan-i-za′tion,** *n.*

dis-own′, 1 dis-ōn′; 2 dĭs-ōn′, *vt.* To refuse to acknowledge or to admit; deny; reject. Syn.: see RENOUNCE.

Disp., *abbr.* Dispensatory.

dis-par′age, 1 dis-par′ij; 2 dĭs-păr′ag, *vt.* [-AGED′; -AGING.] **1.** To speak of slightingly; undervalue. **2.** To injure by unfavorable comparison. [< OF. *des-* + *parage,* rank.]

Syn.: belittle, carp at, decry, depreciate, derogate from, detract from, discredit, dishonor, lower, underestimate, underrate, undervalue. To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited;* the currency is *depreciated;* a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds; we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. See ABUSE; ASPERSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.

—**dis-par′age-ment,** *n.* The act of disparaging; detraction.—**dis-par′ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis′pa-rate, 1 dis′pa-rēt; 2 dĭs′pa-rāt, *a.* That can not be compared; dissimilar; radically different. [< L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *par,* equal.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-par′i-ty, 1 dis-par′i-ti; 2 dĭs-păr′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES′, *pl.*] The state of being dissimilar; inequality; difference.

dis-park′‖**t,** 1 dis-pärk′; 2 dĭs-pärk′, *vt.* **1.** To take from use as a park and apply otherwise. **2.** To release from enclosure.

dis-part′d, 1 dis-pärt′; 2 dĭs-pärt′, *vt. & vi.* To part asunder; separate. [< OF. *despartir,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-, + *pars,* part.]

dis-pas′sion‖, 1 dis-pash′ən; 2 dĭs-păsh′on, *n.* Freedom from passion; apathy; indifference.

dis-pas′sion-ate, 1 dis-pash′ən-it; 2 dĭs-păsh′on-at, *a.* Free from passion; unprejudiced. Syn.: see CALM; SOBER.

—**dis-pas′sion-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-pas′sion-ate-ness,** *n.*

dis-patch′, } 1 dis-pach′; 2 dĭs-păch′. **I**t. *vt.* **1.** To send
des-patch′, } off to a destination; especially, to send
dis-pach′r, } swiftly. **2.** To do promptly; execute; accomplish. **3.** To kill summarily. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of dispatching. **2.** A message sent with haste, as by telegraph. **3.** The prompt completion of work; expedition; speed. **4.** A swift conveyance, or system of conveyance. [< OF. *despechier,* < L. *dis-* priv. + *pedica,* trap.] Syn.: see KILL.—**dis-patch′er,** *n.*—**dis-patch′ful**‖, *a.*

dis-pel′, 1 dis-pel′; 2 dĭs-pĕl′, *vt.* [DIS-PELLED′, DIS-PELD′S, DIS-PEL′LING.] To scatter; disperse; dissipate. [< L. *dis-,* apart, asunder, + *pello,* drive.]

dis-pense′, 1 dis-pens′; 2 dĭs-pĕns′, *v.* [DIS-PENSED′t, DIS-PENST′S; DIS-PENS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deal out or divide in portions; give forth diffusively; distribute. **2.** To administer or execute, as laws. **3.** To relieve or excuse, as from obligation. **II.** *i.* To grant dispensation. [< L. *dispenso,* freq. of *dispendo,* < *dis-,* apart, + *pendo,* weigh.] Syn.: see APPORTION.

—**to dispense with,** to waive the observance of; relinquish; forego.—**dis-pen′sa-bl**(eP, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.—**dis-pen′sa-ry,** *n.* [-RIES′, *pl.*] A place where medicines are kept and compounded, especially where they are given freely to the poor.—**dis″pen-sa′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of dispensing. **2.** Special exemption, as from a rule or vow. **3.** A special divine revelation.—**dis-pen′sa-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dispensing or dispensation. **dis-pen′sa-tiv**(eS, **II.** *n.* [-RIES′, *pl.*] A book in which medicinal substances are described; pharmacopœia.—**dis-pens′er,** *n.*

dis-pense′t, *n.* Freedom from obligation; exemption.

dis-peo′ple, 1 dis-pi′pl; 2 dĭs-pē′pl, *vt.* **1.** To depopulate. **2.** To take away the character of (a nation or people).—**dis-peo′ple-ment,** *n.*—**dis-peo′pler,** *n.*

di-sper′mous, 1 dai-spûr′mus; 2 dī-spĕr′mŭs, *a.* Two-seeded. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sperma,* seed.]

dis-perse′, 1 dis-pûrs′; 2 dĭs-pĕrs′, *vt. & vi.* [DIS-PERSED′t, DIS-PERST′S; DIS-PERS′ING.] To drive in different directions; scatter; dissipate; separate; disappear, as clouds. [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *spargo,* scatter.] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**dis-per′sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of dispersing, or the state of being dispersed. **dis-per′sal**‡. **2.** *Optics.* The separation of rays of light of different colors by the action of a prism or lens.—**dis-per′siv**(eS, *a.*

dis-pir′itd, 1 dis-pir′it; 2 dĭs-pĭr′it, *vt.* To render cheerless or hopeless; depress; dishearten.—**dis-pir′it-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-pir′it-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-place′, 1 dis-plēs′; 2 dĭs-plāç′, *vt.* **1.** To remove from its place. **2.** To take the place of, as by pushing out.

Syn.: confuse, crowd out, derange, disarrange, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, remove, unsettle. Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced;* what he has *mislaid* he can not locate.—Ant.: adjust, array, assort, classify, dispose, group, order, place, put in order, put in place, set in order, sort.

—**dis-place′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; also, an apparent change of position, as of a star. **2.** The weight of water displaced by a body floating in it, this weight being equal to the weight of the body.

dis-plant′, 1 dis-plant′; 2 dis-plānt′, *vt.* **1.** To uproot; pluck from place or state of settlement; displace. **2.** To strip of what is planted or fixed.—**dis″plan-ta′tion,** *n.*

dis-play′, 1 dis-plē′; 2 dĭs-plā′. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make manifest or conspicuous; parade. **2.** To open; unfold; expose; make a display. **3.** In printing, to give special prominence to, as by large type. **II.** *n.* The act of spreading out, unfolding, or bringing to the view or to the mind; ostentatious show. [< L.OF *dis-,* apart, + *plico,* fold.] Syn.: (verb) see FLAUNT; (noun) see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE.

dis-please′, 1 dis-plīz′; 2 dĭs-plēş′, *vt. & vi.* To vex; annoy; offend; give offense. [< L.OF *dis-* + *placeo,* please.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.

—**dis-pleas′ing,** *pa.* Offensive. **-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-plea′sure,** *n.* **1.** The state of being displeased; dissatisfaction; vexation; indignant disapproval. **2.** An annoyance; offense. Syn.: see ANGER; OFFENSE; PIQUE.

dis-plode′t, *v.* To explode.—**dis-plo′sion**t, *n.*

dis-plume′‖, 1 dis-plūm′; 2 dĭs-plụm′, *vt.* To strip of plumes or feathers; deprive of rank or honor; degrade.

dis-pone′, 1 dis-pōn′; 2 dis-pōn′, *vt. & vi.* [DIS-PONED′; DIS-PON′ING.] **1.** *Scots Law.* To grant or convey to another, as property. **2.** To incline (a person) to. **3**†. To arrange; set in order. [< OF. *disponer,* < L. *dispono,* < *dis-,* DIS-, + *pono,* place.]—**dis-pon′er,** *n.*

dis-port′, 1 dis-pōrt′; 2 dĭs-pôrt′. **I**d. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To divert; play; sport. **2**‖. To transport; deport. **II.** *n.* Diversion; pastime; sport. [< L.OF *de,* away, + *porto,* carry.] Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN.

dis-pose′, 1 dis-pōz′; 2 dĭs-pōş′, *v.* [DIS-POSED′; DIS-POS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set in order; arrange; settle. **2.** To direct the mind of; incline. **3.** To order or appoint; regulate. **4.** To make over or alienate, as property: now generally *dispose of.* **II.** *i.* To arrange or settle something. [< F. *disposer,* < *dis-,* apart, + *poser;* see POSE[1], *v.*] Syn.: see ACTUATE; PERSUADE; REGULATE; SET.

—**to dispose of.** **1.** To find a place or use for. **2.** To part with; get rid of.—**dis-pos′a-bl**(eP, *a.* Subject to disposal; free to be used as occasion may require.—**dis-po′sal,** *n.* **1.** The act of disposing; arrangement; order; distribution. **2.** A getting rid of, as by gift or sale. **3.** Power of control, outlay, or distribution.—**dis-posed′,** *pp.*—**dis-pos′er,** *n.* One who disposes or orders.—**dis-po′sure**t, *n.* **1.** Disposal. **2.** Disposition; temperament.

dis-pose′†, *n.* **1.** Disposal. **2.** Order; arrangement. **3.** Disposition; deportment.

dis″po-si′tion, 1 dis″po-zish′ən; 2 dĭs″po-şish′on, *n.* **1.** The act of disposing, or the state or manner of disposal; final settlement. **2.** Natural tendency; temper or temperament; characteristic spirit; bent; propensity. **3.** Natural organic tendency of things, animate or inanimate. **4.** *Arch.* Arrangement, as of plan, perspective, etc.: distinguished from *distribution.* [F., < L. *dis-,* apart, separately, + *pono,* place.] Syn.: see APPETITE; CHARACTER; INCLINATION; MIND; WILL.

dis″pos-sess′t, 1 dis″pe-zes′; 2 dĭs″pŏ-sĕs′, *vt.* To eject; oust.—**dis″pos-ses′sion,** *n.*—**dis″pos-ses′sor,** *n.*

dis-prize′‖, *vt.* To fail to value; underestimate.

dis-proof′, *n.* Refutation; confutation.

dis″pro-por′tion, 1 dis″pro-pōr′shən; 2 dĭs″pro-pōr′shon. **I.** *vt.* To make of unsuitable proportions with reference

to something else. **II.** *n.* Want of due relative proportion; lack of symmetry; also, inadequacy.
—**dis″pro-por′tion-a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* Unsuitable; inadequate. —**dis″pro-por′tion-ate**, *a.* Out of proportion; disproportioned. **dis″pro-por′tion-al‡.**—**dis″pro-por′tion-ately**, *adv.* **dis″pro-por′tion-al-ly‡.** — **dis″pro-por′tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-prove′, 1 dis-prūv′; 2 dĭs-prov′, *vt.* To prove to be false, erroneous, fraudu ent, or illegal; confute; refute. —**dis-prov′al**, *n.* Disproof.

dis-punge′†, *vt.* To discharge, as water from a sponge.

dis-pute′, 1 dis-pūt′; 2 dĭs-pūt′, *v.* [DIS-PUT′ED[d]; DIS-PUT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To question; challenge; controvert. **2.** To argue about; discuss. **3.** To strive or contend for; contest. **II.** *i.* **1.** To debate; wrangle; quarrel. **2.** To compete, as for a prize. [< F. *disputer*, < L. *disputo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *puto*, reckon.]
Syn.: antagonize, argue, battle, combat, contend, contest, controvert, debate, discuss, oppose, quarrel, question, reason, wrangle. Persons may *contend* either from mere ill will or self-interest, or from the highest motives; "that ye should earnestly *contend* for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," *Jude* 3. To *controvert* is to *argue* wholly on the negative side, urging considerations against an opinion, proposition, or the like. One may *argue* and *discuss* without an opponent. We may *question* or *discuss* a proposition without reference to any one's advocacy of it, but to *contend*, *debate*, or *dispute* implies an opponent. A dispute may be personal, fractious, and petty; a debate is formal and orderly; if otherwise, it becomes a mere "wrangle." Compare ARGUE; CONTEND; QUESTION; REASON.
—**dis′pu-ta-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* That may be disputed; controvertible; doubtful.—**dis′pu-tant.** **I.** *a.* Engaged in controversy; disputing. **II.** *n.* One who disputes.—**dis″pu-ta′tion**, *n.* The act of disputing; controversy; discussion; argumentation. Syn.: see ALTERCATION.—**dis″pu-ta′tious**, *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to dispute. **dis-pu′ta-tiv**(eš‡. **-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-put′er**, *n.*

dis-pute′, *n.* A controversial discussion; a contest; altercation; wrangle; quarrel.
Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

dis-qual′i-fy, 1 dis-kwel′ı-fai; 2 dĭs-kwal′ı-fȳ, *vt.* To deprive of qualifications; incapacitate; disable; debar.—**dis-qual″i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

dis-quan′ti-ty, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of quantity or metrical value. as a syllable. **2†.** To diminish; lessen.

dis-qui′et, 1 dis-kwaı′ĕt; 2 dĭs-kwī′ĕt. I[d]. *vt.* To make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb. **II.** *n.* An unsettled or disturbed condition; restlessness; uneasiness. **dis-qui′et-ness‡; dis-qui′e-tude‡.** Syn.: see ALARM; ANXIETY; FEAR.—**dis-qui′et-ly**, *adv.*

dĭs″qui-si′tion, 1 dis″kwı-zish′ən; 2 dĭs″kwi-sĭsh′on, *n.* A systematic treatise or discourse; dissertation. [< L. *dis-*, apart, about, + *quæro*, seek.]

Dis-raeli, 1 dĭz-rē′lı; 2 dĭs-rā′lı, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1804–1881), an English prime minister; statesman and novelist. **Earl of Beaconsfield‡. 2. Isaac** (1766–1848), an English writer, father of Lord Beaconsfield; *Curiosities of Literature*.

dis″re-gard′, 1 dis″rı-gärd′; 2 dĭs″re-gärd′. I[d]. *vt.* To slight; overlook. **II.** *n.* Want of regard; neglect. Syn.: see NEGLECT; SLIGHT.—**dis″re-gard′ful**, *a.*

dis-rel′ish, 1 dis-rel′ısh; 2 dĭs-rĕl′ish. I[t]. *vt.* **1.** To feel aversion to; dislike. **2.** To take away the relish of; make unpalatable or offensive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feeling of slight repugnance; distaste or dislike. **2.** Lack of palatableness; the quality of being displeasing or distasteful.

dis″re-pair′, 1 dis″rı-pâr′; 2 dĭs″re-pâr′, *n.* The state of being out of repair.

dis″re-pute′, 1 dis″rı-piūt′; 2 dĭs″re-pūt′, *n.* Lack or loss of reputation; ill repute.—**dis-rep″u-ta-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**dis-rep′u-ta-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* Being in or causing ill repute; disgraceful. Syn.: see INFAMOUS.—**dis-rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis″re-spect′, 1 dis″rı-spekt′; 2 dĭs″re-spĕct′, *n.* Lack of respect; discourtesy.—**dis″re-spect′ful**, *a.* Wanting in respect; discourteous. **-ly**, *adv.* [dress; strip.

dis-robe′, 1 dis-rōb′; 2 dĭs-rōb′, *vt.* & *vi.* To unclothe; un-

dis-rupt′[d], 1 dis-rupt′; 2 dĭs-rŭpt′, *vt.* To burst asunder. [< L. *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpo*, burst.]—**dis-rup′tion**, *n.* The act of bursting or tearing asunder; the state of being so torn. Syn.: see RUPTURE.—**dis-rup′tiv**(eš, *a.* Producing, resulting from, or attending disruption; rending; bursting.

diss., *abbr.* Dissertation.

dis-sat′is-fy, 1 dis-sat′ıs-fai; 2 dĭs-săt′ıs-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To disappoint; displease.
—**dis-sat″is-fac′tion**, *n.* A dissatisfied state or feeling. —**dis-sat″is-fac′to-ry**, *a.* Giving dissatisfaction or discontent.—**dis-sat″is-fac′to-ri-ness**, *n.*

dis-seat′§, *vt.* To unseat; dethrone.

dis-sect′[d], 1 dı-sekt′; 2 dı-sĕct′, *vt.* **1.** To cut apart or divide, as an animal body or a plant, in order to examine the structure; anatomize. **2.** To analyze and discuss critically. [< L. *dissectus*, pp., < *dis-*, apart, + *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see CUT.
—**dis-sect′ed**, *pa.* **1.** Cut in pieces; separated at the joints. **2.** *Bot.* Deeply cut into lobes or segments, as a leaf. —**dissected map** or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on wood or cardboard, and cut into irregular pieces, as a puzzle, to be put together.—**dis-sect′i-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*—**dis-sec′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissecting. **2.** A dissected object; an anatomical preparation. **3.** A critical analysis.—**dis-sec′tor**, *n.* One who dissects; a treatise on dissection.

dis-seize′, 1 dis-sīz′; 2 dĭs-sēz′, *vt.* *Law.* To oust from the possession of an estate in freehold unlawfully. [< OF. *dis-seisir*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *seisir*, F. *saisir*, SEIZE.]—**dis″seiz-ee′**, *n.* One who is disseized. **dis″seis-ee′‡.**—**dis-seiz′in**, *n.* *Law.* The unlawful entry upon the freehold of another and wrongful ouster of him from possession. **dis-seis′in‡; dis-seiz′ure‡.**—**dis-seiz′or, *n.* *Law.* One who disseizes. **dis-seis′or‡.**

dis-sem′bl(eᴿ, 1 di-sem′bl; 2 dĭ-sĕm′bl, *v.* [-BL(E)D[ᴿ]; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To conceal, as by a false appearance. **2.** To make a show of; pretend; feign. **II.** *i.* To put on false appearances; dissimulate. [< L.[ᴿ] *dissimulo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *similis*, like.] Syn.: see HIDE; MASK.—**dis-sem′bler**, *n.*—**dis-sem′bling-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sem′i-nate, 1 di-sem′ı-nēt; 2 dĭ-sĕm′ı-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] To sow broadcast; scatter; diffuse; promulgate. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *semino*, sow, < *semen*, seed.] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**dis-sem″i-na′tion**, *n.*—**dis-sem′i-na-tiv**(eš, *a.*—**dis-sem′i-na″tor**, *n.*

dis-sen′sion, 1 dı-sen′shən; 2 dı-sĕn′shon, *n.* Angry or violent difference of opinion; discord; strife.
Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

dis-sent′, 1 dı-sent′; 2 dı-sĕnt′. I[d]. *vi.* To disagree; withhold assent. **II.** *n.* The act or state of dissenting; disagreement; refusal to conform to an established church. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *sentio*, feel.]—**dis-sent′er**, *n.* One who dissents, as from an established church; a nonconformist: often capitalized. Syn.: see HERETIC.—**dis-sen′tient. I.** *a.* Dissenting. **II.** *n.* A dissenter. **dis-sen′tive†.—dis-sen′tious**, *a.* Contentious. **-ly**, *adv.*

dis′ser-tate‖, 1 dis′ər-tēt; 2 dĭs′er-tāt, *vt.* To discourse or write in a learned or formal manner. **dis-sert′†.—dis′ser-ta-tiv**(eš, *a.*

dis″ser-ta′tion, 1 dis″ər-tē′shən; 2 dĭs″ĕr-tā′shon, *n.* An extended and argumentative treatise or discourse; disquisition. [< L.[LL] *dissero*, discuss.] Syn.: see SPEECH.

dis-serv(e′š, 1 dis-sūrv′; 2 dĭs-sĕrv′, *vt.* To neglect to serve or treat badly; do an ill turn to. [< F. *desservir*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *servio*, SERVE.]—**dis-ser′vic**(eš, *n.* Ill service; an ill turn.—**dis-ser′vice-a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* Disadvantageous; unserviceable.

dis-sev′er, 1 di-sev′ər; 2 dĭ-sĕv′er, *vt.* & *vi.* To sever, disjoin; separate; part.—**dis-sev′er-ance**, *n.* Separation. **dis-sev′er-ment‡.**

dis′si-dent, 1 dis′ı-dent; 2 dĭs′ı-dĕnt. **I.** *a.* Dissenting; Differing. **II.** *n.* A dissenter. [< L. *dissideo*, sit, apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedeo*, sit.]—**dis′si-dence**, *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

dis-sil′i-ent, 1 dis-sil′ı-ent; 2 dis-sil′ı-ĕnt, *a.* Bursting or flying open. [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilio*, fly apart, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *salio*, leap.]—**dis-sil′i-ence, *n.* **dis-sil′i-en-cy‡. dis-sim′i-lar**, 1 dis-sim′ı-lər; 2 dĭs-sĭm′ı-lar, *a.* Unlike; different. Syn.: see CONTRARY; HETEROGENEOUS.
—**dis-sim″i-lar′i-ty**, *n.* Unlikeness; difference.—**dis-sim′i-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**dis″si-mil′i-tude**, *n.* The state of being dissimilar. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-sim′u-late[d], 1 dis-sim′yu-lēt; 2 dĭs-sĭm′yu-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* To simulate the contrary of; conceal by feigning; dissemble. [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulo*; see DISSEMBLE.]—**dis-sim″u-la′tion**, *n.* False pretense. Syn.: see DECEPTION; HYPOCRISY; PRETENSE.—**dis-sim′u-la-tiv**(eš, *a* —**dis-sim′u-la-tor**, *n.*

dis′si-pate, 1 dis′ı-pēt; 2 dĭs′ı-pāt, *v.* [-PAT″ED[d]; -PAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To disperse or scatter utterly; drive away; dispel; waste; squander. **II.** *i.* **1.** To scatter; vanish; disappear. **2.** To be wasteful or dissolute. [< L. *dis-*, apart,+ *supo*, throw.] Syn.: see SQUANDER.—**dis′si-pat″ed**, *pa.* Pursuing pleasure to excess; dissolute.—**dis″si-pa′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissipating. **2.** Excessive indulgence, especially in vicious pleasures. **3.** Distraction, as of the mind, or anything that distracts. Syn.: see EXCESS.

dis-so′ci-ate, 1 di-sō′shı-ēt; 2 dĭ-sō′shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To disconnect; separate.
—**dis-so″cia-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**dis-so′cia-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*—**dis-so′cia-bl**(e-nessᴿ, *n.*—**dis-so′cia-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-so′cial**, *a.* Unsocial; unfriendly.—**dis-so′cial-ize**, *vt.*—**dis-so″ci-a′tion**, *n.*—**dis-so′cia-tiv**(eš, *a.*

dis′so-lu-bl(eᴿ, 1 dis′o-liū-bl; 2 dĭs′o-lū-bl, *a.* **1.** Separable into parts. **2.** Capable of being dissolved or decomposed.—**dis″so-lu-bil′i-ty, dis′so-lu-bl**(e-nessᴿ, *n.*

dis'so-lute, 1 dis'o-liūt; 2 dĭs'o-lūt, *a.* Abandoned; profligate. Syn.: see IMMORAL; IRREGULAR.—**dis'so-lute-ly,** *adv.* —**dis'so-lute-ness,** *n.*

dis"so-lu'tion, 1 dis"o-liū'shən; 2 dĭs"o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dissolving; disintegration. **2.** *Chem.* Decomposition. **3.** Liquefaction. **4.** Separation; breaking up, as of a partnership. **5.** Death.

dis-solv(e'ᴮ, 1 di-zelv'; 2 dĭ-ȿlv', *v.* [DIS-SOLV(E)D'ᴮ; DIS-SOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from a solid into a fluid condition; melt; liquefy. **2.** To break up, as an assembly. **3.** To break the control of, as a magic spell. **4.** *Law.* To set aside; annul or abrogate, as an injunction, etc. **5.** To make weak or languid; relax. **6.** To destroy. **7‖.** To clear away; resolve or solve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fluid; melt; evaporate; decompose; fade; vanish. **2.** To become languid; weaken. [< L. *dissolvo,* loosen (pp. *dissolutus*).] Syn.: see MELT.—**dis-solv'a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*—**dis-sol'vent,** *a.* & *n.*

dis'so-nant, 1 dis'o-nənt; 2 dĭs'o-nant, *a.* Harsh in sound; inharmonious; incongruous. [F., < L. *dis-,* apart, + *sono,* sound.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**dis'so-nance,** *n.* Discord; disagreement. **dis'so-nan-cy†.**

dis-suade', 1 di-swēd'; 2 dĭ-swād', *vt.* & *vi.* [DIS-SUAD'EDᵈ; DIS-SUAD'ING.] To persuade or advise against (an act): with *from.* [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *suadeo,* persuade.] Syn.: see ADMONISH.

—**dis-suad'a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.* [Rare.] That can be dissuaded.—**dis-sua'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of dissuading. **2.** A dissuasive. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**dis-sua'siv(eˢ.** **1.** *a.* Tending or intended to dissuade; dissuading. **II.** *n.* A dissuading argument, fact, or consideration. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-syl'la-bl(eᴿ, 1 dis-sil'ə-bl; 2 dĭs-sȳl'a-bl, *n.* A word of two syllables. [< Gr. *di-,* two; and see SYLLABLE.]—**dis"syl-lab'ic,** *a.*—**dis"syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**dis"syl-lab'i-fy,** *vt.* **dis-syl'la-bize‡.** [trict.

dist., *abbr.* Distance, distant, distinguish, distinguished, dis-

dis'taf(fᴿ, 1 dis'təf; 2 dĭs'tȧf, *n.* [DIS'TAFFS or (rarely) DIS'TAVES, *pl.*] **1.** A rotating vertical staff that holds the bunch of flax or wool in hand-spinning. **2.** Figuratively, woman, as the holder of a distaff; the female sex. [< AS. *distæf.*]

dis-tain', 1 dis-tēn'; 2 dĭs-tān', *vt.* To stain; sully; defile. [< L.ᴼᶠ *dis-* intensive + *tingo,* tinge.]

dis'tal, 1 dis'təl; 2 dis'tal, *a. Biol.* Relatively remote from the center of the body or the point of attachment. [< DISTANCE + *-al* (as in CENTRAL).]—**dis'tal-ly,** *adv.*

dis'tance, 1 dis'təns; 2 dĭs'tanç. **I.** *vt.* [DIS'TANCEDᵗ; DIS'TANC-ING.] To leave hopelessly behind in a race; excel; outstrip. **II.** *n.* **1.** Length of separation in space, or, by extension, in time. **2.** The state of being distant; separation; remoteness; a remote point. **3.** Reserve; deference; coldness; haughtiness. **4.** Separation in rank, relationship, or succession. **5†.** Discord; disunion; variance.

dis'tant, 1 dis'tənt; 2 dĭs'tant, *a.* **1.** Separated in space or time; remote. **2.** Reserved or unapproachable; formal. **3.** Indistinct; faint. **4.** Not obvious or plain; indirect. [F., < L. *di-* (see DI-²), apart, + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see ALIEN; HAUGHTY.—**dis'tant-ly,** *adv.*

dis-taste', 1 dis-tēst'; 2 dĭs-tāst', *n.* Aversion; disrelish; dislike. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY.

—**dis-taste'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-tem'per, 1 dis-tem'pər; 2 dĭs-tĕm'per, *vt.* **1.** To affect with disease or disorder. **2.** To anger; ruffle.

dis-tem'per¹, *n.* **1.** A malady, as of brutes. **2.** Ill humor; derangement. **3.** Lack of due proportion, as of parts or qualities. Syn.: see DISEASE: ILLNESS.

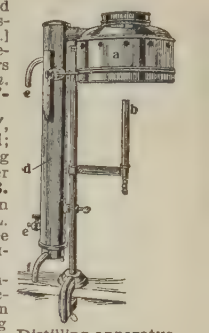
dis-tem'per², *n.* **1.** A pigment mixed with a vehicle soluble in water, as for scene-painting. **2.** A painting executed in such materials. [< L. *dis-,* DIS- (1), + *tempero,* TEMPER.]

dis-tem'per-a-ture, *n.* **1.** Disorder; sickness. **2.** Disarrangement; perturbation. **dis-tem'per-ance†.**

dis-tend'ᵈ, 1 dis-tend'; 2 dĭs-tĕnd', *vt.* & *vi.* To expand; swell; inflate; dilate. [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *tendo,* stretch.]—**dis-ten"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**dis-ten'si-bl(eᴿ,** *a.* Capable of being distended.—**dis-ten'tion,** *n.* The act of distending, or the state of being distended. **dis-ten'sion‡.**

dis'tich, 1 dis'tik; 2 dĭs'tic, *n. Pros.* A couplet. [< Gr.ᴸ *distichos,* < *di-,* two, + *stichos,* row.]—**dis'ti-chous,** *a.* Disposed in two longitudinal rows on opposite sides of a common axis.

dis-till', ⟩ 1 dis-til'; 2 dĭs-tĭl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To extract or
dis-till', ⟩ produce by vaporization and condensation of the vapor; purify by distillation. **2.** To give forth or send down in drops; shed; emit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To extract volatile substances by vaporization and condensation. Compare STILL, *n.* **2.** To exude in drops. [< L. *distillo,* < *de,* down, + *stilla,* dim. of *stiria,* frozen drop.]—**dis-til'la-bl(eᴿ,** *a.* Capable of distillation.—**dis-til'late,** *n.* The product separated by distillation.—**dis"til-la'tion,** *n.* The act or product of distilling.—**dis-til'ler,** *n.* One who distils: a maker and seller of distilled liquors. **2.** A condenser used in distilling.—**dis-til'ler-y,** *n.* [-IESᶻ, *pl.*] An establishment for distilling, especially for producing alcoholic liquors by distillation. —**dis-til'ment†,** *n.* The product of distillation. **dis-till'-ment†.**



Distilling-apparatus.
a, boiling-chamber; *b,* gas-burner; *c,* outlet for cooling water; *d,* condensing-chamber; *e,* inlet for water; *f,* outlet for distilled water.

dis-tinct', 1 dis-tiŋkt'; 2 dĭs-tĭŋct', *a.* **1.** Clear to the senses or mind; plain; unmistakable. **2.** Standing apart, or viewed apart, from other things; disjoined; separate. **3.** Using or marked by clear vision and understanding. [F., < L. *distinguo,* distinguish.] Syn.: see APPARENT; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; PARTICULAR; PLAIN.

—**dis-tinc'tion,** *n.* **1.** A distinguishing mark or quality; a characteristic difference; also, the relation of difference between objects having distinguishing marks or qualities. **2.** The act of distinguishing; discrimination. **3.** Heed or regard to differences, as of rank or character. **4.** A mark of honor; superiority; honorable position. Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC; DIFFERENCE; FAME.—**dis-tinc'tiv(eˢ,** *a.* Characteristic; distinguishing. Syn.: see PARTICULAR. —**dis-tinc'tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*—**dis-tinc'tiv(e-nessᴮ,** *n.*—**dis-tinct'ly,** *adv.*—**dis-tinct'ness,** *n.*

dis"tin"gué', 1 dis"taŋ"gē'; 2 dĭs"tăŋ"ğē', *a.* [F.] Distinguished, as in carriage or manner.

dis-tin'guish', 1 dis-tiŋ'gwiſh; 2 dĭs-tĭŋ'ğwish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark or recognize as different or separate; discriminate; differentiate. **2.** To make eminent or conspicuous. **II.** *i.* To discriminate: followed by *between.* [< L. *distinguo,* separate.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; DISCERN; KNOW. —**dis-tin'guish-a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*—**dis-tin'guished,** *pa.* Conspicuous; eminent. Syn.: see EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**dis-tin'guish-ing,** *pa.* Constituting difference or distinction; characteristic.—**dis-tin'guish-ment†,** *n.* Observation of difference.

dis-tort'ᵈ, 1 dis-tôrt'; 2 dĭs-tôrt', *vt.* **1.** To twist into an unnatural or irregular form. **2.** To give a strained meaning to; interpret falsely; pervert. [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *torqueo,* twist.] Syn.: see PERVERT.—**dis-tor'tion,** *n.* The act of distorting; a deformity; perversion.

distr., distrib., *abbr.* Distributed, distributive.

dis-tract'ᵈ, 1 dis-trakt'; 2 dĭs-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To divert or turn aside, as the mind from a subject. **2.** To turn or draw (the mind or attention) in various directions; bewilder; confuse. **3.** To make frantic; craze. [< L.ᴸᴸ *distraho,* < *dis-,* apart, + *traho,* draw.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; PERPLEX.—**dis-tract'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Bewildered or harassed. **2.** Mentally deranged; mad. **dis-tract'†.** Syn.: see INSANE. —**dis-tract'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-tract'ing, dis-trac'tiv(eˢ,** *a.* —**dis-trac'tion,** *n.* **1.** A diversion of the mind; confusion; disorder; interruption. **2.** Strong agitation; frenzy; madness. **3.** Disorder, as in a state. **4.** An interruption; diversion. **5†.** A detachment; separate party. Syn.: see PERPLEXITY.

dis-train', 1 dis-trēn'; 2 dĭs-trān', *v.* **I.** *t.* To seize (personal property) for debt. **II.** *i.* To make a levy on personal property for debt. [< L.ᴼᶠ *distringo,* < *dis-,* apart, + *stringo,* draw tight.]—**dis-train'a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*—**dis-train'er, dis-train'or,** *n.* One who distrains.—**dis-traint',** *n. Law.* The act or process of distraining.

dis-trait', 1 dis-trē'; 2 dĭs-trā', *a.* Absent-minded. [F.]

dis-traught', 1 dis-trôt'; 2 dĭs-trąt', *a.* In a state of distraction. [Var. of DISTRACTED.]

dis-tress', 1 dis-tres'; 2 dĭs-trĕs'. **I.**ᵗ *vt.* **1.** To inflict suffering upon; agitate painfully. **2.** *Law.* To distrain. **II.** *n.* **1.** Acute or extreme suffering; pain; trouble. **2.** An afflicted or wretched condition; dangerous situation. **3.** *Law.* (1) Distraint. (2) Goods taken by distraint. [< OF. *destresser,* < L. *districtus,* pp. of *distringo;* see DISTRAIN.] Syn.: (verb) see PERSECUTE; (noun) see ADVERSITY; AGONY; GRIEF; MISFORTUNE; PAIN; POVERTY.—**dis-tress'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-trib'ute, 1 dis-trib'yut; 2 dĭs-trĭb'yut, *v.* [-UT-EDᵈ; -UT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide among a number; apportion; share. **2.** To classify or arrange; separate, as from a collection, and locate specifically. **3.** To scatter or spread out in an even or orderly way. **4.** *Logic.* To apply to all the members of a class taken separately: opposed to *use collectively.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a distribution. **2.** *Print.* To separate the types of composed matter and return them to their proper case-boxes;

"throw in." [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *tribuo*, give.] Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION; SPREAD.

—**dis-trib'ut-a-bl(cF,** *a.*—**dis-trib'ut-er, dis-trib'u-tor,** *n.*—**dis"tri-bu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; disposition. **2.** That which is distributed. **3.** *Arch.* The arrangement and interdependence of interior subdivisions, etc., as distinguished from *disposition.*—**dis-trib'u-tiv(eS.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to distribute; pertaining to distribution. **2.** Denoting individual action or consideration. **II.** *n. Gram.* A distributive pronoun, adjective, or numeral, as "each," "every," etc. —**dis-trib'u-tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*

dis'trict, 1 dis'trıkt; 2 dĭs'trict. **I.** *vt.* To divide into districts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A portion of territory specially set off or defined, as for judicial, political, educational, or other purposes. **2.** Any region of space; a tract. [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*; see DISTRAIN.] Syn.: see LAND; NEIGHBORHOOD.

Dis'trict of Co-lum'bi-a. A federal district of the United States (60 sq. m.; pop. 437,570), on the Potomac river, site of the federal capital, Washington.

dis-trust', 1 dis-trust'; 2 dĭs-trŭst'. **I**d. *vt.* To withhold trust from; doubt; suspect. **II.** *n.* Doubt; suspicion; discredit. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**dis-trust'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-turb', 1 dis-tûrb'; 2 dĭs-tûrb', *vt.* **1.** To rouse from repose or rest; disquiet; agitate; trouble. **2.** To disarrange or disorder. **3‖.** To divert, as from a course. [< L.OF *disturbo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *turba*, tumult.] Syn.: see DISPLACE.—**dis-tur'bance,** *n.* The act of disturbing; a public tumult; mental confusion. Syn.: see ALTERCATION; ANXIETY; DISORDER; TUMULT.—**dis-turb'er,** *n.*

di-sul'fid, } 1 dai-sul'fid; 2 dī-sŭl'fĭd, *n. Chem.* A sulfid
di-sul'phid, } containing two atoms of sulfur to the molecule. [< DI-¹ + SULFID.] **bi-sul'fid‡; bi-sul'phid‡; di-sul'furet‡; di-sul'phide‡; di-sul'phu-ret‡.**

dis"u-nite'd, 1 dis"yu-nait'; 2 dĭs"yu-nīt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To abolish union between; separate; disjoin; alienate; estrange. **II.** *i.* To come apart; become separated or parted, as friends. [< L.LL *dis-*, apart, + L. *unus*, one.] —**dis-u'nion,** *n.* The state of being disunited; severance; rupture.—**dis-u'nion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of disunion.

dis-use', } 1 dis-yūz'; 2 dĭs-yu͝s', *vt.* **1.** To cease to use or
dis-uze',P } practise; discontinue. **2‖.** To disaccustom: with *from* or *to.*

dis-use', 1 dis-yūs'; 2 dĭs-yu͝s', *n.* The act of disusing, or the state of being disused. **dis-u'sage‡.**

dis-val"uet, *vt.* To undervalue; disparage.—**dis-val"u-a'tion‖,** *n.*

ditch¹, } 1 dich; 2 dĭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig a ditch or
dich², } ditches in or around; drain by ditching. **2.** To run into a ditch. **II.** *i.* To make a ditch or ditches.—**ditch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who digs ditches. **2.** A ditching-machine. [< AS. *dīc*, dike.]

ditch, *n.* A narrow trench in the ground, as for drainage.

di'the-ism, 1 dai'thı-izm; 2 dī'the-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that maintains the existence of two coequal gods or powers of good and evil; Manicheism. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *theos*, god.]

dith'y-ramb, 1 dith'ı-ramb; 2 dith'y-rămb, *n.* A passionate hymn sung by revelers in honor of Bacchus. [< Gr. *dithyrambos.*]—**dith"y-ram'bic,** *a.*

dit'ta-ny, 1 dit'ə-nı; 2 dĭt'a-ny, *n.* **1.** A small perennial American herb of the mint family. **2.** A plant of the rue family, as the dittany of Crete. [< Gr. *diktamnos*, < *Diktē* (a mountain in Crete).] [charge.

dit'tay, 1 dit'ē; 2 dĭt'ā, *n.* [Scot.] *Scots Law.* An indictment;

dit'to, 1 dit'o; 2 dĭt'o. **I.** *n.* The same thing repeated; the aforesaid: often written *do.*, or expressed by two inverted commas beneath the word intended to be duplicated. **II.** *adv.* As before; likewise. [It., < L. *dictum*; see DICTUM.]

dit'ty, 1 dit'ı; 2 dĭt'y, *n.* [DIT'TIES², *pl.*] A short simple air; lay. [< OF. *dittie*, < L. *dictatus*; see DICTATE.]

di"u-ret'ic, 1 dai"yu-ret'ık; 2 dī"yu-rĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Stimulating the secretion of urine. **di"u-ret'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* A diuretic medicine.—**di"u-re'sis,** *n. Med.* Excessive excretion of urine. [< Gr. *diureō*, urinate, < *dia*, through, + *ouron*, urine.]

di-ur'nal, 1 dai-ûr'nəl; 2 dī-ûr'nal, *a.* **1.** Happening every day; daily. **2.** Done in or pertaining to the daytime: opposed to *nocturnal.* **3.** (1) *Med.* Increasing in violence by day. (2) *Zool.* Active during the day. (3) *Bot.* (*a*) Expanding by day and closing at night, as certain flowers. (*b*) Lasting only one day; ephemeral. [< L. *diurnalis*, < *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day.] Syn.: see DAILY.—**di-ur'nal-ly,** *adv.*

di"u-tur'nal§, 1 dai"yu-tûr'nəl; 2 dī"yu-tûr'nal, *a.* Lasting; of long duration. [< L. *diuturnus*, < *dies*, day.]—**di"u-tur'ni-ty§,** *n.* [*do.*

div, 1 div; 2 dĭv, *v.* [Scot.] A corruption of the auxiliary verb

div., *abbr.* Divide, divided, dividend, divine, division, divisor.

di'va-gate, 1 dai'və-gēt; 2 dī'va-gāt, *vi.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT'ING.] To wander or stray aimlessly. [< DI-² + *L. vagor*, wander. —**di"va-ga'tion,** *n.* [lĕnt, *a.* Same as BIVALENT.

di-va'lent, 1 dai-vē'lent *or* div'ə-lent; 2 dī-vā'lĕnt *or* div'a-

di-van', 1 di-van'; 2 di-văn', *n.* **1.** An Oriental governmental council; also, a council-chamber. **2.** A café; smoking-room. **3.** A cushioned or pillowed place for reclining; a couch. [< Pers. *dīvān*, council.]

di-var'i-cate, 1 di-[*or* dai-]var'ı-kēt; 2 di-[*or* dī-]văr'i-cāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT"ED¢; -CAT'ING.] To branch off, or cause to branch off, or diverge. **II.** *a.* Branching off; widely diverging. [< L. *di-* (see DI-) + *varicus*, straddling.]—**di-var"i-ca'tion,** *n.* A forking; a crossing or intersection of fibers.

dive, 1 daiv; 2 dīv. **I.** *vi.* [DIVED or (Colloq.) DOVE; DIV'ING.] **1.** To plunge head foremost, as into water; plunge or rush in. **2.** To become engrossed or immersed; lose oneself. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plunge head foremost into or as into water. **2.** [Colloq.] A disreputable resort; den. [< AS. *dȳfan*; cp. DEEP.]—**div'er,** *n.*—**div'ing-bell",** *n.* A hollow, water-tight vessel, open below, and supplied with air from the surface, in which persons may be lowered into and work under water.

di-verge', 1 dı-vŭrj'; 2 di-vĕrg', *vi.* [DI-VERGED'; DI-VERG'ING.] To extend in different directions from the same point; deviate; differ. [< L. *di-*, apart, + *vergo*, incline.] Syn.: see BEND; WANDER.

—**di-ver'gence,** *n.* —**di-ver'gen-cy‡.**—**di-ver'gent,** *a.* Differing; deviating. **di-verg'ing‡.**

di'vers, 1 dai'vərz; 2 dī'verş, *a.* **1.** More than one, but not a great number; several. **2.** Of different kinds; various. [F., < L. *diversus*, pp. of *diverto*; see DIVERT.] Syn.: see MANY.

di-verse', 1 dı-vŭrs'; 2 di-vĕrs', *a.* Differing essentially; distinct. [< L. *diversus*; see DIVERS.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**di-ver'si-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make diverse; variegate. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**di-ver"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Variation; variety.

di-ver'sion, 1 dı-vŭr'shən; 2 di-vĕr'shon, *n.* The act of diverting, or that which diverts; amusement; recreation. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; SPORT.

di-ver'si-ty, 1 dı-vŭr'sı-tı; 2 di-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being diverse; dissimilitude. **2‖.** Distinctness in being: opposed to *identity.* Syn.: see CHANGE; DIFFERENCE.

di-vert', 1 dı-vŭrt'; 2 di-vĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To turn aside; deflect. **2.** To amuse; entertain. [< F. *divertir*, < L. *di-*, apart, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; RELAX.—**di-ver'tiv(eS,** *a.* Tending to divert; diverting; amusing.

di-ver'tise-ment, 1 dı-vŭr'tız-mənt *or* -ment; 2 di-vĕr'tişment, *n.* **1.** A diversion; amusement. **2.** Same as DIVERTISSEMENT. [< F. *divertissement*, < *divertir*; see DIVERT.]

di"ver"tisse"ment', 1 dı"vär"tıs"mōn'; 2 dĭ"vĕr"tĭs"măn', *n.* A brief performance: often a ballet, between the acts of a play. [F.]

Di'ves, 1 dai'vız; 2 dī'vēş, *n. Bib.* Name given to the rich man in the parable, *Luke* xvi, 19–31. [L., rich.]

di-vest'd, 1 dı-vest'; 2 di-vĕst', *vt.* **1.** To strip, as of clothes, ornaments, or office. **2.** Hence, to dispossess; deprive. [< L.OF *devestio*, < *de-*, from, + *vestis*, clothing.]—**di-vest'i-ture,** *n.* A divesting.

di-vid'ant‖, *a.* Divisible.

di-vide', 1 dı-vaid'; 2 di-vīd', *v.* [DI-VID'ED¢; DI-VID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or separate into parts; sunder. **2.** To cause to separate; disunite; break up; keep apart. **3.** To distribute in shares; portion out; apportion. **4.** To form the partition or boundary between. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come or go apart; cleave; open; diverge. **2.** To differ in opinion; be at variance. **3.** To vote by division. [< L. *divido*, divide.] Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION.

—**di-vid'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Parted; disunited. **2.** *Bot.* Having incisions or indentations extending to the base or the midrib, as in certain leaves.—**di-vid'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which divides, separates, or apportions. **2.** *pl.* Compasses for measuring or setting off distances.

di-vide', *n.* A watershed.

div'i-dend, 1 div'ı-dend; 2 dĭv'i-dĕnd, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A quantity divided, or to be divided, into equal parts. **2.** *Com.* A sum of money to be distributed according to some fixed scheme, as profit on shares or the like.

di-vid'u-al‖, 1 dı-vid'yu-əl; 2 di-vĭd'yu-al, *a.* Shared with others; divided; separate; fragmentary. [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *divido*, divide.]—**di-vid'u-al-ism,** *n.*—**di-vid'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

di-vine', 1 di-vain'; 2 di-vīn'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DI-VINED'; DI-VIN'ING.] **1.** To find out or foretell by assumed supernatural aid; practise divination; prognosticate. **2.** To obtain knowledge of as by divination; have a presentiment; surmise; guess; conjecture.

Syn.: see AUGUR; GUESS; PROPHESY.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or of the nature of God or of a god; offered to God; sacred. **2.** Al-

together excellent; godlike. **3.** Pertaining to divinity or theology. **III.** *n.* One versed in divinity; a theologian; clergyman. [< L.ᴱ *divinus*, < *divus*, belonging to a god.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**div"i-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or art of divining. **2.** An instinctive presentiment or forecast. —**di-vin'er**, *n.*—**di-vin'ing-rod"**, *n.* A forked twig held by the tips and believed to bend downward when carried over hidden springs of water, etc.—**di-vin'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or character of being divine, in any sense. **2.** [D-] The Deity; God. **3.** A false god. **4.** Theology. **5.** An attribute, virtue, or quality assumed to be divine.

di-vi'sion, 1 di-viz'ən; 2 di-vĭzh'ən, *n.* **1.** The act of dividing. **2.** A part; section. **3.** Separation; disagreement. **4.** That which separates, divides, or makes different. **5.** *Math.* The operation of finding how often one quantity is contained in another, or the ratio of one to the other: opposed to *multiplication*. **6.** (1) A part of an army, consisting of two or more brigades, commanded by a general officer. (2) A secondary group of vessels in a fleet; also, part of a ship's company assigned for special duty. (3) A section or territory containing two or more military departments. **7.** A voting of a legislative body, specifically by going into affirmative and negative lobbies, as in the British Parliament. **8.** *Mus.* A series of notes sung to one syllable, as a showy or brilliant passage. [F., < L. *divisio(n-)*, < *divido*, DIVIDE.] Syn.: see PART.—**di-vis"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **di-vis'i-bl(e-ness)‡.—di-vis'i-bl(eᴾ, *a.* **1.** Capable of being divided. **2.** *Math.* Admitting of division without a remainder.—**di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*—**di-vi'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to dividing or to a division. **di-vi'sion-a-ry‡.—di-vi'siv(eᴱ, *a.* Causing or expressing division.—**di-vi'sor**, *n.* *Math.* That by which a number or quantity is divided.

di-vorce', 1 di-vôrs'; 2 di-vôrg'. **I.** *vt.* [DI-VORCED't; DI-VORC'ING.] **1.** To free by legal process from the relationship of husband and wife. **2.** Hence, to sunder; separate. **3.** To put away, as a wife. **II.** *n.* **1.** Legal dissolution of a marriage contract. **2.** Hence, severance; separation. **3.** A decree dissolving a marriage. [F., < L. *divortium*, < *diverto*, DIVERT.]—**di-vorce'a-bl(eᴾ, *a.* That can be divorced. **di-vorc'i-bl(eᴾ‡.—di-vor-cée'**, 1 di-vôr-sē'; 2 di-vôr-çe', *n.* A divorced woman.—**di-vorce'ment**, *n.* Divorce.—**di-vorc'er**, *n.*

div'ot, 1 div'ət; 2 div'ot, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] An oblong piece of turf or sod: used for thatching, etc. **div'et‡.**

di-vulge', 1 di-vulj'; 2 di-vŭlg', *vt.* [DI-VULGED'; DI-VULG'ING.] **1.** To tell, as a secret; disclose. **2§.** To proclaim; publish; report. **3†.** To impart. [< L. *di-*, apart, here and there,+ *vulgo*, make public.] Syn.: see INFORM; PUBLISH; SPREAD.

di-vul'sion, 1 di-vul'shən; 2 di-vŭl'shon, *n.* The act of rending, plucking, or pulling apart; also, a rupturing or dilating. [< L. *divulsio(n-)*, < *di-* (see DI-²) + *vello*, pull.]—**di-vul'sive†**, *a.* Rending.

Dix'ie, 1 dĭks'i; 2 dĭks'i, *n.* **1.** The southern United States. **2.** The name of several songs, especially the Southern war-song by D. D. Emmett (1859). **Dixie's land‡.**

Dix"mude', 1 dĭs"[*or* di"]müd'; 2 dĭs"[*or* di"]müd', *n.* A town in N. W. Belgium; battle-ground in the Great War, 1914–18.

diz'en, 1 diz'n *or* dai'zn; 2 diz'n *or* di'zn, *vt.* To deck out; bedizen. [Prop. put flax on a distaff. < *dis-*, in DISTAFF.]

diz'zy, 1 diz'i; 2 dĭz'y. **I.** *vt.* [DIZ'ZIED; DIZ'ZY-ING.] To make giddy; confuse. **II.** *a.* [DIZ'ZI-ER; DIZ'ZI-EST.] **1.** Having a feeling of whirling and confusion, with a tendency to fall; giddy. **2.** Causing or caused by giddiness. **3‖.** Thoughtless; capricious; giddy. [< AS. *dysig*, foolish.]—**diz'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**diz'zi-ness**, *n.*

djin'nee, *n.* Same as JINNEE. **djinn‡.**

D. L., *abbr.* Deputy Lieutenant.—**dl**, *abbr.* Deciliter.—**D. Lit.**, *abbr.* Doctor of Literature or Letters. **D. Litt.‡—D. L. O.**, *abbr.* Dead Letter Office.—**dm¹**, *abbr.* Decimeter.—**dm²**, *abbr.* Square decimeter.—**dm³**, *abbr.* Cubic decimeter. [1,200 m. to the Black Sea.

Dnie'per, 1 nī'pər; 2 nē'per, *n.* A river in S. W. Russia; **Dnies'ter**, 1 nīs'tər; 2 nēs'ter, *n.* A river of Austria and Russia; 800 m. to the Black Sea.

do, 1 dū; 2 do, *v.* [DID; DO'ING; DONE.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to accomplishment; perform; execute; effect; transact; complete; finish. **2.** To effect by any kind of work; prepare; arrange; modify; translate. **3.** To bring into connection with a result or purpose; as, to *do* the sights **4.** To perform an act (causing a result or effect): with both a direct and indirect object, the latter usually preceded by *to* or *for*; as, to *do* one a favor; to *do* a favor *to* a person; to *do* an errand *for* a friend. **5.** To advance money on; cash, as a bill or note. **6.** To employ, as effort, in effecting; exert; put forth; as, *do* your utmost. **7.** [Colloq.] To suffice; serve. **8.** [Slang.] To swindle; cheat; also, to harm or kill. **9.** To assume the character of; play the part of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert or employ oneself in any way; act; strive or work vigorously; make effort or exertion. **2.** To comport, demean, or conduct oneself. **3.** To fare, as in health or in an undertaking. **4.** To contrive to get along; manage; shift. **5.** To answer the purpose; be enough; suffice. **III.** *auxiliary.* As an auxiliary *do* is used (1) in interrogative or negative clauses; (2) to express emphasis; (3) sometimes in the imperative; as, *do* speak; (4) merely as an inflection of the principal verb. **IV.** *substitute.* *Do* is used elliptically as a substitute for a verb indicating action, to avoid repetition. [< AS. *don*. In part < AS. *dugan*, suit.]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, actualize, bring about, bring to pass, carry out, carry through, commit, complete, consummate, discharge, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, perpetrate, realize, transact, work out. *Do* is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole class. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is *done*," and of the grandest human achievement, "Well *done!*" To *discharge* is to *do* what is given in charge, expected, or required; we may say to *do* or to *discharge* one's duty, the duty or duties of one's office, station, position, etc., where *discharge* is the more formal and technical word, signifying to *perform* to the last and utmost all that is required. *Commit*, as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial; *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes, or, somewhat humorously, of blunders. A man may *commit* a sin, a trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. *Perform* is used generally in a good sense; as, to *perform* a task, a duty, a service, etc. Compare PERFORM, under ACCOMPLISH. We *finish* a garment or a letter, *complete* an edifice or a life-work, *consummate* a bargain or a crime, *discharge* a duty, *effect* a purpose, *execute* a command, *fulfil* a promise, *perform* our daily tasks, *realize* an ideal, *accomplish* a design, *achieve* a victory. Compare ACCOMPLISH; MAKE; TRANSACTION.—Ant.: baffle, come short, defeat, destroy, fail, frustrate, mar, miscarry, miss, neglect, ruin, spoil.

—to do for. **1.** To suffice. **2.** To provide for; care for. **3.** [Slang.] To kill.—**do'a-bl(eᴾ, *a.*—do'er**, *n.* One who acts, does, or performs; an agent. Syn.: see AGENT.

do¹, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A trick; cheat; as, it is a regular *do*. **2†.** Bustle; ado; stir.

do², 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* *Mus.* The first of the syllables commonly used in solmization; the key-note (1) of any key, (2) of the so-called natural key.

do., *abbr.* Ditto. [Ult. < *Robert*.] **dob'by‡.**

dob'bie, 1 dob'i; 2 dŏb'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sprite or wraith.

dob'bin, 1 dob'in; 2 dŏb'in, *n.* A work-horse: a familiar use of the proper name *Dobbin*. [< *Dobbin*, for ROBIN.]

Dobrudja, 1 do-brū'jə; 2 do-brų'jä, *n.* A region of southeast Roumania; pop., 381,306; Roumanians and Russians defeated Austrians, Bulgarians, Germans, and Turks Sept. 15–20, 1916, but were completely overwhelmed by them Jan. 2, 1917.

Doc., *abbr.* [Docs., *pl.*] Document.

doc'i-ble§, 1 des'i-bl; 2 dŏç'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Teachable: docile. **2.** Capable of being taught.

doc'il(eᴱ, 1 des'il *or* dō'səil; 2 dŏç'il *or* dō'çīl, *a.* **1.** Amenable to training; easy to manage; tractable. **2.** Easily worked or handled; tractable. [< L. *docilis*, < *doceo*, teach.] Syn.: amenable, compliant, gentle, manageable, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, tame, teachable, tractable, yielding. One who is *docile* is easily taught: one who is *tractable* is easily led; one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. Compare DUTY.—Ant.: determined, dogged, firm, inflexible, intractable, obstinate, opinionated, resolute, self-willed, stubborn, wilful, unyielding.—**doc'il(e-ly**ᴱ, *adv*—**do-cil'i-ty**, *n.*

doc'i-ma-sy, 1 des'i-mə-si; 2 dŏç'i-ma-sy, *n.* The art of testing or examining ores, medicines, etc.; assaying. [< Gr. *dokimasia*, examination, < *dechomai*, receive.] **doc'i-macy‡; dok'i-ma-sy‡.—doc"i-mas'tic**, *a.* **dok"i-mas'tic‡.**

dock¹, 1 dek; 2 dŏk, *vt.* **1.** To make less; shorten; cut off; abridge; reduce; as, to *dock* a horse's tail. **2.** *Law.* To rescind.

dock², *vt.* To lay up in or as in dock; bring into a dock.

dock¹, *n.* Any one of various plants of the buckwheat family, or some plant resembling them. [< AS. *docce*, dock.]

dock², *n.* **1.** An artificial basin for vessels; also, a wharf. **2.** An enclosed space for prisoners in a criminal court. [< MD. *docke*.]—**dry dock**, a dock so constructed as to allow the water to be removed after a vessel enters, and excluded until repairs, etc., are completed.—**dock'age**, *n.*

Floating Dry Dock "Dewey."

1. A charge for docking. 2. Provision for docking a vessel. 3. The act of docking.

dock[3], *n.* **1.** The stump of a tail. **2.** A leather case to cover a horse's tail when doubled. [< Ice. *dockr.*]

dock'et, 1 dek'et; 2 dŏk'ĕt. I[d]. *vt.* To place on a docket; record; indorse; label. **II.** *n.* **1.** A summary; abstract. **2.** A calendar of the cases to be called at any time of court; hence, any calendar of business. **3.** A tag or label. [< DOCK[1], *v.*]

dock'yard", 1 dek'yärd"; 2 dŏk'yärd", *n.* [Eng.] A shipyard provided with docks for the building and repairing of ships of war; generally combined with an arsenal.

doc'tor, 1 dek'tər; 2 dŏc'tor, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prescribe for or treat medicinally. **2.** To repair. **3.** To alter, with a view to deceive; adulterate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take medicine or medical treatment. **2.** To practise medicine.

doc'tor, *n.* **1.** A practitioner of medicine or surgery. **2.** A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, law, etc. [< L. *doctor,* teacher, < *doceo,* teach.]—**doc'tor-ate,** *n.* The degree or title of a doctor. **doc'tor-ship‡.**

doc'trin(e[s]**,** 1 dek'trın; 2 dŏc'trin, *n.* **1.** That which is taught or set forth for acceptance or belief; that which is held to be true by any person, sect, or school, especially in religion; a tenet, or body of tenets. **2‖.** Instruction; teaching. [F., < L. *doctrina,* < *doctor;* see DOCTOR, *n.*]

Syn.: article of belief, article of faith, belief, dogma, precept, principle, teaching, tenet. *Doctrine* primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle,* the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning; a *dogma* rests on authority, as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* or *dogma* is a statement of some one item of *belief;* a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas. Dogma* has commonly, at the present day, an offensive signification, as of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief;* it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning; we speak of the *doctrines* of our own church; of the *tenets* of others. A *precept* relates to conduct, not to *belief.* Compare FAITH; LAW. —**doc"tri-naire'.** **1.** *a.* Theoretical; visionary. **II.** *n.* One whose views are derived from theories rather than from facts; a scholastic or impracticable theorist.—**doc'tri-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by doctrine. **2.** Having to do with teaching; instructive. Syn.: see DOGMATIC.—**doc"tri-na'ri-an,** *n.* A doctrinaire.

doc'u-ment, 1 dek'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dŏc'yu-ment. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To furnish with documents. **2.** To prove by documentary evidence. **II.** *n.* A piece of written or printed matter conveying information or evidence. [F., < L. *documentum,* lesson, < *doceo,* teach.] Syn.: see RECORD.—**doc"u-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based upon documents. **doc"u-men'tal‡.** [ter. [Cp. DODGE.]

dod'der, 1 ded'ər; 2 dŏd'er, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To tremble; totter.

dod'der, *n.* Any one of the leafless twining herbs of the genus *Cuscuta,* parasitic on various plants, to which they adhere by suckers. [< AS. *dodder.*] [tered, as with age.

dod'dered[1], 1 ded'ərd; 2 dŏd'erd, *a.* Infirm, shaken, or shat-

dod'dered[2], *a.* Overgrown, as shrubs, with dodder.

do'dec-a-, 1 dō'dek-ə-; 2 dō'dĕc-a-. From Greek *dōdeka,* twelve: a combining form.—**do-dec'a-gon,** *n.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with twelve sides and twelve angles. [+ Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]—**do"de-cag'o-nal,** *a.*—**do"-dec-a-he'dron,** *n.* A solid bounded by twelve plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* side.]—**do"dec-a-he'dral,** *a.*—**do'dec-a-style,** *a.* Having twelve columns. [+ Gr. *stylos,* column.] —**do"dec-a-syl'la-bl(e**[r]**,** *n.* A word of twelve syllables. —**do"dec-a-syl-lab'ic,** *a.*

dodge, 1 doj; 2 dŏdg, *v.* [DODGED; DODG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To avoid by a sudden turn; evade adroitly. **2.** To follow in an evasive or skulking way. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move quickly to one side. **2.** To practise shifts or evasions; skulk. [Cp. Ice. *dadra,* shake.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE.—**dodg'er,** *n.* **1.** One who dodges; a tricky fellow. **2.** [U. S.] A small handbill. **3.** [U. S.] A cooked cake of Indian meal.

dodge, *n.* An act of dodging; evasion; trick.

Dodg'son, 1 doj'sən; 2 dŏdg'son, **Charles Lutwidge** (1832–1898). An English mathematician and author of stories for children; *Alice in Wonderland;* pseudonym, "Lewis Carroll."

do'do, 1 dō'do; 2 dō'do, *n.* [-DOES or -DOS, *pl.*] A large extinct pigeon of Mauritius, with rudimentary wings. [< Pg. *doudo,* foolish.]

Do-do'na, 1 do-dō'nə; 2 do-dō'na, *n.* An ancient town in Epirus, Greece; seat of a temple of Zeus and of the oldest of Greek oracles.—**Do"do-næ'an,** *a.* **Do-do'ni-an‡.**

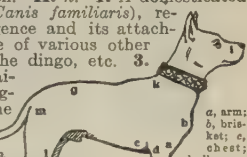
doe, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* The female of the deer, antelope, hare, rabbit, or kangaroo. [< AS. *dā.*]

does, 1 duz; 2 dŏz. *3d per. sing. ind. pres.* of DO, *v.*

doe'skin", 1 dō'skin"; 2 dō'skĭn", *n.* **1.** The skin of a doe, especially when dressed. **2.** A fine woolen cloth.

dof(f[r]**,** 1 def; 2 dŏf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To take off, as a hat or cloak; strip off, as fiber. **II.** *i.* To take off the hat in salutation. [Contr. of DO OFF.]

dog, 1 deg; 2 dŏg. **I.** *vt.* [DOGGED, DOGD[3]; DOG'GING.] **1.** To follow persistently; hound; hunt. **2.** To fasten with or as with a dog or catch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A domesticated carnivorous mammal (*Canis familiaris*), remarkable for its intelligence and its attachment to man. **2.** One of various other species of *Canidæ,* as the dingo, etc. **3.** [Western U. S.] The prairie-dog. **4.** [Brit.] A dog-fish. **5.** The male of the dog and various other animals: used also attributively; as, a *dog* fox. **6.** An implement or part of machinery; a catch, detent, or pawl; an andiron; the hammer of a firearm. **7.** *Astron.* (1) One of two southern constellations, called *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor.* (2) The dog-star. **8.** A fellow: familiar or contemptuous. [< AS. *docga.*]—**dog'-ape",** *n.* A baboon or similar ape. —**dog'bane",** *n.* A smooth, reddish-stemmed herb, about 3 feet high, having an acrid, milky juice: a medicinal plant. **dog's'-bane"‡.**—**dog'ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** The European dogwood, or its fruit. **2.** One of other plants, as the mountain-ash.—**dog'bri"er,** *n.* The dogrose.—**dog'-cart",** *n.* A two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with two seats set back to back, with an enclosed space for dogs beneath the seats.—**dog'days,** *n. pl.* The hot, sultry season in July and August, when the dog-star (Sirius) rises with the sun. —**dog'ear,** *vt.* To make dog's-ears upon, as the leaves in a book. **dog's'-ear"‡.**—**dog'fish",** *n.* One of various small littoral sharks; also, one of various other fishes.—**dog-Latin,** *n.* Barbarous or mongrel Latin.—**dog'leader,** *n.* A forester's assistant.—**dog'rose",** *n.* The wild brier, common in European hedges and thickets, bearing the fruit known as the *hip.*—**dog's'-ear".** **I.** *vt.* Same as DOG-EAR. **II.** *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down like a dog's ear. **dog'-ear‡.**—**dog'-star,** *n.* The star Sirius (alpha of the constellation Canis Major), the most brilliant star in the heavens.—**dog'tooth",** *n.* **1.** A tusk-shell. **2.** *Mech.* A steel marble-working punch.—**dog'-tooth,** *n.* **1.** The tooth of a dog. **2.** A human canine tooth. See also DOGTOOTH.—**dog'-trot,** *n.* A regular and easy trot.—**dog'-watch,** *n. Naut.* One of two watches aboard ship, each of two hours, between 4 and 8 P. M.—**dog'-weary,** *a.* Tired out; completely exhausted.—**dog'wood",** *n.* **1.** A flowering tree of the United States and Canada; also, its hard, compact wood. **2.** One of various cornel-like shrubs, as the white dogwood of England.



Parts of the Dog as shown on a Bull-terrier.
a, arm; *b*, brisket; *c*, chest; *d*, elbow; *e*, forearm; *f*, hocks; *g*, huckle-bone; *h*, knee; *i*, nasal bone; *j, j*, pastern; *k*, shoulders; *l*, stifle-joint; *m*, rump-bone.

dog"-cheap', 1 deg"-chīp'; 2 dŏg"-chēp', *a.* Absurdly or exceedingly cheap. [< *dog* (< Sw. dial. *dog,* very, < *duga,* = AS. *dugan:* see DO, *v.*) + CHEAP.]

doge, 1 dōj; 2 dōġ. *n.* The princely elective chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.—**do'gate,** 1 dō'gēt; 2 dō'ġāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge. **doge'ate‡; doge'ship‡.**—**noge'dom,** *n.*

dog'ged, 1 deg'ed; 2 dŏġ'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Silently or sullenly persistent; stubborn; obdurate. **2†.** Spiteful; surly. Syn.: see MOROSE; OBSTINATE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dog'ger, 1 deg'ər; 2 dŏġ'er. *n.* A two-masted fishing-smack with a fish-well in the center, used on the Dogger banks. [D.]—**dog'ger-man,** *n.* A sailor on a dogger.

Dog'ger Bank. A shoal in the North Sea: 160 by 70 m.; scene of German naval defeat by British, Jan. 24, 1915.

dog'ger-el, 1 deg'ər-el; 2 dŏġ'er-ĕl, *n.* Trivial, empty, ill-made verse: used also adjectivally. **dog'grel‡.**—**dog'ger-el-ist,** *n.*

dog'ger-y, 1 deg'ər-ı; 2 dŏġ'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A cheat; humbug. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A low grog-shop; a dive.

dog'gish, 1 deg'ısh; 2 dŏġ'ish, *a.* Like a dog; snappish. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dog'gy, 1 deg'ı; 2 dŏġ'y. **I.** *a.* [Slang.] Of or pertaining to dogs; dog-like. **II.** *n.* A dog, especially a little or pet dog.

dog'ma, 1 deg'mə; 2 dŏġ'ma, *n.* [DOG'MAS[z] or DOG'MATA, *pl.*] A doctrine, as of a creed, asserted and adopted on authority: a dictum. [L., < Gr. *dogma*(*t-*), opinion.] Syn.: see DOCTRINE.

dog-mat'ic, 1 deg-mat'ık; 2 dŏġ-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Marked by positive and authoritative assertion. **2.** Like or pertaining to dogma. **dog-mat'i-cal‡.**

Syn.: arrogant, authoritative, dictatorial, doctrinal, domineering, imperious, magisterial, opinionated, overbearing, positive, self-opinionated, systematic. *Dogmatic* is technically applied in a good sense to that which is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended.

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF DOGS.

1. Japanese spaniel. 1/16 2. King Charles spaniel. 1/16 3. Pug. 1/16 4. Scotch terrier. 1/16 5. Dachshund. 1/17 6. French poodle. 1/32 7. English bulldog. 1/24 8. Beagle. 1/20 9. Dalmatian. 1/30 10. Retriever. 1/24 11. Bloodhound. 1/35 12. Greyhound. 1/36 13. Water-spaniel. 1/22 14. Collie. 1/23 15. Pointer. 1/30 16. Great Dane. 1/32 17. Newfoundland. 1/30 18. Mastiff. 1/32 19. American foxhound. 1/32 20. St. Bernard. 1/32 21. Airedale. 1/24 22. English setter. 1/27

Dogmatic theology, called also "dogmatics," gives definite propositions, which it holds to be delivered by authority; *systematic* theology considers the same propositions in their logical connection and order as parts of a system; a *doctrinal* statement is less absolute in its claims than a *dogmatic* treatise, and may be less complete than the term *systematic* would imply. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words. See ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS.

—dog-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.*—**dog-mat'ics,** *n.* The systematic exposition of religious dogmas; dogmatic theology. **—dog'ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** Positive or arrogant assertion, as of belief, without proof. **2.** *Philos.* An uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason or a priori principles.—**dog'ma-tist,** *n.*—**dog'ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To express oneself dogmatically.—**dog'ma-tiz'**[er or -tis'ǁer, *n.*

doi'ly, 1 dȯi'lɪ; 2 dȯi'ly, *n.* [DOI'LIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A small, mat-like napkin, for use under dishes on the table. **2†.** A kind of woolen stuff. [< *Doily,* its first maker.] **doy'ley‡.**

do'ing, 1 dū'ɪŋ; 2 do͞'ing, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Proceedings; acts; course of conduct. **2§.** A transaction.

Syn.: see ACT; TRANSACTION; WORK.

dolt, 1 dōlt; 2 dōlt, *n.* Formerly, a small copper coin of the Netherlands; a trifle. [< D. *duit,* coin.]

dol., doll., *abbr.* [DOLS., DOLLS., *pl.*] Dollar.

do-lab'ri-form, 1 do-lab'rɪ-fōrm; 2 do-lāb'rɪ-fôrm, *a.* Ax- or hatchet-shaped, as leaves, etc. [< L. *dolabra,* ax, + -FORM.]

dol'ce, 1 dōl'chē; 2 dōl'che. **I.** *a. Mus.* Soft; sweet: direction in singing or playing. **II.** *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop. [It., < L. *dulcis,* sweet.]—**dol'ce far ni-en'te,** 1 fär nɪ-ĕn'tē; 2 fär nī-en'te. Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.

dol'drums, 1 del'drumz; 2 dōl'drūms, *n. pl.* Regions of calm near the equator; hence, a dull or depressed condition of mind.

dole, 1 dōl; 2 dōl, *vt.* [DOLED; DOL'ING.] To dispense in small quantities; give or deal out: generally with *out.*

dole[1], *n.* **1.** That which is doled out; a gratuity. **2.** [Poet.] Lot; portion. [< AS. *dāl.*]

dole[2], *n.* [Poet.] Grief; mourning. [< OF. *dol,* < L. *doleo,* feel pain.] **dool‡; doole‡.—dole'ful,** *a.* Melancholy; mournful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **dole'some‡.**

dol'er-ite, 1 del'ər-aɪt; 2 dōl'er-ɪt, *n. Petrol.* A coarse, crystalline variety of basalt. [< Gr. *doleros,* deceptive, < *dolos,* deceit.] **dol'er-yte‡.**

dol"i-cho-ceph'a-lus, 1 del"ɪ-ko-sef'ə-lus; 2 dōl"ɪ-co-sĕf'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laɪ; 2 -lī, *pl.*] An individual having a long skull.

dol(l[F]**,** 1 del; 2 dŏl, *n.* A toy representing a person. [< OD. *dol,* whipping-top; or < *Doll,* for *Dorothy.*] **dol'ly‡.**

—dolled, *a.* [Colloq.] Dressed with great care like a doll; as, all *dolled* up for the party.

dol'lar, 1 del'ər; 2 dŏl'ar, *n.* The monetary unit of the United States and Canada, equal to 100 cents, or about 4*s.* 2*d.* English money; also, a similar coin of various other countries, as Mexico. [< D. or G. dial. *daalder,* < G. *thaler.*]—**dollar diplomacy.** [U. S. Polit. Cant.] **1.** The policy of utilizing the financial interests or power of a country as a means of strengthening its foreign relations. **2.** A policy of subordinating all other considerations to the foreign trade and financial interests of a country.—**dol'lar-fish",** *n.* A fish of oval compressed form common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Döl'ling-er, 1 dūl'ɪŋ-ər; 2 dūl'ing-er, **Johann J. I.** (1799–1890). A German Roman Catholic theologian; excommunicated.

dol'man, 1 del'mən; 2 dŏl'man, *n.* **1.** A long Turkish outer garment. **2.** A sleeveless caped mantle worn by women. **3.** The cape-like uniform jacket of a hussar. [< F. *dolman,* < Turk. *dolama,* long robe.]

dol'men, 1 del'men; 2 dŏl'mĕn, *n.* A megalithic sepulchral monument of large unhewn stones set on end and covered with a single huge stone or several stones, so as to form a small chamber. [Br., < *dol,* table, + *men,* stone.]

Dolmen at Bagneux, near Saumur, France.

dol'o-mite, 1 del'o-maɪt; 2 dŏl'o-mīt, *n. Mineral.* A brittle calcium magnesium carbonate. [< *Dolomieu,* French geologist.] **— dol"o-mit'ic,** *a.* **— dol'o-mize,** *vt.* To convert into dolomite.

do'lor, 1 dō'lər; 2 dō'lor, *n.* [Poet.] Sorrow; anguish. [OF., < L. *dolor,* pain.] **do'lour‡.—dol"o-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Causing grief or pain. [+ L. *fero,* bear.] **dol"o-rif'ic‡; dol"o-rif'i-cal‡.—dol'o-rous,** *a.* Sad; pathetic. **-ly,** *adv.*

do"lo-ro'so, 1 dō"lo-rō'so; 2 dō"lo-rō'so, *a. & adv. Mus.* Pathetically and softly: a musical direction. [It.]

do-lose', 1 do-lōs'; 2 do-lōs', *a. Law.* Characterized by criminal intent, as speech. [< L. *dolosus,* < *dolus,* fraud.]

dol'phin, 1 del'fɪn; 2 dŏl'fin, *n.* **1.** A fish-like mammal

dol'fin[F]**,** of the Mediterranean and temperate Atlantic. **2.** A large fish of open seas, noted for the changes in its color when dying. **3.** A mooring-post, or an anchored buoy. **4.** [D-] *Astron.* The constellation Delphinus. [< OF. *dalphin,* < L. *delphinus,* < Gr. *delphis,* dolphin.]

dolt, 1 dōlt; 2 dōlt, *n.* A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. [< AS. *dol,* dull.]—**dolt'ish,** *a.*

Dom., *abbr.* Dominion.—**dom.,** *abbr.* Domestic.—**D. O. M.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Deo Optimo Maximo* (to God, the best, the greatest).

dom'age†, *n.* Damage; loss. **dam'mage†; dom'mage†.**

do-main', 1 do-mēn'; 2 do-mān', *n.* **1.** A territory over which dominion is exercised; commonwealth; province. **2.** A department, as of knowledge; range. **3.** A manor. **4.** Absolute proprietorship in land. **5.** Dominion; empire; rule. [< L.[F] *dominium,* < *dominus,* lord.]—**eminent domain,** the inherent sovereign power of the state of controlling private property for public purposes by making compensation.—**do-ma'ni-al,** *a.*

dome[1], 1 dōm; 2 dōm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To furnish or cover with a dome; rise or swell upward like a dome. **II.** *n.* **1.** The vaulted roof of a rotunda; a cupola. **2.** [Poet.] A majestic building; house. [OF., < Gr.[L] *domos,* house.]

dome[2]**†,** *n.* Doom; judgment; opinion.

Do-me"ni-chi'no, 1 do-mē"nɪ-kī'no; 2 do-mę"nī-cī'no, *n.* Domenico Zampieri (1581–1641), an Italian painter.

Domes'day, 1 dūmz'dē; 2 dǫmȿ'dā. *Eng. Hist.* A **Domes'day Book,** book containing the record of the statistical survey of England, made in 1085–1086 by William the Conqueror. [< AS. *dōmes dæg,* day of doom or decree.] **Dooms'day†; Dooms'day Book‡.**

do-mes'tic, 1 do-mes'tɪk; 2 do-mĕs'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to, fond of, or adapted to the house or household. **2.** Domesticated; tame. **3.** Of or pertaining to one's own country; home-made. **II.** *n.* A family servant. [< L.[F] *domesticus,* < *domus,* house.]—**do-mes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**do-mes'ti-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To train or reclaim for domestic use; make domestic; tame. **do-mes'ti-cize‡.—do-mes"ti-ca'tion,** *n.*—**do"mes-tic'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being domestic. **2.** A domestic affair.

do'mi-cal, 1 dō'mɪ-kəl; 2 dō'mi-cal, *a.* Of or like a dome, or characterized by a dome or domes. [< LL. *domicialis,* < L. *domus;* see DOME, *n.*]—**do'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dom'i-cil, 1 dem'ɪ-sil; 2 dŏm'i-cĭl. **I.** *vt.* [-CILED,

dom'i-cile, 1 -CILD[s]; -CIL-ING.] To provide with or settle in a home or abode. **dom"i-cil'i-ate‡. II.** *n.* A settled place of abode; home, house, or dwelling. [< L. *domicilium,* < *domus,* house.] Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.—**dom"i-cil'i-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to a private residence.

dom'i-nate, 1 dem'ɪ-nēt; 2 dŏm'i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To exercise control over; govern; rule. **II.** *i.* To prevail; predominate. [< L. *dominatus,* pp. of *dominor,* rule.] Syn.: see COMMAND.

—dom'i-nance, *n.* Control; ascendency. **dom'i-nancy‡.—dom'i-nant. I.** *a.* Ruling; governing; predominant. **II.** *n. Mus.* The fifth tone of a diatonic scale. Syn.: see PREDOMINANT.—**dom"i-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** Control; dominion. **2.** *pl.* An order in the hierarchy of angels.—**dom'i-na-tiv**[es]**,** *a.*—**dom'i-na"tor,** *n.* [L.]

do'mi-ne, 1 dō'mɪ-nɪ; 2 dō'mi-ne, *n.* A clergyman; parson.

dom"i-neer', 1 dem"ɪ-nīr'; 2 dŏm"i-nēr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To dominate. **II.** *i.* To rule arrogantly or insolently. [< L.[F] *dominor;* see DOMINATE.]—**dom"i-neer'ing,** *pa.* Overbearing. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.—**dom"i-neer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Dom'i-nic, 1 dem'ɪ-nɪk; 2 dŏm'i-nic, **Saint** (1170–1221). A Spanish friar; founded the Dominicans.

Dom"i-ni'ca, 1 dem"ɪ-nī'kə; 2 dŏm"i-nī'ca, *n.* An island of the British West Indies; 291 sq. m.; pop. 34,000.

do-min'i-cal, 1 do-mɪn'ɪ-kəl; 2 do-mĭn'i-cal, *a.* Relating to Christ or to the Lord's day. [< LL. *dominicalis,* pertaining to Sunday, < *dominus,* lord.]—**dominical letter,** one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used to mark the relation of Sunday to the year and to aid in determining the date of Easter.

Do-min'i-can[1], 1 do-mɪn'ɪ-kən; 2 do-mĭn'i-can, *n.* One of an order of friar preachers, founded by Dominic de Guzman at Toulouse in 1215; in England called *Black Friars,* in France *Jacobins.*—**Do-min'i-can**[1]**,** *a.*

Do-min'i-can Re-pub'lic. The eastern part of Haiti (19,325 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000). **San'to Do-min'go‡.—Do-min'i-can**[2]**,** *a. & n.*

dom'i-nie, 1 dem'ɪ-nɪ; 2 dŏm'i-ni, *n.* **1.** A schoolmaster. **2.** A domine; a clergyman. [< L. *domine,* voc. of *dominus,* lord.]

do-min'ion, 1 do-mɪn'yən; 2 do-mĭn'yon, *n.* **1.** Sovereign

authority; rule; sway. **2.** *Law.* The right of absolute possession and use; ownership. **3.** A country under a particular government. **4.** [D-] Canada. **5.** *pl.* Same as DOMINATION, 2. [F., < L.^{LL} *dominus*, lord.]

dom'i-no, 1 dŏm'ĭ-no; 2 dŏm'ĭ-nō, *n.* **1.** A mask, or an adjustable robe and hood, worn at masquerades; also, the wearer. **2.** A loose hooded ecclesiastical vestment; also, the hood separately. **3.** One of the oblong pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. [LL., ecclesiastical garment, < L. *dominus*, lord.]

dom'i-noes, 1 dŏm'ĭ-nōz; 2 dŏm'ĭ-nōz, *n. pl.* A game played with 28 small flat oblong pieces divided on one side (the face) into two compartments, each of which is either blank or marked with from one to six spots.

Do-mi'tian, 1 do-mish'ən; 2 do-mish'an, **Titus Flavius** (51–96). Roman emperor; submitted to the Dacians.

Dom"re-my', 1 dōn"rə-mī'; 2 dōn"re-mȳ', *n.* French village in the Vosges; birthplace of Joan of Arc.

don, 1 dŏn; 2 dŏn, *vt.* [DONNED, DOND^{S}; DON'NING.] To put on, as a garment. [Contr. of DO ON.]

don[1], *n.* **1.** Signor; sir. **2.** A gentleman. **3.** [Coll. Cant.] A college dignitary or instructor. [Sp.]

Don[2], *n.* A river in S. E. Russia; 1,125 m. to Sea of Azov.

do'nate, 1 dō'nēt; 2 dō'nāt, *vt.* [DO'NAT-ED^{d}; DO'NAT-ING.] To bestow as a gift, especially a considerable gift; contribute. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *dono*, give, < *donum*, gift.]—**do-na'tion,** *n.* The act of donating, or that which is donated; a gift; grant; offering. Syn.: see GIFT.—**don'a-tiv**(e^{S}. **I.** *a.* Belonging by deed of gift. **II.** *n.* A donation; gift.—**do-na'tor,** *n.*

Don"a-tel'lo, 1 don"ə-tel'lo; 2 dŏn"ä-tĕl'lo, *n.* An Italian sculptor (1386–1466). **Do-na'to di Bel'to di Bar'do†.**

done, 1 dun; 2 dŏn, *pa.* [*Pp.* of DO; only certain special uses are here given.] **1.** Completed; finished; ended; agreed. **2.** Cooked sufficiently. **3.** Fatigued; exhausted; fatally hurt, or mortally ill: with *for*, *up*, or *out*.

done, *a.* Given; made public; executed, as a proclamation. [Rep. OF. *doné*, given.]

do-nee', 1 do-nī'; 2 do-nē', *n.* One who receives a gift. [< OF. *doné*, pp. of *doner*, give, < L. *dono*; see DONATE.]

don'ga, 1 dŏŋ'gə; 2 dŏŋ'ga, *n.* [S. Afr.] The dry bed of a stream.

Do"ni-zet'ti, 1 dō"nī-dzet'tī; 2 dō"nī-dzĕt'tī, **Gaetano** (1797–1848). An Italian opera-composer; *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

don'jon, 1 dun'jən; 2 dŏn'jon, *n.* The principal tower or keep of a medieval castle. [OF.] **don'jon-keep"†.**

Don Ju'an, 1 don jū'ən *or* dōn hwän; 2 dŏn jy'an *or* dōn hwän. Hero of dramas by Molière, Corneille, and Goldoni, and of an opera by Mozart; hero of Byron's poem *Don Juan*.

don'key, 1 dŏŋ'ki; 2 dŏŋ'ky, *n.* An ass; a stupid or stubborn person. [< DUN, *a.*, with double dim. suffix.]

don'na, 1 dŏn'ə; 2 dŏn'a, *n.* Lady; mistress: a title prefixed to the Christian name. [It., < L. *domina*, lady.]—**pri'ma don'na,** a leading female singer, as in an opera company.

Donne, 1 dun; 2 dŏn, **John** (1573–1631). An English divine; founded the metaphysical school of poetry.

do'nor, 1 dō'nər; 2 dō'nôr, *n.* A giver; donator. [OF.]

Don Quix'ote, 1 don kwiks'ət *or* (*Sp.*) dōn kī-hō'tē; 2 dŏn kwiks'ot *or* (*Sp.*) dōn kī-hō'te. The hero of Cervantes's romance, a travesty on chivalry. **Don Qui-jo'te†.** See QUIXOTIC. [*does not* or *doesn't*.

don't, 1 dōnt; 2 dōnt. [Colloq.] Do not: used erroneously for

doom, 1 dūm; 2 dōōm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To consign to death or ruin. **2.** To decree as a penalty. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of dooming, or the state of being doomed; sad or evil destiny. **2.** Judicial decision; condemnation; sentence. **3.** The final judgment. [< AS. *dōm*, < *dōn*, do, put.] Syn.: see CONDEMN.—**crack of doom,** the signal for the final judgment.—**dooms'day",** *n.* **1.** The day of the Last Judgment, or of any final judgment. **2.** [D-] Same as DOMESDAY.

doom'-palm", *n.* See PALM.

dooms, 1 dūmz; 2 dōōmz, *adv.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Extremely; dreadfully.

doom'ster‖, 1 dūm'stər; 2 dōōm'ster, *n. Scots Law.* [public executioner. The

doont, *v.* Same as DO.

door, 1 dōr; 2 dôr, *n.* An entrance, as to a house, or the hinged or sliding cover that closes it; passageway; access. [< AS. *dor*, *duru*.]—**door'keep"er,** *n.* The keeper of a door; a janitor.—**door'-plate",** *n.* A name-plate for a door.—**door'way",** *n.* The passage for entrance and exit into and out of a building, room, or other enclosure; an entranceway. Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

Doorn, 1 dōrn; 2 dôrn, *n.* A village in Utrecht, E. Holland; residence of William II., former German emperor, since 1920.

dope, 1 dōp; 2 dōp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] To stupefy or exhilarate, as by a drug. **2.** To map out, as a plan; forecast: usually with *out*. **II.** *i.* To use habitually a narcotic drug.

dope, *n.* **1.** Any thick liquid or semifluid. **2.** An absorbent material for holding a thick liquid, as used in explosives. **3.** [Slang.] A narcotic drug. [< D. *doop*, < *doopen*, dip.]

dor[1], 1 dôr; 2 dôr, *n.* **1.** A large black European dung-beetle, well known by its droning flight. **2.** [U. S.] A beetle, the June-bug. **dor'-bug"†.** [< AS. *dora*, bumblebee.] **dor'-bee"tle†; dorr†.**

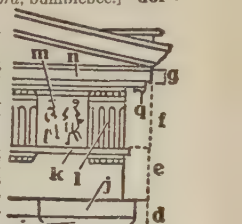
dor[2]‖, *n.* A trick; deception; humbug.

Dor., *abbr.* Doric.

Dor'cas, 1 dôr'kəs; 2 dôr'cas, *n. Bib.* A female disciple at Joppa, "full of good works." *Acts* ix, 36.

Do"ré', 1 dō"rē'; 2 dō"rę', **Paul Gustave** (1833–1883). A French painter and engraver.

Dor'ic, 1 dor'ik; 2 dŏr'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or characteristic of the district of Doris, in ancient Greece, or its inhabitants. **Do'ri-an†. 2.** Constructed in accordance with the type of Doric architecture; marked by strength and apparent simplicity. **II.** *n.* The Doric dialect. — **Do'ri-an,** *n.* A member of the Dorian race.



Doric Architecture.

a, stylobate; *b*, base; *d*, capital; *e*, architrave; *f*, frieze; *g*, cornice; *h*, gorgerin; *i*, echinus; *j*, abacus; *k*, tænia; *l*, triglyph; *m*, metope; *n*, corona; *q*, mutule.

dor'lach, 1 dôr'laH; 2 dôr'laH, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bundle; knapsack. **2.** A short sword. **3†.** A quiver. [Gael., < *dorn*, fist, + *luchd*, load.] **dor'loch†.**

dor'mant, 1 dôr'mənt; 2 dôr'mant, *a.* Being in a state of, or resembling, sleep; torpid; inactive; unused. [F., < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormio*, sleep.]—**dor'man-cy,** *n.* Torpidity; lethargy.

dor'mer, 1 dôr'mər; 2 dôr'mer, *n.* **1.** A vertical window forming a small gable rising from a sloping roof. **dor'mer-win"dow†. 2.** A sleeping-room. **3.** A sleeper or beam. [< L.^{OF} *dormitorium*; see DORMITORY.]

dor'mi-to-ry, 1 dôr'mi-to-ri; 2 dôr'mi-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A students' lodging-house at a school or college; also, a large room in which many persons sleep. [< L. *dormitorium*. < *dormio*, sleep.]

dor'mouse", 1 dôr'mous"; 2 dôr'mous", *n.* [DOR'MICE", *pl.*] **1.** A small Old World squirrel-like rodent. **2.** [U. S.] The common white-footed mouse. [< Ice. *dorma* (< L. *dormio*), sleep, + MOUSE.]

Dormouse. 1/3

dorp, 1 dôrp; 2 dôrp, *n.* A village. [D.]

dor'sad, 1 dôr'sad; 2 dôr'săd, *adv. Anat. & Zool.* Toward the back. [< L. *dorsum*, back, + *ad*, toward.]

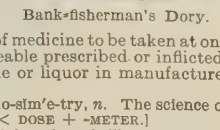
dor'sal, 1 dôr'səl; 2 dôr'sal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, on, or near the back. **2.** Pertaining to the under surface, as of a leaf. [F., < L. *dorsum*, back.]

Dor'set, 1 dôr'set; 2 dôr'sĕt, **Earl of** (1536–1608). Thomas Sackville, an English diplomat, statesman, and poet.

dor'sum, 1 dôr'sum; 2 dôr'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The back; also, a back-like surface of an organ.

dor'tert, *n.* Dormitory. [< OF. *dortor*, DORMITORY.] **dor'-tourt; dor'turet.**

do'ry[1], 1 dō'ri; 2 dō'ry, *n.* [DO'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A flat-bottomed rowboat, much used by fishermen.


Bank-fisherman's Dory.

do'ry[2], *n.* One of various fishes. [< F. *dorée*, golden.]

dos'age, 1 dōs'ij; 2 dōs'ag, *n.* The administering or adding of a dose or doses.

dose, 1 dōs; 2 dōs. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DOSED^{t}; DOS'ING.] To give doses to; deal out in doses; take doses repeatedly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quantity of medicine to be taken at one time. **2.** Anything disagreeable prescribed or inflicted. **3.** Something added to wine or liquor in manufacture. [< Gr. *dōsis*, < *didōmi*, give.]

do-sim'e-try, 1 do-sim'ĭ-tri; 2 do-sim'e-try, *n.* The science of the measurement of doses. [< DOSE + -METER.]

dos'sal, 1 dos'əl; 2 dŏs'al, *n.* A hanging of silk, etc., for the back of an altar. [< OF *dossel*, < L. *dorsum*, back.]

dos'ser[1], 1 dos'ər; 2 dŏs'er, *n.* A rich hanging for a hall or church. [< F. *dossier*, < L. *dorsum*, back.]

doss'er[2], *n.* One who lodges at a doss-house; a tramp.

doss'-house", 1 des'-haus"; 2 dŏs'-hous", *n.* A very cheap lodging-house for vagrants.

dos'sil, 1 des'il; 2 dŏs'il, *n.* **1.** A plug or spigot. **2.** A roll of lint or cloth, as for cleansing a wound or a plate. [< OF. *dosil*, < LL. *ducillus*, spigot, < L. *duco*, lead.]

dost, 1 dust; 2 dŏst, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of DO, *v.*

Dos"to-yef'sky, 1 des"to-yef'ski; 2 dŏs"to-yĕf'sky, **Feodor M.** (1822–1881). A Russian novelist and Siberian exile.

dot, 1 det; 2 dŏt, *vt.* & *vi.* [DOT'TED[d]; DOT'TING.] To mark with or as with a dot or dots; make dots.

dot[1], *n.* A minute mark, speck, spot, or point. [< AS. *dott.*]

dot[2], *n.* A woman's marriage-portion; dowry. [F.]—**do'tal**, *a.*

do'tage, 1 dō'tij; 2 dō'tag, *n.* Feebleness of mind, due to old age; senility.—**do'tard**, *n.* One in his dotage. **do'tant**†.

do-ta'tion, 1 do-tē'shən, 2 do-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making or apportioning a dowry. **2.** An endowment, as of a public institution. [< LL. *dotatio(n-)*, < L. *doto*, endow.]

dote, 1 dōt; 2 dōt, *vi.* [DOT'ED[d]; DOT'ING.] **1.** To lavish extreme fondness: with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To be in one's dotage. [ME. *doten.*]—**dot'er**, *n.*—**dot'ing-ly**, *adv.*

doth‖, 1 duth; 2 dŏth, *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of DO, *v.*

dot'ter-el, 1 det'er-el; 2 dŏt'er-ĕl, *n.* **1.** An Old World migratory plover, or a related species: as, the ring-*dotterel*. **2.** A person easily deceived; dupe. [ME. *dotrelle*, < *dotien*; see DOTE, *v.*]

Dotterel. 1/18

dot'tle, 1 det'l; 2 dŏt'l, *n.* The unconsumed tobacco left in a pipe after smoking. **dot'tel**†.

Dou"ai', 1 dū"ē'; 2 dų"ā', *n.* An ancient town (pop. 36,000), N. France; until 1793, center of Roman Catholic learning; produced **Douai Version** of the Bible: taken by the Germans, Oct. 7, 1914. **Dou"ay'**†.

Dou"au"mont', 1 dū"ō"mēn'; 2 dų"ō"mŏn', *n.* A village of E. France near Verdun; taken by the Germans, Feb. 26, 1916: its defenses were the scene of violent attacks and repulses from Feb. to Oct. 1916, leaving the French in possession.

doub'le, ‖ 1 dub'l; 2 dŭb'l, *v.* [DOUB'LED; DOUB'LING.]

dub'lF, ‖ **I.** *t.* **1.** To make twice as great. **2.** To fold together: with *up*, *over*, etc. **3.** To repeat. **4.** To be twice as many or twice as much as. **5.** To pass, march, or sail round. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become twice as great or many. **2.** To turn and go back on the same track.—**doub'ler**, *n.*

doub'le, *a.* **1.** Having two of a sort together; being in pairs; coupled. **2.** Twice as large, much, strong, heavy, or many. **3.** Twofold; hence, ambiguous or deceitful. **4.** *Bot.* Having the petals increased in number: said of flowers. [F., < L. *duplus*, < *duo*, two, + *-plus*, -ful.] —**doub'le-banked"**, *a.* Having two men at each oar; also, having two tiers of oars: said of a boat.—**d.-bass**, *n. Mus.* The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow.—**d.-dealing.** **I.** *a.* Treacherous; deceitful. Syn.: see DECEPTION. **II.** *n.* Treachery; duplicity.—**d.-dealer**, *n.*—**d.-eagle**, *n.* [U. S.] A gold coin worth two eagles or $20.—**d.-ender**, *n.* Anything having two ends alike, as a ferry-boat. —**d. entry**, a mode of bookkeeping in which every transaction is made to appear as both debtor and creditor.—**d.-face**, *n.* Hypocrisy; double-dealing.—**d.-faced**, *a.* **1.** Having two faces. **2.** Having a pattern on each side: said of a fabric. **3.** Deceitful; hypocritical.—**d.-gear**, *n. Mach.* Gearing to vary the speed of a lathe-spindle; a back-gear.—**doub'le-ness**, *n.*—**d.-quick**, *n.* A military march at the rate of 165 to 180 steps a minute: now usually termed **double-time.**—**d.-quick**, *v.* & *a.*

doub'le, *n.* **1.** Something that is twice as much. **2.** A fold or plait. **3.** A person or thing that closely resembles another; hence, an apparition or wraith. **4.** A backward turn, as of a hunted fox; a trick. — **doub'le, doub'ly**, *adv.* In twofold degree; also, deceitfully.

Doublet.

doub'let, ‖ 1 dub'let; 2 dŭb'lĕt, *n.* **1.**

dub'letF, ‖ One of a pair of like things; loosely, a pair or couple. **2.** A close-fitting outer body-garment (15th to 17th centuries). **3.** A counterfeit gem. **4.** *Philol.* A duplicate form of a word due to the difference of function, origin, etc.

doub-loon', ‖ 1 dub-lūn'; 2 dŭb-

dub-loon'F, ‖ lōōn', *n.* A former Spanish gold coin worth about $8.

doubt[d], ‖ 1 daut; 2 dout, *v.* **I.** *t.* To

dout[s], ‖ hesitate to accept; hold as uncertain; distrust.

iI. *i.* To be in doubt. [< L.F *dubito*, be uncertain.]

Syn.: distrust, mistrust, surmise, suspect. To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt*, or some perverse bias of mind may incline him to. *Distrust* may express simply a lack of confidence; as, I *distrust* my own judgment; or it may be nearly equivalent to *suspect;* as, I *distrusted* that man from the start. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious: *mistrust* is often used playfully. Compare DOUBT, *n.*; QUESTION; SUPPOSE.—Ant.: believe, confide in, depend on, depend upon, rely on, rely upon, trust.—**doubt'er**, *n.* One who doubts.

doubt, *n.* **1.** Lack of certain knowledge; uncertainty; indecision. **2.** A question requiring settlement; an objection; perplexity; problem.

Syn.: disbelief, distrust, hesitancy, hesitation, incredulity, indecision, irresolution, misgiving, perplexity, question, scruple, skepticism, suspense, suspicion, unbelief, uncertainty. *Doubt* is lack of conviction; *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary; *unbelief* refers to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful; *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*. In theological usage, *unbelief* and *skepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided; *hesitation*, *indecision*, and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty. See PERPLEXITY; QUESTION.—Ant.: assurance, belief, certainty, confidence, conviction, decision, determination, persuasion, resolution, resolve.

—**doubt'ful**, *a.* **1.** Subject to, entertaining, or admitting of doubt; uncertain; undecided; contingent. **2.** Indistinct; vague; ambiguous. **3.** Questionable; dubious. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; IRRESOLUTE; OBSCURE; PRECARIOUS.—**doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*—**doubt'less**, *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. **doubt'less-ly**†.

douce, 1 dūs; 2 dųc, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Sober; sedate; not frivolous. **2**†. Sweet. [< L. *dulcis*, sweet.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dou'cet†, *n.* **1.** A sweet pastry. **2.** Same as DOWCET.

dou"ceur', 1 dū"sūr'; 2 dų"cûr', *n.* **1.** A small present; bribe; tip. **2**†. Sweetness of manners; also, a compliment. [F.]

douche, 1 dūsh; 2 dųch, *n.* A jet of water or vapor, or the instrument for administering it. [F.]

dough, 1 dō; 2 dŏ, *n.* A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, mixed for cooking into bread, cake, etc.; also, any soft pasty mass. [< AS. *dâh.*]—**dough'-boy"**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A dumpling of raised dough. **2.** *U. S. Army.* An infantry soldier: used humorously.—**dough'nut"**, *n.* A small cake of dough fried in lard.—**dough'y**, *a.* Like or containing dough.

dough'ty, 1 dau'ti; 2 dou'ty, *a.* Brave; valiant; redoubtable; also, boastful. [< AS. *dyhtig.*] Syn.: see BRAVE. —**dough'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**dough'ti-ness**, *n.*

Doug'las, 1 dug'les; 2 dŭg'las, *n.* The name of several Scottish earls and chiefs, especially **Archibald** (1369–1424), celebrated in ballads; captured by Hotspur at Homildon Hill.

Doug'lass, 1 dug'les; 2 dŭg'las, **Frederick** (1817–1895). An American negro reformer and diplomat.

dour, 1 dūr; 2 dųr, *a.* [Scot.] Hard; unyielding; sullen. [< ENDURE.] **dure**†.—**dour'ly**, *adv.*—**dour'ness**, *n.*

dour'lach, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DORLACH.

Dou'ro, 1 dū'ro; 2 dų'ro, *n.* A river in Spain and Portugal; length, 500 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **Du-e'ro**‡.

douse[1], 1 daus; 2 dous, *vt.* [DOUSED[t]; DOUS'ING.] To plunge into a liquid; duck; drench. [Prob. < Sw. *dunsa*, plump down.] **dowse**‡. Syn.: see IMMERSE.

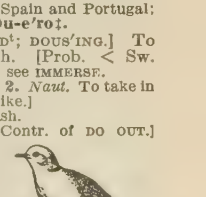
douse[2†], *vt.* **1.** To strike; give a blow to. **2.** *Naut.* To take in or haul down. [Akin to OD. *doesen*, strike.]

douse[3], *vt.* [Sailors' Slang.] To extinguish.

dout†, *vt.* To put out; extinguish. [Contr. of DO OUT.]

douvet, *n.* Same as DOVE.

douze'pere"†, *n.* One of the twelve peers of France, celebrated in the Charlemagne romances. **douce'pere"**†.



Dove. 1/12

dove, ‖ 1 duv; 2 dov, *n.* **1.** A pigeon;

duvF, ‖ specif., the cushat. **2.** Symbolically, in ecclesiastical art and literature, the Holy Spirit. [< AS. *dufe.*]—**dove'-cot"**, **d.-cote**, *n.* A house for tame pigeons. **d.-house**†.

Do'ver, 1 dō'vər; 2 dō'ver, *n.* A fortified seaport, Kent, England; pop. 43,600: attacked by German warships and submarines 1917–1918.—**Strait of Dover**, between England and France; 18 m. wide

dove'tail", 1 duv'tāl"; 2 dôv'tāl". **I.** *vt.* To join by interlocking. **II.** *n.* A manner of joining boards, timbers, etc., by interlocking wedge-shaped tenons and spaces; also, the joint so made.

Dovetailed Joint.
a, open; *b*, closed.

dow[1], 1 dau; 2 dow, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To be able. **2.** To fade. **3**†. To be of use or advantage; suit; do. [< AS. *dugan*, DO.]

dow[2]†, *vt.* To give up; endow.—**dow'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*

dow[1], *n.* A dhow. [Ar.]

dow[2], *n.* [Scot.] A dove.—**dow'-cot"** or **-cote",** *n.*

Dow[3], *n.* **1. Gerard** (1613–1675), a Dutch painter; *Village Grocer*, etc. **Douw**‡. **2. Neal** (1804–1897), an American reformer; prohibitionist.

dow'a-ger, 1 dau'ə-jər; 2 dow'a-ger, *n.* [Eng.] A widow holding property or title derived from her late husband. [< OF. *douer*, ENDOW.]

dow'cet, 1 dau-set; 2 dow'cĕt, *n.* One of the testicles of a deer. [< F. *doucet*, sweet, < *doux*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

dou'cet‡. [< Ice. *daudhr.*]

dowd, 1 daud; 2 dowd, *a.* [North. Eng.] Flat; dull; dead.

dow'dy, 1 dau'dı; 2 dow'dy. **I.** *a.* [DOW'DI-ER; DOW'DI-EST.] Ill-dressed; ill-fitting, and in bad taste; shabby. **dow'dy-ish**‡. **II.** *n.* A slatternly woman. [ME. *doude.*]

dow'el, 1 dau'el; 2 dow'ĕl, *n.* A pin or peg fitted into two adjacent pieces to fasten them together. [< F. *douille*, socket.]—**dow'el,** *vt.* **dowl**‡.

dow'er, 1 dau'ər; 2 dow'er. **I.** *vt.* To provide with a dower; endow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A widow's life-portion (usually a third) of her husband's lands and tenements. **2.** The sum of one's natural gifts; endowment. [< L.[LL+F] *dos*, dowry.]—**dow'er-less,** *a.*

dow'er-y, *n.* Same as DOWRY.

dowf, 1 dauf; 2 dowf, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; stupid.—**dowf,** *n.*

dow'le, 1 dau'ı; 2 dow'l, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; spiritless; mournful.

dowl, 1 daul; 2 dowl, *n.* A filament of the blade of a feather; also, down or a fiber of down. [< OF. *doulle*, soft.] **dowle**‡.

dow'las, 1 dau'las; 2 dow'las, *n.* A strong unbleached linen cloth.

down, 1 daun; 2 down, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To knock down; fell; overthrow; subdue. **II**§. *i.* To go down; fall; sink. Syn.: see CONQUER.

down, *a.* **1.** Going in a downward direction. **2.** Downcast; dejected. [Ice. *dūnn.*]

down[1], *n.* Fine soft plumage, hair, or fibers. [Akin to

down[2], *n.* A downward movement; reverse of fortune.

down[3], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A hill having a broad, treeless, grass-grown top; also, the open space on its top. **2.** *pl.* Turf-covered, undulating tracts of upland; as, the South *Downs* in S. England. **3.** A dune. [< AS. *dūn.*]—**the Downs,** a roadstead near Dover on the coast of Kent, England, much used by shipping.

down, *adv.* **1.** From a higher to or toward a lower level, place, position, etc. (literally or figuratively); downward. **2.** From an upright to a prone or prostrate position. **3.** At the lowest point; in or into subjection; under control. **4.** Below the horizon; as, the sun went *down*. **5.** To a smaller bulk; as, to boil *down*. **6.** From a former time or owner. **7.** To or into a less active or violent state or condition. **8.** To a lower price, rate, demand, etc. **9.** On the counter; into the hand; as, to pay cash *down*. **10.** Upon or as upon paper or other material for writing. **11.** *Naut.* To or toward the lee side; as, to put the helm *down*. **12.** Into close application; as, to get *down* to work. [< ADOWN, < AS. *ādūn, of-dūne*, < *of*, from, + *dūn*, hill.] **dount**; **dounet**.—**down'cast".** **I.** *a.* Directed downward or toward the ground; dejected; depressed. **II.** *n.* **1**§. The act of casting or directing downward. **2.** *Mining.* A shaft down which a ventilating air-current passes. Syn.: see SAD.—**down'come",** *n.* A downfall, especially a sudden one.—**down'fall",** *n.* **1.** A falling or flowing downward. **2.** A fall; disgrace. **3.** A trap operating as by the descent of a weight; a deadfall. Syn.: see RUIN.—**down'fall"en,** *a.* Fallen; ruined.—**down'heart"ed,** *a.* Dejected; discouraged; low-spirited. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* — **down'hill".** **I.** *a.* Descending; sloping. **II.** *adv.* With a downward direction. — **down'right".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Straight to the point; unequivocal; plain; outspoken; utter. **2.** Directed downward. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Directly downward. **2.** Without doubt or qualification. **3.** In the extreme; utterly. Syn.: see FLAT. — **down'right"ly,** *adv.* — **down'right"ness,** *n.*—**down'-stairs".** **I.** *a.* Below the stairs; on a lower floor. **II.** *adv.* Down the stairs; toward a lower floor. — **down'trod"den,** *a.* Trodden under foot; oppressed. **down'trod"**‡.—**down'ward.** **I.** *a.* Descending or tending from a higher to a lower level (literally or figuratively), or from that which is more remote. **II.** *adv.* **1.** From a higher to a lower position. **2.** From that which is more remote, as in place or time. **3.** Toward the extremities. **down'ward-ly**‡; **down'wards**‡.

down, *prep.* In a descending direction along, upon, or within, literally or figuratively; from a higher to a lower part of; along the course or current of; adown.

dow'na, 1 dau'nə; 2 dow'na, *v.* [Scot.] Can not. See DOW, *v.*

down'y, 1 daun'ı; 2 down'y, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or covered with down. **2.** Soft; restful; soothing. **3.** [Slang.] Artful; smooth and plausible.

dow'ry, 1 dau'rı; 2 dow'ry, *n.* [DOW'RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The property a wife brings to her husband in marriage. **2.** Anciently, a reward paid for a wife. *Gen.* xxxiv, 12. **3.** Any endowment or gift. [< DOWER, *n.*]

dowse[1]†, 1 daus; 2 dows, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as DOUSE[1], *v.*

dowse[2], *v.* & *n.* Same as DOUSE[2].

dow'set, *n.* Same as DOWCET.

dox-ol'o-gy, 1 doks-əl'o-jı; 2 dŏks-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[Z], *pl.*] An exultant hymn of praise. [< Gr. *doxa*, praise, + *legō*, speak.]—**dox"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

dox'y, 1 doks'ı; 2 dŏks'y, *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] [Slang.] A mistress or sweetheart; often, a paramour. **dox'le**‡.

doy"en', 1 dwo"yan'; 2 dwä"yăn', *n.* A dean, as of a diplomatic corps. [F.]

Doyle, 1 dəil; 2 dŏyl, **Sir Arthur Conan** (1859–). A Scottish physician and novelist; *Sherlock Holmes.*

doz., *abbr.* Dozen, dozens.

doze, 1 dōz; 2 dōz. **I.** *vi.* [DOZED; DOZ'ING.] To sleep unsoundly or lightly; drowse. **II.** *n.* A light, unsound sleep; a drowse. [< Ice. *dūsa*; cp. DIZZY.]—**doz'er,** *n.*—**do'zy,** *a.* Drowsy; soporific.—**do'zi-ness,** *n.*

doz'en, 1 duz'n; 2 dŏz'n, *n.* Twelve things of a kind, collectively: used frequently with *of*. [< OF. *dozaine*, < *douze*, twelve.]

D. P. O., *abbr.* Distributing Post-office.—**D. P. P.,** *abbr.* Department of Public Parks.—**Dpt.,** *abbr.* Department, deponent.—**D. P. W.,** *abbr.* Department of Public Works.—**Dr.,** *abbr.* Debtor, doctor.—**dr.,** *abbr.* Dram, drawer.

drab†, *vi.* To associate with women of bad character.

drab[1], 1 drab; 2 drăb, *n.* A yellowish-gray color: used also adjectivally. [< F. *drap*, cloth.]

drab[2], *n.* In salt-manufacturing, a box for draining salt.

drab[3], *n.* A slattern; lewd woman. [< Ir. *draboġ.*]

drab'ble, } 1 drab'l; 2 drăb'l, *vt.* [DRAB'BLED, DRAB'LD[P];
drab'le[P], } DRAB'BLING.] To draggle.

drachm, 1 dram; 2 drăm, *n.* Same as DRAM.

drach'ma, 1 drak'mə; 2 drăċ'ma, *n.* **1.** A Greek coin, anciently of the value of 9 to 17 cents, now equal to the franc (19⅓ cents). See COIN. **2.** An ancient Greek unit of weight, now a gram. [< Gr. *drachmē*, handful.]

Dra'co, 1 drē'ko; 2 drā'co, *n.* An archon at Athens about 621 B. C.; reputed author of first Athenian written code of laws, which were very severe.—**Dra-co'ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to Draco or his laws; hence, inflexible; severe. **Dra-con'tic**‡.—**Dra-con'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

draff, 1 draf; 2 dráf, *n.* Refuse grain from breweries and distilleries; also, lees or dregs. [Akin to OHG. *trebir*, grains of malt.]—**draff'ish,** *a.* Worthless. **draff'y**‡; **draft'y**‡.

draft, } 1 draft; 2 dráft. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To outline in writ-
draught, } ing; sketch; delineate. **2.** To select and draw off, as for military service; conscript. **3.** In weaving, to pull through the heddles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A current of air. **2.** The act of drinking; a drink. **3.** *Naut.* The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. **4.** The act of drawing, or the fact of being drawn; also, that which is drawn or to be drawn, or its weight or resistance; a haul; pull; drag; a load. **5.** The result of a drawing, as of a net in fishing. **6.** A plan; outline; sketch. **7.** A writing of articles or propositions as framed or drawn up, but not adopted or enacted. **8.** *Com.* A money-order; bill of exchange. **9.** A military or naval conscription; levy. **10.** An exhausting demand. **11**†. A sink or privy. [< AS. *dragan*, DRAW.] Syn.: see SKETCH; WIND. — **draft'-an"i-mal, d.-horse,** *n.* An animal or horse suitable for pulling heavy loads.—**draft'y, draught'y,** *a.* Having or exposed to drafts.—**draft'i-ness, draught'i-ness,** *n.*

drafts'man, } 1 drafts'mən; 2 dráfts'man, *n.* [-MEN,
draughts'man, } *pl.*] **1.** One who draws or prepares plans, designs, deeds, conveyances, etc. **2.** A piece in the game of draughts or checkers. In this sense spelled only *draughtsman.*

drag, 1 drag; 2 drăg, *v.* [DRAGGED, DRAGD[S]; DRAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull along by main force; haul. **2.** To draw a grapnel along the bottom of, as in search of a dead body; as, to *drag* the river. **3.** To draw along heavily or wearily. **4.** To search carefully or intently; as, to *drag* one's brains. **5.** [U. S.] To harrow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be drawn along the ground; move slowly or heavily. **2.** To ply a drag; dredge. [ME. *draggen*; caus. of AS. *dragan*, DRAW.] Syn.: see DRAW; LINGER.

drag, *n.* **1.** The act of dragging or that which drags or is dragged, as a grapple, a dredge, a drag-net, a brake, or heavy harrow, a skid or shoe for causing a carriage-wheel to drag, as in going down a hill; any clog or impediment. **2.** A long, high, four-wheeled carriage or coach. See COACH.—**drag'-net",** *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water.

drag'gle, } 1 drag'l; 2 drăg'l, *vt. & vi.* [DRAG'GLED, DRAG'-
drag'le, } LD[F]; DRAG'GLING.] To drag or trail on the ground so as to wet or soil; drabble; befoul.

drag'o-man, 1 drag'o-mən; 2 drăg'o-man, *n.* [-MANS[2], improperly -MEN, *pl.*] An interpreter or agent for travelers in the East. [F., < Ar. *tarjumān*, translator.]

drag'on, 1 drag'ən; 2 drăg'on, *n.* **1.** A fabulous, serpent-like, winged monster. **2.** [D-] A northern constellation (*Draco*). See CONSTELLATION. **3.** In the Scriptures, a name employed to translate the Hebrew *tannim*, the meaning of which is uncertain. **4.** A fierce or overbearing person; humorously, a duenna. **5.** A plant of the arum family. **6.** A short, large-bored firearm (17th century). [F., < L. *draco(n-)*, < Gr. *drakōn*, serpent.]—**drag'on-fly",** *n.* An insect with slender body, four large wings, and enormous eyes. **darn'ing-nee"dle‡; dev'il's darn'ing-nee"dle‡.—drag'on's-blood",** *n.* One of various reddish-brown resins.—**d.-tree,** *n.* A gigantic tree of the Canary Islands, yielding a resin called *dragon's-blood.*

drag"o-nade', 1 drag"o-nēd'; 2 drăg"o-nād', *n.* **1.** The quartering of dragoons on French Protestant families by Louis XIV. (1681) as a means of persecution. **2.** Any military persecution. [F., < *dragon*, dragoon.] **drag"on-nade'‡.**

drag'on-et, 1 drag'ən-et; 2 drăg'on-ēt, *n.* **1.** A fish, the yellow gurnard. **2.** A small dragon. **3.** A large South-American lizard. [OF., < *dragon;* see DRAGON.]

dra-goon', 1 drə-gūn'; 2 dra-ġōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To harass by dragoons; coerce; browbeat. **II.** *n.* In the British army, a cavalryman: originally, a soldier who served on horseback or on foot as occasion required. [< F. *dragon*, dragon, dragoon.]—**dra-goon'er†,** *n.* A dragoon; also, a cavalry horse.

drain, 1 drēn; 2 drān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw off by degrees, as a fluid; draw water or any fluid from. **2.** To make exhausting demands upon. **II.** *i.* To flow off or leak away gradually; become exhausted. [< AS. *drehnigean, drēnian.*]

drain, *n.* **1.** The act of draining; continuous strain, leak, or outflow. **2.** A pipe or trench for draining. **3.** *pl.* Draff.

drain'age, 1 drēn'ij; 2 drān'aġ, *n.* **1.** The act or means of draining; a system of drains. **2.** That which is drained off; waste water. **3.** The area drained; drainage-basin.

drake, 1 drēk; 2 drāk, *n.* **1.** A male duck. **2.** An English silver coin of Elizabeth, worth about 1 shilling or 25 cents. **3.** A flat stone used in the game of ducks and drakes. [< AS. *ened*, duck, + suf. *-rake*, chief.]

Drake, Sir Francis (1540–1596). An English navigator and naval commander; conducted expeditions against Spain, etc.

dram, 1 dram; 2 drăm, *n.* **1.** In apothecaries' weight, 60 grains: in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains. See WEIGHT. **2.** A drachma. **3.** A drink of spirits. [< L.OF *drachma;* see DRACHMA.] **drachm‡.—dram'-shop",** *n.* A liquor-saloon.

dram., *abbr.* Dramatic, dramatist.

dra'ma, 1 drū'mə; 2 drā'ma, *n.* **1.** A composition to be acted upon the stage; a play; hence, any series of dramatic events. **2.** Stage representations collectively; the theater. [< Gr. *drama(t-)*, < *draō*, perform.]—**dra-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or like the drama; theatrical. **dra-mat'i-cal‡.—dra-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**dra-mat'ics,** *n.* [Colloq.] A dramatic performance, especially by amateurs; dramatic writings.—**dram'a-tist,** *n.* A dramatic author.—**dram"a-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**dram'a-tize** or **-tise,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To set forth in dramatic form. **2.** To relate or represent dramatically.

dram'mock, 1 dram'ək; 2 drăm'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Drummock.

Dram. Pers., *abbr.* [L.] *Dramatis personæ* (the persons of the drama).

drank, 1 draŋk; 2 drăŋk, *imp.* of DRINK, *v.*

drap, 1 drap; 2 drăp, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Drop.

drap d'ē"tē', 1 drū dē"tē'; 2 drā dē"tē'. A merino-like twilled woolen texture for summer wear. [F., cloth of summer.]

drape, 1 drēp; 2 drāp, *vt. & vi.* [DRAPED[1]; DRAP'ING.] **1.** To cover, as with hanging cloth. **2.** To arrange, as drapery or hangings. [< F. *draper*, < *drap*, cloth.]—**drap'er,** *n.* A dealer in cloths.—**drap'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Loosely hanging attire, especially on figures in art; also, curtains, tapestry, etc. **2.** The business of a draper. **3.** Cloth in general.

dras'tic, 1 dras'tik; 2 drăs'tic. **I.** *a.* Acting vigorously; effective. **II.** *n.* A powerful medicine; a strong purgative. [< Gr. *drastikos*, < *draō*, act.]

draught, etc. See DRAFT, etc.

draughts, 1 drafts; 2 drăfts, *n. pl* The game of checkers. [< AS. *dragan*, draw.]—**draught'-board",** *n.* A checker-board.—**draughts'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Same as DRAFTSMAN.

drave‖, 1 drēv; 2 drāv, *imp.* of DRIVE, *v.*

Dra've, 1 drā've; 2 drā've, *n.* A river flowing through Austria and Hungary; 450 m. to the Danube. **Drau‡** [G.].

Dra-vid'i-an, 1 drə-vid'ı-ən; 2 dra-vid'i-an. *n.* **1.** One belonging to the pre-Aryan race of southern India. **2.** The language of the Dravidians.—**Dra-vid'i-an,** *a.* **Dra-vid'ic‡.**

draw, 1 drē; 2 drą, *v.* [DREW; DRAWN; DRAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move by any method in which the thing moved follows the mover; pull; haul: opposed to *push.* **2.** To cause to move or act by influence or inducement; lead; attract. **3.** To remove by pulling; take or pull out; extract, as a tooth; unsheathe, as a sword. **4.** To cause to flow; bring out; hence, to call forth; elicit; evoke. **5.** To call for and receive, as from a fund; obtain by lot; as, to *draw* one's salary; to *draw* a prize in a lottery. **6.** To derive; procure; receive. **7.** To infer; deduce. **8.** To bring in regularly; produce statedly. **9.** To take in, as by respiration; inhale. **10.** To write out, as for legal or business use; draft. **11.** To delineate; sketch; portray, as with pen or pencil; also, to mark or define in words. **12.** To lengthen by pulling, as a wire; elongate; stretch: often with *out.* **13.** To bend, as a bow. **14.** To prepare by infusion, as tea. **15.** To disembowel. **16.** To require the depth of (so much water) in order to float: said of a vessel. **17.** To drive or induce, as a hunted animal, to come forth (from cover). **18.** To drain of fluid contents, as a cask. **19.** To discontinue, as a game, without completion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cause movement by or as by pulling; exert a pulling force. **2.** To exert an attractive influence; be attractive. **3.** To cause motion freely as by suction; have a free draft. **4.** To move as if drawn; come or go; as, to *draw* away; to *draw* nigh. **5.** To obtain money, supplies, etc., by applying to any source. **6.** To contract or become distorted; shrink. **7.** To attract the blood or humors to the surface, as a blister. **8.** To delineate, as with a pencil; practise the art of drawing. **9.** To unsheathe a sword. **10.** To come out or away by means of pulling. **11.** To settle in water up to a certain point, as a ship; have a draft. [ME. *drawen*, < AS. *dragan.*]

Syn.: allure, attract, drag, entice, haul, incline, induce, lead, lure, pull, tow, tug. One object *draws* another when it moves it toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw*, tho it may produce no actual motion: all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, tho they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance; as, to *drag* a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing* force, whether adequate or inadequate; as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw*, or try to *draw*, a resisting object with a continuous straining motion; as, to *tug* at the oar. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object; as, to *haul* a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another. In the figurative sense, *attract* is more nearly akin to *incline*, *draw* to *induce.* We are *attracted* by one's appearance, *drawn* to his side. See ACTUATE; ALLURE; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: alienate, estrange, rebuff, reject, repel, repulse. See synonyms for DRIVE.

—draw'back", *n.* **1.** Anything that hinders; a disadvantage. **2.** An allowance; a rebate.—**draw'bridge",** *n.* A bridge of which the whole or a part may be raised, let down, or drawn aside.—**draw-ee',** *n.* The one upon whom an order for the payment of money is drawn.—**draw'er,** *n.* **1.** One who draws; formerly, a waiter. **2.** *Com.* One who draws a bill of exchange, money-order, or the like. **3.** A sliding receptacle, as in a bureau, table, etc.—**draw'ers,** *n. pl.* A trouser-like undergarment.—**draw'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which draws. **2.** A picture, sketch, delineation, or design; also, the art of representing objects by lines; delineation. **3.** [Eng.] The receipts of sales in a shop or other establishment: generally in the plural. Syn.: see PICTURE; SKETCH.

draw, *n.* **1.** An act of drawing; also, that which is drawn. **2.** An indecisive contest; a tie game. **3.** The movable section of a drawbridge. **4.** Anything that draws; specif., an exhibition that attracts a crowd.

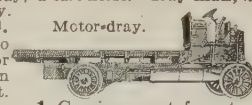
draw'ing-room", *n.* **1.** A room for the reception of company. **2.** A reception held or company assembled in such a room. **3.** [Eng.] A court reception. [Abbr. of WITHDRAWING-ROOM.]

drawl, 1 drôl; 2 drąl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To speak or pronounce slowly and lazily. **II.** *n.* The act of drawling; spiritless utterance. [Freq. of DRAW.]—**drawl'er,** *n.*

dray, 1 drē; 2 drā, *n.* **1.** A strong, heavy vehicle, usually low for convenience in loading heavy articles. See illus. on next page. **2.** [Eng.] A rude sledge. [< AS. *dræge*, thing drawn.]—**dray'age,** *n.* **1.** The act of convey-

ing in a dray. **2.** The charge for draying.—**dray'horse"**, *n* A horse for drawing a dray; a cart-horse.—**dray'man**, *n.* A man who drives a dray.

Motor-dray.



dread, } 1 dred; 2 drĕd. **I**[1].
dred[2], } *vt. & vi.* **1.** To anticipate with horror or shrinking. **2**‖. To be in great fear, or doubt. **3**†. To venerate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Causing great fear; terrible. **2.** Exciting awe or reverential fear. **III.** *n.* **1.** Unconquerable fright; shrinking horror; terrifying anticipation. **2.** Fear joined to deep respect; awe. **3**†. That which causes awe or fear. [AS. *drædan.*] **drede**†. Syn.: (adjective) see AWFUL; (noun) see ALARM; ANXIETY; FEAR; FRIGHT; VENERATION.—**dread'-bolt"ed**, *a.* [Poet.] Armed with dread bolts.—**dread'ful**, *a.* Inspiring dread or awe; terrible; awful. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**dread'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dread'ful-ness**, *n.*—**dread'less**, *a.*

dread'naught", 1 dred'nȧt"; 2 drĕd'nạt", *n.* **1.** A heavy cloth or a garment made of it. **2.** One who fears nothing.

dread'nought"[2], 1 dred'nŏt"; 2 drĕd'nôt", *n.* One of a type of modern battle-ships of high speed, large tonnage, and heavy armament: from a vessel so named.

dream, 1 drīm; 2 drēm, *vt. & vi.* [DREAMED or DREAMT, DREAMD[8], DREMT[8]; DREAM'ING.] **1.** To imagine in or as in a dream; have a dream or dreams: often with *of* before the object. **2.** To fancy; hope; imagine; also, to indulge in reverie: with *of* before an object. Syn.: see MUSE.

dream, *n.* A train of thoughts or images passing through the mind in sleep; also, a visionary idea, anticipation, or fancy. [AS **drēam.*]

Syn.: day-dream, fancy, fantasy, hallucination, illusion, reverie, romance, trance, vision. A *dream* is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies, and images passing through the mind during sleep; a *vision* may occur when one is awake and in clear exercise of the senses and mental powers; *vision* is often applied to something seen by the mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream;* a *trance* is an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. A *reverie* is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images; a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties. Compare DELUSION.—Ant.: certainty, fact, reality, realization, substance, verity.

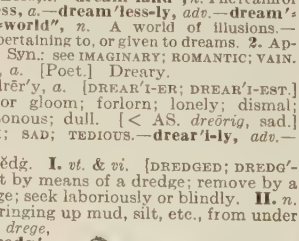
—**dream'er**, *n.* One who dreams; a visionary.—**dream'ful**, *a.*—**dream'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dream'i-ly**, *adv.* In a dreamy manner.—**dream'i-ness**, *n.*—**dream'land"**, *n.* The realm of dreams.—**dream'less**, *a.*—**dream'less-ly**, *adv.*—**dream'like"**, *a.*—**dream'-world"**, *n.* A world of illusions.—**dream'y**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or given to dreams. **2.** Appropriate to dreams. Syn.: see IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC; VAIN.

drear, 1 drīr; 2 drēr, *a.* [Poet.] Dreary.

drear'y, 1 drīr'i; 2 drēr'y, *a.* [DREAR'I-ER; DREAR'I-EST.] Causing sadness or gloom; forlorn; lonely; dismal; wearisome; monotonous; dull. [< AS. *dreōrig*, sad.] Syn.: see BLEAK; SAD; TEDIOUS.—**drear'i-ly**, *adv.*—**drear'i-ness**, *n.*

dredge[1], 1 drej; 2 drĕdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DREDGED; DREDG'ING.] To clean out by means of a dredge; remove by a dredge; use a dredge; seek laboriously or blindly. **II.** *n.* An appliance for bringing up mud, silt, etc., from under water. [< OF. *dregue*, oyster-net.] — **dredg'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.*

Dredger.



dredge[2]. **I.** *vt.* In cookery, to sprinkle or sift something, as flour, upon. **II.** *n.* A box with perforated lid, for dredging meat. **dredge'-box"**†. **dredg'ing-box"**†. [< F. *dragée*, < Gr *tragēmata*, sweetmeats.]

dredg'er[1], 1 drej'ər; 2 drĕdg'er, *n.* One who dredges; a boat or machine for dredging.

dredg'er[2], *n.* In cookery, a dredging-box.

dredg'ing, 1 drej'iŋ; 2 drĕdg'ing, *n.* The act of using a dredge; that which is taken up with a dredge.

dree, 1 drī; 2 drē, *vt. & vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] To suffer; endure. [< AS. *dreōgan.*] **drie**†.—**to dree one's weird** [Scot.], to endure one's fate.

dree, a[1] **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Tedious; tiresome. **2**†. Large; great.

dreen, 1 drīn; 2 drēn, *v. & n.* [Dial.] Drain. **dreint**†.

dregs, 1 dregz; 2 drĕgz, *n. pl.* The sediment of liquids; lees; grounds; refuse. [ME. *dregges.*] Syn.: see WASTE.—**dreg'gy**, *a.* Containing dregs; full of dregs; foul.—**dreg'gi-ness**, *n.*—**dreg'gish**, *a.*

drei'bund, 1 drī'bunt; 2 drī'bụnt, *n.* [G.] A triple alliance; specif. [D-], the defensive alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made in 1883.

drench[1], 1 drench; 2 drĕnch, *vt* **1.** To wet thoroughly; soak. **2.** *Veter.* To administer a drench to.—**drench'er**, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that drenches. **2.** [Colloq.] A heavy shower.

drench, *n.* **1.** *Veter.* A liquid medicine, administered by compulsion, as to a horse. **2.** A large draft or quantity of fluid; flood. **3.** A solution for drenching. [< AS. *drenc*, < *drincan*, DRINK, *v.*]

Dres'den, 1 drez'den; 2 drĕs'dĕn, *n.* **1.** The capital city (pop. 529,326) of the republic of Saxony; pottery center. **2.** German warship escaped from battle off Falkland Islands, but surrendered to British off Juan Fernandez, March, 1915, and destroyed.

dress, 1 dres; 2 drĕs, *v.* [DRESSED[t] or DREST; DRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attire suitably; clothe; array; adorn. **2.** To put in order; arrange; adjust. **3.** To cleanse and bind up, as a wound. **4.** To curry, as a horse. **5.** To cultivate; prune. **6.** To prepare for market or manufacture. **7.** To scold; reprove: generally with *down*. **8.** To put in a straight line, as a military company; aline. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put on or wear clothing, especially elaborate attire. **2.** To form in line; range. [< L[or], *directus*, DIRECT, *a.*]—**dress'er**[1], *n.* One who or that which dresses, as a valet, lady's-maid, or surgeon's assistant.—**dress'er**[2], *n.* A kitchen table with shelves; a cupboard; sideboard.—**dress'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of dressing, or that with which anything, as a wound, is dressed. **2.** Seasoning. **3.** *pl. Arch.* Moldings, as around the wall-openings in a brick building. **4.** *Metal.* The mechanical preparation of ore for smelting. **5.** [Colloq.] A beating or scolding. **dress'ing-down**‡.

dress, *n.* **1.** Covering for the body; clothes collectively; especially, elegant or fashionable attire. **2.** A gown or frock of a woman or child. **3.** Full dress as opposed to business attire, etc. **4.** Dressing or size, as of leather.

Syn.: apparel, array, attire, clothes, clothing, costume, garb, garments, habiliments, habit, raiment, robes, uniform, vestments, vesture. *Clothing* denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes, clothing,* and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments*. *Array, raiment,* and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit*, except in technical use to denote a lady's riding-*dress*. The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing*, tho Shakespeare speaks of "poor and mean *attire.*" *Dress* may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress*, court *dress*, evening *dress*, etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire*. *Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character; as, a theatrical *costume;* we sometimes speak of a national *costume*, etc. See HABIT.—Ant.: bareness, disarray, dishabille, exposure, nakedness, nudity, undress.—**dress coat**, a coat for evening wear, having the skirts cut away over the hips.—**dress'mak"er**, *n.* One who makes dresses for women or children.—**dress'mak"ing**, *n.*—**dress'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Fond of dress; showy; elegant.—**dress'i-ness**, *n.*

dret'chyngt, *n.* Trouble; vexation.

drew, 1 drū; 2 dru, *imp.* of DRAW, *v.*

Drey"fus', 1 drē"fūs'; 2 drę"fūs'. **Alfred** (1859–). A French officer; convicted of treason, 1894 and 1899; innocence was fully established on retrial in 1906.—**Drey'fus-ite**, *n.* An adherent of Dreyfus.

drib, 1 drib; 2 drib, *vt.* To do (a thing) little by little; cut [off by bits.

drib'ble[1], } 1 drib'l; 2 drĭb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRIB'BLED,
drib'l[F], } DRIB'LD[F]; DRIB'BLING.] To drip; give out by piecemeal: used with *out*. **II.** *n.* Liquid falling in drops or in a scanty stream. [For *dripple*, freq. of DRIP.]—**drib'let**, *n.* A scanty portion. **drib'blet**‡.

drib'ble[2], *v. & n.* Same as DRIVEL.

dried, 1 draid; 2 drīd, *imp. & pp.* of DRY, *v.*

dri'er, 1 drī'ər; 2 drī'er, *n.* One who or that which dries. Specif.: (1) A substance added to paint, etc., to make it dry more quickly. (2) A mechanical device for drying. **dry'er**‡.

dri'er, dri'est, *compar. & superl.* of DRY, *a.*

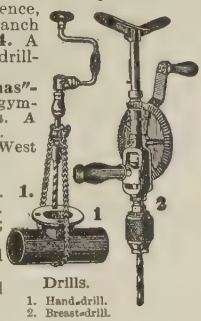
drift[d], 1 drift; 2 drift, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To carry or be carried along, as on a current. **2.** To accumulate in masses by the force of the wind, as snow. **3.** To cover with driftage. **4.** *Mining.* To make by horizontal excavation.

drift, *n.* **1.** That which is driven onward, as by a current, or piled up, as by wind or sea. **2.** A course of motion; tendency, as of an argument. **3.** A driving; an urgent force; controlling influence. **4.** A number of objects moving onward by one force; a drove. **5.** A boring-tool. **6.** *Mining.* A horizontal passage. **7.** *Naut.* (1) The direction of a current. (2) Leeway; the distance which a vessel is driven from her direct course by wind or sea or other causes. [AS. *drīfan;* see DRIVE.] Syn.: see HEAP; INCLINATION; PURPOSE; STREAM.—**drift'age,** *n.* Anything carried by currents of wind or sea.—**drift'wood",** *n.* Wood floated or drifted by water, especially that cast ashore by the sea.

dril(l[Fi]**,** 1 dril; 2 drĭl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To pierce or bore, as with a drill. **2.** To train or engage in military exercises; hence, to instruct thoroughly in any department. **3.** To plant in rows or drills. **4**†. To allure; decoy. [< D. *drillen,* bore, brandish, drill soldiers.] Syn.: see PIERCE; TEACH.—**drill'er,** *n.*

drill[2], *vt. & vi.* To cause to trickle; trickle; drain.

drill[1], *n.* **1.** A boring-tool for metal. **2.** A machine for planting seeds in rows; also, a row so planted. **3.** Thorough military training; hence, thorough discipline in any branch of knowledge or industry. **4.** A mollusk which kills oysters by drilling holes in their shells.



Drills.
1. Hand-drill.
2. Breast-drill.

Syn.: see PRACTISE.—**drill'-mas"ter,** *n.* A trainer in military or gymnastic exercises.—**d.-sergeant,** *n.* A sergeant who acts as drill-master.

drill[2], *n.* A black-faced baboon of West Africa, similar to the mandrill.

drill[3]†, *n.* A rill.

drill'ing[1], 1 dril'iŋ; 2 drĭl'ing, *n.* **1.** Material excavated by a drill. **2.** The act of one who drills; the act of using a drill.

drill'ing[2], *n.* A firm twilled fabric of linen or cotton. [< L.[G] *trilix,* of three threads.]

drill[4]‡; **drills**‡.

dri'ly, *adv.* Same as DRYLY.

drink, 1 driŋk; 2 drĭŋk, *vt. & vi.* [*imp.* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *pp.* DRUNK (formerly DRUNK'EN); DRINK'ING.] **1.** To take (a liquid) into the stomach through the mouth. **2.** To absorb; receive eagerly. **3.** To take alcoholic liquors, especially to excess. Syn.: see ABSORB. —**drink'a-bi(e**[F]**,** **1.** *a.* Capable of or suitable for use as a drink. **II.** *n.* A beverage.—**drink'er,** *n.* One who drinks; specifically, one who drinks alcoholic liquors habitually.

drink, *n.* **1.** Any liquid that is or may be swallowed; a beverage. **2.** Specifically, alcoholic liquor. **3.** As much as is or may be taken at one time; a draft. [< AS. *drinc,* < *drincan,* drink.]

drip, 1 drip; 2 drĭp. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* To fall, or let fall, in drops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A falling, or letting fall, in drops. **2.** Dripping. **3.** A projection to turn off, or a vessel to catch, waste water. **4.** Condensed moisture, as in gas-pipes. [< AS. *dryppan, drypian,* cause to drop.]—**drip'ping,** *n.* That which falls in drops; the fat from roasting meat.—**drip'ping-pan",** *n.* A pan for receiving drippings or holding meat in roasting.

drive, 1 draiv; 2 drĭv, *v.* [DROVE; DRIV'EN, DRIV'N[F]; DRIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push, urge, or press forward forcibly; impel. **2.** To urge forward under guidance, as a horse; prosecute urgently, as a business. **3.** To convey in a carriage. **4.** To constrain or compel. **5.** To chase or hunt. **6.** *Mining.* To excavate horizontally, as a tunnel. **7.** *Mech.* To transfer the power to (other mechanism). **II.** *i.* **1.** To be impelled onward by force. **2.** To press forward furiously. **3.** To ride in a carriage or direct the animal or animals by which it is drawn. **4.** To aim a blow; direct one's action: with *at.* **5.** To labor diligently and persistently: with *away.* [< AS. *drīfan.*]

Syn.: compel, impel, propel, push, repel, repulse, resist, ride, thrust, urge on. To *drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before or away from oneself; it is the direct reverse of *draw, lead,* etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; hence, *drive* is a synonym equally for *compel* or for *repel* or *repulse. Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel;* one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusal or ignoring of his suit. It is common to speak of *driving* in a carriage, *riding* upon a horse; tho in Scripture we read of *riding* in a chariot (*2 Kings* ix, 16; *Jer.* xvii, 25, etc.); good examples of the same usage may be found abundantly in the older English. Many good authorities use *ride* in the older and broader sense as signifying to be supported and borne along by any means of conveyance. Compare ACTUATE; BANISH; COMPEL; INFLUENCE; PUSH; THROW. —Ant.: see synonyms for DRAW.

—**driv'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which drives; a coachman; locomotive-engineer. **2.** Driving-wheel. **3.** *Naut.* A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.—**driv'ing-wheel",** *n.* A wheel imparting motion to other wheels, or to a machine.

drive, *n.* **1.** The act of driving. **2.** A road for driving. **drive'way"**‡. **3.** A journey or excursion in a carriage. **4.** Urgent pressure, as of business. **5.** A hunt by driving; also, a drove or drift, as of cattle. **6.** *Mercantile.* A special sale at reduced price. **7.** An advance of troops in mass against an enemy so as to break through defenses and drive back the defenders. Syn.: see WAY.

driv'el, 1 driv'l; 2 drĭv'l. **I.** *vi.* [DRIV'ELED or DRIV'-ELLED; DRIV'EL-ING or DRIV'EL-LING.] **1.** To let spittle flow from the mouth. **2.** To be weak or silly in talk or conduct. **II.** *n.* **1.** An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth. **2.** Senseless talk; twaddle. [Var. of DRABBLE.]—**driv'el-er,** *n.* **driv'el-ler**‡.

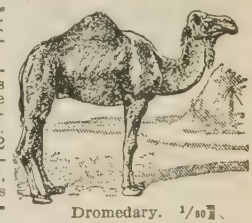
driv'en, 1 driv'n; 2 drĭv'n, *pp.* of DRIVE, *v.*

driz'zle, } 1 driz'l; 2 drĭz'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRIZ'ZLED, DRIZ'-**driz'l**[F], } LD[F]; DRIZ'ZLING.] To shed or fall in fine drops. **II.** *n.* A light rain. [Formerly *drisel,* freq. of AS. *drēosan.*]—**driz'zly,** *a.*

Dro'ghe-da, 1 dre'hi-dȧ; 2 drō'he-da. *n.* A seaport town in E. Ireland (pop. 13,000); taken by Cromwell, 1649.

droll, 1 drōl; 2 drōl. **I.** *vi.* To jest; play the buffoon. **II.** *a.* Facetiously or humorously odd; comical; ludicrous; funny; queer. **III**‖. *n.* **1.** A jester; a funny fellow. **2.** A farce. **3.** A comical tale. [< OF. *drolle,* < D. *drol,* pleasant fellow, droll.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; ODD; QUEER; RIDICULOUS.—**droll'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Waggishness; facetiousness; humor; oddity. **2**†. A comic picture or exhibition. Syn.: see WIT.—**drol'ly,** *adv.*

drom'e-da-ry, 1 drum'i-dē-ri; 2 drŏm'e-dā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A fleet, elegant, one-humped riding-camel. [< F. *dromadaire,* < Gr. *dromas,* a running.]


Dromedary. 1/80

Dro'mi-o, 1 drō'mi-o; 2 drō'-mi-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors,* the name of twin brothers, constantly mistaken for each other.

dro'mon, 1 drō'mən; 2 drō'mŏn, *n.* A swift-sailing medieval ship of war, propelled by both oars and sails. [OF.] **dro'-mond**‡.

drone[1], 1 drōn; 2 drōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRONED; DRON'ING.] To utter with a dull, humming sound; hum. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dull, monotonous, humming sound, as of a bee. **2.** One of the three long tubes of the bagpipe. **3.** *Mus.* A sustained bass, commonly of one note.

drone[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To idle; spend idly. **II.** *n.* A male bee, that gathers no honey; hence, an idler. [< AS. *drān.*]—**dron'ish**§, *a.* [slaver. [Contr. of DRIVEL.]

drool, 1 drūl; 2 drōōl. *vt.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To drivel;

droop, 1 drūp; 2 drōōp. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To allow to hang listlessly; lean or bend downwards; sink, as from weakness. **2.** To lose vigor and spirit; despond; decline. **II.** *n.* A sinking or hanging down. [< Ice. *drūpa,* < *drjūpa,* drip.] Syn.: see FALL.

drop, 1 drep; 2 drŏp, *v.* [DROPPED[t] or DROPT; DROP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To let fall in drops. **2.** To let fall in any way, literally or figuratively. **3.** To give birth to, as the young of animals. **4.** To have done with; give up abruptly; discontinue; dismiss. **5.** To utter as if undesignedly; communicate incidentally. **6.** To write and send hastily and informally. **7.** To set down, as from a conveyance; leave in passing. **8.** To sprinkle with or as with drops. **9.** [Colloq.] To bring down as with a firearm. **10.** *Naut.* To sail away from; outdistance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall in drops, as a liquid. **2.** To discharge drops; drip. **3.** To descend; sink rapidly; fall. **4.** To become faint; subside; sink. **5.** To come to an end; cease; stop. **6.** To fall prone or dead. Syn.: see FALL.—**to drop down,** to move down a stream or along a coast, as a vessel.—**to drop in,** to happen in, as for a call.—**drop'per,** *n.*

drop, *n.* **1.** A globule of liquid; a very small quantity of anything. **2.** Anything that resembles or hangs like a drop of liquid, or that is made in drops or by dropping; a pendant. **3.** A fall; descent. **4.** *Mech.* Any one of va-

rious contrivances that drop or depend, or are employed in lowering. (1) The platform of a gallows. (2) The drop-curtain of a theater; loosely, any drop-scene. (3) A forging-machine used in metal-bending, etc. (4) A press used for forging, stamping, etc. (5) A trap-door. **5.** *pl.* Any liquid medicine given in doses of so many drops. [< AS. *dropa*, < *dreōpan*, drop, drip.]—**drop'-cur"tain,** *n.* A theater-curtain lowered in front of the stage between the acts.—**d.-letter,** *n.* A letter intended for delivery by the same office in which it is posted.

drop'sy, 1 drep'si; 2 drŏp'sy, *n.* **1.** An abnormal accumulation of liquid in some part of the body. **2.** *Bot.* A disease of certain plants, due to an excess of water. [Abbr. of HYDROPSY, < Gr. L+P *hydrōpiasis*, dropsy.]—**drop'si-cal,** *a.* Resembling, relating to, or affected with dropsy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**drop'sied,** *a.* Afflicted with dropsy; swollen.

drosh'ky, } 1 dreṡh'ki; 2 drŏsh'ky, *n.* [-KIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A
dros'ky, } light open four-wheeled Russian carriage. **2.** A public cab in some European cities. [< G. *droschke*, < Rus. *drogi*, carriage.]

dross, 1 drēs; 2 drŏs, *n.* **1.** Refuse or impurity in melted metal; slag; cinders. **2.** Waste matter; refuse. [< AS. *dros*, < *dreōsan;* see DREARY.] Syn.: see WASTE.—**dross'i-ness,** *n.*—**dross'y,** *a.*

drought, } 1 draut, drauṫ; 2 drout, drouth, *n.* **1.** Long-
drouth, } continued dry weather; want of rain. **2.** Scarcity; dearth. **3.** Thirst. [< AS. *drūgaṫ*, < *dryge*, dry; see DRY.]—**drought'y, drouth'y,** *a.* Marked by or suffering from drought or thirst; thirsty.—**drought'i-ness, drouth'i-ness,** *n.*

drove, 1 drōv; 2 drōv, *n.* **1.** A number of animals driven or herded for driving. **2.** A moving crowd of human beings. [< AS. *drāf*, < *drīfan*, DRIVE.] Syn.: see FLOCK.—**drov'er,** *n.* **1.** One who drives animals in droves to market. **2†.** A boat driven by wind or tide.

drow†, 1 drau; 2 drow, *imp.* of DRAW. *v.*

drow[1], *n.* [Scot.] A drizzle. [< AS. *drōf*, muddy.]

drow[2], *n.* [Scot.] In folk-lore, one of a race of underground elves represented as skilful workers in metal. Compare TROLL. [Var. of TROLL.] **trow‡.**

drown, 1 draun; 2 drown, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by immersion, as in water or other liquid. **2.** To overflow; deluge. **3.** To overwhelm; overpower; extinguish. **II.** *i.* To die by suffocation in liquid. [< AS. *druncnian*, be drowned, sink.]

drowse, 1 drauz; 2 drows. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DROWSED; DROWS'ING.] To make, be, or become sleepy; doze; be listless. **II.** *n.* The state of being half-asleep; a doze. [< AS. *drūsian*, < *dreōsan*, fall.] **drowze‡.**—**drow'sy,** *a.* [DROW'SI-ER; DROW'SI-EST.] **1.** Heavy with sleepiness; dull. **2.** Lulling; soporific. Syn.: see HEAVY; SLOW.—**drow'si-ly,** *adv.*—**drow'si-ness,** *n.*

drub, 1 drub; 2 drŭb. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DRUBBED, DRUBD[S]; DRUB'BING.] To beat, as with a stick; cudgel; thrash. **II.** *n.* A blow; thump. [< AS. *drepan*, beat.]—**drub'-ber,** *a.*—**drub'bing,** *n.* A thrashing.

drudge, 1 druj; 2 drŭdg. **I.** *vi.* [DRUDGED; DRUDG'ING.] To toil without spirit or interest; work hard and slavishly at menial tasks. **II.** *n.* One who toils at menial tasks. [ME. *druggen.*]—**drudg'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] Dull, wearisome, or menial work. Syn.: see TOIL; WORK.

drug[1], 1 drug; 2 drŭg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DRUGGED, DRUGD[S]; DRUG'GING.] To mix drugs with, or administer drugs to, especially soporific drugs; stupefy; also, to take drugs. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any substance used medicinally or as a chemical ingredient in the arts. **2.** An unsalable commodity. [< OF. *drogue*, drug, < D. *droog*, dry.]—**drug'gist,** *n.* **1.** [U.S. & Scot.] One who compounds prescriptions and sells drugs; a pharmacist. **2.** A dealer in drugs.

drug[2], *n.* Same as DRUDGE.

drug'get, 1 drug'et; 2 drŭg'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen fabric for rugs and the like. **2.** A kind of dress-fabric; woolen rep. [OF. *droguet.*]

dru'id, 1 drū'id; 2 dru'id, *n.* A priest of ancient Gaul and Britain: used also adjectivally. [< L. *druida*, < Old Ir. *drui*, magician.]—**dru'id-ess,** *n. fem.*—**dru-id'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the druids. **dru-id'ic‡.**—**dru'id-ism,** *n.*

drum, 1 drum; 2 drŭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DRUMMED, DRUMD[S]; DRUM'MING.] **1.** To play (a tune) on a drum; beat a drum. **2.** *Mil.* To expel with beat of drum: with *out.* **3.** To arouse as by beat of drum; solicit, as trade: usually with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A musical instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder, the ends of which are covered with skin, to be beaten with drumsticks. **2.** One of various cylindrical organs or constructions, as the tympanum or middle-ear. **3.** A social gathering or tea-party; formerly, a crowded and noisy fashionable card-playing party. [Prob. imitative.]—**drum'-beat",** *n.* The sound of a beaten drum or the beating of a drum.—**drum'-fire",** *n.* Continuous firing.—**drum'-ma"jor,** *n.* One who instructs or leads a band or drum-corps.—**drum'mer,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which drums. **2.** [U. S.] A traveling salesman.—**drum'stick",** *n.* A stick for beating a drum.

drum'ble†, *vt.* **1.** To sound like a drum. **2.** To mumble. **3.** To drone; be sluggish. [pact mound of till.

drum'lin, 1 drum'lin; 2 drŭm'lin, *n.* *Geol.* A lenticular, com-

drum'mock, 1 drum'ək; 2 drŭm'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Raw oatmeal and water. [< Gael. *dramaige.*]

Drum'mond, 1 drum'ənd; 2 drŭm'ond, **Henry** (1851–1897). An English philosopher and writer.

drunk, 1 druŋk; 2 drŭŋk, *pp.* of DRINK, *v.*: formerly *imp.*

drunk, *a.* **1.** Inebriated; intoxicated; figuratively, saturated; satiated; glutted; as, *drunk* with slaughter. **2†.** Drenched.—**drunk'ard,** *n.* One who habitually drinks to intoxication; a sot.—**drunk'en,** *a.* Given to, resulting from, or characterized by drunkenness; drunk; tipsy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

drupe, 1 drūp; 2 drup, *n.* *Bot.* A soft fleshy fruit enclosing a hard-shelled stone or seed, as in the cherry. [< L. *drupa*, < Gr. *drypepēs*, very ripe.]—**dru-pa'ceous,** *a.* *Bot.* Bearing drupes, or like a drupe. **dru'pal‡.**—**drupe'let,** *n.* A little drupe. **dru'pel‡; dru'pe-ole‡.**

Dru'sus, 1 drū'sus; 2 dru'sŭs, **Claudius Nero,** surnamed **Germanicus** (38–9 B. C.). A Roman general.

dry, 1 drai; 2 dry. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DRIED; DRY'ING.] **1.** To make dry; evaporate; wither. **2.** To cease or cause to cease to flow: usually with *up.* **II.** *a.* [DRI'ER; DRI'EST.] **1.** Lacking moisture; not wet or damp; not fresh; not green. **2.** Thirsty. **3.** Lacking interest; lifeless; dull. **4.** Slyly jocose or satirical. **5.** Free from sweetness: said of wines. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] Subject to or in favor of a prohibitory liquor law; as, a *dry* town. **7.** Not giving milk; as, a *dry* cow. **8.** Not liquid; solid: said of merchandise, etc. **III.** *n.* A state or condition of dryness; anything that is dry. [< AS. *dryge*.]—**dry'-beat",** *vt.* To beat until dry; hence, to beat severely.—**dry-foot,** *adv.* **1.** With dry feet. **2‖.** By scent of the foot.—**dry-goods,** *n. pl.* **1.** [U. S.] Textile fabrics, as distinguished from groceries, hardware, etc. **2.** [Eng.] Groceries, paints, etc., as distinguished from wares and textile fabrics.—**dry'ly,** *adv.* **dri'ly‡.**—**dry'ness,** *n.*—**dry-nurse,** *n.* A nurse who nourishes and rears a child without suckling it.—**dry-rot,** *n.* **1.** A fungous disease of timber; a disease of potato-tubers. **2.** Inward and gradual corruption, as of morals.

dry'ad, 1 drai'ad; 2 dry'ăd, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A wood-nymph. [< Gr. L *dryas*, < *drys*, tree.]—**dry-ad'ic,** *a.*

Dry'den, 1 drai'den; 2 dry'dĕn, **John** (1631–1700). An English poet and dramatist; poet laureate, 1679.

dry'er, dry'est, *n.* Same as DRIER, DRIEST.

dry'ing, 1 drai'iŋ; 2 dry'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of DRY, *v.*

dry'salt"er, 1 drai'sôlt"ər; 2 dry'sa|lt"er, *n.* **1.** One who deals in dried and salted meats, pickles, etc. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] One who deals in chemical preparations, dyestuffs, etc.

d. s., *abbr.* Days' sight, days [after] sight.—**D. Sc.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Science.—**D. S. O.,** *abbr.* Distinguished Service Order.—**d. s. p.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Decessit sine prole* (died without issue).—**d. t.,** *abbr.* Delirium tremens.—**Du., Dut.,** *abbr.* Dutch.

du'ad, 1 diū'ad; 2 dū'ăd, *n.* A pair of units.

du'al, 1 diū'əl; 2 dū'al, *a.* Denoting or relating to two; composed of two, as of two natures; twofold; binary. [< L. *dualis*, < *duo*, two.]—**du'al-ism,** *n.* Any religious or philosophical system which asserts a duality or twofoldness of nature, being, etc.—**du'al-ist,** *n.*—**du"al-is'tic,** *a.*—**du-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being two or of being composed of two. [< DUAL.]

du'al-in, 1 diū'əl-in; 2 dū'al-in, *n.* A nitroglycerin explosive.

dub[1], 1 dub; 2 dŭb, *vt.* [DUBBED, DUBD[S]; DUB'BING.] **1.** To confer knighthood upon; name or style; entitle. **2.** To smooth or rub; dress. [< AS. *dubban.*]

dub[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To push or thrust; also, to make a brisk beating, as on a drum.

dub§, *n.* A stroke or blow. [Dublin.

dub., *abbr.* [L.] *Dubitante* (doubting).—**Dub., Dubl.,** *abbr.*

du-bi'e-ty§, 1 diu-bai'i-ti; 2 dū-bī'e-ty, *n.* The state of being doubtful or dubious; doubt; doubtfulness. [< L. *dubieta(t-)s*, < *dubius;* see DUBIOUS.] **du"bi-os'i-ty‡.**

du'bi-ous, 1 diū'bi-us; 2 dū'bi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Unsettled in judgment or opinion; doubting; doubtful; problematic. **2.** Questionable; equivocal; ambiguous. [< L. LL *dubius*, < *duo*, two.] Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; PRECARIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**du'bi-ta-bl(e[P],** *a.* Doubtful; debatable.—**du'bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**du'bi-tate,** *vt.* To doubt.—**du"bi-ta'tion§,** *n.*—**du'bi-ta-tiv(e[S],** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Dub'lin, 1 dub'lin; 2 dŭb'lin, *n.* A seaport, capital (pop. 406,000) of Ireland; on **Dublin Bay,** an inlet of Irish sea, E. coast of Ireland; uprising against British government began April 24, suppressed May 1, 1916.

Du-buque', 1 du-biūk'; 2 dŭ-bŭk', *n.* A city in N. E. Iowa; seat of St. Joseph's College (R. C.); pop. 39,140.

du'cal, 1 diū'kəl; 2 dū'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a duke or a duchy. [< L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader.]

duc'at, 1 duk'ət; 2 dŭc'at, *n.* **1.** One of several European coins, ranging in value from about 83 cents to $2.28. See COIN. **2.** A former coin of Venice and Holland. [F., < L.LL *dux*, leader.]

Du Chail"lu', 1 dü shə"yü'; 2 dü çhä"yü', **Paul Belloni** (1835–1903). A French-American explorer and author.

duch'ess, 1 duch'es; 2 dŭch'ĕs, *n.* The wife or widow of a duke; female sovereign of a duchy.

duch'y, 1 duch'ı; 2 dŭch'y, *n.* [DUCH'IES[z], *pl.*] The territory or dominion of a duke; a dukedom.

duck[1], 1 duk; 2 dŭk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To plunge suddenly under water; dive. **2.** To bow quickly; bob; dodge; cringe. [Freq. of ME. *duken.*] Syn.: see IMMERSE.

duck[1], *n.* **1.** A web-footed, short-legged water-fowl. **2.** The female of this bird: distinguished from *drake.* **3.** One of similar birds. **4.** A disabled person or object. [< AS. *duce.*]—**to make ducks and drakes, or to play at ducks and drakes.** **1.** To throw a flat stone or shell so that it skips along the surface of water. **2.** To squander; derange or involve recklessly: with *of* or *with.*—**duck'ling,** *n.* A young duck.

duck[2], *n.* A sudden downward movement, as of the head; [quick plunge under water.

duck[3], *n.* [Colloq.] A darling; pet. [< DUCK[1], *n.*; but cp. E. Fries. *dok, dokke,* doll.]

duck[4], *n.* **1.** A strong linen or cotton fabric. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers made from such cloth. [< D. *doek;* cp. G. *tuch,* cloth.]

duck'bill", 1 duk'bil"; 2 dŭk'bil", *n.* An aquatic burrowing and egg-laying mammal of Australia with a duck-like bill.

duck'ing-stool", 1 duk'ıŋ-stūl"; 2 dŭk'ing-stōōl", *n.* A stool on which common scolds were formerly tied and ducked.

duct, 1 dukt; 2 dŭct, *n.* A tube or passage by which a fluid is conveyed. [< L. *ductus,* a leading.]

duc'tile[e^a], 1 duk'tıl; 2 dŭc'til, *a.* **1.** Capable of being drawn out, as into wire. **2.** Easily led; tractable; pliant. [< L. *ductilis,* < *ductus,* pp. of *duco,* lead.]—**duc-til'i-ty,** *n.* The state or degree of being ductile. **duc'til(e-ness[a^s]‡.**

dud, 1 dud; 2 dŭd, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A worn garment. **2.** *pl.* [Dial.] Little belongings. **3.** A shell that fails to explode.

dude, 1 diūd; 2 dūd, *n.* A fop.—**dud'ish,** *a.*—**dud'ism,** *n.* **dud'ish-ness‡.** [tobacco-pipe. **du-dheen'‡.**

du-deen', 1 diū-dīn'; 2 dū-dēn', *n.* [Ir.] A short-stemmed clay

Du"de-vant', 1 diū'də-vänt'; 2 dŭ'de-vänt', **Amantine L. A.** (1804–1876). A French novelist; pen-name, "George Sand."

dudg'eon[1], 1 duj'ən; 2 dŭdg'on, *n.* Sullen displeasure; resentment. [Prob. < W. *dygen,* malice.]

dudg'eon[2], *n.* **1.** The wood of the box-tree root, formerly used for dagger-hilts; any mottled or veined wood. **2†.** A wooden hilt of a dagger; a dudgeon-dagger. [Dim., < D. *dutg,* stave.]—**dudg'eon-dag"ger†,** *n.* A dagger with a hilt of dudgeon.

Dud'ley, 1 dud'lı; 2 dŭd'ly, *n.* **Robert** (1533–1588). Earl of Leicester; an English soldier; favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

due, 1 diū; 2 dū. **I.** *a.* **1.** Owing and demandable; owed, as moral duty, or as a consequence; proper; appropriate; fairly to be ascribed. **2.** Appointed or expected to arrive, as a ship or a train. **II.** *n.* That which is owed or rightfully required; a debt or obligation. **III.** *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, *due* east. [F., < L. *debitus,* pp. of *debeo,* owe.]—**due'-bill",** *n.* A written acknowledgment of indebtedness.

du'el, 1 diū'el; 2 dū'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A prearranged combat between two persons. **2.** Any encounter between two contending parties. [F.]—**du'el-ing,** *n.* The act of fighting a duel. **du'el-ling‡.—du'el-ist,** *n.* **du'el-list‡.**

du-el'lo, 1 diū-el'o; 2 dū-ĕl'lo, *n.* **1.** The art or practise of dueling; the code observed by duelists. **2.** A duel. [It.]

du-en'na, 1 diū-en'ə; 2 dū-en'a, *n.* An elderly woman who watches over a young woman. [Sp.]

du-et', 1 diū-et'; 2 dū-ĕt', *n.* A composition for two voices or instruments; also, a four-handed piece for the pianoforte. [< It. *duetto,* < *duo,* two.] [as, plum *duff.*

duff, 1 duf; 2 dŭf, *n. Naut.* A pudding of flour boiled in a bag;

duf'fel, 1 duf'l; 2 dŭf'l, *n.* **1.** A woolen fabric; a heavy-weight kersey. **2.** Outfit; supplies. [< D. *duffel,* < *Duffel* (a town near Antwerp).] **duf'fil‡; duf'fle‡.**

dug, 1 dug; 2 dŭg, *imp. & pp.* of DIG.

dug, *n.* A teat or udder.

du'gong, 1 dū'gəŋ; 2 dų'gŏng, *n.* [Malay.] An aquatic mammal of the East Indies and Australia; the sea-cow. **du'yong‡.**

dug'out", 1 dug'aut"; 2 dŭg'out", *n.* **1.** A canoe formed of a hollowed log. **2.** [U. S.] A rude dwelling excavated in a hillside. **3.** An underground shelter against bombs and shells.

Du"gues"clin', 1 dū"gē"klaṅ'; 2 dū"gē"clăṅ', **Bertrand** (1314?–1380). A French warrior; Constable of France.

duke, 1 diūk; 2 dūk, *vi.* [Poet.] To play the duke.

duke, 1 diūk; 2 dūk, *n.* **1.** A nobleman of the highest rank. **2.** A reigning prince inferior to a king. [< *duc,* < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader.] **duk†.—duke'dom,** *n.* **1.** A duchy. **2.** The dignity or title of a duke.

dul'cet, 1 dul'set; 2 dŭl'çĕt, *a.* **1.** Sweet to the taste or to the ear. **2.** Mentally pleasing. [< L. *dulcis,* sweet.]

dul'ci-fy, 1 dul'sı-faı; 2 dŭl'çi-fy, *vt.* To make sweet; also, to please; mollify.

dul'ci-mer, 1 dul'sı-mər; 2 dŭl'çi-mer, *n.* **1.** A stringed instrument played with two padded hammers. **2.** An ancient wind-instrument. [< L.[or] *dulce,* sweet, + *melos,* < Gr. *melos,* song.]

dul-cin'e-a, 1 dul-sin'ı-ə; 2 dŭl-çin'e-a, *n.* A sweetheart: from *Dulcinea* del Toboso, in "Don Quixote." [Sp.]

dull[I^e], 1 dul; 2 dŭl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become less sharp, acute, bright, or intense; blunt; moderate; depress; cloud; tarnish. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not sharp or keen; having a blunt edge or point. **2.** Not acute or intense; as, *dull* pain. **3.** Not quick, as in thought; sluggish; stupid. **4.** Not brisk or active. **5.** Not bright or spirited; wearisome; sad. **6.** Lacking luster; cloudy; dim. [< AS. *dol* (for **dwol*), < √ of DWELL.] Syn.: see BLUNT; FLAT; HEAVY; LIFELESS; NUMB; SAD; SLOW; TEDIOUS.—**dull'ard,** *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt.—**dull'ish,** *a.*—**dul'ly,** *adv.*—**dul'ness,** *n.* **dull'ness‡.**

dulse, 1 duls; 2 dŭls, *n.* A reddish-brown seaweed eaten in Scotland and elsewhere as a vegetable. [< Gael. *duileasg.*]

Du-luth', 1 du-lūth'; 2 dų-luth', *n.* A city (pop. 98,920) and port, W. end of Lake Superior, Minnesota.

du'ly, 1 diū'lı; 2 dū'ly, *adv.* In accordance with what is due; fitly; becomingly; regularly.

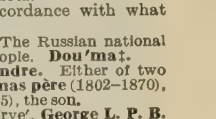
Du'ma, 1 dū'mə; 2 dų'mä, *n.* [Rus.] The Russian national assembly elected indirectly by the people. **Dou'ma‡.**

Du"mas', 1 dü"mä'; 2 dŭ"mä', **Alexandre.** Either of two French novelists and dramatists, **Dumas père** (1802–1870), the father, and **Dumas fils** (1824–1895), the son.

Du Mau"rier', 1 dü mō"ryē'; 2 dŭ mō"ryę', **George L. P. B.** (1834–1896). An Anglo-French artist and novelist.

dumb, 1 dum; 2 dŭm, *vt.* To make dumb.

dum(b^a), *a.* **1.** Having no power of speech; mute; silent. **2.** Not clearly manifest; latent. [< AS. *dumb.*] Syn.: see TACITURN.—**dumb'-bell",** *n.* A gymnastic implement consisting of a handle with a ball at each end.—**dumb'ly,** *adv.*—**dumb'ness,** *n.*—**dumb-waiter,** *n.* A movable framework for carrying things from one room or floor to another.


Dumb-bells.

Dum'ba, 1 dum'bə; 2 dųm'bä, **Constantin Theodor** (1856–), An Austrian diplomat; ambassador to the United States, 1913–1915; recalled.

dum'dum bullet, 1 dum'dum; 2 dŭm'dŭm. A partially steel-cased bullet, the soft core of which expands, aggravating the injury of a wound: condemned by the International Peace Conference of 1899. [< *Dumdum* (a town near Calcutta, India).]

dum"found', } 1 dum"faund'; 2 dŭm"found', *vt.* To strike

dumb"found', } dumb; confuse; confound. **dumb"found'-er‡; dum"found'er‡.**

dum'my, 1 dum'ı; 2 dŭm'y. **I.** *a.* Sham; counterfeit. **II.** *n.* [DUM'MIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] One who is dumb; a mute. **2.** A silent person, as an actor without a speaking part. **3.** *Mech.* (1) A comparatively noiseless steam-motor car. (2) A dumb-waiter. **4.** A thing made to represent something else. **5.** [Local, U. S.] A stupid person; dolt. **6.** In certain card-games, an exposed hand played by the opposite player. [< DUMB.] [in mass.—**dump'er,** *n.*

dump, 1 dump; 2 dŭmp, *vt. & vi.* To unload or remove

dump[1], *n.* **1.** (1) A dumping-ground. (2) That which is dumped. (3) A place where ammunition is held for rapid distribution. **2.** A leaden counter used by boys in various games. **3.** Something short, thick, and heavy.

dump[2], *n.* **1.** A gloomy state of mind; melancholy: only in the plural. **2.** A slow dance, or the music for it; hence, any tune. [Prob. Scand.; cp. Dan. *dump,* dull.]—**dump'ish,** *a.*

dump'ling, 1 dump'liŋ; 2 dŭmp'ling, *n.* A pudding of paste or dough, often folded over and enveloping fruit or meat. [< DUMP[1], *n.*, 3.] [Short and thick; stocky.

dump'y, 1 dump'ı; 2 dŭmp'y, *a.* [DUMP'I-ER; DUMP'I-EST.]

dun[1], 1 dun; 2 dŭn, *vt. & vi.* [DUNNED, DUND[s]; DUN'NING.] To press for payment; make a din. [ME. *dunnen.*]

dun[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cure by salting and packing under cover in a dark place. **2.** To make or become dun-colored.—**dun'-fish",** *n.* Codfish cured by dunning.

dun, *a.* Of a dull, dark-brown color; swarthy.

dun[1], *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** The act of dunning; a demand for payment.

dun[2], *n.* An eminence; fortified mound. [< AS. *dūn.*]

Dü'na, 1 dü'nə; 2 dü'nä, *n.* A river in N. W. Russia, flowing 600 m. to the Gulf of Riga.

Dun'bar, 1 dun'bar; 2 dŭn'bär, *n.* **1. William** (1465?–1530), a Scottish monk and poet. **2.** A coast town in S. E. Scotland; here Cromwell defeated the Scotch, 1650.

Dun'can, 1 duŋ'kən; 2 dŭg'can, *n.* A king of Scotland (–1040) murdered by Macbeth; in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

dunce, 1 duns; 2 dŭnç, *n.* A stupid or ignorant person. [< John *Duns* Scotus.]

Dun-dee′, 1 dun-dī′; 2 dŭn-dē′, *n.* **1. Viscount** (1650–1689), John Graham of Claverhouse; a British soldier of Scottish birth, foe of the Covenanters. **2.** A seaport (pop. 168,217) in E Scotland.

dun′der-head″, 1 dun′dər-hed″; 2 dŭn′der-hĕd″, *n.* A blockhead; dunce. [= *thunder-head.*] **dun′der-pate″‡.—dun′der-head″ed,** *a.*

dune, 1 dūn; 2 dun, *pa.* [Scot.] Done.

dune, 1 dūn; 2 dūn, *n.* A hill of loose sand; a down.

Dun-e′din, 1 dun-ī′din; 2 dŭn-ē′din, *n.* **1.** A seaport in S. E. New Zealand; pop. 57,930. **2.** The old Gaelic and poetic name for Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dun-ferm′line, 1 dun-fer′lin *or* -fûrm′lin; 2 dŭn-fēr′lin *or* -fērm′lin, *n.* A town in S. E. Scotland; pop. 39,886.

dung, 1 duŋ; 2 dŭng, *n.* Animal excrement; feces. [< AS. *dung.*]—**dung′y,** *a.*

dun′geon, 1 dun′jən; 2 dŭn′gon, *n.* **1.** A dark underground cell; any prison. **2.** A donjon. [< F. *donjon,* dungeon.] Syn.: see HOLE.

dung′hill″, 1 duŋ′hil″; 2 dŭng′hĭl″. **I.** *a.* From or of the dunghill; ignoble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heap of manure. **2.** Figuratively, a vile abode or condition.

dun″i-was′sal, 1 dūn″ī-wos′əl; 2 duŋ″ī-was′al, *n.* [Highland Scot.] **1.** A yeoman; contemptuously, a farmer of the lower class. **2.** A younger son of a family of rank.

Dun′kirk, 1 dun′kûrk; 2 dŭn′kĭrk, *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 34,748) in N. France; bombarded by German aeroplanes, Dec. 30, 1914; Jan. 10, 1915. **Dun″kerque′‡** [F.].

dun′lin, 1 dun′lin; 2 dŭn′lin, *n.* A northern sandpiper.

dun′nage, 1 dun′ij; 2 dŭn′ag, *n. Naut* **1.** Mats and battens used to protect cargo. **2.** Sailors' baggage. **3.** [U. S.] Camp equipment.

dun′ny, 1 dun′ī; 2 dŭn′y, *a.* [Dial. Eng.] Hard of hearing; deaf; dull-witted.—**dun′ni-ness§,** *n.* Deafness.

Duns Sco′tus, 1 dunz skō′tus; 2 dŭns seō′tŭs, **John** (1265–1308). A Franciscan monk; scholastic philosopher.

Dun′stan, 1 dun′stən; 2 dŭn′stan, **Saint** (924–988). An English monk and statesman; archbishop of Canterbury.

dunt, 1 dunt; 2 dŭnt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A blow or thwack; also, a throbbing; palpitation.

du′o, 1 dū′o; 2 dū′o, *n. Mus.* A duet. [It.]

du″o-dec′i-mal, 1 dū″o-des′ī-məl; 2 dū″o-dĕç′i-mal, *a.* Denoting a system of reckoning by twelves. [< L. *duodecim,* twelve.]—**du″o-dec′i-mal,** *n.*

du″o-dec′i-mo, 1 dū″o-des′ī-mō; 2 dū″o-dĕç′i-mō, *n.* **1.** A book-page of about 4½ by 7½ inches; a book having such pages: often written 12*mo:* used also adjectivally. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of a twelfth.

du″o-de′num, 1 dū″o-dī′num; 2 dū″o-dē′nŭm, *n.* That part of the small intestine adioining the stomach. [< L. *duodeni,* twelve each, < *duodecim,* twelve.]—**du″o-de′nal,** *a.*

duo′mo, 1 dwō′mo; 2 dwō′mo, *n. Arch.* A cathedral. See DOME. [It.]

dup†, *vt.* To open: contraction of *do up.*

dupe, 1 diūp; 2 dūp. **I.** *vt.* [DUPED†; DUP′ING.] To make a dupe of; impose upon. **II.** *n.* One misled through credulity. [F.] Syn.: see DECEIVE; MISLED.
—**dup″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **dupe″a-bil′i-ty‡.—dup′a-bl(e²,** *a.* **dupe′a-bl(e²‡.**

du′plex, 1 diū′pleks; 2 dū′plĕks, *a.* Having two parts; double; also, working in two ways or in opposite directions. [L., < *duo,* two, + *plico,* fold.] **du′ple‡.**

lu′pli-cate, 1 diū′plı-kēt; 2 dū′pli-cāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT″ED†; -CAT″ING.] To make a duplicate of; reproduce exactly; make a thing or do an act exactly like a preceding one. Syn.: see IMITATE.
II. *a.* **1.** Made or done exactly like an original. **2.** Growing in pairs; double. **III.** *n.* Originally one of two, now one of any number of objects exactly alike; an exact copy: a reproduction. [< L. *duo,* two, + *plico,* fold.]
Syn.: copy, counterpart, facsimile, imitation, likeness, replica, reproduction, transcript. A *copy* is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it; a *duplicate* is exactly like the original; a carbon *copy* of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate;* we may have an inaccurate *copy,* but never an inaccurate *duplicate.* A *facsimile* is like the original in appearance; a *duplicate* is the same as the original in substance and effect; a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence is not a *duplicate.* A *facsimile* of a key might be quite useless; a *duplicate* will open the lock. A *counterpart* exactly corresponds to another object, but perhaps without design, while a *copy* is intentional. An *imitation* is always thought of as inferior to the original; as, an *imitation* of Milton. A *replica* is a *copy* of a work of art by the maker of the original. In law, a *copy* of an instrument has in itself no authority; the signatures, as well as other matters, may be copied; a *duplicate* is really an original, containing the same provisions and signed by the same persons, so that it may have in all respects the same force and effect; a *transcript* is an official *copy,* authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. While strictly there could be but one *duplicate,* the word is now extended to an indefinite number of exact *copies.*—Ant.: archetype, model, original, pattern, prototype.
—**du′pli-ca-tiv(e²,** *a.*—**du′pli-ca″tor,** *n.*—**du′pli-ca-ture,** *n.* A doubling or folding.

du-plic′i-ty, 1 diū-plis′ı-tı; 2 dū-plĭç′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Tricky deceitfulness; double-dealing. [< F. *duplicité,* < L. *duplex,* DUPLEX.] Syn.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD.

du′ply, 1 diū′plol; 2 dū′plȳ, *n.* [DU′PLIES², *pl.*] *Scots Law.* A defendant's answer to the plaintiff's reply: once common in inferior courts. [< LL. *duplico,* < L. *duo,* two, + *plico,* fold.]

Du″quesne′, 1 dū″kēn′; 2 dū″kęn′, **Abraham** (1610–1688). A French naval commander.

Du Quesne, Fort. A French fort (1754) on site of Pittsburgh, Pa.: taken by the English, 1758; renamed in honor of Pitt.

du′ra-bl(e², 1 diū′rə-bl; 2 dū′ra-bl, *a.* Able to continue long in the same state; lasting. [F., < L. *durabilis,* lasting, < *durus,* hard.] Syn.: see PERMANENT.—**du″ra-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **du′ra-bl(e-ness²‡.—du′ra-bly,** *adv.*

du′ra ma′ter, 1 diū′rə mē′tər; 2 dū′ra mā′ter. *Anat.* The tough fibrous membrane that envelops the brain and spinal cord. [L., hard mother.]

du-ra′men, 1 diu-rē′men; 2 dū-rā′mĕn, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The heart-wood of an exogenous stem.

dur′ance, 1 diūr′əns; 2 dūr′anç, *n.* Personal restraint; imprisonment. [OF., < L. *duro,* endure.] **dur′an-cy†.**

du-ra′tion, 1 diū-rē′shən; 2 dū-rā′shon, *n.* The period of time during which anything lasts; time in general.

Du-raz′zo, 1 dū-rād′zo; 2 dų-rād′zo, *n* A seaport, capital of Albania; bombarded by allied British and French fleets, 1914. [90,000.

Dur′ban, 1 dūr′bən; 2 dûr′ban, *n.* A seaport of Natal; pop.

dure†, *v.* To endure. [< L. *duro,* < *durus,* hard.]

dure†, *a.* Severe; hard; rough.

Dü′rer, 1 dü′rər; 2 dü′rer, **Albert** (1471–1528). A German painter, engraver, and writer.

du′ress, 1 diū′res; 2 dū′rĕs, *n. Law.* Constraint by force or fear; compulsion; imprisonment. [< L.^{OF} *durus,* hard.] **du-resse′‡.** Syn.: see FETTER.

Dur′ham, 1 dūr′əm; 2 dûr′am, *n.* **1.** A N. county of England; pop. 1,478,500. **2.** Its capital (pop. 17,330), a cathedral and university town.

dur′ing, 1 diūr′ıŋ; 2 dūr′ing, *prep.* In or within the time of. [Orig. ppr. of DURE, last.] Syn.: see AT.

durk†, *n.* Dirk. **durket.**

dur′ra, 1 dur′ə; 2 dųr′a, *n.* Indian millet; Guinea-corn. [Ar.] **dar′ra‡; dhu′ra‡; do′ra‡; dou′ra‡.**

durst, 1 dūrst; 2 dûrst, *imp.* of DARE, *v.*

Du′se, 1 dū′zē; 2 dų′sę. **Mme. Eleonora** (1861–). A versatile Italian actress in tragedy and comedy.

dusk§, 1 dusk; 2 dŭsk, *v.* **1.** *t.* To make dark or dim. **II.** *i.* To grow or appear dark or dim.

dusk. **I.** *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Somewhat dark or obscure by reason of failing or feeble light; dim. **2.** Dark in color; swarthy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A state between darkness and light; twilight. **2.** Swarthiness; shadowiness. [Cp. Sw. *dusk,* raw weather.]—**dusk′y,** *a.* [DUSK′I-ER; DUSK′I-EST.] Somewhat dark; dim; obscure; swarthy. Syn.: see DARK; OBSCURE.—**dusk′i-ly,** *adv.*—**dusk′i-ness,** *n.* Moderate darkness.

Düs′sel-dorf, 1 düs′el-dôrf; 2 düs′ĕl-dôrf, *n.* **1.** A government (2,113 sq. m.; pop. 2,600,000) in W. Prussia. **2.** Its capital (pop. 407,340); first German territory bombed by British air-planes, Sept. 23, 1914: in Cologne bridgehead sector, occupied by British, Dec. 13, 1918.

dust, 1 dust; 2 dŭst. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To brush or wipe dust away from. **2.** To sprinkle as with dust. **3.** To reduce to dust.
II. *n.* **1.** Any substance, as earth, reduced to powder. **2.** A cloud of pulverized earth; a bewildering cloud of words, arguments, etc.; confusion; controversy. **3.** [Colloq.] Gold-dust; hence, cash or money. **4.** A dead body; remains. **5.** The earth; the grave; figuratively, downfall or humiliation. **6.** [Eng.] Rubbish; ashes and household sweepings. [< AS. *dust* (for *dūst*).] Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE; (noun) see BODY.—**dust′er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which dusts. **2.** A cloth or brush for removing dust. **3.** A garment or covering to protect from dust.—**dust′man,** *n.* [DUST′MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] One whose business is the removal of ashes, refuse, etc., from yards and houses. **2.** In nursery-lore, the spirit of sleep.—**dust′y,** *a.* [DUST′I-ER; DUST′I-EST.] **1.** Covered with or as with dust. **2.** Of the color of dust.—**dust′i-ly,** *adv.*—**dust′i-ness,** *n.*

Dutch, 1 duch; 2 dŭch, *n.* **1.** The people of Holland, or their language. **2.** Loosely, the German race or language. [< G. *deutsch,* German.]—**Dutch East Indies,** parts of Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, etc.; 736,400 sq. m.; pop. 47,000,000.—**D. West Indies,** Dutch Guiana and Curaçao; 46,463 sq. m.; pop. 165,460.—**Dutch′man,** *n.* [DUTCH′MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A Hollander. **2.** A Dutch ship. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A German.—**Dutch′man's-breech″es,** *n.* A low woodland herb with widely spreading spurs suggesting the name.

du'ty, 1 diū'tı; 2 dū'ty, *n.* [DU'TIES², *pl.*] **1.** That which one is bound, by any natural, legal, or moral obligation, to pay or do. **2.** Specific obligatory service or function, as of a soldier, etc.; as, he is on *duty* at headquarters. **3.** The obligation to do that which is prescribed or required, especially by the moral law; moral obligation; oughtness. **4.** An impost, as upon imports. **5‖.** A formal expression of respect. [< DUE.]

Syn.: accountability, business, function, obligation, office, responsibility, right, righteousness. Etymologically, *duty* is that which is owed or due; *obligation*, that to or by which one is bound; *right*, that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness; *responsibility*, that for which one must answer. *Duty* and *responsibility* are thought of as to some person or persons; *right* is impersonal. One's *duty* may be to others or to himself; his *obligations* and *responsibilities* are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things; *obligation* and *responsibility* may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's *duty*, a debtor's *obligation*; or of a child's *duty* of obedience, and a parent's *responsibility* for the child's welfare. *Right* is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. *Righteousness* is *right* incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, *right* may be used of what one may rightly claim, and so be the converse of *duty*. It is the creditor's *right* to demand payment, and the debtor's *duty* to pay. Compare BUSINESS; TAX; VIRTUE.

—du'te-ous, *a.* Rendering due respect and obedience; dutiful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**du'ti-a-bl(e²,** *a. Law.* Subject to impost.—**du'ti-ful,** *a.* **1.** Performing the duties of one's position; submissive to superiors; obedient. **2.** Expressive of respect; respectful. Syn.: see GOOD; MORAL.—**du'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**du'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

du-um'vir, 1 diu-um'vər; 2 dū-ŭm'vĭr, *n.* [-VI-RI, 1 -vi-rai; 2 -vi-rī, or -VIRS, 1 -vərz; 2 -vĭrş, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* One of two magistrates holding an office jointly.—**du-um'vi-ral,** *a.*—**du-um'vi-rate,** *n.* **du-um'vi-ra-cy‡** [Rare].

D. V., *abbr.* [L.] *Deo volente* (God being willing).—**d. v. p.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Decessit vita patris* (died during his [or her] father's life).

Dvoř'ák, 1 dvōr'ʒak; 2 dvōr'zhäk, **Antonín** (1841–1904). [Bohemian composer; *Stabat Mater.*

dwarf, 1 dwōrf; 2 dwąrf. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To keep below the natural development; stunt. **2.** To cause to look small by comparison. **II.** *a.* Smaller than others of its kind; diminutive. **III.** *n.* A person, animal, or plant that is unnaturally small. [< AS. *dweorh.*]—**dwarf'ish,** *a.* Like a dwarf; diminutive; stunted.

dwel(l², 1 dwel; 2 dwĕl, *vi.* [DWELT or DWELLED, DWELD³; DWELL'ING.] **1.** To have a fixed abode; reside. **2.** To linger, as on a subject; pause; expatiate: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** [Archaic or Obs.] To remain; continue in a state or place. [< AS. *dwellan*, caus. of *dwelan*, be dull, err.] **dwellet.** Syn.: see ABIDE.

—dwell'er, *n.* A resident; inhabitant.—**dwell'ing,** *n.* A residence; domicil; family abode. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.

Dwi'na, 1 dwi'nə; 2 dwī'na, *n.* A river in N. Russia; 700 m. to White Sea. **Dvi'na‡.**

dwin'dl(e², 1 dwin'dl; 2 dwĭn'dl, *vt.* & *vi.* [DWIN'DL(E)D²; DWIN'DLING.] To waste or cause to waste away; diminish, or become less; decline. [< AS. *dwinan*, pine away.]

dwine, 1 dwain; 2 dwīn, *vi.* [Prov. Scot. or Archaic.] To pine or waste away; languish. **dwynet.**—**dwine,** *n.*—**dwin'ing,** *a.* [weekly till forbidden.

dwt., *abbr.* A pennyweight.—**dwt.,** *abbr.* Daily [and]

dy'ad, 1 dai'ad; 2 dȳ'ăd, *n.* A pair of units.

dye, 1 dai; 2 dȳ, *v.* [DYED; DYE'ING.] **I.** *t.* To color by soaking in liquid coloring-matter; stain; tinge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To absorb liquid color. **2.** To follow the dyers' trade. [< AS. *dēagian*, < *dēag*, dye, color.] Syn.: see STAIN.

dye, *n.* **1.** A fluid or coloring-matter used for dyeing. **2.** A color produced by or as by dyeing; hue.—**dye'house",** *n.* A building where dyeing is done.—**dye'ing,** *n.* The act, process, or trade of fixing colors in cloth or the like.—**dy'er,** *n.* One who dyes.—**dye'stuff",** *n.* Material for dyeing.

dyghte†, *v.* Same as DIGHT.

dy'ing, 1 dai'ıŋ; 2 dȳ'ing, *pa.* **1.** Departing from the present life; near to death; expiring; failing; closing. **2.** Destined to death; mortal; perishable. **3.** Pertaining to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death.

dyke, *n.* Same as DIKE.

dyn., dynam., *abbr.* Dynamics.

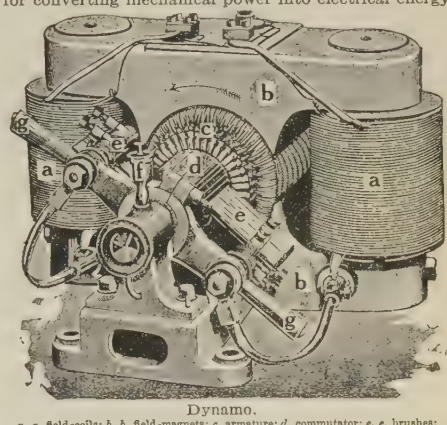
dy-nam'e-ter, 1 dai-nam'ı-tər; 2 dȳ-năm'e-tər, *n.* A device for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. [< DYNAMOMETER.]

dy-nam'ic, } 1 dai-nam'ık, -ı-kəl; 2 dȳ-năm'ĭc, -ĭ-cal,
dy-nam'i-cal, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to motion as the result of force, or to mechanical force of any kind. **2.** Producing or involving action; efficient; causal. [< Gr. *dynamikos*, powerful, < *dynamai*, be able.] **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dy-nam'ics, 1 dai-nam'ıks; 2 dȳ-năm'ĭcs, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* (1) The branch of mechanics that treats of the effects of forces in producing motion and of the laws of the motion thus produced. (2) The science that treats of the laws of force, whether producing equilibrium or motion: applied figuratively to spiritual or other forces and activities. **dy-nam'ic‡. 2.** *Mus.* The branch of musical science that treats of the powers and qualities of tones.

dy'na-mite, 1 dai'nə-mait; 2 dȳ'na-mīt, *n.* An explosive, composed of an absorbent saturated with nitroglycerin. [< Gr. *dynamis*, power.]—**dynamite gun,** a gun firing a projectile filled with dynamite.—**dy'na-mit"er,** *n.*

dy'na-mo, 1 dai'nə-mō; 2 dȳ'na-mō, *n. Elec.* A machine for converting mechanical power into electrical energy



Dynamo.

a, a, field-coils; *b, b*, field-magnets; *c*, armature; *d*, commutator; *e, e*, brushes; *f*, oil-cup; *g, g*, rocker-arms.

in the form of current. [Short for DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.]—**dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to the relation between electricity and mechanical force. **dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal‡.**—**dy"na-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring force exerted or power expended, as by a machine.—**dy"na-mo-met'ric,** *a.* **-ri-cal‡.**

dy'nas-ty, 1 dai'nəs-tı; 2 dȳ'nas-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent governing the same country. [< Gr. *dynasteia*, < *dynamai*, be able.]—**dy'nast,** *n.* A monarch; ruler.—**dy-nas'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

dyne, 1 dain; 2 dȳn, *n.* The fundamental unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system; a force which, applied to a mass of one gram for one second, would give it a velocity of one centimeter.

dyr'y-get, *n.* Same as DIRGE.

dys-, 1 dis-; 2 dȳs-, *prefix.* An inseparable prefix giving or augmenting a bad meaning. [< L. *dys-*, < Gr. *dys*, hard, bad.]—**dys-cra'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A depraved condition of the system and especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease; general bad health. [+ Gr. *krasis*, mixture.] **dys'crase‡; dys'cra-sy‡.**—**dys-cra'si-al, dys-cra'sic,** *a.*—**dys-e'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid or vitiated condition of the blood. [+ Gr. *haima*, blood.] **dys-æ'mi-a‡.**

dys'en-ter-y, 1 dis'en-tər-ı; 2 dȳs'ĕn-tĕr-y, *n.* Inflammation of the large intestine; bloody flux; diarrhea. [< Gr.L+F *dys-*, bad, + *enteron*, intestine.]—**dys"en-ter'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or suffering from dysentery. **-i-cal‡.**

dys-pep'si-a, 1 dis-pep'sı-ə; 2 dȳs-pĕp'si-a, *n.* Difficult or painful digestion, generally chronic. [< Gr.L *dyspepsia*, < *dys-*, bad, + *peptō*, cook.]—**dys-pep'tic. 1.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, of the nature of, or suffering from dyspepsia; hence, morbid; querulous. **2.** Tending to produce dyspepsia: indigestible. **dys-pep'ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* A dyspeptic person.—**dys-pep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dysp-nœ'a, 1 disp-nī'ə; 2 dȳsp-nē'a, *n. Pathol.* Labored, difficult breathing; asthma. [< DYS- + Gr. *pneō*, breathe.] **dysp-ne'a‡.**—**dysp-nœ'al, dysp-ne'al, dysp-nœ'ic,** *a.* Relating to or suffering from dyspnœa.

dys-pro'si-um, 1 dis-prō'zı-um; 2 dȳs-prō'şi-ŭm, *n.* A metal having the characteristics of the yttrium metals. See ELEMENT.

dys-tax'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Muscular tremor, resulting from disorder of the spinal cord; trembling paralysis. [< DYS- + Gr. *tassō*, arrange.]

dys-tel"e-ol'o-gy, 1 dis-tel"ı-al'o-jı; 2 dȳs-tĕl"e-ŏl'o-ğy, *n. Philos.* The doctrine of purposelessness or of the absence of a final cause: opposed to *teleology*. [< DYS- + Gr. *telos* (*tele-*), end, + -OLOGY.]—**dys-tel"e-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

dys-u'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Difficult, painful, or incomplete urination. [< DYS- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **dys'u-ry‡.**—**dys-u'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to dysuria.

E

E e Roman. 𝔈 𝔢 Black Letter. *E e* Script.

E, e, 1 ī; 2 ē, *n.* [EES, E's, or *Es*, 1 īz; 2 ēz, *pl.*] The fifth letter in the English alphabet.

e-, *prefix.* Out of; out; from: a shortened form of EX- used before consonants. [< L. *e-*, < *ex-*, < *ex*, out, from.]

E., *abbr.* Earl, East, Eastern, Edinburgh, English, erbium.—**E., Edw.,** *abbr.* Edward.—**ea.,** *abbr.* Each.

each, 1 ēch; 2 ēch. **I.** *a.* Being one of two or more individuals that together form an aggregate; every. **II.** *pron.* Every one of any number or aggregation considered individually; each one. [< AS. *ā* for *āw*, ever, + *gelīc*, LIKE.] Syn.: see EVERY.

Eads, 1 ēdz; 2 ēdz, **James Buchanan** (1820–1887). An American civil engineer; built St. Louis bridge, Mississippi jetties.

ea'ger, 1 ī'gər; 2 ē'gĕr, *a.* **1.** Impatiently anxious for something; intent; keen. **2.** Showing insistent or intense feeling or desire; vehement. **3**†. Sour; tart; pungent. [< F. *aigre*, < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp.]

Syn.: animated, anxious, ardent, burning, desirous, earnest, enthusiastic, fervent, glowing, hot, impatient, impetuous, importunate, intense, intent, keen, longing, vehement, yearning, zealous. One is *eager* who impatiently desires to accomplish some end; one is *earnest* with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute, and constant; one is *anxious* with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle. See ARDENT; HOT. Compare ENTHUSIASM.—Ant.: apathetic, calm, careless, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, heedless, indifferent, negligent, phlegmatic, purposeless, regardless, stolid, stony, stupid, unconcerned, uninterested, unmindful, unmoved.—Prep.: eager *for* (rarely *after*) favor, honor, etc.; eager *in* pursuit.—**ea'ger-ly,** *adv.*—**ea'ger-ness,** *n.*

ea'ger, } 1 ī'gər; 2 ē'gĕr, *n.* A sudden flood of the tide in an
ea'gre, } estuary. See BORE[3], *n.*

ea'gl(e[F]**,** 1 ī'gl; 2 ē'gl, *n.* **1.** A very large diurnal bird of prey of the falcon family. The **golden eagle,** ranging throughout northern regions, dark brown with a cowl of golden feathers, and the **bald** or **American eagle,** dark brown, with the head, neck, and tail white, the national emblem of the United States, are typical examples. See BIRD. **2.** A gold coin of the United States, value $10, weight 258 grains. See COIN. **3.** A Roman military standard, bearing the image of an eagle; also adopted as a standard by France during the two empires. **4.** Any article in the design of which an eagle is prominent. [< L.F *aquila*, eagle.]—**ea'gle-eyed",** *a.* Keen-sighted like an eagle.—**ea'glet,** *n.* A young eagle.

eal'dor-man, 1 ēl'dər-man; 2 ăl'dôr-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Eng. Hist.* The chief of the Anglo-Saxon free assembly, a commander in war: a recently revived historical term. [< AS. *ealdorman*;] see ALDERMAN.] **eal'der-man†.**

ean†, *vt.* & *vi.* To yean, or bring forth young. — **ean'ing-time"†,** *n.* The season of bearing young.—**ean'ling†.** *n.* A new-born lamb; yeanling.

E. & O. E., *abbr.* Errors and omissions excepted.

ear[1]‖**,** 1 ir; 2 ēr, *vi.* To form ears, as wheat.

ear[2]‖, *vt.* To till with a plow; cultivate; as, to *ear* the land. [< AS. *erian*, = Goth. *arian*, plow.]

ear[1]**,** *n.* **1.** The organ of hearing. In man and other mammals it consists of an auricle for collecting sounds, a tympanum for transmitting them, and a labyrinth for delivering them to the end-organs of the auditory nerve.

Human Ear.

a, helix; *b*, tragus; *c*, antitragus; *d*, antihelix; *e*, lobe; *f*, auditory meatus or passage by which sound enters ear; *g*, tympanic membrane; *h*, middle ear or tympanum; *i*, Eustachian tube; *j*, *k*, *l*, auditory ossicles (malleus, incus, and stapes), by which sound is conveyed to *m*, vestibule; *n*, oval window into which fits the foot of the stapes; *o*, round window; *p*, semicircular canals; *q*, saccule; *r*, utricle; *s*, scala vestibuli; *t*, scala tympani, together forming the cochlea.

2. The sense of hearing; especially, nice perception of musical sounds. **3.** Attentive consideration; heed. **4.** Anything like the external ear, as a projecting piece, handle, etc. [< AS. *ēare*, = Goth. *auso*, ear.]—**to set by the ears,** to cause discord between.—**ear'al†,** *a.* Aural.—**ear'-drop",** *n.* An earring with a pendant; ear-pendant.—**ear-drum,** *n.* The tympanum or the tympanic membrane.—**ear'ish†,** *a.* Auricular.—**ear-lap,** *n.* The tip of the ear; also, an ear-tab.—**ear'less,** *a.* Destitute or deprived of ears.—**ear-lock,** *n.* The lock of hair curling over or near the ear; a love-lock.—**ear'mark",** *n.* An owner's mark on the ear of an animal; any mark of identification.—**ear'mark",** *vt.* To make an earmark on.—**ear-muff,** *n.* One of a pair of adjustable coverings for the ear, worn as a protection against cold.—**ear'ring",** *n.* A ring or hook, usually with pendant, worn at the ear. **ear-drop†.**—**ear-shell,** *n.* An ear-shaped shell; sea-ear. See ABALONE.—**ear-shot,** *n.* The distance at which sounds may be heard.—**ear-tab,** *n.* A cover for the ear, to protect it from cold: usually fastened to a cap.—**ear-trumpet,** *n.* An instrument made to collect and concentrate sound: used by the deaf.—**ear-wax,** *n.* A waxy substance secreted by the glands lining the passages of the external ear.—**ear'wig",** *n.* **1.** An insect with horny wing-covers and a caudal forceps: popularly believed to enter the human ear. **2.** [U. S.] A small centiped. **3**‖. A secret informer.

Earwig.

ear[2]**,** *n.* The fruit-bearing part of a cereal plant; the head, as of wheat. [< AS. *ēar*.]

ear'ing[1]**,** 1 ir'iŋ; 2 ēr'ing, *n. Naut.* A small line used to fasten the corners of a sail or awnings to a yard or stanchion. [< EAR[1], *n.*]

ear'ing[2]**,** *n.* The formation of ears, as in wheat.

ear'ing[3]‖, *n.* A plowing of land; cultivation.

earl, } 1 ûrl; 2 ērl, *n.* A member of the British nobility
erl[F]**,** } next above a viscount. [< AS. *eorl*, man, nobleman.]—**earl'dom,** *n.* The dignity, prerogative, or territory of an earl.

ear'ly, } 1 ûr'li; 2 ēr'ly. **I.** *a.* [EAR'LI-ER; EAR'LI-EST.] **1.**
er'ly[F]**,** } Occurring among the first in a series. **2.** Being or occurring sooner than is usual or necessary. **3.** About to be or happen; soon to occur. **II.** *adv.* At or near the beginning of a period of time. [< AS. *ærlīce*, adv.]—**ear'li-er,** *a.*—**ear'li-ness,** *n.*

Ear'ly, Jubal Anderson (1816–1894). An American Confederate general, lawyer, and writer.

earn[1]**,** } 1 ûrn; 2 ērn, *vt.* To gain as a just recompense by
ern[F]**,** } labor or exertion; merit. [< AS. *earnian*.] Syn.: see ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; OBTAIN.

—**earn'ing,** *n.* That which is earned; compensation; wages: commonly in the plural. Syn.: see SALARY.

earn[2]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To long for; yearn.

earn[3]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To trouble; grieve; mourn.

earn, *n.* An eagle; as, the bald *earn*. [< AS. *earn*.]

ear'nest, } 1 ûr'nest; 2 ēr'nĕst, *a.* **1.** Intent and direct
er'nest[F]**,** } in purpose; zealous; fervent: of persons. **2.** Marked by deep feeling or conviction; heartfelt; hearty: of words or acts. **3.** Requiring careful consideration; serious; important: of things. Syn.: see EAGER; SERIOUS.—**ear'nest-ly,** *adv.*—**ear'nest-ness,** *n.*

ear'nest[1]**,** *n.* **1.** Seriousness; reality as opposed to pretense or trifling. **2**†. Gravity. [< AS. *eorness*, zeal.]—**in earnest,** with full and serious intent; real and intended.

ear'nest[2]**,** *n.* **1.** Money paid in advance to bind a bargain. **2.** An assurance of something to come; pledge. [< W. *ernes*, pledge.] Syn.: see SECURITY.

earth[1]**,** 1 ûrth; 2 ērth, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bury or hide in the earth; drive into the earth. **2.** Hence, to bury or hide in anything. **3.** *Elec.* To place in electrical connection with the earth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go underground; burrow. **2.** To bank up flowers, etc., with earth.

earth, } *n.* **1.** The globe on which we dwell, considered
erth[F]**,** } as a whole: distinguished (1) from other heavenly bodies and (2) from the abode of departed spirits. **2.** The solid portion or surface of the globe; ground. **3.** Soil as distinguished from rock. **4.** Those who inhabit the globe; the world at large. **5.** The hole of a burrowing animal. **6.** *Elec.* (1) The ground that forms a part of an electric circuit. (2) A fault in a telegraphic or telephonic line, caused by connection of the conductor with

the ground; also, such connection. **7.** Any natural soft soil, as clay and ocher. **8.** *Chem.* An earth-like metallic oxid, as alumina. [< AS. *eorthe.*] Syn.: see LAND.—**earth'-bor"er,** *n.* An auger for boring into the ground.—**e.-born,** *a.* **1.** Born out of the earth; of earthly origin. **2.** Springing from earthly or temporal considerations; mean or ignoble.—**e.-bound,** *a.* Bound by the earth; controlled by earthly considerations or ties.—**earth'en,** *a.* Made of earth or of burnt clay.—**earth'en-ware",** *n.* Pottery.—**earth'i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being earthy or like earth.—**earth'-ling,** *n.* A worldling or a mortal.—**earth'ly,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the earth or to the present world; material; secular; worldly; carnal. **2.** [Colloq.] Possible; imaginable; as, of no *earthly* use.—**earth'li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being earthly; grossness; worldliness.—**earth'nut",** *n.* **1.** The tuber of any one of several sedges. **2.** The peanut. **3.** Either of two European herbs of the parsley family.—**earth'-quake",** *n.* A vibration or sudden undulation of a portion of the earth's crust.—**earth'ward,** *adv.* Toward the earth: opposed to *heavenward.*—**earth'work",** *n.* A fortification or an engineering work of or in earth.—**earth'worm",** *n.* **1.** A burrowing terrestrial worm. **2.** Figuratively, a weak and insignificant being.—**earth'y,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to earth or soil; made of earth. **2.** Like earth. **3.** Unrefined; coarse.

ease, 1 īz; 2 ēş. **I.** *vt.* [EASED; EAS'ING.] To give ease or relief; relieve; lighten. Syn.: see RELAX.

II. *n.* **1.** Freedom from agitation or perplexity; tranquillity; comfort. **2.** Freedom from apparent effort; facility. **3.** Freedom from affectation or constraint. [< OF. *aiser,* < *aise,* ease.]

Syn.: easiness, expertness, facility, knack, readiness. *Ease* in the sense here considered denotes freedom from conscious or apparent effort, tax, or strain. *Ease* may be either of condition or of action; *facility* is always of action; *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease* who has no pressing cares; one stands at *ease,* moves or speaks with *ease,* when wholly without constraint. *Facility* is always active; *readiness* may be active or passive; the speaker has *facility* of expression, *readiness* of wit; any appliance is in *readiness* for use. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practise and skill; any one can press down the keys of a typewriter with *ease;* only the skilled operator works the machine with *facility. Readiness* in the active sense includes much of the meaning of *ease* with the added idea of promptness or alertness. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the more mechanical processes of body and mind; we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *expertness* of a gymnast. See COMFORT; REST. Compare COMFORTABLE; DEXTERITY; POWER.—Ant.: annoyance, awkwardness, constraint, difficulty, discomfort, disquiet, irritation, perplexity, trouble, uneasiness, vexation, worry.

—**ease'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ea'sel, 1 ī'zl; 2 ē'şl, *n.* A folding frame for supporting a picture. [< D. *ezel,* ass, easel.]

ease'ment, 1 īz'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ēş'ment, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An incorporeal right distinct from the ownership of the soil, as to running water or free air. **2.** That which gives ease or relief.

eas'i-ly, 1 īz'i-li; 2 ēş'i-ly, *adv.* In an easy manner.

eas'i-ness, 1 īz'i-nes; 2 ēş'i-nĕs, *n.* The state of being at ease, or of being easy to do or accomplish. Syn.: see EASE.

east, 1 īst; 2 ēst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Placed or being at the east; eastern. **2.** Coming from the east. **II.** *n.* **1.** Strictly, that point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox, but in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point. **2.** Any region to the eastward; [E-] the Orient. **III.** *adv.* In an easterly direction. [< AS. *ēast,* adv., in the east.]—**east'er-ly,** *a.* **1.** Situated, moving, or directed toward the east; eastward. **2.** Coming from the east.—**east'er-ly, east'ern-ly,** *adv.* Toward the east.—**east'ern,** *a.* **1.** [E-] Of, pertaining to, or being in the East; Oriental. **2.** Moving to or from the east; easterly.—**East'ern Church,** see GREEK CHURCH.—**East'ern-er,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who dwells in the eastern part of the United States.—**east'ward.** **I.** *a.* Running or tending in an easterly direction. **II.** *adv.* Toward the east. **east'ward ly†; east'wards†.**

East Af'ri-ca Pro-tec'tor-ate. A territory (250,000 sq. m.), forming, with the Protectorates of Zanzibar and Uganda, British East Africa.

East An'gli-a, 1 aŋ'gli-ə; 2 ăŋ'gli-a. A kingdom of Anglo-Saxon England; now Norfolk and Suffolk counties.

East'er, 1 īst'ər; 2 ēst'er, *n.* **1.** A Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ; also, the day on which it is celebrated. **2§.** The Jewish passover. [< AS. *ēaster,* < *Ēastre,* goddess of spring.]—**East'er-tide,** *n.* The season of Easter.

East In'dies, 1 in'diz; 2 in'dĭş. The two great S. Asian peninsulas and adjacent islands.

East Prus'sia, 1 prush'ə; 2 prŭsh'a. A province in N. E. Prussia; 14,786 sq. m.; pop. 2,064,000: capital, Königsberg; invaded by Russians 1914–1915, recovered by Germans, 1915.

eas'y, 1 īz'i; 2 ēş'y, *a.* [EAS'I-ER; EAS'I-EST.] **1.** Not involving great exertion or difficulty. **2.** Free from discomfort or anxiety; comfortable. **3.** Possessed of a sufficient competence. **4.** Free from embarrassment or affectation; natural. **5.** Yielding; indulgent. **6.** Gentle. **7.** *Com.* Not straitened or tight, as money.

eat, 1 īt; 2 ēt, *v.* [ATE or EAT, 1 et; 2 ĕt (*ate* is sometimes heard); EAT'EN (sometimes EAT); EAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To chew and swallow, as food; take in as nourishment. **2.** To consume or corrode. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take sustenance; feed. **2.** To gnaw or penetrate something, as by corrosive agency. [< AS. *etan.*]—**eat'a-bl(e^P.** **I.** *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. **II.** *n.* Something edible.—**eat'er,** *n.* [eith†; ethe†.

eath. [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Easy. **II.** *adv.* Easily. **eath'ly†;**

eau, 1 ō; 2 ō, *n.* [EAUX, 1 ōz; 2 ō, *pl.*] [F.] Water: a word designating various perfumes, cordials, medicinal waters, etc.

eaves, 1 ivz; 2 ēvş, *n. pl.* The projecting edge of a roof. [< AS. *efese,* clipped edge of thatch.]—**eaves'drop",** *vt. & vi.* To overhear, or try to overhear; listen clandestinely.—**eaves'drop"per,** *n.*—**eaves'drop"ping,** *n.*

ebb, } 1 eb; 2 ĕb. **I.** *vi.* To recede, as the tide; decline;

eb^P, } fail. **II.** *n.* **1.** The reflux of tide water to the ocean: opposed to *flood.* **ebb'-tide"‡.** **2.** Decrease; decline. [< AS. *ebba.*] Syn.: see ABATE.

Eb"e-ne'zer, 1 eb"ı-nī'zər; 2 ĕb"e-nē'zer, *n.* Any memorial of divine deliverance. *1 Sam.* vii. 12

E'bers, 1 ē'bərs; 2 ę'bers, **Georg** (1837–1898). A German novelist an Egyptologist; *Homo Sum.*

E'bert, 1 ā bārt; 2 ę'bêrt, **Friedrich** (1870–). A German Socialist statesman; elected President of the German republic, Feb. 11, 1919– .

eb'on, 1 eb'ən; 2 ĕb'on. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of ebony. **2.** Very black. **II.** *n.* Ebony.—**eb'on-ite,** *n.* Black vulcanite, or hard rubber.—**eb'on-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To polish, as wood, in imitation of ebony.

eb'o-ny, 1 eb'o-ni; 2 ĕb'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES^Z, *pl.*] A hard, heavy wood, usually black, used for cabinetwork, etc. [< Gr.^{L+P} *ebenos,* prob. < Egypt. *habni.*]

Ebor., *abbr.* [L.] *Eboracum* (York).

e-bri'e-ty‖, 1 i-braī'ı-ti; 2 e-brī'e-ty, *n.* {-TIES^Z, *pl.*} Drunkenness; inebriety. [< F. *ébriété,* < L. *ebrieta(t-)s,* < *ebrius,* drunken.]—**e"bri-os'i-ty§,** *n.* Habitual intoxication.

E'bro, 1 ī'bro *or* (*Sp.*) ē'bro; 2 ē'bro *or* (*Sp.*) ę'bro, *n.* A river in N. E. Spain; 340 m. to Mediterranean.

eb"ul-li'tion, 1 eb"u-lish'ən; 2 ĕb"ŭ-lĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The bubbling of a liquid; boiling. **2.** Any sudden or violent agitation. [< L.^{LL} e, out, + *bullio,* boil.]—**e-bul'lient,** *a.* In a boiling condition; boiling; hence, enthusiastic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**e-bul'lience,** *n.* **e-bul'lien-cy†.**

eb'urn-, 1 eb'ūrn-; 2 ĕb'ûrn-. From Latin *ebur,* ivory: a combining form.—**eb'ur-nat"ed,** *a.* Condensed and hardened like bone.—**eb-ur'ne-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ivory. **eb-ur'ni-an†.** [lished Church.

E. C., *abbr.* Eastern Central (London postal district). Estab-

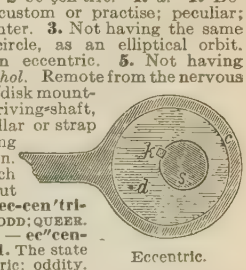
ec-, *prefix.* From; out of: used before many words beginning with a consonant. [L., < Gr. *ek-,* < *ek,* form of *ex,* out, before a consonant.]

é"car"té', 1 ē"kar"tē'; 2 ę"ĕär"tę', *n.* A game of cards for two persons, in which each player may discard (*écarter*) certain cards and draw others. [F., < L. *ex,* out, + *charta,* CARD^1.]

Ec-bat'a-na, 1 ek-bat'ə-nə; 2 ĕk-băt'a-na, *n.* Capital of ancient Media; founded 700 B. C.; modern **Ha"ma-dan'.**

Ec'ce Ho'mo, 1 ek'sī hō'mo; 2 ĕk'cĕ hō'mo. An artistic representation of Christ crowned with thorns. [L., Behold the Man; the words used by Pilate, *John* xix, 5.]

ec-cen'tric, 1 ek-sen'trık; 2 ĕk-cĕn'trĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Departing from the usual custom or practise; peculiar; erratic. **2.** Not in the center. **3.** Not having the same center; not a perfect circle, as an elliptical orbit. **4.** Of or pertaining to an eccentric. **5.** Not having the same purpose. **6.** *Pathol.* Remote from the nervous center. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A disk mounted out of center on a driving-shaft, and surrounded by a collar or strap connected with a rod, giving the effect of a crank-motion. **2.** One who or that which is eccentric. [< Gr. *ek,* out of, + *kentron,* CENTER.] **ec-cen'tri-cal†.** Syn.: see IRREGULAR; ODD; QUEER. —**ec-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec"cen-tric'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^Z, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being eccentric; oddity. **2.** An eccentric, odd, or capricious act. **3.** *Mech.* The distance between the centers of two eccentric circles or objects. **ex"cen-tric'i-ty†.**



Eccentric.

The disk, *d,* is eccentrically fixed by the key, *k,* to the shaft. *e,* and rotary movement of the shaft imparts a reciprocating movement to the connections of the collar, *c.*

Ecc., Eccles., *abbr.* Ecclesiastes.—**eccl., eccles.,** *abbr.* Ecclesiastic, ecclesiology.

Ec-cle"si-as'tes, 1 e-klī"zı-as'tīz; 2 ĕ-clē"si-ăs'tēş, *n.* A book in the Bible by Jewish tradition ascribed to Solomon.

ec-cle″si-as′tic, 1 e-klī″zı-as′tık; 2 ĕ-clē″şi-ăs′tic. **I.** *a.* Ecclesiastical. **II.** *n.* One officially set apart for the service of the church. [< Gr. *ekklēsia,* assembly.]—**ec-cle″si-as′ti-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the church. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ec-cle″si-as′ti-cism,** *n.* **1.** Devotion to the principles of the church or to its privileges and forms; also, the spirit that leads to such devotion. **2.** Systematically exercised ecclesiastical authority.—**ec-cle″si-ol′o-gy,** *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The science of organic Christianity. **2.** The science of church architecture and decoration.—**ec-cle″si-o-log′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

Ec-cle″si-as′ti-cus, 1 e-klī″zı-as′tı-kus; 2 ĕ-clē″şi-ăs′ti-cûs, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha resembling in form the Proverbs of Solomon.

Ecclus., *abbr.* Ecclesiasticus.

echet, *vt.* To increase or enlarge.

ech′e-lon, 1 ĕsh′ı-lən; 2 ĕch′e-lŏn, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of troops in the form of steps. **2.** *Naut.* A similar disposition of vessels. [< F. *échelon,* < *échelle,* ladder, < L. *scala,* < *scando,* climb.]

ech′e-vin†, *n.* The warden of a gild; a municipal magistrate. [F., ult. < OHG. *sceffen,* order.]

E-chid′na, 1 ı-kid′nə; 2 e-cid′na, *n.* An egg-laying mammal of Australia having a tubular snout and strong spines intermixed with fur; a porcupine ant-eater. [L., adder.]

ech′in-, } 1 ek′ın-, ı-kaı′no-; 2 ĕc′ın-, e-cī′no-. From
e-chi′no-, } Greek *echinos,* hedgehog: combining forms. —**ech′i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sea-urchin.—**ech′i-nate,** *a.* Set or armed thickly with prickles; bristly; spiny. **ech′i-nat″ed‡.**—**E-chi′ni-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of echinoideans, including the sea-eggs.—**e-chi′nid,** *n.*—**e-chi′ni-dan,** *n.*—**e-chi′ni-form,** *a.* Having the form of a sea-urchin or a sea-egg.—**e-chi′no-derm.** **I.** *a.* Echinodermatous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Echinodermata.* [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.]—**e-chi″no-der′mal,** *a.* Having the surface of the body covered with spines; echinodermatous.—**E-chi″no-der′ma-ta,** *n. pl. Echin.* A large division of the animal kingdom, including the sea-eggs, starfishes, etc. **E-chi″no-der′ma†.**—**e-chi″no-der′ma-tous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Echinodermata.*—**e-chi′noid.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Echinidæ* or *Echinoidea.* **2.** Echiniform. **II.** *n.* One of the *Echinidæ* or *Echinoidea.*—**Ech″i-noi′de-a,** *n. pl.* A large group of echinoderms, including sea-urchins, sea-eggs, etc.—**ech″i-noi′de-an,** *a. & n.*

e-chi′nus, 1 ı-kaı′nus; 2 e-cī′nûs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -naı; 2 -nī, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* The cushion of the capital of a Doric column, or the corresponding part in some other order. **2.** A sea-urchin or echinoid. **3.** A hedgehog. [L., < Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog, sea-urchin.] **e-chi′nost.**

ech′o, 1 ek′o; 2 ĕc′o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give back or be given back as an echo; reproduce; imitate; respond. **II.** *n.* [ECH′OES², *pl.*] **1.** A sound given back by an opposing surface and returned to its source. **2.** Reproduction of another's views or thoughts; a close imitation; prompt response. **3.** [E-] *Class. Myth.* A mountain nymph who pined away in unrequited love till only her voice was left. **4.** *Mus.* The repetition of a phrase in soft tone. [L., < Gr. *ēchō,* echo.]

ech′oner, *a.* Each one. **ech′on†.**

Eck′mühl, 1 ek′mül; 2 ĕk′mül, *n.* A village in Bavaria; French defeated Austrians, 1809.

é″clair′, 1 ē″klār′; 2 ę″clār′, *n.* [F.] A small cake with sweet filling and icing, as of chocolate.

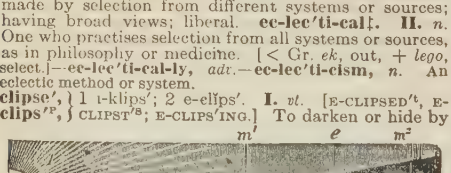
é″clair″cisse″ment′, 1 ē″klār″sıs″mōn′; 2 ę″clār″çis″măn′, *n.* The clearing up of something obscure; a full explanation. [F.]

é″clat′, 1 ē″klä′; 2 ę″clä′, *n.* Showiness of achievement; brilliancy; celebrity. [F.]

eclec., *abbr.* Eclectic.

ec-lec′tic, 1 ek-lek′tık; 2 ĕc-lĕc′tic. **I.** *a.* Selecting or made by selection from different systems or sources; having broad views; liberal. **ec-lec′ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* One who practises selection from all systems or sources, as in philosophy or medicine. [< Gr. *ek,* out, + *lego,* select.]—**ec-lec′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ec-lec′ti-cism,** *n.* An eclectic method or system.

e-clipse′, } 1 ı-klips′; 2 e-clĭps′. **I.** *vt.* [E-CLIPSED′t, E-
e-clips′ᴱ, } CLIPST′ᴳ; E-CLIPS′ING.] To darken or hide by



Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

s, the sun; *m*¹, the moon passing between the sun and the earth (*e*), and causing an eclipse of the former, total in the depth of the shadow, and partial in the shaded region; *m*², the moon in position to be totally eclipsed by the earth.

intervention; cast into the shade; surpass; obscure. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) The obscuration of a heavenly body by its entering the shadow of another body, as when the moon enters the shadow of the earth. (2) The partial or total hiding of the sun by the intervention of the moon. **2.** Figuratively, any hiding or obscuring. [< Gr.ᴸ *ekleipsis,* < *ek,* out, + *leipō,* leave.]

e-clip′sis, 1 ı-klip′sıs; 2 e-clĭp′sis, *n. Gram.* **1.** Same as ELLIPSIS. **2.** Suppression of sound of certain radical consonants, as in Gaelic. [L.; see ECLIPSE.]

e-clip′tic, 1 ı-klip′tık; 2 e-clĭp′tic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to eclipses or to the ecliptic. **II.** *n. Astron.* (1) That plane, passing through the center of the sun, which contains the orbit of the earth. (2) The apparent path of the sun around the celestial sphere.

ec′log⁸, } 1 ek′leg; 2 ĕc′lŏg, *n.* A short pastoral poem;
ec′logue, } bucolic. [< Gr. *eklogē,* selection.]

e-col′o-gy, } 1 ı-kel′o-jı; 2 e-cŏl′o-gy, *n.* **1.** The branch of
œ-col′o-gy, } biology treating of habits, breeding, and organic adaptation: bionomics. **2.** The division of botany treating of the relations between vegetable organisms and their environment. [< Gr. *oikos,* home, + -LOGY.]—**ec″o-log′ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**ec″o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-col′o-gist,** *n.*

econ., *abbr.* Economics, economist, economy.

e-con′o-my, 1 ı-kon′o-mı; 2 e-cŏn′o-my, *n.* [-MIES², *pl.*] **1.** Disposition to save; frugality. **2.** Cheapness of operation or production. **3.** Practical, systematic management of the affairs of a household, of society, or of the state; as, domestic *economy;* political *economy.* **4.** In religion, any system of regulations and ceremonies. [< Gr.ᴸ *oikonomia,* < *oikos,* house, + *nemo,* manage.] Syn.: see FRUGALITY; LEGISLATION.—**ec″o-nom′ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to economics, to money matters, or to the means and methods of living well. **2.** Economical.—**ec″o-nom′i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Careful and provident: frugal; prudent. **2.** Economic. Syn.: see PRUDENT. — **ec″o-nom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec″o-nom′ics,** *n.* The science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth: political economy.—**e-con′o-mist,** *n.* **1.** One who is proficient in economics. **2.** A manager of domestic or pecuniary resources. **3.** One who is careful and thrifty in management. — **e-con′o-mize** or **-mise,** *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* To use economically or thriftily. **II.** *i.* To be frugal or economical. Syn.: see RETRENCH.

é″cra″seur′, 1 ē″kra″zūr′; 2 ę″crä″şür′, *n.* A surgical instrument for removing tumors, etc., without effusion of blood. [F., < Dan. *krase,* break.]

é″cru′, 1 ē″krū′ *or* ek′rū; 2 ę″cru′ *or* ĕc′ru. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unbleached. **2.** Having the color of unbleached linen or of hemp. **II.** *n.* The color of unbleached linen; a light-yellowish brown. [F.]

ec′sta-sy, 1 ek′stə-sı; 2 ĕc′sta-sy, *n.* [-SIES², *pl.*] **1.** Rapturous excitement, exaltation, or delusion; rapture. **2.** In mysticism, the state of trance supposed to accompany inspiration. **3‖.** Madness. [< Gr. *ekstasis,* trance.] Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.—**ec-stat′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ecstasy; transporting; enraptured. **ec-stat′i-cal‡.**—**ec-stat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ec′to-, } 1 ek′to-, ekt-; 2 ĕc′to-, ĕct-. From Greek *ektos,*
ect-, } without, outside (< *ek,* out): combining forms. —**ec′to-blast,** *n.* The outer wall of a cell. [+ Gr. *blastos,* bud.]—**ec″to-blas′tic,** *a.*—**ec′to-derm,** *n.* The outer layer of the integument of an organism. [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.]—**ec-tog′e-nous,** *a.* Having the power of development without the host: said of parasitic organisms, as bacteria. [+ -GENOUS.] [dor.

E. C. U., *abbr.* English Church Union.—**Ecua.,** *abbr.* Ecua-

Ec′ua-dor, 1 ek′wa-dōr; 2 ĕc′wa-dôr, *n.* A republic (116,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,323,900) in South America; capital, Quito.

ec″u-men′i-cal, 1 ek″yu-men′ı-kəl; 2 ĕc″yu-mĕn′i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the habitable world, or to the Christian church throughout the world; universal. [< Gr. *oikou; menikos,* < *oikoumenē,* whole world, < *oikeō,* inhabit.] **ec″u-men′ic†; œc″u-men′ic†; œc″u-men′i-cal‡.**

ec′ze-ma, 1 ek′zı-mə; 2 ĕc′ze-ma, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the skin attended by itching. [< Gr. *ekzema,* < *ek,* out + *zeō,* boil.]—**ec-zem′a-tous,** *a.*

-ed, *suffix.* Termination (1) of the past tense, and (2) of the past participle of regular verbs and analogous adjectives. [(1) < AS. *-ede, -ode, -ade,* being *-de,* a reduced form of *dyde,* pret. of *dōn,* do, preceded by a verbal formative. (2) < AS. *-ed, -od, -ad,* an adj. and pp. suffix.] [edition.

Ed., *abbr.* [EDS., *pl.*] Editor.—**ed., edit.,** *abbr.* Edited,

e-da′cious, 1 ı-dē′shus; 2 e-dā′shûs, *a.* Given to eating; voracious; devouring. [< L. *edax,* < *edo,* eat.]—**e-da′cious-ly,** *adv.*—**e-dac′i-ty,** *n.* Excess in eating; voracity; gluttony. **e-da′cious-ness‡.**

Ed′da, 1 ed′ə; 2 ĕd′a, *n.* Either of two collections of Icelandic literature. (1) The *Elder Edda* (1055–1132); (2) The *Younger Edda* (1179–1241).

ed′dish, 1 ed′ısh; 2 ĕd′ish, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The aftermath; also, stubble, or stubble-field. [< AS. *edisc.*] **ar′rish‡; ead′isn‡.**

ed′dy, 1 ed′ı; 2 ĕd′y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ED′DIED; ED′DY-ING.] To move, or cause to move, in or as in an eddy. **II.** *n.*

[ED′DIES[z], *pl.*] A circling current, as of water; a turning aside; diversion. [< Ice. *iđha*, < *iđh-*, back.] Syn.: see STREAM.

Ed′dy, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover (1821–1910). An American religious leader; founder of the Christian Science movement.

e′del-weiss, 1 ē′del-vīs; 2 ę′dĕl-vīs, *n.* A small perennial alpine herb of the aster family. [G., < *edel*, noble, + *weiss*, white.]

Edelweiss.

e-de′ma, 1 ı-dı′mə; 2 e-dē′ma, *n. Pathol.* Dropsy. [< Gr. *oidēma*, swelling, < *oidos*, swelling.] **œ-de′ma‡.—e-dem′a-tous,** *a.* Dropsical. **œ-dem′a-tous‡.**

E′den, 1 ī′dn; 2 ē′dn, *n.* The garden that was the first home of Adam and Eve; hence, any delightful region or abode; paradise. [< Heb.[LL] *ēden*, pleasure.]

e-den′tate, 1 ī-den′tēt; 2 ē-dĕn′tāt. **I.** *a.* Toothless. **II.** *n.* A toothless animal, as a sloth. [< L. *e*, out, + *den(t-)s*, tooth.]—**E″den-ta′ta,** *n. pl.* An order of mammals, *Bruta*, including ant-eaters, sloths, and armadillos.—**e-den′tu-lous,** *a.* Having no teeth. **e-den′ta-lous‡; e-den′tu-late‡.**

E-des′sa, 1 ı-des′ə; 2 e-dĕs′a, *n.* An ancient city between Aleppo and Diarbekr, Turkey.—**E-des′san,** *a.*

edge, 1 ej; 2 ĕdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [EDGED; EDG′ING.] **1.** To sharpen; incite. **2.** To put an edging on. **3.** To move little by little, or carefully, edgewise, or as if edgewise; move on the edge. **4.** To dress or trim the edge of. **5.** To draw or move sidewise; sidle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The thin, sharp cutting part of a blade; sharpness; acuteness. **2.** A border; margin. [< AS. *ecg.*] Syn.: see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**edge′-tool″,** *n.* **1.** Any sharp cutting tool. **2.** Any dangerous or mischievous matter.—**edged,** *a.* Having an edge; sharp.—**edge′less,** *a.*—**edg′ing,** *n.* **1.** Anything serving as or attached to an edge. **2.** The dressing or ornamenting of edges.—**edge′wise. I.** *a.* Having the edge directed forward. **II.** *adv.* With the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. **edge′ways‡.**

Edge′hill, 1 ej′hil; 2 ĕdg′hil, *n.* A ridge in S. Warwickshire, England; first battle of the English Civil War, 1642.

Edge′worth, 1 ej′wərth; 2 ĕdg′wŭrth, **Maria** (1767–1849). An English novelist; *Castle Rackrent.*

ed′i-bl(e[F], 1 ed′ı-bl; 2 ĕd′i-bl. **I.** *a.* That may be eaten; fit to eat. **II.** *n.* Something suitable for food. [< L.[LL] *edo*, eat.]—**ed″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**ed′i-ble-ness,** *n.*

e′dict, 1 ī′dikt; 2 ē′dĭct, *n.* A proclamation of command or prohibition; an ordinance; a decree. [OF., < L. *e*, out, + *dico*, say.] Syn.: see LAW.

ed′i-fice, 1 ed′ı-fis; 2 ĕd′i-fĭç, *n.* An important structure; building.

ed′i-fis[s], } [< L.[F] *ædes*, building, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see HOUSE.

ed′i-fy, 1 ed′ı-faı; 2 ĕd′i-fȳ, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To build up, as in morals or religion; improve. [< L.[F] *ædifico*; see EDIFICE.]—**ed″i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; instruction or enlightenment.—**ed′i-fi″er,** *n.*—**ed′i-fy″ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

e′dile, 1 ī′dail; 2 ē′dīl, *n.* A magistrate of ancient Rome who had charge of public lands, buildings, etc. [< L. *ædilis*, < *ædes*, building.] **æ′dile‡.—e′dile-ship, æ′dile-ship,** *n.*—**e-dil′i-an, æ-dil′i-an,** *a.*

Edin., *abbr.* Edinburgh.

Ed′in-burgh, 1 ed′ın-bur-o; 2 ĕd′in-bŭr-o, *n.* The capital city of Scotland (pop. 420,281); seat of **Edinburgh University,** one of the centers of British learning; chartered, 1582.—**Ed′in-burgh-shire,** *n.* A county in E. Lowlands, Scotland.

Ed′i-son, 1 ed′ı-sən; 2 ĕd′i-son, **Thomas Alva** (1847–). An American investigator and inventor in the field of electricity; invented the incandescent light, kinetoscope, phonograph; etc.

ed′it[d], 1 ed′ıt; 2 ĕd′it, *vt* **1.** To oversee the preparation of for publication; conduct, as a periodical. **2.** To prepare for use by compiling, arranging, emending, etc. [< L. *editus*, pp. of *edo*, give out.]—**e-di′tion,** *n.* A special issue of a literary work; also, the number of copies issued at one time.—**ed′i-tor,** *n.* One who edits; one having charge of a publication.—**ed″i-to′ri-al. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or emanating from an editor. **II.** *n.* An editorial article.—**ed′i-tor-ship,** *n.* The office and duties of an editor.

Ed′mon-ton, 1 ed′mən-tən; 2 ĕd′mon-ton, *n.* A town; capital of Alberta province, Canada; pop. 53,850.

Ed′mund, 1 ed′mund; 2 ĕd′mŭnd, *n.* **1. Saint** (841–870), king of East Anglia; martyred by Danes. **2. E. II.,** "Ironside" (981–1016), king of England.

E′dom, 1 ī′dəm; 2 ē′dom, *n.* **1.** Later name of Esau (*Gen.* xxv, 30). **2.** Idumæa, a region S. of Moab (*Num.* xx, 14–21).—**E′dom-ite,** *n.* A descendant of Esau, or an inhabitant of Edom.—**E′dom-it′ish,** *a.*

E. D. S., *abbr.* English Dialect Society.

ed′u-cate, 1 ej′u-[*or* ed′yu-]kēt; 2 ĕj′ų-[*or* ĕd′yų-]cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″ED[d]; -CAT″ING.] To teach and discipline, so as to develop the natural powers; develop and train for some special pursuit; instruct. [< L. *educatus*, pp., < *e*, out, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see TEACH.—**ed′u-cat″ed,** *pa.* Developed and informed by education; instructed; trained. Syn.: see INTELLIGENT.

ed″u-ca′tion, 1 ej″u-[*or* ed″yu-]kē′shən; 2 ĕj″ų-[*or* ĕd″yų-]cā′shon, *n.* **1.** The systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation, example, etc. **2.** Instruction and training in an institution of learning. **3.** The result of such instruction and training. **4.** The training of animals. **5.** The culture of bees, bacteria, etc.

Syn.: breeding, cultivation, culture, development, discipline, information, instruction, knowledge, learning, nurture, reading, schooling, study, teaching, training, tuition. *Education* (L. *educere*, to lead or draw out) is the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other natural powers. *Education* is the harmonious development of all our faculties. It begins in the nursery, and goes on at school, but does not end there. It continues through life, whether we will or not. *Instruction*, the impartation of *knowledge* by others (L. *instruere*, to build in or into), is but a part of education, often the smallest part. *Teaching* is the more familiar and less formal word for *instruction*. *Training* refers not merely to the impartation of *knowledge*, but to the exercising of one in actions with the design to form habits. *Discipline* is systematic and rigorous *training*, with the idea of subjection to authority and perhaps of punishment. *Tuition* is the technical term for *teaching* as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school; *tuition* is narrower than *teaching*, not, like the latter word, including *training*. We speak of the *teaching*, *training*, or *discipline*, rather than of the *education* or *tuition* of a dog or a horse. Compare KNOWLEDGE; LEARNING; NURTURE; REFINEMENT; WISDOM.—Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy. Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.—**ed″u-ca′tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to education.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**ed″u-ca′tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**ed″u-ca′tion-ist,** *n.* One versed in educational theories.—**ed′u-ca-tiv(e[s],** *a.*—**ed′u-ca″tor,** *n.* A teacher.

e-duce′, 1 ı-diūs′; 2 e-dūç′, *vt.* [E-DUCED′t; E-DUC′ING.] To call forth; draw out; deduce; evoke. [< L. *e*, out, + *duco*, lead.]—**e-du′ci-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**e′duct,** *n.* **1.** That which is educed; something brought out or developed from another. **2.** Outcome.—**e-duc′tion,** *n.*—**e-duc′tiv(e[s],** *a.*—**e-duc′tor,** *n.* One who or that which educes.

e-dul′co-rate, 1 ı-dul′ko-rēt; 2 e-dŭl′co-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT″ED[d]; -RAT″ING.] To correct the acidity or acridity of, as salts, etc., by washing with water. [< E- + LL. *dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcoro*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.]—**e-dul″co-ra′tion,** *n.*—**e-dul′co-ra-tiv(e[s],** *a.*

Ed′ward, 1 ed′wərd; 2 ĕd′ward, *n.* **1.** One of various sovereigns of England, notably: (1) **E.** "the Confessor" (1004–1066), a king of England; rebuilt Westminster Abbey. (2) **E. I.,** "Longshanks" (1239–1307), a king of England; conquered Wales; acknowledged Lord of Scotland by John de Baliol and other claimants to the Scottish throne. (3) **E. II.** (1284–1327), a king of England; defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn, 1314; murdered. (4) **E. III.** (1312–1377), a king of England; defeated the Scots and the French. (5) **E. IV.** (1442–1483), a king of England; overthrew the Lancastrians. (6) **E. V.** (1470?–1483), a king of England; murdered in the Tower. (7) **E. VI.** (1537–1553), a king of England; during his reign the Reformation progressed. (8) **E. VII.,** "the Peacemaker" (1841–1910), a king of England; statesman and diplomat. **2. E., the Black Prince** (1330–1376), Prince of Wales; fought at Crécy and Poitiers.

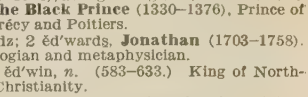
Ed′wards, 1 ed′wərdz; 2 ĕd′wards, **Jonathan** (1703–1758). An American theologian and metaphysician.

Ed′win, 1 ed′wın; 2 ĕd′win, *n.* (583–633.) King of Northumbria; accepted Christianity.

-ee[1], *suffix.* Found chiefly in law terms, denoting the recipient of something; as *payee*, *grantee*, etc.; opposed to *-er* or *-or*, as in *payer*, *grantor*. [< OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, < L. *-atus*, -ATE.]

-ee[2], *suffix.* A diminutive ending, as in *goatee*.

E. E., *abbr.* Early English, Electrical Engineer, Ells English, errors excepted.—**E. E. & M. P.,** *abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.



Common Eel. 1/10

eel, 1 īl; 2 ēl, *n.* **1.** A fish without ventral fins and of elongated snake-like form. **2.** An eel-like fish, as a lamprey. [< AS. *æl.*]—**eel′-pot″,** *n.* A form of eel-catching basket.—**eel′-pout,** *n.* A fish with an eel-like body. **eel′-mother‡.**

een, 1 ın; 2 ēn, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Eyes.

e′en, *adv.* Same as EVEN: a contraction.

e′er, 1 ār; 2 ēr, *adv.* Same as EVER: a contraction.

ee′ry, 1 ı′rı; 2 ē′ry, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Inspiring fear or awe; weird. **2.** Affected by fear; awed. **ee′rie‡.—ee′ri-ness,** *n.*

E. E. T. S., *abbr.* Early English Text Society.

ef'fa-bl(eᴱᴵ‖, 1 ef'ə-bl; 2 ĕf'a-bl, *a.* That can be uttered or explained. [< L. *effabilis*, < *ex*, out, + *for*, speak.]

ef-face', 1 e-fēs'; 2 ē-fāç', *vt.* [EF-FACED'ᵗ; EF-FAC'ING.] **1.** To obliterate, as written characters; wipe out; cancel. **2.** To cause to be unnoticed. [< F. *effacer*, < *ef-*, out, + *face*, FACE.] Syn.: see CANCEL.

—**ef-face'a-bl(e**ᴱᴵ, *a.*—**ef-face'ment**, *n.*—**ef-fa'cIv(e**ˢ, *a.* Disposed or tending to efface.

ef-fect', 1 e-fekt'; 2 ĕ-fĕct', *vt.* To bring about; bring to an issue or to full success; cause; produce; achieve; accomplish. [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficio*, < *ex*, out, + *facio*, do.]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, carry out, carry through, close, complete, conclude, consummate, do, end, execute, finish, fulfil, make effective, perform, produce, put in action, put in (or into) effect, put in operation, put through, realize, set in motion. *Effect*, *execute*, *consummate*, and *realize* all signify to embody in fact what was before in thought. One may *realize* that which he has done nothing to *bring about;* he may *realize* the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune; but he can not *effect* his early designs except by *doing* the utmost that is necessary to make them fact. *Effect* includes all that is *done* to *accomplish* the intent; *execute* refers rather to the final steps; *consummate* is limited quite sharply to the concluding act. An officer *executes* the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purchase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property delivered. *Execute* refers more commonly to the commands of another, *effect* and *consummate* to one's own designs; as, the commander *effected* the capture of the fort, because his officers and men promptly *executed* his commands. See ACCOMPLISH; DO; FINISH; MAKE.

—**ef-fect'er**, *n.* One who or that which effects. **ef-fec'tor**‡.—**ef-fect'I-bl(e**ᴱˢ, *a.*—**ef-fec'tIv(e**ᴱˢ. **I.** *a.* Producing, or adapted to produce, an effect; efficient. **II.** *n.* One fit for duty or service; such persons collectively. Syn.: see EFFICIENT; POWERFUL. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ef-fec'tu-al**, *a.* Producing or capable of producing an effect; efficacious.—**ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*—**ef-fec'tu-ate**, *vt.* [-ATᵉᴰ; -ATᴵᴺᴳ.] To make effectual; effect.

ef-fect', *n.* **1.** A result or product of some cause or agency; a consequence. **2.** Practical efficiency. **3.** The substance of a statement; gist. **4.** Active operation; execution. **5.** Fact or reality: following *in*. **6.** *pl.* Movable goods. **7.** *Mech.* Useful work performed by a machine.

Syn.: see ACT; CONSEQUENCE; END; OPERATION; PRODUCT.

ef-feir', 1 e-flr'; 2 ĕ-fĕr', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Something fitting or becoming, as one's rank. **2.** State, quality, or condition.

ef-fem'I-nate, 1 e-fem'ɪ-nēt; 2 ē-fĕm'ĭ-nāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-NATᵉᴰᵈ; -NATᴵᴺᴳ.] To make or become womanish or unmanly; weaken. **II.** *a.* Having womanish traits or qualities; unmanly. [< L. *ex*, out, + *femina*, woman.] Syn.: see FEMININE; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**ef-fem'I-na-cy**, *n.* The quality of being effeminate; womanishness.—**ef-fem'I-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**ef-fem'I-nate-ness**, *n.*

ef-fen'di, 1 e-fen'dɪ; 2 ē-fĕn'dĭ, *n.* A title of respect; *sir* or *Mr.* [Turk.]

ef'fer-ent, 1 ef'ər-ent; 2 ĕf'ĕr-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Carrying or carried outward. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* An efferent vessel or nerve. **2.** A stream carrying off water, as from a pond. [< L. *effero*, ppr. *efferen(t-)s*, < *ex*, out, + *fero*, bring.]

ef"fer-vesce', 1 ef"ər-ves'; 2 ĕf"er-vĕs', *vi.* [-VESCED'ᵗ; -VESC'ING.] **1.** To give off bubbles of gas; come away in bubbles, as gas; bubble. **2.** To give way to irrepressible feeling. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fervesco*, < *ferveo*, boil.]—**ef"fer-ves'cence**, *n.* The bubbling of a liquid from escaping gas; irrepressible excitement or emotion. **ef"fer-ves'cency**‡.—**ef"fer-ves'cent**, *a.* Effervescing.—**ef"fer-ves'cI-bl(e**ᴱˢ, *a.*—**ef"fer-ves'cIv(e**ˢ, *a*

ef-fete', 1 e-fīt'; 2 ē-fēt', *a.* Worn out and incapable of further production; exhausted; barren. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fetus*, producing.]

ef"fi-ca'cious, 1 ef"ɪ-kē'shus; 2 ĕf"i-cā'shŭs, *a.* Having efficacy. [< L. *efficax*, < *efficio*, EFFECT.] Syn.: see EFFICIENT; POWERFUL.—**ef"fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ef"fi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*—**ef'fi-ca-cy**, *n.* Power to produce an effect; effective energy. Syn.: see POWER; WEIGHT.

ef-fi'cient, 1 e-fish'ent; 2 ē-fĭsh'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Acting, or having power to act, effectually; competent. **2.** Productive of effects; causative. [< L. *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficio;* see EFFECT.]

Syn.: effective, effectual, efficacious. That is *effective* which accomplishes an intended effect with emphasis, decision, and certainty; that is *effectual* which acts with such finality as to leave no more to be done. *Effective* measures will put an *effectual* stop to objectionable proceedings. That is *efficient* which is thought of as acting or capable of acting continuously, and with energy equal to any demand; thus, an *efficient* cause is an agency from the action of which an effect necessarily and certainly follows. That is *efficacious* which is thought of as having power, which may be active or may continue latent, to produce an *effectual* result; as, a medicine *efficacious* against fever. A person may be said to be *efficient* in general character or action; as, an *efficient* business man; he may be called *effective* in some special relation; as, an *effective* speaker; the *efficient* person is habitually energetic, industrious, sagacious, and alert; a man may be an *effective* speaker on occasion who is not *efficient* in ordinary life. *Efficacious* and *effectual* are not used of persons.—Ant.: awkward, dull, feckless, feeble, fruitless, idle, ineffective, ineffectual, inefficacious, inefficient, inoperative, negligent, powerless, remiss, unavailing, useless, vain.

—**ef-fi'cien-cy**, *n.* **1.** The character of being efficient; effectiveness. **2.** *Mech.* The ratio of effect produced to the energy expended. **ef-fi'ciencɛ**†. Syn.: see ABILITY; POWER.—**ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** A qualified person, as a properly drilled British volunteer. **2.** An efficient cause. **3.** *Math.* A factor.

ef-fig'i-es‖, *n.* An effigy. [L.]

ef'fi-gy, 1 ef'ɪ-jɪ; 2 ĕf'i-ġy, *n.* [-GIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A figure representing a person, as a sculptured figure or a head on a coin. **2.** A stuffed figure made to represent some obnoxious person. [< L. *effigies*, < *ex*, out, + *fingo*, form.] Syn.: see IMAGE.

ef-fla'tIon, 1 e-flē'shən; 2 ē-flā'shon, *n.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation. [< L. *efflatus*, pp. of *efflo*, < *ex*, out, + *flo*, blow.]

ef"flo-resce', 1 ef"lo-res'; 2 ĕf"lo-rĕs', *vi.* [-RESCED'; -RESC'ING.] **1.** To blossom, bloom, or flower. **2.** *Chem.* To become powdery and lose crystalline structure. [< L. *ex-* intens. + *floreo*, blossom.]—**ef"flo-res'cence**, *n.* **1.** The act or result of efflorescing. **2.** *Bot.* The time or act of flowering. **3.** *Pathol.* A cutaneous rash. **ef"flo-res'cen-cy**‡.—**ef"flo-res'cent**, *a.* **1.** Blossoming out; blooming. **2.** *Chem.* (1) Liable to effloresce. (2) Assuming the form of white threads or powder.

ef'flu-ence, 1 ef'lu-ens; 2 ĕf'lụ-ĕnç, *n.* A flowing out; emanation. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fluo*, flow.] **ef'flu-en-cy**‡. —**ef'flu-ent**, *a.* & *n.*

ef-flu'vI-um, 1 e-flū'vɪ-um; 2 ĕ-flụ'vi-ŭm. *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] An invisible emanation; especially, a noxious or ill-smelling exhalation from decaying matter. [L.]—**ef-flu'vI-al**, *a.* **ef-flu'vI-ous**‡.

ef'flux, 1 ef'luks; 2 ĕf'lŭks, *n.* An outflow; effluence; emanation. [< L. *effluxus*, pp. of *effluo*, < *ex*, out, + *fluo*, flow.]

ef-flux'Ion, 1 e-fluk'shən; 2 ē-flŭk'shon, *n.* **1.** A flowing forth; hence, lapse, as of time. **2.** An issue.

ef'fort, 1 ef'ərt; 2 ĕf'ort, *n.* **1.** A voluntary exertion of power; strenuous endeavor; attempt. **2.** A result or display of consciously directed power; an achievement. [F., < *efforcer*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong.] Syn.: see ENDEAVOR; INDUSTRY.

ef-front'er-y, 1 e-frunt'ər-ɪ; 2 ē-frŏnt'er-y, *n.* [-ER-IESᶻ,
ef-frunt'er-yᶠᵖ,] *pl.*] Insolent assurance; audacity; impudence. [< L.ᶠᵉ *ex*, out, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead.]

Syn.: assurance, audacity, boldness, brass, hardihood, impudence, insolence, shamelessness. *Audacity*, in the sense here considered, is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims, or views, approaching the meaning of *impudence* or *shamelessness*, but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one disregards in such defiance; the merely *impudent* or *shameless* person may take no thought of consequences; the *audacious* person recognizes and recklessly braves them. *Hardihood* defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. *Effrontery* (L. *effrons*, barefaced, shameless) adds to *audacity* and *hardihood* the special element of defiance of considerations of propriety, duty, and respect for others, yet not to the extent implied in *impudence* or *shamelessness*. *Impudence* disregards what is due to superiors: *shamelessness* defies decency. *Boldness* is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with reference to the presence and observation of others; *boldness*, in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside; but the word is frequently used in an unfavorable sense to indicate a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. Compare ASSURANCE; BRAVE; IMPUDENCE.—Ant.: bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, modesty, sensitiveness, shrinking, shyness, timidity.

ef-ful'gence, 1 e-ful'jens; 2 ē-fŭl'ġĕnç, *n.* A shining forth brilliantly; beaming brightness; splendor. [< L. *ex*, forth, + *fulgeo*, shine.]—**ef-fulge'**, *vt.* & *vi.* To beam or shine forth in great luster; radiate.—**ef-ful'gent**, *a.*—**ef-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fuse',] 1 e-fiūz'; 2 ē-fūş', *v.* [EF-FUSED'; EF-FUS'ING.]
ef-fuzeᶠᵖ,] **I.** *t.* To pour forth; shed. **II.** *i.* To emanate. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fundo*, pour.]—**ef-fuse'**, *a.* Widely or loosely spreading.

ef-fu'sion, 1 e-fiū'ʒən; 2 ē-fū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of pouring forth, or that which is poured forth. **2.** An outpouring, as of fancy or sentiment: applied ironically to literary compositions. **3.** Sentimental demonstration. **4.** The pouring out of the blood or other fluid, as into the cellular tissue. [< L. *effusio(n-)*, < *effusus;* see EFFUSE, *v.*]

ef-fu'siv (e^{s}, 1 e-fiū'sıv; 2 ĕ-fū'siv, *a.* **1.** Overflowing with sentiment; demonstrative; gushing. **2.** Pouring forth; shedding abroad: with *of.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

f. Fl., *abbr.* Ellis Flemish.—**E. Fr.,** *abbr.* Ellis French.

eft, 1 eft; 2 ĕft, *n.* **1.** A newt. **2.** A small lizard. [< AS. *efete.*] **eff‡.**

eft-soon'‖, 1 eft-sūn'; 2 ĕft-sōōn', *adv.* Soon afterward or again; hence, speedily; quickly. [< AS. *eft,* again, + SOON.] **efte†; eft-soons'‡.**

Eg., Egy., *abbr.* Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptology.—**e. g., ex. gr.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example; for instance).

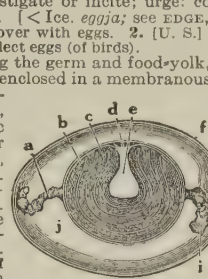
e'gal†, *a. & n.* Equal; an equal.

Eg'bert, 1 eg'bərt: 2 ĕġ'bert, *n.* (770?–839.) King of Wessex from 802: conquered most of England and Wales; called first "King of the English."

egg[1], ‖ 1 eg; 2 ĕġ, *vt.* To instigate or incite; urge: commonly followed by *on.* [< Ice. *eggja;* see EDGE, *v.*]

egg[2], *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To mix or cover with eggs. **2.** [U. S.] To pelt with eggs. **II.** *i.* To collect eggs (of birds).

egg, *n.* **1.** A body containing the germ and food-yolk, as of birds, reptiles, or fishes, enclosed in a membranous or shelly covering. **2.** In common usage, the egg of a bird, especially of the domestic fowl. **3.** *Biol.* An ovum or germ-cell. **4.** Figuratively, that which contains a germ. [< Ice. *egg,* = AS. *æġ.*]—**egg'-lay"ing,** *a.* Oviparous. —**egg'-nog,** *n.* A drink made of milk, eggs, sugar, and usually spirits.—**egg'plant",** *n.* A widely cultivated herb of the nightshade family, with large egg-shaped edible fruit; also, the fruit.



Longitudinal Section of a Hen's Egg.

a, i, chalazæ; *b,* yolk-membrane; *c,* yellow food-yolk; *d,* germinal vesicle; *e,* white yolk (the concentric white lines in the yellow yolk are of the same substance); *f,* shell; *g,* shell-membrane; *h,* air-chamber; *j,* albumen or white of the egg.

e'gis, 1 ī'jıs; 2 ē'ġis, *n.* [Classic form ÆGIS.] A shield or defensive armor, as the mantle of Minerva, bearing the Gorgon's head; hence, any protecting influence or power. [< Gr.[L] *aigis.*]

eg'lan-tine, 1 eg'lən-tain; 2 ĕġ'lan-tīn, *n.* A plant of either of two rose-like plants, the sweetbrier and the dog-rose. [F.] **eg'lan-tere†; eg'la-tere†; eg-len'tine†.**

Eg'mont, 1 eg'ment; 2 ĕġ'mŏnt, **Lamoral, Count of** (1522–1568). A Dutch soldier and diplomat; beheaded.

eg'o, 1 eg'o *or* ī'go; 2 ĕġ'o *or* ē'ġo, *n.* Self, considered as the seat of consciousness. [L.]—**eg'o-hood,** *n.* Personality; individuality. **eg-o'i-ty‡.**—**eg'o-ism,** *n. Ethics.* The theory that places the supreme end of human conduct in self: opposed to *altruism;* systematic and scientific selfishness. Syn.: see EGOTISM.—**eg'o-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises egoism.—**eg"o-is'tic,** *a. Ethics.* (1) Characterized by inordinate regard for self. (2) Of or pertaining to self. (3) Egotistic. **eg"o-is'ti-cal‡.**—**eg"o-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eg'o-tism,** *n.* The habit of thinking and talking much of oneself; self-conceit.

Syn.: conceit, egoism, self-assertion, self-conceit, self-confidence, self-consciousness, self-esteem, vanity. *Egoism* is giving the "I" undue supremacy in thought; *egotism* is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech. *Self-assertion* is the claim of what one believes to be his due; *self-conceit* is an overestimate of one's own powers or deserts. *Self-consciousness* (as here considered) is the keeping of one's thoughts upon oneself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. *Vanity* is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others. *Self-esteem* is more solid and better founded than *self-conceit;* but is ordinarily a weakness, and never has the worthy sense of *self-confidence.* Compare ASSURANCE; PRIDE.—Ant.: bashfulness, deference, diffidence, humility, modesty, self-distrust, self-forgetfulness, shyness, unobtrusiveness, unostentatiousness.

—**eg'o-tist,** *n.* One characterized by egotism.—**eg"o-tis'tic,** *a.* Characterized by or proceeding from egotism. **eg"o-tis'ti-cal‡.**—**eg"o-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e'gret†, *a. & n.* Same as EAGER, *a. & n.*—**e'gre-ly,** *adv.*

e-gre'gious, 1 ı-grī'jus; 2 ē-ġrē'ġus, *a.* Surpassing; excessive: usually in a bad sense. [< L. *e,* out, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.] Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; NOTORIOUS.—**e-gre'gious-ly,** *adv.* **e-gre'gious-ness,** *n.*

e'gress, 1 ī'gres; 2 ē'ġrĕs, *n.* **1.** A going out; passing forth, as from a building. **2.** A place of exit. [< L. *e,* out, + *gradior,* go.] **e-gres'sion‡.**

e'gret, 1 ī'gret *or* eg'ret; 2 ē'ġrĕt *or* ĕġ'rĕt, *n.* A heron, having, when in breeding-dress, long and loose plumes drooping over the tail, and usually white plumage; also, a plume or tuft of its feathers. See illus. in next column. Compare AIGRET. [< F. *aigrette,* < OHG. *heigir,* heron.] **el'grette†.**

E'gypt, 1 ī'jıpt; 2 ē'ġypt, *n.* A kingdom (400,000 sq. m., 12,013 cultivated; pop. 12,751,000) of N. E. Africa; proclaimed March 1922; capital, Cairo.

Great White Egret. 1/24

E-gyp'tian, 1 ı-jip'shən; 2 e-ġŷp'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Egypt. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Egypt, ancient or modern; a Copt: distinguished from an Arab. **2.** The language of Egypt.

eh, 1 ē *or* e; 2 ę *or* ĕ, *interj.* What: an interrogative.

Eh"ren-breit'stein, 1 ē"ren-brait'shtain; 2 ę"rĕn-brīt'-shtin, *n.* A German fortress, E. bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz; occupied by United States troops, Dec., 1918–. [< Ice. *idh,* a doing.]

el'dent, 1 al'dent; 2 l'dĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious.

el'der, 1 al'dər; 2 l'der, *n.* A large sea-duck of northern regions, having plumage mostly white above and black below. [< Ice. *æðhr.*] **el'der-duck"‡.—el'der-down",** *n.* The down of the eider used for stuffing pillows, etc.

el'do-graph, 1 al'do-graf; 2 l'do-ġrȧf, *n.* An instrument for copying drawings. [< Gr. *eidos,* form, + -GRAPH.]

el-do'lon, 1 al-dō'lon; 2 l-dō'lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A representation; image. **2.** A fantom. [< Gr. *eidōlon,* image.]—**el-do'lo-scope,** *n.* A device for enlarging kinetoscope films for exhibition. [+ -SCOPE.]

el"dou-ra'ni-on, 1 al"du-rē'nı-on; 2 l"dų-rā'ni-ŏn, *n.* An orrery. [< Gr. *eidos,* form, + *ouranos,* heaven.]

E. I., E. Ind., *abbr.* East India, East Indies.

eight, 1 ēt; 2 ęt. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than seven. **II.** *n.* The sum of seven and one; eight units or single objects. [< AS. *eahta*]—**eighth. I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventh. **2.** Being one of eight equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of eight equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

eight-een', 1 ēt-īn'; 2 ęt-ēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and eight. [< AS. *eahta,* eight, + *tēon,* ten.]—**eight-eenth'. I.** *a.* Eighth in order after the tenth. **II.** *n.* One of eighteen equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

eight'y, 1 ēt'ı; 2 ęt'y. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than seventy. **II.** *n.* Eight times ten.—**eight'i-eth. I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the seventieth. **2.** Being one of eighty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of eighty equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

ei'kon, *n.* Same as ICON.

El'nem von Roth'ma-ler, 1 al'nem fon rōt'mȧ-ler; 2 l'nĕm fŏn rōt'mä-lĕr, **Karl.** A German general in campaign in France, 1914–1915.

ei'rie, *n.* Same as AERIE. **el'ry‡.**

el'sel†, *n.* Vinegar. **el'sell†; ey'sil†.**

El'se-nach, 1 al'zə-nɑH; 2 l'se-näH, *n.* A town in Saxe-Weimar, Germany; near Wartburg Castle; pop. 39,000.

ei'ther, 1 ī'thər *or* aı'thər; 2 ē'ther *or* ī'ther. **I.** *a.* **1.** One or the other of two, indeterminately or indifferently. **2.** Each of two; one and the other; as, on *either* side. Syn.: see EVERY. **II.** *pron.* One of two; one or the other. **III.** *conj.* **1.** In one of two or more cases, indeterminately or indifferently: with *or;* as, *either* come *or* go. **2.** [Colloq.] At all; in any case; also. [< AS. *æġther.*]

e-jac'u-late, 1 ı-jak'yu-lēt; 2 e-jăċ'yų-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[2]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To utter or exclaim suddenly. **2‖.** To throw out suddenly in the manner of a dart; eject. [< L. *e,* out, + *jaculor,* throw.] Syn.: see CALL; EXCLAIM.—**e-jac'u-la'tion,** *n.* The uttering of brief sudden exclamations; an exclamation.—**e-jac'u-la-to-ry,** *a.*

e-ject'd, 1 ı-jekt'; 2 e-jĕct', *vt.* To throw or drive out by sudden force; expel; dispossess. [< L. *e,* out, + *jacio,* throw.] Syn.: see BANISH.

—**e-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of ejecting; expulsion. **2.** Matter ejected.—**e-jec'tive**(e^{s}, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**e-ject'ment,** *n.* A casting out; eviction.—**e-jec'tor,** *n.*

ejusd., *abbr.* [L.] *Ejusdem* (of the same).

eke, 1 īk; 2 ēk, *vt.* [EKED[t]; EK'ING.] **1.** To increase till barely sufficient; piece out: followed by *out.* **2.** To obtain or produce with difficulty. [AS. *ēcan, ycan,* caus. of **ēdcan,* increase.]

eke‖, *adv. & conj.* Likewise; also. [< AS. *ēac.*]

E la†. *Mus.* The highest note in Guido's scale; hence, formerly, the extreme point; highest pitch.

e-lab'o-rate, 1 ı-lab'o-rēt; 2 e-lăb'o-rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED[2]; -RAT"ING.] To develop and complete by thorough and careful work. **II.** *a.* Developed with thoroughness or exactness. [< L. *e,* out, + *laboro,* LABOR.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**e-lab"o-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of elaborating; that which is elaborated.—**e-lab'o-ra-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*

El"a-gab'a-lus, 1 el"ə-gab'ə-lus; 2 ĕl"ą-ġăb'ą-lŭs, **M. A. Antoninus** (204–222). Emperor of Rome; killed by his soldiers.

e-la'in, 1 ı-lē'ın; 2 e-lā'ın, *n.* Same as OLEIN. **e-la'ine‡.**

E-laine', 1 ı-lēn'; 2 e-lān', *n.* "The lily maid of Astolat" (Tennyson's *Lancelot and Elaine*).

E'lam, 1 ī'lam; 2 ē'lam, *n. Bib.* A kingdom or country S. of Assyria. *Gen.* x, 22.—**E'lam-ite,** *a. & n.*

é"lan', 1 ē"lăn'; 2 ę"lăn', *n.* A brilliant or impetuous rush; ardor; dash. [F.]

e'land, 1 ī'lənd; 2 ē'land, *n.* **1.** A large ox-like African antelope with twisted horns: now rare save in the remote interior. **2.** The moose or elk. [D., < Lith. *elnis.*]

e-laps(e'ɪᴾ, 1 ı-laps'; 2 e-lăps', *vi.* [E-LAPSED'ᵗ, E-LAPSᵀᴱᴿ; E-LAPS'ING.] To glide or slip by; pass away: said of time. [< L. *elapsus,* < *e,* from, + *labor,* glide.]

e-las'tance, 1 ı-las'təns; 2 e-lās'tanç, *n. Elec.* Capacity of a dielectric for opposing electric charge or displacement.

e-las'tic, 1 ı-las'tık; 2 e-lās'tiç. **I.** *a.* **1.** Spontaneously returning to a former size, shape, or attitude after being moved from it; springy; accommodating. **2.** Capable of quick recovery, as from misfortune or depression; buoyant. **II.** *n.* A strip, cord, or band of elastic material. [< Gr. *elaunō* (*ela-*), drive.]—**e-las'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**el"as-tic'i-ty,** *n.* The property or quality of being elastic.

e-late', 1 ı-lēt'; 2 e-lāt'. **I.** *vt.* [E-LAT'EDᵈ; E-LAT'ING.] To raise the spirits of; excite; puff up. **II.** *a.* Exalted or triumphant; exultant. [< L. *ex,* out, + *latus,* borne.]—**e-lat'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lat'ed-ness,** *n.*—**e-la'tion,** *n.* A jubilant state of mind; exaltation.

El'ba, 1 el'ba; 2 ĕl'ba, *n.* An island off the Tuscan coast, Italy; place of Napoleon's first exile, 1814–1815.

Elbe, 1 elb *or* el'be; 2 ĕlb *or* ĕl'be, *n.* A river of Germany, 725 m. to the North Sea.

el'bow, 1 el'bo; 2 ĕl'bo. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To push with the elbows; jostle; hustle. **II.** *n.* The joint at the bend of the arm, or any outward bend resembling it, as a short angular pipe-fitting, or a projection on the side of a chair or sofa on which to rest the arm. [< AS. *elboga.*]—**el'bow-chair",** *n.* An armchair.—**e.-room,** *n.* Room for the free movement of the elbows; figuratively, scope for activity or occupation.

El-burz', 1 el-bŭrz'; 2 ĕl-bŭrz', *n.* **1.** A mountain range S. of the Caspian sea, in Persia; highest peak, Demavend, about 20,000 ft. **2.** The highest peak in the Caucasus mountains and in Europe; 18,526 ft.

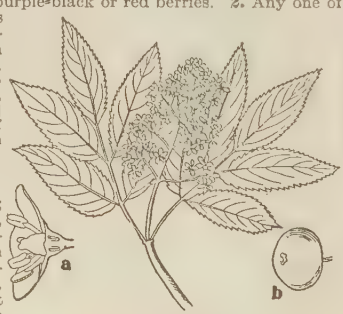
El Ca-ney', 1 el ka-nē'; 2 ĕl ċä-nę'. A suburb of Santiago, Cuba; taken by United States troops, July 1, 1898.

eld, 1 eld; 2 ĕld, *n.* [Archaic & Poet.] Old times; antiquity; old age. [< AS. *ældu, yldu,* age.]

eld'er, 1 eld'ər; 2 ĕld'er, *a., compar.* of OLD. **1.** Having lived longer; senior; older. **2**‖. Earlier in time. [< AS. *eldra,* elder.]—**eld'er-ly,** *a.* Somewhat old.—**e.d'est,** *a. superl.* of OLD. First-born; oldest.

eld'er¹, *n.* A prince or head of a tribe or family; a church officer or minister; an older or aged person.—**eld'er-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office or dignity of an elder. **2.** A presbytery. **3**†. Seniority.

el'der², 1 el'dər; 2 ĕl'der, *n.* **1.** A shrub, with white flowers and purple-black or red berries. **2.** Any one of various trees or plants resembling an elder. [< AS. *ellen.*] — **el'der-ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The fruit of the common elder.



Red-berried Elder.
a, flower; *b,* berry.

El Do-ra'do, }
El"do-ra'do, }
1 el do-rā'do; 2 ĕl do-rä'do, *n.* Any region rich in gold or opportunity, such as that sought for in the New World by the Spanish conquerors; hence, a golden opportunity. [Sp., the golden.]

el'dritch, 1 el'drıch; 2 ĕl'drich, *a.* [Scot.] Ghastly; weird. **el'drich‡.**

El'e-a-nor, 1 el'ı-ə-nēr; 2 ĕl'e-a-nôr, *n.* **1. E. of Aquitaine** (1122–1204), divorced from Louis VII. of France; married Henry II. of England. **2. E. of Castile** (1244–1290), wife of Edward I. of England. See CHARING CROSS.

elec., elect., *abbr.* Electrical, electricity.

el"e-cam-pane', 1 el"ı-kam-pēn'; 2 ĕl"e-căm-pān', *n.* A tall perennial herb of the aster family having large leaves, yellow flowers, and a mucilaginous root yielding a tonic. [< OF. *enule-campane,* < LL. *inula campana; inula,* < Gr. *helenion,* elecampane; *campana,* of the field, < L. *campus,* field.] **al"e-cam-pane'†.**

e-lect', 1 ı-lekt'; 2 e-lĕct'. **I**ᵈ. *vt.* **1.** To choose for an office by vote. **2.** To make choice of by special selection; select; choose; specif. (*Theol.*), to appoint to salvation by the sovereign will of God. SYN.: see CHOOSE.
II. *a.* **1.** Elected to office, but not yet in charge. **2.** *Theol.* Chosen of God for salvation; of saintly or divine character. **III.** *n.* **1.** A person, or body of persons, chosen of God for salvation or for special service. **2.** One who is favored or preferred. [< L. *electus,* pp. of *eligo,* < *e,* out, + *lego,* choose.]

e-lec'tion, 1 ı-lek'shən; 2 e-lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The selecting of a person or persons for office, as by ballot. **2.** [U. S.] A popular vote on any question. **3.** A choice, as between alternatives; choice in general. **4.** *Theol.* (1) The sovereign choice of God. (2) Those elected to salvation, collectively. SYN.: see ALTERNATIVE.
—**e-lec"tion-eer',** *vi.* To endeavor to win an election; canvass for votes.

e-lec'tiv(eᴱ, 1 ı-lek'tıv; 2 e-lĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a choice by vote; obtained or bestowed by election. **2.** Exerting the privilege of choice. **3.** Subject to choice; optional. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e-lec'tor, 1 ı-lek'tər *or* -tor; 2 e-lĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who elects; a person qualified to vote at an election. **2.** One of the great princes who had formerly (12th to 18th century) the right of electing the emperor of Germany. —**Presidential electors,** the persons chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.—**e-lec'to-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or holding rank as electors.—**e-lec'to-rate,** *n.* **1.** Those who elect; the mass of voters. **2.** The rank or territory of an elector in the old German empire.

E-lec'tra, 1 ı-lek'tra; 2 e-lĕc'tra, *n.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra: the subject of several tragedies.

e-lec-tric'i-ty, 1 ı-lek-tris'ı-tı; 2 e-lĕc-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** A material agency which, when in motion (**dynamic electricity**), exhibits magnetic, chemical, and thermal effects, and when at rest (**static electricity**) is accompanied by an interplay of forces between associated localities in which it is present. **2.** *Physics.* That branch of science that treats of this agency and the phenomena caused by it. [< L. *electrum,* < Gr. *ēlektron,* amber.]—**e-lec'tric,** *a.* **1.** Relating to, derived from, produced or operated by electricity. **2.** Containing, producing, or carrying electricity. **3.** Spirited; magnetic; thrilling. **e-lec'tri-cal‡.**—**electric breeze.** **1.** A stream of air-particles repelled from an electrified point. **2.** A brush-discharge as used in therapeutics.—**electric fish,** any fish having organs capable of imparting an electric shock, as an electric eel.—**electric light,** a light produced by electricity.—**electric machine.** **1.** An apparatus for generating static electricity, as by friction. **2.** A dynamo.—**electric motor,** a machine for transforming electric energy into mechanical power: opposed to *dynamo.*—**e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lec-tri'cian,** *n.* **1.** One versed in the science of electricity. **2.** An inventor, maker or repairer of electrical apparatus.—**e-lec'tri-cute,** *vt.* To put to death by electricity. **e-lec'tro-cute‡.**—**e-lec"tri-** [or **-tro-]cu'tion,** *n.*

e-lec'tri-fy, 1 ı-lek'trı-faı; 2 e-lĕc'tri-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act upon or charge with electricity. **e-lec'trize‡.** **2.** To arouse; startle; thrill. **II.** *i.* To become electric.—**e-lec'tri-fi"a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**e-lec"tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The process of electrifying, or the state of being electrified.—**e-lec'tri-fi"er,** *n.*

e-lec'trine, 1 ı-lek'trın; 2 e-lĕc'trin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of electrum. **2.** Made of or related to amber. **II.** *n.* An imaginary substance, supposed by some to be the basis of electricity. [< Gr. *ēlektrinos,* < *ēlektron,* amber.]

e-lec'tro-, 1 ı-lek'tro-; 2 e-lĕc'tro-. From Greek *elektron,* amber: a combining form representing *electric* in composition.—**e-lec"tro-chem'is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of electricity as active in effecting chemical change. — **e-lec"tro-chem'i-cal,** *a.* — **e-lec"tro-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lec"tro-chem'ist,** *n.*—**e-lec'tro-cute,** etc. See ELECTRICUTE.—**e-lec'trode,** *n.* Either of the two poles of an electric battery or dynamo.—**e-lec"tro-de-pos'it.** **I**ᵈ. *vt.* To deposit chemically, as metal from a solution, by means of an electric current. **II.** *n.* That which is so deposited.—**e-lec"tro-dep"o-si'tion,** *n.* The process of electrodepositing.—**e-lec"tro-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Relating to forces of attraction and repulsion, produced by electric currents.—**e-lec"tro-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The branch of physics treating of electric currents, induction, etc.—**e-lec"tro-kinet'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or caused by electricity in motion.

e-lec"tro-lier', 1 ı-lek"tro-lır'; 2 e-lĕc"tro-lēr', *n.* A fixture for holding electric lamps: not a good form.

e-lec-trol'y-sis, *n.* Decomposition of a chemical compound by an electric current.—**e-lec'tro-lyte,** *n.* A chem-

ical compound which can be decomposed by an electric current.—**e-lec″tro-lyt′ic,** *a.* Relating to electrolysis. **e-lec″tro-lyt′i-cal‡.**—**e-lec′tro-lyze,** *vt.* To decompose by electric current.—**e-lec″tro-mag′net,** *n.* A core of soft iron or the like, which temporarily becomes a magnet during the passage of an electric current through a coil of wire surrounding it.—**e-lec″tro-mag-net′ic,** *a.*—**e-lec″tro-mag′net-ism,** *n.* **1.** Magnetism developed by electricity. **2.** That science which treats of the relations between electricity and magnetism and the phenomena due to these relations. **e-lec″tro-mag-net′ics‡.**—**e-lec-trom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring an electric current.—**e-lec′tro-mo″tiv**(eꝭ, *a.* Relating to electricity in motion; as, *electromotive* force.—**e-lec″tro-mo′tor,** *n.* **1.** An electric motor. **2.** Any electric source, as a voltaic cell.—**e-lec′tron,** *n.* The smallest known component of matter; always possessing a negative electric charge.—**e-lec″tro-neg′a-tiv**(eꝭ, *a.* Having the property of becoming negatively electrified by contact with, or from the chemical action of, another substance.—**e-lec-trop′a-thy,** *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity.—**e-lec″tro-path′ic,** *a.*—**e-lec-troph′o-rus,** *n.* An instrument for generating static electricity by induction: commonly a flat disk of resin, to which may be applied another of wood coated with tin-foil. **e-lec′tro-phore‡,**—**e-lec′tro-plate,** *vt.* To coat with metal, as silver or gold, by electric means.—**e-lec′tro-plate,** *n.* An electroplated article.—**e-lec″tro-pos′i-tiv**(eꝭ, *a.* Having the property of becoming positively electrified by contact with, or from the chemical action of, another substance.—**e-lec′tro-scope,** *n.* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity.—**e-lec″tro-scop′ic,** *a.*—**e-lec″tro-stat′ics,** *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity at rest or of frictional electricity.—**e-lec″tro-stat′ic,** *a.* **e-lec″tro-stat′i-cal‡.**—**e-lec″tro-stat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lec″tro-tech′nics,** *n.* The science of the methods, processes, and operations by which electricity is applied in the industrial arts.—**e-lec″tro-tech′nic, e-lec″tro-tech′ni-cal,** *a.*—**e-lec″tro-te-leg′ra-phy,** *n.* Telegraphy by electricity.—**e-lec″tro-tel″e-graph′ic,** *a.*—**e-lec″tro-ther″a-peu′tics,** *n.* The treatment of disease by electricity, or the laws, etc., of such treatment. **e-lec″tro-ther′a-py‡.**—**e-lec″tro-ther″a-peu′tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**e-lec′tro-type,** *n.* A metallic copy of any surface, as a coin, made by electric deposition, especially one of a page of type for printing.—**e-lec′tro-type,** *vt.*—**e-lec′tro-typ″er,** *n.* **1.** One who electrotypes. **e-lec′tro-typ″ist‡.** **2.** [Eng.] The bath holding the electrotyping solution.—**e-lec″tro-typ′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or made by electrotyping.—**e-lec′tro-typ″ing,** *n.* The act or business of forming electrotypes.—**e-lec′tro-typ″y,** *n.* The process or art of electrotyping.

Condensing Electroscope.
a, insulated handle for removing upper plate; *b*, gold-leaf; *c*, metallic poles connecting with an electric source.

e-lec′trum, 1 ı-lek″trum; 2 e-lēc′trŭm, *n.* **1.** German silver or other like alloy. **2.** Anciently, amber. **e-lec′tron‡.** **3.** Native gold containing a large percentage of silver. [L., < Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]

e-lec′tu-a-ry, 1 ı-lek′chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-rı; 2 e-lēc′chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A confection made by incorporating a medicine with some sweet substance. [< LL. *electuarium*, < Gr. *ekleikton*, < *ek*, out, + *leichō*, lick.]

el″e-e-mos′y-na-ry, 1 el″ı-ı-mos′ı-nē-rı; 2 ĕl″e-e-mŏs′y-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or dependent on charity or alms; charitable. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A recipient of charity. [< Gr. *eleēmosynē*, ALMS.]

el′e-gant, 1 el′ı-gənt; 2 ĕl′e-gant, *a.* **1.** Marked by refinement, grace, or symmetry; possessing or exhibiting refined taste. **2.** Possessing a fine sense of beauty or fitness. **3.** [Colloq.] Excellent; capital. [OF., < L. *elegan(t-)s*, < *eligo*; see ELECT.]

Syn.: dainty, exquisite. *Elegant* (Latin *elegans*, select) refers to the lighter, finer elements of beauty in form or motion. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. *Dainty*, at its best, applies to what is at once slight, delicate, and pleasing; in its extreme use, it may apply to sensibilities or feelings too delicate for the demands of practical life, over-nice, squeamish. See BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; FINE; POLITE.—Ant.: common, coarse, harsh, rude.

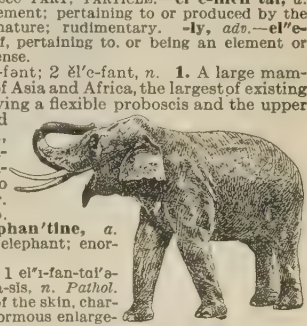
—**el′e-gant-ly,** *adv.*—**el′e-gance,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being elegant or refined. **2.** Anything elegant. **el′e-gan-cy‡** [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*]. Syn.: see POLITENESS.

e-le′gi-ac, 1 ı-lī′jı-ak *or* el″ı-jaı′ak; 2 e-lē′gi-āc *or* ĕl″e-ǧī′ăc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to elegies; of the nature of an elegy; sad; plaintive. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* Written in the meter of elegy. **el″e-gi′a-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gr. & L. Pros.* A verse peculiar to elegy. **2.** An elegy.

el′e-gy, 1 el′ı-jı; 2 ĕl′e-gy, *n.* [-GIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A funeral song; a meditative poem with sorrowful theme. **2.** A classical poem written in elegiac verse. [< Gr. *elegeia*, < *elegos*, mourning song.]—**el′e-gist,** *n.* A writer of elegies. **e-le′gi-ast‡**; **el″e-gi-og′ra-pher‡.**—**el′e-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ″ING.] **I.** *t.* To compose an elegy on; lament. **II.** *i.* To write in elegiac verse or style.

el′e-ment, 1 el′ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕl′e-ment, *n.* **1.** A component or essential part; especially, a simple part of anything complex; a constituent; ingredient. **2.** *pl.* (1) First principles or fundamental ideas; rudiments. (2) The bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. **3.** An ultimate and essential principle in the make-up of anything; essential constituent; anciently, one of the substances—earth, air, fire, and water—supposed to make up all things: still in popular use; as, the fury of the *elements;* the devouring *element.* **4.** The natural sphere or environment; as, the *element* of fishes is water. **5.** *Chem.* That form of matter which can not be decomposed by any means known to science. More than eighty such substances are now recognized. A belief prevails with some that all these are modifications of a single primal hypothetical substance called *protyle.* See table on pp. 268, 269. **6.** *Biol.* One of the primary parts of an organism; also, a cell or morphological unit. **7.** *Math.* One of a number of parts composing a symmetrical whole. **8.** *Elec.* One of the dissimilar substances in a voltaic cell or battery, etc. [< L. *elementum*, first principle.] Syn.: see PART; PARTICLE.—**el″e-men′tal,** *a.* Relating to an element; pertaining to or produced by the great forces of nature; rudimentary. **-ly,** *adv.*—**el″e-men′ta-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an element or elements, in any sense.

el′e-phant, 1 el′ı-fənt; 2 ĕl′e-fant, *n.* **1.** A large mammal of Asia and Africa, the largest of existing land-animals, having a flexible proboscis and the upper incisors developed as tusks. **2.** Fig., something unwieldy, burdensome, or hard to dispose of. [< Gr. *elephas*, < Heb. *eleph*, ox.]—**el″e-phan′tine,** *a.* Pertaining to an elephant; enormous; unwieldy.


Asiatic Elephant. 1/108

el″e-phan-ti′a-sis, 1 el″ı-fan-taı′a-sis; 2 ĕl″e-fān-tī′a-sis, *n. Pathol.* A chronic disease of the skin, characterized by an enormous enlargement of the part affected, usually the legs, and the hardening of the skin. [L., < Gr. *elephantiasis*, < *elephas*, ELEPHANT.]

El″eu-sin′i-a, 1 el″yu-sin′ı-ə; 2 ĕl″yu-sin′ī-a, *n. pl.* The Athenian festival and mysteries in honor of Demeter and Persephone, at Eleusis, near Athens. [Gr.] **Eleusinian mysteries‡.**—**El″eu-sin′i-an,** *a.*

el′e-vate, 1 el′ı-vēt; 2 ĕl′e-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT″ED^{d}; -VAT″ING.] **1.** To raise from a lower to a higher place, rank, or character; promote; exalt. **2.** To raise the spirits of; cheer; inspire. **3.** To raise the pitch or increase the loudness of. [< L. *e*, out, + *levo*, lighten.] Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; PROMOTE; RAISE.—**el′e-vat″ed.** **1.** *pa.* **1.** Lofty in situation; high; as, an *elevated* plateau. **2.** Lofty in character; sublime. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] An overhead railroad. Syn.: see GRAND; HIGH.—**el″e-va′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of elevating; exaltation. **2.** An elevated place. **3.** *Drawing.* The front view of a building or the like. **4.** Slight intoxication. **5.** *Eccl.* The raising of the eucharistic elements. Syn.: see HEIGHT; RAMPART.—**el′e-va″tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which elevates; a hoisting-mechanism for grain, or a warehouse where grain is elevated and distributed; also, a movable platform or cage in a building, for carrying freight or passengers up or down. **2.** *Aero.* In flying-machines, a plane by the tilting or dipping of which the ascent or descent of a machine is regulated.

e-lev′en, 1 ı-lev′n; 2 e-lĕv′n. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A team or side of eleven players, as in cricket or football. [< AS. *endleofan*.]—**e-lev′enth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of eleven equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of eleven equal parts.

elf§, 1 elf; 2 ĕlf, *vt.* To twist or entangle, as the hair, a supposed practise of the elves.

elf, *n.* [ELVES, *pl.*] In folk-lore, a dwarfish, mischievous sprite; a dwarf. [< AS. *ælf*.]—**elf′-child″,** *n.* A child believed to have been left by elves in place of one that they have stolen; a changeling.—**elf′in.** **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to elves. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elf. **2.** A sportive child.—**elf′ish,** *a.* Relating to elves; mischievous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**elf′-land,** *n.* The supposed home of the elves; fairyland.—**elf′-lock,** *n.* A lock of hair tangled as if by elves; a straggling lock.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.—Atomic Weights revised by FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

(Arranged according to the periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.)

NAME.	DERIVATION.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Fusing- or Melting-point. Deg. C.	Valence.	Discovered.	By whom.	Where and how found.
He'li-um[1]	Gr. *hēlios*, sun	He	4.0	.....	.....	0	1895	Ramsay	In various uranium minerals, and in mineral waters
Ne'on[2]	Gr. *neos*, new	Ne	20.2	.....	.....	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere and in mineral waters
Ar'gon[3]	Gr. *argos*, inactive	A	39.9	1.2†	−188	0	1894	Rayleigh and Ramsay	In the atmosphere and mineral waters
Kryp'ton[4]	Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, secret	Kr	82.9	2.16†	−169	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere in minute quantities
Xe'non[5]	Gr. *xenos*, foreign, strange	Xe	130.2	3.52†	−140	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere
Hy'dro-gen[6]	Gr. *hydor*, water, + -GEN	H	1.008	0.025‖	−258	I.	1766	Cavendish	Mainly in water
Lith'i-um[7]	Gr. *lithos*, stone	Li	6.98	0.585	186	I.	1817	Arfvedson	In several rare minerals
So'di-um[8] (*natrium*)	Eng. *soda*	Na	23.00	0.978	97	I.	1807	Davy	In common salt and many rocks
Po-tas'si-um[9] (*kalium*)	Eng. *potash*	K	39.10	0.87	63	I.	1807	Davy	In wood-ashes and many rocks
Cop'per[10]	*Cyprus*	Cu	63.57	8.9	1083	I. or II.	....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Ru-bid'i-um[11]	L. *rubidus*, red (its spectrum)	Rb	85.45	1.52	39	I.	1860	Bunsen	In some rare minerals and mineral springs
Sil'ver[12] (*argentum*)	Anglo-Saxon *seolfor*	Ag	107.88	10.5	960	I.	....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Cæ'si-um[13]	L. *cæsium*, bluish-gray [twin	Cs	132.81	1.88	26	I.	1860	Bunsen	In some rare minerals and mineral springs
Pra"se-o-dym'i-um[14]	Gr *prasios*, green, + *didymos*,	Pr	140.6	6.48	940	III. or IV.	1885	Welsbach	In certain rare minerals
Gold[15] (*aurum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *gold*	Au	197.2	19.3	1062	I. or III.	....	Prehistoric	
Glu-ci'num[16] (*beryllium*)	Gr. *glykys*, sweet	Gl	9.1	1.93	Volatile, 900	II.	1828	Wöhler	In several rare minerals
Mag-ne'si-um[17]	*Magnesia*, district in Thessaly	Mg	24.32	1.74	633	II.	1829	Bussy	In sea-water and many rocks
Cal'ci-um[18]	L. *calx*, lime	Ca	40.09	1.58	780	II.	1808	Davy	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks
Zinc[19]	G. *zink*	Zn	65.37	7.12	418	II.	1520	Paracelsus	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulfid, and carbonate
Stron'ti-um[20]	*Strontian*, a town in Scotland	Sr	87.62	2.54	About 800	II.	1808	Davy	In certain rare minerals
Cad'mi-um[21]	Gr. *kadmeia*, calamine	Cd	112.40	8.64	320	II.	1817	Stromeyer	In small amount in zinc ores
Ba'ri-um[22]	Gr. *barys*, heavy	Ba	137.37	3.75	850	II.	1808	Davy	In rare minerals
Ne"o-dym'i-um[23]	Gr. *neos*, new, + *didymos*, twin	Nd	144.3	6.96	840	III. or IV.	1885	Welsbach	In several rare minerals
Mer'cu-ry[24] (*hydrargyrum*)	Planet Mercury	Hg	200.0	13.596†	−38.9	I. or II.	....	Prehistoric	Native, and in cinnabar
Ra'di-um[25]	L. *radius*, ray	Ra	226.4	.....	.....	II.	1898	Mme. and M. Curie and Bémont	In pitchblende
Bo'ron[26]	Eng. *borax*	B	11.0	2.5	Infusible	III.	1808	Davy	In borax and other minerals
A-lu'mi-num[27]	L. *alumen*, alum	Al	27.1	2.58	658	III.	1828	Wöhler	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal.)
Scan'di-um[28]	*Scandinavia*	Sc	44.1	.....	.....	III.	1879	Nilson	In various rare minerals
Gal'li-um[29]	L. *Gallia*, France	Ga	69.9	5.95	30	III.	1875	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In certain zinc ores
Yt'tri-um[30]	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Yt	89.0	3.8	.....	III.	1828	Wöhler	In certain rare minerals
In'di-um[31]	From its *indigo* spectrum	In	114.8	7.4	155	III.	1863	Reich and Richter	In certain zinc ores
Lan'tha-num[32]	Gr. *lanthanō*, conceal	La	139.0	6.1	810	III.	1839	Mosander	In certain rare minerals
Sa-ma'ri-um[33]	*Samarski*, a Russian savant	Sa	150.4	7.7	About 1350	III.	1879	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In certain rare minerals
Eu-ro'pi-um[34]	*Europe*, + -IUM	Eu	152.0	.....	.....	III.	1896	Demarçay	
Thal'li-um[35]	Gr. *thallos*, budding twig	Tl	204.0	11.85	302	I. or III	1862	Crookes	In pyrites and in flue-dust of sulfuric-acid works
Car'bon[36]	L. *carbo*, charcoal	C	12.00	3.52‡	Infusible	IV.	....	Prehistoric	In coal, limestone, and all organic matter
Sil'i-con[37]	L. *silex*, flint	Si	28.3	2.0–2.4	1370	IV.	1823	Berzelius	In quartz. (Most abundant element after oxygen.)
Ti-ta'ni-um[38]	L. *Titanes*, sons of the earth	Ti	48.1	3.54	About 1850	IV.	1789	Gregor	Widely diffused in rocks and clays, in small amounts
Ger-ma'ni-um[39]	L. *Germania*, Germany	Ge	72.5	5.47	About 900	IV.	1886	Winkler	In certain rare minerals
Zir-co'ni-um[40]	Per. *zargūn*, gold-colored	Zr	90.6	4.15	Above 1400	IV.	1824	Berzelius	In certain rare minerals
Tin[41] (*stannum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *tin*	Sn	119.0	7.3	232	II. or IV.	....	Prehistoric	In rare minerals
Ce'ri-um[42]	Planet *Ceres*	Ce	140.25	6.68	623	III. or IV.	1803	Berzelius	In certain rare minerals
Gad'o-lin'i-um[43]	*Gadolin* a Russian chemist	Gd	157.3	.....	.....	III	1886	Marignac	In rare minerals
Lead[44] (*plumbum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *leād*	Pb	207.10	11.37	327	II. or IV.	....	Prehistoric	In various ores
Tho'ri-um[45]	God *Thor*	Th	232.42	11.00	About 1450	IV.	1828	Berzelius	In certain rare minerals

1: artistic, ärt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rūle; but, bûrn;
2: ärt, āpe, fât, fâre, âsk, what, all; me, gēt, prēy; fērn; hit, īce; ī = ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wōn. 268

Ni'tro-gen[46]	*L. natrum*, natron, + -GEN	N	14.01	0.38‖	—211	V.	1772	Rutherford	In the atmosphere and organic matter
Phos'phor-us[47]	L. < Gr., light-bearing	P	31.0	1.8–2.3	44	V.	1669	Brandt	In bones, and in many minerals
Va-na'di-um[48]	Goddess *Vanadis* (Freya)	V	51.1	5.5	1710	V.	1830	Sefstrom	In certain rare minerals
Ar'se-nic[49]	*L. arsenicum*	As	74.96	5.73	Volatile, 450	V.	1694	Schröder	Native, as sulfid, and in various metallic ores
Co-lum'bi-um[50] (*niobium*)	*Columbia*	Cb	93.5	12.7	About 1950	V.	1801	Hatchett	In certain rare minerals
An'ti-mo-ny[51] (*stibium*)	LL. *antimonium*	Sb	120.2	6.62	629	V.	1450	Valentine	Chiefly as sulfid, and in various metallic ores
Ter'bi-um[52]	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Tb	159.2	.....	.....	III.	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals
Dys-pro'si-um[53]	Gr. *dysprositos*, hard to speak with	Dy	162.5	.....	.....	III.	1886	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In certain rare minerals
Er'bi-um[54]	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Er	167.4	4.8	.....	III.	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals
Tan'ta-lum[55]	*Tantalus* (Gr. myth)	Ta	181.0	10.4	About 2900	V.	1802	Ekeberg	In rare minerals
Bis'muth[56]	G. (unknown origin)	Bi	208.0	9.80	268	V.	1450	Basil Valentine	Native, as sulfid, and in rare minerals
Ox'y-gen[57]	Gr. *oxys*, acid, + -GEN	O	16.00	1.13§	—253	II. or VI.	1774	Priestley	Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust, combined.)
Sul'fur[58] (Sul'phur)	L. *sulfur*	S	32.07	2.07	115–119	II. or VI.	....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many natural sulfids and sulfates
Chro'mi-um[59]	Gr. *chrōma*, color	Cr	52.0	6.5	1510	II. or VI.	1797	Vauquelin	Mainly in chrome-iron ore
Se-le'ni-um[60]	Gr. *selēnē*, moon	Se	79.2	4.5	170–180	II. or VI.	1817	Berzelius	Mainly in sulfur as an impurity
Mo-lyb'de-num[61]	Gr. *molybdos*, lead	Mo	96.0	8.6	Above 2500	II. or VI.	1782	Hjelm	Chiefly as a sulfid
Tel-lu'ri-um[62]	L. *tellus*, earth	Te	127.5	6.0	446	II. or VI.	1782	Reichtenstein	In several rare minerals
Thu'li-um[63]	*Thule*, Northland	Tm	168.5	.....	.....	III.	1879	Cleve	In rare minerals
Tung'sten[64] (*wolframium*)	Sw., heavy stone	W	184.0	19.1	2900–3000	IV. or VI.	1781	d'Elhujar	Mainly in association with tin ores
U-ra'ni-um[65]	Planet *Uranus*	U	238.5	18.7	.....	II. or VI.	1789	Klaproth	In pitchblende and other rare minerals
Flu'or-in[66]	L. *fluor*. < *fluo*, flow	F	19.0	1.11§	—223	I. or VII.	1771	Scheele	In various minerals
Chlo'rin[67]	Gr. *chlōros*, green	Cl	35.46	1.47‖	—102	I. or VII.	1774	Scheele	In common salt and other chlorids
Man"ga-nese'[68]	L. *magnes*, magnet	Mn	54.93	7.39	1220	II. or VII.	1774	Gahn	In many minerals
Bro'min[69]	Gr. *brōmos*, stench	Br	79.92	3.15†	—7.3	I. or VII.	1826	Balard	Mainly in sea-water and other natural brines
I'o-din[70]	Gr. *iōdēs*, violet	I	126.92	4.95	114	I. or VII.	1811	Courtois	Mainly in ashes of seaweeds
Yt-ter'bi-um[71] (Neoytterbium)	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Yb	172.0	.....	.....	III.	1878	Marignac	In rare minerals
Lu-te'ci-um[72] or Lu-te'ti-um	*Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris	Lu	174.0	.....	.....	III.	1907	Urbain and Welsbach	In rare minerals
I'ron[73] (*ferrum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *iren*	Fe	55.85	7.86	1525	II. or IV.	....	Prehistoric	As oxid and sulfid, and in nearly all rocks
Nick'el[74]	Sw., abbr. of *kupparnickel*	Ni	58.68	8.9	1452	II. or VIII.	1751	Cronstedt	In many metallic ores
Co'balt[75]	G. *kobold*, goblin	Co	58.97	8.6	1490	II. or VIII.	1733	Brandt	In many metallic ores
Ru-the'ni-um[76]	*Ruthenia*, Russia	Ru	101.7	12.26	About 2400	II. or VIII.	1845	Claus	With platinum, etc.
Rho'di-um[77]	Gr. *rhodon*, rose	Rh	102.9	12.1	1950	II. or VIII.	1804	Wollaston	With platinum, etc.
Pal-la'di-um[78]	Planet *Pallas*	Pd	106.7	11.4	1549	II. or IV.	1804	Wollaston	Native, and with platinum and gold
Os'mi-um[79]	Gr. *osmē*, odor	Os	190.9	22.48	About 2700	II. or VIII.	1803	Tennant	In native platinum
I-rid'i-um[80]	L. *iris*, a rainbow	Ir	193.1	22.4	2375	II. or IV.	1803	Tennant	In association with osmium
Plat'i-num[81]	Sp. *platina*, dim. of *plata*, silver	Pt	195.2	21.5	1755	II. or IV.	1741	Wood	Mainly as native platinum in river-gravels

In the above table the Mendelejeff classification has been mainly followed. Formerly elements were grouped according to their resemblance to some member, as the Potassium group, the Calcium group, the Magnesium group, etc. Since the acceptance of the periodic law elements have been arranged in the order of their atomic weights, and each group shows indications of an arithmetical progression. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.

The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form that the element takes (*e. g.*, in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but as far as possible the factor of the most typical form is given.

† Of the liquid element.
‡ Diamond.
‖ Of the liquid at 0° C.
§ Of the liquid at —181° C.

ALPHABETICAL FINDING-LIST OF ELEMENTS.

Superior figures indicate the order in which the elements appear in the table.

Aluminum[27]; Antimony[51]; Argon[3]; Arsenic[49]; Barium[22]; Bismuth[56]; Boron[26]; Bromin[69]; Cadmium[21]; Cæsium[13]; Calcium[18]; Carbon[36]; Cerium[42]; Chlorin[67]; Chromium[59]; Cobalt[75]; Columbium[50]; Copper[10]; Dysprosium[53]; Erbium[54]; Europium[34]; Fluorin[66]; Gadolinium[43]; Gallium[29]; Germanium[39]; Glucinum[16]; Gold[15]; Helium[1]; Hydrogen[6]; Indium[31]; Iodin[70]; Iridium[80]; Iron[73]; Krypton[4]; Lanthanum[32]; Lead[44]; Lithium[7]; Lutecium[72]; Magnesium[17]; Manganese[55]; Mercury[24]; Molybdenum[61]; Neodymium[23]; Neon[2]; Nickel[74]; Nitrogen[46]; Osmium[79]; Oxygen[57]; Palladium[78]; Platinum[81]; Phosphorus[47]; Potassium[9]; Praseodymium[14]; Radium[25]; Rhodium[77]; Rubidium[11]; Ruthenium[76]; Samarium[33]; Scandium[28]; Selenium[60]; Silicon[37]; Silver[12]; Sodium[8]; Strontium[20]; Sulfur[58]; Tantalum[55]; Tellurium[62]; Terbium[52]; Thallium[35]; Thorium[45]; Thullium[63]; Tin [41]; Titanium[38]; Tungsten[64]; Uranium[65]; Vanadium[48]; Xenon[5]; Ytterbium[71]; Yttrium[30]; Zinc[19]; Zirconium[40].

1: ə = final; ə = habit; ch = sh; aa = out; oi = oil; ng = sing; th = thin; dh = this.
2: wŏl, dŏ; bo͝ok, bo͞ot; full, rule, cūre, bûrn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

El'gar, 1 el'gar; 2 ĕl'ğar, **Sir Edward** (1857–). An English composer; *The Dream of Gerontius.*

El'gin[1], 1 el'gin; 2 ĕl'ğin, **Earl of** (1777–1841). Thomas Bruce, a British diplomat; collected the "Elgin Marbles," Greek sculptures, now in the British Museum and the finest in existence.

El'gin[2], 1 el'jin; 2 ĕl'ğin, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 27,450) in Illinois.

E'li, 1 ī'laī; 2 ē'lī, *n. Bib.* A high priest (1226–1128 B. C.) and judge. *1 Sam.* iv, 13–18. [Heb., the highest.]

E'li-a, 1 ī'lı-ə; 2 ē'lī-a, *n.* Pen-name of Charles Lamb.

e-lic'it[d], 1 ı-lis'ıt; 2 e-lĭç'ĭt, *vt.* To draw out or forth, as by some attraction or inducement. [< L. *elicitus,* < *e,* out, + *lacio,* allure.]—**e-lic"i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**e-lic'i-tor,** *n.*

e-lide', 1 ı-laid'; 2 e-līd', *vt.* [E-LID'ED[d]; E-LID'ING.] To strike out, as a vowel in a word; omit in pronouncing or writing; as, in "'tis" (for "it is") the "i" of "it" is *elided.* [< L. *e,* out, + *lædo,* strike.]

el'i-gi-bl(e[F]**,** 1 el'ı-jı-bl; 2 ĕl'ı-ği-bl, *a.* Capable of being chosen or elected; worthy of acceptance. [OF., < L. *eligo;* see ELECT.]—**el"i-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **el'i-gi-bl(e-ness**[F]‡**.**—**el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

E-li'jah, 1 ı-laī'jə; 2 e-lī'ja, *n. Bib.* A Hebrew prophet in the time of Ahab, 900 B. C. *1 Kings* xvii, 1. **E-li'as‡.**

e-lim'i-nate, 1 ı-lim'ı-nēt; 2 e-lĭm'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To remove, especially as injurious or superfluous; eject; separate and expel. **2.** To remove (a quantity) from a system of algebraic equations. [< L. *e,* out, + *limen,* threshold.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT.—**e-lim"i-na'tion,** *n.*—**e-lim'i-na-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.*—**e-lim'i-na"tor,** *n.*—**e-lim'i-na-to-ry,** *a.*

El'i-ot, 1 el'ı-ət; 2 ĕl'ĭ-ot, *n.* **1. Charles William** (1834–), an American educator; president of Harvard University, 1869–1909. **2. George,** pen-name of Mary Evans Cross (1819–1880), an English novelist. **3. John** (1604–1690), American "Apostle to the Indians." **4. Sir John** (1592–1632), an English statesman and champion of liberty.

E'lis, 1 ī'lıs; 2 ē'lis, *n.* An ancient country in Greece where the Olympic games were held; now a nome of Greece.

E-li'sha, 1 ı-laī'shə; 2 e-lī'sha, *n. Bib.* A Hebrew prophet; successor of Elijah. *1 Kings* xix, 16. **El"i-se'us‡.**

e-li'sion, 1 ı-lizh'ən; 2 e-lĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** The eliding or striking out of a part of a word; as, in "o'er" (for "over") there is an *elision* of "v." **2.** A suppression of a part. [< L. *elisio(n-),* < *elisus,* pp. of *elido;* see ELIDE.]

é"lite', 1 ē"lıt'; 2 ē"līt', *n.* The choicest part, especially of a society, army, etc.; the pick; flower. [F.]

e-lix'ir, 1 ı-liks'ər; 2 e-lĭks'ĭr, *n.* **1.** A sweetened alcoholic medicinal preparation; a cordial. **2.** An imaginary liquid or soluble substance by means of which alchemists once hoped to change base metals into gold. **3.** An imaginary cordial supposed to be capable of sustaining life indefinitely. **elixir vitæ‡.** 4†. Concentrated essence. [OF., < Ar. *el,* the; *iksīr,* philosopher's stone.]

Eliz., *abbr.* Elizabeth, Elizabethan.

E-liz'a-beth, 1 ı-liz'ə-beth; 2 e-lĭz'a-bĕth, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The mother of John the Baptist. *Luke* i, 5. **2. Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Luise** (1843–1916), Queen of Roumania; author; pen-name *Carmen Sylva; Shadows on Life's Dial.* **3. Tudor** (1533–1603), Queen of England (1558–1603). **E-lis'a-beth‡.**—**E-liz'a-beth-an. I.** *a.* Relating to Elizabeth, Queen of England, or to her era. **II.** *n.* A writer or statesman of that time.

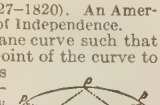
elk, 1 elk; 2 ĕlk, *n.* **1.** A large deer of northern forests, of Europe, Asia, and America, with palmated antlers and upper lip forming a proboscis for browsing upon trees. **2.** Some other large deer, as the wapiti. [< Ice. *elgr.*]

ell[1], 1 el; 2 ĕl, *n.* A measure of length now rarely used; in England, 45 inches. [< AS. *eln.*]

ell[2], *n.* Anything shaped like the letter L, as an addition to one side of a house. [< AS. *el,* letter L.] **el‡.**

El'ler-y, 1 el'ər-ı; 2 ĕl'er-y, **William** (1727–1820). An American lawyer; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

el-lips(e'[F]**,** 1 e-lips'; 2 ĕ-lĭps', *n.* A plane curve such that the sum of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, called *foci,* is always the same; an oval. [< L. *ellipsis.*]—**el-lip'soid,** *n. Geom.* A solid every plane section of which is an ellipse or a circle.—**el-lip'soid, el"lip-soi'dal,** *a.*



Ellipse.
f, g, foci; *pf+pg,* constant.

el-lip'sis, 1 e-lip'sıs; 2 ĕ-lĭp'sis, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] The omission of a word or words necessary to complete a sentence. [L., < Gr. *elleipsis,* < *en,* in, + *leipō,* leave.]

el-lip'tic, } 1 e-lip'tık, -tı-kəl; 2 ĕ-lĭp'tic, -ti-cal, *a.* **1.**
el-lip'ti-cal, } Of, pertaining to, or shaped like an ellipse; oblong with rounded ends. **2.** *Gram.* Characterized by ellipsis; shortened.—**el-lip'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**el"lip-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being elliptic. **2.** The degree of deviation of an ellipse from circularity.

ell'wand", 1 el'wend"; 2 ĕl'wąnd", *n.* A measuring-stick one ell in length. **ell'-yard"†.**

elm, 1, 2 ĕlm; 2 ĕlm, *n.* A shade-tree with a broad, spreading, or overarching top; also, its wood. See LEAF. [AS.]

El-mi'ra, 1 el-mi'ra; 2 ĕl-mi'ra, *n.* A city in S. New York; has a State reformatory; pop. 45,390.

el"o-cu'tion, 1 el"o-kiū'shən; 2 ĕl"o-eū'shon, *n.* **1.** The art of correct intonation, inflection, and gesture in public speaking or reading. **2.** Manner of utterance. [< L. *e,* out, + *locutus,* pp. of *loquor,* speak.]—**el"o-cu'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**el"o-cu'tion-ist,** *n.* One who is skilled in or teaches elocution.

é"loge', 1 ē"lōzh'; 2 ę"lōzh', *n.* A biographical and eulogistic memoir or panegyric. [F., < L. *elogium.*] **el'o-gy‡.**

El'o-him, 1 el'o-him; 2 ĕl'o-hĭm, *n.* God: the Hebrew title of most frequent occurrence in the Old Testament. [< Heb. *'Elohîm,* pl. of *'Eloah,* God.]

E. lon., E. long., *abbr.* East longitude.

e-lon'gate, 1 ı-leŋ'gēt; 2 e-lŏŋ'ğāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT-ED[d]; -GAT-ING.] **1.** To make or grow longer. **2§.** To recede. Syn.: see PROTRACT.—**e"lon-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of elongating, or the state of being elongated; an extension.

e-lope', 1 ı-lōp'; 2 e-lōp', *vi.* [E-LOPED'[t]; E-LOP'ING.] **1.** To run away from home with a lover or paramour. **2.** To abscond. [< D. *ont-,* away, + *loopen,* run.]—**e-lope'ment,** *n.*—**e-lop'er,** *n.*

el'o-quent, 1 el'o-kwent; 2 ĕl'o-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or manifesting eloquence. **2.** Persuasive; convincing. **3.** Visibly expressive of emotion. [< L. *e,* out, + *loquor,* speak.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**el'o-quence,** *n.* **1.** Lofty, impassioned, and convincing utterance. **2.** The quality of being eloquent, moving, or persuasive. Syn.: see SPEECH.

El Pa'so del Nor'te, 1 el pā'so del nōr'tē; 2 ĕl pä'so dĕl nōr'tę. A cañon of the Rio Grande, W. Texas; also, a Mexican district S. of the river.

el'rich, *a.* [Scot.] Same as ELDRITCH. **el'ritch‡.**

El'sa, 1 el'sə; 2 ĕl'sa, *n* The heroine of Wagner's opera *Lohengrin.*

El'sass-Loth'ring-en, *n.* [G.] Same as ALSACE-LORRAINE.

else, 1 els; 2 ĕls, *adv.* **1.** In addition to, or in the place of, something named; other; besides; instead. **2.** If the case or facts were different; otherwise. [< AS. *elles.*]—**else'where",** *adv.* Somewhere or anywhere else.

else'when"‖, 1 els'hwen"; 2 ĕls'hwĕn", *adv.* At other times; at another time.

El"si-nore', 1 el"sı-nōr'; 2 ĕl"si-nōr', *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 14,000), Zealand Island, Denmark; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet.* **Hel"sin-gör'‡** [Dan.].

e-lu'ci-date, 1 ı-liū'sı-dēt; 2 e-lū'çi-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED[d]; -DAT"ING.] To throw light upon; clear up. [< L. *e,* out, + *lucidus,* LUCID.] Syn.: see INTERPRET. — **e-lu"ci-da'tion,** *n.* The act of elucidating; an illustration.—**e-lu'ci-da-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **e-lu'ci-da-to-ry‡.**—**e-lu'ci-da"tor,** *n.*

e-lude', 1 ı-liūd'; 2 e-lūd', *vt.* [E-LUD'ED[d]; E-LUD'ING.] To evade, as search, pursuit, or injury; baffle. [< L. *e,* out, + *ludo,* play.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**e-lu'sion,** *n.* The act of eluding or escaping.—**e-lu'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Tending to slip away or escape. **e-lu'so-ry‡.**—**e-lu'siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**e-lu'siv(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*

elve, 1 elv; 2 ĕlv, *n.* An old form of ELF.—**elves,** *n.* Plural of ELF.—**el'vet,** *n.* A little elf.—**el'vish,** *a.* **el'vant‡.**—**el'vish-ly,** *adv.*

E'ly, 1 ī'lı; 2 ē'ly, *n.* A city (pop. 7,690) on the Isle of Ely; has an ancient cathedral and monastery. — **Isle of E.,** a former island among fens now drained, in E. England; held by Hereward against William the Conqueror.

E-lys'i-an, 1 ı-liz'ı-ən; 2 e-lŷş'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Elysium; hence, supremely blessed or happy.

E-lys'i-um, 1 ı-liz'ı-ūm; 2 e-lŷş'i-ûm, *n. Gr. Myth.* The abode of the blessed dead; paradise. [L., < Gr. *ēlysios,* < *eleusomai,* I shall go.]

el'y-tron, } 1 el'ı-tren; 2 ĕl'y-trŏn, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] One of
el'y-trum, } the thickened fore wings of certain insects, as beetles. [< Gr. *elytron,* case, < *elyō,* wrap up.]

Elz., *abbr.* Elzevir.

El'ze-vir, 1 el'zı-vər; 2 ĕl'ze-vîr. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Elzevirs, publishers, of Amsterdam and Leyden (1592–1681), celebrated for their beautiful editions of the classics. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book printed by the Elzevirs. **2.** A small, neat type much used in Elzevirs.—**El"ze-vir'an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Elzevirs. **II.** *n.* A collector of Elzevir books. **El"ze-vir'i-an‡.**

em, 1 em: 2 ĕm, *n.* **1.** The name of the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, written M or m. **2.** The square of the body of a type, used as a unit of measurement in printing.

em-[1]**, em-**[2], *prefixes.* Forms of EN-[1], EN-[2], before labials.

Em., *abbr.* Emanuel, Emma, Emily, eminent.

'em, *pron.* [Colloq.] Them: in present use regarded as an abbreviation. [< ME. *hem,* dat. pl. of *he,* < AS. *hē,* HE.]

e-ma'ci-ate, 1 ı-mē'shı-ēt; 2 e-mā'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To reduce greatly in flesh. [< L. *e,* out, + *macer,* lean.]—**e-ma"ci-a'tion,** *n.*

em'a-nant, 1 em'ə-nant; 2 ĕm'a-nant. *a.* Flowing or issuing from a source; emanating.

em'a-nate, 1 em'ə-nēt; 2 ĕm'a-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To flow forth or proceed, as from a source. [< L. *e,* from, + *mano,* flow.]—**em"a-na'tion,** *n.* The act of emanating, or that which emanates: an effluence or outflowing, as of the Divine Essence.—**em'a-na-tiv**(e[s], *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

e-man'ci-pate, 1 ɪ-man'si-pēt; 2 e-măn'si-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT"ED[d]; -PAT"ING.] To set free, as from slavery. [< L. *e,* out, + *mancipo,* give up.] Syn.: see DELIVER; RELEASE.

—**e-man"ci-pa'tion,** *n.* Liberation from bondage, dependence, or oppression. Syn.: see LIBERTY.—**e-man'ci-pa-tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**e-man'ci-pa"tor,** *n.*

e-mar'gi-nate, 1 ɪ-mär'ji-nēt; 2 e-mär'gi-nāt, *a.* Having the margin interrupted or notched. [< L. *emarginatus,* pp. of *emargino,* < *e,* from, + *margo,* border.] **e-mar'gi-nat"ed‡.**

e-mas'cu-late, 1 ɪ-mas'kiu-lēt; 2 e-măs'eū-lāt. **I.** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To deprive of masculine strength; castrate; weaken. **2.** To impair by cutting down, as a literary work. **II.** *a.* Emasculated. [< LL. *e.* out, + *masculus,* male.]—**e-mas"cu-la'tion,** *n.*

em-ball'§, 1 em-bȯl': 2 ĕm-bal', *vt.* To ensphere.

em-balm', 1 em-bām'; 2 ĕm-bäm', *vt.* **1.** To preserve from decay, as a dead body, by antiseptic preparations. **2.** To preserve from decay. **3.** To perfume. **4.** To preserve, as beef, by treatment with chemicals. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *balsamum,* BALM.]—**em-balm'er,** *n.* One who embalms the dead; anything that preserves from decay.

em-bank'[t], 1 em-baŋk'; 2 ĕm-băŋk', *vt.* To confine or protect by a bank, dike, or the like.—**em-bank'ment,** *n.* A protecting or supporting bank; the process of strengthening by a bank. Syn.: see RAMPART.

em"bar-ca'tion, *n.* Same as EMBARKATION.

em-bar'go, 1 em-bär'go; 2 ĕm-bär'ĝo. **I.** *vt.* To forbid to depart from a port, as vessels or goods. **II.** *n.* An authoritative stoppage of commerce; hence, any impediment; a check or hindrance. [Sp.]

em-bark'[t], 1 em-bärk'; 2 ĕm-bärk', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put or go on board a vessel or boat. **2.** To venture or invest. [< F. *embarquer,* < L. *in,* in, + LL. *barca,* boat, barge.]—**em"bar-ka'tion,** *n.*

em-barque'mentt, *n.* Embargo; impediment.

em-bar'rass[t], 1 em-bar'əs; 2 ĕm-băr'as, *vt.* **1.** To confuse; fluster; abash. **2.** To involve in difficulties, especially in business; hamper; encumber. [< F. *embarrasser.*]

Syn.: abash, confuse, hamper, hinder, impede. *Embarrass* is a strong word. To *confuse* is to mix what should be separate: we say one's accounts are *confused;* his business is *embarrassed.* A solitary thinker may be *confused;* one is *embarrassed* in the presence of others. Compare ABASH; HINDER; INVOLVE; OBSTRUCT; PERPLEX.—Ant.: assure, cheer, compose, embolden, encourage, help, relieve, sustain.

—**em-bar'rass-ment,** *n.* **1.** Discomposure; entanglement; difficulty. **2.** An impediment; hindrance: encumbrance. Syn: see PERPLEXITY.

em-bas'sa-dor, etc. Same as AMBASSADOR, etc.

em'bas-sy, 1 em'bə-si; 2 ĕm'ba-sy, *n.* [-SIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An ambassador and his suite. **2.** An ambassador's office, mission, or official residence. [< F. *ambassade.*]

em-bat'tle[1], 1 em-bat'l; 2 ĕm-băt'l, *v.* To form in line of battle; prepare or equip for battle. [< OF. *embataille,* < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *bataille,* BATTLE.]

em-bat'tle[2], *vt.* To furnish with battlements. [< OF. *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *bastillier,* build, < *bastir;* see BASTE[1], *v.*]—**em-bat'tle-ment,** *n.* **1.** A battlement. **2.** The fortifying, as of a wall, with battlements.

em-bat'tled, 1 em-bat'ld; 2 ĕm-băt'ld, *pa.* **1.** Drawn up in battle array; ready for battle. **2.** Made the scene of a muster or battle. **3.** Having battlements.

em-bay', 1 em-bē'; 2 ĕm-bā', *vt.* **1.** To detain within or force into a bay, as a ship. **2.** To shut in by arms of land; enclose. **im-bay'†.—em-bay'ment,** *n.* A bay or large inlet.

em-bed', 1 em-bed'; 2 ĕm-bĕd', *vt.* [EM-BED'DED[d]; EM-BED'DING.] To lay as in a bed. **im-bed'‡.—em-bed'ment,** *n.*

em-bel'lish[t], 1 em-bel'ɪsh; 2 ĕm-bĕl'ish, *vt.* **1.** To beautify by adding ornamental features; ornament; decorate. **2.** To heighten the interest of, as a story, by imaginative additions. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *bellus,* beautiful.] Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.

—**em-bel'lish-ment,** *n.* The act of adorning; an ornament; ornamentation.

em'ber[1], 1 em'bər: 2 ĕm'ber, *n.* A live coal or an unextinguished brand. [< AS. *æmyrian,* embers.]

em'ber[2], *n.* A regularly recurring period or season. [< AS. *ymbren,* circle, < *ymb,* round, + *ryne,* run, < *rinnan,* RUN.]—**em'ber-days",** *n. pl. R. C. & Anglican Chs.* Twelve fast-days, three for each season.

em-bez'zle, 1 em-bez'l; 2 ĕm-bĕz'l, *vt.* [-ZL(E)D[F]; -ZLING.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use. [< L.OF *imbecillis,* weak.] Syn.: see STEAL.

—**em-bez'zle-ment,** *n.*—**em-bez'zler,** *n.*

em-bit'ter, 1 em-bit'ər; 2 ĕm-bit'er, *vt.* To render bitter, unhappy, or resentful. **im-bit'ter‡.**

em-blaze', 1 em-blēz'; 2 ĕm-blāz', *vt.* [EM-BLAZED'; EM-BLAZ'ING.] **1.** To adorn magnificently; display conspicuously; blazon. **2.** To make light or brilliant.—**em-blaz'er,** *n.*

em-bla'zon, 1 em-blē'zn; 2 ĕm-blā'zn, *vt.* **1.** To adorn with armorial ensigns; display, as a bearing. **2.** To extol; celebrate.—**em-bla'zon-er,** *n.*—**em-bla'zonment,** *n.*—**em-bla'zon-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*]

em'blem, 1 em'blem; 2 ĕm'blĕm, *n.* **1.** An object suggesting something which it does not directly represent; a figurative representation; symbol. **2.** A distinctive badge; ensign. **3.** An allegorical picture or the like. [< Gr. *emblēma,* insertion, < *en,* in, + *ballō,* throw.]

Syn.: attribute, figure, sign, symbol, token, type. An *emblem* resembles, a *symbol* represents. An *emblem* has some natural fitness to suggest that for which it stands; a *symbol* has been chosen or agreed upon to suggest something else, with or without natural fitness; a *sign* does actually suggest the thing with or without reason, and with or without intention or choice. A *symbol* may be also an *emblem.* On the other hand, the same thing may be both a *sign* and a *symbol;* a letter of the alphabet is a *sign* which indicates a sound; but letters are often used as mathematical, chemical, or astronomical *symbols.* A *token* is some object given or act done as a pledge or expression of feeling or intent; a ring, the natural *emblem* of eternity, and also its accepted *symbol,* is frequently given as a *token* of friendship or love. Compare FIGURE; IMAGE; LETTER; SIGN.

—**em"blem-at'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. **em"blem-at'i-cal‡.—em"blem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**em"blem-at'i-cize,** *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ"ING.] To impart an emblematic character to. **em"blem-at'icise‡.—em-blem'a-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED;-TIZ"ING.] To serve as an emblem of. **em-blem'a-tise‡.—em'blem-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To represent by an emblem; make into an emblem. **em'blem-ise‡.**

em-bod'y, 1 em-bod'i; 2 ĕm-bŏd'y, *v.* [EM-BOD'IED; EM-BOD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To invest with or as with a body; express concretely. **2.** To collect into one whole; incorporate. **II.** *i.* To unite or coalesce, as in a mass.—**em-bod'i-ment,** *n.* The act or process of embodying, the state of being embodied, or that which embodies; a concrete expression.

em-bold'en, 1 em-bōld'n; 2 ĕm-bōld'n, *vt.* To make bold. Syn.: see ABET; ENCOURAGE.

em'bo-lism, 1 em'bo-lizm; 2 ĕm'bo-lĭsm, *n.* **1.** The stopping up of a vein or artery, as by a blood-clot. **2.** Intercalation, as of days, for the adjustment of the calendar. [< LL.[Gr] *embolismus,* < Gr. *en,* in, + *ballō,* throw.]

em"bon"point', 1 ȯñ"bōñ"pwañ': 2 äñ"bōñ"pwäñ', *n.* Moderate corpulence; plumpness; stoutness. [F.] [a border.

em-bor'der, 1 em-bōr'dər: 2 ĕm-bōr'der, *vt.* To furnish with

em-bo'som, 1 em-bu'zəm; 2 ĕm-bo'o̧m, *vt.* To place in the bosom or midst of some thing or place; envelop; shelter; cherish.

em-boss'[tt], 1 em-bɔs'; 2 ĕm-bŏs', *vt.* To cover or ornament with raised work; cause to stand out. [< OF. *embosser,* < *em-,* in, + *bosse.* BOSS.]—**em-bossed',** *a.* **1.** Ornamented with raised figures. **2**‖. Swollen; puffed up.—**em-boss'er,** *n.*—**em-boss'ment,** *n.*

em-boss'‖[2], *vt.* **1.** To cover with foam; fleck. **2.** To drive, as a hunted animal, into a thicket; press to extremity; tire out.

em"bou"chure', 1 ȯñ"bū"shür'; 2 äñ"bu̧"shür', *n.* **1.** A mouth or mouthpiece. **2.** Position or adjustment of the mouth in playing a wind-instrument. [F., < L. *in,* in, + *bucca,* cheek.] **em"bou"chier'‡.**

em-bow'‖, 1 em-bō'; 2 ĕm-bō', *vt.* To bend or curve like a bow; arch.—**em-bowed',** *pa.* Bent like a bow; curved outward; arched; as, an *embowed* window.

em-bow'el, 1 em-bau'el; 2 ĕm-bow'ĕl, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To disembowel; figuratively, to rend. **2.** To embed.

em-bow'er, 1 em-bau'ər; 2 ĕm-bow'er, *vt. & vi.* To cover, shelter with, or take rest in a bower or foliage.

em-brace'[t], 1 em-brēs'; 2 ĕm-brā̧', *v.* [EM-BRACED'[t]; EM-BRAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take or infold in the arms; clasp; hug. **2.** To accept willingly. **3.** To surround; comprehend; include. **II.** *i.* To join in an embrace. [< L.OF *in,* in, + *brachium,* arm.] Syn.: adopt, clasp, comprehend, comprise, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, entwine, environ, espouse, grasp, hold, hug, surround. See CARESS.—Ant.: disown, exclude, refuse, reject, repel, repulse, shut out.—**em-brace'ment,** *n.*—**em-brac'er,** *n.*

em-brace'[2], *vt. Law.* To influence, or attempt to influence, corruptly. [< OF. *embracer,* incite, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *braise;* see BRAISE.]—**em-brac'er-y,** *n.*

em-brace', *n.* The act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug. **em-bra'sure‡†.**

em-bra'sure[2], 1 em-brē'ʒur; 2 ĕm-brā'zhur, *n.* An opening in a wall, as for a cannon. [F.] **em-bra'zure**‡.

em"bro-ca'tion, 1 em"bro-kē'shən; 2 ĕm"bro-cā'shon, *n.* A liniment, or its application. [< Gr.^{LL} *en,* in, + *brechō,* wet.]—**em'bro-cate,** *vt.*

em-bro'glio, *n.* Same as IMBROGLIO.

em-broi'der, 1 em-brei'dər; 2 ĕm-brŏi'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ornament with designs in needlework; execute in needlework. **2.** Figuratively, to embellish. **II.** *i.* To make embroidery. [< OF. *em-,* in, + *broder,* broider.]—**em-broi'der-er,** *n.*—**em-broi'der-y,** *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] Ornamental needlework, or the art of producing such work; decoration or ornamentation.

em-broil', ▵ em-broil'; 2 ĕm-brŏil', *vt. & vi.* To involve, or become involved, in dissension or strife. [< F. *en-,* in, + *brouiller,* confuse.] Syn.: see INVOLVE.—**em-broil'-ment,** *n.* The act or result of embroiling; strife.

em-brown', 1 em-braun'; 2 ĕm-brown', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make brown. **2.** To darken. **II.** *i.* To grow brown or dusky.

em-brue'†, *vt.* To imbrue.

em'bry-o, 1 em'brɪ-o; 2 ĕm'bry-o. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary. **em'bry-al**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** The germ or rudimentary form of anything, as of an animal or plant. Especially: (1) The vitalized germ of an animal organism before it has developed its distinctive form. (2) *Bot.* The rudimentary plant within the seed. **2.** A larval stage of one of the lower animals. [< Gr.^{F} *en,* in, + *bryō,* swell.]—**em"bry-og'e-ny,** *n.* **1.** The science of the formation and growth of organisms. **2.** The generation of organisms. **em"bry-og'o-ny**‡.—**em"bry-o-gen'ic,** *a.*—**em"bry-ol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of biology which deals with embryos or with the formation and development of organisms.—**em"bry-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**em"bry-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**em"bry-on'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an embryo; rudimentary; undeveloped. **em'bry-on**‡; **em"bry-ot'ic**‡.

embryol., *abbr.* Embryology.

Em'den, 1 em'den; 2 ĕm'dĕn, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport in N. W. Prussia. **2.** A German cruiser which, between Aug. and Nov., 1914, captured or sunk 2 war-ships and 20 merchantmen in the Indian Ocean: destroyed off Keeling Islands by the Australian cruiser "Sydney," Nov. 10, 1914.

e-meer', 1 ē-mīr'; 2 ę-mēr', *n.* An emir.

e-mend'[d], 1 ɪ-mend'; 2 e-mĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To make corrections or changes in, esp. as a result of criticism. 2§. To amend. [< L. *emendo;* see AMEND.] **e-men'date**‡.

Syn.: amend. A motion is *amended* by the mover or by the assembly; a constitution is *amended* by the people; an ancient text is *emended* by a critic who believes that what seems to him the better reading is what the author wrote.

—**e-mend'a-bl**(e[R], *a.*—**em"en-da'tion,** *n.* A correction or alteration.—**em'en-da"tor,** *n.*—**e-men'da-to-ry,** *a.*

em'er-ald, 1 em'ər-əld; 2 ĕm'er-ald. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like the emerald; of a rich green color. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bright-green variety of beryl. **2.** In the Bible, an unidentified precious stone. **3.** A rich and vivid green. **4.** One of various green moths. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *smaragdos,* a precious stone.] **em'er-ant**†.

e-merge', 1 ɪ-mûrj'; 2 e-mĕrg', *vi.* [E-MERGED'; E-MERG'-ING.] To rise, as from a fluid; come forth; come into view. [< L. *e,* out, + *mergo,* dip.]—**e-mer'gence,** *n.* **1.** The process or result of emerging. **2.** That which emerges; an outgrowth. **3.** An emergency: incorrect use.

e-mer'gen-cy, 1 ɪ-mûr'jen-sɪ; 2 e-mĕr'gĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] A sudden condition calling for immediate action.

e-mer'gent, 1 ɪ-mûr'jent; 2 e-mĕr'gĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising or emerging, as from a fluid or from concealment. **2.** Coming unexpectedly; urgent. **3.** Pertaining to emergencies. **II.** *n.* That which emerges; the result of a natural process.

e-mer'i-tus, 1 ɪ-mer'ɪ-tus, 2 e-mĕr'i-tŭs, *a.* Retired from active service (as on account of age), but retained in an honorary position; as, pastor *emeritus.* [L.]

em'er-od, 1 em'ər-ŏd; 2 ĕm'er-ŏd, *n.* **1**‖. A tumor; boil. **2**†. A hemorrhoid. [OF. *emmeroide.*] **em'er-oid**‡.

e-mer'sion, 1 ɪ-mûr'shən; 2 e-mĕr'shon, *n.* The act or process of emerging or rising out of or from behind something. [< L. *emersus,* pp. of *emergo,* EMERGE.]

Em'er-son, 1 em'ər-son; 2 ĕm'er-son, **Ralph Wal'do** (1803–1882). American essayist; philosopher; poet.

em'er-y, 1 em'ər-ɪ; 2 ĕm'er-y, *n.* A very hard black mineral substance: when powdered, used for polishing, etc. [< Gr. OF *smyris,* emery-powder.]

e-met'ic, 1 ɪ-mĕt'ɪk; 2 e-mĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Tending to produce vomiting. **II.** *n.* A medicine used to produce vomiting. [< Gr. *emetikos,* < *emeō,* vomit.]

em'i-grate, 1 em'ɪ-grēt; 2 ĕm'i-grāt, *vi.* [-GRAT"ED[d]; -GRAT"ING.] To go from one country to settle in another. [< L. *e,* away, + *migro,* move.]

Syn.: immigrate; migrate. To *migrate* is to change one's dwelling-place, usually with the idea of repeated change, or of periodical return; it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. *Emigrate* and *immigrate* carry the idea of a permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region; the two words are used distinctively of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed.—Prep.: A person emigrates *from* the land he leaves, and immigrates *to* the land where he takes up his abode.

—**em'i-grant.** **I.** *a.* Moving from one place or country for the purpose of settling in another: opposed to IMMIGRANT. **II.** *n.* One who emigrates.—**em"i-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of emigrating. **2.** Emigrants collectively. **3.** Migration.

E-mil'i-a, 1 ɪ-mil'ɪ-ə; 2 e-mil'i-a, *n.* A division of N. Italy, comprising 8 provinces; 7,990 sq. m.; pop. 2,809,200.

em'i-nence, 1 em'ɪ-nens; 2 ĕm'i-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** A lofty place; a hill. **2.** An exalted rank, condition, or degree. **3.** A title of honor applied to cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. [< L.^{F} *eminentia,* < *e,* forth, + *mineo,* project.] **em'i-nen-cy**‡. Syn.: see FAME; HEIGHT.

em'i-nent, *a.* **1.** High in station, merit, or esteem; distinguished; paramount. **2**‖. High; lofty.

Syn.: conspicuous, distinguished, famed, famous, known, lofty, noted, prominent, remarkable, signal. See CELEBRATED; HIGH; ILLUSTRIOUS; PARAMOUNT.—Ant.: common, commonplace, inferior, low, mean, ordinary.

—**em'i-nent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an eminent degree. **2.** *Philos.* Perfectly and absolutely.

e-mir', 1 ē-mīr'; 2 ę-mĭr', *n.* **1.** Any independent prince or commander in the Mohammedan East. **2.** A descendant of Mohammed through Fatima, his only daughter. **3.** A high Turkish official. [< Ar. *amir,* ruler.] **e-meer'**‡.—**e-mir'ate,** *n.* **e-mir'ship**‡.

em'is-sa-ry, 1 em'ɪ-sē-rɪ; 2 ĕm'i-sā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one sent forth to explore or spy. **2.** Sent forth or out. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A person sent on a mission or as a secret agent: usually implying underhand methods. **2.** A channel, as for water. **3.** *Anat.* An excretory or connecting canal. [< L. *emissarius,* < *emissus,* pp. of *emitto;* see EMIT.] Syn.: see SPY.

e-mit', 1 ɪ-mit'; 2 e-mĭt', *vt.* [E-MIT'TED[d]; E-MIT'TING.] **1.** To send or give out; discharge. **2.** To issue authoritatively. [< L. *emitto,* < *e,* out, + *mitto,* send.]—**e-mis'-sion,** *n.* The act of emitting or that which is emitted.—**e-mis'siv**(e[S], *a.*—**em'is-so-ry,** *a.* Sending forth; emissive.—**e-mit'ter,** *n.*

Em-man'u-el, *n.* Same as IMMANUEL.

em'met, 1 em'et; 2 ĕm'ĕt, *n.* An ant. [< AS. *æmete.*]

Em'met, Robert (1778–1803). Irish patriot; revolutionist: hanged.

em"ol-les'cence, 1 em"o-les'ens; 2 ĕm"o-lĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The state or degree of softness in which a body begins to lose its shape, as in melting; incipient fusion. [< E- + L. *mollesco,* become soft, < *mollis,* soft.]

e-mol'li-ate‡[d], 1 ɪ-mel'ɪ-ēt; 2 e-mŏl'i-āt, *vt.* To render soft.

e-mol'li-ent, 1 ɪ-mel'ɪ-ent; 2 e-mŏl'i-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Softening or relaxing; soothing. **II.** *n. Med.* A softening or soothing external application. [< L. *e,* out, + *mollis,* soft.]

e-mol'u-ment, 1 ɪ-mel'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 e-mŏl'yu-ment, *n.* **1.** The remuneration connected with an office or service. **2.** General advantage; gain; profit. [< L. *e,* out, + *molior,* labor.] Syn.: see PROFIT.

e-monge'†, *prep.* Among.

e-mo'tion, 1 ɪ-mō'shən; 2 e-mō'shon, *n.* **1.** A stirring perturbation, or excitement of mind. **2.** *Psychol.* The power of feeling; sensibility; sentiment. [< L. *e,* out, + *moveo,* move.] Syn.: see FEELING; SENSATION; WARMTH.

—**e-mo'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressive of emotion. **2.** Having capacity for emotion.—**e-mo'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The expression of emotion in any way. **2.** The tendency to yield weakly to the emotions. **3.** The act or habit of appealing to the emotions.—**e-mo'tion-al-ist,** *n.*—**e-mo"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being emotional.—**e-mo'tiv**(e[S], *a.* Marked by or tending to excite emotion.

emp., *abbr.* Emperor, empire, empress.

em-pale', } 1 em-pēl'; 2 ĕm-pāl', *vt.* [EM-PALED'; EM-
im-pale', } PAL'ING.] **1.** To put to death by fixing upon a pale or sharp stake. **2.** To fence in. **3.** To place side by side. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *in,* on, + *palus,* stake.]—**em-**[or **im-**]**pale'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of empaling. **2.** That which empales, or the space empaled; an enclosure. **3.** *Her.* The displaying of two coats of arms side by side.

em-pan'el, etc. Same as IMPANEL, etc.

Em-ped'o-cles, 1 em-ped'o-klīz; 2 ĕm-pĕd'o-clēs, *n.* (455?–395 B. C.) A Greek poet, physicist, and philosopher.

em'per-or, 1 em'pər-ər; 2 ĕm'per-or, *n.* **1.** The sovereign of an empire. **2.** One of various butterflies and moths, as the **emperor-moth,** the **purple emperor,** the **gray emperor,** etc. See illus. on next page. [< OF. *empereor,* < L. *imperator,* commander-in-chief, < *in,* in, + *paro,* order.]

em'per-y, 1 em'pər-ı; 2 ĕm'per-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] [Poet.] **1.** Sovereignty; dominion. **2.** The domain of an emperor. [< OF. *emperie*, < L. *imperium*, EMPIRE.]

Emperor moth. 1/3

em'pha-sis, } 1 em'fə-sis; 2
em'fa-sis^{F}, } ĕm'fa-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] A stress laid upon some word or words in speaking or reading. **2.** The act of emphasizing; distinctiveness; significance. [L., < Gr. *emphasis*, < *en*, in, + *phainō*, show.]—**em'pha-size,** *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ^{z}-ING.] **1.** To articulate with special force or stress. **2.** To bring out clearly and forcibly; make especially distinct, impressive. **em'pha-sis‡.**

em-phat'ic, } 1 em-fat'ık; 2 ĕm-făt'ic, *a.* **1.** Speaking or
em-fat'ic^{F}, } spoken with emphasis or stress. **2.** Conveying or expressing emphasis; striking; forcible; positive. **em-phat'i-cal‡.—em-phat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

em"phy-se'ma, 1 em"fı-sī'mə; 2 ĕm"fy-sē'ma, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The puffed condition produced by the infiltration of air into the connective tissue. **2.** Same as HEAVES. [Gr., < *en*, in, + *physaō*, blow.]

em'pire, 1 em'paır; 2 ĕm'pīr, *n.* **1.** A state, or union of states, governed by an emperor; hence, any powerful nation. **2.** Wide and supreme dominion. [F., < L. *imperium*, dominion, empire.]

em-pir'ic, 1 em-pir'ık, -ı-kəl; 2 ĕm-pĭr'ic, -i-cal. **I.** *a.* Experimental rather than scientific; generalizing from limited facts; hence, charlatanic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One whose methods are empirical. **2.** Among the ancient Greeks [E-], one of a school of physicians maintaining that experiment was the one requisite; in modern medicine, a quack. [< Gr. *en*, in, + *peira*, trial.] **em-pir'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see QUACK.—**em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**em-pir'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** Empirical character, method, or practise; quackery. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience through the senses.—**em-pir'i-cist,** *n.*

em-place'ment, 1 em-plēs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm-plāç'ment, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* The position assigned to guns or to a battery within a fortification; also, a gun-platform or parapet. 2§. A setting in place; location. [< F. *en*, in, + *placer*, place.]

em-plas'tic, 1 em-plas'tık; 2 ĕm-plăs'tic. **I.** *a.* Glutinous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A constipating medicine. **2.** An adhesive substance. [< Gr. *emplastikos*, daubed on, < *en*, on, + *plassō*, mold.]

em-ploy', 1 em-plei'; 2 ĕm-plŏy'. **I.** *vt.* To have in service; furnish work for; make use of; use; apply. **II.** *n.* The state of being employed; service. [< L.^{F} *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.]

Syn.: engage, engross, hire, make use of, use, use up. In general terms it may be said that to *employ* is to devote to one's purpose, to *use* is to render subservient to one's purpose; what is *used* is viewed as more absolutely an instrument than what is *employed;* a merchant *employs* a clerk; he *uses* pen and paper; hence, *use*, as applied to persons, inclines to the derogatory sense; as, the conspirators *used* him as a go-between. That which is *used* is often consumed in the *using*, or in familiar phrase *used up;* as, we *used* twenty tons of coal last winter; in such cases we could not substitute *employ*. A person may be *employed* in his own work or in that of another; in the latter case the service is always understood to be for pay. In this connection *employ* is a word of more dignity than *hire;* a general is *employed* in his country's service; a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight a tyrant's battles; *hire* now implies that the one *hired* works directly and primarily for the pay, as expressed in the noun "hireling." See OCCUPY; RETAIN. Compare BUSINESS.— Prep.: Employ *in*, *on*, *upon*, or *about* a work, business, etc.; *for* a purpose; *at* a stipulated salary.

—**em-ployed',** *pa.*—**em"ploy-ee',** *n.* One who is employed by another. **em"ploy-é'‡.—employ'er,** *n.* One who employs. Syn.: see MASTER.—**em-ploy'ment,** *n.* The act of employing, or the state of being employed; service; work. Syn.: see BUSINESS; EXERCISE; WORK.

em-pol'son‖, *vt.* To poison; envenom; corrupt. **em-poy'son†.—em-pol'son-ment‖,** *n.*

em-po'ri-um, 1 em-pō'rı-um; 2 ĕm-pō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RIUMS^{z} or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The chief mart of a wide territory. **2.** A bazaar. [L., < Gr. *emporion*, < *en*, in, + *poros*, way.]

em-pov'er-ish†, *vt.* Same as IMPOVERISH.

em-pow'er, 1 em-pau'ər; 2 ĕm-pow'er, *vt.* To authorize. Syn.: see PERMIT.

em'press, 1 em'pres; 2 ĕm'prĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman who rules an empire. **2.** The wife or widow of an emperor.

em"presse"ment', 1 ań"pres"mäń': 2 äń"prĕs"mäń', *n.* Animated earnestness; demonstrative cordiality. [F., < *empresser*, IMPRESS.]

em-prise'‖, 1 em-praız'; 2 ĕm-prīz', *n.* Enterprise; adventure; also, prowess; achievement. [OF., < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, + *prehendo*, seize.] **em-prize'‡.**

emp'ty, 1 emp'tı; 2 ĕmp'ty. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [EMP'TIED; EMP'TY-ING.] To remove the contents from (something); remove (something) from that which contains it; discharge; become empty: often with *out*. **II.** *a.* [EMP'TI-ER; EMP'TI-EST.] **1.** Having nothing within; without the usual or proper contents. **2.** Without force or meaning. **3.** Without substance; hollow; unreal. **4.** Destitute of intelligence; inane. **5.** Unsupplied; unfed. **6.** Not bearing or conveying anything; unemployed. **7.** Having no fruit; barren. [< AS. *æmtiġ*, < *æmta*, *æmetta*, leisure.] Syn.: see BLANK; FLAT; VACANT; VAIN.

—**emp'ty-ings,** *n. pl.* The lees of beer, etc., used as yeast. **emp'tins‡** [Local, U. S.].—**emp'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**emp'ti-ness,** *n.*

em-pur'pl(e^{F}, 1 em-pūr'pl; 2 ĕm-pûr'pl, *vt.* [-PL(E)D^{F}; -PLING.] To tinge or color with purple, or to clothe with purple.

em-pyr'e-al, 1 em-pır'ı-əl *or* em"pı-rī'əl; 2 ĕm-pŷr'e-al *or* em"py-rē'al. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the highest region of heaven; celestial. **II.** 1 em"pı-rī'əl; 2 ĕm"py-rē'al, *n.* The empyrean. [< Gr. *empyros*, in the fire, < *en*, in, + *pyr*, fire.] **em"py-re'an‡.**

em"py-re'an, 1 em"pı-rī'ən; 2 ĕm"py-rē'an, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The supposed region of pure fire; the highest heaven. **2.** Hence, the abode of God and the angels. **3.** The upper sky. **em"py-ræ'um†.**

em"py-reu'ma, 1 em"pı-rū'mə; 2 ĕm"py-ry'ma, *n.* The disagreeable odor produced when organic substances are decomposed by heat, as in close vessels. [< Gr. *empyreuma*, covered live coal, < *empyros;* see EMPYREAL.]—**em"py-reu-mat'ic,** *a.* **em"py-reu-mat'i-cal‡.**

Ems, 1 ems; 2 ĕms, *n.* A town and watering-place in S. W. Prussia; pop. 6,500.

e'mu, 1 ī'miū; 2 ē'mū, *n.* A large ostrich-like Australian bird with neck and most of the head feathered. **e'meu‡; e'mew‡.**

Emu. 1/30

em'u-late, 1 em'yu-lēt; 2 ĕm'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] To strive to equal or surpass; vie with. [< L. *æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulor*, < *æmulus*, striving to equal.] — **em"u-la'tion,** *n.* Effort or ambition to equal or excel another in any act or quality.

Syn.: ambition, competition, opposition, rivalry. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize. *Competition* may be friendly; *rivalry* is commonly hostile. See AMBITION; COMPETITION.

—**em'u-la-tiv(e**^{s}, *a.* Inclined to emulation.—**em'u-la"tor,** *n.*—**em'u-lous,** *a.* Eager or striving to equal or excel another; competitive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e-mul'gent, 1 ı-mul'jent; 2 e-mŭl'gĕnt, *a.* Milking out or straining. [< L. *emulgen(t-)s*, ppr., < *e*, out, + *mulgeo*, milk.]

e-mul'sion, 1 ı-mul'shən; 2 e-mŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A liquid mixture in which a fatty substance is suspended in minute globules. **2.** Any milky liquid. [OF., < L. *e*, out, + *mulgeo*, milk.]—**e-mul'si-fi"er,** *n.* An agent for making an emulsion.—**e-mul'si-fy,** *vt.* To make into an emulsion.—**e-mul'siv(e**^{s}, *a.* **1.** Capable of emulsifying. **2.** Of the nature of an emulsion; softening. **3.** Producing oil on being pressed.

e-munc'to-ry, 1 ı-muŋk'to-rı; 2 e-mŭnc'to-ry. **I.** *a.* Serving to discharge excrementitious matter. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] An organ for removing waste matter. [< LL. *emunctorium*, snuffers, < L. *e*, out, + *mungo*, blow the nose.]

en, 1 en; 2 ĕn, *n.* **1.** The name of the fourteenth letter in the English alphabet, printed N or n. **2.** *Print.* Half an em. [< L. *en*, the letter N.]

en-[1], *prefix.* In; into. [F., < L. *in-*, < *in*, in, into.]

en-[2], *prefix.* In. [F., < Gr. *en-*, < *en*, in.]

-en, *suffix.* Used (1) to form verbs; (2) to form past participles in strong verbs; (3) to form plural of verbs; (4) to form feminine of nouns; (5) to form plural of nouns; (6) to form adjectives denoting material; (7) as a form of -AN. [(1) (*a*) ME., also *-e*, < AS. *-an*, *-ian;* (*b*) < AS. *-ntan*. (2) < AS. *-en*. (3) ME., also *-e*, < AS. *-en -on*. *-an*. (4) < AS. *-en*. (5) < AS. *-an*. (6) < AS. *-en*. (7) = -AN.]

en-a'bl(e^{F}, 1 en-ē'bl; 2 ĕn-ā'bl, *vt.* [EN-A'BL(E)D^{F}; EN-A'BLING.] To make able; empower.

en-act'^{d}, 1 en-akt'; 2 ĕn-ăct', *vt.* **1.** To make into a law. **2.** To carry out in action; perform. **3.** To represent as

or in a play.—**en-act'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**en-act'ment,** *n.* **1.** A law enacted; a statute. **2.** The act of establishing a law. Syn.: see LAW.—**en-ac'tor,** *n.*—**en-ac'ture†,** *n.* An action; effect; fulfilment.

en-al'la-ge, 1 en-al'ə-jı; 2 ĕn-ăl'a-ge, *n. Rhet.* The use of one part of speech, gender, etc., for another. [L., < Gr. *enallagē*, < *en*, in, + *allassō*, change, < *allos*, other.]

en-am'el, 1 en-am'el; 2 ĕn-ăm'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD[F]; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To cover with enamel; paint or decorate in enamel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard and glossy coating, as that of the teeth, or of vitreous material laid upon metal or porcelain, or of varnish or lacquer upon leather, paper, etc. **2.** A work having such a finish. [< EN-[1] + OF. *esmail*, < LL. *smaltum*, enamel.]—**en-am'el-er,** *n.* **en-am'el-ler‡.**—**en-am'el-ist,** *n.* **en-am'el-list‡.**

en-am'or, 1 en-am'ər; 2 ĕn-ăm'or, *vt.* To inspire with

en-am'our, ‖ ardent love: used chiefly in the *pp.* and followed by *of* or *with*. [< F. *enamourer*, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love, < *amo*, love.]

en"ar-thro'sis, 1 en"ar-thrō'sıs; 2 ĕn"ăr-thrō'sis, *n.* A ball-and-socket joint, like the hip-joint. [Gr., kind of jointing, < *en*, in, + *arthron*, joint.]

en-broude'†, *vt.* To embroider. **en-braude†.**

en-busshed'†, *pp.* Taken in ambush.

en-cage', 1 en-kēj'; 2 ĕn-cāg', *vt.* To shut up in a cage.

en-camp'†, 1 en-kamp'; 2 ĕn-cămp', *vt.* & *vi.* To settle and lodge in a camp; form a camp.—**en-camp'ment,** *n.* The act of pitching a camp; also, a camp, or the body of persons occupying a camp.

en-car'nal-ize§, 1 en-kär'nəl-aız; 2 ĕn-cär'nal-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make gross or sensual.

en-case'†, 1 en-kēs'; 2 ĕn-cās', *vt.* Same as INCASE.

en-caus'tic, 1 en-kôs'tık; 2 ĕn-cas'tic, *a.* **1.** Painted and having the hues fixed by heat, as tiles. **2.** Painted in wax and burnt in. [< Gr. *en*, in, + *kaiō*, burn.] [cave.

en-cave', 1 en-kēv'; 2 ĕn-cāv', *vt.* To enclose or conceal in a

en"ceinte', 1 oń"sańt'; 2 ăń"sănt', *a.* With child; pregnant. [F., pp., < L. *in*, around, + *cinao*, gird.]

en"ceinte', *n.* **1.** The principal line of fortifications surrounding a place, or the space so enclosed. **2.** A close or precinct, as of an abbey or cathedral. [F.]

En-cel'a-dus, 1 en-sel'ə-dus; 2 ĕn-cĕl'a-dŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A hundred-armed giant; buried under Mt. Etna.

en"ce-phal'ic, 1 en"sı-fal'ık; 2 ĕn"ce-făl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the encephalon. **2.** Situated within the cranial cavity.

en-ceph'a-lon, 1 en-sef'ə-lən; 2 ĕn-cĕf'a-lŏn, *a.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The brain. [< Gr. *enkephalos*, brain, < *en*, in, + *kephalē*, head.] **en-ceph'a-los‡.**—**en-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

en-chafe'†, *vt.* **1.** To heat. **2.** To chafe or irritate.

en-chain', 1 en-chān'; 2 ĕn-chân', *vt.* To bind with or as with a chain; confine.

en-chant'd, 1 en-chant'; 2 ĕn-chânt', *vt.* To practise magical arts upon; bewitch; fascinate; delight. [< L.[F] *incanto*, < *in*, in, + *cantus;* see CHANT, *v.*] Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH.—**en-chant'er,** *n.* One who enchants; a magician.—**en-chant'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-chant'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of enchanting, or the state of being enchanted. **2.** Illusive charm.—**en-chant'ress,** *n.* **1.** A sorceress. **2.** A bewitching woman.

en-chase'†, 1 en-chēs'; 2 ĕn-chās', *vt.* **1.** To incase in a setting, as a jewel. **2.** To enrich with chased work. **3.** To portray by chased figures. [< F. *enchâsser*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *châsse;* see CHASE[2], *n.*]

en-chauffe'†, *vt.* To make hot; heat.

en-cheve'†, *vt.* To achieve; perform; fulfil. **en-chieve'†.**

en-cho'ri-al, 1 en-kō'rı-əl; 2 ĕn-cō'ri-al, *a.* Peculiar to a particular country. (1) Demotic. (2) Endemic. (3) Indigenous; autochthonous. [< Gr. *enchōrios*, < *en*, in, + *chōra*, country.] **en-cho'ric‡; en-cho'ri-ous‡; en"cho-ris'tic‡.**

en'chy-ma, 1 eŋ'kı-mə; 2 eŋ'cy-ma, *n. Biol.* The formative juice of tissues elaborated from chyme. [< Gr. *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *chyma*, fluid, < *cheō*, pour.]

en-cir'cl(e[F], 1 en-sūr'kl; 2 ĕn-çīr'el, *vt.* [-CL(E)D[F]; -CLING.] To surround; environ; make a circuit about. Syn.: see EMBRACE; TWIST. [embrace.

en-clasp', 1 en-klısp'; 2 ĕn-clăsp', *vt.* To infold in a clasp:

en-clave', 1 en-klēv'; 2 en-clāv', *vt.* [EN-CLAVED'; EN-CLAV'ING.] To enclose as a region or country within the territories of another power. [< F. *enclaver*, < LL. *inclavo*, < L. *in*, in, + *clavis*, key.]—**en-clave',** *n.* **en-cla'vure‡.**—**en-clave'ment,** *n.*

en-clit'ic, 1 en-klit'ık; 2 ĕn-clit'ic. **I.** *a. Gram.* Attached to and dependent on a preceding word in stress and accent. **II.** *n.* An unaccented word attached to a preceding accented word. [< Gr. *enklitikos*, < *en*, on, + *klinō*, lean.]

en-close', 1 en-klōz'; 2 ĕn-clōş', *vt.* [EN-CLOSED'; EN-CLOS'ING.] **1.** To insert in something, as in an envelop. **2.** To fence in; appropriate (land) by fencing. **3.** To surround. [< L.[OF] *in*, in, + *claudo*, shut.] **in-close'‡.** Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; EMBRACE.—**en-clos'er,** *n.*—**en-clo'sure,** *n.* The act of enclosing; that which encloses or is enclosed: especially, the fencing in of land. **in-clo'sure‡.** Syn.: see BOUNDARY.

en-co'mi-um, 1 en-kō'mı-um; 2 ĕn-cō'mi-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS[Z] or -A, *pl.*] A formal expression of praise; a eulogy. [L., < Gr. *enkōmion*, < *en*, in, + *kōmos*, revel.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE; EULOGY; PRAISE.—**en-co'mi-ast,** *n.* A eulogist.—**en-co"mi-as'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

en-com'pass‡, ‖ 1 en-kum'pəs; 2 ĕn-cŏm'pas, *vt.* To

en-cum'pas'F, ‖ form a boundary about; encircle; surround; shut in. Syn.: see EMBRACE.

—**en-com'pass-ment,** *n.*

en"core', 1 oń"kōr'; 2 ăń"çōr'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [EN-CORED'; EN-COR'ING.] To call for a repetition of (a performance) or by (a performer); demand a repetition. **II.** *n.* The call for a repetition, as of some part of a performance; also, the repetition itself. **III.** *adv.* Again; once more. [F.]

en-coun'ter, 1 en-kaun'tər; 2 ĕn-coun'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* To come upon; meet as an adversary; meet face to face or in conflict. [< OF. *encontrer*, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against.] Syn.: see ATTACK.

en-coun'ter, *n.* **1.** A coming together, especially when casual or unexpected. **2.** A hostile meeting; contest; battle. **3†.** Manner of meeting; address. [< L.[OF] *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against.] Syn.: see BATTLE; COLLISION.

en-cour'age, ‖ 1 en-kur'ij; 2 ĕn-cŭr'ag, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-

en-cur'age'F, ‖ ING.] **1.** To inspire with courage, hope, or resolution. **2.** To promote; countenance. [< F. *encourager*, < *en*, in, + *courage*, courage.]

Syn.: animate, arouse, cheer, countenance, embolden, excite, forward, hearten, impel, inspire, inspirit, instigate, promote, prompt, rally, reassure, stimulate, urge on. See ABET; AID; CHERISH; CONSOLE; HELP; PROMOTE.—Prep.: encourage *with* aid, promises, etc.; encourage a person *in* a course of action, *to* utmost exertion (oftener, with infinitive, encourage *to* hope); encouraged *by* partial success, *at* favorable indications.

—**en-cour'age-ment,** *n.* The act of encouraging, or that which encourages. Syn.: see HELP.—**en-cour'ag-ing,** *pa.* Giving, or tending to give, courage or confidence. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS.—**en-cour'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-crim'son, 1 en-krim'zn; 2 ĕn-crim'şn, *vt.* To make crimson; redden. [EN-[2] + Gr. *krinon*, lily.]

en'cri-nite, 1 en'krı-naıt; 2 ĕn'cri-nit, *n.* A fossil crinoid. [<

en-croach'†, 1 en-krōch'; 2 ĕn-crōch', *vi.* To trench on another's limits or rights by gradual intrusion or aggression. [< OF. *encrocher*, < *en*, in, + *croc*, hook.]—**en-croach'er,** *n.*—**en-croach'ment,** *n.* **1.** Entrance upon the rights or domain of another; especially, gradual intrusion. **2.** That which is gained or seized by encroaching. Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK; INVASION.

en-crust', etc. Same as INCRUST, etc.

en-cum'ber, 1 en-kum'bər; 2 ĕn-cŭm'ber, *vt.* To obstruct or hinder in action or movement; charge; burden. [< OF. *encombrer*, < *en*, in, + *combrer*, cumber.] **in-cum'ber‡.** Syn.: see HINDER.

en-cum'brance, *n.* That which encumbers; a lien or liability; burdensome addition. **in-cum'brance‡.** Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT; LOAD.

ency., encyc., *abbr.* Encyclopedia, encyclopedic.

en-cyc'li-cal, 1 en-sik'lı-kal; 2 ĕn-çȳ'cli-cal. **I.** *a.* Intended for general circulation; circular: said of letters. **en-cyc'lic‡.** **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* A circular letter from the Pope to all the bishops.

en-cy"clo-pe'di-a, ‖ 1 en-saı"klo-pī'dı-ə; 2 ĕn-çȳ"clo-pē'-

en-cy"clo-pæ'di-a, ‖ di-a, *n.* **1.** A work containing information on all subjects, or exhaustive of one subject. **2.** [E-] An encyclopedic work (1751–1765) by some of the intellectual leaders of the French Revolution. **3.** The entire circle of knowledge. [< Gr.[F] *enkyklios*, in a circle, + *paideia*, education.]—**en-cy"clo-pe'[for -pæ']dic,** *a.* Pertaining to, of the character of, or proper to an encyclopedia; comprehending a wide range of topics. **en-cy"clo-pe'[for -pæ']di-ac** or **-a-cal†; en-cy"clo-pe'[for -pæ']di-al†; en-cy"clo-pe'[for -pæ']di-an†.**—**en-cy"clo-pe'[for -pæ']di-cal,** *a.*—**en-cy"clo-pe'[for -pæ']dist,** *n.* **1.** A writer for or compiler of an encyclopedia. **2.** One whose studies embrace all sciences. **3.** One of the writers of the Encyclopedia.

en-cyst', 1 en-sist'; 2 ĕn-cȳst', *vt.* & *vi.* To envelop or become enclosed in a cyst.—**en-cyst'ed,** *pa.* Enclosed in a cyst.—**en-cyst'ment,** *n.* **en"cys-ta'tion‡.**

end[d], 1 end; 2 ĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put an end to; come to the end of; finish. **2.** To form the end of. **3.** To terminate the life of; kill. **4.** To fit or add an end to or into. **5.** To set on end. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; conclude. **2.** To issue or result. **3.** To be laid at or by the end. [< AS. *endian*, < *ende*, end.]

Syn.: break off, cease, close, complete, conclude, desist, expire, finish, quit, stop, terminate, wind up. That *ends*, or is *ended*, of which there is no more, whether or not more was

intended or needed; that is *closed, completed, concluded,* or *finished* which has come to an expected or appropriate end. A tumult in the audience may cause a speech to be *ended* when it is neither *closed, completed,* nor *finished,* nor, in the strict sense, *concluded.* An argument may be *closed* with nothing proved; when an argument is *concluded* all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. To *finish* is to do the last thing there is to do; as, "I have *finished* my course," *2 Tim.* iv, 7. The enumeration is *completed;* the poem, the picture, the statue is *finished.* To *terminate* may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end; as, he *terminated* his remarks abruptly; the spire *terminates* in a cross. A speaker *desists* when he refrains from proceeding with his remarks; a lease *expires* when the period of time which it had to run terminates. A thing *stops* that comes to rest from motion: or the motion *stops* or *ceases* when the object comes to rest; *stop* frequently signifies to bring or come to a sudden and decided cessation of motion, progress, or action of any kind. Compare ABOLISH; CEASE; DO; EFFECT; FINISH; TRANSACT.—Ant.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, set out (upon), start, undertake. Compare INSTITUTE, *v.*

end, *n.* **1.** The terminal point or part of any material object that has length. **2.** The part of an object that is near either extremity. **3.** The point in time at which some process ceases; hence, the conclusion of any work or operation. **4.** The farthest limit of the space occupied by any extended object. **5.** The purpose in view. **6.** An inevitable or natural consequence. **7.** The close of life. **8.** A fragment. [< AS. *ende.*]

Syn.: accomplishment, achievement, bound, boundary, cessation, close, completion, conclusion, consequence, consummation, design, effect, expiration, extent, extremity, finale, finis, finish, fulfilment, goal, intent, issue, limit, outcome, period, point, purpose, result, termination, terminus, tip, utmost, uttermost. The *end* is the terminal part of a material object that has length; the *extremity* is distinctively the terminal *point,* and may thus be but part of the *end* in the general sense of that word; the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean or standard position; the southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has nearly the same meaning as *extremity,* but is said of small or slight and tapering objects; as, the *tip* of the finger; *point* in such connections is said of that which is drawn out to exceeding fineness or sharpness, as the *point* of a needle, a fork, or a sword; *extremity* is said of something considerable; we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. A *goal* is an *end* sought or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative senses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms for the verb END; also for AIM; CONSEQUENCE; DESIGN; EVENT; PURPOSE; REASON; TERMINATION.—Ant.: see synonyms for BEGINNING.

—end'all", *n.* That which ends all; final or complete ending.—**end'er,** *n.*—**end'less,** *a.* **1.** Enduring everlastingly; eternal. **2.** Having no end in space; boundless; infinite. **3.** Continually recurring; incessant. **4.** Forming a closed loop or circle; continuous. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL; PERPETUAL.—**end'less-ly,** *adv.*—**end'less-ness,** *n.*—**end'long,** *adv.* **1.** Lengthwise; at full length. **2.** Continuously. **3.** On end; perpendicularly. **ende'longet.**—**end'most",** *a.* Placed or being at the extreme end; most remote; farthest.—**end'or"gan,** *n. Physiol.* Any organ adapted for the reception or delivery of nervous stimuli.—**end'wise,** *adv.* With the end foremost or uppermost; on end. **end'waysꝉ.**

en-dam'age, 1 en-dam'ij; 2 ĕn-dăm'aġ, *vt.* To cause damage to; injure.—**en-dam'age-mentꝉ,** *n.* Injury.

en-dan'ger, 1 en-dēn'jər; 2 ĕn-dān'ġer, *vt.* **1.** To put in danger. **2.** To cause danger of.

en-dear', 1 en-dir'; 2 ĕn-dēr', *vt.* To make dear or beloved.—**en-dear'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Making dear or beloved. **2.** Manifesting affection; caressing.—**en-dear'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-dear'ment,** *n.* The act of endearing; an expression of love; a caress.

en-deav'or, 1 en-dev'ər; 2 ĕn-dĕv'or, *vt.* & *vi.* To **en-dev'or**s, make an effort to do or effect; undertake; exert oneself to accomplish an object.

Syn.: attempt, essay, strive, try, undertake. To *attempt* is to take action somewhat experimentally with the hope and purpose of accomplishing a certain result; to *endeavor* is to *attempt* strenuously and with firm and enduring purpose. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor,* a continuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *attempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of accomplishing; to *essay* with a view of testing our own powers. To *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, as some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete assurance of success; as, I will *undertake* to produce the witness. To *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, and contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, *i. e.,* I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try.*" To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. *Try* is more earnest; *endeavor* is more mild and formal.—Ant.: abandon, dismiss, drop, give up, let go, neglect, omit, overlook, pass by, throw away, throw over, throw up.

—en-deav'or-er, *n.* One who endeavors; specifically, a member of a society of Christian Endeavor.—**en-deav'ormentꝉ,** *n.*

en-deav'or, } *n.* An attempt or effort to do or attain
en-dev'ors, } something; earnest exertion for an end. [< EN-[1], + F. *devoir,* duty.] **en-deav'ourꝉ.**

Syn.: attempt, effort, essay, exertion, struggle, trial. *Effort* denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing; it reaches toward a definite end; *exertion* is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. Every *effort* is an *exertion,* but not every *exertion* is an *effort. Attempt* is more experimental than *effort, endeavor* less strenuous but more continuous. An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts; an *endeavor* is sustained and enduring, and may be lifelong; we do not have a society of Christian *Attempt,* or of Christian *Effort,* but of Christian *Endeavor. A struggle* is a violent *effort* or strenuous *exertion.* An *essay* is an *attempt, effort,* or *endeavor* made as a test of the powers of the one who makes it. See AIM; ATTEMPT. Compare ENDEAVOR, *v.*

en-dec'a-gon, etc. Same as HENDECAGON, etc.

en-dem'ic, 1 en-dem'ik; 2 ĕn-dĕm'ie, *a.* Peculiar to or prevailing in or among some (specified) country or people. [< Gr. *endēmios,* native.] **en-de'mi-alꝉ; en-dem'i-calꝉ.**

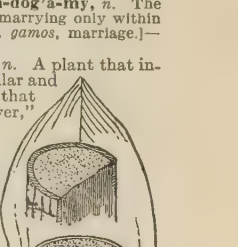
En'di-cott, 1 en'di-ket; 2 ĕn'di-cŏt, **John** (1589–1665). An English Puritan; governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

end'ing, 1 end'iŋ; 2 ĕnd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of bringing or coming to an end; also, an end; extremity. **2.** *Gram.* The concluding letter or syllable of an inflected word, as in case- and tense-endings.

en'dive, 1 en'div *or* -dəiv; 2 ĕn'dĭv *or* -dīv, *n.* A herb allied to chicory; also, the blanched leaves, used as a salad. [F., < L. *intibis,* endive.]

en'do-, } 1 en'do-, end-; 2 ĕn'do-, ĕnd-. From Greek *en-*
end-, } *don,* within (< *en,* in): combining forms.—**en"do-car-di'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the endocardium.—**en"do-car'di-um,** *n. Anat.* The endothelial lining membrane of the heart. [+ Gr. *kardia,* heart.]—**en"do-car'di-ac, en"do-car'di-al,** *a.*—**en'do-carp,** *n. Bot.* The inner layer of a pericarp. [+ Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]—**en'do-derm,** *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* The innermost of the germ-layers of the embryo. **2.** *Biol.* The inner layer of the integument of an organism. [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.] **en'to-dermꝉ.**—**en"do-der'mal, en"do-der'mic,** *a.*—**en-dog'a-my,** *n.* The custom of some uncivilized tribes of marrying only within the tribe or political group. [+ Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**en"do-gam'ic, en-dog'a-mous,** *a.*

en'do-gen, 1 en'do-jen; 2 ĕn'do-ġĕn, *n.* A plant that increases by the growth of new vascular and cellular tissue irregularly among that already formed; an "inside grower," so called: opposed to *exogen.* [< Gr. *endon,* within, + *-genes,* < *gignomai,* be born.]—**en-dog'e-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an endogen; growing from within.



Leaf and divided Stem of an Endogen.

en"do-par'a-site, *n.* A parasite that lives in the internal parts of its host, as an intestinal worm.—**en"do-par"a-sit'ic,** *a.* — **en"do-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Arising from within a sheath, as the first leaves of monocotyledons. [+ Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]—**en'do-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant living within another organism, usually as a parasite, as certain algæ and fungi. **en'to-phyteꝉ.** [+ Gr. *phyton,* plant.]—**en'do-phy"tal,** *a.* — **en"do-phyt'ic,** *a.* — **en"do-phyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**en-doph'y-tous,** *a. Entom.* Living within wood, as certain larvæ. [etc.

en-dorse'ꝉ, en-dors'a-bl(e)ꝉ. See INDORSE,
en'dos-mose", 1 en'dos-mōs"; 2 ĕn'dŏs-mōs", *n.* **1.** Osmose in that direction in which the fluid traverses the septum most rapidly. **2.** Osmose from an outer vessel to one within it. [< END + Gr. *ōsmos,* impulsion, < *ōtheō,* push.]

en'do-sperm, *n.* The albumen of a seed; nutritive substance within the embryo-sac of an ovule.—**en"do-the"li-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cancerous growth developed in or from the endothelium.—**en"do-the'li-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A membrane, composed of flat, thin cells, that lines blood-vessels, lymphatic tubes, and cavities. [+ Gr. *thēlē,* nipple.]—**en"do-the'li-al,** *a.*—**en"do-the'li-oid,** *a.* Like endothelium.

en-dow', 1 en-dau'; 2 ĕn-dow', *vt.* **1.** To bestow a permanent fund or income upon. **2.** To furnish or equip, as with talents or natural gifts: commonly with *with*. [< OF. *endouer*, < *en*, in, + *douer*, endow.]—**en-dow'ment**, *n.* **1.** Money or property given for the permanent use of an institution, person, or object. **2.** Any natural gift, as talent or beauty. **3.** The act of endowing.

en-due'[1], 1 en-dū'; 2 ĕn-dū', *vt.* [EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.] To invest, as with some quality or grace, usually spiritual. [Var. of ENDOW.]

en-due'[2], *vt.* [EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.] **1.** To put on; assume. **2.** To clothe; invest. [< L. *induo*, put on, clothe.]

en-dure', 1 en-dūr'; 2 ĕn-dūr', *v.* [EN-DURED'; EN-DUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer or bear, as pain, sorrow, or destructive force, without injury or giving way; withstand. **2.** To suffer patiently; tolerate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have duration; continue. **2.** To be firm in trial. [< L.[F] *in*, in, + *durus*, hard.]

Syn.: abide, afford, allow, bear, bear up under, bear with, brook, permit, put up with, submit to, suffer, support, sustain, tolerate, undergo. *Bear* is the most general of these words; it is metaphorically to hold up or keep up a burden of care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. *Allow* and *permit* involve large concession of the will; *put up with* and *tolerate* imply decided aversion and reluctant withholding of opposition or interference; whispering is *allowed* by the school-teacher who does not forbid nor censure it; one *puts up with* the presence of a disagreeable visitor; a state *tolerates* a religion which it would be glad to suppress. To *endure* is to *bear* with strain and resistance, but with conscious power; *endure* conveys a fuller suggestion of contest and conquest than *bear*. One may choose to *endure* the pain of a surgical operation rather than take anesthetics; he *permits* the thing to come which he must brace himself to *endure* when it comes. To *afford* is to be equal to a pecuniary demand, *i. e.*, to be able to *bear* it. To *brook* is quietly to *put up with* provocation or insult. *Abide* combines the senses of await and *endure*; as, I will *abide* the result. Compare ABIDE; LIVE; PERSEVERE; PERSIST; STAND; SUPPORT.—Ant.: break, break down, despair, droop, fail, faint, fall, falter, give out, give up, sink, succumb, surrender, yield.

—**en-dur'a-bl**(**eF**), *a.* That may be endured; bearable.—**en-dur'ance**, *n.* **1.** The power to endure; fortitude; durability. **2.** Continuation in time; duration Syn.: see FORTITUDE; PATIENCE.—**en-dur'ing**, *pa.* Having or showing endurance; lasting; long-suffering or long-continuing. Syn.: see PERMANENT; PERPETUAL.—**en-dur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

En-dym'i-on, 1 en-dim'ı-ən; 2 ĕn-dȳm'i-ŏn, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful young man granted perpetual youth with eternal sleep.

E. N. E., *abbr.* East-northeast.

en-ele't, *vt.* To administer extreme unction to.

en'e-ma, 1 en'ı-mə *or* ı-nī'mə; 2 ĕn'e-ma *or* e-nē'ma, *n.* [-MAS[2] *or* EN"E-MA'TA, *pl.*] *Med.* An injection. [< Gr. *en*, in, + *hiēmi*, send.]

en'e-my, 1 en'ı-mı; 2 ĕn'e-my, *n.* [-MIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One who cherishes resentment or malicious purpose toward another; an adversary; foe. **2.** One of a hostile army or nation; a hostile nation or military force collectively. [< L.[OF] *inimicus*, < *in*, not, + *amicus*, friend.]

Syn.: adversary, antagonist, competitor, foe, opponent, rival. An *enemy* in private life is one who is moved by hostile feeling with active disposition to injure; but in military language all who fight on the opposite side are called *enemies* or collectively "the *enemy*," where no personal animosity may be implied; *foe*, which is rather a poetical and literary word, implies intensely hostile spirit and purpose. An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent*, one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent; a *competitor*, one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid inimical feeling. *Adversary* now commonly denotes one who not only opposes another in fact, but does so with hostile spirit, or perhaps out of pure malignity. Compare synonyms for AMBITION.—Ant.: abettor, accessory, accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.

en"er-gu'men, 1 en"ər-gū'men; 2 ĕn"er-gū'mĕn, *n.* A demoniac; a fanatical enthusiast. [< Gr. *energoumenos*, ppr. pass. of *energeō*, work, < *en*, in, + *ergon*, work.]

en'er-gy, 1 en'ər-ji; 2 ĕn'er-gy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The power by which anything acts effectively to move or change other things or accomplish any result. **2.** Habitual tendency to and readiness for effective action. **3.** Power in active exercise; force in operation. **4.** *Physics.* Capacity for performing mechanical work. **5.** *Rhet.* That property of style by means of which a thought is forcibly impressed upon the hearer's mind. [< Gr. *energeia*, < *energos*, at work, < *en*, in, + *ergon*, work.] Syn.: see POWER; WARMTH.

—**en"er-get'ic**, *a.* Having or displaying energy; forceful; strenuous. **en"er-get'i-cal**†. Syn.: see ACTIVE.—**en"er-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**en"er-get'ics**, *n.* *Physics.* The science of the laws and phenomena of mechanical and physical forces, as distinguished from vital forces.—**en'er-gize**, *v.*

en'er-vate, 1 en'ər-vēt *or* ı-nūr'vēt; 2 ĕn'er-vāt *or* e-nēr'vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED[d]; -VAT"ING.] To deprive of nerve, energy, or vigor; weaken; defeat.

e-ner'vate, 1 ı-nūr'vēt; 2 e-nēr'vāt, *a.* Rendered feeble or effeminate; weakened. [< L. *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve.] Syn.: see IMPAIR.—**en"er-va'tion**, *n.* The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; debility.—**en'er-va"tor**, *n.* [-neugh'†.

e-neuch', 1 ı-nūKH'; 2 e-nūH', *a.*, *n.*, & *adv.* [Scot.] Enough.

en-fee'bl(**eF**, 1 en-fī'bl; 2 ĕn-fē'bl, *vt.* [-BL(E)D[F]; -BLING.] To render feeble. Syn.: see IMPAIR.—**en-fee'ble-ment**, *n.*—**en-fee'bler**, *n.*

en-feoff'†, 1 en-fef'; 2 ĕn-fĕf', *vt.* *Law.* To sell or give and convey lands in fee to. [< OF. *enfeofer*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *feoffe*, < *fief*, FIEF.]—**en-feoff'ment**, *n.* The act or instrument by which an estate in fee is transferred.

en-fet'ter, 1 en-fet'ər; 2 ĕn-fĕt'er, *vt.* To enchain.

en"fi-lade', 1 en"fi-lēd'; 2 ĕn"fi-lād'. **I.** *vt.* [-LAD'ED[d]; -LAD'ING.] To rake lengthwise with shot or missiles. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A fire that may rake lengthwise a line of troops, etc. (2) A position exposed to a raking fire. **2**†. A straight passage, or a vista. [F., < *enfiler*, thread.]

en-fold', etc. Same as INFOLD, etc.

en-force', 1 en-fōrs'; 2 ĕn-fōrc', *vt.* [-FORCED't; -FORC'ING.] **1.** To put into execution by force; compel obedience to; execute, as laws. **2.** To exact or obtain authoritatively or by force. **3.** To urge forcibly or cogently. **4**‖. To impel; urge; compel. [< LL.[OF] *in*, in, + *fortia*, force.] Syn.: see EXECUTE.—**en-force'a-bl**(**eF**, *a.*—**en-force'ment**, *n.* The act of enforcing, or the state of being enforced; compulsory execution; compulsion.

en-fran'chise, 1 en-fran'chız *or* -chiz; 2 ĕn-frăn'chiş *or* -chiş, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] **1.** To endow with a franchise, as the right to vote. **2.** To set free, as from bondage. **3.** To adopt, as foreign words.—**en-fran'chise-ment**, *n.*

en-free't, *vt.* To set free. **en-free'dom**†.

Eng., *abbr.* England, English.—**eng.**, *abbr.* Engineer, engraver, engraving.

en-gage', 1 en-gēj'; 2 ĕn-gāg', *v.* [EN-GAGED'; EN-GAG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bind or obtain by promise. **2.** To affect favorably; attract; win over. **3.** To occupy or engross. **4.** To join in conflict with. **5.** *Mech.* To mesh or gear with. **6.** To stake; pawn. **7.** To entangle or involve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bind oneself by promise. **2.** To busy oneself. **3.** To begin or maintain a conflict. **4.** *Mech.* To mesh. [< LL.[F] *invadio*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *vadium*, pledge.] Syn.: see BIND; EMPLOY; INTEREST; OCCUPY; RETAIN.

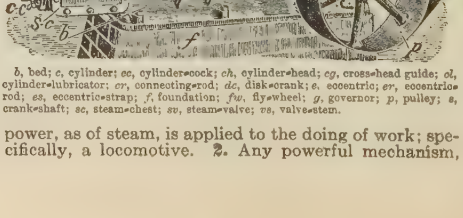
—**en-gaged'**, *pa.* **1.** Affianced. **2.** Occupied or busy. **3.** *Arch.* Partially sunk or built into another part of a structure, or so appearing. **4.** *Mech.* Geared together; driven by gearing. Syn.: see BUSY; INDUSTRIOUS.—**en-gage'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of engaging. **2.** The condition of being engaged; a betrothal. **3.** Something that engages or binds; an obligation. **4.** *Mil.* An entering into or being in battle; a battle. Syn.: see BATTLE; CONTRACT.—**en-gag'ing**, *pa.* Attracting interest; winning. Syn.: see AMIABLE.—**en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-gen'der, 1 en-jen'dər; 2 ĕn-ĝĕn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring into existence; produce. **II.** *i.* To come into being. [< L.[F] *in*, in, + *genero*, beget.] Syn.: see PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.

en-gild'[d], 1 en-gild'; 2 ĕn-gĭld', *vt.* To gild or brighten.

en'gin(**eS**, 1 en'jin; 2 ĕn'ĝin, *n.* **1.** A machine by which

Common Type of Horizontal Engine.



b, bed; *c*, cylinder; *cc*, cylinder-cock; *ch*, cylinder-head; *cg*, cross-head guide; *cl*, cylinder-lubricator; *cr*, connecting-rod; *dc*, disk-crank; *e*, eccentric; *er*, eccentric-rod; *es*, eccentric-strap; *f*, foundation; *fw*, fly-wheel; *g*, governor; *p*, pulley; *s*, crank-shaft; *sc*, steam-chest; *sv*, steam-valve; *vs*, valve-stem.

power, as of steam, is applied to the doing of work; specifically, a locomotive. **2.** Any powerful mechanism,

agency, or instrumentality. **3†.** Natural talent; ingenuity; skill. [< L.F *ingenium*, < *in*, in, + *gigno*, produce.] —**en'gine-driv"er,** *n.* [Eng.] A locomotive-engineer.—**en'gine-ry,** *n.* **1.** The management of engines or artillery. **2.** Engines collectively. **3.** An artful scheme. **4.** Any powerful agency.

en"gi-neer', 1 en"jı-nīr'; 2 ĕn"gi-nēr'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To execute or manage by contrivance. **2.** To plan and superintend the construction of. **II.** *n.* **1.** One versed in or practising any branch of engineering. **2.** One who runs or manages an engine; engine-driver. **3.** A manager; inventor; plotter. **en'gin-er†.—en"gi-neer'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of making, building, or using engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works or the like. **2.** Painstaking management; maneuvering.

en-gird', 1 en-gûrd'; 2 ĕn-gĭrd', *vt.* [EN-GIRT' or EN-GIRD'ED[d]; EN-GIRD'ING.] To gird about, as with a belt; encompass; surround. **en-girt'†.**

en-gir'dle, 1 en-gûr'dl; 2 ĕn-gĭr'dl, *vt.* To encircle; girdle.

En'gland, 1 iŋ'gland; 2 iŋ'gland, *n.* The southern and largest division (50,890 sq. m.; pop. 35,678,530) of the island of Great Britain.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.*

	Began to reign. A.D.
ANGLO-SAXON LINE.	
Egbert	800
Ethelwulf (son)	836
Ethelbald (son)	857
Ethelbert (brother)	860
Ethelred I. (brother)	866
Alfred *the Great* (brother)	871
Edward *the Elder* (son)	901
Athelstan (son)	925
Edmund I. (brother)	940
Edred (brother)	946
Edwy (nephew)	955
Edgar (brother)	957
Edward *the Martyr* (son)	975
Ethelred II., *the Unready* (half-brother)	979
Edmund II., *Ironside* (son)	1016
DANISH LINE.	
Canute (son of Sweyn, a Viking)	1017
Harold I., *Harefoot* (son)	1036
Hardicanute (half-brother)	1039
SAXON LINE (RESTORED).	
Edward *the Confessor* (son of Ethelred II.)	1041
Harold II. (son of Earl Godwin)	1066
NORMAN LINE.	
William I.	1066
William II. (son)	1087
Henry I. (brother)	1100
Stephen (nephew)	1135
PLANTAGENET LINE.	
Henry II. (grandson of Henry I.)	1154
Richard I. (son)	1189
John (brother)	1199
Henry III. (son)	1216
Edward I. (son)	1272
Edward II. (son)	1307
Edward III. (son)	1327
Richard II. (grandson)	1377
HOUSE OF LANCASTER.	
Henry IV. (grandson of Edward III.)	1399
Henry V. (son)	1413
Henry VI. (son)	1422
HOUSE OF YORK.	
Edward IV. (great-grandson of Edward III.)	1461
Edward V. (son)	1483
Richard III. (uncle)	1483
HOUSE OF TUDOR.	
Henry VII. (great-great-great-great-grandson of Edward III.)	1485
Henry VIII. (son)	1509
Edward VI. (son)	1547
Mary I. (half-sister)	1553
Elizabeth (half-sister)	1558

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Began to reign. A.D.
STUART LINE.	
James I. of England or VI. of Scotland (son of Mary Queen of Scots, great-granddaughter of Henry VII.)	1603
Charles I. (son)	1625
COMMONWEALTH (during which Oliver Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector 1653–1658, being succeeded by Richard Cromwell, his son, 1658–1659; a year of anarchy follows)	1649
STUART LINE (RESTORED).	
Charles II. (son of Charles I.)	1660
James II. (brother)	1685
HOUSE OF ORANGE.	
William III. (nephew) and Mary II. (daughter of James II.)	1688
STUART LINE.	
Anne (daughter of James II.)	1702
HOUSE OF HANOVER.	
George I. (great-grandson of James I.)	1714
George II. (son)	1727

SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.†

George III. (grandson)	1760
George IV. (son)	1820
William IV. (brother)	1830
Victoria (niece of William IV.)	1837
SAXE-COBURG LINE.	
Edward VII. (son)	1901
HOUSE OF WINDSOR.	
George V. (son)	1910

* The British Sovereign has, from very early times, been advised in the conduct of the government by a Committee of his Privy Council, known later as the Cabinet.

† United, 1801.

Relationship is to previous sovereign, unless otherwise stated.

En'gland-er, *n.* A native of England.—**Lit'tle-En"gland-er,** *n.* See under LITTLE.

En'glish, 1 iŋ'glish; 2 iŋ'glish. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from England, its people, or its language. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of the English race collectively, especially those of Anglo-Saxon origin. **2.** The language of the English peoples. **3.** An English rendering or equivalent; as, "John" is the *English* of the French "Jean." [< AS. *Englisc*, < *Engle*, the Angles.]—**English Channel,** a strait between England and France, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic ocean.—**En'glish-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A native or citizen of England. **2.** *Naut.* An English ship. **En'glish-er†.**

en-glut'†, *vt.* **1.** To swallow up; gulp down. **2.** To satiate.

en-gorge', 1 en-gôrj'; 2 ĕn-gôrg', *vt. & vi.* To fill to excess; swallow greedily; devour.—**en-gorge'ment,** *n.*

en-graft', **en"graf-ta'tion,** etc. Same as INGRAFT, etc.

en-grail', 1 en-grēl'; 2 ĕn-grāl', *v.* ‖ *t.* To make serrated or indented. **II.** *t.* To form a border in wavy or indented lines. [< F. *engrêler*, < *en*, IN-[1], + *grêle*, hail.]

en-grain', 1 en-grēn'; 2 ĕn-grān', *vt.* **1.** Same as INGRAIN. **2.** To grain in imitation of wood. **in-grain'†.**

en-grave', 1 en-grēv'; 2 ĕn-grāv', *vt.* [EN-GRAVED'; EN-GRAV'ING.] **1.** To cut or carve upon some surface; fashion or copy by carving; hence, to impress deeply. **2.** To carve figures or inscriptions upon. [< F. *engraver*, < *en*, in, + *graver*, grave.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.—**en-grav'er,** *n.* A person who engraves.—**en-grav'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of cutting designs on a plate. **2.** An engraved design, plate, or print. Syn.: see PICTURE.

en-gross'†, 1 en-grōs'; 2 ĕn-grōs', *vt.* **1.** To write in a bold, round hand; make a formal transcript of. **2.** To occupy completely; absorb. **3.** Formerly, to monopolize, as the supply of a marketable product. [< OF. *engrossir*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *grossus*, large.] Syn.: see ABSORB; EMPLOY.—**en-gross'er,** *n.*—**en-gross'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of engrossing. **2.** Something engrossed, as a deed or charter. **3.** The state of being wholly occupied with something.

en-gulf'†, 1 en-gulf'; 2 ĕn-gŭlf', *vt.* To swallow up in or as in a gulf. **in-gulf'†.**

en-hance', 1 en-hans'; 2 ĕn-hâns', *vt. & vi.* [EN-HANCED'†; EN-HANC'ING.] To make or become higher or greater in degree, measure, or importance. [< OF. *en*, in, + *haucer*, raise.] **en-hanse'†.** Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; HEIGHTEN; INCREASE.—**en-hance'ment,** *n.* Increase; advance.

E'nid, 1 ī'nid; 2 ē'nid, *n.* In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, a lady of Arthur's court, the wife of Geraint.

e-nig'ma, 1 ı-nig'mə; 2 e-nĭg'ma, *n.* An obscure or ambiguous saying; a riddle; anything that puzzles or baffles. [< L. *ænigma*, < Gr. *ainigma*, < *ainos*, tale.] Syn.: see RIDDLE.—**e"nig-mat'ic, e"nig-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Of or like an enigma; ambiguous; puzzling. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—**e"nig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-nig'ma-tist,** *n.* A maker or propounder of riddles.—**e-nig'ma-tize,** *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To make riddles; speak enigmatically. **e-nig'ma-tise†.**

en-join', 1 en-join'; 2 ĕn-jŏin', *vt.* To lay a command or injunction upon; charge; command. [< L.F *injungo*, < *in*, in, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see COMMAND; DICTATE.

en-joy', 1 en-joi'; 2 ĕn-jŏy', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To experience joy or pleasure in; receive pleasure from the possession or use of. **2.** To have the use or benefit of. **II§.** *i.* To be happy; rejoice. [< OF. *enjoier*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *joie*, JOY.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; LIKE; REJOICE.

—**en-joy'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Giving, or capable of giving, enjoyment. **-bly,** *adv.*—**en-joy'er,** *n.*—**en-joy'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of enjoying; pleasure. **2.** Something that gives joy or satisfaction. Syn.: see COMFORT; ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION.

en-kin'dl(e[F]**,** 1 en-kin'dl; 2 ĕn-kĭn'dl, *vt.* To set on fire; kindle.

en-lace', 1 en-lēs'; 2 ĕn-lās', *vt.* To surround with or as with lace or laces; entwine; entangle.

en-large', 1 en-lārj'; 2 ĕn-lārg', *v.* [EN-LARGED'; EN-LARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make larger; increase; expand. **2.** To set at liberty. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become large; grow larger. **2.** To express oneself at length; expatiate.

Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE.

—**en-large'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of making or growing larger; also, the state of being enlarged; an addition or extension. **2.** A setting at liberty. **3.** Fulness of statement. Syn.: see ACCESSION; INCREASE.

en-light'en, 1 en-lait'n; 2 ĕn-lĭt'n, *vt.* **1.** To bestow mental or spiritual light upon; impart knowledge to. **2‖.** To fill with light; light up. Syn.: see TEACH.—**en-light'ened,** *pa.* Having or exhibiting enlightenment; having reached the highest stage of civilization.—**en-light'en-er,** *n.*—**en-light'en-ment,** *n.* Moral and intellectual advancement. Syn.: see WISDOM.

en-link', 1 en-liŋk'; 2 ĕn-lĭŋk', *vt.* To unite by links or into a chain; connect closely.—**en-link'ment,** *n.*

en-list'[d], 1 en-list'; 2 ĕn-lĭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage and place upon the lists for service, as in the army. **2.** To

gain the interest and assistance of; enroll. **II.** *i.* **1.** To enter voluntarily the military or naval service. **2.** To engage heartily in something. Syn.: see ENROLL; RECRUIT. —**en-list'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of enlisting; voluntary enrolment. **2.** The document binding one enlisted.

en-li'ven, 1 en-lī'vn; 2 ĕn-lī'vn, *vt.* To make lively or cheerful; give life to; quicken; stimulate.
Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN.—**en-li'ven-er,** *n.*

en-mesh', 1 en-mesh'; 2 ĕn-mĕsh', *vt.* To ensnare or entangle as in a net.

en-mew†, *vt.* To confine in a mew or cage.

en'mi-ty, 1 en'mi-ti; 2 ĕn'mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The spirit of an enemy; hostility. **2.** The state of being an enemy; a hostile condition. [< L.^{OF} *inimicitia,* < *inimicus,* enemy.]
Syn.: acrimony, animosity, antagonism, bitterness, hatred, hostility, ill will, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, spite. *Enmity* is the state of being an enemy or the feeling and disposition characterizing an enemy (compare ENEMY). *Animosity* denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined, than *enmity. Hostility* is *enmity* in action; the term *hostilities* between nations denotes actual armed collision. *Bitterness* is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged; *acrimony* is a kindred feeling, but deeper and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no injustice or wrong is felt. *Antagonism* does not necessarily imply *enmity,* but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. *Malice* is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion; *malignity* is intense and violent *enmity, hatred,* or *malice.* Compare synonyms for ACRIMONY; ANGER; FEUD; HATRED. —Ant.: agreement, alliance, amity, concord, friendship, harmony, kindliness, kindness, regard, sympathy.

en'ne-a-, 1 en'ı-ə-; 2 ĕn'e-ə-. The Greek *ennea,* nine: used as a combining form.—**en'ne-a-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with nine sides and nine angles. [+ Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]—**en"ne-a-he'dral,** *a. Geom.* Having nine faces.—**en"ne-a-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRONS^{Z} or -DRA, *pl.*] *Geom.* A solid bounded by nine surfaces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* side.]

en-no'ble, 1 e-nō'bl; 2 ĕ-nō'bl, *vt.* [-BLED; -BLING.] To make noble or honorable; confer a title of nobility upon. —**en-no'ble-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of ennobling; also, elevation to the rank of a noble. **2.** Anything that ennobles or exalts; nobility; excellence.

en"nui', 1 ąń"nwī'; 2 ąń"nwī', *n.* A feeling of listless weariness resulting from satiety. [F.]

en"nuy"ĕ', 1 ąń"nwī"yĕ'; 2 ąń"nwī"yę'. **I.** *a.* Oppressed with ennui; mentally satiated, wearied, or bored. **II.** *n.* A person afflicted with ennui: in the feminine, *ennuyée.* [F.]

E'noch, 1 ē'nŏk; 2 ē'nōĕ, *n.* **1.** Son of Cain (*Gen.* iv, 17). **2.** Father of Methuselah (*Gen.* v, 18).

e-nor'mous, 1 ı-nôr'mus; 2 e-nôr'mŭs, *a.* **1.** Excessive or extraordinary in size, amount, or degree. **2.** Wicked above measure; atrocious. [< L. *enormis,* < *e,* out of, + *norma,* rule.] Syn.: see FLAGRANT; IMMENSE; LARGE. —**e-nor'mi-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being outrageous or extremely wicked. **2.** A flagrant offense.—**e-nor'mous-ly,** *adv.*—**e-nor'mous-ness,** *n.*

E'nos, 1 ē'nos; 2 ē'nŏs, *n. Bib.* A son of Seth. *Gen.* iv, 26.

e-nough', } 1 ı-nuf'; 2 e-nŭf'. **I.** *a.* Adequate for any
e-nuf'^{F}, } demand or need; sufficient. **II.** *n.* An ample supply; a sufficiency. **III.** *adv.* Sufficiently. **IV.** *interj.* It is enough; stop. [< AS. *genōh, genōg,* < *geneah,* it suffices.] Syn.: ample, sufficient. *Enough* is relative, denoting a supply equal to a given demand. A temperature of 70° Fahrenheit is *enough* for a living-room; of 212° *enough* to boil water; neither is *enough* to melt iron. *Sufficient,* from the Latin, is an equivalent of the Saxon *enough,* with no perceptible difference of meaning, but only of usage, *enough* being the more blunt, homely, and forcible word, while *sufficient* is in many cases the more elegant or polite. *Sufficient* usually precedes its noun; *enough* usually and preferably follows. See AMPLE.

e-nounce', 1 ı-nauns'; 2 e-nounç', *vt.* [E-NOUNCED'†; E-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; announce. **2.** To give verbal expression to; utter. [< F. *énoncer,* < L. *enuncio, enuntio,* ENUNCIATE.]—**e-nounce'ment,** *n.*

e-now', 1 ı-nō'; 2 e-nō'. *a., n.,* & *adv.* [Archaic or Poet.] Enough.

en-oynt'†, *v.* To anoint.

en-quire', etc. Same as INQUIRE, etc.

en-rage', 1 en-rēj'; 2 ĕn-rāg', *vt.* [EN-RAGED'; EN-RAG'ING.] To throw into a rage; exasperate. Syn.: see INCENSE.

en-rapt', 1 en-rapt', 2 ĕn-răpt', *a.* Overpowered by emotion; enraptured.

en-rap'ture, 1 en-rap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĕn-răp'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To bring into a state of rapture: delight extravagantly.
Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH; REJOICE. [ravish.

en-rav'ish§, 1 en-rav'ish; 2 ĕn-răv'ish, *vt.* To enrapture;

en-rich'^{h}, 1 en-rich'; 2 ĕn-rĭch', *vt.* **1.** To make rich; render fertile, as soil. **2.** To store with valuable additions or material; improve the quality of. **3.** To increase the beauty or splendor of.—**en-rich'ment,** *n.* The act of making rich or richer; that which enriches; a decoration; ornament.

en-ridged'†, *a.* Raised in ridges.

en-ring', 1 en-rıŋ'; 2 ĕn-ring', *vt.* **1.** To enclose with or as with a ring; encircle. **2.** To adorn with rings; put a ring on.

en-robe', 1 en-rōb'; 2 ĕn-rōb', *vt.* To put a robe on; attire.

en-rol(l'^{F}, 1 en-rōl'; 2 ĕn-rōl', *vt.* **1.** To enter in a roll or register; enlist; place on record. **2.** To roll up; wrap.
Syn.: enlist, enter, incorporate, initiate, list, register. Compare RECORD, *n.*—Ant.: disband, dismiss, expel, oust, refuse, reject.
—**en-rol'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of enrolling. **2.** A record.

en-roll'ment†. Syn.: see LIST.

en-root'^{d}, 1 en-rūt'; 2 ĕn-rōōt', *vt.* To cause to take root; implant deep: used chiefly in the past participle. **in-root'**‡.

en route, 1 ąń rūt; 2 ąń rụt. On the road or way. [F.]

Ens., *abbr.* Ensign.

en-sam'ple‖, 1 en-sam'pl; 2 ĕn-săm'pl, *n.* An example.

en-san'guin(e^{S}, 1 en-saŋ'gwın; 2 ĕn-săŋ'gwĭn, *vt.* [-GUINED; -GUIN-ING.] To dye or steep with blood; color blood-red.

en-sconce', 1 en-skŏns'; 2 ĕn-scŏnç', *vt.* [EN-SCONCED'†; EN-SCONC'ING.] To fix securely or comfortably in some place; settle snugly.

en-seal'‖, 1 en-sīl'; 2 ĕn-sēl', *vt.* To seal up; put a seal upon; keep secret.

en-seam'^{l}, *vt.* To mark with seams or scars.

en-seam'^{2}†, *vt.* To make greasy; grease.

en-sear'†, *vt.* To sear or dry up.

en"sem'ble, 1 ąń"sąń'bl; 2 ąń"sąń'bl, *n.* The parts of a thing viewed as a whole; general effect. [F.]—**tout ensemble,** general appearance; total effect.

en-shel'ter†, *vt.* To shelter.

en-shield'§, *vt.* To protect, as with a shield.

en-shrine', 1 en-shrain'; 2 ĕn-shrīn', *vt.* To place in or as in a shrine; cherish devoutly; be a shrine for.—**en-shrine'ment,** *n.*

en-shroud'^{d}, 1 en-shraud'; 2 ĕn-shroud', *vt.* To cover with a shroud; hence, to enwrap or conceal.

en-sif'er-ous†, *a.* Bearing a sword.

en'si-form, 1 en'sı-fôrm; 2 ĕn'si-fôrm, *a.* Sword-shaped, as certain leaves. [< L. *ensis,* sword, + -FORM.]

en'sign, 1 en'sain; 2 ĕn'sīn, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing flag or banner; standard. **2.** A military or naval officer. (1) In the United States navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade, ranking with a second lieutenant in the army. (2) In the British infantry, until 1871, and in the Continental army, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade, now known as *sublieutenant.*
3. A badge or symbol, as of office. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *insigna,* < *in,* in, + *signum,* mark.]—**en'sign-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{Z}, *pl.*] The function, rank, or commission of an ensign. **en'sign-ship**‡.

en'si-lage, 1 en'sı-lıj; 2 ĕn'si-laj, *n.* The process of preserving succulent fodder in air-tight pits or silos; fodder thus preserved. [F.] **si'lage**‡.

en-sky', 1 en-skaı'; 2 ĕn-skī', *vt.* [Poet.] To fix or place in the sky or in heaven; exalt; idealize.

en-slave', 1 en-slēv'; 2 ĕn-slāv', *vt.* To make a slave of, literally or figuratively; bring into bondage.—**en-slave'ment,** *n.* Bondage.

en-snare', 1 en-snâr'; 2 ĕn-snâr', *vt.* [EN-SNARED'; EN-SNAR'ING.] To catch in a snare; entrap; inveigle; seduce.
Syn.: see CATCH; DECEIVE.

en-sor'cel†, *vt.* To bewitch. **en-sor'cell**†.

en-sphere', 1 en-sfır'; 2 ĕn-sfēr', *vt.* **1.** To enclose in a sphere. **2.** To give the form of a sphere to.

en-steep'†, *vt.* To steep; immerse.

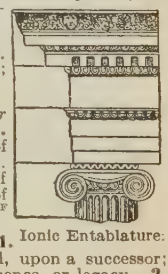
en-sue', 1 en-sū'; 2 ĕn-sū', *vt.* & *vi.* [EN-SUED'; EN-SU'ING.] To follow; pursue; follow as a consequence; result. [< L.^{F} *insequor,* < *in,* on, + *sequor,* follow.]

en-sure', *v.* Same as INSURE.

en-swathe', 1 en-swēth'; 2 ĕn-swāth', *vt.* To enwrap, as in swaddling-clothes; swathe.—**en-swathe'ment,** *n.*

ent., entom., *abbr.* Entomology.

en-tab'la-ture, 1 en-tab'la-chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĕn-tăb'la-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) The uppermost member of a classical order or columnar system. (2) A projecting frieze or cornice of several members, as on the front of an edifice. **2.** A platform. [< L.^{OF} *in,* on, + *tabula,* board.]


Ionic Entablature.

en-tail', 1 en-tēl'; 2 ĕn-tāl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To leave or fix, by or as by entail, upon a successor; bring upon another as a consequence or legacy. **2.** *Law.* To restrict the inheritance of (lands) to a particular class. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything transmitted as an in-

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alienable inheritance. **2.** An estate limited to a particular class of heirs, as eldest sons. **3.** The act of entailing, or the state of being entailed. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *in*, in, + *talea*, cutting.]—**en-tail'ment,** *n.* The act of entailing, the state of being entailed, or that which is entailed.

en-tame'†, *vt.* To tame.

en-tan'gl(e^{E}, 1 en-taŋ'gl; 2 ĕn-tăŋ'gl, *vt.* **1.** To catch in or as in a snare; hamper; perplex. **2.** To twist into a tangle or snarl. Syn.: see INVOLVE; PERPLEX.

—**en-tan'gled,** *pa.*—**en-tan'gle-ment,** *n.*

en"tente'‡, 1 ȯn"to͞ont'; 2 ȧn"tänt', *n.* An understanding. [F.]—**en"tente' cor"di-ale',** cordial understanding; in politics, friendliness between governments. — **triple entente,** a friendly understanding, more or less informal, between governments, as that between Great Britain, France, and Russia (1907–1917).

en-tente'†, *n.* Intention; purpose.

en'ter, 1 en'tər; 2 ĕn'tər, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass from without to the interior of. **2.** To pass inward through, as a gate. **3.** To make a way into; penetrate. **4.** To pass within the limits of; be initiated into. **5.** To become a member of; join. **6.** To set or insert in. **7.** To enroll on a list or as a competitor or the like; record or file. **II.** *i.* **1.** To effect an entrance; come or go inward. **2.** *Theat.* To appear on the stage. [< F. *entrer*, < L. *intro*, < *in*, in.]

Syn.: come in, go in, invade, penetrate. "*Come in*" is said by one who is within; "*go in*", by one who is without. *Enter* may be said appropriately by either; it is more formal in either case. See ARRIVE; ENROLL; PIERCE.—Ant.: come out, depart, go out, issue, leave, quit, vacate. [INTER-.]

en'ter-, *prefix.* Same as INTER-. [< F. *entre*, < L. *inter*; see **en-tere'**†, *vt.* To inter; bury.—**en-tere'ment**†, *n.*

en-ter'ic, 1 en-tər'ik; 2 ĕn-tĕr'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the intestine; as, *enteric* fever. **2.** Having an intestine. [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, < *entos*, within.]

en"ter-i'tis, 1 en"tər-ai'tis *or* -ī'tis; 2 ĕn"tĕr-ī'tĭs *or* -ī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the intestines, particularly of the small intestine. [< Gr. *enteron*; see ENTERO-.]

en'ter-o-, 1 en'tər-o-; 2 ĕn'tĕr-o-. From Greek *enteron*, intestine (< *entos*, within, < *en*, in): a combining form. —**en'ter-on,** *n.* [-TER-A, *pl.*] The entire intestine or alimentary canal.—**en"ter-ot'o-my,** *n.* Dissection or surgery of the intestines. [+ Gr. *temnō*, cut.]—**En"ter-o-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** The *Metazoa.* **2.** The *Entozoa.* [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.] —**en"ter-o-zo'ic,** *a.* —**en"ter-o-zo'on,** *n.*

en'ter-prise, 1 en'tər-praiz; 2 ĕn'tĕr-prīs, *n.* **1.** Any projected task or work; an undertaking. **2.** Boldness, energy, and invention in practical affairs. [< F. *entreprise*, < *entreprendre*, undertake.] **en'ter-prize**^{S}†; **en'ter-pryse**†.—**en'ter-pris"ing,** *pa.* Energetic and progressive.

en"ter-tain', 1 en"tər-tēn'; 2 ĕn"tĕr-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive and care for, as a guest. **2.** To afford amusement to; divert. **3.** To take into consideration; hold in mind, as an opinion. **4**‖. To keep up; maintain; hold. **5**†. To while away; occupy pleasantly. **II.** *i.* To receive and care for guests. [< L.^{F} *inter*, among, + *teneo*, hold.]

Syn.: amuse, beguile, cheer, delight, disport, divert, enliven, gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate. To *entertain*, in the sense here considered, is to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention; to *amuse* is to occupy the attention in an especially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter; as, he *entertained* us with an *amusing* story. To *divert* is to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and agreeably occupies the mind; one may be *entertained* or *amused* who has nothing serious or laborious from which to be *diverted.* To *recreate*, literally to re-create, is to engage mind or body in some pleasing activity that restores strength and energy for serious work. To *beguile* is, as it were, to cheat into cheer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought or feeling away from pain or disquiet. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* our friends' wishes, *entertain, interest, please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *recreate* when worn with toil; we *amuse* ourselves or others with whatever pleasantly passes the time without special exertion, each according to his taste. See ACCOMMODATE; AMUSE; CHERISH; INTEREST.—Ant.: annoy, bore, busy, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.

—**en"ter-tain'a-bl(e**^{E}, *a.*—**en"ter-tain'er,** *n.*—**en"ter-tain'ing,** *pa.* Of a character to entertain; amusing; diverting. **-ly,** *adv.*

en"ter-tain'ment, 1 en"tər-tēn'mənt *or* -ment; 2 ĕn"tĕr-tān'ment, *n.* **1.** Hospitable accommodation; hospitality. **2.** A diverting performance; amusement. **3.** The act of entertaining in the mind, as a proposal.

Syn.: amusement, cheer, delight, diversion, enjoyment, frolic, fun, merriment, pastime, pleasure, recreation, sport. *Entertainment* and *recreation* imply thought and mental occupation, tho in an agreeable, refreshing way; they are therefore words of a high order. *Entertainment* is used of somewhat mirthful mental delight; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the mental with the physical. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly equivalent, the latter probably the lighter word; many slight things may be *pastimes* which we should hardly dignify by the name of *amusements. Sports* are almost wholly on the physical plane, tho involving a certain grade of mental action, fox-hunting, horse-racing, baseball, etc. *Cheer* may be very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *merriment* is with liveliness and laughter; *fun* and *frolic* are apt to be boisterous. Compare ENTERTAIN; FROLIC; SPORT.—Ant.: ennui, fatigue, labor, lassitude, toil, weariness, work.

en"thel-min'tha, 1 en"thel-min'thə; 2 ĕn"thĕl-mĭn'tha, *n. pl.* Worm-like entozoans. [< ENT- (see ENTO-) + Gr. *helmin(th-)s*, worm.] **en"thel-min'thes**‡.—**en"thel-min'thic,** *a.*

en-thrall', 1 en-thrȯl'; 2 ĕn-thrąl', *vt.* To bring under any overmastering influence; enslave. **en-thral'**‡.—**en-thral'ment,** *n.* **en-thrall'ment**‡.

en-throne', 1 en-thrōn'; 2 ĕn-thrōn', *vt.* [EN-THRONED'; EN-THRON'ING.] To put upon a throne; invest with sovereign power.—**en-throne'ment,** *n.*

en-thu'si-asm, 1 en-thiü'zi-azm; 2 ĕn-thū'ṣi-ăṣm, *n.* **1.** Earnest and fervent feeling; ardent zeal for a person or cause. **2**‖. Irrational religious ecstasy. [< Gr. *enthousiasmos*, < *en*, in, + *theos*, god.]

Syn.: ardor, devotion, eagerness, earnestness, ecstasy, excitement, extravagance, fanaticism, fervency, fervor, frenzy, inspiration, intensity, passion, rapture, transport, vehemence, warmth, zeal. The old meaning of *enthusiasm* implies a pseudo-*inspiration*, an almost frantic *extravagance* in behalf of something supposed to be an expression of the divine will. This sense remains as the controlling one in the kindred noun *enthusiast. Enthusiasm* has now chiefly the meaning of an earnest and commendable *devotion*, an intense and eager interest. Against the hindrances of the world, nothing great and good can be carried without a certain *fervor, intensity*, and *vehemence;* these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make *enthusiasm. Zeal* is burning *earnestness*, always tending to vigorous action with all the *devotion* of *enthusiasm*, tho often without its hopefulness. Compare EAGER; WARMTH.—Ant.: calculation, calmness, caution, coldness, deadness, dulness, indifference, lukewarmness, policy, prudence, timidity, wariness.

—**en-thu'si-ast,** *n.* One prone to or moved by enthusiasm; an ardent adherent; zealot.—**en-thu"si-as'tic,** *a.* Given to enthusiasm; ardent; zealous. **en-thu"si-as'ti-cal**‡. Syn.: see EAGER; SANGUINE.—**en-thu"si-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en'thy-meme, 1 en'thi-mim; 2 ĕn'thy-mēm, *n. Logic.* An argument in which one of the premises of the syllogism is suppressed. [< Gr. *enthymēma*, < *en*, in, + *thymos*, mind.]

en-tice', 1 en-tais'; 2 ĕn-tīç', *vt.* [EN-TICED'; EN-TIC'ING.] To draw, or attempt to draw (especially into evil), through the desires, hopes, etc.; allure. [< OF. *enticer*, entice.] Syn.: see ALLURE; CHARM; DRAW; PERSUADE.—**en-tice'ment,** *n.*—**en-tic'er,** *n.*—**en-tic'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

en-tire', 1 en-tair'; 2 ĕn-tīr'. **I.** *a.* Complete in all its parts; undivided; unbroken; unqualified; whole. **II.** *n.* The whole; the entirety. [< F. *entier*, < L. *integer*, whole.]

Syn.: see PERFECT; RADICAL.—**en-tire'ly,** *adv.*—**en-tire'ness,** *n.* The state of being entire.—**en-tir'ty,** *n.* **1.** Entireness. **2.** That which is entire; a whole. Syn.: see AGGREGATE.

en-ti'tle, 1 en-tai'tl; 2 ĕn-tī'tl, *vt.* [-TLED; -TLING.] **1.** To give a title to. **2.** To authorize to receive or require. [< L.^{F} *in*, in, + *titulus*, title.]

en'ti-ty, 1 en'ti-ti; 2 ĕn'tĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] Anything that exists or may be supposed to exist; being. [< LL. *entitas*, < *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *sum*, am.]

en'to-, ent-, 1 en'to-, ent-; 2 ĕn'to-, ĕnt-. From Greek *entos*, within, interior (< *en*, in): combining forms.

en-toil'†, *vt.* To bring into the toils; ensnare.

en-tomb', 1 en-tūm'; 2 ĕn-to͞m', *vt.* To place in a tomb; bury. Syn.: see BURY; HIDE.—**en-tomb'er,** *n.*—**en-tomb'ment,** *n.*

en"to-mol'o-gy, 1 en"to-mel'o-ji; 2 ĕn"to-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of insects, or a treatise upon it. [< Gr. *entomon*, an insect, + -LOGY.]—**en"to-mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* **en"to-mo-log'ic**‡.—**en"to-mol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of entomology.

en-top'tic, 1 en-tep'tik; 2 ĕn-tŏp'tĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye, or to the perception of objects dependent on the eye itself, and not on anything external to it; as, *entoptic* phenomena. [< ENTO-, ENT-, + Gr. *optikos*, OPTIC.] —**en-top'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**en-top'tics,** *n.* The science of the eye with reference to its interior functions and the phenomena of visual perception.

en"tou"rage', 1 ȯn"tu"räzh'; 2 ȧn"tu"räzh', *n.* Associates, companions, or followers collectively; environment. [F.]

En"to-zo'a, 1 en"to-zō'ə; 2 ĕn"to-zō'a, *n. pl. Zool.* Animals parasitic within the bodies of others. [< ENTO-, + Gr. *zōon*, animal.] —**en"to-zo'an.** **I.** *a.* Entozoic. **II.** *n.* One of the *Entozoa.* **en"to-zo-a'ri-an**‡.—**en"to-zo'ic,** *a.* **1.** Living within another animal; of, pertaining to, or caused by

Entozoa. **2.** *Bot.* Living within an animal, as many endophytes. **en"to-zo'al‡; en"to-zo'i-cal‡.—en"to-zo'on,** *n.* [-zō'ᴀ, *pl.*] An entozoan.—**en"to-zo-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to entozoa.

en'tr'acte, 1 ąn'tr-ąkt; 2 äñ'tr-äkt, *n.* [F.] **1.** The time between any two acts of a play or opera. **2.** A musical interlude, dance, or the like, performed between acts.

en'trails, 1 en'trēlz; 2 ĕn'trālş, *n. pl.* The internal parts, especially the intestines, of an animal. [< L.ᶠ *interanea,* neut. pl. of *interaneus,* interior.]

en-trance', } 1 en-trąns'; 2 ĕn-tränç', *vt.* [EN-TRANCEDᵗ,
en-transe'ᶠᴿ, } EN-TRANSTᶠᴿ; EN-TRANC'ING.] **1.** To put into a state of ecstasy; transport. **2.** To throw into a trance. Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH.

—**en-tranc'ing,** *pa.*—**en-tranc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en'trance, 1 en'trąns; 2 ĕn'tranç, *n.* **1.** The act of entering, in any sense. **2.** A passage into a house or other enclosed space. **3.** The right or power of entering. **4.** The entry of a vessel at a port. [OF., < *entrer,* enter.]

Syn.: access, accession, adit, admission, admittance, door, doorway, entry, gate, gateway, ingress, inlet, introduction, opening, penetration, portal. *Entrance* refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure; *admission* and *admittance* refer to entering by consent given or opportunity allowed. We may effect or force an *entrance,* but not *admittance* or *admission;* those we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place; *admission* refers also to position, privilege, favor, friendship, etc. An intruder may gain *admittance* to the hall of a society, who would not be allowed *admission* to its membership. *Entrance* is also used figuratively for setting out upon some career, or becoming a member of some organization, profession, etc.—Ant.: departure, egress, ejection, exclusion, exit, expulsion, refusal, rejection, withdrawal.—Prep.: *into* a place; *on* or *upon* a work or course of action; *into* or *upon* office or duties; *into* battle; *by* or *through* the door; *within* the gates; *into* or *among* the company.

en'trant, 1 en'trənt; 2 ĕn'trant. **I.** *a.* Entering; admitting. **II.** *n.* One who enters; a beginner. [F.; see ENTRANCE, *n.*]

en-trap'ᵗ, 1 en-trap'; 2 ĕn-trăp', *vt.* To take or catch in a trap, or by trick or artifice; ensnare. Syn.: see CATCH; DECEIVE.

en-trea'sure†, *vt.* To store in a treasury; treasure up.

en-treat'ᵈ, 1 en-trīt'; 2 ĕn-trēt', *vt.* **1.** To solicit with importunity; supplicate. **2**‖. To act toward; treat. [< OF. *entraiter,* < *en,* in, + *traiter,* TREAT.] Syn.: see ASK; BEG; PLEAD; PRAY.

—**en-treat'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-treat'ment**‖, *n.* Personal treatment.—**en-treat'y,** *n.* [-IESᶻ, *pl.*] An earnest request; supplication. Syn.: see PETITION.

en"trée', 1 ąn"trē'; 2 äñ"trę', *n.* **1.** The act or privilege of entering; entrance; admission. **2.** A subordinate dish between courses. [F.]

en-trench'ᵗ, 1 en-trench'; 2 ĕn-trĕnch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To protect, as by a trench. **2.** To make a trench or trenches in or on. **II.** *i.* To encroach; trespass. **in-trench'‡.**

—**en-trench'ment,** *n.* **1.** A breastwork of earth, properly one with a ditch. **2.** Any defense or protection. **3.** The act of entrenching, or the state of being entrenched. **in-trench'ment‡.**

en"tre-pôt', 1 ąn"trə-pō'; 2 äñ"tre-pō', *n.* **1.** A distributing commercial center. **2.** A depot or storehouse. [F., < L. *inter,* between, + *pono,* place.]

en'tro-py, 1 en'tro-pi; 2 ĕn'tro-py, *n. Physics.* In thermodynamics, the thermodynamic function, having to do with the transformation of motion into heat. [< Gr. *entropia,* turning toward, < *en,* in, + *trepō,* turn.]

en-trust'ᵈ, 1 en-trust'; 2 ĕn-trŭst', *vt.* **1.** To give in trust. **2.** To place in charge. **in-trust'‡.** Syn.: see COMMIT; TRUST.

en'try, 1 en'tri; 2 ĕn'try, *n.* [EN'TRIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The act of coming or going in; entrance. **2.** A place of entrance; a small hallway. **3.** The act of entering anything in a register, list, etc.; the official report of the arrival of a ship in port. [< F. *entrée,* < L. *intro,* < *in,* in.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE; RECORD.

en-twine', 1 en-twain'; 2 ĕn-twīn', *vt.* & *vi.* To twine round; twine or twist together. Syn.: see EMBRACE; TWIST.

en-twist'ᵈ, 1 en-twist'; 2 ĕn-twĭst', *vt.* To twist; intertwist.

e-nu'cle-ate, 1 ɪ-niū'klɪ-ēt; 2 e-nū'cle-āt, *vt.* [-ATᴱᴰ; -ATᴵNG.] **1.** To shell, as a kernel; in surgery, to extract from a sac without cutting. **2.** To evolve clearly; disclose. [< L. *enucleatus,* pp. of *enucleo,* < *e,* out, + *nucleus,* NUCLEUS.]—**e-nu"cle-a'tion,** *n. Surg.* The operation of extracting a tumor in its entirety.

e-nu'mer-ate, 1 ɪ-niū'mər-ēt; 2 e-nū'mer-āt, *vt.* [-ATᴱᴰ; -ATᴵNG.] To name one by one; count or ascertain the number of. [< L. *e,* out, + *numero,* number.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.

—**e-nu"mer-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Detailed mention of things in succession; a catalog. **2.** The act of ascertaining a number by counting. Syn.: see LIST; RECORD.—**e-nu'mer-a"tiv**(eˢ, *a.*—**e-nu'mer-a"tor,** *n.*

e-nun'ci-ate, 1 ɪ-nun'sɪ-ēt; 2 e-nŭn'çi-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-ATᴱᴰ; -ATᴵNG.] **1.** To articulate; utter; speak. **2.** To state with formal exactness. [< L. *e,* out, + *nuntius,* messenger.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; SPEAK.

—**e-nun"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The utterance or mode of utterance of vocal sounds. **2.** Definite statement.—**e-nun'ci-a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* **e-nun'ci-a-to-ry‡.—e-nun'ci-a"tor,** *n.*

en-ure', 1 en-yūr'; 2 ĕn-yur', *vi.* To come into operation; have effect; be available. [= INURE.]

en-vel'glet, *vt.* Same as INVEIGLE.

en-vel'op', } 1 en-vel'əp; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op, *vt.* **1.** To surround
en-vel'ope'ᵗ, } as a wrapper; lie or be round or about. **2.** To enclose in, or as in, a wrapper. [< F. *envelopper,* < *en.* in, + **velopper,* = WRAP.]—**en-vel'op-ment,** *n.*

en-vel'op, } 1 en-vel'əp *or* en'vɪ-lōp; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op *or* ĕn'-
en-vel'ope, } ve-lōp, *n.* **1.** A case or wrapper of paper with gummed edges, for enclosing a letter or the like. **2.** Any enclosing covering.

en-ven'om, 1 en-ven'əm; 2 ĕn-vĕn'om, *vt.* To impregnate with venom; poison; render vindictive.

Env. Ext., *abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary.

en'vi-a-bl(eᶻ, 1 en'vɪ-ə-bl; 2 ĕn'vi-a-bl, *a.* Adapted to excite envy.—**en'vi-a-bly,** *adv.*

en'vi-ous, 1 en'vɪ-us; 2 ĕn'vi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Cherishing envy; characterized by envy. **2**†. Hating; bearing ill will.

Syn.: jealous, suspicious. One is *envious* who cherishes selfish ill will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, possessions, or the like. A person is *envious* of that which is another's, and to which he himself has no right or claim; he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* spirit is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason. Compare DOUBT.—Ant.: contented, friendly, kindly, satisfied, trustful, well-disposed.—Prep.: envious *of* (formerly *at* or *against*) a person; envious *of* his wealth or power; envious *of* him *for, because of, on account of* his wealth or power.

—**en'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**en'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

en-vi'ron, 1 en-vai'rən; 2 ĕn-vī'ron, *vt.* To be or extend round; completely enclose; surround. [< F. *environner,* < *environ,* around.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**en-vi'ron-ment,** *n.* **1.** Whatever encompasses; one's surroundings or external circumstances collectively. **2.** The act of environing, or the state of being environed.—**en-vi'ron-men-tal,** *a.*—**en-vi'rons,** *n. pl.* The surrounding region; outskirts; suburbs.

en-vis'age, 1 en-viz'ɪj; 2 ĕn-vĭş'aġ, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] **1.** To look into the countenance of; in philosophy, to apprehend directly. **2.** To present (itself) as an image. [< F. *envisager,* < *en* (< L. *in*), in; and see VISAGE.]

en'voy'¹, 1 en'vei; 2 ĕn'vŏy, *n.* A diplomatic agent below an ambassador; a messenger. [< F. *envoyé,* prop. pp. of *envoyer,* send.]

en-voy'²‖, 1 en-vei'; 2 ĕn-vŏy', *n.* **1.** A postscript to or the closing lines of a poem; generally printed *l'envoi.* **2.** The act of sending a message or a messenger. [OF.]

en'vy, 1 en'vɪ; 2 ĕn'vy, *v.* [EN'VIED; EN'VY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel a grudge toward (another) on account of coveting what he possesses or enjoys. **2.** To view with admiration and desire to possess with or without ill will toward the possessor: often with double object; as, he *envies* you your wealth. **II.** *i.* To feel or show envy.—**en'vi-er,** *n.*—**en'vy-ing-ly,** *adv.*

en'vy, *n.* [EN'VIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** Selfish and unfriendly grudging in view of what another enjoys; in a mild sense, the longing for a good possessed by another, without ill will toward the possessor. **2.** An object of envy. **3**†. Hatred; ill will. [< F. *envie,* < L. *invidia,* < *in,* upon, + *video,* see.]

en-wheel'ᵗ, *vt.* [Poet.] To encircle or surround.

en-wind', 1 en-waind'; 2 ĕn-wind', *vt.* To wind or coil around.

en-womb', 1 en-wūm'; 2 ĕn-wo͞m', *vt.* [Poet.] To hold in the womb; conceal as in a womb.

en-wrap'ᵗ, 1 en-rap'; 2 ĕn-răp', *vt.* To enfold in a wrapper; wrap up. **in-wrap'‡.—en-wrap'ment,** *n.*

en-wreathe', 1 en-rīth'; 2 ĕn-rēth', *vt.* [EN-WREATHED'; EN-WREATH'ING.] To encompass with or as with a wreath. **in-wreathe'‡.**

en'zym, } 1 en'zɪm: 2 ĕn'zym, *n. Chem.* An unorganized or
en'zyme, } chemical compound of vegetable or animal origin that causes chemical transformation, as fermentation, etc. [< Gr. *enzymos,* fermented, < *en,* in, + *zymē,* leaven.]

E'o-cene, 1 ī'o-sīn; 2 ē'o-çēn. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in the earliest epoch of the Cenozoic era. **E"o-cen'ic‡. II.** *n.* The earliest period of the Cenozoic era. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn, + *kainos,* new.]

E-o'li-an, } 1 ī-ō'li-ən; 2 ē-ō'li-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to
Æ-o'li-an, } Æolus, the god of the winds. **2.** [e-] Hence, pertaining to the winds; produced, moved, or borne by the wind; aerial. **3.** Eolic. **II.** *n.* A member of the Eolic division of the Greek race.—**Eolian harp, E. lyre,** a stringed instrument that gives forth musical sounds when exposed to a current of air.

E-ol'ic, } 1 ī-ol'ik; 2 ē-ŏl'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Eolis, in
Æ-ol'ic, } ancient Greece, its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* The dialect of the Greek language spoken by the Eolians. **Ai-ol'ic‡.**

e"o-lith'ic, 1 ī"o-lith'ik; 2 ē"o-lith'ic, *a. Geol. & Archeol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest period of the stone age. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn, + *lithos,* stone.]

E. O. M., *abbr.* End of month.

e'on, } 1 ī'ən; 2 ē'ŏn, *n.* An incalculable period of time;
æ'on, } an age; eternity. [< L. *æ̆on,* < Gr. *aiōn,* age.]

E'os, 1 ī'os; 2 ē'ŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of the dawn; daughter of Hyperion; the analog of the Roman Aurora.

E"o-zo'ic, 1 ī"o-zō'ik; 2 ē"o-zō'ic. **I.** *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the upper portion of the Archæan series of rocks, immediately underlying the Paleozoic. **II.** *n.* The Upper Archæan rocks. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn, + *zōē,* life.]

Ep., Epis., *abbr.* Epistle.

ep'act, 1 ep'akt; 2 ēp'ăct, *n.* **1.** The excess of the solar year over 12 lunar months, generally about 11 days. **2.** The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of any particular year. [< Gr. *epaktē,* < *epi,* to, + *agō,* lead.]

E-pam"i-non'das, 1 ı-pam"ı-nen'dəs; 2 e-păm"ı-nŏn'das, *n.* A Theban statesman, 3d century B. C.; twice defeated the Spartans.

ep'arch, 1 ep'ark; 2 ēp'ärc, *n.* **1.** The chief administrator of a Grecian eparchy. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A Russian metropolitan or other bishop.—**ep'ar-chy,** *n.* [-CHIES², *pl.*] **1.** In ancient Greece, a province; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a province. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A Russian diocese. [< Gr. *eparchia,* < *eparchos,* < *epi,* on, + *archō,* rule.]

ep'au-let, 1 ep'ə-let; 2 ēp'ą-lĕt, *n.* A fringed shoulder-ornament of commissioned officers: now largely replaced by the shoulder-strap. [< F. *épaulette,* dim. of *épaule,* shoulder.] **ep'au-lette‡.**

ē"pau"lière', 1 ē"pō"lyâr'; 2 ę"pō"lyêr', *n.* [F.] A protecting shoulder-piece in medieval armor.

ep-en'the-sis, 1 ep-en'thı-sis; 2 ĕp-ĕn'the-sĭs, *n. Gram.* The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word. [< Gr. *epenthesis,* < *epi,* upon, + *en,* in, + *tithēmi,* place.]

e-pergne', 1 ı-pûrn' *or* (*F.*) ē"pern'; 2 e-pêrn' *or* (*F.*) ę"pêrn', *n.* An ornamental centerpiece for a dinner-table. [Prob. < F. *épargne,* economy.]

Eph., Ephes., *abbr.* Ephesians.

e'phah, 1 ī'fə; 2 ē'fa, *n.* An ancient Jewish measure of capacity, thought to be about 6½ gallons. [Heb.] **e'pha‡.**

e-phem'er-a, 1 ı-fem'ər-ə; 2 e-fĕm'er-a, *n.* [-AS² or -Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** An ephemerid or May-fly. **2.** An ephemeral fever. **3.** Anything of very short life. [< Gr. *ephēmeros,* for a day, < *epi,* on, + *hēmera,* day.]

e-phem'er-al, } 1 ı-fem'ər-əl; 2 e-fĕm'er-al, *a.* Living one
e-fem'ər-alF, } day only, as certain insects (the *Ephemeridæ* or May-flies); hence, transitory. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.

Eph"e-mer'i-dæ, 1 ef"ı-mer'ı-dī; 2 ĕf"e-mĕr'ı-dē, *n. pl.* A family of insects, very short-lived in the adult state, having the hind wings reduced, head roundish, and abdomen with two or three long terminal filaments; May-flies, day-flies, or shad-flies. [< EPHEMERA.] **Eph"e-mer'i-da‡.—e-phem'e-rid,** *n.* One of the *Ephemeridæ.*

e-phem'er-is, 1 ı-fem'ər-ıs; 2 e-fĕm'er-ĭs, *n.* [EPH"E-MER'I-DES, 1 ef"ı-mer'ı-dīz; 2 ĕf"e-mĕr'ı-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A table showing the calculated positions and motions of a heavenly body or bodies, from day to day; also, a set of such tables; an astronomical almanac. **2.** An ephemera. [L., < Gr. *ephēmeris,* < *ephēmeros;* see EPHEMERA.]

e-phem'er-on, 1 ı-fem'ər-on; 2 e-fĕm'er-on, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] An ephemerid; an ephemera; anything short-lived.

E-phe'sian, 1 ı-fī'ʒən; 2 e-fē'zhan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor. **II.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of Ephesus. **2†.** A jovial comrade; boon companion. —**E-phe'sians,** *n.* The epistle of St. Paul to the church at Ephesus.

Eph'e-sus, 1 ef'ı-sus; 2 ĕf'e-sŭs, *n.* An ancient city in W. Asia Minor; contained temple of Diana; site of one of the seven churches (*Rev.* i, 11).

eph"i-al'tes, 1 ef"ı-al'tīz; 2 ĕf"ı-ăl'tēs, *n.* Incubus; the nightmare, or the demon supposed to inflict nightmare. [Gr.]

eph'od, 1 ef'od; 2 ĕf'ŏd, *n.* A Jewish priestly vestment. [< Heb. *ephōd,* < *aphad,* clothe.]

E'phra-im, 1 ī'frı-ım; 2 ē'fra-ım, *n. Bib.* Joseph's second son, or the tribe descended from him. *Gen.* xlvi. 20.

ep'i-, *prefix.* Upon, beside, over, etc., becoming *ep-* before vowels, and *eph-* before the aspirate: the first element in many compounds from the Greek. [< Gr. *epi-, ep-, eph-,* < *epi,* upon.]

ep'ic, 1 ep'ık; 2 ĕp'ic. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an epic; grand; noble; heroic. **II.** *n.* A poem celebrating in stately verse the achievements of heroes or demigods; a heroic poem. [< Gr.[L] *epikos,* < *epos,* word.]—**ep'i-cal,** *a.* **ep'ick†.**

ep"i-ca'lyx, 1 ep"ı-kē'liks *or* -kal'iks; 2 ĕp"ı-cā'lyks *or* -căl'-yks, *n.* [-CAL'Y-CES, 1 -kal'ı-sīz; 2 -căl'y-çēs, *pl.*] *Bot.* An external involucel or accessory calyx outside the true calyx.

ep"i-car'di-um, *n.* The portion of the pericardium that is directly united with the substance of the heart. [< EPI- + Gr. *kardia,* heart.]—**ep"i-car'di-ac, ep"i-car'di-al,** *a.*—**ep'i-carp,** *n. Bot.* The outer layer of a pericarp. [< EPI- + Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]—**ep'i-cene.** **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Of common gender. **2.** Belonging to or partaking of the characteristics of both sexes. **3.** Loosely, sexless. **II.** *n.* **1.** A noun that includes both sexes, as *bird, rat.* **2.** A person who exhibits characteristics of both sexes. [< Gr. *epikoinos,* < *epi,* upon, + *koinos,* common.]

Ep"ic-te'tus, 1 ep"ık-tī'tus; 2 ĕp"ic-tē'tŭs, *n.* A Greek stoic philosopher (50?–125?).

ep'i-cure, 1 ep'ı-kiūr; 2 ĕp'i-cūr, *n.* One given to dainty indulgence in the pleasures of the table. [< Gr.[L+F] *Epikouros.*]—**Ep"i-cu-re'an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Epicurus or to his doctrine that pleasure is the chief good. **2.** [e-] Of, pertaining to, or like an epicure. **II.** *n.* **1.** A follower of Epicurus. **2.** [e-] A pleasure-seeker; an epicure.—**Ep"i-cu-re'an-ism,** *n.* **ep'i-cur-ism‡.**

Ep"i-cu'rus, 1 ep"ı-kiū'rus; 2 ĕp"ı-cū'rŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (341–270 B. C.).

ep'i-cy"cle, 1 ep'ı-sal"kl; 2 ĕp'i-çÿ"el, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Astron.* A circle whose center was conceived to move around the earth in a larger circle called the deferent, while a planet moved around its circumference. **2.** A circle that rolls upon the external or internal circumference of another circle. [< Gr. *epikyklos,* < *epi,* upon, + *kyklos,* circle.]—**ep"i-cyc'lic, ep"i-cyc'li-cal,** *a.*

Epicycle.
a, the earth; *b,* epicycle; *c,* planet; *d d d,* deferent.

ep"i-cy'cloid, 1 ep"ı-sal'kloid; 2 ĕp"i-çÿ'cloid, *n. Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle. [< EPICYCLE + -OID.]—**ep"i-cy-cloi'dal,** *a.* Having the form of part of an epicycloid; tracing an epicycloid.

ep"i-dem'ic, 1 ep"ı-dem'ik; 2 ĕp"i-dĕm'ic. **I.** *a. Med.* Affecting many in a community at once. **ep"i-dem'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Wide-spread disease in a certain region; also, wide-spread excitement, influence, etc. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *dēmos,* people.]—**ep"i-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep"i-der'mis, 1 ep"ı-dūr'mıs; 2 ĕp"i-dĕr'mis, *n.* The cuticle or outer skin. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *derma,* skin.] **ep'i-derm‡.—ep"i-der'mal,** *a.* **ep"i-der'mic‡.—ep"i-der'moid, ep"i-der-mol'dal,** *a.*

ep'i-dote, 1 ep'ı-dōt; 2 ĕp'i-dōt, *n.* A yellowish-green to black alumino-calcium silicate. [< Gr. *epididomi,* give besides.]

ep"i-gas'tric, 1 ep"ı-gas'trık; 2 ĕp"i-găs'tric, *a.* Of or pertaining to the epigastrium or the abdomen generally. [< EPI- + Gr. *gaster,* stomach.] **ep"i-gas'tri-al‡.—ep"i-gas'tri-um,** *n.* [-TRI-A, *pl.*] The upper part of the abdomen, especially the region over the stomach and its walls.

ep"i-glot'tis, 1 ep"ı-glot'ıs; 2 ĕp"i-glŏt'is, *n.* [-TI-DES², *pl.*] The leaf-shaped lid, at the base of the tongue, that covers the larynx during the act of swallowing. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *glōttis;* see GLOTTIS.]

ep'i-gram, 1 ep'ı-gram; 2 ĕp'i-grăm, *n.* **1.** A pithy or antithetical saying. **2.** A short, pithy poem. [< Gr. *epi,* on, + *graphō,* write.]—**ep"i-gram-mat'ic, ep"i-gram-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or marked by epigram; witty; pointed; antithetical.—**ep"i-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ep"i-gram'ma-tism,** *n.*—**ep"i-gram'ma-tist,** *n.*—**ep"i-gram'ma-tize,** *vt. & vi.*

ep'i-graph, } 1 ep'ı-graf; 2 ĕp'i-grăf, *n.* **1.** A carved inscrip-
ep'i-grafF, } tion, as on a tomb. **2.** The superscription prefixed to a book or chapter. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *graphō,* write.]—**e-pig'ra-phy,** *n.* The science that treats of the study, interpretation, etc., of inscriptions or epitaphs.

e-pig'y-nous, 1 ı-pij'ı-nus; 2 e-pig'y-nŭs, *a. Bot.* On the ovary: said of floral organs that are adnate to the ovary. [< EPI- + Gr. *gynē,* female.]

ep'i-lep-sy, 1 ep'ı-lep-sı; 2 ĕp'i-lĕp-sy, *n.* A chronic nervous disease characterized by recurrent paroxysms. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *lambanō,* seize.] **ep"i-lep'si-a‡.—ep"i-lep'tic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with epilepsy. **II.** *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

ep'i-log, } 1 ep'ı-leg; 2 ĕp'i-lŏg, *n.* The conclusion of a
ep'i-logue, } discourse, a poem, or the like; a concluding speech. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *legō,* say.]—**ep"i-log'ic, ep"i-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ep"i-lo-gis'tic,** *a.*

e-pil'o-gize, 1 ı-pil'o-jaiz *or* ep'ı-lo-jaiz; 2 e-pil'o-ġiz *or* ĕp'ı-lo-ġiz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To furnish with an epilog. **II.** *i.* To express oneself in the form of an epilog; serve as an epilog. **ep'i-log‡; e-pil'o-gise‡; ep'i-logu-ize‡.**

ep″i-me′ron, 1 ep″ɪ-mī′rɔn; 2 ĕp″ɪ-mē′rŏn, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Zool.* One of the side-pieces of the segment of an arthropod. [< EPI- + Gr. *mēros,* thigh.] **ep″i-me′rum‡.—ep″i-me′-ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epimeron

Ep″i-me′theus, 1 ep″ɪ-mī′thûs; 2 ĕp″ɪ-mē′thūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The brother of Prometheus; husband of Pandora.

Epiph., *abbr.* Epiphany.

e-piph′a-ny, 1 ɪ-pĭf′ə-nɪ; 2 e-pĭf′a-ny, *n.* **1.** [E-] A festival in commemoration of the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, celebrated on Jan. 6. **2.** Any bodily manifestation, as of a deity. [< Gr. *epiphaneia,* < *epi,* upon, + *phainō,* show.]

ep′i-phyte, 1 ep′ɪ-fīt; 2 ĕp′ɪ-fīt, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant growing non-parasitically upon another. **2.** A fungus parasitic upon an animal. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *phyton,* plant.]

E-pi′rus, 1 ɪ-paɪ′rʊs; 2 e-pī′rŭs, *n.* An ancient country, N. W. of Greece. Proclaimed autonomous Feb. 25, 1914.

Epis., Episc., *abbr.* Episcopal.

e-pis′co-pal, 1 ɪ-pĭs′kō-pəl; 2 e-pĭs′co-pal, *a.* Of or pertaining to bishops; having a government vested in bishops. [< Gr. *episkopos,* BISHOP.]—**e-pis′co-pa-cy,** *n.* **1.** Government of a church by bishops. **2.** A bishop's state or office. **3.** The body of bishops collectively.—**E-pis″co-pa′lian.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church, its forms, etc. **2.** [e-] Pertaining to church government by bishops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** [e-] An advocate of episcopacy.—**e-pis″co-pa′lian-ism,** *n.*—**e-pis′co-pal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-pis′-co-pate,** *n.* The office, dignity, or term of office of a bishop; a bishopric; also, the body of bishops collectively.

ep′i-sode, 1 ep′ɪ-sōd; 2 ĕp′ɪ-sōd, *n.* **1.** An incidental story in a literary work; any incident or action out of the regular course of events. **2.** *Gr. Drama.* A portion of a tragedy occurring between two choric songs. [< Gr. *epi,* besides, + *eis,* into, + *hodos,* way.] SYN.: see EVENT. **—ep″i-sod′ic, a. ep′i-so″dal‡** or **-di-al‡; ep″i-sod′i-cal‡.—ep″i-sod′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep″i-spas′tic, 1 ep″ɪ-spas′tɪk; 2 ĕp″ɪ-spăs′tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Raising blisters; blistering. **II.** *n.* A blistering medicament. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *spaō,* draw.]—**ep′i-sperm,** *n. Bot.* The outer covering of a seed. [+ SPERM.]—**ep″i-sper′mic,** *a.*—**ep″i-stax′is,** *n.* The nose-bleed. [+ Gr. *stazō,* drop.]

e-pis′tle, 1 ɪ-pĭs′l; 2 e-pĭs′l, *n.* **1.** A letter; especially, a letter of sacred character or of literary excellence. **2.** *Liturg.* A brief selection, usually from one of the apostolic epistles, read in the communion service of certain churches. [< Gr. *epistolē,* < *epi,* to, + *stellō,* send.]—**e-pis′to-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Belonging or suitable to correspondence by letter. **e-pis′to-lar‡; ep″is-tol′ic‡; ep″is-tol′i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A book containing the epistles of a liturgy.

e-pis′tro-phe, 1 ɪ-pĭs′trɔ-fɪ; 2 e-pis′tro-fe, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* That form of repetition in which successive clauses or sentences end with the same word. **2.** *Mus.* A refrain. [< EPI- + Gr. *strophē,* turning about.]—**ep′i-style,** *n.* An architrave. [+ Gr. *stylos,* style.]

ep′i-taph, 1 ep′ɪ-tăf; 2 ĕp′ɪ-tăf, *n.* An inscription, as on **ep′i-taf″,** a tomb, in memory of the dead; any similar sentiment in prose or verse. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *taphos,* tomb.]

ep″i-tha-la′mi-um, 1 ep″ɪ-thə-lē′mɪ-ʊm; 2 ĕp″ɪ-tha-lā′mi-ŭm, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] A nuptial poem or song. [L., < Gr. *epithalamios,* nuptial.]—**ep″i-the′li-um,** *n.* A cellular tissue covering all free surfaces of the animal body; the cuticles. [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *thēlē,* nipple.]—**ep″i-thē′li-al,** *a.*

ep′i-thet, 1 ep′ɪ-thĕt; 2 ĕp′ɪ-thĕt, *n.* **1.** A phrase or word used adjectively to describe some quality; not having necessarily an opprobrious implication. **2†.** An expression or phrase. [< Gr. *epi,* on, + *tithēmi,* put.] **e-pith′-e-ton‡.** SYN.: see NAME.—**ep″i-thet′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

e-pit′o-me, 1 ɪ-pĭt′ə-mī; 2 e-pĭt′o-mē, *n.* A concise summary; abridgment; compendium. [L., < Gr. *epi,* upon, + *temnō,* cut.]

SYN.: see ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.—**ep″i-tom′ic, ep″i-tom′i-cal,** *a.*—**e-pit′o-mist,** *n.* **e-pit′o-miz″er‡; e-pit′o-mis″er‡.—e-pit′o-mize** or **-mise,** *vt. & vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ″ING.] To reduce to an epitome; make an epitome. SYN.: see ABBREVIATE.

Ep″i-zo′a, 1 ep″ɪ-zō′ə; 2 ĕp″ɪ-zō′a, *n. pl.* External parasites, as fish-lice. [< EPI- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.]—**ep″i-zo′an,** *a. & n.*—**ep″i-zo′on,** *n.* One of the *Epizoa.*—**ep″i-zo-ot′ic,** 1 ep″ɪ-zō-ŏt′ɪk; 2 ĕp″ɪ-zo-ŏt′ic, *n.* An epidemic influenza or distemper of animals, as horses. **ep″i-zo′o-ty‡.—ep″i-zo-ot′ic,** *a.* Relating to or resembling epizootic.

e plu′ri-bus u′num, 1 ɪ plʊ′rɪ-bus yʊ′nʊm; 2 ē plu′rī-bŭs yu′nŭm. From many, one: motto of the United States. [L.]

ep′och, 1 ep′ək; 2 ĕp′oc, *n.* **1.** An important point in history; the beginning of an era. **2.** A definite and memorable period of history; era. [< Gr. *epochē,* check, < *epi,* upon, + *echō,* have.]—**ep′och-al,** *a.* Creating or marking an epoch.

ep′ode, 1 ep′ōd; 2 ĕp′ōd, *n.* **1.** The last part of an ancient lyric ode. **2.** A species of lyric poem, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. [< Gr. *epōdos,* < *epi,* upon, + *aeidō,* sing.]

ep′o-nym, 1 ep′o-nɪm; 2 ĕp′o-nym, *n.* **1.** A personage assumed as the founder and name-giver of a race, state, or city; also, the name of that personage. **2.** A name or phrase formed from the name of a person to designate a people, period, scientific theory, etc. [< Gr. *epōnymos,* < *epi,* upon, + *onyma,* name.]—**e-pon′y-mist,** *n.* One from whom an eponym is derived.—**e-pon′y-mous, ep″o-nym′ic,** *a.*

ep″o-pee′, 1 ep″o-pī′; 2 ĕp″o-pē′, *n.* An epic poem; epic poetry. [< Gr. *epopoiia,* epic poetry, < *epos,* epic, + *poieō,* make.] **ep″o-poe′ia‡.**

ep′os, 1 ep′ɛs; 2 ĕp′ŏs, *n.* **1.** An epopee. **2.** Unwritten narrative poetry; a series of heroic events. [L., < Gr. *epos,* word.]

ep′si-lon, 1 ep′sɪ-lən; 2 ĕp′sɪ-lŏn, *n.* The fifth letter in the Greek alphabet: equivalent to English short *e.*

Ep′som, 1 ep′səm; 2 ĕp′som, *n.* A town in S. E. England, famous for its race-course on Epsom Downs; pop. 18,800.—**Epsom salt** or **salts,** a white hydrated crystalline magnesium sulfate, used as a purgative.

eq., *abbr.* Equal, equivalent.

e′qua-bl(eᴱ**,** 1 ĭ′kwa-bl *or* ek′wə-bl; 2 ē′kwa-bl *or* ĕk′-wa-bl, *a.* Of uniform condition or movement; regular; even; steady. [< L. *æquabilis,* < *æquo,* make equal.]—**e″qua-bil′i-ty,** *n.* Evenness, as of temper or action. **e′qua-bl(e-nessᴱ‡.—e′qua-bly,** *adv.*

e′qual, 1 ĭ′kwəl; 2 ē′kwal. **I.** *vt.* [E′QUALED or E′QUALLED, E′QUALDᴮ; E′QUAL-ING or E′QUAL-LING.] To be or become equal to; make equal; equalize. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the same degree with another, or with each other, as in magnitude or value; neither greater nor less. **2.** Equable. **3.** Adequate for the purpose; commensurate. **4.** Equitable; just. **5.** Having the same rank, rights, or importance. **III.** *n.* A person or thing equal to another; a person of the same rank or condition. [< L. *æqualis,* < *æquus,* even.] SYN.: see ADEQUATE; ALIKE.—**e-qual′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] The state of being equal; exact agreement; uniformity.—**e″qual-i-za′tion** or **-sa′tion,** *n.* The act of equalizing; an equal state.—**e′qual-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ″ING, -IS″ING.] To make equal to another or to one another.—**e′qual-iz″er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which equalizes. **2.** A device for equalizing pressure or strain, as in aeroplanes, railway trucks or plows. **e′qual-isᴱ″er‡.—e′qual-ly,** *adv.*—**e′qual-ness,** *n.* [angular.

e-quan′gu-lar, 1 ɪ-kwaŋ′gɪu-lər; 2 e-kwăŋ′gŭ-lar, *a.* Equi-

e″qua-nim′i-ty, 1 ĭ″kwə-nĭm′ɪ-tɪ; 2 ē″kwa-nĭm′i-ty, *n.* Evenness of mind or temper; composure; calmness. [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *animus,* mind.]

e-qua′tion, 1 ɪ-kwē′ʒən; 2 e-kwā′shon, *n.* **1.** A proposition expressing (usually by the symbol =) the equality of two quantities. **2.** *Astron.* A correction due to any varying source of error. **3.** *Chem.* A symbolic representation of a chemical reaction. [< L. *æquatio(n-),* < *æquo,* make equal, < *æquus,* equal.]—**e-quate′,** *vt.* [E-QUAT-EDᶜ; E-QUAT′ING.] To make equal; represent as equivalent; put into the form of an equation.

e-qua′tor, 1 ɪ-kwē′tər; 2 e-kwā′tor, *n.* **1.** An imaginary circle of the earth, the sun, a planet, etc., midway between the poles (that of the earth being the *terrestrial equator*). **2.** The imaginary circle in which the plane of the earth's equator cuts the celestial sphere (the *celestial equator*). [< LL. *æquator,* < L. *æquo,* make equal.]—**e″qua-to′ri-al.** **I.** *a.* Relating to, near, or determined by an equator. **II.** *n.* A telescope turning on two axes at right angles to each other, the principal one being parallel to the axis of the earth. **equatorial telescope‡.**

eq′uer-ry, 1 ek′wər-ɪ; 2 ĕk′wer-y, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] [Eng.] An officer of the royal household in the offices of the master of the horse, who occasionally attends upon the sovereign or a royal prince. [F., *écurie,* stable.] **eq′uer-y‡.**

e-ques′tri-an, 1 ɪ-kwes′tɪ-ən; 2 e-kwĕs′tri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; skilled in horsemanship. **2.** Representing as on horseback. **II.** *n.* One skilled in horsemanship. [< L. *equester* (*equestr-*), < *equus,* horse.]—**e-ques′tri-an-ism,** *n.* Horsemanship. **—e-ques″tri-enneᶜ′,** *n.* A woman skilled in horsemanship.

e′qui-, 1 ĭ′kwɪ-; 2 ē′kwi-. From Latin *æquus,* equal: a combining form.—**e″qui-an′gu-lar,** *a.* Having equal angles.—**e″qui-dis′tant,** *a.* Situated at equal distances from a given point, as two cities, etc.—**e″qui-lat′er-al,** *a.* Having all the sides equal. **-iy,** *adv.*

e″qui-lib′ri-um, 1 ĭ″kwɪ-lib′rɪ-ʊm; 2 ē″kwi-lĭb′ri-ŭm, *n.* Even poise or balance, as of a body acted upon by counteracting forces, or of the mind between conflicting motives. [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *libra,* balance.] **e″qui-lib′ri-tyᵗ.—e″qui-li′brate,** *v.* [-BRAT-EDᶜ; -BRAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into or keep in a state of equilibrium. **2.** To counterpoise. **II.** *i.* To be in equilibrium.—**e″qui-li-bra′tion,** *n.* Equipoise.—**e″qui-li′bra-tor,** *n.* A device for establishing equilibrium, as in a dirigible balloon. —

e-quil'i-brist, *n.* One skilled in balancing, as a rope-walker.

e"qui-mul'ti-ple. **I.** *a.* Produced by multiplying by the same number. **II.** *n.* One of two or more products of different quantities by the same multiplier.

e'quine, 1 ī'kwain; 2 ē'kwīn. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a horse. **II.** *n.* A horse, or a related animal. [< L. *equinus*, < *equus*, horse.] **e-qui'nal†.**

e'qui-nox, 1 ī'kwi-neks; 2 ē'kwi-nŏks, *n. Astron.* One of two opposite points at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when the days and nights are equal; also, the time of this crossing (about Mar. 21 and Sep. 22). [< L.F *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*), night.]—**e"qui-noc'tial.** **I.** *a.* Occurring at or pertaining to the equinox or to equality of day and night. **II.** *n.* **1.** A severe storm occurring usually at or near the equinox. **2.** The equator.—**equinoctial line,** the equator.—**e. points,** the points of intersection of the equator and the ecliptic; the equinoxes.—**e. time,** time reckoned from the moment at which the sun passes the vernal equinox.

e-quip', 1 ı-kwip'; 2 e-kwĭp', *vt.* [E-QUIPPED'ᵗ, E-QUIPT'ᵉˢ; E-QUIP'PING.] **1.** To furnish or fit out with all needful supplies for any purpose. **2.** To dress or attire; array. [< Ice. or *skipa*, set in order.]

eq'ui-page, 1 ek'wi-pij; 2 ĕk'wi-pag, *n.* **1.** An equipment, as for a camp, army, etc. **2.** A carriage, with its horses, attendants, etc. **3.** Imposing display; retinue. **4**‖. A complete service, as for the table. **5**†. Dress; accouterments; decoration. **6**†. A collection of small implements, worn as on a chatelaine. [OF., < *equiper*, equip.]

e-quip'ment, 1 ı-kwip'ment *or* -mənt; 2 e-kwip'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of equipping. **2.** The state of being equipped or furnished. **3.** Whatever constitutes an outfit for some special purpose or service; as, the *equipment* of a ship or of a fleet; also, figuratively, of personal acquirements, as of an instructor, a diplomatist, etc. Specif.: (1) *Mil.* Arms, horses, accouterments, etc. (2) *Railway.* Rolling-stock and apparatus for operating, as distinguished from stations and trackage.

e'qui-poise, 1 ī'kwi-pɔiz; 2 ē'kwi-pŏiz, *n.* **1.** Equality or equal distribution, as of weight and power; equilibrium. **2.** A counterpoise.

e"qui-pol'lent, 1 ī"kwi-pel'ent; 2 ē"kwi-pŏl'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Equal in weight, power, effect, etc.: equivalent. **2.** Equivalent in meaning and force. **3.** *Math.* Equal and parallel. [< F. *équipollent*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *polleo*, be strong.]—**e"qui-pol'lence,** *n.* **e"qui-ɒl'len-cy†.**—**e"qui-pon'der-ance,** *n.* Equality of weight; equipoise.—**e"qui-pon'der-ant,** *a.*—**e"qui-pon'der-ate,** *vt.* **1.** To counterbalance. **2.** To put into well-balanced condition.

Eq"ui-se'tum, 1 ek"wi-sī'tum; 2 ĕk"wi-sē'tûm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A widely distributed genus of rush-like cryptogamous plants, especially those known as *horsetails* or *scouring-rushes*. **2.** [e-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *equus*, horse, + *sæta*, bristle.]

eq'ui-tan-cy, 1 ek'wi-tən-si; 2 ĕk'wi-tan-çy, *n.* Horsemanship.

eq'ui-tant, 1 ek'wi-tənt; 2 ĕk'wi-tant, *a. Biol.* Overlapping or riding, as leaves folded forward. [< L. *equitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *equito*, ride, < *eques* (*equit-*), horseman, < *equus*, horse.]

eq"ui-ta'tion, 1 ek"wi-tē'shən; 2 ĕk"wi-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** Horsemanship. **2.** A ride on horseback. [< L. *equitatio(n-)*, < *equitatus*, pp. of *equito*; see EQUITANT.]

eq'ui-ty, 1 ek'wi-ti; 2 ĕk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES', *pl.*] **1.** Fairness or impartiality; equal justice. **2.** The application of principles of justice to legal adjustment of differences in particular cases, where the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient. **3.** *Law.* (1) The system of collateral law administered by courts of equity. (2) A court in which suits based on equitable rights may be brought; a court of chancery. (3) [U. S.] Value in excess of a mortgage. [< F. *équité*, < L. *æquita(t-)s*, < *æquus*, equal.] Syn.: see JUSTICE.

—**eq'ui-ta-bl**(**eF**, *a.* Characterized by equity or fairness; impartial; just; fair. Syn.: see HONEST; JUST; RIGHT.—**eq'ui-ta-bl**(**e-nessF**, *n.*—**eq'ui-ta-bly,** *adv.*

equiv., *abbr.* Equivalent.

e-quiv'a-lent, 1 ı-kwiv'ə-lent; 2 e-kwĭv'a-lĕnt. **I.** *a.* Equal in value, area, volume, force, meaning, or the like. Syn.: see ALIKE; IDENTICAL; SYNONYMOUS.

II. *n.* That which is equivalent; something equal in value, power, or effect. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *valeo*, be strong.]—**e-quiv'a-lence,** *n.* The state of being equivalent or of having equal values. **e-quiv'a-len-cy†.**—**e-quiv'a-lent-ly,** *adv.*

e-quiv'o-cal, 1 ı-kwiv'o-kəl; 2 e-kwĭv'o-cal, *a.* Having a doubtful meaning; susceptible of different interpretations; questionable; suspicious. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

Syn.: ambiguous, doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, enigmatical, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, obscure, perplexing, questionable, suspicious, uncertain. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it leaves the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may be simply the result of a want either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be guessed like a riddle. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt; that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense either of *dubious* or of *doubtful*; a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. A *suspicious* character gives reason to be suspected; a *suspicious* temper is inclined to suspect the others, with or without reason. Compare CLEAR; PRECARIOUS.—Ant.: certain, clear, distinct, evident, indisputable, indubitable, lucid, manifest, obvious, perspicuous, plain, unambiguous, unequivocal, unquestionable, unquestioned.

—**e-quiv'o-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**e-quiv'o-cal-ness,** *n.*—**e-quiv'o-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED'ᵈ; -CAT"ING.] To use ambiguous language with intent to deceive.—**e-quiv"o-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of equivocating. **2.** *Logic.* A fallacy arising from the employment of a word of doubtful meaning. **æ-quiv"o-ca'tion†.**—**e-quiv'o-ca"tor,** *n.*—**e-quiv'o-ca-to-ry,** *a.*—**eq'ui-voke,** *n.* An equivocal word or phrase; an equivocation; a play upon words. **æ'qui-voke†; eq'ui-voque†.**

-er, *suffix.* Used (1) to form nouns of agency; as, *maker*, knocker, etc.; (2) to form the comparative degree; as, *larger*, longer; (3) to form frequentative and diminutive verbs; as, flutter (from float); (4) to denote a person, often an agent, without derivation from a verb; as, pensioner; (5) to form nouns denoting condition, place of dwelling, etc. [(1) < AS. *-ere;* (2) < AS. *-er, -or;* (3) < AS. *-erian;* (4) < OF. *-er, -ier,* < L. *arius.*]

e'ra, 1 ī'rə; 2 ē'ra, *n.* **1.** A period dating from a fixed epoch; as, the Christian *era*. **2.** A notable period. **3.** An epoch. [< LL. *æra*, pl. of *æs* (*ær-*), brass.]

e-ra'di-ateᵈ, 1 ı-rē'dı-ēt; 2 e-rā'di-āt, *vt. & vi.* To radiate.—**e-ra"di-a'tion,** *n.*

e-rad'i-cate, 1 ı-rad'ı-kēt; 2 e-răd'i-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED'ᵈ; -CAT"ING.] To root out; destroy thoroughly; extirpate. [< L. *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), root.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—**e-rad'i-ca-bl**(**eF**, *a.*—**e-rad"i-ca'tion,** *n.*—**e-rad'i-ca-tiv**(**eS**, *a. & n.*

e-rase', 1 ı-rēs'; 2 e-rās', *vt.* [E-RASED'ᵗ; E-RAS'ING.] To obliterate, as by scraping or rubbing out; efface. [< L. *e*, out, + *rado*, scratch.] Syn.: see CANCEL.

—**e-ras'a-bl**(**eF** or **-i-bl**(**eF, *a.*—**e-ras'er,** *n.* One who or that which erases; a sharp tool or a rubber for removing pencil- or ink-marks.—**e-rase'ment**‖, *n.*—**e-ra'sure,** *n.* **1.** The act of erasing, or the state of being erased. **2.** Anything erased. **e-ra'sion†.**

E-ras'mus, 1 ı-raz'mus; 2 e-rās'mŭs, **Desiderius** (1466–1536). A Dutch scholar and theologian; taught at Cambridge, England: *Colloquies*.

E-ras'ti-an, 1 ı-ras'tı-ən; 2 e-rās'ti-an, *a.* Designating undue subservience of the Church to the State. [< Thomas *Erastius* (1524–1583), Swiss theologian.]—**E-ras'ti-an,** *n.*—**E-ras'ti-an-ism,** *n.*—**E-ras'ti-an-ize,** *vt. & vi.*

Er'a-to, 1 er'ə-to; 2 ĕr'a-to, *n. Class. Myth.* The muse of lyric and erotic poetry.

Er"a-tos'the-nes, 1 er"ə-tos'thı-nīz; 2 ĕr"a-tŏs'the-nēs, *n.* A Greek astronomer and philosopher (276–195 B. C.).

er'bi-um, 1 ūr'bı-um; 2 ĕr'bi-ûm, *n.* A rare unisolated element known only by its compounds. See ELEMENT.

Erck"mann', 1 erk"mān'; 2 ĕrk"män', **Émile** (1822–1899). A French novelist who collaborated with Chatrian.

Er'cles, *n.* Hercules: a corruption.

ere, 1 ār; 2 ĕr, *prep. & conj.* Sooner than; before; rather than. [AS. *ær*, before.]—**ere'long,** *adv.* Ere long; before long.—**ere'now",** *adv.* Before this time.—**ere'while"**‖, *adv.* Some time ago; heretofore. **ere'whiles"†.**

Er'e-bus, 1 er'ı-bus; 2 ĕr'e-bŭs, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* A place of utter darkness between the earth and Hades.

e-rect', 1 ı-rekt'; 2 e-rĕct'. **I.**ᵈ *vt.* **1.** To rear or set up, as a building; build; establish. **2.** To set up in an upright position. **3.** To raise to higher or a designated position; exalt. **4.** To draw upon some plan, as a geometrical figure or architectural design. **II.** *a.* **1.** Upright in position, form, or person; vertical. **2.** Directed upward. **3.** Free from depression or humiliation. [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, set up, < *e*, out, + *rego*, lead straight.] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; INSTITUTE; RAISE.

—**e-rec'til**(**eS, *a.* Susceptible of erection; as, *erectile* feathers. **e-rect'a-bl**(**eF†.—**e"rec-til'ı-ty,** *n.*—**e-rec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of building or constructing. **2.** A raising to and fixing in an upright position; a setting up.

3. The state of being erected, exalted, or lifted up. **4.** A building or structure.—**e-rec'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Tending to erect or raise.—**e-rect'ly**, *adv.*—**e-rect'ness**, *n.*—**e-rec'tor**, *n.* [-TORS or E"REC-TO'RES, *pl.*] One who or that which erects, as a builder or a muscle.

er'e-mite, 1 er'ı-mait; 2 ĕr'e-mīt, *n.* A hermit. [< Gr. *erēmitēs*, < *erēmos*, lonely.] **er'e-myte**†.—**er"e-mit'ic, er"e-mit'i-cal**, *a.* [Its many sieges; pop. 129,650.

Er'furt, 1 er'furt, 2 ĕr'furt, *n.* A town in S. Prussia; noted for

erg, 1 ûrg; 2 ĕrg, *n.* The unit of work and energy in the C. G. S. system. See UNIT. [< Gr. *ergon*, work.] **er'gon**†.

er'go, 1 ûr'go; 2 ĕr'gō, *adv.* Hence; therefore. [L.]

er'go-graph, 1 ûr'go-graf; 2 ĕr'gō-grȧf, *n.* An instrument for registering on a moving drum the movement of a finger in lifting a weight: used as an index of mental excitement, fatigue, etc., as the work done is dependent on the mental condition. [< Gr. *ergon*, work, + -GRAPH.]—**er-gom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for the measurement of mental exertion or fatigue. [+ -METER.]

er'got, 1 ûr'got; 2 ĕr'gŏt, *n.* A fungus that sometimes takes the place of the grain in rye and other grasses: used medicinally in parturition. [F., also *argot*, spur.]—**er'got-ed**, *a.*

Er'ic, 1 er'ık; 2 ĕr'ĭc, **the Red.** A Scandinavian navigator (about 982); discovered Greenland.

er"i-ca'ceous, 1 er"ı-ke'shus; 2 ĕr"ĭ-cā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Of or relating to the heath family of shrubs, natives of temperate or cold climates.

Er'ic-son, 1 er'ık-sən; 2 ĕr'ĭc-son, **Leif.** A Norse adventurer; traditional discoverer of North America about 1000 A. D.

Er'ics-son, 1 er'ık-sən; 2 ĕr'ĭc-son, **John** (1803–1889). A Swedish engineer; invented the screw propeller, improved the locomotive, and built the "Monitor." See MONITOR.

E'rie, 1 ī'rı; 2 ē'ri, *n.* One of the Great Lakes; length, 240 m.; width, 58 m.; area, 9,960 sq. m.—**Erie canal**, a canal, 326 m. long, from Buffalo to Albany, N. Y.

E-rig'e-na, 1 ı-rij'ı-na; 2 e-rĭg'e-na, **Johannes Scotus** (833?–886?). An Irish scholastic philosopher.

E'rin, 1 ī'rın *or* er'ın; 2 ē'rĭn *or* ĕr'ĭn, *n.* The ancient name, and still poetic, name for Ireland. [Cor. of *Éire.*]

er"i-na'ceous, 1 er"ı-ne'shus; 2 ĕr"ĭ-nā'shŭs, *a.* Of or like a hedgehog. [< L. *erinaceus*, < *er*, hedgehog.]

E-rin'ys, 1 ı-rin'ıs *or* ı-raı'nıs; 2 e-rĭn'ys *or* e-rī'nys, *n.* [-YS, 1 -ı-ĭz; 2 -y-ēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* Any one of the three Eumenides or avenging deities, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra, the Roman Furies. **E-rin'ny-es**†; **E-rin'nys**†.

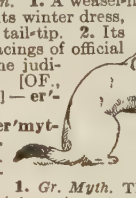
E'ris, 1 ī'rıs *or* er'ıs; 2 ē'ris *or* ĕr'ĭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Nyx; sister of Ares, and goddess of discord.

e-ris'tic, 1 ı-ris'tık; 2 e-rĭs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Relating to controversy. **2.** Prone to dispute. [< Gr. *eristikos*, < *erīs*, strife.] **-cal**†.

E"ri-tre'a, 1 ē"rı-trē'ə; 2 ē"ri-trē'a, *n.* An Italian colony in Abyssinia; 45,800 sq. m.; pop. 404,000.—**Er"i-tre'an**, *a.*

erl'-king", 1 ûrl'-kiŋ"; 2 ĕrl'-kĭng", *n.* In Teutonic folk-lore, a malicious giant or power especially spiteful to children.

er'min(e^{S}, 1 ûr'mın; 2 ĕr'mĭn, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, the stoat, especially in its winter dress, which is white with a black tail-tip. **2.** Its fur, used in Europe for the facings of official robes, as of judges; hence, the judicial office or its ideal purity. [OF., < OHG. *harmin*, ermine-fur.] — **er'-mined**, *a.*



Ermine.

er'myte†, *n.* Same as HERMIT.—**er'myt-age**†, *n.* [earn†; ern†.

erne, 1 ûrn; 2 ĕrn, *n.* An eagle.

E'ros, 1 ī'ros; 2 ē'rŏs, *n.* [E-RO'-TES, 1 ı-ro'tiz; 2 e-rŏ'tēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of love; the Roman Cupid. **2.** *Astron.* An asteroid of the sixth magnitude discovered on Aug. 13, 1898.

e-ro'sion, 1 ı-rō'zhən; 2 e-rō'zhon, *n.* The wearing away of rocks, as by water. [< L. *e*, off, + *rodo*, gnaw.]—**e-rode'**, *vt.* & *vi.* To gnaw or wear away.—**e-rod'ed**, *pa.* Appearing as if eaten or gnawed away; especially, having the margin jagged or irregularly toothed, as a leaf or an insect's wing. **e-rose'**†.—**e-ro'dent.** **I.** *a. Med.* Causing erosion; caustic: said of certain drugs. **II.** *n.* A caustic remedial agent.—**e-rod'i-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**e-ro'siv**(e^{S}, *a.*

e-rot'ic, 1 ı-ret'ık; 2 e-rŏt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to passionate love; amorous; amatory. **e-rot'i-cal**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** An amatory poem. **2.** *sing.* or *pl.* A theory or science of love. **e"ro-to'lo-gy**†. [< Gr. *erōtikos*, < *erō(t-)s*, love.]

er"pe-tol'o-gy, 1 ûr"pı-tel'o-jı; 2 ĕr"pe-tŏl'o-ğy, *n.* Herpetology: an erroneous form.—**er"pe-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

er(r^{F}, 1 ûr; 2 ĕr, *v.* [ERRED, ERD^{S}; ERR'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To wander from the truth; mistake. **2.** To go astray morally; sin. **3.** To miss one's aim. **4**‖. To wander: the original sense. **II**†. *t.* To mislead; also, to miss or mistake. [< L.^{F} *erro*, wander.] Syn.: see WANDER.—**er'ran-cy**, *n.* **1.** The condition of erring or of containing errors; liability to err. **2.** Frequent change, or liability to change.

er'rand, 1 er'ənd; 2 ĕr'and, *n.* A trip or journey made to carry a message or do a commission; also, that which one goes to accomplish. [< AS. *ærende*, < √ *ar*, go.]

er'rant, 1 er'ənt; 2 ĕr'ant, *a.* **1.** Roving or wandering; erratic. **2**†. Same as ARRANT. [OF., pp. of *errer*, wander.]—**er'rant-ry**, *n.* The vocation of a knight errant.

er-rat'ic, 1 e-rat'ık; 2 ĕ-răt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Not conforming to rules or standards; irregular; eccentric. **2.** Wandering; straying. [< L.^{F} *erraticus*, < *erro*, wander.] **er-rat'i-cal**†. Syn.: see IRREGULAR; QUEER.—**er-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

er-ra'tum, 1 e-rē'tum; 2 ĕ-rā'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] An error, as in writing or printing. [L.]

er'rhine, 1 er'ın; 2 ĕr'ĭn. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of sneezing and nasal discharges. **II.** *n.* A medicine to be snuffed. [< Gr. *errhinon*, < *en*, in, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

er-ro'ne-ous, 1 e-rō'nı-us; 2 ĕ-rō'ne-ŭs, *a.* Marked by error; mistaken. [< L. *erroneus*, straying, < *erro*, wander.] Syn.: see ABSURD. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

er'ror, 1 er'ər; 2 ĕr'or, *n.* **1.** The condition of erring, or the state of being erroneous; deviation from correctness; mistake. **2.** Something done, said, or believed wrongly; also, false beliefs collectively. **3.** A violation or neglect of duty; fault; transgression. [OF., < L. *erro*, wander.] Syn.: balk, blunder, bull, fallacy, falsity, fault, hallucination, mistake, omission, oversight, unsoundness. See DELUSION; FOIBLE.—Ant.: accuracy, certainty, correction, correctness, exactness, rectification, soundness, surety, truth.

Erse, 1 ûrs; 2 ĕrs, *n.* The language of the Scottish Highlanders; also, the Irish Gaelic. [Cor. of IRISH.]—**Erse**, *a.*

Er'skine, 1 ûr'skın; 2 ĕr'skĭn, *n.* **1. John** (1695–1768), of Carnoch; a Scottish jurist. **2. Lord** (1750–1823), Thomas Erskine, a Scottish advocate; Lord Chancellor; defended Lord George Gordon, Thomas Paine, and Queen Caroline.

erst, 1 ûrst; 2 ĕrst, *adv.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Formerly; long ago; once. **2.** In the beginning. [< AS. *ærst*, superl. of *ær*, before.]—**erst'while**". **I.***a.* Former. **II.***adv.* Formerly.

er"u-bes'cence, 1 er"u-bes'ens; 2 ĕr"ų-bĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The process or condition of growing red; redness; blush. [< LL. *erubescentia*, < L. *erubesco*, blush.] **er"u-bes'cen-cy**†.—**er"u-bes'cent**, *a.*

e"ruc-ta'tion, 1 ı"ruk-tē'shən; 2 ĕ"rŭc-tā'shon, *n.* The act of belching; also, that which is thrown off in belching. [< L. *eructo*, < *e*, out, + *ructo*, belch.]—**e-ruct'**, **e-ruc'tate**‖, *vt.*

er'u-dite, 1 er'u-[*or* -yu-]dait; 2 ĕr'ų-[*or* -yų-]dīt, *a.* Very learned; scholarly. [< L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudio*, instruct, < *e*, from, + *rudis*, rude.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**er"u-di'tion**, *n.* **1.** Complete and various scholarship. **2.** The act of instructing. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; LEARNING; WISDOM.

e-ru'gi-nous, 1 ı-ru'jı-nus; 2 e-rų'ği-nŭs, *a.* Of or like copper-rust; green. [< *æruginosus*, < *æs*, copper.]

e-rupt'd, 1 ı-rupt'; 2 e-rŭpt', *v.* **I.** *i.* To cause to burst forth. **II.** *i.* To break out suddenly and with violence, as a volcano. [< L. *e*, out, + *rumpo*, burst.]—**e-rup'-tion**, *n.* **1.** A breaking forth with violence; bursting out; outbreak. **2.** That which bursts forth, as lava from a volcano. **3.** A breaking out, as in a rash.

e-rup'tiv(e^{S}, 1 ı-rup'tıv; 2 e-rŭp'tĭv, *a.* Pertaining or tending to eruption. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* [confection*ery*, **-ery**, *suffix.* Denoting a business, place of business, etc., as

er"y-sip'e-las, 1 er"ı-sip'ı-ləs; 2 ĕr"y-sĭp'e-las, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, accompanied by fever. [< Gr. *erythros*, red, + *pella*, skin.]—**er"y-si-pel'a-tous**, *a.* **er"y-sip"e-lat'ic**‡; **er"y-sip'e-lous**‡.—**er"y-sip'e-loid**, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease from infection.

Erz'ber-ger, 1 erts'ber-gər; 2 ĕrts'bĕr-ğer, **Matthias** (1875–1921). German statesman; Vice Chancellor, 1919; Minister of Finance of German republic: signed the Armistice granted by the Allies, Nov. 11, 1918; assassinated.

Erze'rum, 1 erz'rūm; 2 ĕrz'rųm, *n.* An ancient fortified city in Armenia, Asiatic Turkey; pop. 80,000; entered by the Russians, Feb. 16, 1916.

es-, *prefix.* Form of EX- in many words of Romance origin, as *escape*, *escheat*, *eschange* (now *exchange*).

-es, *suffix.* Used (1) to form many plurals, as boxes, churches; (2) to form the 3d person singular of the present indicative of verbs ending in a vowel, as *goes*, *sees*. [(1) (*a*) ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-as*; (*b*) < L. *-es*, a pl. termination in the 3d declension. (2) ME. *-es*, *-s*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*.]

E. S., *abbr.* Ells Scotch.

E'sau, 1 ī'sô; 2 ē'sa, *n.* The eldest son of Isaac; sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. *Gen.* xxv, 29–34.

es"ca"drille', 1 es"ka"drī'; 2 ĕs"ca"drĭ', *n.* [Fr.] A squadron of military aeroplanes.

es"ca-lade', 1 es"kə-lēd'; 2 ĕs"ca-lād'. **I.** *vt.* [-LAD'ED^{d}; -LAD'ING.] *Mil.* To mount and enter by means of a ladder; scale, as a wall. **II.** *n. Mil.* An attack to scale ramparts, etc. [F., < L. *scala*, ladder.]

es'ca-la"tor, 1 es'kə-lē"tər; 2 ĕs'ca-lā"tor, *n.* A moving stairway, built on the endless-chain principle; used in stores, railroad-stations, etc.: a copyrighted term. [< F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata*, < L. *scala*, ladder.] [SCALLOP.

es-cal'lop, 1 es-kəl'əp; 2 ĕs-cą'lop, *v.* & *n.* Same as

es'ca-pade, 1 es'kə-pēd; 2 ĕs'ca-pād, *n.* **1.** An act in reckless disregard of propriety; a mischievous prank. **2.** An escape. **3.** A plunging or kicking, as of a horse. [F.]

es-cape', 1 es-kēp'; 2 ĕs-cāp', *v.* [ES-CAPED'†; ES-CAP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To flee from so as to get clear of; get away from. **2.** To slip out or away from. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succeed in getting away from or in avoiding something; also, to elude notice. **2.** To find egress from restraint. [< LL.ᵒᶠ *ex capa,* < L. *ex,* out of, + LL. *capa,* cape.]

Syn.: abscond, avoid, be acquitted, be cleared, be set free, decamp, depart, elude, evade, flee, fly, get away, get off, go free, shun. To *escape* is to get away clear; to *flee* or *fly* is to attempt it, with or without success; to *abscond* is both to *flee* and to hide, or at least to seek concealment and obscurity. To *escape* may be noble and worthy; to *abscond* is ordinarily an act of cowardice and guilt. See AVOID.

es-cape', *n.* **1.** A successful flight, as from custody, pursuit, or annoyance. **2.** Freedom from some evil. **3.** Issue, as of a fluid; leakage. **4.** *Bot.* Any plant formerly cultivated that now grows wild in fields. **5†.** An outburst; sally. **6†.** An inadvertence; act of transgression.

es-cape'ment, 1 es-kēp'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕs-cāp'ment, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device, used in timepieces for securing a uniform movement. **2‖.** The act of escaping.

Anchor Escapement of a Watch.

a, anchor; *l,* lever or fork; *ip,* impulse-pallet; *lp,* locking pallet; *r,* roller.

es-carp', 1 es-kärp'; 2 ĕs-cärp', *n.* *Fort.* The inner wall or side of the ditch at the foot of a rampart: distinguished from *counterscarp,* the further or outer side.

es-carp'ment, 1 es-kärp'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕs-cärp'ment, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A precipitous artificial slope about a fortification or position. **2.** Any steep slope. [F.]

-esce, *suffix.* Used to form inceptive verbs. [< L. *-esco.*]

-escence, -escent, *suffixes* of nouns and adjectives corresponding to verbs in -ESCE.

esch'a-lot, 1 ĕsh'ə-lət; 2 ĕsh'a-lŏt, *n.* Same as SHALLOT.

es'char¹, 1 es'kär; 2 ĕs'cär, *n.* Same as ESKAR.

es'char², *n.* *Pathol.* The dry crust produced by mortification or cauterization; a slough. [< OF. *escare.*] **es'car‡.**—**es″cha-rot'ic,** *a.* *Med.* Able to destroy living tissue and form an eschar.

es″cha-tol'o-gy, 1 es″kə-təl'o-jı; 2 ĕs″ca-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* *Theol.* The branch that treats of death, resurrection, immortality, the end of the world, final judgment, and the future state. [< Gr. *eschatos,* extreme, + -LOGY.]

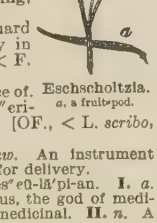
es-cheat'ᵈ, 1 es-chēt'; 2 ĕs-chēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take possession of as forfeited. **II.** *i.* To revert to the state or crown, as by reason of the non-existence of heirs.—**es-cheat'a-bl(ᴇᴘ,** *a.*

es-cheat', *a.* Forfeited; escheated.

es-cheat', *n.* The reversion of lands to the state or to the crown. [< OF. *eschet,* orig. pp. of *escheoir,* fall to.]

es-chew', 1 es-chū'; 2 ĕs-chu', *vt.* To shun, as something unworthy or injurious. [< OF. *eschuer,* shun.] Syn.: see AVOID.

Esch-scholt'zi-a, 1 e-shōlt'sı-ə; 2 ĕ-shōlt'si-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of smooth herbs of the poppy family with dissected leaves and long-peduncled yellow flowers, of western North America. The California poppy is the best-known. [< J. F. von *Eschscholtz,* German naturalist.]



Eschscholtzia. *a,* a fruit-pod.

Es-co'ri-al, 1 es-kō'rı-əl *or* (*Sp.*) es-kō″-rı-äl'; 2 ĕs-cō'ri-al *or* (*Sp.*) ĕs-cō″rī-äl', *n.* A palace and mausoleum of the Spanish kings, built by Philip II., 27 m. N. W. of Madrid. **Es-cu'ri-al‡.**

es-cort'ᵈ, 1 es-kōrt'; 2 ĕs-cōrt', *vt.* To accompany for the purpose of guarding; conduct; convoy. Syn.: see LEAD¹.

es'cort, 1 es'kōrt; 2 ĕs'cōrt, *n.* A guard accompanying a person or property in transit; safeguard; protection. [< F. *escorte.*]

es-cot'ᵗ, *vt.* To pay for the maintenance of.

es″cri-toire', 1 es″krı-twär'; 2 ĕs″cri-twär', *n.* A secretary; writing-desk. [OF., < L. *scribo,* write.]—**es″cri-to'ri-al,** *a.*

es-crow', 1 es-krō'; 2 ĕs-crō', *n.* *Law.* An instrument placed in the hands of a third person for delivery.

Es″cu-la'pi-an, } 1 es″kıu-lā'pı-ən; 2 ĕs″cū-lā'pi-an. **I.** *a.*
Æs″cu-la'pi-an, } Relating to Æsculapius, the god of medicine; pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Æsculapius; a physician.

es'cu-lent, 1 es'kıu-lent; 2 ĕs'cū-lĕnt, *a.* Suitable for food; edible. [< L. *esculentus,* < *edo,* eat.]

es-cutch'eon, 1 es-kuch'ən; 2 ĕs-cŭch'on, *n.* A heraldic shield; any shield-shaped surface or device. [< L.ᵒᶠ *scutum,* shield.]

Esd., *abbr.* Esdras.

Es″dra-e'lon, 1 es″drə-ı'lən; 2 ĕs″dra-ē'lon, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). A great plain in Palestine; scene of many battles. *Judith* iii, 9. **Es-dre'lon‡.**

Es'dras, 1 ez'drəs; 2 ĕs'dras, *n.* [Gr.] Ezra: the name of the first two books of the Apocrypha.

-ese, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives and nouns from names of cities and countries. [< OF. *-ese,* < L. *-ensis.*]

E. S. E., *abbr.* East-southeast.

es'kar, 1 es'kər; 2 ĕs'kar, *n.* A ridge of glacial gravel, formed between banks of ice. [< Ir. *eiscir,* ridge.] **es'ker‡.**

Es'ki-mo, 1 es'kı-mō; 2 ĕs'ki-mō, *n.* [-MOSZ, *pl.*] One of the American natives of northern North America. [N.-Am. Ind., 'eaters of raw flesh.'] **Es'ki-mau‡.** [hired laborer.]

es'ne, 1 es'nı; 2 ĕs'ne, *n.* *A.-S. Hist.* A hireling; serf. [AS.,

e-soph'a-gus, } 1 ı-sef'ə-gus; 2 e-sŏf'a-ġus, *n.* The tube
œ-soph'a-gus, } through which food passes from the mouth to the stomach; the gullet. [< Gr. *otsō,* will bear, + *phagein,* eat.]—**e″so-phag'e-al,** *a.* **e-soph'a-gal‡.**

es″o-ter'ic, 1 es″o-ter'ık; 2 ĕs″o-tĕr'ic, *a.* Confined to a select circle; confidential. [< Gr. *esōterikos,* inner.]—**es″o-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

esp., espec., *abbr.* Especially.

es-pal'ier, 1 es-pal'yər; 2 ĕs-păl'yer, *n.* **1.** A trellis on which to train small fruits. **2.** A tree trained on such a framework. [F., < L. *spatula,* blade.]

es-par'to, 1 es-pär'to; 2 ĕs-pär'to, *n.* A strong-growing perennial rush-like grass of sandy regions in northern Africa and southern Spain: used for weaving. [Sp.]

es-pe'cial, 1 es-pesh'əl; 2 ĕs-pĕsh'al, *a.* **1.** Exceptional; noteworthy. **2.** Particular or individual; special. [OF., < L. *specialis,* SPECIAL.] — **es-pe'cial-ly,** *adv.* Preeminently; particularly; specifically.

es'per-ance†, *n.* Hope.

Es″pe-ran'to, 1 es″pē-rän'to; 2 ĕs″pe-răn'to, *n.* A universal language invented about 1887 by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian scholar, and containing 2,642 root-words.

es-pi'al, 1 es-paı'əl; 2 ĕs-pī'al, *n.* **1.** The action of a spy; a watching in secret; concealed observation. **2†.** A company of spies, or a spy. [bantering. [F.]

es″plè″gle-rie', 1 es″pyä″glə-rī'; 2 ĕs″pyĕ″glə-rē', *n.* Roguish

es'pi-o-nage, 1 es'pı-o-nıj; 2 ĕs'pi-o-naġ, *n.* **1.** The practise of spying; excessive or offensive surveillance. **2.** *Mil.* To secure information as of the disposition or movements of troops, ships, munitions, etc. [< F. *espionnage,* < *espier,* espy.]

es″pla-nade', 1 es″plə-nēd'; 2 ĕs″pla-nād', *n.* A level open space, as before a fortress or along a waterside, for promenading. [OF., < *esplaner,* level.]

es-pouse', 1 es-pauz'; 2 ĕs-pouş', *vt.* [ES-POUSED'; ES-POUS'ING.] **1.** To marry; promise, engage, or bestow in marriage. **2.** To assume the advocacy of, as a cause or claim. [< LL.ᴸᴸ+ᶠ *sponsus,* pp. of *spondeo,* promise.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**es-pou'sal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a betrothal or a marriage. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of espousing; marriage. **2.** The adoption of a cause. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.

es″prit', 1 es″prī'; 2 ĕs″pri', *n.* [F.] Spirit; wit.—**esprit de corps,** common devotion of members to an organization.

es-py', 1 es-paı'; 2 ĕs-pȳ', *v.* [ES-PIED'; ES-PY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To get sight of; catch a glimpse of; discover. **2.** To observe closely; explore; spy. **II.** *i.* To keep close watch. [< OF. *espier,* < OHG. *spehōn,* spy.]

Esq., Esqr., *abbr.* [ESQS., ESQRS., *pl.*] Esquire.

-esque, *suffix.* Like in manner or style. [F.]

Es'qui-line, 1 es'kwı-laın; 2 ĕs'kwi-lin, *n.* A hill, the highest of the seven on which Rome is built.—**Es'qui-line,** *a.*

Es'qui-mau, 1 es'kı-mō; 2 ĕs'ki-mō, *n.* [-MAUX, *pl.*] Same as ESKIMO.

es-quire', 1 es-kwaır'; 2 ĕs-kwīr', *n.* **1.** A title of dignity, office, or courtesy. **2.** In England, a landed proprietor; squire. **3.** A gentleman who acts as the escort of a lady in public. **4‖.** A knight's attendant. [< LL.ᶠ *scutarius,* shield-bearer.] [< F. *-esse* or AS. *-isse,* < Gr.ᴸ *-issa.*]

-ess, *suffix.* Used to form feminine nouns; as, adventur*ess.*

es-say', 1 es-sē'; 2 ĕs-sā', *vt.* **1.** To try to do or accomplish, especially something difficult; attempt. **2.** To put to the test or try (a person or thing); test the nature, quality, etc., of. Syn.: see ENDEAVOR.

es'say, 1 es'ē; 2 ĕs'a, *n.* **1.** A composition on some special subject. **2.** An endeavor; attempt; effort. **3†.** An assay. [< L.ᴸᴸ+ᴏᶠ *exigo,* < *ex,* out, + *ago,* drive.] Syn.: see ENDEAVOR; PROOF.—**es'say-ist,** *n.* **1.** A writer of essays. **2.** One who makes an attempt.

Es'sen, 1 es'ən; 2 ĕs'ĕn, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 439,000) in S. W. Prussia; site of the Krupp factories bombed by British and French aeroplanes, 1918.

es'sence, 1 es'ens; 2 ĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The intrinsic nature of anything; that which makes a thing what it is. **2.** Being or existence in the abstract; also, a being, especially a spiritual being. **3.** A solution, as of an essential oil in alcohol. **4.** Perfume; scent. [F., < L. *essentia,* < *esse,* be.]—**es-sen'tial,** 1 e-sen'shəl; 2 ĕ-sĕn'shal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Per-

taining to the essence of anything. **2.** Absolutely requisite. **3.** Having real existence. **II.** *n.* That which is essential or characteristic; a necessary element. Syn.: (adjective) see INHERENT; NECESSARY; RADICAL; (noun) see NECESSITY; PREDESTINATION; WANT.—**essential oil,** a volatile oil giving a plant its odor.—**es-sen″ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Essentialness. **2.** Essence. **3.** An essential.—**es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**es-sen'tial-ness,** *n.*

Es″se-qui'bo, 1 es″ı-kī'bo; 2 ĕs″e-kī'bo, *n.* A river in British [Guiana; 500 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Es'sex, 1 es'ĕks; 2 ĕs'ĕks, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1567–1601), Robert Devereux, an English courtier; favorite of Elizabeth; beheaded for treason. **2.** An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in S. England later annexed to Wessex. The name is retained as that of an English county; pop. 1,468,340.

Ess'ling, 1 es'lıŋ; 2 ĕs'ling, *n.* A village 7 m. E. of Vienna, Austria; here the French defeated the Austrians, 1809.

es-soin', 1 e-soin'; 2 ē-sôin', *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* (1) An excuse for non-appearance, as in court, or the allegation of such excuse. (2) The person so excused. **2**†. Excuse. [< OF. *essoine*.] **es-soign'**‡; **es-soine'**‡.

-est, *suffix.* Used to form (1) the superlative of adjectives, and (2) the second pers. sing. of present and past indicative. [(1) < AS. *-est, -ast, -ost, -st.* (Compar. *-es,* > *-er, -ās,* > *-or,* + emphatic *t*). (2) < AS. *-est, -as, -st,* < pron. *t-,* thou.]

est., estab., *abbr.* Established.

es-tab'lish‡, 1 es-tab'lısh; 2 ĕs-tăb'lish, *vt.* **1.** To settle or fix firmly; place on a permanent footing. **2.** To prove the truth of; verify; substantiate. **3.** To make firm, stable, or constant. **4.** To ratify; sanction. [< L.OF *stabilio,* < *stabilis,* stable.] Syn.: see CONFIRM; INSTITUTE; MAKE; RATIFY; SET; SETTLE.

—**es-tab'lish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of establishing, or the state of being established. **2.** Something established, as a body of employees, a military organization, or a state church.

es″ta-fet', 1 es″tə-fet'; 2 ĕs″ta-fĕt', *n.* A courier; especially, a military courier. [< F. *estafette,* < It. *staffetta,* < *staffa,* stirrup, < OHG. *stapho,* step.] **es″ta-fette'**‡.

Es″taing', 1 des″tañ'; 2 dĕs″tăñ', **Charles Hector, Count d'** (1729–1794). A French admiral; commanded fleet sent to aid American colonists.

es″ta″mi″net', 1 es-tɑ″mı″nē'; 2 ĕs″tä″mi″ne', *n.* [Fr.] A drinking-place, wine-shop.

es-tate'‖, 1 es-tēt'; 2 ĕs-tāt', *vt.* **1.** To bestow as an estate.

es-tate', 1 es-tēt'; 2 ĕs-tāt', *n.* **1.** One's entire property; a tract of land; property left after death. **2.** Condition or state; social standing; rank; dignity; means. **3.** A class or order of persons in a state; *pl.,* in England, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons. **4.** *Law.* The degree, nature, and amount of one's lawful interest in any property. **5.** [Archaic or Poet.] Pomp; display. [< L.OF *status,* STATE.] Syn.: see PROPERTY.

es-teem', 1 es-tīm'; 2 ĕs-tēm'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To regard as having worth or excellence; prize. **2.** To hold in estimation (favorable or unfavorable); value; estimate. [< L.F *æstimo,* value.]

Syn.: appreciate, calculate, consider, deem, estimate, hold, prize, regard, think, value. *Esteem* and *estimate* alike imply to set a certain mental value upon, but *esteem* is less precise and mercantile than *calculate* or *estimate.* We *esteem* a jewel precious; we *estimate* it to be worth so much money. In popular usage *esteem,* as said of persons, denotes a union of respect and kindly feeling and, in the highest sense, of moral approbation; as, one whom I highly *esteem.* To *appreciate* anything is to be deeply or keenly sensible of or sensitive to its qualities or influence; as, to *appreciate* beauty or harmony; to *appreciate* one's services. To *prize* is to set a high value on for something more than merely commercial reasons. To *regard* (F. *regarder,* look at, observe) is to have a certain mental view favorable or unfavorable; as, I *regard* him as a friend; or, I *regard* him as a villain; *regard* has a distinctively favorable sense as applied to institutions, proprieties, duties, etc., but does not share the use of the noun *regard* as applied to persons; we *regard* the Sabbath; we *regard* a person's feelings; we have a *regard* for the person. See ADMIRE; APPRECIATE; LIKE. Compare ESTEEM, *n.*—Ant.: see synonyms for ABHOR.

es-teem', *n.* **1.** Favorable opinion, as that based on moral worth. **2.** Character that commands respect.

Syn.: estimate, estimation, favor, regard, respect. *Esteem* for a person is a favorable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of moral worth, joined with a feeling of interest in and attraction toward the person. *Regard* for a person is the mental view or feeling that springs from a sense of his excellence, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem,* and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem. Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is commonly mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; but we may pay *respect* to station or office, regardless of the person holding it. *Estimate* has more of calculation; as, my *estimate* of the man, or of his abilities, is very high. *Estimation* involves the idea of calculation or appraisal with that of *esteem* or *regard,* and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people; as, he stood high in public *estimation.* Compare ESTEEM, *v.*; ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; REGARD.—Ant.: abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, contempt, dislike, hatred, loathing, repugnance.

es'ter, 1 es'tər; 2 ĕs'ter, *n.* A compound ether derived from an oxygenated acid. [Coined by *Gmelin,* German chemist.]

Esth., *abbr.* Esther. [Esther in the Old Testament.

Es'ther, 1 es'tər; 2 ĕs'ter, *n.* The heroine of the Book of Esther.

es-thet'ic, } 1 es-thet'ık; 2 ĕs-thĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertain-
æs-thet'ic, } ing to beauty, taste, or the fine arts; artistic. **2.** Appreciating or loving the beautiful. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The philosophy of the beautiful; the principles underlying beauty. **2.** Esthetics. [< Gr. *aisthētikos,* perceptive.]—**es'thete, æs'thete,** *n.* A votary of art; a possessor of or a pretender to fine taste and artistic culture.—**es-thet'ics, æs-thet'ics,** *n.* The science of beauty and taste; knowledge of the fine arts and art criticism.

Es-tho'ni-a, *n.* A Finnish region on the Baltic; 7,818 sq. m.; capital, Reval.—**Es-tho'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

Es″ti″enne', 1 ĕ″tı″en'; 2 ę″tī″ĕn', *n.* A French family of printers and scholars, especially (1) **Henri** (1528–1598), who discovered Anacreon's poems. (2) **Robert** (1503–1559), who issued 11 editions of the Bible.

es'ti-ma-bl(e)F, 1 es'tı-mə-bl; 2 ĕs'ti-ma-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving of esteem. **2.** That may be estimated or calculated. **3**‡. Valuable. **-ness**F, *n.* **-bly,** *adv.*

es'ti-mate, 1 es'tı-mēt; 2 ĕs'ti-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT″ED[d]; -MAT″ING.] **1.** To form a general opinion about; compute. **2.** To assign a value to; rate.

Syn.: see APPRECIATE; CALCULATE; ESTEEM.

II. *n.* A valuation based on opinion or incomplete data. [< L. *æstimatus,* pp. of *æstimo,* value.]—**es″ti-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of estimating, or the conclusion arrived at; an estimate. **2.** Esteem; regard. Syn.: see ATTACHMENT; ESTEEM.—**es'ti-ma-tiv** (eS), *a.*—**es'ti-ma-to-ry,** *a.*

es'ti-val, } 1 es'tı-vəl *or* es-tai'vəl; 2 ĕs'ti-val *or* ĕs-tī'val. **I.** *a.*
æs'ti-val, } Of or pertaining to summer; appearing in summer. **II.** *n. Pathol.* Summer complaint; disorder of the bowels. [< LL. *æstivalis,* < L. *æstas,* summer.]

es″ti-va'tion, } 1 es″tı-vē'shən; 2 ĕs″ti-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The
æs″ti-va'tion, } act of spending the summer. **2.** The dormancy in summer of certain animals. **3.** The disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud; prefloration.

es-top', 1 es-təp'; 2 ĕs-tŏp', *vt.* [ES-TOPPED'[t]; ES-TOP'PING.] **1.** *Law.* To preclude from averring in an action what is contrary to prior acts or admissions. **2.** To bar (oneself), in general by one's own act. [< OF. *estoper,* < LL. *stupo,* cram, < L. *stuppa,* < Gr. *styppē,* tow.]

es-top'pel, 1 es-təp'el; 2 ĕs-tŏp'el, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An act or admission that can not legally be denied. **2.** Prohibition.

es-trange', 1 es-trēnj'; 2 ĕs-trānġ', *vt.* [ES-TRANGED'; ES-TRANG'ING.] **1.** To make indifferent or distant; alienate. **2.** To make a stranger. [< OF. *estranger,* < *estrange,* strange.]—**es-trange'ment,** *n.*

es-tray', 1 es-trē'; 2 ĕs-trā', *n.* *Law.* A stray or unclaimed domestic animal. [< F. *estraié.*]

Es″tre-ma-du'ra, 1 es″trē-mə-dū'rə; 2 ĕs″tre-mä-dų'rä, *n.* An old province in Spain; 16,118 sq. m.; pop. 1,626,480.

es'trich, 1 es'trıch; 2 ĕs'trich, *n.* **1.** Down of the ostrich: a trade name. **2**†. An ostrich. [Var. of OSTRICH.] **es'tridge**‡.

es'tu-a-ry, 1 es'chu-ē-rı; 2 ĕs'chų-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A wide lower part of a tidal river. [< L. *æstuarium,* < *æstus,* tide.]

es'tu-ate†, *vt.* To boil up. [< L. *æstuo,* burn.]—**es-tu-a'tion**†, *n.*

e-su'ri-ence, 1 ı-siū'rı-ens; 2 e-sū'ri-ĕnc, *n.* Hunger; greediness. **e-su'ri-en-cy**†.—**e-su'ri-ent**‖, *a.*

-et. A diminutive suffix; *fem.* **-ette.** [< F. *-et, -ette.*]

E. T., *abbr.* Electric telegraph, English translation.

é″ta″gère', 1 ĕ″tɑ″zhār'; 2 ę″tä″zhĕr', *n.* An ornamental stand with shelves; a what-not. [< F. *étage,* STAGE.]

et al., *abbr.* [L.] *Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii, altæ,* or *alia* (and others).—**etc., &c.,** *abbr.* [L.] Et cetera.

et cet'er-a, 1 et set'ər-ə; 2 ĕt cĕt'er-a. And the rest; and so forth: abbreviated *etc.* and *&c.* [L.] **et cæt'er-a**†.

etch‡, } 1 ech; 2 ĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To engrave by means of a
echF, } corrosive fluid; also, by incising lines with a pointed instrument. **II.** *i.* To practise the art of etching. [< G.D *ätzen,* corrode, etch.]—**etch'ing,** *n.* **1.** A process of engraving in which lines are scratched with a needle on a plate covered with wax or other coating, and the parts thus exposed are subjected to the biting of an acid. **2.** An impression from an etched plate.

e-ter'nal, 1 ı-tūr'nəl; 2 e-tĕr'nal, *a.* Having neither beginning nor end of existence; infinite in duration; everlasting; timeless; immutable; also, of or pertaining to eternity. [< L.OF *æternus,* < *ævum,* age.] **æ-tern'**†; **æ-ter'nal**†; **e-tern'**‖; **e-ter'nall**†; **e-terne'**‖.

Syn.: deathless, endless, eonian, everlasting, ever-living, fadeless, immortal, imperishable, interminable, never-ending, never-failing, perennial, perpetual, timeless, unceasing,

undying, unending, unfading, unfailing, without end. *Eternal* strictly signifies without beginning or end; *everlasting* applies to that which may or may not have beginning, but can never cease; *endless*, without end, in its utmost reach, is not distinguishable from *everlasting*, but is constantly used in inferior senses, especially in mechanics, as in the phrases "an *endless* screw," "an *endless* chain." *Everlasting*, *endless*, and *interminable* are used in a limited sense of protracted, indefinite, but not infinite duration; as, the *everlasting* hills; *endless* debates; *interminable* quarrels. *Immortal* applies to that which now has life and is forever exempt from death. *Timeless* carries the fullest idea of *eternal*, as above and beyond time, and not to be measured by it. See IMMORTAL; INFINITE; PERPETUAL.

—**the Eternal City,** Rome; the New Jerusalem; the City of God.—**e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* Without end; throughout eternity; forever.

e-ter'ni-ty, 1 ɪ-tûr'nɪ-tɪ; 2 e-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Infinite duration or existence. **2.** Endless time. **3.** Immortality. **4.** That which is eternal or immortal.

e-ter'nize, 1 ɪ-tûr'nɑiz; 2 e-tĕr'nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **1.** To make eternal. **2.** To cause to exist indefinitely. **3.** To immortalize. **e-ter'nise‡.**

e-te'sian, 1 ɪ-tī'ʒən; 2 e-tē'zhan, *a.* Annually periodic, as certain Mediterranean winds. [< Gr. *etēsios*, < *etos*, year.]

eth'ane, 1 ɛth'ēn; 2 ĕth'ān, *n.* A colorless gaseous compound contained in the gases given off by petroleum and in illuminating-gas. [< ETHER.]

Eth'el-bert, 1 ɛth'ɛl-bûrt; 2 ĕth'ĕl-bert, *n.* A king of Kent (552–616); converted by Augustine (597).

Eth'el-red, 1 ɛth'ɛl-red; 2 ĕth'ĕl-rĕd, **II.** (968–1016). "The Unready," king of England, 979–1016.

e'ther, 1 ī'ŦHər; 2 ē'ther, *n.* **1.** A colorless volatile liquid made by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol: used as an anesthetic. **2.** A supposed medium filling all space, through which the vibrations of light, heat, and electricity are propagated. **3.** The upper air. [< Gr.[L] *aithēr*, < *aithō*, burn.]—**e'ther-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To subject to the influence of ether.—**e"ther-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

e-the're-al, 1 ɪ-ŦHī'rɪ-əl; 2 e-thē're-al, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of ether or air; light; airy; subtle. **2.** Existing in or pertaining to the upper air; aerial. **e-the're-ous‡.** Syn.: see AIRY.

—**e-the're-al-ly,** *adv.*—**e-the're-al-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ethereal; spiritualize. **2.** To change into ether. **II.** *i.* To become ethereal.

eth'i-cal, 1 ɛth'ɪ-kəl; 2 ĕth'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to ethics or morals. [< Gr.[LL] *ēthikos*, < *ēthos*, character.] **eth'ic‡.** Syn.: see MORAL.—**eth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eth'ics, 1 ɛth'ɪks; 2 ĕth'ics, *n.* **1.** The science of human duty; moral science. **2.** The basic principles of right action.

E"thi-o'pi-a, 1 ī"ŦHɪ-ō'pɪ-ə; 2 ē"thi-ō'pi-a, *n.* Ancient name of the region south of Egypt.

E"thi-o'pi-an, 1 ī"ŦHɪ-ō'pɪ-ən; 2 ē"thi-ō'pi-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from Ethiopia. **2.** African; negro. **II.** *n.* **1.** A negro. **2.** A native of ancient Ethiopia. [< Gr.[L] *Aithiopia*, Ethiopia.] **Æ"thi-o'pi-an‡.**—**E'thi-op‖.** **I.** *a.* Ethiopian; also, negro; black. **II.** *n.* An Ethiopian. **Æ'thi-op‡.**—**E"thi-op'ic.** **I.** *a.* Ethiopian. **II.** *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia.

eth'moid, 1 ɛth'mɔid; 2 ĕth'mȯid, *n.* A bone, cubical in man and composed of thin plates, situated at the base of the skull. [< Gr. *ēthmos*, sieve, + -OID.]—**eth-mol'dal,** *a.*

eth'narch, 1 ɛth'nārk; 2 ĕth'närc, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A governor of a nation or people; viceroy. [< Gr. *ethnarchēs*, < *ethnos*, nation, + *archō*, rule.]

eth'nic, 1 ɛth'nɪk; 2 ĕth'nic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a race, races, or peoples. **2.** Pertaining to races neither Jewish nor Christian; gentile; heathen; pagan. [< Gr.[LF] *ethnikos*, < *ethnos*, nation.] **eth'ni-cal‡.**—**eth'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ethnog., *abbr.* Ethnographical, ethnography.

eth-nog'e-ny, 1 ɛth-nɔj'ɪ-nɪ; 2 ĕth-nŏg'e-ny, *n.* The department of ethnology that deals with the origin of races. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -GENY.]—**eth"no-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ethnogeny. **2.** Producing races or peoples.

eth-nog'ra-phy, 1 ɛth-nɔg'rə-fɪ; 2 ĕth-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The branch of anthropology that considers man geographically and descriptively, treating of the subdivision of races, the causes of migration, etc. **2.** Formerly, ethnology. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -GRAPHY.]—**eth-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who studies or is proficient in ethnography. **eth-nog'ra-phist‡.**—**eth"no-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnography; descriptive of races and peoples. **eth"no-graph'i-cal‡.**—**eth"no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ethnol., *abbr.* Ethnological, ethnology.

eth-nol'o-gy, 1 ɛth-nɔl'ə-jɪ; 2 ĕth-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the natural races and families of men. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -LOGY.]—**eth"no-log'i-cal, eth"no-log'ic,** *a.*—**eth"no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eth-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

e-thog'ra-phy, 1 ɪ-ŦHɔg'rə-fɪ; 2 e-thŏg'ra-fy, *n. Anthrop.* A description of the moral attributes and customs of mankind. [< Gr. *ēthos*, character, + -GRAPHY.]

e-thol'o-gy, 1 ɪ-ŦHɔl'ə-jɪ; 2 e-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the formation of human character. [< Gr. *ēthos*, character, + -LOGY.]—**e"tho-log'i-cal, e"tho-log'ic,** *a.*

eth'yl, 1 ɛth'ɪl; 2 ĕth'yl, *n.* An organic radical of the paraffin series. Adjectively the word denotes the existence of the radical in a compound; as, *ethyl* ether, etc. [< *eth-* (in ETHER) + -YL.] **eth'ule‡.**—**eth'yl-at"ed,** *a.* Treated or combined with ethyl or its compounds.—**eth-yl'ic,** *a.*—**ethyl** or **ethylic alcohol,** common alcohol. See ALCOHOL.

eth'yl-ene, 1 ɛth'ɪl-ɪn; 2 ĕth'yl-ēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless inflammable gaseous compound contained in coal-gas; bicarbureted hydrogen.

e'ti-o-late, 1 ī'tɪ-ə-lēt; 2 ē'ti-o-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] To whiten, or become white, as a plant or person excluded from the sunlight. [< F. *étioler*, blanch, < *esteule*, straw, < L. *stipula*, straw.]—**e"ti-o-la'tion,** *n.*

e"ti-ol'o-gy, } 1 ī"tɪ-ɔl'ə-jɪ; 2 ē"ti-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of
æ"ti-ol'o-gy, } efficient, as distinguished from final, causes; that department of various sciences that has to do with inquiry as to causes, or, in philosophy, a First Cause. [< Gr.[LL] *aitiologia*, < *aitia*, cause; and see -OLOGY.]—**e"ti-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

et'i-quette", 1 ɛt'ɪ-ket"; 2 ĕt'i-kĕt", *n.* The usages of polite society or professional intercourse. [< F. *étiquette;* see TICKET.]

et'na[1], 1 ɛt'nə; 2 ĕt'na, *n.* An apparatus for heating a small quantity of a liquid as by means of a spirit-lamp. [< *Etna.*]

Et'na[2], *n.* A volcano (9,652 ft.) in Sicily. **Æt'na‡.**—**Et-ne'an,** *a.* **Æt-ne'an‡.**

E'ton, 1 ī'tən; 2 ē'ton, *n.* A collegiate town opposite Windsor, on the Thames, England.—**E-to'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

E-tru'ri-a, 1 ɪ-trū'rɪ-ə; 2 e-tru'ri-a, *n.* An ancient country, N. W. of Rome; conquered by Romans, 283 B. C.—**E-tru'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

E-trus'can, 1 ɪ-trus'kən; 2 e-trŭs'can, *a.* Pertaining to Etruria, its art, language, etc. [the following).

et seq., sq., or **sqq.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Et sequentes, et sequentia* (and

et'tle[1], 1 ɛt'ɪ; 2 ĕt'i, *v.* [ET'TLED; ET'TLING.] [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To intend; purpose; attempt. **2.** To conjecture; suppose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take aim: with *at.* **2.** To shape one's course. **3.** To make an effort. **4.** To be ambitious. [< Ice. *ætla.*] **ec'cle‡; ec'kle‡.**—**et'tler,** *n.*

et'tle[2], *vt.* To earn. [< Ice. *ödhla.*] **ad'dle‡.**—**et'tlings,** 1 ɛt'lɪŋz; 2 ĕt'lings, *n. pl.* [North. Eng.] Earnings.

et'tle, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Intention; aim. **2.** Opportunity.

ē"tude', 1 ē"tūd'; 2 ē"tüd', *n.* A study; musical exercise. [F.]

ē"tui', 1 ē"twī'; 2 ē"twī', *n.* A case for carrying small articles. [F.] **et-wee'‡.** [mology.

etym., etymol., *abbr.* Etymological, etymologically, ety-

et"y-mol'o-gy, 1 ɛt"ɪ-mɔl'ə-jɪ; 2 ĕt"y-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** That branch of philology which treats of the derivation of words; also, an account of the derivation of a particular word. **2.** The branch of grammar that treats of the parts of speech and their inflections. [< Gr. *etymon*, the true (sense); and see -OLOGY.]—**et"y-mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to or founded upon etymology. **et"y-mo-log'ic‡.**—**et"y-mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**et"y-mol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in etymology.—**et"y-mol'o-gize,** *vt. & vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] To trace or give the derivation of words.

et'y-mon, 1 ɛt'ɪ-mən; 2 ĕt'y-mŏn, *n.* **1.** The radical or root form of a word. **2.** The primitive signification of a word. [L.]

eu-, *prefix.* Good; agreeable; well. [< Gr. *eu-*, < *eus*, good, well.]

Eu-bœ'a, 1 yu-bī'ə; 2 yu-bē'a, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea, belonging to Greece; 1,460 sq. m.; pop. 117,000.

eu'ca-lypt, 1 yū'kə-lɪpt; 2 yu'ca-lypt, *n.* [Rare.] A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus.*

Eu"ca-lyp'tus, 1 yū"kə-lɪp'tus; 2 yu"ca-lyp'tŭs, *n.* **1.** A genus of large evergreen trees: chiefly Australian. **2.** [e-] A tree of this genus. [< EU- + Gr. *kalyptō*, cover.]

eu'cha-rist, 1 yū'kə-rɪst; 2 yu'ca-rist, *n.* **1.** The Lord's Supper; the communion. **2.** Hence, the elements, bread and wine, in the communion. [< Gr.[LL] *eucharistia*, < *eu*, well, + *chairō*, rejoice.] Syn.: see SACRAMENT.—**eu"cha-ris'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the eucharist. **2.** Expressive of thanks. **eu"cha-ris'ti-cal‡.**

eu'chre, 1 yū'kər; 2 yu'cer. **I.** *vt.* [EU'CHRED; EU'CHRING.] In the game of euchre, to check (an opponent); hence, to outwit or defeat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A game of cards. **2.** The act of euchring. [Cp. G. *jucks*, joke.]

Eu'cken, 1 ɔi'kən; 2 ȯi'kĕn, **Christian Rudolph** (1846–). A German philosopher; awarded Nobel prize for literature, 1908.

Eu'clid, 1 yū'klɪd; 2 yu'clid, *n.* **1. E. of Alexandria,** a mathematician (350–300 B. C.); "father of geometry." **2. E. of Megara,** a Greek philosopher (5th century B. C.).

eu"de-mon'ics, 1 yū"dɪ-mən'ɪks; 2 yu"de-mŏn'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of ethics that discusses happiness. **2.** Means of comfort or happiness. **eu"dæ-mon'ics‡.**—**eu-de'mon-ism,** *n.* The theory that makes the pursuit, enjoyment, and production of happiness the supreme end. [< Gr. *eudaimonismos*, < *eudaimōn*, fortunate, < *eu*, well, + *daimōn*, spirit.] **eu-dæ'mon-ism‡.**—**eu-de'mon-ist,** *n.*—**eu-de"mon-is'**

tic, *a.*—**eu-de″mon-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of human happiness.

Eu-gene′, 1 yu-jīn′; 2 yu-ǧēn′, **Prince** (1663–1736), François of Savoy. An Austrian general; victor with Marlborough at Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet.

eu-gen′ics, 1 yu-jen′ıks; 2 yu-ǧēn′ıcs, *n.* The science or art of improving offspring, especially of the human race. [< Gr. *eugenēs,* well-born.]

Eu″gé″nie′, 1 ū″ʒē″nī′; 2 û″zhe″nē′, *n.* Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzman (1826–1920), empress of France from 1853 to 1870, wife of Napoleon III.

Eu′ler, 1 oi′lər; 2 ôi′lər, **Leonhard** (1707–1783). A Swiss mathematician and physicist.—**Eu-le′ri-an,** *a.*

eu′lo-gy, 1 yū′lo-jı; 2 yu′lo-ǧy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] A spoken or written laudation of a person's life or character. [< G.[LL] *eulogia,* praise, < *eu,* well, + *legō,* speak.] **eu′lo-gism‡; eu-lo′gi-um‡.**

Syn.: applause, commendation, encomium, eulogium, laudation, panegyric, praise. *Panegyric* is *commendation* expressed *to* an assembly, and *applause* is *commendation* expressed *by* an assembly. *Eulogy* is now used almost in the very sense of *panegyric,* a laudatory address before an audience; as, Blaine's *eulogy* on Garfield; *eulogy,* however, is regarded as more discriminating than *panegyric,* which is unstinted *praise.* Compare APPLAUSE; PRAISE.—Ant.: abuse, calumny, denunciation, detraction, invective, obloquy, philippic, slander, vilification, vituperation.

—**eu′lo-gist,** *n.* The author of a eulogy; one who speaks in high or extravagant praise.—**eu″lo-gis′tic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of eulogy; expressing high praise. **eu″lo-gis′ti-cal‡; eu-lo′gi-ous‡.**—**eu′lo-gize** or **-gise,** *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ″ING.] To speak or write a eulogy upon. Syn.: see PRAISE.

Eu-men′i-des, 1 yu-men′ı-dīz; 2 yu-mēn′ı-dēs, *n. pl. Class. Myth.* The Furies: a euphemism. [Gr., kind ones.]

eu′nuch, 1 yū′nuk; 2 yu′nŭc, *n.* An emasculated man; an Oriental palace official; a chamberlain. [< Gr.[L] *eunē,* bed, + *echō,* have, keep.]

eu-pep′si-a, 1 yu-pep′sı-ə; 2 yu-pĕp′si-a, *n.* Healthy digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia.* [< Gr. *eupeptos,* of easy digestion.] **eu-pep′sy‡.**—**eu-pep′tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to good digestion. **2.** Promoting digestion.

eu′phe-mism, } 1 yū′fı-mizm; 2 yu′fe-mĭsm, *n.* A mild
eu′fe-mism[F], } or agreeable expression for something disagreeable. [< Gr. *euphēmismos,* < *eu,* well, + *phēmi,* speak.]—**eu′phe-mist,** *n.*—**eu″phe-mis′tic,** *a.* **eu″phe-mis′ti-cal‡.**—**eu′phe-mize,** *vt.* & *vi.*

eu′pho-ny, } 1 yū′fo-nı; 2 yu′fo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.**
eu′fo-ny[F], } Agreeableness of sound. **2.** Well-sounding combination or arrangement of words. [< Gr.[LL] *eu,* well, + *phōnē,* voice.] Syn.: see METER.—**eu-phon′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to euphony; euphonious. **eu-phon′i-cal‡.**—**eu-phon′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eu-pho′ni-ous,** *a.* Characterized by euphony; well-sounding, as a word. **-ly,** *adv.*—**eu′pho-nism,** *n.*—**eu′pho-nize,** *vt.*

Eu-phor′bi-a, 1 yu-fôr′bı-ə; 2 yu-fôr′bi-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large and widely distributed genus of herbs of the spurge family. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *Euphorbos* (Greek physician).]—**eu-phor″bi-a′ceous, eu-phor′bi-al,** *a.*

Eu-phra′tes, 1 yu-frē′tīz; 2 yu-frā′tēs, *n.* A historic river of Asiatic Turkey (1,800 m.), from Armenia to the Persian Gulf.

Eu-phros′y-ne, 1 yu-fres′ı-nī; 2 yu-frŏs′y-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Graces; she conferred joy on mankind.

eu′phu-ism, 1 yū′fiu-izm; 2 yu′fū-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** An affectation of elegance in writing; a high-flown periphrastic style, originally that of John Lyly in his "Euphues" (1578). **2.** Euphemism: an improper use. **3.** Affected elegance in dress, etc. [< *Euphues* (fictitious character), < Gr. *euphyēs,* shapely.] —**eu′phu-ist,** *n.*—**eu″phu-is′tic,** *a.*—**eu″phu-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eu′phu-ize,** *vi.* To utter in a euphuistic style.

Eur., *abbr.* Europe, European. [EUROCLYDON.

Eu-raq′ui-lo, 1 yu-rak′wı-lo; 2 yu-răk′wi-lo, *n.* Same as

Eur-a′sia, 1 yur-ē′shə; 2 yur-ā′sha, *n.* The combined continent of Europe and Asia.—**Eur-a′sian,** *a.* **Eur-a″si-at′ic‡; Eu″ro-pa′sian‡.**—**Eur-a′sian,** *n.* A half-caste of mixed European and Asiatic blood.

eu-re′ka, 1 yu-rī′kə; 2 yu-rē′ka, *excl.* I have found (it). [Gr.]

Eu-rip′i-des, 1 yu-rip′ı-dīz; 2 yu-rĭp′i-dēs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet (480–406 B. C.).

Eu-roc′ly-don, 1 yu-rek′lı-den; 2 yu-rŏc′ly-dŏn, *n.* A stormy northeast wind of the Levant. *Acts* xxvii, 14. [< Gr. *Euroklydōn.*] **Eu-raq′ui-lo‡; Eu″ro-aq′ui-lo‡.**

Eu-ro′pa, 1 yu-rō′pə; 2 yu-rō′pa, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sister of Cadmus; carried off to Delphi by Zeus in the guise of a bull. **2.** A female figure symbolic of Europe.

Eu′rope, 1 yū′rəp; 2 yu′rop, *n.* A continent (3,844,000 sq. m.; pop. (1913), 458,501,200), on N. W. of E. hemisphere.

Eu″ro-pe′an, 1 yū″ro-pī′ən; 2 yu″ro-pē′an. **I.** *a.* Relating to or derived from Europe or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native of Europe; a descendant of Europeans.—**Eu″ro-pe′an-ize,** *vt.*—**Eu″ro-pe″an-i-za′tion,** *n.*

eu-ro′pi-um, 1 yu-rō′pı-um; 2 yu-rō′pi-ûm, *n. Chem.* A supposed new metallic element discovered and so named, provisionally, by Demarçay. See ELEMENT.

Eu-ryd′i-ce, 1 yu-rid′ı-sī; 2 yu-rŷd′i-çē, *n. Myth.* A nymph, wife of Orpheus; permitted after her death to follow him back from Hades provided that he should not look behind him and snatched away when he violated the condition.

Eu-se′bi-us, 1 yu-sī′bı-us; 2 yu-sē′bi-ûs, *n.* (264?–349?) Bishop of Cæsarea; called the father of church history.

E″u-sta′chi-o, 1 ē″u-stä′kı-ō; 2 e″u-stä′çi-o, **Bartolommeo** (1500–1574). An Italian anatomist.—**Eu-sta′chi-an,** *a.*—**Eustachian tube,** a passage by which the pharynx communicates with the middle ear.

Eu′taw Springs, 1 yū′tô; 2 yu′tą. A village in S. E. South Carolina; scene of British victory, Sept. 8, 1781.

Eu-ter′pe, 1 yu-tûr′pı; 2 yu-tẽr′pe, *n. Class. Myth.* The Muse of lyric song; patron of flute-players; reputed inventor of wind-instruments.—**Eu-ter′pe-an,** *a.*

eu″tha-na′si-a, 1 yū″thə-nē′zı-ə; 2 yu″tha-nā′zhi-a, *n.* Painless, peaceful death; also, a means of producing it. [< Gr. *eu,* well. + *thanatos,* death.]

eu-then′ics, 1 yu-then′ıks; 2 yu-thĕn′ics, *n.* **1.** The science of improving the human race by external influences, apart from considerations of heredity. **2.** The science which aims at securing the most favorable conditions for the growth of plants and animals. Compare EUGENICS. [< Gr. *euthenia,* well-being.]—**eu′the-nist,** *n.* [name.

Eux′ine, 1 yūks′ın; 2 yuks′in, *n.* The Black Sea: the ancient

e-vac′u-ant, 1 ı-vak′yu-ənt; 2 e-văc′yu-ant. **I.** *a.* Producing evacuation. **II.** *n.* Something that assists evacuation.

e-vac′u-ate, 1 ı-vak′yu-ēt; 2 e-văc′yu-āt, *v.* [-AT″ED[2]; -AT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To abandon possession of by withdrawing from, as a fortress. **2.** To eject or discharge, as from the bowels. **3.** To make empty. **II.** *i.* To pass or flow out. [< L. *e,* out, + *vacuus,* empty.]—**e-vac″u-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of evacuating, or that which is evacuated. **2.** The act of making void or null, as a contract.—**e-vac′u-a-tiv** (e*s*, *a.* **e-vac′u-a-to-ry‡.**—**e-vac′u-a″tor,** *n.*

e-vade′, 1 ı-vēd′; 2 e-vād′, *v.* [E-VAD′ED[2]; E-VAD′ING.] **I.** *t.* To avoid by artifice; elude; baffle; escape. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise artifice in order to elude or escape. **2†.** To escape; get away. [< L. *evado,* < *e,* from, + *vado,* go.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.

e-val′vu-lar, 1 ı-val′viu-lər; 2 e-văl′vū-lar, *a. Bot.* Not opening by valves. [< E- + L. *valva,* valve.]

ev″a-nes′cent, 1 ev″ə-nes′ent; 2 ĕv″a-nĕs′ĕnt, *a.* Passing away, or liable to pass away, gradually or imperceptibly. [< L. *evanesco,* vanish.] Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**ev″a-nesce′,** *vi.*—**ev″a-nes′cence,** *n.*—**ev″a-nes′cent-ly,** *adv.*—**ev″a-nes′ci-bl(e*F*,** *a.*

Evang., *abbr.* Evangelical, evangelist.

e-van′gel, 1 ı-van′jel; 2 e-văn′ĕl, *n.* Good news; a gospel. [< Gr. *euangelion,* < *eu,* well, + *angelos,* messenger.]—**ev″an-gel′i-cal. I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the gospel or the four Gospels. **2.** Holding or conformed to what the Protestants regard as the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, especially the atonement, justification by faith, and regeneration. **3.** Spiritually minded and zealous for practical Christian living. **4.** Seeking the conversion of sinners; evangelistic. **II.** *n.* One who holds evangelical doctrines; in the Church of England, one of the Low-church party; in Germany, a Lutheran. **ev″an-gel′i-cal‡.**—**ev″an-gel′i-cal-ism,** *n.* **ev″an-gel′i-can-ism‡; ev″an-gel′i-cism‡.**—**ev″an-gel′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ev″an-gel′i-cal-ness,** *n.* **e-van″ge-lic′i-ty‡.**—**e-van′gel-ism,** *n.* Zeal in spreading the gospel. —**e-van′gel-ist,** *n.* **1.** A traveling revivalist; missionary. **2.** One of the four writers of the Gospels.—**e-van″gel-is′tic,** *a.*—**e-van′gel-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To instruct in the gospel; convert.—**e-van″gel-i-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion,** *n.*

E-van′ge-line, 1 ı-van′jı-līn, -lən, *or* -līn; 2 e-văn′ge-lĭn, -lĭn, *or* -lēn, *n.* The heroine of Longfellow's poem of that name.

e-van′ish, 1 ı-van′ısh; 2 e-văn′ish, *vt.* [Poet.] To vanish.

e-vap′o-rate, 1 ı-vap′o-rēt; 2 e-văp′o-rāt, *v.* [-RAT″ED[2]; -RAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into vapor, as by heat. **2.** To remove moisture from by drying or heating. **II.** *i.* To become vapor; pass off like vapor. [< L.[LL] *e,* out, + *vapor,* VAPOR.]—**e-vap″o-ra-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**e-vap′o-ra-bl(e*F*,** *a.*—**e-vap″o-ra′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of changing or being changed into vapor. **2.** The act of drying or concentrating.—**e-vap′o-ra-tiv** (e*s*, *a.*—**e-vap′o-ra″tor,** *n.* An apparatus for drying substances, as fruits, by evaporation.

Ev′arts, 1 ev′ərts; 2 ĕv′arts, **William Maxwell** (1818–1901). An American lawyer, statesman, and Secretary of State.

e-va′sion, 1 ı-vē′jən; 2 e-vā′zhon, *n.* The act, means, or result of evading; equivocation; subterfuge. [< L.[LL] *evado,* EVADE.]—**e-va′siv** (e*s*, *a.* Tending or seeking to evade; marked by evasion; elusive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

eve[1], 1 īv; 2 ēv, *n.* **1.** The evening before a church festival or the like. **2.** The time immediately preceding some event. **3.** [Poet.] Evening. [< AS. *æfen.*]

Eve[2], 1 īv; 2 ēv, *n.* The first woman; wife of Adam. *Gen.* iii, 20. **E′va‡.**

e′ven, 1 ī′vn; 2 ē′vn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make even or level; balance. **II†.** *i.* To be or become even in any way. [< AS. *efnan,* < *efen;* see EVEN, *a.*]

e'ven, *a.* **1.** Free from inequalities or irregularities; level; uniform. **2.** Divisible by 2 without remainder: said of numbers. **3.** On the same level or line. **4.** Without advantage on either side; of the same character; equal. **5.** Unvarying in disposition, action, or quality. **6.** Whole or entire: said of money, numbers, etc. **7†.** Equal in rank. [< AS. *efen, efn,* = Goth. *ibn-s,* even, equal.] Syn.: see FLAT; HORIZONTAL; JUST; LEVEL; SMOOTH.—**e'ven-hand"ed,** *a.* Treating all alike; impartial; as, *even-handed* justice. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e'ven, *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Evening, or the eve before an event. [< AS. *æfen.*]—**e'ven-fall",** *n.* [Poet.] Early evening.—**e'ven-tide",** *n.* The time of evening.

e'ven, *adv.* **1.** To a like degree; at the very time; fully; quite. **2.** As much as; so far as. **3.** Evenly. [< AS. *efne,* < *efen,* EVEN, *a.*]

eve'ning, 1 Iv'nıŋ; 2 ēv'ning, *n.* The closing part of the day. [< AS. *æfnung,* < *æfen,* evening.]

e'ven-song", *n.* **1.** Evening prayer. **2.** The time for evening service. **3.** An evening hymn. [< AS. *æfensang,* < *æfen,* evening, + *sang,* SONG.]

e-vent', 1 ı-vent'; 2 e-vĕnt', *n.* **1.** Anything that happens or comes to pass. **2.** The result or outcome of any action. **3.** A contingent occurrence or state of things. **4.** One incident in a series, as of games. **5†.** An affair in hand; enterprise. [< L. *e,* out, + *venio,* come.]

Syn.: case, chance, circumstance, consequence, contingency, end, episode, fact, fortune, incident, issue, occurrence, outcome, possibility, result, sequel. Etymologically, the *incident* is that which falls in, the *event* that which comes out; *event* is thus greater and more signal than *incident;* we speak of trifling *incidents,* great *events; incidents* of daily life, *events* of history. *Circumstance* agrees with *incident* in denoting a matter of relatively slight importance, but implies a more direct connection with the principal matter as indicated in the phrase "circumstantial evidence." An *occurrence* is, etymologically, that which we run against, without thought of its origin, connection, or tendency. An *episode* is connected with the main course of *events,* like an *incident* or *circumstance,* but is of more independent interest and importance. *Outcome* is the Saxon, and *event* the Latin for expressing the same original idea. *Consequence* and *result* express more of logical connection, and are more comprehensive. The *end* may be simple cessation; the *event* is what has been accomplished; the *event* of a war is victory or defeat; the *end* of the war is reached when a treaty of peace is signed. Since the future is contingent, *event* comes to have the meaning of a *contingency;* as, in the *event* of his death, the policy will at once fall due. Compare CIRCUMSTANCE; CONSEQUENCE; END.

—**e-vent'ful,** *a.* Attended or characterized by important or noteworthy events; momentous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e-ven'tu-al, 1 ı-ven'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 e-vĕn'chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a result; consequential; ultimate. **2.** Dependent upon a final contingency.—**e-ven"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The character of happening contingently or as a result.—**e-ven'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* Ultimately; finally.—**e-ven'tu-ate,** *vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To have a particular event or issue; result. **2.** To be the event or issue; happen.—**e-ven"tu-a'tion,** *n.*

ev'er, 1 ev'ər; 2 ĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** At any time; in any case; in any degree; at all. **2.** Under all circumstances; always; perpetually. [< AS. *æfre.*]—**ev'er-green",** **I.** *a.* Retaining verdure throughout the year; always fresh. **II.** *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree or plant. **2.** An evergreen tree, or any part of it, as used for decoration.—**ev"er-last'ing,** **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting forever; eternal. **2.** Interminable; incessant; also, exceedingly durable. **II.** *n.* **1.** Past or future endless duration; eternity. **2.** [E-] The one who is eternal; God: preceded by the definite article. **3.** A plant whose flowers retain their form and colors when dried. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**ev"er-last'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ev"er-liv'ing,** *a.* **1.** Immortal. **2.** Permanent; unfailing Syn.: see ETERNAL.—**ev'er-more",** *adv.* During all time; always.

Ev'er-est, 1 ev'ər-est; 2 ĕv'er-ĕst, **Mount.** A peak of the Himalayas, East Nepal, India, 29,002 ft.; the highest measured mountain in the world.

Ev'er-ett, 1 ev'ər-et; 2 ĕv'er-ĕt, **Edward** (1794–1865). An American scholar, statesman, and orator.

ev'er-glade", 1 ev'ər-glād"; 2 ĕv'er-ġlād", *n.* A tract of low swampy land covered with tall grass.

ev'er-ich†, *a.* Every; each. **ev'ery-yche†.**

e-ver'sion, 1 ı-vūr'shən; 2 e-vēr'shon, *n.* A turning backward or inside out; also, overturning; overthrow. [< L. *eversio,* < *e,* out, + *verto,* turn.]—**e-vert',** *vt.*—**e-ver'si-bl(e²,** *a.* **e-ver'tile‡.**—**e-ver'siv(e²,** *a.*

eve'ry, 1 ev'rı; 2 ĕv'ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Each, as of an aggregate of individuals; all taken one by one. **2.** All possible. **II.** *pron. Legal.* Every one; each. [< AS. *æfre* (see EVER) + *ælc;* see EACH.]

Syn.: all, any, both, each, either. *All* and *both* are collective; *any, each,* and *every* are distributive. *Any* makes no selection and may not reach to the full limits of *all: each* and *every* make no exception or omission, and must extend to *all; all* sweeps in the units as part of a total, *each* and *every* proceed through the units to the total. A promise made to *all* omits none; a promise made to *any* may not reach *all;* a promise made to *every* one is so made that no individual shall fail to be aware of it; a promise made to *each* is made to the individuals personally, one by one. *Each* is thus more individual and specific than *every; every* classifies, *each* individualizes. *Each* divides, *both* unites; if a certain sum is given to *each* of two persons, *both* (together) must receive twice the amount; *both* must be aware of what has been separately communicated to *each;* a man may fire *both* barrels of a gun by a single movement; if he fires *each* barrel, he discharges them separately. *Either* commonly denotes one of two, indefinitely, to the exclusion of the other; *either* is also in good, tho somewhat archaic, use, in the sense of *each* or *both* of two, taken separately and indifferently; as, on *either* side of the river. There was a huge fireplace at *either* end of the hall. SCOTT *Ivanhoe.* iii.

—**eve'ry-bod"y,** *n.* Every person; people in general.—**eve'ry-day",** *a.* Suitable for every day; ordinary; usual. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; USUAL.—**eve'ry-thing,** *n.* **1.** Each one in a collection or number of things; whatever exists. **2.** Something supremely important or including all things.—**eve'ry-where",** *adv.* **1.** At or in every place. **2.** [Colloq.] Wherever.

eves†, eves'drop"†, etc. Same as EAVES, etc.

Eve'sham, 1 Iv'shəm; 2 ēv'sham, *n.* A town in west-central England; scene of a battle in which Prince Edward (afterward Edward I.) defeated the barons, 1265; pop. 8,690.

e-vict'd, 1 ı-vikt'; 2 e-vĭct', *vt.* **1.** To dispossess by legal process; oust; expel forcibly. **2.** To take away, as property. [< L. *evictus,* pp., < *e,* out, + *vinco,* conquer.] Syn.: see BANISH.

—**e-vic'tion,** *n.* The act of evicting; forcible ejectment.

ev'i-dence, 1 ev'ı-dens; 2 ĕv'i-dĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [-DENCED[t]; -DENC-ING.] To make evident; show clearly; prove. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that makes evident to the mind, or such things collectively; a fact, or body of facts, on which a proof or judgment is based. **2.** *Law.* That by means of which a fact is established; testimony. **3†.** A person or thing that bears testimony. [< L. *evidentia,* clearness.] Syn.: see CERTAINTY; DEMONSTRATION; PROOF; TESTIMONY.

ev'i-dent, 1 ev'ı-dent; 2 ĕv'i-dĕnt, *a.* Plain or manifest, as to the mind or the senses; obvious. **-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: apparent, clear, conspicuous, discernible, distinct, glaring, indubitable, manifest, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, perceptible, plain, tangible, transparent, unmistakable, visible. That is *apparent* which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed toward it; that is *evident* of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception; the marks of a struggle were *apparent* in broken shrubbery and trampled ground, and the finding of a mutilated body and a rifled purse made it *evident* that robbery and murder had been committed. That is *manifest* which we can lay the hand upon; *manifest* is thus stronger than *evident,* as touch is more absolute than sight. That is *obvious* which is directly in the way so that it can not be missed; as, the application of the remark was *obvious. Visible* applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether the noonday sun, a ship on the horizon, or a microscopic object. *Discernible* applies to that which is dimly or faintly *visible,* requiring strain and effort in order to be seen; as, the ship was *discernible* through the mist. That is *conspicuous* which stands out so as necessarily or strikingly to attract the attention. *Palpable* and *tangible* express more emphatically the thought of *manifest.* See APPARENT; CLEAR; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—Ant.: concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen, unthought of.

—**ev"i-den'tial,** *a.* Of the nature of or furnishing evidence. **ev"i-den'tia-ry‡.**—**ev'i-dent'tial-ly,** *adv.*

e'vil, 1 I'vl; 2 ē'vl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Morally bad; contrary to divine or righteous law; wrong or wicked; sinful or depraved. **2.** Possessing injurious nature or qualities; unwholesome; noxious. **3.** Characterized by calamity, trouble, or sorrow. **4.** Of ill repute. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wicked conduct or disposition; moral depravity. **2.** Something that harms or hurts; affliction; calamity. **3§.** A scrofulous malady. **III.** *adv.* In an evil manner. **e'vil-ly‡.** [< AS. *yfel.*] Syn.: (adjective) see BAD; IMMORAL; PERNICIOUS; (noun) see ABOMINATION; INJURY; SIN.—**e'vil-do"er,** *n.* A wicked person.—**e.-eyed,** *a.* Possessing the evil eye; malicious.—**e.-minded,** *a.* Having an evil disposition. Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**e.-speaking,** *n.* Censorious or spiteful speech; defamation; calumny.—**e.-starred,** *a.* Same as ILL-STARRED.—**king's evil,** scrofula: once supposed to be curable by a monarch's touch.—**the evil eye,** a power of harming by spiteful looks, superstitiously attributed to certain persons, and much dreaded in southern Europe and

the Orient.—**the e. one,** Satan.—**the social e.,** prostitution.

e-vince′, 1 ı-vins′; 2 e-vĭnç′, *vt.* [E-VINCED′t; E-VINC′ING.] **1.** To show plainly or certainly; make evident. **2†.** To conquer. [< L. *e,* out, + *vinco,* conquer.]—**e-vin′ci-bl(eP,** *a.* Capable of being proved.—**e-vin′ci-bly,** *adv.*—**e-vin′civ(eS,** *a.* Capable of proving; convincing.

e-vis′cer-ate, 1 ı-vis′ər-ēt; 2 e-vĭs′er-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED^{d}; -AT″ING.] To disembowel. [< L. *e,* out, + *viscera,* entrails.]—**e-vis″cer-a′tion,** *n.*

ev′i-ta-bl(eP, 1 ev′ı-tə-bl; 2 ĕv′i-ta-bl, *a.* That may be escaped, avoided, or shunned. [< L. *evitabilis,* < *evito,* shun.]

ev′i-tate†, *vt.* To avoid. **e-vite′†.**—**ev″i-ta′tion†,** *n.*

e-voke′, 1 ı-vōk′; 2 e-vōk′, *vt.* [E-VOKED′t; E-VOK′ING.] To call forth or out. [< L. *e,* out, + *voco,* call.]—**ev″o-ca′tion,** *n.*

ev′o-lute, 1 ev′o-lūt; 2 ĕv′o-lūt, *n. Geom.* A curve which is the locus of the centers of curvature of another curve and therefore tangent to all its normals. Compare INVOLUTE. [< L. *evolutus,* pp. of *evolvo,* unroll.]

ev″o-lu′tion, 1 ev″o-lūˊshən; 2 ĕv″o-lūˊshon, *n.* **1.** The act of evolving; development or growth. **2.** Specifically, in biology: (1) The series of steps by which a germ or a rudimentary part becomes an adult organism or a fully developed part. (2) The derivation, or the doctrine of the derivation, of all forms of life by gradual modification from earlier and simpler forms or from one rudimentary form. **3.** In arithmetic and algebra, the operation of extracting a root. **4.** A move or maneuver, as of troops. **5.** A process in which something complex is developed from simple beginnings. **6.** *Philos.* The cosmological theory that accounts for the universe and its contents by the combination of separate and diffused atoms existing originally in a condition of absolute homogeneity. **7.** Anything evolved; also, a series unfolded. [< L. *evolutio(n-),* < *evolutus,* pp. of *evolvo;* see EVOLVE.]—**ev″o-lu′tion-al,** *a.*—**ev″o-lu′tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**ev″o-lu′tion-ism,** *n.*—**ev″o-lu′tion-ist,** *a. & n.*

e-volve′, 1 ı-vølv′; 2 e-vŏlv′, *v.* [E-VOLVED′; E-VOLV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unfold or expand; hence, to work out; develop. **2.** To produce by evolution. **3.** To throw out, as gases. **II.** *i.* To open or unfold. [< L. *evolvo,* unroll, < *e,* out, + *volvo,* roll.]—**e-volv′a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**e-vol′vent,** *a. & n.*—**e-volve′ment,** *n.*

e-vul′sion, 1 ı-vułˊshən; 2 e-vŭlˊshon, *n.* A plucking out. [< L. *evulsio(n-),* < *e,* out, + *vello,* pluck.]

ewe, 1 yū; 2 yu, *n.* A female sheep. [< AS. *eowu.*]—**ewe′-neck″,** *n.* A neck, as of some horses, thin and bowed backward, like that of a ewe.—**ewe′-necked″,** *a.*

Ew′ell, 1 yūˊel; 2 yu′ĕl, **Richard Stoddard** (1817–1872). An American Confederate general.

ew′er, 1 yūˊər; 2 yu′er, *n.* A wide-mouthed water-pitcher. [< L.^{OF} *aquarius,* of water.]

ex, *prep.* [L.] From, out, out of: used in many common Latin phrases, especially those used in finance and commerce.

ex-, *prefix.* Out; out of; off; beyond: used also with privative and intensive force. Prefixed to a word denoting office, it indicates one who formerly occupied the position; as, *ex-*President. [< L. *ex-,* < *ex,* from; or < Gr. *ex,* from.]

ex., *abbr.* Example, executive, export.—**ex., exd.,** *abbr.* Examined.—**Ex., Exod.,** *abbr.* Exodus.

ex-ac′er-bate, 1 egz-asˊər-bēt; 2 ĕgz-ăsˊer-bāt, *vt.* To make more sharp or bitter; aggravate; exasperate. [< L. *ex-*intens. + *acerbus,* bitter.]—**ex-ac″er-ba′tion,** *n.*

ex-act′, 1 egz-aktˊ; 2 ĕgz-ăctˊ, *v.* **I.** *t.* To compel the yielding or payment of; extort; require peremptorily. **II†.** *i.* To make authoritative or urgent demands. [< L. *exigo,* drive out, determine, < *ex,* out, + *ago,* drive.] Syn.: see DEMAND.

ex-act′, *a.* **1.** Perfectly conformed to a standard; precise; accurate. **2.** Strictly observant of accuracy or rule; methodical. Syn.: see CORRECT; JUST; MINUTE; PARTICULAR; PRECISE.—**ex-act′er,** *n.* **ex-ac′tor‡.**—**ex-act′ing,** *pa.* Making unreasonable or inconsiderate demands; taxing; arduous. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; HARD; IMPERIOUS.—**ex-ac′tion,** *n.* The act of exacting or something exacted: a compulsory levy. Syn.: see TAX.—**ex-act′ly,** *adv.*—**ex-act′ness,** *n.* **ex-act′i-tude‡.**

ex-ag′ger-ate, 1 egz-ajˊər-ēt; 2 ĕgz-ăgˊer-āt, *v.* [-AT″ED^{d}; -AT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To represent extravagantly; overstate. **2.** To increase immoderately; also, to heighten unduly. **II.** *i.* To use exaggeration. [< L. *exaggero,* heap up, < *ex,* out, + *agger,* heap.] Syn.: see INCREASE.—**ex-ag′ger-at″ed,** *pa.*—**ex-ag′ger-at″ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ag′ger-at″ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ag″ger-a′tion,** *n.* The act of exaggerating; overstatement; hyperbole. Syn.: see CARICATURE.—**ex-ag′ger-a-tiv(eS,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-ag′ger-a″tor,** *n.*—**ex-ag′ger-a-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-alt′^{d}, 1 egz-ôltˊ; 2 ĕgz-ąltˊ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise or elevate, as in position or rank. **2.** To pay high honor to; magnify; glorify. **3.** To elate. **4.** To increase the force, strength, or intensity of. **II.** *i.* To produce exaltation; promote. [< L.^{F} *ex,* out, + *altus,* high.] Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; PROMOTE; RAISE; REJOICE.—**ex″al-ta′tion,** *n.* The act of exalting, or the state of being exalted; promotion; elation. Syn.: see HEIGHT.—**ex-alt′ed,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-alt′er,** *n.*

ex-am′in(eS, 1 egz-amˊın; 2 ĕgz-ămˊin, *vt.* [-IN(E)D^{S}; -IN-ING.] **1.** To inspect or scrutinize with care; investigate critically. **2.** To test by questions or exercises as to qualifications, fitness, etc., as a pupil. **3.** To question in order to elicit facts, etc. **4.** To assay; analyze. [< F. *examiner,* < L. *examino,* < *exigo;* see EXACT, *v.*]

Syn.: canvass, consider, criticize, discuss, explore, inquire into, inspect, interrogate, investigate, observe, overhaul, ponder, ransack, scrutinize, search, study, test, try, view, weigh. See CONSIDER; INQUIRE; REVIEW. Compare synonyms for DELIBERATE, *v.*—**ex-am′i-na-bl(eP,** *a.*—**ex-am″i-na′tion,** *n.* The act or process of examining or being examined. Syn.: see INQUIRY.—**ex-am′in-er,** *n.*

ex-am′pl(eP, 1 egz-amˊpl; 2 ĕgz-ămˊpl, *n.* **1.** A thing or person suitable to be used as a copy. **2.** An instance of something to be avoided. **3.** A sample; specimen. **4.** An instance serving to illustrate a rule. **5.** A problem to be solved. **6.** That with which something may be compared; precedent; parallel. [< L.^{OF} *exemplum,* < *ex,* out, + *emptus,* pp. of *emo,* buy.]

Syn.: archetype, ensample, exemplar, exemplification, ideal, model, pattern, precedent, prototype, sample, specimen, standard, type, warning. From its original sense of *sample* or *specimen* (L. *exemplum*) *example* derives the seemingly contradictory meanings, on the one hand of a *pattern* or *model,* and on the other hand of a *warning*—a *sample* or *specimen* of what is to be followed, or of what is to be shunned. An *example,* however, may be more than a *sample* or *specimen* of any class; it may be the very *archetype* or *prototype* to which the whole class must conform, as when Christ is spoken of as being an *example* or leaving an *example* for his disciples. *Example* comes nearer to the possible freedom of the *model* than to the necessary exactness of the *pattern;* often we can not, in a given case, exactly imitate the best *example,* but only adapt its teachings to altered circumstances. In its application to a person or thing, *exemplar* can scarcely be distinguished from *example;* but *example* is most frequently used for an act, or course of action, for which *exemplar* is not used; as, one sets a good (or a bad) *example.* An *exemplification* is an illustrative working out in action of a principle or law, without any reference to its being copied or repeated: an *example* guides, an *exemplification* illustrates or explains. *Ensample* is the same as *example,* but is practically obsolete outside of Scriptural or theological language. Compare ARCHETYPE; MODEL; PRECEDENT; SAMPLE.

ex-an′i-mate, 1 egz-anˊı-mıt; 2 ĕgs-ănˊi-mat, *a.* **1.** Deprived of life; inanimate. **2.** Having no animation. [< L. *exanimatus,* pp. of *exanimo,* kill.]—**ex-an″i-ma′tion,** *n. Med.* Real or apparent death: swooning.

ex″an-them′a, 1 eks″an-thīˊmə; 2 ĕks″ăn-thēˊma, *n.* [-THEM′A-TA, *pl.*] An eruptive disease; a rash. [LL., < Gr. *exanthēma,* < *ex,* out, + *anthos,* flower.] **ex-an′them‡.**—**ex″an-them′a-tous,** *a.*

ex′arch, 1 eksˊärk; 2 ĕksˊärc, *n.* **1.** A provincial governor under the Byzantine Empire. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A prelate of varying rank at different periods, as an archbishop, a bishop, or a legate of a patriarch. [< Gr. *exarchos,* < *ex,* out, + *archō,* rule.]—**ex′ar-chate,** *n.*

ex-as′per-ate, 1 egz-asˊı-ər-ēt; 2 ĕgz-ăsˊper-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED^{d}; -AT″ING.] **1.** To irritate exceedingly; enrage. **2.** To make grievous or worse; aggravate; intensify; inflame. [< L. *ex,* out, + *asper,* rough.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE.—**ex-as″per-a′tion,** *n.* The act of exasperating, in any sense; especially, extreme anger. Syn.: see ANGER.

Exc., *abbr.* Excellency.—**exc.,** *abbr.* Except.

Ex-cal′i-bur, 1 eks-kalˊı-bur; 2 ĕks-călˊi-bûr, *n.* The legendary sword that King Arthur drew from the stone: *Ex cal[ce] liber[atus].*

ex′ca-vate, 1 eksˊkə-vēt; 2 ĕksˊea-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT″ED^{d}; -VAT″ING.] To dig or cut into; make by digging out; remove or uncover by digging. [< L. *ex,* out, + *cavus,* hollow.]—**ex″ca-va′tion,** *n.* A digging out; a cavity or hollow so formed. Syn.: see HOLE.—**ex′ca-va″tor,** *n.*

ex-ceed′^{d} } 1 ek-sīdˊ; 2 ĕk-çēdˊ, *v.* **I.** *t.* To go beyond, as
ex-cede′^{S}, } in quantity, quality, measure, or value; surpass. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go beyond bounds or too far. **2.** To preponderate. [< L.^{F} *excedo,* < *ex.* forth, + *cedo,* go.]—**ex-ceed′ing,** *pa.* Greater than usual; surpassing.—**ex-ceed′ing-ly,** *adv.* Extremely; remarkably. **ex-ceed′ing‖.**

ex-cel′, 1 ek-selˊ; 2 ĕk-çĕlˊ, *v.* [EX-CELLED′, EX-CELD′S; EX-CEL′LING.] **I.** *t.* To go beyond or above, properly in something good or admirable; surpass. **II.** *i.* To surpass another or others. [< L.^{F} *excello,* < *ex,* out, + *celsus,* raised.] Syn.: see LEAD^{1}.—**ex′cel-lence,** *n.* **1.** Pos-

session of eminently good qualities. **2.** A superior trait. Syn.: see VIRTUE.—**ex'cel-len-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An honorary title of various high officials. **2.** Excellence.—**ex'cel-lent,** *a.* Having good qualities in a high degree.

Syn.: admirable, capital, choice, fine, first-class, first-rate, precious, prime, select, superior, transcendent, valuable, worthy. Strictly, that which is *excellent* excels, but an object that is *valuable* or a man who is *worthy* so far excels the majority of persons or things that these absolute words have become close synonyms for *excellent*. See CHOICE; FINE; GOOD; MORAL.—Ant.: bad, base, defective, deficient, good-for-nothing, imperfect, inferior, mean, poor, unworthy, useless, valueless, vile, worthless.—**ex'cel-lent-ly,** *adv.*

ex-cel'si-or, 1 ek-sel'sɪ-ər; 2 ĕk-çĕl'si-ŏr. **I.** *a.* Still higher; ever upward; the motto of the State of New York. **II.** *n.* A packing-material composed of long, fine wood-shavings. [L.]

ex-cen'tric, *a.* Same as ECCENTRIC.

ex-cept'[d], 1 ek-sept'; 2 ĕk-çĕpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To leave out; omit. **II.** *i.* To object; take exception: with *to*. [< L. *ex*, out, + *capio*, take.]—**ex-cep'tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**ex-cep'tor,** *n.*

ex-cept', *prep.* With the exception of.

Syn.: see BUT.

ex-cept', *conj.* If not that; unless.

ex-cept'ing, *prep.* & *conj.* Except.

ex-cep'tion, 1 ek-sep'shən; 2 ĕk-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** That which is excluded, as from a list. **2.** The act of excepting; exclusion. **3.** *Law.* A formal objection.—**to take exception,** to take offense; object.—**ex-cep'tion-a-bl**(e[p], *a.* Open to exception or objection.—**ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.* In a manner open to exception.—**ex-cep'tion-al,** *a.* Unusual or uncommon; superior. Syn.: see IRREGULAR.—**ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In an unusual or superior manner.

ex-cerpt', 1 ek-sûrpt'; 2 ĕk-çĕrpt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* To take out, as from a book; extract. **II.** *n.* An extract from written or printed matter. [< L. *ex*, out, + *carpo*, pluck.] Syn.: see QUOTE.—**ex-cerp'tion,** *n.*—**ex-cerp'tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**ex-cerp'tor,** *n.*

ex-cess', 1 ek-ses'; 2 ĕk-çĕs', *n.* **1.** That which passes the ordinary, reasonable, or required limit. **2.** Inordinate gratification of appetite. **3.** The amount by which one thing is greater than another; overplus. [< L.[p] *excessus*, < *excedo*; see EXCEED.]

Syn.: dissipation, exorbitance, extravagance, intemperance, lavishness, overplus, prodigality, profusion, redundance, redundancy, superabundance, superfluity, surplus, waste, wastefulness. *Excess* is more than enough of anything, and, since this in very many cases indicates a lack either of judgment or of self-control, the word is used frequently, tho not necessarily, in an unfavorable sense. Careless expenditure in *excess* of income is *extravagance;* we may have also *extravagance* of language, professions, etc. As *extravagance* is *excess* in outlay, *exorbitance* is *excess* in demands, and especially in pecuniary demands upon others. *Overplus* and *superabundance* denote in the main a satisfactory and *superfluity* an undesirable *excess; lavishness* and *profusion*, a generous, bountiful, or amiable *excess;* as, a *profusion* of fair hair; *lavishness* of hospitality. *Surplus* is neutral, having none of the unfavorable meaning that often attaches to *excess;* a *surplus* is that which remains over after all demands are met. *Redundance* or *redundancy* refers chiefly to literary style, denoting an *excess* of words or matter. *Excess* in the moral sense is expressed by *dissipation, prodigality, intemperance,* etc.—Ant.: dearth, defect, deficiency, destitution, economy, failure, frugality, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, need, poverty, scantiness, shortcoming, want.

—**ex-cess',** *a.*—**ex-ces'siv**(e[s], *a.* Being in, tending to, or marked by excess; immoderate; extreme. Syn.: see IMMODERATE; REDUNDANT.—**ex-ces'siv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**ex-ces'siv**(e-ness[s], *n.*

Exch., *abbr.* Exchange, exchequer.

ex-change', 1 eks-chēnj'; 2 ĕks-chānġ', *v.* [EX-CHANGED'; EX-CHANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To part with in return for an equivalent; barter; interchange. **II.** *i.* To be given or received in exchange; make an exchange. [< LL. *excambio*, < *ex*, out, + *cambio*, exchange.] Syn.: see CHANGE.

ex-change', *n.* **1.** The act of giving one thing as an equivalent for another; barter; as, an *exchange* of prisoners. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* (1) The mutual giving and receiving of equivalents in money, goods, or labor. (2) The system by which titles to commodities in distant localities are transferred, by means of credits, drafts, etc. **3.** A transition from one experience or condition to another. **4.** That which is given or received by interchange. **5.** *Com.* A place where merchants effect exchanges. **6.** A central telephone-office. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**ex-change"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-change'able**[p], *a.* **1.** That may be exchanged. **2.** Connected with exchange.—**ex-change'a-bly,** *adv.*

ex-cheq'uer, 1 eks-chek'ər; 2 ĕks-chĕk'er, *n.* **1.** The treasury of a state; hence, in general, finances; pecuniary resources. **2.** [E-] [Eng.] A court or department treating matters connected with the public revenue. [< OF. *eschequier*, chess-board.]—**Court of Exchequer** (*Eng. Hist.*), a court originally dealing with the royal revenues, later having the powers of a court of equity, and eventually merged in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

ex-cise'[1], 1 ek-sīz'; 2 ĕk-çīş', *vt.* [EX-CISED'; EX-CIS'ING.] To cut out or off. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cædo*, cut.]

ex-cide'§.—**ex-ci'sion,** *n.* The act of excising; removal of a part; extirpation.

[Taxable.

ex-cise'[2], *vt.* To levy a tax upon.—**ex-cis'a-bl**(e[p], *a.*

ex-cise', *n.* A charge levied upon commodities, especially upon liquors. [< F. *accise*, corr. of *assis*, taxes.] Syn.: see TAX.—**ex-cise'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A revenue officer.

ex-cite', 1 ek-sait'; 2 ĕk-çīt', *vt.* [EX-CIT'ED[d]; EX-CIT'ING.] To produce agitation in; stimulate; bring about, as by stimulating. [< L.[p] *ex*, out, + *cieo*, call.]

Syn.: see ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; INTEREST; PROMOTE; STIR.—**ex-cit"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-cit'a-bl**(e[p], *a.* Easily excited. Syn.: see ARDENT; IMPETUOUS.—**ex-cit'a-bl**(e-ness[p], *n.*—**ex-ci'tant.** **1.** *a.* Adapted to excite or stimulate. **ex-ci'ta-tiv**(e[s]‡; **ex-ci'ta-to-ry**‡. **II.** *n.* That which tends to excite or stimulate.—**ex-cit'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-cite'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of exciting, or that which excites. **2.** The state of being excited. **ex"ci-ta'tion**‡. Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH.—**ex-cit'er,** *n.*—**ex-cit'ing,** *pa.* Of a nature to excite; stirring; rousing. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ci'tor,** *n. Physiol.* An afferent nerve connected with the spinal division of the nervous system.

excl., exclam., *abbr.* Exclamation, exclamatory.

ex-claim', 1 eks-klēm'; 2 ĕks-clām', *vt.* & *vi.* To cry out abruptly or with passion. [< L. *ex*, out, + *clamo*, cry.]

Syn.: call, cry out, ejaculate. In *exclaiming*, the utterance may not be strikingly, tho somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming;* one often *exclaims* with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he *cries out*, it is oftener in grief or agony. See CALL.

—**ex"cla-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** Clamorous or passionate outcry. **2.** An abrupt or emphatic expression; an interjection. **3.** An exclamation-mark (!).—**ex-clam'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of exclamation. **2.** Given to the use of exclamation. **ex-clam'a-tiv**(e[s]‡.

ex-clude', 1 eks-klūd'; 2 ĕks-cluḍ', *vt.* [EX-CLUD'ED[d]; EX-CLUD'ING.] To shut out purposely; debar; reject; eject. [< L. *ex*, out, + *claudo*, shut.]—**ex-clud'er,** *n.*—**ex-clu'sion,** *n.* The act of excluding, or the state of being excluded; that which is excluded.—**ex-clu'sion-ist,** *n.*—**ex-clu'siv**(e[s], *a.* Of a nature or tendency to exclude, as from participation or from social relations. **ex-clu'so-ry**‡.—**ex-clu'siv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**ex-clu'siv**(e-ness[s], *n.*

ex-cog'i-tate, 1 eks-koj'ɪ-tēt; 2 ĕks-cŏġ'i-tāt, *vt.* & *vt.* To think out carefully; invent; devise. [< L. pp. *excogitatus*, < *ex*, out; and see COGITATE.]—**ex-cog"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

ex"com-mu'ni-cate, 1 eks"kə-miū'nɪ-kēt; 2 ĕks"cŏ-mū'ni-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To cut off from church-membership and communion. **2.** To expel in disgrace. **II.** *a.* Excommunicated. **III.** *n.* An excommunicated person. [< L.[LL] *ex*, out, + *communico*, share, communicate.]—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-bl**(e[p], *a.*—**ex"com-mu"ni-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of excommunicating, or the state of having been excommunicated.—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-tor,** *n.*—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-co'ri-ate, 1 eks-kō'rɪ-ēt; 2 ĕks-cō'ri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To strip off the skin or covering of; abrade; gall: often used figuratively. [< L.[LL] *ex*, off, + *corium*, skin.]—**ex-co"ri-a'tion,** *n.*

ex. cp., *abbr. Extra* (L., without) coupon.

ex'cre-ment, 1 eks'krɪ-ment; 2 ĕks'cre-mĕnt, *n.* Refuse matter discharged from an animal body; feces. [< L. *excrementum*, < *ex*, out, + *cerno*, separate.]—**ex"cre-men'tal,** *a.* **ex"cre-men'ta-ry**‡; **ex"cre-men-ti'tial**‡; **ex"cre-men-ti'tious**‡.

ex-cres'cence, 1 eks-kres'ens; 2 ĕks-crĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth. **2**§. A natural outgrowth. [< L. *excrescentia*, < *ex*, out, + *cresco*, grow.]—**ex-cres'cent,** *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.

ex-crete', 1 eks-krīt'; 2 ĕks-crēt', *vt.* [EX-CRET'ED[d]; EX-CRET'ING.] To throw off (waste matter) by normal discharge. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cerno*, seperate.]—**ex'crete,** *n.*—**ex-cre'tion,** *n.* The act of excreting; matter excreted.—**ex-cre'tiv**(e[s], *a.* **ex'cre-to-ry**‡.

ex-cru'ci-ate, 1 eks-krū'shɪ-ēt; 2 ĕks-cry'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To inflict extreme pain or agony upon;

torture. [< L. *ex*, out, + *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]—**ex-cru'ci-ate,** *a.*—**ex-cru'ci-at"ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-cru"ci-a'tion,** *n.* Torture.

ex-cul'pate, 1 eks-kul'pēt; 2 ĕks-cŭl'pāt, *vt.* [-PAT"ED[d]; -PAT"ING.] To exonerate; excuse. [< EX- + L. *culpo*, blame, < *culpa*, fault.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.—**ex-cul'pa-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**ex"cul-pa'tion,** *n.*—**ex-cul'pa-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-cur'rent, 1 eks-kur'ent; 2 ĕks-cûr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Running or passing out. **2.** *Bot.* Running through to the surface, summit, or tip.

ex-cur'sion, 1 eks-kūr'shən; 2 ĕks-cûr'shon, *n.* **1.** A short journey, usually for pleasure. **2.** A body of excursionists collectively. **3.** A digression. **4.** A running out or going forth. [< L. *ex*, out, + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**ex-cur'sion-ist,** *n.* One who makes an excursion.—**ex-cur'siv**(e[S], *a.* **1.** Given to making excursions; wandering. **2.** Desultory; erratic; digressive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-cur'sus, 1 eks-kūr'sus; 2 ĕks-cûr'sŭs, *n.* [-SUS or -SUS-ES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A supplemental dissertation added to a work. **2.** A wandering off; digression. [L.]

ex-cuse', } 1 eks-kiūz'; 2 ĕks-cūs', *vt.* [EX-CUSED'; EX-
ex-cuze'[F], } CUS'ING.] **1.** To declare free from blame; exculpate; vindicate. **2.** To pardon and overlook. **3.** To offer an excuse or apology for. **4.** To serve as excuse for; justify. **5.** To release from a service or obligation. **6.** To remit, as a demand or claim. [< L.[F] *excuso*, < *ex*, from, + *causa*, charge.] Syn.: see JUSTIFY; PALLIATE; PARDON.—**ex-cus'a-ble,** *a.* Admitting of excuse or pardon; justifiable. Syn.: see VENIAL.—**ex-cus'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ex-cu'sa-to-ry,** *a.*—**ex-cus'er,** *n.*

ex-cuse', 1 eks-kiūs'; 2 ĕks-cūs', *n.* **1.** A plea in extenuation of an offense, neglect, or failure. **2.** The act of excusing. **3.** A reason for excusing.
Syn.: see APOLOGY; PRETENSE.

Exec., Exr., *abbr.* Executor.

ex'e-crate, 1 eks'ı-krēt; 2 ĕks'e-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT"ED[d]; -CRAT"ING.] To curse, or call down evil upon. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sacer*, sacred.]—**ex'e-cra-bl**(e[F], *a.* Worthy of execration; abominable; accursed: often used colloquially.—**ex'e-cra-bly,** *adv.*—**ex"e-cra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of execrating; imprecation; malediction. **2.** An accursed thing. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; IMPRECATION, OATH.—**ex'e-cra-tiv**(e[S], *a.*—**ex'e-cra"tor,** *n.*

ex-ec'u-tant, 1 egz-ek'yu-tant; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs; specifically, a musical performer.

ex'e-cute, 1 eks'ı-kiūt; 2 ĕks'e-cūt, *v.* [-CUT"ED[d]; -CUT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry through so as to effect; accomplish; put in force, as a law, writ, etc. **2.** *Law.* To make legal or valid; complete; as, to *execute* a deed, by signing, sealing, and delivering. **3.** To put to death, especially in accordance with legal sentence. **4.** To perform, as a musical selection; produce as an artist. **II.** *i.* To perform or accomplish something. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sequor*, follow.]
Syn.: administer, carry out, do, enforce, perform. To *execute* is to follow through to the end, put into absolute and final effect in action; to *administer* is to conduct as one holding a trust, as a minister and not an originator; the sheriff *executes* a writ; the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity, etc.; to *enforce* is to put into effect by force, actual or potential. To *administer* the laws is the province of a court of justice; to *execute* or *enforce* the laws is the province of a sheriff, marshal, constable, or other executive officer; to *administer* the law is to declare or apply it; to *execute* the law is to put it in force; for this *enforce* is the more general word. *execute* the more specific. From signifying to superintend officially some application or infliction, *administer* passes by a natural transition to signify *inflict, mete out, dispense*, and blows, medicine, etc., are said to be *administered:* a usage thoroughly established and reputable in spite of pedantic objections. *Enforce* signifies also to present and urge home by intellectual and moral force; as, to *enforce* a precept or a duty. Compare ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; KILL; MAKE.
—**ex'e-cut"er,** *n.* One who executes.—**ex-ec'u-tor,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person nominated by the will of another to execute a will. **2.** Same as EXECUTER.—**ex-ec'u-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to execution; executive; administrative.—**ex-ec'u-trix** or **-tress,** *n. fem.* A woman who serves as an executor. **ex-ec'u-trice†.**

ex"e-cu'tion, 1 eks"ı-kiū'shən; 2 ĕks"e-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of executing. **2.** A judicial writ, as for the seizure of goods, etc. **3.** The signing, as of a deed. **4.** The infliction of capital punishment. **5.** Style of performance; technical skill, as in music or art. **6.** Effective work. Syn.: see ACT; OPERATION.—**ex"e-cu'tion-er,** *n.* One who executes a death-sentence.

ex-ec'u-tiv(e[S], 1 egz-ek'yu-tiv; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Having the function of executing; administrative. **II.** *n.* An official personage or body charged with the administration of a government.

Exec., Exr., *abbr.* Executrix. **Exrx.†; Exx.†.**

ex"e-ge'sis, 1 eks"ı-jī'sıs; 2 ĕks"e-gē'sis, *n.* [-SES[Z], *pl.*] Explanation or interpretation, as of the Bible. [< Gr. *exēgēsis*, < *exēgeomai*, explain.]—**ex'e-gete,** *n.* One skilled in interpretation, as of the Bible. **ex"e-get'ist†.**—**ex"e-get'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; expository; explanatory. **ex"e-get'i-cal†. II.** *n.* **1.** Exegetics; exegesis. **2†.** *Math.* The theory of equations.—**ex"e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"e-get'ics,** *n.* The science of the interpretation of the Bible.

ex-em'plar, 1 egz-em'plar; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'plar, *n.* A model to be copied; pattern; example; specimen. [< L. *exemplar*, < *exemplum;* see EXAMPLE, *n.*]
Syn.: see EXAMPLE.—**ex'em-pla-ry,** *a.* Serving as a model or a warning.—**ex'em-pla-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ex'em-pla-ri-ness,** *n.*

ex-em'pli-fy, 1 egz-em'plı-faı; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'pli-fŷ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To show or explain by example; illustrate. **2.** To prove by an attested copy. **3.** To make an authenticated transcript from, as a public record. [< L.[LL] *exemplum*, EXAMPLE, + *facio*, make.]—**ex-em"pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exemplifying. **2.** An example. **3.** *Law.* A certified copy. Syn.: see EXAMPLE; SAMPLE.

ex-empt', 1 egz-empt'; 2 ĕgz-ĕmpt'. **I**[d], *vt.* **1.** To free or excuse from some burdensome obligation. **2†.** To take or put away; remove. **II.** *a.* **1.** Free, clear, or excused, as from some restriction or burden. **2†.** Remote; separated. **III.** *n.* A person who is exempted, as from military service. [< L. *ex*, out, + *emo*, buy, take.]
Syn.: (verb) see ABSOLVE; RELEASE; (adjective) see FREE.—**ex-empt'i-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**ex-emp'tion,** *n.* Freedom or immunity, as from some liability, requirement, or evil. Syn.: see RIGHT.

ex"e-qua'tur, 1 eks"ı-kwē'tur; 2 ĕks'e-kwā'tûr, *n.* The official recognition given to a consul or commercial agent by the government to which he is sent. [L.; see EXECUTE.]

ex'er-cise, } 1 eks'er-saiz; 2 ĕks'er-çīz, *v.* [-CISED; -CIS"-
ex'er-cize[F], } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ actively; exert; train by practise. **2.** To make anxious in mind. **3.** To execute or practise. **II.** *i.* To use exertion; take exercise.—**ex'er-cis"a-bl**(e[F], *a.*

ex'er-cise, *n.* **1.** A putting into use, action, or practise. **2.** Activity for health, development, or training. **3.** An act of speaking, reading, etc., as at a school exhibition or religious meeting: usually in the plural. **4‖.** An act of worship; a religious service. [< L. *exerceo*, exercise, < *ex*, out, + *arceo*, keep off.]
Syn.: act, action, activity, application, employment, exertion, occupation, operation, performance, practise, use. *Exercise*, in the ordinary sense, is the easy natural action of any power; *exertion* is the putting of any power to strain and tax. An *exercise*-drive for a horse is so much as will develop strength and health and not appreciably weary. But by qualifying adjectives we may bring *exercise* up to the full sense of *exertion;* as, violent *exercise*. See ACT; PRACTISE.—Ant.: idleness, inaction, inactivity, relaxation, rest.

ex-er"ci-ta'tion, 1 egz-ŏr"sı-tē'shən; 2 ĕgz-ĕr"çi-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** An exercise, as a disciplinary mental act. **2.** Exercise or practise.

ex-ergue', 1 egz-ŭrg'; 2 ĕgz-ergʹ, *n.* The space beneath the principal design on the reverse of a coin or medal, with date, etc. [F.]

ex-ert'd, 1 egz-ŭrt'; 2 ĕgz-ĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To put forth, or put in action, as force or faculty. **2†.** To push or thrust forth; emit. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sero*, join.]—**ex-er'tion,** *n.* The act of putting some power or faculty into vigorous action; a strong effort. Syn.: see ACT; ENDEAVOR; EXERCISE; INDUSTRY; WORK.—**ex-er'tiv**(e[S], *a.*

Ex'e-ter, 1 eks'ı-tər; 2 ĕks'e-ter, *n.* A cathedral city in S. W. England: pop. 59,610.

ex'e-unt, 1 eks'ı-unt; 2 ĕks'e-ŭnt. They go off or out: plural of *exit*, a stage direction. [L.]—**ex'e-unt om'nes,** all go off or out.

ex-fo'li-ate, 1 eks-fō'lı-ēt; 2 ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* To remove scales from; peel or scale off. [< L. *ex*, out, + *folium*, leaf.]—**ex-fo"li-a'tiv**(e[S], *a.*

ex-hale', 1 eks-hēl'; 2 ĕks-hāl', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-HALED'; EX-HAL'ING.] To breathe forth; send out, as a vapor or perfume; emit; evaporate. [< L.[F] *ex*, out, + *halo*, breathe.]—**ex-hal'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**ex-ha'lant,** *a.* & *n.*—**ex"ha-la'tion,** *n.* A breathing out; anything exhaled; an emitted vapor or fume.

ex-haust'd, 1 egz-ŏst'; 2 ĕgz-ąst', *vt.* **1.** To draw off entirely, as a liquid. **2.** To empty, as a receptacle, by draining off the contents. **3.** To reduce; weaken; impoverish. **4.** To examine or discuss with absolute completeness. Syn.: see ABSORB.
—**ex-haust'er,** *n.*—**ex-haust"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-haust'i-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**ex-haust'ing,** *pa.* Producing or tending to produce exhaustion; wearying; weakening.—**ex-haus'tion,** *n.* The act or process of exhausting, or the state of being exhausted; deprivation of strength or energy.—**ex-haus'-**

tiv(eˢ, *a.* Having the effect or tendency to exhaust, as by thorough and complete discussion; covering all points or items, as in an investigation or discussion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-haust'less,** *a.* Inexhaustible.

ex-haust', *n.* **1.** That which is exhausted or drawn off; specif., the motive fluid discharged or escaping from the cylinder of any motive engine after doing mechanical work. **2.** Emission. [< L. *exhaustus,* pp. of *exhaurio,* < *ex,* out, + *haurio,* draw.]

ex-her'e-dateᵈ, 1 eks-her'ı-dēt; 2 ĕks-hĕr'e-dāt, *vt.* To disinherit. [< L. *exheredatus,* pp., < *ex,* out, + *heres,* heir.]

ex-hib'it, 1 egz-ib'ıt; 2 ĕgz-ĭb'it. **I.** *t.* **1.** To set forth for survey or inspection; present to view; display. **2.** *Law.* To present formally or officially. **3.** *Med.* To administer, as a remedy. **II.** *i.* To produce or display anything publicly. Syn.: see FLAUNT.

ex-hib'it, *n.* **1.** Any object or objects exhibited. **2.** *Law.* A document or object marked for use as evidence. [< L. *ex,* out, + *habeo,* have.]—**ex"hi-bi'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exhibiting; display. **2.** Anything exhibited; a show. **3.** A bursary. Syn.: see SPECTACLE.—**ex"hi-bi'tion-er,** *n.* A student maintained in an English university by a donated allowance.—**ex-hib'i-tiv**(eˢ, *a.*—**ex-hib'i-tor,** *n.* One who exhibits. **ex-hib'it-ant‡;** **ex-hib'it-er‡.** — **ex-hib'i-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-hil'a-rate, 1 egz-il'a-rēt; 2 ĕgz-ĭl'a-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"EDᵈ; -RAT"ING.] To induce a lively or enlivening feeling in; enliven; cheer; stimulate. [< L. *exhilaratus,* pp. of *exhilaro,* gladden.] Syn.: see REJOICE.—**ex-hil'a-rant.** **I.** *a.* Causing exhilaration. **II.** *n.* Something that exhilarates.—**ex-hil"a-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of exhilarating, or the state of being exhilarated; enlivenment; stimulation.

ex-hort'ᵈ, 1 egz-ôrt'; 2 ĕgz-ôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To incite to well-doing by earnest appeal or argument; admonish. **II.** *i.* To deliver or practise exhortation. [< L.ᴱ *ex,* out, + *hortor,* urge.]—**ex"hor-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of exhorting; earnest advice; admonition. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**ex-hort'a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* **ex-hort'a-to-ry‡.**—**ex-hort'er,** *n.*

ex-hume', 1 eks-hiūm'; 2 ĕks-hūm', *vt.* [EX-HUMEDᵀ; EX-HUM'ING.] To dig out of the earth (what has been buried); disinter. [< L.ᴸᴸ *ex,* from, + *humus,* ground.] —**ex"hu-ma'tion,** *n.* [F.]

ex"i-geant', 1 egz"ı-gānt'; 2 ĕgz"ı-zhānt', *a.* Exacting; urgent.

ex"i-geante', 1 egz"ı-gānt'; 2 ĕgz"ı-zhānt', *a.* Feminine form of EXIGEANT.

ex'i-gen-cy, 1 eks'ı-jen-sı; 2 ĕks'ı-gĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIESᶻ, *pl.*] The state of being urgent or exigent; a pressing necessity. [< L.ᴱ *ex,* out, + *ago,* drive.] **ex'i-gence‡.** Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**ex'i-gent.** **I.** *a.* Demanding immediate aid or action; urgent; exacting. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A writ issued for the appearance of a defendant in certain cases. **2†.** An emergency; exigency. **3†.** End; finish.

ex-ig'u-ous, 1 egz-ig'yu-us; 2 ĕgz-ĭg'yu-ŭs, *a.* Small; slender; diminutive. [< L. *exiguus;* see EXACT.]—**ex"i-gu'i-ty‡,** *n.* **ex-ig'u-ous-ness†.**

ex'ile, 1 eks'ail; 2 ĕks'ĭl. **I.** *vt.* [EX'ILED; EX'IL-ING.] To expel from and forbid to return to one's native land or home. **II.** *n.* **1.** Banishment from one's home or native land; expatriation. **2.** One driven or wandering away from country or home. [< L. *ex,* from, + *solum,* soil.] Syn.: see BANISH.

ex-ist'ᵈ, 1 egz-ist'; 2 ĕgz-ĭst', *vi.* To be, or continue to be; live. [< L. *ex,* out, + *sisto,* set, < *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see LIVE.—**ex-is'tence,** *n.* **1.** Actual possession or continuance of being; life. **2.** Anything that exists; an entity.—**ex-is'tent.** **I.** *a.* Having being or existence. **II.** *n.* That which exists. Syn.: see ALIVE.

ex'it, 1 eks'ıt; 2 ĕks'ĭt, *n.* A way or passage out; egress; departure. [< L. *ex,* out, + *eo,* go.]

ex'it. He goes out: a stage direction. [L.]

ex li'bris, 1 eks laı'bris; 2 ĕks lī'bris. A book-plate: so called from the custom of printing upon it the Latin words *ex libris* (from the books [of]), followed by the owner's name.

Ex'mouth, 1 eks'məth; 2 ĕks'muth, *n.* **1. Viscount** (1757–1833), Edward Pellew, an English admiral. **2.** An ancient seaport town in S. W. England; pop. 13,600.

ex'o-, 1 eks'o-; 2 ĕks'o-. From Greek *exō,* without, outside (< *ex,* out): a combining form.—**ex'o-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* The outer wall of a pericarp, when it is possible to distinguish more than one. Compare ENDOCARP. [+ Gr. *karpos,* fruit.] [DERM.

ex'o-derm, 1 eks'o-dūrm; 2 ĕks'o-dĕrm, *n.* Same as ECTO-

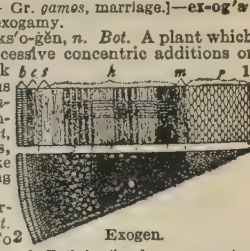
ex-od'ic, 1 eks-od'ık; 2 ĕks-ŏd'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an exodus. **2.** *Physiol.* Efferent.

ex'o-dus, 1 eks'o-dus; 2 ĕks'o-dŭs, *n.* **1.** A going forth, or departure, as of a multitude, from a place or country. **2.** [E-] The second book of the Old Testament. [< Gr.ᴸᴸ *ex,* out, + *hodos,* way.]

ex of-fi'ci-o, 1 eks o-fish'ı-o; 2 ĕks ŏ-fish'ĭ-o. By virtue of or because of office or position. [L.]—**ex"of-fi'cial‖,** *a.*

ex-og'a-my, 1 eks-og'a-mı; 2 ĕks-ŏg'a-my, *n.* The custom of certain peoples forbidding any man to marry within his own tribe or clan. [< EXO- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**ex-og'a-mous,** *a.* Pertaining to exogamy.

ex'o-gen, 1 eks'o-jen; 2 ĕks'o-ĝĕn, *n.* *Bot.* A plant which increases in size by successive concentric additions or rings beneath the bark and outside the previous growth: opposed to *endogen.* [< Gr. *exō,* without, + *-genēo,* < *gignomai,* be born.]—**ex-og'e-nous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like an exogen. **2.** Originating or growing from without.



Exogen.
1. Vertical section of an exogenous stem. 2. Cross-section. (Letters apply to both figures.) *p,* pith; *m,* medullary sheath; *k,* heartwood or duramen, representing the rings of growth of three successive years (1, 2, 3); *s,* sapwood or alburnum; *c,* cambium layer; *b,* bark.

ex-on'er-ate, 1 egz-on'er-ēt; 2 ĕgz-ŏn'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] **1.** To2 vindicate from accusation or blame. **2.** To free from a responsibility or the like. [< L. *ex.* from, + *onus* (*oner-*), burden.]

Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.—**ex-on"er-a'tion,** *n.*—**ex-on'er-a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.*

ex'o-ra-bl(eᴾ, 1 eks'o-ra-bl; 2 ĕks'o-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty; capable of relenting. [< L. *exorabilis,* < *ex,* out, + *oro,* pray, < *os,* mouth.]

ex-or'bi-tance, 1 egz-or'bı-tens; 2 ĕgz-ôr'bi-tanç, *n.* Excessiveness in degree or amount; extravagance. [< L. *ex,* out, + *orbita,* track.] — **ex-or'bi-tan-cy‡.** Syn.: see EXCESS.—**ex-or'bi-tant,** *a.* Going beyond usual and proper limits, as in degree and demand; excessive; extravagant. Syn.: see IMMODERATE.—**ex-or'bi-tant-ly,** *adv.*

ex'or-cise, } 1 eks'er-saiz; 2 ĕks'ôr-çīz, *v.* [-CISED; -CIS"-**ex'or-cize**ᴿ, } ING.] **I.** *t.* To cast out (an evil spirit). **II.** *i.* To use or practise exorcisms. [< Gr. *ex,* out, + *horkizo,* administer an oath.]—**ex'or-cis"er,** *n.*—**ex'or-cism,** *n.* **1.** The act of exorcising evil spirits. **2‖.** The act or formula of calling or conjuring up the devil or a spirit.—**ex"or-cis'mal,** *a.*—**ex'or-cist,** *n.*

ex-or'di-um, 1 egz-ôr'dı-um; 2 ĕgz-ôr'di-ŭm, *n.* [-UMSᶻ or -A, *pl.*] The introductory part, as of a discourse; a prelude. [L., < *ex,* out, + *ordior,* begin.]—**ex-or'di-al,** *a.*

ex"o-rhi'za, 1 eks'o-raı'zə; 2 ĕks"o-rī'za, *n.* *Bot.* An exogen or dicotyledon. [< EXO- + Gr. *rhiza,* root.]—**ex"o-rhi'zal,** *a.*—**ex"o-rhi'zous,** *a.*

ex'os-mose, 1 eks'os-mōs; 2 ĕks'ŏs-mōs, *n.* **1.** Osmose in that direction in which the fluid crosses the septum most slowly. **2.** Osmose from an inner to an outer vessel. [< Gr. *ex,* out, + *osmos,* thrusting, < *ōtheō,* push.]—**ex"os-mot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to exosmose.

ex"o-ter'ic, 1 eks"o-ter'ık; 2 ĕks"o-tĕr'ĭc, *a.* Belonging to the outside world or to the uninitiated: opposed to *esoteric.* [< Gr. *exōterikos,* < *exō,* without, outside.] **ex"o-ter'i-cal‡.**—**ex"o-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"o-ter'i-cism,** *n.*

ex-ot'ic, 1 eks-ət'ık; 2 ĕks-ŏt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Belonging, as a flower, to another part of the world; foreign. **II.** *n.* Something not native, as a plant. [< Gr.ᴸ *exōtikos,* < *exō,* without, outside.]—**ex-ot'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** Exotic state. **2.** An exotic.

exp., *abbr.* Export, exportation, exported, express.

ex-pand'ᵈ, 1 eks-pand'; 2 ĕks-pănd', *vt.* & *vi.* To increase in bulk, but not in mass; enlarge; swell; spread out. [< L. *expando,* < *ex,* out, + *pando,* spread.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY; SPREAD.

—**ex-panse',** *n.* That which lies spread out; a vast continuous area or stretch.—**ex-pan"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ex-pan'si-bl**(e-nessᴱᵀ.—**ex-pan'si-bl**(eᴾ, *a.*—**ex-pan'si-bly,** *adv.* —**ex-pan'sil**(eˢ, *a.*—**ex-pan'sion,** *n.* The act of expanding; increase; enlargement.—**ex-pan'sion-ist,** *n.* [Recent.] A believer in territorial expansion.—**ex-pan'siv**(eˢ, *a.* Capable of enlarging or being expanded; causing or characterized by expansion; broad. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex par'te, 1 eks pär'tı; 2 ĕks pär'te. *Law.* Emanating from or relating to one side only; as, *ex-parte* testimony: applied to any act of one party in the absence of the other. [L.]

ex-pa'ti-ate, 1 eks-pē'shı-ēt; 2 ĕks-pā'shi-āt, *vi.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] To enlarge in statement; discuss fully or prolixly. [< L. *ex,* out, + *spatior,* walk, < *spatium,* space.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY.—**ex-pa"ti-a'tion,** *n.*—**ex-pa'ti-a"tor,** *n.*—**ex-pa'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-pa'tri-ate, 1 eks-pē'trı-ēt; 2 ĕks-pā'tri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] To drive from one's own country; exile; banish. [< L.ᴸᴸ *ex,* from, + *patria,* fatherland.]

Syn.: see BANISH.—**ex-pa"tri-a'tion,** *n.* [One exiled.

ex-pa'tri-ate. **I.** *a.* [Poet. or Rare.] Expatriated. **II.** *n.*

ex-pect'ᵈ, 1 eks-pekt'; 2 ĕks-pĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look forward to as probable; anticipate; look for. **2.** To count upon as right and due; rely upon; require. **3‖.** To wait for. **II‖.** *i.* To wait. [< L. *ex,* out, + *specto,* freq. of *spectо,* see.] Syn.: see ABIDE; ANTICIPATE.

—**ex-pec'tan-cy,** *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation. **ex-pec'tance‡.** Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.—**ex-pec'tant.** **I.** *a.* Waiting or looking forward in expectation. **II.** *n.* One who is anticipating confidently. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"-pec-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of looking confidently for something; expectancy. **2.** A prospect of good to come, as of wealth: often plural. **3.** Something expected. **4.** The present value of a probability. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.

ex-pec'to-rate, 1 eks-pek'to-rēt; 2 ĕks-pĕc'to-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT"ED[1]; -RAT"ING.] To cough up and spit forth; spit. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.]—**ex-pec'to-rant.** **I.** *a.* Relating to expectoration. **II.** *n.* A medicine to promote expectoration. **ex-pec'to-ra-tiv(e**S**‡.**—**ex-pec"to-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of expectorating; also, matter expectorated.

ex-pe'di-ent, 1 eks-pī'dı-ent; 2 ĕks-pē'di-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to promote a desired end; suitable under the circumstances; contributing to personal advantage; advisable. **2†.** Speedy; expeditious. **II.** *n.* That which furthers or promotes an end; a resource. [OF., < L. *expedien(t-)s,* ppr. of *expedio,* < *ex,* out, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.]

Syn.: advantageous, beneficial, convenient, favorable, paying, profitable, sensible, suitable, useful, wise, worth while. See PROFITABLE. Compare synonyms for PROFIT; UTILITY. —Ant.: absurd, ill-adapted, ill-considered, ill-devised, ill-judged, inexpedient, irrational, reckless, unsuitable, unwise.

—**ex-pe'di-en-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being expedient. **2.** That which is most practicable to be done, all things considered. **3.** *Ethics.* The principle of utility or self-interest, as distinguished from the right. **4†.** Haste; celerity; expedition. **5†.** An enterprise; undertaking. **ex-pe'di-ence‡.** Syn.: see PROFIT; UTILITY. — **ex-pe"di-en'tial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to expediency.—**ex-pe'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

ex'pe-dite, 1 eks'pı-dait; 2 ĕks'pe-dīt, *vt.* [-DIT"ED[2]; -DIT"ING.] To hasten the progress of; quicken; dispatch. [< L. *expeditus,* pp. of *expedio,* < *ex,* out, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.] Syn.: see PUSH.—**ex"pe-di'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Of the nature or for the purpose of, or constituting an expedition.—**ex"pe-di'tion,** *n.* **1.** A journey, as of many persons; also, the body of persons journeying. **2.** The quality of being expeditious; speed; dispatch. Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**ex"pe-di'-tious,** *a.* Accomplished with energy and dispatch; quick; speedy. Syn.: see ACTIVE.—**ex"pe-di'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"-pe-di'tious-ness,** *n.*

ex-pel', 1 eks-pel'; 2 ĕks-pĕl', *vt.* [EX-PELLED', EX-PELD'[S]; EX-PEL'LING.] To drive out by force or authority. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pello,* thrust.]

Syn.: see BANISH; EXTERMINATE.—**ex-pel'la-bl(e**P**,** *a.*

ex-pend'd, 1 eks-pend'; 2 ĕks-pĕnd', *vt.* & *vi.* To pay out; disburse. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pendo,* weigh.]—**ex-pen'di-ture,** *n.* The act of expending; also, that which is expended; outlay; disbursement; expense. Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

ex-pense', 1 eks-pens'; 2 ĕks-pĕns', *n.* **1.** The laying out or expending, as of money. **2.** Money expended; outlay. **3§.** Excessive or lavish outpouring.

Syn.: cost, expenditure, outgo, outlay. The *cost* of a thing is whatever one surrenders or gives up for it, intentionally or unintentionally, or even unconsciously; *expense* is what is laid out by calculation or intention. We say, "he won his fame at the *cost* of his life"; "I know it to my *cost*"; we speak of a joke at another's *expense;* at another's *cost* would seem to make it a more serious matter. There is a tendency to use *cost* of what we pay for a possession, *expense* of what we pay for a service; we speak of the *cost* of goods, the *expense* of making up. *Outlay* is used of some definite *expenditure,* as for the purchase of supplies; *outgo* of a steady drain or of incidental *expenses.* See PRICE.—Ant.: gain, income, proceeds, product, profit, profits, receipt, receipts, return, returns.

—**ex-pen'siv(e**S**,** *a.* Causing or involving much expense; costly. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-pe'ri-ence, 1 eks-pī'rı-ens; 2 ĕks-pē'ri-ĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [-ENCED[1]; -ENC-ING.] To undergo personally; feel. **II.** *n.* **1.** Knowledge derived from one's own action, practise, perception, enjoyment, or suffering; experimental knowledge. **2.** Something undergone, enjoyed, etc. **3.** Spiritual exercise of mind; conversion. [< L.[OF] *experior,* try, < *ex,* out, + *pertius,* experienced.] Syn.: (verb) see KNOW, (noun) see ACQUAINTANCE; KNOWLEDGE.

—**ex-pe'ri-enced,** *pa.* Taught by experience; practised; skilled.—**ex-pe"ri-en'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to or acquired by experience; empirical.—**ex-pe"ri-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

ex-per'i-ment, 1 eks-per'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕks-pĕr'-i-ment. **I**d. *vi.* To make experiments; make a test or trial. **II.** *n.* An act or operation designed as a test; a trial; essay; attempt. [< L. *experimentum,* < *experior;* see EXPERIENCE.]—**ex-per"i-men'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to or known by experiment or experience.—**ex-per"i-men'-tal-ist,** *n.*—**ex-per"i-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pert', 1 eks-pûrt'; 2 ĕks-pĕrt', *a.* Skilful as the result of practise; dexterous; marked by skill, proceeding from an expert. [F., < L. *expertus,* pp. of *experior;* see EXPERIENCE.] Syn.: see CLEVER; GOOD.

—**ex-pert'ly,** *adv.*—**ex-pert'ness,** *n.*

ex'pert, 1 eks'pûrt; 2 ĕks'pĕrt, *n.* One who has special skill or knowledge; a specialist.

ex'pi-ate, 1 eks'pı-ēt; 2 ĕks'pi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[1]; -AT"ING.] To atone for, as by suffering or restitution. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pio,* appease.]—**ex'pi-a-bl(e**P**,** *a.*—**ex"pi-a'tion,** *n.* The act or means of expiating; atonement. Syn.: see PROPITIATION.—**ex'pi-a"tor,** *n.* **ex'pi-a-tist‡.**—**ex'pi-a-to-ry,** *a.* Having the character of or offered in expiation.

ex'pi-ate†, *a.* Elapsed; expired; finished.

ex-pire', 1 eks-paır'; 2 ĕks-pīr', *v.* [EX-PIRED'; EX-PIR'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To breathe out; emit from the lungs. **II.** *i.* **1.** To breathe out the breath or the life; die; perish. **2.** To terminate. [< L.[F] *ex,* out, + *spiro,* breathe.] Syn.: see DIE; END.

—**ex-pir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the expiration of breath.—**ex"pi-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The natural termination of anything, as of a lease or a period of time. **ex'pi-ry‡.** **2.** A breathing out; death. **3.** That which is expired, or the sound made in respiration. Syn.: see END.

ex-plain', 1 eks-plēn'; 2 ĕks-plān', *vt.* & *vi.* To make plain or clear; interpret; elucidate. [< L.[OF] *ex,* out, + *planus,* flat.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ex-plain'a-bl(e**P**,** *a.*—**ex"-pla-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or means of explaining; elucidation. **2.** Meaning; significance; sense. Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**ex-plan'a-to-ry,** *a.* Serving or tending to explain. —**ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ex'ple-tiv(eS**,** 1 eks'plı-tiv; 2 ĕks'ple-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Added for emphasis; redundant. **II.** *n.* **1.** An interjection, often profane. **2.** A word or syllable employed for rhetorical or rhythmical effect. **3.** Something serving to fill out. [< L.[LL] *ex,* out, + *pleo,* fill.] **ex'ple-to-ry‡.**

ex'pli-cate, 1 eks'plı-kēt; 2 ĕks'pli-cāt, *vt.* & *vi.* To clear from obscurity; unfold; explain. [< L. pp. *explicatus;* see EX-PLICIT.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ex'pli-ca-bl(e**P**,** *a.*—**ex'-pli-cate,** *a.* Unfolded; explained.—**ex"pli-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ex'pli-ca-tiv(e**S**,** *a.* **ex'pli-ca-to-ry‡.**—**ex'pli-ca"tor,** *n.*

ex-plic'it, 1 eks-plis'ıt; 2 ĕks-plĭç'it, *a.* Plainly expressed, or that plainly expresses. [< L. *ex,* out, + *plico,* fold.]

Syn.: express. Both *explicit* and *express* are opposed to what is merely implicit or implied. See IMPLICIT. That which is *explicit* is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful, or ambiguous; that which is *express* is uttered or stated so decidedly that it may not be forgotten nor overlooked. An *explicit* statement is too clear to be misunderstood; an *express* command is too emphatic to be disregarded. Compare CLEAR; PLAIN; PRECISE.—Ant.: ambiguous, doubtful, implicit, implied, indefinite, indeterminate, uncertain, vague.—**ex-plic'it-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

ex-plode', 1 eks-plōd'; 2 ĕks-plōd', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-PLOD'ED[2]; EX-PLOD'ING.] **1.** To burst by force from within; drive out violently; flash up noisily, as gunpowder. **2.** To disprove utterly, as a theory. **3.** *Physiol.* To break out suddenly, as inflammation. [< L. *explodo,* drive off by clapping.]—**ex-plod'er,** *n.*

ex-ploit', 1 eks-ploit'; 2 ĕks-plŏit'. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To put to use; utilize selfishly, as property, labor, or resources. **2.** To recount at length. **II.** *n.* A deed or act, especially one marked by heroism, daring, skill, or brilliancy. [F.] Syn.: see ACT.

—**ex"ploi-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exploiting. **2.** Selfish employment for one's own use or advantage.

ex-plore', 1 eks-plōr'; 2 ĕks-plōr', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-PLORED'; EX-PLOR'ING.] **1.** To search through or travel in or over, as new lands; scrutinize; make explorations. **2‖.** To seek after; pursue with search, as a road or path. [< L. *ex,* out, + *ploro,* cry out.] Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**ex"plo-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of exploring.—**ex-plor'a-tiv(e**S**,** *a.*—**ex-plor'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of or relating to exploration.—**ex-plor'er,** *n.* **1.** One who explores; especially, one who travels, as in a new or strange region. **2.** Any device with which to explore, as a dental instrument for searching a tooth-cavity. **ex'plo-ra"tor‡.**

ex-plo'sion, 1 eks-plō'zən; 2 ĕks-plō'zhon, *n.* The act of exploding; a sudden and violent outbreak as of physical forces or of human emotion.— **ex-plo'siv(e**S**.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to explosion; liable to explode. **II.** *n.* An explosive substance. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-po'nent, 1 eks-pō'nent; 2 ĕks-pō'nĕnt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which explains or expounds. **2.** *Alg.* A symbol, as a superior figure or letter (2, 3, n, etc.), indicating a power. [< L. *expono,* indicate.]—**ex"po-nen'tial,** *a.*

ex-port'd, 1 eks-pōrt'; 2 ĕks-pôrt', *vt.* To carry or send out or away as from one country to another. [< L. *ex,* out, + *porto,* carry.]—**ex-port"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-port'-a-bl(e**P**,** *a.*—**ex"por-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of exporting. **2.** An export commodity.—**ex-port'er,** *n.*

ex'port, 1 eks'pōrt; 2 ĕks'pôrt, *n.* The act of exporting, or

that which is exported; merchandise sent from one country to another: also used adjectivally.

ex-pose', 1 eks-pōz'; 2 ĕks-pōs', *vt.* [EX-POSED'; EX-POS'-ING.] **1.** To lay open to any influence or action; display openly; disclose the real character or meaning of; reveal. **2.** To place in a perilous situation; abandon to probable destruction. [< OF. *exposer;* in sense < L. *ex,* forth, + *pono,* place.] Syn.: see DISCOVER.—**ex-po'sal,** *n.* —**ex-posed',** *pa.*

ex"po-sé', 1 eks"po-zē'; 2 ĕks"po-sē', *n.* An undesirable or embarrassing disclosure or exposure. [F.]

ex"po-si'tion, 1 eks"po-zish'ən; 2 ĕks"po-sish'ən, *n.* **1.** A public exhibition, as of arts, manufactures, etc. **2.** An explanation; commentary. **3.** Rhetorical analysis. **4.** The denouement of a play. **5**§. Exposure, as to peril or to the elements. [F.] Syn.: see DEFINITION.

—**ex-pos'i-tor,** *n.* One who expounds.—**ex-pos'i-to-ry,** *a.* **ex-pos'i-tiv**(e§)**t.**

ex post fac'to, 1 eks pōst fak'to; 2 ĕks pōst făc'to. Arising or enacted after the fact; retroactive; as, *ex-post-facto* laws. [L.]

ex-pos'tu-late, 1 eks-pos'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 ĕks-pŏs'chu-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To reason earnestly with a person, against some action: usually followed by *with.* [< L. *ex,* from, + *postulo,* demand.]—**ex-pos"tu-la'tion,** *n.* —**ex-pos'tu-la-tiv**(e§, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* —**ex-pos'tu-la"tor,** *n.*—**ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-po'sure, 1 eks-pō'zur; 2 ĕks-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** The act of exposing; an exposed state or situation. **2.** Outlook or aspect.

ex-pound'd, 1 eks-paund'; 2 ĕks-pound', *vt.* To explain the points, principles, or meaning of; interpret. [< L.OF *expono;* see EXPONENT.] Syn.: see INTERPRET. —**ex-pound'er,** *n.*

ex-press', 1 eks-pres'; 2 ĕks-prĕs'. I[t]. *vt.* **1.** To set forth to the observation or understanding; manifest; declare. **2.** To press out. **3.** To send by express. **II.** *a.* **1.** Set forth distinctly; explicit; plain; direct. **2.** Done or carried by express; hence, with speed or in haste. **3.** Exactly resembling. **III.** *n.* **1.** A system of transportation by rapid conveyance, generally managed by organized corporations. **2.** Any means of rapid transmission. **3.** A message; dispatch; special communication sent with speed; also, a messenger bearing dispatches; a courier. [< L. *expressus,* pp. of *exprimo,* < *ex,* out, + *premo,* press.] Syn.: (verb) see SPEAK; (adjective) see EXPLICIT.—**ex-press'age,** *n.* **1.** Amount charged for carrying by express. **2.** Things carried by express.—**ex-press'i-bl**(e§, *a.*—**ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.*—**ex-press'ly,** *adv.*—**ex-press'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An employee of an express company; express agent.—**ex-press'-train",** *n.* A train operated at high speed and with few stops.

ex-pres'sion, 1 eks-presh'ən; 2 ĕks-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or mode of uttering or representing, as by language or gesture. **2.** That which is uttered. **3.** Outward aspect; especially, the ensemble of the face as indicating the feelings, etc.; look; looks. **4.** The quality of having proper expressive methods. **5.** The development or revelation of character and sentiment in art, music, etc. **6.** A pressing out.

Syn.: see AIR; DICTION; LANGUAGE; TERM.—**ex-pres'-sion-al,** *a.*—**ex-pres'siv**(e§, *a.* Conveying expression; full of meaning. Syn.: see MOBILE.—**ex-pres'siv**(e-ly§, *adv.*—**ex-pres'siv**(e-ness§, *n.*

ex-pro'pri-ate, 1 eks-prō'pri-ēt; 2 ĕks-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To put out of one's own possession. **2.** To deprive of rights or property. [< EX- + L. *proprius,* one's own.]—**ex-pro"pri-a'tion,** *n.*

ex-pugn'||, 1 eks-piūn'; 2 ĕks-pūn', *vt.* To take by assault; storm. [< L. *expugno,* < *ex,* out, + *pugno,* fight.]—**ex-pug'na-bl**(e§, *a.*—**ex"pug-na'tion,** *n.*—**ex-pugn'er,** *n.*

ex-pul'sion, 1 eks-pul'shən; 2 ĕks-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act of expelling, or the state of being expelled; forcible ejection. [< L. *expulsio(n-),* < *expello;* see EXPEL.]—**ex-pul'siv**(e§, *a.* Tending to expel.

ex-punge', 1 eks-punj'; 2 ĕks-pŭnġ', *vt.* [EX-PUNGED'; EX-PUNG'ING.] To blot out; obliterate; efface; destroy. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pungo,* prick.] Syn.: see CANCEL.

—**ex-punc'tion,** *n.* The act of expunging, or the state of being expunged.

ex'pur-gate, 1 eks'pur-gēt *or* eks-pūr'gēt; 2 ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pûr'ġāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To clear, as a book, of whatever is objectionable. [< L. *ex,* out, + *purgo;* see PURGE.]—**ex"pur-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of expurgating. **2.** The emergence of the sun or moon from an eclipse.—**ex'pur-ga"tor,** *n.*—**ex-pur'ga-to-ry,** *a.* Serving to expurgate.

ex'qui-sit(e§, 1 eks'kwi-zit; 2 ĕks'kwi-ẓĭt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fine and delicate; dainty; refined; delicately beautiful. **2.** Delicately sensitive; fastidious. **3.** Intense or poignant. **II.** *n.* A person very dainty in dress or manners; a fop; dandy; dude. [< L. *ex,* out, + *quæro,* seek.]

Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; DELICIOUS; ELEGANT; FINE. —**ex'qui-sit**(e-ly§, *adv.*—**ex'qui-sit**(e-ness§, *n.*

ex-san'guine, 1 ek-saŋ'gwin; 2 ĕk-săŋ'ġwin, *a.* Having no blood.

ex-scind'd, 1 ek-sind'; 2 ĕk-sĭnd', *vt.* To cut off; sever from (a body or organization). [< L. *exscindo,* < *ex,* out, + *scindo,* cut.]

ex-sect'd, 1 ek-sekt'; 2 ĕk-sĕct', *vt.* To cut out. [< L. *exsectus,* pp. of *exseco,* < *ex,* out, + *seco,* cut.]—**ex-sec'tion,** *n. Surg.* The act of cutting out or away, as a short length of bone.

ex-sert'ed, 1 ek-sūrt'ed; 2 ĕk-sĕrt'ĕd, *a.* Protruding from surrounding parts, as stamens. [< L. *exsertus,* pp. of *exsero,* thrust out, < *ex,* out, + *sero,* join.]

ex'sic-cate, 1 ek'si-kēt *or* ek-sik'ēt; 2 ĕk'si-cāt *or* ĕk-sĭc'āt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To dry up or out; remove moisture from. [< L. *exsiccatus,* pp., < *ex,* out, + *siccus,* dry.]—**ex-sic'cant,** *a.* & *n.*—**ex"sic-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ex-sic'ca-tiv**(e§. *n.* & *a.* Tending to make dry. **II.** *n.* A drying application.

ex-stip'u-late, 1 ek-stip'yu-lēt; 2 ĕk-stip'yu-lāt, *a. Bot.* Destitute of stipules.

ex-suf'fli-cate†, *a.* Inflated; empty; frivolous.

ext., *abbr.* External, extra, extract.

ex'tant, 1 eks'tant *or* eks-tant'; 2 ĕks'tant *or* ĕks-tănt', *a.* **1.** Still existing and known; living. 2‖. Standing out; manifest; conspicuous. [< L. *ex,* out, + *sto,* stand.]

ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, 1 eks-tem"po-rē'ni-us; 2 ĕks-tĕm"po-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Done or made with little or no preparation; offhand. **2.** Given to speaking without notes.

Syn.: extemporary, extempore, impromptu, improvised, offhand, unpremeditated. *Extemporaneous,* originally signifying *of* or *from the time* or *occasion,* has come to mean done or made with but little (if any) preparation, and is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant; the *impromptu* utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the *extemporaneous* speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu.*—Ant.: elaborated, premeditated, prepared, read, recited, studied, written.

—**ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*—**ex-tem'po-ra-ry,** *a.* **1.** Extemporaneous. **2.** Made for the occasion.—**ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-tem'po-rize,** *vt. & vi.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To make or compose without preparation. **ex-tem'po-rise‡.**—**ex-tem"po-ri-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n.*—**ex-tem'po-riz"er, -ris"er,** *n.*

ex-tem'po-re, 1 eks-tem'po-ri; 2 ĕks-tĕm'po-re. **I.** *a.* Done on the spur of the moment; extemporaneous; unstudied; offhand. **II.** *adv.* Without special preparation. [< L. *ex,* from; *tempore,* abl. s. of *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] Syn.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

ex-tend'd, 1 eks-tend'; 2 ĕks-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make larger; lengthen; widen; enlarge; prolong. **2.** To reach or stretch out; hold out for acceptance. **II.** *i.* To reach in dimensions, time, etc.; stretch. [< L. *ex,* out, + *tendo,* stretch.]' Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE; PROTRACT; SPREAD.

—**ex-ten"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-ten'si-bl**(e§, *a.* That may be extended. **ex-ten'sil**(e§‡; **ex-tend'i-bl**(e§‡.—**ex-ten'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of extending; extent. **2.** An annex; addition. **3.** That property of matter by virtue of which it occupies space or has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. Syn.: see ACCESSION; APPENDAGE; INCREASE.—**ex-ten'siv**(e§, *a.* Extended widely in space, time, or scope. Syn.: see LARGE.—**ex-ten'siv**(e-ly§, *adv.*—**ex-ten'siv**(e-ness§, *n.*

ex-ten'sor, 1 eks-ten'sər *or* -sər; 2 ĕks-tĕn'sor, *n. Anat.* A muscle that causes extension. [LL.]

ex-tent', 1 eks-tent'; 2 ĕks-tĕnt', *n.* **1.** Amount or degree of extension; size; compass; reach. **2.** *Law.* A writ, as against the person, lands, or goods of certain debtors; figuratively, any attack. 3†. An extending; meting out; distribution. **ex-ten'duret.** Syn.: see END; MAGNITUDE.

ex-ten'u-ate, 1 eks-ten'yu-ēt; 2 ĕks-tĕn'yu-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To minimize the gravity of (a fault, etc.); mitigate; palliate. **2.** To make thin or thinner. [< L. *ex,* out, + *tenuis,* thin.]—**ex-ten"u-a'tion,** *n.* Palliation.—**ex-ten'u-a-tiv**(e§, *a.* & *n.*—**ex-ten'u-a"tor,** *n.*—**ex-ten'u-a-to-ry,** *a.* Palliative.

ex-te'ri-or, 1 eks-ti'ri-ər; 2 ĕks-tē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** External; outlying. **2.** Manifest to the senses. **3.** Acting from without. **II.** *n.* That which is outside; the external features or qualities. [< L. *exterior,* compar. of *externus, exter,* outside.]—**ex-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ter'mi-nate, 1 eks-tûr'mi-nēt; 2 ĕks-tĕr'mi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To destroy entirely; annihilate. **2§.** To drive out; expel. [< L. *ex*, out, + *terminus*, boundary.]—**ex-ter'mi-na-bl(e[P]**, *a.*

Syn.: annihilate, banish, demolish, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, overthrow, remove, root out, uproot, wipe out. The word *exterminate* is applied to races of men or animals; individuals are said to be *banished*, *expelled*, *destroyed*, etc. *Eradicate* is primarily applied to numbers or groups of plants; a single tree may be *uprooted*, but is not said to be *eradicated*. To *extirpate* is to *destroy* the very stock, so that the race can never be restored; we speak of *eradicating* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* wild beasts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* vice. See ABOLISH.—Ant.: augment, beget, build up, cherish, colonize, develop, foster, increase, plant, populate, propagate, replenish, settle.

—ex-ter"mi-na'tion, *n.* Annihilation; extirpation.—**ex-ter'mi-na-tiv(e[S]**, *a.*—**ex-ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.*—**ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to exterminate.

ex-tern'‖, *a.* External.

ex-ter'nal, 1 eks-tûr'nəl; 2 ĕks-tĕr'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring outside of the subject; hence, superficial. **2.** Belonging to something outside of the thing considered. **3.** *Med.* Relating to the surface of the body. **II.** *n.* An exterior or outer part; an outward symbol, as of religion. [< L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.]—**ex"ter-nal'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-ter'nal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To give shape to; embody. **2.** To make outwardly real. **ex-ter'nal-ise†.** —**ex-ter"nal-i-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n.*—**ex-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ter"ri-to'ri-al, *a.* Same as EXTRATERRITORIAL.

ex-tinct', 1 eks-tiŋkt'; 2 ĕks-tĭŋ'ĕt', *a.* **1.** Extinguished; inactive; quenched; as, an *extinct* volcano. **2.** Exterminated; no longer existing; as, an *extinct* animal or species. **3.** Void; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title. [< L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo*; see EXTINGUISH.] Syn.: see LIFELESS.—**ex-tinc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished. **2.** A complete destruction; annihilation.—**ex-tinc'tiv(e[S]**, *a.*

ex-tin'guish', 1 eks-tiŋ'gwiṡh; 2 ĕks-tĭŋ'gwish, *vt.* **1.** To render extinct; destroy; put out; quench. **2.** To obscure. [< L. *extinguo*, < *ex*, out, + *stinguo*, quench.] Syn.: see ANNUL; SUBVERT.—**ex-tin'guish-a-bl(e[P]**, *a.*—**ex-tin'guish-er,** *n.*—**ex-tin'guish-ment,** *n.*

ex-tirp'†, *vt.* To extirpate; root out.

ex'tir-pate, 1 eks'tər-pēt; 2 ĕks'tir-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT"ED[d]; -PAT'ING.] To root out or up; eradicate. [< L. *ex*, out, + *stirps*, stem, stock, root.]

Syn.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—**ex-tir'pa-bl(e[S]**, *a.*—**ex"tir-pa'tion,** *n.* The act of extirpating; total removal of a growth.—**ex'tir-pa-tiv(e[S]**, *a.* Tending or serving to extirpate.—**ex'tir-pa"tor,** *n.*—**ex-tir'pa-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-tol', 1 eks-tōl'; 2 ĕks-tōl', *vt.* [EX-TOLLED', EX-TOLD'[S]; EX-TOL'LING.] To praise in the highest terms; magnify. [< L.[OF] *extollo*, < *ex*, out, + *tollo*, raise.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE.—**ex-tol'ler,** *n.*—**ex-tol'ment†,** *n.*

ex-tort'[d], 1 eks-tôrt'; 2 ĕks-tôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To obtain by violence, oppression, threats, etc.; wring; wrest; also, to exact illegally. **II.** *i.* To practise extortion. [< L. *ex*, out, + *torqueo*, twist.] Syn.: see STEAL.—**ex-tor'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of extorting. **2.** That which has been extorted.—**ex-tor'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**ex-tor'tion-ate,** *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive. — **ex-tor'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-tor'tion-er,** *n.* **ex-tort'er‡** [Rare]; **ex-tor'tion-ist‡.**

ex'tra, 1 eks'trə; 2 ĕks'tra. **I.** *a.* Being over and above what is required; additional. **II.** *n.* Something beyond what is usual or required.

ex'tra-, *prefix.* Outside; beyond; besides; as in **extrahazardous,** more than usually hazardous; **extramural,** situated outside the walls. [L., < *extra*, without, prop. abl. fem. of *exter*, outward, < *ex*, out.]

ex-tract'[d], 1 eks-trakt'; 2 ĕks-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To draw or pull out; obtain, as an extract. **2.** To select for citation. [< L. *ex*, out, + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see QUOTE.—**ex-tract'a-bl(e[P]** or **-i-bl(e[P]**, *a.*—**ex-trac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of extracting. **2.** That which is extracted. **3.** Lineage.—**ex-trac'tiv(e[S].** **I.** *a.* **1.** That extracts or tends to extract. **2.** Capable of extraction. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something capable of being extracted. **2.** *Chem.* That portion of an extract which becomes insoluble.—**ex-trac'tor,** *n.* One who or that which extracts; an extracting-tool.

ex'tract, 1 eks'trakt; 2 ĕks'trăct, *n.* **1.** Something extracted or drawn out, as by distillation. **2.** A selection, as from a book.

ex"tra-di'tion, 1 eks"trə-diṡh'ən; 2 ĕks"tra-dĭsh'on, *n.* The surrender of an accused person to the justice of another government. [F., < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*; see TRADITION.]—**ex'tra-dite,** *vt.* To deliver up, as to another state or nation.—**ex"tra-di'ta-bl(e[P]**, *a.* Liable to or warranting extradition.

ex-tra'dos, 1 eks-trē'dos; 2 ĕks-trā'dŏs, *n.* *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch. [< EXTRA- + L. *dorsum*, back.]

ex"tra-ju-di'cial, 1 eks"trə-ju-diṡh'əl; 2 ĕks"tra-jo͞o-dĭsh'al, *a.* Happening out of court or out of the proper court. **-ly,** *adv.*

ex"tra-mun'dane, 1 eks"trə-mun'dēn; 2 ĕks"tra-mŭn'dān, *a.* Existing outside of or beyond the limits of either the world we live in or the material universe. [< L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *mundus*, world, < *mundus*, clean.]

ex-tra'ne-ous, 1 eks-trē'ni-us; 2 ĕks-trā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Not intrinsic or essential; foreign. [< L. *extraneus*, foreign.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-traor'di-na-ry, 1 eks-trôr'di-nē-ri; 2 ĕks-trôr'di-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Being beyond or out of the common order; remarkable; special. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[S], *pl.*] Something extraordinary. [< L. *extraordinarius*, < *extra*, without, + *ordo*, order.] **—ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: amazing, egregious, marvelous, monstrous, peculiar, preposterous, prodigious, remarkable, signal, singular, strange, striking, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual, unwonted, wonderful. See ODD; RARE.—Ant.: common, commonplace, frequent, natural, ordinary, unimportant, usual.

ex"tra-ter"ri-to'ri-al, 1 eks"trə-ter"i-tō'ri-əl; 2 ĕks"tra-tĕr"i-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Exempt from territorial jurisdiction; not subject to the laws of one's abode; as, the *extraterritorial* rights of an ambassador. **2.** Of or pertaining to things beyond the national territory. **-ly,** *adv.*

ex-traught'†. **1.** Extracted. **2.** Distraught.

ex-trav'a-gant, 1 eks-trav'ə-gənt; 2 ĕks-trăv'a-gant, *a.* **1.** Exceeding ordinary limits; immoderate; fantastic; unrestrained. **2.** Needlessly free or lavish in expenditure. **3§.** Straying beyond bounds; wandering abroad. [F., < L. *extra*, without, + *vagus*, wandering.] Syn.: see IMMODERATE; ROMANTIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*— **ex-trav'a-gance,** *n.* **1.** An extravagant act; especially, undue expenditure of money; lavishness; prodigality. **2.** Irregularity; wildness. **3§.** A wandering outside of proper or usual bounds; vagary. **ex-trav'a-gan-cy‡.** Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; EXCESS.—**ex-trav"a-gan'za,** *n.* **1.** An extravagant or fantastic composition, especially in literature or the drama. **2.** Any extravagant demonstration. Syn.: see CARICATURE.

ex-trav'a-gate§, *vt.* To roam at will or beyond proper bounds. —**ex-trav"a-ga'tion,** *n.*

ex-trav'a-sate, 1 eks-trav'ə-sēt; 2 ĕks-trăv'a-sāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-SAT"ED[d]; -SAT'ING.] *Pathol.* To escape, or suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood. [< LL. *extravasatus*, < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *vas*, vessel.]—**ex-trav"a-sa'tion,** *n.*

ex-treme', 1 eks-trīm'; 2 ĕks-trēm'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, greatest, etc. **2.** Farthest; outermost; final. **3.** Very strict or severe; exacting. Syn.: see RADICAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The highest or utmost degree of anything. **2.** The utmost or farthest point or limit; extremity. **3.** *Math.* The first or last term of a proportion or series. [< L. *extremus*, farthest, extreme.]—**ex-treme'ly,** *adv.*—**ex-trem'ism,** 1 eks-trīm'-izm; 2 ĕks-trēm'ĭsm, *n.* A tendency to extremes.—**ex-trem'ist,** 1 eks-trīm'ist; 2 ĕks-trēm'ĭst, *n.*—**ex-trem'i-ty,** 1 eks-trem'i-ti; 2 ĕks-trĕm'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[S], *pl.*] **1.** The utmost or farthest point; termination, end, or edge. **2.** The greatest degree. **3.** Extreme distress or need. **4.** *pl.* Extreme measures. **5.** A hand, foot, etc. Syn.: see END; NECESSITY.

ex'tri-cate, 1 eks'tri-kēt; 2 ĕks'tri-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] To liberate from entanglement. [< L. *ex*, out, + *tricæ*, hindrances.] Syn.: see RELEASE.—**ex'tri-ca-bl(e[P]**, *a.*—**ex'tri-ca-bly,** *adv.*—**ex"tri-ca'tion,** *n.*

ex-trin'sic, 1 eks-trin'sik; 2 ĕks-trĭn'sic, *a.* Being outside of the nature of an object or case; foreign. [< L. *exter*, outside, + *secus*, beside.] **ex-trin'si-cal†.**—**ex-trin'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-trin'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

ex-trorse', 1 eks-trôrs'; 2 ĕks-trôrs', *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Turned outward, as an anther from the axis of a flower. **2.** *Zool.* Turned away from the body. [F., < L. *extrorsus*, in an outward direction.] **ex-tror'sal†.**

ex-trude', 1 eks-trūd'; 2 ĕks-trud', *vt.* [-TRUD'ED[d]; -TRUD'ING.] To force, thrust, or push out. [< L. *ex*, out, + *trudo*, thrust.] —**ex-tru'sion,** *n.*

ex-u'ber-ant, 1 eks-yū'bər-ənt; 2 ĕks-yu'ber-ant, *a.* Marked by plentifulness; producing copiously. [< L. *ex*, out, + *ubero*, bear fruit.] Syn.: see FERTILE; REDUNDANT; WASTE.—**ex-u'ber-ance,** *n.* Abounding variety or copiousness. **ex-u'ber-an-cy‡.** — **ex-u'ber-ant-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ude', 1 eks-yūd'; 2 ĕks-yud', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-UD'ED[d]; EX-UD'ING.] To discharge; ooze or trickle forth, as through pores. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sudo*, sweat.]—**ex"u-da'tion,** *n.*

ex-ult'[d], 1 egz-ult'; 2 ĕgz-ŭlt', *vi.* To rejoice in or as in triumph; take a lively delight. [< L. *exulto*, leap for joy.]—**ex-ul'tance,** *n.* Exultation. **ex-ul'tan-cy‡.**—**ex-ul'tant,** *a.* **1.** Rejoicing triumphantly. **2.** Denoting great joy. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"ul-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or state of exulting; triumphant joy. Syn.: see RAPTURE. **— ex-ult'ing,** *n.* Rejoicing.—**ex-ult'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-u'vi-æ, 1 eks-yū'vi-i; 2 ĕks-yu'vi-ē, *n. pl.* **1.** Parts cast off or shed by animals. **2.** Fossil remains of animals. [L., <

exuo, strip off, < *ex*, off, + *-uo* (in *induo*, indue. < *in*, in).]—**ex-u'vi-al**, *a.*

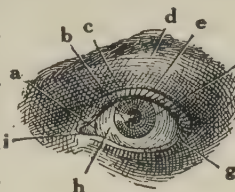
ex-u'vi-ate, 1 ĕks-[*or* egz-]yū'vi-ēt; 2 ŏks-[*or* ŏg̃z-]yu'vi-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To cast off or shed some part; slough; molt.—**ex-u"vi-a'tion**, *n.*

ey'as, 1 aĭ'əs; 2 ȳ'as, *n.* A young hawk; nestling. [< NIAS, by reading *a nias* as *an eyas;* NIAS, < F. *niais* (< L. *nidus*), nest.]—**ey'as-mus"ket**, *n.* A young sparrow-hawk: also used as a child's pet name.

Eyck, 1 aĭk; 2 ȳk, *n.* Either of two brothers, Flemish painters: (1) **Hubert van** (1366–1426); (2) **Jan van** (1385?–1440).

ey'der†, *a.* Either.

eye[1], 1 aĭ; 2 ȳ. **I.** *vt.* [EYED; EY'ING or EYE'ING.] **1.** To **ey**[F], look at fixedly; scrutinize. **2.** To make a hole in, like the eye of a needle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The organ of vision. **2.** The socket in which that organ rests, or the iris or the pupil. **3.** Ocular perception; sight. **4.** Capacity for seeing or discerning. **5.** Attentive observation. **6.** A particular look or expression; mien. **7.** Mental or moral vision; estimation; also, regard; desire. **8.** Anything that resembles the human organ of sight, or its socket, in shape, place, or office; as, the *eye* of a needle. [< AS. *ēage*, pl. *ēagan*.]—**eye'ball"**, *n.* The globe or ball of the eye.



Human Eye.
a, semilunar fold; *b*, iris; *c*, pupil; *d*, eyebrow; *e*, eyelid; *f*, cornea, covering iris and pupil; *g*, outer corner or *canthus*; *h*, sclerotic coat; *i*, inner corner or *canthus* with the lacrimal carunicle.

—**eye'bright"**, *n.* A low annual herb of the figwort family. —**eye'brow"**, *n.* The arch over the eye; also, its covering, especially the hairs.—**eye-glass**, *n.* **1.** *pl.* A pair of lenses resembling spectacles without bows. **2.** Any lens used to assist vision; the glass nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope.—**eye'hole"**, *n.* **1.** A round opening through which to pass a pin, hook, rope, or the like. **2.** A hole or crevice through which one may look; peep-hole.—**eye'lash"**, *n.* One of the stiff curved hairs growing from the edge of the eyelids.—**eye'less**, *a.* Lacking eyes; deprived of sight.—**eye'let**, *n.* A small hole or opening; a metal ring for protecting a hole in canvas, paper, leather, etc.—**eye'lid"**, *n.* One of the curtains of loose integument that cover the eyeballs in front.—**eye'piece"**, *n.* The lens or combination of lenses nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope; eye-glass.—**eye-servant**, *n.* One who does his duty only when watched.—**eye-service**, *n.*—**eye'shot"**, *n.* Reach of the eye; view; sight.—**eye'sight"**, *n.* **1.** The power or sense of sight. **2.** Extent of vision; view.—**eye'sore"**, *n.* **1.** A diseased place on or near the eye. **2.** Anything that offends the eye, as from lack of beauty or of fitness.—**eye'stone"**, *n.* A small smooth object used sometimes to remove foreign substances from the eye.—**eye-string**, *n.* A muscle or tendon that holds or moves the eye.—**eye-tooth**, *n.* One of the upper canine teeth.—**eye-wash**, *n.* A medicinal wash for the eye.—**eye-water**, *n.* **1.** An eye-wash. **2.** A humor of the eye.—**eye-wink**, *n.* A wink.—**eye-witness**, *n.* One who sees a thing with his own eyes or attests what he has seen.

eye[2], *n.* A brood, as of pheasants. [< NYE, by reading *a nye* as *an eye;* NYE, < OF. *ni*, < L. *nidus*, nest.]

ey'ent, *n. pl.* Eyes. **ey'ghent**; **eynet**.

eyre‖, 1 ār; 2 ēr, *n.* **1.** A circuit or journey. **2.** A court of circuit judges. [< OF. *erre*, < L. *iter*, journey.]

ey'ry, *n.* Same as AERIE. **ey'riet**.

Ez., **Ezr.**, *abbr.* Ezra.—**Ezek.**, *abbr.* Ezekiel.

E-ze'ki-el, 1 ı-zī'ki-el; 2 e-zē'ki-ĕl, *n.* One of the four greater Hebrew prophets (590 B. C.).

Ez'ra, 1 ez'rə; 2 ēz'ra, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Jewish high priest and statesman of the 5th century B. C.; led returning captives to Jerusalem. **2.** A historical book ascribed to Ezra.

F

F f Roman. **𝔉 𝔣** Black Letter. ***F f*** Script.

F, f, 1 ef; 2 ĕf, *n.* [EFS, F's, or *Fs*, 1 efs; 2 ĕfs, *pl.*] A letter; the sixth in the English alphabet.

F., *abbr.* Fabius, Felix, fellow, Fortuna, France, French, Friday.—**F., Fah., Fahr.**, *abbr.* Fahrenheit.—**f.**, *abbr.* Farthing, fathom, feminine, florin, folio, foot, forte, franc.

fa, 1 fä; 2 fä, *n. Mus.* The fourth tone (1) of any key; (2) of the so-called natural key. [It.]

fa', 1 fə; 2 fa, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a share of; get. **2.** To lay claim to; pretend to. **II.** *i.* To fall. [= FALL.]

fa', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Lot; luck. **2.** Share. **3.** Fall.

f. a. a., *abbr.* Free of all average.

fa-ba'ceous, 1 fə-bē'shus; 2 fa-bā'shūs, *a. Bot.* Belonging to the bean family. [< L. *fabaceus*, < *faba*, bean.]

Fa'bi-us, 1 fē'bi-us; 2 fā'bi-ŭs, **Quintus F. Maximus Verrucosus** (—203 B. C.). A Roman general and statesman; overcame Hannibal by avoiding direct engagements and using dilatory tactics.—**Fa'bi-an**, *a.* Of or like the policy of Fabius; shrewdly dilatory.

fa'ble, 1 fē'bl; 2 fā'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FA'BLED; FA'BLING.] To narrate fictitiously or falsely; compose or tell fables or myths; fabricate; lie. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brief story or tale embodying a moral and introducing persons, animals, or inanimate things as speakers and actors. **2.** A legend or myth. **3.** A foolish or improbable story; fabrication. **4.** The imaginary plot of an epic or dramatic poem. **5.** Common talk. [F., < L. *fabula*, < *for*, speak.] Syn.: see ALLEGORY; FICTION.—**fa'bler**, *n.*

fab"li-au', 1 fab"li-ō'; 2 fāb"li-ō', *n.* [-AUX', 1 -ōz'; 2 -ōz', *pl.*] A tale in eight-syllabled verse popular in France in the 12th and 13th centuries. [F., ult. < L. *fabula*, FABLE.]

fab'ric, 1 fab'rik; 2 fāb'ric, *n.* **1.** A woven, felted, or knitted material, as cloth, felt, etc. **2.** A system or structure; also, workmanship; texture. [< L.[F] *fabrica*, < *faber*, workman.] Syn.: see FRAME.—**fab'ri-cant**, *n.* A maker; manufacturer.—**fab'ri-cate**, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To form, make, or manufacture; build; concoct; forge. **2.** To combine parts of to form a whole; as, to *fabricate* ships. Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; MAKE.—**fab"ri-ca'tion**, *n.* The art of fabricating, or that which is fabricated: (1) a structure; fabric; (2) an invention; a falsehood. Syn.: see DECEPTION; FICTION; LIE.—**fab'ri-ca"tor**, *n.*

fab'u-lous, 1 fab'yu-lus; 2 fāb'yu-lŭs, *a.* Belonging to fable; fictitious; mythical; incredible; false. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fab'u-list**, *n.* A composer of fables; one who falsifies or fabricates.—**fab'u-lize**, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To compose or relate fables or stories. [< L. *fabula;* see FABLE, *n.*] **fab'u-lise**†.

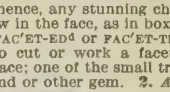
fa"çade', 1 fa"sād'; 2 fā"çād', *n.* The front or chief face of a building. [F., < L. *facies*, face.]

face, 1 fēs; 2 fāç, *v.* [FACED[t]; FAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or have the face toward; confront; oppose. **2.** To place so that the face or front is turned in a given direction. **3.** To cover with a layer, plate, or the like of some different material. **4.** To dress the surface of so as to make smooth. **II.** *i.* To turn the face; stand or be placed with the face set in any given direction. Syn.: see OPPOSE.

face, *n.* **1.** The anterior portion of the head; the visage; countenance. **2.** The surface of anything; front. **3.** The aspect or appearance; look; show. **4.** Personal presence; immediate cognizance; sight. **5.** Effrontery; assurance. **6.** A grotesque expression of countenance. **7.** That which is directly stated in a document. [F., < L. *facies*, face.]—**face'-card"**, *n.* [U. S.] A playing-card bearing the picture of a king, queen, or knave.—**fac'ing**, *n.* **1.** A covering in front, the act of making it, or the materials of which it is made. **2.** *pl.* The different-colored collars and cuffs on a military uniform. [hence, any stunning check.

fac'er, 1 fas'ər; 2 fāç'er, *n.* A blow in the face, as in boxing;

fac'et, 1 fas'et; 2 fāç'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [FAC'ET-ED[4] or FAC'ET-TED[4]; FAC'ET-ING or FAC'ET-TING.] To cut or work a facet or facets upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small face; one of the small triangular surfaces cut upon a diamond or other gem. **2.** *Arch* A flat projecting fillet between the flutes of a column. **3.** *Zoöl.* A unit of a compound eye; also, the surface or cornea of such an eye, as in insects. [< F. *facette*, dim. of *face*, FACE.]



1. Compound or faceted eyes of a horse-fly. 2. Hexagonal facets of one of these eyes, magnified. 3. Vertical section of the eye, showing structure.

fa-ce'ti-æ, 1 fə-sī'shi-ī; 2 fa-çē'- shi-ē, *n. pl.* **1.** Facetious sayings collectively. **2.** *Bibliog.* Coarsely witty books. [L.]

fa-ce'tious, 1 fə-sī'shus; 2 fa-çē'shŭs, *a.* Indulging in or marked by wit or humor; jocular; jocose; witty; funny; humorous. [< L. *facetia*, humor.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; MERRY.—**fa-ce'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fa-ce'tious-ness**, *n.*

fa'cial, 1 fē'shal; 2 fā'shal, *a.* Of, near, or affecting the face. [< L.[LL] *facies*, face.]—**facial angle** (*Craniom.*), the angle which a line drawn from the center of the upper incisors or their point of insertion to the most prominent

point of the forehead makes with a line drawn from the same starting-point to the center of the orifice of the ear.

fac'il(e^{s}, 1 fas'ıl; 2 fȧç'il, *a.* **1.** Easy of performance. **2.** Easily acquired; readily mastered. **3.** Easily moved or persuaded; pliant; yielding. **4.** Ready or quick in performance; dexterous; skilful. **5.** Accessible; affable. [F., < L. *facilis*, easy, < *facio*, do.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fac'i-le prin'ceps, 1 fas'ı-lī prin'seps; 2 fȧç'i-lē prin'çēps. Easily first or foremost. [L.]

fa-cil'i-ty, 1 fə-sil'ı-tı; 2 fa-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Ease or readiness in doing; dexterity. **2.** Readiness of compliance; pliancy. **3.** Affability. **4.** Any aid or convenience. [< L.^{F} *facilita(t-)s*, < *facilis*, FACILE.] Syn.: see EASE.

—fa-cil'i-tate, *vt.* [-TAT"ED^{d}; -TAT"ING.] To make easier or more convenient.—**fa-cil"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

fa-cin'o-roust, *a.* Atrociously wicked. **fac"i-ne'ri-oust.**

fac-sim'i-le, 1 fak-sim'ı-lī; 2 fȧc-sĭm'i-lē, *n.* An exact copy or reproduction. [< L. *factum simile*, something made like.] Syn.: see DUPLICATE; MODEL.

fact, 1 fakt; 2 fȧct, *n.* Anything that is done or happens, as an act or deed; anything actually existent; any statement strictly true; truth; reality. [< L. *factum*, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, do.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT; PROOF.

fac'tion, 1 fak'shən; 2 fȧc'shon, *n.* **1.** A party within a party; an irregular association of partizans; a cabal. **2.** Violent opposition, as to a government; turbulence; dissension. [F., < L. *factio(n-)*, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, do, make.] Syn.: see CABAL.

—fac'tion-al, *a.*—**fac'tion-ist,** *n.* **fac'tion-a-ryt.**

fac'tious, 1 fak'shus; 2 fȧc'shŭs, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or promoting faction; turbulent; partizan. Syn.: see PERVERSE.—**fac'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac-ti'tious, 1 fak-tish'us; 2 fȧc-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Artificial; conventional. [< L. *factitius*, < *factus*; see FACT.]

Syn.: affected, artificial, manufactured, pretended, sham, simulated, spurious, trumped up, unnatural.—Ant.: actual, genuine, honest, natural, real, truthful, unaffected.

—fac-ti'tious-ly, *adv.*—**fac-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac'tor, 1 fak'tər; 2 fȧc'tor, *n.* **1.** A commission merchant; agent. **2.** One of two or more quantities that, when multiplied together, produce a given quantity. **3.** One of several elements or causes that produce a result. **4.** In Scotland, a bailiff or steward. [L., < *facio*, make.] Syn.: see AGENT.

—fac'tor-age, *n.* **1.** A factor's commission. **2.** The conduct of a factor's business.—**fac-to'ri-al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a factor or a factorial. **II.** *n. Math.* A continued product of factors differing by unity, or of functions of quantities so differing.—**fac'tor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The business of a factor or a factory. **2.** A body of factors.

fac'to-ry, 1 fak'to-rı; 2 fȧc'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A manufactory. **2.** A business establishment in charge of factors or agents in a foreign country.

fac-to'tum, 1 fak-tō'tum; 2 fȧc-tō'tŭm, *n.* A man of all work. [< L. *fac totum*, do all.]

fac'ture, 1 fak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 fȧc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [F.] **1§.** The act or manner of doing or making. **2.** *Com.* An invoice.

fac'u-la, 1 fak'yu-lə; 2 fȧc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A small spot on the sun brighter than the rest of the photosphere.

fac'ul-ta-tiv(es, 1 fak'ul-tē-tıv; 2 fȧc'ŭl-tā-tĭv, *a.* Granting liberty; permissive; optional. [< L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty.]

fac'ul-ty, 1 fak'ul-tı; 2 fȧc'ŭl-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Any special power of mind or body, but especially of the mind. **2.** *Psychol.* A natural power of the mind by which it acts uniformly and with facility in some specific way. **3.** The members of any one of the learned professions collectively; sometimes, the profession itself. **4.** The body of instructors in an educational institution or in any of its departments; a governing body composed of a limited number of the instructors. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Executive skill and efficiency, especially in domestic matters. [< L.^{F} *faculta(t-)s*, < *facul*, for *facilis*; see FACILE.] Syn.: see ABILITY.

fac'yont, *n.* Same as FASHION. **[fad'dist,** *n.*

fad, 1 fad; 2 fȧd, *n.* A passing fancy or fashion; hobby.—**fad'dle,** 1 fad'l; 2 fȧd'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To dandle; cuddle; cherish. **II.** *i.* To toy; trifle.

fad'die, *n.* A toy; trifle; fad.

fade, 1 fēd; 2 fȧd, *vt.* & *vi.* [FAD'ED^{d}; FAD'ING.] To make or become pale, dull, dim, or indistinct; disappear gradually. [< OF. *fader*, < *fade*, pale, weak.] Syn.: see DIE.

—fade'less, *a.* Unfading. Syn.: see ETERNAL.—**fade'-less-ly,** *adv.*

fadge‖, 1 faj; 2 fȧdg, *vt.* To fit; suit; agree; also, to succeed.

fad'ingt, *n.* The burden of a song.

fad'omt, *n.* Same as FATHOM.

fæ'ces, fæ'cal, etc. See FECES, etc.

fa'er-le, 1 fē'ər-ı; 2 fā'er-e, *n.* [Archaic.] Fairy. **fa'er-yt.**

fag, 1 fag; 2 fȧg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FAGGED, FAGD^{d}; FAG'GING.] **1.** To work hard; fatigue; tire out. **2.** To use or act as a fag. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who does menial service for another, as in English public schools. **2.** A piece of drudgery. **3.** [Soldiers' slang.] A cigarette. [For FLAG^{3}, *v.*]—**fag'-end",** *n.* The frayed end, as of a rope; a remnant

fag'ot, 1 fag'ət; 2 fȧg'ot, *n.* **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or branches, as used for fuel. **2.** [Eng.] A man formerly hired to fill a vacancy in a military company on a muster-day. [F.] **fag'got‡.**

Fah'ren-heit, 1 fä'ren-hıt; 2 fä'rĕn-hīt, **Gabriel Daniel** (1686–1736). A German physicist; invented the mercurial thermometer.—**Fah'ren-heit,** *a.* Designating that thermometer-scale in which the freezing-point of water is 32° and the boiling-point 212°.

fa-ience', 1 fa-yäns'; 2 fä-yäñc', *n.* A variety of majolica, usually highly decorated. [F., < *Faenza*, city in Italy.]

fail, 1 fēl; 2 fāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To forsake or be wanting to; disappoint. **2§.** To leave undone or unfulfilled. **II.** *i.* **1.** To prove inadequate or defective. **2.** To waste away; decline; dwindle. **3.** To become insolvent. [< F. *faillir*, < L. *fallo*, deceive, err.] Syn.: see FALL; SUSPEND.

—fail, *n.* Failure: in the phrase **without fail.**—**fail'-ing,** *n.* A minor fault; foible; infirmity; failure. Syn.: see FOIBLE.

fail'ure, 1 fēl'yur; 2 fāl'yur, *n.* **1.** The act of failing, or the state of having failed; cessation; bankruptcy. **2.** Neglect or non-performance. **3.** That which fails; anything unsuccessful. Syn.: see LOSS; MISFORTUNE; NEGLECT.

fain, 1 fēn; 2 fān. **I.** *a.* **1.** Reluctantly willing; content. **2.** Glad; rejoiced. **II‖.** *adv.* Gladly. [< AS. *fægen*.]

fai"né'ant', 1 fē"nē'ənt'; 2 fā"ne'ăn', *a.* Weakly inefficient; lazy; useless: a term applied to the later Merovingian kings. [F., < L. *facio*, do, + *ne*, not, + *en(t-)s*, anything.]

faintd, 1 fēnt; 2 fānt, *vi.* **1.** To swoon. **2.** To fail in courage, hope, and vigor; despond. **3.** To fade; vanish. Syn.: see FALL.

faint. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lacking in purpose, courage, or energy; despondent; timid. **2.** Ready to faint; weak. **3.** Slight; indistinct; feeble; dim. **II.** *n.* A swoon; syncope. **faint'ing‡.** [OF., pp. of *faindre*, *feindre*; see FEIGN.]

Syn.: dim, exhausted, faded, faint-hearted, faltering, fatigued, feeble, half-hearted, ill-defined, indistinct, irresolute, languid, listless, purposeless, timid, weak, wearied, worn, worn down, worn out. *Faint*, with the general sense of lacking strength or effectiveness, covers a wide range of meaning, signifying overcome with physical weakness or exhaustion, or lacking in purpose, courage, or energy, as said of persons; or lacking definiteness or distinctness of color or sound, as said of written characters, voices, or musical notes. A person may be *faint* when physically *wearied*, or when overcome with fear; he may be a *faint* adherent because naturally *feeble* or *purposeless*, or because *half-hearted* in the cause; he may be a *faltering* supporter because naturally *irresolute* or because *faint-hearted* and *timid* in view of perils that threaten, a *listless* worker, through want of mental energy and purpose. Written characters may be *faint* or *dim*, either because originally written with poor ink, or because they have become *faded* by time and exposure.—Ant.: bright, brilliant, clear, conspicuous, daring, energetic, fresh, hearty, resolute, strong, sturdy, vigorous.—Prep.: faint *with* hunger; faint *in* color.—**faint'-heart"ed,** *a.*—**faint'ish,** *a.*—**faint'ly,** *adv.*—**faint'ness,** *n.*

fair, 1 fâr; 2 fâr, *a.* **1.** Free from cloud, spot, or blemish; sunshiny; clear. **2.** Impartial; equitable; just. **3.** Having light color or complexion. **4.** Pleasing; comely; beautiful; flattering; plausible. **5.** Moderately satisfactory; passably good or large. **6.** In games and sports, according to rule. **7.** In the direction of a ship's course; as, a *fair* wind. [< AS. *fæger*.] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; CANDID; GOOD; HONEST; JUST; PURE; RIGHT.

—fair copy (*Law*), a revised draft of a legal document prepared for perusal of counsel or client.—**fair'-faced",** *a.* Having a fair face; also, in a bad sense, fair to the face; two-faced.—**fair'ly,** *adv.*—**fair'ness,** *n.*—**fair-spoken,** *a.* Having grace of speech: plausible.—**fair'way",** *n.* The proper course through a channel or harbor.

fair^{1}, *n.* [Poet.] **1.** A fair one; sweetheart. **2‖.** Good fortune; good luck.—**the fair,** women. Also, **the fair sex.**

fair^{2}, *n.* An exhibit of wares or products; stated market. [< L.^{OF} *feriæ*, holidays.]

fair, *adv.* **1.** Fairly; honestly. **2.** In clear view. **3.** Favorably; politely; plausibly.

Fair'banks, 1 fâr'baṅks; 2 fâr'băṅks, **Charles Warren** (1852–1918). An American lawyer and politician; Vice-President of the United States, 1905–9.

Fair'fax, 1 fâr'faks; 2 fâr'fȧks, **Thomas, Lord** (1612–1671). An English Parliamentary general.

Fair Oaks. A railway station in E. Virginia; scene of battles, May 31–June 1, 1862.

fair'y, 1 fâr'ı; 2 fâr'y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An imaginary being, ordinarily of small and graceful human form, capable of working good or ill to mankind. **2†.** Fairies collectively. [< OF. *faerie*, enchantment.]—**fair'y-land",** *n.* The fancied abode of the fairies.—**f.-tale,** *n.* **1.** A tale about fairies; an imaginative or legendary story. **2.** [Colloq.] An incredible statement.—**fair'i-ly,** *adv.* In a fanciful or dainty manner; as fairies.—**fair'y-like",** *a.*

faith†, *vt.* To believe; give credence to; credit.

faith, 1 fēth; 2 fāth, *n.* **1.** A firm conviction of the truth of what is declared by another, simply on the ground of his truth or faithfulness; belief; trust; especially, such belief and trust exercised toward God and Christ. **2.** Intellectual conviction in general, however grounded. **3.** That which is believed; a religious creed or article of belief. **4.** An obligation to fidelity, whether expressed or implied; also, the observance of this obligation; good faith; fidelity. [< L.[OF] *fides*, faith.]

Syn.: assent, assurance, belief, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, doctrine, opinion, reliance, trust. *Belief*, as an intellectual process, is the acceptance of something as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. We give *credence* to a report, *assent* to a proposition or to a proposal. *Belief* is stronger than *credence; credence* might be described as a prima facie *belief; credence* is a more formal word than *belief*, and seems to imply somewhat more of volition; we speak of giving *credence* to a report, but not of giving *belief*. Goods are sold on *credit;* we give one *credit* for good intentions. *Conviction* is a *belief* established by argument or evidence; *assurance* is *belief* beyond the reach of argument; as, the Christian's *assurance* of salvation. *Faith* is a union of *belief* and *trust*. *Faith* is chiefly personal; *belief* may be quite impersonal; we speak of *belief* of a proposition, *faith* in a promise, because the promise emanates from a person. But *belief* in a person is often used with no appreciable difference from *faith*. In religion it is common to distinguish between intellectual *belief* of religious truth, as any other truth might be believed, and *belief* of the heart, or saving *faith*. Compare FIDELITY; OPINION; RELIGION; TRUST. —Ant.: denial, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, incredulity, infidelity, misgiving, rejection, skepticism, suspicion, unbelief.—Prep.: commonly *in*. [IN FAITH.]

faith, *interj.* [Colloq.] In truth; indeed. [Abbr. of *i' faith,* =

faith'ful, 1 fēth'fu̇l; 2 fāth'fu̇l, *a.* Trustworthy; accurate or exact; truthful; strong or firm in faith.

Syn.: devoted, firm, incorruptible, loyal, stanch, sure, true, trustworthy, trusty, unwavering. A person is *faithful* who will keep faith, whether with or without power to aid or serve; a person or thing is *trusty* that possesses such qualities as to justify the fullest confidence and dependence. We may speak of a *faithful* but feeble friend; we say a *trusty* agent, a *trusty* steed, a *trusty* sword. See HONEST; MORAL.—Ant.: capricious, faithless, false, fickle, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy, wavering.—**faith'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**faith'ful-ness,** *n.* —**faith'less,** *a.* Unfaithful; disloyal; untrustworthy; unbelieving. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fal'tor†, *n.* A deceiver or rogue; a dishonorable person.

fake[1], 1 fēk; 2 fāk, *vt.* [FAKED[t]; FAK'ING.] To tuck up; fold.

fake[2]. I†. *vt.* [Slang.] **1.** To cover up defects in deceptively. **2.** To make up artificially; fabricate. **3.** To steal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swindle or trick; person conducting it; fictitious news. **2.** *Naut.* A single coil or turn, as of a rope.—**fak'er,** *n.* **1.** A cheat; swindler. **2.** A street pedler.

fa-kīr', 1 fə-kīr' *or* fē'kar; 2 fa-kīr' *or* fā'kir, *n.* An Oriental ascetic. [< Ar. *fakīr*, poor man.] **fa-keer'†.**

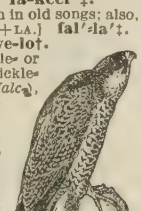
fa'la, 1 fū'-lā'; 2 fä'-lä', *n. Mus.* A refrain in old songs; also, an old simple style of part-song. [< FA + LA.] **fal'-la'†.**

fal'ba-la†, *n.* A furbelow; flounce. **fal've-lo†.**

fal'cate, 1 fal'kēt; 2 fal'eāt. **1.** *a.* Sickle- or scythe-shaped. **fal'cat-ed†. II.** *n.* A sickle-shaped figure. [< L. *falcatus*, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.] — **fal-ca'tion,** *n.* — **fal'ci-form,** *a.*

fal'chion, 1 fōl'chən; 2 fal'chon, *n.* A broad-bladed sword. [< L.[F] *falx*, a sickle.]

fal'con, 1 fô'kn *or* (Eng.) fōl'kn; 2 fa'en *or* (Eng.) fal'en, *n.* A diurnal bird of prey; hawk. [< LL.[F] *falco*, < L.[F] *falx*, sickle.]—**fal'con-er,** *n.* One who breeds, trains, or hunts with falcons for sport.—**fal'co-net,** *n.* **1.** A little falcon. **2.** A small cannon of the 16th century. —**fal'co-nin(e[s],** *a.* Falcon-like. — **fal'con-ry,** *n.* The training or using of falcons for sport.



Falcon. 1/20

Fal'con-er, 1 fô'kn-ər; 2 fa'en-er, **William** (1732–1769). A Scottish sailor and poet; lost at sea.

Fal-co'ni-o, 1 fal-kō'nī-o; 2 fäl-eō'nī-o, **Diomede** (1842–1917). Italian cardinal; Apostolic Delegate to the United States, 1902–11.

fal'de-ral, 1 fal'dı-ral; 2 fäl'de-räl, *n.* [Scot.] A gewgaw; trifling ornament. **fol'de-rol†.**

fald'stool", 1 fōld'stūl"; 2 fald'stōōl", *n.* A desk or stool for devotions; also, a bishop's chair. [< OF. *faldestoel.*]

Fa"li-e'ro, 1 fä"lı-ē'ro; 2 fä"li-e'ro, **Marino** (1278–1355). A doge of Venice; beheaded; subject of a tragedy by Byron.

Fal'ken-hayn, 1 fäl'ken-hēn; 2 fäl'kēn-hän, **Erich von** (1861–). German Chief of Staff, 1914.

Falk'land Is'lands, 1 fôk'lənd; 2 fak'land. British islands in the S. Atlantic; 6,500 sq. m.; pop. 3,300. British fleet under Rear-Admiral Sturdee sunk a German fleet under von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914; German ship "Dresden" escaped.

fall, 1 fōl; 2 fal, *v.* [FELL; FALL'EN; FALL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To let fall; drop. **2.** [Colloq.] To fell, throw, or strike down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To descend by the force of gravity; come down suddenly from a higher to a lower place or position or from an erect to a less erect or prone posture; drop. **2.** To be overthrown; come to destruction; be slain; die. **3.** To become less in height or smaller in volume or contents; move, tend, or slope downward; go down; ebb; empty or disembogue, as a river. **4.** To sink or descend; be diminished; decline; decrease; subside. **5.** To enter accidentally, inadvertently, or passively into some state, relationship, or the like; as, to *fall* asleep. **6.** To depart from rectitude; become unworthy or degraded; sin; err; apostatize. **7.** To pass, come, or be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, or otherwise; be assigned or classified; happen. **8.** To hang downward; droop. **9.** To be born or brought forth. **10.** To be uttered or dropped, as if by chance. **11.** To come or begin, especially with haste or vehemence. [< AS. *feallan.*] **falle†.** Syn.: decline, descend, droop, drop, fail, faint, lapse, set, sink, subside. See HAPPEN.—Ant.: ascend, climb, come up, go up, mount, rise, soar.—Prep.: to fall *from* a height; *out of* a window; *down* an embankment; *on* one's knees; *at* another's feet; *into* a snare; *into* line; *over* an obstacle; *in* love; *to* blows; *upon* the enemy; *under* suspicion. —**fall'en,** *a.* Having come down by falling; overthrown; disgraced; ruined; dead.—**falling band,** same as VANDYKE, *n.* 2.—**fall'ing-sick"ness, fall'ing-e"vil,** *n.* Epilepsy.—**falling star,** a shooting star.—**falling stone,** an aerolite.

fall, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to autumn.

fall, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of falling, in any sense of the word. **2.** A waterfall; cataract; cascade: usually in the plural. **3.** A flowing or discharge, as of one stream or body of water into another. **4.** That which falls or is caused to fall. **5.** Autumn. **6.** The rope of a tackle; tackle-fall. **7.** A falling band or ruff for the neck; a veil. **8.** In wrestling, the throwing of or being thrown by one's opponent, or the method of doing it. **9.** That which acts by falling, as a deadfall. **10.** In music and oratory, a cadence; a sinking of tone or decrease of volume of sound. Syn.: see RUIN.—**the fall of man** (*Theol.*), the spiritual change in the human race wrought by the disobedience of Adam and Eve.

Fall, 1 fōl; 2 fal, **Albert B.** (1861–). An American statesman; Senator; Secretary of the Interior, 1921– .

fal'la-cy, 1 fal'ə-sı; 2 fäl'a-cy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] Anything that deceives the mind or eye; delusive reasoning; delusion. [< L.[F] *fallacia*, < *fallo*, deceive.] Syn.: see DELUSION; ERROR.—**fal-la'cious,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [gaw.

fal'lall", 1 fal'lal"; 2 fäl'läl", *n.* An ornament or trinket; gew-

fal'li-bl(e[s], 1 fal'ı-bl; 2 fäl'i-bl, *a.* Liable to error; capable of erring; misleading.—**fal'li-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **fal'li-bl(e-ness†.**—**fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

Fal"lières', 1 fal"yâr'; 2 fäl"yêr', **Clément Armand** (1841–). A French statesman; President, 1906–13.

fal'low, 1 fal'o; 2 fäl'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make, keep, or become fallow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Left unseeded after being plowed; uncultivated; neglected. **2.** Pale-yellow or pale-red. **III.** *n.* Land left unseeded after plowing; also, cleared woodland. [< AS. *fealu, fealo*, yellowish.]—**fal'low-ness,** *n.*

Fallow Deer. 1/12

fal'low deer. A European deer, about 3 feet high, common in British parks.

Fall River. A manufacturing city in S. E. Massachusetts; pop. 120,500.

Fal'mouth, 1 fal'məth; 2 fäl'muth, *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 13,320), Cornwall, England.

falset, *v.* **I.** *t.* To falsify; betray. **II.** *i.* To be false.

false, 1 fōls; 2 fals. **I.** *a.* **1.** Contrary to truth or fact. **2.** Deceptive; counterfeit; artificial; not real. **3.** Incorrect; irregular. **4.** Lying; dishonest; faithless; treacherous. **5.** *Mech.* Temporary, imitative, or substitutionary; suppositious. **6.** *Mus.* Out of tune. **II.** *adv.* Falsely,

[< L. *falsus*, pp. of *fallo*, deceive.] Syn.: see ABSURD; BAD; COUNTERFEIT; PERFIDIOUS.—**false'ly**, *adv.*—**false'ness**, *n.*

false'hood, 1 fôls'hud; 2 fąls'ho͝od, *n.* Falseness; untruthfulness; an intentional untruth; a lie; counterfeit.
Syn.: falseness, falsification, falsity. See DECEPTION; FICTION; LIE.
—**fal"si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act or process of falsifying.—**fal'si-fy**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make or prove to be false; misrepresent; disprove; counterfeit; tamper with or pervert; lie. Syn.: see PERVERT.—**fal'si-fi"er**, *n.*—**fal'si-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The quality of being false; a false statement, thing, or appearance. Syn.: see ERROR.

fal-set'to, 1 fôl-set'o; 2 fąl-sĕt'o, *n.* The artificial tones of the voice, higher than the natural voice.

Fal'staff, 1 fôl'stąf; 2 fąl'stȧf, **Sir John.** A jovial, witty soldier in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, etc.

fal'ter, 1 fôl'tər; 2 fąl'tər, *vt.* & *vi.* To speak brokenly; act with weakness; waver; totter. [< FAULT.]—**fal'ter**, *n.*—**fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Familiar, family.

F. A. M., *abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons.—**fam.**, *abbr.*

fame, 1 fēm; 2 fām. **I.** *vt.* [FAMED; FAM'ING.] To repute; make famous. **II.** *n.* **1.** Public or general reputation; renown. **2‖.** Report; rumor. [F., < L. *fama*, < *for*, speak.]
Syn.: celebrity, credit, distinction, eminence, glory, honor, laurels, notoriety, renown, reputation, repute. *Fame* is the widely disseminated report of a person's character, deeds, or ability, and is oftenest used in the favorable sense. *Reputation* and *repute* are more limited than *fame*, and may be either good or bad. *Notoriety* is evil *repute* or a dishonorable counterfeit of *fame*. *Eminence* and *distinction* may result from rank, station, or character. *Celebrity* is limited in range; we speak of local *celebrity*, or world-wide *fame*. *Fame* in its best sense may be defined as the applause of numbers; *renown*, as such applause worthily won; we speak of the conqueror's *fame*, the patriot's *renown*. *Glory* and *honor* are of good import; *honor* may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but it is always given as for something good and worthy; we speak of an evil *fame*, but not of evil *honor; glory* has a more exalted and often a sacred sense.—Ant.: contempt, contumely, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, ignominy, infamy, oblivion, obscurity, shame.

fa-mil'iar, 1 fa-mil'yər; 2 fa-mĭl'yar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having intimate knowledge; well acquainted; thoroughly versed: followed by *with*. **2.** Intimate; informal; forward; free. **3.** Well known; common; unpretentious; unaffected. **4‖.** Of or pertaining to the family. **II.** *n.* **1.** A familiar friend. **2.** A spirit supposed to attend and obey a sorcerer. **familiar spirit‡. 3.** A servant of a prelate, or of the Inquisition. **4†.** A member of a household. [< L. *familiaris*, of the family.] Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; HABITUAL; USUAL.—**fa-mil"i-ar'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being familiar; intimacy. **2.** Conduct implying familiar intimacy; also, offensively familiar conduct. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.—**fa-mil'iar-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make familiar; accustom.—**fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*

fam'i-ly, 1 fam'i-li; 2 făm'i-ly. **I.** *a.* Of, belonging to, or suitable for a family. **II.** *n.* [-LIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A group of persons, consisting of parents and their children; also, the children as distinguished from the parents. **2.** A group of persons forming a household, including servants, etc.; a household. **3.** A succession of persons connected by blood, name, etc.; a house; line; clan; tribe; race. **4.** Distinguished or ancient lineage; descent. **5.** *Biol.* A group higher than a genus. **6.** Any class or group of like or related things. [< L. *familia*, < *famulus*, servant.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

fam'ine[e^3], 1 fam'in; 2 făm'in, *n.* A wide-spread scarcity of food; dearth; great scarcity of anything. [F., < L. *fames*, hunger.]

fam'ish[t], 1 fam'ish; 2 făm'ish, *vt.* & *vi.* To perish or cause to perish from hunger or thirst; starve. [< L.[OF] *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger.]—**fam'ish-ment**, *n.*

fa'mous, 1 fē'mus; 2 fā'mŭs, *a.* Having fame; celebrated; renowned. Syn.: see EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**fa'mous-ly**, *adv.*—**fa'mous-ness**, *n.*

fam'u-lus, 1 fam'yu-lus; 2 făm'yu-lŭs, *n.* -LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] [L.] An assistant or servant; specif., the assistant or amanuensis of a scholar; the familiar of a magician.

fan, 1 fan; 2 fan, *vt.* [FANNED, FAND[S]; FAN'NING.] To affect by or as by the use of a fan; excite, as fire or passion; winnow, as grain.

fan[1], *n.* A light, flat implement or other device for agitating the air. [< AS. *fann*, < L. *vannus*.]

fan[2], *n.* [Slang.] A fanatic; a radio or baseball enthusiast.

fa-nat'ic, 1 fa-nat'ik; 2 fa-năt'ic, *n.* One who is actuated by intemperate zeal; a religious zealot. [< L. *fanaticus*, of a temple, < *fanum*, temple.]—**fa-nat'i-cal**, *a.* **fa-nat'ic.**—**fa-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fa-nat'i-cism, 1 fa-nat'i-sizm; 2 fa-năt'i-cĭzm, *n.* The spirit or conduct of a fanatic; unreasonable zeal. **fa-nat'i-cal-ness‡.**
Syn.: bigotry, credulity, intolerance, superstition. *Fanaticism* is extravagant or even frenzied zeal; *bigotry* is obstinate and unreasoning attachment to a cause or creed; *fanaticism* and *bigotry* usually include *intolerance*, which is unwillingness to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; *superstition* is ignorant and irrational religious belief. *Credulity* is not distinctively religious, but is a general readiness to believe without sufficient evidence, with a proneness to accept the marvelous. *Bigotry* is narrow, *fanaticism* is fierce, *superstition* is ignorant, *credulity* is weak, *intolerance* is severe. *Bigotry* has not the capacity to reason fairly, *fanaticism* has not the patience, *superstition* has not the knowledge and mental discipline, *intolerance* has not the disposition. *Bigotry, fanaticism*, and *superstition* are perversions of the religious sentiment; *credulity* and *intolerance* often accompany skepticism or atheism. Compare ENTHUSIASM; FRENZY.—Ant.: cynicism, free-thinking, indifference, latitudinarianism.

fan'ci-er, 1 fan'si-ər; 2 făn'çi-er, *n.* **1.** A breeder and seller of birds or animals; one having a taste for special objects; an amateur. **2.** A dreamer.

fan'ci-ful, 1 fan'si-ful; 2 făn'çi-fụl, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or produced by fancy; ideal; odd. **2.** Existing only in the fancy; unreal; visionary. **3.** Whimsical.
Syn.: chimerical, fantastic, grotesque, imaginative, visionary. That is *fanciful* which is dictated or suggested by fancy independently of more serious considerations; the *fantastic* is the *fanciful* with the added elements of whimsicalness and extravagance. The *fanciful* swings away from the real or the ordinary lightly and pleasantly, the *fantastic* extravagantly, the *grotesque* ridiculously. A *fanciful* arrangement of objects is commonly pleasing, a *fantastic* arrangement is striking, a *grotesque* arrangement is laughable. A *fanciful* theory or suggestion may be clearly recognized as such; a *visionary* scheme is erroneously supposed to have a basis in fact. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IDEAL; IMAGINARY; IMAGINATION; ROMANTIC.—Ant.: accurate, calculable, calculated, commonplace, literal, ordinary, prosaic, real, reasonable, regular, sensible, solid, sound, sure, true.
—**fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

fan'cy, 1 fan'si; 2 făn'çy. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FAN'CIED; FAN'CYING.] **1.** To suppose or believe without substantial grounds. **2.** To take a fancy to; take pleasure in. **3.** To conceive in the fancy; have a notion; form a fancy. **4†.** To love. Syn.: see GUESS; LIKE.
II. *a.* Adapted to, proceeding from, or characterized by fancy, in any sense of the noun. **III.** *n.* [FAN'CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The power or act of forming or combining mental images with little regard to rational processes; imagination in its lower forms; fantasy. **2.** A visionary or whimsical notion; vagary. **3.** A liking or fondness; also, the object liked: followed by *for*. **4.** A pet pursuit; a hobby; fad. **5†.** Fantasticalness. [< Gr.[F] *phantasia*, < *phainō*, show.]
Syn.: belief, caprice, conceit, conception, desire, humor, idea, image, imagination, inclination, liking, mood, prediliction, supposition, vagary, whim. An intellectual *fancy* is a mental *image* or picture founded upon slight or whimsical association or resemblance; a *conceit* has less of the picturesque and more of the theoretic than a *fancy;* a *conceit* is somewhat aside from the common laws of reasoning, as a *fancy* is lighter and more airy than the common mode of thought. A *conceit* or *fancy* may be wholly unfounded, while a *conception* always has, or is believed to have, some answering reality. (Compare REASON.) An intellectual *fancy* or *conceit* may be pleasing or amusing, but is never worth serious discussion; we speak of a mere *fancy*, a droll or odd *conceit*. An emotional or personal *fancy* is a capricious *liking* formed with slight reason and no exercise of judgment, and liable to fade as lightly as it was formed. In a broader sense, the *fancy* signifies the faculty by which *fancies* or mental images are formed, associated, or combined. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION; INCLINATION; THOUGHT; WHIM.—Ant.: actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.—Prep.: to have a fancy *for* or take a fancy *to* a person or thing.
—**fan'cy-free"**, *a.* Untouched by the tender passion.

fand†, *imp.* of FIND, *v.*

fan-dan'gle, 1 fan-daṇ'gl; 2 făn-dăṇ'gl. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Characterized by bombast or absurdities. **II.** *n.* A fantastic trifle; gewgaw.

fan-dan'go, 1 fan-daṇ'go; 2 făn-dăṇ'ĝo, *n.* A Spanish dance. [Sp., < African.] [temple.]

fane, 1 fān; 2 fān, *n.* A sanctuary; temple. [< L. *fanum*,

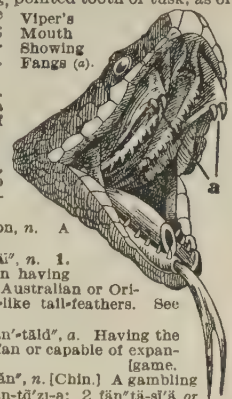
Fan'euil Hall, 1 fan'i *or* fun'i; 2 făn'i *or* fŭn'i. Market-house and historic public hall, Boston, Mass.

fan'fare, 1 fan'fār; 2 făn'fār, *n.* [F.] A flourish, as of trumpets; a noisy parade. **fan"fa-rade'‡.**

fan'fa-ron, 1 fan'fa-ren; 2 făn'fa-rŏn, *n.* **1‖.** A swaggering boaster; bully. **2†.** A fanfare. [F.]

fan"fa-ron-ade', 1 fan"fə-rən-ād'; 2 făn"fa-rŏn-ād'. I[d]. *vt.* To make a vain or noisy display. **II.** *n.* A blustering, ranting, or vainglorious speech or style; a boastful or bullying manner; rodomontade. [< F. *fanfaronnade*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, < *fanfarria*, bluster, < Ar. *farfār*, talkative.]

fang, 1 faŋ; 2 făng, *n.* A long, pointed tooth or tusk, as of a boar or a serpent; the root of a tooth; a claw; talon. [< AS. *fang*, catching, seizing.] — **fanged**, *a.* Having fangs.



Viper's Mouth Showing Fangs (*a*).

fan'gle‖, 1 faŋ'gl; 2 făŋ'ġl, *n.* A fanciful novelty or trifle; a gewgaw.—**fan'gled**, *a.* Of new fashion.

fan'got, 1 faŋ'gət; 2 făŋ'ġot *n.* A quantity, as of silk, etc., weighing from one to three hundredweight: a mercers' term.

fan'ion, 1 fan'yən; 2 făn'yon, *n.* A small flag. [OF.]

fan'tail", 1 fan'tēl"; 2 făn'tāl", *n.* **1.** A variety of domestic pigeon having fan-like tail-feathers. **2.** An Australian or Oriental flycatcher having fan-like tail-feathers. See illus. below.

fan'-tailed", 1 fan'-tēld"; 2 făn'-tāld", *a.* Having the tail-feathers arranged like a fan or capable of expansion, as the flycatcher. [game.

fan'-tan", 1 fan'-tan"; 2 făn'-tăn", *n.* [Chin.] A gambling

fan"ta-si'a, 1 fān"tə-zi'ə *or* fan-tā'zi-ə; 2 făn"tä-ṡī'ä *or* făn-tä'ṡi-a, *n.* *Mus.* A fanciful composition of irregular form. [It., FANCY.]

fan'tasm, phan'tasm, } 1 fan'tazm; 2 făn'tăsm, *n.* **1.** An imaginary appearance; a fantom. **2.** A mental image; fancy. [< Gr. *phantasma*, < *phainō*, show.]

Syn.: see DELUSION.

—**fan-tas"ma-go'ri-a**, *n.* A changing, incoherent series of apparitions or fantasms.—**fan-tas"ma-go'ri-al**, *a* **fan-tas"ma-gor'ic** or **-i-cal‡**.—**fan-tas'mal**, *a.* Of or like a fantasm.

fan-tas'tic, 1 fan-tas'tik; 2 făn-tăs'-tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of an odd appearance; grotesque; capricious. **2.** Of the nature of fantasy; fanciful; illusory. **II.** *n.* One who is fantastical in conduct or appearance. [< Gr. *phantastikos*, < *phantazō*, show.] **fan-tas'ti-cal‡**; **fan-tas'ti-co‡**. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; QUEER; ROMANTIC; ODD.—

Fan-tailed Flycatcher.

fan"tas'ti-cal'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Fantasticalness. **2.** A fantastic thing.—**fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* Whimsically.—**fan-tas'ti-cal-ness**, *n.* State of being fantastic.

fan'ta-sy, phan'ta-sy, } 1 fan'tə-si; 2 făn'ta-sy, *n.* [-SIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** A fantastic notion or mental image; fancy. **2.** A fantastic design, as in embroidery. **3.** *Psychol.* The form of representation that brings before the mind images as such, severed from their ordinary relations. **4.** *Mus.* A fantasia. [< F. *fantaisie*; see FANCY.]

Syn.: see DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION.

fan'tom, phan'tom, } 1 fan'təm; 2 făn'tom, *n.* Something that exists only in appearance; an apparition; specter; illusion. [< F. *fantôme*, < L. *phantasma*, PHANTASM.]

fap†, *a.* [Old Slang.] Befuddled.

fa-quir', *n.* Same as FAKIR.

far, 1 fär; 2 fär. **I.** *a.* [FAR'THER or FUR'THER; FAR'THEST or FUR'THEST. (*Farther*, *farthest*, commonly refer to physical distance; *further* and *furthest*, while at times so used, are oftenest applied to advance or reach of thought.)] **1.** Being a long way off; remote, literally or figuratively. **2.** Extending widely or at length; reaching a long way. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At a remote or distant point. **2.** To a great distance or degree; by very much. **3.** From afar. [< AS. *feor*, far.]—**far'-a-way"**, *a.* **1.** Distant; as, a *far-away* town; a *far-away* cousin. **2.** Absent-minded; abstracted; as, a *far-away* look.—**far-fetched**, *a.* **1.** Brought in only by strained effort; not natural or obvious. **2‡.** Brought from afar.—**far-off**, *a.* Situated at a great distance; remote.—**far-reaching**, *a.* **1.** Producing effects that extend far. **2.** Reaching far either in time or in space.—**far-seeing**, *a.* Seeing afar; hence, having foresight.—**far-sighted**, *a.* Long-sighted.

far., *abbr.* Farriery, farthing.

far'ad, 1 far'ad; 2 făr'ăd, *n.* The unit of electrical capacity. [< the physicist *Faraday*.]—**fa-rad'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or caused by induced electric currents. **far"a-da'ic†**.—**far'a-dism**, *n.* The electricity of an induced current.—**far"a-di-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n.*—**far'a-dize**, *vt.* To stimulate (a nerve, muscle, etc.) by faradic currents.

Far'a-day, 1 far'ə-dē; 2 făr'a-dā, **Michael** (1791–1867). An English chemist and physicist; discovered magneto-electricity, etc.

farce, 1 fārs; 2 fārç. **I.** *vt.* [FARCED[t]; FARC'ING.] **1.** To fill with dressing; stuff, as a fowl. **2.** To fill out with witticisms, jibes, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short comedy with exaggerated effects and incidents. **2.** A ridiculous proceeding; an absurd failure. **3.** Stuffing, as for meat; forcemeat. [F.]—**farced**, *a.* Swollen; pompous.—**far'-ci-cal‡**, *a.* Burlesque; absurd. Syn.: see RIDICULOUS.—**far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**far'ci-cal-ness**, *n.*—**far"ci-cal'i-ty**, *n.*

far'cy, 1 fär'si; 2 fär'ċy, *n.* *Vet. Surg.* Glanders. [< F. *farcin*, < *farcio*, stuff.] **far'cin†**.—**far'ci-cal‡**, *a.*

fard†, *vt.* To paint (one's face).—**fard†**, *n.* Rouge; paint. [F., < OHG. *farwe*, colored.]

far'del‡†, *n.* A bundle; pack; burden. [OF., < Ar. *fardah*, pack.] **far'diel†**. [**far'thel†**.

far'del‡, *n.* A fourth part. [= FOURTH DEAL.] **farl‡** [Scot.];

fare, 1 fär; 2 fâr. **I.** *vi.* [FARED; FAR'ING.] **1.** To be in any state; get on; happen; turn out. **2.** To be provided as regards food and drink. **3.** [Archaic or Poet.] To go on; travel. **II.** *n.* **1.** Passage-money. **2.** A passenger carried for hire. **3.** Food and drink; diet; eatables. **4‖.** Condition; experience; state. **5†.** A going; passage. **6†.** Behavior. [< AS. *faru*, a going, journey, < *faran*, go.] Syn.: see FOOD.

fare'wel(l'[P], 1 fâr'wel'; 2 fâr'wĕl'. **I.** *a.* Parting; closing; valedictory. **II.** *n.* A parting salutation; a good-by; adieu; parting. **III.** *interj.* May you fare well; may you prosper: used only at parting. [< imper. of FARE, *v.*, + WELL, *adv.*]

Syn.: adieu, congé, good-by, leave-taking, parting salutation, valediction, valedictory. *Good-by* is the homely and hearty, *farewell* the formal English word at parting. *Adieu*, from the French, is still more ceremonious than *farewell*; *congé*, also from the French, is commonly contemptuous or supercilious, and equivalent to dismissal. *Valediction* is a learned word never in popular use. A *valedictory* is a public farewell to a company or assembly.—Prep.: I bade farewell *to* my comrades, or (without preposition) I bade my comrades farewell; I took a sad farewell *of* my friends.

fa-ri'na, 1 fə-rī'nə; 2 fa-ri'na, *n.* A meal or flour obtained from cereals, potatoes, or Indian corn. [L., < *far* (*farr-*), coarse meal.]—**far"i-na'ceous**, *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of farina. **2.** Containing or yielding starch. **3.** Mealy.

Far'ley, John Murphy (1842–1918), American prelate; cardinal 1911–18.

farm, 1 fārm; 2 fārm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cultivate as a farm. **2.** To take or let out at a fixed rental or percentage, as lands, taxes, etc. **II.** *i.* To carry on farming; be a farmer.—**farm'er**, *n.* One who farms; especially, one who owns or conducts a farm; an agriculturist.—**farm'er-ette'**, *n.* A woman who farms.—**farm'er-gen"er-al**, *n.* [FARM'ERS-GEN"ER-AL, *pl.*] A member of a privileged class in France before the revolution of 1789, who farmed or leased the public revenues and were guilty of great extortions.

farm, *n.* **1.** A tract forming a single property devoted to agriculture. **2.** The system or process of farming out revenues or taxes. [< AS. *feorm*, supplies, estate.]—**farm'-hand"**, *n.* One who works for wages on a farm. **farm'-la"bor-er‡**.—**farm'house"**, *n.* The principal dwelling on a farm, commonly occupied by the farmer's family.—**farm'stead**, *n.* The dwelling and other buildings on a farm.

farm'ing, 1 fārm'iŋ; 2 fārm'ing, *n.* The act of one who farms; the management of or labor on a farm; agriculture. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

Far-ne'se, 1 fär-nē'sē; 2 fär-ne'se, *n.* The name of an ancient Italian family; specif.: (1) **Alessandro**, see PAUL III. (2) **Alessandro** (1547–1592), duke of Parma, Italian general; governor of the Netherlands.

far'o, 1 fâr'o *or* fē'ro; 2 fâr'o *or* fâ'ro, *n.* A game of cards in which the players bet against the dealer as to the order in which certain cards will appear. [< the picture of *Pharaoh*, originally on one of the cards.]—**far'o-bank"**, *n.* A house or establishment for playing faro; also, the proprietor's fund risked in the game.

Fa'roe Islands, 1 fē'rō *or* -rō; 2 fâ'rû *or* -rō. Danish islands (540 sq. m ; pop. 19,617), between the Shetlands and Iceland.

Far'quhar, 1 fär'kwar *or* -kar; 2 fär'kwar *or* -kar, **George** (1678–1707). An Irish dramatist; *The Beaux' Stratagem*.

far-ra'go, 1 fa-rē'go; 2 fa-rā'ġo, *n.* A confused mixture; medley. [L.]

Far'ra-gut, 1 far'ə-gut; 2 făr'a-ġût, **David Glasgow** (1801–1870). A United States admiral in the Civil War; took New Orleans; defeated Confederate fleet at Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864.

far'ri-er, 1 far'i-ər; 2 făr'i-er, *n.* One who shoes horses;

also, a veterinary surgeon. [< L.OF *ferrarius*, < *ferrum*, iron.]—**far'ri-er-y**, *n.* The business or shop of a farrier.

far'row, 1 far'o; 2 făr'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give birth to; bring forth young: said of swine. **II.** *n.* A little pig, or a litter of pigs. [< AS. *fearh*, pig.]

far'row, *a.* Not producing young during a given year, as a cow. [Cp. D. *vaars*, heifer.]

far'ther, 1 fär'thər; 2 făr'ther, *a. compar.* More distant; more advanced; additional: in the latter meaning generally *further*. [Prop. *farer* (the *th* being due to FURTHER, q. v.), ME. *ferrer*, < AS. *fyrre*, compar. of *feor*, far.]—**far'ther**, *adv. compar.*—**far'ther-more"**, *adv. compar.* See FURTHERMORE. **far'ther-o"vert.**—**far'ther-most"**, *a. superl.* Farthest.—**far'thest**, *a.* & *adv. superl.*

far'thing, 1 fär'thiŋ; 2 făr'thing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] One fourth of a penny, or about one-half of a cent. **2†.** A small trifle. [< AS. *feorthing*, dim. of *feortha*, fourth.]

far'thin-gale, 1 fär'thiŋ-gēl; 2 făr'thiŋ-gāl, *n.* A women's hoop-skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries. [< OF. *verdugalle*, < Sp. *verdugado*, < *verde*, green, < L. *vireo*, be green.] [Society.

Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. of England, in a Wheel Farthingale.

F. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

fas'ces, 1 fas'ĭz; 2 făs'ēz, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* A bundle of rods enclosing an ax, borne by lictors as a symbol of power, as before consuls. [L.]

fas'ci-a, 1 fash'i-ə; 2 făsh'i-a, *n.* [-Æ, *pl.*] **1.** Condensed connective tissue forming sheets or layers, for the investment of organs or the insertion of muscles. **2.** A flat member or broad volute in classical architecture; a jutting brick course in any story of a building except the uppermost. **3.** A fillet; a band, as of the planet Jupiter; a bandage. [L.]—**fas'cial**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of fasciæ or fasces.—**fas'ci-ate**, *a.* Banded; fasciated. **-ly**, *adv.*—**fas'ci-at"ed**, *a.* **1.** Bound with a fascia or belt. **2.** *Bot.* Characterized by a flat or ribbon-like growth. **3.** *Zool.* Marked with fasciæ or transverse bands.—**fas"ci-a'tion**, *n.*

fas'ci-cl(eEP**,** 1 fas'ĭ-kl; 2 făs'i-cl, *n.* A bundle or cluster. [< L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.]—**fas-cic'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fascicle.

fas'ci-nate, 1 fas'ĭ-nēt; 2 făs'i-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT"EDd; -NAT"ING.] To bewitch; enchant; attract irresistibly; captivate. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascino*, charm.] Syn.: see CHARM.—**fas'ci-nat"ing-ly**, *adv.*—**fas"ci-na'tion**, *n.* The act of fascinating, or the state of being fascinated; enchantment; charm.—**fas'ci-na"tor**, *n.*

fas-cine', 1 fa-sĭn'; 2 fă-çĭn', *n.* A fagot, as used in building earthworks. etc. [F., < L. *fascina*, < *fascis*, bundle.]

Fa-scis'ti, 1 fə-shĭs'ti; 2 fă-çhĭs'ti, *n. pl.* A body of Italian nationalists, organized March, 1919, to oppose Bolshevism in Italy. [< L. *fasces.*]

fash†, 1 fash; 2 făsh, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To annoy; worry; vex; as, to *fash* one's wits. **II.** *i.* To trouble oneself; worry; fret. [< OF. *fascher*, < L. *fastidium*, disgust.]

fash, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Worry; annoyance; vexation. **2.** Care; attention. **3.** One who annoys or vexes.

fash'ion, 1 fash'ən; 2 făsh'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give shape or form to; frame; mold; make; conform; accommodate; fit. **2†.** To counterfeit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The prevailing mode, especially in dress; the usage of polite society. **2.** Manner of doing a thing; method; way. **3.** The make or shape of a thing; external appearance; form. **4.** People of fashion, collectively. [< L.F *factio(n-)*, < *facio*, make.] Syn.: (verb) see ADAPT; MAKE; (noun) see AIR², *n.*; CUSTOM; HABIT.—**fash'ion-a-bl(eEP**. **1.** *a.* **1.** Conforming to the fashion. **2.** Established or approved by custom or polite usage. **II.** *n.* A person of fashion.—**fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fash'ion-er**, *n.*—**fash'ion-mon"ger**, *n.* An exquisite; a dandy.—**f.-mongering**, *a.* **f.-mongingt**.

fastd, 1 fast; 2 fást, *vi.* To abstain from food beyond the usual time. [< AS. *fæstan.*]

fast1, *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed or held; firm; secure; lasting, as color. **2.** Faithful; stedfast. **3.** Deep; profound, as sleep. [< AS. *fæst*, firm, strong.] Syn.: see FIRM.

fast2, *a.* **1.** That moves or acts rapidly; swift; speedy; rapidly accomplished. **2.** Ahead of the standard: said of timepieces. **3.** Given to dissipation; dissolute. [< Icel. *fast*, rapid.]

fast1, *n.* **1.** That which holds fast or fastens, as a mooring-line, etc. **2.** Shore-ice that is fast or immovable.

fast2, *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food as a religious duty. **2.** A period of such abstinence. [< AS. *fæsten*, < *fæstan*, fast.]—**fast'-day"**, *n.* A day of religious fasting.

fast1, *adv.* **1.** Firmly; securely; lastingly. **2.** Profoundly; soundly. **3.** Near. [< AS. *fæste*, < *fæst*, fixed.]

fast2, *adv.* In rapid succession, or with quick motion; swiftly. [< FAST², *a.*]

fast'en, 1 fas'n; 2 făs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast; secure; affix; attach. **2.** To settle; confirm; bind. **3.** To direct the attention, eyes, feelings, etc., toward. **II.** *i.* To take fast hold; cleave; cling: followed by *on* or *upon*. [< AS. *fæstnian*, < *fæst*, fixed.] Syn.: see BIND.—**fast'en-er**, *n.*—**fast'en-ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of making fast. **2.** That which fastens, as a bolt. Syn.: see LOCK.

fas-tid'i-ous, 1 fas-tid'i-us; 2 făs-tid'i-ŭs, *a.* Hard to please; overnice; squeamish. [< L. *fastidiosus*, < *fastidium*, disgust.] Syn.: see SQUEAMISH.—**fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fast'ing, 1 fast'iŋ; 2 fást'ing, *n.* The act of abstaining from food. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

fast'ness, 1 fast'nes; 2 fást'nĕs, *n.* **1.** A fortress; stronghold. **2.** The state of being fast, in any sense; security; speed; dissipation. Syn.: see FORTIFICATION

fat1, 1 fat; 2 făt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FAT'TEDd; FAT'TING.] To fatten. **II.** *a.* [FAT'TER; FAT'TEST.] **1.** Having much or superfluous flesh; corpulent; obese. **2.** Containing much fat, oil, grease, etc. **3.** Broad: said of a ship's quarter, of type-bodies, etc. **4.** *Print.* Profitable because containing a large proportion of open space, illustrations, etc.: said of type-matter or copy for it. **5.** Stupid; sluggish; dull. **6.** Prosperous; thriving; flourishing; profitable; lucrative. **III.** *n.* **1.** A white greasy, easily melted compound, found in animal or vegetable tissues. **2.** The richest or most desirable part of anything. [< AS. *fæt.*] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**fat'ly**, *adv.*—**fat'ness**, *n.*—**fat'tish**, *a.*

fat‖, *n.* Same as VAT.

fa'tal, 1 fē'tal; 2 fā'tal, *a.* **1.** Bringing or connected with death or ruin; destructive; deadly; portentous; ominous. **2.** Fraught with or determining fate or destiny; fateful. [OF., < L. *fatalis*, < *fatum*, see FATE.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**fa'tal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that every event is predetermined and inevitable.—**fa'tal-ist**, *n.* A believer in fatalism.—**fa'tal-is"tic**, *a.*—**fa'tal-is"ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**fa-tal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIESg, *pl.*] **1.** A state of being fated; destiny; decree of fate. **2.** A disastrous or fatal event; death. **3.** Tendency to danger or disaster. Syn.: see NECESSITY.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na, 1 fā'ta mer-gā'nə; 2 fā'ta mōr-gä'na. *Myth.* **1.** A fairy, pupil of Merlin and sister of Arthur. **2.** [f-] A mirage, especially as observed on the coast of Sicily, poetically attributed to the fairy. **3.** A fantastic imagination.

fate, 1 fēt; 2 fāt, *n.* **1.** Predetermined and inevitable necessity. **2.** Destiny; fortune; lot; specif., evil destiny; doom; destruction; death. **3.** *pl.* [F-] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, supposed to control all destinies; the Destinies. [< L. *fatum*, neut. sing. of *fatus*, pp. of *for*, speak.] Syn.: see NECESSITY; PREDESTINATION.—**fat'ed**, *pa.* Destined; doomed.—**fate'ful**, *a.* **1.** Fraught with fate. **2.** Fatal. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

fath., *abbr.* Fathom.

fa'ther, 1 fā'thər; 2 fā'ther. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To have or assume the relation of father to. **2.** To charge the begetting of or responsibility for: with *on* or *upon*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The male parent of a child. **2.** Any male ancestor; forefather; patriarch; an aged and reverend man or honored official; priest; clergyman. **3.** [F-] The Deity; God; the first person in the Trinity. **4.** An author; founder. [< AS. *fædr.*]—**Fathers of the Church**, the early teachers and defenders of Christianity.—**fa'ther-hood**, *n.* The state or relation of a father.—**fa'ther-in-law"**, *n.* The father of one's spouse.—**fa'ther-land"**, *n.* The land of one's birth.—**fa'ther-less**, *a.* Not having a living father.—**fa'ther-li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being fatherly.—**fa'ther-ly**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a father. **2.** Manifesting the affection of a father; paternal.—**fa'ther-ly**, *adv.*

fath'om, 1 fath'əm; 2 făth'om. **I.** *vt.* To find the depth or get to the bottom of; sound; interpret. **II.** *n.* [FATH'OMS or FATH'OM, *pl.*] **1.** A measure of length, 6 feet. **2§.** Intellectual depth; profundity. [< AS. *fæthm*, an embrace.]—**fath'om-a-bl(eEP**, *a.*—**fath'om-less**, *a.* Unfathomable.

fat'i-gatet, *a.* Fatigued; exhausted.—**fat"i-ga'tiont**, *n.*

fa-tigue', 1 fə-tēg'; 2 fa-tīg'. **I.** *vt.* [FA-TIGUED'; FA-TIGU'ING.] To weary; tire out. **II.** *n.* **1.** Exhaustion of strength by toil; weariness. **2.** Wearing toil. [F., < L. *fatigo*, tire.] Syn.: see TIRE.—**fa-tigue'-du"ty**, *n.* Common or mechanical labor done by soldiers.—**fat'i-ga-bl(eEP**, *a.*

fat'ling, 1 fat'liŋ; 2 făt'ling. **I.** *a.* Fat; plump. **II.** *n.* A young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat'ten, 1 fat'n; 2 făt'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become fat, plump, or productive; grow rich.—**fat'ten-er**, *n.*

fat'ty, 1 fat'i; 2 făt'y, *a.* Fat; unctuous.—**fat'ti-ness**, *n.*

fat'u-ous, 1 fat'yu-us; 2 făt'yu-ŭs, *a.* Stubbornly blind

or foolish; idiotic; baseless; illusory; inane. [< L. *fatuus*, silly.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fa-tu'i-tous**, *a.*—**fa-tu'i-ty**, *n.* Obstinate or conceited folly; imbecility; idiocy.

fau"bourg', 1 fō"bûr'; 2 fō"bu͝r', *n.* A suburb; also, a quarter of a city outside the old walls. [F.]

fau'ces, 1 fô'siz; 2 fą'sēs, *n. pl.* The parts bordering on the opening between the back of the mouth and the pharynx; the throat. [L.]—**fau'cal**, *a. & n.* Guttural.

fau'cet, 1 fô'set; 2 fą'sĕt, *n.* A spout fitted with a valve, for drawing liquids through a pipe. [< OF. *fausset*, < *fausser*, pierce.]

faugh, 1 fô; 2 fą, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust.

fault[d], 1 fôlt; 2 fąlt, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** *Geol.* To cause a fault in. **2.** [Rare or Colloq.] To blame. **3**†. To lack; want. **II**‖. *i.* To commit a fault; fail; err.

fault, *n.* **1.** A slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety. **2.** An imperfection; defect; blemish. **3.** A losing of the trail or scent: said of hunting-dogs. **4.** *Geol.* A fracture of strata, or of the greater rock-masses, with displacement. **5.** *Elec.* An accidental leak. [< OF. *faute*, < L. *fallo*, deceive.]

Syn.: see BLEMISH; ERROR; OFFENSE.—**fault'find"er**, *n.* A person given to finding fault or complaining.—**fault'find"ing**, *a. & n.*—**fault'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fault'less**, *a.* Without fault. Syn.: see CORRECT; INNOCENT; PERFECT.—**fault'less-ly**, *adv.*—**fault'less-ness**, *n.*—**fault'y**, *a.* Having faults or blemishes; erroneous; wrong.—**fault'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fault'i-ness**, *n.*

faun, 1 fôn; 2 fąn, *n. Rom. Myth.* A deity of the woods and herds, half-human, with pointed ears and goats' feet.

fau'na, 1 fô'nə; 2 fą'nə, *n.* [FAU'NÆ or FAU'NAS, *pl.*] The animals living within a given area or a stated period. Syn.: see ANIMAL.—**fau'nal**, *a.*

Fau'nus, 1 fô'nus; 2 fą'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A grandson of Saturn; patron of agriculture and founder of religion in Latium; later confused with Pan.

faurd, 1 fôrd; 2 fąrd, *a.* [Scot.] Favored.

Faure, 1 fōr; 2 fōr, **François Félix** (1841–1899). French statesman; president of France, 1895.

fause, 1 fēz; 2 fąs, *a.* [Scot.] False.

Faust, 1 faust; 2 foust, *n.* A German physician, astrologer, and reputed magician of the 16th century; hero of works by Marlowe, Goethe, and Gounod (opera).

fau"teuil', 1 fō"tū'yə; 2 fō"tû'ye, *n.* **1.** An upholstered arm-chair. **2.** The seating-space in an air-plane. [F., FALDSTOOL.]

faux pas, 1 fō pä; 2 fō pä. A false step; mistake; error; slip; especially, a breach of good breeding. [F.]

Fa-vo'ni-an, 1 fə-vō'ni-ən; 2 fa-vō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Favonius, the west wind; hence, auspicious.

fa'vor, 1 fē'vər; 2 fā'vor. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To treat with favor; befriend; facilitate; promote. **2.** [Colloq.] To look like. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or course of generosity; kind and favorable feeling. **2.** The state or condition of favoring. **3.** Favoritism. **4.** Kind permission. **5.** Convenience; facility. **6.** Something given as a token; a letter. **7**‖. Aspect; looks; beauty; charm. **8**§. That which is favored. [< L. *favor*, < *faveo*, favor.] **fa'vour**†.

Syn.: benefit, blessing, boon, civility, concession, condescension, countenance, gift, good-will, grace, kindness, patronage, predilection, preference, regard. A *favor* is a *benefit* or *kindness* that one is glad to receive, but can not demand or claim, hence always indicating *good-will* or *regard* on the part of the person by whom it is conferred. See (verb) INDULGE; (noun) ESTEEM; FRIENDSHIP; GIFT; MERCY.—Ant.: disapproval, disfavor, dislike, harm, hostility, hurt, injury, insult, repulse.

—**fa'vor-a-bl**(e[P], *a.* **1.** Convenient; advantageous. **2.** Friendly; propitious. Syn.: see AMICABLE; AUSPICIOUS; CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT; FRIENDLY; GOOD; PROPITIOUS.—**fa'vor-a-bl**(e-ness[P], *n.*—**fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fa'vored**, *a.* **1.** Having an aspect or appearance: in compounds; as, hard-*favored*. **2.** Wearing a favor. Syn.: see FORTUNATE.—**fa'vor-er**, *n.*

fa'vor-it(e[S], 1 fē'vər-it; 2 fā'vor-it. **I.** *a.* Regarded with special favor; preferred. **II.** *n.* A person or thing particularly liked or favored. [F.]—**fa'vor-it-ism**, *n.* A disposition to favor unfairly or unreasonably.

Fawkes, 1 fôks; 2 fąks, **Guy** (1570–1606). An English conspirator, chief agent in the Gunpowder Plot, 1605.

fawn[1], 1 fōn; 2 fąn, *vi.* To show cringing fondness, as a dog. [< Ice. *fagna*, = AS. *fægnian*, < *fægen*, fain.]—**fawn'er**, *n.*—**fawn'ing**, *pa. & n.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

fawn[2]. **I.** *vi.* To bring forth a fawn. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe in its first year. **2.** The color of a fawn; light yellowish-brown. **fawn'-col"or**‡. [< OF. *fan*, < L. *fetus*, offspring.]

fay, 1 fē; 2 fā, *vt. & vi.* To fit or join closely, as two pieces of timber; lie closely. [< AS. *fēgan*, < √ of FAIR, *a.*]

fay, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Fated, as to sudden death; doomed. **2.** Dying; dead. [< AS. *fǣge.*]

fay[1], *n.* A fitting smoothly, as of one plank to another.

fay[2], *n.* A fairy. [< OF. *fae.*]

fay[3]‖, *n.* Faith; as, by my *fay*.—**fay'ful-ly**†, *adv.* Loyally.

fay[4]†, *n.* A foe.

Fay-al', 1 fai-äl'; 2 fī-äl'. *n.* A mountainous island of the Azores, N. Atlantic Ocean; 64 sq. m.; pop. 26,000.

fayne†, *adv. & a.* Same as FAIN.

Fa"yolle', 1 fa"yōl'; 2 fä"yōl'. **Marie Emile** (1852–). A French soldier; commander in chief of French army in Italy, Nov. 1917: Marshal of France.

Fay-oum', 1 fai-ūm'; 2 fī-ụm', *n.* A province (669 sq. m.; pop. 507,600) in Upper Egypt. **Fay-ûm'**‡; **Fay-yûm'**‡.

fay'ter†, *n.* Same as FAITOR. [turb.

faze, 1 fēz; 2 fāz, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To worry; vex; scare; dis-

F. B. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the British Academy.—**F. C.**, *abbr.* Free Church (of Scotland).—**F. C. P.**, *abbr.* Fellow of the College of Preceptors.—**fcp.**, **fcap.**, *abbr.* Foolscap.—**F. D.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Fidei Defensor* (Defender of the Faith).—**F. E.**, *abbr.* Flemish ells.—**Fe.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Ferrum* (iron).

feal†, *a.* Faithful, loyal.

fe'al-ty, 1 fi'əl-ti; 2 fē'al-ty, *n.* Fidelity, as of a vassal to his lord; loyalty. [< L.[OF] *fidelita*(*t-*)*s*, FIDELITY.] Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; FIDELITY.

fear, 1 fir; 2 fēr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be apprehensive or afraid of; be fearful or afraid; venerate; revere. **2.** [Poet. & Archaic.] To terrify; drive by fear. **II.** *n.* **1.** An emotion excited by threatening or apprehended evil; alarm; dread; terror. **2.** A cause of fear. **3.** Reverence for constituted authority; religious awe; as, the *fear* of God. [< AS. *fær*, sudden danger, fear.]

Syn.: affright, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fright, horror, misgiving, panic, terror, timidity, trembling, tremor, trepidation. *Fear* is the generic term denoting an emotion excited by threatening evil with a desire to avoid or escape it; *fear* may be sudden or lingering, in view of present, of imminent, or of distant and only possible danger; in the latter sense *dread* is oftener used. *Horror* (etymologically a shivering or shuddering) denotes a shuddering *fear* accompanied with abhorrence or such a shock to the feelings and sensibilities as may exist without *fear*, as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle; we say of a desperate but fettered criminal, "I looked upon him with *horror*." Where *horror* includes *fear*, it is *fear* mingled with abhorrence. (See ABHOR.) *Timidity* is a quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with *fear*. A person of great *timidity* is constantly liable to needless *alarm* and even *terror*. *Dread* is terrifying anticipation of evil, and is lingering and oppressive. *Dismay* is a helpless sinking of heart in view of some overwhelming peril or sorrow, actual or prospective. *Dismay* is more reflective, enduring, and despairing than *fright;* a horse is subject to *fright* or *terror*, but not to *dismay*. *Awe* is a reverential *fear*. Compare ALARM; ANXIETY; FRIGHT.—Ant.: See synonyms for FORTITUDE. Compare BRAVE.

—**fear'er**, *n.*—**fear'ful**, *a.* **1.** Experiencing fear; afraid; apprehensive; timid; timorous. **2.** Inspiring fear; terrible. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fear'less**, *a.* Being without fear. Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fear'some**, *a.* **1.** Causing fear; alarming. **2.** Timid; frightened. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

fear'naught", 1 fir'nōt"; 2 fēr'nąt", *n.* A heavy shaggy woolen goods; dreadnaught. **fear'nought"**‡.

fea'si-bl(e[P], 1 fi'zi-bl; 2 fē'si-bl, *a.* That may be done; practicable. [< F. *faisable*, < *faire*, < L. *facio*, do.]—**fea"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Practicability.—**fea'si-bl**(e-ness[P], *n.*—**fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

feast, 1 fist; 2 fēst, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give a feast to; delight. **II.** *i.* To make a feast; enjoy oneself.—**feast'er**, *n.*

feast, *n.* **1.** A sumptuous repast. **2.** Anything affording great enjoyment. **3.** A festival or joyous anniversary: opposed to *fast*. [< L.[OF] *festa*, pl. of *festum*, holiday.]

Syn.: see REVEL.—**feast'ful**, *a.*

feat‖, *a.* Dexterous; neat; ingenious.—**feat'ly**†, *adv.*

feat, 1 fit; 2 fēt, *n.* **1.** A notable act or performance, as one displaying skill, endurance, or daring. **2**‖. An act of any kind. [< F. *fait*, < L. *factum;* see FACT.]

Syn.: see ACT.

feath'er, } 1 feth'ər; 2 fĕth'er. **I.**
feth'er[S], } *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cover or be covered with or as with feathers. **2.** To turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontal in recovering. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the appendages growing out from the skin of a bird, collectively forming the plumage. **2.** Something resembling a feather, especially, in mechanism, a tongue, wedge, or fin. **3.** Kind; class or species. **4.** In rowing, the act of feathering. [< AS. *fether.*]—**feath'er-bone"**, *n.* A substitute for whalebone, prepared

Feather.
a, aftershaft; *b*, shaft; *c*, barbs.

from the quills of feathers.—**feath'er-brain"**, *n.* A light-headed, giddy, or weak-minded person. **feath'er-head"‡.** —**f.-brained**, *a.* **f.-headed‡.**—**f.-edge**, *n.* A very thin edge.—**feath'ered**, *a.* Provided with feathers or feather-like appendages.—**feath'er-weight"**, *n.* A boxer, wrestler, etc., of the lightest weight; hence, one of small importance. —**feath'er-y**, *a.* Covered with or resembling feathers; light, soft, or fluffy.

fea'ture, 1 fī'chur; 2 fē'chur. **I.** *vt.* 1. [Colloq.] To resemble in features; favor. **2.** To make a feature of, as in a newspaper. **3.** To portray or outline the features of. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any part of the human face; in the plural, the whole face. **2.** A salient point. **3**‖. Make; shape; form; also, appearance of the whole person. [< OF. *faiture*.] Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC; CIRCUMSTANCE.—**fea'tured**, *a.* **1.** Chiseled; shaped or fashioned. **2.** Having or exhibiting features.—**fea'ture-less**, *a.*

feaute[1]**†**, *n.* Fealty; fidelity.—**feaute**[2]**†**, *n.* Track; trace.

Feb., *abbr.* February.

feb"ri-fa'cient, 1 feb"ri-fē'shent; 2 fĕb"ri-fā'shĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Febrific. **II.** *n.* That which creates fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facio*, make.]

fe-brif'ic, 1 fi-brif'ik; 2 fe-brif'ic, *a.* Causing fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *facio*, make.] **fe-brif'er-ous‡.**

feb'ri-fuge, 1 feb'ri-fūj; 2 fĕb'ri-fūg. *n.* A medicine efficacious against fever. [< L. *febris*, fever, + *fugo*, put to flight.] —**fe-brif'u-gal**, *a.*

feb'ril(e[3]), 1 feb'ril; 2 fĕb'ril, *a.* Pertaining to fever; caused by or indicating fever. [< L. *febris*, FEVER.]

Feb'ru-a-ry, 1 feb'ru-ē-ri; 2 fĕb'ru-ā-ry, *n.* The second month of the year, having twenty-eight or, in leap-years, twenty-nine days. [< L. *Februarius*.]

fec., *abbr.* [L.] *Fecit* (did it, *or* made it).

fe'ces, 1 fī'sīz; 2 fē'çēz. *n. pl.* Animal excrement; refuse. [< L. *fæces*, dregs.] **fæ'ces‡.**—**fe'cal**, *a.* **fæ'cal‡.**

feck, 1 fĕk; 2 fĕk. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Hardy; vigorous. **II.** *n.* **1.** Power; strength; vigor. **2.** Amount, quantity, number, or value. **3.** The main part. **maist feck‡.** [= EFFECT.]—**feck'ful**, *a.* Vigorous; powerful. —**feck'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**feck'less**, *a.* Feeble; good-for-nothing.—**feck'ly**, *adv.* For the most part; mostly.

fec'u-la, 1 fek'yu-lə; 2 fĕc'yu-la, *n.* Starch, especially as extracted by washing farinaceous pulp. [< L. *fæcula*, salt of tartar, dim. of *fæx*, dregs.]

fec'u-lence, 1 fek'yu-lens; 2 fĕc'yu-lĕnç. *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being feculent; foulness; muddiness. **2.** That which is feculent; dregs. [< L. *fæculentus*, dreggy, < *fæx*, dregs.] **fec'u-len-cy‡.**—**fec'u-lent**, *a.*

fe-cun'di-ty, 1 fi-kun'di-ti; 2 fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* Productiveness; fruitfulness. [< L.[F] *fecunditas*, < *fecundus*, fruitful]. —**fec'und**, *a.* Fruitful; fertile; prolific.—**fec'un-date**, *vt.* To make fruitful; impregnate; fertilize.—**fec"un-da'tion**, *n.*

fed, 1 fed; 2 fĕd, *imp.* & *pp.* of FEED, *v.*

fed'er-al, 1 fed'ər-əl; 2 fĕd'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a union of states under one general government. **2.** Pertaining to a treaty, league, or covenant. **3.** Supporting a government formed by a union of several states; specifically [F-], supporting the Union cause in the American civil war of 1861–1865. **II.** *n.* **1.** An advocate of federalism. **2.** [F-] One who favored the Union cause in the American civil war. [< F. *fédéral*, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), compact.]—**Federal party** [U. S.], the party (1787–1830), led by Alexander Hamilton, advocating the present Federal Constitution and a strong national government.—**fed'er-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of federal union in government. **2.** The principles of the Federal party.—**fed'er-al-ist**, *n.*—**fed'er-ate.** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To unite in a federation. **II.** *a.* Leagued; confederate; federal.—**fed"er-a'tion**, *n.* The act of uniting under a federal government; a federated body; league. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.—**fed'er-a-tiv**(e[3]), *a.* Pertaining to federation; federal. **-ly**, *adv.*

fed'er-a-ry†, *n.* An accomplice; confederate. **fed'a-ry†.**

fee, 1 fī; 2 fē, *vt.* [FEED; FEE'ING.] **1.** To pay a fee to; tip, as a waiter. **2.** To hire; bribe.

fee[1], *n.* **1.** A payment, as for professional service. **2.** A charge for a special privilege. [ME. *fee*, < OF. *fee*, FEE[2].] Syn.: see SALARY.

fee[2], *n.* **1.** *awL.* An estate of inheritance. **2.** *Feudal Law.* A fief. **3.** Ownership; property. [< OF. *fee*, < LL. *feudum*; see FEUD[2], *n.*]—**fee simple**, an estate of inheritance free from condition.

fee'bl(e[2]), 1 fī'bl; 2 fē'bl, *a.* Lacking strength or vigor; weak. [< OF. *feble*, F. *faible*, < L. *flebilis*, tearful.] Syn.: see FAINT; LITTLE; MEAGER; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**fee'ble-mind"ed**, *a.* **1.** Imbecile. **2.** Irresolute. **-ness**, *n.*—**fee'bl(e-ness**[2], *n.*—**fee'bly**, *adv.*

feed, 1 fīd; 2 fēd, *v.* [FED; FEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give food to; nourish. **2.** To supply, as material to a machine. **3.** To furnish as food. **II.** *i.* To take food; eat; subsist; prey. [< AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food.]

feed, *n.* **1.** Anything that is used as food; a single meal, as for an animal. **2.** *Mach.* A feeding motion or mechanism; also, material fed to a machine. Syn.: see FOOD.

feed'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds; especially, a person or appliance for supplying material to a machine. **2.** A person, animal, or plant that takes nourishment; a consumer; also, a dependent; servant; parasite. **3.** Anything that supplies the wants, or increases the importance, of something else, as a tributary stream. **4.** One who encourages, supports, or incites.

fee'-fa'-fum', 1 fī'-fō'-fum'; 2 fē'-fä'-fŭm', *n.* Nonsense-words of a giant in the tale of *Jack the Giant-Killer;* a giant or hobgoblin; any jargon or mummery to awe the foolish or ignorant. **fee'-faw'-fum'‡**; **fee'-fo'-fum'‡.**

feel, 1 fil; 2 fēl, *v.* [FELT; FEEL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive, as by the touch; examine by touching. **2.** To be mentally affected or stirred by. **3.** To be conscious of; have a sense of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have (a specified) sensation, emotion, etc.; as, to *feel* cold. **2.** To give a sensation to the touch. **3.** To be full of feeling. [< AS. *fēlan*.]—**feel'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels. **2.** An antenna; tentacle. **3.** An indirect approach; a trial venture.

feel, *n.* **1.** The sense of touch. **2.** Sensation; perception by touch. **3.** Perception in general.

feel'ing. **I.** *pa.* Possessed of warm sensibilities; sympathetic; fervent; impassioned. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sense of touch; hence, general sensation. **2.** Any mental stirring; sentiment; emotion. **3.** Refined sensibility; sensitiveness. Syn.: consciousness, emotion, impression, passion, pathos, sensation, sense, sensibility, sensitiveness, sentiment, tenderness. See IMPULSE; LOVE; SENSATION.

—**feel'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a feeling or pathetic manner.

feer†, *n.* A companion; husband or wife. **feart**; **fere†.**

feet, 1 fit; 2 fēt, *n.* Plural of FOOT.—**feet'less**, *a.*

feeze, 1 fiz; 2 fēz, *v.* [FEEZED; FEEZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To drive off; compel. **2.** To vex; chastise. **II.** *i.* [Colloq., U. S.] To fret; be uneasy. **fease‡**; **feese‡.**

feign, } 1 fēn; 2 fen, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a false show of;
fein[F], } simulate; pretend. **2.** To invent or imagine. **II.** *i.* To use false appearance or representations; dissimulate. [< L. *fetndre*, < L. *fingo*, shape.] Syn.: see ASSUME; PRETEND. — **feign'ed-ly**, *adv.* **feign'ing-ly‡.** —**feign'er**, *n.*—**feint.** I[4]. *vt.* To make a feint. **II.** *n.* A deceptive appearance or movement; pretended attack.

feld'spar", 1 feld'spär"; 2 fĕld'spär", *n.* A mineral consisting of aluminum silicate. [< G. *feld*, field, + *spath*, spar.] **feld'spath"‡.**—**feld-spath'ic**, *a.* **feld-spath'ose‡.**

fe-lic'i-tate, 1 fi-lis'i-tēt; 2 fe-lĭç'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT"ING.] To wish joy or happiness to.

Syn.: see CONGRATULATE.—**fe-lic"i-ta'tion**, *n.*

fe-lic'i-ty, 1 fi-lis'i-ti; 2 fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A state of well-founded happiness; a source of content. **2.** Happy faculty; a clever or apt expression; appropriateness. [< L.[F] *felicita(t-)s*, < *felix* (*felic-*), happy.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS.—**fe-lic'i-tous**, *a.* **1.** Marked by or producing felicity. **2.** Happy in operation or effect; appropriate. Syn.: see HAPPY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Fe'li-dæ, 1 fī'li-dī; 2 fē'li-dē. *n. pl. Mam.* A family of carnivores, including catlike animals, as the lion, tiger, etc. **Fe'lis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *felis*, cat.]

fe'line, 1 fī'loin; 2 fē'lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to cats or catlike animals; catlike; sly. [< LL. *felinus*, < L. *felis*, cat.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

fell, 1 fel; 2 fĕl, *vt.* **1.** To cause to fall; cut down. **2.** To finish with a fell: said of seams. [AS. *fellan*, caus. of *feallan*, FALL.]—**fell'er**, *n.*

fell, *imp.* of FALL, *v.*

fell, *a.* Characterized by fierceness or cruelty; inhuman; barbarous; hideous. [< AS. *fel*.]

fell[1], *n.* **1.** A seam finished with a flat and smooth strip. **2.** The end of the web in weaving. [< FELL, *v.*]

fell[2], *n.* **1.** Hair; a growth of hair. **2**‖. A hide or pelt. [< AS. *fell*, hide.]

fell[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A tract of waste land; a moor. **2.** A barren hill or upland level. [ME. *fel*, < Icc. *fjall*, *fell*, hill.]

Fell, Thomas (1850–). An American educator; author; publicist; President of St. John's College, Annapolis, since 1886; Provost of University of Maryland, 1913–

fel'lah, 1 fel'ə; 2 fĕl'ä, *n.* [FEL'LAHS or FEL"LAH-EEN', *pl.*] A peasant; laborer, as in Egypt. [Ar.]

fel'loe, 1 fel'o; 2 fĕl'o. *n.* Same as FELLY.

fel'low, 1 fel'o; 2 fĕl'o. **I.** *a.* Joined or associated; associate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or individual. **2.** A companion; also, a counterpart; equal. **3.** An inferior or worthless person. **4.** The holder of a fellowship. **5.** A member of a society. [< Icc. *fēlagi*, < *fēlag*, companionship.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**fel'low-feel"ing**, *n.* Sympathy.—**fel'low-like"**‖, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; sympathetic. **fel'low-ly‡.**—**fel'low-ship.** I. *vt.* &

vi. [-SHIPED[t] or -SHIPPED[t]; -SHIP"ING or -SHIP"PING.] To accept, or unite with others, in fellowship. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being a comrade or companion; friendly intercourse; communion; participation. **2.** A band; company. **3.** [Eng.] A position in a college, carrying with it certain privileges. **4.** [U. S.] A foundation, as in a college, the income of which is bestowed upon a graduate to aid him in further studies. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION; INTERCOURSE.

fel'ly, } 1 fel'ı, fel'o; 2 fĕl'y, fĕl'o, *n.* [FEL'LIES[2], FEL'-
fel'loe, } LOES[2], *pl.*] A segment of the rim of a wooden wheel. See WHEEL. [ME. *fely, felow,* < AS. *felg.*]

fel'ly, *adv.* Harshly; fiercely.

fe'lo, 1 fi'lo; 2 fē'lo, *n.* A felon. [LL.]—**fe'lo de se,** 1 dı sı; 2 de sē, a suicide.

fel'on, 1 fel'ən; 2 fĕl'on, *a.* **1.** Obtained by felony. **2.** Wicked; criminal; treacherous. **3.** Virulent. [F.]

fel'on[1], *n.* One who has committed a felony.

fel'on[2], *n.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue and periosteum, as on a finger. [< FELON, *a.* 3.]

fel'o-ny, 1 fel'o-nı; 2 fĕl'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] A grave crime; originally, one punishable with forfeiture of lands and goods.—**fe-lo'ni-ous,** *a.* Showing criminal purpose; malicious; villainous. Syn.: see CRIMINAL. **-ly,** *adv.*

fel'spar", 1 fel'spär"; 2 fĕl'spär", *n.* Same as FELDSPAR.—**fel-spath'ic, fel'spath"ose,** *a.*

felt, 1 felt; 2 fĕlt. **I.**[d] *vt. & vi.* To compact or be compacted into felt; overlay with felt. **II.** *n.* A fabric made by compacting wool, fur, or hair, or a mixture thereof. [< AS. *felt.*]—**felt'ing,** *n.* **1.** The process by which, or the materials of which, felt is made. **2.** Felt in quantity.

felt, *imp. & pp.* of FEEL, *v.*

fe-luc'ca, 1 fı-luk'ə; 2 fe-lŭc'a, *n.* A small, swift Mediterranean coasting vessel propelled by lateen sails and by oars. [It., < Ar. *falūka,* < *fulk,* ship, < *falaka,* be round.]

Felucca.

fem., *abbr.* Feminine.

fe'male, 1 fi'mēl; 2 fē'māl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sex that brings forth young or produces ova. **2.** Characteristic of a woman; feminine. **3.** *Bot.* Pistillate. **4.** Noting some object having a correlative known as the male. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or animal of the female sex. **2.** *Bot.* A pistillate plant. [< L.[x] *femella,* young woman.] Syn.: see FEMININE.

feme, 1 fem; 2 fēm, *n.* A woman. [OF.] **femme†.**—**feme covert,** a married woman.—**feme sole.** **1.** An unmarried woman. **2.** A married woman as regards separate rights of property or trade.

fem'i-nin(e[3]), 1 fem'ı-nin; 2 fĕm'i-nĭn, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of womankind; having qualities, as modesty, delicacy, tenderness, tact, etc., normally characteristic of women. **2.** Lacking in manly qualities; effeminate. **3.** *Gram.* Applicable to females only or to objects classified with them. [< L.[x] *femininus,* < *femina,* woman.]

Syn.: effeminate, female, womanish, womanly. We apply *female* to the sex, *feminine* to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish the *female* sex in the human family, or to the objects appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman; a *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, *womanly* the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *effeminate* is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing *womanly* traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness.—Ant.: See synonyms for MASCULINE.

—**fem'i-nin(e-ly[3],** *adv.*—**fem'i-nin(e-ness[3],** *n.*—**fem"i-nin'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being feminine. **2.** Women collectively. **fem"ni-ne'i-ty†.**

femme, 1 fam; 2 făm, *n.* [F.] **1.** A woman; wife: used in phrases. **2.** *Law.* Same as FEME.—**femme de chambre,** a chambermaid; lady's-maid.

fem'o-ral, 1 fem'o-rəl; 2 fĕm'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the thigh.

fe'mur, 1 fi'mur; 2 fē'mŭr, *n.* [FE'MURS[2], FEM'O-RA, 1 fem'o-rə; 2 fĕm'o-ra, *pl.*] *Anat.* The long bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh; thigh-bone; thigh. [L.]

fen, 1 fen; 2 fĕn, *n.* **1.** A marsh; bog. **2.** A disease of hops, caused by a mold of rapid growth. [< AS. *fenn.*]—**fen'ny,** *a.* Marshy; boggy. **fen'nish†.**

fence, } 1 fens; 2 fĕnç, *v.* [FENCED[t]; FENC'ING.] **I.** *t.*
fense[F], } To enclose with or as with a fence; secure or protect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise with a foil or sword; strive skilfully, as in debate. **2.** To provide a fence or defense. Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**fenc'er,** *n.* **1.** One who fences, as with foil or sword. **2.** A horse good at leaping fences.—**fenc'i-bl(e[F].** **I.** *a.* Capable of defending or of being defended. **II.** *n.* A soldier enlisted for home service only.—**fenc'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of attacking and defending, as with a foil or sword; hence, skilful debate. **2.** Material for fences; fences collectively.

fence, *n.* **1.** An enclosing structure of rails, pickets, wires, or the like; a defense; shield; bulwark. **2.** The use of weapons, as in fencing; repartee. **3.** *Mech.* A guard, guide, or gage. **4.** A receiver of stolen goods, or the place where such goods are received. [Abbr. of DEFENSE.] Syn.: see RAMPART.

fend[d], 1 fend; 2 fĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To keep off or away; ward off; defend; guard. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fence; parry. **2.** [Scot.] To take care or provide. [Abbr. of DEFEND.]—**fend'er,** *n.* One who or that which fends or wards off; any protecting device, as to keep a vessel from harmful contact with a pier or to prevent accidents to pedestrians from street-cars; a guard before an open fire.

Fĕ"ne-lon', 1 fĕ"nə-lōn'; 2 fe"ne-lôn', **François de Salignac de la Mothe** or **Delamotte** (1651–1715). A French ecclesiastic and writer.

fe-nes'tral, 1 fı-nes'trəl; 2 fe-nĕs'tral. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a window. **II†.** *n.* A window. [< L. *fenestra,* window.]

fe-nes'trate, 1 fı-nes'trēt; 2 fe-nĕs'trāt, *a.* **1.** Having windows or window-like openings. **2.** Having transparent spots. **fe-nes'trat-ed†.**

Fe'ni-an, 1 fi'nı-ən; 2 fē'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Fenians. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of an Irish society called the Fenian Brotherhood, formed in New York in 1857 to seek independence for Ireland. **2.** One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood. **3.** A member of certain very ancient Irish tribes (the Fianna). In this sense also **Fen'ni-an†; Fin'ni-an†.**—**Fe'ni-an-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Fenian Brotherhood.

fen'nec, 1 fen'ek; 2 fĕn'ĕc, *n.* A small African fox having very large pointed ears. [Moorish.] **fen'nek†.**

Fennec. 1/15

fen'nel, 1 fen'el; 2 fĕn'ĕl, *n.* A tall aromatic European herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.

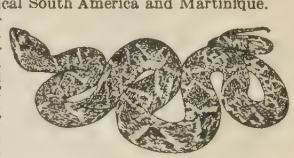
feod, feo'dal, etc. Same as FEUD, etc.

feoff[t], 1 fef *or* fif; 2 fĕf *or* fēf, *vt. Law.* To give or grant (one) any corporeal hereditament by delivery; enfeoff. [< OF. *feoffer, fiefer,* < *fief;* see FIEF.]—**feoff-ee',** *n. Law.* One to whom a feoffment is made.—**feoff'er,** *n.* One who grants a feoffment. **feoff'or†.**—**feoff'ment,** *n.* **1.** A grant of lands in fee by deed with delivery. **2.** The accompanying deed.

fer†, *a. & adv.* Far. **ferre†.**

fe'ral, 1 fi'rəl; 2 fē'ral, *a.* Undomesticated; wild. [< L. *fera,* [wild beast.] **fe'rine‡.**

fer"de-lance', 1 fer"də-lāns'; 2 fĕr-de-lănç', *n.* [F.] A venomous snake of tropical South America and Martinique.



Fer-de-lance. 1/28

Fer'di-nand, 1 fūr'dı-nand; 2 fĕr'dı-nănd. **1. F. V.,** "the Catholic" (1423–1494). King of Castile and Aragon; patron of Columbus. **2. F. I.** (1865–). King of Roumania, 1914– . **3.** Czar of Bulgaria (1887–1918); born 1861; abdicated.

feret†. **I.** *vt.* To fear. **II.** *n.* Fear.

fere, 1 fir; 2 fēr, *a.* Able; strong; healthy. [< AS. *faran,* go.]

feret, *n.* Same as FERR.

fe'ri-al, 1 fi'rı-əl; 2 fē'ri-al, *a. Eccl.* Relating to week-days, or pertaining to holidays. [< L. *feriæ,* holidays.]

fe'rine, 1 fi'rın *or* -rain; 2 fē'rin *or* -rīn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in a state of nature; wild. **2.** Malignant; said of a disease. **II.** *n.* A wild beast, or beast of prey. [< L. *ferinus,* < *fera,* wild beast.]—**fe'rine-ly,** *adv.*—**fe'rine-ness,** *n.*

fer'ly, 1 fer'lı; 2 fĕr'ly. [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* [FER'LIED; FER'LY-ING.] To wonder. **II.** *a.* Fearful or wonderful; surprizing; sudden. **III.** *n.* **1.** A wonder or marvel: also, wonder; surprize. **2.** A fault. [< AS. *færlīc,* sudden, < *fær,* fear.] **far'liet; far'lyt; fer'licht; fer'liet.**—**fer'lyt,** *adv.* **far'lyt; fer'licht; fer'liet.**

fer-ment'[d], 1 fūr-ment'; 2 fĕr-mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce fermentation in. **2.** To stir with passion; agitate. **II.** *i.* To undergo fermentation; be in agitation.—**fer-ment'a-bl(e[F]** or **-i-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**fer-ment"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**fer"men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A chemical decomposition of an organic compound, induced by living organisms or by chemical agents. **2.** Commotion, agitation, or excitement. **3.** A gentle ebullition.—**fer-ment'a-tiv(e[3],** *a.* Causing, or capable of causing, fermentation; fermenting.

fer'ment, 1 fûr'ment; 2 fẽr'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** A substance productive of fermentation. **2.** Excitement or agitation. **3.** A gentle ebullition. [< L. *fermentum*, yeast, < *ferveo*, boil.]

fern, 1 fûrn; 2 fẽrn, *n.* A flowerless (cryptogamous) plant with feathery leaves. [< AS. *fearn*.]—**fern'er-y,** *n.* A place in which ferns are grown.—**fern's seed",** *n.* The imaginary seeds of the fern, which were formerly supposed to render one carrying them invisible.—**fern'y,** *a.* Abounding in or resembling ferns.

Ferns.

1. Rootstock and frond of *Polypodium*. 2. Fronds of *Asplenium Trichomanes*; 2a, pinna of the same, bearing sori. 3. Fertile frond of *Osmunda cinnamomea*. 4. Part of the frond of *Adiantum pedatum*.

Fer'nald, James Champlin (1838–1918). American lexicographer; grammarian; author. *Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions*, etc.

Fer-nan'dez, 1 fer-nän'dĕth; 2 fẽr-nän'dĕth, **Juan** (–1600?). A Spanish navigator.

fe-ro'cious, 1 fi-rō'shus; 2 fe-rō'shŭs, *a.* Of a fierce and savage nature; rapacious. [< L. *ferox* (*feroci-*), < *ferus*, wild.] Syn.: see FIERCE; GRIM.—**fe-ro'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**fe-ro'cious-ness,** *n.*—**fe-roc'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] The state or quality of being ferocious; fierce cruelty. [*ferous*. [< L. *fero*, bear.]

-ferous, *suffix.* Producing; containing; yielding; as, carboni-

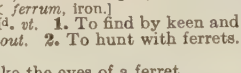
Fer-ra'ra, 1 fer-rū'ra; 2 fẽr-rä'rä, *n.* **1.** A province (1,019 sq. m.; pop. 326,447) in N. Italy; also, its capital, an ancient city (pop. 102,550); Ariosto's residence. **2.** *Archeol.* A sword made by one of the Italian family of Ferrara (16th century).—**Fer"ra-rese',** *a.* & *n.*

fer're-ous, 1 fer'ı-us; 2 fẽr'e-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like iron. [< L. *ferreus*, < *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'ret, 1 fer'et; 2 fẽr'ĕt. **I**$^{d.}$ *vt.* **1.** To find by keen and persevering search: with *out*. **2.** To hunt with ferrets. Syn.: see DISCOVER.

II. *a.* Ferret-like; red, like the eyes of a ferret.

fer'ret^{1}, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, about 14 inches long, usually white with red eyes, and used to hunt rabbits, rats, etc. **2.** A glass-makers' iron rod for trying the melted material. [< LL. *furetus*, < L. *fur*, thief.] — **fer'ret-er,** *n.*—**fer'ret-y,** *a.*


Ferret.

fer'ret^{2}, *n.* **1.** Narrow ribbon. **2.** Floss-silk. [< It. *floretto*, < LL. *floerttus*, < L. *flos*, a flower.]

fer'ri-age, 1 fer'ı-ıj; 2 fẽr'i-ag, *n.* The act of ferrying; conveyance by ferry; toll charged for ferrying.

fer'ric, 1 fer'ık; 2 fẽr'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to iron. **2.** *Chem.* Pertaining to iron in its higher valence. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer"ro-con'crete, 1 fer"o-kon'krit; 2 fẽr"o-cŏn'crēt, *n.* Concrete reinforced by the embedding in it of iron or steel bars. [< L. *ferrum*, iron + CONCRETE.] **armored concrete**†.

Fer-rol', 1 fe-rōl'; 2 fĕ-rōl', *n.* A fortified seaport town in N. W. Spain, with naval arsenal and dockyard; pop. 25,000.

fer'ro-type, 1 fer'o-taip; 2 fẽr'o-tīp, *n.* A tintype. [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + -TYPE.]

fer'rous, 1 fer'us; 2 fẽr'ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from iron, esp. in its lower valence. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer-ru'gi-nous, 1 fe-rū'ji-nus; 2 fĕ-ru'gi-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or like iron. **2.** Rust-colored. [< L. *ferruginus*, < *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'rule, 1 fer'ıl; 2 fẽr'ul, *n.* **1.** A metal ring or cap, as on the end of a cane. **2.** A bushing or thimble. **3.** The frame of a slate. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *viriola*, ring.]. **fer'rel**†; **fer'rill**†; **fer'ule**†.

fer'rum, 1 fer'um; 2 fẽr'ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Iron.

fer'ry, 1 fer'ı; 2 fẽr'y, *v.* [FER'RIED; FER'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To convey over water on a boat; cross in a boat or float. **II.** *i.* To cross water, as in a boat. [< AS. *ferian*, carry, go.]

fer'ry, *n.* [FER'RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A system of transportation across a narrow body of water; also, the place of crossing. **2.** A boat for such transportation. **fer'ry-boat"**†. —**fer'ry-man,** *n.* One who has charge of a ferry,

Fer"ry', 1 fe"rī'; 2 fĕ"ry', **Jules** (1832–1893). A French lawyer; statesman; twice Premier.

fer'til(e^{S}, 1 fûr'tıl; 2 fẽr'tĭl, *a.* **1.** Producing, or capable of producing, abundantly; fruitful; plentiful. **2.** Reproducing, or capable of reproducing. [F., < L. *fertilis*, < *fero*, bear.] Syn.: exuberant, fecund, fruitful, luxuriant, productive, prolific, rich, teeming.—Prep.: *in*.—**fer'til(e-ly^{S},** *adv.*—**fer-til'i-ty,** *n.* **fer'til(e-ness^{S}**†.

fer'til-ize or **-ise,** 1 fûr'tul-aiz; 2 fẽr'tĭl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To render fertile or fruitful; enrich.—**fer"til-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of fertilizing. **fer"til-i-sa'tion**†.—**fer'til-iz"er,** *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; a fertilizing material, as guano. **fer'til-is"er**†.

fer'ule, 1 fer'ul; 2 fẽr'ul, *n.* A flat stick for striking blows on the hand. [< L. *ferula*, < *ferio*, strike.]

fer'vent, 1 fûr'vent; 2 fẽr'vĕnt, *a.* **1.** Ardent in feeling; fervid. **2.** Burning, or very hot. [< L. *fervent(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferveo*, boil.] Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; HOT. —**fer'ven-cy,** *n.* Fervor; zeal.—**fer'vent-ly,** *adv.*—**fer'vent-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM.

fer'vid, 1 fûr'vıd; 2 fẽr'vid, *a.* **1.** Burning with zeal or eagerness; vehement. **2.** Hot; glowing; fiery. [< L. *fervidus*, < *ferveo*, boil.] — **fer-vid'i-ty, fer'vid-ness,** *n.* —**fer'vid-ly,** *adv.*

fer'vor, 1 fûr'vər; 2 fẽr'vor, *n.* **1.** Ardor, or intensity of feeling; zeal. **2.** Heat; warmth. **fer'vour**†. Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH. [OF., < L. *fervor*, < *ferveo*, boil.]

fes'cue, 1 fes'kiū; 2 fĕs'cū, *n.* A pointer formerly used for indicating the letters to children learning to read. [ME. *festue*, < OF. *festu*, < L. *festuca*, stalk.]

fess, 1 fes; 2 fĕs, *n. Her.* A horizontal band across the middle of the shield and having a breadth equal to one-third of the field. [< OF. *fesse*, < L. *fascia*, band.] **fesse**†.

Fes'sen-den, 1 fes'en-den; 2 fĕs'ĕn-dĕn, **William Pitt** (1806–1869). An American lawyer and statesman.

fes'tal, 1 fes'tal; 2 fĕs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a festival, feast, or holiday; festive. [< L. *festum*, FEAST.]—**fes'tal-ly,** *adv.* In a festal manner; merrily.

fes'ter, 1 fes'tər; 2 fĕs'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To generate morbid matter; ulcerate; rankle. **2.** To be in a state of decomposition or corruption. **II.** *n.* The act of festering; an ulcerous sore. [< L.^{OF} *fistula*, ulcer.]

fes'ti-nate†, *a.* Quick; speedy.—**fes'ti-nate-ly,** *adv.*

fes'ti-val, 1 fes'tı-val; 2 fĕs'ti-val. **I.** *a.* Festive. **II.** *n.* A period of feasting or celebration, as an anniversary.

fes'tiv(e^{S}, 1 fes'tıv; 2 fĕs'tiv, *a.* Pertaining or suited to a feast; gay. [< L. *festivus*, < *festum*, see FEAST, *n.*] **-ly,** *adv.*—**fes-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A festive celebration; gaiety; merrymaking. Syn.: see FROLIC; REVEL.

fes-toon', 1 fes-tūn'; 2 fĕs-tōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To decorate with or fashion into festoons. **II.** *n.* A decorative garland or band hanging in a curve between two points. [< LL.^{F} *festo(n-)*, garland.]—**fes-toon'y,** *a.* Decorated with or like festoons.

Fes"tu"bert', 1 fes'tū"bār'; 2 fĕs'tū"bĕr' *n.* A village, N. E. France; held by Canadians against German attack, 1915.

fe'tal, 1 fi'tal; 2 fē'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fetus. **fœ'tal**†.

fetch^{1},) 1 fech; 2 fĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go after and bring; **fech**^{F},) bring; convey. **2.** To bring as a price. **3.** To attain by exertion; accomplish; reach **4.** [Colloq.] To bring to terms; bring down. **II.** *i.* To move; hence (*Naut.*), to reach or get. [< AS. *feccan*, prob. for *fetian*, < *fæt*, step, journey.]—**to fetch a compass,** to make a circuit; go round about.—**fetch'er,** *n.* [AS. *origin.*]

fetch^{2}, *n.* **1.** An act of fetching. **2.** A stratagem. [Of

fetch^{3}, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A wraith. [< Dan. *vette*.]

fête, 1 fēt; 2 fet. **1.** *vt.* To honor with festivities; feast. **II.** *n.* A festival; holiday. [F.]—**fête'-day",** *n.* A festival day, birthday, or saint's day.

fete†, *n.* A deed; knightly feat.

fet"e-ri'ta, 1 fet"e-rī'tə; 2 fĕt"e-rī'ta, *n.* A non-saccharin sorghum introduced as fodder in the United States.

fe"ti-a'les, 1 fī"shi-ē'līz; 2 fē"shi-ā'lēs, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A college of twenty priests or heralds who performed the ceremonies attending declarations of war and peace.

fet'id, 1 fet'id; 2 fĕt'id, *a.* Emitting an offensive odor. [< L. *fetidus*, *fœtidus*, < *feteo*, smell ill.] **fœ'tid**†. Syn.: see NOISOME; ROTTEN.—**fet'id-ly,** *adv.*—**fet'id-ness,** *n.*

fe'tish, 1 fi'tish *or* fet'ish; 2 fē'tish *or* fĕt'ish, *n.* An object worshiped among savages as the incarnation of a spirit. [< L.$^{Pg+F}$ *factitius*, FACTITIOUS.] **fe'tich**†.—**fe'tish-ism,** *n.* **fe'tich-ism**†; **fe'ti-cism**†.

fet'lock, 1 fet'lek; 2 fĕt'lŏk, *n.* The tuft of hair above a horse's hoof; also, the projection and the joint at this place. [< *fet-* (cp. FOOT) + LOCK^{2}, *n.*]

fe'tor, 1 fi'tar; 2 fē'tor, *n.* A stench. [L.] [shackle.

fet'ter, 1 fet'ar; 2 fĕt'er, *vt.* To fasten fetters upon;

fet'ter, *n.* A shackle for the feet; anything that confines. [< AS. *fetor*, shackle.]

Syn.: bondage, bonds, chains, custody, durance, duress, gyves, handcuffs, imprisonment, irons, manacles, shackles,

Bonds may be of cord, leather, or any other substance that can bind; *chains* are of linked metal. *Manacles* and *handcuffs* are for the hands, *fetters* are primarily chains or jointed iron fastenings for the feet; *gyves* may be for either. A *shackle* is a metallic ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb; commonly one of a pair, used either for hands or feet. *Bonds, fetters,* and *chains* are used in a general way for almost any form of restraint. *Gyves* is now wholly poetic, and the other words are mostly restricted to the literary style; *handcuffs* is the specific and *irons* the general term in popular usage, as, the prisoner was put in *irons*. *Bonds, chains,* and *shackles* are frequently used in the metaphorical sense.

—fet'ter-bone″, *n.* The first phalanx or great pastern of a horse's foot, just below the fetlock.—**fet'ter-key″,** *n.* The key of a fetterlock.—**fet'ter-lock″,** *n.* **1.** A hopple for a horse; fetlock. **2.** *Her.* A shackle and padlock.

fet'tle, 1 fet'l; 2 fĕt'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To adjust; put in order. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To prepare; make ready. [fine *fettle.*

fet'tle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Good trim; thriving condition; as, in **fe'tus,** } 1 fī'tus; 2 fē'tŭs, *n.* The young in the womb or **fœ'tus,** } egg; unborn offspring. [L.]

feud[1], 1 fūd; 2 fūd, *n.* Vindictive strife or hostility between families or clans, commonly hereditary. [< AS. *fǽhth,* < *fāh,* hostile.]

Syn.: animosity, bitterness, contention, contest, controversy, dispute, dissension, enmity, hostility, quarrel, strife. A *feud* is *enmity* between families, clans, or parties, with acts of *hostility* mutually retaliated and avenged; *feud* is rarely used of individuals, never of nations. While all the other words of the group may refer to that which is transient, a *feud* is long-enduring, and often hereditary. *Dissension* is used of a number of persons, of a party or other organization. *Bitterness* is in feeling only; *enmity* and *hostility* involve will and purpose to oppose or injure. Compare QUARREL.

feud[2], *n.* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering service. [< LL. *feudum,* < OF. *fieu;* see FIEF.]

—feu'dal, *a.* Relating to a feud or to the relation of lord and vassal.—**feu'dal-ism,** *n.* The medieval European system of land tenure on condition of military service. **feudal system‡.—feu'dal-ist,** *n. Polit.* One learned in the laws of feudalism.—**feu″dal-is'tic,** *a.*—**feu-dal'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or quality of being feudal.—**feu'dal-ly,** *adv.*—**feu'dal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To conform to feudalism.—**feu'da-ry. I.** *a.* Relating to a feudal tenure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] One holding land by feudal tenure.—**feu'da-to-ry. I.** *a.* Holding or held by feudal tenure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] *Polit. Econ.* **1.** A feud or fief. **2.** A vassal. **feu'da-ry‡; feu'da-ta-ry‡.**

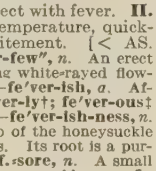
feud., *abbr.* Feudal.

feu″ille-ton', 1 fū″ya-tōn'; 2 fū″ye-tôn', *n.* The part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature; usually a space across the foot of the page. [F., < *feuille,* < L. *folium,* leaf.]

fe'ver, 1 fī'vər; 2 fē'ver. **I.** *vt.* To affect with fever. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disorder marked by high temperature, quickened pulse, etc. **2.** Extreme excitement. [< AS. *fefer,* < L. *febris,* < *ferveo,* boil.]—**fe'ver-few″,** *n.* An erect bushy herb of the aster family, bearing white-rayed flowers; also, one of certain other plants.—**fe'ver-ish,** *a.* Affected with fever; hot; impatient. **fe'ver-ly‡; fe'ver-ous‡** [Rare]; **fe'ver-y‡.—fe'ver-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.* **—fe'ver-root″,** *n.* A coarse hairy herb of the honeysuckle family, having brownish-purple flowers. Its root is a purgative and emetic. **fe'ver-wort″‡.—f. sore,** *n.* A small eruption on the lips, produced by fever; cold-sore. **f. blister‡.**

few, 1 fiū; 2 fū, *a.* Small or limited in number; not many. [< AS. *feâ(w-).*] **-ness,** *n.*

fey, 1 fē; 2 fe, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Fated or foredoomed to death, particularly to a sudden death. **2.** Dying; dead.



Fez.

fez[1], 1 fez; 2 fĕz, *n.* A brimless Turkish felt cap, usually red, with a black tassel. [F., < Turk. *fes,* < *Fez* (city in Morocco).]

Fez[2], *n.* An ancient fortified city (pop. 104,490); northern capital of Morocco.

Fez-zan', 1 fe-zăn'; 2 fĕ-zän', *n.* A sultanate (120,000 sq. m.; pop. 27,000) of N. Africa.

ff., *abbr.* Folios, following. fortissimo. **—ffor.,** *abbr.* [It.] Fortissimo.—**F. F. V.,** *abbr.* First Families of Virginia.—**f. g. a.,** *abbr.* Free of general average.

fi-a're, 1 fi-ā'kr; 2 fi-ä'er, *n.* A small four-wheeled public carriage; a French hackney-coach. See illus. in next col.

fi″an″cé', 1 fī″ŏn″sē'; 2 fī″än″çe', *n.* [FI″AN″CÉE', *fem.*] An affianced or betrothed person. [F.]

fi-as'co, 1 fi-as'ko; 2 fi-ăs'eo, *n.* **1.** A complete or humiliating failure. **2.** A bottle. [It., FLASK.]

fi'at, 1 fai'at; 2 fī'ăt, *n.* A positive and authoritative command that something be done. [L., let it be done.] **—fiat money,** irredeemable paper money made legal tender by law.

fib, 1 fib; 2 fĭb. **I.** *vi.* [FIBBED, FIBD[S]; FIB'BING.] To tell a fib. **II.** *n.* A petty falsehood. [Corr. of FABLE.]—**fib'ber,** *n.* One who tells fibs. **fib'ster‡** [Rare].

Fiacre.

fi'ber, } 1 fai'bər; 2 **fi'bre,** } fī'ber, *n.* **1.** A fine filament. **2.** Any substance composed of or separable into threads or filaments. **3.** The essential element of anything; strength; nerve. [< F. *fibre,* < L. *fibra,* fiber.]—**fi'bri-form,** *a.* Having a fibrous form or structure; resembling fiber.—**fi'bril,** *n.* A minute fiber. **fi-bril'la‡.—fi″bril-la'tion,** *n.*—**fi″bril-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Fibril-bearing.—**fi-bril'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of fibrils.—**fi'brin,** *n.* A white filamentous substance obtained from coagulated blood; the fibrous portion of flesh; a similar substance separated from cereal grains. **fi'brine‡.—fi'bri-nous,** *a.*—**fi'broid,** *a.* Of the nature of fiber; fibrous; as a *fibroid* tumor. **—fi'brous,** *a.* Composed of or having the character of fibers. [< L. *fibra,* fiber.]

fib'u-la, 1 fib'yu-lə; 2 fib'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** The outer of the two bones that form the skeleton of the lower leg. **2.** A clasp or clamp. [L., clasp, < *figo,* fasten.]—**fib'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

-fication, *suffix.* From Latin *-ficatio,* < *facto,* make; signifying the making, rendering, or causing to be of a certain sort or character; as beati*fication*, glori*fication*.

Fich'te, 1 fiH'tə; 2 fiH'te, **Johann Gottlieb** (1762–1814). A German philosopher.—**Fich'te-an,** *a.* & *n.*

fi'chu, 1 fish'u *or* (*F.*) fī'shü'; 2 fi¢h'u *or* (*F.*) fī″¢hü', *n.* **1.** A three-cornered cape worn with the ends crossed in front. **2.** A triangular piece of light material, worn about the neck. [F., < *ficher,* fix.]

fick'l(e[F]**,** 1 fik'l; 2 fĭk'l, *a.* Inconstant in feeling or purpose; changeful; capricious. [< AS. *ficol,* crafty.]

Syn.: capricious, changeable, changeful, crotchety, fitful, inconstant, irresolute, mutable, shifting, unstable, unsteady, vacillating, variable, veering, wavering, whimsical. See IRRESOLUTE; MOBILE.—Ant.: constant, decided, determined, firm, fixed, immutable, invariable, resolute, stedfast, steady, unalterable, unchanging, unfirm.—**fick'l(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*

fi'co, 1 fī'ko; 2 fī'eo, *n.* A fig: a term of contempt and depreciation. [It.] **fi'go‡.**

fict., *abbr.* Fiction.

fic'til(e[S]**,** 1 fik'til; 2 fĭe'til, *a.* **1.** Made of earth or clay; pertaining to pottery. **2.** Capable of being molded; plastic. [< L. *fictilis,* < *fictus,* pp. of *fingo,* form.]

fic'tion, 1 fik'shən; 2 fĭe'shon, *n.* **1.** A feigning or representing of that which is not true; a fabrication. **2.** *Lit.* The department of literature that embraces fictitious narrative; also, a story based on imagination; a novel. [< L. *fictio(n-),* < *fictus,* pp. of *fingo,* form.]

Syn.: allegory, apolog, fable, fabrication, falsehood, figment, invention, legend, myth, novel, romance, story. *Fiction* is now chiefly used of a prose work in narrative form in which the characters are partly or wholly imaginary, and which is designed to portray human life, with or without a practical lesson; a *romance* portrays what is picturesque or striking, as a mere *fiction* may not do; *novel* is a general name for any continuous fictitious narrative, especially a love-story; *fiction* and *novel* are used with little difference of meaning, except that *novel* characterizes a work in which the emotional element is especially prominent. The moral of the *fable* is expressed formally; the lesson of the *fiction,* if any, is inwrought. A *fiction* is studied; a *myth* grows up without intent. A *legend* may be true, but can not be historically verified; a *myth* has been received as true at some time, but is now known to be false. A *fabrication* is designed to deceive; it is a less odious word than *falsehood,* but is really stronger, as a *falsehood* may be a sudden unpremeditated statement, while a *fabrication* is a series of statements carefully studied and fitted together in order to deceive; the *falsehood* is all false; the *fabrication* may mingle the true with the false. A *figment* is something imaginary which the one who utters it may or may not believe to be true; we say, "That statement is a *figment* of his imagination." The *story* may be either true or false, and covers the various senses of all the words in the group. *Apolog,* a word simply transferred from Greek into English, is the same as *fable.* Compare ALLEGORY.—Ant.: certainty, fact, history, literalness, reality, truth, verity.

—fic'tion-al, *a.* Belonging to fiction; ideal.—**fic'tion-ist,** *n.* One who writes fiction.—**fic-ti'tious,** *a.* Imaginary; counterfeit; false. **fict'; fic'tious‡.** Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT; ROMANTIC.—**fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fic-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*—**fic'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Imaginary; feigned; counterfeit.—**fic'tiv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*

Fi'cus, 1 fai'kus; 2 fī'eŭs, *n.* A vast genus of mostly tropical trees or shrubs, the figs. [L.]

fid, 1 fid; 2 fid, *n.* **1.** A supporting bar; a crosspiece to hold a topmast in place. **2.** A large tapering wooden pin.

fid'dle, 1 fid'l; 2 fid'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FID'DLED, FID'LD²; FID'DLING.] To play on a fiddle; trifle or toy with. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violin. **2.** One of various mechanical implements. [< AS. *fithelere*, fiddler.]—**fid'dle-block",** *n.* A pulley-block with two sheaves, the larger one above the other.—**f.-bow,** *n.* A rod with a band of horse-hairs strung from end to end: used in playing instruments of the viol class.—**fid'dle-fad"dle,** *n.* Idle talk; nonsense.—**fid'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who plays a fiddle. **2.** A small burrowing crab that flourishes its odd large claw as if fiddling. **fid'dler-crab"‡.** **3.** A British sandpiper.—**fid'dle-stick".** I. *n.* **1.** A fiddle-bow. **2.** A trifling or absurd thing. **II.** *interj.* Nonsense.

fi-del'i-ty, 1 fi-del'ı-tı; 2 fi-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Faithfulness to duty or obligation; loyalty. **2.** Truthfulness; accuracy. [< L. *fidelitā(t-)s*, < *fides*, faith.] Syn.: allegiance, constancy, devotion, faith, faithfulness, fealty, honesty, integrity, loyalty, truth, truthfulness. See ALLEGIANCE. —Ant.: disloyalty, infidelity, treachery, treason.—Prep.: *to.*

fidg'et, 1 fij'et; 2 fidg'ĕt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make fidgety; worry; move restlessly. **fidge‡.** **II.** *n.* Nervous restlessness. [< Ice. *fīka*, climb up nimbly.]—**fidg'et-y,** *a.* Nervous; uneasy; restless. Syn.: see RESTIVE

fi-du'cial, 1 fi-diū'shel; 2 fi-dū'shal, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or indicating faith or practical confidence. **2.** Of the nature of a trust; fiduciary. **3.** *Physics.* Fixed as a basis of measurement or reference: said of a point, etc. **4‖.** Confident; unwavering. [< L. *fiducia*, faith, < *fido*, trust.]

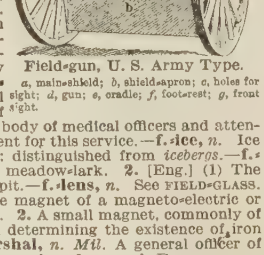
fi-du'ci-a-ry, 1 fi-diū'shi-ē-rı; 2 fi-dū'shi-ā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a position of trust or confidence; confidential. [< L. *fiduciarius*, < *fiducia*, faith, < *fido*, trust.]

fie, 1 fai; 2 fī, *interj.* An expression of impatience or disapproval. [< Ice. *fý, fei.*]

fief, 1 fif; 2 fēf, *n.* A landed estate held under feudal tenure. [< OF. *fief, fieu.*]

field, 1 fild; 2 fēld, *vt. & vi.* In baseball, cricket, etc., to catch, return, or stop (the ball) and return (it) from the field.—**field'er,** *n.*

field[1], *n.* **1.** A large piece of land enclosed as for tillage or pasture. **2.** A region considered as yielding some natural product. **3.** A sphere of action, or place of contest; a battle-ground; hence, a battle. **4.** The open country; any open expanse. **5.** *Physics.* (1) A portion of space at every point of which force is exerted; as, the magnetic *field.* (2) The space or apparent surface within which objects are seen as in a telescope. **6.** The competitors or contestants collectively, in various sports. [< AS. *feld.*]—**field'-ar-til"ler-y,** *n.* Light or heavy artillery so mounted as to be freely movable and suitable for use with troops in the field.—**f.-battery,** *n.* A battery of field-artillery, containing usually four or six guns.—**f.-day,** *n.* **1.** A day when troops are taken to the field for exercise and evolutions; hence, a day of display or excitement. **2.** A college holiday devoted to athletic sports. **3.** A day of outdoor scientific exploration. —**f.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A small portable terrestrial telescope, monocular or binocular; a spy-glass. **2.** The inner of the lenses of the eyepiece of a telescope or microscope, the outer one being in the eye-glass; a field-lens.—**f.-gun,** *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels for rapid movement in offensive or defensive operations by troops in the field.—**f.-hospital,** *n.* A hospital established on a field of battle; also, an organized body of medical officers and attendants, with their equipment for this service.—**f.-ice,** *n.* Ice formed in fields or floes: distinguished from *icebergs.*—**f.-lark,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The meadow-lark. **2.** [Eng.] (1) The skylark. (2) The tree-pipit.—**f.-lens,** *n.* See FIELD-GLASS. —**f.-magnet,** *n.* **1.** The magnet of a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine. **2.** A small magnet, commonly of horseshoe shape, used in determining the existence of iron ore in minerals.—**f.-marshal,** *n. Mil.* A general officer of the highest rank in the armies of several European nations. — **f.-mouse,** *n.* A mouse inhabiting fields, as the European harvest-mouse or a similar American meadow-mouse.—**f.-officer,** *n. Mil.* An officer intermediate between a company and a general officer; a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.—**f.-piece,** *n.* Same as FIELD-GUN.—**f.-sports,** *n. pl.* Outdoor sports, especially hunting, shooting, and racing.—**f.-work,** *n.* **1.** Observations or performance in the field, as by surveyors, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A temporary fortification.—**to keep the f.** **1.** To hold one's ground against all opposers. **2.** To continue active operations.



Field-gun, U. S. Army Type.
a, main-shield; *b*, shield-apron; *c*, holes for sight; *d*, gun; *e*, cradle; *f*, foot-rest; *g*, front sight.

Field[2], *n.* **1. Cyrus West** (1819–1892), a New York merchant, who laid the first transatlantic cable, 1858, and a second in 1866. **2. David Dudley** (1805–1894), an American jurist; brother of Cyrus. **3. Eugene** (1850–1895), an American poet and journalist.

field'fare", 1 fild'fâr"; 2 fēld'fâr", *n.* A European thrush. [< AS. *feld*, field, + *faran*, go.]

Fieldfare. 1/6

Field'ing, 1 fild'iŋ; 2 fēld'ing, **Henry** (1707–1754). An English novelist and dramatist; *Tom Jones.*

fiend, 1 find; 2 fēnd, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; a devil; demon. **2.** A devotee of something; as, an opium *fiend.* [< AS. *feond*, < *feon*, hate.]—**fiend'-ish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fierce, 1 firs; 2 fērç, *a.* **1.** **fierse**[2], Having a violent and cruel nature or temper; savage; ferocious. **2.** Violent in action; furious. **3.** Vehement; passionate. [< F. *fier*, proud, < L. *ferus*, wild.]

Syn.: ferocious, fiery, furious, impetuous, raging, savage, uncultivated, untrained, violent, wild. *Fierce* signifies having a *furious* and cruel nature, or being in a *furious* and cruel mood, more commonly the latter. It applies to that which is now intensely excited, or liable to intense and sudden excitement. *Ferocious* refers to a state or disposition; that which is *fierce* flashes or blazes; that which is *ferocious* steadily burns; we speak of a *ferocious* animal, a *fierce* passion. A *fiery* spirit with a good disposition is quickly excitable in a good cause, but may not be *fierce* or *ferocious.* *Savage* signifies *untrained, uncultivated.* *Ferocious* always denotes a tendency to violence; it is more distinctly bloodthirsty than the other words; a person may be deeply, intensely cruel, and not at all *ferocious;* a *ferocious* countenance expresses habitual ferocity; a *fierce* countenance may express habitual fierceness, or only the sudden anger of the moment. That which is *wild* is simply unrestrained; the word may imply no anger or harshness; as, *wild* delight, *wild* alarm. See ARDENT; GRIM. — Ant.: affectionate, docile, gentle, harmless, kind, mild, patient, peaceful, submissive, sweet, tame, tender.

—**fierce'ly,** *adv.*—**fierce'ness,** *n.*

fi'e-ri fa'ci-as, 1 fai'ı-rai fē'shi-as; 2 fī'e-rī fā'shi-as. *Law.* That you cause to be made: a writ of execution commanding a levy on goods, etc., to satisfy a judgment. [L.]

fier'y, 1 fair'ı; 2 fīr'y, *a.* [FIER'I-ER; FIER'I-EST.] Of, pertaining to, or like fire; glowing; burning; hot; vehement; passionate; spirited. Syn.: see ARDENT; FIERCE; HOT; IMPETUOUS.—**fier'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fier'i-ness,** *n.*

Fi-e'so-le, 1 fi-ē'zo-lē; 2 fi-ę'so-lę, *n.* **1.** A town in Tuscany, Italy; pop. 2,000. **2. Fra Giovanni da,** see ANGELICO.

fi-es'ta, 1 fi-es'tɑ; 2 fi-ēs'tā, *n.* [Sp.] A feast-day; holiday.

fife, 1 faif; 2 fīf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FIFED[1]; FIF'ING.] To play, as an air, on a fife; play the fife. **II.** *n. Mus.* A small shrill-toned flute-like martial wind-instrument. [< F. *fifre*, < OHG. *pfīfa*, pipe.]—**fif'er,** *n.* One who plays the fife.

Fife.

fif-teen', 1 fif-tin'; 2 fīf-tēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of five more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and five, or the symbols (15 or XV) representing this number. [< AS. *fīf*, five, + *tīen, tēn*, ten.]—**fif-teenth'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Fifth in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of fifteen equal parts of a thing. **II.** *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of anything.

fifth, 1 fifth; 2 fīfth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourth. **2.** Being one of five equal parts of a thing. **II.** *n.* One of five equal parts of anything.—**fifth'ly,** *adv.*

fif'ty, 1 fif'tı; 2 fīf'ty. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than forty or five times ten. **II.** *n.* [FIF'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The sum of ten and forty; five times ten. **2.** The symbols representing this number. [< AS. *fiftig*, < *fif*, five, + *-tig*, decade.]—**fif'ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the fortieth. **2.** Being one of fifty equal parts of a thing. **II.** *n.* One of fifty equal parts.

fig, 1 fig; 2 fīg, *vt.* [FIGGED; FIG'GING.] [Slang.] To dress; deck; rig.

fig, *n.* **1.** The small pear-shaped fruit of a tree of the genus *Ficus*, cultivated in warm climates. **2.** The tree that bears the fruit. **fig'-tree"‡.** **3.** Any tree or plant bearing a fruit somewhat like the fig, or the fruit of such a tree or plant. See illus. on next page. **4.** [Colloq.] A petty matter; trifle.

fig., *abbr.* Figurative, figuratively, figure.

fight, 1 fait; 2 fīt, *v.* [FOUGHT; FIGHT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contend with; contest. **2.** To carry on or through (a contest of any kind). **3.** To manage or direct in battle; cause to fight. **II.** *i.* To contend or strive; give battle.

Syn.: see CONTEND.

—**fight'er,** *n.* One who fights; a combatant; warrior.—**fight'ing.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Qualified, equipped, trained, or ready to fight; active in war or battle. **2.** Of, pertaining to, suitable for, engaged in, or used for conflict. **II.** *n.* Strife; battle; conflict.

Branch of a Fig-tree, showing Leaves and Fruit.
a, Fruit.

fight, *n.* **1.** Strife or struggle between adversaries; battle; conflict; combat. **2.** Power or disposition to fight; pugnacity. **3**†. A temporary bulwark or screen on a ship when in action, to conceal the men. [< AS. *feoht*, < *feahtan*, fight.] Syn.: see BATTLE.

fig'ment, 1 fig'ment *or* -ment; 2 fĭg'ment, *n.* Something imagined or feigned; a fiction. [< L.^{LL} *fingo*, form.]

fig'u-line, 1 fig'yu-lin *or* -lain; 2 fĭg'yu-lin *or* -lin, *n.* **1.** Fictile ware; any object made of potters' clay, especially if decorated. **2.** Potters' clay. [< L. *figulinus*, < *figulus*, potter, < *fingo*, form.]

fig'ure, 1 fig'yur; 2 fĭg'yur, *v.* [FIG'URED; FIG'UR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an image of; design; depict. **2.** To mark with figures or designs. **3.** To form an idea or mental image of; imagine. **4.** To mark with or denote by figures or numerals; compute; calculate. **5.** To symbolize; prefigure. **6.** *Mus.* (1) To embellish. (2) To mark with figures or characters, indicating accompanying chords. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a figure; take a part; be prominent or conspicuous. **2.** To make a computation; cipher.—**fig'ur-a-bl**(e^{b}), *a.* Capable of being brought to or retained in a fixed form or shape.—**fig'u-ral,** *a.* **1.** Represented by or consisting of figures or delineation. **2.** *Mus.* Figurate.—**fig'ur-ate,** *a.* **1.** Having a definite or characteristic figure or shape; resembling anything of definite form. **2.** *Mus.* Florid; figured.—**fig"ur-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of shaping something or of marking with a figure or figures. **2.** External form or shape.—**fig'ur-a-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** Not literal; metaphorical; symbolic. **2.** Ornate; florid. **3.** Of or pertaining to the representation of form or figure. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fig'ur-er,** *n.*

fig'ure, *n.* **1.** Visible form; shape; outline; contour. **2.** A diagram, drawing, representation, or likeness. **3.** A type, as of something to come. **4.** An active or conspicuous person or character. **5.** Appearance, especially distinguished appearance; distinction. **6.** A character representing a number, especially one of the Arabic numerals; hence, amount; price; value. **7.** One of the regular movements of a dance. **8.** Metaphorical, pictorial, or poetic language. [F., < L. *figura*, < *fingo*, form.].

Syn.: appearance, aspect, attribute, comparison, delineation, diagram, drawing, emblem, form, illustration, image, likeness, metaphor, simile, similitude, shape, symbol, type. *Figure* is the general term, including all representation of *form* to the eye, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture, and also the *form* itself that may be so represented. *Figure* is also the general word for representation of anything to the mind, as by *illustration*, *metaphor*, or *symbol*. An *image* is a visible representation, especially in sculpture, having or supposed to have a close resemblance to that which it represents. A *type* is in religion a representation of a greater reality to come; we speak of one object as the *type* of the class whose characteristics it exhibits, as in the case of animal or vegetable *types*. An *attribute* in art is some accessory used to characterize a *figure* or scene; the *attribute* is often an *emblem* or *symbol;* thus the eagle is the *attribute* of St. John as an *emblem* of lofty spiritual vision. Compare ALLEGORY; ATTRIBUTE; EMBLEM; FORM; IMAGE; SIGN; SIMILE.

—**fig'ure-head",** *n.* **1.** A carved or ornamental figure on the prow of a vessel. **2.** A person supposedly in authority, but really without influence.

fig"u-rine', 1 fig"yu-rīn'; 2 fĭg"yu-rīn', *n.* A small figure or attached group of figures, especially in terra-cotta or ivory; a statuette.

fig'wort", 1 fig'wŭrt"; 2 fĭg'wŭrt", *n.* Any of various plants or herbs with small dark-colored flowers, formerly supposed to cure scrofula.

Fi'ji Islands, 1 fī'jī; 2 fī'jī. A British archipelago (7,435 sq. m.; pop. 163,000) in the S. Pacific; capital, Suva.—**Fi'ji-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Fee'jee**†.

fi-la'ceous, 1 fi-lē'shus; 2 fi-lā'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of threads or thread-like parts; filamentous. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'a-gree, *a.* & *n.* Same as FILIGREE.

fil'a-ment, 1 fil'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 fĭl'a-ment, *n.* A fine thread or fiber, or something resembling it. [< L. *filum*, thread.]—**fil"a-men'tous,** *a.* Like, consisting of, or bearing filaments; thread-like. **fil"a-men'ta-ry**†.

fi'lar, 1 fai'lər; 2 fī'lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a thread or threads; thread-like. **2.** Having fine threads across the field of view. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'a-ture, 1 fil'ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 fĭl'a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The act or process of forming threads or of reeling off raw silk from cocoons; also, an apparatus or establishment for reeling silk, etc. [< LL. *filatura*, art of spinning, < L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'bert, 1 fil'bərt; 2 fĭl'bērt, *n.* The edible nut of the European or the Oriental hazel. **2.** The bushy shrub or small tree that bears the nut.

filch[1], 1 filch; 2 fĭlch, *vt.* To steal slyly and in small amounts; pilfer. Syn.: see STEAL.—**filch'er,** *n.*

file[1], 1 fail; 2 fīl. **I.** *vt.* [FILED; FIL'ING.] To cut, reduce, smooth, or sharpen with a file. **II.** *n.* A hard steel abrading or smoothing instrument. [< AS. *feōl.*]

file[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To put on file, as papers, for reference, etc. **2.** To march in file, as soldiers. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any device, as a pointed wire, to keep papers in order for reference. **2.** A collection of papers or documents arranged systematically for reference. **3.** *Mil.* A row of men standing or marching one behind another. **4.** A roll; list. [F., < L. *filum*, thread.]—**file'fish",** *n.* A fish with roughly granulated skin, sometimes used instead of sandpaper.—**file'-lead"er,** *n.* *Mil.* The front-rank man of a file.—**Indian file,** single file; the order in which the American Indians usually proceed.—**single f.,** an arrangement of persons or things one behind another in a single line.

file‖[3], *vt.* To defile; sully. [< AS. *fȳlan*, < *fūl*, foul.]

fil'ial, 1 fil'yəl; 2 fĭl'yal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter; due to parents. [< *filius*, son; *filia*, daughter.] **-ly,** *adv.*

fil"i-a'tion, 1 fil"i-ē'shən; 2 fĭl"i-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The relation of a child to a parent. **2.** *Law.* The judicial determination of parentage; affiliation. **3.** Causal connection.

fil'i-beg, 1 fil'i-beg; 2 fĭl'i-bĕg, *n.* [Scot.] A kilt of the modern fashion, as distinguished from the earlier great kilt, which covered the body. [< Gael. *feileadh-beag*, < *feileadh*, kilt, + *beag*, small.] **fil'li-beg**†; **phil'e-beg**†; **phil'li-beg**†.

fil'i-bus"ter, 1 fil'i-bus"tər; 2 fĭl'i-bŭs"ter. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To act the part of a filibuster. **2.** [U. S.] To delay legislation by dilatory tactics. **II.** *n.* **1.** A freebooter. **2.** One who attempts to obstruct legislation by filibustering. **3.** One engaged in an unlawful military expedition into a foreign country. [< Sp.$^{F+D}$ *filibustero.*] **fil'i-bus"ter-er**†; **fil'i-bus"ter**†.

fil'i-form, 1 fil'i-fôrm; 2 fĭl'i-fôrm, *a.* Thread-like; filamentous; thready. [< L. *filum*, thread, + -FORM.]

fil'i-gree, 1 fil'i-grī; 2 fĭl'i-grē. **1.** *a.* Made of or adorned with filigree; fanciful. **II.** *n.* **1.** Delicate ornamental work formed of intertwisted gold or silver wire. **2.** Anything fanciful and delicate, but unserviceable. [< L.Sp.$^{+F}$ *filum*, thread, + *granum*, grain.] **fil'a-greet**; **fil'i-grain**‡ [Archaic]; **fil'i-grane**‡ [Archaic].—**fil'i-gree-work",** *n.* Same as FILIGREE.

fil'ing, 1 fail'iŋ; 2 fil'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of using a file. **2.** A particle removed by a file.

Fil"i-pi'no, 1 fil"i-pī'no; 2 fĭl"i-pī'no, *n.* [-NA, *fem.*] A native of the Philippine Islands.

fill, } 1 fil; 2 fĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make full; cause the whole
fil[2], } available space or capacity of to be occupied. **2.** To occupy the whole available space or capacity of; pervade. **3.** To supply abundantly; satisfy; glut. **4.** To furnish with or occupy as an incumbent; perform the duties pertaining to (an office, etc.). **5.** To bring to the desired level, shape, smoothness, or solidity by introducing other material; hence, to adulterate, as soap. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become full or replete; become plump or distended. **2.** To pour liquid into a glass, cup, or the like; draw or pour a vessel full. [< AS. *fyllan*, < *ful*, FULL.] Syn.: see SATISFY.—**fill'er,** *n.* One who or that which fills, as a composition for filling pores in wood before painting, tobacco for the inside of cigars, etc.—**fill'ing,** *n.* Something used to fill a cavity or vacant space; as, a *filling* of gold for a tooth.

fill[1], *n.* That which fills or is sufficient to fill; a full supply. [< AS. *fyllu*, fulness.]

fill[2], *n.* [Dial.] A thill.—**fill'-horse",** *n.* A shaft-horse.

fil'let[a], 1 fil'et; 2 fĭl'ĕt, *vt.* To bind with a fillet or band; furnish or adorn with a fillet or fillets.

fil'let, *n.* **1.** A narrow band or ribbon, as for binding the hair. **2.** A strip of lean meat; also, a thick flat slice of fish without the bone. **3.** A thin band, strip, engraved line, or molding. [OF., < L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'lip, 1 fil'ip; 2 fĭl'ip. **I.**^{t} *vt.* To strike or impel by or as

by a fillip. **II.** *n.* **1.** A snap or blow with the end of a finger. **2.** Anything which serves as an incitement or gives impulse, as to an ambition. [Var. of FLIP.]

fil"li-peen', 1 fil"i-pīn'; 2 fil"i-pēn', *n.* Same as PHILOPENA.

Fill'more, 1 fil'mōr; 2 fil'mōr, **Millard** (1800–1874). A President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

fil'ly, 1 fil'i; 2 fil'y, *n.* [FIL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A young mare. **2.** A bold or lively young woman. [< Icel. *fylja*, < *foli*, foal.] **fil'lie**† [Scot.].

film, 1 film; 2 fĭlm, *n.* **1.** A thin coating, layer, or membrane. **2.** *Phot.* (1) A thin coating of sensitized material spread upon some support for receiving a picture, as by photographic process. (2) A flexible support. **3.** A delicate filament. [< AS. *fylmen;* cp. FELL[2], *n.*]—**film,** *vt.* & *vi.*—**film'y,** *a.* Like a film; gauzy; unsubstantial.—**film'i-ness,** *n.*

fi'lose, 1 fai'lōs; 2 fī'lōs, *a.* Thread-like. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'ter, 1 fil'tər; 2 fĭl'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To pass through a filter. **2.** To separate (solid matter) from liquid by a filter. [< LL.[F] *filtrum*, felt, < LG. *filt*, felt.] Syn.: see PURIFY.—**fil'trate.** **I.** *vt.* [FIL'TRAT-ED[d]; FIL'TRAT-ING.[1]] To filter. **II.** *n.* The liquid separated by filtration.—**fil-tra'tion,** *n.* The act or process of filtering.

filter[1], *n.* Any device or porous substance used as a strainer for clearing or purifying liquids.

fil'ter[2], *n.* A philter.

filth, 1 filth; 2 fĭlth, *n.* Anything that soils, defiles, or makes foul or impure; that which is foul, dirty, or obscene; defilement; nastiness; dirt. [< AS. *fȳlth*, < *fūl;* see FOUL, *a.*]—**filth'y,** *a.* [FILTH'I-ER; FILTH'I-EST.] Of the nature of or containing filth; foul; obscene. Syn.: see FOUL.—**filth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**filth'i-ness,** *n.*

fim'bri-ate, 1 fim'bri-ēt; 2 fĭm'bri-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To furnish with a fringe or border; fringe; hem. [< L. *fimbriæ*, fringe, < *fibra*, fiber.]—**fim'bri-ate,** *a.* Fringed; fimbriated. **fim'bri-cate**‡.—**fim'bri-at"ed,** *pa.* Having a fringe or fringe-like processes; fimbriate. **fim'bri-cat"ed**‡.—**fim"bri-a'tion,** *n.*

fin[1], 1 fin; 2 fĭn, *n.* **1.** A membranous extension from the body of a fish or other aquatic animal, serving to propel, balance, or steer it in the water. See FISH. **2.** A fin-like or projecting part or attachment, as to some implement. **3.** Fish. [< AS. *fin.*]—**fin'-fish",** *n. pl.* True fish: opposed to *shell-fish.*—**fin'less,** *a.* Without fins.

Fin[2], *n.* Same as FINN.

Fin., *abbr.* Finland.—**Fin., Finn.,** *abbr.* Finnish.—**fin.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad finem* (at the end). [fine.

fin'a-bl(eR), 1 fain'ə-bl; 2 fĭn'a-bl, *a.* Liable to or involving a

fi'nal, 1 fai'nəl; 2 fī'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or coming at or as the end; ultimate; last. **2.** Precluding, or making unnecessary, further action or controversy; conclusive; decisive. **3.** Relating to or consisting in the end or purpose aimed at; as, a *final* cause. **II.** *n.* Something that is terminal, last, or final; that which makes an end; a finale. [< L. *finis*, end, + *findo*, separate.]—**final cause,** the object or end to be reached by an action or process. Syn.: see DESIGN; PURPOSE.—**fi'nal-ist,** *n.* In athletics, a contestant who takes part in the final round, as of a tournament, race, etc.—**fi-nal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being final. **2.** A final, conclusive, or decisive act, determination, offer, etc.—**fi'nal-ly,** *adv.*

fi-na'le, 1 fi-nā'lē; 2 fi-nä'lę, *n.* **1.** The last act, part, or scene; end. **2.** *Mus.* The last movement; concluding numbers. [It.] Syn.: see END.

fi-nance', 1 fi-nanc'; 2 fi-năn̆c', *vt.* & *vi.* [FI-NANCED't; FI-NANC'ING.] Same as FINANCIER, *v.*

fi-nance', *n.* **1.** The science of monetary affairs. **2.** Monetary affairs; pecuniary resources; funds; revenue; income: usually in the plural. [F.]

fi-nan'cial, 1 fi-nan'shəl; 2 fi-năn'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to finance; monetary.

Syn.: fiscal, monetary, pecuniary. These words all relate to money, receipts, or expenditures. *Monetary* relates to actual money, coin, currency; as, the *monetary* system; a *monetary* transaction is one in which money is transferred. *Pecuniary* refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly; we speak of one's *pecuniary* affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. *Financial* applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment; we speak of a *pecuniary* reward, a *financial* enterprise; we give a needy person *pecuniary* (not *financial*) assistance. *Fiscal* applies to the state treasury or public finances or accounts; it is common to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the *financial* year.

—**fi-nan'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**fin"an-cier'.** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To manage the finances of; conduct financial operations. **II.** *n.* One skilled in or occupied with financial affairs.

fin'back", 1 fin'bak"; 2 fĭn'băk", *n.* A whale having a dorsal fin; a rorqual.

finch, 1 finch; 2 fĭnch, *n.* A small seed-eating bird, as a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, bullfinch, goldfinch, greenfinch, canary, chaffinch, or weaver-bird. [<AS. *finc.*

find, 1 faind; 2 fīnd, *v.* [FOUND; FIND'ING.]

Greenfinch. 1/5

I. *t.* **1.** To discover or meet with accidentally; chance upon; fall in with. **2.** To discover or ascertain by search or study; learn by experience; perceive; ascertain. **3.** To reach; arrive at. **4.** *Law.* To decide after judicial investigation. **5.** To furnish; provide; supply; also, to support; provide for. **II.** *i.* *Law.* To render a judicial decision. [< AS. *findan.*]

Syn.: see DISCOVER.

—**to find fault with,** to blame. Syn.: see COMPLAIN; REPROVE.—**to find out,** to detect; discover. Syn.: see DISCOVER.—**find'er,** *n.* One who or that which finds; specifically, an attachment in a telescope, microscope, or camera, to locate an object in the field of view.—**find'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of finding, or that which is found; discovery; a verdict. **2.** Support; expense; in the plural, small tools and supplies.

fin de siè'cle, 1 fañ də syā'kl; 2 făn de syē'el. Literally, end of the century; befitting the close of the 19th century; up to date. [F.] [mulct.

fine[1], 1 fain; 2 fīn, *vt.* [FINED; FIN'ING.] To punish by fine;

fine[2]. **I.** *t.* To refine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become purified, thin, or slender: with *down.* **2.** To melt or fade gradually. [< FINE, *a.*]—**fin'er,** *n.* A refiner.

fine, *a.* [FIN'ER; FIN'EST.] **1.** Excellent in quality; admirable; beautiful; elegant. **2.** Suggesting lightness; light or delicate; not coarse, gross, or dull; subtile; thin; keen. **3.** Showy in appearance or style; pretentious; ostentatious. **4.** Delicate of perception; refined; sensitive; nice. **5.** Refined, as sirup; pure. **6.** Distinguished or noteworthy. **7.** Enjoyable; pleasant. [< F. *fin*, < L. *finio*, finish.]

Syn.: beautiful, clarified, clear, comminuted, dainty, delicate, elegant, excellent, exquisite, gauzy, handsome, keen, minute, nice, polished, pure, refined, sensitive, sharp, slender, slight, small, smooth, splendid, subtile, subtle, tenuous, thin. *Fine* (L. *finis*, end) denotes that which has been brought to a full end, finished. From this root-sense many derived meanings branch out, causing words quite remote from each other to be alike synonyms of *fine.* That which is truly finished, brought to an ideal end, is *excellent* of its kind, and *beautiful,* if a thing that admits of beauty; as, a *fine* house, *fine* trees, a *fine* woman, a *fine* morning; if a thing that admits of the removal of impurities, it is not finished till these are removed, and hence *fine* signifies *clarified, clear, pure, refined;* as, *fine* gold. That which is finished is apt to be *polished,* smooth to the touch, minutely exact in outline; hence *fine* comes to be a synonym for all words like *dainty, delicate, exquisite;* as, *fine* manners, a *fine* touch, *fine* perceptions. As that which is *delicate* is apt to be small, by an easy extension of meaning *fine* becomes a synonym for *slender, slight, minute, comminuted;* as, a *fine* thread, *fine* sand; or for *filmy, tenuous, thin;* as, a *fine* lace, *fine* wire; and as a *thin* edge is *keen, sharp, fine* becomes also a synonym for these words; as, a *fine* point, a *fine* edge. Compare BEAUTIFUL; EXCELLENT; MINUTE; TASTEFUL.—Ant.: big, blunt, clumsy, coarse, great, heavy, huge, immense, large, rude, stout, thick.

—**fine'-drawn",** *a.* Drawn out finely, as wire; hence, developed very subtly or too subtly.—**fine'ly,** *adv.*—**fine'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine. **2.** The proportion of the principal metal in an alloy. **3‖.** Finesse.—**fin'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Showy decoration. **2§.** Beauty; agreeableness; fineness. Syn.: see GAUD.—**fine'-spun",** *a.* Drawn or spun out to an extreme degree of tenuity; hence, subtle.

fine, *n.* **1.** A pecuniary penalty; the money so required. **2†.** End; conclusion; death. [< F. *fin*, final payment.]—**in fine,** finally.—**fine'less†,** *a.* Without end; eternal.

fine'draw", 1 fain'drō"; 2 fīn'drą", *vt.* **1.** To sew or close up, as a rent, so that the joining is imperceptible. **2.** To draw out, as wire, to an extreme degree of fineness.

fi-nesse', 1 fi-nes'; 2 fi-nĕs'. **I.** *vi.* [FI-NESSED't; FI-NESS'ING.] To make use of artifice. **II.** *n.* **1.** Subtle contrivance; artifice; stratagem. **2.** Dexterity; artfulness; skill. [F., < *fin*, FINE.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION.

Fin-gal', 1 fin-gāl' *or* fiŋ'gəl; 2 fin-ğal' *or* fiŋ'gal, *n.* Hero of an epic poem *Fingal;* authorship yet in dispute.—**Fingal's Cave,** a large basaltic cavern in Staffa Island, Scotland, partly filled with sea-water.

fin'ger, 1 fiŋ'gər; 2 fĭŋ'ğĕr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To touch with or as with the fingers; toy or tamper with; purloin. **2.** To use the fingers, as in playing upon or handling something. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the digits of the hand, excluding or including the thumb. **2.** Any small projecting piece or part. See HAND. **3.** A measure of length. (1) A finger-breadth. (2) The length of the middle fin-

ger. **4.** A measure of depth, equal to the width of the finger. [< AS. *finger.*]—**fin'ger-board",** *n.* **1.** A guide-board bearing a pointing finger. **2.** In stringed instruments, the strip of wood upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers of the player. **3.** In instruments of the piano or organ class, a keyboard.—**f.-bowl,** *n.* A bowl containing water for cleansing the fingers at table after eating. **f.-glass‡.**—**fin'ger-breadth",** *n.* A measure of length; the breadth of a finger; one-quarter of a palm.—**f.-post,** *n.* A post bearing finger-boards.—**f.-print,** *n.* An impression of the inner surface of the last joint of a thumb or finger, which, on account of its varying lines in every individual, is valuable for the identification of criminals. Syn.: see MARK.—**f.-stall,** *n.* A cover to protect a finger.

fin'ger-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of touching or feeling with the fingers. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The order of using the fingers in playing an instrument, as the flute or piano. (2) A notation indicating what fingers are to be used.

fin'i-al, 1 fin'i-əl; 2 fin'i-al, *n.* An ornament at the apex of a spire, pinnacle, or the like; any terminal part pointing upward. [< L. *finis;* see FINE, *a.*]

fin'i-cal, 1 fin'i-kəl; 2 fin'i-cal, *a.* Overnice or fastidious in dress, manners, and the like. **fin'ic‡; fin'ick-ing‡; fin'ick-y‡; fin'i-kin‡.** Syn.: see SQUEAMISH.—**fin"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.*—**fin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fi'nis, 1 fai'nis; 2 fi'nis, *n.* The end. [L.]

fin'ish[1], 1 fin'iṡh; 2 fin'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To complete or bring to an end; perfect finally or in detail. **II.** *i.* To reach or come to an end; cease. [< L.[OF] *finio,* < *finis;* see FINE, *a.*]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, bring to an end, close, complete, conclude, elaborate, end, get done, perfect, polish, put an end to, terminate. In addition to its meaning of *bringing to an end,* by which it is synonymous with *close, complete, conclude, end, terminate,* etc., *finish* has come to denote the bringing to perfection of every minutest detail, especially of superficial elegance, refinement, or beauty, and is thus a close synonym of *elaborate, perfect, polish,* etc., as in the expression "to add the *finishing* touches." Compare END, *v.* — Ant.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, start, undertake. Compare synonyms for BEGINNING.

—**fin'ished,** *pa.* Carried to a high degree of perfection; complete; polished. Syn.: see PERFECT; RIPE.—**fin'ish-er,** *n.*

fin'ish, *n.* **1.** The conclusion or completion of anything. **2.** Perfection in detail; polish.

Syn.: see END.

Fin"is-tère', 1 fin"is-tär'; 2 fin"is-têr', *n.* A cape, the most westerly point of France.

Fin"is-terre', 1 fin"is-ter'; 2 fin"is-tĕr', *n.* A cape, the most westerly point of Spain, Coruña province.

fi'nite, 1 fai'nait; 2 fi'nit. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having bounds or limits; opposed to *infinite;* limited; bounded. **2.** *Gram.* Limited by number and person; opposed to *infinitive.* **II.** *n.* Finite things collectively, or that which is finite. [< L. *finitus;* see FINE, *a.*] **-ly,** *adv.*—**fi'nite-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being finite.

fin"i-tes'i-mal, 1 fin"i-tes'i-məl; 2 fin"i-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* *Math.* Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

Fin'land, 1 fin'lənd; 2 fin'land, *n.* An independent republic (125,689 sq. m.; pop. 3,332,000), N. W. Russia.—**Gulf of Finland,** an arm of the Baltic sea, S. of Finland.

fin'-like", 1 fin'-laik"; 2 fin'-lik", *a.* Shaped like a fin, as an oar.

Finn, 1 fin; 2 fin, *n.* A member of the Finnic race; also, a native of Finland.—**Finn'ic,** 1 fin'ik; 2 fin'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of the Finns, in the widest sense.—**Finn'ish. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or the Finns. **II.** *n.* The language of the Finns proper.

fin'nan-had"dock, 1 fin'ən-had"ək; 2 fin'an-hăd"ok, *n.* [Scot.] Smoked haddock; originally cured in peat-smoke at Findon, Scotland. **fin'nan-had"die‡.**

fin'ny, 1 fin'i; 2 fin'y, *a.* Having fins; fish-like.

Fin. Sec., *abbr.* Financial Secretary.

fiord, 1 fyērd; 2 fyôrd, *n.* A long and narrow arm of the sea, with high rocky banks. [< Norw. *fjord.*] **fjord‡.**

fir, 1 fūr; 2 fir, *n.* An evergreen tree of the pine family, or one of various trees resembling it. [< Ice. *fura,* fir.] **fir'-tree"‡.**

fir., *abbr.* Firkin.

Fir-dau'si, 1 fir-dou'si; 2 fir-dou'si, *n.* Pseudonym of **Abul Casim Mansur** (939?–1020), a Persian epic poet. **Fir-du'si‡.**

fire, 1 fair; 2 fir, *v.* [FIRED; FIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set on fire; affect by fire; kindle; bake. **2.** To explode, as powder; discharge, as a firearm; impel, as from a gun; hurl. **3.** To inflame; excite. **4.** To make shine as if on fire; cause to glow; illuminate. **5.** *Vet. Surg.* To cauterize. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] To discharge, as from employment. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire; be kindled, inflamed, or excited. **2.** To discharge firearms; hurl missiles. **3.** To ring all bells at once, as in a peal. [< AS. *fȳrian,* < *fȳr,* fire.] Syn.: see INCENSE.

fire, *n.* **1.** The evolution of heat and light by combustion; also, the combustion thus manifested, especially the flame, or the fuel as burning. **2.** The discharge of firearms. **3.** A spark or sparks; a light, luster, or flash. **4.** Intensity of feeling or action; ardor; passion; vivacity. **5.** Any raging evil; affliction; trial. [< AS. *fȳr.*] **fier†; fyr†.**

Syn.: blaze, burning, combustion, conflagration, flame. *Combustion* is the essential fact which is at the basis of that assemblage of visible phenomena which we call *fire; combustion* being the continuous chemical combination of a substance with some element, as oxygen, evolving heat, and extending from slow processes, such as those by which the heat of the human body is maintained, to the processes producing the most intense light also, as in a blast-furnace, or on the surface of the sun. *Fire* is always attended with light, as well as heat; *blaze, flame,* etc., designate the mingled light and heat of a *fire. Combustion* is the scientific, *fire* the popular term. A *conflagration* is an extensive *fire.* Compare LIGHT.

—**fire'-a-larm",** *n.* **1.** An alarm calling attention to a fire or its whereabouts. **2.** An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, especially a telegraphic alarm.—**fire'arm",** *n.* Any weapon from which a missile, as a bullet, is hurled by an explosive, as gunpowder.—**fire'back",** *n.* **1.** The rear wall of a furnace or fireplace. **2.** One of various Malayan pheasants, having the plumage of the back a bright metallic red.—**fire'board",** *n.* A board to close a fireplace when not used; chimney-board.—**f.-boat,** *n.* A steamboat provided with fire-extinguishing apparatus: used to protect shipping and wharves.—**f.-box,** *n.* The chamber in which the fuel of a locomotive is burnt.—**fire'brand",** *n.* **1.** A burning or glowing piece of wood or other substance. **2.** An incendiary; a mischief-maker.—**f.-brick,** *n.* A brick made of fire-clay. — **f.-clay,** *n.* Clay containing nothing fusible.—**f.-company,** *n.* **1.** A company of men employed to extinguish fires. **2.** A fire-insurance company.—**fire'-crack"er,** *n.* A firework made of a small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder.—**f.-damp,** *n.* An explosive gas (chiefly carbureted hydrogen) generated in coal-mines.—**f. department,** that part of the public service, including buildings, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and men, devoted to the prevention or extinguishment of fires.—**f.-dog,** *n.* An andiron.—**fire'drake",** *n.* **1.** A meteor. **2.** A sort of firework. **3†.** A dragon or fiery serpent.—**f.-eater,** *n.* **1.** A juggler who pretends to eat fire. **2.** A hot-headed person eager for fight or quarrel.—**f.-engine,** *n.* An engine for pumping water through hose to extinguish fires.—**f.-escape,** *n.* A ladder or other device furnishing a means of escape from a burning building.—**f.-flaught,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flash of lightning, particularly heat-lightning. **2.** The aurora borealis. **f.-flaucht‡.**—**fire'fly",** *n.* An insect that emits light from some part of the body.—**fire'less,** *a.* Having no fire.—**fireless cooker,** an apparatus for cooking by stored-up heat in a receptacle packed with material impervious to heat.—**fire'lock",** *n.* An old form of musket discharged by any device for producing sparks; a flintlock. — **fire'man,** *n.* [FIRE'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who aids in extinguishing fires. **2.** A fire-tender, as on a locomotive; a stoker.—**f.-new,** *a.* Fresh from the fire; brand-new.—**f.-pan,** *n.* **1.** A pan for holding or carrying live coals; a brazier; a fire-pot; a grate. **2.** The priming-receptacle of a gun. **3.** A snuff-dish; a censer.—**fire'place",** *n.* A recess or structure in or on which a fire is built; especially that part of a chimney that opens into a room.—**f.-plug,** *n.* A hydrant for use in case of fire. See HYDRANT.—**f.-proof,** *a.* Made proof against fire; incombustible; also, of a nature to protect from fire.—**fir'er,** *n.* **1.** One who kindles fires; also, an incendiary. **2.** A stoker.—**f.-ship,** *n.* A ship filled with combustibles, fired and floated toward an enemy for the purpose of destroying ships, bridges, etc.—**fire'side",** *n.* The hearth or space about the fireplace; hence, the place of family cheer; used also adjectivally. Syn.: see HOME.—**f.-surface,** *n.* That part of the surface of a boiler which is exposed to the fire; the heating-surface.—**f.-trench,** *n.* A first-line trench on the firing-line.—**fire'weed",** *n.* *Bot.* A coarse annual plant of the aster family, from 1 to 6 feet high, with lance-shaped sessile leaves; also, the common willow-herb.—**f.-wood,** *n.* Wood used, or fit to use, as fuel.—**fire'work",** *n.* **1.** A case or cases containing combustibles and explosives, producing brilliant or colored light or scintillations in burning: commonly in the plural. **2.** *pl.* A pyrotechnic display.—**Greek f.,** an inextinguishable incendiary composition, used by the Byzantine Greeks, that would burn on and under the water.—**liquid f.,** see under LIQUID.—**on f.,** burning; ablaze (literally or figuratively).

fir'kin, 1 fūr'kin; 2 fir'kin, *n.* **1.** A wooden vessel for lard, etc. **2.** [Eng.] A measure, one-fourth of a barrel. [< D. *vier,* four. + dim. suf. *-kin.*]

firm, 1 fūrm; 2 firm, *a.* **1.** Solidly compacted; unyielding; solid. **2.** Fixedly settled; difficult to move; stable. **3.** Strong, stedfast, or determined in character; vigorous; resolute; enduring.—**firm'ly,** *adv.*—**firm'ness,** *n.*

Syn.: close, compact, decided, determined, established, fast, fixed, hard, immovable, immutable, resolute, robust, rugged, secure, solid, stable, stedfast, steady, strong, sturdy, unchanging, unfailing, unfaltering, unshaken. See FAITHFUL; HARD; IMPLICIT; OBSTINATE.

firm, *n.* A union of two or more persons for the purpose of conducting business; a commercial, industrial, or financial partnership; a business house. [< L.F *firmus,* firm.]

fir'ma-ment, 1 fûr'mə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 fir'ma-ment, *n.* The expanse of heaven; sky. [F., < L. *firmamentum,* support.]—**fir"ma-men'tal,** *a.*

fir'man, 1 fûr'mən; 2 fir'man, *n.* A special decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign; a grant or license. [< Per. *farmān,* mandate.] **fir'maun‡.** [wooded with firs.

fir'ry, 1 fûr'i; 2 fir'y, *a.* Pertaining to the fir; made of fir;

first, 1 fûrst; 2 first. **I.** *a.* **1.** Preceding all others in the order of numbering: the ordinal of *one.* **2.** Prior to all others in time; earliest. **3.** Nearest or foremost in place from a given point. **4.** Highest or foremost in character, rank, etc.; leading; chief; best. **II.** *n.* That which comes or is first, in any sense. **III.** *adv.* In advance of others; at an earlier time; in preference; sooner. [< AS. *fyrst.* superl. of FORE.]

Syn.(adj.): chief, earliest, foremost, front, highest, leading, original, primary, primeval, primitive, primordial, principal, pristine, supreme.—Ant.: hindmost, inferior, insignificant, last, least, lowest, secondary, subordinate, subsequent, subservient, subsidiary, trifling, trivial, unimportant.

—**first'-born".** **I.** *a.* First brought forth; hence, first, best, or highest; preeminent. **II.** *n.* The child first born; a first product or result.—**f.-class,** *a.* Belonging to the first class; of the highest rank or best quality. Syn.: see EXCELLENT.—**F.-day,** *n.* Sunday: so called by the Society of Friends.—**f.-fruit,** *n.* **1.** The first gatherings of a season's produce, offered to God under the Mosaic law. **2.** *pl.* The first results or rewards of anything.—**f.-hand,** *a.* Obtained direct from the factory or producer: used also as an adverb.—**first'ling.** **I.** *a.* First-born. **II.** *n.* The first-born, as of a flock.—**first'ly,** *adv.* Same as FIRST, *adv.*—**f. officer,** in the merchant marine, a first mate.—**f.-rate,** *a.* Of the first class, quality, or character: used also as noun and adverb. Syn.: see EXCELLENT.

firth, 1 fûrth; 2 firth, *n.* [Scot.] An arm of the sea. [ME. *firth.*]

Firth of Forth, 1 fûrth; 2 fôrth. An estuary of the Forth river, S. E. Scotland, where 70 German warships were taken on surrender, Nov. 21, 1918.

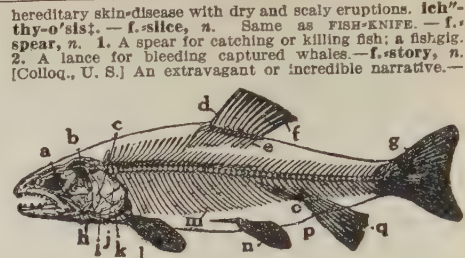
Firth of Tay, 1 tē; 2 tā. An estuary of the Tay, E. Scotland.

fisc, 1 fisk; 2 fisc, *n.* The treasury of a state; any treasury. [F.]

fis'cal, 1 fis'kəl; 2 fis'eal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the treasury or finances of a government; financial. **II.** *n.* A financial secretary or minister. [F., < L. *fiscus,* state treasury.]

fish[1], 1 fish; 2 fish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch, or try to catch, fish in (any body of water). **2.** To catch (fish or any object) in or under water; search for and bring to light: often with *up* or *out.* **3.** To strengthen, mend, or join by strips fastened lengthwise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To catch, or try to catch, fish; be employed in catching fish. **2.** To be adjusted so as to catch fish; be able to catch fish. [< AS. *fiscian,* < *fisc,* fish.]—**fish'a-bl(e**F, *a.* Suitable for fishing.—**fish'er,** *n.* One who fishes; a fisherman.—**fish'er-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who catches fish; a fisher; an angler. **2.** A fishing-boat.—**fish'er-y,** *n.* [-IES**z**, *pl.*] **1.** The operation or business of catching fish; fishing industry. **2.** A place for fishing.—**fish'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of catching fish. **2.** A right of, or a place for, fishing; a fishery.

fish, *n.* [FISH or FISH'ES, *pl.*] **1.** A vertebrate animal with permanent gills, adapted to live under water, commonly covered with scales and provided with fins. See illus. in next column and next page. **2.** Loosely, any animal habitually living in the water. **3.** The flesh of a fish used as food. [< AS. *fisc.*]—**to have other fish to fry** [Colloq.], to have other business to do.—**fish'-ball",** *n.* A fried ball or cake composed of chopped fish (usually salt codfish), often mixed with mashed potatoes. **f.-cake‡.**—**f.-crow,** *n.* A crow of the Atlantic coast of the United States that feeds mainly on fish.—**f.-culture,** *n.* The artificial breeding of fishes; pisciculture.—**f.-eagle,** *n.* An eagle or other rapacious bird that preys upon fish, as the bald eagle or the osprey.—**fish'gig",** *n.* A staff with prongs for spearing fish. **fis'gig"‡; fiz'gig"‡.**—**f.-hawk,** *n.* [U. S.] The osprey.—**fish'-hook",** *n.* A hook for catching fish on a line.—**f.-joint,** *n.* A device for fastening two rails together by iron plates (**f.-plates**) bolted across the meeting ends.—**f.-knife,** *n.* A broad knife for serving fish. **f.-carver‡; f.-slice‡; f.-trowel‡.**—**f.-line,** *n.* A fishing-line.—**fish'-mon"ger,** *n.* A dealer in fish.—**f.-owl,** *n.* A large Asiatic or African owl feeding largely on fish.—**f.-plate,** *n.* See FISH-JOINT.—**f.-skin,** *n.* The skin of a fish or marine animal, as of a dogfish or shark (used for abrading), of a porpoise (tanned for leather), or the like.—**f.-skin disease,** a hereditary skin-disease with dry and scaly eruptions. **ich"thy-o'sis‡.**—**f.-slice,** *n.* Same as FISH-KNIFE.—**f.-spear,** *n.* **1.** A spear for catching or killing fish; a fishgig. **2.** A lance for bleeding captured whales.—**f.-story,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An extravagant or incredible narrative.—



Skeleton of a Bony Fish (Trout).

a, eye-socket; *b*, brain-cavity; *c*, a bone in front of the operculum; *d*, dorsal fin; *e*, the bones to which the rays of the dorsal fins are attached; *f*, fin-rays; *g*, caudal fin; *h*, rays covering the gills; *i*, a lower bone of the gill-cover; *j*, operculum; *k*, a bone of the gill-cover below the operculum; *l*, pectoral fin; *m*, ribs; *n*, ventral fin; *o*, the bones to which the rays of the anal fin are attached; *p*, anus; *q*, anal fin.

f.-tackle, *n.* A tackle used to raise an anchor to the gunwale of a ship by means of an iron hook.—**f.-tail,** *a.* Like the tail of a fish in shape or in action.—**f.-torpedo,** *n.* A spindle- or fish-shaped locomotive submarine torpedo for war.—**f.-trap,** *n.* A trap for fish.—**f.-warden,** *n.* [U. S.] A local officer to enforce laws relating to the protection of fish or fisheries. **f.-ward‡.**—**fish'way",** *n.* A sloping structure designed to enable fish to ascend a cataract or dam.—**fish'wife",** *n.* [FISH'WIVES", *pl.*] A woman who sells fish; an abusive virago. **fish'wo"man‡.**—**fish'y,** *a.* **1.** Suggestive of, pertaining to, or like fish. **2.** Abounding in fish. **3.** [Colloq.] Of the nature of a fish-story; incredible. in fish. **3.** [Colloq.] Of the nature of a fish-story; incredible. **4.** Vacant of expression: dull, as the eyes.—**fish'i-ness,** *n.*

Fish, Hamilton (1808–1893). Governor of New York State; United States Senator; Secretary of State, 1868–1877.

Fish'er, 1 fish'ər; 2 fish'er, **George Park** (1827–1909). An American author and ecclesiastical historian.

Fiske, 1 fisk; 2 fisk, **John** (1842–1901). An American scientist, philosopher, and historian.

Fismes, 1 fim; 2 fim, *n.* A town of E. France captured by United States troops from the Germans Aug. 4, 1918.

fis'sate, 1 fis'ēt; 2 fis'āt, *a.* Deeply cleft; fissured. [< L. *findo,* pp. *fissus,* split.] [folsonless.

fis'sen-less, 1 fiz'en-les; 2 fis'ĕn-lĕs, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Weak;

fis'si-, 1 fis'i-; 2 fis'i-. From Latin *fissus,* cleft (see FISSILE): a combining form.

fis'sile, } 1 fis'il; 2 fis'il, *a.* Capable of being split or separated

fis'sil[s], } into layers; tending to split. [< L. *fissilis,* < *fissus,* pp. of *findo,* cleave.]—**fis-sil'i-ty,** *n.*—**fis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of splitting or breaking apart. **2.** *Biol.* Spontaneous division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms, especially as a mode of reproduction; cell-division.

fis"si-pal'mate, *a.* Partially web-footed. [< FISSI- + L. *palma,* palm.]—**fis"si-pal-ma'tion,** *n.*—**fis-sip'a-ra,** *n. pl.* Animals that reproduce by fission. [+ L. *pario,* produce.]—**fis-sip'a-rism,** *n. Biol.* Reproducing by fission. **fis"si-par'i-ty‡.**—**fis-sip'a-rous,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Reproducing by fission. **2.** Separating by fission.—**fis-sip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**fis'si-ped.** **1.** *a.* Having the toes separated. **fis-sip'e-dal‡; fis"si-pe'di-al‡.** **II.** *n.* A carnivore with separate toes. [+ L. *pes,* foot.]

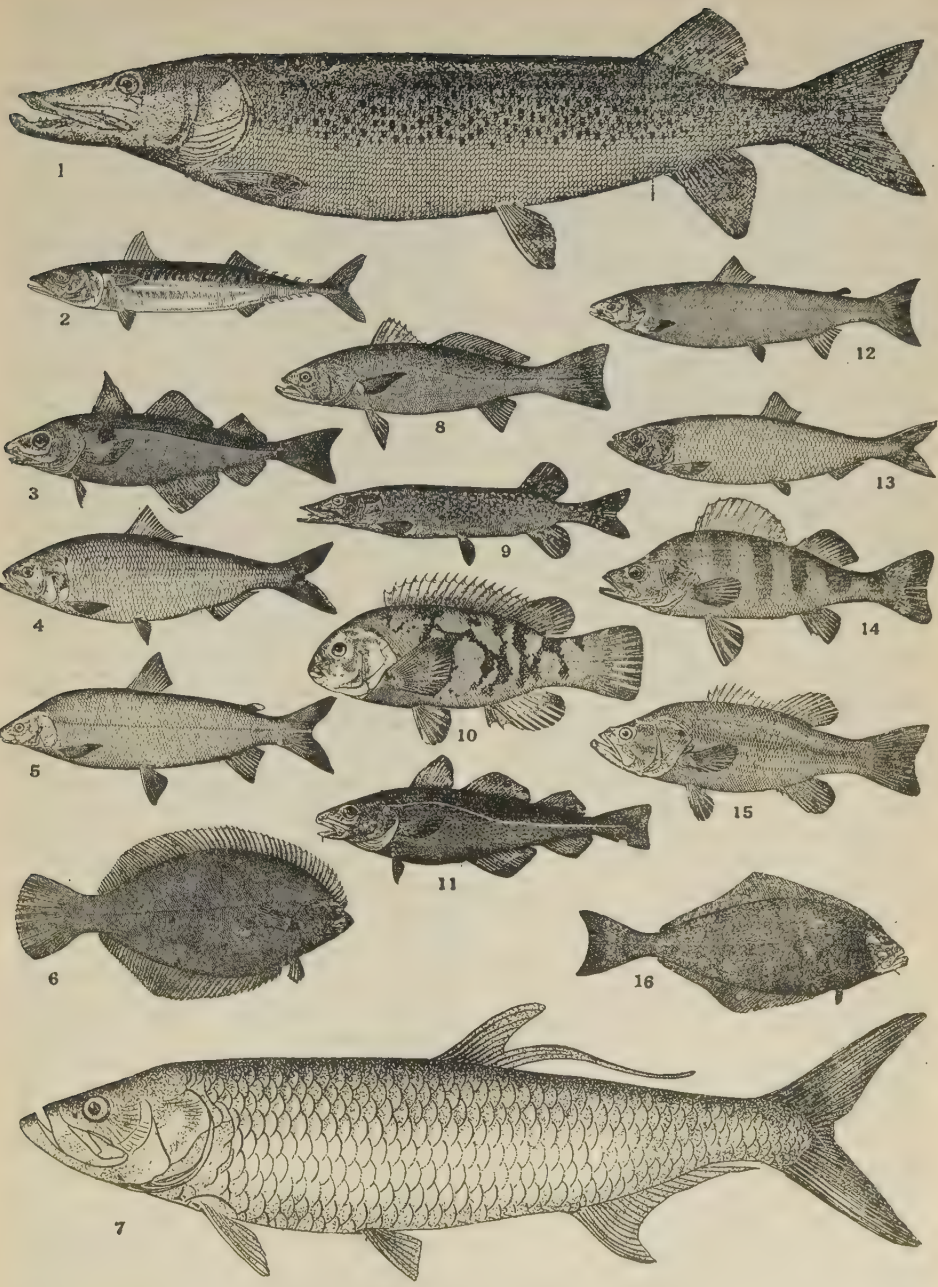
fis'sle, 1 fis'i; 2 fis'l, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as FIZZLE. **2.** To rustle; bustle about. **fis'tle‡.**

fis'sure, 1 fish'ur; 2 fish'ur. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FIS'SURED; FIS'SUR-ING.] To crack; split. **II.** *n.* A narrow opening, cleft, crevice, or furrow. [< L. *fissura,* < *findo,* split.] Syn.: see BREACH.

fist, 1 fist; 2 fist, *n.* The hand when closed tightly, as for striking; the clenched hand. [< AS. *fyst,* fist.]—**fist'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the fist; pugilistic.—**fist'i-cuff",** *n.* A cuff with the fist; in the plural, a pugilistic encounter.—**fist'-wise,** *a.* Like a fist.

fis'tu-la, 1 fis'chu-lə; 2 fis'chu-la, *n.* **1.** A long narrow canal caused by diseased action. **2†.** A reed or pipe. [L.]—**fis'tu-lar,** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of a fistula. **fis'tu-la-ry‡; fis'tu-lose‡.**—**fis'tu-lous,** *a.* **1.** Cylindrical and hollow like a reed. **2.** Fistular. **fis'tu-late‡; fis'-tu-lat"ed‡.**

fit, 1 fit; 2 fit, *v.* [FIT'TED[d]; FIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render suitable or adapt for some purpose or use; bring into some relation of agreement or harmony. **2.** To provide with something of the proper size, shape, etc. **3.** To provide with requisites; qualify; prepare; equip: commonly with *out* or *up.* **4.** To be of the proper size and shape for. **5.** To be becoming or suitable for; befit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be made of the proper size, shape, etc.; be rightly adjusted, suitable, proper, or becoming. **2.** To receive suitable equipment. [ME. *fitten,* < Icc. *fitja,* knit together.] Syn.: see ADAPT; ACCOMMODATE; PREPARE; TEMPER.—**fit'ter,** *n.*



REPRESENTATIVE FOOD- AND GAME-FISHES.

1. Maskinonge. 1/21 2. Mackerel. 1/9 3. Haddock. 1/11 4. American shad. 1/7 5. Whitefish. 1/9 6. Winter flounder. 1/9 7. Tarpon. 1/16 8. Weakfish. 1/4 9. Pike. 1/23 10. Tautog or blackfish. 1/8 11. Cod. 1/21 12. Atlantic salmon. 1/23 13. Herring. 1/7 14. Yellow perch. 1/7 15 Large-mouthed black bass. 1/6 16. Halibut. 1/29

fit, *a.* [FIT'TER; FIT'TEST.] **1.** Adapted to an end, aim, or design; adequate; competent; qualified. **2.** Conformed to a standard; suitable; appropriate. **3.** In a state of preparation; ready. **4.** [Colloq.] As if; all but; well-nigh: a loose adverbial use, expressive of a mood or condition. **5.** [Colloq.] In good physical condition and training: originally a sporting use.

Syn.: see ADEQUATE; APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; COMPETENT; CONVENIENT; GOOD; RIPE.—**fit'ly,** *adv.* In a fit manner; properly.—**fit'ness,** *n.*

fit[1], *n.* **1.** An attack of disease attended by convulsions; spasm. **2.** A sudden overmastering emotion or feeling; a mood; as, a *fit* of rage. **3.** Impulsive and irregular exertion or action; caprice; as, a *fit* of industry. [< AS. *fitt,* struggle.]

fit[2], *n.* **1.** An adjustment or agreement in size, form, or the like; suitability; adaptation. **2.** A making ready.

fit[3]‖, *n.* A song; canto; verse. [< AS. *fitt.*]

fitch[1], 1 fich; 2 fich, *n.* **1.** The fitchew or polecat. **2.** The fur of the fitchew. **3.** A small brush or painters' pencil. **fitch'-brush"**‡. [< OD. *vitsche.*]

fitch[2], *n.* [Archaic, or Dial., Eng.] A vetch.

fitch'ew, 1 fich'ū; 2 fich'u, *n.* [Eng.] The European polecat. [< OF. *fissiau,* < OD. *fisse.*] **fitch'et**‡; **fitch'ole**‡.

fitch'y, 1 fich'i; 2 fich'y, *a.* Having fitches or vetches.

fit'ful, 1 fit'ful; 2 fit'fụl, *a.* Occurring in fits; marked by fits; spasmodic; capricious; unstable. Syn.: see FICKLE; IRREGULAR; IRRESOLUTE.—**fit'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fit'ful-ness,** *n.*

fit'ting, 1 fit'ing; 2 fit'ing. **I.** *pa.* Fit or suitable for any purpose; proper; appropriate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of adjusting or connecting properly. **2.** *pl.* Fixtures and apparatus. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; BECOMING; JUST.—**fit'ting-ly,** *adv.*—**fit'ting-ness,** *n.*

fitz, 1 fits; 2 fits, *n.* A son: an element in surnames. [< F. *fils* (< L. *filius*), son.]

Fitz"-Ger'ald, 1 fits"-jer'ald; 2 fits"-gĕr'ald, **Edward** (1809–1883). An English poet; translator of Omar Khayyam.

Fi-u'me, 1 fi-ū'mē; 2 fi-u'me, *n.* A seaport on the Adriatic (pop. 50,000), seized by D'Annunzio for Italy, Sept. 1919; abandoned by him Dec. 1920.

five, 1 faiv; 2 fiv. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than four. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of four and one. **2.** A symbol denoting this number, as 5 or V. [< AS. *fif,* = Goth. *fimf.*] **—five'fin"ger,** *n.* **1.** Cinquefoil. **five-fingered grass**‡. **2.** A starfish with five arms.—**five'fold".** **I.** *a.* Made up of five; five times as much or as great. **II.** *adv.* In a five-fold manner or degree.—**fives,** *n. pl.* A game similar to court-tennis.—**fives'-court",** *n.* **1.** A place for playing fives. **2.** [Slang.] A room or hall where boxing is engaged in.

fix[1], 1 fiks; 2 fiks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten, attach, or secure firmly; make firm; establish. **2.** To treat so as to prevent fading, volatilizing, or deterioration; set; solidify. **3.** To direct steadily and intently, as the gaze. **4.** To decide definitely; settle; determine. **5.** [Colloq.] To arrange; put in order; adjust. **6.** [U. S.] To predispose in one's favor by bribery or similar means; secure the favor of; as, to *fix* a jury. **7.** [Colloq.] To outwit; defeat; disable; retaliate upon; as, I'll *fix* the fellow. 8†. To transfix. **II.** *i.* **1.** To settle down and remain in one spot. **2.** To become firm or solid; crystallize; congeal; solidify. [< L.[LL] *figo,* fasten.] **fixe**†; **fyx**†.

Syn.: see BIND; CONFIRM; SET; SETTLE.

—fix'a-bl(e)F, *a.*—**fix'ate,** *vt.* [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] To render fixed; fix the position of.—**fix-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed; stability. **2.** A state of non-volatility, or the entering into such a state. **3.** *Dyeing.* The making permanent of a color.—**fix'a-tiv(e)S,** *a.* & *n.*—**fixed,** *pa.* **1.** Established; attached or fastened; settled; stable; lasting. **2.** *Astron.* Keeping nearly the same relative position; as, *fixed* stars. **3.** *Com.* Without days of grace, as notes, etc. **4.** *Zool.* Attached; not locomotory. Syn.: see FIRM; OBSTINATE; PERMANENT.—**fix'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**fix'ed-ness,** *n.*—**fix'ing,** *n.* **1.** The action of the verb *fix,* in any sense. **2.** *Phot.* The process of treating a developed picture so that it shall not be changed by the further action of light. **3.** *pl.* Furnishings, ornaments, or trappings of any kind; also, things prepared for use; as, table-*fixings.*—**fix'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being fixed; permanent character or condition; fixedness; stability. — **fix'ture,** *n.* **1.** Anything fixed firmly in its place; as, gas-*fixtures.* **2.** One who or that which is regarded as permanently fixed. **3§.** Fixedness. **4†.** A fixing or placing.—**fix'ure†,** *n.* Fixed condition; firmness.

fix, *n.* [Colloq.] A position of embarrassment; dilemma.

fizz, 1 fiz; 2 fiz. **I.** *vi.* To make a hissing noise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hissing noise. **2.** An effervescing beverage. **3.** [Colloq.] Champagne. **fizt**. [weak; foisonless. **fis'sen-less**‡.

fiz'zen-less, 1 fiz'en-les; 2 fiz'ĕn-lĕs, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Feeble; **fiz'zle,** 1 fiz'l; 2 fiz'l. **I.** *vi.* [FIZ'ZLED; FIZ'ZLING.] **1.** To make a hissing noise, as wet wood or gunpowder when burning. **2.** [Colloq.] To fail ignominiously in any effort or enterprise. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A wearied or harassed condition. **2.** An ignominious failure, as in a recitation. [Freq. of FIZZ.] **fis'sle**‡.

fjeld, 1 fyeld; 2 fyĕld, *n.* [Norway.] A high, barren plateau or table-land. **field**‡.

fjord, *n.* Same as FIORD.

Fl., *abbr.* Flanders, Flavius, Flemish.—**fl.,** *abbr.* Florin, flourished, fluid.—**Fla.,** *abbr.* Florida (official).

flab'by, 1 flab'i; 2 flăb'y, *a.* **1.** Lacking muscle or healthy fiber; flaccid. **2.** Lacking in moral or intellectual vigor; languid; feeble. [< FLAP, *v.*]—**flab'bi-ly,** *adv.*—**flab'bi-ness,** *n.*

flac'cid, 1 flak'sid; 2 flăc'çid, *a.* Lacking firmness or elasticity; flabby. [< L. *flaccidus,* < *flaccus,* flabby.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**flac-cid'i-ty, flac'cid-ness,** *n.*

fla"con', 1 fla"kŏn'; 2 flă"cŏn', *n.* [F.] An old form of stoppered bottle or flask.

flag[1], 1 flag; 2 flăg, *vt.* [FLAGGED, FLAGD[S]; FLAG'GING.] **1.** To signal by a flag. **2.** To decoy, as game, by something like a flag. [cattail flags.

flag[2], *vt.* To stop up the seams of (a cask) with leaves of the

flag[3], *vt.* To pave with flagstones.

flag[4], *vi.* **1.** To grow spiritless or languid; become tired; droop. **2.** To grow dull; drag. **3.** To hesitate; halt. Syn.: see LINGER.

flag[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth commonly bearing a device and attached to a staff or halyard: used as a standard, symbol, or signal. **2.** Something resembling a flag, as the bushy part of a dog's tail, the long feathers on a hawk's leg, etc. [Cp. D. *vlag,* Dan. *flag,* Sw. *flagg.*]—**—black flag,** the emblem of piracy and of no quarter.—**Flag Day** [U.S.], June 14, in commemoration of the day in 1777 on which the Stars and Stripes became the national flag of the United States by proclamation of Congress.—**f. of truce,** a white flag displayed to denote that a conference or truce is desired.—**flag'man",** *n.* One who carries a flag, as for signaling trains on a railway.—**f.-officer,** *n.* **1.** Formerly, the captain of a flag-ship. **2.** An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.—**f.-ship,** *n.* The ship carrying a flag-officer and displaying his flag.—**flag'staff",** *n.* A pole on which a flag is hung or displayed.—**f.-station,** *n.* A station on a railway at which a train stops only on signal.—**service f.** [U. S.], a flag with red border and white center on which one or more blue stars are sewed—one star for each man in the service.

flag[2], *n.* A flagstone. [< Ice. *flaga,* slab of stone.]

flag[3], *n.* One of various plants having sword-shaped leaves and growing in moist places. [Prob. = FLAG[1] (as fluttering in the wind).]

flag'el-late, 1 flaj'e-lēt; 2 flăg'ĕ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To beat with a rod; whip; scourge. [< L. *flagellatus,* pp. of *flagello,* < *flagellum,* scourge.]—**flag'el-lant.** **I.** *a.* Using a scourge, or fitted to be used for a scourging. **II.** *n.* A self-scourging fanatic.—**flag"el-la'tion,** *n.*

flag'el-late, *a.* Having or producing flagella or whip-like processes, or runner-like branches. **flag'el-lat"ed**‡.

fla-gel'lum, 1 fla-jel'um; 2 fla-gĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A lash-like appendage. **2.** A scourge. **3.** *Bot.* A runner, or a whip-like branch. [L., scourge, dim. of *flagrum,* scourge.] —**fla-gel'li-form,** *a.* Like a whip-like shoot or runner.

flage'o-let, 1 flaj'o-let; 2 flăg'o-lĕt, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument blown from the end. See illus. **2.** An organ-stop. [F., < L. *flatus;* see FLUTE, *n*]

flag'ging, 1 flag'iŋ; 2 flăg'ing, *n.* A pavement of flagstones; flagstones collectively; also, the act of paving with flagstones. [fissility, etc.

flag'gy[1], 1 flag'i; 2 flăg'y, *a.* Resembling flagstone in

flag'gy[2], *a.* Like a flag; wide-spreading.

flag'gy[3], *a.* Like or containing the plants called flags.

flag'gy[4]†, *a.* **1.** Lax; languid. **2.** Having no flavor; tasteless.—**flag'gi-ness**†, *n.*

fla-gi'tious, 1 fla-jish'us; 2 fla-gĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Flagrantly wicked; atrocious; heinous. [< L. *flagitiosus,* < *flagitium,* disgraceful act.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL; FLAGRANT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

flag'on, 1 flag'on; 2 flăg'on, *n.* A vessel with a handle and a narrow mouth, used to serve liquors. [OF.]

fla'grant, 1 flē'grant; 2 flā'grant, *a.* **1.** Openly scandalous; notorious; heinous. **2.** Now going on; raging. **3‖.** Burning; blazing. [F., < L. *flagran(t-)s,* ppr. of *flagro,* burn.]

Syn.: atrocious, disgraceful, enormous, flagitious, heinous, monstrous, nefarious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shocking.—Ant.: see synonyms for EXCELLENT.—**fla'gran-cy,** *n.* Notoriousness; heinousness. **fla'grance**†.—**fla'grant-ly,** *adv.*

Flageolet.

fla-gran'te de-lic'to, 1 fla-gran'tı dı-lik'to; 2 fla-grăn'te de-lĭc'to. [L.] While the crime or misdemeanor is or was being committed; in the very act.

flag'stone", 1 flag'stōn"; 2 flăg'stōn", *n.* **1.** A broad, flat stone suitable for foot-pavements. **2.** *Geol.* Any fine-grained rock from which such slabs may be split.

flail, 1 flēl; 2 flāl, *n.* **1.** An implement consisting of a wooden bar (the swingle) hinged or tied to a handle, for

separating grain by beating. **2.** A medieval weapon with spiked iron swingle. [< L. *flagellum*, scourge.]

flair, 1 flâr; 2 flâr, *n.* [F.] The power of tracing by scent, as of dogs in hunting. Hence, ability to find out anything.

flake, 1 flēk; 2 flāk, *vt. & vi.* [FLAKED†; FLAK'ING.] To peel off in flakes; fleck. [< Ice. *flakna*, flake off.]

flake[1], *n.* **1.** A small flat fragment or loosely cohering mass; a thin piece or chip of anything; scale; fleck. **2.** A carnation having stripes of any single color on a white ground. **3.** A gleam of light; flash. **4.** The flat coil of a stowed cable; a fake. [< Norw. *flak*, slice.]

flake[2], *n.* **1.** A light staging or platform, as for drying fish. **2.** A flap on a saddle to keep the rider's knee from the horse. [< Ice. *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle.]

flak'ing, 1 flēk'ıŋ; 2 flāk'ing, *n.* The operation of chipping flints, as for gun-locks.—**flak'ing-ham"mer,** *n.*

flak'y, 1 flēk'ı; 1 flāk'y, *a.* Resembling or consisting of flakes; easily separable into flakes.—**flak'i-ness,** *n.*

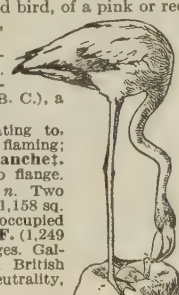
flam'beau, 1 flam'bō; 2 flăm'bō, *n.* [FLAM'BEAUX, *pl.*] **1.** A torch, as one made of a bundle of wicks covered with wax, etc. **2.** A large decorated candlestick. **3.** A large sugar-boiling kettle. [F., < L. *flamma*, flame.]

flam-boy'ant, 1 flam-bel'ənt; 2 flăm-bŏy'ant, *a.* **1.** Characterized by extravagance; showy; bombastic. **2.** Bursting into flame; blazing. **3.** Having a wavy edge, as of flame. [F., < L. *flamma*, flame.]—**flamboyant architecture,** a highly florid style of French Pointed architecture. **-ly,** *adv.*

flame, 1 flēm; 2 flām. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FLAMED; FLAM'ING.] **1.** To give out a flame; blaze or burn. **2.** To shine like a flame; flash. **3.** To burst forth, as in violence of passion. **4.** To subject to the action of flame or fire; scorch; singe. **5†.** To inflame; excite. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stream of vapor or gas made luminous by heat; a blaze; glow; brilliancy. **2.** Excitement, as from rage, strife, or passionate desire; an ardent affection; passionate love. **3.** [Colloq.] A sweetheart. [< OF., < L. *flamma*, flame.] **flam‡** [Dial.]. Syn.: (verb) see BURN; FIRE; (noun) see LIGHT.

fla'men, 1 flē'men; 2 flā'mĕn, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular god. [L.]

fla-min'go, 1 flə-miŋ'go; 2 fla-mĭŋ'gō, *n.* [-GOS[z] or -GOES, *pl.*] A long-necked, small-bodied bird, of a pink or red color, having very long legs, webbed feet, and a bent bill.



Flamingo and its Nest.

Fla-min'i-us, 1 flə-min'ı-us; 2 fla-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs, *n.* **1. Caius** (–217 B. C.), a Roman general and statesman. **2. T. Quintius** (230?–174 B. C.), a Roman general.

flam'y, 1 flēm'ı; 2 flām'y, *a.* Relating to, composed of, or resembling flame; flaming; blazing. [**flanche‡.**

flanch[1], 1 flanch; 2 flănch, *vt.* To flange.

Flan'ders, 1 flan'dərz; 2 flăn'ders, *n.* Two Belgian provinces: (1) **East F.** (1,158 sq. m.; pop. 1,125,000), capital, Ghent; occupied by German troops, 1914; (2) **West F.** (1,249 sq. m.; pop. 880,000), capital, Bruges. Gallantly defended by Belgians and British against German violation of its neutrality, 1914–18.

flâ"neur', 1 flɑ"nūr'; 2 flä"nûr', *n.* A lounger; idler. [F.]—**flâ"ne-rie',** *n.* [F.] Idling.

flange, 1 flanj; 2 flănj, *vt. & vi.* To supply with a flange; take the form of a flange.

flange, *n.* **1.** A projecting rim or edge, as on a car-wheel. **2.** A plate to close a pipe-opening or other orifice. [Var. of FLANK.]

flank[1], 1 flaŋk; 2 flăŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stand or be on either side or on both sides of; border. **2.** *Mil.* To turn, guard, or threaten the flank of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To guard or attack the flank. **2.** To border; touch: with *on*. —**flank'er,** *n.* A flanking party, fortification, etc.

flank, *a.* Pertaining to the flank or side. (1) Cut from the side. (2) Situated at the side. (3) Coming from or toward the side.

flank, *n.* **1.** The hinder part of an animal's side, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** *Entom.* The side of the thorax; the pleura. **3.** The side, or the lateral portion, of anything, especially of a military force. **4.** *Fort.* Any part of a fortification that defends another work by a fire along its face. [< F. *flanc*.]

flan'nel, 1 flan'l; 2 flăn'l, *n.* **1.** A loosely woven woolen stuff with soft, nap-like surface. **2.** Plain cloth in the first stage of manufacture. [< F. *flanelle*, flannel.]—**Canton or cotton flannel,** a cotton fabric having a long nap, usually on one side only.

flap, 1 flap; 2 flăp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FLAPPED†, FLAPT[s]; FLAP'PING.] **1.** To strike, or strike at, with or as with a wing. **2.** To move to and fro rapidly, as wings; swing, as in the wind; droop like the flap of a hat. **3.** To let fall or bring down the flap of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad, limber, and loosely hanging part or attachment. **2.** The act of flapping; a light blow. **3.** An implement for brushing away flies. **4.** A light blow; slap. **5.** *Surg.* A piece of skin or flesh cut away except at its base. **6.** The flapping tongue of a valve. **7.** *pl.* A disease of the lips of horses. [Prob. imitative.] **flapper.** Syn.: see SHAPE.—**flap'-eared",** *a.* Having broad, flapping ears.—**flap'jack",** *n.* A griddle-cake or pancake,—**flap'per,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which flaps or slaps, or calls attention. **2.** A young bird unable to fly. **3.** A flipper. **4.** [Eng.] A young girl.

flap'doo"dle, 1 flap'dū"dl; 2 flăp'dōō"dl, *n.* [Humorous.] The food on which fools are fed; hence, boastful talk; twaddle.

flare, 1 flâr; 2 flâr, *v.* [FLARED; FLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to burn with a sudden brilliant flame; hence, to display ostentatiously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To burn unsteadily or with a wavering or fluttering flame. **2.** To emit a sudden dazzling, unsteady light. **3.** To shine out in glaring colors; be offensively showy in dress. **4.** To open or spread outward like the sides of a funnel. [< Norw. *flara*, blaze.]

—**to flare up,** to blaze up suddenly; fly into a passion.—**flare'-up",** *n.* A sudden outburst of flame, as of light.—**flar'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

flare, *n.* **1.** A large, bright, but unsteady and flickering light; unsteady glare; figuratively, ostentation. **2.** A widening or spreading outward, as of the sides of a funnel. Syn.: see LIGHT.

flash[1], 1 flaṡh; 2 flăṡh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act, operate, or appear suddenly, as a bright light. **2.** To cover (plain glass) with a thin coating of colored glass. **II.** *i.* To act, operate, or appear with suddenness or brilliancy. [Scand.] Syn.: see BURN.

—**to flash in the pan,** to explode the powder in the pan, as a flint-lock musket, without discharging the weapon; hence, to make a futile effort.—**flash'er,** *n.* One who or that which flashes; specifically, a device for momentarily illuminating electric lamps, as in advertising signs.—**flash'ing,** *pa.* Emitting flashes. Syn.: see BRIGHT.

flash[2†], *vt. & vi.* To splash; also, to flush, as a stream. [Perhaps < FLASH[2], *n.*]

flash, *a.* **1.** Relating to or connected with thieves or thieves' talk. **2.** Cheap and tawdry; loud. [Perhaps = FLASHY.]—**flash'-house",** *n.* A house frequented by thieves, etc., where stolen goods are received.

flash[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden and transient blaze; gleam; a sudden outburst, as of wit, anger, etc. **2.** A moment; instant. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Thieves' jargon. Syn.: see LIGHT.—**flash'-light",** *n.* **1.** A light, as in a lighthouse, shown only at regular intervals. **2.** A brief and brilliant light for taking photographs.—**flash'y,** *a.* Pretentious without merit; showy; tawdry.—**flash'i-ly,** *adv.*—**flash'i-ness,** *n.*

flash[2], *n.* **1.** A pond; pool. **2.** A reservoir in a stream for storing water to flood a shoal. [< OF. *flache*, < OD. *vlacke*, < *vlack*, flat.]

flash'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of flashing, in any sense. **2.** *Glass-making.* (1) A reheating of imperfectly formed glassware. (2) The twirling of a hollow globe of heated glass to spread it into a flat disk. (3) The fusing of a thin coating of colored glass on plain glass.

—**flash'ing-point",** *n.* The temperature, lower than the burning-point, at which a volatile liquid gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to ignite. **flash'-point"‡.**

flask, 1 flɑsk; 2 flăsk, *n.* **1.** A small bottle or similar vessel. **2.** A frame for holding a founding-mold. [< AS. *flasce*.] [laundry. **2.** A small flask.

flas'ket, 1 flas'ket; 2 flăs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A shallow basket, as for

flat, 1 flat; 2 flăt, *v.* [FLAT'TED[d]; FLAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) To lower (a tone), as by a half step. (2) To sound (a note) slightly lower than it is written. **2.** To lower or depress in general. **3.** To make flat. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing or play below the pitch. **2.** To become flat or stupid.

flat, *a.* [FLAT'TER; FLAT'TEST.] **1.** Having a surface that is a horizontal plane; level; smooth. **2.** Lying prone upon the ground; hence, overthrown; ruined. **3.** Without qualification; positive; absolute. **4.** Lacking interest; monotonous; dull; insipid. **5.** *Mus.* (1) Below pitch. (2) Minor or diminished. **6.** *Gram.* Sounded; voiced. **7.** Without gloss, as a painted surface. [< Ice. *flatr*.]

Syn.: absolute, characterless, downright, dull, empty, even, horizontal, insipid, level, lifeless, mawkish, pointless, spiritless, stupid, tame, vapid. As a dead level is monotonous and uninteresting, we have a *flat* joke, a *flat* remark, for one that is *dull, insipid, pointless*. As what is perfectly *level* is without variation or relief, we have a *flat* refusal, in the sense of what is *absolute*. See HORIZONTAL; LEVEL; SMOOTH

—**flat'boat",** *n.* [U. S.] A large boat with a flat bottom, formerly much in use on Western rivers for freighting merchandise.—**flat'fish",** *n.* A fish having a compressed body with unsymmetrical sides and with both eyes on one side,

as the flounder, halibut, sole, etc.—**f. foot,** a foot having a flat sole.—**flat'foot",** *n. Med.* The deformed condition of a flat foot; splayfoot.—**f.-footed,** *a.* **1.** Having flat feet. **2.** [Colloq.] Uncompromising; resolute; positive.—**f.-iron.** *n.* An iron with a smooth, polished under surface for smoothing cloth.—**flat'lings,** *adv.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Positively; peremptorily. **2.** [Scot.] Flatlong.—**flat'long",** *adv.* With the flat side; as, to strike *flatlong* with a sword.—**flat'ly,** *adv.*—**flat'ness,** *n.*—**flat'ten,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become flat.—**flat'tish,** *a.* Rather flat.—**flat'wise",** *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object. **flat'ways"‡.**—**flat'worm",** *n.* Any flat-bodied worm.

flat[1], *n.* **1.** A plane surface; a level. **2.** Low land over which the tide flows; shoal: commonly in the plural. **3.** Anything that is flat; the flat side of a thing. **4.** *Mus.* A tone a half step lower than a tone from which it is named, represented by the character ♭. **5.** [Colloq.] A simple-minded person; gull.

flat[2], *n.* **1.** A set of rooms on one floor, for the occupancy of a single family; apartment. **2.** A house containing such flats. [< AS. *flet.*]

flat, *adv.* **1.** In a level state or position; so as to be flat; flatly. **2.** *Mus.* Below the true pitch.

flat'ter, 1 flat'ər; 2 flăt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To praise unduly, obsequiously, or insincerely; fawn on; cajole. **2.** To encourage with delusive or visionary hopes; persuade. **3.** To represent as more comely or pleasing than the reality, as a portrait or description. **II.** *i.* To make use of fulsome compliments or undue praise. [ME. *flatteren;* cp. MD. *flatteren,* Ice. *fladhra,* flatter, G. *flattern,* flutter.] Syn.: see CARESS; PRAISE; PUFF.

—**flat'ter-er,** *n.* One who flatters.—**flat'ter-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**flat'ter-y,** *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] The act or practise of the flatterer; undue or insincere compliment; adulation. Syn.: see PRAISE.

flat'u-lence, 1 flat'yu-lens; 2 flăt'yu-lĕnc, *n.* The accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels; hence, windiness; vanity. [< L. *flatus,* a blowing, < *flo,* blow.] **flat'u-lency‡.**—**flat'u-lent,** *a.* **flat'u-ous‡.**—**flat'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

fla'tus, 1 flī'tus; 2 flā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** A breath; puff of wind. **2.** Windiness; wind or gas in the stomach or bowels. **3.** The condition of being puffed out with wind; inflation. [L.]

Flau"bert', 1 flō"bār'; 2 flō"bĕr', **Gustave** (1821–1880). A French novelist; *Madame Bovary.*

flaught, 1 flôt *or* flôht; 2 flȧt *or* flȧht, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A flake of fire; spark.

flaun, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FLAWN. **flaune‡.**

flaunt, 1 flânt *or* flônt; 2 flânt *or* flȧnt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To display ostentatiously; parade. **2†.** To wave or flutter in the wind. Syn.: boast, display, exhibit, flourish, flutter, parade, vaunt, wave.

flaunt, *n.* **1.** The act of flaunting. **2.** A boast; vaunt.—**flaunt'er,** *n.*—**flaunt'ing,** *pa.* Making a parade or ostentatious display; jaunty and gay. **flaunt'y‡.**

flaut'ist, 1 flôt'ist; 2 flȧt'ist, *n.* One who plays the flute; a flutist.

fla-ves'cent, 1 flə-ves'ent; 2 fla-vĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Turning yellow; yellowish. [< L. *flavescen(t-)s,* ppr., < *flavus,* yellow.]

fla'vor, 1 flē'vər; 2 flā'vor. **I.** *vt.* To impart flavor or any distinguishing quality to. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quality of a thing as affecting the sense of taste or the senses of taste and smell; characteristic taste of a thing, especially if pleasant: often used figuratively. **2.** Flavoring. [< OF. *flaveur,* < L. *flavus,* yellow.] **fla'vour‡.**—**fla'vor-ing,** *n.* A substance, as an essence or extract, for giving a flavor to anything.—**fla'vor-ous,** *a.* Pleasantly flavored; savory. Syn.: see RACY.

flaw, 1 flē; 2 flą, *vt.* **1.** To make flaws in; mar; crack. **2.** To make invalid or inoperative.

flaw[1], *n.* An inherent defect, as in construction or constitution; especially, a defect that destroys or impairs strength, force, or validity; weak spot; crack; fissure; as, a *flaw* in a casting. [ME. *flawe,* < Sw. *flaga,* crack.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; BREACH.—**flaw'less,** *a.* Having no flaw.—**flaw'less-ly,** *adv.*—**flaw'y,** *a.* Having flaws; defective.

flaw[2], *n.* A sudden puff of wind; a transient but violent wind-storm. [< Norw. *flaga.*]

flawn†, *n.* A kind of custard pie. [< OF. *flaon,* < OHG. *flado,* cake.] **flaunt; flaunet.**

flax, 1 flaks; 2 flăks, *n.* **1.** The soft fiber obtained from the bark of the flax-plant. **2.** An annual plant with stems about two feet high, having a mucilaginous seed, called *flaxseed* or *linseed,* and an inner bark which yields the flax of commerce. See illus. in next column. **3.** Any plant resembling flax. [< AS. *fleax;* perhaps < √ of PLY.]—**flax'en,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made of flax; like flax; of a light golden color.—**flax'seed",** *n.* **1.** The mucilaginous seed borne by the common flax; linseed. **2.** A low European herb of the flax family, having similar seed-vessels.—**flax'-wort",** *n.* Any plant of the flax family.—**flax'y,** *a.* Like flax; fair; flaxen

Flax'man, 1 flaks'mən; 2 flăks'man. **John** (1755–1826). An English sculptor and designer; monument of Nelson.

flay, 1 flē; 2 flā, *vt.* To strip off the skin from; skin. [< AS. *fleăn.*]

Fl. E., *abbr.* Flemish ells.

flea, 1 flī; 2 flē, *n.* **1.** An insect, parasitic upon a mammal or a bird, having a compressed body, limbs adapted for leaping, and a head armed with piercing mandibles and a suctorial proboscis. **2.** One of certain small beetles and crustaceans that jump like fleas, as a beach-flea or sandhopper. [< AS. *fleă,* prob. < √ of *fleon:* see FLEE[1], *v.*]—**flea'bane",** *n.* One of various plants of the aster family, supposed to repel fleas.—**flea'bite",** *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea. **2.** Any trifling wound or discomfort. **3.** A minute quantity.—**flea'bit"ten,** *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea. **2.** White, flecked with bay or sorrel spots: said of the color of a horse.—**f.-glass,** *n.* An early form of microscope.

Flower of the Flax.

fleam, 1 flīm; 2 flēm, *n. Surg.* A lancet.

fleck[1], 1 flek; 2 flĕk. **I.**[t]. *vt.* To spot or stripe; dapple. **II.** *n.* A dot or streak; dapple. [< Ice. *flekkr.*]—**fleck'less,** *a.* Spotless; stainless.

fleck[2], *n.* A flake, as of wool.

fleck[3], *n.* A flitch, as of bacon.

flec'tion, 1 flek'shən; 2 flĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bending or turning. **2.** A curved or bent part. **3.** A turning, as of the eye; glance; cast. **4.** *Gram.* The variation of a word, as by conjugation or declension. See INFLECTION. [< L. *flexio(n-),* < *flecto,* bend.] **flex'ion‡.**

fled, 1 fled; 2 flĕd, *imp. & pp.* of FLEE, *v.*

fledge, 1 flej; 2 flĕdǧ, *v.* [FLEDGED; FLEDG'ING.] **I§.** *t.* To furnish with feathers or with any soft covering. **II.** *i.* To acquire feathers enough for flight. [Ult. < AS. *fleğgan,* fly.]—**fledg'ling. I.** *a.* Just fledged; hence, little known, as a young poet. **II.** *n.* A young bird just fledged. **fledge'ling‡.**

flee[1], 1 flī; 2 flē, *v.* [FLED; FLEE'ING.] **I.** *t.* To run away from; shun; avoid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seek safety in flight; run away. **2.** To cease to be visible; disappear. [< AS. *fleon.*] Syn.: see ESCAPE; FLY.—**fleer**[1], *n.* One who flees; a fugitive.

flee[2], [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To fly; let fly. **II.** *n.* A fly.

fleece, 1 flīs; 2 flēç. **I.** *vt.* [FLEECED[†]; FLEEC'ING.] **1.** To cut or shear off the fleece from; hence, to swindle. **2.** To cover as with a fleece. **II.** *n.* **1.** The woolly covering of a sheep; also, the entire coat of wool sheared from a sheep. **2.** Anything resembling a fleece in quality or appearance. [< AS. *fleōs, flīs.*] **flees†.**—**fleec'er,** *n.* One who fleeces; especially, one who takes by fraud.—**fleec'y,** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or covered with a fleece.

fleech[1], 1 flich; 2 flēch, *vt.* [Scot.] To cajole; coax. [< MD. *fletsen.*] **fleich‡; fleitch‡.**

fleer, 1 flīr; 2 flēr. *vt. & vi.* To jeer at; deride; mock; sneer.

fleer[2], *n.* Derision or scorn; a leer. [< Norw. *flira,* titter, giggle.] **fleart.**—**fleer'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

fleet[1], 1 flīt; 2 flēt, *vi.* To fly or pass swiftly. [< AS. *fleōtan,* < √ of FLOW, *v.*]—**fleet'ing,** *pa.* Passing quickly: transitory. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.

fleet[1], *a.* Moving, or capable of moving, swiftly; rapid; nimble; swift. [Cp. Ice. *fljōtr.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fleet[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thin; shallow. [< FLEET[1], *a.*]

fleet[3], *n.* **1.** A number of vessels in company or under one command, especially ships of war; also, something resembling such a group; as, a *fleet* of airships. **2.** The entire number of vessels belonging to one government or one company. [< AS. *fleōt,* ship, < *fleōtan,* float.]—**Fleet prison,** a famous debtors' prison in London, burned and rebuilt in 1780–82, abolished in 1845. **The Fleet‡.**

fleet[4], *n.* An inlet or creek: now only in compounds. [< AS. *fleōt,* bay, < *fleōtan,* float.] [< AS. *flēgan.*]

fleg, 1 fleg; 2 flĕg. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To affright. **II.** *n.* A stroke.

Flem., *abbr.* Flemish.

Flem'ing, 1 flem'iŋ; 2 flĕm'ing, *n.* A native of Flanders; one of Flemish blood and speech; a Belgian of Dutch descent. [< OD. *Vlaeminah,* Fleming.]

Flem'ish, 1 flem'ish; 2 flĕm'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Flanders, its people, literature, or language. **II.** *n.* **1.** Flemings collectively: with the definite article. **2.** The language of Flanders, belonging to the Low German branch of the Teutonic languages.

flesh, 1 flesh; 2 flĕsh. **I.**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To glut with or as with flesh; satiate; also, to accustom, inure, or tempt with a taste of flesh, as a hawk or dog. **2.** Hence, to make

eager with a foretaste of anything; embolden with success; flush. **3.** In currying, to scrape the flesh from. **II.** *n.* **1.** The softer tissues of an animal body; animal food or meat. **2.** The material part of man; the body as opposed to the soul; the carnal or sinful nature. **3.** Mankind in general; the human race. **4.** The soft, pulpy parts of fruits and vegetables. **5**‖. Kin; family stock. [< AS. *flæsc.*]—**flesh'er,** *n.* **1.** One who strips the flesh from hides. **2.** [Scot.] A butcher.—**flesh'-fly"** ,*n.* A carnivorous dipterous insect that deposits its eggs or living larvæ in decaying meat or other animal matter.—**flesh'i-ness,** *n.* Plumpness; corpulence.—**flesh'ings,** *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights; also, tights in general.—**flesh'less,** *a.*—**flesh'ly,** *a.* Pertaining to the body; corporeal; carnal; worldly; human.—**flesh'li-ness,** *n.* Carnality.—**flesh'ly,** *adv.* Carnally.—**flesh'mon"ger,** *n.* **1.** One who deals in meat; a butcher. **2.** A procurer.—**f.-pot,** *n.* **1.** A pot to cook flesh in. **2.** *pl.* [Archaic.] Any form of indulgence. — **f.-wound,** *n.* A wound that goes no farther than the fleshy tissues. — **flesh'y,** *a.* [FLESH'I-ER; FLESH'I-EST.] **1.** Having much flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent, as a plant. **2.** Pertaining to flesh or to the carnal nature; composed of flesh. **3.** *Bot.* Consisting of firm pulp; succulent. — **proud f.,** a granulated growth resembling flesh in a wound or sore in process of healing

flesh'ment†, *n.* Pride; the flush of success.

Fletch'er, 1 flech'ər; 2 flēch'er, **John** (1579–1625). An English poet; collaborator of Beaumont.

fleet†, *v.* To float; swim.

fleur"-de-lis', 1 flûr"-də-lī'; 2 flûr"-de-lī', *n.* [FLEURS"-DE-LIS', *pl.*] A heraldic device, the bearing of the former royal family of France. [F., FLOWER OF LILY.] **fleur"-de-lys'‡; flow"er-de-lis'‡.** —**fleured,** *a.* Decorated with the fleurs-de-lis. **fleur'y‡.**

Fleur-de-lis.

Fleu"ry', 1 flū"rī'; 2 flû"rў', *n.* **1. André Hercule de** (1653–1743), a French cardinal and statesman. **2. Claude** (1640–1723), a French prelate and historian.

flew, 1 flū; 2 flu, *imp.* of FLY, *v.*

flews, 1 flūz; 2 fluz, *n. pl.* The large chop or hanging upper lip of certain dogs, as the bloodhound.—**flewed,** *a.* Having large flews; deep-mouthed.

flex, 1 fleks; 2 fleks. **I.** *vt.* To bend; subject to flexure. **II.** *n.* A bend; flexure. [< L. *flexus,* pp. of *flecto,* bend.] —**flex'i-bl(e²,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being bent, turned, or twisted, without breaking; pliable; pliant; plastic. **2.** Tractable; yielding; compliant. **flex'il(e⁸‡.** Syn.: see SUPPLE. —**flex"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **flex'i-bl(e-ness²‡.**—**flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

flex'ion, flex'ion-al. Same as FLECTION, etc.

flex'or, 1 fleks'ər *or* -ər; 2 fleks'or, *n. Anat.* A muscle that operates to produce flexion; as, the *flexors* of the fingers.

flex'u-ose, 1 fleks'yu-ōs; 2 fleks'yu-ōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bending gently to and fro in opposite directions; zigzag. **2.** Flexuous.

flex'u-ous, 1 fleks'yu-us; 2 fleks'yu-ûs, *a.* **1.** Winding or turning about; having bends or turns. **2.** Unsteady; wavering. **3.** *Bot.* Flexuose. [< L. *flexuosus,* < *flexus;* see FLEX.]—**flex'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

flex'ure, 1 flek'shur; 2 flek'shur, *n.* A bending; also, a bent part; turn; curve; fold. [**fleyed,** *pp.* Affrighted.

fley, 1 flē; 2 fle, *v.* [Scot.] To affright. [< AS. *fīgan.*]—

fil'aum, 1 flai'əm; 2 fil'am, *n.* The orange rockfish.

flib'ber-ti-gib"bet, 1 flib'ər-ti-jib"et; 2 flib'er-ti-gib"et, *n.* **1.** An impulsive, flighty, or gossipy person. **2.** [F.] In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* a fiend. **flib'ber-di-gib"bit‡; flib'ber-ty-gib"bet‡.**

flick, 1 flik; 2 flik. **I.** *vt.* To give a flip to. **II.** *n.* A quick, light stroke, as with a whip. [Var. of FLACK.]

flick'er, 1 flik'ər; 2 flik'er, *vi.* **1.** To be unsteady or wavering, as a flame. **2.** To flutter, as a bird. [< AS. *flicertan.*]—**flick'er-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

flick'er¹, *n.* A waving or fluctuating light; a flickering or fluttering motion. Syn.: see LIGHT.

flick'er², *n.* A woodpecker, especially the golden-winged woodpecker of eastern North America. [Imitation of the bird's note.]

fli'er, } 1 flai'ər; 2 fli'er, *n.* **1.** That which flies; a flying
fly'er, } bird; a fugitive. **2.** A rapidly moving piece in a machine. **3.** A printing-press fly. **4.** A single step in a straight flight; in the plural, a straight flight of stairs. **5.** [Colloq.] One who or that which moves with great speed, as a race-horse or express-train. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] A venture, as in the stock-market.

flight¹, 1 flait; 2 flit, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of flying; swift movement of any kind; also, the distance traveled, as by a projectile. **2.** A group, flock, or swarm of flying creatures. **3.** A soaring and sustained effort or utterance. **4.** An ascent of continuous series (of stairs or steps). **5.** A light, slender arrow for shooting at long distances. **flight'-ar"row‡.** [< AS. *flyht,* < *flēogan,* fly.] Syn.: see CAREER.—**flight'-shot",** *n.* A bow-shot; the distance covered by a flying arrow.

flight², *n.* The act of fleeing or escaping; a running away. [< AS. **flyht,* < *flēon,* flee.]

flight'y, 1 flait'i; 2 flit'y, *a.* Capricious; giddy; delirious. —**flight'i-ly,** *adv.*—**flight'i-ness,** *n.*

flim'flam", 1 flim'flam"; 2 flim'flăm", *n.* [Slang.] A deception; sham; pretense; specif., a process of cheating a person when making change.—**flim'flam",** *v.*—**flim'flam"mer,** *n.*

flim'sy, 1 flim'zi; 2 flim'sy. **I.** *a.* [FLIM'SI-ER; FLIM'SI-EST.] Lacking substantial texture or structure; thin and weak; ineffective. **II.** *n.* [FLIM'SIES², *pl.*] **1.** A thin transfer-paper. **2.** [Eng.] In journalism, a dispatch or article received on transfer-paper. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A bank-note. [< W. *llymsi,* slow.]—**flim'si-ly,** *adv.*—**flim'si-ness,** *n.*

flinch¹, 1 flinch; 2 flinch, *vi.* **1.** To shrink back, as from pain or danger; waver; wince. **2.** In croquet, to allow the foot to slip from a ball in making a stroke. [Prob. < F. *fléchir,* < L. *flexus;* see FLEX.]

flinch, *n.* The act of flinching, in any sense.

flin'der, 1 flin'dər; 2 flin'der, *n.* A small fragment; splinter; shred: usually in the plural. [< Norw. *flindra,* splinter.]

fling, 1 flig; 2 fling, *v.* [FLUNG; FLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast with force or suddenness; throw; hurl; sling: often with *off* or *away.* **2.** To throw to the ground; hence, to worst; overpower. **3.** To send forth; give out; emit freely. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw a missile; cast aspersions; flout: often with *at.* **2.** To kick out, as a horse; start and rush with impatience or passion; dash; flounce; rush.

fling, *n.* **1.** The act of casting out, down, or away; a sling. **2.** A sneering insinuation; aspersion. **3.** A kick, flounce, leap, or the like. **4.** Free range for action or indulgence; dash; swagger. **5.** A lively Scotch dance. [< Ice. *flengja,* whip, ride furiously.]

flint, 1 flint; 2 flint, *n.* **1.** A hard, dull-colored variety of quartz. **2.** A piece of such stone, shaped for some purpose, as for striking fire. **3.** Anything very hard, obdurate, or cruel. [< AS. *flint.*]—**flint'-lock",** *n.* A gun-lock in which a flint was used to ignite the powder in the pan.—**flint'lock",** *n.* A firearm with a flint-lock.

flint'y, *a.* [FLINT'I-ER; FLINT'I-EST.] Made of, containing, or resembling flint; hard; cruel; obdurate. Syn.: see HARD.—**flint'i-ness,** *n.*

flip, 1 flip; 2 flip, *vt.* [FLIPPED†, FLIPT⁸; FLIP'PING.] **1.** To snap or flick; toss or throw lightly and quickly. **2.** To strike or remove with a slight, quick motion. [A form of FLAP.] [toss; snap; fillip; flick.

flip¹, *n.* A quick movement of the hand or finger; sudden

flip², *n.* A drink made with some liquor, as sherry, mixed with an egg and spiced and sugared.

flip'pant, 1 flip'ənt; 2 flip'ant, *a.* Light, pert, and trifling; shallow and impertinent. [< Ice. *fleipa,* prattle.] —**flip'pan-cy,** *n.* **flip'pant-ness‡.**—**flip'pant-ly,** *adv.*

flip'per, 1 flip'ər; 2 flip'er, *n.* A limb used to swim with, as in seals, turtles, etc.

flirt¹, 1 flûrt; 2 flirt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling, jerk, or wave lightly and quickly. **2.** To jeer at; flout. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make love for mere amusement; coquet. **2.** To flout; flounce. **3.** To act giddily or flippantly. **4.** To jeer; scoff. [< AS. *fleard,* foolish thing.]—**flir-ta'tion,** *n.* Insincere love-making. **flirt'ing‡.** — **flir-ta'tious,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

flirt, *n.* **1.** A person, especially a woman, who flirts; a coquette; trifler. **2.** The act of flirting, in any sense; a flirting motion; toss; fling; jeer.—**flirt'-gill"†,** *n.* A forward or frivolous girl.

flit, 1 flit; 2 flit, *vi.* [FLIT'TED⁴; FLIT'TING.] **1.** To fly or move rapidly and lightly; dart; skim; scud. **2.** [Scot.] To remove. [ME. *flitten,* < Sw. *flytta,* flit.] Syn.: see FLY. —**flit'ting,** *n.*

flitch, 1 flich; 2 flich, *n.* **1.** A side (of a hog) salted and cured; side of bacon. **2.** A strip or steak cut from the side of certain fishes, smoked or adapted for smoking. [< AS. *flicce.*]

flite, 1 flait; 2 flit. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.**⁴ *vt.* To scold; quarrel. **II.** *n.* A quarreling; railing; scolding. [< AS. *flītan.*] [**fly'ter‡.**

flit'er, 1 flait'ər; 2 flit'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A scold.

flit'ter¹, 1 flit'ər; 2 flit'er, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To flutter. **2.** To droop.

flit'ter²†, *vt.* To scatter; dissipate.

flit'ter³, *n.* One who flits.

flit'ter², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A shred; rag; tatter; flinder. **2.** A thin bit or bits of tin, brass, or the like, used in decorative work. [Cp. G. *flitter,* spangle.] [*pl.*] A bat.

flit'ter-mouse", 1 flit'ər-maus"; 2 flit'er-mous", *n.* [-MICE",

fliv'ver, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A motor-car of cheap grade.

float², 1 flōt; 2 flōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold up and cause to move on or near the surface of a liquid or fluid. **2.** To

put in circulation; find a market for; secure support for. **3.** To smooth the surface of (soft plaster) with a wetted float. **4.** To irrigate; flood. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be supported or carried along by a liquid or gas; move lightly and without effort. **2.** To move on with a current; move without purpose or without fixed direction; drift. [< AS. *flotian*, < *flēotan*, float.]

Syn.: swim. An object *floats* which is upborne in a fluid without action; a living being *swims* when borne up, or borne onward, in a liquid by action; one wearied with *swimming* may rest himself by *floating;* a cork *floats* on water; the hawk seems to *float* in the upper air.—Ant.: drown; sink.

—**float'a-bl**(ĕ*r*, *a.*—**float'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which floats; a float. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An unattached, fraudulent, or purchasable voter.—**float'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Buoyed up or carried along by a liquid or gas; borne on the surface of a liquid. **2.** Unattached to moorings or anchorage; afloat. **3.** Moving about; not settled; fluctuating. **4.** *Finance.* (1) Not funded; due at various times and in various sums: said of an indebtedness. (2) Not invested permanently; in circulation; available: said of funds or capital. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, operation, or process of floating, in any sense of the verb. **2.** A second coat of plastering.

float, *n.* **1.** An object that floats on a liquid or buoys up something. **2.** One of various devices or appliances, as a plasterers' spreading-trowel, etc. **3.** A low-bodied truck or wheeled platform, used in a pageant. **4.** A dock or basin in which a ship is floated. **5.** Rock or rock-débris detached from the original formation. **6.** A mechanical contrivance for elevating performers above the stage in spectacular plays. [< AS. *flota*, ship, < *flēotan*, float.]—**float'-board"**, *n.* One of the paddles of a water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.

float'age, *n.* Same as FLOTAGE.

floc'cu-lent, 1 flek'yu-lent; 2 flŏc'yu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Resembling wool; woolly. **2.** *Ornith.* Of, pertaining to, or like the down of a young bird. **3.** *Entom.* Covered with a soft waxy secretion, as certain insects. **4.** Coalescing in flakes. [< L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]—**floc'cu-lence,** *n.* **floc'cu-len-cy**†.

flock[1], 1 flŏk; 2 flŏk. **I.**† *vi.* To come together gregariously; assemble; congregate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A company or collection of animals, as sheep, goats, or birds. **2.** A congregation, church, or parish. **3.** An unorganized company of persons; a crowd. [< AS. *flocc*, orig. of birds, < √ of *flēogan*, fly.]

flock[2]. **I.**† *vt.* To cover with flock. **II.** *n.* **1.** Finely ground wool, felt, or vegetable fiber; wool-dust. **2.** A tuft of wool, or the like. **3.** Short refuse wool. [Cp. L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]

Syn.: bevy, brood, company, covey, drove, group, hatch, herd, litter, lot, pack, set, swarm. *Group* is the general word for any gathering of a small number of objects, whether of persons, animals, or inanimate things. The individuals in a *brood* or *litter* are related to each other; those in the other *groups* may not be. *Brood* is used chiefly of fowls and birds, *litter* of certain quadrupeds which bring forth many young at a birth; we speak of a *brood* of chickens, a *litter* of puppies; *brood* is sometimes applied to a family of young children. *Bevy* is used of birds, and figuratively of any bright and lively *group* of women or children, but rarely of men. *Flock* is applied to birds and to some of the smaller animals; *herd* is confined to the larger animals; we speak of a *bevy* of quail, a *covey* of partridges, a *flock* of blackbirds, or a *flock* of sheep, a *herd* of cattle, horses, buffaloes, or elephants, a *pack* of wolves, a *pack* of hounds, a *swarm* of bees. A collection of animals driven or gathered for driving is called a *drove*.

flock'-pa"per, *n.* Wall-paper sized and covered or figured with flock; velvet-paper.

Flod'den, 1 flod'n; 2 flŏd'n, *n.* A field S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed, England, where the Scots were defeated, 1513.

floe, 1 flō; 2 flō, *n.* A tabular mass, or a collection of such masses, of floating polar ice. [< Dan. *flage*.]

flog, 1 fleg; 2 flŏg, *vt.* [FLOGGED, FLOGD[3]; FLOG'GING.] To chastise with a whip, rod, etc.; whip. [Cp. AS. *flocan*, strike.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**flog'ging,** *n.*

flood[4], 1 flud; 2 flŏd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pour an abundance of water upon; inundate; deluge; also, to supply abundantly or to excess. **II.** *i.* To rise to or be at the flood; overflow. Syn.: see INUNDATE.—**flood'ing,** *n.* **1.** Uterine hemmorhage. **2.** Inundation.

flood, *n.* **1.** An unusually abundant flow of water; freshet; inundation; deluge; especially, the deluge in the time of Noah. **2.** The coming in of the tide; the tide at its height; high tide. **3.** A copious flow or stream, as of sunlight, lava, etc.; abundant or excessive supply. **4.** Any great body of water; the sea; a river. [< AS. *flōd*, < *flōwan*, FLOW.]—**flood'-gate"**, *n.* **1.** A gate for regulating the flow of water, as in a raceway. **2.** Any free vent for an outpouring, as of contention or vice.—**f.-mark,** *n.* A high-water or high-tide mark.—**f.-tide,** *n.* Same as FLOOD, *n.*, 2.

floor, 1 flōr; 2 flōr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover or provide with a floor. **2.** To throw down to or as to the floor; overthrow; vanquish. **3.** To place near or on the floor. **II.** *n.* **1.** The bottom surface in a room or building; also, the space between any two such surfaces; a story. **2.** In any parliamentary body, the part of the hall appropriated to members; hence, the right to speak at a given time and to the exclusion of others. [< AS. *flōr*.]—**floor'age,** *n.* The area of a floor; floor-space.—**floor'ing,** *n.* **1.** Material for the making of a floor. **2.** Floors collectively; a floor.—**floor'-walk"er,** *n.* [U. S.] In a retail store, one who oversees the employees on a floor, directs customers, etc.

flop, 1 flep; 2 flŏp, *v.* & *n.* Same as FLAP.

flo'ra, 1 flō'rə; 2 flō'ra, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of plants indigenous to a country or district. **2.** [F-] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of flowers. [L., < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**flo'ral,** *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to flowers

Flor'ence, 1 flĕr'ens; 2 flŏr'ĕnç, *n.* A historic city (pop. 242,150) of N. central Italy.—**Flor'en-tine,** *a.* & *n.*

flo-res'cence, 1 flo-res'ens; 2 flo-rĕs'ĕnç, *n. Bot.* **1.** The state of being in blossom. **2.** Inflorescence. [< L. *florescō*, inceptive of *floreō*, bloom.]—**flo-res'cent,** *a.* Expanding into flowers.

flo'ret, 1 flō'ret; 2 flō'rĕt, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A little flower; one of the small individual flowers that make up a cluster or head, as in sunflowers, dandelions, etc., of the aster family. **2.** A silk yarn or floss. [< F. *fleurette*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

Flo"ri"an', 1 flō"ri"ăn'; 2 flō"ri"ăn', **Jean P. C.** (1755–1794). Chevalier de, a French writer; *Fables*, etc.

flo'ri-cul-ture, 1 flō'ri-kul-chur *or* -tiur; 2 flō'ri-cŭl-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The cultivation of flowers or ornamental plants. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

—**flo"ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**flo"ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

flor'id, 1 flĕr'id; 2 flŏr'id, *a.* **1.** Having a bright color; of a lively reddish hue. **2.** Excessively ornate. **3.** Blooming; flowery. [< L. *floridus*, < *flos*, flower.]—**flo-rid'i-ty,** *n.* **flor'id-ness**†.—**flor'id-ly,** *adv.*

Flor'i-da, 1 flĕr'i-də; 2 flŏr'i-da, *n.* The southernmost Atlantic State (58,666 sq. m.; pop. 968,470) of the United States; capital, Tallahassee.

Flor'i-da Keys. A chain of islands and sand-banks extending for 220 miles along the southern extremity of Florida.

flo-rif'er-ous, 1 flo-rif'ər-us; 2 flo-rif'ĕr-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing flowers. [< L. *flos*, flower, + L. *fero*, bear.]

flor'in, 1 flĕr'in; 2 flŏr'in, *n.* A European silver coin; also, a gold coin of Tuscany. See COIN. [F.]

Flo'ri-o, 1 flō'ri-ō; 2 flō'ri-ō, **John** (1553?–1625). An English teacher and writer; translator of Montaigne's *Essays*.

flo'rist, 1 flō'rist *or* flĕr'ist; 2 flō'rist *or* flŏr'ist, *n.* A grower of or dealer in flowers. [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

flor'ysshet, *v.* To flourish; cause to prosper.

floss[1], 1 flos; 2 flŏs, *n.* **1.** Floss-silk. **2.** The silk of some plants, as Indian corn. [< L.[It] *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack.]—**floss'silk",** *n.* A soft, downy embroidery-silk. **flosh'-silk"**†.—**floss'y,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like floss; light; downy. [G. *floss*, raft.]

floss[2], *n.* A slag that floats on molten metal. [Prob. <

flo'tage, 1 flō'tij; 2 flō'tag, *n.* **1.** Things that float, collectively. **2.** The capacity of anything to buoy up or to float. [< F. *flottage*, < *flotter*, float.]—**flo-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of floating. **2.** The science of bodies that float.

flo-til'la, 1 flo-til'ə; 2 flo-tĭl'a, *n.* A fleet of small vessels; a small fleet. [Sp., < *flota*, FLEET.]

Flo'tow, 1 flō'to; 2 flō'to, **Friedrich F. A. von** (1812–1883). A German opera-composer; *Martha*, *Zilda*, etc.

flot'sam, 1 flet'səm; 2 flŏt'sam, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Goods cast or swept from a vessel into the sea and found floating. Compare JETSAM. **2.** Any objects floating on the sea. [< F. *flotter*, float; see FLOTAGE.]

flounce[1], 1 flauns; 2 flounç. **I.** *vt.* [FLOUNCED†; FLOUNC'ING.] To furnish with flounces. **II.** *n.* A gathered or plaited strip on a skirt. [< F. *froncer*, wrinkle.]—**flounc'ing,** *n.* **1.** Material for flounces. **2.** Flounces collectively.

flounce[2]. **I.** *vi.* [FLOUNCED†; FLOUNC'ING.] To fling oneself about petulantly. **II.** *n.* The act of flouncing; a fling. [< Old. Sw. *flunsa*, plunge.]

floun'der, 1 flaun'dər; 2 floun'dĕr, *vi.* To stumble or struggle, as through weakness or uncertain footing. [< D. *floddern*, flap, splash through mire.]

floun'der[1], *n.* One of certain species of flatfish, valued as a food-fish. See FISH. [< Sw. *flundra*.]

floun'der[2], *n.* A stumbling or struggling motion.

flour, 1 flaur; 2 flour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grind into flour; pulverize. **2.** To sprinkle flour upon. **II.** *i.* To break up into minute globules, as mercury in the amalgamation process.

flour, *n.* **1.** The ground and bolted substance of wheat.

2. Any specified cereal ground to powder; as, rye *flour*. **3.** Any finely powdered substance. **4.** Loose, finely crystallized saltpeter for making gunpowder. [Early spelling of FLOWER.]—**Graham flour,** unbolted wheat-flour.—**flour'y,** *a.* Like, made of, or sprinkled with flour.

flour'ish[1], } 1 flur'ɪsh; 2 flŭr'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To swing

flur'ish[2], } about or brandish. **2.** To embellish with flourishes. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be thriving or prosperous. **2.** To swing or wave about. **3.** To ornament or embellish writing or the like with flourishes. **4.** *Mus.* (1) To play in a brilliant and dashing style. (2) To sound a fanfare. **5.** To boast. **6**†. To flower. [< L. *floresco,* < *floreo;* see FLOWER, *v.*] Syn.: advance, blossom, flower, gain, grow, increase, prosper, thrive. See FLAUNT; GAIN; SUCCEED. —Ant.: see synonyms for FALL.—**flour'ish-ing,** *pa.* Thriving; prosperous. **-ly,** *adv.*

flour'ish, *n.* **1.** An ornamental mark or design, as a sweeping stroke in writing or embroidery; anything done for display alone. **2.** The act of brandishing or waving. **3.** *Mus.* A passage for display. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

flout, 1 flaut; 2 flout. **I**[1], *vt.* & *vi.* To scoff at; jeer. **II.** *n.* A gibe; scoff. [Cp. MD. *fluyten,* jeer.] Syn.: see MOCK. —**flout'er,** *n.*—**flout'ing-ly,** *adv.*

flow, 1 flō; 2 flō, *v.* **I.** *t.* To inundate with water; overflow; flood. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along smoothly, as a stream; glide. **2.** To proceed from a source; issue; result. **3.** To come in or rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb.* **4.** To wave, as in a breeze; float. **5.** To abound. [< AS. *flōwan.*]. Syn.: abound, glide, issue, run, stream. See ARISE.—Ant.: see ABATE.—**flow'ing,** *pa.* & *n.*

flow[1], *n.* **1.** The act of flowing, or that which flows; a continuous stream or current. **2.** The incoming of the tide. **3.** The quantity, as of water, that passes through an orifice or by a given point in a given time. **4.** A copious outpouring; abundant supply. Syn.: see STREAM.

flow[2], *n.* [Scot.] A wet or marshy tract of ground; morass. [< Ice. *flōa,* flood.]—**flow'-bog",** *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A bog of peat or moss that rises and falls with the water. **flow'-moss"**†.

flow'er, 1 flau'ər; 2 flow'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To decorate with flowers or flower-work. **II.** *i.* To put forth flowers; bloom; blossom. [< OF. *florir,* < L. *floreo,* < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Syn.: see FLOURISH.

flow'er, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The organ or the combination of organs of reproduction in a plant; blossom; bloom. (2) In mosses, the reproductive organs with their enveloping or associated leaves. See illus. on next page. **2.** A flowering plant. **3.** The brightest, finest, choicest part, period, or specimen of anything. **4.** Any flower-like ornament; in rhetoric, a figure of speech. **5.** *pl.* A very light powder obtained by sublimation; flour. [< OF. *flor,* < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**flow'er-bed",** *n.* A plot of ground in which flowers are planted.—**flow'er-de-luce",** *n.* [FLOWERS-DE-LUCE", *pl.*] A flower of the iris kind; fleur-de-lis. —**f.-pot,** *n.* A pot filled with earth for holding growing plants.—**flow'er-et,** *n.* A small flower, or a floret.—**flow'er-less,** *a.*—**flow'er-y,** *a.* Abounding in flowers; flowered; floral; figurative; poetic.—**flow'er-i-ly,** *adv.*—**flow'er-i-ness,** *n.*

flown, 1 flōn; 2 flōn, *pp.* of FLY, *v.*

flown, *a.* **1.** Coated, as a glaze, with color freely blended or flowed. **2.** *Naut.* Eased off; slack; as a sheet. **3**†. Flooded; steeped. [< AS. *flōwen,* pp. of *flōwan,* flow.]

flox'-silk"§, *n.* Same as FLOSS-SILK.

flu, 1 flū; 2 flu, *n.* Influenza: a popular contraction. **flue**†.

flub'dub, 1 flub'dub; 2 flŭb'dŭb, *n.* Twaddle; flapdoodle: used frequently in the phrase *flubdub and slush* to indicate worthless or inferior literature.

—**flub-dub'ber-y,** *n.* The act or process of producing flubdub; also flubdub collectively.

fluc'tu-ate, 1 fluk'chu-ēt; 2 flŭc'chu-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT"-ED[3]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To move, or cause to move, like waves; undulate. **2.** To pass backward and forward irregularly from one state to another; waver; oscillate. [< L. *fluctuatus,* pp. of *fluctuo,* < *fluctus,* wave.]

Syn.: hesitate, oscillate, swerve, undulate, vacillate, vary, veer, waver. To *fluctuate* (L. *fluctus,* a wave) is to move like a wave with alternate rise and fall. A pendulum *oscillates;* waves *fluctuate* or *undulate;* a light or a flame *wavers;* a frightened steed *swerves* from his course; a tool or weapon *swerves* from the mark or line; the temperature *varies;* the wind *veers* when it suddenly changes its direction. That which *veers* may steadily hold the new direction; that which *oscillates, fluctuates, undulates,* or *wavers* returns upon its way. As regards mental states, he who *hesitates* sticks (L. *hærere*) on the verge of decision; he who *wavers* does not stick to a decision; he who *vacillates* decides now one way, and now another; one *vacillates* between contrasted decisions or actions; he may *waver* between decision and indecision, or between action and inaction. Persons *hesitate, vacillate, waver;* feelings *fluctuate* or *vary.* Compare SHAKE.—Ant.: abide, adhere, hold fast, persist, stand fast, stay, stick. —**fluc"tu-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**fluc'tu-a-bl(e**[5], *a.*—**fluc'tu-ant,** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Showing fluctuation, as a tumor. **2.** Moving or shaped like a wave.—**fluc"tu-a'tion,** *n.* Frequent irregular change; varying movement or action.

flue[1], 1 flū; 2 flu, *n.* **1.** A channel or passage for smoke, air, or gases of combustion; a chimney. **2.** An organ-pipe of flute or diapason quality. [Cp. OF. *flue,* a flowing.] [Cp. F. *flou,* light, < G. *flau,* weak.]

flue[2], *n.* Any fine flock-like refuse of wool or the like; lint.

flu'ent, 1 flū'ent; 2 flu'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Ready in speaking or writing; voluble; copious. **2.** Marked by fluency; flowing; smooth. **3.** Flowing freely; mobile; changeable. [< L. *fluent(t-)s,* ppr. of *fluo,* flow.]—**flu'en-cy,** *n.* The quality of being fluent; readiness and ease of speech or expression. **flu'ent-ness**‡.—**flu'ent-ly,** *adv.*

fluff[1], 1 fluf; 2 flŭf, *n.* **1.** Nap or down. **2.** Anything downy or fluffy. [Cp. FLUE, *n.*]—**fluff'y,** *a.* Downy; feathery.—**fluff'i-ness,** *n.*

fluff[2], *n.* A flash, as of loose powder; puff. [Imitative.]

flu'id, 1 flū'id; 2 flu'id. **I.** *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. **II.** *n.* A substance that yields to any force tending to change its form; a liquid or gas. [< L. *fluidus,* < *fluo,* flow.]

Syn.: gas, liquid. A *fluid* is a substance that, like air or water, yields to any force that tends to change its form; a *liquid* is a body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a *liquid* is an inelastic *fluid;* a gas is an elastic *fluid* that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids,* but not all *fluids* are *liquids;* air and all the *gases* are *fluids,* but they are not *liquids* under ordinary circumstances, tho capable of being reduced to a *liquid* form by special means, as by cold and pressure. Water at the ordinary temperature is at once a *fluid* and a *liquid.*—Ant.: solid.—**flu-id'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being fluid. **flu'id-ness**‡.

fluke[1], 1 flūk; 2 fluk, *n.* **1.** The part of an anchor that holds to the ground. **2.** One of the lobes of the tail of a whale. **3.** A barb on a harpoon. **4.** A flunk: said of a kick in football. [Perhaps < G. *flunk,* fluke, wing.]

fluke[2], *n.* **1.** A leaf-like parasitic worm infesting sheep, and also man and other animals. **2.** [Brit.] A flatfish or flounder. [< AS. *floc,* plaice.]

fluke[3], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A lucky stroke or accident, as in billiards, etc. **2.** A failure; disappointment.—**fluk'y,** *a.* **1.** Occurring by lucky chance. **2.** Variable; capricious, as wind.

flume, 1 flūm; 2 flum, *n.* **1.** A conduit, as for a mill-wheel. **2.** A narrow passage through which a torrent passes. **3.** A chute. [< L. OF *flumen,* river.] Syn.: see STREAM.

flu'mi-nous, 1 flū'ru-nus; 2 flu'mi-nŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to rivers; watered by streams. [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), river.]

flum'mer-y[1], 1 flum'ər-ɪ; 2 flŭm'er-y, *n.* **1.** A light dish made of flour or corn-starch; blanc-mange. **2.** A glutinous refuse product of the manufacture of wheat-starch. **3.** Originally, a dish of oatmeal steeped in water and turned sour. [< W. *llymru,* flummery.]

flum'mer-y[2], *n.* Anything vapid or insipid; empty compliment; flimsy show; humbug. [Perh. var. of *flam.*]

flung, 1 flʊŋ; 2 flŭng, *imp.* & *pp.* of FLING, *v.*

flunk[1], 1 flʊŋk; 2 flŭnk, *v.* [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *t.* To make a failure of; shirk. **II.** *i.* To break down or back out; fail utterly. [A form of FUNK; cp. Old Flem. *fonck,* agitation.]

flunk'y, } 1 flʊŋ'kɪ; 2 flŭn'ky, *n.* [FLUNK'IES[2], *pl.*] **1.**

flunk'ey, } An obsequious fellow; servile imitator; toady. **2.** [Colloq.] A servant in livery. [Allied to FLANK, *v.*]—**flunk'y-ism,** *n.*

flu'or, 1 flū'ər; 2 flu'ŏr, *n.* A cleavable, vitreous compound of calcium and fluorin, phosphorescing when heated. [LL., < L. *fluo,* flow.] **flu'or-ite**‡; **flu'or-spar**‡.

flu"o-res'cence, 1 flū"o-res'ens; 2 flu"o-rĕs'ĕnc, *n.* The power by which some substances, when illuminated, give off light of a color differing from their own; also, the light so given off.—**flu"o-res'cent,** *a.* Showing or produced by fluorescence.—**fluorescent lamp,** an electric lamp having a glass globe whose inner sides are covered with a fluorescent substance. [derived from fluorin or fluor.

flu-or'ic, 1 flu-ər'ɪk; 2 flu-ŏr'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or

flu'o-rid, } 1 flū'o-rid, -rid or -ruid; 2 flu'o-rid, -rid or -rid, *n.*

flu'o-ride, } *Chem.* A binary compound of fluorin: sometimes regarded as a salt of hydrofluoric acid. **flu'or-ate**‡.

flu'o-rin, } 1 flū'o-rin *or* -rɪn; 2 flu'o-rin *or* -rĭn, *n. Chem.*

flu'o-rine, } A pale-greenish gaseous element. See ELEMENT.

flu'or-o-scope, 1 flū'ər-o-skōp; 2 flu'ŏr-o-scōp, *n.* A device for observing, by means of some fluorescent substance, the shadows of objects enclosed in media opaque to ordinary light, but transparent to Roentgen rays. [< FLUOR + -SCOPE.]—**flu"or-o-scop'ic,** *a.*—**flu"or-os'co-py,** *n.* Examination conducted by means of a fluoroscope.

FLOWERS.

1. Lilac. 2. Carnation. 3. Narcissus. 4. Daisy. 5. Harebell. 6. Morning-glory. 7. Mountain-laurel. 8. Honeysuckle. 9. Violet. 10. Calla-lily. 11. Sweet pea. 12. Forget-me-not. 13. Artichoke. 14. Pansy. 15. Easter lily. 16. Tulip. 17. Poppy. 18. Tiger-lily. 19. Crocus. 20. Orchid. 21. Touch-me-not. 22. Magnolia 23. Water-lily 24. Cultivated rose. 25. Wild rose. 26. Iris. 27. Hyacinth.

flur'ry, 1 flur'ı; 2 flŭr'y. **I.** *vt.* [FLUR'RIED; FLUR'RY-ING.] To bewilder or confuse; agitate; fluster. **II.** *n.* [FLUR'RIES[2], *pl.*] A sudden commotion; nervous agitation; flutter; hurry; a light gust of wind. [< Sw. *flurig*, dizzered.] Syn.: see TUMULT.

flush[1], 1 flush; 2 flŭsh, *vt.* & *vi.* To redden, as with blood; blush; glow. [< Sw. dial. *flossa*, burn.]

flush[2]†, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To deluge or be filled with water; wash out. **2.** To flood intermittently. [Perhaps of OD. origin.]

flush[3]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To drive or be startled from cover; start up, as birds. [< ME. *flusshen.*]

flush[4]†, *vt.* To encourage and excite; elate: chiefly in the past participle. [Corr. of FLESH, *v.*]

flush[5]†, *vt.* To make flush or even: often with *up.*

flush[1], *a.* Level; even. [< FLUSH[2], *a.*] [< FLUSH[5], *n.*]

flush[2], *a.* **1.** Full; copious. **2.** Well supplied with money.

flush[3], *a.* Full of life; vigorous. [< FLUSH[1], *v.*]

flush[1], *n.* **1.** A heightened color; warm glow; blush. **2.** Sudden elation or excitement. **3.** A blossoming out; bloom. [startled from cover.

flush[2], *n.* The act of flushing a bird; a bird or birds

flush[3], *n.* In poker, cribbage, or piquet, a hand of cards all of one suit. [< L.[OF] *fluxus*, a flow.]

flush[4], *n.* A sudden gush or rush of water.

flush[5], *n.* **1.** Abundance. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A large number. [< FLUSH[3], *n.*]

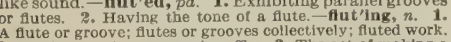
Flush'ing, 1 flush'in; 2 flŭsh'ing, *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 22,000) of the Netherlands, on the English Channel.

flus'ter, 1 flus'tər; 2 flŭs'ter. **I.** *vt.* To throw into a confused state; confuse; flurry; intoxicate. **II.** *n.* Confusion of mind; flurry; intoxication. [< Ice. *flaustra*, be flustered.] [befuddle.

flus'trate[d], 1 flus'trēt; 2 flŭs'trāt, *vt.* [Colloq.] To fluster;

flute, 1 flo͞ot; 2 flo͞ot, *v.* [FLUT'ED[d]; FLUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To play, sing, or utter with flute-like tones. **2.** To corrugate; crimp. **II.** *i.* To play on a flute; make a flute-like sound.—**flut'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Exhibiting parallel grooves or flutes. **2.** Having the tone of a flute.—**flut'ing,** *n.* **1.** A flute or groove; flutes or grooves collectively; fluted work. **2.** A crimp, as in a woman's ruffle. **3.** The act of making a flute, as by carving a column.

flute, *n.* **1.** A tubular wind-instrument of small diameter



Flute.

with holes along the sides. **2.** A flute stop in an organ; flue. **3.** A groove, usually of semicircular section, as in a column; also, a corrugation; crimping. [F.]—**flut'ist,** *n.* A flute-player.—**flut'y,** *a.* Resembling a flute in tone.

flut'ter, 1 flut'ər; 2 flŭt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To shake; agitate; vibrate; fluster. **II.** *i.* To make the wings vibrate rapidly; move with quick, beating motions of the wings; move fitfully; be agitated. [< AS. *flotorian* (freq.); cp. FLOAT, *v.*] Syn.: see FLAUNT; SHAKE.—**flut'ter-er,** *n.*—**flut'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* [fused or tumultuous emotion.

flut'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of fluttering. **2.** Agitation; con-

flu'vi-al, 1 flū'vı-al; 2 flų'vi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by a river. [< L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, river.]

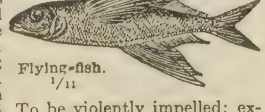
flu"vi-at'ic†; **flu'vi-a-til**(68‡.

flux, 1 fluks; 2 flŭks. **I.** *vt.* To melt or make fluid; purge; treat with a flux, as in welding. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continuous flowing; the act or process of melting. **2.** *Med.* A morbid discharge of fluid matter. **3.** A substance that promotes the fusing of minerals or metals. [F., < L. *fluxus*, < *fluo*, flow.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**bloody flux,** dysentery.—**flux-a'tion,** *n.* The act or process of flowing; flux.

flux'ion, 1 fluk'shən; 2 flŭk'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing or melting; that which flows or melts. **2.** *Math.* The rate of flow or variation of a changing quantity.—**flux'ion-al,** *a.* **flux'ion-a-ry**‡.

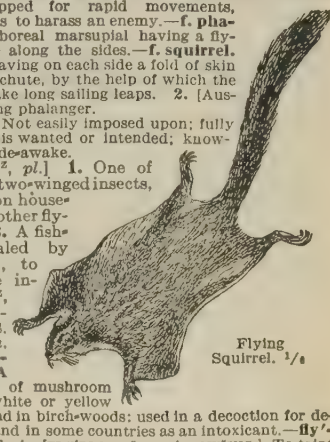
flux'ive†, *a.* **1.** Flowing with tears. **2.** Variable; inconstant.

fly, 1 flaı; 2 flỹ, *v.* [FLEW; FLOWN; FLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to take flight. **2.** To flee from; shun. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move in the air as by wings or by some mechanical device. **2.** To move quickly; hasten; dart. **3.** To take to flight; attempt to escape; flee. **4.** To stream or float in air or water; wave. **5.** To be violently impelled; explode; burst: often with into, as to *fly* into a rage. [< AS. *flēogan.*]



Flying-fish. 1/11

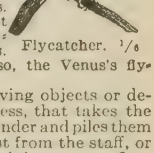
Syn.: flee, fleet, flit, haste, hasten, run, soar, speed. See ESCAPE.—**fly'a-way",** *a.* Disposed to flightiness; fluttering; restless; giddy.—**fly'boat",** *n.* **1.** A large flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-boat. **2.** A narrow English canal-boat. **3.** A swift sailboat.—**fly'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Intended or adapted for rapid motion; as, *flying* artillery: so applied to various animals that, by extended fins or membranes, make long sailing leaps through the air without true flight; as, the *flying* squirrel, etc. **2.** Floating in the air. **3.** Unusually extended; extra; as, a *flying* jib. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of flight; flight, as of a bird. **2.** *pl.* Loose material, as fibers, floating in the air.—**flying artillery,** field-artillery adapted for rapid evolutions.—**fly'ing-fish",** *n.* A fish with large pectoral fins that buoy it up as it moves through the air. See illus. in preceding column.—**f. fox,** a large fruit-eating bat of the warmer parts of the Old World, with fox-like snout.—**f. mouse,** the pigmy flying phalanger.—**f. party,** a small body of soldiers, equipped for rapid movements, whose duty it is to harass an enemy.—**f. phalanger,** an arboreal marsupial having a flying membrane along the sides.—**f. squirrel.** **1.** A squirrel having on each side a fold of skin forming a parachute, by the help of which the animal can make long sailing leaps. **2.** [Australasian.] The flying phalanger.



Flying Squirrel. 1/6

fly, *a.* [Slang.] Not easily imposed upon; fully aware of what is wanted or intended; knowing; sharp; wide-awake.

fly[1], *n.* [FLIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One of various small two-winged insects, as the common house-fly. **2.** Some other flying insect. **3.** A fish-hook concealed by feathers, etc., to imitate some insect. **4.** [FLYS[2], *pl.*] A light carriage. [< AS. *flēoge*, < *flēogan*, fly.]—**fly'-a-gar"ic,** *n.* A scarlet species of mushroom studded with white or yellow warts and found in birch-woods; used in a decoction for destroying flies, and in some countries as an intoxicant.—**fly'-blow".** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FLY'BLOWN"; FLY'BLOW"ING.] To taint with flyblows. **II.** *n.* The egg or young larva of a fly.—**fly'-catch"er,** *n.* A bird that while on the wing habitually captures insects.—**fly-fishing,** *n.* The act or sport of fishing with natural or artificial flies.—**fly-net,** *n.* **1.** A net worn by horses to keep off flies. **2.** Any netting, as in a window, for excluding insects.—**fly-paper,** *n.* An adhesive paper, or one impregnated with poison, for catching or killing flies.—**fly-speck.** **I.** *vt.* To mark with fly-specks. **II.** *n.* The dot made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any slight speck.—**fly-trap,** *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies. **2.** *Bot.* The spreading dogbane; also, the Venus's fly-trap.—**Venus's fly-trap,** see VENUS.



Flycatcher. 1/6

fly[2], *n.* **1.** One of various rapidly moving objects or devices; as, (1) the *fly* of a printing-press, that takes the sheets from the tapes or from the cylinder and piles them flat. (2) That part of a flag farthest from the staff, or beyond the canton. **2.** A loose overlying part; a flap. **3.** The condition or movement of a ball when sent flying. [< FLY, *v.*]—**fly'-leaf",** *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.—**fly'-press",** *n.* A screw-press with fly-wheel or weighted lever whose momentum adds force, as in striking medals.—**fly-wheel,** *n.* A heavy wheel whose weight resists sudden changes of speed, thus securing uniform motion.

flyte, *v.* & *n.* Same as FLITE.—**flyt'er,** *n.* A fliter.

F. M., *abbr.* Field Marshal. Foreign Mission.—**fm.,** *abbr.* Fathom.—**fo.,** **fol.,** *abbr.* Folio.

foal, 1 fōl; 2 fōl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give birth to a foal. **II.** *n.* The young of an equine animal. [< AS. *fola.*]

foam, 1 fōm; 2 fōm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To gather, produce, or emit foam; make or become full of foam; froth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection of minute bubbles forming a frothy mass. **2.** Figuratively, rage or fury. [< AS. *fām.*]—**foam'less,** *a.*—**foam'y,** *a.* Covered with foam; foam-like.

fob, 1 fob; 2 fŏb, *vt.* **1.** To take advantage of; cheat; trick. 2†. To beat or ill-treat. [< D. *foppen.*]—**to fob off,** to dispose of by artifice; get rid of cunningly; palm off.

fob, *n.* A watch-pocket in the waistband of trousers, or a watch-chain or ribbon hanging from it. [Cp. G. dial. *fuppe*, pocket.]

f. o. b., *abbr.* Free on board.

Foch, 1 fōsh; 2 fōsh. **Ferdinand** (1851–). French field-marshal; generalissimo (1918) of the American, Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Portuguese armies on the Western Front in the World War of 1914–1918.

fo'cus, 1 fō'kus; 2 fō'cŭs. **I.** *vt.* [FO'CUSED[t] or FO'CUSSED[t],

FO'CUST^{S}; FO'CUS-ING or FO'CUS-SING.] To adjust or bring to a focus; concentrate. **II.** *n.* [FO'CUS-ES^{Z} or FO'CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] **1.** A point of meeting of rays of light after passing through a lens or being reflected from a mirror; any point of concentration. **2.** *Geom.* One of two points, as in an ellipse, the sum or difference of whose distances to any point of the curve is a constant. [L., hearth.]—**fo'cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, situated at, or constituting a focus.—**fo'cal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To adjust or bring to a focus; focus.—**fo"cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fod'der, 1 fod'ər; 2 fod'er. **I.** *vt.* To supply with fodder. **II.** *n.* Coarse feed, for horses, cattle, etc., as the stalks and leaves of Indian corn. [< AS. *fóddor*, < *fóda*, food.] Syn.: see FOOD.

foe, 1 fō; 2 fō, *n.* **1.** One actively hostile. **2.** A hostile force; an enemy; adversary. **3.** One who or that which opposes or injures. [< AS. *fā*, *fāh*, < √ *feōn*, hate.] Syn.: see ENEMY.—**foe'man,** *n.* [FOE'MEN, *pl.*] An active or open enemy.

foehn, 1 fūn; 2 fûn, *n.* A warm and dry southerly wind of [Alpine valleys.

fœ'tal, fœ'tid, *a.* Same as FETAL, FETID.

fog^{1}, 1 feg; 2 fŏg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FOGGED, FOGD^{S}; FOG'GING.] To surround with or as with fog; cloud; become foggy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Condensed watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface. **2.** Bewilderment; obscurity. **3.** *Phot.* A coating obscuring a developed plate. [< Dan. *fog*, spray, storm.]—**fog'-bank",** *n.* A mass of fog seen at a distance, especially at sea.—**fog'-horn, fog'-signal, fog'-whistle,** *n.* A horn, signal, or whistle for sounding a warning during a fog on the water.—**fog'gy**^{1}, *a.* Full of or covered with fog; obscure; confused. Syn.: see THICK.—**fog'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**fog'gi-ness,** *n.*

fog^{2}, *n.* Aftermath; also, dead or decaying grass. [Celtic; cp. W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] **fog'gage‡.**—**fog'gy**^{2}, *a.* Overgrown with fog or moss.

fo'gy, 1 fō'gi; 2 fō'gy, *n.* [FO'GIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A person of old-fashioned notions. [Cp. G. *vogt*, Sw. *fogde*, steward.] **fo'gey‡; fo'gie‡.**—**fo'gy-ism,** *n.* The characteristics of fogies.

foh, 1 fō; 2 fō, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust. [Var. of FAUGH.]

foi'bl(e^{F}, 1 fei'bl; 2 fŏi'bl, *n.* **1.** A personal weakness; slight fault of character. **2.** The middle portion of a sword- or foil-blade. [F.] Syn.: defect, error, failing, frailty, imperfection, infirmity, peccadillo, weakness.

foil, 1 foil; 2 fŏil, *vt.* **1.** To render ineffectual; frustrate; balk. **2.** To blunt or deaden. [< F. *fouler*.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER.

foil^{1}, *n.* **1.** Metal in very thin pliable sheets or leaves. **2.** A leaf of bright metal placed by jewelers beneath an inferior gem to heighten the color or luster. **3.** Hence, anything serving to adorn or set off by contrast something different or superior. **4.** The reflecting amalgam on the back of a mirror. **5.** A leaf-like division in architectural ornamentation; a lobe, as in tracery. A group of three foils is called *trefoil;* of four, *quatrefoil;* of five, *cinquefoil,* etc. **6†.** A leaf. [OF., < L. *folium*, leaf.]—**foiled,** *a. Arch.* Having foils, as a window.

Foils.

Foliated tracery in a window of Grace Church Chantry, New York.

foil^{2}, *n.* A sword-like implement, with a button on its end, used in fencing. [< FOIL, *v.*]

foint, *v.* **I.** *t.* To run through, as with a sword-stab. **II.** *i.* To lunge or thrust with or as with a weapon. **foynet.** [< OF. *foine*, pitchfork, < L. *fuscina*, spear.]—**foint,** *n.* A thrust or pass with a weapon; lunge. **foynet.**—**foin'er-yt,** *n.* The use of the foil; fencing. **foin'ing†.**

foi'son, 1 fei'zan; 2 fŏi'son, *n.* **1‖.** Abundance; plenty. **2†.** Power; strength. [OF., FUSION.] **foy'son†.**—**foi'son-less†,** *a.* Feeble; weak. **fis'sen-less†; fiz'zen-less†.**

foist^{d}, 1 foist; 2 fŏist, *vt.* To thrust in slyly; palm off. [< OD. *vysten*, fizzle; cp. FIZZ.]

foist†, *n.* **1.** A juggling trick; cheat; a swindler. **2.** A cut-purse. [Cp. Ice. *fīsa*.] [mours; a French general.

Foix, 1 fwą; 2 fwä, **Gaston de** (1489–1512). Duke of Ne-

Fok'ker, 1 fok'ər; 2 fŏk'er, *n.* [Ger.] A high-powered monoplane of great speed: so called from its German makers.

fold^{1d}, 1 fōld; 2 fōld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay or bend over upon itself; lap. **2.** To embrace; envelop. **II.** *i.* To shut in folds. [< AS. *fealdan*.]

fold^{2d}, *vt.* To shut up in a fold, as sheep. [**2.** An embrace.

fold^{1}, *n.* **1.** One part doubled over another; a plait; ply.

fold^{2}, *n.* **1.** A pen, as for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep; figuratively, a church. [< AS. *fald*.]

fold†^{3}, *n.* The world; ground. [< AS. *fōldc*.]

-fold, *suffix.* Signifying "times." "repetitions": as, *two-fold.* [< AS. *-feald*, akin to *fealdan*, fold.] [folds.

fold'er, 1 fōld'ər; 2 fōld'er, *n.* One who or that which

fol'de-rol", 1 fol'di-rel"; 2 fŏl'de-rōl". **I.** *a.* Absurdly foolish; nonsensical. **II.** *n.* Nonsense.

fo"li-a'ceous, 1 fō"li-ē'shus; 2 fō"li-ā'shŭs, *a.* Of the nature or form of a leaf. [< L. *folium*, leaf.]

fo'li-age, 1 fō'li-ij; 2 fō'li-āj, *n.* Any growth of leaves; a cluster of leaves; leaves collectively. [< F. *feuillage*, < *feuille*, < L. *folium*, leaf.]—**fo'li-aged,** *a.* Having or ornamented with foliage.

fo'li-ate, 1 fō'li-ēt; 2 fō'li-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To beat into a leaf; coat with a thin layer of amalgam, as a mirror. **II.** *a.* Having leaves; leafy; leaf-shaped; decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments; beaten into a leaf.—**fo'li-at"ed,** *a.*—**fo"li-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The leafing out of plants. **2.** The act of foliating. **3.** *Arch.* Decoration with foliated tracery. **4.** The state of being foliaceous or foliated. **fo'li-a-ture‡.**—**fo'li-ose,** *a.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages.

fo'li-o, 1 fō'li-o *or* fōl'yō; 2 fō'li-o *or* fōl'yō. **I.** *vt.* To number the pages or locate the folios of (a book or manuscript) consecutively. **II.** *a.* Consisting of or resulting from a sheet or sheets folded once, or suitable for folding once; having two leaves. **III.** *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once or of a size adapted to folding once. **2.** A book, or the like, composed of sheets folded but once; hence, a book of the largest size. **3.** The size of a book so made up. **4.** A page of a book; sometimes, in bookkeeping, two opposite pages numbered alike. **5.** *Print.* The number of a page. **6.** *Law.* A certain number of words (72–100), recognized as a unit for estimating the length of a document. **7.** A leaf of manuscript. [L., abl. of *folium*, leaf.]

folk, 1 fōk; 2 fōk, *n.* **1.** People collectively. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Those of one's family; relatives. **3.** A nation or race. [< AS. *folc*.]—**folk'-free",** *a.* Free; said of a lawful freeman.—**f.-lore,** *n.* The traditions, beliefs, and customs of the common people.—**folk'mote",** *n. Eng. Hist.* A general assembly of a shire or county. **folk'-moot"‡.**—**f.-right,** *n. Eng. Law.* The common law of the people.—**f.-song,** *n.* A song or ballad of the common people.—**f.-speech,** *n.* The language of common people.

Folke'stone, 1 fōk'stōn; 2 fōk'stōn, *n.* An ancient seaport and modern watering-place in Kent, England; pop. 37,570.

fol'li-cl(e^{F}, 1 fol'i-kl; 2 fŏl'i-el, *n.* A minute cavity, sac, or tube; a dry seed-vessel; a cocoon. [< L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, bag.]—**fol-lic'u-lar,** *a.*

fol'low, 1 fel'o; 2 fŏl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go or come after; accompany as a subordinate; succeed; attend; pursue. **2.** To engage in, as a trade; obey or conform to, as a precept or example. **3.** To note, watch, or observe, as a moving object or the thought of a discourse. **4.** To result from. **5.** To strive to obtain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go or move behind and toward something; pursue. **2.** To be a natural consequence. [< AS. *fylgan*, *folgian*.]

Syn.: accompany, attend, chase, come after, copy, ensue, go after, heed, imitate, obey, observe, practise, pursue, result, succeed. Anything that *comes after* or *goes after* another, either in space or in time, is said to *follow* it. A servant *follows* or *attends* his master; a victorious general may *follow* the retiring enemy merely to watch and hold him in check; he *chases* or *pursues* with intent to overtake and attack; the chase is closer and hotter than the pursuit. (Compare synonyms for HUNT.) One event may *follow* another either with or without special connection; if it *ensues*, there is some orderly connection; as, the *ensuing* year. If it *results* from another, there is some relation of effect, consequence, or inference. A clerk *observes* his employer's directions. A child *obeys* his parent's commands. *follows* or *copies* his example, *imitates* his speech and manners. The compositor *follows* copy; the incoming *successor* the outgoing official. See IMITATE.—Ant.: advance (beyond, from, or upon), anticipate, be ahead of, be antecedent or anterior to, be before, be earlier than, be in advance of, be preliminary to, be previous to, be prior to, direct, flee, fly from, go ahead of, go before, go beyond, go by, go in advance of, go past, guide, lead, pass, precede, surpass.

—**fol'low-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which follows; an adherent, imitator, or attendant. **2.** *Mech.* A part of a machine that follows another part, as a driven pulley. **3.** [Colloq.] An admirer; especially, a maid-servant's beau. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ADHERENT.—**fol'low-ing.** **I.** *pa.* Next in order; succeeding or ensuing. **II.** *n.* A body of adherents or attendants.

fol'ly, 1 fel'i; 2 fŏl'y, *n.* [FOL'LIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being foolish; foolish conduct, or its result. **2†.** Immoral conduct; wantonness. [< F. *folie*, < *fol*, fool.] Syn.: see IDIOCY.

fo-ment'^{d}, 1 fo-ment'; 2 fo-mĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To apply warm or medicated lotions to. **2.** To stir up to heat or vio-

lence; instigate. [< L.F *fomento*, < *fomentum*, warm lotion.] Syn.: see PROMOTE. — **fo"men-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of fomenting, in any sense; any lotion or medicinal substance used in fomenting.—**fo-ment'er**, *n.*

fondt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fondle. **II.** *i.* To be fond; dote.

fond, 1 fond; 2 fŏnd, *a.* **1.** Loving; affectionate; sometimes, foolishly affectionate. **2.** Foolishly prized; trivial; silly. **3**‖. Foolish or simple; silly. [ME. *fond*, *fonned*, pp. of *fonnen*, act as a fool.] Syn.: see FRIENDLY.—**fond'ly**, *adv.*—**fond'ness**, *n.*

fon'dl(eF**)**, 1 fŏn'dl; 2 fŏn'dl, *v.* [FON'DL(E)D F; FON'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To handle lovingly; caress. **II.** *i.* To display fondness, as by caressing. [< FOND, *a.*] Syn.: see CARESS. —**fon'dling**, *n.* One who or that which is fondled.

font1, 1 fŏnt; 2 fŏnt, *n.* **1.** A receptacle for the water used in baptizing. **2.** A fountain. [< L.AS+LL *fon(t-)s*, fountain.]

font2, *n. Print.* A full assortment of type of a particular kind. [< L.F *fundo*, pour.] **iount‡.**

Fon"taine', 1 fōñ"tēn'; 2 fōñ"tān', *n.* See LA FONTAINE.

Fon"taine"bleau', 1 fōñ"tēn"blō'; 2 fōñ"tān"blō', *n.* A town (pop. 14,000) in central France.—**Forest of Fontainebleau, Palace of F.**, a park and residence of former French kings, now devoted to art-treasures.

Fon'te-noy, 1 fŏn'tu-noi *or* (*F.*) fōñt"nwȧ'; 2 fŏn'te-nōy *or* (*F.*) fōñt"nwȧ', *n.* A village in Hainaut, Belgium; French defeated English and allies, 1745.

Foo"chow', 1 fū"chau'; 2 fōō"chow', *n.* A city in S. E. China; pop. 624,000. **Fu"chau'‡.**

food, 1 fūd; 2 fōōd, *n.* **1.** That which is eaten or drunk or absorbed for nourishment; nourishment; nutriment; aliment. **2.** Nourishment taken in solid as opposed to liquid form; as, *food* and drink. [< AS. *foda.*]

Syn.: aliment, diet, fare, feed, fodder, forage, nourishment, nutriment, nutrition, pabulum, provender, regimen, sustenance, viands, victuals. *Food* is, in the popular sense, whatever one eats in contradistinction to what one drinks. Thus, we speak of "*food* and drink," of wholesome, unwholesome, or indigestible *food;* in a more scientific sense, whatever, when taken into an organism, serves to build up structure or supply waste may be termed *food:* thus, we speak of liquid *food*, plant *food*, etc.; in this wider sense *food* is closely synonymous with *nutriment*, *nourishment*, and *sustenance*. *Victuals* is a plain, homely word for whatever may be eaten; we speak of choice *viands*, cold *victuals*. *Diet* refers to the quantity and quality of *food* habitually taken, with reference to preservation of health. *Regimen* considers *food* as taken by strict rule, in which use it is closely synonymous with *diet*, but applies more widely to the whole ordering of life. *Fare* is a general word for all table supplies, good or bad; as, sumptuous *fare;* wretched *fare*. *Feed*, *fodder*, and *provender* are used only of the food of the lower animals, *feed* denoting anything consumed, but more commonly grain, *fodder* denoting hay, cornstalks, or the like, sometimes called "long *feed*"; *provender* is dry *feed*, whether grain or hay, straw, etc. *Forage* denotes any kind of *food* suitable for horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring the country, especially an enemy's country. Compare NUTRIMENT.

fool, 1 fūl; 2 fōōl. *vt.* & *vi.* To make a fool of; impose upon; deceive; play the fool.—**fool'ing**, *n.*

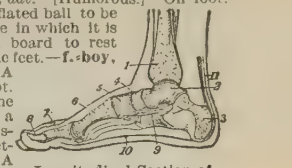
fool1, *n.* **1.** A person lacking in understanding, judgment, or common sense; a simpleton. **2.** An idiot; imbecile. **3.** A court jester. [< LL.F *follus*, foolish, < L. *follis*, windbag.] Syn.: see MISLEAD.—**fool's cap. 1.** A grotesque pointed cap, commonly with bells attached, formerly worn by jesters. **2.** A dunce's cap.—**fool'er-y**, *n.* [-IES*z*, *pl.*] Foolish conduct; anything foolish.—**fool'har"dy**, *a.* Bold without judgment; reckless; rash. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**fool'har"di-ly**, *adv.*—**fool'har"di-ness**, *n.*—**fool'ish**, *a.* Of or like a fool; weak-minded; marked by folly. Syn.: see ABSURD; CHILDISH.—**fool'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**fool'ishness**, *n.*

fool2, *n.* A dish of crushed fruit with whipped cream and sugar. [< OF. *foulez*, < *fouler*, press; see FOIL, *vt.*]

fools'cap", 1 fūlz'kap"; 2 fōōlz'căp", *n.* A size of writing-paper about 13 by 8 inches, as folded.

foot1, 1 fut; 2 fōōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tread, as in walking; set the foot on; travel. **2.** To add, as a column of figures, and place the sum at the foot: commonly with *up*. **3.** To furnish with a foot or feet. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To pay, as a bill. **5.** To strike with the foot; kick. **6†.** To set on the feet; settle. **7†.** To seize with feet or talons. **II.** *i.* To go afoot; walk.—**to foot it**, to walk, run, or dance

foot, *n.* [FEET, *pl.*] **1.** The part below the ankle in man, or the part serving a similar purpose in other animals. **2.** Anything corresponding in form, use, or position to an animal's foot; a support; the lowest part of a thing; the last of a series. **3.** A measure of length: twelve inches. **4.** Unmounted troops, collectively; infantry. **5.** *Pros.* A division of a verse. [< AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*.]—**on foot. 1.** Afoot. **2.** Able to be about. **3.** In course of accomplishment.—**foot'back"**, *adv.* [Humorous.] On foot. —**foot'ball"**, *n.* A large inflated ball to be kicked in play; also, the game in which it is used.—**foot'board"**, *n.* A board to rest the feet upon or to protect the feet.—**f.-boy**, *n.* A page.—**f.-bridge**, *n.* A bridge for persons on foot. **f.-brig‡.**—**f.-candle**, *n.* The intensity of the light of a standard candle at the distance of one foot: a photometric unit.—**f.-cloth**, *n.* **1.** A carpet to walk upon on occasions of ceremony. **2.** A caparison for a horse.—**foot'ed**, *a.* Having feet or a foot; shaped like a foot: generally in composition. —**foot'fall"**, *n.* The sound of a footstep.—**f.-guard**, *n.* **1.** A horse's boot. **2.** A detachment of infantry soldiers.—**f.-hill**, *n.* A low hill at the base of a mountain.—**foot'hold"**, *n.* A firm support for the foot; secure footing; established position.—**foot'ing**, *n.* **1.** A place to stand or walk on; hence, secure position. **2.** The adding on the sum of a column of figures. **3.** A footstep; tread.—**f.-licker**, *n.* A mean flatterer; toady.—**foot'lights"**, *n. pl.* Lights in a row near the front of the stage, as in a theater.—**foot'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man servant who attends a carriage, etc. **2§.** A pedestrian. **3**‖. A foot-soldier. **4†.** A metal stand before a fire for holding anything to be kept hot.—**foot'mark"**, *n.* A footprint. Syn.: see TRACE.—**f.-note**, *n.* A note at the foot of a page or column.—**f.-pace**, *n.* **1.** A slow pace. **2.** A staircase-landing. **3.** A dais.—**f.-pad**, *n.* **1.** A pad for the foot, as of a horse. **2.** A horse-boot.—**foot'pad"**, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot. — **foot'path"**, *n.* A path for persons on foot. **f.-way‡.**—**f.-pound**, *n.* The work done in raising a pound's weight one foot: a unit of mechanical work.—**f.-poundal**, *n.* An absolute unit of work, being the work done in moving through one foot against a force of one poundal.—**foot'print"**, *n.* An impression of a foot. Syn.: see MARK; TRACE. —**f.-soldier**, *n.* An infantryman.—**foot'sore"**, *a.* Having sore feet, as from walking.—**foot'step"**, *n.* A step, or its sound or mark; footfall; footprint. Syn.: see TRACE.—**foot'stool"**, *n.* A low stool for the feet.—**f.-walk**, *n.* A side-walk; footpath.—**f.-worn**, *a.* **1.** Weary with walking. **2.** Worn by the feet, as a path.



Longitudinal Section of Right Foot of Man.
1. Tibia. 2. Astragal. 3. Heel-bone. 4. Naviculer. 5. Internal cuneiform bone. 6. First metatarsal. 7, 8. Phalanges of great toe. 9. Inferior ligament. 10. Plantar fascia, supporting the plantar arch. 11. Achilles tendon.

Foote, 1 fut; 2 fōōt, **Andrew Huil** (1806–1863). A United States admiral, prominent in the Civil War.

foots, 1 futs; 2 fōōts, *n. pl.* Settlings or sediment, as of molasses or oil. [Pl. of FOOT.]

foot'stalk", 1 fut'stȯk"; 2 fōōt'stȧk", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower. **2.** *Zool.* A stem or part supporting the body or an organ.

foo'zle, 1 fū'zl; 2 fōō'zl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To fumble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A misstroke or misplay, especially in golf. **2.** [Colloq.] A blunderer.

fop, 1 fop; 2 fŏp, *n.* A man affectedly fastidious in dress or deportment; a dandy. [< D. *foppen*, prate, cheat.] —**fop'ling**, *n.* A petty fop.—**fop'per-y**, *n.* [-IES*z*, *pl.*] The conduct or practises of a fop. **fop'pish-ness‡.**—**fop'pish**, *a.* Characteristic of a fop. **-ly**, *adv.*

for, 1 fēr; 2 fôr, *prep.* [A word of wide application indicating generally the reason for an action or the object sought.] **1.** Because, or by reason of; on account of. **2.** With a view to; in order to effect, reach, benefit, please, etc.; tending toward; reaching after; in favor of; in behalf of. **3.** In place of; as being. **4.** With reference to; in proportion to. **5.** To the extent or number of. **6.** In spite of. **7.** Belonging to; adapted to. **8.** In honor of; by the name of. **9†.** Because of; from. [< AS. *for*, *fore*, before, for.]

for, *conj.* [*For* is now used chiefly in causal coordinate sentences in which the last sentence expresses the reason or cause of the preceding.] **1.** In view of the reason that; seeing that; since: giving the speaker's reason for confidence in his statement. **2.** Owing to the fact that; because: giving the cause of the fact stated.

Syn.: see BECAUSE.

for-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **for-**1. Thoroughly; greatly: used with negative, alterative, and intensive force. [< AS. *for-*.] **for-**2. See FORE-1. **for-**3. Outside. [< L. *foris*.]

for., *abbr.* Foreign.

for'age, 1 fēr'ij; 2 fôr'ag. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FOR'AGED; FOR'AGING.] To overrun in search of forage; provide with or procure for forage; collect food for men and stock by roving search. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any food suitable for horses or cattle. **2.** The act of foraging. [< LL.OF *fodrum*, fodder.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**for'ag-er**, *n.*

fo-ra'men, 1 fo-rē'men; 2 fo-rā'mĕn, *n.* [-RAM'I-NA, 1 -ram'i-

nə; 2 -răm'i-na, *pl.*] An orifice or short passage, as in a bone; an opening; aperture. [L., < *foro*, bore.]

for"as-much', 1 fôr"əz-much'; 2 fôr"as-mŭch', *conj.* Seeing or considering that: used with *as*. Syn.: see BECAUSE.

for'ay, 1 fer'ē; 2 fôr'ā. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To ravage; pillage; raid. **II.** *n.* A marauding expedition; raid. **for'rayt.** [Var. of FORAGE.] Syn.: see INVASION.—**for'ay-er**, *n.* **for'ray-ert.**

for-bad(e'R, 1 fər-bad'; 2 fôr-bād', *imp.* of FORBID, *v.*

for-bear', 1 fer-bâr'; 2 fôr-bâr', *v.* [FOR-BORE'; FOR-BORNE'; FOR-BEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refrain or abstain from. **2‖.** To treat with patience; tolerate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To refrain from some action. **2.** To be patient. [< AS. *forberan*, < *for-* (see FOR-[1]), + *beran*, BEAR[1], *v.*] Syn.: see REFRAIN.—**for-bear'ance**, *n.* The act of forbearing; patience; mildness. Syn.: see LENITY; MERCY; PATIENCE; RESPITE.—**for-bear'ing**, *pa.* Disposed to forbear; patient.

for-bear', 1 fer-bâr'; 2 fôr-bâr', *n.* An ancestor. **fore-bear'†.**

for-bid', 1 fer-bid'; 2 fôr-bĭd', *vt.* [FOR-BADE'; FOR-BID'DEN or FOR-BID', FOR-BID'N[E]; FOR-BID'DING.] **1.** To bid or command against an act; prohibit. **2.** To command (a person) not to do. **3.** To oppose effectually; operate against. [< AS. *forbeōdan*, < *for-* (see FOR-[1]) + *beōdan*, BID.] Syn.: see PROHIBIT; RESTRAIN.—**for-bid'dance§**, *n.* —**for-bid'ding**, *pa.* Such as to repel; repellent; repulsive.

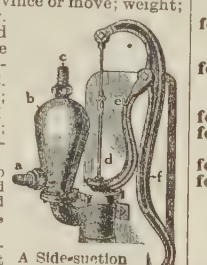
for-bod'†, *n.* A forbidding; prohibition. **for-bode'†.**

for-bo'den†, *pp.* Forbidden. **for-bode'†.** [**borne'**, *pp.*

for-bore', 1 fer-bōr'; 2 fôr-bōr', *imp.* of FORBEAR, *v.*—**for-by'**, 1 fer-baĭ'; 2 fôr-bȳ', *adv.* & *prep.* **1.** [Scot.] Besides; over and above. **2†.** (1) Near; hard by. (2) Past. **fore-by'†.**

force, 1 fôrs; 2 fôrç, *v.* [FORCED[L]; FORC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act or forbear action by force or constraint; compel. **2.** To drive or impress forcibly upon some person or thing, or into some position. **3.** To accomplish by or as by force or violence. **4.** To compel by mental or moral force. **5.** To compel to yield to force or violence; hence, to ravish. **6.** To stimulate artificially. **7†.** To reenforce, as a garrison. **8†.** To enforce. **9†.** To regard as important; care for. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To hesitate; scruple. **2.** To use force. [< F. *forcer*, < LL. *fortio*, < *fortia*; see FORCE, *n.*] Syn.: see COMPEL; JAM; MAKE; PUSH.—**for'er**, *n.*

force, *n.* **1.** Any cause that produces, stops, changes, or tends to produce, stop, or change, the motion of a body. **2.** Loosely, any operating energy. **3.** Any moral, social, or political cause, or aggregate of causes. **4.** Power or energy, as lodged in an individual agent. **5.** Power or energy considered as exerting constraint or compulsion; coercion. **6.** The capacity to convince or move; weight; import. **7.** Binding effect; efficacy. **8.** An organized or aggregated body of individuals; as, a police *force;* especially, a military aggregate; an army; troop. **9.** *Rhet.* Vigor; energy; animation; strength. -[F., < LL. *fortia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] Syn.: see ARMY; IMPULSE; OPERATION; POWER; VIOLENCE.



A Side-suction Force-pump.
a, c, discharge-pipes; *b,* air-chamber; *d,* piston-rod; *e,* stand; *f,* brake.

—**force'-pump"**, *n.* A pump that delivers fluid at increased pressure by means of compressed air.—**force'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**force-less**, *a.*

force'meat", 1 fôrs'mīt"; 2 fôrç'-mēt", *n.* Finely chopped meat served separately or used as stuffing. [< FORCE (corr. of F. *farce*, < *farcir*, < L. *farcio*, cram) + MEAT.] **farce'-ment"†.**

for'ceps, 1 fôr'seps; 2 fôr'çĕps, *n.* Pincers for grasping small objects; a pincers-like structure. [L., prob. < *formus*, warm, + *capio*, take.]

for'ci-bl(eR, 1 fôr'sı-bl; 2 fôr'çi-bl, *a.* **1.** Accomplished by force. **2.** Energetic; cogent. Syn.: see GRAPHICAL; POWERFUL; RACY.—**for'ci-bl(e-nessF**, *n.*—**for'ci-bly**, *adv.*

ford, 1 fôrd; 2 fôrd. **Id.** *vt.* To wade across (a stream, etc.). **II.** *n.* **1.** A fording place in a stream. **2.** [Poet. or Archaic.] A stream; river; ferry. [< AS. *ford*, < *faran*, go.]—**ford'a-bl(eF**, *a.*—**ford'less**, *a.*

Ford, John (1586–1639?). An English dramatist.

for-do', 1 fer-dū'; 2 fôr-dō', *vt.* [Poet.] **1.** To overcome with fatigue; wear out. **2†.** To destroy; undo. **fore-do'†.**

fore, 1 fôr; 2 fôr. **I.** *a.* Preceding in place or time; forward; antecedent; prior. **II.** *n.* The foremost part; the leading place. **III.** *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* At or toward the bow. **2.** Before; forward; in front. **IV.** *prep.* Before. [< AS. *fore* (cp. *foran*, before), a form of *for*, for.]—**fore'-and-aft"**, *a.* Lying or going in the direction of the ship's length.

fore-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **fore-[1]**. Before. [< AS. *fore-*, *for-*. < *fore-*, before.] **fore-[2]**, = FOR-[1]. **fore-[3]**, = FOR-[2].—**fore'arm"**, *n.* The part of the arm that is between the elbow and the wrist.

fore-arm', 1 fôr-ärm'; 2 fôr-ärm', *vt.* To arm beforehand.

fore-bear', *n.* [Scot.] An ancestor.

fore-bode', 1 fôr-bōd'; 2 fôr-bōd', *v.* [-BOD'ED[D]; -BOD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be an omen or warning sign of; presage. **2.** To have a premonition of. **II.** *i.* To foretell; prognosticate. [< AS. *forebodian;* cp. BODE, *v.*] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**fore-bod'ing**, *n.* The apprehension of coming misfortune. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; ANXIETY.

fore'brace", *n.* A brace of the foreyard.

fore-cast'[t & d], 1 fôr-kast'; 2 fôr-cȧst', *vt.* To calculate or plan beforehand; predict. [< FORE-[1] + CAST, *v.*] Syn.: see ANTICIPATE; AUGUR.

fore'cast", 1 fôr'kast"; 2 fôr'cȧst", *n.* An antecedent calculation, determination, or contrivance. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; PRUDENCE.

fore'cas"tle, 1 fôr'kas"l *or* (*Naut.*) fōk'sl; 2 fôr'cȧs"l *or* (*Naut.*) fōc'sl, *n. Naut.* The forward part of a ship; compartment for common sailors.

fore-close', 1 fôr-klōz'; 2 fôr-clōş', *vt.* [FORE-CLOSED'; FORE-CLOS'ING.] To bar by judicial proceedings the right to redeem mortgaged property; shut out; exclude. [< OF. *forclos*.]—**fore-clo'sure**, *n.* The act of foreclosing.

fore-doom', 1 fôr-dūm'; 2 fôr-dōōm', *vt.* To doom in advance; condemn beforehand.—**fore'doom"**, *n.*

fore-edge, *n.* The front edge, as of a book.—**fore-edge painting**, the decorating of the front edges of a book with a scene or design in color.

fore'fa"ther, 1 fôr'fā"thər; 2 fôr'fā"ther, *n.* An ancestor, especially a remote ancestor.

fore-fend'[d], 1 fôr-fend'; 2 fôr-fĕnd', *vt.* Same as FORFEND.

fore'fin"ger, 1 fôr'fiŋ"gər; 2 fôr'fiŋ"gĕr, *n.* The digit next to the thumb.

fore'foot", 1 fôr'fut"; 2 fôr'fo͝ot", *n.* **1.** A fore foot. **2.** The bow or cutwater of a vessel. [part or position.

fore'front", 1 fôr'frunt"; 2 fôr'frŏnt", *n.* The foremost

fore-gath'er, 1 fôr-gath'ər; 2 fôr-găth'er, *vi.* **1.** To become intimate; associate. **2.** To meet together.

fore-go'[1], 1 fôr-gō'; 2 fôr-gō', *vt.* [FORE-WENT'; FORE-GONE'; FORE-GO'ING.] To deny oneself the pleasure or profit of; give up; relinquish. Syn.: see ABANDON.

fore-go'[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To go in advance of; go before.

—**fore-go'ing**, *pa.* Occurring previously; antecedent. Syn.: see ANTECEDENT.—**fore-gon(e'R**, *pa.* Determined already; as, a *foregone* conclusion.

fore'ground", 1 fôr'graund"; 2 fôr'ground", *n.* That part of a landscape or picture nearest the spectator.

fore'hand", *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Front. **2†.** Former. **fore'-a-hand"†.**—**fore'hand"**, *n.* **1.** The part of a horse in front of the rider. **2‖.** A chief part. **3‖.** Superiority; advantage.

fore'hand"ed, 1 fôr'hand"ed; 2 fôr'hănd"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Done in good time. **2.** [U. S.] Having money saved; thrifty. —**fore-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

fore'head, 1 fer'ed; 2 fôr'ĕd, *n.* **1.** The upper part of
fore'hed[s], the face, between the eyes and the hair: also figuratively. **2.** Brazen assurance; effrontery.

for'eign, 1 fer'in; 2 fôr'in, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or derived
for'en[s], from another country; alien. **2.** Connected with other countries. **3.** Introduced from without; not belonging to that place or body in which it is found. **4.** Not pertinent; irrelevant. [< LL.[F] *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors.] Syn.: see ALIEN.—**for'eign-er**, *n.* A citizen of a foreign country. Syn.: see ALIEN.—**for'eign-ness**, *n.*

fore-judge', 1 fôr-juj'; 2 fôr-jŭdj', *vt.* To prejudge.

fore-know', 1 fôr-nō'; 2 fôr-nō', *vt.* [FORE-KNEW'; -KNOWN'; -KNOW'ING.] To know beforehand.—**fore-know'a-bl(eF**, *a.*—**fore-know'ledge**, *n.* **1.** Knowledge of a thing before it exists or of an event before it takes place. **2.** *Theol.* The prescience of God, by which he foresees everything. Syn.: see PREDESTINATION.

fore'land", *n.* A projecting point of land. [hand.

fore-lay', 1 fôr-lē'; 2 fôr-lā', *vt.* To plan or lay down before-

fore'lock[1], 1 fôr'lek; 2 fôr'lŏk, *n.* An iron pin or wedge passed through the end of a bolt or the like, to prevent its withdrawal; linchpin; key.

fore'lock"[2], 1 fôr'lek"; 2 fôr'lŏk", *n.* A lock of hair growing over the forehead, as of a horse.

fore'man, 1 fôr'mən; 2 fôr'man, *n.* [FORE'MEN, *pl.*] The head man overseeing a body of workmen.

Syn.: see MASTER.—**fore'man-ship**, *n.*

fore'mast", 1 fôr'mast"; 2 fôr'mȧst", *n.* The foremost mast of a vessel.—**fore'mast"man**, *n.* An able seaman.

fore'most", 1 fôr'mōst"; 2 fôr'mōst", *a.* First in place, time, rank, or order; chief. [< AS. *formest.*]

Syn.: see FIRST; PARAMOUNT.

fore-name', 1 fôr-nēm'; 2 fôr-nām', *vt.* To name before: mention previously.—**fore-named'**, *a.*

fore'name", *n.* A name placed before the family name or surname; a prenomen.

fore-noon', 1 fōr-nūn'; 2 fōr-nōōn', *n.* The period of daylight preceding midday; the morning.

fo-ren'sic, 1 fo-ren'sik; 2 fo-rĕn'sic, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice or to public disputation; relating to or used in legal proceedings. [< L. *forensis*, < *forum*, market-place, forum.]—**fo-ren'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fore"or-dain', 1 fōr"ōr-dēn'; 2 fōr"ôr-dān', *vt.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate. **fore-or'di-nate**‡ [Rare].
—**fore-or"di-na'tion**, *n.* Predestination; predetermination. Syn.: see PREDESTINATION.

fore'part", *n.* The fore part.—**fore'past"**†, *a.* Past; bygone.—**fore'rank"**, *n.* The front or first rank.—**fore-reach't**, *v. Naut.* I. *t.* To gain upon or pass; beat in sailing. II. *t.* To shoot ahead after the propelling power has stopped: said of a ship when tacking.

fore'right"†. I. *a.* 1. Straightforward; directly favorable. 2. Abrupt; blunt. II. *n.* In early feudal law, the right of primogeniture. III. *adv.* Directly forward.

fore-run', 1 fōr-run'; 2 fōr-rŭn', *vt.* To run in advance of; precede; usher in; announce.—**fore-run'ner**, *n.* 1. A herald; prognostic. 2†. An ancestor. Syn.: see HERALD.

fore'sail", 1 fōr'sēl" *or* (*Naut.*) fōr'sl; 2 fōr'sāl" *or* (*Naut.*) fōr'sl, *n. Naut.* A sail on a foremast; the lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

fore-see', 1 fōr-sī'; 2 fōr-sē', *v.* [FORE-SAW'; FORE-SEEN'; FORE-SEE'ING.] I. *t.* To see beforehand; anticipate. II. *i.* To have foresight.

fore-shad'ow, 1 fōr-shad'o; 2 fōr-shăd'o. I. *vt.* To suggest beforehand; prefigure. **fore-to'ken**‡. II. *n.* The indistinct representation of something to come.—**fore-shad'ow-er**, *n.*

fore'sheet", *n. Naut.* 1. The rope holding the lee clew of a foresail. 2. *pl.* The forward space in a boat.

fore'shore", 1 fōr'shōr"; 2 fōr'shōr", *n.* That part of a shore uncovered at low tide.

fore-short'en, 1 fōr-shōrt'n; 2 fōr-shôrt'n, *vt.* To shorten parts in a drawing of (an object), so as to give the proper impression of its form or position.—**fore-short'en-ing**, *n.*

fore-show', *vt.* To prophesy. **fore-shew't.**

fore'sight", 1 fōr'sait"; 2 fōr'sīt", *n.* 1. The act or capacity of foreseeing. 2. Thoughtful care for the future. [< FORE-[1] + SIGHT.]
Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; PRUDENCE; WISDOM. [penis.

fore'skin", 1 fōr'skin"; 2 fōr'skin", *n.* The skin covering the

fore-spent"‖, *a.* Gone by; already spent.

fore-spur'rer†, *n.* One who rides in advance as a herald.

for'est, 1 fer'est; 2 fŏr'ĕst. I. *vt.* 1. To overspread with woods or trees. 2§. To secrete in a forest. II. *n.* A large tract of land covered with a natural growth of trees and underbrush. [OF., < LL. *foresta*, < L. *foras*; see FOREIGN.]—**for'est-age**, *n. Eng. Law.* 1. Tribute payable to a forester. 2. A forester's service to the king.—**for"est-a'tion**, *n.* 1. Forest extension. 2. Practical forestry.—**for'est-er**, *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest, its timber, or its game. 2. A dweller in a forest.—**for'est-ry**, *n.* The art of developing or managing forests.

fore-stall', 1 fōr-stōl'; 2 fōr-stą', *vt.* 1. To hinder or guard against by preparation; anticipate; prevent. 2. To preoccupy or control in one's own favor by anticipatory measures; as, to *forestall* the grain-trade. Syn.: see PREVENT.—**fore-stall'er**, *n.*—**fore-stall'ing**, *n.*

fore'stay", 1 fōr'stē"; 2 fōr'stā", *n. Naut.* A guy from the foremast to the stem.

fore-taste', 1 fōr-tēst'; 2 fōr-tāst', *vt.* To have some experience or enjoyment of before possessing. Syn.: see ANTICIPATE.

fore'taste", 1 fōr'tēst"; 2 fōr'tāst", *n.* A taste or brief experience beforehand. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.

fore-tell', 1 fōr-tel'; 2 fōr-tĕl', *vt. & vi.* [FORE-TOLD'; FORE-TELL'ING.] To tell or declare in advance; predict.
Syn.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.—**fore-tell'er**, *n.*

fore'think†, *vt. & vi.* To think over or out in advance.

fore'thought", 1 fōr'thȯt", 2 fōr'thôt", *n.* 1. Consideration beforehand. 2. Prudent care for the future.
Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; CARE; PRUDENCE.

fore"to'ken, *vt.* Same as FORESHADOW.

fore'top", 1 fōr'top"; 2 fōr'tŏp", *n.* 1. The forelock. 2. A platform at the head of a foremast.—**fore"top-gal'lant-mast"**, *n.* The section of a mast above the foretop-mast.—**fore"top-gal'lant-sail"**, *n.*—**fore"top-gal'lant-yard"**, *n.*—**fore'top-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man stationed in the foretop of a man-of-war.—**fore'top"mast**, *n.* The section of a mast above the foremast.—**fore'top"sail**, *n.*

for-ev'er, 1 fer-ev'er; 2 fŏr-ĕv'er, *adv.* 1. Throughout eternity; to the end of time. 2. Incessantly. **for ev'er**‡.—**for-ev'er-more**, *adv.* For all time and eternity.

fore-warn', 1 fōr-wȯrn'; 2 fōr-wąrn', *vt.* To caution beforehand; inform or instruct in advance.—**fore-warn'ing**, *n.*

fore'wo"man, 1 fōr'wu"mən; 2 fōr'wo"man, *n.* [-WO'MEN, *pl.*] A woman who oversees the employees in a manufacturing establishment. [tion; preface.

fore'word", 1 fōr'wūrd"; 2 fōr'wûrd", *n.* An introduc-

fore'yard"[1], 1 fōr'yārd"; 2 fōr'yärd", *n. Naut.* The lowest yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

fore'yard"[2], *n.* A front yard of a house, temple, etc.

for'feit, 1 fōr'fit; 2 fōr'fit. I[d]. *vt.* To incur the loss of

for'fit[s], ʃ through some fault, omission, error, or offense.
II. *a.* Forfeited. III. *n.* 1. A thing lost by way of penalty for some default. 2. *pl.* Any game in which some playful penalty is imposed. [< OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < L. LL *foris*, out of doors, + *facio*, do.] **for'fet**†. Syn.: see LOSE.—**for'feit-a-bl(e**[F]**)**, *a.*—**for'feit-er**, *n.*—**for'fei-ture**, *n.* The act of forfeiting, or that which is forfeited. Syn.: see loss.

for-fend'‖[d], 1 fer-fend'; 2 fŏr-fĕnd', *vt.* To ward off; prevent. **fore-fend't.**

for-fought'en, 1 fer-fōt'n; 2 fŏr-fôt'n, *a.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] Fatigued with fighting; exhausted. **for-fough'en**‡.

for-gat'†, *imp.* of FORGET, *v.*

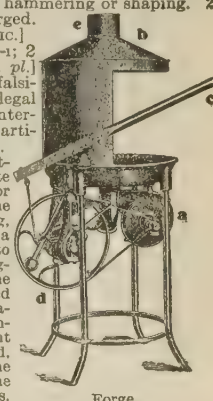
for-gath'er, 1 fer-gath'er; 2 fŏr-ġăth'er, *vi.* [Scot.] Foregather; the etymologically correct form.

for-gave', 1 fer-gēv'; 2 fŏr-ġāv', *imp.* of FORGIVE, *v.*

forge[1], 1 fōrj *or* fer'j; 2 fŏrġ *or* fŏrj, *v.* [FORGED; FORG'ING.]
I. *t.* 1. To shape (metal) with a hammer or machine; shape; frame. 2. *Law.* To make or alter with intent to defraud. II. *i.* To be guilty of forgery. [< F. *forger*, < L. *fabricor*, make, construct.]—**forg'er**, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits or commits forgery. 2. A smith.—**forged**, *pa.*

forge[2], *v.* I. *t.* To impel forward. II. *i.* To go slowly or with difficulty, as by mere momentum. [Perhaps corr. of FORCE, *v.*]

forge, *n.* 1. An open fireplace or hearth with forced draft, for heating metal ready for hammering or shaping. 2. A place where metal is forged. [F., < L. *fabrica*; see FABRIC.]



Forge.
a, blower; *b*, hood; *c*, lever; *d*, band-wheel and gearing; *e*, smoke-stack.

for'ger-y, 1 fōr'[*or* fēr']jer-ı; 2 fŏr'[*or* fŏr']ġer-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] 1. The act of fraudulently falsifying any commercial or legal paper. 2. The act of counterfeiting coin. 3. A spurious article bearing a false signature.
Syn.: counterfeiting. Imitating or altering a coin or a note which passes as currency or money is *counterfeiting;* the making of a fraudulent writing, or the material alteration of a genuine writing with intent to defraud, is *forgery;* the changing of the figures in a genuine note or check, the unauthorized appending of another's signature, the transferring of a genuine signature to a document for which it was not intended, are all instances of *forgery;* the making of spurious coins, the raising of government notes, bonds, etc., to higher denominations, are instances of *counterfeiting.*

for-get', 1 fer-get'; 2 fŏr-ġĕt', *vt. & vi.* [FOR-GOT'; FOR-GOT'TEN; FOR-GET'TING.] 1. To be unable to recall to mind; lose from the memory. 2. To lose interest in or regard for; neglect. [< AS. *forgitan*, < *for-* (see FOR-[1]) + *gitan*, GET.]—**for-get'ful**, *a.* Forgetting easily; neglectful. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**for-get'-me-not"**, *n.* A perennial herb, with small sky-blue flowers.

for'ge-tiv(e[s]**)**‖, 1 fōr'[*or* fōr']jı-tiv; 2 fōr'[*or* fōr']ġe-tĭv, *a.* Having power to forge or invent.

for-giv(e'[F]**)**, 1 fer-giv'; 2 fŏr-ġĭv', *v.* [FOR-GAVE'; FOR-GIV'EN; FOR-GIV'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To cease to cherish displeasure toward; pardon; excuse. 2. To remit, as a debt. II. *i.* To show forgiveness in spirit or conduct. [< AS. *for-* (see FOR-[1]) + *gifan*, GIVE.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; PARDON.
—**for-giv'a-bl(e**[F]**)**, *a.* That may be forgiven.—**for-give'ness**, *n.* 1. The act of forgiving; pardon. 2. A disposition to forgive. **for-giv'ing-ness**‡. Syn.: see MERCY.—**for-giv'er**, *n.*—**for-giv'ing**, *pa.* Disposed to forgive. Syn.: see CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**for-giv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

for-go', *vt. & vi.* Same as FOREGO[1]: the better etymological form.—**for-go'er**, *n.*

for-got', 1 fer-get'; 2 fŏr-ġŏt', *imp. & pp.* of FORGET, *v.*

fork, 1 fōrk; 2 fŏrk. I[t]. *vt. & vi.* To lift, toss, or dig with a fork; divide into diverging parts, as a stream or a road.
II. *n.* A device consisting of a handle and two or more

tines or prongs; also, anything of like shape or use. [< AS. *forc*, < L. *furca*, fork.]—**forked,** *a.* Having a fork, or shaped like a fork; diverging into two branches.—**fork'y,** *a.*

for-lorn', 1 fer-lērn'; 2 fôr-lôrn', *a.* Left in distress without help or hope; miserable; pitiable; lonely; dreary. [< AS. *forloren*, < *for-*, FOR-[1], + *lēosan*, lose.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**forlorn hope,** a military detachment detailed for a doubtful or desperate enterprise; also, such an enterprise.

form, 1 fôrm; 2 fôrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or construct; conceive; mold; arrange; compose. **2.** *Gram.* To make by adding or combining elements. **II.** *i.* To assume a specific form. Syn.: see CONSTRUCT.

form, *n.* **1.** The outward or visible shape of a body as distinguished from its substance or color; figure; contour. **2.** Established or prescribed method; ritual; ceremony; style. **3.** The appearance, character, or nature of a thing as perceived by the senses or intellect; hence, kind, state, or variation. **4.** Style or manner of expression, as opposed to inherent qualities; orderly arrangement; symmetry. **5.** A mold, model, or formula. **6.** Specific constitution; structure; system. **7.** A long seat in the nave of a church; any long bench without a back. **8.** [Eng.] A class in a public school. **9.** *Biol.* A natural kind included within a larger group or species. **10.** *Crystal.* The sum of those planes whose presence is required by the symmetry of the crystal when one of them is present. **11.** The mode of structure of an algebraic expression. **12.** *Gram.* The specific structure of a word as marked by inflectional elements; as, the infinitive *form.* **13.** *Print.* Type, engravings, plates, etc., imposed in a chase. **14.** The slight depression made in grass or the like by a hare instead of a burrow. **15.** General condition and action, as of a race-horse; hence, deportment; conduct; style. **16.** Something regarded as having shape without substance; a phantom. [< OF. *forme*, < L. *forma*, form.]

Syn.: appearance, aspect, ceremonial, ceremony, configuration, conformation, contour, fashion, figure, formality, method, mode, mold, observance, outline, rite, ritual, shape. See BODY; FIGURE; FRAME.

—**form'less,** *a.* Without form; shapeless.—**form'lessly,** *adv.*—**form'less-ness,** *n.* [*forma*, form.]

-form, *suffix.* Like; in the shape of. [< L. *-formis*, -like, <

for'mal, 1 fôr'məl; 2 fôr'mal, *a.* **1.** Made or done according to established forms; having regard to social forms; ceremonial; ceremonious. **2.** Pertaining to form as opposed to substance; outward; external.—**for'malism,** *n.* Scrupulous observance of forms. Syn.: see HYPOCRISY.—**for'mal-ist,** *n.*—**for-mal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being formal; conventionality. **2.** A proper order of procedure; also, an empty ceremonial.—Syn.: see FORM.—**for'mal-ize,** *vt. & vi.*—**for'mal-ly,** *adv.*

for-mal'de-hyde, 1 fər-mal'di-hīd; 2 fôr-mal'de-hȳd, *n. Chem.* A colorless gas used as an antiseptic. **form'a-lin‡.**

for-mat', 1 fôr-mat' *or* fôr"mă'; 2 fôr-mat' *or* fôr"mă', *n.* The form, size, type-face, and general style of a book when bound. [F.]

for-ma'tion, 1 fer-mē'shən; 2 fôr-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of forming; construction; arrangement; development. **2.** *Geol.* Earthy or mineral deposits, or rock-masses; also, a series of associated rocks.

—**form'a-tiv(e[s].** **I.** *a.* **1.** Competent, serving, or aiding to form. **2.** Pertaining to formation. **II.** *n.* An element added to a word, as a prefix or suffix.

for'mer, 1 fôr'mər; 2 fôr'mer, *a.* Going before in time; previously mentioned; preceding; ancient. [< AS. *forma*, first.] Syn.: see ANTECEDENT; ANTERIOR; CAUSE.

—**for'mer-ly,** *adv.* Some time or a long time ago.

form'er, *n.* One who or that which forms or molds; a maker; pattern. [< L.[OF] *formator*, < *formo*, FORM.]

for'mic, 1 fôr'mik; 2 fôr'mic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from ants. **2.** Derived from formic acid. [< L. *formica*, ant.]—**formic acid,** a colorless corrosive liquid compound with a penetrating odor, found in the bodies of ants, in stinging nettles, etc., and made commercially by distilling oxalic acid with glycerin.

for'mi-da-bl(e[s], 1 fôr'mi-də-bl; 2 fôr'mi-da-bl, *a.* Exciting fear; dangerous to encounter; difficult to accomplish. [F., < L. *formidabilis*, < *formido*, fear.]

Syn.: dangerous, redoubtable, redoubted, terrible, tremendous. That which is *formidable* is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed; as, a *formidable* array of troops, or of evidence. *Formidable* is a word of more dignity than *dangerous*, and suggests more calm and collected power than *terrible*; *formidable* is less overwhelming than *tremendous*. A loaded gun is *dangerous*; a park of artillery is *formidable*; a charge of cavalry is *terrible*; the full shock of great armies is *tremendous*. A *dangerous* man is likely to do mischief, and needs watching; a *formidable* man may not be *dangerous* if not attacked; an enraged maniac is *terrible*; the force of ocean waves in a storm, the silent pressure in the ocean depths, are *tremendous*.—Ant.: contemptible, despicable, feeble, harmless, helpless, powerless, weak.

—**for'mi-da-bl(e-ness[s],** *n.*—**for'mi-da-bly,** *adv.*

For-mo'sa, 1 fer-mō'sə; 2 fôr-mō'sa. *n.* Same as TAIWAN.

for'mu-la, 1 fôr'miu-lə; 2 fôr'mū-la, *n.* [-LAS[2] or -LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A fixed rule or form; exact statement. **2.** *Med.* A prescription. **3.** An algebraic rule or chemical combination expressed in symbols. [L., dim. of *forma*, form.] Syn.: see LAW; RULE.—**for'mu-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Stated in or as in a formula; formal. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A collection of forms, formulas, etc.; a ritual or formula. Syn.: see RULE.—**for'mu-late,** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To express in a formula, or as a formula. **for'mu-lar-ize‡.**—**for"mu-la'tion,** *n.*—**for'mu-lism,** *n.*—**for'mu-lize,** *vt. & vi.*

for'ni-cate, 1 fôr'ni-kēt; 2 fôr'ni-cāt, *a.* Arched; vaulted.

for"ni-ca'tion, 1 fôr"ni-kē'shən; 2 fôr"ni-cā'shon, *n.* Illicit sexual intercourse. [< L. *fornix*, *forni(c-)*, brothel, lit. vault.]—**for'ni-cate,** *vi.*—**for'ni-ca"tor,** *n.*—**for'ni-ca"tress,** *n.* **for"ni-ca'trix‡.**

for'pet, 1 fôr'pet; 2 fôr'pĕt, *n.* [Scot.] The fourth part of a peck. [= FOURTH PART.] **for'pit‡.**

for'ra, 1 fôr'ə; 2 fôr'a, *a.* [Scot.] Farrow; as, a *forra* cow.

for'rayt, *v. & n.* Foray. [can tragic actor.

For'rest, 1 fer'est; 2 fôr'ĕst, **Edwin** (1806–1872). An Amer-

for-sake', 1 fer-sēk'; 2 fôr-sāk', *vt.* [FOR-SOOK'; FOR-SAK'EN or FOR-SOOK'; FOR-SAK'ING.] To leave or withdraw from; abandon; also, to reject. [< AS. *forsacan.*] Syn.: see ABANDON.

for-slow'†, *vi.* To loiter; delay. **fore-slow'†.**

for-sooth', 1 fer-sūth'; 2 fôr-sōōth', *adv.* In truth; certainly: chiefly ironical. [< FOR, *prep.*, + SOOTH.]

for-spend', *vt.* To weary utterly; tire out.

for-swear', 1 fer-swār'; 2 fôr-swâr', *vt. & vi.* [-SWORE'; -SWORN'; -SWEAR'ING.] To renounce upon oath; repudiate; perjure (oneself). Syn.: see ABANDON; PERJURE; RENOUNCE.

For-syth', 1 fer-saith'; 2 fôr-sȳth', **Alexander John** (1769–1843). A Scottish clergyman, chemist, and inventor.

fort†, *vt. & vi.* To fortify; also, to station in a fort.

fort, 1 fôrt; 2 fôrt, *n. Mil.* A defensive work; a fortification; fortress. [F., < L. *fortis*, strong.]

fort., *abbr.* Fortification, fortified.

fort'a-lice, 1 fôrt'ə-lis; 2 fôrt'a-liç, *n.* An outwork of a fortification; a small fort. [< OF. *fortelesse*, < LL. *fortalitia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.]

Fort"-de-France', 1 fôr"-də-frūns'; 2 fôr"-de-frâṅç', *n.* A town; capital of Martinique, French West Indies; pop. 27,000.

forte[1], 1 fort; 2 fôrt, *n.* That which one does most readily or excellently. [< L.[F] *fortis*, strong.]

for'te[2], 1 fôr'tē; 2 fôr'tę, *n. Mus.* A passage to be performed loudly. [It., < L. *fortis*, strong.]

forth, 1 fôrth; 2 fôrth, *adv.* **1.** Forward in place, time, or order. **2.** Outward, as from seclusion; away; out; abroad. [< AS. *forth*, < *fore*, before.]—**forth'com"ing,** *a.* Ready or about to appear.—**forth'put"ting,** *a.* Putting forth. **2.** [Colloq.] Disposed to put oneself forward.—**forth'put"ting,** *n.*—**forth'right".** **I‖.** *a.* Straight forward; direct. **II‖.** *n.* A direct path or course. **III.** *adv.* Straight forward; with directness. **2.** At once; straightway.—**forth"with',** *adv.* Without delay; immediately.

forth, *prep.* [Archaic or Poetic.] Forth from; out of.

for'thynke†, *vt. & vi.* To repent.

for'ti-eth, 1 fôr'ti-əth; 2 fôr'ti-ĕth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the thirtieth. **2.** Being one of forty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of forty equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

for"ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 fôr"ti-fi-kē'shən; 2 fôr"ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or science of fortifying. **2.** A military defensive work; a fort.

Syn.: castle, citadel, fastness, fort, fortress, stronghold. *Fortification* is the general word for any artificial defensive work; a *fortress* is a *fortification* of especial size and strength; a *fortress* is regarded as permanent, and is ordinarily an independent work; a *fort* or *fortification* may be temporary; a *fortification* may be but part of a defensive system; we speak of the *fortifications* of a city. A *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city, or *fortress* within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured; the medieval *castle* was the fortified residence of a king or baron. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts*. Any defensible place, whether made so by nature or by art, is a *fastness* or *stronghold*. See RAMPART.

for'ti-fy, 1 fôr'ti-fai; 2 fôr'ti-fȳ, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To provide with or raise defensive works; give strength, security, or power to. [< L.[LL+F] *fortis*, strong; and see -FY.]—**for'ti-fi"a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**for'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

for-tis'si-mo, 1 fôr-tis'ı-mo; 2 fôr-tis'ı-mo, *a. & adv. Mus.* Very loud. [It., < *forte;* see FORTE².]

for'ti-tude, 1 fôr'tı-tūd; 2 fôr'ti-tūd, *n.* Strength of mind to meet or endure unfalteringly pain, adversity, or peril. [< L. *fortitudo,* < *fortis,* strong.]

Syn.: courage, endurance, heroism, resolution. *Fortitude* (L. *fortis,* strong) is the strength or firmness of mind or soul to endure pain or adversity patiently and determinedly. *Fortitude* has been defined as "passive *courage,*" which is a good definition, but not complete. *Fortitude* might be termed "still *courage,*" or "enduring *courage*"; it is that quality which is able not merely to endure pain or trial, but steadily to confront dangers that can not be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defense; it takes *courage* to charge a battery, *fortitude* to stand still under an enemy's fire. *Resolution* is of the mind; *endurance* is partly physical; it requires *resolution* to resist temptation, *endurance* to resist hunger and cold. Compare BRAVE; COURAGE; PATIENCE.

Fort Mon-roe', 1 mən-rō'; 2 mon-rō'. A fort in S. E. Virginia; Jefferson Davis imprisoned here. **Fortress Monroe‡.**

fort'night", 1 fôrt'nıt"; 2 fôrt'nīt", *n.* A period of two weeks. [< AS. *feōwertīene,* FOURTEEN, + *niht* (pl.), nights.] **-ly,** *a. & adv.*

for'tress, 1 fôr'tres; 2 fôr'trĕs, *n.* A large permanent fort; a stronghold; castle. [< F. *forteresse,* < L.LL. *fortis,* strong.] Syn.: see DEFENSE; FORTIFICATION.

Fort Sum'ter, 1 sum'tər; 2 sūm'ter. A fort in Charleston harbor, S. C., seized by the Confederates, Apr. 14, 1861; beginning the Civil War bombarded by Federals April, 1863.

for-tu'i-tous, 1 fər-tiū'ı-tus; 2 fôr-tū'ı-tŭs, *a.* Occurring by chance, as opposed to design; casual; accidental. [< L. *fortuitus,* < *for(t-)s,* chance.]

Syn.: see ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL.— **for-tu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*—**for-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*—**for-tu'i-ty,** *n.* Chance occurrence. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; HAZARD.

For-tu'na, 1 fər-tiū'nə; 2 fôr-tū'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of chance or fortune; analog of the Greek *Tyche.*

for'tu-nate, 1 fôr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]nıt; 2 fôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nat, *a.* **1.** Happening by a favorable chance; lucky. **2.** Favored with good fortune.

Syn.: favored, happy, lucky, prospered, prosperous, successful. A man is *successful* in any case if he achieves or gains what he seeks; he is known as a *successful* man if he has achieved or gained worthy objects of endeavor; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* if advantages have come to him without or beyond his direct planning or achieving. *Lucky* is the more common and colloquial, *fortunate* the more elegant word; *fortunate* is more naturally applied to the graver matters, as we speak of the *fortunate,* rather than the *lucky,* issue of a great battle; *lucky* more strongly emphasizes the element of chance, as when we speak of a *lucky* hit, a *lucky* guess, or of one as "born under a *lucky* star." *Favored* is used in a religious sense, implying that one is the object of divine favor. *Happy,* in this connection, signifies possessed of the means of happiness. One is said to be *happy* or *prosperous* whether his prosperity be the result of fortune or of achievement; *prospered* rather denotes the action of a superintending Providence. See AUSPICIOUS; HAPPY.—Ant.: broken, crushed, fallen, ill-starred, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, woful, wretched.

—**for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*—**for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*

for'tune†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix the fate of. **2.** To bestow wealth upon. **3.** To presage. **II.** *i.* To happen; come by chance.

for'tune, 1 fôr'chun *or* -tiun; 2 fôr'chun *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** That which comes or happens to one as if by chance; lot; luck; specifically, favorable chance; success. **2.** A fictitious power regarded as bestowing good or ill. **3.** A large estate; wealth. **4.** A forecast of one's future. [F., < L. *fortuna,* < *for(t-)s,* fortune.]

Syn.: see EVENT.—**for'tune-hunt"er,** *n.* One who seeks to obtain wealth by marriage.—**f.-hunting,** *n.*—**for'tune-less,** *a.*—**f.-teller,** *n.* One who pretends to foretell the events of one's life.—**f.-telling,** *n.*

Fort Wayne, 1 wēn; 2 wān. A city in N. E. Indiana; pop. 86,550.

for'ty, 1 fôr'tı; 2 fôr'ty. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than thirty. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and thirty. [< AS. *feōwer* (four), + *-tig* (see FIFTY).]

fo'rum, 1 fō'rum; 2 fō'rŭm, *n.* [FO'RUMS[z] or FO'RA, *pl.*] A place of public assembly in ancient Rome; any public assembly or place for public meeting; a tribunal. [L.]

Roman Forum.

a, Arch of Septimius Severus; *b,* Rostra; *c,* Golden Milestone; *d,* Julian Basilica; *e,* site of the Temple of Castor; *f,* Via Sacra (Sacred Way); *g,* Column of Phocas; *hhh,* Forum proper.

for'ward, 1 fôr'ward; 2 fôr'ward. Id. *vt.* To send onward or forward; help onward; further; send to a designated place or address; transmit. **II.** *a.* **1.** Located at or near the front. **2.** In an advanced state; advancing; precocious. **3.** Eager; prompt; hence, officious; impertinent; bold. **III.** *adv.* Toward the front or some advanced position; onward; ahead: often used interjectionally, as, *forward, men!* **for'wards‡.** [< AS. *foreweard.*] Syn.: (verb) see ENCOURAGE; PROMOTE; (adjective) see ANTERIOR; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT. — **for'ward-er,** *n.* — **for'ward-ly,** *adv.*—**for'ward-ness,** *n.*

for-yeve'†, *vt.* To forgive.

Fos-ca'ri, 1 fos-kā'rī; 2 fŏs-cä'rī, **Francesco** (1372?–1457). A doge of Venice; waged three wars with Milan.

foss, 1 fes; 2 fŏs, *n.* An artificial ditch or moat, as in a fort. [< F. *fosse,* < L. *fossa,* < *fodio,* dig.] **fosse‡.**

fos'sa, 1 fes'ə; 2 fŏs'a, *n.* [FOS'Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A shallow depression or cavity. [L., < *fossus,* pp. of *fodio,* dig.]—**fos'si-form,** *a.* That has the form of a fossa.

fos'sil, 1 fes'il; 2 fŏs'il. **I.** *a.* Dug out of the earth; petrified; of or like a fossil; outworn; antiquated. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body, as the petrified form of a plant or an animal, especially one of prehistoric times, preserved in earth or rock. **2.** A person or thing antiquated or out of date. [< L.[F] *fossilis,* < *fodio,* dig.]—**fos"sil-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing fossils.—**fos'sil-ist,** *n.* A paleontologist.—**fos"sil-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*—**fos'sil-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To change or be changed into a fossil; petrify; make or become antiquated. **fos'sil-ise‡.**—**fos"sil-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Paleontology.

fos-so'ri-al, 1 fe-sō'rı-əl; 2 fŏ-sō'ri-al, *a.* Digging; burrowing; as, a *fossorial* animal. [< LL. *fossorius,* < *fossor,* digger, < *fodio,* dig.]

fos'ter, 1 fes'tər; 2 fŏs'ter, *vt.* To provide with food; nourish; rear; aid; encourage. [< AS. *fōstrian,* < *fōstor,* nourishment.] Syn.: see AID; CHERISH; HELP; PROMOTE.

—**fos'ter-age,** *n.* The care of a foster-child.—**fos'ter-broth"er, f.-child, f.-father, f.-mother, f.-parent, f.-sister, f.-son,** one considered as holding the relationship indicated, in consequence of nursing and rearing, tho not related by blood.—**fos'ter-er,** *n.*—**fos'ter-ling,** *n.* A foster-child.

fos'tert, *n.* **1.** Nourishment. **2.** One who fosters.

Foth'er-in-gay Castle, 1 feth'ər-ıŋ-gē; 2 fŏth'er-iŋ-gā. A castle S. W. of Peterborough, England; Mary Queen of Scots executed there.

Fou"cault', 1 fū"kō'; 2 fu"cō', **Jean Bernard Léon** (1819–1868). A French physicist; devised a pendulum demonstrating the earth's rotation.

Fou"ché', 1 fū"shē'; 2 fu"che', **Joseph** (1763–1820). Duke of Otranto, a French administrator.

fought, 1 fōt; 2 fŏt, *imp. & pp.* of FIGHT, *v.*

fought'en, *pp.* of FIGHT, *v.* Obsolete except in the phrase *a foughten field.*

foul, 1 faul; 2 foul. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To collide with, as a vessel; collide; make or become foul or dirty; commit a breach of rule against (a competitor). **2.** *Baseball.* To strike a foul. **II.** *a.* **1.** Offensive or loathsome to the physical or moral sense; filthy. **2.** Obstructing, entangling, or injuring by anything that clogs or is harmful; contrary; disagreeable. **3.** Impeded or encumbered by something detrimental; clogged; entangled; encumbered; as, a *foul* chimney; a *foul* anchor. **4.** Not according to justice or rule; unfair. **5†.** Ugly; homely. **III.** *n.* **1.** An act of fouling, colliding, or becoming entangled; a breach of rule. **2.** *Baseball.* A hit that sends the ball to the right, left, or back of the diamond. **IV.** *adv.* Foully. [< AS. *fūl,* foul.]

Syn.: defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indelicate, muddy, nasty, obscene, odious, offensive, soiled, stained, sullied, unclean, vile. See BAD; NOISOME.—Ant.: see synonyms for PURE.—Prep.: foul *with* impurities.

—**foul'ly,** *adv.* In a foul manner. **foul‡; fould†.**—**foul'-mouthed",** *a.* Using abusive, profane, or obscene language.—**foul'ness,** *n.*

fou-lard', 1 fū-lārd'; 2 fu-lärd', *n.* **1.** A soft, fine, washable silk dress-goods. **2.** An imitation of this, made of silk and cotton. [F.]

fou'mart, 1 fau'[*or* fū']mart; 2 fou'[*or* fu']märt, *n.* The European polecat; the fitchew. [ME. *fulmart,* < *ful,* FOUL, + AS. *mearth,* marten.] **foul'mart‡; fow'mart†; ful'i-mart‡.**

found, 1 faund; 2 found, *imp. & pp.* of FIND, *v.*

found[1d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To lay the foundation of; originate; establish. **II.** *i.* To form and base one's belief or opinion. [< L.[F] *fundo,* < *fundus,* base.] Syn.: see INSTITUTE.

—**foun-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of founding, or that on which anything is founded; base; basis. **2.** An endowment, or endowed institution.—**foun-da'tion-school",** *n.* An endowed school.—**found'er**[1], *n.* One who founds or endows. —**found'ress,** *n. fem.* **found'er-ess†.**

found[2d], *vt.* To cast, as iron, by melting and pouring. [< F. *fondre,* < L. *fundo,* pour.]—**found'er**[2], *n.* One who makes castings.—**found'ing,** *n.* The business of making articles of cast iron, brass, etc.

foun'der, 1 faun'dər; 2 foun'der, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fill with water and sink, as a vessel. **2.** To fail in any way; miscarry; be ruined. **3.** To render sore, inflamed, or lame, as a horse's feet; affect in this way the feet of; make or go lame from such cause, as a horse. [< OF. *afondrer*, sink, < *fond* (< L. *fundus*), bottom.] — **foun'der³,** *n. Vet. Surg.* Inflammation of the tissue in the foot of a horse.

found'ling, 1 faund'liŋ; 2 found'ling, *n.* A deserted infant of unknown parentage. [< AS. *findan*, find.]

foun'dry, 1 faun'drı; 2 foun'dry, *n.* [FOUN'DRIES², *pl.*] **1.** An establishment in which articles are cast from metal. 2†. The act or operation of founding. [< F. *fonderie*, < *fondre;* see FOUND², *v.*] **foun'der-y‡.**

fount, 1 faunt; 2 fount, *n.* **1.** A fountain; hence, any source. **2.** A font, as of type. Syn.: see BEGINNING.

foun'tain, 1 faun'tın; 2 foun'tin, *n.* **1.** A natural spring of water; a jet or spray of water forced upward artificially; also, any structure enclosing it. **2.** A cause; origin; source of supply. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *fon(t-)s*, fountain.] Syn.: see BEGINNING; CAUSE.—**foun'tain-head",** *n.* The source of a stream; any primal source.

Fou"qué', *n.* See LAMOTTE-FOUQUÉ.

four, 1 fōr; 2 fōr. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than three. **II.** *n.* The sum of three and one. [< AS. *fēower.*]—**four'fold".** **I.** *a.* Made up of four; quadruple. **II.** *n.* That which is four times as many or as much. **III.** *adv.* In quadrupled measure.—**four'-in-hand",** *n.* **1.** A four-horse team or vehicle driven by one person. **2.** A long necktie, worn in a knot that leaves the ends hanging vertically.—**f.-o'clock,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental herb from Peru, with flowers of a great variety of color that bloom from about 4 P. M. till the next morning. **2.** The Australian friar-bird. — **four'-pence,** *n.* [Eng.] The sum of four pennies. — **four'-score",** *a. & n.* Eighty.—**four'some,** *a.* [Scot.] Consisting of four: a golf term. —**f.-square,** *a.* Having four equal sides and angles. —**four-teen'.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of four more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and four.—**four'teenth",** *a. & n.*—**fourth.** **I.** *a.* Next in order after the third. **II.** *n.* One of four equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

Four-o'clock.

Fou"ri-er'ı, 1 fū"rī"ē'; 2 fu"rī"e'ę, **François** (1772–1837). A French socialist.—**Fou'ri-er-ism,** *n.* Fourier's communistic system.

four'rier, 1 fūr'ır *or* (*F.*) fūr"yē'; 2 fur'ĕr *or* (*F.*) fur"yę', *n.* **1.** A quartermaster. **2.** A royal harbinger. [F., < L. *fodrum*, FORAGE.]

fowl, 1 faul; 2 fowl, *n.* **1.** The common domestic cock or hen. **2.** *pl.* Poultry in general. **3.** Birds collectively; as, wild *fowl.* **4‖.** Any bird. See illus. on next page. [< AS. *fugol*, fowl.] **fowlet†.—fowl'er,** *n.* One who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.—**fowl'ing,** *n.* The killing of birds as a sport or for food.—**fowl'ing-net",** *n.* A net for catching birds.—**fowl'ing-piece",** *n.* A light smooth-bore shotgun for bird-shooting.

fox¹‡, 1 foks; 2 fōks, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Slang.] To watch on the sly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hunt the fox. **2.** To dissimulate. **3.** [Slang.] To act as a spy.

fox²†, *vt.* To furnish with foxing, as a boot.

fox³‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make sour, as beer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become discolored; turn reddish: said of timber, paper, etc. **2.** To become sour, as beer. [Prob. < FOX¹, *n.*, in allusion to the color.]

fox¹, *n.* **1.** A burrowing canine mammal having a long, pointed muzzle and long bushy tail, commonly reddish-

Gray Fox. 1/27

Red Fox. 1/10

brown in color, noted for its cunning; also, one of various animals in some way likened to this. **2.** A sly, crafty person. **3.** *Naut.* A small rope made by hand of two or more rope-yarns. [< AS. *fox.*]—**fox'bane",** *n.* A European herb, *Aconitum vulparia.*—**fox'-brush",** *n.* The tail of a fox.—**fox-chase,** *n.* A fox-hunt.—**fox-earth,** *n.* The burrow of a fox.—**fox'fish",** *n.* **1.** The dragonet. **2.** The fox-shark.—**fox'glove",** *n.* Any plant of the figwort family, especially the English variety, having flowers in long one-sided racemes. —**fox-grape,** *n.* Any one of several species of American grapes; especially, the **northern fox-grape.**—**fox'hound",** *n.* One of a breed of dogs trained for fox-hunting.—**fox-hunt,** *vi.* To chase the fox with hounds.—**fox-hunt,** *n.*—**fox-hunter,** *n.*— **fox-hunting,** *n.* — **fox-shark,** *n.* The thresher or sea-fox.—**fox-squirrel,** *n.* A large North-American arboreal squirrel.—**fox'tail",** *n.* Any one of various species of grass bearing a dense spike of flowers like a fox's tail.—**fox-tail,** *n.* The tail or brush of a fox. —**fox-terrier,** *n.* A short-coated, mainly white, terrier.—**fox-trot,** *n.* **1.** A pace, with short steps, between a trot and a walk. **2.** A modern dance-step of syncopated two-four time.—

Foxglove.
a, Flower laid open, showing didynamous stamens.

fox'y¹, *a.* **1.** Of or like a fox; crafty in character. **2.** Reddish-brown in color. **3.** Having a musky taste.—**fox'i-ness¹,** *n.*

fox², *n.* Foxing.

fox³†, *n.* A sword.

Fox⁴, *n* **1. Charles James** (1749–1806), an English statesman; opposed American policy of George III. **2. George** (1624–1691), an English religious reformer; founded the Society of Friends.

Foxe, 1 foks; 2 fōks, **John** (1516–1587). An English divine, reformer, and historian; *Book of Martyrs.*

foxed, 1 fokst; 2 fōkst, *pa.* **1.** Discolored by decay: applied to timber. **2.** Having light-brown stains or spots, as the paper of books, prints, etc. **3.** Repaired or ornamented with a foxing, as the upper-leather of a shoe.

fox'fire", 1 foks'faır"; 2 fōks'fīr", *n.* The phosphorescent light emitted by foxed or rotten wood.

fox'ing, 1 foks'iŋ; 2 fōks'ing, *n.* A piece of leather put on the upper-leather of a shoe along the edge next the sole. **fox‡.**

fox'-wood", *n.* Decayed or foxed wood.

fox'y², *a.* **1.** Soured; improperly fermented, as wine. **2.** Discolored; foxed, as a badly dyed fabric.—**fox'i-ness²,** *n.*

foyt, *n.* A feast given before or after going on a journey.

foy"er', 1 fwa"yĕ' *or* feı'ər; 2 fwä"ye' *or* fŏy'er, *n.* A public room or lobby, as in a theater. [F.]

foylet, *v. & n.* Same as FOIL.

foynet, *n.* A thrust; prick.—**foynet,** *vt.*

fo'zy, 1 fō'zı; 2 fō'zy, *a.* [Scot.] Lacking substance; spongy.

F. P., *abbr.* Fire-plug.—**f. p. a.,** *abbr.* Free of particular average.—**Fr.,** *abbr.* France, Francis, French, Friar, Friday. —**fr.,** *abbr.* Fragment, franc, from.—**fr., freq.,** *abbr.* Frequent, frequentative.

fra'cas, 1 frē'kəs; 2 frā'cas, *n.* A noisy fight; brawl. [F., < *fracasser*, shatter.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

frack, 1 frak; 2 frăk, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Strong, firm, or vigorous physically or mentally. **2.** Characterized by readiness; forward; audacious. [< AS. *fræc*, greedy.] **freck‡.**

fract'ed†, *a.* Broken.

frac'tion, 1 frak'shən; 2 frăc'shon, *n.* **1.** A disconnected part; fragment. **2.** A quantity less than a unit, or one expressed as the sum of a number of aliquot parts of a unit. [F., < L. *fractio(n-)*, < *fractus*, broken.] Syn.: see PART.—**frac'tion-al,** *a.*—**frac'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**frac'tion-a-ry,** *a.*

frac'tious, 1 frak'shus; 2 frăc'shŭs, *a.* Disposed to rebel; restive; unruly; peevish. [< Prov. Eng. *fratch*, scold.] Syn.: see FRETFUL; PERVERSE; RESTIVE. — **frac'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**frac'tious-ness,** *n.*

frac'ture, 1 frak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 frăc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FRAC'TURED; FRAC'TUR-ING.] To break; be broken; admit of fracture. **II.** *n.* The act of breaking; a break, either partial or complete. [F., < L. *fractura*, a breach.] Syn.: see BREAK; RUPTURE. — **frac'tur-a-bl(e²),** *a.*—**frac'tur-al,** *a.*

frae, 1 frē; 2 frā, *prep.* [Scot.] From.

frag'il(e²), 1 fraj'ıl; 2 frăg'il, *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. [< L. *fragilis*, < *frango*, break.] Syn.: breakable, brittle, delicate, frail, frangible, infirm, slight, tender, weak.— **frag'il(e-ly²),** *adv.* — **fra-gil'i-ty,** *n.* Fragile quality or condition.

frag'ment, 1 frag'ment *or* -mənt; 2 frăg'ment, *n.* A part broken off; a small detached portion. [F., < L. *fragmentum*, fragment, remnant.] Syn.: see PART.—**frag'men-ta-ry,** *a.* Composed of fragments; broken, incomplete. **frag-men'tal‡.—frag'men-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*

fra'grant, 1 frē'grənt; 2 frā'grant, *a.* Having an agreeable smell. [< L. *fragran(t-)s*, sweet-scented.] **-ly,** *adv.*

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF FOWLS.

1. Sebright Bantams.
2. Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games.
3. Dark Cornish or Indian Games.
4. Japanese Bantams.
5. Silver-spangled Hamburgs.
6. Pit-games.
7. La Flèche.
8. White Leghorns.
9. Black Langshans.
10. Buff Cochins.
11. Partridge-cochins.
12. Light Brahmas.
13. Mottled Javas.
14. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
15. Silver-laced Wyandottes.
16. Silver-gray Dorkings.
17. Houdans.
18. White-faced Black Spanish.
19. Black Minorcas.
20. White-crested Black Polish.

—**fra'grance**, *n.* Fragrant state or quality. **fra'gran-cy**†.

frail, 1 frēl; 2 frāl, *a.* Delicately constituted; easily broken or destroyed; easily tempted: liable to be led astray. [< L.ᵉ *fragilis*, FRAGILE.] Syn.: see FRAGILE.—**frail'ly**, *adv.* —**frail'ty**, *n.* [FRAIL'TIESᴱᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being frail. **2.** A moral infirmity. **frail'ness**‡. Syn.: see FOIBLE.

frail, *n.* A basket made of rushes: used for containing dried fruits, and as a measure. [< OF. *frael*, basket.]

fraim, *a.* Same as FREMD.

F. R. A. M., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

frame, 1 frēm; 2 frām, *v.* [FRAMED; FRAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put together, as a structure; contrive or arrange, as a plan. **2.** To adapt to a purpose; adjust; shape. **3.** To surround with or put into a frame, as a picture, etc. **4**†. To direct, as one's footsteps; guide. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To move. **2**†. To manage; contrive. **3**†. To go. Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; MAKE.—**fram'er**, *n.*—**fram'ing**, *n.* **1.** A framework. **2.** The act of erecting or making a frame.

frame, *n.* **1.** Something composed or constructed of parts, whether physical or mental, united and adjusted to one another in a system. **2.** The general arrangement or constitution of a thing. **3.** The supporting and formative parts of a structure, put together so as to sustain and give shape to the whole; as, a picture-*frame*, glass *frame*, etc.; also, a framework. **4.** A case or border made to enclose or surround a thing. **5.** A mental state or condition. **6**†. Form; proportion. **7**†. The act of contriving or inventing. [< AS. *fremu*, advantage, < *fremman*, perform, do.] Syn.: fabric, form, framework, order, structure, system. See BODY; FORM; TEMPER.

—**frame house**, a house built of boards on a wooden framework.—**frame'work"**, *n.* A skeleton structure for supporting or enclosing something. Syn.: see FRAME.

fram'pold, 1 fram'pōld; 2 frām'pōld, *a.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Peevish; unruly. **fram'pal**†; **fram'pel**†.

franc, 1 frank; 2 frăn̆c, *n.* **1.** A French silver coin, of the value of about 19½ cents. **2.** A French gold piece, first coined in 1360; a silver piece, first coined in 1575. See COIN. [< OF. *franc*.]

France, 1 frans; 2 frănc, *n.* A republic (207,054 sq. m.; pop. 39,209,766) in W. central Europe; capital, Paris.

France, 1 frōns; 2 frănc. **Anatole** (1844–). Pseudonym of Jacques Anatole Thibault, a French novelist; Academician.

Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni, 1 fran-ches'ku da ri'mi-ni; 2 frăn-chĕs'ĕä dä ri'mī-nī (–1285). An Italian lady; killed, together with her paramour, Paolo, by her husband, Giovanni the Lame: immortalized by Dante.

Fran"chet' D'Es"pe-rey', 1 frŭn"shĕ' des"pa-rē'; 2 frän"shĕ' dĕs"pe-rę', **E. M. F.** (1856–), French general; defeated the Germans on the Meuse river, August 23, 1914; the Somme, the Aisne, and in the Champagne, 1915–17; defeated the Bulgarians and Austrians, Aug.–Sept., 1918; created marshal of France.

fran'chise‖, *vt.* To enfranchise.

fran'chise, 1 fran'chiz *or* -chaiz; 2 frăn'chiş *or* -chīş, *n.* **1.** A political right, as of suffrage. **2.** A special privilege or exemption. **3.** A place of refuge. [OF., < *franc*; see FRANK, *a.*] Syn.: see RIGHT.

Fran'cis, 1 fran'sis; 2 frăn'çis, *n.* **1. F. I.** (1494–1547), king of France; met Henry VIII. of England on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." **2. F. Ferdinand** (1863–1914). Archduke of Austria; heir to the throne; assassinated at Serajevo, June 28, 1914. **3. F. Joseph I.** (1830–1916), Emperor of Austria from 1848. **4. Saint F. of Assisi** (1182–1226), Italian mendicant preacher. See FRANCISCAN.

Fran-cis'can, 1 fran-sis'kan; 2 frăn-çis'can, *n.* A member of a mendicant order (*Gray Friars*), founded by St. Francis of Assisi in Italy.—**Fran-cis'can,** *a.*

fran'co-lin, 1 frag'ko-lin; 2 frăn̆'co-lĭn, *n.* An Old World partridge, having richly colored plumage and a rather long tail and bill. [F., prob. dim. of Pg. *frango*, chicken.]

franc'-ti"reur', 1 frŏn'-ti"rūr'; 2 frăn̆'-tĭ"rûr', *n.* [FRANCS'-TI"REURS', 1 frŏn'-ti"rūr'; 2 frăn̆'-tĭ"rûr', *pl.*] [F.] A French sharpshooter or guerrilla soldier.

fran'gi-bl(eᴱ**),** 1 fran'ji-bl; 2 frăn'ği-bl, *a.* Easily broken; fragile. [F., < L. *frango*, break.]—**fran"gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

fran"gi-pan'i, 1 fran"ji-pan'i; 2 frăn"ği-păn'i, *n.* A perfume derived from the the West-Indian red jasmine. [< Marquis *Frangipani*, the inventor.]

fran'lion†, *n.* A companion of loose character.

frank[II], 1 frank; 2 frăn̆k, *vt.* To dispatch, or cause to be transported, free of charge; hence, to secure free or ready passage of (anything).

frank²†, *vt.* To pen up or fatten in a pigsty: see FRANK³, *n.*

frank, *a.* **1.** Candid and open; ingenuous. **2**§. Giving freely; generous. **3.** *Law.* Free, in the sense of privileged, exempt, or unhindered in action. [< OF. *franc*, frank, free.] Syn.: see BLUFF; CANDID; HONEST.

—**frank'ly**, *adv.*—**frank'ness**, *n.*

Frank¹, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Germanic tribes settled on the Rhine early in the Christian era. **2.** In the Orient, any European. [< CHG. *Franko*, = AS. *franca*, javelin.]—**Frank'ish**, *a.*

frank², *n.* The right to send mail-matter free, the package so sent, or the signature that authenticates it: extended commercially to telegrams, etc. [< FRANK, *a.*]

frank³†, *n.* A pigsty or pen for fattening animals.

Frank'fort, 1 frank'fərt; 2 frăn̆k'fort, *n.* **1.** A city in E Prussia; pop. 65,000. **Frank'fort-on-the-O'der**‡. **2.** A city, capital of Kentucky; pop. 9,800.

Frank'fort-on-the-Main', 1 frank'fərt, mān'; 2 frăn̆k'fort, mīn', *n.* A city (pop. 433,000) in S. E. Prussia; birthplace of Goethe. **Frank'furt-am-Main'**‡ [G.].

frank'furt-er, 1 frank'fərt-ər; 2 frăn̆k'furt-er, *n.* A highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats. [< *Frankfurt*, Germany.] **Frankfurt sausage**‡.

frank'in-cense, 1 frank'in-sens; 2 frăn̆k'in-çĕns, *n.* An aromatic gum or resin: used as an incense.

frank'lin¹, 1 frank'lin; 2 frăn̆k'lin, *n.* A freeholder. [OF. *frankeleyn*, < LL. *franchilanus*, < *francus*, free.]

Frank'lin², *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1706–1790), an American patriot, writer, and diplomat; signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Sir John** (1786–1847), an English Arctic explorer; died on his second expedition.

fran'tic, 1 frăn'tik; 2 frăn̆'tiç, *a.* Manifesting or due to excessive excitement; frenzied. [< Gr. *phrenētikos*, < *phrēn*, brain.] Syn.: see INSANE.—**fran'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **fran'tic-ly**†.—**fran'tic-ness**, *n.*

Franz"-Jo'sef Land, 1 frants"-yō'zef; 2 frănts"-yō'sĕf. An archipelago in the Arctic ocean; N. of Nova Zembla.

frap, 1 frap; 2 frăp, *vt. Naut.* To draw or bind together; undergird.

frap-pé', 1 fra-pē'; 2 fră-pę'. [FRAP-PÉE', *fem.*] [F.] **I.** *a.* Iced; chilled. **II.** *n.* An iced mixture or beverage.

F. R. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Fra'ser riv'er, 1 frē'zər; 2 frā'şer. A stream (the largest) in British Columbia; 1,000 m. long to the Gulf of Georgia.

fratch, 1 frach; 2 frăch, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To quarrel. **2.** To frolic.—**fratch,** *n.*

fra-ter'nal, 1 fra-tūr'nal; 2 fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a brother; brotherly. [< L.ᴸᴸ *fraternus*, < *frater*, BROTHER.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**fra-ter'nal-ism**, *n.*—**fra-ter'ni-ty**, *n.* [-TIESᴱᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or relation of brotherhood; brotherly affection. **2.** An association or brotherhood. Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.—**frat'er-nize** or **-nise**, *vt. & vi.* To bring into brotherly relations; hold fellowship.—**frat"er-ni-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion**, *n.*—**frat'er-niz"er** or **-nis"er**, *n.*

frat'ri-cide, 1 frat'ri-said; 2 frăt'ri-çid, *n.* **1.** One who kills his brother. **2.** The killing of a brother by a brother. [F., < L. *frater*, brother, + *cædo*, kill.]—**frat'ri-ci"dal**, *a.*

frau, 1 frau; 2 frou, *n.* [FRAU'EN, *pl.*] A married woman: the equivalent of *Mistress; Mrs.* [G.]—**frau'lein,** 1 froi'lain; 2 froi'lin, *n.* An unmarried woman: the equivalent of *Miss.* [G.]

fraud, 1 frēd; 2 frad, *n.* **1.** Deception with the object of gaining by another's loss; craft; trickery; guile. **2.** [Colloq.] One who acts fraudulently; a cheat; a deceptive or spurious thing. [< L.ᴿ *fraus*, deceit.]

Syn.: artifice, cheat, cheating, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, imposition, imposture, swindle, swindling, treachery, treason, trick. A *fraud* is an act of deliberate *deception* with the design of securing something by taking unfair advantage of another. A *deceit* or *deception* may be designed merely to gain some end of one's own, with no intent of harming another; an *imposition*, to take some small advantage of another, or simply to make another ridiculous. An *imposture* is designed to obtain money, credit, or position to which one is not entitled, and may be practised by a street beggar or by the pretender to a throne. All action that is not honest is *dishonesty*, but the term *dishonesty* is generally applied in business, politics, etc., to deceitful practises which are not distinctly criminal. *Fraud* includes *deceit*, but *deceit* may not reach the gravity of *fraud*; a *cheat* is of the nature of *fraud*, but of a petty sort; a *swindle* is more serious than a *cheat*, involving larger values and more flagrant *dishonesty*. *Fraud* is commonly actionable at law; *cheating* and *swindling* are for the most part out of the reach of legal proceedings. Compare ARTIFICE; DECEPTION; TREACHERY.—Ant.: fairness, good faith, honesty, integrity, truth, uprightness.—**fraud'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**fraud'less**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**fraud'u-lence**, *n.* Dishonesty; deceit. **fraud'u-len-cy**†.—**fraud'u-lent**, *a* Proceeding from, characterized by, or practising fraud. Syn.: see BAD; COUNTERFEIT.—**fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fraught†. **I.** *vt.* To freight. **II.** *n.* Freight; cargo.

fraught, 1 frōt; 2 frat, *pa.* [Poet.] Freighted; laden; full. [< Dan. *fragte*, load.]

Fraun'ho-fer, 1 froun'hō-fər; 2 froun'hō-fer, **Joseph** (1787–1826). A German optician and physicist; mapped **Fraunhofer's lines**, a group of dark lines in the spectrum, appearing to the eye as a single transverse line.

frax"i-nel'la, 1 fraks"i-nel'a; 2 frăks"i-nĕl'a, *n.* A European herb of the rue family. [< L. *fraxinus*, ash-tree.]

fray[1], 1 frē; 2 frā, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wear; fret. **II.** *i.* To ravel at the edge. [< L. *frico*, rub.]

fray[2]‖, *n.* To affright; terrify; alarm.

fray[3]‖, *vt.* To fight; contend.

fray[1], *n.* A fretted spot in a cloth, cord, etc.

fray[2], *n.* **1.** An affray; fracas. **2**‖. A combat; assault. [Abbr. of AFFRAY, *n.*] Syn.: see QUARREL.

fraz'zle, 1 fraz'l; 2 frāz'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To fray, fret, or tatter; become frayed: said of cloth. **II.** *n.* Frayed ends; state of being frayed.

F. R. C. P., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. —**F. R. C. S.,** *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.—**Fr. E.,** *abbr.* French ells.

freak[1], 1 frīk; 2 frēk. **I.** *vt.* To mark with spots or flecks; streak. **II.** *n.* A splash; streak. [Cp. FRECKLE.]

freak[2], 1 frīk; 2 frēk, *n.* **1.** A sudden causeless change of mind; a whim. **2.** A monstrosity. [Prob. < AS. *frec*, bold, rash.] Syn.: see WHIM.—**freak'ish,** *a.* **freak'y**‡ [Colloq.]. —**freak'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**freak'ish-ness, freak'i-ness,** *n.*

freck'l(e[F]**,** 1 frek'l; 2 frĕk'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FRECK'L(E)D[F]; FRECK'LING.] To mark or be marked with freckles. **II.** *n.* A small, brownish, or dark-colored spot on the skin. [< Ice. *freknur*, pl., freckles.]—**freck'led,** *pa.* Marked with freckles. **freck'ly**‡.

Fred., Fredk., *abbr.* Frederick.

Fred'er-ick, 1 fred'ər-ık; 2 frĕd'er-ık, *n.* **1. F. I., Barbarossa** (Red-beard) (1121–1190), emperor of Germany; invaded Italy five times. **2. F. Hohenzollern** (1371–1440), elector of Brandenburg; founded royal family of Prussia. **3. F. I.** (1657–1713), first king of Prussia. **4. F. II.,** "the Great" (1712–1786), king of Prussia; military genius (Seven Years' war). **5. F. William I.,** "The Great Elector" (1620–1688), elector of Brandenburg; secured independence of Prussia. **6. F. William** (1882–), crown prince of Prussia to 1918; in command of German forces before Verdun, 1914–1918. **7.** A city in N. W. Maryland; pop. 11,060.

Fred'er-icks-burg, 1 fred'ər-ıks-būrg; 2 frĕd'er-ıks-bûrg, *n.* A city (pop. 5,880) in N. E. Virginia; Lee defeated Burnside, Dec. 13, 1862.

Fred'er-ic-ton, 1 fred'ər-ık-tən; 2 frĕd'er-ic-ton, *n.* A city; capital of New Brunswick province, Canada; pop. 8,000.

free, 1 frī; 2 frē. **I.** *vt.* [FREED; FREE'ING.] To set free; release from bondage; rid or relieve, as from hindrance or restraint. Syn.: see ABSOLVE; DELIVER; RELEASE.

II. *a.* [FRE'ER; FRE'EST.] **1.** Having liberty to follow one's own choice; independent. **2.** Characterized by political liberty. **3.** Liberated, by reason of age, from the authority of parents. **4.** Invested with certain franchises. **5.** Exempt from, or not subject to: followed by *from* or rarely by *of*. **6.** Ingenuous; frank; easy; genial. **7.** Characterized by disregard of propriety; unduly familiar; indelicate or immodest. **8.** Unobstructed; unrestricted; unconstrained; careless; unconcerned. **9.** Without fee; gratuitous; as, a *free* school. **10.** Liberal, generous. **11.** Not attached; bound, or fixed.

Syn.: at liberty, clear, emancipated, exempt, independent, unchecked, unconfined, unfettered, unhindered, unimpeded, unobstructed, unrestrained, untrammeled.—Ant.: bound, clogged, dependent, enslaved, fettered, hindered, impeded, in subjection, restrained, restricted, shackled, subdued, subjected, subjugated. See GENEROUS.—Prep.: free *from* (rarely *of*) restraint, pain, etc.; free *in* action, *in* communication, *in* statement; free *with* his money, *with* his tongue; free *with* one's friends, servants, etc.; admission is free *to* all; the highway is free *for* all; he was made free *of* the city of London.

III. *adv.* Without restriction; freely; gratuitously; willingly. [< AS. *freō*, orig. loving, beloved.]—**free agency,** the power or capacity of acting freely, *i. e.*, without constraint of the will. See WILL.—**f. agent,** one endowed with free agency.—**free'-board"**, *n. Naut.* The side of a vessel between the water-line and the deck.—**free'boot"er,** *n.* A robber.—**free'-born",** *a.* Not born in servitude —**f. city,** a city having an independent government, as certain German cities, that at one time were virtually small republics.—**f. goods,** goods that are not subject to a tariff.—**f.-hand,** *a.* Executed with the hand without aid of measurements or drawing-instruments; as, *free-hand* drawing.—**f.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Having the hands free or unrestricted. **2.** Open-handed; generous.—**f.-handedness,** *n.*—**f.-hearted,** *a.* Generous; frank; open-hearted.—**free'hold",** *n.* **1.** An estate in lands. **2.** Land held in fee simple.—**free'hold"er,** *n.* The owner of a freehold estate.—**f.-lance,** *n.* **1.** One of a class of professional soldiers of the middle ages, usually with men-at-arms as followers, who sold their services. **2.** One who is careless of conventionalities; especially, one who speaks or writes on his individual responsibility with freedom or acrimony.—**f. list.** **1.** *Com.* A list of goods that are not subject to tariff charges. **2.** A list of persons accorded admission, or other privileges, gratis.—**f.-liver,** *n.* One addicted to personal indulgence, as in eating and drinking.—**f.-living,** *a.* & *n.*—**free'ly,** *adv.*—**free'man,** *n.* A man who is free: one not a slave: a citizen.—**Free'ma"son,** *n.* A member of an ancient and widely extended secret fraternity.—**Free'ma"son-ry,** *n.* The institutions and principles of Freemasons; hence, community of feeling and interest.—**free'ness,** *n.* The state of being free; liberality.—**f. port,** a port free for trading vessels of all nations, or a port where no duties are levied on articles of commerce.—**f. ship.** **1.** A ship belonging to a neutral power, and hence free from liability to seizure in time of war. **2.** [U. S.] A ship that, tho foreign-built, may receive United States registry when owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States.—**F.-soil,** *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to the Free-soilers.—**F.-soiler,** *n.* A supporter of the Free-soil party, organized in 1848 to oppose the extension of slavery.—**f.-spoken,** *a.* Unreserved or frank in speech.—**f.-spokenness,** *n.*—**f. States** [U. S.], before the Civil War, the States where slavery did not exist.—**free'stone",** *n.* **1.** A sandstone, easily wrought for building purposes. **2.** A peach easily freed from its pit.—**f. thought,** thought unbiased by authority or dogma; especially, thought that does not recognize the Christian Scriptures as the supreme authority.—**free'think"er,** *n.*—**f. trade,** commerce unrestricted by tariff or customs.—**f.-trader,** *n.* **1.** An advocate of free trade. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A smuggler.—**f.-will,** *a.* Made, done, or given of one's own free will.—**f. will,** the power of self-determination regarded as a special faculty; specif., in theology, the faculty of choosing good or evil without compulsion or necessity.

freed'man, 1 frid'man; 2 frēd'man, *n.* An emancipated slave.—**freed'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

free'dom, 1 frī'dam; 2 frē'dom, *n.* **1.** The state of being free; liberty; exemption. **2.** Facility of action or manner; ease; ingenuousness; also, undue familiarity. [< AS. *frēo*, free, + *-dom*, state.] Syn.: see LIBERTY.

—**freedom of the seas,** exemption from seizure at sea in war by armed vessels of all private property of neutrals except contraband of war.

Free'man, 1 frī'man; 2 frē'man, **Edward Augustus** (1823–1892). English historian; *History of Norman Conquest.*

Free'town, 1 frī'taun; 2 frē'town, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Sierra Leone, West Africa; pop. 34,000.

freez(e[F]**,** 1 frīz; 2 frēz, *vt.* & *vi.* [FRO'ZEN or FROZE; FREEZ'ING.] To harden with cold; congeal; injure; kill, or be injured or killed, by cold. [< AS. *freōsan.*]—**freez'er,** *n.* One who or that which freezes.—**freez'ing-point",** *n* The degree of cold at which a liquid freezes, especially the degree at which water freezes under ordinary conditions: 32° above zero Fahrenheit and 0° centigrade and Réaumur

Frei'berg, 1 frai'berh; 2 frī'bĕrh, *n.* A mining town (pop. 33,000) in Saxony; school of mines.

Frei'burg, 1 frai'burh; 2 frī'burh, *n.* A district (1,830 sq. m.; pop. 558,000) in Baden; also its capital (pop. 88,000).

freight, 1 frēt; 2 frāt. **I**‡. *vt.* To use for or as freight; load; transport. **II.** *n.* Goods transported by public carriers, or the price paid for such transportation; that with which anything is laden. [< OHG.[LL+OF] *frecht*, wages.] Syn.: see LOAD.—**freight'age,** *n.* A cargo; transportation of merchandise or the price paid for it.—**freight'-car",** *n.* A railway-car for carrying freight.—**freight'er,** *n.*

Fre'ling-huy"sen, 1 frī'liŋ-hai"zen; 2 frē'ling-hȳ"sĕn, **Frederick Theodore** (1817–1885). An American statesman.

frem, } 1 frem, fremd; 2 frĕm, frĕmd, *a.* [Scot. & North.
fremd, } Eng.] Alien; strange. [< AS. *fremde*, < *fram*, from.] **fraim**‡; **fram'mit**‡; **frem'it**‡; **frent**‡.—**fremd**†, *n.* A stranger.—**fremed'ly**†, *adv.*

Fre'man-tle, 1 frī'man-tl; 2 frē'măn-tl, *n.* A seaport in W. Australia; pop. 20,847.

Frē-mont', 1 frı-mont'; 2 fre-mōnt', **John Charles** (1813–1890). An American explorer in western United States.

French, 1 french; 2 frĕnch. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to France.

II. *n.* The language or people of France. [< AS. *Frencisc*, < *Franca;* see FRANK[1], *n.*]—**French Equatorial Africa,** the French colonies on the Atlantic coast of Africa between Kamerun and the Belgian Kongo; 669,000 sq. m.; pop. 10,000,000, formerly called **French Kongo.**—**F. leave,** an informal or hurried leave-taking, as by one who has stolen something; an absconding.—**F. roof,** a modified Mansard roof. — **French'-ify,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To affect with French characteristics.—**French'man,** *n.* A native or citizen of France; one of the French people.—**French'wo"man,** *n. fem.*—**French'y.** [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Having or assuming French characteristics. **II.** *n.* A Frenchman: in contempt.

French. 1. Daniel Chester (1850–), an American sculptor. **2. Sir John D. P.** (1852–). Earl of Ypres, of a British field-marshal in command of British forces in Belgium and France against Germans, 1914.

fren'zy, 1 fren'zi; 2 frĕn'zy. **I.** *vt.* [FREN'ZIED; FREN'ZYING.] To throw into frenzy; make frantic. **II.** *n.* [FREN'ZIES[Z], *pl.*] Violent agitation; fury; madness; delirium. [< Gr.[OF] *phrenēsis*, inflammation of the brain]

Syn.: fanaticism, fury, insanity, madness, mania, raving. See ENTHUSIASM; INSANITY.—Ant.: composure, coolness, equanimity, equipoise, sanity, sobriety.—**fren'zied,** *pa.*

fre'quence, 1 frī'kwens; 2 frē'kwĕnç, *n.* **1**§. Frequency; abundance. **2**‖. A crowd; concourse.

fre-quent'[d], 1 frı-kwent'; 2 frē-kwĕnt', *vt* To visit or

repair to often; resort to habitually.—**fre″quen-ta′tion,** *n.*—**fre-quen′ta-tiv**(e[S], *a. Gram.* Denoting repetition: as a *frequentative* verb.—**fre-quent′er,** *n.*

fre′quent, 1 frĭ′kwent; 2 frē′kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Occurring or appearing often. **2†.** Crowded; full; thronged. **3†.** Told repeatedly; commonly reported. [OF., < L. *frequen(t-)s,* frequent.] Syn.: common, constant, general, numerous, recurrent, recurring, repeated, returning, usual. See COMMON; GENERAL; MANY; USUAL.—Ant.: few, occasional, rare, scanty, solitary, uncommon, unusual.

—**fre′quen-cy,** *n.* The property of being frequent.—**fre′quent-ly,** *adv.* Often; repeatedly.

fres′co, 1 fres′ko; 2 frĕs′co. **I.** *vt.* To paint in fresco. **II.** *n.* [FRES′COS[2] or FRES′COES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* The art of painting on a surface of plaster, or a picture so painted. **2§.** Coolness of the air: chiefly in the phrase *al fresco.* [It., < OHG. *frisc,* fresh.]—**fres′co-er,** *n.* **fres′co-ist‡.**

fresh, 1 freṡh; 2 frĕsh, *a.* **1.** Newly prepared or produced; unfaded; unimpaired; untainted; recent; new. **2.** Having a vivifying quality; refreshing. **3.** Full of vigor, force, or vitality; strong and brisk, as a breeze. **4.** Without practise; inexperienced; conceited; officious; pert. **5.** Unsalted. [ME. *fresh, fersh,* < AS. *fersc* (for *fresc*).] Syn.: blooming, bright, cool, green, new, novel, recent, renewed, ruddy, undimmed, unfaded, unimpaired, unskilled, untarnished, untried, unworn, verdant, vigorous, young, youthful. See MODERN; NEW.—Ant.: blasé, decayed, dim, dull, exhausted, faded, jaded, moldy, musty.

—**fresh′en,** 1 freṡh′n; 2 frĕsh′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fresh or less salty. **2.** *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by changing the position of the part liable to chafing. **3.** To revive. **II.** *i.* To become vigorous or brisk.— **fresh′en-er,** *n.*— **fresh′ly,** *adv.*—**fresh′ness,** *n.*—**fresh′wa″ter,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or living in fresh water. **2.** Experienced in sailing on fresh water only; hence, untrained.

fresh, *n.* **1.** A freshet. **2.** A fresh-water stream or spring. **3.** The mingling of fresh and salt water. **4.** [College Slang.] A freshman.

fresh′et, 1 freṡh′et; 2 frĕsh′ĕt, *n.* **1.** A sudden flood in a stream; an inundation. **2†.** A fresh-water stream; a brook. [< OF. *freschet,* fresh.]

fresh′man, 1 freṡh′man; 2 frĕsh′man, *n.* [FRESH′MEN, *pl.*] A college student in the first year of the course.

Fres″nel′, 1 frē″nel′; 2 fre″nĕl′, **Augustin Jean** (1788–1827). A French physicist and experimenter in optics.

Fres′no, 1 freṡ′no; 2 frĕs′no, *n.* A city in central California: pop. 45,000.

fret[1], 1 fret; 2 frĕt, *v.* [FRET′TED[d]; FRET′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wear or eat away, as by friction. **2.** To produce irritation in; worry; vex; agitate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be worn away. **2.** To utter complaints; be in agitation or commotion, as a stream. [< AS. *for-* (see FOR-) + *etan;* see EAT.] Syn.: see PIQUE; RAGE.

fret[2d], *vt.* To ornament as with fretwork.

fret[1], *n.* The act of fretting; an abrasion; irritation; agitation. [iron.] **fret′work″‡.**

fret[2], *n.* Ornamental work in relief. [< L.[OF *ferrum,* *frete,* iron bar.]

fret[3], *n.* A bar on a musical instrument, as a guitar, against which the strings may be stopped. [Cp. OF. [worrying; agitated.

fret′ful, 1 fret′ful; 2 frĕt′ful, *a.* Inclined to fret; peevish; Syn.: complaining, cross, fractious, fretting, impatient, irritable, peevish, pettish, petulant, snappish, snarling, testy, touchy, vexed, waspish, worried, worrying. See RESTIVE.—Ant.: forbearing, genial, gentle, kind, lovely, loving, meek, mild, patient, sweet, uncomplaining.—**fret′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fret′ful-ness,** *n.*

fret′ten†, *a.* Marked as with smallpox.

Frey, 1 frē; 2 frę, *n. Norse Myth.* The son of Njord; god of rain and sunshine, and specif. of fruitfulness and prosperity.

Frey′a, 1 frē′ə; 2 frę′a, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of love; daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. Compare FRIGGA.

Frey″ci-net′, 1 frē″sı-nē′; 2 frę″çi-nę′, **Charles Louis de Sauises de** (1828–). A French statesman.

Frey′tag, 1 frıı′tăH; 2 frȳ′tăH, **Gustav** (1816–1895). A German novelist and historian.

F. R. G. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.—**FRI.,** *abbr.* Friday.

fri′a-bl(e[P], 1 frıı′ə-bl; 2 fri′a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled. [< *friabilis,* < *frio,* rub.]—**fri″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **fri′a-bl**(e-ness[P]‡.

fri′ar, 1 frıı′ər; 2 fri′ar, *n.* A member of a mendicant monastic order. [< F. *frère,* < L. *frater,* BROTHER.]—**fri′ar-bird″,** *n.* An Australian honey-eating bird having the head bare.—**friar's-chicken,** *n.* [Scot.] Chicken broth with eggs dropped in.—**friar's-lantern,** *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp.—**fri′ar-y,** *a.*—**fri′ar-y,** *n.* A monastery of a mendicant order; also, the institution of friars. Syn.: see CLOISTER.

frib′bl(e[P], 1 frib′l; 2 frib′l, *v.* [FRIB′BL(E)D[P]; FRIB′BLING.] **I.** *t.* To fritter. **II.** *i.* To act in a frivolous way; also, to totter.—**frib′bler,** *n.*

frib′bl(e[P], **I.** *a.* Of little importance; frivolous. **II.** *n.* Trifling action; also, a trifler. [Cp. FRIVOLOUS.]

fric″an-deau′, 1 frik″ən-dō′; 2 frıc″an-dō′. *n.* [-DEAUX′, 1 -dōz′; 2 -dōz′, *pl.*] [F.] A cutlet of veal or other meat, fried or stewed, served with sauce. **fric″an-do′†.**

fric″as-see′, 1 frik″ə-sī′; 2 frıc″a-sē′. **I.** *vt.* To make into a fricassee. **II.** *n.* A dish of meat cut small, stewed or fried, and served with gravy. [< F. *fricassée.*]

fric′a-tiv(e[S], 1 frik′ə-tiv; 2 frıc′a-tiv, *a.* Characterized or produced by friction, as those consonant sounds which are produced by the forced escape and friction of the breath through a narrow aperture, as *sh, zh, th.* [< L. *fricatus,* pp. of *frico,* rub.]—**fric′a-tiv**(e[S], *n.*

fric′tion, 1 frik′shən; 2 frıc′shon, *n.* **1.** The rubbing together of two bodies, or the hindrance to motion so produced; attrition. **2.** Lack of harmony; conflict of opinions. [F., < L. *frictio(n-),* < *frico,* rub.]

Syn.: abrasion, attrition, chafing, fretting, grating, grinding, interference, rubbing, wearing.

—**fric′tion-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Fri′day[1], 1 frai′di; 2 fri′dy, *n.* The sixth day of the week. [< AS. *Frīgu* (the Norse goddess Frigga) + *dæg,* day.]—**Black Friday,** any Friday marked by a public calamity.—**Good F.,** the Friday before Easter

Fri′day[2], *n.* In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe,* Crusoe's native servant, whom he saves from death on a Friday.

fried, 1 fraid; 2 frid, *imp.* & *pp.* of FRY, *v.*

Fried′land, 1 frid′land *or* (*G.*) frit′lant; 2 frēd′land *or* (*G.*) frēt′länt, *n.* A town in E Prussia; here Napoleon defeated the Russians, 1807; pop. 2,800.

friend, } 1 frend; 2 frĕnd, *n.* **1.** One who cherishes kind
frend[P], } regard for another person. **2.** One who regards a thing with favor. **3.** An adherent; ally **4.** [F-] One of the Society of Friends; a Quaker. [< AS. *freōnd,* prop. ppr. of *freōn.* love.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE —**Society of Friends,** a Christian body commonly known as Quakers, which rejects outward observances and condemns war and the taking of oaths. See FOX, GEORGE —**friend′less,** *a.* Having no friends; forlorn.—**friend′less-ness,** *n.*

friend′ly, 1 frend′li; 2 frĕnd′ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a friend; befitting friendship. **2.** Propitious; favorable.

Syn.: accessible, affable, affectionate, amicable, brotherly, companionable, complaisant, cordial, favorable, fond, genial, hearty, kind, kindly, loving, neighborly, sociable, social, tender, well-disposed. *Friendly,* as said of persons, signifies having the disposition of a friend: as said of acts, it signifies befitting or worthy of a friend. The adjective *friendly* does not reach the full significance of the nouns "friend" and "friendship"; one may be *friendly* to those who are not his friends, and to be in *friendly* relations often signifies little more than not to be hostile. *Affable* and *accessible* are distinctively used of public and eminent persons, who might, if disposed, hold themselves at a distance from others. *Companionable* and *sociable* refer to manner and behavior, *cordial* and *genial* express genuine kindliness of heart and warmth of feeling. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable. Fond* is commonly applied to an affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate, devoted,* and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. See AMICABLE: GOOD; PROPITIOUS. Compare FRIENDSHIP.—Ant.: adverse, alienated, antagonistic, bellicose, belligerent, cold, contentious, disaffected, distant, estranged, frigid, hostile, ill-disposed, indifferent, inimical, unfriendly, unkind, warlike.

—**friend′li-ly,** *adv.* **friend′ly‡.**—**friend′li-ness,** *n.*—**friend′ship,** *n.* **1.** Mutual regard cherished by kindred minds. **2.** The state or fact of being friends. **3‖.** An act of friendly assistance; aid; relief.

Syn.: affection, amity, attachment, comity, consideration, devotion, esteem, favor, friendliness, good will, love, regard. *Friendship* is a deep, quiet, enduring *affection,* founded upon mutual respect and *esteem. Friendship* is always mutual; one may have friendly feelings toward an enemy, but while there is hostility or coldness on one side there can not be *friendship* between the two. *Friendliness* is a quality of friendly feeling, without the deep and settled *attachment* implied in the state of *friendship. Comity* is mutual kindly courtesy, with care of each other's right, and *amity* a friendly feeling and relation, not necessarily implying special *friendliness;* as, the *comity* of nations, or *amity* between neighboring countries. *Affection* may be purely natural; *friendship* is a growth. *Friendship* is more intellectual and less emotional than *love; friendship* is easier to give reasons for *friendship* than for *love; friendship* is more calm and quiet, *love* more fervent, often rising to intensest passion; *friendship* implies some degree of equality, while *love* does not; one may have *love* for an inferior or an enemy. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; LOVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for BATTLE; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.—Prep.: the friendship *of*

one person *for* or *toward* another, or the friendship *between* them.

Friend'ly Islands. See TONGA ISLANDS.

Fries., Frs., *abbr.* Friesian, Friesic.

Frie'sian, 1 frī'zən; 2 frē'zhan, *n.* The language of Friesland, the most northerly province of the Netherlands. **Frieset; Frie'sic‡.**

friez(eᴱ, F frīz; 2 frēz, *vt.* [FRIEZ(E)Dᴾ; FRIEZ'ING.] To produce a nap on, as cloth; frizz; curl.

friez(eᴱ, *n. Arch.* The middle division of an entablature. [< F. *frise, fraise,* a ruff.]

frieze², *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with shaggy nap. [< OF. *frize,* perhaps < *Friesland.*]

frig'ate, 1 frig'it; 2 frig'at, *n* An old-style war-vessel of moderate size. [< F. *frégater,* < It. *fregata.*]—**frig'ate-bird",** *n.* A large raptorial aquatic bird, with very long wings and tail.

United States Frigate "Constitution."

Frig'ga, 1 frig'ɑ; 2 frig'ä, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of marriage, from whom Friday is named; wife of Odin: often confused with *Freya.* **Frigg‡.**

fright, 1 frait; 2 frīt.

Iᵈ. *vt.* [Poet.] To fill with fear.

II. *n.* **1.** Sudden and violent alarm or fear.

2. Anything ugly, ridiculous, or shocking. [< AS. *fyrhtu.*]

Syn.: affright, dismay, dread, fear, horror, panic, terror. *Affright, fright,* and *terror* are always sudden, and in actual presence of that which is terrible; *fear* may be controlled by force of will; *fright* and *terror* overwhelm the will; *terror* paralyzes; *fright* may cause wild or desperate action. *Fright* is largely a matter of the nerves; *fear* of the intellect and the imagination; *terror* of all the faculties, bodily and mental. *Panic* is a sudden *fear* or *fright,* affecting numbers at once; vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. In a like sense we speak of a financial *panic.* Compare ALARM; FEAR.

—**fright'en,** *vt.* To alarm suddenly; scare.

Syn.: affright, alarm, appal, browbeat, cow, daunt, dismay, intimidate, scare, terrify. One is *frightened* by a cause of fear addressed directly and suddenly to the senses; he is *intimidated* by an apprehension of contingent consequences dependent on some act of his own to be done or forborne; the means of intimidation may act through the senses, or may appeal only to the intellect or the sensibilities. The sudden rush of an armed madman may *frighten;* the quiet leveling of a highwayman's pistol *intimidates.* A savage beast is *intimidated* by the keeper's whip. Employers may *intimidate* their employees from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge; a mother may be *intimidated* through fear for her child. To *browbeat* or *cow* is to bring into a state of submissive fear; to *daunt* is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. To *scare* is to cause sudden, unnerving fear; to *terrify* is to awaken fear that is overwhelming. To *appal* (literally to make *pale*) is to overcome momentarily by some staggering or chilling fear or shocked repugnance; to *dismay* (literally to deprive of power) is to cause a sinking fear, make faint with dread or terror. Compare ALARM; FRIGHT.

—**fright'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which frightens.—**fright'ful,** *a.* Apt to induce terror; shocking.

Syn.: alarming, appalling, awful, direful, dreadful, fearful, hideous, horrible, horrid, portentous, shocking, terrible, terrific, terrifying. See AWFUL.—Ant.: alluring, attractive, beautiful, cheering, encouraging, fair, lovely, pleasing, reassuring, sweet, winning, winsome.

—**fright'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fright'ful-ness,** *n.*

frig'id, 1 frij'id; 2 frig'id, *a.* Of low temperature; cold; formal and forbidding. [< L. *frigidus,* < *frigeo,* be cold.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fri-gid'i-ty,** *n.* Coldness; formality.—**frig"o-rif'ic,** *a.* Producing cold. **-i-cal‡.**

fri"go', 1 frī"gō'; 2 frī"gō', *n.* [Fr.] Frozen meat: soldiers' slang.

fri'jole, 1 frī'hōl *or* fri-hōl'; 2 frī'hōl *or* fri-hōl', *n.* A bean or bean-like seed used as food by Hispano-American peoples. **fri'jol‡.**

frill(lᴵᴾ, 1 fril; 2 frīl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make into a frill; put frills on; become frilled. **II.** *n.* An ornamental band; a flounce; ruffle.—**frill'ing,** *n.* Gathered trimming in general; ruffles; frills.

frill(lᴵᴾ, *n.* A shivering with cold, as by a bird. [< OF. *friller,*

fringe, 1 frinj; 2 frinj. **I.** *vt.* [FRINGED; FRING'ING.] To border with or as with a fringe. **II.** *n.* A border or trimming, as of pendent cords; an edging; border. [< L.ᴸᵀ *fimbriæ,* fringe.]—**fringe'-tree",** *n.* A small tree of the olive family of the eastern United States.—**fring'y,** *a.*

frin gent, 1 frin'jent; 2 frin'gənt, *a.* Appearing like a fringe.

frip'per-y, 1 frip'ər-i; 2 frip'ər-y. **I.** *a.* Worthless. **II.** *n.* [-IESᶻ, *pl.*] Worthless things; trumpery; cast-off clothes. [< OF. *fripper,* wear to rags.]—**frip'per,** *n.*

fri"seur', 1 frī"zūr'; 2 frī"sûr', *n.* A hair-dresser. [F., < *friser,* FRIZZ.]

Fris'ian, *a. & n.* Same as FRIESIAN.

frisk, 1 frisk; 2 frisk. **I.** *vi.* To leap about playfully; frolic. **II.** *n.* A playful skipping about. [< OHG.ᴳ *frisc,* fresh.] Syn.: caper, dance, frolic, gambol, play, sport. See LEAP. — Ant.: droop, mope, muse, repose, rest.—**frisk'er,** *n.*—**frisk'y,** *a.* Lively or playful. Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**frisk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**frisk'i-ness,** *n.*

fris'ket, 1 fris'ket; 2 fris'kĕt, *n. Print.* In a platen-press, a light frame to hold in place the sheet to be printed. [< F. *frisquette,* dim. of *frisque;* see FRISK, *n.*]

frit, 1 frit; 2 frit. **I.** *tt.* [FRIT'TEDᴰ; FRIT'TING.] To decompose and partly melt. **II.** *n.* **1.** An imperfectly vitrified mass, formed in making glass. **2.** The material from which soft fictile wares are made. [< F. *fritte,* < It. *fritta,* < L. *frigo,* roast.]

frith, 1 friŧh; 2 frĭth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FIRTH.

frit'il-la-ry, 1 frit'i-lē-ri; 2 frit'i-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Bot.* An arctic or north-temperate bulbous plant of the lily family, with erect leafy stems and large nodding bell-shaped flowers.

frit'ter, 1 frit'ər; 2 frit'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To waste little by little: with *away.* **2.** To break into small pieces. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small fried cake, often containing fruit or pieces of meat. **2.** A shred. [< L.ᴼᶠ *frictus,* pp. of *frigo,* fry.]

friv'o-lous, 1 friv'o-lus; 2 frĭv'o-lŭs, *a.* Void of purpose; trivial; trifling; silly. [< L. *frivolus,* silly.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fri-vol'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] The quality or condition of being frivolous; a frivolous act or practise. Syn.: see LEVITY.

friz(zᴾ, 1 friz; 2 frĭz. **I.** *vt.* [FRIZZED, FRIZDᴿ; FRIZZ'ING.] To cause to curl; crimp. **II.** *n.* That which is frizzed, as hair. [< OF. *friser.*]—**fri-zette',** *n.* A frizz of hair, worn as a bang.

friz'zle, } 1 friz'l; 2 frĭz'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FRIZ'ZL(E)D; FRIZ'-
friz'lᴵᴾ, } ZLING.] To cause to crinkle or curl up or become crisp. **II.** *n.* **1.** Frizzed or curled hair. **2.** The state of being frizzed. [Freq. of FRIZZ.]—**friz'zler,** *n.*—**friz'zly,** *a.* Crinkled; crisped. **friz'zy‡.**

fro, 1 frō; 2 frō, *adv.* Away from; back. [< Ice. *frā,* from.]

Frob'ish-er, 1 frob'ish-ər; 2 frōb'ish-er, **Sir Martin** (1535?–1594). An English navigator; pioneer explorer of region N. of Labrador.—**F. Bay,** a bay in S. E. Baffin Land, discovered by Frobisher, 1576, formerly called **F. Strait.**

frock, 1 frek; 2 frŏk, *vt.* To furnish with or put on a frock; hence, to make a monk or other ecclesiastic of.

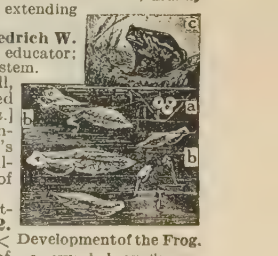
frock, *n.* **1.** A woman's or child's outer garment; gown; dress. **2.** A monk's long loose-sleeved robe. **3.** A loose outer garment worn by laborers, butchers, etc. **4.** [Eng.] *Mil.* An undress regimental coat. [< L.ᴸᴸ⁺ᶠ *floccus,* lock of wool.]—**frock coat,** a coat for men's wear, usually double-breasted, having skirts extending round the person.

Froe'bel, 1 frō'bel; 2 frû'bĕl, **Friedrich W. A.** (1782–1852). A German educator; founder of the kindergarten system.

frog¹, 1 freg; 2 frŏg, *n.* A small, tailless, amphibious, web-footed animal. [< AS. *frogga, frocga.*]

frog², *n.* **1.** The triangular prominence in the sole of a horse's foot. **2.** A joint of rails of a railway-track. [Perhaps corr. of FORK.]

frog³, *n.* **1.** An ornamental fastening of a cloak or a coat. **2.** The loop of a scabbard. [< Pg. *froco,* < L. *floccus,* lock of wool.]



Development of the Frog. *a,* eggs; *b, b,* aquatic young (tadpoles) in various stages of growth; *c,* adult.

Frois"sart', 1 frwɑ"sūr'; 2 frwä"-sär', **Jean** (1333–1419). A French poet and chronicler of war and chivalry.

frol'ic, 1 frel'ik; 2 frŏl'ic. **I.** *vi.* [FROL'ICKEDᵗ, FROL'ICᵀˢ; FROL'ICK-ING.] To play mirthful pranks; sport.

Syn.: see FRISK.

II. *a.* Merry; sportive. **III.** *n.* A scene of gaiety; playful act; merriment; sport. [< MD. *wro,* glad, gay, + *-lick,* -LY¹.]

Syn.: amusement, caper, carousal, carouse, entertainment, festivity, fun, gambol, game, gaiety, lark, merrymaking, prank, spree, sport: also, using the word *time,* a gay, lively, merry, etc., time. See AMUSEMENT; ENTERTAINMENT; SPORT.

—**frol'ick-er,** *n.*—**frol'ic-some,** *a.* Full of frolic; playful. Syn.: see AIRY; MERRY.—**frol'ic-some-ly,** *adv.*—**frol'ic-some-ness,** *n.*

from, 1 frem; 2 frŏm, *prep.* **1.** Out of; starting at; beginning with; after. **2.** In variant or adverse relation to:

as, *from* grave to gay. **3.** Having as a cause, reason, or origin; by means of; due to; out of. [< AS. *from, fram.*]

frond, 1 frond; 2 frŏnd, *n.* A leaf-like expansion, as of ferns and seaweeds; a broad leaf, as of the palm. [< L. *frond(d-)s,* leaf.]—**frond-dif'er-ous,** *a.* Frond-bearing.

fron-des'cent, 1 fron-des'ent; 2 frŏn-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Springing into leaf, or so appearing. [< L. *frondesco,* inceptive of *frondeo,* become green.]—**fron-des'cence,** *n.* **phyl'lo-dy‡.**

fron'dose, 1 fron'dōs *or* fron-dōs'; 2 frŏn'dōs *or* frŏn-dōs', *a.* Like a leaf or frond; foliaceous. [< L. *frondosus,* < *frons (frond-),* leaf.] **fron'dous‡.**

front[d], } 1 frunt; 2 frŏnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To face toward; en-
frunt[F], } counter; confront. **2.** To put a front on. **II.** *i.* To have the front or face in a specified direction: with *on* or *upon.*

front, *a.* Situated at the front; considered from the front; frontal. Syn.: see ANTERIOR; FIRST.

front, *n.* **1.** The foremost part of anything. **2.** Position in advance. **3.** The forehead; brow; face. **4.** Manner of confronting a person or a situation. **5.** Effrontery. **6.** A dickey or false shirt-bosom. **7.** [Poet.] The beginning. **8.** Land facing on the water. **9.** Position directly before or in the path of something. [F., < L. *frons (front-),* brow.]—**front'age,** *n.* Linear extent of front.—**fron'tal.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the front or to the forehead. **II.** *n.* **1.** A front part. **2.** Something to cover the front or forehead. **3.** A frontal bone. **4.** *Eccl.* A movable hanging to cover the front, as of an altar.—**front'ed,** *a.*

Fron"te-nac', 1 frŏn"te-năk' *or* fren'ti-nak; 2 frŏn"te-năc' *or* frŏn'te-năc, **Count of** (1621–1698). A French administrator; governor of Canada.

fron-tier', 1 fren-tīr' *or* fren'tīr; 2 frŏn-tēr' *or* frŏn'tēr. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the frontier. **II.** *n.* **1.** The border of a nation's territory; the confines of civilization. **2†.** A fort. [< F. *frontière,* < L. *frons,* forehead.]

Syn.: see BOUNDARY.—**fron-tiers'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who lives on the frontier or on or beyond the borders of civilization. **fron-tier'man‡.**

fron'tis-piece", 1 fren'tis-pīs"; 2 frŏn'tis-pēç", *n.* **1.** An illustration in the front of a book. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental front. [< L.[F] *frons,* front, + *specio,* view.]

front'less, 1 frunt'les; 2 frŏnt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without a front. **2‖.** Without shame or modesty; shameless.

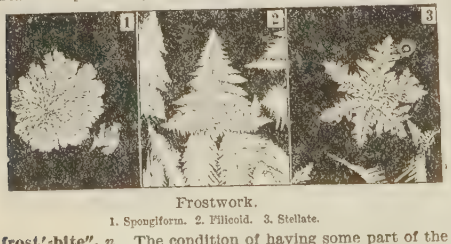
front'let, *n.* A band worn on the forehead.

frore, 1 frōr; 2 frōr. **I‖.** *a.* Frozen. [< AS. *froren,* pp. of *freōsan,* freeze.] **fro'ren†; frorn†.** **II†.** *adv.* Frostily.

fro'ry‖, 1 frō'ri; 2 frō'ry, *a.* **1.** Frozen; frosty. **2.** Covered with frost-like froth; frothy.

frost[d], 1 frōst; 2 frŏst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with frost; apply frosting to. **2.** To injure by frost or cold. **II.** *i.* To freeze; assume the appearance of frost.

frost, *n.* **1.** Minute crystals of ice formed directly from atmospheric water-vapor. **2.** Freezing weather. **3.** The formation of ice; frozen moisture within a porous substance. [< AS. *forst,* for *frost,* < *freōsan,* freeze.]—



Frostwork.

1. Spongiform. 2. Filicoid. 3. Stellate.

frost'-bite", *n.* The condition of having some part of the body, as the ears or fingers, partially frozen.—**f.-bite,** *vt.*—**f.-bitten,** *pa.*—**frost'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Covered with frost or frosting. **2.** Presenting a surface resembling frost. **3.** Frost-bitten.—**frost'fish",** *n.* **1.** The tomcod. **2.** [U. S.] The smelt.—**frost'ing,** *n.* A surface imitating frost, as a mixture of sugar and white of egg used to cover cake.—**f.-nail,** *n.* A projecting nail in a horse's shoe, serving as an ice-calk.—**frost'work",** *n.* Hoar frost deposited upon exposed objects in delicate tracery.—**frost'y,** *a.* [FROST'I-ER; FROST'I-EST.] **1.** Attended with frost. **2.** Affected by frost. **3.** Lacking in warmth of manner; forbidding. **4.** Resembling frost.—**frost'i-ly,** *adv.*—**frost'i-ness,** *n.*

froth, 1 frŏth; 2 frŏth. **I**[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to foam; form froth; foam. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mass of bubbles resulting from fermentation or agitation; foam. **2.** Any light, unsubstantial matter. [ME. *frothe,* < Icc. *frodha.*]—**froth'y,** *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or full of froth; empty; pretentious.—**froth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**froth'i-ness,** *n.*

Froude, 1 frūd; 2 frud, **James Anthony** (1818–1894). An English essayist and historian.

frou'-frou", 1 frū'-frū"; 2 fru'-fru", *n.* [F.] A rustling as of silk; the swish of a woman's dress.

frounce‖, 1 frauns; 2 frounç, *v.* [FROUNCED[t]; FROUNC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To decorate with trimming, as a dress. **2.** To crimp, as hair. **3.** To wrinkle; plait. **II.** *i.* To contract the brow; frown. [< F. *froncer,* < L. *frons (front-),* forehead.]

frounce, *n.* **1.** A disease of hawks, in which froth gathers about the beak. **2.** A disease of horses in which warty pimples appear on the palate. **3†.** A flounce; wrinkle. [< F. *fronce,* < *froncer;* see FROUNCE, *v.*].

frou'zy, *a.* Same as FROWZY.

frow, 1 frō *or* frau; 2 frō *or* frow, *n.* [Colloq.] A Dutch or German dame; a married woman. [< MD. *frouwe,* woman.]

fro'ward, 1 frō'ward; 2 frō'ward, *a.* Disobedient; intractable; perverse. [< AS. *from,* + *-weard,* -WARD.]—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

frown, 1 fraun; 2 frown, *v.* **I.** *t.* To rebuke with manifest displeasure: commonly with *down.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To knit the brow, as in displeasure; scowl. **2.** To manifest disfavor: with *upon.* **3.** To wear a threatening aspect; lower, as the sky. [< OF. *frogner,* of Scand. orig.]—**frown'er,** *n.*—**frown'ing-ly,** *adv.* [abstraction.

frown, *n.* A wrinkling of the brow, as in dislike, anger, or

frow'zy, 1 frau'zi; 2 frow'zy, *a.* [FROW'ZI-ER; FROW'ZI-EST.] Slovenly in appearance; unkempt; untidy. [Cp. E. dial. *froust,* musty smell.] **frou'zy‡.**

froze, 1 frōz; 2 frōz, *imp.,* **fro'zen,** *pp.* of FREEZE, *v.*

fro'zen, 1 frō'zn; 2 frō'zn, *pa.* Solidified, benumbed, or killed by cold; overspread with ice.

F. R. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).—**frs.,** *abbr.* Francs.

fruct-, } 1 frukt-, fruk'tu-, fruk'tū-; 2 frŭct-, frŭe'ti-, frŭe'-
fruc'ti-, } tu-. From L. *fructus,* fruit (< *fruor,* enjoy): com-
fruc'tu-, } bining forms.—**fruc-tes'cence,** *n.* The bearing or ripening of fruit.—**fruc-tie'u-lose,** *a.* Yielding fruit abundantly.—**fruc-tif'er-ous,** *a.*—**fruc'ti-form,** *a.* Shaped like a fruit; fruit-like in appearance.

fruc'ti-fy, 1 fruk'ti-fai; 2 frŭe'ti-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To render fruitful. **II.** *i.* To yield fruit. [< L. *fructus,* fruit, + *facio,* make.]—**fruc"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of fructifying. **2.** The fruit of a plant.

fru'gal, 1 frū'gal; 2 fru'gal, *a.* **1.** Exercising economy; saving; sparing. **2.** Marked by economy; meager; stinted. [F., < L. *frugalis,* < *frux,* fruit.] Syn.: see PRUDENT.—**fru-gal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] Strict economy; thrift. **fru'gal-ness‡.**

Syn.: economy, miserliness, parsimoniousness, parsimony, providence, prudence, saving, scrimping, sparing, thrift. *Economy* is a wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal; *frugality* is a withholding of expenditure, or *sparing* of supplies or provision, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree; *parsimony* is excessive and unreasonable *saving* for the sake of *saving. Frugality* exalted into a virtue to be practised for its own sake, instead of as a means to an end, becomes the vice of *parsimony. Miserliness* is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life, for the mere sake of hoarding money. *Prudence* and *providence* look far ahead, and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. (See PRUDENCE.) *Thrift* seeks not merely to save, but to earn. *Economy* manages, *frugality* saves, *providence* plans, *thrift* at once earns and saves, with a view to wholesome and profitable expenditure at a fitting time. See ABSTINENCE.—Ant.: abundance, bounty, extravagance, liberality, luxury, opulence, riches, waste, wealth.—**fru'gal-ly,** *adv.*

fru-gif'er-ous§, 1 fru-jif'ər-us; 2 fru-gĭf'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Fruitful. [< L. *frux,* fruit, + *fero,* bear.]

fru-giv'o-rous, 1 fru-jiv'o-rus; 2 fru-gĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Fruit-eating. [< L. *frux (frug-),* fruit, + *voro,* devour.]

fruit, 1 frūt; 2 fruṭ. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To produce as fruit; bear fruit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The matured seed-vessel of a flowering plant, with its contents and immediate accessories, especially when edible; any vegetable product used as food; spores and spore-cases. **2.** That which is produced; offspring; product; result; effect. [F., < L. *fructus,* < *fructus* or *fruitus,* pp. of *fruor,* enjoy.]

Syn.: vegetable. In botany, a *fruit* of a flowering plant is the matured seed-vessel and its contents, together with such accessory parts as become finally incorporated with them. Thus, in the botanical sense, not only apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, figs, etc., but all *berries, nuts, grains,* beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, and melons, as well as pine-cones, the samaras or winged seeds of the maple, ash, or elm, and many other products, are *fruits.* Popular usage has, however, become much narrower. The *grains* have been dropped, and the tendency is to drop *nuts* also, so that a *fruit* is now generally understood to be the fleshy and juicy product of some plant, usually tree or shrub (and nearly always containing the seed), which, when ripe, is edible without cooking, and adapted for use as a dessert rather than as a salad. The quince, however, tho usually cooked before eating, is classed among *fruits,* and we some-

times speak of poisonous *fruits*, as the *berries* of the nightshade. A *vegetable*, in the popular sense, is any part of a herbaceous plant commonly used for culinary purposes, and may consist of the *root*, as in the beet and turnip; the stem, as in the asparagus, celery, and rhubarb (or pie-plant); a *tuber*, or underground stem, as in the potato; the foliage, as in cabbage and spinach, or of that which is botanically the *fruit*, as in the tomato, bean, pea, and eggplant. Thus the tomato is botanically a *fruit*, tho for table use and in the garden and market it ranks as a *vegetable*. "The *fruits* of certain low-growing perennial plants are specifically termed by horticulturists 'small fruits,' including the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, currant, huckleberry, and cranberry. The term includes grapes, but excludes cherries." CROZIER *Dict. of Bot. Terms.*

—**fruit'age,** *n.* **1.** Fruit collectively. **2.** Any result or effect.—**fruit'er,** *n.* A vessel that carries fruit.—**fruit'er-er,** *n.* A dealer in fruits.—**fruit'er-ess,** *n. fem.*—**fruit'er-y§,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Fruits collectively. **2.** A place for the growing or storage of fruit.—**fruit'ful,** *a.* Bearing fruit or offspring abundantly; prolific; productive. Syn.: see FERTILE.—**fruit'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*— **fruit'ing,** *a.* Producing fruit.—**fruit'less,** *a.* Yielding no fruit or good result; barren. Syn.: see USELESS; VAIN.—**fruit'less-ly,** *adv.*—**fruit'less-ness,** *n.*—**fruit'-tree",** *n.* A tree, particularly a cultivated tree, producing an edible, succulent fruit.—**fruit'y,** *a.* Like fruit in taste, color, etc.

fru-i'tion, 1 frü-ish'ən; 2 fru-ish'on, *n.* The bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realization; fulfilment. [OF., < L. *fruitus*, pp. of *fruor*, enjoy.]

fru"men-ta'ceous, 1 frü"men-tē'shus; 2 fru"mĕn-tā'shŭs. *a.* Belonging to the cereals; resembling or made of cereal grain.

fru'men-ty, 1 frü'men-tı; 2 fru'mĕn-ty, *n.* A seasoned dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk. [< L. *frumentum*, grain.]

frump, 1 frump; 2 frŭmp, *n.* A dowdily dressed woman, especially if ill-tempered.—**frump'er-y,** *a.* Old-fashioned and ill-tempered.—**frump'ish,** *a.* **1.** Ill-tempered; morose. **2.** Old-fashioned in dress. **frump'y‡.**

frunt†, *n.* Same as FRONT.

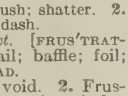
frush†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To batter to pieces; crush; shatter. **2.** To strike down. **II.** *i.* To rush forward; dash.

frus'trate, 1 frus'trēt; 2 frŭs'trāt. **I.** *vt.* [FRUS'TRATED[d]; FRUS'TRAT-ING.] To cause to fail; baffle; foil; nullify. Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER; MISLEAD.

II. *a.* **1.** Without effect; vain; null; void. **2.** Frustrated; baffled. [< L. *frustratus*, < *frustra*, in vain.]—**frus-tra'tion,** *n.* Failure; defeat.

frus'tule, 1 frus'chül *or* -tül; 2 frŭs'chul *or* -tūl, *n. Bot.* The siliceous shell of a diatom. [< LL. *frustulum*, dim. of L. *frustum*, bit.]

frus'tum, 1 frus'tum; 2 frŭs'tŭm, *n.* [-TUMS² or -TA, *pl.*] That which is left of a solid after cutting off the upper part by a plane parallel to the base; a fragment; a broken shaft of a column. [L.]


Frustum of a Pyramid.

fru-tes'cent, 1 fru-tes'ent; 2 fru-tĕs'ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Being or becoming woody or shrub-like. [< L. *frutex*, shrub.]

fru'ti-cose, 1 frü'tı-kōs; 2 fru'ti-cōs, *a.* Pertaining to shrubs.

fru'ti-fy†, *vt.* To notify: a blunder put into the mouth of a servant of Shylock. SHAKESPEARE *Mer. Venice* act ii, sc. 2.

fry, 1 frai; 2 frȳ, *v.* [FRIED; FRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook in hot oil, lard, or butter. **2.** To vex; worry. **II.** *i.* To be cooked in or with lard, etc.; be subjected to great heat. [< F. *frire*, < L. *frigo*, fry.]—**fry'ing-pan",** *n.* A shallow metal pan, with a long handle, for frying food.

fry¹, *n.* [FRIES², *pl.*] A dish of anything fried.

fry², *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Very young fish. **2.** A multitude or quantity of petty persons or objects. **3†.** Offspring. [< Icc. *fræ*, *frjō*.]

F. S. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Fellow of the Society of Arts.—**Ft.,** *abbr.* Fort.—**ft.,** *abbr.* Feet, flat, foot, fortified.—**fth., fthm.,** *abbr.* Fathom.

fu', 1 fü; 2 fu, *a.* [Scot.] Full; intoxicated.

Fu'ad I, 1 fü'ad; 2 fu'ăd, *n.* Ahmed Fuad (1868-), King of Egypt; proclaimed March, 1922.

fub†, *vt.* To put upon; deceive; also, to acquire; filch.

Fu"chau', *n.* Same as FOOCHOW.

fuch'sia, 1 fiü'shə; 2 fū'sha, *n.* A plant of the evening-primrose family, with red, pink, white, or purple drooping, four-petaled flowers. See illus. in next column. [< L. *Fuchs*, German botanist.]

fu'coid, 1 fiü'koid; 2 fū'cŏid. **I.** *a. Bot.* **1.** Resembling or belonging to rockweeds. **2.** Containing fucoids or impressions of them. **fu-coi'dal‡; fu'cous‡.** **II.** *n. Bot.* **1.** A large, coarse, olive-brown seaweed. **2.** A plant, either living or fossil, that resembles a seaweed. [< FUCUS + -OID.]

Fu'cus, 1 fiü'kus; 2 fū'cŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A genus of large olive-brown seaweeds, known as *rockweeds*. (2) [f-] [FU'CI, *pl.*] A seaweed of this genus. **2.** [f-] A paint or dye; hence, sham; pretense. [L.]

fud'dle, } 1 fud'l; 2 fŭd'l, *vt. & vi.* [FUD'DLED, FUD'LD[F];
fud'l[F], } FUD'DLING.] To intoxicate or become intoxicated.

fudge, 1 fuj; 2 fŭdġ, *n.* **1.** Humbug; nonsense: commonly used as a contemptuous interjection. **2.** A sweet confection made of butter, sugar, chocolate, etc. [< LG. *futsch*, begone.]

Fuchsia gracilis.

fu'el, 1 fiü'el; 2 fū'ĕl, *n.* Combustible matter, as wood or coal, used to feed a fire; whatever feeds or sustains any expenditure, outlay, passion, or excitement. [< L. *focus*, fireplace.]

fu-ga'cious, 1 fiu-gē'shus; 2 fū-ġā'-shŭs, *a.* Having a fugitive tendency; transitory; volatile. [< L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), < *fugio*, flee.] **fu'ga-tiv(e[S]‡.** — **fu-gac'i-ty,** *n.* **fu-ga'cious-ness‡.**

fu'gi-tiv(e[S], 1 fiü'jı-tiv; 2 fū'ġi-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Fleeing, as from pursuit; escaping or escaped; runaway; evanescent; momentary. **II.** *n.* One who or that which flees; a runaway; deserter. [< F. *fugitif*, < L. *fugitivus*, < *fugio*, flee.] Syn: (adj.) see TRANSIENT.—**fu'gi-tiv(e-ly[S],** *adv.*—**fu'gi-tiv(e-ness[S],** *n.*

fu'gle-man, 1 fiü'gl-man; 2 fū'ġl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A soldier who stands in front of a line or body of men and leads them in military exercises; a file-leader. **2.** One who leads or sets an example in anything. [Prop. *flugelman*, < G. *flügelmann*, < *flügel*, wing, + *mann*, man.]

fugue, 1 fiūg; 2 fūġ. *n. Mus.* A composition in which an original theme is repeated and imitated throughout. [F.]

Fu'ji, 1 fü'jı; 2 fu'ji, *n.* An extinct volcano on Honshu island, Japan; height, 12,365 ft. **Fu"ji-san'‡; Fu"ji-ya'ma‡.**

ful, *suffix.* **1.** Full of; abounding in; containing; as, *art-ful*; beauti*ful*. **2.** The quantity or number that will fill; as, a cup*ful*; spoon*ful*. Nouns having this suffix form the plural by a terminal *s*; as, cup*fuls*, pail*fuls*. [< AS. *ful*, full.]

ful'crum, 1 ful'krum; 2 fŭl'crŭm, *n.* [FUL'CRUMS[2] or FUL'CRA, *pl.*] The support on or against which a lever rests. [L., bed-post, < *fulcio*, prop up.]

fule, 1 fül; 2 fūl, *n.* [Scot.] A fool: often used adjectively.

ful-fil', } 1 ful-fil'; 2 ful-fĭl', *vt.* [FUL-FILLED', FUL-FILD'[S];
ful-fill', } FUL-FIL'LING.] **1.** To bring to pass; make good; accomplish; perform fully, as a promise, duty, or prophecy. **2.** To fill the time, course, requirements, etc., of, as a term of office. [< AS. *ful*, FULL, + *fyllan*.] Syn.: see EFFECT; KEEP.

—**ful-fil'ler,** *n.*—**ful-fil'ment, ful-fill'ment,** *n.*

ful'gent, 1 ful'jent; 2 fŭl'ġĕnt, *a.* Beaming or shining brightly; radiant; gleaming; effulgent; resplendent. [< L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgeo*, gleam.]—**ful'gen-cy,** *n.*

ful'gor§, 1 ful'ger; 2 fŭl'ġor, *n.* Dazzling brightness.

ful'gu-rite, 1 ful'giu-rait; 2 fŭl'ġū-rīt, *n.* A vertical tube with fused walls, formed in sand by the passage of lightning. [< L. *fulgur*, lightning.]

ful'ham, 1 ful'əm; 2 ful'am, *n.* A fullam.

fu-lig'i-nous, 1 fiu-lij'ı-nus; 2 fū-lĭġ'i-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Like soot or smoke; also, sooty-brown. **2.** Dark, as if shrouded in smoke. [< LL. *fuliginosus*, < L. *fuligo*, soot; cp. *fumus*, smoke.] **-ly,** *adv.*

full¹, } 1 ful; 2 fŭl, *vt. & vi.* To make or become full; show
full[F], } fulness. [< AS. *fullian*, fill.]

full², *v.* **I.** *t.* To make (cloth) thicker and more compact, as in a fulling-mill. **II.** *i.* To become thicker by shrinking, as woolen cloth. [< OF. *fouller*, trample on, < L. *fullo*, fuller.]

full, *a.* **1.** Containing or having all that can or all that should be admitted; having no empty or vacant space; filled. **2.** Abounding in something. **3.** Perfectly sufficient or complete. **4.** Ample in extent or volume. **5.** Having the disk wholly illuminated, as the moon. **6.** Filled or satisfied with food or drink; hence, intoxicated. **7.** Filled with emotion or the like. **8.** High, as the tide. **9.** Possessing depth or volume: said of sounds. **10.** Unblended; pure: said of color. **11.** Having plenty of body: said of wines, etc. [< AS. *ful*.] Syn.: see AMPLE; IMPLICIT.

—**full and by** (*Naut.*), close to the wind but with the sails full: said of a ship.—**full'-back",** *n. Football.* The position or player farthest from the opponent's goal.—**f.-blood,** *n.* A person or animal of unmixed breed.—**f.-blooded,** *a.* **1.** Having a large supply of blood; plethoric. **2.** Of pure or unmixed blood: thoroughbred.—**f.-blown[1],** *a.* **1.** Fully expanded or blossomed out. **2.** Fully matured, perfected, or attired.—**f.-blown[2],** *a.* Filled with wind.—**f. dress,** the costume required to be worn at court receptions or at formal

social gatherings.—**f.-dress,** *a.*—**f.-face,** *n. Print.* A style of type of standard body, but having the heavy lines very thick: bold-face.—**f.-fledged,** *a.* Fully developed; having gone into full operation.—**f. moon,** the moon when it shows its whole disk illuminated; also, the time when this occurs.—**full'y,** *adv.*—**ful'ness,** *n.* **full'ness‡.**

full, *n.* **1.** The highest state, point, or degree. **2.** The phase (of the moon) when the whole disk is illuminated. [< AS. *fyllu*, < *ful*, full.]

full, *adv.* Without abatement; fully; quite.

ful'lam, 1 ful'əm; 2 ful'am, *n.* **1.** [Gamblers' Slang.] A false or fraudulent die. **2.** Any sham or fraud.

full'er, 1 ful'ər; 2 ful'er, *vt.* To groove or crease by the use of a fuller; as, to *fuller* a bayonet-blade. See FULLER², *n.*

full'er¹, 1 ful'ər; 2 ful'er, *n.* One who fulls and cleanses cloth.—**fullers' earth,** a clay-like substance used in fulling cloth.—**full'er-y,** *n.* A place where cloth is fulled.

full'er², *n.* A blacksmiths' tool with a round edge, used in grooving or spreading hot iron; a form of swage.

full'ing-mill", 1 ful'ing-mil"; 2 ful'ing-mil", *n.* **1.** A machine for fulling woolen cloth. **2.** A mill where cloth is fulled.

ful'mar, 1 ful'mər; 2 fûl'mar, *n.* A large petrel-like sea-bird of polar coasts.

ful'mi-nant, 1 ful'mi-nənt; 2 ful'mi-nant. **I.** *a.* Fulminating. **II.** *n.* That which fulminates. [< L. *fulminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulmino*, < *fulgeo*, flash.]

Giant Fulmar. 1/23

ful'mi-nate, 1 ful'mi-nēt; 2 fûl'-mi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED³; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to explode. **2.** To utter or issue as a threat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lighten or thunder; thunder forth censures or threats. **2.** To assume suddenly a bright uniform color: said of gold at the close of the refining process. [< L. *fulminatus*, pp. of *fulmino;* see FULMINANT.]—**fulminating compound** or **powder,** a mixture capable of violently exploding when struck.—**ful"mi-na'tion,** *n.* The act of fulminating, or that which is fulminated.—**ful'mi-na-to"ry,** *a.* Uttering fulminations.

ful'mi-nate, *n.* A salt of fulminic acid, that explodes under percussion; also, a mixture containing such a salt; as, *fulminate* of mercury.

ful'min(e³, 1 ful'min; 2 fûl'min, *v.* [FUL'MIN(E)D; FUL'MIN-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To dart like lightning or to thunder. **2.** To utter or proclaim authoritatively, vehemently, or threateningly; fulminate. **II.** *t.* To thunder; hence, to speak in a vehement and authoritative manner. [< F. *fulminer*, < L. *fulmino;* see FULMINANT.]—**ful-min'ic,** *a. Chem.* Relating to or producing a detonation.—**fulminic acid,** an unisolated compound that unites with bases to form explosive salts, called fulminates.

ful'some, 1 ful'səm; 2 fûl'som, *a.* Offensive from excess of praise; hence, coarse; indelicate. [< ME. *ful,* FULL, *a.,* + *-sum,* -SOME.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ful'ton, 1 ful'tən; 2 ful'ton, **Robert** (1765–1815). An American inventor; launched steamboat on Seine, 1803; operated "Clermont" on Hudson, 1807.

ful'vous, 1 ful'vus; 2 fûl'vûs, *a.* Reddish-yellow; tawny. [L. *fulvus,* < *fulgeo,* gleam.] **ful'vid‡.**

fu'ma-role, 1 fiū'mə-rōl; 2 fū'ma-rōl, *n.* A small hole from which volcanic vapors issue. [< It. *fumaruolo,* < LL. *fumarolium,* dim. of *fumarium,* chimney, < L. *fumus,* smoke.]

fum'bl(e², 1 fum'bl; 2 fŭm'bl, *vt.* & *vi.* [FUM'BL(E)D²; FUM'BLING.] To handle or feel about blindly or clumsily. [< D. *fommelen.*]—**fum'bler,** *n.*

fume, 1 fiūm; 2 fūm, *v.* [FUMED; FUM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to or fill with vapors; exhale, as noxious gases. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit smoke, gas, or vapor. **2.** To rage; rave. Syn.: see RAGE.

fume, *n.* **1.** Vapor, especially as having narcotic or choking qualities. **2.** Furious anger. **3.** Anything evanescent. [OF., < L. *fumus,* smoke.]—**fum'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fum'y,** *a.*

fu'mi-gate, 1 fiū'mi-gēt; 2 fū'mi-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED²; -GAT"ING.] To subject to smoke or fumes, as for disinfection. [< L. *fumus,* smoke, + *ago,* drive.]—**fu"mi-ga'tion,** *n.*—**fu'mi-ga"tor,** *n.*—**fu'mi-ga-to-ry,** *a.*

fu'mi-to-ry, 1 fiū'mi-to-ri; 2 fū'mi-to-ry, *n.* A plant closely allied to the poppy family, with terminal racemes of rose-colored flowers. **fu'mi-tert.**

fun, 1 fun; 2 fŭn, *n.* That which excites merriment; frolic; drollery; joke. [Of. Celt. orig.]

Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; FUN; LAUGHTER; SPORT; WIT.

fu-nam'bu-list, 1 fiu-nam'biu-list; 2 fū-năm'bū-list, *n.* A performer on a tight or slack rope. [< L. *funambulus,* < *funis,* rope, + *ambulo,* walk.]—**fu-nam'bu-la-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to rope-walking.

Fun-chal', 1 fun-shäl'; 2 fun-ċhäl', *n.* A seaport; capital of Madeira Island; pop 24,600

func'tion, 1 fuŋk'shən; 2 fŭŋ'shon, *n.* **1.** Any specific power of acting or operating that belongs to an agent. **2.** One's appropriate or assigned business, duty, part, or office. **3.** The proper employment of faculties or powers. **4.** *Physiol.* The normal action of any organ or set of organs. **5.** A public or official ceremony or formal entertainment. **6.** *Math.* A quantity whose value is dependent on the value of some other quantity. [OF., < L. *functio(n-),* < *functus,* pp. of *fungor,* execute.] Syn.: see DUTY.—**func'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a function; performing the functions, as of an organ; affecting the functions and not the substance of an organ.— **func'tion-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A public official.

fund, 1 fund; 2 fŭnd. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To convert (various debts) into a single fund secured by stocks or bonds. **2.** To furnish money for; finance (an enterprise). **3§.** To amass; store. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sum of money or stock of convertible wealth. **2.** *pl.* Money lent to a government; a funded debt. **3.** A reserve store; an ample stock. **4†.** Bottom. [< F. *fond,* < L. *fundus,* bottom.] Syn.: see STOCK; MONEY.—**fund'a-bl(e²,** *a.*

fun'da-ment, 1 fun'də-ment *or* -mənt; 2 fŭn'da-ment, *n.* **1.** A fundamental principle or element. **2.** The part on which the body rests in sitting; the buttocks; also, the anus. [< L. *fundamentum,* < *fundus,* bottom.] —**fun"da-men'tal.** **I.** *a.* Relating to or constituting a foundation; indispensable; basal. **II.** *n.* Anything that is fundamental; a foundation; a necessary truth; an essential. Syn.: see RADICAL.—**fun"da-men'tal-ly,** *adv.* In a basal manner.

fun'dus, 1 fun'dus; 2 fŭn'dŭs, *n.* **1.** The bottom, base, back part, or depth of anything. **2.** *Anat.* The rounded base or bottom or farther end or part of a hollow organ. [L.]

Fun'dy, 1 fun'di; 2 fŭn'dy, **Bay of.** A bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where tides often rise 70 ft.

fu'ner-al, 1 fiū'nər-əl; 2 fū'ner-al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a funeral. **fu'ner-a-ry‡. II.** *n.* The ceremonies attending the burial of the dead; also, the persons in attendance on such an occasion. [< L. LL *funus,* funeral.]

fu-ne're-al, 1 fiū-ni'ri-əl; 2 fū-nē're-al, *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; mournful; lugubrious. **-ly,** *adv.*

fung-, } 1 fuŋ-, fun'ji-; 2 fŭŋ-, fŭn'ġi-. From Latin *fungus,*
fun'gi-, } mushroom: combining forms.—**fun-giv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon fungi, as many insects. [+ L. *voro,* devour.]

fun'gus, 1 fuŋ'gus; 2 fŭŋ'gŭs, *n.* [FUN'GI or FUN'GUS-ES, *pl.*] A cryptogamous plant, destitute of chlorophyll and deriving nourishment wholly or chiefly from organic compounds, as a mushroom, toadstool, mold, and mildew; also, a soft, spongy growth on an animal body. [L., < Gr. *sphongos,* sponge.]—**fun'goid,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a mushroom or fungus. **2§.** Characterized by fungous growths.—**fun-gos'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being fungous; a fungous growth; proud flesh.—**fun'gous,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fungus; spongy; springing up suddenly; bearing fungi.

fu'ni-cle, 1 fiū'ni-kl; 2 fū'ni-cl, *n.* A small cord, ligature, or fiber. [< L. *funiculus,* dim. of *funis,* rope.]—**fu-nic'u-lar,** *a.*

fu-nic'u-lus, 1 fiu-nik'yu-lus; 2 fū-nic'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -li, *pl.*] A small cord, rope, or the like. [L.]

funk¹, 1 fuŋk; 2 fŭŋk. **I**d. *vt.* & *vi.* [Dial. or Slang.] To stifle with or emit a smell or smoke. **II.** *n.* A smell or smoke. [< OF. *funkier,* smoke.]

funk², 1 fuŋk; 2 fŭŋk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot. or Slang.] To terrify; scare; fear; flinch. **II.** *n.* Cowardly fright; panic.

funk³. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To kick. **II.** *n.* A kick.

Funk, Isaac Kauffman (1839–1912). American publisher, editor, lexicographer, author; *A Standard Dictionary of the English Language;* founded *Literary Digest* and *Homiletic Review.*

fun'nel, 1 fun'el; 2 fŭn'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A wide-mouthed conical vessel, terminating in a tube, for filling close vessels with liquids; tunnel. **2.** A smoke-pipe. **3.** Any funnel-like part or process. [< L.^{OF} *in,* into, + *fundo,* pour.]

Funnels.

1. Glass funnel with olivary tip. 2. Separatory funnel. 3. Hot filtration funnel. 4. Filter funnel.

fun'ny, 1 fun'i; 2 fŭn'y, *a.* [FUN'NI-ER; FUN'NI-EST.] **1.** Affording fun; comical; ludicrous. **2.** [Colloq.] Puzzling. Syn.: amusing, comical, diverting, droll, facetious, farcical, grotesque, humorous, jocose, jocular, jolly, jovial, laughable, ludicrous, merry, mirthful, odd, queer, ridiculous, whimsical, witty. Compare AMUSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for SAD.—**fun'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**fun'ny-bone",** *n.* The part of the humerus where the ulnar nerve is exposed at the elbow; crazy-bone.

fun'ny, *n.* [Eng.] A long, light rowboat.

fur, 1 fûr; 2 fûr. **I.** *vt.* [FURRED, FURD[3]; FUR'RING.] **1.** To cover, line, or trim with fur or with a fuzzy coating. **2.** To nail strips upon (joists, etc.), as for lathing. **3.** To remove scale from. **II.**[1]. *n.* **1.** The soft, fine coat covering the skin of many mammals. **2.** *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Skins of fur-bearing animals; also, apparel made of them. **3.** Any fuzzy covering. [< LL.[OF] *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, sheath.]—**fur'ring,** *n.*

fur[2], *n.* [Scot.] A furrow. **furr‡.**

fur., *abbr.* Furlong.

fur'be-low, 1 fûr'bı-lō; 2 fûr'be-lō. **I.** *vt.* To ornament elaborately. **II.** *n.* A plaited flounce or other ornament. [< F. *falbala*, furbelow.]

fur'bish[1], 1 fûr'bısh; 2 fûr'bish, *vt.* To make bright by rubbing; burnish; renovate. [< OHG.[OF] *furban, furpan*, clean.] Syn.: see GARNISH.

fur'cate, 1 fûr'kēt; 2 fûr'cāt, *a.* Forked. [< L. *furca*, fork.] **fur'cat-ed‡.—fur-ca'tion,** *n.*

fur'cu-la, 1 fûr'kiu-lə; 2 fûr'cū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] The united clavicles of a bird; the wish-bone. **fur'cu-lum‡.**

fur'fur, 1 fûr'fûr; 2 fûr'fûr, *n.* [FUR'FUR-ES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Dandruff, or bran-like scales of skin; scurf. [L.]—**fur"fur-a'ceous,** *a.* Of the nature of or made of bran or scurf.

fu'ri-ous, 1 fiū'rı-us; 2 fū'ri-ūs, *a.* **1.** Full of fury; raging; frantic. **2.** Wildly rushing; violent; tempestuous; as waves, a storm, etc. **3.** Insane. [< L. *furiosus*, < *furo*, rave.] Syn.: see FIERCE.—**fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl, 1 fûrl; 2 fûrl, *vt.* To roll up and secure, as a sail to a spar. [< Ar.[OF] *fardah*, package.]

fur'long, 1 fûr'lôŋ; 2 fûr'lông, *n.* A measure, one-eighth of a mile. [< AS. *furlang*, lit. 'length of a furrow.']

fur'lough, } 1 fûr'lō; 2 fûr'lō. **I.** *vt.* To grant a furlough to.

fur'lo[F], } **II.** *n.* Leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor. [< D. *verlof*.]

fur'nace, 1 fûr'nıs; 2 fûr'naç, *n.* A structure or apparatus enclosing a fire-chamber, as for melting metal, supplying hot air, etc. [< L.[OF] *fornax* (*fornac-*), < *furnus*, oven.]

Domestic Heating-furnace.
a, air-box; *b*, ash-pit; *c*, water-pan; *d*, fire-pot; *e*, body or jacket; *f*, smoke-flue; *g*, *g*, hot-air pipes; *h*, radiator; *i*, dust-damper rod.

Fur'ness, 1 fûr'nes; 2 fûr'nēs, **Horace Howard** (1833–1912). An American lawyer; editor of *Variorum Shakespeare*.

fur'nish[1], 1 fûr'nish; 2 fûr'nish, *vt.* **1.** To equip, or fit out, as with apparatus or furniture. **2.** To supply; yield. [< OHG.[OF] *frumjan*, perform, provide.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; GIVE; PRODUCE; PROVIDE.—**fur'nish-er,** *n.*—**fur'nish-ing,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* Fixtures or fittings. **2.** The act of supplying with furniture.

fur'ni-ture, 1 fûr'nı-chur; 2 fûr'ni-chur, *n.* **1.** Equipment or outfit, as of chairs, tables, or other household articles; the trappings of a horse or the like. **2**†. The action of providing for, equipping, or furnishing. [< F. *fourniture*, < *fournir*, furnish.]

fu'ror, } 1 fiū'rɔr, -rōr; 2 fū'rŏr, -rōr, *n.* Overmastering

fu'rore, } passion for anything; rage; mania. [< L. *furor*, < *furo*, rage.]

fur'ri-er, 1 fûr'ı-ər; 2 fûr'i-er, *n.* A dealer in furs or fur goods; fur-dresser.—**fur'ri-er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Furs in general. **2.** The business of a furrier.

fur'ring, 1 fûr'ıŋ; 2 fûr'ing, *n.* **1.** Fur, or fur trimmings. **2.** A coating or scale; also, the process of removing it. **3.** Pieces of wood attached to a surface, as for lathing.

fur'row, 1 fur'o; 2 fûr'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cut furrows in; plow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trench made in the earth by a plow. **2.** Any groove or wrinkle. [< AS. *furh*.]—**fur'row-weed",** *n.* A weed growing on plowed ground.—**fur'row-y§,** *a.*

fur'ry, 1 fur'ı; 2 fûr'y, *a.* Of or like fur; covered with or clad in fur.

fur'ther, 1 fûr'thər; 2 fûr'ther. **I.** *vt.* To help forward; promote. **II.** *a. compar.* [*Positive* wanting: used as *compar.* of FAR.] **1.** More distant or advanced; also, opposite or yon. **2.** Wider or fuller; additional. See FAR. **III.** *adv.* More remotely; farther; also, in addition; besides. [< AS. *furthor*, compar. of *fore*, before.] Syn.: (verb) see PROMOTE; (adverb) see BUT; YET.—**fur'ther-ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of furthering; advancement. **2.** That which furthers.—**fur'ther-er,** *n.* One who furthers or promotes. — **fur'ther-more,** *adv.* Besides; moreover.—**fur'ther-most,** *a.* Furthest or most remote. —**fur'thest.** **I.** *a. superl.* [*Positive* wanting: used as *superl.* of FAR.] Most distant, remote, or advanced. **II.** *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

fur'tiv(e[S], 1 fûr'tıv; 2 fûr'tiv, *a.* Stealthy or sly; stolen; secret; elusive. [< L.[F] *furtivus*, < *fur*, thief.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**fur'tiv(e-ly**[S], *adv.*—**fur'tiv(e-ness**[S], *n.*

fu'run-cle, 1 fiū'ruŋ-kl; 2 fū'rūŋ-el, *n. Pathol.* A boil. [< L. *furunculus*, dim. of *fur*, thief.]—**fu-run'cu-lar,** *a.*

fu'ry, 1 fiū'rı; 2 fū'ry, *n.* [FU'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A state of violent anger; ungovernable rage; any vehement passion or excitement; frenzy. **2.** [F-] *Class. Myth.* One of three goddesses of vengeance. **3.** A turbulent woman; termagant. [< L.[F] *furia*, < *furo*, rave.] Syn.: see ANGER; FRENZY; VIOLENCE.

furz(e[S], 1 fûrz; 2 fûrz, *n.* A spiny shrub of the bean family, having many branches and yellow flowers. [< AS. *fyrs*.] **gorse‡; whin‡.—furz'y,** *a.*

fus'cous, 1 fus'kus; 2 fûs'cŭs, *a.* Grayish-brown or tawny; dusky. [< L. *fuscus*, dusky.]

fuse, 1 fiūz; 2 fûs, *vt.* & *vi.* [FUSED; FUS'ING.] To liquefy by heat; melt; blend by melting. [< L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundo*, pour.] **fuze‡.** Syn.: see MELT; MIX; UNITE.—**fu'si-bl(e**[S], *a.* Capable of being fused.—**fu"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

fuse, *n.* A tube, cord, or the like to convey fire to an explosive; also, any device performing similar functions. **fuze‡.** [Abbr. of FUSEE[1].]

fu-see'[1], 1 fiu-zī'; 2 fū-sē', *n.* **1.** A match not extinguishable by wind. **2.** A fuse. **3**†. Fusil. [< F. *fusil*, < L.[LL] *focus*, fireplace.] **fu-zee'‡.**

fu-see'[2], *n.* A spirally grooved cone to equalize motion in a watch. [< L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fu'sel-oil", 1 fiū'zel-oil"; 2 fū'sĕl-ŏil", *n.* A volatile, poisonous, oily compound, common in ill-rectified alcoholic liquors. [< G. *fusel*, inferior spirits, + OIL.]

fu'si-form, 1 fiū'sı-fôrm; 2 fū'si-fôrm, *a.* Tapering from the middle toward each end. [< L. *fusus*, spindle, + -FORM.]

fu'sil, 1 fiū'zil; 2 fū'sĭl, *n.* A flint-lock musket. [F., < L. *focus*, fireplace.] **fu'zil‡.—fu"si-leer', fu"si-lier',** *n.* An infantry soldier of a special class; formerly, one who carried a fusil.—**fu"sil-lade',** *n.* A simultaneous discharge of firearms. [F.]

fu'sion, } 1 fiū'ʒən; 2 fū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process

fu'zion[F], } of fusing, or the state of being fused. **2.** Coalescence or blending; coalition. [F., < L. *fusio(n-)*, < *fusus*; see FUSE, *v.*] **fu'sure‡** [Rare]. Syn.: see ALLIANCE.

fu'sion-less, 1 fu'ʒən-les; 2 fū'zhon-lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Having no pith or marrow; weak. **fiz'zen-less‡; fol'son-less†.**

fuss, 1 fus; 2 fŭs. **I.**[1]. *vt.* & *vi.* To trouble or make ado about trifles; fret; worry. **II.** *n.* Disturbance about trivial matters; trouble; ado. [< AS. *fūs*, ready.] Syn.: see QUARREL.—**fuss'y,** *a.* Inclined to fuss; fidgety; fretful.—**fuss'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fuss'i-ness,** *n.*

fust‖, 1 fust; 2 fŭst, *vt.* To become musty or moldy.

fust[1], *n.* **1.** The shaft of a column. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The ridge of a roof. [OF., < L. *fustis*, club.]

fust[2], *n.* A musty, rank smell. [< FUSTY.]

fus'tian, 1 fus'chən; 2 fŭs'chan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous; bombastic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coarse twilled stuff, as corduroy. **2.** Pretentious verbiage; bombast. [< Ar.[OF] *Fustāt* (near Cairo, in Egypt).]

fus'tic, 1 fus'tık; 2 fŭs'tic, *n.* The wood of a tropical tree used as a yellow dyestuff; yellowwood. [< Sp. *fustoc*, < *fustete*, smoke-tree, < L. *fustis*, club.]

fus'ti-gate, 1 fus'tı-gēt; 2 fŭs'ti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED[4]; -GAT'ING.] To beat with a stick; cudgel. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp., < *fustis*, club, + *ago*, drive.]

fust'y, 1 fust'ı; 2 fŭst'y, *a.* [FUST'I-ER; FUST'I-EST] Musty; moldy; rank. [< L.[OF] *fustis*, club.]—**fust'i-ness,** *n.*

fut., *abbr.* Future.

fu'til(e[S], 1 fiū'tıl; 2 fū'til, *a.* Of no avail; done in vain. [< L. *futilis*, that easily pours out.] Syn.: see USELESS; VAIN. — **fu'til(e-ly**[S], *adv.* — **fu-til'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The quality of being futile; anything futile.

fut'tock, 1 fut'ək; 2 fŭt'ok, *n.* A crooked timber in the frame of a wooden vessel. [Perhaps < FOOT, + suff. -OCK.] —**fut'tock-plate",** *n.* One of the iron plates to which are fastened the deadeyes of the topmast-rigging and the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds.—**f.-shrouds,** *n. pl.* Shrouds extending from the futtock-plate to a band on the mast below.—**f.-staff,** *n.* A short bar abreast of the futtock-shrouds to prevent chafing.—**f.-timbers,** *n. pl.* The futtocks.

fu'ture, 1 fiū'chur *or* -tiur; 2 fū'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *a.* Such as will or may be hereafter; pertaining to or expressing time to come. **II.** *n.* **1.** The time yet to come; that which will be in time to come; prospects or outlook. **2.** *Com.* Any security sold or bought upon an agreement for future delivery. **3.** *Gram.* The future tense. [< L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *sum*, am.]

ʻu'tur-ist, 1 fiū'ʧur-[*or* -tiur-]ist; 2 fū'ʧur-[*or* -tūr-]ist, *n.* One of expectant temperament; also (*art*), one whose aim is originality rather than tradition.

fu-tu'ri-ty, 1 fiu-tiū'ri-ti; 2 fū-tū'ri-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Time to come; the future. **2.** The state of being future. **3.** The people of the future. **4.** A future possibility.

fuze, fu-zee', fu'zil, *n.* See FUSE, etc.

fuz(z[F], 1 fuz; 2 fŭz. I. *vi.* To fly off in fuzz. **II.** *n.* Fine particles of down or of downy vegetable fiber, as on cloth or on some fruits. [< FUSTY.]—**fuzz'y,** *a.*—**fuzz'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fuzz'i-ness,** *n.*

fuz(z'ball[F], 1 fuz'bēl; 2 fŭz'bąl, *n.* A puffball.

fy, 1 fai; 2 fy, *interj.* Same as FIE.

-fy, *suffix.* Make. [< OF. *fier,* < L. *fico,* < *facio,* do, make.]

fy'auncet†, *n.* Promise; confidence; trust.

fyers'lyt, *adv.* Same as FIERCELY.

fyke, 1 faik; 2 fyk, *n.* A fish-trap consisting of several successive conical nets with wide-stretched mouths; a bag-net; bow-net. [Perhaps < D. *fuik,* bow-net.] **fyke'-net"†.**

fyl'fot, 1 fil'fet; 2 fyl'fŏt, *n.* A heraldic and religious symbol in the form of a Greek cross.

fyndet, *v.* Same as FIND.

fytte‖, 1 fit; 2 fyt, *n.* A song, canto, or verse; a fit.

G

G g Roman. 𝔊 𝔤 Black Letter. *𝒢 𝑔* Script.

G, g, gee, 1 ji; 2 gē, *n.* [GEES, G's, or *Gs,* 1 jiz; 2 gēs, *pl.*] A letter: the seventh in the English alphabet.

G., *abbr.* Gaius, Gallia, Gellius, German, Germany, grand, gulf.—**g.,** *abbr.* Gage, genitive, gram, guide, guinea.—**G. A.,** *abbr.* General Assembly.—**Ga.,** *abbr.* Gaelic,—**Ga.** (official), **Geo.,** *abbr.* Georgia.

gab, 1 gab; 2 găb, *vt.* & *vi.* [GABBED; GAB'BING.] To talk much or idly; prate. [< Ice. *gabba,* mock.]

gab[1], *n.* [Colloq.] Idle talk; loquacity. [eccentric.

gab[2], *n.* A hook, as on a rod conveying the motion of an

gab[3], *n.* [Scot.] The mouth. [< Gael. *gob.*]

gab"ar-dine', 1 gab"ar-dīn'; 2 găb"ar-dīn', *n.* **1.** A long, loose, coarse cloak, formerly worn by Jews. **2.** A rain-coat or cloth suitable for making such a coat. [< Sp. *gabardina.*] **gab"er-dine'†.**

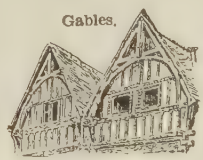
gab'bard, 1 gab'ərd; 2 găb'ard, *n.* A flat river-lighter having a long hatchway. [< F. *gabare;* cp. L. *gabata,* dish.] **gab'bart†.**

gab'ble, 1 gab'l; 2 găb'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GAB'BL(E)D; GAB'-BLING.] To chatter; babble foolishly; utter a clatter of inarticulate sounds. **II.** *n.* **1.** Noisy and incoherent or foolish talk. **2.** Cackling, as of geese. Syn.: see BABBLE.

gab'er-lun"yie, 1 gab'ər-lūn"yi *or* -lūn"yi; 2 găb'ēr-lūn"yi *or* -lun"yi, *n.* [Scot.] A beggar who carries a bag or pouch; mendicant. **gab'er-lun"yie-man"†; gab'er-lun"zie†; gab'er-lun"zie-man"†.**

ga'bi-on, 1 gē'bi-ən; 2 gā'bi-on, *n.* A bottomless wicker basket to be filled with sand to form a fortification, foundation, etc. [F.]

ga'bl(e[F], 1 gē'bl; 2 gā'bl, *n.* **1.** The triangular end of a wall, above the eaves. **2.** The entire end wall of a building. **3.** Any gable-like member. [F.]


Gables.

Ga'bri-el, 1 gē'bri-el; 2 gā'bri-ēl, *n. Bib.* An archangel. *Dan.* viii, 16.

Ga-bun', 1 ga-būn'; 2 gă-bụn', *n.* A French colony in W. Africa, now part of the French Kongo; 173,700 sq. m.; pop. 1,300,000.

ga'by, 1 gē'bi; 2 gā'by, *n.* [GA'-BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -bis, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A foolish gaping fellow; a dunce. [< Ice. *gapi,* reckless man, < *gapa,* gape.]

gad[1], 1 gad; 2 găd, *vi.* [GAD'DED[d]; GAD'DING.] To roam abroad idly; ramble; stray.—**gad'der,** *n.*

gad[2d], *vt.* **1.** *Mining.* To break up with a gad. **2.** [New Eng.] To use a gad or rod upon.

gad[1], *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A punch or metal-pointed tool for breaking up ore or rock; also, a percussion-drill. **2.** [Colloq.] A goad for driving cattle; any small rod or switch. **3.** A large nail, spike, or wedge. [< Ice. *gaddr,* goad, spike.]

gad[2], *n.* God: a corrupt form used in oaths.

Gad[3], *n. Bib.* Jacob's seventh son; also, the tribe descended from him, or its territory E. of Jordan. *Gen.* XXX, 11.

gad'a-bout", 1 gad'ə-baut"; 2 găd'a-baut". **I.** *a.* Fond of gadding. **II.** *n.* One who gads habitually.

gad'fly", 1 gad'flai"; 2 găd'flȳ", *n.* [-FLIES"Z, *pl.*] A large fly that torments cattle. **horse'-fly"†.**

Gad'he-lic, 1 gad'ə-lik *or* ga-del'ik; 2 găd'e-lic *or* ga-dēl'ic, *n.* The language of the Gael in general, including Highland Scotch, Irish, and Manx. **Gæd'he-lic†.—Gad'he-lic,** *a.*

gad"o-lin'i-um, 1 gad'o-lin'i-um; 2 găd"o-lin'i-ŭm, *n.* A metallic element found in certain rare minerals. See ELEMENT. [< John *Gadolin,* chemist.]—**gad"o-lin'i-a,** *n.* A rare earth consisting of gadolinium oxid.

Gads'den, 1 gadz'den; 2 găds'dĕn, **James** (1788–1858). An American soldier and diplomat; by treaty with Mexico, 1853, secured for the United States a tract (45,535 sq. m.) known as the **Gadsden Purchase,** now part of Arizona and New Mexico.

gae[1], 1 gē; 2 gā, *vi.* [Scot.] [GAED; GAE'ING; GAEN.] To go.

gae[2] [Scot.], *imp.* of GIVE, *v.*

Gæ'a, } 1 ji'ə, ji; 2 gē'a, gĕ, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of
Ge, } earth, and mother of Uranus, the Titans, Cyclops, etc. [< Gr. *Gaia,* Earth.]

Gael, 1 gēl; 2 gāl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.—**Gael'ic. I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Scottish Highlanders. **II.** *n.* The Celtic language. [< Gael. *Gaidheal,* Gael.]

Gael., *abbr.* Gaelic.

gaff[1], 1 gaf; 2 găf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike or land with a gaff, as a fish. **II.** *i.* To use a gaff. **gaf[Pt].**

gaff[1], 1 gaf; 2 găf, *n.* **1.** A sharp iron hook at the end of a pole, for landing large fish. **2.** *Naut.* A spar for extending a sail. **3.** A game-cock's steel spur. [< F. *gaffe.*]

gaff[2], *n.* [Slang, Gt. Brit.] A low penny theater.

gaf'fer, 1 gaf'ər; 2 găf'ẽr, *n.* **1.** An old man; an aged rustic: now contemptuous. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) A foreman of laborers. (2) *Sporting.* One who trains a pedestrian. [Contr. of *gramfer,* for GRANDFATHER.]

gaf'fle, } 1 gaf'l; 2 găf'l, *n.* **1.** A forked musket-rest; a
gaf'l[F], } lever: an old use. **2.** A gaff for a game-cock. [< D. *gaffel,* fork, = GABLE, *n.*]

gag, 1 gag; 2 găg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GAGGED, GAGD[s]; GAG'GING.] **1.** To use a gag upon; silence by force. **2.** To nauseate or be nauseated. **3.** To pry open (the mouth) by means of a gag. **4.** [Slang.] *Theat.* To use or introduce gags. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any appliance for completely obstructing the vocal organs; any restraint upon speech. **2.** Something nauseating. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for holding open the jaws during an operation. **4.** [Slang.] An actor's interpolation in a play; also, a practical joke.—**gag'ger,** *n.* **1.** One who gags. **2.** A piece of iron used to keep a core in its place in a mold.

gage[1], } 1 gēj; 2 gāg. **I.** *vt.* [GAGED, GAUGED; GAG'ING,
gauge, } GAUG'ING.] To determine by measurement; measure; estimate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the capacity, dimensions, force, etc., of anything; a standard of comparison. **2.** A standard measurement, dimension, or amount. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A vessel's draft. (2) The position of a vessel with regard to the wind and to another vessel. [< OF. *gauger,* measure.] —**gag'er, gaug'er,** *n.* **1.** One who gages. **2.** An officer of the revenue service who measures the contents of casks, etc.

gage[2]. **I.** *vt.* [GAGED; GAG'ING.] To give or deposit as a pledge for some act; pawn; wager. **II.** *n.* Something given or thrown down as security for some act, as a gauntlet in token of readiness for a combat; a pledge; a challenge; defiance. [< F. *gager,* < OF. *wagier,* WAGE.] Syn.: see SECURITY.

gage[3], *n.* One of several varieties of plum, as the green-*gage.*

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787). A British general and administrator; commanded the British army at Bunker Hill.

gai'e-ty, } 1 gē'i-ti; 2 gā'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The
gay'e-ty, } state of being gay; merriment; fun. **2.** Gay appearance; finery. [< F. *gaieté,* < *gai;* see GAY, *a.*]

Syn.: see FROLIC; HAPPINESS; SPORT.

gai'ly, } 1 gē'li; 2 gā'ly, *adv.* In a gay manner; joyously;
gay'ly, } merrily; showily.

gain[1], 1 gēn; 2 gān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure as profit or earnings; get. **2.** To win. **3.** To arrive at; reach. **4.** To win over; propitiate. **II.** *i.* To make progress; improve; advance; obtain the advantage: often with *on* or *upon.*

Syn.: achieve, acquire, attain, conquer, earn, flourish, get, learn, master, obtain, procure, realize, reap, win. See ACHIEVE; ATTAIN; FLOURISH; GET; OBTAIN; REACH.—Ant.: fail of, forfeit, give up, lose, miss, surrender.—**gain'er,** *n.*

gain[2], *vt.* To cut gains in, as floor-timbers.

gain[1], *n.* **1.** That which is obtained as an advantage; a desired acquisition; commercial profit. **2.** Amount of increase; accession. **3.** The pursuit or the acquisition of riches. [<

Ice. *gagn*, gain, advantage.] Syn.: see PROFIT.—**gain′ful,** *a.* Yielding profit; lucrative. Syn.: see PROFITABLE.—**gain′-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**gain′ful-ness,** *n.*—**gain′less,** *a.* Profitless. **-ness,** *n.*

gain², *n. Carp.* A groove, or beveled shoulder. [< W. *gan*, mortise, < *ganu*, hold.]

Gaines, 1 gēnz; 2 gānz, **Edmund Pendleton** (1777–1849). An American general; defended Fort Erie, Aug., 1814.

gain′giv″ing†, *n.* Uncertainty of mind; misgiving.

gain″say′, 1 gēn″sē′; 2 gān″sā′, *vt.* [-SAID′; -SAY′ING.] To speak against; contradict; controvert. [< AS. *gegn-*, against, + *secgan*, say.]—**gain″say′§,** *n.* Contradiction or opposition.—**gain′say″er,** *n.*

Gains′bor-ough, 1 gēnz′bur-o; 2 gānz′bôr-o, **Thomas** (1727–1788). An English portrait-painter. *Boy Blue; Duchess of Devonshire.*

gain″stand′, 1 gēn″stand′; 2 gān″stănd′, *vt.* [Archaic & Poet.] To stand against; resist. [< *gain-* (see GAINSAY) + STAND.]

Gaird′ner, 1 gārd′nər; 2 gārd′nēr, **James** (1828–1912). A Scottish historian, biographer, and editor.

gair′ish, -ly, etc. Same as GARISH, etc.

gait, 1 gēt; 2 gāt, *n.* **1.** The manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body in going; walk. **2.** A way; course. [Same as GATE², < Ice. *gata*, way.]—**gait′ed,** *a.* Having a (particular) gait: used in composition; as, *slow-gaited.*

gai′ter, 1 gē′tər; 2 gā′ter, *n.* **1.** A covering for the lower leg or ankle, fastened at the side and usually strapped under the foot. **2.** A shoe covering the ankle and having no opening in front and usually elastic sides. [< F. *guêtre.*]

Ga′lus, 1 gā′yus; 2 gā′yŭs, *n.* A Roman jurist and writer; flourished between 130 and 180; *Institutes.* [Gallon.

Gal., *abbr.* Galatians, Galen.—**gal., gall.,** *abbr.* [GALS., *pl.*]

ga′la, 1 gā′lə; 2 gā′la, *n.* A festivity; show. [F., < It. *gala*, festive attire.]—**ga′la-day″,** *n.* A holiday; festival.

ga-lac′tic, 1 gə-lak′tık; 2 ga-lăc′tic, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to flow or secretion of milk; lactic. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the Galaxy. [< Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, < *gala*, milk.]

Gal′a-had, 1 gal′ə-had; 2 găl′a-hăd, **Sir.** One of King Arthur's knights; type of purity; found the Holy Grail.

ga-lan′gal, 1 gə-lan′gəl; 2 ga-lăn′gal, *n.* The aromatic stimulant rootstocks of various East-Indian herbs of the ginger family. [< ME. *galingale*, < OF. *galingal*, mild ginger.] **ga-lan′gal†; ga-lange′†.**

gal′an-tine, } 1 gal′ən-tin; 2 găl′an-tĭn, *n.* A cold prepara-
gal′an-tin, } tion of boned and seasoned chicken, veal, etc., served in its own jelly. [F.]

Ga-la′pa-gos, 1 gə-lä′pə-gōs; 2 gä-lä′pä-gōs, *n.* A group of islands, 730 m. W. of Ecuador; 2,400 sq. m.; pop. 400.

Gal″a-te′a, 1 gal″ə-tē′ə; 2 găl″a-tē′a, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** A sea-nymph. **2.** An ivory statue of a maiden so beautiful that the sculptor, Pygmalion, fell in love with his own work, and Aphrodite gave it life at his petition. **3.** A coquettish shepherdess in Vergil's *Third Eclogue.*

Ga-la′ti-a, 1 gə-lē′shı-ə; 2 ga-lā′shi-a, *n.* An ancient country in Asia Minor.—**Ga-la′tian,** *a. & n.*—**Epistle to the Galatians,** a letter written by the Apostle Paul to the churches of Galatia about A. D. 56. **Ga-la′tians†.**

Gal′ax-y, 1 gal′əks-ı; 2 găl′aks-y, *n.* **1.** An irregular luminous band encircling the heavens, consisting of innumerable stars: known as the *Milky Way.* **2.** [g-] [-IES², *pl.*] Any brilliant group, as of persons. [< Gr.ˢ *galaxis*, < *gala*, milk.]

Gal′ba, 1 gal′bə; 2 găl′ba, **Servius Sulpicius** (3 B. C.–A. D. 69). A Roman emperor; killed by his soldiers.

gal′ba-num, 1 gal′bə-num; 2 găl′ba-nŭm, *n.* A bitter and odorous gum, used as a stimulant, expectorant, etc. [L.]

gale¹, 1 gēl; 2 gāl, *n.* **1.** A wind-storm; a strong wind. **2.** Hilarious merriment. [Scot.] Syn.: see WIND. [*gagel.*]

gale², *n.* A branching shrub of E. United States. [< AS.

ga′le-a, 1 gē′lı-ə; 2 gā′le-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -I; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A helmet, or something likened to a helmet. [L.]

ga′le-ate, 1 gē′lı-ēt; 2 gā′le-āt, *a.* **1.** Covered with or wearing a helmet; having a helmet-like part. **2.** Helmet-shaped. **ga′le-at″ed†.**

Ga′len, 1 gē′len; 2 gā′lĕn, **Claudius** (131–201). A Greek physician and philosopher.—**Ga-le′ni-an,** *a.* **Ga-le′nic†; Ga-le′ni-cal†.**—**Ga′len-ism,** *n.*—**Ga′len-ist,** *n.*

ga-le′na, 1 gə-lī′nə; 2 ga-lē′na, *n.* A common ore of lead; lead sulfid. [< Gr.ᴸ *galēnē*, lead.] **ga′len-ite†.**—**ga-len′ic²,** *a.*

Ga-li′ci-a, 1 gə-lish′ı-ə; 2 ga-lish′i-a, *n.* **1.** A province (30,321 sq. m.; pop. 8,257,500) in Austria; overrun by the Russians, 1914. **2.** An ancient kingdom, now four provinces, in N. W. Spain. **Ga-li′cē†.**—**Ga-li′cian,** *a. & n.*

Gal′i-lee, 1 gal′ı-lī; 2 găl′i-lē, *n.* An ancient Roman province, N. Palestine.—**Galilee porch,** a porch or chapel at the west end of some abbey churches. **Gal′i-lēe†.**—**Sea of G.,** see TIBERIAS.—**Gal″i-le′an,** *a. & n.* **Gal″i-læ′an†.**

Ga″li-le′i, 1 gə″lī-lē′ı; 2 gä″lī-lę′i, **Galileo** (1564–1642). An Italian astronomer; inventor of astronomical telescope; condemned by Inquisition; commonly called **Gal″i-le′o.**

gal′i-ot, 1 gal′ı-ət; 2 găl′i-ŏt, *n. Naut.* **1.** A small galley propelled by sails and oars. **2.** A two-masted Dutch or Flemish merchant vessel. [F., < LL. *galeota*, dim. of *galea*, galley.]

gal′i-pot, 1 gal′ı-pət; 2 găl′i-pŏt, *n.* The white turpentine resin formed on the bark of pine-trees. [F.] **bar′ros†.**

gall, 1 gēl; 2 gal, *vt.* To injure or render sore by friction; abrade; hence, to fret; harass; irritate. Syn.: see INCENSE.

gall¹, *n.* An excrescence on plants, due to insects or to a parasitic fungus; also, a similar excrescence on animals. [< L.ᴹ *galla*, gallnut.]—**gall′-fly″,** *n.* A gall-making insect.—**gall′nut″,** *n.* The gall of a species of oak called the gall-oak. **gall′-ap″ple†.**

gall², *n.* **1.** An abrasion or excoriation, as by the friction of harness on a horse. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A blemish. **3.** A locality made barren by exhaustion of the soil. **4.** [Southern U. S.] Low-lying wet land. [< AS. *gealla*, gall (on a horse).]

gall³, *n.* **1.** The bitter fluid secreted by the liver; bile; hence, bitter feeling; malignity. **2.** The sac containing the bile. **gall′-blad″der†.** **3.** [Slang.] Cool impudence; assurance. [< AS. *gealla;* said to be connected with YELLOW.]—**gall′-stone″,** *n.* A solid substance found in the gall-bladder, liver, etc.; biliary calculus.

gal-lant′⁴, 1 ga-lant′; 2 gă-lănt′, *vt. & vi.* To attend as a gallant; play the gallant or lover; rarely, to array gallantly.

gal′lant¹, 1 gal′ənt; 2 găl′ant. **I.** *a.* Possessing an intrepid spirit; brave; chivalrous. **II.** *n.* A man of gay and dashing manners; an intrepid youth. [< OF. *galant*, prop. ppr. of *galer*, rejoice.] Syn.: see BRAVE.—**gal′-lant-ly**¹, *adv.*

gal-lant′², 1 ga-lant′; 2 gă-lănt′. **I.** *a.* Polite and attentive to women; courteous. **II.** *n.* A man who pays court to women; used in good or evil sense. **-ly**², *adv.*

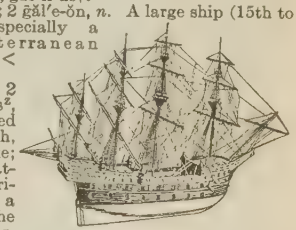
gal′lant-ry, 1 gal′ənt-rı; 2 găl′ant-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** Courage; heroism; chivalrousness. **2.** Polite or excessive attention to women. Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.

Gal′la-tin, 1 gal′ə-tin; 2 găl′a-tĭn, **Albert** (1761–1849). A Swiss-American statesman and diplomat.

Gal′le, 1 gal′ə; 2 găl′e, **Johann Gottfried** (1812–1910). A German astronomer; discoverer of Neptune, 1846.

gal′le-ass, 1 gal′ı-as; 2 găl′e-ăs, *n.* A large armed galley, with 3 masts, and 15 oars or more on each side: used formerly on the Mediterranean. [< It. *galeazza*, < *galea*, GALLEY.] **gal′e-ast†; gal′li-ast†.**

gal′le-on, 1 gal′ı-ən; 2 găl′e-ŏn, *n.* A large ship (15th to 17th century), especially a Spanish or Mediterranean three-decker. [< LL.ˢᵖ *galea*, galley.]



English Galleon of the 16th Century.

gal′ler-y, 1 gal′ər-ı; 2 găl′er-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** An elevated floor within a church, theater, or the like; also, the people seated there. **2.** A corridor; passageway; a place used for the display of statues, paintings, etc. **3.** An underground passage, as of a mine or fortification. **4.** *Naut.* A balcony-like projection from the after part of a ship. [< OF. *galerie*, gallery.]

gal′ley, 1 gal′ı; 2 găl′y, *n.* **1.** A seagoing vessel propelled by oars or by oars and sails; barge; rowboat. **2.** The cooking-place on board ship. **3.** *Print.* A long tray, for holding composed type. [< F. *galée*, < LL. *galea*, galley.] **gal′eyet; gal′ly†.**—**gal′ley-slave″,** *n.* A convict sentenced to labor at the oar of a galley.

gal′liard‖, 1 gal′yərd; 2 găl′yard. **I.** *a.* Full of gaiety; dashing; jaunty; spirited. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gay or dashing person. **2.** An old-fashioned dance of brisk movement; also, the music for such a dance. [OF.; cp. Gael. *galach*, lively.]

Gal′lic¹, 1 gal′ık; 2 găl′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Gaul or modern France. [< L. *Gallicus*, < *Gallus*, inhab. of Gaul.]—**Gal′li-cism,** *n.* A French idiom, as used in any other language.—**Gal′li-cize,** *vt.* **Gal′li-cise†.**

gal′lic², 1 gal′ık; 2 găl′ic, *a.* Derived from gallnuts.

gal′lic³, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from gallium.

Gal′li-can, 1 gal′ı-kən; 2 găl′i-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or France, or especially to a former party in the Roman Catholic Church there. **II.** *n.* A member of the Gallican party.—**Gal′li-can-ism,** *n.* The principles of the national party in the Roman Catholic Church of France (17th century), restricting the power of the papacy.

Gal″lie″nı′, 1 gal″yā″nı′; 2 găl″yē″nī′, **Joseph** (1849–1916) A French general; military governor of Paris, 1914–15.

Gal″li-e′nus, 1 gal″ı-ē′nus; 2 găl″i-ę′nŭs, **Publius Licinius Valerius** (218–268). A Roman emperor; murdered.

gal″li-gas′kins, 1 gal″ı-gas′kınz; 2 găl″i-găs′kins, *n. pl.* **1.**

Long loose hose, worn in the 16th century. **2.** Loose breeches. **3.** A sportsman's leather leggings. [< OF. *garguesgues*, < It. *Grechesco*, Grecian, < L. *Græcus*, GREEK.]

gal″li-mau′fry†, *n.* A hash or hodgepodge; hence, a medley of any kind. **gal″ly-maw′fry†**.

Gal-li′næ, 1 ga-lī′nē; 2 găl-lī′nī, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of birds, including the common hen, turkeys, partridges, etc. [< L. *gallina*, hen, < *gallus*, cock.]—**gal″li-na′ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to the *Gallinæ*.

gal″li-na′zo, 1 gal′ɪ-nē′zo; 2 găl″ī-nä′zo, *n.* **1.** A turkey-buzzard. **2.** A tropical carrion-crow. [< Sp. *gallinaza*, vulture, < L. *gallinaceus*, pertaining to poultry, < *gallus*, cock.]

gal′li-nip″per, 1 gal′ɪ-nip″ər; 2 găl′ī-nĭp″ĕr, *n.* [U. S.] A large mosquito.

gal′li-nule, 1 gal′ɪ-nūl; 2 găl′ī-nūl, *n.* A rail-like bird; water-hen. [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, hen.]

Gal′li-o, 1 gal′ɪ-ō; 2 găl′ī-ō, *n.* A Roman proconsul in Achaia in the 1st century. *Acts* xviii, 17.—**careless Gallio**, an indifferent or careless person.

Gal-lip′o-li, 1 ga-lip′o-lī; 2 gă-lĭp′o-lī, *n.* A peninsula and fortified seaport, south of European Turkey: attacked by British and French forces, 1915, evacuated Jan. 8, 1916.

gal′li-pot[1], 1 gal′ɪ-pŏt; 2 găl′ī-pŏt, *n.* A small earthen jar as for ointments, jam, etc.; hence, an apothecary. [Corr. of OD. *gleypot*.]

gal′li-pot[2], *n.* Same as GALIPOT.

gal′li-um, 1 gal′ɪ-um; 2 găl′ī-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A metallic element, liquid above 86° Fahr. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Gallia*, Gaul.]

gal″li-vant′, 1 gal″ɪ-vant′ *or* gal′ɪ-vant; 2 găl″ī-vănt′ *or* găl′ī-vănt, *vi.* [Colloq.] To gad about, as in frivolous pleasure-seeking. **gal″a-vant′†**; **gal″i-vant′†**.

gal′lon, 1 gal′ən; 2 găl′on, *n.* **1.** A liquid measure: (1) U. S. standard, 231 cubic inches; (2) *Brit.* Imperial, 277.274 cubic inches. **2.** [Eng.] A dry measure; one-eighth of a bushel. [F.]

gal-loon′, 1 ga-lūn′; 2 găl-lōōn′, *n.* A worsted lace; narrow tape or trimming. [< Sp.[F] *galon*, court dress.]—**gal-looned′**, *a.* Provided or ornamented with galloon. **gal-looned′†**.

gal′lop, 1 gal′əp; 2 găl′op. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To ride, drive, or go at a gallop. **II.** *n.* **1.** Quadrupedal motion by a regular succession of leaps. **2.** The act of riding at a gallop. [< Old Flem.[OF] *walop*, gallop.]—**gal′lop-er**, *n.*

gal″lo-pade′, 1 gal″o-pād′ *or* -pād′; 2 găl″o-pād′ *or* -pād′, *n.* **1.** A sidewise gallop, or curveting motion. **2.** A brisk dance.

gal′lo-pin, 1 gal′o-pin; 2 găl′o-pĭn, *n.* [Obs. or Scot.] A kitchen-boy; a scullion. [OF., < *galoper*, GALLOP.] **gal′o-pin†**.

gal′low, *vt.* To scare; frighten. **gal′lȳ†**.

gal′lo-way[1], 1 gal′o-wē; 2 găl′o-wā, *n.* **1.** A small horse, originally from Galloway, now nearly or quite extinct. **2.** [G-] A breed of dark cattle from Galloway, Scotland. See CATTLE.

Gal′lo-way[2], *n.* A former district in S. W. Scotland; 1,441 sq. m.; pop. 70.000.

gal′low-glass†, *n.* An armed retainer of a chief of ancient Ireland or other Gaelic country. [< Ir. *galloglach*, < *gall*, stranger, + *oglach*, youth.] **gal′lo-glass†**.

gal′lows, 1 gal′oz; 2 găl′oş, *n.* [GAL′LOWS or GAL′LOWS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A framework used for hanging criminals, supporting spars on a vessel, or for other purposes. **2.** *pl.* [Scot. & Colloq., U. S.] Suspenders for the trousers. [< AS. *galga*.]—**gal′lows-bird″**, *n.* One who either has been hanged or deserves hanging.—**g.-tree**, *n.* A gallows. **gal′low-tree″†**.

gal′op, 1 gal′əp; 2 găl′op, *n.* A lively dance, or the music for it. [F., GALLOP.] **gal″o-pade′†**.

ga-lore′, 1 gə-lōr′; 2 gă-lōr′. **I.** *a.* Very many; abundant, used after its noun. **II.** *adv.* In abundance. [< Ir. *goleor*; *go*, particle prefixed to adj. to form adv.; *leor*, enough.]

ga-losh′, 1 gə-losh′; 2 gă-lŏsh′, *n.* Formerly, a wooden shoe worn as an overshoe; hence, [Eng.] any overshoe. [< F. *galoche*, < Gr. *kalon*, wood, + *pous*, foot.] **ga-loche′†**.

Gal′ton, 1 gôl′tən; 2 găl′ton, **Sir Francis** (1822–1911). An English scientist and anthropologist; introducer of finger-print identification in England.—**Gal-to′ni-an**, *a.*

galv., *abbr.* Galvanic, galvanism.

Gal-va′ni, 1 gal-vä′nī; 2 găl-vä′nĭ, **Luigi** (1737–1798). An Italian physicist; discovered galvanism.

gal-van′ic, 1 gal-van′ik; 2 găl-văn′ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism. [< *Galvani*.] —**galvanic pile**, a number of disks of two metals, one more oxidizable than the other, placed alternately, and having between them paper moistened with acids: used by Volta in his electric experiments. —**gal′va-nism**, *n.* Current electricity arising from chemical action: no longer in scientific use.—**gal′va-nist**, *n.*—**gal′va-nize** or **-nise**, *vt.* [-NIZED, -NISED; -NIZ′ING, -NIS′ING.] **1.** To treat with a continuous electric current; excite (a corpse) to muscular action by electricity; rouse to a false show of life and energy. **2.** To electroplate.—**galvanized iron**, iron coated with tin or zinc, primarily by galvanic process.—**gal″va-ni-za′tion**, *n.* **gal″va-ni-sa′tion†**.

gal″va-nom′e-ter, 1 gal″və-nom′ɪ-tər; 2 găl″va-nŏm′e-tĕr, *n. Elec.* An apparatus for measuring current-strength or potential difference. [< *Galvani* (see GALVANIC) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**gal″va-no-met′ric**, *a.*—**gal″va-nom′e-try**, *n.* The science, art, or process of measuring electric currents.

gal′va-no-scope, 1 gal′və-no-skōp; 2 găl′va-no-scōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting and showing the direction of an electric current, differing from a galvanometer in being only qualitative. [< *Galvani* + -SCOPE.] —**gal″va-no-scop′ic**, *a.*—**gal″va-nos′co-py**, *n.*

Gal′ves-ton, 1 gal′ves-tən; 2 găl′vĕs-ton, *n.* A seaport (pop. 51,000) and county (395 sq. m.; pop. 44,260) in S. E. Texas; inundated Sept. 8, 1900.

Gal′way, 1 gôl′wē; 2 găl′wā, *n.* A maritime county (2,342 sq. m.; pop. 182,000), W. central Ireland; also, its capital (pop. 16,000).—**G. Bay**, a bay S. W. of Galway county.

Ga′ma, 1 gä′mə; 2 gä′mä, **Vasco de** (1469?–1525). A Portuguese navigator; first to sail round Africa to India.

Ga-ma′li-el, 1 gə-mā′li-el; 2 gă-mā′lĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** A prince of Manasseh. *Num.* x, 23. **2.** A Pharisee; preceptor of the apostle Paul. *Acts* v. 34; xxii, 3.

ga-mash′es†, *n. pl.* Leggings, or high boots. [< OF. *gamaches*, < *jambe*; see JAMB.]

gam-bade′, } 1 gam-bēd′, -bē′do; 2 găm-bād′, -bā′do, *n.* **1.**
gam-ba′do, } A legging to protect from mud. **2.** *pl.* Boot-like stirrups. **3.** A curvet. [< It. *gamba*, leg, < LL. *gamba*; see JAMB.]

Gam-bet′ta, 1 gam-bet′ə *or* (*F.*) gąñ″be″tä′; 2 găm-bĕt′a *or* (*F.*) gąñ″bĕ″tä′, **Léon Michel** (1838–1882). A French lawyer, statesman, and premier.

Gam′bi-a, 1 gam′bi-ə; 2 găm′bi-a, *n.* A British crown colony in W. Africa; 4 sq. m.; pop. 7,700; also, a British protectorate in W. Africa; 4,500 sq. m.; pop. 138,400.

gam′bit, 1 gam′bɪt; 2 găm′bĭt, *n.* One of various openings in chess, in which a pawn or piece is risked to obtain an attack. [F., < It. *gamba*; see GAMBADE.]

gam′ble, } 1 gam′bl; 2 găm′bl, *v.* [GAM′BL(E)D[F]; GAM′-
gam′bl[F], } BLING.] **I.** *t.* To squander by gaming: followed by *away*. **II.** *i.* To game; risk or wager something of value upon a chance. [< AS. *gamenian*, < *gamen*, sport.]—**gam′bler**, *n.*—**gam′bling**, *n.*—**gam′bling-hell″**, *n.* A resort for gambling. **gam′bling-house″†**.

gam-boge′, 1 gam-bōj′; 2 găm-bōg′, *n.* A brownish Oriental gum resin. [< *Camboja*, Cambodia, in Farther India.]

gam′bol, 1 gam′bəl; 2 găm′bol. **I.** *vi.* [-BOLED or -BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOL-LING.] To skip sportively about; caper playfully. **II.** *n.* A skipping about in sport. [< It.[F] *gamba*, leg.] Syn.: (verb) see FRISK; LEAP; (noun) see FROLIC; SPORT.

gam′brel, 1 gam′brel; 2 găm′brĕl, *n.* **1.** The hock of an animal. **2.** A stick used for hanging meat. **3.** A roof having its slope broken by an obtuse angle. **gambrel roof†**. [< OF. *gambe*, < LL. *gamba*, leg.]

game, 1 gēm; 2 gām, *v.* [GAMED; GAM′ING.] **I.** *t.* To lose or wager at play; gamble. **II.** *i.* To play a game, especially a game of chance, for a stake; gamble. [< AS. *gamenian*, < *gamen*, sport.]

game[1], *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to game. **2.** Ready to fight; courageous; unflinching. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

game[2], *a.* [Slang.] Lame or crooked; as, a *game* leg. [< Gael. *cam*.]

game, *n.* **1.** A contest for recreation or amusement; a jest; joke; sport. **2.** *pl.* Athletic contests, especially those held at stated times. **3.** Any exercise for diversion. **4.** A point, or a certain number of pcints: used specifically in various games. **5.** A scheme; plot. **6.** Wild animals collectively, or their flesh. **7.** Any object of pursuit. [< AS. *gamen*, sport.]

Syn.: see FROLIC; SPORT.

—**game′-cock″**, *n.* The male of a hardy breed of fowl (the **game-fowl**), bred and trained for fighting.—**game′-keep″er**, *n.* A person having the care of game, as in a preserve or park.—**game′some**, *a.* Playful; sportive; gay; merry.—**game′ster**, *n.* **1.** A gambler. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A competitor at athletic games. **3†.** A prostitute.

gam′ete, 1 gam′ēt; 2 găm′ēt, *n. Biol.* A protoplasmic body that unites or conjugates with another to form a zygospore. [< Gr. *gametē*, wife, < *gamos*, marriage.]

gam′e-to-phyte, 1 gam′ɪ-to-fīt; 2 găm′e-to-fȳt, *n. Bot.* The phase or generation in certain plants which produces the organs of reproduction. [< Gr. *gametē* (see GAMETE) + *phyton*, plant.]—**gam″e-to-phyt′ic**, *a.*

gam′in, 1 gam′ɪn; 2 găm′ĭn, *n.* A street arab. [F.]

gam′ing, 1 gē′mɪn; 2 gām′ĭng, *n.* The act or practise of gambling.—**gam′ing-house″**, *n.*—**g.-room**, *n.*—**g.-table**, *n.* A table furnished with apparatus for gaming.

gam′ma, 1 gam′ə; 2 găm′a, *n.* The third letter in the Greek alphabet, sounded like *g* in *go*.—**gamma rays**, see under RAY, *n.*

gam′mer, 1 gam′ər; 2 găm′er, *n.* [Colloq.] An old woman; grandmother: correlative of *gaffer*. [Contr. of *grammer*, short for GRANDMOTHER.]

gam'mon¹, 1 gam'ən; 2 ǧăm'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To hoodwink. **2.** In backgammon, to obtain a gammon over. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To sham. **2.** To gamble. **gam'men‡.—gam'mon(e)dˢ,** *pp.*

gam'mon², *vt.* **1.** To cure by salting and smoking. **2.** *Naut.* To tie or chain (the bowsprit) to the stem.

gam'mon³, 1 gam'ən; 2 ǧăm'on, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A hoax. **2.** In backgammon, a defeat in which the winner throws off all his men before the loser throws off any. [< AS. *gamen*, sport.] **gam'men‡.**

gam'mon⁴, *n.* A cured ham. [< LL.ᵒᶠ *gamba*, leg.]

gam'mon-ing, 1 gam'ən-iŋ; 2 ǧăm'on-ing, *n.* *Naut.* A rope, chain, or iron that fastens the bowsprit to the stem of a vessel.

gam'o-, 1 gam'o-; 2 ǧăm'o-. From Greek *gamos*, marriage: a combining form.—**gam"o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* *Biol.* Sexual generation.—**gam"o-pet'a-lous,** *a.* Pertaining to a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the flowers possess both calyx and corolla. [+ Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]—**gam"o-phyl'lous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having cohering perianth-leaves. [+ Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]—**gam"o-sep'a-lous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the sepals more or less united; monosepalous.

-gamous, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *gamos*, marriage, and used extensively in botany and zoology, signifying uniting for reproduction, as poly*gamous*, crypto*gamous*, etc.

gam'ut, 1 gam'ut; 2 ǧăm'ut, *n.* The diatonic scale of musical notes; the whole range of anything. [< LL. *gamma ut*; *gamma* (< Gr. *gamma*), third letter in the Greek alphabet; *ut*, syllable used for first note in singing (now called *do*), < L. *ut*, that.]

gam'y, 1 gēm'ı; 2 ǧām'y, *a.* **1.** Having the flavor of game. **2.** [Colloq.] Full of pluck; disposed to fight.

gan†, *imp.* of GIN, *v.* Began.

Gan'dhi, Mohandes K. (1860–). A Hindu lawyer; propagandist; political agitator in British India.

gan'der, 1 gan'dər; 2 ǧăn'der, *n.* A male goose. [< AS. *gandra*, *gans**, goose.]

gang, 1 gaŋ; 2 ǧăng, *vi.* [Scot.] To go.—**gang'-there-out",** *a.* Disposed to roam.

gang, *n.* **1.** A number of persons acting or operating together; a group; squad: sometimes implying cooperation for evil purposes. **2.** A set of tools or other objects of one kind operated together. **3.** *Mining.* Gangue. [< AS. *gang*, a going, < *gangan*, go.]

Syn.: see CABAL.—**gang'-plank",** *n.* A temporary bridge for passengers between a vessel and a wharf.—**g.-plow, g.-saw,** etc., *n.* Several plow-shares, saws, etc., arranged to work simultaneously.

Gan'ges, 1 gan'jīz; 2 ǧăn'ǧēs, *n.* A sacred river of India. 1,560 m. from Himalaya mountains to Bay of Bengal.

gan'gli-at"ed, 1 gaŋ'gli-ēt"ed; 2 ǧăŋ'gli-āt"ĕd, *a.* Possessing ganglia. **gan'gli-ate‡; gan'gli-on-at"ed‡.**

gan'gli-on, 1 gaŋ'gli-ən; 2 ǧăŋ'ǧli-on, *n.* [GAN'GLI-ONSᶻ or GAN'GLI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) A nodular enlargement consisting of an aggregation of nerve-cells. (2) A gland-like organ, as the spleen. **2.** *Pathol.* A hard globular tumor proceeding from a tendon. [LL., < Gr. *ganglion*, tumor.]—**gan"gli-on'ic,** *a.*

gan'grel, 1 gaŋ'grel; 2 ǧăŋ'ǧrĕl, *n.* **1.** An awkward fellow. **2.** A wanderer; vagrant. [< AS. *gangan*, go.] **gan'grell‡.**

gan'grene, 1 gaŋ'grīn; 2 ǧăŋ'ǧrēn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GAN'GRENED; GAN'GREN"ING.] To cause gangrene in; become affected by gangrene; become mortified. **II.** *n.* The death of a part; the first stage of mortification. [OF., < Gr. *gangraina*, < *grainō*, gnaw.]—**gan'gre-nous,** *a.*

gang(ueᴿ), 1 gaŋ; 2 ǧăng, *n.* The non-metalliferous minerals found in a vein of ore. [F., < G. *gang*, GANG, 3.]

gang'way", 1 gaŋ'wē"; 2 ǧăng'wā", *n.* **1.** A passageway, as to or out of an enclosure. **2.** *Naut.* (1) An opening in a vessel's bulwarks, to afford entrance for freight, etc. (2) The waist of a vessel.

gan'net, 1 gan'et; 2 ǧăn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A bird related to the pelicans. **2.** [Florida.] The wood-ibis. [< AS. *ganot*; cp. GANDER.]

gan'oid, 1 gan'oid; 2 ǧăn'ȯid, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the *Ganoidei*, a large division of fishes, including sturgeons, bowfins, etc. **2.** Having an enamel-like appearance, as the scales of such fishes. [< Gr. *ganos*, brightness, + -OID.]

Brown Gannet. 1/24

gant'let¹, } 1 gant'let, gānt'-
gaunt'let, } let *or* gônt'let; 2 ǧănt'lĕt, ǧānt'lĕt *or* ǧănt'-lĕt, *n.* A punishment, wherein the victim ran between two rows of men who struck him with clubs as he passed; hence, a series of risks or unpleasant events. [< Sw. *gatā*, lane, + *löpa*, leap.] **gant'lope†.**

gant'let², *n.* Same as GAUNTLET¹. **gant'lette‡.**

Gan'y-mede, 1 gan'ı-mīd; 2 ǧăn'y-mēd, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, cup-bearer to Zeus.

gaol, gaol'er, etc.: Same as JAIL, etc.

gap, 1 gap; 2 ǧăp. **I.** *vt.* [GAPPED†; GAP'PING.] To nick or notch; make a breach in. **II.** *n.* A passage or aperture; breach; break; ravine. [< Ice. *gap*, gap, abyss, < *gapa*, gape.] Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE.

gape, 1 gāp *or* gēp; 2 ǧāp *or* ǧăp. **I.** *vi.* [GAPED†; GAP'ING.] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as in yawning. **2.** To present a wide opening, as a chasm. **3†.** To call out; shout. **II.** *n.* The act of gaping; an opening; chasm; fissure; especially, in zoology, the expanse of the open mouth, as in birds. [< AS. *geāpan*, gape, open wide, < *geāp*, wide.]—**gap'er,** *n.* [*gearwian*, < *gearn*, ready.]

gar, 1 gär; 2 ǧär, *vt.* [Scot.] To cause; make; force. [< AS.

gar, *n.* A fish with spear-like snout. **gar'fish‡; gar'-pike‡.** [< AS. *gār*, spear.]

G. A. R., *abbr.* Grand Army of the Republic.

ga"rage', 1 ga"räzh' *or* gar'ij; 2 ǧä"räzh' *or* ǧăr'aǧ, *n.* A building in which motor-vehicles are stored and cared for.

garb, 1 gärb; 2 ǧärb, *n.* **1.** A complete or characteristic dress. **2.** The outward form or expression, as of a literary work. **3.** External seeming. [< OHG.ᵒᶠ *garawi*, preparation, garb.] Syn.: see DRESS.

gar'bage, 1 gär'bij; 2 ǧär'baǧ, *n.* **1.** Animal or household refuse. **2.** Low or vile things collectively. [< OHG.ᵒᶠ *garba*, sheaf.]

gar'bel, 1 gär'bel; 2 ǧär'bĕl, *n.* A garboard-plank.

gar'ble, } 1 gär'bl; 2 ǧär'bl, *vt.* [GAR'BL(E)Dᴿ; GAR'BLING.]
gar'blᴿ, } **1.** To change injuriously, as a paper; mutilate; pervert. **2.** To cull or assort, so as to leave the inferior. [< Ar.,Sp+ᵒᶠ *ghirbāl*, sieve.] Syn.: see PERVERT.—**gar'bler,** *n.*

gar'board, 1 gär'bōrd; 2 ǧär'bōrd, *n.* One of the planks on a ship's bottom next to the keel. **gar'board-plank"‡.**

gar'boil‖, *n.* An uproar; commotion.

gar"çon', 1 gar"sēn'; 2 ǧär"çōn', *n.* A boy; a waiter.

gar'den, 1 gär'dn; 2 ǧär'dn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cultivate; till a garden. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, or small plants; hence, any fertile or highly cultivated territory. **2.** A place of amusement ornamented with plants. [< OHG.ᵒᶠ *garto*, yard, garden.]—**gar'den-er,** *n.* One who tends gardens, or is skilled in gardening.—**gar'den-ing,** *n.* The caring for a garden; horticulture. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

Gar'di-ner, 1 gär'dı-nər; 2 ǧär'dı-ner, *n.* **1. Samuel Rawson** (1829–1902), an English historian. **2. Stephen** (1483–1555), an English prelate and politician; bishop of Winchester; Lord Chancellor. **3. Mount,** a peak in the Sierra Nevada, S. E. California; 14,000 ft. high.

gar'dy-loo, 1 gär'dı-lū; 2 ǧär'dy-lōō, *interj.* [Scot.] Beware of the water: formerly said in Edinburgh, to warn passers-by to avoid slops thrown from a window.

Gar'field, 1 gär'fild; 2 ǧär'fēld. **James Abram** (1831–1881). A President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

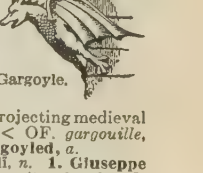
gar'fish", 1 gär'fish"; 2 ǧär'fish", *n.* A fish with a spear-like snout, as a garpike. [< GAR, *n.*, + FISH.]

Gar-gan'tu-a, 1 gar-gan'tiu-ə; 2 ǧär-ǧăn'tū-a, *n.* In Rabelais's satire of that name, a voracious giant.—**Gar-gan'tu-an,** *a.*

gar'ga-rism, 1 gär'gə-rizm; 2 ǧär'ǧa-rişm, *n.* *Med.* A gargle. [< Gr. *gargarizō*, gargle.]

gar'get, 1 gär'get; 2 ǧär'ǧĕt, *n.* **1.** A distemper in cattle, characterized by swelling of the throat. **2.** Inflammation of the udder in cows. **3.** The pokeweed. [< OF. *gargate*, throat, < *gorge*, GORGE.]

gar'gle, } 1 gär'gl; 2 ǧär'ǧl. **I.** *vt.* [GAR'-
gar'glᴿ, } GL(E)Dᴿ; GAR'GLING.] (1) To rinse (the throat) with a liquid agitated by air from the windpipe. (2) To use as a gargle. **II.** *n.* A liquid for gargling the throat. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle.]



Gargoyle.

gar'goyle, 1 gär'geil; 2 ǧär'ǧȯyl, *n.* A projecting medieval stone spout, grotesquely carved. [< OF. *gargouille*, throat, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, gullet.]—**gar'goyled,** *a.*

Ga"ri-bal'di, 1 gə"ri-bäl'di; 2 ǧä"ri-bäl'di, *n.* **1.** **Giuseppe** (1807–1882), an Italian patriot; secured unity of Italy. **2.** [g-] A loose blouse-waist resembling those worn by the soldiers of Garibaldi.

gar'ish, 1 gär'ish; 2 ǧär'ish, *a.* **1.** Marked by a dazzling glare. **2.** Displaying a gaudy effect. **3.** Extravagantly conceited. [Allied to GAZE.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

gar'land, 1 gär'lənd; 2 ǧär'land. **Iᵈ.** *vt.* To deck or festoon, as with a garland. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wreath of leaves, flowers, etc., as a token of victory, joy, or honor. **2.** A collection of literary gems. **3.** Something resembling a garland or wreath. [< OF. *garlande*.]

gar'lic, 1 gär'lik; 2 ǧär'lic, *n.* A hardy bulbous perennial of the same genus as the onion. [< AS. *gār*, spear, + *lēac*, leek.]—**gar'lick-y,** *a.* Of or like garlic.

gar'ment, 1 gär'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ǧär'ment, *n.* An article of clothing. [< OF. *garnement*, < *garnir*, GARNISH.] Syn.: see DRESS.

gar'ner, 1 gär'nər; 2 gär'ner. **I.** *vt.* To store, as in a granary; gather. **II.** *n.* A place for the storage of grain, as on a farm; a granary; gathering; store. [< L.F *granarium*, granary.]

gar'net[1], 1 gär'net; 2 gär'nĕt, *n.* A vitreous transparent or translucent stone, sometimes cut as a gem; also, its prevailing color, a deep red. [< F. *grenat*, < L.LL *granum*, seed.]

gar'net[2], *n.* A form of tackle or purchase.

gar'nish, 1 gär'nish; 2 gär'nish. **I.** *vt.* **1.** In cookery, to surround with additions for embellishment or for a relish. **2.** To embellish; decorate, as with ornaments. **3.** *Law.* To give warning to answer to an action.

Syn.: adorn, beautify, deck, decorate, dress, embellish, furbish, ornament. See ADORN.—Ant.: blemish, deface, denude, disfigure, dismantle, spoil, strip.

II. *n.* An ornament, as around a dish at table. [< OF. *garnir*, for *warnir*, WARN.] **gar'nysshet.—gar'nish-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of garnishing or that which garnishes. **2.** A warning or summons not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit.—**gar'ni-ture**, *n.* Anything used to garnish; embellishment.

gar"nish-ee', 1 gär"nish-ī'; 2 gär"nish-ē'. **I.** *vt.* [-EED'; -EE'ING.] *Law.* **1.** To secure by garnishment (any debt or property, in the hands of a third person, which is due or belonging to the defendant in attachment). **2.** To warn (a person) by garnishment. **II.** *n. Law.* A person warned not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, pending a judgment of a court.—**gar'nish-er**, *n.* One who garnishes or garnishees. [length, 384 m.

Ga"ronne', 1 gȧ"ron'; 2 gä"rōn', *n.* A river in S. W. France; **gar'pike"**, 1 gär'pīk"; 2 gär'pīk", *n.* **1.** A large ganoid fish of the fresh waters of eastern North America, having elongated bill-like jaws. **2.** A garfish. [< GAR, *n.*, + PIKE.]

gar'ret, 1 gar'et; 2 gär'ĕt, *n.* A story or room directly under a sloping roof. [< OF. *garite*, place of refuge.]

Gar'rick, 1 gar'ik; 2 gär'ik, **David** (1716–1779). An English actor and dramatist.

gar'ri-son, 1 gar'i-sən; 2 gär'i-son. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To man with troops, as a fortress or town. **2.** To put, as soldiers, into a fortress or town. **II.** *n.* The military force defending a fort, town, or the like; also, such a place or station. [ME. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, < *garnir*; see GARNISH.]

Gar'ri-son, William Lloyd (1805–1879). An American abolitionist and philanthropist; led antislavery agitation before the Civil War.

gar-rote', 1 ga-rōt'; 2 gä-rōt'. **I.** *vt.* [GAR-ROT'ED[d]; GAR-ROT'ING.] **1.** To execute with a garrote. **2.** To throttle in order to rob. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Spanish instrument for capital punishment by strangling. **2.** Hence, strangulation in general. [< Sp. *garrote*, orig. cudgel.] **ga-rote'‡; ga-rotte'‡; gar-rotte'‡.—gar-rot'er**, *n.* A strangler; especially, a highwayman who throttles his victim.

gar'ru-lous, 1 gar'u-lus; 2 gär'u-lŭs, *a.* Given to continual and tedious talking; habitually loquacious. [< L. *garrulus*, chattering.]

Syn.: chattering, loquacious, talkative, verbose. *Garrulous* signifies given to constant trivial talking. *Chattering* signifies uttering rapid, noisy, and unintelligible, or scarcely intelligible, sounds, whether articulate words or such as resemble them. The *talkative* person has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words, or many ideas; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested; either may be lively and for a time entertaining; the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. *Verbose* is applied to utterances more formal than conversation, as to writings, or public addresses. We speak of a *chattering* monkey or a *chattering* idiot, a *talkative* child, a *talkative* or *loquacious* woman, a *garrulous* old man, a *verbose* writer. Compare CIRCUMLOCUTION.—Ant.: laconic, reserved, reticent, silent, speechless, taciturn.

—gar'ru-lous-ly, *adv.*—**gar'ru-lous-ness**, *n.*—**gar-ru'li-ty**, *n.* Idle and empty talkativeness.

gar'ter, 1 gär'tər; 2 gär'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put a garter upon; fasten with a garter. **2.** To invest with the badge of the Order of the Garter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A band worn around the leg to hold a stocking in place; loosely, any stocking-supporter. **2.** [G-] The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the **Order of the Garter;** also, the order itself, or membership therein: always with the definite article. [< OF. *gartier*, < *garret*, < Br. *gar*, leg.]

garth, 1 gȧrth; 2 gärth, *n.* [Archaic & Poet.] A yard; garden. [< Ice. *gardhr*, yard, garden.]

gas, 1 gas; 2 găs, *vt.* & *vi.* [GASSED, GAST[t]; GAS'SING.] **1.** To expose to gas or a gas-flame; form or give off gas. **2.** [Slang.] To talk nonsense. **3.** *Mil.* To poison or be poisoned by gas or gas fumes.

gas, *n.* [GAS'ES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An aeriform elastic fluid tending to expand indefinitely; especially, a gaseous mixture used as an illuminant or as a fuel; called **illuminating-gas, fuel-gas,** or **heating-gas. 2.** [Colloq.] A single jet of flame supplied by illuminating-gas. **gas'-jet"‡; gas'light"‡. 3.** See LAUGHING-GAS, under LAUGH. *v.* **4.** [Colloq.] Empty boasting; chatter. **5.** [Colloq.] Gasoline. [A term invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (1577–1644).] Syn.: see FLUID.—**natural gas,** illuminating-gas found in nature beneath the earth's surface.—**gas'-brack"et,** *n.* A bracket bearing one or more gas-burners.—**gas'-burn"er,** *n.* A tip attached to a gas-fixture for regulating the flame of gas as it is burned.—**gas-coal,** *n.* A bituminous coal from which illuminating-gas may be made.—**gas-engine,** *n.* An internal-combustion engine using gas in any form.—**gas-fitter,** *n.* One who fits and puts up gas-fixtures.—**gas-fittings,** *n. pl.* The appliances connected with the introduction and use of gas in a building.—**gas-fixture,** *n.* A tube, with burners and stopcocks, connected with a gas-pipe.—**gas-helmet,** *n.* A protective head-piece worn by soldiers to prevent poisoning by noxious gas used in warfare.—**gas-holder,** *n.* See GASOMETER.—**gas'i-form,** *a.* Gaseous.—**gas'i-fy,** *v.*—**gas"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**gas-jet,** *n.* **1.** A burner on a gas-fixture. **2.** The jet of flame on a gas-burner.—**gas'light",** *n.* **1.** Light produced by gas. **2.** A gas-jet or -burner.—**gas-lighting,** *n.*—**gas-main,** *n.* A trunk gas-pipe for conveying gas to the service-pipes.—**gas-man,** *n.* **1.** One who manufactures or supplies gas for lighting. **2.** A gas-fitter. **3.** In mining, one who superintends ventilation and guards against fire-damp.—**gas-mask,** *n.* A gas-helmet.—**gas-meter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given place and time.—**gas-pipe,** *n.* A pipe for carrying gas, especially illuminating-gas.—**gas-sand,** *n.* Any sandstone that contains or yields natural gas.—**gas-tank,** *n.* Same as GASOMETER.—**gas-tar,** *n.* See COAL-TAR.—**gas-tight,** *a.* Not permitting the escape of gas: said of gas-pipes, gas-burners, etc.—**gas-well,** *n.* A well from which natural gas flows.—**gas-works,** *n.* An establishment in which illuminating-gas or heating-gas is made.—**gas'sy,** *a.* Characteristic of or impregnated with gas.

gas., *abbr.* Gasoline.

gas"con-ade', 1 gas"kən-ēd'; 2 găs"con-ād'. **I.** *vi.* [-AD'ED[d]; -AD'ING.] To vaunt oneself; brag; bluster. **II.** *n.* Boastful or blustering talk; boasting; braggadocio; bluster. [F., < *Gascon*, Gascon.]—**gas"con-ad'er**, *n.*

Gas'co-ny, 1 gas'ko-ni; 2 găs'co-ny, *n.* A former province, S. W. France.—**Gas'con**, *a.*—**Gas'con**, *n.* **1.** A native of Gascony. **2.** [g-] A boaster.

gas'e-ous, 1 gas'i-us; 2 găs'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or form of gas; aeriform. **2.** Unsubstantial.

gash, 1 gash; 2 găsh. **I.** *vt.* To make a long deep cut in. **II.** *n.* A long deep incision; a flesh-wound. [< Gr.OF *charassō*, scratch.] Syn.: see CUT.

gash'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Ghastly. **gasht** [Scot.].

Gas'kell, 1 gas'kel; 2 găs'kĕl. **Elizabeth C.** (*née* Stevenson) (1810–1865). An English novelist; *Cranford.*

gas'ket, *n.* **1.** A ring or disk of packing to make a joint water-tight. **gas'king‡. 2.** A rope or cord used to confine furled sails. [Appar. < F. *garcette*, cat-o'-nine-tails.]

gas'kins, 1 gas'kinz; 2 găs'kins. *n. pl.* **1.** Hemp packing or the like. **2†.** Same as GALLIGASKINS.

gas'o-line, } 1 gas'o-lin *or* -lin; 2 găs'o-lĭn *or* -lin, *n.* A
gas'o-lin[e], } colorless, volatile, inflammable product distilled from petroleum. **gas'o-lene‡.**

gas-om'e-ter, 1 gas-em'i-tər; 2 găs-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* A tank for storing or an apparatus for mixing or measuring gas.—**gas-om'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of gases.

gasp, 1 gasp; 2 gȧsp. **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* To utter or emit brokenly and painfully; breathe convulsively, as from exhaustion or fear. **II.** *n.* An act of convulsive and interrupted breathing. [< Ice. *geispa*, yawn.]

gast†, *vt.* To terrify. Compare AGHAST. **gast'ert.—gast'-ness**, *n.* Terror; ghastliness.

gas'ter-o-, } 1 gas'tər-o-, gas'tr-, gas'tro-; 2 găs'ter-o-,
gas'tr-, } găs'tr-, găs'tro-. From Greek *gastēr*, stom-
gas'tro-. } ach: combining forms.—**gas'ter-o-pod. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gasteropoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Gasteropoda.* **gas'tro-pod‡.—Gas"ter-op'o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of mollusks, including all snails and slugs. [+ Gr. *pous*, foot.] **Gas-trop'o-da‡.—gas"ter-op'o-dan,** *a. & n.*—**gas"ter-op'o-dous,** *a.* **gas-trop'o-dous‡.**

gas'tric, 1 gas'trik; 2 găs'tric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the stomach. [< Gr.L *gastēr*, stomach.]—**gastric fever. 1.** A bilious remittent fever; harvest-fever. **2.** Acute dyspepsia.—**g. juice** or **juices** (*Physiol.*), a thin acid fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach: the chief digestive fluid, acting mainly on proteids.

gas-tri'tis, 1 gas-trai'tis *or* -tri'tis; 2 găs-tri'tis *or* -tri'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach. [< Gr. *gastēr* (*gastr-*), stomach.]—**gas-trit'ic**, *a.*

gas-tron'o-my, 1 gas-trən'o-mi; 2 găs-trŏn'o-my, *n.* The

art of preparing and serving appetizing food; hence, the art of good eating; epicurism. [< Gr.ᴹ *gastēr*, stomach, + *nomos*, law.] — **gas-tron'o-mer,** *n.* An epicure. **gas'tro-nomeꝉ; gas-tron'o-mistꝉ.**—**gas''tro-nom'ic,** *a.* **gas''tro-nom'i-calꝉ.**

gas'tru-la, 1 gas'tru-lə; 2 găs'trụ-la, *n.* [LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] That embryonic form of metazoic animals which consists of a two-layered sac enclosing a central cavity and having an opening at one end. [Dim. of L. *gaster*, < Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] —**gas'tru-lar,** *a.*

gatꝉ, *imp.* of GET, *v.* Got.

gate¹, 1 gēt; 2 gāt, *n.* **1.** A movable barrier, commonly swinging on hinges: often distinguished from a door by having openwork. **2.** An opening or passageway, as in a barrier, fence, wall, or enclosure; a portal. **3.** A mountain gap or natural passageway. **4.** That which gives or affords access; hence, power; supremacy; as, the *gates* of hell. **5.** A frame in which a saw (or set of saws) is stretched. **6.** A valve controlling the water supply of a water-wheel or the like. [< AS. *geat*, gate, opening, < *gītan*, get.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.—**gate'way",** *n.* **1.** An entrance that is or may be closed with a gate. **2.** That which is regarded as a means of ingress or egress. **3.** The guides of a saw-frame. Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

gate², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] (1) Method of doing; manner; way. (2) A course or path. **2ꝉ.** Style of walking. [< Ice. *gata*, way.]

Gates, 1 gēts; 2 gāts, **Horatio** (1728–1806). An American general; defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Gates'head, 1 gēts'hed; 2 gāts'hēd, *n.* An ancient seaport town in N. E. England; has Roman remains; pop. 124,510.

gath'er, 1 gath'er; 2 găth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring together; cause to assemble; collect. **2.** To deduce by mental process; infer. **3.** To select; pick; cull. **4.** To draw into folds or plaits, as by shirring. **5.** To acquire in increasing amount or degree; gain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form an aggregation by coming together; congregate. **2.** To extend or grow by accretion; accumulate. **3.** To come to a head; concentrate. **4.** To contract; close in, as a drain. [< AS. *gædrian, gaderian*, < *gador, geador*, together, < *gæd*, company.] Syn.: see AMASS; CONVOKE.—**gath'er-a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*—**gath'er-ing,** *n.* **1.** That which is gathered or brought together. Specifically: (1) An assemblage. (2) An abscess. (3) A collection or contribution. (4) The contraction of a chimney, drain, or the like. **2.** The act or operation of collecting or concentrating. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

gath'er, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, held by a thread passing through the folds.

gath'er-er, *n.* One who or that which gathers.

Ga-tun', 1 gą-tūn'; 2 gă-tụn', *n.* A town in Canal Zone, Panama.—**Gatun dam,** a dam of the Panama Canal, 8,000 ft. long, which serves to form **G. lake,** area 171 sq. m.

gauche, 1 gōsh; 2 gōsh, *a.* Left-handed; hence, awkward; clumsy; boorish. [F., < OHG. *welch*, weak.]—**gauche''rie',** *n.* An awkward action; clumsiness.

Gau'cho, 1 gou'cho; 2 gou'cho, *n.* [S.-Am. Sp.] A native of the South-American pampas of Spanish ancestry; a cowboy.

gaud, 1 gōd; 2 gąd, *n.* An article of vulgar finery. [< L. *gaudium*, joy, < *gaudeo*, rejoice.]

Syn.: bauble, finery, gewgaw, gimcrack, kickshaw, toy, trinket, trumpery.—**gaud'y,** *a.* [GAUD'I-ER; GAUD'I-EST.] Obtrusively brilliant in color; garish; flashy.—**gaud'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gaud'i-ness,** *n.*

gauf'fer, *v. & n.* Same as GOFFER.

gauge, gau'ger, etc. Same as GAGE, etc.

Gaul, 1 gōl; 2 gąl, *n.* **1.** An ancient territory, embracing what is now N. Italy, France, Belgium, and parts of Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. **2.** A native of Gaul; also, specif., a Frenchman.

gaum, 1 gōm; 2 gąm, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To smear as with something sticky.

gaun, *ppr.* of GO, *v.* [Scot.] Going.

gaunt, 1 gȯnt *or* gônt; 2 gănt *or* gąnt, *a.* **1.** Emaciated, as from lack of food; lank; lean; meager; thin. **2.** Producing emaciation; famishing; wasting. [Prob. Scand.]

Syn.: emaciated, famished, hungry, lank, lean, meager, pinched, thin, wan, wasted. See MEAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

gaunt'letꝉ, 1 gȯnt'let *or* gônt'let; 2 gănt'lĕt *or* gąnt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A knight's leather glove covered with metal plates. **2.** A modern glove with long wrist-extension; also, the wristlet. [Also *gantlet*, < D.ᴸᴸ+ᴼᶠ *want*, mitten.]—**to throw** or **fling down the gauntlet,** to challenge to combat or contest.—**gaunt'let-ed,** *a.*

gaunt'let², *n.* Same as GANTLET¹.

gaun'try, 1 gōn'tri; 2 gąn'try, *n.* [GAUN'TRIESᴱ, *pl.*] *Mech.* **1.** The frame of a traveling crane, or the crane and frame. **2.** A framework for supporting railway signals. See illus. in next col. **3.** A frame to hold a barrel horizontally. [< *gaun*, contr. of GALLON, + TREE.] **gan'tryꝉ; gaun'treeꝉ.**

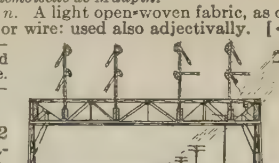
gauss, 1 gous; 2 gous, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of magnetic intensity. [< K. F. *Gauss* (1777–1856), Ger. mathematician.]

Gau'ta-ma, 1 gō'[or gou']tə-mə; 2 gą'[or gou']ta-ma, *n.* Buddha. See BUDDHA. **Go'ta-maꝉ.**

Gau"tier', 1 gō"tyē'; 2 gō"tyę', **Théophile** (1811–1872). A French novelist; *Mademoiselle de Maupin.*

gauze, } 1 gōz; 2 gąz, *n.* A light open-woven fabric, as of
gauz', } cotton, silk, or wire: used also adjectively. [< F. *gaze*, gauze.] — **gauz'y,** *a.* Thin and diaphanous like gauze.

Syn.: see FINE. — **gauz'i-ness,** *n.*



Railway Signal Gauntry.

gave, *imp.* of GIVE, *v.*

gav'el, 1 gav'el; 2 găv'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masons' mallet; also, that used by a presiding officer. **2.** An unbound bundle of grain. [< OF. *gavelle*, sheaf, ult. < L. *capto*, take.]

gav'e-lock, 1 gav'ə-lȯk; 2 găv'e-lŏk, *n.* **1.** [North. Eng.] An iron crowbar. **2ꝉ.** A pike; spear; dart. [< AS. *gafeluc*, spear.]

ga'vi-al, 1 gē'vi-əl; 2 gā'vi-al, *n.* The great Indian crocodile, having long slender jaws, the upper one knobbed at the end. [< Hind. *ghariyāl*, crocodile.]

gav'ot, 1 gav'ət *or* gə-vȯt'; 2 găv'ot *or* ga-vōt', *n.* A dignified tho vivacious French dance, resembling the minuet; also, music appropriate to such a dance. [< F. *gavotte*, < *Gavot*, inhabitant of *Gap* (town in France).] **ga-vot'taꝉ; ga-votte'ꝉ.**

Ga'wain, 1 gō'wēn; 2 gą'wān, *n.* A Knight of the Round Table; nephew of King Arthur.

gawdꝉ, gaw'dyꝉ, etc. Same as GAUD, etc.

gawk, 1 gȯk; 2 gąk. **I.** *vi.* To stare or behave awkwardly and stupidly. **II.** *n.* An awkward, stupid fellow. [< Ice. *gaukr*, cuckoo.]—**gawk'y.** **I.** *a.* Awkward and dull; clownish; clumsy. Syn.: see AWKWARD. **II.** *n.* [GAWK'IESᴱ, *pl.*] A gawk.—**gawk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gawk'i-ness,** *n.* [2. Comfortable; ample.

gaw'sie, 1 gō'si; 2 gą'si, *a.* [Dial. Brit.] **1.** Comely; pleasant.

gay, 1 gē; 2 gā, *a.* **1.** Filled with or inspiring mirth; merry; sportive. **2.** Brilliant; showy. **3.** Loving pleasure; wanton. [< OHG.ᴼᶠ *gāhi*, quick, sudden.]

Syn.: see AIRY; CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY; VIVACIOUS; WANTON. [GAY, *a.*] **geyꝉ.**

gay, 1 gai; 2 gāy, *adv.* [Scot.] Fairly; considerably; quite. [<

Gay, John (1685–1732). An English poet.

gay'e-ty, gay'ly. Same as GAIETY, GAILY.

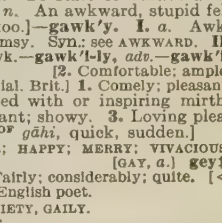
Gaz., *abbr.* Gazette, gazetteer.

Ga'za, 1 gē'zə; 2 gā'za, *n.* Town in Palestine where Turks were defeated by the British March 27, 1917.

gaze, 1 gēz; 2 gāz. **I.** *vi.* [GAZED; GAZ'ING.] To look earnestly and steadily, as in scrutiny, admiration, or concern. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continued or intense look. **2.** Something gazed at. [< Sw. dial. *gasa*, gaze.] Syn.: see LOOK.—**at gaze,** in a gazing attitude; in the act of looking round with fear or apprehension, as a stag on hearing hounds.—**gaze'hound",** *n.* A hound that hunts by sight.—**gaz'er,** *n.*

ga-zel', } 1 gə-zel'; 2 gą-zĕl', *n.* A small, delicately
ga-zelle', } formed antelope, with recurved horns and large, gentle eyes. [OF., < Ar. *ghazāl*, gazel.]

ga-zette', } 1 gə-zet'; 2 gą-zĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [GA-ZET'-
ga-zetᴱ', } TEDᵈ; GAZET'TING.] To report officially; hence, to appoint. **II.** *n.* **1.** A newspaper, or printed account of current events; especially [G-], the official government newspaper, as in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, containing official lists of honors, appointments, etc. **2.** [Eng.] Any official announcement. [< It. *gazzetta*.] — **gaz"et-teer',** *n.* **1.** A dictionary of geographical names. **2.** A writer or contributor of news for a gazette.



Gazel. 1/25

G. B., *abbr.* Great Britain.—**G. B. & I.,** *abbr.* Great Britain and Ireland.—**G. C.,** *abbr.* Grand Chancellor, Grand Chaplain, Grand Chapter, Grand Council.—**G. C. B.,** *abbr.* Grand Cross of the Bath.—**g. c. d.,** *abbr.* Greatest common divisor.—**g. c. m.,** *abbr.* Greatest common measure.—**G. C. M. G.,** *abbr.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.—**G. C. S. I.,** *abbr.* Grand Commander of the [Order of the] Star of India.—**G. D.,** *abbr.* Grand Duchess, Grand Duke.

Ge, 1 jī *or* gē; 2 gē *or* gę, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Same as GÆA.

gear, 1 gir; 2 gēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To equip; make ready; harness; dress. **2.** *Mech.* To put into gear. **II.** *i.* *Mech.* To come into or be in gear.

gear, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Any set of appliances, as of cogwheels, serving to transmit motion or change its rate or

direction. **2.** *Naut.* The set of ropes, blocks, etc., used in working a spar or sail. **3.** A cog-wheel. **4.** Fitness for harmonious and effective action. **5.** Any equipment, as dress, accouterments, tools, or household necessaries. **6.** [Scot. or Obs.] (1) Property; possessions; goods. (2) Affair; business. **7†.** Stuff; rubbish. [< AS. *gearwe* (pl.), equipment, clothing.]—**gear'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Gear in general; working parts collectively. **2.** *Naut.* Ropes and tackle.

Mechanical Gears.
1. Spur-gears. 2. Bevel-gears.

geck, 1 gek; 2 gĕk, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** Scorn or derision; a contemptuous toss of the head; jeer; taunt. **2.** An object of contempt or derision. [< D. *gek.*]

geck'o, 1 gek'o; 2 gĕk'o, *n.* A lizard having toes with adhesive disks; wall-lizard. [Imitative.]

ged, 1 ged; 2 gĕd, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the pike. [< Ice. *gedda,* < *gaddr,* gad.] **gedd‡.**

gee, 1 jī; 2 gē, *vt. & vi.* To turn to the right or from the driver: said of or to draft-animals. **jee‡.**

geese, 1 gīs; 2 gēs, *n.* Plural of GOOSE.

Ge-hen'na, 1 gı-hen'ə; 2 gē-hĕn'a, *n.* The place of future torment; hell; hell-fire. [LL., < Gr. *Geenna,* < Heb. *gē-hinnōm,* valley of Hinnom.]

Gei'kie, 1 gī'kı; 2 gē'kı, **Sir Archibald** (1835—). A British geologist and writer; scientist.

gei'sha, 1 gē'shə; 2 gē'sha, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese girl trained to furnish entertainment by singing, dancing, etc.

gel'a-bl(eF§, 1 jel'ə-bl; 2 gĕl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of becoming congealed or jellied. [< L. *gelo;* see GELATIN.]

gel'a-tin, } 1 jel'ə-tin; 2 gĕl'a-tĭn, *n.* A hard, trans-
gel'a-tine, } parent, tasteless substance obtained from animal tissue, as skin or horns. It swells to a jelly-like mass in cold water, but dissolves in hot water. [< L.F *gelatus,* pp. of *gelo,* freeze.]—**ge-lat'i-nate,** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT'-ED[d]; -NAT'ING.] To convert into a jelly-like substance; become changed into gelatin. **ge-lat'i-nize** or **-nise‡.**—**ge-lat'i-nous,** *a.* Of the nature of gelatin; like jelly. **gel'a-tine‡.**—**ge-lat'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**ge-lat'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

geld, 1 geld; 2 gĕld, *vt.* [GELD'ED[d] or GELT; GELD'ING.] **1.** To castrate, as a horse. **2.** To remove the old comb from: said of a beehive. [< Ice. *gelda,* castrate.]—**geld'ing,** *n.* A castrated horse.

gel'id, 1 jel'ıd; 2 gĕl'id, *a.* [Poet.] Very cool; cold; icy.—**gel-id'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being cold; frigidity. **gel'id-ness‡.**—**gel'id-ly,** *adv.*

gem, 1 jem; 2 gĕm. **I.** *vt.* [GEMMED; GEM'MING.] To adorn with or as with gems; bedeck. **II.** *n.* **1.** A precious stone, especially when set as an ornament. **2.** Anything rare, delicate, and perfect, as a work of literature or art. [< L.F *gemma,* bud.]—**gem'my,** *a.* **1.** Full of, set with, or containing gems. **2.** Like a gem; bright; sparkling.

gem'el, 1 jem'el; 2 gĕm'ĕl, *a. & n.* A twin: now used only in composition or combination. [OF., < L. *gemellus,* dim. of *geminus,* twin.] **gim'mal‡.**— **gem'el-ring",** *n.* A ring formed of two or more rings; a double ring.

gem'i-ni-, } 1 jem'ın-, jem'ı-ni-; 2 gĕm'ın-, gĕm'ı-nĭ-.
gem'i-ni-, } From Latin *geminus,* a twin: combining forms.—**gem'i-nate,** *a.* Occurring in pairs; twin, as leaves. **gem'i-nous‡.**

gem"i-na'tion, 1 jem"ı-nē'shən; 2 gĕm"i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of doubling; duplicating. [< L. *geminatio(n-),* < *geminus,* twin.]

Gem'i-ni, 1 jem'ı-nı; 2 gĕm'i-nĭ, *n. pl.* A constellation, the Twins, the third sign of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION.

gem'ma, 1 jem'ə; 2 gĕm'a, *n.* [GEM'MÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A bud. [L.]—**gem'mate,** *a.* Bearing buds; reproducing by buds. **gem-mif'er-ous‡; gem-mip'ar-ous‡.**—**gem'mold,** *a.* Resembling a gemma.

gem-ma'tion, 1 je-mē'shən; 2 gĕ-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* Asexual reproduction by a bud-like outgrowth which becomes an independent individual. **2.** *Bot.* The period of the expansion of buds. [< L. *gemmatus,* pp. of *gemmo,* bud.] [the nature of, or resembling gems.

gem'me-ous, 1 jem'ı-us; 2 gĕm'e-ŭs, *a.* Relating to, having

gem'mule, 1 jem'yūl; 2 gĕm'yul, *n. Biol.* A small bud or gemma. [< LL. *gemmula,* dim. of L. *gemma,* bud.]

ge-mot', 1 gı-mōt'; 2 ge-mōt', *n. Eng. Hist.* **1.** A public meeting or assembly; as, the folk-*gemot.* **2.** A local court. [< AS. *gemōt,* < *ge-* (see A-[5]) + *mōt;* see MOOT[1], *n.*]

gems'bok, 1 gemz'bok; 2 gĕmz'bŏk, *n.* A South-African antelope having long, sharp, nearly straight horns. [D., < *gems,* chamois, + *bok,* buck.]

-gen. A suffix used to mean 'producing,' 'produced'; as, hydro*gen,* exo*gen,* etc [(*a*) < L. *-genus,* < *gigno, geno,* bear; (*b*) < Gr. *genēs,* < *gignomai,* be born.]

Gen., *abbr.* General, Genesis, Geneva, Genevan.—**gen.,** *abbr.* Gender, genera, general, generally, generic, genus.—**gen., genit.,** *abbr.* Genitive.

gen"darme', 1 ʒaṅ"dārm' *or* jen-dārm'; 2 zhäṅ"därm' *or* gĕn-därm', *n.* [GEN"DARMES', GENS D'ARMES, *pl.*] Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; now, an armed policeman. [F.]—**gen-darm'er-ie,** *n.* Gendarmes collectively. **gen-darm'er-y‡.**

gen'der, 1 jen'dər; 2 gĕn'der, *vt.* To beget; engender; give rise to. [< L.F *genero,* beget.] Syn.: see PROPAGATE.

gen'der, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A property of certain words whereby they indicate the sex, or lack of sex, of that which they represent. (2) A distinction of words into masculine, feminine, neuter, and other classes, as they agree in forms and syntax. **2.** [Colloq.] Sex. [< L.OF *genus;* see GENUS.]

Syn.: sex. *Sex* is a distinction among living beings: it is also the characteristic by which most living beings are distinguished from inanimate things, which are of no *sex; gender* is a distinction in language partially corresponding to this distinction in nature; while there are but two *sexes,* there are in some languages, as in English and German, three *genders.* The French language has but two *genders* and makes the names of all inanimate objects either masculine or feminine. We speak of the masculine or feminine *gender,* the male or female *sex.*

geneal., *abbr.* Genealogist, genealogy.

gen"e-al'o-gy, 1 jen"ı-al'o-jı; 2 gĕn"e-ăl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A record of descent from some ancestor; a list of ancestors and their descendants. **2.** Descent in a direct line; pedigree. **3.** The science that treats of pedigrees. [< Gr. *genea,* race; and see -LOGY.]—**gen"e-a-log'i-cal,** *a.* **gen"e-a-log'ic‡.**—**gen"e-al'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in genealogies.

gen'e-ra, *n.* Plural of GENUS. [L.]

gen'er-a-bl(eF, 1 jen'ər-ə-bl; 2 gĕn'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being generated. [< L. *generabilis,* < *genero,* GENERATE.]

gen'er-al, 1 jen'ər-əl; 2 gĕn'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a genus or kind; relating to all of a class. **2.** Pertaining to the majority; wide-spread. **3.** Large in scope, meaning, or contents; indefinite. **4.** Common; customary. **5.** Viewed as a whole. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) An officer who commands any body of troops not less than a brigade. (2) A roll of the drum to call troops together. **2.** A general principle or statement. **3.** That which includes all of a class or kind. **4‖.** The people or the public; the vulgar. [< L.OF *generalis,* of or belonging to a kind.]

Syn.: common, commonplace, customary, everyday, familiar, frequent, habitual, normal, ordinary, popular, prevalent, public, universal, usual. *Common* signifies frequently occurring, not out of the regular course, not exceptional; hence, not above the average, not excellent or distinguished, inferior, or even low; *common* also signifies pertaining to or participated in by two or more persons or things; as, sorrow is *common* to the race. *General* may signify pertaining equally to all of a class, race, etc., but often signifies pertaining to the greater number, but not necessarily to all. *Universal* applies to all without exception; *general* applies to all with possible or comparatively slight exceptions; *common* applies to very many without deciding whether they are all, or even a majority. A *common* remark is one we often hear; a *general* experience is one that comes to the majority of people; a *universal* experience is one from which no human being is exempt. It is dangerous for a debater to affirm a *universal* proposition, since that can be negatived by a single exception, while a *general* statement is not invalidated even by adducing many exceptions. We say a *common* opinion, *common* experience, a *general* rule, *general* truth, a *universal* law. Compare COMMON; FREQUENT; HABITUAL; NORMAL; USUAL.—Ant.: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, queer, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unfamiliar, unknown, unparalleled, unprecedented, unusual.

—**gen"er-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The main part; majority. **2.** A general statement. **3.** The state of being general or generalized. **gen'er-al-ty†** [Rare.]—**gen"er-al-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* The act of generalizing; a general inference; an induction.—**gen'er-al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make or treat as general or universal; infer (a general law) from particulars. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form objects into classes; form general ideas or notions. **2.** To draw inferences. **gen'er-al-ise‡.**—**gen'er-al-iz"er, -is"er,** *n.*—**gen'er-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** For the most part; ordinarily. **2.** Without going into particulars. **3.** So as to include or apply to all; collectively.—**gen'er-al-ship,** *n.* A general's office, rank, or skill; tactics or strategy; leadership.

gen"er-al-is'si-mo, 1 jen"ər-əl-is'ı-mō; 2 gĕn"er-al-ĭs'i-mō, *n.* A supreme military commander. [It.]

gen'er-ate, 1 jen'ər-ēt; 2 gĕn'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"-ING.] **1.** To produce; create. **2.** To beget. **3.** *Math.* To trace by motion, as a moving point *generates* a line, a moving line a surface, etc. [< L. *generatus,* pp. of *genero,* beget.] Syn.: see PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.—**gen"er-a'-tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of generating in any sense; reproduction; origination. **2.** A step in descent; the body of individuals existing at one time, or their average lifetime. **3.** Race

or family. **4.** Progeny. **5.** *Math.* The formation of a geometrical magnitude by the motion of a point, line, or surface.—**gen'ər-a-tiv**(e§, *a.* Of or pertaining to generation; having power to produce or originate.—**gen'er-a″tor,** *n.* One who or that which generates, especially a machine for the production of gas or electricity.

ge-ner'ic. } ji-ner'ik; 2 ġe-ner'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a genus or a class of related things: opposed to *specific.* **2.** Having a general application. **3.** Pertaining to gender. [< L. *genus;* see GENUS.] **ge-ner'i-cal‡.**—**ge-ner'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gen'er-ous, 1 jen'ər-us; 2 ġĕn'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving or bestowing heartily and liberally; chivalrous. **2.** Cheering or stimulating, as wine. **3.** Of good descent: said of men or animals. [OF., < L. *generosus,* of noble birth.]

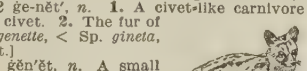
Syn.: bountiful, chivalrous, disinterested, free, free-handed, free-hearted, liberal, magnanimous, munificent, noble, open-handed, open-hearted. *Generous* (L. *genus,* a race) primarily signifies having the qualities worthy of noble or honorable birth; hence, free and abundant in giving, giving freely, heartily, and self-sacrificingly. As regards giving, *generous* refers rather to the self-sacrificing heartiness of the giver, *liberal* to the amount of the gift; a child may show himself *generous* in the gift of an apple, a millionaire makes a *liberal* donation; a *generous* gift, however, is commonly thought of as both ample and hearty. A *munificent* gift is vast in amount, whatever the motive of its bestowal. One may be *free* with another's money; he can be *generous* only with his own. *Disinterested* suggests rather the thought of one's own self-denial. One is *magnanimous* by a greatness of soul (L. *maynus,* great, and *animus,* soul) that rises above all that is poor, mean, or weak, and thus above resentment of injury or insult.—Ant.: avaricious, close, covetous, greedy, ignoble, illiberal, mean, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, petty, rapacious, stingy.

—**gen''er-os'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] The quality of being generous; liberality; a generous act. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.—**gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Gen''e-see', 1 jen'ı-sī'; 2 ġĕn''e-sē', *n.* A river in Pennsylvania and New York; length, 140 m. to Lake Ontario.

gen'e-sis, 1 jen'ı-sis; 2 ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The act or mode of originating; creation; origin; beginning. **2.** [G-] The first book of the Old Testament and the first of the Pentateuch. [< Gr.^{L} *genesis,* origin.]—**ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or based on genesis or origin. **2.** Pertaining to evolution, specialization, or heredity. **ge-net'i-cal‡.**

ge-net'^{1}, 1 ji-net'; 2 ġe-nĕt', *n.* **1.** A civet-like carnivore smaller than a true civet. **2.** The fur of the genet. [< F. *genette,* < Sp. *gineta,* < Ar. *jarneit,* genet.]



Genet (1). 1/18

gen'et^{2}, 1 jen'et; 2 ġĕn'ĕt, *n.* A small Spanish horse; jennet. [< OF. *genette,* < Sp. *ginete,* nag, perhaps < Ar. *Zenāta,* a tribe of Barbary.]

ge-ne'va^{1}, 1 ji-ni'və; 2 ġe-nē'va, *n.* Gin, especially Holland gin. [< F. *genièvre,* < L. *juniperus,* JUNIPER.]

Ge-ne'va^{2}, *n.* A canton (108 sq. m.; pop. 170,300) and city (pop. 126,000) of S. W. Switzerland.—**Geneva convention,** a convention of the principal European powers in 1864 and 1865, providing for a more humane treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, and for the protection of the ambulance service.—**Lake of G.,** the largest lake (225 sq. m.) in Switzerland.

Ge-ne'van, 1 ji-ni'vən; 2 ġe-nē'van. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Geneva, Switzerland, or the theology taught there by Calvin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva. **2.** A Calvinist.

Gen''e-vese', 1 jen''ı-vīs'; 2 ġĕn''e-vēs', *a.* & *n.* Genevan.

Gen'ghis Khan, 1 jen'gis kān; 2 ġĕn'ġis kän (1164–1227). A Mongol conqueror of N. China, Persia, etc. **Gen'ghiz‡.**

ge'ni-al, 1 ji'ni-əl *or* jin'yəl; 2 ġē'ni-al *or* ġĕn'yal, *a.* **1.** Kindly in disposition; cordial and pleasant in manner. **2.** Imparting warmth, comfort, or vigor; cheering. **3.** Pertaining to or presiding over marriage; nuptial. [< L. *genialis,* of one's tutelary deity.] Syn.: see BLAND; CHEERFUL; COMFORTABLE; FRIENDLY; GOOD.—**ge'ni-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**ge''ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

-genic, *suffix.* From the Greek *genesis:* used in the sense of relating to generation or production.

ge-nic'u-late, 1 ji-nik'yu-lıt; 2 ġe-nĭc'yu-lat. *a.* Having knee-like joints or protuberances. [< L. *geniculatus,* pp., < *genu,* knee.]—**ge-nic''u-la'tion,** *n.*

ge'nie^{1}, 1 jī'ni; 2 ġē'ne, *n.* [GE'NI-I, *pl.*: by confusion with L. *pl.* of GENIUS^{2}.] Same as JINNEE.

ge'nie^{2}, *n.* [OF.] Genius; bent of mind. **gé'niet.**

ge'ni-i, 1 jī'ni-ai; 2 ġē'ni-ī, *n.* **1.** Plural of GENIUS^{2}. **2.** Jinn: as plural of GENIE^{1}, by confusion with the Latin *genii* and the French *génie.* See JINNEE. [L.]

gen'i-tal, } jen'ı-təl; 2 ġĕn'ı-tal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the animal reproductive organs, or to the process of generation. **II.** *n. pl.* The sexual organs. [< L.^{OF} *genitalis,* < *gigno,* beget.]

gen'i-tive, } 1 jen'ı-tiv; 2 ġĕn'i-tĭv. **I.** *a.* *Gram.* Indicating source, possession, or the like. **II.** *n.* In Latin, Greek, etc., the genitive case. [< L. *genitivus, gigno,* beget.]—**gen''i-ti'val,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

gen'i-tor§, 1 jen'ı-tər *or* -tor; 2 ġĕn'i-tor, *n.* A progenitor. [L.]

gen''i-to-u'ri-na-ry, 1 jen''ı-to-yū'rı-nē-rı; 2 ġĕn''i-to-yu'ri-nā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genital and the urinary organs.

gen'ius^{1}, 1 jīn'yus; 2 ġĕn'yŭs, *n.* **1.** Exalted intellectual power and creative ability. **2.** Remarkable aptitude for some special pursuit. **3.** [GEN'IUS-ES, *pl.*] A person of phenomenal intellectual powers. **4.** The essential principle of anything. **5.** A representative type. [L., one's tutelar spirit.]

Syn.: talent, talents. *Genius* is exalted intellectual power capable of operating independently of tuition and training, and marked by an extraordinary faculty for original creation, invention, discovery, expression, etc. *Talent* is marked mental ability, and in a special sense, a particular and uncommon aptitude for some special mental work or attainment. *Genius* is higher than *talent,* more spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training; *talent* is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Yet the *genius* that has won the largest and most enduring success has been joined with tireless industry and painstaking. Compare CHARACTER; INGENUITY; MIND; POWER.—Ant.: dulness, folly, imbecility, obtuseness, senselessness, stupidity.

ge'ni-us^{2}, 1 jī'ni-us; 2 ġē'ni-ŭs, *n.* [GE'NI-I, *pl.*] A beneficent guardian spirit. [Same as GENIUS^{1}.]

ge-ni'zah, 1 ji-ni'zə; 2 ġe-nī'za, *n.* [Heb.] [GE-NI'ZOTH, *pl.*] A small room, closet, or other repository for damaged manuscripts, attached to most synagogues. **ge-ni'za‡.**

Gen-nes'a-ret, 1 ge-nes'ə-ret; 2 ġĕ-nĕs'a-rĕt, **Sea of** or **Lake.** See TIBERIAS. **Gen-nes'a-reth‡.**

gen'net†, *n.* Same as JENNET.

Gen'o-a, 1 jen'o-ə; 2 ġĕn'o-a, *n.* An Italian province (1,582 sq. m.; pop. 1,120,000), and seaport (pop. 300,139), on **Gulf of Genoa,** in N. W. Italy.—**Gen''o-ese',** *a.* & *n.* **Gen''o-vese'‡.**

-genous, *suffix.* Used with the meaning 'born,' 'bearing.' [(1) < L. *genus;* see -GEN. (2) < -GEN + -OUS.]

gen're, 1 ʒäⁿ'rə; 2 zhäⁿ're, *n.* A style of painting or other art illustrative of common life. [F., < L. *genus,* kind.]

gens, 1 jenz; 2 ġĕns, *n.* [GEN'TES, 1 jen'tiz; 2 ġĕn'tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Ethnol.* In primitive society, a body of blood-kindred having a common gentile name, and distinguished by a totem or crest. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A clan; a subdivision of a tribe. [L.]

Gen'ser-ic, 1 jen'sər-ik; 2 ġĕn'ser-ic, *n.* (406?–477.) A king of the Vandals; conquered N. Africa; sacked Rome.

gent., *abbr.* [GENTN., GENTS., *pl.*] Gentleman.

gen-teel', 1 jen-til'; 2 ġĕn-tēl', *a.* Well-bred or refined; elegant; fashionable. This word is no longer used by good authors except in a sarcastic or humorous sense. [< F. *gentil;* see GENTLE.] Syn.: see POLITE.—**gen-teel'ly,** *adv.*—**gen-teel'ness,** *n.*

gen'tian, 1 jen'shən; 2 ġĕn'shan, *n.* A flowering plant of various species, as the *yellow gentian* of Europe (used medicinally), and the *fringed gentian* of America, with blue, delicately fringed flowers. [< L.^{OF} *Gentius,* an Illyrian king.]

gen'tile, 1 jen'tail; 2 ġĕn'tīl, *n.* **1.** [G-] *Scrip.* One not a Jew. **2.** *Gram.* A noun or an adjective denoting race or country. **3.** A member of a gens or clan. Used adjectivally in all senses. [< L. *gentilis;* see GENTLE.]—**gen'til-ism,** *n.* **1.** The character of being Gentile in birth and spirit; formerly, heathenism. **2.** Clannishness.

gen-til'i-ty, 1 jen-til'ı-tı; 2 ġĕn-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being genteel. **2.** Fashionable exclusiveness. **3.** Dignity of birth. **4§.** The fashionable world; people of breeding collectively. [< F. *gentilité,* < L. *gentilita(t-)s,* < *gentilis;* see GENTLE.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

gen'tle, } 1 jen'tl; 2 ġĕn'tl, *vt.* **1.** To make gentle or kind. **2.** **gen'tl**^{F}, } [Colloq.] To train; subdue, as a horse. **3†.** To raise to the rank of a gentleman.

gen'tle, } 1 jen'tl; 2 ġĕn'tl, *a.* **1.** Mild in disposition or **gen'tl**^{F}, } manner; kindly; gracious. **2.** Moderate in action; soft or low; peaceful. **3.** Tame; docile. **4.** Not steep or abrupt; easy. **5.** Of honorable family; noble. **6‖.** Considerate; favorably disposed. **7†.** Amenable to training. [< L.^{F} *gentilis,* of the same clan.]

Syn.: AMIABLE; DOCILE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL; PACIFIC.—**gen'tle-ness,** *n.* — **gen'tly,** *adv.* — **gen'tle-folk″,** *n. pl.* People of good family: now more commonly *gentlefolks.*—**gen'tle-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A well-bred and honorable man; in common usage, a respectable and well-behaved man. **2.** A man of the higher class or of gentle extraction.—**gen'tle-man-ly,** *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a gentle-

man; courteous; gracious. **gen'tle-man-like"‡.** — **gen'tle-wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A woman of good birth and breeding; a lady. **2.** A maid of honor.

gen'tl(e[P])l, *n.* A well-born person; gentleman.

Gen-too', 1 jen-tū'; 2 ĝĕn-tōō', *n.* A Hindu; the Hindu language. [< Pg. *gentio,* < L. *gentilis;* see GENTILE.]

gen'trice, 1 jen'trĭs; 2 ĝĕn'trĭç, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Good birth; gentility. **2†.** Family; descent. **gen'i-trise†; gen'trise†.**

gen'try, 1 jen'trı; 2 ĝĕn'try, *n.* **1.** People of good position or birth; in England, the upper class exclusive of the nobility. **2.** Any specified class of people. **3†.** Urbanity; politeness.

gen"u-flec'tion, 1 jen"yu-flek'shən; 2 ĝĕn"yu-flĕç'shon, *n.* A bending of the knee, as in worship. [< L. *genu,* knee, + *flecto,* bend.] **gen"u-flex'ion‡.**

gen'u-ine, } 1 jen'yu-in; 2 ĝĕn'yu-ĭn, *a.* **1.** Of the origi-
gen'u-ine[S], } nal or true stock, or of the authorship claimed; not spurious, adulterated, or counterfeit. **2.** Not affected or hypocritical; frank; sincere; true. [< L. *genuinus,* innate.] **-ly[S],** *adv.* **-ness[S],** *n.*

SYN.: see AUTHENTIC; HONEST; PURE.

ge'nus, 1 jī'nus; 2 ĝē'nŭs, *n.* [GEN'E-RA, rarely GE'NUSES, *pl.*] A group or class embracing subordinate classes or species. [L., origin.]

-geny, *suffix.* Production. [< L. *-genia,* < Gr. *-geneia,* < √ *gen* in *gignomai,* become.]

ge'o-, 1 jī'o-; 2 ĝē'o-. From Greek *gē,* earth: a combining form.

Geo., *abbr.* George, Georgia.

ge"o-cen'tric, 1 jī"o-sen'trĭk; 2 ĝē"o-çĕn'trĭç, *a.* Relating to the earth as a center.—**ge"o-cen'tri-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Geod., *abbr.* Geodesy.

ge'ode, 1 jī'ōd; 2 ĝē'ōd, *n. Geol.* **1.** A stone having a cavity lined with crystals. **2.** The cavity in such a stone. **3.** In mining, any cavity set around with crystals, in a vein. [< L. *geodes,* certain precious stone, < Gr. *geōdēs,* earthy, < *gē,* earth, + *eidos,* form.]

ge-od'e-sy, 1 jı-ed'ı-sı; 2 ĝe-ŏd'e-sy, *n.* Mathematical measurement of vast areas of the earth's surface: distinguished from *surveying* (of limited areas).—**ge"o-det'ic,** *a.* **ge"o-det'i-cal‡.**—**ge"o-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Geof'frey of Monmouth, 1 jef'rı, men'məth; 2 ĝĕf'ry, mŏn'moth, surnamed **Arthur** (1110?–1154?). An English historian.

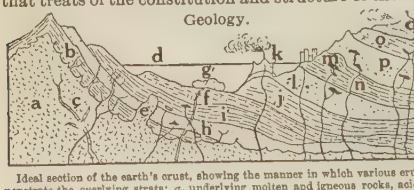
geog., *abbr.* Geographer, geographical, geography.

ge-og'e-ny§, *n.* The study of the genesis or formation of the earth. [< GEO- + -GENY.] **ge-og'o-ny†.**—**ge"o-gen'ic, ge"o-gon'ic,** *a.*—**ge-og'no-sy,** *n.* Knowledge of the earth, as in structure, etc.; structural geology. [+ Gr. *gnōsis,* knowledge.]

ge-og'ra-phy, } 1 jī-eg'rə-fı; 2 ĝe-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES[Z],
ge-og'ra-fy‡, } *pl.*] The science that describes the surface of the earth, with its peoples and products; also, a treatise on this science. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + *graphō,* write.]—**ge-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**ge"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geography. **ge"o-graph'ic‡.**—**ge"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

geol., *abbr.* Geological, geologist, geology.

ge-ol'o-gy, 1 jı-el'o-jı; 2 ĝe-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the constitution and structure of the earth



Ideal section of the earth's crust, showing the manner in which various eruptives penetrate the overlying strata: *a,* underlying molten and igneous rocks, acidic (as granite) and basic (as basalt); *b,* Laurentian; *c, g,* granite intrusions and overflows; *d,* ocean; *e,* a batholith; *f,* Silurian; *h,* pre-Cambrian; *i,* Cambrian; *j,* Devonian; *k,* coral reef encircling a submarine volcano; *l,* Carboniferous; *m,* a laccolith; *n,* Mesozoic; *o,* Quaternary; *p,* Tertiary; *q,* Recent.

and the operation of its physical forces, also of the history of the development of this structure in the past. **2.** A treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + -LOGY.] —**ge"o-log'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from geology. **ge"o-log'i-cal‡.**—**ge"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ge-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in geology. **ge-ol'o-ger‡.**—**ge-ol'o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] To study geology. **ge-ol'o-giser‡.**

geom., *abbr.* Geometer, geometrical, geometry.

ge'o-man"cy, *n.* Divination by means of some aspect of the earth. [< GEO- + -MANCY.]—**ge"o-man'tic,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to geomancy.

Ge"o-met'ri-dæ, 1 jī"o-met'rı-dī; 2 ĝē"o-mĕt'ri-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths whose larvæ are the so-called measuring-worms. [< Gr. *geōmetrēs;* see GEOMETRY.]—**ge-om'e-trid,** *a.* & *n.*

ge-om'e-try, 1 jı-em'ı-trı; 2 ĝe-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [-TRIES[Z], *pl.*] The branch of mathematics that treats of space and its relations; also, a treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + *metron,* measure.]—**ge-om'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** One skilled in geometry; a mathematician. **ge-om"e-tri'cian‡.** **2.** A measuring-worm.—**ge"o-met'ric, ge"o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to geometry; characterized by regular lines, curves, and angles.—**ge"o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-oph'a-gy, 1 jı-ef'ə-jı; 2 ĝe-ŏf'a-ĝy, *n.* The practise of eating clay or earth. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + *phagein,* eat.]—**ge-oph'a-gism,** *n.*—**ge-oph'a-gist,** *n.* A dirt-eater.

ge"o-pon'ic, 1 jī"o-pen'ik; 2 ĝē"o-pŏn'ıç, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + *ponos,* work.]

ge"o-ra'ma, 1 jī"o-rē'mə *or* -rā'mə; 2 ĝē"o-rā'ma *or* -rä'ma, *n.* A hollow globe bearing on the inside representations of the earth's natural divisions. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + *horama,* view.]

George[1], 1 jôrj; 2 ĝôrĝ, *n.* **1.** [G-] A jeweled figure of St. George slaying the dragon, one of the insignia of the Knights of the Garter. **2.** The neck part of a coat or vest. **3.** A large wig of the 18th century. [< *George,* proper name, < Gr. *geōrgos,* farmer, < *gē,* earth, + *ergon,* work.]

George[2], *n.* **1.** One of five kings of England: notably: (1) **G. III.** (1738–1820), king during the American Revolution. (2) **G. V.,** son of Edward VII. (1865–). See ENGLAND. **2. Henry** (1839–1897), an American economist and writer; *Progress and Poverty.* **3. Saint G.,** martyred in Cappadocia 303; became a legendary hero, slayer of a dragon; patron saint of England. **4.** A lake in N. E. New York; 32 m. long. —**Georg'i-an,** *a.* [of British Guiana; pop. 54,000.

George'town, 1 jôrj'taun; 2 ĝôrĝ'town, *n.* Seaport, capital.

Geor'gi-a, 1 jôr'jı-ə; 2 ĝôr'ĝi-a, *n.* **1.** A S. Atlantic State (59,-265 sq. m.; pop. 2,895,832) of the United States; capital, Atlanta. **2.** Ancient independent country S. E. European Russia.

geor'gic, 1 jôr'jık; 2 ĝôr'ĝiç. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to husbandry or rural affairs. **geor'gi-cal‡. II.** *n.* A poem on husbandry. [< L. *georgicus,* < Gr. *geōrgikos;* see GEORGE.]

ge"o-ther'mic, *a.* Pertaining to the earth's internal heat. [< GEO- + Gr. *thermos,* heat.]

Ger., Germ., *abbr.* German, Germany.—**ger.,** *abbr.* Gerund.

Ge-raint', Sir, 1 gə-rēnt'; 2 ĝe-rānt'. In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King,* a Knight of the Round Table.

Ge-ra"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 jı-rē"nı-ē'sı-ī; 2 ĝe-rā"ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, and trees—the geranium family—widely scattered in temperate and subtropical regions. [< L. *geranium;* see GERANIUM.]—**ge-ra"ni-a'ceous, ge-ra'ni-al,** *a.*

ge-ra'ni-um, 1 jı-rē'nı-um; 2 ĝe-rā'ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A flowering plant of many species, common in cultivation. [L., < Gr. *geranion,* < *geranos,* crane.]

Geranium.

Ge-rard', 1 jı-rārd'; 2 ĝe-rärd'. **James W.** (1867–). American diplomat; author; ambassador to Germany, 1913–17.

ger'fal"con, 1 jûr'fô"kn; 2 ĝĕr'fa"en, *n.* A large falcon of northern regions, with feathered shanks. [< LL. OF *hierofalco(n-),* sacred falcon.]

ger'kin, 1 gûr'kın; 2 ĝĕr'kin, *n.* Same as GHERKIN.

germ, 1 jûrm; 2 ĝĕrm, *n.* **1.** The rudimentary vital element. (1) *Biol.* (*a*) The substance that is to develop a new individual, as the formative plasm of an egg or ovum; the earliest stage of an organism. (*b*) A germ-cell. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) A growing point, as a young bud. (*b*) The embryo. (*c*) The ovary. **2.** The primary source of anything. **3.** A micro-organism, especially, one likely to cause disease. **4.** An embryo. [< F. *germe,* < L. *germen,* sprig.]—**germ'-cell",** *n.* The parent cell from which an organism is developed; a gamete.—**germ theory. 1.** The theory that zymotic diseases, as typhoid fever, are caused by micro-organisms, as bacteria. **2.** Biogenesis.

Ger'man, 1 jûr'man; 2 ĝĕr'man. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Germany, its people, or its language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Germany. **2.** The language of Germany. **3.** [g-] [U. S.] The cotillion, or a dance at which it is the chief feature. [< L. *Germanus,* German: said to be of Celtic origin.]—**German East Africa,** a former German territory between Lake Tanganyika and the Indian ocean; 384,180 sq. m.; pop. 7,659,898; conquered by Gen. Smuts with troops of the Union of South Africa, Belgians, and Portuguese, May, 1917.—**Ger'man Em'pire.** An empire (203,176 sq. m.; pop. 63,052,000) in Central Europe; proclaimed Jan. 1, 1871; abrogated Nov. 18, 1918; capital Berlin. See GERMANY.—**G. ocean,** see NORTH SEA.—**G. silver,** a white alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper.—**G. Southwest Africa,** a former German protectorate between Angola and the Cape of Good Hope, except Walfisch Bay; 322,450 sq. m.; pop. 100,000; capital, Windhuk, captured by General Botha with troops of the Union of South Africa, May-July, 1915.—**High G.,** the German of Germany, including the dialects of Switzerland, Bavaria, Al-

sace, etc.—**Low G.**, the German of the Netherlands, including Friesian, Dutch, Flemish, etc.—**Old High G.**, the German language from 750 to 1150.—**Ger-man'ic.** **I.** *a.* German. **II.** *n.* The German language.—**Ger'man-ism,** *n.* **1.** The characteristic German spirit; love or admiration for Germany. **2.** *Gram.* An imitation of a German idiom.—**Ger'man-ize,** *vt. & vi.* To conform or cause to conform to German speech, customs, ideals, etc. **Ger'man-iset.**

ger'man[2], *a.* **1.** Having the same parents or grandparents: used after the noun. **2.** Germane; familiar. [< L. *germanus*, near akin.]

ger-man'der, 1 jər-man'dər; 2 ġer-măn'der, *n.* A labiate herb of the mint family, with pale purple flowers, as the **water-germander.** [< OF. *germandree*, < Gr. *chamaidrys*, < *chamai*, on the ground, + *drys*, tree.]

ger-mane', 1 jər-mēn'; 2 ġer-măn', *a.* **1.** Appropriate; pertinent. **2.** Akin; german. **ger'maynt.**

Ger-man'i-cus Cæ'sar, 1 jər-man'ı-kus; 2 ġer-măn'i-cŭs (15 B. C.–A. D. 19). A Roman general; defeated Germans

ger-ma'ni-um, 1 jər-mē'nı-um; 2 ġer-mā'ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Germania*, Germany.]

Ger'man-town, 1 jûr'mən-taun; 2 ġĕr'man-town, *n.* The N. suburb of Philadelphia; scene of battle between Washington and the British under Howe, Oct. 4, 1777.

Ger'ma-ny, 1 jûr'mə-nı; 2 ġĕr'ma-ny, *n.* A republic (171,-910 sq. m.; pop. 60,900,000) in central Europe; proclaimed Nov. 9, 1918; chief city, Berlin. See GERMAN EMPIRE.

ger'men‖, 1 jûr'men; 2 ġĕr'mĕn, *n.* A germ; egg. [L., sprout.] **ger'mint.**

ger'mi-cide, 1 jûr'mı-said; 2 ġĕr'mi-çīd, *n.* That which is used to destroy disease-germs or other micro-organisms. [< GERM + L *cædo*, kill.]—**ger'mi-ci"dal,** *a.*

ger'mi-cul"ture, 1 jûr'mı-kul"chur *or* -tiur; 2 ġĕr'mi-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The artificial cultivation of bacteria or disease-germs for scientific research.—**ger"mi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

ger'mi-na-bl(e[e]**,** 1 jûr'mı-nə-bl; 2 ġĕr'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of germination.

ger'mi-nal, 1 jûr'mı-nal; 2 ġĕr'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a germ; germinative. [< L. *germen* (*germin-*), germ.]

ger'mi-nate, 1 jûr'mı-nēt; 2 ġĕr'mi-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To begin to vegetate or develop into a higher form. [< L. *germen* (*germin-*); see GERM.]—**ger'mi-nant,** *a.* Beginning to grow — **ger"mi-na'tion,** *n.* The act or process of germinating; the early development of a germ.—**ger'mi-na-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or tending to produce germination. **2.** Capable of germinating.—**ger'mi-na"tor,** *n.* One who or that which causes germination.

-gerous, *suffix.* Bearing or producing. [< L. *-ger*, < *gero*, bear.]

Ger'ry, 1 ger'ı; 2 ġĕr'y, **Elbridge** (1744–1814). An American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence; Vice-President of the United States.

ger"ry-man'der, 1 ger'ı-man'dər; 2 ġĕr"y-măn'der, *vt. U. S. Polit.* To alter unfairly or abnormally, as the political map of a State, etc. [< Gov. Elbridge *Gerry*, of Mass., + *-mander*, in SALAMANDER (one of the districts in Massachusetts formed while Gerry was governor, said to resemble a salamander).]—**ger"ry-man'der,** *n.* An unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a State or county.

ger'und, 1 jer'ənd, 2 ġĕr'ŭnd, *n.* **1.** *L. Gram.* A neuter verbal noun used only in the oblique cases of the singular and governing the same case as its verb. **2.** *Eng. Gram.* Sometimes, the verbal noun in *-ing*, by some called the infinitive in *ing.* [< LL. *gerundum*, < *gerundus*, form of L. *gerendus*, gerundive of *gero*, carry.]—**ge-run'di-al,** *a.*—**ge-run'div(e**[s]**,** *n. L. Gram.* The adjective form in the gerund.

Ge'ry-on, 1 jı'rı-ən; 2 ġē'ry-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster of Hesperia with three heads; killed by Hercules.

gest‖[1], 1 jest; 2 ġĕst, *n.* **1.** A deed; exploit. **2.** A tale of adventure; romance.

gest†[2], *n.* **1.** A halting-place. **2.** An itinerary, especially of a royal progress.

ges'tate, 1 jes'tēt; 2 ġĕs'tāt. **I.** *vt* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To develop by the process of gestation; also, figuratively. **II.** *a.* In process of gestation.

ges-ta'tion, 1 jes-tē'shən; 2 ġĕs-tā'shon, *n.* Pregnancy. [< L. *gestatio(n-)*, carrying.]—**ges'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

ges'tic§, 1 jes'tık; 2 ġĕs'tiç, *a.* Of or pertaining to bodily motion, especially dancing.

ges-tic'u-late, 1 jes-tik'yu-lēt; 2 ġĕs-tiç'yu-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking. [< L. *gesticulatus*, pp., < *gestus*, gesture.]—**ges-tic'u-lant,** *a.* Addicted to gesticulation; gesticulative.—**ges-tic"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** A motion of the body or limbs designed to illustrate speech; a gesture. **2.** The act or art of making gestures. Syn.: see GESTURE. — **ges-tic'u-la-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Characterized or accompanied by gesticulation.—**ges-tic'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who gesticulates; a posturer; also, a strolling medieval player.—**ges-tic'u-la-to-ry,** *a.*

ges'ture, 1 jes'chur; 2 ġĕs'chur. **I.** *vi.* [GES'TURED; GES'-TUR-ING.] To make gestures; gesticulate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An expressive motion or action, as of the hand or hands in speaking, expressive of some idea or emotion. **2.** Such motions collectively, or the art of making them. **3**†. Deportment. [< LL. *gestura*, mode of action.]

Syn.: gesticulation. *Gesticulation* often conveys the idea of sudden or unreasonable motions; *gesture* usually that of deliberate or dignified motions.

get, 1 get; 2 ġĕt, *v.* [GOT (GAT†); GOT or GOT'TEN; GET'-TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain or come into possession of; procure; receive. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, to possess; also, to be obliged. **3.** To commit to memory. **4.** To beget. **5.** To procure, or cause to be. **6.** To prevail on. **II.** *i.* **1.** To acquire wealth. **2.** [Colloq.] To arrive at a specified state or position; come to be. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To find time, means, or opportunity. [< AS. *gitan.*]

Syn.: achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain, obtain, procure, receive, secure, win. *Get* is a most comprehensive word. A person *gets* whatever he comes to possess or experience, whether with or without endeavor, expectation, or desire; he *gets* a bargain, a blow, a fall, a fever; he *gains* what he comes to by effort or striving; the swimmer *gains* the shore; a man *acquires* by continuous and ordinarily by slow process; as, one *acquires* a foreign language. A person is sometimes said to *gain* and often to *acquire* what has not been an object of direct endeavor; in the pursuits of trade, he incidentally *gains* some knowledge of foreign countries; he *acquires* by association with others a correct or incorrect accent; he *acquires* a bronzed complexion by exposure to a tropical sun; in such use, what he *gains* is viewed as desirable, what he *acquires* as slowly and gradually resulting. A person *earns* what he gives an equivalent of labor for, tho he may not *get* it. On the other hand, he may *get* what he has not *earned;* the temptation to all dishonesty is the desire to *get* a living or a fortune without *earning* it. Compare ATTAIN; GAIN; LEARN; MAKE; OBTAIN; PURCHASE; REACH.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABANDON.

get, *n.* The act of begetting, or that which is begotten.

Geth-sem'a-ne, 1 geth-sem'ə-nı; 2 ġĕth-sĕm'a-nē, *n. Bib.* A garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives; the scene of Christ's agony; *Matt.* xxvi, 36.

Get'tys-burg, 1 get'ız-bûrg; 2 ġĕt'ys-bûrġ, *n.* A borough (pop. 4,440), S. Pennsylvania; Meade defeated Lee, July 1–3, 1863.

gew'gaw, 1 giū'gō; 2 ġū'ġą. **I.** *a.* Showy; gaudy. **II.** *n.* A flashy, useless ornament; bauble. [< AS. *gifu*, gift, < *gifan*, give.] Syn.: see GAUD.

gey, 1 gē; 2 ġe, *adv.* [Scot.] Moderately; rather.

gey'ser, 1 gai'zər; 2 ġȳ'ser, *n.* A hot spring from which water or mud is ejected in a fountain-like column. [< Ice. *geysir*, < *geysa*, gush.]

g. gr., *abbr.* Great gross.

ghaist, 1 gēst; 2 ġāst, *n.* [Scot.] A ghost.

ghast'ly, 1 gast'lı; 2 ġăst'ly. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a haggard, deathlike appearance. **2.** Terrifying or shocking. **II.** *adv.* Like a specter; fearfully. [< AS. *gæstlic*, < *gæstan*, terrify.] **gast'lyt.**

Syn.: cadaverous, deathlike, deathly, hideous, pale, pallid, spectral, wan. See PALE.—Ant.: blooming, bright, buxom, comely, fresh, ruddy.— **ghast'li-ness,** *n.* **gast'-li-nesst.**

ghat, ⎫ 1 gōt; 2 ġąt, *n.* **1.** A stairway. **2.** A mountain pass

ghaut, ⎭ or a mountain range. [Hind.]—**burn'ing-ghat",** *n.* A wide step on a ghat on which the Hindus burn their dead.—**Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats,** the principal mountain ranges of W. India; parallel to its coasts.

ghee, 1 gī; 2 ġē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An oil made from clarified butter. **2.** A solid white oil obtained from a tree of northern India. [< Hind. *ghī*, < Sans. *ghṛita*, butter.] **ghit.**

Ghent, 1 gent; 2 ġĕnt, *n.* A Belgian city (pop. 166,000), capital of East Flanders; entered by Germans, 1914.

gher'kin, 1 gûr'kin; 2 ġĕr'kin, *n.* A small prickly cucumber, used for pickling. [< D. *agurkje*, < Boh. *okurka*, cucumber.] **ger'kint.**

Ghet'to, 1 get'o; 2 ġĕt'o, *n.* The Jews' quarter of a city, as formerly in Rome, etc. [It.]

Ghib'el-line, 1 gib'e-lin; 2 ġib'ĕ-lin, *n.* A supporter of the German emperor in Italy (11th–14th centuries); one of the imperial party opposed to the papal party. See GUELPH. [< It. *Ghibellino*, < G. *Waiblingen*, in Wurttemberg.]—**Ghib'el-line,** *a.*

Ghi-ber'ti, 1 gī-ber'tı; 2 ġī-bĕr'tī, **Lorenzo** (1378–1455). An Italian sculptor and painter.

Ghir"lan-da'jo, 1 gir"lan-dā'yo; 2 ġīr"län-dä'yo, **Domenico** (1449–1494). An Italian painter who taught Michelangelo.

ghost, ⎫ 1 gōst; 2 ġōst, *n.* **1.** A disembodied spirit. **2.**

gost[s]**,** ⎭ The soul or spirit. **3.** A shadow or semblance; slight trace. **4.** A spirit of any kind. **5.** *Optics & Phot.* A false or secondary image, or a spot of light, as from a defect in a lens or instrument. [< AS. *gāst;* cp. AGHAST.] Syn.: see SPECTER.—**ghost'ly,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the soul or religion; spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to apparitions; spectral.—**ghost'li-ness,** *n.*

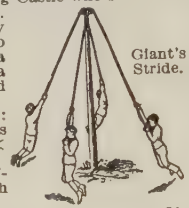
ghoul, 1 gūl; 2 ghul, *n.* An evil spirit supposed to prey on corpses. [< Ar. *ghūl*, demon of woods.]—**ghoul'ish,** *a.*

ghur'ry, 1 gûr'ı; 2 ghûr'y, *n.* **1.** [E. Ind.] A water-clock, or its gong; hence, any timepiece. **2.** In Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night; in Anglo-Indian custom, an hour. [< Sans. *ghaṭī.*] **ghur'rie†.**

ghyll, 1 gil; 2 ghyl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A ravine; gully. [< Ice. *gil.*] **gill†.**

gl., *abbr.* Gills.

gi'ant, 1 jaı'ənt; 2 ǧī'ant. **I.** *a.* Gigantic. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A being of human form, but of enormous size. **2.** Any person or thing of great size. [< Gr.^{OF} *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant.]—**Giant Despair,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the occupant of Doubting Castle who seizes and imprisons Christian and Hopeful. —**giant's stride,** a contrivance by means of which one is enabled to describe with giant-like strides a circle around a fixed pole, having a revolving head from which barred ropes hang.—**gi'ant-ess,** *n. fem.*


Giant's Stride.

giaour, 1 jaur; 2 ghour, *n.* An infidel: applied by Moslems to Christians and Persians. [< Turk.^{It} *jawr,* < Per. *gawr.*]

gib[1], 1 jib; 2 ǧīb, *vt.* [GIBBED; GIB'BING.] To fasten by or supply with a gib.

gib[2], 1 gib; 2 ǧīb, *vt.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] To disembowel. **2†.** To castrate.

gib[3], 1 jib; 2 ǧīb, *vt.* To balk. [< OF. *gibber,* struggle.]

gib[4], *n.* A piece of metal that holds another in place or adjusts a bearing, etc. [Prob. same as GIB[2], *n.*] **jib†.**

gib[5], *n.* **1.** A projecting crane-arm; jib. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A shore or prop for the roof of a mine. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A hooked stick. [< OF. *gibbe,* sort of arm.]

gib[6], 1 gib; 2 ǧīb, *n.* A castrated cat. [Abbr. of *Gilbert.*]

gib'ber, 1 gib'ər; 2 ǧīb'er, *vi.* To talk rapidly and incoherently; jabber. [Ult. < Ice. *gabba,* mock.]—**gib'ber-ish.** **I.** *a.* Without meaning. **II.** *n.* Incoherent or inarticulate gabble. Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

gib'bet, 1 jib'et; 2 ǧīb'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [-BET-ED^{d} or -BET-TED^{d}; -BET-ING or -BET-TING.] **1.** To execute by hanging. **2.** To hold up to public execration. **II.** *n.* An upright timber with a crosspiece at its upper end, used as a gallows. [< OF. *gibet,* gibbet.]

gib'bon, 1 gib'ən; 2 ǧīb'on, *n.* A slender arboreal anthropoid ape of southern Asia. [F.]

Gib'bon, Edward (1737–1794). An English historian; *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

Gib'bons, 1 gib'ənz; 2 ǧīb'ons, **James, Cardinal** (1834–1921). An American prelate; author; educator; created Cardinal in 1886.

gib'bous, 1 gib'əs; 2 ǧīb'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Irregularly rounded; convex, as the moon when less than full and yet more than half full. **2.** Humpbacked. [< L. *gibbosus,* hunched.] **gib'bose†. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

gibe[1], *vi.* Same as JIBE. **gybe†.**

gibe[2], 1 jaib; 2 ǧīb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GIBED; GIB'ING.] To speak to or about in a sneering or sarcastic manner; mock. **II.** *n.* An expression of sarcasm and ridicule; an object of ridicule. [< Sw. dial. *gipa,* talk foolishly.] **jibe†.** Syn.: (verb) see MOCK; SCOFF; (noun) see SNEER. —**gib'er,** *n.*—**gib'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gib'let, 1 jib'let; 2 ǧīb'lĕt, *n.* **1.** An edible part cut away from a fowl in preparation for roasting, as the gizzard, liver, etc. **2.** *pl.* Rags; tatters. [< OF. *gibelet.*]

Gi-bral'tar, 1 ji-brôl'tər; 2 ǧi-brąl'tar. *n.* A fortified rock (2 sq. m.; 1,439 ft. high) and town (pop. 16,000), S. coast of Spain; a British possession since 1704.—**Straits of G.,** between Europe and Africa, at the W. end of the Mediterranean; width, $8^1/_2$ m.

gid'dy, 1 gid'ı; 2 ǧīd'y, *a.* [GID'DI-ER; GID'DI-EST.] **1.** Having a whirling or swimming sensation in the head; dizzy. **2.** Tending to cause dizziness. **3.** Marked by foolish levity or imprudence. [ME. *gidi,* foolish.] **gid'-dish†.**—**gid'di-ly,** *adv.*—**gid'di-ness,** *n.*

Gid'e-on, 1 gid'ı-ən; 2 ǧīd'e-on, *n.* A judge in Israel (c. 1245 B. C.); subdued the Midianites. *Judges* vii, 19.

gif, 1 gif; 2 ǧif, *conj.* [Eng., Ir., & Scot.] If. **giff†.**

gift, 1 gift; 2 ǧift. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To bestow or confer upon. **2.** To endow with a talent or faculty. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is given; a donation; present. **2.** The act, right, or power of giving. **3.** A natural endowment; talent. [< AS. *gift,* < *gifan,* give.]

Syn.: benefaction, bequest, boon, bounty, bribe, donation, grant, gratuity, largess, present, tip. A *gift* is in the popular, and also in the legal sense that which is voluntarily bestowed without expectation of return or compensation. *Gift* is now almost always used in the good sense, *bribe* always in the evil sense to signify payment for a dishonorable service under the semblance of a *gift.* A *benefaction* is a charitable *gift,* generally of large amount, and viewed as of enduring value, as an endowment for a college. A *donation* is something, perhaps of great, never viewed as of trivial value, given as to a cause or to a person representing a cause; as, a *donation* to a pastor. A *gratuity* is usually something of moderate value and is always given as to an inferior, and as of favor, not of right; as, a *gratuity* to a waiter: commonly called a *tip.* *Largess* is archaic for a bountiful *gratuity,* usually to be distributed among many, as among the heralds at ancient tournaments. A *present* is a *gift* of friendship, or conciliation, and given as to an equal or a superior. A *boon* is a *gift* that has been desired or craved or perhaps asked, or something freely given that meets some great desire. A *grant* is commonly considerable in amount and given by public authority: as, a *grant* of public lands for a college. See FAVOR; SUBSIDY.—Ant.: compensation, earnings, guerdon, penalty, remuneration, wages.

—gift'ed, *pa.* Endowed with mental power or talent. Syn.: see CLEVER.

gig[1], 1 gig; 2 ǧīg, *n.* **1.** A light, two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle for one horse. **2.** A machine for raising a nap on cloth by passing it over cylinders armed with teasels. **3.** *Naut.* A ship's boat in which the oarsmen are seated on alternate thwarts. **4.** Any whirling toy, as a top. **5.** A frolic. [< Ice. *gigja,* fiddle.]

gig[2], *n.* A pronged fish-spear; also, a set of hooks for catching fish by dragging. [giants. [F.]

gi"gan-tesque', 1 jaı"gan-tesk'; 2 ǧī"ǧăn-tĕsk', *a.* Suited to

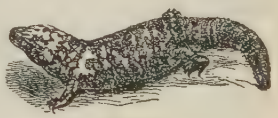
gi-gan'tic, 1 jaı-gan'tık; 2 ǧi-ǧăn'tic, *a.* Like a giant; colossal; mighty. [< L. *gigas;* see GIANT.] **gi"gan-te'an†.** Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.

gig'gle, 1 gig'l; 2 ǧīg'l. **I.** *vi.* [GIG'GLED, GIG'LD^{F}; GIG'-GLING.] To laugh with an effort at suppression; titter. **II.** *n.* A convulsive laugh; titter. [Imitative.] **—gig'gler,** *n.*—**gig'gling,** *a. & n.* [gig'lott.

gig'let, *n.* A giddy girl; romp; minx. **gig'glett; gig'lott;**

gig'ot, 1 jig'ət; 2 ǧīg'ot, *n.* **1.** A leg of mutton. **2.** A sleeve having the shape of a leg of mutton. [F.]

Gi'la, 1 hi'lə; 2 hī'la. A river in New Mexico and Arizona; 520 m. long to the Colorado river.—**Gila monster,** a large, poisonous lizard of the Gila river territory.


Gila Monster. $^1/_{15}$

Gil'bert, 1 gil'bərt; 2 ǧil'bert, **Sir Humphrey** (1539–1583). An English navigator; occupied Newfoundland.

Gil Blas, 1 gil blās; 2 zhil blăs. In Le Sage's *Gil Blas,* the hero, who relates his various adventures.

Gil-bo'a, 1 gil-bō'ə; 2 ǧil-bō'a, *n. Bib.* A hilly district E. of Esdraelon; Saul and Jonathan slain there. *1 Sam.* xxxi, 2–4.

gild, 1 gild; 2 ǧild, *vt.* [GILD'ED^{d} or GILT; GILD'ING.] **1.** To coat with or as with gold. **2.** To make lustrous; illuminate. **3.** To give a fair or meretricious appearance to; gloss over. [< AS. *gyldan.*] Syn.: see ADORN.

—gild'er, *n.*—**gild'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of overlaying a surface thinly with gold. **2.** An overlay of gold; gilt.

gild[1], } *n.* [*Gild* is the older as well as the simpler form.]

guild, } **1.** A corporation or association of persons engaged in kindred pursuits for mutual protection, aid, or cooperation, known in England from the 7th century. **2.** A church or religious association organized for benevolent and other parish work. **3†.** A gildhall. [< AS. *gild,* payment.]—**gild'hall", guild'hall",** *n.* The hall where a gild meets; especially [G-], the corporation hall of the city of London, England.—**gild'ry, guild'ry,** *n.* [Scot.] A gild, or its members.—**gild'ship,** *n.* A gild.

gild[2], *n.* Gilding; gilt.

Gil'e-ad, 1 gil'ı-əd; 2 ǧil'e-ad, *n.* A mountainous region E. of the Jordan (*Josh.* xii, 2); also, a mountain there (*Gen.* xxxi, 21).

gill[1], 1 gil; 2 ǧīl, *n.* **1.** An organ of fishes for breathing the air contained in water. **2.** [Humorous.] The flesh under or about the chin and jaws. **3.** A gill-like part. [< Dan. *gjælle.*]

gill[2], 1 jil; 2 ǧīl, *n.* A liquid measure of one-eighth of a quart. [< OF. *gelle,* measure for wine.] **jill‡.**

gill[3], 1 gil; 2 ǧil, *n.* Same as GHYLL.

gill[4], *n.* **1.** A girl, especially a wanton one; sweetheart. **2.** The ground-ivy. [< L. *Juliana,* < *Julius,* a proper name.]

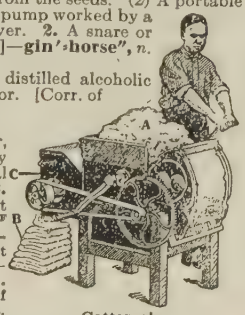
gil'lie, 1 gil'ı; 2 ǧil'i, *n.* [Scot.] A man servant; attendant: especially one attending a sportsman in the field. **gil'ly‡.**

gil'ly-flow"er, } 1 jil'ı-flau"ər; 2 ǧil'y-flow"er, *n.* Any

gil'li-flow"er, } one of various flowering plants, especially of the mustard family or the pink family. [< OF. *girofre,* gillyflower.]

Gil'man, 1 gil'mən; 2 ǧil'man, **Daniel Coit** (1831–1908). American educator.

gil'py, } 1 gil'pi; 2 ġil'py, *n.* [GIL'PIES[2]; GIL'PEYS[2], *pl.*] [Scot.]
gil'pey, } A lively, frolicsome young person of either sex.
gil-rav'age, 1 gil-rav'ij; 2 ġil-rāv'aġ, *vt.* [Scot.] To plunder; despoil. **gul-rav'age‡.—gil-rav'age,** *n.* [Scot.] A disorderly frolic; boisterous merrymaking. **gill-rav'age‡.—gil-rav'ag-er,** *n.* **gill-rav'ag-er‡.**
gilt, 1 gilt; 2 ġilt. **I.** *a.* Gilded, yellow like gold. **II.** *n.* **1.** The material used in gilding. **2.** Superficial or meretricious show.
gim'bal, 1 jim'bəl; 2 ġim'bal, *n.* A contrivance for allowing a suspended object, as a ship's compass, to tip freely in all directions, thus remaining level, however the ship moves. [< L.[OF] *gemellus,* dim. of *geminus,* twin.]
gim'crack", 1 jim'krak"; 2 ġim'eräk". **I.** *a.* Cheap and showy. **II.** *n.* A gewgaw; bauble. [< *gim* (< JUMP, *v.*, fit) + CRACK, *n.*] Syn.: see GAUD.—**gim'crack"er-y,** *n.*
gim'let, 1 gim'let; 2 ġim'lĕt, *n.* A small boring-tool with a cross-head and a cutter-pointed screw-tip. [< OD.[OF] *wimpel,* bore.]
gim'mal†, *n.* Same as GEMEL.
gimp, 1 gimp; 2 ġimp, *n.* **1.** A narrow, flat, ornamental trimming: used for dresses, furniture, etc. **gimp'ing‡. 2.** A coarse thread for forming edges and outlines in pillow-lace. [< OHG.[OF] *wimpal,* robe, hair-fillet.]
gin[1], 1 jin; 2 ġin, *vt.* [GINNED; GIN'NING.] **1.** To catch in or as in a gin or trap. **2.** To remove the seeds from (cotton).
gin[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To begin.
gin[1], *n.* **1.** One of various machines: (1) A machine for separating cotton-fibers from the seeds. (2) A portable hoisting-machine. (3) A pump worked by a windmill. (4) A pile-driver. **2.** A snare or trap. [Contr. of ENGINE.]—**gin'-horse",** *n.* A horse working a gin.



Cotton-gin.
A, raw cotton; *B*, lap; *C*, condenser.

gin[2], *n.* **1.** An aromatic distilled alcoholic liquor. **2.** Alcoholic liquor. [Corr. of GENEVA.]
gingt, *n.* A gang; company.
gin'ger, 1 jin'jər; 2 ġin'ger, *n.* **1.** The pungent, spicy rootstock of a tropical plant; also, the plant. **2.** Something of pungent quality; spunk. [< Gr.[L+F] *zingiberis,* ginger.] — **gin'ge-bread",** *n.* A light sweet cake flavored with ginger.—**gin'ger-bread"-tree",** *n.* **1.** The doom-palm. **2.** A tree of the rose family of West Africa, bearing a farinaceous stone-fruit called the **gingerbread-plum.**—**gin'ger-snap",** *n.* A small, flat, brittle cake or biscuit flavored with ginger.—**gingerbread-work,** *n.* Cheap and tawdry ornamental work.—**gin'ger-y,** *a.* Resembling ginger; spicy; hot-flavored.
gin'ger-ly, 1 jin'jər-li; 2 ġin'ger-ly, *a.* Cautious, or fastidious, as an act or movement: used also adverbially. [< Sw. dial. *gingla,* go gently.]
ging'ham, 1 giŋ'əm; 2 ġiŋ'am, *n.* A cotton dress-goods, usually in checks or stripes. [< F. *guingan,* corr. of *Guingamp* (a town in Brittany).]
gink'go, 1 giŋk'go; 2 ġiŋk'ġo, *n.* A Japanese tree cultivated in the United States for its handsome foliage. [Jap.] **ging'ko‡; jing'ko‡.**
gin'seng, 1 jin'seŋ; 2 ġin'sĕng, *n.* A Chinese herb with aromatic stimulant root. [< Chin. *jintsan.*]
Glot'to di Bon-do'ne, 1 jot'to di bon-dō'nē; 2 ġot'to dī bon-dō'ne (1266–1337). An Italian painter and architect.
gip, 1 jip; 2 ġip, *vt.* To disembowel (fish); gib.
gip'po, 1 jip'o; 2 ġip'o, *n.* [Soldiers' slang.] **1.** Soup. **2.** Bacon.
Gip'sy, 1 jip'si; 2 ġip'sy, *n.* [GIP'SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A member of a wandering race, now found in every part of the world. **2.** The language of that race. **3.** [g-] An unconventional person; especially, a hoydenish girl. [< EGYPTIAN, abbreviation.] **Gip'sey‡.—gip'sy-moth",** *n.* A European moth naturalized in Eastern New England about 1869, and highly destructive to foliage: the male is light brown, the larger female nearly white.

Ginseng.
a, flowering branch; *b*, medicinal root; *c*, fruit.

gi-raffe', 1 ji-raf'; 2 ġi-răf', *n.* **1.** A ruminant having a very long neck, and the hind limbs generally shorter than the fore ones. **2.** [G-] The constellation Camelopardalis. **3.** [U. S.] A cage-like mine-car especially adapted for inclines. [F., < Ar.[SP] *zarāf,* giraffe.]
gir'an-dole, 1 jir'ən-dōl; 2 ġir'an-dōl, *n.* **1.** A branching chandelier or bracket-light. **2.** A rotating firework; any rotating jet. **3.** *Fort.* A connection of several mines. **4.** A pendent piece of jewelry. [F., < L. *gyro,* turn.]

Giraffe. 1/100

Gi-rard', 1 ji-rārd'; 2 ġi-rärd', **Stephen** (1750–1831). An American banker; founded Girard College, Philadelphia
gir'a-sol, 1 jir'ə-sel *or* -sōl; 2 ġir'a-sŏl *or* -sōl, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish-white translucent opal with red-dish reflections. **fire'-o"pal‡.** [F., < It. *girasole,* sunflower, < *girare,* turn (< *gyro;* see GYRATE, *v.*), + *sole,* sun, < L. *sol,* sun.] **gir'a-sole‡.**
gird[1], 1 gȯrd; 2 ġȯrd, *vt.* [GIRD'ED[D] or GIRT; GIRD'ING.] **1.** To bind around or about, as with a belt. **2.** To encompass; encircle. [< AS. *gyrdan.*]
gird[2d], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To attack with sarcasm; gibe; jeer. **2†.** To smite. **3†.** To rush. [< AS. *gyrd,* rod.] **gerd†.**
gird[1], *n.* **1.** A sarcastic thrust; taunt; gibe; sneer. **2†.** A cutting stroke; hence, a pang. **3†.** A spurt.
gird[2], *n.* [Scot.] A girth; a hoop. **girr‡.**
gird'er[1], 1 gȯrd'ər; 2 ġȯrd'er, *n.* **1.** A principal horizontal beam, or a compound structure acting as a beam, receiving vertical load and bearing vertically upon its supports. **2.** One who or that which girds or encompasses. —**gird'er-age,** *n.* Girders collectively
gird'er[2], *n.* A person who girds or gibes.
gir'dle, } 1 gȯr'dl; 2 ġir'dl. **I.** *vt.* [GIR'DL(E)D[P]; GIR'-
gir'dl[P], } DLING.] **1.** To fasten a girdle or belt around. **2.** To encompass. **3.** To make an encircling cut through the bark of (a branch or tree). **II.** *n.* **1.** A belt used for girding a loose garment about the waist. **2.** Anything which encircles like a belt. **3‖.** A small band or fillet encompassing a column. **4.** *Coal-mining.* A thin sandstone stratum. **5.** *Anat.* The ring-like arrangement of bones, by which the limbs of a vertebrate animal are attached to the trunk. [< AS. *gyrdel.*]
girl, 1 gȯrl; 2 ġirl, *n.* **1.** A female infant or child, or a young unmarried woman. **2.** [Colloq.] A maid servant. [< LG. *gör,* child.]—**girl'hood,** *n.* The state or time of being a girl.—**girl'ish,** *a.* Like or pertaining to a girl. Syn.: see YOUTHFUL.—**girl'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**girl'ish-ness,** *n.*
girn, 1 gȯrn *or* girn; 2 ġirn *or* ġirn, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To grin. **2.** To growl or grumble. **[gir'nel‡.**
gir'nall, 1 gȯr'nəl; 2 ġir'nal, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GRANARY.
Gi"ronde', 1 ji"rōnd'; 2 zhi"rōnd', *n.* The moderate republican party during the first French revolution (1791–1793). [< *Gironde,* a department of France.]—**Gi-ron'dist,** *n.* **Gi-ron'din‡.—Gi-ron'dist,** *a.* [girth of.
girt, 1 gȯrt; 2 ġirt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To gird. **2.** To measure the
girt, 1 gȯrt; 2 ġirt, *imp.* of GIRD, *v.*
girt, *pa.* **1.** *Naut.* Moored so as to prevent swinging by wind or tide. **2.** *Entom.* Braced, as a chrysalis.
girth[1], 1 gȯrth; 2 ġirth, *vt.* To bind as with a girth.
girth, *n.* **1.** A band or strap for fastening a pack or saddle to a horse's back. **2.** Anything that girds or binds. **3.** The circumference of an object. **4.** A circular bandage. [< Ice. *gjörth,* girdle, girth.]
gist, 1 jist; 2 ġist, *n.* The substance or pith of a matter; in law, the essential cause of action. [< OF. *giste,* place of rest, < *gesir,* lie, < L. *jaceo,* lie.]
git'tern‖, 1 git'ərn; 2 ġit'ern, *n.* A musical instrument, strung with wires; a zither or cithern. [< OF. *guiterne,* < L. *cithara,* < Gr. *kithara,* a lyre.]
glun'ta, 1 jün'tə; 2 ġun'tä, *n.* *Hist.* **1.** Venetian patricians who served as assessors to the Council of Ten. **2.** The sixty senators elected in the Venetian republic to administer the affairs of state. Compare JUNTA. [It., junta, < L. *jungo,* join.]
glust†, *v. & n.* Same as JUST.
give, } 1 giv; 2 ġiv, *v.* [GAVE; GIV'EN, GIV'N[P]; GIV'ING.] **I.**
giv[P], } *t.* **1.** To bestow gratuitously. **2.** To transfer to another in exchange as a price. **3.** To hand over to another; deliver; administer. **4.** To bestow as due. **5.** To present for the gratification or acceptance of others. **6.** To communicate or impart; also, to administer or inflict. **7.** To utter or declare by word or writing; announce; proclaim; pronounce. **8.** To put within one's power. **9.** To suppose; assume; also, to concede in a game. **10.** To surrender: with *up.* **11.** To yield as a product or result. **12.** To be the author, source, or oc-

casion of; supply; impart; excite. **13.** To exhibit to the eye or mind. **II.** *i.* **1.** To convey gratuitously the title or possession of something valuable. **2.** To move or yield, as through pressure. **3.** To recede. **4.** To furnish an opening or vista; open; lead: a Gallicism: with *on* or *upon*. [< AS. *gifan*.]

Syn.: bestow, cede, communicate, confer, deliver, furnish, grant impart, supply. To *give* is primarily to transfer to another's possession or ownership without compensation; in its secondary sense in popular use, it is to put into another's possession by any means and on any terms whatever; a buyer may say "*Give* me the goods, and I will *give* you the money"; we speak of *giving* answers, information, etc., and often of *giving* what is not agreeable to the recipient, as blows, medicine, reproof; but when there is nothing in the context to indicate the contrary, *give* is always understood in its primary sense; as, this book was *given* me. *Give* thus becomes, like *get*, a term of such general import as to be a synonym for a wide variety of words. To *grant* is to put into one's possession in some formal way, or by authoritative act; as, Congress *grants* lands to a railroad corporation. *Confer* has a similar sense; as, to *confer* a degree or an honor; we *grant* a request or petition, but do not *confer* it. To *impart* is to *give* of that which one still, to a greater or less degree, retains; the teacher *imparts* instruction. To *bestow* is to *give* that of which the receiver stands in especial need; we *bestow* alms. See ALLOT; CONVEY; SURRENDER.—Ant.: accept, assume, capture, choose, obtain, procure, receive, take.

—**giv'en**, *pa.* **1.** Habitually inclined: with *to*. **2.** Specified. Syn.: see ADDICTED.—**giv'er**, *n.* One who gives.

give[1], *n.* The quality of being yielding; elasticity.

give[2]†, 1 jalv; 2 gĭv, *n.* Same as GYVE.

Gi"ven"chy', 1 gi"vaṇ"shī'; 2 gĭ"vän"çhȳ', *n.* French village held by Canadians against German attack, June 15–22, 1915.

giz'zard, 1 giz'ərd; 2 gĭz'ard, *n.* **1.** The second stomach of birds, in which the food is ground. **2.** The first stomach of insects. [< L.[F] *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.]

G. L., *abbr.* Grand Lodge.—**gl.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Gloria* (glory).

gla'brous, 1 glē'brus; 2 glā'brŭs, *a.* Without hair or down; smooth. [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), without hair.]

gla"cé', 1 gla"sē'; 2 glā"çē', *a.* **1.** Iced; frozen or cooled. **2.** Having a glossy surface resembling ice. [F.]

gla'cial, 1 glē'shal; 2 glā'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or caused by ice-masses. **2.** Icy, or icily cold. **3.** *Chem.* Crystallizing or assuming an ice-like appearance at ordinary temperature: said of certain acids. [< L. *glacialis*, < *glacies*, ice.]—**Glacial epoch** (*Geol.*), same as PLEISTOCENE.—**g. theory**, the theory that large elevated portions of the temperate and frigid zones were covered during the earlier geologic epochs by slowly moving glaciers, that transported vast masses of drift to lower latitudes.—**gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*—**gla'ci-ate**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To overspread with, or become changed into, ice.—**gla"ci-a'tion**, *n.*

gla'cier, 1 glē'shər *or* glas'ı-ər; 2 glā'sher *or* glāç'i-er, *n.* A field or stream of ice, formed in regions of perennial frost from compacted snow, which moves slowly downward over slopes or through valleys until it either melts, as in the lowlands, or breaks off in the form of icebergs on the borders of the sea. [F., < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.]

gla'cis, 1 glē'sıs; 2 glā'çis, *n.* A defensive slope, as of earth, in front of a fortification. [F., < L. *glacies*, ice.]

glad, 1 glad; 2 glăd. **I.** *vt.* [GLAD'DED[d]; GLAD'DING.] [Poet.] To gladden. **II.** *a.* [GLAD'DER; GLAD'DEST.] **1.** Having a feeling of joy, pleasure, or content; joyful; gratified: often with *of* or *at*. **2.** Having an appearance of joy or brightness; gladsome; joyous. **3.** Denoting or exciting joy. [< AS. *glæd*, shining, glad.] Syn.: see HAPPY; MERRY.—**glad'ly**, *adv.* [GLAD'LI-ER; GLAD'LI-EST.]—**glad'ness**, *n.*

glad'den, 1 glad'n; 2 glăd'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make, be, or become glad. [< AS. *gladian*, be glad.] Syn.: see REJOICE.

glad'dert, *n.* One who gladdens.

glade, 1 glēd; 2 glād, *n.* **1.** A clearing or open space in a wood. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A smooth tract of uncovered ice, or an unfrozen open space surrounded by ice. **3.** An everglade. [< AS. *glæd*, bright.] [*gladius*, sword.]

glad'i-ate, 1 glad'ı-ēt; 2 glăd'ı-āt, *a.* Sword-shaped. [< L.

glad'i-a"tor, 1 glad'ı-ē"tər *or* -tər; 2 glăd'ı-ā"tor, *n. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A man who fought with deadly weapons, as in the amphitheater, for popular amusement. **2.** Hence, one who engages in any kind of spirited contest. [L., < *gladius*, sword.]—**glad"i-a-to'ri-al**, *a.* **glad"i-a-to'ri-an†**.

glad'i-ole, **glad"i-o'lus**[1], 1 glad'ı-ōl, glad"ı-ō'lus *or* gla-dai'o-lus; 2 glăd'ı-ōl, glăd"i-ō'lŭs *or* gla-dī'o-lŭs, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gladiolus;* corn-flag.

glad"i-o'lus[2], 1 glad"ı-ō'lus *or* gla-dai'o-lus; 2 glăd"i-ō'-lŭs *or* gla-dī'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *or* -LUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** [G-] A large Old World genus of plants of the iris family with a fleshy bulb, sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of colored flowers. **2.** *Anat.* The body or blade-like portion of the sternum. [< L. *gladiolus*, sword-lilly, dim. of *gladius*, sword.]—**glad"i-o'lar**, *a.*

glad'some, *a.* Causing, feeling, or expressive of joy; joyous; pleasing. Syn.: see MERRY.—**glad'some-ly**, *adv.* —**glad'some-ness**, *n.*

Glad'stone, 1 glad'stən; 2 glăd'ston, **William Ewart** (1809–1898). A British statesman and Liberal leader.—**Glad-sto'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.* **Glad'ston-ite†**. [gleam; glance.

glaik, 1 glēk; 2 glāk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fraud or trick. **2.** A

glair, 1 glār; 2 glâr, *n.* **1.** The white of egg: used as a size in gilding, etc. **2.** Any similar viscous matter; anything slimy or slippery. [< F. *glaire*, < L. *clarus*, clear.] **glaire†**; **glare†**.—**glair**, *vt.* To treat with glair, as a book-cover before gilding.—**glair'e-ous**, *a.*—**glair'y**, *a.* Like glair. **glar'y†**.

glaive, **glaived**, etc. Same as GLAVE, etc.

glam'our, } 1 glam'ər; 2 glăm'or, *n.* **1.** A delusion
glam'or, } wrought by magic spells; charm; enchantment. **2.** Any artificial interest or association by which an object is made to appear delusively magnified or glorified; illusion; fascination; witchery. [Orig. Scot.] **glam'er†**.—**glam'our-ous**, *a.* **glam'or-ous†**.—**glam'-our-ous-ly**, *adv.*

glance, 1 glans; 2 glănç, *v.* [GLANCED†; GLANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To dart suddenly or obliquely; direct momentarily. **II.** *i.* **1.** To look at a thing hurriedly or indirectly. **2.** To bound off after striking obliquely. **3.** To hint. **4.** To appear and disappear; flash. Syn.: see LOOK.

glance, *n.* **1.** A quick or passing look; sudden or transient thought. **2.** A momentary gleam. **3.** An oblique rebound. **4.** *Mining.* A lustrous ore. [< Sw. or D. *glans*, splendor.]

gland, 1 gland; 2 glănd, *n.* **1.** An organ by means of which constituents are removed from the blood. **2.** A special secreting organ in plants; also, any similarly shaped organ. **3.** *Mech.* One of various parts that hold something in place. [< F. *glande*, < L. *glan(d-)s*, acorn.]—**glan-dif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing acorns or similar nuts.—**gland'i-form"**, *a.* Acorn-shaped.—**glan'du-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, bearing, or of the nature of, glands. **glan'du-lose†**; **glan'du-lous†**.—**glan"du-la'tion**, *n. Bot.* The glandular structure of plants.—**glan'dule**, *n.* A small gland.

glan'ders, 1 glan'dərz; 2 glăn'ders, *n. Vet. Med.* A contagious disease affecting especially the nose and air-passages of the horse. [< GLAND.]

glans, 1 glanz; 2 glănz, *n.* [GLAN'DES, 1 glan'dīz; 2 glăn'dēs, *pl.*] An acorn, or an acorn-like part or instrument; a gland. [L.]

glare, 1 glār; 2 glâr, *vi.* [GLARED; GLAR'ING.] **1.** To shine with fierce intensity. **2.** To gaze or stare fiercely. **3.** To be unpleasantly brilliant or gaudy. [ME. *glaren;* cp. AS. *glær*, amber.] Syn.: see SHINE.—**glar'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Emitting an excessively brilliant light. **2.** Plainly evident; notorious. **3.** Characterized by a fierce stare. Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**glar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

glare, *a.* [U. S.] Having a glossy, smooth surface.

glare[1], *n.* **1.** A dazzling light. **2.** An intense and piercing look or gaze, usually hostile. Syn.: see LIGHT.

glare[2], *n.* [U. S.] A glassy, smooth surface. [< F. *glaire*, white of an egg.]—**glar'y**, *a.*

Glas'gow, 1 glas'go; 2 glăs'ğo, *n.* A seaport city (pop. 1,034,-069) on the Clyde river, Scotland; cathedral, university, and shipyards.

glass, 1 glas; 2 glăs. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To reflect as in a mirror. **2.** To glaze. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compound of silica with metallic oxids: usually transparent and brittle. **2.** Any fused substance resembling glass. **3.** Any article made wholly or partly of glass, as a mirror or a drinking-vessel. **4.** One of various optical instruments; in the plural, spectacles or eye-glasses. **5.** An instrument in which glass forms a conspicuous part, as a thermometer or a barometer. **6.** The contents of a drinking-glass. [< AS. *glæs*.]—**flint glass**, glass containing lead. **crystal glass†**. —**plate g.**, glass poured out on a large iron table and rolled to the desired thickness.—**glass'-blow"ing**, *n.* The process of blowing viscid molten glass into any desired form.—**g.-blower**, *n.*—**g. eye**, an artificial eye made of glass.—**glass'-ful**, *n.* As much as is or can be contained in a drinking-glass.—**g.-furnace**, *n.* A furnace for fusing together the materials of which glass is made, or one for remelting glass-frit and making it ready for working.—**g.-house**, *n.* **1.** A factory where glass is made. **2.** A hothouse or greenhouse.—**g.-metal**, *n.* The fused ingredients used in the manufacture of glass.—**g.-snake**, *n.* **1.** A slender snake-like lizard of the southern United States, having a very brittle tail. **2.** An Old World snake-like lizard.—**glass'ware"**, *n.* Articles made of glass.—**glass'work"**, *n.* The manufacture of glass articles, etc.; also, articles made of glass.—**glass'wort"**, *n.* Any of several low saline seaside herbs, formerly used in glass-making; samphire.—**glass'y**, *a.* Composed of or like glass;

having a hard, fixed look.—**glass'i-ly**, *adv.*—**glass'i-ness**, *n.*

Glas-we'gi-an, 1 glas-wī'ji-ən; 2 glăs-wī'gi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Glasgow. **II.** *n.* A citizen of Glasgow.

glau-co'ma, 1 glō-kō'mə; 2 glą-cō'ma, *n.* An affection of the eye characterized by opacity of the vitreous humor, far-sightedness, and ultimate blindness. [L., < Gr. *glaukōma*, < *glaukos*, bluish-gray.]

glau'cous, 1 glô'kus; 2 glą'cūs, *a.* **1.** Sea-green. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with a bluish-white bloom. [< Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-gray.]

glave, 1 glēv; 2 glāv, *n.* **1.** A weapon like a halberd, fastened to the end of a pole. **2**‖. A broadsword. [OF., lance, < L. *gladius*, sword.]—**glaved**, *a.* Armed with a glave.

glaze, 1 glēz; 2 glāz, *v.* [GLAZED; GLAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with glass. **2.** To give a glassy or glossy appearance or coating to. **3.** To cover with transparent color, so as to modify the tone: said of a painting. **II.** *i.* To become glassy. [ME. *glasen*, < *glas*, < AS. *glæs*, glass.]—**glaz'er**, *n.*—**gla'zier**, *n.* **1.** One who fits panes of glass. **2.** One who applies glaze to pottery.—**glaz'ing**, *n.* **1.** A glaze. **2.** The act or art of applying glaze. **3.** Window-panes collectively; glasswork.

glaze, *n.* A smooth, shining surface; a glossy coating, or a substance used to produce it, as on pottery or tiles.

gleam, 1 glīm; 2 glēm. **I.** *vi.* To shine out suddenly or briefly; glow. **II.** *n.* **1.** Light radiated or darted forth; a glimmer; flash. **2.** Something likened to a glow of light. [< AS. *glǽm*,: cp. GLIMMER.] Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.—**gleam'y**, *a.*

glean, 1 glīn; 2 glēn, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To gather (leavings) after removing a crop; gather item by item laboriously. **2.** To remove the gleanings from (land); gather gleanings. [< OF. *glener*, < LL. *gleno*.]—**glean'er**, *n.*—**glean'ing**, *n.* That which is collected by a gleaner; a remaining portion.

glebe, 1 glīb; 2 glēb, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A portion of land attached to a parish church. **2**§. The turf; soil. [OF., < L. *gleba*, clod.]

glede, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *n.* The European kite; also, some similar bird. [< AS. *glida*, < *glīdan*, GLIDE.] **gled**‡ [Scot.].

gledge, 1 glej; 2 glēdġ. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To glance slyly; look askance. **II.** *n.* A sly glance. [< Ice. *gljá*, glitter.]

glee, 1 glī; 2 glē, *n.* **1.** Mirth; gaiety; merriment. **2.** *Mus.* A composition for three or more voices, without accompaniment. [< AS. *gleó*.] Syn.: see LAUGHTER.—**glee'ful**, *a.* **glee'some**‡.

gleed, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *pa.* [Scot.] Same as GLEYED. **glee'd**‡.

gleed‖, *n.* A coal of fire; flame; cinder. [< AS. *glēd*, glowing coal, < *glōwan*, GLOW.]

gleek†, *vt. & vi.* To sport; jeer at. [< AS. *geldcan*, delude.]

glee'man‖, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A wandering singer.

gleet, 1 glīt; 2 glēt, *n.* A slimy mucous discharge from a mucous membrane. [< OF. *glete*, mucus.]

gleg, 1 gleg; 2 glēġ, *a.* [Scot.] Quick; nimble. [< Ice. *glöggr*, clever.]—**gleg'ly**, *adv.*

glen, *n.* A small, secluded valley. [< Gael. *gleann*.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

glen-gar'ry, 1 glen-gar'ı; 2 glĕn-găr'y, *n.* A woolen Scotch cap, high in front and sloping backward, adjusted to the size of the head by a lacing ribbon at the back. [< *Glengarry*, a valley in Scotland.] **Glen-gar'ry bon'net**‡.

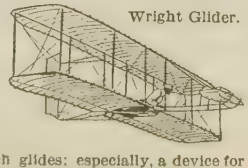
gle'noid, 1 glī'noid; 2 glē'nŏid, *a.* **1.** Hollowed like a shallow pit: specifically said of the articular cavities or fossæ of the scapula and the temporal bone. **2.** Having a shallow cavity. [< Gr. *glēnoeidēs*, like a ball-and-socket joint, < *glēnē*, socket; and see -OID.]

gleyed, 1 glēd *or* glīd; 2 glēd *or* glēd, *pa.* [Scot.] Cross-eyed; oblique; hence, wrong. [< Ice. *gljá*, glitter.]

glib, 1 glib; 2 glĭb, *a.* Speaking with plausible fluency; voluble; flippant. [< D. *glibberen*, freq. of *glippen*, slide.]—**glib'ly**, *adv.*—**glib'ness**, *n.* [**der-y**‡.

glid'der, 1 glid'ər; 2 glĭd'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery. **glid'-**

glide, 1 glaid; 2 glīd. **I.** *vi.* [GLID'ED[d] or GLID; GLID'ING.] **1.** To move, slip, or flow onward rapidly, smoothly, and easily. **2.** *Aero.* To fly, without power, down a slant of air. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of gliding; a gliding motion. **2.** *Mus.* An unbroken passage from tone to tone; a slur. **3.** *Phon.* A sound made in transition, as from vowel to consonant or from beginning to end of a diphthong. **4.** A gliding step in waltzing; a waltz in which this movement is used. [< AS. *glīdan*.] Syn.: see FLOW.


Wright Glider.

glid'er, 1 glaid'ər; 2 glīd'er, *n.* One who or that which glides: especially, a device for gliding on the air, as a motorless aeroplane dependent upon gravity for its propulsion. [ment. **3.** A look; expression

gliff, 1 glif; 2 glĭf, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Fright. **2.** A glimpse; a mo-

glim, 1 glim; 2 glĭm, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A light; candle. **2.** [Scot.] A glimmer; a momentary glance.

glim'mer, 1 glim'ər; 2 glĭm'er. **I.** *vi.* To gleam fitfully; flicker; hence, to show uncertain signs of existence. **II.** *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light; a gleam. **2.** A momentary apprehension; glimpse; as, a *glimmer* of the truth. [< Dan. *glimre*.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**glim'mer-ing**, *pa. & n.*

glimpse, } 1 glimps; 2 glĭmps. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GLIMPSED[t],
glimps[s], } GLIMPST[s]; GLIMPS'ING.] To catch a glimpse of; look for an instant; glance; appear for an instant only. **II.** *n.* **1.** A momentary view or look. **2.** A swift, passing appearance. [< AS. *gleomu*.]

glint, 1 glint; 2 glĭnt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To reflect the flash of; gleam; glance; glitter. **II.** *n.* A gleam; flash. [< Old Dan. *glinte*, shine.]

glisk, 1 glisk; 2 glĭsk, *n.* [Scot.] A gleam of light; glimpse.

glis-sade', 1 gli-sēd' *or* -sād'; 2 glĭ-sād' *or* -sād', *n.* **1.** The act of sliding or slipping down a slope, as of ice or snow. **2.** A sliding step in dancing; glide. [F.]

glis'ten, 1 glis'n; 2 glĭs'n. **I.** *vi.* To sparkle as with reflected light; shine; gleam. **II.** *n.* A shining, as by reflection from a wet surface. [< AS. *glisnian*, < stem of *glisian*, shine.] Syn.: see LIGHT; SHINE.

glis'ter‖, *vi. & n.* Same as GLITTER.

glit'ter, 1 glit'ər; 2 glĭt'er. **I.** *vi.* To shine as a hard, polished surface; sparkle; gleam; be brilliant. **II.** *n.* Sparkle; brilliancy. [ME. *glitteren*.] Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.

gloam, 1 glōm; 2 glōm, *vt. & vi.* To make or become dusky like twilight; gloom. [Var. of GLOOM.]—**gloamd**[n], *pp.*

gloam'ing, 1 glōm'iŋ; 2 glōm'ing, *n.* The twilight; dusk.

gloat[d], 1 glōt; 2 glōt, *vi.* To gaze steadily with cruel or malign satisfaction; exhibit evil pleasure or exultation. [< Ice. *glotta*, grin.]

glo'bate, 1 glō'bēt; 2 glō'bāt, *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical; hence, rounded; complete. **glo'bat-ed**‡.

globe, 1 glōb; 2 glōb, *n.* **1.** A perfectly round body; ball; sphere. **2.** The earth. **3.** A sphere on which is a representation of the geography of the earth or of the heavens. **4.** A hollow globular vessel or the like. [F., < L. *globus*, ball.]—**globe'fish**", *n.* A fish able to inflate itself into a globular form.—**glo'bose**, *a.* Nearly globular. **glo'bous**‡. Syn.: see ROUND. — **glo-bos'i-ty**, *n.* — **glob'u-lar**, *a.* Spherical. Syn.: see ORBICULAR; ROUND. — **glob'ule**, *n.* A small globe or spherical particle.

Globefish. 1/10

glob'u-lous, 1 gleb'yu-lus; 2 glŏb'yu-lūs, *a.* Of the shape of a small globe; globular; spherical. **glob'u-lose**‡.

glom'er-ate, 1 glom'ər-ēt; 2 glŏm'er-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To gather or wind into a ball: collect into a spherical form or mass. [< L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomero*, make a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), ball of yarn.]—**glom'er-ate**, *a.*—**glom"er-a'tion**‖, *n.*

gloom, 1 glūm; 2 glōōm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To be or become gloomy; darken; be dismal. **II.** *n.* Darkness; obscurity; hence, melancholy; sorrow; misfortune. [< AS. *glōm*, < *glōwan*, GLOW.]—**gloom'y**, *a.* [GLOOM'I-ER; GLOOM'I-EST.] Full of gloom; dark; dismal; melancholy. Syn.: see DARK; MOROSE; SAD.—**gloom'i-ly**, *adv.*—**gloom'i-ness**, *n.*

glo'ri-a, 1 glō'ri-ə; 2 glō'ri-a, *n.* An ascription of praise; particularly a doxology sung or recited, in the service of various churches, as the **Gloria Patri**, beginning in English with the words, "Glory be to the Father," and the **Gloria in Excelsis**, beginning, "Glory be to God on high." [L., glory.]

glo'ri-fy, 1 glō'ri-fai; 2 glō'ri-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To ascribe glory to; adore. **2.** To exalt to a state of glory; beatify. **3.** To elevate in honor; reflect glory upon. [< L.[F] *gloria*, glory, + *facto*, make.] Syn.: see PRAISE.—**glo"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**glo'ri-fi"er**, *n.*

glo'ri-ole, 1 glō'ri-ōl; 2 glō'ri-ōl, *n.* A halo or a glory. [< L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, glory.]

glo'ri-ous, 1 glō'ri-us; 2 glō'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of glory; illustrious; grand; noble. **2.** [Colloq.] Extremely delightful; splendid. [OF., < L *gloriosus*, < *gloria*, glory.] Syn.: see BRIGHT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

glo'ry, 1 glō'ri; 2 glō'ry. **I.** *vi.* [GLO'RIED; GLO'RY-ING.] **1.** To feel exultant pleasure; take pride; exult: commonly followed by *in*. **2.** To surround like a halo or glory. **II.** *n.* [GLO'RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Distinguished honor or ornament; exalted reputation. **2.** That by which a thing is glorified; occasion of praise; honorable boast. **3.** Splendor of state; grandeur; magnificence. **4.** Praise; adoration. **5.** The quality of being radiant; luster. **6.**

The effulgence of the Divine presence; hence, the bliss of paradise. [< L.OF *gloria*, glory.] Syn.: see FAME.

gloss[1], 1 glŏs; 2 glôs. **I**‖. *vt.* **1.** To polish. **2.** To palliate; excuse: usually with *over*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The brightness of a polished surface. **2.** A deceptive show. [< Ice. *glossi*, blaze.]—**gloss'y**, *a.* [GLOSS'I-ER; GLOSS'I-EST.] Having a lustrous surface; outwardly or speciously fair. Syn.: see SMOOTH.—**gloss'i-ly**, *adv.*—**gloss'i-ness**, *n.*

gloss[2]. **I**‖. *vt.* & *vi.* To annotate; write marginal explanations. **II.** *n.* **1.** An explanatory note. **2.** A plausible explanation to cover fault or defect. [< Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

gloss., *abbr.* Glossary.

glos'sa, 1 glesʹə; 2 glŏsʹa, *n.* [GLOS'SÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The tongue: a tongue-like part. [< Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

glos'sa-ry, 1 glesʹə-rɪ; 2 glŏsʹa-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A lexicon of the obsolete, obscure, or foreign words of a work; any explanatory vocabulary, as of a science. [< Gr.LL *glōssa*, tongue.]—**glos-sa'ri-al**, *a.*—**glos'sa-rist**, *n.* One who writes glosses; also, one who compiles a glossary.

glos-sog'ra-phy, 1 glə-sogʹrə-fɪ; 2 glŏ-sŏgʹra-fy, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A description of the tongue. **2.** The making of glosses or of glossaries. [< Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, + -GRAPHY.]

glos-sol'o-gy, 1 glə-solʹə-jɪ; 2 glŏ-sŏlʹo-gy, *n.* **1.** A department of anthropology relating to the classification of languages. **2.** The science of language; comparative philology. **3.** The art of writing glossaries. [< Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, + -LOGY.]—**glos-sol'o-gist**, *n.* **1.** A writer of glossaries. **2.** A philologist.

glost, 1 glɔst; 2 glŏst, *n.* *Ceram.* Lead-glaze used in making pottery.

Glos'ter, *n.* See GLOUCESTER.

glot'tis, 1 gletʹɪs; 2 glŏtʹis, *n.* [-TI-DES, 1 -ɪ-dīz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* The opening at the upper orifice of the larynx; the mouth of the windpipe. [< Gr. *glōttis*, < *glōtta*, tongue.]—**glot'tal**, *a.*

Glouces'ter, 1 glesʹtər; 2 glŏsʹter, *n.* **1. Humphrey, Duke of** (1391–1447), Protector of England during minority of Henry VI.; called "the good duke." **2. Richard, Duke of** (1452–1485), became king of England, 1483, as Richard III. **3.** A county in W. England (1,257 sq. m.; pop. 757,670). **Glouces'ter-shire**‡. **4.** Its capital; pop. 51,330. **Glos'ter**‡.

glove, 1 gluv; 2 glŏv. **I.** *vt.* [GLOVED; GLOV'ING.] To put on or cover with a glove. **II.** *n.* A covering for the hand, having a separate sheath for each finger. [AS. *glōf*.]—**glov'er**, *n.* A maker or a dealer in gloves.

glow, 1 glō; 2 glō, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To radiate light and heat, or either, especially without a flame. **2.** To feel or emit heat. **3.** To be moved, ardent, or excited. **4.** To flush. **II**‖. *t.* To cause to flush.—**glow'ing**, *pa.* Having a glow; ardent; bright. Syn.: see ARDENT; BRIGHT; EAGER; HOT.

glow, *n.* **1.** The incandescence of a heated substance. **2.** Bright color; redness; flush; ruddiness. **3.** Fervid heat; strong emotion or ardor. [< AS. *glōwan*.] Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT; WARMTH. — **glow'-worm"**, *n.* **1.** A beetle, the larva and wingless female of which display a phosphorescent light. **2.** [U. S.] The luminous larva of a firefly.

glow'er, 1 glāuʹər; 2 glowʹer, *vi.* To stare frowningly; frown; scowl. [A form of GLARE, *v.*]

gloze[1], 1 glōz; 2 glōz. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GLOZED; GLOZ'ING.] **1.** To palliate. **2**‖. To flatter. **II.** *n.* **1**§. Specious show. **2**†. Flattery. [< Gr.LL+AS *glōssa*, tongue.] **glose**‡.—**gloz'ing**, *n.* **1.** Specious flattery. **2.** Annotation.

gloze[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to shine; light up; gleam.

glu-ci'num, 1 glu-sɑiʹnum; 2 glų-çi'nŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A hard silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.] **ber-yl'li-um**‡.

Gluck, 1 gluk; 2 glųk, **Christoph Willibald, Ritter von** (1714–1787). A German musical composer.

glu'cose, 1 glūʹkōs; 2 glų'cōs, *n.* A sugar found largely in the vegetable kingdom, in honey, and in the animal organism, much less sweet than cane-sugar; prepared commercially by treating starch with sulfuric acid. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glue, 1 glū; 2 glų. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GLUED; GLU'ING.] To stick with or as with glue; cause to adhere; adhere. **II.** *n.* An adhesive preparation derived from boiling certain animal substances, as hoofs. [< F. *glu*, birdlime.]—**glue'y**, *a.*

glum, 1 glum; 2 glŭm, *a.* Moody and silent; sullen. [< Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

glume, 1 glūm; 2 glųm, *n.* A chaff-like scale of the inflorescence of grasses. [< L. *gluma*, husk.]

glut, 1 glut; 2 glŭt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GLUT'TED[2]; GLUT'TING.] To fill or supply to excess; gorge. **II.** *n.* An excessive supply; plethora. [< L.OF *glutto*, swallow.] Syn.: see PAMPER; SATISFY.

glu'ten, 1 glūʹten; 2 glų'tĕn, *n.* The tough albuminous part of wheat-flour. [L., glue.]—**glu"ti-nos'i-ty**, *n.*—**glu'ti-nous**, *a.* **1.** Resembling glue; sticky. **2.** Pervaded with sticky matter. Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**glu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*—**glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

glut'ton, 1 glutʹn; 2 glŭt'n, *n.* One who gluts himself with food and drink: also used figuratively. [< L.F *gluto(n-)*, glutton.]—**glut'ton-ous**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**glut'ton-y**, *n.* The act or habit of eating to excess; voracity.

glyc'er-in, } 1 glisʹər-in, -in *or* -īn; 2 glŭç'er-in, -īn *or*
glyc'er-ine, } -īn, *n.* A thick, oily, sweet, liquid compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, formed in the decomposition of fats, and used in making confectionery, soaps, etc. [< Gr. *glykeros*, sweet.]—**glyc'er-ic**, *a.*

gly'co-gen, 1 glɑiʹko-jen; 2 glŭ'co-gĕn, *n.* A white, mealy, amorphous compound contained in animal tissues, as the liver. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + -GEN.]

glyph, 1 glif; 2 glŭf, *n.* **1.** A vertical groove or channel, as in Doric architecture. **2.** A picture representing an idea; hieroglyph. [< Gr. *glyphē*, carving, < *glyphō*, engrave.]—**glyph'ic**, *a.*

glyph-og'ra-phy, 1 glif-egʹrə-fɪ; 2 glŭf-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A process for making relief plates for printing by engraving the design on a copperplate covered with a wax film. [< Gr. *glyphē* (see GLYPH) + -GRAPHY.]

glyp'tic, 1 glipʹtɪk; 2 glŭp'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to carving or engraving. **2.** *Mineral.* Exhibiting figures. [< Gr. *glyptikos*, < *glyphō*, carve.]—**glyp'tics**, *n.* The art of cutting designs on precious stones, shells, etc.

glyp'to-graph, 1 glipʹto-grɑf; 2 glŭp'to-grăf, *n.* A design cut as on a gem. [< Gr. *glyptos*, carved, + *graphō*, write.]

glyp-tog'ra-phy, 1 glip-tegʹrə-fɪ; 2 glŭp-tŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The art or operation of engraving on precious stones or the like. **2.** The study of engraved gems.

G. M., *abbr.* Grand Master.—**gm.**, *abbr.* Gram.

gnar‖, 1 nār; 2 năr, *vi.* To snarl or growl; quarrel. **gnarr**‡.

gnarl, 1 nārl; 2 nărl, *vt.* To snarl; growl. [Akin to G. *knurren*, D. *knorren*.]

gnarl, *n.* A protuberance on a trunk or branch; a tough knot. [Akin to LG. *knarre*, knot.]—**gnarl(e)d**[2], *a.* Exhibiting gnarls; knotty; cross-grained; distorted. **gnarl'y**‡.

gnash[1], 1 nɑsh; 2 năsh, *vt.* To grind or snap (the teeth) together, as in rage.

gnat, 1 nat; 2 năt, *n.* A small two-winged fly having long, many-jointed antennæ. [<AS. *gnæt*.]—**gnat'catch"er**, *n.* A small American bird having a graduated tail and short wings.

gnaw, 1 nō; 2 ną, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To eat away little by little; bite repeatedly. **2.** To corrode; eat or fret away. [< AS. *gnagan*.]—**gnaw'er**, *n.*—**gnaw'ing**, *n.* Constant biting, fretting, or craving.

gneiss, 1 nɑis; 2 nīs, *n.* *Geol.* A crystallized rock, resembling granite. [G.]—**gneiss'ic**, *a.*

gnome[1], 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n.* **1.** One of a fabulous race of dwarfed goblins. **2.** A dwarf. **3.** One of various humming-birds; also, the pygmy owl of North America. [F.]—**gnom'ish**, *a.*

gnome[2], *n.* A pithy proverbial saying: maxim. [LL., < Gr. *gnōmē*, thought, maxim, < *gignōskō*, know.]—**gnom'ic**, *a.* **1.** Dealing in gnomes. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing a maxim or a universal truth.

gno'mon, 1 nōʹmən; 2 nō'mŏn, *n.* **1.** The triangular piece whose shadow points out the time of day on a sun-dial, or anything, as a pillar, answering a similar purpose. **2.** The index of the hour-circle of a globe. **3.** *Geom.* The figure that remains after a parallelogram has been removed from the corner of a similar but larger parallelogram. [L., < Gr. *gnomōn*; see GNOME[1].]—**gnomon'ics**, *n.* The science of dialing or of constructing sun-dials.

gno'sis, 1 nōʹsɪs; 2 nō'sis, *n.* Cognition; especially, the higher knowledge of mysteries; philosophic insight. [< Gr. *gnōsis*, knowing, < *gignōskō*, know.]

Gnos'ti-cism, 1 nosʹtɪ-sizm; 2 nŏs'ti-çism, *n.* A philosophical and religious system (1st to 6th century) teaching that knowledge rather than faith was the key to salvation. [< Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing, < *gignōskō*, know.] — **Gnos'tic**, *a.* & *n.*

White-tailed Gnu. 1/33

gnu, 1 nū *or* nīū; 2 nų *or* nū, *n.* A South-African antelope having a buffalo-like head, an asslike mane, and a horse-like tail. [Hottentot.] **gnoo**‡.

go, 1 gō; 2 gŏ, *v.* [WENT; GONE; GO'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Collop.] **1.** To take, as shares in something; as, to *go* halves. **2.** To receive with approval; assent to; tolerate. **3.** To put up at risk; bet. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move from one place

to another. **2.** To depart. **3.** To move customarily; operate, as a watch, clock, mill, etc. **4.** To proceed to its proper consequences; be carried; terminate. **5.** To be habitually said or used. **6.** To be freed. **7.** To extend, lead, or reach, in place, direction, meaning, or effect. **8.** To tend; be contributory. **9.** To be about to do; intend. **10.** To pass into a state. **11.** To have recourse; resort. **12.** To be applicable; suit; fit; belong. **13.** To conform (with). **14.** To pass away finally. **15.** To be expended, sold, or exchanged. **16.** To strike, as a clock. [< AS. *gān.*]

go, *n.* [GOES[2], *pl.*] [Colloq.] **1.** The fashion or mode. **2.** The capacity for energetic action; push. **3.** A turn of affairs; predicament. **4.** A successful stroke. **5.** A trial.
—**go′-be-tween″,** *n.* An agent; intermediary.—**go′-by,** *n.* A slight or snub; avoidance.—**go′-cart,** *n.* A frame on casters to support a child learning to walk; a light cart or wagon; hand-cart.—**go′er,** *n.*—**go′ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of moving or departing. **2.** [U. S.] The condition of roads or paths. ‖. Deportment.

G. O., *abbr.* General order.—**Go., Goth.,** *abbr.* Gothic.

goad, 1 gōd; 2 ḡōd. I[d]. *vt.* To prick or drive with a goad; stimulate; incite. **II.** *n.* A point set in the end of a stick for urging oxen; hence, anything that spurs or incites. [< AS. *gād.*] Syn.: see INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR.
—**goads′man,** *n.* An ox-driver.

goal, 1 gōl; 2 ḡōl, *n.* A point or end aimed at; the limit, winning-point, or safety-place of any game. [< OF. *gaule,* for *waule,* pole.] Syn.: see AIM; END.

goat, 1 gōt; 2 ḡōt, *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant of nearly the size of the sheep. [< AS. *gāt.*]—**goat′herd″,** *n.* One who tends goats.—**goat′suck″er,** *n.* A nocturnal, insectivorous bird, as the whippoorwill or nighthawk.—**goat′ish,** *a.*

Angora Goat. 1/36

goa-tee′, 1 gō-tī′; 2 ḡō-tē′, *n.* A pointed beard on the chin.

gob[1], 1 gəb; 2 ḡŏb, *n.* **1.** A small piece or chunk. **2.** *Mining.* An abandoned working filled with refuse. **3.** Rubbish. [Abbr. of GOBBET.]

gob[2]**.** *n.* [Colloq.] A sailor: originally, one in the preventive service.

gob′bet, 1 gəb′et; 2 ḡŏb′ĕt, *n.* **1.** A block of stone. 2‖. A chunk; mouthful. [< F. *gobet,* dim. of OF. *gob,* < *gober,* devour; of Celt. orig.; cp. Gael. *gob,* mouth.]

gob′ble[1], } 1 gəb′l; 2 ḡŏb′l, *vt.* [GOB′BLED, GOB′LD[P]; GOB′-
gob′l[P], } BLING.] To swallow (food) greedily.—**gob′bler**[1], *n.* A glutton.

gob′ble[2]**.** 1 gəb′l; 2 ḡŏb′l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter a gobble, as turkeys. **II.** *n.* The gurgling sound made by the turkey-cock. [Imitative.]—**gob′bler**[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A turkey-cock.

Go″be-lin′, 1 gō″bə-laṅ′; 2 ḡō″be-lăṅ′, *n.* **Gilles** and **Jean,** French dyers (fl. 1456) who with their descendants originated the **Gobelin tapestry,** now made by the state.

Go′bi, 1 gō′bi; 2 ḡō′bĭ, *n.* A desert region in Mongolia and E. Turkestan.

gob′let, 1 gəb′let; 2 ḡŏb′lĕt, *n.* A drinking-vessel with stem and standard. [< LL.[OF] *cupellus,* cup.]

gob′lin, 1 gəb′lın; 2 ḡŏb′lĭn, *n.* A frightful creature fabled to haunt groves and grottoes; gnome; kobold. [< Gr.[OF] *kobalos,* impudent rogue.] Syn.: see SCARECROW.

go′by, 1 gō′bı; 2 ḡō′bĭ, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -bız; 2 -bĭs, *pl.*] A spiny-rayed fish having ventral fins united into a funnel-shaped disk. [< Gr. *kōbios,* gudgeon.]

god†, *vt.* To deify; idolize.

god, 1 ged; 2 ḡŏd, *n.* **1.** [G-] *Monotheism.* The one Supreme Being, self-existent and eternal; the maker and ruler of the universe. **2.** *Polytheism.* A being regarded as possessing supernatural qualities or powers, and made an object of worship or propitiation; a divinity; deity. **3.** Any person or thing exalted as the chief good; anything that absorbs one's devotion. **4.** An idol. [< AS. *god.*]—**God's acre,** a burying-ground.—**god′child″, god′daugh″ter, god′fa″ther, god′moth″er, god′par″ent, god′son″,** one viewed as holding a religious relationship like the natural one indicated, in consequence of sponsorship at baptism.—**god′dess,** *n.* A female divinity.—**god′dess-hood,** *n.* **god′dess-ship**†**.**—**God′head,** *n.* **1.** The essential nature of God; Deity. **2.** [g-] Godhood.—**god′hood,** *n.* The state or quality of being divine; divinity.—**god′less,** *a.* Ungodly: atheistical: wicked. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**god′less-ness,** *n.*—**god′like,** *a.* Similar to God or to a god; divine; of supreme excellence or beauty.—**god′ly,** *a.* Filled with reverence and love for God; pious.—**god′li-ly,** *adv.*—**god′li-ness,** *n.* The character of being godly. Syn.: see RELIGION.—**god′send″,** *n.* An unexpected stroke of good fortune regarded as specially sent by God.—**god′ship,** *n.* The rank or character of a god; deity.—**God′speed″,** *n.* A wish that God will speed or prosper one.—**God′ward,** *adv.* Toward God.

god′-den″†**,** *n.* Good evening.

God′frey of Bouil″lon′, 1 ged′frı, bū″yōṅ′; 2 ḡōd′fry, bų″yōṅ′ (1058–1100). Duke of Lower Lorraine; led the first crusade, 1096–1100; hero of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Go-di′va, 1 go-dai′və; 2 ḡo-di′va, *n.* The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, England (c. 1040); said to have ridden naked through Coventry as the condition of the removal of oppressive taxes.

Go-dol′phin, 1 go-del′fın; 2 ḡo-dŏl′fĭn, **Earl of** (1645–1712). Sidney Godolphin, an English statesman.

go-down′, 1 go-daun′; 2 ḡo-down′, *n.* A Chinese or East-Indian warehouse. [< Malay *godong,* warehouse.]

God′win, 1 ged′wın; 2 ḡŏd′wĭn, **Earl** (990?–1053). An English statesman; chief minister to Edward the Confessor.

God′win-Aus′ten, 1 ged′wın-ēs′ten; 2 ḡŏd′wĭn-ąs′tĕn, *n.* A mountain peak in N. Kashmir, India; 28,250 ft. high.

Godwit. 1/14

god′wit, 1 ged′wıt; 2 ḡŏd′wĭt, *n.* A curlew-like shore-bird, with long legs and a long, slightly upturned bill. [< AS. *gōdwiht.*]

Goe′thals, 1 gō′thalz; 2 ḡō′thălş, **George Washington** (1858–). An American engineer; builder of Panama canal.

Goe′the, 1 gū′tə; 2 ḡū′te, **Johann Wolfgang von** (1749–1832). A German poet and prose-writer; *Faust.*

gof′fer, 1 gof′ər; 2 ḡŏf′er. **I.** *vt.* To crimp; also, to raise in relief. **II.** *n.* A fluting or crimp. [< OF. *gauffrer,* < *goffre,* wafer, < MD. *waefel,* honeycomb.]

Gog and Magog, 1 geg, mē′geg; 2 ḡĕg, mā′ḡĕg. Names occurring in the Bible (*Ezek.* xxxviii, 2), and also in the Koran. In popular usage, two huge wooden statues in the London Guildhall.

gog′gle, } 1 geg′l; 2 ḡŏḡ′l, *n.* **1.** A rolling of the eyes. **2.**
gog′l[P]**,** } *pl.* Spectacles with tubes, in which are glasses, often colored, to protect against dust or strong light. [< Gael. *gog,* a nod.]—**gog′gle-eye″,** *n.* A staring eye.—**g.-eyed,** *a.*

goi′ter, } 1 geı′tər; 2 ḡŏi′ter, *n.* A morbid swelling of the
goi′tre, } neck. [< F. *goitre,* goiter.]—**goi′tered, goi′terd,** *a.*—**goi′trous,** *a.*

Gol-con′da, 1 gel-ken′də; 2 ḡŏl-cŏn′dą, *n.* **1.** A ruined city in India, famous in the 16th century for diamond-cutting. **2.** Hence, a mine of wealth.

gold, 1 gōld; 2 ḡōld, *n.* A precious metal of a yellow color, very heavy, ductile, and malleable; this metal coined; hence, wealth. See ELEMENT. [< AS. *gold,* < √ *ghel,* be yellow.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**gold′-beat″er,** *n.* One who makes gold-leaf.—**g.-beaters' skin,** the outer coat of the cæcum of the ox prepared for the use of the gold-beater.—**g.-dust,** *n.* Gold in fine particles.—**g.-filled,** *pa.* Denoting an extra heavy or thick plate of gold on a base metal foundation, as in watchmaking. — **gold′finch″,** *n.* **1.** A European finch having a black hood and a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings. **2.** An American finch purely lemon-yellow, with black cap, wings, and tail.—**gold′fish″,** *n.* A small carp of golden color.—**g.-foil,** *n.* Thin sheets of gold, thicker than gold-leaf.—**g. lace,** a lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—**g.-leaf,** *n.* The finest leaf made from beaten gold.—**gold′smith″,** *n.* **1.** A worker in gold. **2**†**.** A banker.

Gold Coast. A British crown colony and protectorate in Guinea, W. Africa; 80,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,502,900.

gold′en, 1 gōld′n; 2 ḡōld′n, *a.* Made of or like gold; precious; prosperous.—**gold′en-eye″,** *n.* A large sea-duck having the upper parts black, glossed with green and violet, and the lower parts white.—**Golden Fleece.** *Gr. Myth.* A fleece of gold guarded by a dragon and taken by Jason with the aid of Medea. See ARGO.—**gold′en-rod″,** *n.* A North-American herb of the aster family having rod-like stems and bright-yellow flowers in clusters.—**g. rule,** the rule of life given in *Matt.* vii, 12: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—**gold′en-ly,** *adv.*

Gold′en Gate, a strait leading from the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco Bay and harbor.

Gold′en Horn. The crescent-shaped arm of the Bosporus on which Constantinople is situated.

gold′i-locks″, 1 gōld′ı-loks″; 2 ḡōld′ĭ-lŏks″, *n.* A buttercup; also, one of various plants with yellow flowers.

Gold′smith, 1 gōld′smith; 2 ḡōld′smĭth, **Oliver** (1728–1774). An Irish poet, novelist, and dramatist.

golf, 1 gelf; 2 ḡŏlf, *n.* A Scottish game played with clubs by driving a small resilient ball into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen). [< D. *kolf,* club.]—**golf′-club″,** *n.* **1.** One of several clubs used in playing golf. **2.** A company of golfers.—**golf′er,** *n.*

Gol′go-tha, 1 gol′go-thə; 2 ḡŏl′ḡo-thą, *n.* *Bib.* The scene of the Crucifixion, near Jerusalem. *Matt.* xxvii, 33.

Go-li'ath, 1 go-lī'əth; 2 gō-lī'ath. *n. Bib.* A Philistine giant, slain by David. *1 Sam.* xvii, 4.

gol'li-wog, 1 gŏl'ī-wŏg; 2 gŏl'ī-wôg, *n.* A grotesque figure.

go-losh', *n.* Same as GALOSH.

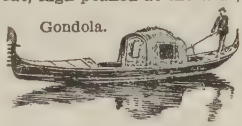
Goltz, 1 gōlts; 2 gōlts, **Kolmar, Baron von der** (1843–1916). A German field-marshal.

gom'er-el, 1 gom'er-el; 2 gŏm'er-ĕl. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Stupid; senseless. **II.** *n.* A blockhead. **gom'er-il†.**

Go'mez, 1 gō'mēs; 2 gō'mes, **José Miguel** (1858–1921). A Cuban statesman; President of Cuba.

Go-mor'rah, 1 go-mor'ə; 2 gō-mŏr'a, *n. Bib.* A city destroyed with Sodom, by fire from heaven. *Gen.* xiii, 10.

gon'do-la, 1 gon'do-lə; 2 gŏn'do-la, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, high-peaked at the ends, and rowed with one oar by a gondolier. **2.** [U. S.] A large flat-bottomed river-boat of light build. **3.** [U. S.] A long, shallow, open freight-car. [It.] **—gon"do-lier',** *n.* The rower of a gondola.


Gondola.

gone, 1 gōn *or* gon; 2 gôn *or* gŏn, *pp.* of GO. [faintness.

gone'ness, *n.* [Colloq.] A state of weakness or exhaustion;

Gon'er-il, 1 gen'er-il; 2 gŏn'er-il, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* Lear's eldest daughter, a type of filial ingratitude.

gon'fa-lon, 1 gen'fə-len; 2 gŏn'fa-lŏn, *n.* An ensign carried on a lance or the like. [< OF. *gonfanon,* < OHG. *gund,* battle, + *fano,* banner.]—**gon"fa-lon-ier',** *n.*

gong, 1 geŋ; 2 gŏng, *n.* A metal instrument like a shallow dish, sounded by beating; a signal-bell like it. [Malay.]

go'ni-o-, 1 gō'ni-o-; 2 gō'ni-o-. From Greek *gōnia,* angle, corner: a combining form.—**go"ni-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring angles. [+ Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**go"ni-o-met'ric, go"ni-o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**go"ni-om'e-try,** *n.* **1.** The art of measuring angles. **2.** The branch of trigonometry that treats of angles.

gonnet†, *n.* Same as GUN.

gon"or-rhe'a, 1 gen"o-ri'ə; 2 gŏn"o-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* A specific contagious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the genital organs. [< LL. *gonorrhœa,* < Gr. *gonorrhoia,* < *gonos,* seed, + *rhoia,* flow.] **gon"or-rhœ'a†.**

-gony, *suffix.* Used to denote generation, production, etc., as cosm*ogony.* [< L. *-gonia,* < Gr. *-gonia,* < *gignomai* (√ *gen*), become.]

goo'ber, 1 gū'bər; 2 gōō'ber, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A peanut.

good, 1 gud; 2 gŏŏd, *a.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** Having physical qualities that are useful or that can be made productive of comfort; sound; wholesome; excellent. **2.** Having admirable moral or spiritual qualities; righteous; virtuous; religious. **3.** Having kindly social qualities; merciful; kind; pleasant; agreeable; social. **4.** Having fitness for some work or need; satisfactory; adequate; competent; serviceable. **5.** Of due force; valid; sound. **6.** Of full or complete measure, amount, or value; genuine; thorough. **7.** Not small or insignificant; considerable. **8.** Worthy; as, my *good* sir. [< AS. *gōd.*]

Syn.: able, adequate, admirable, advantageous, agreeable, beneficial, benevolent, capital, cheerful, cheering, companionable, competent, complete, considerable, convenient, dexterous, dutiful, excellent, expert, fair, favorable, fit, friendly, genial, genuine, godly, gracious, gratifying, holy, honorable, humane, immaculate, kind, lively, merciful, obliging, perfect, pious, pleasant, precious, profitable, proper, ready, real, religious, right, righteous, satisfactory, serious, serviceable, skilful, social, sound, stanch, sterling, suitable, thorough, true, unblemished, unfeigned, unimpeached, unsullied, untarnished, upright, useful, valid, valuable, virtuous, well-adapted, well-disposed, well-qualified, wholesome, worthy. *Good* may be a synonym of almost any adjective in the language implying advantage, benefit, utility, worth, etc. *Good* almost always carries a silent connotation of the connection or purpose with reference to which it is affirmed. A horse that is sound, kind, and serviceable, whether swift, as a racer, or strong and heavy, as a dray-horse, is a *good* horse; a ship that is *stanch* and seaworthy is a *good* ship; a use of money that brings in sure and ample returns is a *good* investment; a man of high and true moral character is a *good* man; one of very different character, if brave and skilful in war, is a *good* soldier. Compare AMIABLE; BENEFICIAL; CHOICE; EXCELLENT; HONEST; MORAL; RIGHT; USEFUL; VIRTUOUS; WELL.—Ant.: see synonyms for BAD.

—good book, the Bible: often written with capital initials.—**good'-deed"†,** *adv.* Indeed.—**g. den†,** good evening.—**g.-humor,** *n.* A cheery kindly mood or temper.—**g.-humored,** *a.* **1.** Having or marked by a cheerful, kindly temper; pleasant. **2.** Done or said in a pleasant, kindly way. Syn.: see AMIABLE. — **g.-humoredly,** *adv.* — **good'ish,** *a.* **1.** Somewhat good; not bad; rather good. **2.** Of appreciable extent; considerable.—**good'ly,** *a.* [-LI-ER; -LI-EST.] Having a pleasing appearance or superior qualities; comely; attractive; ample.—**good'li-ness,** *n.* **1.** Comeliness; beauty. **2†.** Goodness.—**good'man‖,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Master; Mr.: a familiar appellation of civility; also, a husband; head of a family.—**g.-natured,** *a.* Of pleasant temper. Syn.: see AMIABLE; PLEASANT.—**good'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being good. Syn.: see VIRTUE.—**g. speed,** good luck: an old form of wishing success.—**g.-tempered,** *a.* Of a good disposition.—**g.-temperedly,** *adv.*—**good'wife"‖,** *n.* [-WIVES", *pl.*] The mistress of the house; madam; Mrs.: the correlative of *goodman.* — **g.-will,** *n.* **1.** A desire for the well-being of others. **2.** The established popularity of a business or the like. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; FAVOR; FRIENDSHIP.

good, *n.* **1.** That which is good in any sense; advantage; profit; benefit; righteousness; virtue. **2.** Advancement of well-being; welfare. **3.** *pl.* Personal property; especially, portable chattels. Syn.: see PROFIT, SERVICE.

good"-by', } 1 gud"-bai'; 2 gŏŏd"-bȳ', *a., n., & interj.*
good"-bye', } Farewell; adieu. [Contr. of GOD BE WITH YOU.] Syn.: see FAREWELL.

goods, 1 gudz; 2 gŏŏdz, *n. pl.* The plural of GOOD, *n.*: as used in composition, in England, the equivalent of *freight* in United States usage; as, a *goods*-train.

Syn.: see PROPERTY; WEALTH.

Good'win Sands, 1 gud'win; 2 gŏŏd'win. Dangerous shoals, 10 m. long, about 5 m. off the S. E. coast of England.

good'y, 1 gud'i; 2 gŏŏd'y. **I.** *a.* Mawkishly good; weakly pious. **good'y-good"y‡. II.** *n.* [GOOD'IES², *pl.*] **1.** A weakly good person. **2.** An old and poor woman. **3.** A sweetmeat. [< GOODWIFE.]

Graylag Goose. 1/20

goo-san'der, 1 gū-san'dər; 2 gōō-săn'der, *n.* A merganser.

goose, 1 gūs; 2 gōōs, *n.* [GEESE, *pl.*] **1.** A web-footed bird, larger than a duck and smaller than a swan. **2.** The female of the goose: distinguished from *gander.* **3.** [GOOS'-ES, *pl.*] A tailors' heavy smoothing-iron, having a curved handle. **4.** A silly creature; ninny. **5.** An old game of chance, played with dice and counters. [< AS. *gōs,* pl. *gēs.*]—**goose'ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The tart fruit of a spiny shrub; also, the shrub. **2.** A cask-like frame around which barbed wire is wound in forming entanglements: soldiers' term.—**g.-flesh,** *n.* A roughened condition of the skin produced by cold, fear, etc. **g.-skin‡.**—**goose'foot",** *n.* Pigweed: from the shape of the leaf.—**goose'herd",** *n.* A tender of geese.—**goose'neck",** *n.* A mechanical contrivance curved like a goose's neck: (1) A swivel forming the fastening between a boom and a mast. (2) A davit. (3) A curved seat-post on a bicycle.—**goos'y,** *a.* [GOOS'I-ER; GOOS'I-EST.] **1.** Like a goose; ridiculous; absurd. **2.** Appearing like goose-flesh. **goos'ey‡.**—**goos'i-ness,** *n.*

go'pher, 1 gō'fər; 2 gō'fer, *n.* **1.** A burrowing American rodent that honeycombs the earth, especially one with large cheek-pouches, the **pock'et-go"pher;** also, one of various western North-American ground-squirrels. **2.** A large, nocturnal, burrowing land-tortoise of the southern United States. [< F. *gaufre,* lit. honeycomb, < MD. *waefel.*]

Gopher. 1/12

go'pher-wood", *n.* **1.** A tree of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, with yellow or yellowish wood. **2.** The unknown wood of which Noah's ark was made. [< Heb. *gōpher,* kind of wood, + WOOD.]

gor'bel"lied†, *a.* Big-bellied.—**gor'bel"ly†,** *n.*

Gor'di-us, 1 gôr'di-us; 2 gôr'di-ŭs, *n.* An ancient king of Phrygia; he tied a hard knot about the yoke of his chariot, the man who loosed which, according to an oracle, was to rule all Asia. This was accomplished by Alexander the Great, who cut the knot in two with his sword.—**Gor'di-an,** *a.*—**Gordian knot. 1.** The knot tied by Gordius. **2.** A difficulty that can only be overcome by bold measures.

Gor'don, 1 gôr'dən; 2 gôr'don, *n.* **1. Adam Lindsay** (1833–1870), an Australian poet. **2. Charles George** (1833–1885), an English general; suppressed Taiping rebellion in China; governor of the Sudan; killed at Khartum. **3. Lord George** (1751–1793), an English political agitator; instigated "No Popery" riots in London, 1780.

gore¹, 1 gōr; 2 gōr, *vt.* [GORED; GOR'ING.] To make a gore of; supply with a gore.

gore², *vt.* [GOR(E)D[F]; GOR'ING.] To pierce, as with a spear or a horn; stab. [Ult. < AS. *gār,* spear.]

gore¹, *n.* A wedge-shaped or triangular piece. Specifically:

(1) A tapering or triangular piece of land. (2) A triangular piece of cloth let into a garment. (3) *Naut.* A triangular piece of plank used in fitting a vessel. [< AS. *gāra*, point of land.] [< AS. *gōr*, filth.]

gore², *n.* Blood after effusion, especially clotted blood.

Gor'gas, 1 gôr'gas; 2 gôr'gȧs, **William Crawford** (1854–1920). American surgeon general of U. S. Army; Chief Medical Officer of Canal Zone, 1904–1914.

gorge, 1 gôrj; 2 gôrǧ, *v.* [GORGED; GORG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To swallow, especially with greediness. **2.** To fill the stomach of with food; glut. **II.** *i.* To feed in a greedy manner. [< F. *gorger*, < *gorge;* see GORGE, *n.*]

gorge, *n.* **1.** The throat; gullet. **2.** A narrow passage between hills; ravine. **3.** The act of gorging, or that which is gorged. **4.** The part of a garment about the throat. **5.** A jam. **6.** An entrance into a bastion or similar part of a fortification; hence, the rear of a redan or other work. [F., throat, < L. *gurges*, whirlpool.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

gor'geous, 1 gôr'jus; 2 gôr'ǧŭs, *a.* **1.** Conspicuous by splendor of colors; magnificent; resplendent. **2.** Having a taste for magnificence. [< OF. *gorgias*, gaudy, perhaps < *gorge;* see GORGE, *n.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

gor'get, 1 gôr'jet; 2 gôr'ǧĕt, *n.* **1.** A piece of armor protecting the junction of the helmet and cuirass; also, an ornament, often crescent-shaped, worn on the neck or breast. **2.** A ruff formerly worn by women. [< F. *gorgette;* see GORGE.]

Gor'gi-as, 1 gôr'ji-as; 2 gôr'ǧi-ăs, *n.* A Greek statesman, orator, and sophist (480–380 B. C.).

Gor'gon, 1 gôr'gȧn; 2 gôr'gon, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of three winged monsters, with claws of bronze and serpents for hair; especially Medusa, whose appearance turned all beholders to stone. See PERSEUS. **2.** [*g-*] The head of Medusa, set in the egis of Athena, after the monster had been killed by Perseus; hence, any hideously ugly object. [< L. *Gorgona*, < Gr. *Gorgō*, < *gorgos*, grim.]—**gor-go'ne-an,** *a.* **gor'gon‡; gor-go'nl-an‡.**—**gor'gon-ize§,** *vt.* To paralyze as if by the Gorgon's spell; petrify.

Gorilla.
1/37

gor"gon-zo'la, 1 gôr"gen-zō'la; 2 gôr'gŏn-zō'la, *n.* A cheese of pressed milk made at Gorgonzola, Italy.

go-ril'la, 1 go-ril'ȧ; 2 gọ-ril'a, *n.* A manlike and ferocious African ape about five and a half feet in height, with a massive body and limbs. [< Gr. *gorilla.*]

Gor'ki, 1 gôr'ki; 2 gôr'ki, **Maxim.** See PYESHKOV.

gor'mand, } 1 gôr'[*or* **gour'mand,** } gûr']mȧnd; 2 gôr'[*or* ǧur']mand, *n.* **1.** A glutton. **2.** An epicure; gourmet. [< F. *gourmand*, glutton.] — **gor'mand-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To eat voraciously. **gor'mand-ise‡.** — **gor'mand-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

gorse, 1 gôrs; 2 gôrs, *n.* Furze. [< AS. *gorst.*]—**gors'y,** *a.*

gor'y, 1 gôr'i; 2 gôr'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or stained with gore. **2.** Resembling gore. [< GORE², *n.*]
Syn.: see BLOODY.

gos'hawk", 1 gos'hôk"; 2 gŏs'hạk", *n.* A short-winged hawk. [< AS. *gōshafuc.*]

Go'shen, 1 gō'shen; 2 ǧō'shĕn, *n. Bib.* **1.** The district in Egypt occupied by the Israelites. *Gen.* xlv, 10. **2.** A district in S. Palestine. *Josh.* x, 41.

gos'ling, 1 goz'liŋ; 2 ǧŏs'ling, *n.* A young goose.—**gos'-ling-green",** *n.* A yellowish-green color.

gos'pel, 1 gos'pel; 2 ǧŏs'pĕl. **I†.** *vt.* [GOS'PELED or GOS'-PELLED; GOS'PEL-ING or GOS'PEL-LING.] To teach the gospel to; fill with piety. **II.** *a.* Relating to or agreeing with the gospel; evangelical; veritable. **III.** *n.* **1.** Good news or tidings, especially the announcement of salvation through the atoning death of Jesus Christ. **2.** [G-] One of the memoirs of Christ in the New Testament. **3.** The portion of one of the four Gospels read as a part of divine service. **4.** Any doctrine concerning human welfare. **5.** That which is regarded as infallibly true. [< AS. *godspell*, understood as < *god*, God, + *spel*, story, really < AS. *gōd*, good, + *spel*, story, = Gr. *euangelion*, good message. See EVANGEL.]—**gos'pel-er,** *n.* **1.** An ardent adherent of the Reformation, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic. **2.** The cleric who reads the Gospel at a church service. **3.** An evangelist; missionary. **gos'-pel-ler‡.**

gos'sa-mer, 1 gos'ȧ-mər; 2 ǧŏs'a-mer. **I.** *a.* Thin and light as gossamer; flimsy. **gos'sa-mer-y‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An exceedingly fine thread or web of spider's silk that may float in the air. **2.** *Fabrics.* (1) A fine gauze. (2) A thin water-proof outer garment. [ME. *gos*, GOOSE, + *somer*, SUMMER.]

gos'sip, 1 gos'ip; 2 ǧŏs'ip, *v.* [GOS'SIPED‡ or GOS'SIPPED‡; GOS'SIP-ING or GOS'SIP-PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat as gossip. **2†.** To stand sponsor to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tell idle or mischievous tales; tattle. **2†.** To be a pot-companion. Syn.: see BABBLE.—**gos'sip-ing,** *n.* **1.** Gossipy talk; a prating. **2†.** A christening; merrymaking.

gos'sip, *n.* **1.** Familiar or idle talk; groundless rumor; mischievous tattle. **2.** One who gossips. **gos'sip-er‡.** **3.** Originally, a sponsor in baptism. **4‖.** A boon companion. [< AS. *god*, God, + *sib*, related.]—**gos'sip-red(e†,** *n.* Sponsorship; spiritual relationship.

got, *imp.* & *pp.* of GET, *v.*—**got'ten,** *pp.* of GET, *v.*

Goth, 1 goth; 2 gŏth, *n.* A member of a Low German race that overran the Roman empire in the 3d and 4th centuries. See OSTROGOTH; VISIGOTH. [< LL. *Gothus.*]—**Goth'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Goths or their tongue; rude; barbaric. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Pointed style of medieval architecture. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the Goths. **2.** *Arch.* The Pointed style.—**Gothic type,** a type-face having all the strokes of uniform width.—**Goth'-i-cism,** *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom. **2.** Imitation of or inclination for Gothic architecture. **3.** Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.—**Goth'i-cize,** *vt.*

Go'tha, 1 gō'thȧ; 2 gō'tha, *n.* A former duchy in Germany; united with Saxe-Coburg; 540 sq. m.; pop. 205,000.

Go'tham, 1 gō'thəm *or* goth'əm; 2 gō'tham *or* gŏth'am, *n.* **1.** A village near Nottingham, England, noted in stories for the simplicity of its inhabitants. **2.** Nickname of New York city.—**Go'tham-ite,** *n.*

Got'ten-borg, 1 got'en-bôrg; 2 gŏt'en-bôrǧ, *n.* A seaport city in S. W. Sweden; pop. 200,000. **Goth'en-burg‡.**

Göt"ter-däm'mer-ung, 1 gût"ər-dem'ər-uŋ; 2 gût"er-dĕm'-er-uŋ, *n.* Twilight of the gods; an opera by Wagner. [G.]

Göt'ting-en, 1 gût'iŋ-en; 2 gût'ing-ĕn, *n.* A university town (pop. 41,300) in S. Prussia.

gouge, 1 gauj; 2 ǧouǧ. **I.** *vt.* [GOUGED; GOUG'ING.] To cut or scoop out with a gouge; hence, to cheat; overreach. **II.** *n.* A chisel having a curved cutting edge; also, an excavation made, or as made, by it. [OF.]—**goug'er,** *n.*

Gough, 1 gĕf; 2 gŏf. **1. Sir Hubert de la Poer** (1870–). British general in the World War; defeated by the Germans in Flanders, March, 1918. **2. John Bartholomew** (1817–1886). An Anglo-American temperance lecturer.

Gou"nod', 1 gū"nō'; 2 ǧu"nō', **Charles François** (1818–1893). A French musical composer; *Faust*, etc.

Gou"raud', 1 gū"rō'; 2 ǧu"rō', **Henri** (1867–). French general; drove Germans into retreat, Oct., 1918; entered Sedan, Nov. 10; Commander-in-chief of Army of the East, 1919; governor of Strassbourg.

gourd, 1 gôrd *or* gûrd; 2 ǧôrd *or* ǧurd, *n.* **1.** A melon-like fruit with a hard rind; also, the plant that bears it, or a vessel, as a dipper, made of its shell. **2.** A hollow die used by gamblers for cheating. [< L.ᴾ *cucurbita*, gourd.]

gour'mand, etc. Same as GORMAND, etc.

gour"met', 1 gûr"mē'; 2 ǧur"me', *n.* An epicure. [F.]

gous'ty, 1 gaus'ti; 2 ǧous'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Gusty; wild; dreary. **gous'tie‡.**

gout¹, 1 gaut; 2 ǧout, *n.* **1.** A disease manifested ordinarily by inflammation of a joint, as of the great toe. **2‖.** A drop; clot. [< F. *goutte*, < L. *gutta*, drop.]—**gout'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gout'i-ness,** *n.*—**gout'y,** *a.* [taste.]

goût², 1 gū; 2 ǧu, *n.* Taste; relish. [F., < L. *gustus*, Gov., *abbr.* Government, governor.

gov'ern, 1 guv'ərn; 2 ǧov'ern, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To control by authority; administer the government of. **2.** To control physically or morally; regulate; direct; influence. **3.** *Gram.* To regulate the form, character, or case of (a word). **II.** *i.* To exercise authority; administer laws. [< L.ᴾ *guberno*, < Gr. *kybernaō*, direct a ship.]
Syn.: command, control, curb, direct, influence, manage, mold, reign over, restrain, rule, sway. A person *commands* another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed; he *controls* another whom he can prevent from doing anything contrary to his will; he *governs* one whom he actually does cause to obey his will; a parent may *command* a child whom he cannot *govern* or *control*. A wise mother, by gentle means, *sways* the feelings and *molds* the lives of her children; to be able to *manage* servants is an important element of good housekeeping. The word *reign*, once so absolute, now simply denotes that one holds the official station of sovereign with or without effective power. See COMMAND; REGULATE. —Ant.: be in subjection, be subject, comply, obey, submit, yield.—**gov'ern-a-bl(cᴱ,** *a.*—**gov'ern-ance,** *n.* Government; control.—**gov'ern-ante"‖,** *n.* A governess; housekeeper; duenna.—**gov'ern-ess,** *n.* **1.** A woman who trains and instructs children. **2‖.** A female governor.

gov'ern-ment, } 1 guv'ərn-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ğŏv'ern-
guv'ern-ment[F], } ment, *n.* **1.** The act of governing, or the state of being governed; control, direction, or restraint. **2.** The organized control of a state or community; the controlling power; the administration; also, territory governed. **3.** *Gram.* That relation between two words whereby one requires the other to assume a prescribed form, as a case. **4**†. Conduct; behavior.—**gov"ern-men't'al,** *a.*—**gov'ern-ment-house",** *n.* [Brit. Colonies.] The official residence of a governor.

gov'er-nor, } 1 guv'ər-nər *or* -nor; 2 ğŏv'er-nor, *n.* **1.**
guv'er-nor[2], } One who governs; especially, the chief executive of a state or colony. **2.** A device for regulating the speed, as of machinery. Syn.: see MASTER. **-ship,** *n.*

Govt., *abbr.* Government.

gow'an, 1 gau'ən; 2 ğow'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The daisy. **2.** A yellow flower of any one of several species.—**gow'an-y,** *a.*

Gow'er, 1 gau'ər *or* gōr; 2 ğow'er *or* ğōr, **John** (1330–1408). An English poet; friend of Chaucer; *Confessio Amantis.*

gowk, 1 gauk; 2 ğowk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The cuckoo. **2.** A fool; simpleton. [= GAWK.]

gown, 1 gaun; 2 ğown. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To put a gown upon; dress oneself in a gown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A woman's dress; a long, loose academic or official robe; any long, loose outer garment or wrapper. [< W. *gwn.*]—**gowns'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who wears a gown professionally, as a clergyman, university student, or graduate, etc. **gown'mant.**

gow'pen, 1 gau'pn; 2 ğow'pn, *n.* [Scot.] A handful. [< Ice. *gaupn.*] **gou'pent; gow'pin‡.**

G. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Gloria Patri* (glory to the Father).—**Gr.,** *abbr.* Greece, Greek.—**gr.,** *abbr.* Grain, gram, great.—**gr., gram.,** *abbr.* Grammar, grammarian.—**gr., gro.,** *abbr.* Gross.

grab, 1 grab; 2 grăb, *v.* [GRABBED, GRABD[s]; GRAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To grasp rudely; clutch or snatch; seize suddenly, violently, or dishonestly. **II.** *i.* To make a clutch or sudden grasp. [< Sw. *grabba,* grasp.] Syn.: see GRASP.

grab, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act of grabbing, or that which is grabbed. **2.** An apparatus for grappling.

Grac'chus, 1 grak'ʊs; 2 grăc'ŭs, *n.* Either of two Roman reformers, brothers, known as the Gracchi; both killed. (1) **Caius Sempronius** (168?–121 B. C.). (2) **Tiberius Sempronius** (168?–133 B. C.).

grace, 1 grēs; 2 ğrāç. **I.** *vt.* [GRACED[t]; GRAC'ING.] **1.** To add grace and beauty or honor to; adorn. **2.** To dignify, honor, or gratify. **II.** *n.* **1.** Beauty or harmony of form, attitude, etc.; ease and elegance of speech. **2.** Any excellence or attractive characteristic, quality, or endowment. **3.** Unmerited favor or good will; clemency; hence, any kindness, favor, or service freely rendered. **4.** *Theol.* (1) The unmerited love and favor of God in Christ; hence, free gift. (2) The divine influence acting within the heart, to regenerate, sanctify, and keep it. (3) A state of reconciliation to God through Christ. (4) The power or disposition to exercise saving faith and to live the Christian life. (5) Any spiritual gift or attainment. **5.** A short prayer before or after a meal. **6.** Something granted in the exercise of favor or discretion and not as of right. **7.** A courteous or gracious demeanor; graciousness; demeanor in general. **8.** Goodness; clemency: a title applied in Great Britain and Ireland to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, formerly to the sovereign. **9.** [G-] *Myth.* One of the Graces. See THE GRACES, below. **10.** *Mus.* An ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, or the like. **11**†. Fortune; as, hard *grace,* i. e., misfortune. [OF., < L. *gratia,* favor, < *gratus,* beloved.] Syn.: see FAVOR; MERCY.

—**good graces,** favorable regard; friendship.—**the Graces** (*Class. Myth.*), three goddesses embodying and conferring grace, beauty, and joy, and represented as beautiful women —Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, attending on Venus.—**grace'-cup",** *n.* A cup passed from guest to guest after the grace at the end of a meal, for the drinking of the concluding health or healths; also, the health drunk from such a cup, or the drink served in it.

grace'ful, 1 grēs'ful; 2 ğrāç'fŭl, *a.* Characterized by grace; elegant; easy; becoming.

Syn.: beautiful. That which is *graceful* is marked by elegance and harmony, with ease of action, attitude, or posture, or delicacy of form. *Graceful* commonly suggests motion or the possibility of motion; *beautiful* may apply to absolute fixity; a landscape or a blue sky is *beautiful,* but neither is *graceful. Graceful* commonly applies to beauty as addressed to the eye, tho we often speak of a *graceful* poem or a *graceful* compliment. *Graceful* applies to the perfection of motion, especially of the lighter motions, which convey no suggestion of stress or strain, and are in harmonious curves. Apart from the thought of motion, *graceful* denotes a pleasing harmony of outline, proportion, etc., with a certain degree of delicacy; a Hercules is massive, an Apollo is *graceful.* We speak of a *graceful* attitude, *graceful* drapery. Compare BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING.—Ant.: see synonyms for AWKWARD.

—**grace'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**grace'ful-ness,** *n.*—**grace'less,** *a.* Lacking grace, especially in the moral sense.—**grace'less-ly,** *adv.*—**grace'less-ness,** *n.*

grac'il(es, 1 gras'il; 2 ğrāç'il, *a.* Gracefully slender or slight.

gra'cious, 1 grē'shus; 2 ğrā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to show grace or favor; full of kindness or love. **2.** Courteous and condescending; kind; affable. **3.** Possessing or exhibiting divine grace. **4**†. Happy; fortunate.

Syn.: see BLAND; HUMANE; MERCIFUL; POLITE; PROPITIOUS.—**gra'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**gra'cious-ness,** *n.*

grack'le, 1 grak'l; 2 ğrāk'l, *n.* **1.** One of various Old World starling-like birds. **2.** An American blackbird; especially, the **purple grackle.** [< its cry, *'gra, gra.'*]

gra-da'tion, 1 grē-dē'shən; 2 ğrā-dā'shon, *n.* Regular advance upward or downward, as by steps; a step, degree, or rank in a series; grade. [F., < L. *gradatio(n-),* < *gradior,* walk.]—**gra'date.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To produce or present in a series of grades; produce gradation. **II.** *a.* Graduated according to size.—**grad'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Proceeding by gradations; gradual. **2.** Adapted for walking.

grade, 1 grēd; 2 ğrād. **I.** *vt.* [GRAD'ED[d]; GRAD'ING.] **1.** To classify by grades. **2.** To bring to a level or to a regular inclination. **3.** To improve by cross-breeding: often with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A degree, step, rank, or division in any series or course. **2.** An incline, or the degree of inclination. **3.** A cross-bred animal: also used adjectivally. [F., < L. *gradus,* step, < *gradior,* walk.]

Syn.: see CLASS.—**gra'di-ent.** **1.** *a.* Running on legs; as, a *gradient* animal. **II.** *n.* A grade; incline.

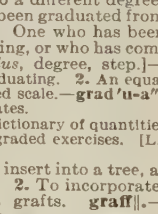
grad'u-al, 1 graj'u-əl; 2 ğrăj'u-al, *a.* **1.** Proceeding by steps or degrees; moving or changing slowly and regularly; slow. **2.** Divided into degrees; graduated.

Syn.: continuous, moderate, progressive, regular, slow. See SLOW.—Ant.: instant, instantaneous, momentary, prompt, quick, sudden.—**grad'u-al-ly,** *adv.*—**grad'u-al-ness,** *n.*

grad'u-ate, 1 graj'u-ēt; 2 ğrăj'u-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To admit to or take an academic degree at the end of a course. **2.** To arrange in or divide into grades or intervals; also, to bring to a different degree; change by degrees. **II.** *a.* Having been graduated from an institution of learning. **III.** *n.* One who has been graduated by an institution of learning, or who has completed any course. [< L.[LL] *gradus,* degree, step.]—**grad"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of graduating. **2.** An equal division or dividing line in a graduated scale.—**grad'u-a"tor,** *n.* One who or that which graduates.

gra'dus, 1 grē'dus; 2 ğrā'dŭs, *n.* **1.** A dictionary of quantities in prosody. **2.** *Mus.* A collection of graded exercises. [L., < *gradior,* walk.]

graft[1], 1 grɑft; 2 ğrăft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To insert into a tree, as a graft; insert a graft into (a tree). **2.** To incorporate; unite vitally. **II.** *i.* To insert grafts. **graft'er**[1], *n.*—**graft'ing**[1], *n.* The act or process of inserting a graft.—**graft'-ing-wax",** *n.* A composition of beeswax, tallow, etc., used in grafting to exclude air.



Grafting.
1. Method of cutting for tongue-grafting, showing shape of tongue. 2. Graft and stock bound together. 3. Protection of the union by a ball of clay.

graft[2], *vi.* [Colloq. U. S.] To obtain money by illegitimate means, as by or through official service; steal; swindle. —**graft'er**[2], *n.*—**graft'ing**[2], *n.*

graft[1], *n.* **1.** A shoot inserted into a tree or plant, so as to live as a vital part of it. **2.** Something united or amalgamated with a foreign stock. [< Gr.[OF] *grapheion,* style, pencil.] **graff‖.**

grail[1], 1 grēl; 2 ğrāl, *n.* A broad bowl or chalice; in medieval legend, the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper, visible only to one pure in heart and life; the *Sangreal,* or *Holy Grail.* [< OF. *greal.*] **[graile†.**

grail[2]†, *n.* A service-book. [< OF. *grael,* < L. *gradus,* step.]

grain[1], 1 grēn; 2 ğrān, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To form into grains; cause to granulate; granulate. **2.** To paint or stain in imitation of the grain. See GRAIN[1], *n.* 5.—**grain'd**[s], *pp.*

grain[2], *v.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN. **grane‡.**

grain[1], *n.* **1.** Any very small, hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand; especially, a seed of that character; a kernel. **2.** Collectively, any of the common cereals. **3.** A minute particle. **4.** The $^1/_{7000}$ part of a pound avoirdupois: in a pound troy there are 5,760 grains. **5.** The arrangement of the particles of a body of granular texture; hence, degree of coarseness, roughness, fineness of surface, direction or set of fibers, etc. **6.** The innate quality or character of a thing. **7.** A red, crimson, or purple dye or

color. [OF., < L. *granum*, grain.] Syn.: see PARTICLE; TEMPER.

grain[3], *n.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN. [GRAIN.]

graine, 1 grēn; 2 grān, *n.* The eggs of the silkworm. [F.,

graith, 1 grēŦh; 2 grāth, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Equipment for any work or undertaking, as tackle or tools.

Gral'læ, 1 gral'ī; 2 grāl'ē‸ə*n. pl. Ornith.* A division of long-legged birds; waders. [< L. *grallæ*, stilts, < *gradior*, walk.] —**gral"la-to'ri-al,** *a.*—**gral'la-to-ry,** *a.*

gram, } 1 gram; 2 grăm, *n.* In the metric system, a
gramme, } weight, the fundamental unit of mass or weight; 15.43 troy grains. [< F. *gramme*, < Gr. *gramma*, writing.]

-gram, *suffix.* **1.** Indicating something written or drawn; as tele*gram*, ideo*gram*. **2.** Representing the *gram* in the metric system, as kilo*gram*. [< Gr. *gramma*, a writing.]

gra'ma, 1 grā'mə; 2 grä'ma, *n.* [P. I.] A creeping grass.

gram'a-ry‖, } 1 gram'ə-rı; 2 grăm'a-ry, *n.* **1.** Necromancy;
gram'a-rye, } magic. **2†.** Grammar; erudition. [ME. *gramary*, learning, magic, > also GRAMMAR.] **gram'ma-rye‡.**

gra-mer'cy‖, 1 gra-mūr'sı; 2 gra-mēr'çy, *interj.* Many thanks; great thanks. [< OF. *grand merci*, great thanks; see GRAND and MERCY.]

Gra-min'e-æ, 1 grə-min'ı-ē; 2 gra-min'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as POACEÆ. [< L. *gramineus*, pertaining to grass, < *gramen*, grass.] **Gram"i-na'ce-æ‡.**—**gram"i-na'ceous,** *a.* **gra-min'e-al‡; gra-min'e-ous‡.** — **gram"i-niv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon grass.

gram'mar, 1 gram'ər; 2 grăm'ar, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language in either oral or written form. (2) The art of speaking and writing a language correctly or according to established usage. (3) A book or treatise on grammar. (4) Grammatical forms collectively. **2.** Speech or writing considered with regard to its correctness. **3.** The history and systematic account of a language or a linguistic group. **4.** A text-book or treatise on the elements of any science. [< F. *grammaire*, < Gr. *gramma*, letter, < *graphō*, write.]—**gram-ma'ri-an,** *n.* One skilled in grammar; a writer or compiler of grammars; anciently, any learned person.—**gram'mar-school",** *n.* **1.** A school in which Latin and Greek are chief subjects of instruction. **2.** [U. S.] In graded public schools, the department next below the high school.—**gram-mat'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Based on the principles of grammar. **2.** Of or pertaining to grammar. **gram-mat'ic‡.**—**gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**gram-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

gram'o-phone, 1 gram'o-fōn; 2 grăm'o-fōn, *n.* A phonograph. [< Gr. *gramma*, a writing, + *phonē*, sound.]

Gram'pi-ans, 1 gram'pı-ənz; 2 grăm'pi-ans, *n. pl.* A mountain chain in Scotland dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands; highest peak, Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft. high. **Gram'pi-an Hills‡.**

gram'pus, 1 gram'pus; 2 grăm'pŭs, *n.* A large dolphin-like cetacean. [< Sp. *gran pez*, great fish.]

Gra-na'da, 1 grə-nā'də; 2 grä-nä'dä, *n.* **1.** A province (4,938 sq. m.; pop. 545,000) of S. Spain. **2.** Its capital (pop. 83,000), an ancient Moorish city; site of the Alhambra.

gran'a-ry, 1 gran'ə-rı; 2 grăn'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A storehouse for grain. [< L. *granarium*, < *granum*, grain.]

grand, 1 grand; 2 grănd, *a.* **1.** Magnificent; imposing; stately; exalted; inspiring. **2.** Preeminent; noble; chief. [F., < L. *grandis*, great.]

Syn.: august, dignified, elevated, exalted, great, illustrious, imposing, impressive, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately, sublime. Aside from material dimensions, *great* is said of that which is more than ordinarily powerful and influential, *grand* of that which is worthily so; a *great* victory may be simply an overwhelming triumph of might over right. We can speak of a *great* bad man, but not of a *grand* bad man; of a *great*, but not of a *grand*, tyrant. Compare AWFUL; IMPERIAL; LARGE; SUBLIME.

—**gran'dam, gran'dame,** *n.* A grandmother; an old woman.—**grand'aunt",** *n.* The aunt of one's parent; sister of one's grandparent. **great'-aunt"‡.**—**grand'child",** *n.* The child of one's son or daughter.—**grand'daugh"ter,** *n.*—**grand duke.** **1.** A sovereign of lower rank than a king. **2.** In Russia, formerly, a ruler of a principality; now, any brother, son, uncle, or nephew of the emperor.—**grand'fa"ther,** *n.* The father of one's father or mother. **grand'pa"‡; grand'pa-pa"‡.** — **grand'ly,** *adv.* — **grand'moth"er,** *n.* The mother of one's father or mother. **grand'ma"‡; grand'ma-ma"‡.**—**grand'neph"ew,** *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece; grandson of one's brother or sister.—**grand'ness,** *n.*—**grand'niece",** *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece; granddaughter of one's brother or sister. —**grand'par"ent,** *n.* The parent of one's parent.—**grand'sire",** *n.* A grandfather; any male ancestor preceding a father.—**grand'son",** *n.* The son of one's child.—**grand'un"cle,** *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother; brother of one's grandparent.

gran-dee', 1 gran-dī'; 2 grăn-dē', *n.* A Spanish nobleman. [< L.Sp *grandis*, great.]

gran'deur, 1 gran'jur *or* -diur; 2 grăn'jur *or* -dūr, *n.* The quality of being grand; sublimity; magnificence; distinction; display. [F., < L. *grandis*, grand.]

gran-dil'o-quent, 1 gran-dil'ō-kwent; 2 grăn-dil'o-kwĕnt, *a.* Pompous or bombastic in style. [< L. *grandis*, grand, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loquor*, speak.] **gran-dil'o-quous‡.**—**gran-dil'o-quence,** *n.*

gran'di-ose, 1 gran'dı-ōs; 2 grăn'di-ōs, *a.* **1.** Having an imposing style; impressive; grand. **2.** Affecting grandeur; pompous; bombastic. [F., < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, grand.]—**gran'di-ose-ly,** *adv.*—**gran"di-os'i-ty,** *n.*

gran"di-o'so, 1 gran"dı-ō'sō; 2 grăn"di-ō'so, *adv. Mus.* In a grand or imposing manner. [It.]

Grand Pré, 1 grōn prē; 2 grăn prę. A village in central Nova Scotia; scene of early events in Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Grand Rapids. A city in S. W. Michigan; pop. 137,630.

Grand River. A river in southeastern Labrador, Canada; 500 m. long; on it are **Grand Falls,** 200 ft. wide, 316 ft. high.

grane, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN.

grange, 1 grēnj; 2 grānj, *n.* **1.** A farm, with its dwelling-house and appurtenances; specifically, the residence of a gentleman farmer. **2.** [U. S.] A local branch of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. **3‖.** A granary. [OF., < LL. *granea*, < L. *granum*, grain.]—**gran'ger,** 1 grēn'jər; 2 grān'ger, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A member of a grange. **2.** A countryman.

Gra-ni'cus, 1 grə-nī'kus; 2 gra-nī'cŭs, *n.* A river in N. W. Asia Minor; here Alexander defeated Darius, B. C. 334.

gra-nif'er-ous, 1 grə-nif'ər-us; 2 gra-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing grain. [< L. *granifer*, < *granum*, grain, + *fero*, bear.]

gran'ite, } 1 gran'ıt; 2 grăn'it, *n.* A rock composed of
gran'it", } quartz, feldspar, and mica, of great strength, and taking a high polish. [< It. *granito*.]—**gran'ite-ware",** *n.* **1.** A variety of ironware coated with a hard, granite-colored enamel. **2.** A fine, hard pottery resembling ironstone china.—**gra-nit'ic,** *a.* Of or like granite. **gra-nit'i-cal‡.**

gra-niv'o-rous, 1 grə-niv'o-rus; 2 gra-nĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Living on grain or seeds. [< L. *granum*, grain, + *voro*, eat.]

gran'ny, 1 gran'ı; 2 grăn'y, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] A grandmother; an old woman: colloquial usage. [Abbr. of GRANDMOTHER.] **gran'nie‡.**

grant, 1 grant; 2 grănt. I[d.] *vt.* **1.** To bestow; confer. **2.** To admit as true; concede. **3.** To transfer (property) by a grant. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of granting. **2.** The thing granted. **3.** An admission; concession. [< OF. *granter*, < L. *creden(t-)s*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.]

Syn.: (verb) see ACKNOWLEDGE; ALLOT; ALLOW; APPORTION; CONFESS; GIVE; (noun) see GIFT; SUBSIDY.

—**grant'a-bl(cE)**, *a.*—**grant-ee',** *n.* The person to whom property or rights are granted.—**grant'er,** *n.* One who grants.—**gran'tor,** *n. Law.* The maker of a legal grant.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson (1822–1885). The chief leader of the Union armies in the Civil War. See PRESIDENT.

gran'u-lar, 1 gran'yu-lər; 2 grăn'yu-lar, *a.* Composed of, like, or containing grains or granules. **gran'u-lous‡.**

gran'u-late, 1 gran'yu-lēt; 2 grăn'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into grains. **2.** To roughen the surface of by granules. **II.** *i.* To become granular. [< L. *granum*, grain.]—**gran'u-lat"ed,** *pa.*—**gran"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The forming into grains or granules. **2.** A granulated surface. **3.** The forming of new tissue, as in the healing of wounds.—**gran'u-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ"ING.] *Pharm.* To convert (a fine powder) into larger grains or into pellets or tablets by aggregation and agglutination.

gran'ule, 1 gran'yūl; 2 grăn'yul, *n.* A small grain; particle; corpuscle.—**gran'u-lous,** *a.*

gran'u-lose, 1 gran'yu-lōs; 2 grăn'yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* That portion of starch capable of being changed into sugar by certain ferments: distinguished from *cellulose*.

Gran'ville, 1 gran'vil; 2 grăn'vil, **Earl** (1690–1763). John Carteret; an English statesman.

grape, 1 grēp; 2 grāp, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the grape-vine; also, the vine. **2.** *Mil.* Grape-shot. [< OF. *grape*, < OHG. *chrapho*, hook.]—**grape'fruit",** *n.* A large round pale-yellow citrous fruit of tropical regions, cultivated also in the United States.—**grap'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A building or enclosure for the growing of grapes.—**grape'-shot",** *n.* A cluster of cast-iron shot, to be discharged from a cannon.—**g.-stone,** *n.* A seed of the grape.—**g.-sugar,** *n.* Dextrose or glucose. — **g.-vine,** *n.* The vine that bears grapes.—**grap'y,** *a.*

graph, 1 graf; 2 grăf, *n. Math.* A curve, as symbolizing an equation or function on the principles of coordinate geometry.

-graph, *suffix.* Denoting that which writes or that which is written; as, phono*graph*. [< Gr. *-graphos*, -writer, -writing, < *graphō*, write.]

-grapher. A suffix denoting a writer or one engaged in a graphic or kindred art; as, biblio*grapher*, photo*grapher*.

graph'ic, } 1 graf'ık, -ı-kəl; 2 grăf'ic, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Per-
graph'i-cal, } taining to the art of writing; recorded in

writing. **2.** Illustrating ideas by pictures or diagrams. **3.** Describing with pictorial effect; as, a *graphic* account. [< Gr. *graphikos*, < *graphō*, write.] Syn.: descriptive, forcible, illustrative, pictorial, picturesque, vivid. See VIVID. —Ant.: dreary, dull, flat, monotonous, prosy, stupid, uninteresting.—**graph'i-cal-ly, graph'ic-ly,** *adv.*

graph'ite, 1 graf'ait; 2 grăf'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of carbon: used as a lubricant, and in the making of lead-pencils, etc.—**gra-phit'ic,** *a.*

graph'o-, graph-, 1 graf'o-, graf-; 2 grăf'o-, grăf-. From Greek *graphē*, writing (< *graphō*, write): combining forms.—**graph-om'e-ter,** *n.* A semicircular instrument used by surveyors in measuring angles. [+ -METER.] —**graph"o-met'rics,** *n.* The science of such of those properties involving length, breadth, etc., as are not altered by linear transformation or projection.—**graph'o-phone,** *n.* An improved phonograph whose cylinder is of hard rubber in place of wax: a protected trade-mark name. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**graph'o-type,** *n.* A process for producing engravings quickly by drawing with siliceous ink upon a plate faced with chalk, afterward brushed away; a plate so made. [+ Gr. *typos*, mark.]

-graphy, *suffix.* Description; writing: used in such words as *geography, biography*, naming a descriptive science. [< L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-graphia*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

grap'lin, 1 grap'lin; 2 grăp'lin, *n.* A grapnel: corrupt form. **grap'line‡.**

grap'nel, 1 grap'nel; 2 grăp'nĕl, *n.* **1.** A device for grappling. **grap'pling-i"ron‡. 2.** A boat's anchor with many flukes. [Ult. < OF. *grapin*, dim. of *grape*, hook.]

Grapnel.

grap'ple, 1 grap'l; 2 grăp'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GRAP'PLED; GRAP'PLING.] To take hold of; seize; clinch; contend. **II.** *n.* **1.** A close hold, as in wrestling. **2.** A grapnel. [< OF. *grappil*, grapnel.] Syn.: see CONTEND; GRASP.—**grap'pling,** *n.*

grasp[1], 1 grȧsp; 2 grȧsp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize with the hand; hence, to embrace firmly. **2.** To take and hold in possession. **3.** To seize intellectually; comprehend. **II.** *i.* To seize firmly. [ME. *grapsen*, for **grapsen*, < *grapen*, < AS. *grāpian*; see GROPE.]

Syn.: catch, clasp, clutch, comprehend, grab, grapple, grip, gripe, hold, seize. See ATTAIN; CATCH; EMBRACE.—Ant.: abandon, fail, fall short, let go, loose, lose, miss, release, relinquish.—Prep.: grasp *in* or *with* the hand; grasp one *by* his arm, etc.—**grasp'er,** *n.*—**grasp'ing,** *pa.* Greedy of gain; avaricious. Syn.: see GREEDY.

grasp, *n.* **1.** A gripe, or enclosing compressure. **2.** The ability to seize and hold; possession taken and kept by force. **3.** Power of comprehension.

grass, 1 grȧs; 2 grȧs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with grass or turf. **2.** To feed with grass. **3.** [Eng.] To throw to the ground. **II.** *i.* **1.** To graze. **2.** To produce grass.

grass, *n.* **1.** The green plants on which cattle feed. **2.** *Bot.* Any graminaceous plant with hollow, jointed stems and sheathing leaves, including all the common cereals, as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, and sugar-cane. **3.** *pl.* Spires or sprays of grass. **4.** Grass-land used for pasture. [< AS. *græs*.]—**grass'-cloth",** *n.* A light fabric woven from the fiber of certain nettle-plants; also, a heavy cloth of vegetable fiber from the Canary Islands.—**g.-pink,** *n.* An American grass-like orchid.—**g.-plot,** *n.* A plot of ground covered with grass, sometimes with groups of shrubs, flowers, etc.—**g.-widow,** *n.* **1.** A woman abandoned by or separated from her husband. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An unmarried woman who is a mother.—**grass'y,** *a.* Abounding in, covered with, or resembling grass.—**grass'i-ness,** *n.*

grass'hop"per, 1 grȧs'hep"ər; 2 grȧs'hŏp"er, *n.* **1.** An orthopterous insect having the hind legs much developed, with stout and powerful thighs adapted for leaping. The stridulation or song is mostly produced by friction of the hind legs against parts of the wings or wing-covers. **2.** A lever in a pianoforte.

Hateful Grasshopper. 1/2

grate[1], 1 grēt; 2 grāt, *v.* [GRAT'ED[d]; GRAT'ING]. **I.** *t.* **1.** To rub together with a harsh sound. **2.** To wear away in minute particles by rubbing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub roughly and with harsh sound. **2.** To cause mental irritation. [< LL.[F] *grato*, scratch.]—**grat'er,** *n.* One who or that which grates; a utensil with a rough surface for grating. —**grat'ing. I.** *pa.* Harsh in sound; rasping; irritating. **II.** *n.* The act or sound of rasping. Syn.: see FRICTION.

grate[2d], *vt.* To fit with a grate or with bars.

grate, *n.* A framework of bars, as to close an opening, or to hold fuel in burning. [< L.[LL] *cratis*, hurdle.] **grat'ing‡.**

grate'ful, 1 grēt'ful; 2 grāt'fuł, *a.* **1.** Having or expressing a due sense of benefits received; thankful. **2.** Affording gratification. [< L. *gratus*, pleasing.]

Syn.: obliged, thankful. See AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—Prep.: grateful *to* the giver *for* the gift; sights, sounds, etc., grateful *to* the senses.

—**grate'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

grat'i-fy, 1 grat'ı-fai; 2 grăt'ĭ-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To please, as by satisfying a desire or need. **2**‖. To recompense, reward, or give a gratuity to. [< L.[F] *gratifico*, < *gratus*, kind; and see -FY.]

Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; INDULGE; REJOICE.

—**grat"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of gratifying; a satisfying or pleasing. **2.** The state of being gratified. **3.** That which gratifies; a reward. Syn.: see HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION.

gra'tis, 1 grē'tıs; 2 grā'tis, *adv.* Without recompense; freely. [L.]

grat'i-tude, 1 grat'ı-tiūd; 2 grăt'ĭ-tūd, *n.* The state of being grateful; thankfulness.

Grat'tan, 1 grat'ən; 2 grăt'an, **Henry** (1746–1820). An Irish lawyer, statesman, and orator.

gra-tu'i-tous, 1 grə-tiū'ı-tus; 2 gra-tū'ĭ-tŭs, *a.* Given without recompense, as a benefit, or without provocation, as an insult. [< L. *gratuitus*, < *gratia*, favor.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**gra-tu'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] That which is given gratuitously; a present; tip. Syn.: see GIFT.

grat'u-late‖, 1 grat'yu-lēt; 2 grăt'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To wish or express joy to; congratulate. [< L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulor*, CONGRATULATE.]

grat"u-la'tion, 1 grat'yu-lē'shən; 2 grăt"yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Congratulation. **2.** Gratification.

grat'u-la-to-ry‖, 1 grach'u-[*or* grat'yu-]lə-to-rı; 2 grăch'u-[*or* grăt'yu-]la-to-ry, *a.* Expressive of gratulation.

Grätz, 1 grētz; 2 grāts, *n.* A city in S. E. Austria; has a university and cathedral; pop. 157,000. **Graz‡.**

gra-va'men, 1 grə-vē'men; 2 gra-vā'mĕn, *n.* [-VAM'I-NA, 1 -vam'ı-nə; 2 -văm'ĭ-na, *pl.*] The essential part of a charge or grievance; the burden of a complaint. [LL., < L. *gravo*, weigh down, < *gravis*, heavy.]

grave[1], 1 grēv; 2 grāv, *vt.* [GRAVED; GRAVED or GRAV'EN; GRAV'ING.] **1.** To engrave. **2.** To sculpture. **3.** To impress deeply, as on the memory. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To dig. **5†.** To bury. [< AS. *grafan*.]

grave[2], *vt.* [GRAVED; GRAV'ING.] To clean, as a ship's bottom, by scraping or burning and coating with pitch. [< GRAVES.]

grave, *a.* **1.** Of momentous import. **2.** Serious, as in mind, manner, or speech. **3.** Sober in color or fashion. **4.** *Mus.* (1) Very low in pitch. (2) Slow in movement. [F., < L. *gravis*, heavy.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT; SAD; SEDATE; SERIOUS.—**grave'ly,** *adv.*—**grave'ness,** *n.*

grave, *n.* **1.** An excavation in the earth for the burial of a dead body. **2.** Hence, destruction or ruin; the abode of the dead. [< AS. *græf*, < *grafan*, dig.]—**grave'less,** *a.*—**grave'stone",** *n.* A memorial stone, placed at a grave.—**grave'yard",** *n.* A burial-ground.

grav'el, 1 grav'el; 2 grăv'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [GRAV'ELED or GRAV'ELLED; GRAV'EL-ING or GRAV'EL-LING.] **1.** To cover or fill with gravel. **2.** To ground (a vessel) in sand or gravel. **3.** Hence, to bring up short; embarrass; perplex. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture of sand and pebbles. **2.** A disease characterized by formation in the kidneys of granular concretions. [< OF. *gravele*.]—**grav'el-blind",** *a.* Almost blind.—**grav'el-ly,** *a.* Consisting of or abounding in gravel. **grav'el-y‡.**

Gra"ve-lotte', 1 gra"və-lot'; 2 grā"ve-lŏt', *n.* A village in Alsace-Lorraine, France, where the Germans defeated the French, Aug. 18, 1870.

grav'en, 1 grēv'n; 2 grāv'n, *pa.* Carved or cut.

grav'er, 1 grēv'ər; 2 grāv'er, *n.* **1.** An engravers' burin; also, a sculptors' chisel. **2.** An engraver or a stone-carver. [< AS. *græfere*, < *grafan*, dig.]

graves, 1 grēvz; 2 grāvs, *n. pl.* Refuse or sediment of lard or tallow; greaves: made into cakes as food for dogs, bait for fish, etc. [Form of GREAVES[2].]

Graves'end, 1 grēvz'end; 2 grāvs'ĕnd, *n.* An ancient market-town and port of entry in S. E. England; pop. 31,140.

grav'id, 1 grav'id; 2 grăv'id, *a.* Pregnant. [< L. *gravidus*, < *gravis*, heavy.]—**gra-vid'i-ty,** *n.*

grav'i-tate, 1 grav'ı-tēt; 2 grăv'ĭ-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To tend by or as by force of gravity.

grav"i-ta'tion, 1 grav"ı-tē'shən; 2 grăv"ĭ-tā'shon, *n.* The force with which all bodies attract each other; any attraction or tendency, physical, mental, or moral, toward some particular object.—**grav"i-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

grav'i-ty, 1 grav'ı-tı; 2 grăv'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Physics & Astron.* (1) The accelerating tendency of bodies toward the center of the earth. (2) A similar tendency toward the center of any heavenly body; weight. (3) Loosely, gravitation. **2.** The quality or

condition of being grave; importance; seriousness; sedateness. **3.** *Acoustics.* Lowness of pitch. [< L. *gravita(t-)s*, < *gravis*, heavy.] Syn.: see WEIGHT.—**specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water.

gra'vy, 1 grē'vi; 2 grā'vy, *n.* [GRA'VIES², *pl.*] The liquid (fat and juice) that drips from cooked meat, or a sauce made from it.

gray, } 1 grē; 2 grā. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cause to become gray;
grey, } grow gray. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of white and black mixed and without brilliancy. **2.** Having gray hair; hoary; old; aged. **III.** *n.* **1.** A gray color; any dull whitish tint. **2.** Something gray; specifically, a gray animal. [< AS. *grǽg.*] Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**gray matter,** the grayish substance of the brain, composed largely of ganglionic cell-bodies and few fibers.—**gray'beard",** *n.* An old man, or one with a gray beard.—**gray'ish,** *a.* Somewhat gray.—**gray'ly,** *adv.*—**gray'ness,** *n.*

Gray, *n.* **1. Asa** (1810–1888), an American botanist. **2. Elisha** (1835–1901), an American electrician and inventor; telephone, multiplex telegraph, etc. **3. Thomas** (1716–1771), an English poet; *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

gray'hound", *n.* Same as GREYHOUND.

gray'lag, 1 grē'lag; 2 grā'lăg, *n.* The common wild gray goose of Europe. See GOOSE.

gray'ling, 1 grē'lıŋ; 2 grā'ling, *n.* A small trout-like fish, having a richly colored long and high dorsal fin.

graze[1], 1 grēz; 2 grāz, *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to feed upon herbage. **2.** To eat herbage from, as a pasture. **3.** To tend while at pasture. **II.** *i.* **1.** To eat growing herbage. **2.** To yield grass. [< AS. *grasian*, < *græs*, grass.]—**graz'er,** *n.*—**gra'zier,** *n.* One who pastures or deals in cattle.

graze[2], *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To touch or rub lightly in passing; abrade. **II.** *i.* To give something a passing touch; produce an abrasion. [Perhaps = GRAZE[1], *v.*] [grass or the like.

graze[1], *n.* The act of cropping or feeding upon growing

graze[2], *n.* A light or passing touch; a slight scratch, scrape, or abrasion.

grease, 1 grīs *or* grīz; 2 grēs *or* grēş. **I.** *vt.* [GREASED; GREAS'ING.] **1.** To smear with grease; make to move easily or run smoothly. **2†.** To influence by gifts; bribe. **II.** 1 grīs; 2 grēs, *n.* **1.** Animal fat; any unctuous substance. **2.** An inflammation of a horse's heels. [< F. *graisse*, < L. *crassus*, fat.]—**greas'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which oils or greases. **2.** [Western U. S.] A Mexican or Spanish-American: contemptuous use.—**greas'y,** *a.* [GREAS'I-ER; GREAS'I-EST.] Smeared with, containing, or like grease; oily.—**greas'i-ly,** *adv.*—**greas'i-ness,** *n.*

grease'wood", 1 grīz'wud"; 2 grēs'wo͝od", *n.* Any one of various stunted and decidedly prickly shrubs, found on the alkaline plains of the western United States.

great, 1 grēt; 2 grāt, *a.* **1.** Of unusually large mass, quantity, number, or duration; big; vast; numerous; prolonged. **2.** Of considerable degree; extreme. **3.** Involving weighty consequences; important; mighty; momentous. **4.** Having large mental, moral, or other endowments; eminent. **5.** High-minded; magnanimous; grand. **6.** Distinguished by extraordinary or wonderful features; excellent; magnificent; imposing. **7.** More remote by one generation than that indicated by the qualified word; as, *great*-grandfather, etc. [< AS. *grēat.*] Syn.: see GRAND; LARGE; SERIOUS.—**great'coat",** *n.* A heavy overcoat. — **great'-heart"ed,** *a.* High-spirited; courageous; also, magnanimous.—**G. Lakes,** Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.—**great'ly,** *adv.* —**great'ness,** *n.*—**great power,** one of the European countries represented diplomatically by ambassadors.

great, *n.* One who is or those who are powerful, noble, influential, or rich: usually with the definite article.

Great Britain, 1 brit'n; 2 brit'n. An island (89,031 sq. m.; pop. 42,767,530), comprising England, Scotland, and Wales.

Great Salt Lake. A salt lake in N. W. Utah; area 80 by 30 m.

Great Slave Lake. A lake in N. W. Canada; 300 by 60 m.

greaves[1], 1 grīvz; 2 grēvş, *n. pl.* Armor to protect the legs from knee to ankle. [< OF. *greves*, pl. of *greve*, shin.]

greaves[2], *n. pl.* Pieces of boiled tallow-scrap; cracklings. [Akin to LG. *greve*, refuse of tallow.]

grebe, 1 grīb; 2 grēb, *n.* A 4-toed diving bird without tail-feathers. [< F. *grèbe*, < Bret. *krib*, comb.]

Gre'cian, 1 grī'shən; 2 grē'shan. **I.** *a.* Greek. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Greek. **2.** A Greek scholar.

Gre'cism, 1 grī'sizm; 2 grē'çiş̣m, *n.* A Greek idiom. **Græ'cism†.**

gree, 1 grī; 2 grē, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To reconcile. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dwell together peaceably. **2†.** To agree.

greet, *n.* Favor.—**to bear the gree** [Scot.], to win the prize.

Greece, 1 grīs; 2 grēç, *n.* A kingdom (41,933 sq. m.; pop. 4,744,725) in S. E. Europe, occupying the peninsula and various islands anciently called Hellas; capital, Athens; blockaded by the British and French allied fleets, June, 1916.

greed, 1 grīd; 2 grēd, *n.* Eager and selfish desire; greediness; avarice. [< AS. *grǽd.*]—**greed'y,** *a.* [GREED'I-ER; GREED'I-EST.] **1.** Having an excessive appetite for food or drink. **2.** Avaricious. Syn.: gluttonous, grasping, insatiable, insatiate, ravenous, selfish, voracious. See AVARICIOUS.—**greed'i-ly,** *adv.*—**greed'i-ness,** *n.*

Greek, 1 grīk; 2 grēk. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; resembling the Greeks. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the people of Greece. **2.** The Greek language. **3.** A Greek scholar. [< L. *Græcus*, < Gr. *Graikos*, Greek.]—**Greek Church,** the Eastern or Oriental Church, which separated from the Roman or Western Church in the 11th century, chiefly upon doctrinal and liturgical grounds.

Gree'ley, 1 grī'li; 2 grē'ly, **Horace** (1811–1872). An American editor, reformer, and publicist.

Gree'ly, 1 grī'li; 2 grē'ly, **Adolphus Washington** (1844–). An American general and Arctic explorer.

green, 1 grīn; 2 grēn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cause to become green; become green or covered with verdure. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the ordinary color of growing plants. **2.** Not arrived at perfection; unripe; immature. **3.** Of recent occurrence; new; fresh. **4.** Pale; sickly; wan. **5.** Characterized by youthful vigor; flourishing. Syn.: see FRESH. **III.** *n.* **1.** A green hue, object, or pigment. **2.** A plot of grass-land, or a common. **3.** *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used as food. [< AS. *grēne*, < √ of GROW.]—**green'back",** *n.* A legal-tender note of the United States.—**green'bri"er,** *n.* A plant of the lily family, especially a prickly, climbing shrub of the United States and Canada.—**green'er-y,** *n.* A place where plants are grown, or a verdant mass of plants.—**green'finch",** *n.* **1.** An Old World grosbeak, the male of which has green and gold plumage. **2.** The Texas sparrow.—**green'gage",** *n.* A small green-fleshed plum of European origin.—**green'gro"cer,** *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.—**green'heart",** *n.* **1.** A large tree of the laurel family, of Guiana, yielding a timber much valued for ship-building. **2.** A tree of the buckthorn family, of Martinique. **snake'wood"‡.** — **green'horn",** *n.* [Colloq.] An inexperienced person; a novice.—**green'house",** *n.* A building covered with glass, for the protection of exotics or other tender plants. — **green'ing,** *n.* One of several varieties of apples having a green skin. — **green'ish,** *a.* Somewhat green; inexperienced. — **green'ly,** *adv.*—**green'ness,** *n.* — **green'room",** *n.* The common waiting-room for performers in a theater. —**green'shank",** *n.* A European sandpiper with greenish-gray legs and feet.— **green'sward",** *n.* Turf green with grass.—**green'wood",** *n.* The forest in leaf.

Green, *n.* **1. Hetty H.** (*née* Robinson) (1835-1916), American financier. **2. John R.** (1837–1883), English historian.

Greene, 1 grīn; 2 grēn, **Nathanael** (1742–1786). An American general in the Revolutionary war.

Green'land, 1 grīn'land; 2 grēn'land, *n.* An island (46,740 sq. m.; pop. 13,000), in Danish control, lying N. E. of North America.—**Green'land-er,** *n.*—**Green'land-ic,** *a.*

Green Moun'tains. A range in Vermont, culminating in Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft. high.

Green'ock, 1 grīn'ək; 2 grēn'ok, *n.* A seaport and ship-building town in S. W. Scotland; birthplace of Watt; pop. 81,120.

Green'ough, 1 grīn'o; 2 grēn'o, **Horatio** (1805–1852). An American sculptor; *Statue of Washington,* etc.

Green'wich, 1 grin'ij; 2 grin'ij, *n.* A historic river-port (pop. 100,500) on the Thames, England, below London; royal observatory; location of the prime meridian.

greet[1], 1 grīt; 2 grēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To address salutations to, either in person or in writing; accost. **II.** *i.* To meet and salute. [< AS. *grētan.*]

Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**greet'ing**[1], *n.* Salutation; welcome.

greet[2]. **I**[c]. *vi.* [Scot.] To weep. **II.** *n.* A crying; weeping. [< AS. *grætan.*]—**greet'ing**[2], *n.* [Scot.] Weeping.

gre-ga'ri-ous, 1 grı-gē'rı-us; 2 gre-gā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Associating in flocks or companies. [< L. *gregarius*, < *grex*, flock.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Greg'o-ry, 1 greg'o-rı; 2 grĕg'o-ry, *n.* **1.** Any one of 17 popes: (1) **G. I.** "the Great" (550–604); sent Augustine to England (597); reformed the church service. (2) **G. VII.** or **Hildebrand** (1015–1085); conflict with Henry IV. of Germany. (3) **G. XIII.** (1502–1585), reformed the calendar. **2. Nazianzen** "the Theologian" (328–389), a Greek Father; bishop of Constantinople. **3. G. of Nyssa** (332?–398), a Greek Father; bishop of Nyssa. **4. G. of Tours** (544–594), a Frankish historian and ecclesiastic; bishop of Tours.—**Gre-go'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one named Gregory, especially to one of the two popes Gregory I. and Gregory XIII. **II.** *n.* A Gregorian chant.—**Gregorian calendar,** a calendar prescribed by Gregory XIII. modified by calling Oct. 5, 1582, Oct. 15: in use by nearly all civilized countries. —**G. chant,** the medieval system of church music ascribed to Gregory I.

gre-nade', 1 grı-nēd'; 2 gre-nād', *n.* *Mil.* An explosive shell, to be thrown by hand. [F.]—**gren"a-dier',** *n.* **1.**

Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. **2.** Later, a member of a regiment composed of men of great stature.

gren″a-dine′, 1 gren″ə-dēn′; 2 grĕn″ə-dīn′, *n.* A gauzy silk or woolen dress-fabric. [F.]

Gre-no′ble, 1 grə-nō′bl; 2 gre-nō′bl, *n.* A fortified cathedral city in S. E. France; pop. 77,000.

Gren′ville, 1 gren′vil, 2 grĕn′vil, *n.* **1. George** (1712–1770), an English statesman; premier. **2. Sir Richard** (1541–1591), an English vice-admiral.

Gresh′am, 1 gresh′əm; 2 grĕsh′am, **Sir Thomas** (1519–1579). An English diplomat and merchant.

gres-so′ri-al, 1 gre-sō′ri-əl; 2 grĕ-sō′ri-al, *a.* Adapted for walking; ambulatory; as, a *gressorial* bird or insect. [< L. *gressus,* pp. of *gradior,* walk.] **gres-so′ri-ous†.**

gret, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Great. **grete†.**

Gret′na Green, 1 gret′nə; 2 grĕt′na. A village in S. Scotland near the English border; former scene of runaway marriages.

Greuze, 1 grūz; 2 grûz, **Jean Baptiste** (1725–1805). A French painter; *The Village Marriage,* etc.

Gré″vy′, 1 grē″vī′; 2 grę″vȳ′, **Jules** (1807–1891). A French statesman; President of the Republic (1879–1887).

grew[1], 1 grū; 2 grų, *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To shudder. [< Dan. *grue.*] **gruet.—grew′some,** etc. See GRUESOME, etc.

grew[2], *imp.* of GROW, *v.*

grey, grey′beard″, etc. Same as GRAY, etc.

Grey, 1 grē; 2 grę, *n.* **1. Earl** (1764–1845), Charles, an English statesman; twice premier. **2. Sir Edward** (1862–), an English statesman; Foreign Secretary from 1905 to 1916; created **Viscount G. of Fallodon,** July 23, 1916. **3. Sir George** (1812–1898), a British statesman and colonial governor. **4. Lady Jane** (1537–1554), the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.; made heir to English throne by Edward VI.; tried for treason; beheaded.

grey′hound″, 1 grē′hound″; 2 grę′hound″, *n.* A tall, very slender hunting-dog, of keen sight and swiftness. See DOG. [< Ice. *grey,* dog, greyhound, + *hundr,* hound.]

grice, 1 grais; 2 grīç, *n.* A pig; cub. [< Ice. *griss.*] **grise†.**

grid, 1 grid; 2 grĭd, *n.* **1.** A grating of parallel bars. **2.** A gridiron. [Prob. < GRIDDLE.]

grid′dle, } 1 grid′l; 2 grĭd′l, *n.* **1.** A shallow pan for bak-

grid′l[F], } ing or frying thin cakes. **2.** A cover for a hole in a cooking-stove. [< W. *gredyll.*]—**grid′dle-cake″,** *n.* A cake baked on a griddle; especially, one of thin batter, as of buckwheat.

gride, 1 grəid; 2 grīd, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To grind or jar harshly; grate. **2†.** To cut; pierce through.—**gride,** *n.*

grid′i″ron, 1 grid′əi″ərn; 2 grĭd′i″ern, *vt.* [U. S.] To cover with parallel lines, or with a network.

grid′i″ron, *n.* A grated utensil for broiling, or a structure or construction resembling it. [< ME. *gridire,* GRIDDLE.]

grief, 1 grif; 2 grēf, *n.* **1.** Sorrow, as from affliction; regret; lamentation. **2.** A cause of sorrow; affliction; grievance. **3.** An accident in hunting or racing. [F., < L. *gravis,* heavy.]

Syn.: affliction, agony, distress, melancholy, mourning, regret, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, trouble, wo. *Grief* is acute mental pain resulting from loss, misfortune, or deep disappointment. *Grief* is more acute and less enduring than *sorrow. Sorrow* and *grief* are for definite cause; *sadness* and *melancholy* may arise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined cause; *sadness* may be momentary; *melancholy* is more enduring, and may become chronic. *Affliction* expresses a deep heart-sorrow and is applied also to the misfortune producing such *sorrow; mourning* most frequently denotes sorrow publicly expressed, or the public expression of such *sorrow* as may reasonably be expected; as, it is common to observe thirty days of *mourning* on the death of an officer of state.—Ant.: see synonyms for HAPPINESS.—Prep.: *at; for; over.*

Grieg, 1 grig; 2 grēg, **Edvard Hagerup** (1843–1907). A Norwegian composer and conductor; *Peer Gynt Suite.*

grieve, } 1 griv; 2 grēv, *v.* [GRIEV(E)D[F]; GRIEV′ING.] **I.** *t.*

griev[F], } To oppress with grief; afflict mentally. **II.** *i.* To be distressed; sorrow. [< L.[F] *gravo,* oppress.] Syn.: see HURT; MOURN.—**griev′ance,** *n.* **1.** A cause of annoyance; wrong done. **2‖.** Mental or physical pain; anger. Syn.: see INJUSTICE.—**griev′ous,** *a.* Causing grief, distress, or injury; mournful; painful; harmful; distressing; severe. Syn.: see HARD; HEAVY.—**griev′ous-ly,** *adv.*—**griev′ous-ness,** *n.*

grieve, *n.* [Scot.] A steward; reeve. [< Ice. *greifi.*] **greave†; greeve†.**

griff, 1 grif; 2 grĭf, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A reddish-brown mulatto. [< F. *griffe;* cp. GRIFFIN.] **griffe†.**

grif′fin, 1 grif′in; 2 grĭf′in, *n.* **1.** A fabulous creature, half lion, half eagle. **2.** One who guards or watches a thing intently. See illus. in next column. [< Gr.[L+F] *gryps,* griffin.] **grif′fon†.**

Grif′fith, 1 grif′fith; 2 grĭf′fith, **Arthur** (1871–). An Irish statesman; founder of the Sinn Fein movement; President of the Dail Eireann, Jan. 7, 1922.

grig, 1 grig; 2 grĭg, *n.* **1.** A cricket. **2.** A sand-eel. [Perh. *crick* in CRICKET.]—**as merry as a grig,** exceedingly merry.

grill, } 1 gril; 2 grĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To broil. **2.** To torment.

gril[F], } **II.** *i.* To be broiled or fretted.—**grill′-room″,** *n.* A restaurant or eating-room where grilling is done.

Griffin.

grill, *n.* **1.** A gridiron. **2.** That which is broiled on a gridiron. **3.** A grill-room. [< F. *gril,* < L. *craticula;* see GRIDDLE.]

grille, 1 gril; 2 grĭl, *n.* A grating or screen; especially one of wrought metal, as in a gate. [F.]

grilse, 1 grils; 2 grĭls, *n.* [Scot.] A young salmon. **graul†.**

grim, 1 grim; 2 grĭm, *a.* Stern and forbidding in aspect or nature; harsh; unyielding; formidable. [< AS. *grim.*]

Syn.: ferocious, fierce, hideous, savage, stern, sullen, terrible. *Grim* expresses or suggests a silent but most determined ferocity; as, the *grim* aspect of the executioner; *grim*-visaged war; *grim* death. Compare FIERCE.—Ant.: benign, genial, gentle, kind, mild, placid, sweet, tender.—**grim′ly,** *adv.*—**grim′ness,** *n.*

gri-mace′, 1 gri-mēs′; 2 gri-mās′. **I.** *vi.* To make grimaces. **II.** *n.* A contemptuous distortion of the features; a hypocritical expression of feeling. [F.; cp. GRIM and GRIN, *n.*]

gri-mal′kin, 1 gri-mal′[*or* -mōl′]kin; 2 gri-măl′[*or* -mal′]-kin, *n.* A cat, particularly an old female cat. [< GRAY + MALKIN.]

grime, 1 graim; 2 grīm. **I.** *vt.* [GRIMED; GRIM′ING.] To make dirty; begrime. **II.** *n.* That which soils; dirt ground in. [Scand.]—**grim′i-ly,** *adv.*—**grim′y,** *a.*

Grimm, 1 grim; 2 grĭm, *n.* Either of two German philologists; brothers: (1) **Jakob Ludwig Karl** (1785–1862). (2) **Wilhelm Karl** (1786–1859); collected fairy-tales.

grin, 1 grin; 2 grĭn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GRINNED, GRIND[S]; GRIN′NING.] To make by grinning; expose the closed teeth, as in suppressed laughter. **II.** *n.* The act of grinning; a broad smile. [< AS. *grennian.*]

grind, 1 grəind; 2 grĭnd, *v.* [GROUND; GRIND′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to fine particles, as by crushing and friction. **2.** To sharpen, as on a grindstone. **3.** To rub against something or rub together, usually with harsh sound; as, to *grind* the teeth; wear; chafe; grate; grit. **4.** To oppress by exactions; afflict cruelly; harass. **5.** [College Slang.] To study laboriously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform or be subjected to the operation of grinding; be chafed, polished, or sharpened by rubbing; chafe; grate. **2.** To work laboriously and mechanically. [< AS. *grindan.*]—**grind′er,** *n.* One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth.—**grind′ing,** *n.*—**grind′stone″,** *n.* A flat circular stone so hung that it can be rotated upon an axis, as for sharpening tools.

grind, *n.* **1.** The act of grinding, or the sound made by grinding. **2.** Work or study that is tediously and laboriously performed; also, a laborious student. **3.** A jest, joke, or satire; also, a joker or satirist.

grin′go, 1 grin′go; 2 grĭn′gō, *n.* **1.** In Spanish America, a foreigner, particularly an American. **2.** In Spain, a foreigner who can not speak Spanish; especially an Irishman. [Sp., gibberish.]

grip, 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *v.* [GRIPPED; GRIP′PING.] **I.** *t.* To take firm hold of with or as with the hand; gripe; grasp. **II.** *i.* To take fast hold, as an anchor.

grip, *n.* **1.** The act of grasping firmly, or the state of being so grasped; a firm grasp. **2.** A particular mode of grasping hands, as among members of a secret society, for mutual recognition. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A valise; gripsack. **4.** That part of a thing by which it is grasped. **5.** One of various mechanical grasping devices. **6.** Ability to seize and hold physically or mentally. [< AS. *gripe,* < *grīpan,* seize.] Syn.: see CATCH; GRASP.—**grip′-car″,** *n.* A cable-car.—**grip′man,** *n.* The man who operates the gripping-mechanism of a cable-car.—**grip′sack″,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A travelers' hand-valise.

gripe[1], 1 graip; 2 grīp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GRIPED[t]; GRIP′ING.] **1.** To seize and hold firmly; grasp. **2.** To give pain to (the bowels); distress; suffer distress; be extortionate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fast or firm hold; grip; oppressive control. **2.** *pl.* Intermittent pains in the bowels. **3.** A handle; band; fastening. [< AS. *grīpan.*] Syn.: see CATCH; GRASP.

gripe[2]†, *n.* A griffin or vulture.

grippe, } 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *n.* Severe influenza or epidemic

grip, } catarrh. [F.]

grip′ple, 1 grip′l; 2 grĭp′l, *a.* [Scot.] Tenacious; greedy; covetous. [< AS. *gripul,* < *grīpan,* gripe.]

Gri′qua-land, 1 grī′kwə-land; 2 grĭ′kwa-lănd, **East.** A division of Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa; 7,594 sq. m.; pop. 249,000.

grise†, *n.* A step; degree. **greese†; grize†.**

Gri-sel′da, 1 gri-sel′də; 2 gri-sĕl′da, *n.* In Boccaccio's *De-*

cameron, a heroine whose patience is relentlessly tested by her husband.

gri-sette', 1 gri-zet'; 2 grī-sĕt', *n.* **1.** A Parisian working girl, especially one of easy virtue. **2.** A gray woolen dress-fabric worn by French working women. [F., dim. of *gris*, gray, < OHG. *grîs*, gray.]

gris'ly[1], 1 griz'li; 2 grĭs'ly, *a.* Savage-looking; fear-inspiring. [< AS. *grislic*, terrible.]—**gris'li-ness**, *n.*

gris'ly[2]†, *a.* Grizzly.

gri'son, 1 gri'sən; 2 grī'son, *n.* **1.** A South-American weasel-like carnivore. **2.** A South-American monkey. **sap'a-jou‡.** [< F. *grison*, gray, < *gris*; see GRISETTE.]

Gri''sons', 1 gri''zōn', 2 grī''sŏn', *n. pl.* The easternmost canton of Switzerland, or its inhabitants; 2,773 sq. m.; pop. 118,300.

grist, 1 grist; 2 grĭst, *n.* **1.** A portion of grain to be ground. **2.** A supply; provision. [AS.]—**grist'-mill''**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

gris'tle, 1 gris'l; 2 grĭs'l, *n.* Cartilage, as in meat. [AS.] —**gris'tled**, *a.* Of or like gristle.—**gris'tli-ness**, *n.*

grit, 1 grit; 2 grĭt, *v.* [GRIT'TED[d]; GRIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To grate or grind together. **II.** *i.* To be ground together; also, to give forth a grating sound.

grit, *a.* [Scot.] Great; influential.

grit[1], *n.* **1.** Rough, hard particles; sand or gravel; a compact sandstone. **2.** Firmness of character, especially in pain or danger; pluck; courage. [< AS. *greōt*, dust.] —**grit'ty**, *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of grit. **2.** [U. S.] Full of pluck.—**grit'ti-ness**, *n.*

grit[2], *n.* **1.** Coarse meal. **2.** *pl.* Grain hulled or granulated. [< AS. *grytt*, flour, bran.]

griz'zle, 1 griz'l; 2 grĭz'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to grow gray.

griz'l[F], ‖ **II§.** *i.* To become gray.

griz'zle, *n.* A mixture of white and black; gray. [< OHG.[OF] *grîs*, gray.]—**griz'zled**, *a.* Gray.—**griz'zly**, *a.* Grayish; somewhat gray.—**grizzly bear**, a large, ferocious grizzly-gray or brownish bear of western North America. **griz'zly‡.**

Grizzly Bear. 1/75

groan, 1 grōn; 2 grōn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with groans. **II.** *i.* To utter a low, continued, distressful sound, as in pain or sorrow: used also figuratively, as of a loaded table.

groan, *n.* A low, murmuring sound, as of distress: used also figuratively. [< AS. *grānian*.]

groat, 1 grōt; 2 grōt, *n.* A former English silver coin: fourpence; a trifle. [< LG. *grote*, a coin.]

groats, 1 grōts; 2 grōts, *n. pl.* Hulled and crushed oats or wheat. [< AS. *grūtan*.]

gro'cer, 1 grō'sər; 2 grō'cer, *n.* One who deals in groceries. [< LL.[OF] *grossarius*, < *grossus*, great.]—**gro'cer-y**, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A grocer's store or shop. **2.** *pl.* Household supplies for the table.—**gro''ce-te'ri-a.**, *n.* [U. S.] A grocery where customers wait on themselves and pay on leaving the store: a trade-mark name.

Grod'no, 1 grod'no; 2 grōd'no, *n.* A city in Lithuania; evacuated by Russians before German advance, Sept. 1, 1915.

grog, 1 grog; 2 grŏg, *n.* A mixture of spirits and water; any intoxicating drink. [< 'Old *Grog*,' a nickname of Admiral Vernon (1684–1757).] —**grog'ger-y**, *n.* A low drinking-place.—**grog'gy**, *a.* [-GI-ER; -GI-EST.] **1.** Tipsy **2.** Staggering; unsteady.—**grog'gi-ness**, *n.*—**grog'-shop''**, *n.* A liquor-saloon.

grog'ram, 1 grog'rəm; 2 grŏg'ram, *n.* A coarse silk and mohair fabric. [< OF. *gros*, coarse, + *grain*, grain.]

groin, 1 groin; 2 grŏin. **I.** *vt.* To form into groins, as arches. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The crease where the thigh joins the abdomen. **2.** *Arch.* The line of intersection of two vaults. [< Ice. *grein*, branch, arm.]

grom'met, 1 grom'et; 2 grŏm'ĕt, *n. Naut.* **1.** A ring of rope. **2.** A metallic eyelet, as for a sail. [OF., boy, dim. of *gromme*, groom.] **grum'met‡.**

Gro'ning-en, 1 grō'niŋ-en; 2 grō'ning-ĕn, *n.* A fortified university town in N. E. Netherlands; pop. 89,000.

groom, 1 grūm; 2 grōom. **I.** *vt.* To take care of, as a horse: sometimes used figuratively of persons; as, he appeared well-*groomed*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person who cares for horses in the stable; hostler. **2.** A bridegroom. **3**‖. A menial; page; servitor. [< Ice. *gromr*, man, servant.] —**grooms'man**, *n.* A bridegroom's attendant at a wedding.

groove, ‖ 1 grūv; 2 grōov. **I.** *vt.* [GROOV(E)D[s]; GROOV'-**groov'**[F], ‖ ING.] To form a groove in; fix in a groove; shape like a groove. **II.** *n.* **1.** A furrow, channel, or long hollow, especially as cut by a tool for something to fit into or work in. **2.** A fixed routine in the affairs of life. [< D. *groef*, *groeve*, grave.]

grope, 1 grōp; 2 grŏp, *vt.* & *vi.* [GROPED[t]; GROP'ING.] To search out, as in the dark; feel one's way; search uncertainly. [< AS. *grāpian*, < *grāp*, grip.]—**grop'er**, *n.*

gros, 1 grō; 2 grō. *n.* **1.** An old silver coin of France or England. **2.** A textile fabric of heavy grade or quality, especially a stout silk. [F., lit. GROSS.]

gros'beak'', 1 grōs'bīk''; 2 grōs'bĕk'', *n.* One of various small birds allied to the finches and having a large stout beak, including the rose-breasted grosbeak, and the cardinal redbird of North America. [< GROSS, thick, + BEAK, *n.*]

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. 1/10

gros'grain'', 1 grō'grēn''; 2 grō'-grān'', *n.* A corded silk of light luster. [F.]

gross, 1 grōs; 2 grōs, *a.* **1.** Large and coarse; glaring, as an error or fault. **2.** Entire; undiminished by deductions: opposed to *net*. **3.** Coarse in meaning or composition. **4.** Dull of apprehension or feeling. [< LL.[F] *grossus*, thick.]

Syn.: see CORPULENT; FOUL; IMMODEST; THICK; VULGAR. —**gross'ly**, *adv.*—**gross'ness**, *n.*

gross, *n.* [GROSS, *pl.*] **1.** Twelve dozen, as a unit. **2.** The greater part; mass; entire amount.—**great gross**, twelve gross, as a unit.

grot, 1 gret; 2 grŏt, *n.* [Poet.] A grotto.

Grote, 1 grōt; 2 grōt, **George** (1794–1871). An English banker and historian; *History of Greece*, etc.

gro-tesque', 1 gro-tesk'; 2 grō-tĕsk', *a.* Incongruously composed or ill-proportioned; fantastic; ludicrously or whimsically odd or extravagant. [F., < It. *grottesca*, < *grotta*, GROTTO.] Syn.: see FANCIFUL; ODD; RIDICULOUS. — **gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.* — **gro-tesque'ness**, *n.* — **gro-tesque'ry**, *n.* A grotesque object, speech, or performance; grotesque actions in general. **gro-tesque'rie‡.**

Gro'ti-us, 1 grō'shi-us; 2 grō'shi-ŭs, **Hugo** (1583–1645). A Dutch theologian, jurist, and historian.

grot'to, 1 gret'o; 2 grŏt'o, *n.* A small cavern; cavern-like retreat. [< It. *grotta*, < L.[LL] *crypta*, CRYPT.]—**grot'to-work''**, *n.*

grouch, 1 grauch; 2 grouch. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To grumble; utter complaints in a surly tone; be discontented. **II.** *n.* **1.** A discontented, grumbling person. **2.** A grumbling, sulky mood.—**grouch'er**, *n.* One given to grouching.—**grouch'y**, *a.*—**grouch'i-ly**, *adv.*

Grou''chy', 1 grū''shī'; 2 grų''çhȳ', **Emmanuel**, **Marquis** (1766–1847). A French marshal; failed to prevent the Prussian advance at Waterloo.

ground[d], 1 ground; 2 ground, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix firmly; found; establish. **2.** To train in first principles. **3.** To put, place, or set on or in the ground; run aground. **4.** To supply with a ground, as a prepared surface for painting, etching, etc. **5.** *Elec.* To place in electrical connection with the earth, as a wire. **II.** *i.* **1.** To run aground, as a ship. **2.** To come or fall to the ground.

ground, *imp.* & *pp.* of GRIND, *v.*

ground, *a.* **1.** Being on the ground or on a level with it. **2.** Fundamental; as, the *ground* form of a word.—**ground floor**, the floor of a building at or near the ground-level; an advantageous position, as in business.

ground, *n.* **1.** The firm, solid portion of the earth at and near its surface. **2.** Hence, a pavement or floor. **3.** Any region or tract of land, especially a portion put to special use. **4.** A base or foundation: also, a starting-point; reason; basis; cause. **5.** Figuratively, position or standing; as, to gain, hold, or lose *ground*. **6.** *pl.* The particles that settle at the bottom of a liquid preparation; dregs. **7.** In various arts, some preparative work or part, as, in painting, a first coat or color or a surface prepared therewith. **8.** *Mus.* The plain-song or air as a basis for development and variation. **9.** *Elec.* A connection of a current with the earth. [< AS. *grund*.] Syn.: see LAND; MOTIVE; REASON.—**ground'-dove''**, *n.* A pigeon of terrestrial habits common in the southern United States, Asia, and Australia; crown-pigeon.—**g.-hog**, *n.* The woodchuck.—**g.-laurel**, *n.* The trailing arbutus.—**ground'-less**, *a* Without foundation, reason, or cause. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ground'ling**, *n.* **1.** Any animal that lives on the ground. **2.** An underling or base person. **3**†. One of the audience in the pit of a theater.—**g.-pine**, *n. Bot.* An evergreen and mostly creeping plant; club-moss. — **g.-plan**, *n.* The horizontal plan of the ground floor of a building; a preliminary plan of any kind.—**g.-plate**, *n.* **1.** A groundsill. **2.** A bed-plate, as for railroad ties. **3.** *Elec.* A metal plate in the ground forming the earth-connection of an electric circuit.—**g.-plot**, *n.* A building-lot; also, a ground-plan. —**g.-rent**, *n.* The rent of grounds leased for building.—**ground'sill''**, *n.* The lowest horizontal timber in a frame building or the like. **ground'sel‡.**—**g.-squirrel**, *n.* A ro-

dent of terrestrial habits, as a chipmunk.—**g.-swell,** *n.* A broad deep heaving of the sea, said to be due to a distant storm, etc.—**ground'work",** *n.* A fundamental part: basis.

ground'sel, 1 ground'sel; 2 ground'sĕl, *n.* A common weed of the aster family having yellow tubular flowers. [< AS. *grundeswelge,* < *gund,* pus, + *swelgan,* swallow.]

group, 1 grūp; 2 grup. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form into a group or groups. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things existing or brought together. **2.** *Art.* An assemblage of figures or objects in painting or sculpture affording a harmonious effect. **3.** *Biol.* An assemblage of organisms with certain common characteristics: used in classification. [< It.F *gruppo,* heap.]

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; FLOCK.

group'er, 1 grūp'ər; 2 grup'er, *n.* A food-fish of warm seas, of the sea-bass family. [Cor. of Pg. *garupa,* crupper.]

grouse, *vt.* [Brit.] To grumble; grouch.

grouse, 1 graus; 2 grous, *n.* A game-bird, smaller than the domestic hen, with mottled plumage, known as the *prairie-hen, sage-cock,* etc. [Ult. < OHG. *gris,* gray.]

grou'ser, 1 grau'zər; 2 grou'ser, *n.* [Eng.] One given to discontent; a grouch.—**grous'ing,** *n.* [Eng.] Discontent; grumbling.

grout, 1 graut; 2 grout. **I**d. *vt.* To fill or surround with grout. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mortar or cement, mixed with gravel, poured when semiliquid between stones and bricks in a structure or the like. **2.** A finishing-coat for ceilings. **3.** Coarse meal. [< AS. *grūt;* cp. GRIT, *n.*]—**grout'ing,** *n.* Grout, or the act or process of filling with grout.

grout'y, 1 graut'ı; 2 grout'y, *a.* **1.** Turbid, as liquor. **2.** Cross or surly; sulky. [brush. [< AS. *grāf.*]

grove, 1 grōv; 2 grōv, *n.* A small wood without under-

grov'el, 1 grov'l; 2 grŏv'l, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To creep on the earth; lie abjectly prostrate. **2.** To delight in what is low.—**grov'el-er, grov'el-ler,** *n.*—**grov'el-ing, grov'el-ling,** *pa.* Lying prostrate; abject; low; mean; sordid. [Prop. adv., < Ice. *grūfa,* flat on the ground.] Syn.: see BASE.—**grov'el-ing-ly,** *adv.*

grow, 1 grō; 2 grō, *v.* [GREW; GROWN; GROW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to spring up and mature. **II.** *i.* **1.** To increase in bulk, as a living organism. **2.** To be produced by vegetation. **3.** To pass to a certain state; as, to *grow* cold. **4.** To become fixed or attached: with *to.* **5.** To accrue. **6.** *Naut.* To lead in a certain direction. [< AS. *grōwan.*] Syn.: see FLOURISH.—**grow'er,** *n.*

growl, 1 graul; 2 growl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in a surly tone; utter a growl; find fault; grumble. **II.** *n.* The guttural threatening sound made by an angry animal; hence, angry faultfinding; grumbling. [Cp. D. *grollen,* grumble.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.

growl'er, 1 graul'ər; 2 growl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which growls. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A vessel in which beer is carried home from the place of sale.

grown, 1 grōn; 2 grōn, *pp.* of GROW, *v.*

growth, 1 grōth; 2 grōth, *n.* **1.** The gradual increase of a living organism by natural process; any gradual increase; augmentation; promotion. **2.** Anything grown or produced; product; effect. [< Ice. *gröðhr,* < *gröa,* grow.] Syn.: see HARVEST; INCREASE; PROGRESS.

grub, 1 grub; 2 grŭb, *vt. & vi.* [GRUBBED; GRUB'BING.] **1.** To dig up or out; dig up by the roots; dig by scratching up the ground. **2.** To do menial labor; drudge. **3.** [Slang.] To provide with or take food; eat a meal. [ME. *grubben, grobben;* cp. GROPE.]—**grub'ber,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which grubs. **2.** An inshore codfish. **3.** An implement for grubbing. **4.** A machine or tool for pulling stumps, etc.

grub, *n.* **1.** The larva of an insect. **2.** [Slang.] Food. **3.** A sloven. **4.** [Am.] Something grubbed up, as a root.—**grub'-stake",** *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] *Mining.* To supply a prospector with an outfit on condition of sharing in his finds.—**grub'-stake",** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The outfit or supplies so provided.

Grub street. The former name of Milton street, London, once frequented by needy authors and literary hacks.—**Grub'-street".** **I.** *a.* Characteristic of literary hacks or their work; second rate. **II.** *n.* Inferior authors as a class.

grudge, 1 gruj; 2 grŭdg. **I.** *vt.* [GRUDGED, GRUDGD^{S}; GRUDG'ING.] **1.** To envy one the possession of; begrudge. **2**†. To harbor maliciously. **II.** *n.* **1.** Ill will cherished, as for some remembered wrong. **2.** Reluctance; unwillingness. [< OF. *groucher,* murmur.] Syn.: see HATRED; PIQUE.—**grudg'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of holding a grudge or grudges collectively. **2.** Reluctance.—**grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

grue, 1 grū; 2 gru, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To pain or grieve. **2.** To feel dread or horror; shudder.

gru'el, 1 grū'el; 2 gru'ĕl, *n.* A semiliquid food made by boiling meal in water or milk. [< LL.^{OF} *grutellum,* dim. of *grutum,* meal.]

grue'some, } 1 grū'səm; 2 gru'som, *n.* Suggesting
grew'some, } gloomy or frightful thoughts; horrid. [Cp. Dan. *grusom.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

gruff, 1 gruf; 2 grŭf, *a.* Rough or morose; surly. [< D. *grof,* coarse, loud.] Syn.: see MOROSE.—**gruff'ish,** *a.*—**gruff'ly,** *adv.*—**gruff'ness,** *n.*

grum, 1 grum; 2 grŭm, *a.* **1.** Morose, sullen, or sour; surly. **2.** Guttural. [< AS. *gram, grom,* angry.]

grum'ble, } 1 grum'bl; 2 grŭm'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GRUM-
grum'bl^{E}, } BL(E)D^{E}; GRUM'BLING.] To utter complaints in a surly tone; to murmur; growl; mutter: with *at.* **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of grumbling; a complaint; murmur. **2.** *pl.* A fit of ill temper. [< MD. *grommelen,* freq. of *grommen,* grumble.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**grum'bler,** *n.* One who grumbles or complains.—**grum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

grume, 1 grūm; 2 grum, *n.* A viscid, semifluid mass. [OF., < L. *grumus,* little heap.]—**gru'mous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Consisting of clustered grains. **2.** Clotted. **gru'mose**†.

grump'y, 1 grump'ı; 2 grŭmp'y, *a.* Exhibiting surliness or gruffness; glum. [Cp. GRUM, *a.*]—**grump'i-ly,** *adv.*

Grun'dy, 1 grun'dı; 2 grŭn'dy. **Mrs.** A character in Morton's comedy, *Speed the Plough* (1798); now symbolizing society in general as a tyrannical censor of morals and manners.

grun'sel, 1 grun'səl; 2 grŭn'sĕl, *n.* [Obs. & Scot.] A groundsill. **grund'sel**†.

grunt, 1 grunt; 2 grŭnt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in a guttural manner; emit a deep guttural sound; murmur; complain. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, guttural sound, as of a hog. **2.** A food-fish of warm American seas; a red-mouth. [< AS. *grunian,* grunt.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**grunt'er,** *n.* A person or animal that grunts; a hog.

Gru"yère', 1 grū"yār'; 2 grū"yĕr', *n.* A Swiss and French skim-milk cheese: named from the town of Gruyère, Switzerland. **Schweitzer käse**†; **Swiss cheese**†.

gryph'on‖, 1 grif'ən; 2 grŷf'on, *n.* A griffin. **gry'fon**†.

G. S., *abbr.* Grand Scribe, Grand Secretary, Grand Sentinel, Grand Sentry.—**gs.,** *abbr.* Guineas.—**G. T.,** *abbr.* Good Templars, Grand Tiler.—**gt.,** *abbr.* [GTT., *pl.*] [L.] *Gutta* (drop).—**Gt. Br., Gt. Brit.,** *abbr.* Great Britain.—**gu.,** *abbr.* Guinea.

Gua"da-la-ja'ra, 1 gwä"thə-lə-hä'rə; 2 gwä"thä-lä-hä'rä, *n.* The capital (pop. 119,000) of the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

Gua"dal-quiv'ir, 1 gē"dəl-kwiv'ər *or* (*Sp.*) gwə-thal"ki-vir'; 2 gä"dal-kwiv'er *or* (*Sp.*) gwä-thäl"kī-vĭr', *n.* A river in S. Spain; length, 360 m. to the Gulf of Cadiz.

Gua"da-lupe', 1 gē"də-lūp'; 2 gä"da-lup', *n.* **1. G. Hi-dal'go,** a town (pop. 6,000), near Mexico City; treaty (Feb. 2, 1848) ceding California and New Mexico to the United States. **2. G. Mountains,** a range in Texas and New Mexico between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers.

Gua"de-loup', 1 gwə"də-lūp'; 2 gwä"de-lup', *n.* **1.** A French colony (687 sq. m.; pop. 212,400) in the West Indies; capital, Basse Terre. **2.** The chief island of the group.

Gua"di-a'na, 1 gwä"thī-[*or* (*Pg.*)-dī-]ä'nə; 2 gwä"thī-[*or* (*Pg.*) -dī-]ä'na, *n.* A river in S. W. Spain and Portugal; length, 515 m. to the Atlantic.

guai'ac, 1 gwai'ak *or* gwē'yak; 2 gwī'ăc *or* gwä'yăc, *n.* Guaiacum wood or resin.

Guai'a-cum, 1 gwai'ə-kum *or* gwē'yə-kum; 2 gwī'a-cŭm *or* gwä'ya-cŭm, *n.* **1.** A genus of tropical American trees or shrubs of the bean-caper or lignum-vitæ family, with very hard, durable wood. **2.** [g-] A greenish-brown resin used in medicine. [< Sp. *guayaco* (of S.-Am. origin).]

Guam, 1 gwäm; 2 gwäm, *n.* The chief island of the Ladrone Group, Pacific ocean (200 sq. m.; pop. 14,240); capital, Agaña; ceded to the United States by Spain, 1898.

gua'na, 1 gwä'nə; 2 gwä'na, *n.* **1.** Same as IGUANA. **2.** A lizard-like reptile of New Zealand.

gua-na'co, 1 gwə-nä'ko; 2 gwä-nä'co, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American cameloid ruminant of light-brown color, passing into white below. **hua-na'co**†.

gua'no, 1 gwä'no; 2 gwä'no, *n.* **1.** The accumulated excrement of sea-birds found in the dry climate of the Peruvian coast and elsewhere: used as a fertilizer. **2.** A manufactured nitrogenous fertilizer; also, decomposing animal remains used as a fertilizer. [< Peruv. *huanu,* dung.]

Guan-ta'na-mo, 1 gwən-tä'nə-mō; 2 gwän-tä'nä-mō, *n.* A city in S. E. Cuba; U. S. naval station; pop. 69,000.

guar"an-tee', } 1 gar"ən-tī'; 2 găr"an-tē'. **I.** *vt.* [-TEED';
gar"an-tee'^{F}, } -TEE'ING.] **1.** To promise or warrant the performance of. **2.** To secure against loss or damage. **guar'an-ty**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** A guaranty. **2.** One to whom a guaranty is given. **3.** Commonly, but less correctly, a guarantor.—**guar'an-tor",** *n.* One who or that which guarantees or warrants.

guar'an-ty, } 1 gar'ən-tı; 2 găr'an-ty. **I.** *vt.* [-TIED;
gar'an-ty^{F}, } -TY-ING.] Same as GUARANTEE. **II.** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** An undertaking by one person to be answerable for some obligation of another. **2.** The act of making sure, or that which assures. [< OF. *garantie,* fem. pp. of *garantir,* warrant.]

guard, } 1 gärd; 2 gärd. **I**d. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To watch over or
gard^{S}, } care for in order to secure, as from evil or hurt; protect; defend. **2.** To watch over in order to prevent the escape of. **3.** To provide or make secure against

attack or adverse criticism. **4.** To take precautions. **5.** ‖. To protect and adorn the edge of (a garment), as with facings. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which protects or defends, as a man or a body of men protecting a person from danger or a place from attack. **2.** A state of watchful oversight; an attitude or condition of defense. **3.** Any of various securing or protecting devices; as, a watch*guard*. **4.** One having charge, as of a train, or of baggage on a railway. **5.** *pl.* Specif., a body of picked soldiers to defend the capital of a country or to guard the person of the sovereign. [< OF. *garder*, warder, < MHG. *warten*, watch.] Syn.: (verb) see KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER; (noun) see DEFENSE; RAMPART.—**guard'ed,** *pa.* Exhibiting caution; circumspect. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**guard'-house",** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The building occupied by a guard and by men in confinement. **2.** Hence, a lockup.—**guard'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Keeping guard; watching. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person who legally has the care of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor. **2.** A guard; warden. Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT. — **guard'i-an-ship,** *n.* The office of guardian; hence, protection; care. **guard'-age**†.—**g.-rail,** *n.* **1.** A hand- or safety-rail for the use of a ship's passengers or crew. **2.** A beam or rail parallel to a main-rail in a track to prevent the wheels from jumping the track: used on curves and other dangerous places. — **g.-room,** *n. Mil.* **1.** The room occupied by a guard while on duty. **2.** A prisoners' cell.—**g.-ship,** *n.* **1.** The ship (of a squadron) on guard-duty for the day. **2.** A ship of war stationed in a harbor for its protection.—**guards'man,** *n.* A member of a body of guards.—**life-g.,** *n.* A guard of the person: a body-guard.

Gua"te-ma'la, 1 gŏ"tı-mā'lə; 2 ġą"te-mä'la, *n.* A Central American republic (48,290 sq. m.; pop. 2,003,000); or its capital (pop. 90,000).—**Gua"te-ma'lan,** *a. & n.* **Gua"te-ma'li-an**‡.

gua'va, 1 gwä'və; 2 ġwä'va, *n.* A tropical American tree of the myrtle family; also, its fruit, from which guava jelly is made. [< Braz. *guaiva.*]

White Guava and fruit (*a*).

Guay"a-quil', 1 gwaı"ə-kīl'; 2 ġwı"ä-kīl', *n.* A city (pop. 80,000) of Ecuador.—**Gulf of G.,** a gulf on the coast of Ecuador.

gua-yu'le, 1 gwɑ-yū'lē; 2 ġwä-yų'le, *n.* A perennial herb of the aster family, of Texas and Mexico, the inspissated sap of which furnishes a substitute for rubber.

gu"ber-na-to'ri-al, 1 giū"bər-nə-tō'rı-əl; 2 ġū"ber-na-tō'ri-al, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of governor. [< L. *gubernator*, governor, < *guberno*, GOVERN.]

gude, 1 güd; 2 ġūd, *a.* [Scot.] Good. **guid**‡. —**gude'-man, g.-wife,** etc. Same as GOODMAN, etc.

gudg'eon, 1 guj'ən; 2 ġūdġ'on, *vt.* To dupe; impose upon; cheat.

gudg'eon[1], *n.* **1.** An Old World carp-like fish, very easily caught. **2.** A simpleton. **3.** Anything to be gained without effort. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *kōbios*, kind of fish.]

gudg'eon[2], *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The bearing of a shaft, especially when made of a separate piece. **2.** A metallic journal-piece let into the end of a wooden shaft. **3.** A pin: in various uses. [< OF. *gougeon*, pin of a pulley.]

guel'der-rose", 1 gel'dər-rōz"; 2 ġĕl'der-rōs", *n.* The snowball-tree, a cultivated variety of cranberry with clusters of white flowers. [Cp. F. *rose de Gueldre*, rose of Gelderland.]

Guelf, 1 gwelf; 2 ġwĕlf, *n.* A supporter of the house of Guelf, which became in modern times the royal family of Hanover and also of England; later, a member of the papal and popular party in medieval Italy, opposed to the imperial and aristocratic party of the Ghibellines. **Guelph**‡.—**Guelf'i-an,** *a.* **Guelf'ic**‡; **Guelph'i-an**‡; **Guelph'ic**‡.—**Guelf'ism, Guelph'ism,** *n.*

guer'don, 1 gûr'dən; 2 ġûr'don, *n.* An honorable reward; recompense; requital. [< OHG.^{OF} *widar*, back, again, + *lôn*, reward.]

Guern'sey, 1 gûrn'zı; 2 ġĕrn'sy, *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands (9 by 5 m.; pop. 40,120). **2.** One of a breed of cattle thence derived. **3.** [g-] A knit shirt; jersey.

guer-ril'la, 1 ge-rıl'ə; 2 ġĕ-rĭl'a, *n.* One of an irregular band of partizan soldiers, usually mounted: often used attributively; as, *guerrilla* warfare. [< Sp. *guerrilla*, skirmish.] **gue-ril'la**‡.

guess, } 1 ges; 2 ġĕs, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hazard a supposition
gess[F], } about; conjecture; surmise. **2.** To conjecture correctly; divine. **3.** [Colloq.] To believe; decide; think.

Syn.: conjecture, divine, fancy, imagine, suppose, surmise, suspect. See SOLVE; SUPPOSE. Compare synonyms for GUESS, *n.*; HYPOTHESIS.—Ant.: demonstrate, establish, prove. —Prep.: one may guess *at* a riddle many times without solving it, or by guessing *at* it may hit upon the true solution; when he *guesses* the riddle he has solved it.

—**guess'work",** *n.* The process of guessing, or the result obtained thereby; a guess, or guesses collectively.

guess, *n.* **1.** A tentative opinion or conclusion; a supposition; surmise; conjecture. **2.** The act of guessing. [ME. *gessen*, < *geten*, GET.]

Syn.: conjecture, hypothesis, supposition, surmise. A *guess* is a swift conclusion from data directly at hand, and held as probable or tentative, while one confessedly lacks material for certainty. A *conjecture* is preliminary and tentative, but more methodical than a *guess;* a *supposition* is more nearly final; a *surmise* is floating and visionary, and often sinister; as, a *surmise* that a stranger may be a pickpocket. Compare GUESS, *v.*; HYPOTHESIS.—Ant.: assurance, certainty, confidence, conviction, demonstration, proof.

—**guess'er,** *n.*

guest, } 1 gest; 2 ġĕst, *n.* **1.** A person received and enter-
gest[F], } tained at the house of another; a visitor. **2.** A lodger or boarder. **3.** A parasitic animal. **4**†. A foreigner; stranger. [< AS. *gæst, gest.*]

guff, 1 guf; 2 ġūf, *n.* A sudden or slight gust of air; puff.

guf-faw', 1 gu-fô'; 2 ġŭ-fą', *n.* A shout of boisterous laughter; horse-laugh. [Of imitative orig.]

gug'gle, *v. & n.* [Colloq.] Same as GURGLE.

Gui-a'na, 1 gı-ā'nə; 2 ġī-ä'na, *n.* A territory, N. E. South America, comprising **British G.** (90,277 sq. m.; pop. 305,000), **Dutch G.** (46,060 sq. m.; pop. 109,000), and **French G.** (30,500 sq. m.; pop. 49,000).

guide, 1 gaid; 2 ġīd. **I.** *vt.* [GUID'ED[d]; GUID'ING.] **1.** To conduct in a course or path; lead. **2.** To exercise direction over; manage; train. **3.** [Scot.] To use; treat. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who leads or directs another in any path or direction; one who shows the way by accompanying or going in advance. **2.** Something serving to guide; a guide-book. **3.** *Mech.* Any device acting as an indicator or serving to keep a part or object in position or to regulate its operation. **4.** *Mil.* A soldier stationed on the flank of a line to mark a pivot or regulate an alinement. [< OF. *guider*, of Germanic orig.] Syn.: (verb) see LEAD; REGULATE; (noun) see RULE.—**gui'dance,** *n.* The act, process, or result of guiding; a leading; direction. — **guide'-board",** *n.* A board bearing directions for travelers, erected usually at the junction of highways. **fin'ger-post"**†.—**g.-book,** *n.* A handbook for travelers or tourists, containing descriptions of places, routes, etc.—**g.-post,** *n.* The post on which a guide-board is erected; also, the post and board taken together.

Gui'do, 1 gwı'do; 2 ġwī'do, *n.* **1. G. d'Arezzo** (990?–1050?), an Italian Benedictine monk; musician; invented present musical notation. **2. G. Reni** (1575–1642), an Italian painter; *Aurora.*

gui'don, 1 gaı'dən; 2 ġī'don, *n. Mil.* A forked guide-flag carried by a cavalry company or mounted battery; also, the officer or man who carries it. [F., < *guider*, GUIDE.]

Gui"enne', 1 gı"en'; 2 ġī"ĕn', *n.* An ancient province of S. W. France; substantially identical with Aquitaine.

guild, guild'hall", **guild'ry,** etc. Same as GILD, etc.

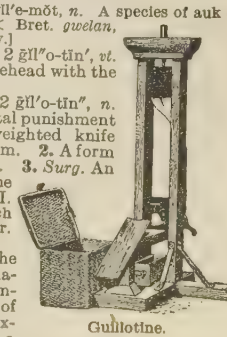
guil'er, 1 gild'ər; 2 ġĭld'er, *n.* The monetary unit of Holland, value 40.2 cents; a florin. [Formerly *gilden*, var. of *gulden*, < MHG. *guldîn*, florin, < *guldîn*, golden, < *golt*, gold.]

guile, 1 gail; 2 ġīl, *n.* The act of deceiving, or the disposition to deceive; a stratagem. [OF.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION.—**guile'ful,** *a.* Full of deceit or guile. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS. — **guile'less,** *a.* Free from guile; artless; frank. Syn.: see CANDID; INNOCENT; PURE.—**guile'less-ly,** *adv.*—**guile'less-ness,** *n.*

guil'le-mot, 1 gil'ə-met; 2 ġĭl'e-mŏt, *n.* A species of auk of northern latitudes. [F., < Bret. *gwelan*, guil, + F. *mouette*, sea-mew.]

guil'lo-tine', 1 gil"o-tīn'; 2 ġĭl"o-tīn', *vt.* [-TINED'; -TIN'ING.] To behead with the guillotine.

guil'lo-tine", 1 gil'o-tīn"; 2 ġĭl'o-tīn", *n.* **1.** The instrument of capital punishment in France, in which a weighted knife falls and beheads the victim. **2.** A form of paper-cutting machine. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the tonsils. [Named for Dr. J. I. *Guillotin* (1738–1814), French physician, by its inventor Dr. Antoine Louis (1723–92).]



Guillotine.

guilt, 1 gilt; 2 ġĭlt, *n.* **1.** The state of one who, by violation of law, has made himself liable to or deserving of punishment; in theology, exposedness to punishment; a state of condemnation. **2.** Any exposure to fine or forfeiture, as of a ship for violation of neutrality. **3.** The state of moral pollution resulting from wrong-doing; wickedness. [< AS. *gylt*, orig. a fine; < *gildan*, pay,

yield.] Syn.: see SIN.—**guilt'less,** *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent. **2.** Ignorant. Syn.: see INNOCENT; PURE.—**guilt'-less-ly,** *adv.* —**guilt'less-ness,** *n.* —**guilt'y,** *a.* [GUILT'-I-ER; GUILT'I-EST.] **1.** Having knowingly and voluntarily violated a law or rule of duty; liable to penalty. **2.** Involving, expressing, or characterized by guilt. Syn.: see CRIMINAL. — **guilt'i-ly,** *adv.* — **guilt'i-ness,** *n.*

guimpe, 1 gimp *or* gănp; 2 gĭmp *or* gănp, *n.* A chemisette worn with a low-necked dress. [F.]

guin'ea[1], 1 gin'ı; 2 gĭn'e, *n.* An English monetary unit, and former coin, equal to 21 shillings or $5. [< *Guinea*, as first coined from Guinea gold.]

Gui'ea[2], 1 gin'ı; 2 gĭn'e, *n.* An old name for the territory bordering the Gulf of Guinea.—**Gulf of G.,** a gulf on the W. coast of Africa.—**guin'ea-fowl",** *n.* An African bird commonly domesticated, dark-gray, with white spots. **guin'-ea-hen"†.—guin'ea-pig",** *n.* A South-American rodent, commonly white, variegated with red and black: named probably by mistake for *Guiana pig*.

Guin'e-vere, 1 gwin'ı-vir; 2 gwin'e-vēr, *n.* Arthur's unfaithful queen; the paramour of Lancelot in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*.

gui-pure', 1 gi-pūr'; 2 gĭ-pūr', *n.* **1.** A lace in which the pattern is cut out of cambric and applied to stitchwork. **2.** A kind of gimp. **3.** A lace having no ground mesh, but having the pattern held in place by connecting threads. [F., GIMP.]

Guis"card', 1 gis"kär'; 2 gis"eär', **Robert** (1015?–1085). A Norman military commander; liberated Gregory VII.

guise, } 1 gaiz; 2 gīz, *n.* **1.** The external appearance as
guize[F], } produced by garb or costume. **2.** Outward seeming; manner; behavior. [OHG.[OF] *wisa*, wise, manner.]

Guise, 1 gız; 2 gīz, *n.* **1.** A French ducal family. **2. Duke of** (1519–1563), François de Lorraine, French commander; defeated Condé. **3. Duke of** (1550–1588) Henri de Lorraine; promoted massacre of St. Bartholomew. **4.** A city in Aisne, France. Scene of Franco-British defeat by the Germans, Sept. 5, 1914, and of their defeat in turn, Nov. 4–5, 1918.

guis'er‖, 1 gaiz'er; 2 gīz'er, *n.* [Eng.] One who goes about, as at Christmas, in fantastic disguise. **guis'ard‡** [Scot.].

gui-tar', 1 gı-tär'; 2 gĭ-tär', *n.* A musical instrument shaped somewhat like a violin, having usually six strings played with the fingers. [< Gr.[L+F] *kithara*, kind of lyre.]

Gui"zot', 1 gī"zō'; 2 gĭ"zō', **François Pierre Guillaume** (1787–1874). French statesman, historian, philosopher.

gu'lar, 1 giū'lar; 2 gū'lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; as, the *gular* pouch of a pelican. [< L. *gula*, throat.]

gulch, 1 gulch; 2 gŭlch, *n.* [Am.] A ravine; hollow; gully. [Akin to Sw. *gölka*, gulch.]

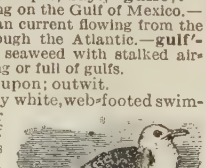
gul'den, 1 gul'den; 2 gŭl'dĕn, *n.* **1.** The Austro-Hungarian florin or former monetary unit. **2.** The Dutch guilder. **3.** One of various coins formerly current in Germany and Holland. [G., florin, < *gülden*, golden, < *gold*, gold.]

gules, 1 giūlz; 2 gūlz, *n. Her.* The tincture red. [< F. *gueules*, orig. pl. of *gueule*, throat, < L. *gula*, throat.]

gulf, 1 gulf; 2 gŭlf, *n.* **1.** The tract of water within an indentation or curve of the coast-line, in size between a bay and a sea. **2.** An abyss; chasm. **3.** That which engulfs irretrievably. **4.** A wide or impassable chasm. **5†.** The throat. [< Gr.[F] *kolphos*, *kolpos*, bay.] **gulfet†.—Gulf States,** the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.—**Gulf Stream,** a vast warm ocean current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico northward through the Atlantic.—**gulf'-weed",** *n.* A large olive-green seaweed with stalked air-bladders.—**gulf'y,** *a.* Containing or full of gulfs.

gull, 1 gul; 2 gŭl, *vt.* To impose upon; outwit.

gull[1], *n.* **1.** A long-winged, usually white, web-footed swimming bird having the upper mandible hooked. **2.** One of various gull-like sea-birds, as a tern or gannet. [< Corn. *gulan*, gull.]



Great Black-backed Gull. 1/30

gull[2], *n.* **1.** A simple, credulous person; dupe. **2.** A deceit. [< Ice. *golr*, *gulr*, yellow.]

gul'let, 1 gul'et; 2 gŭl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The passage from the mouth to the stomach; the esophagus. **2.** One of various channels or cavities. (1) A gully. (2) A gore: gusset. (3) A piece of throat-armor. [< L.[OF] *gula*, throat.]

gul'li-bie, } 1 gul'ı-bl; 2 gŭl'ĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being
gul'li-bl[E], } gulled; simple: credulous. **gul'la-bl(e**[F]**†.—gul"li-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **gul"la-bil'i-ty†.**

Gul'li-ver, 1 gul'ı-vər; 2 gŭl'ĭ-vẽr. **Lemuel.** Hero of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), a series of grotesque satires on the society and politics of the period.

gul'ly, 1 gul'ı; 2 gŭl'y. **I.** *vt.* [GUL'LIED; GUL'LY-ING.] To make a gully in. **II.** *n.* [GUL'LIES[Z], *pl.*] A channel cut by running water: a deep gutter; narrow ravine. [< OF. *goulet*, gullet.]

gulp, 1 gulp; 2 gŭlp. **I.** *vt.* To swallow eagerly and in large drafts. **II.** *n.* The act of gulping, or something gulped down; a swallow. [< D. *gulpen*, swallow.]

gum, 1 gum; 2 gŭm, *vt.* & *vi.* [GUMMED, GUMD[S]; GUM'-MING.] To smear or be smeared, as with gum; stiffen or stick with gum; become stiff and sticky.

gum[1], *n.* **1.** The sap of certain trees or shrubs exuded and dried. **2.** *Bot.* Same as GUM-TREE. **3.** India-rubber. **4.** *pl.* [Local, U. S.] India-rubber overshoes. **5.** [U. S.] A preparation of some natural gum or other tenacious substance, for use as a masticatory. **chew'ing-gum"‡. 6.** Thickened and oxidized oil. [< Gr.[L+F] *kommi*, gum.] —**gum ar'a-bic,** a gum, used in the arts and in medicine, obtained from a species of acacia.—**gum'-drop",** *n.* A molded sweetmeat, often soft inside, made usually of gum arabic, but sometimes also of gelatin, glucose, etc.—**gum elastic,** india-rubber.—**gum-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or producing gum.—**gum'my,** *a.* [-MI-ER; -MI-EST.] Like or covered with gum; viscous; sticky. Syn.: see ADHESIVE. —**gum'mi-ness,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being gummy. **2.** An accumulation of gummy matter. **gum-mos'i-ty†.—gum-plant,** *n.* Any one of various plants of the western and southwestern United States, having all the parts covered with a glutinous varnish when young.—**gum resin,** a hard solid body consisting of a gum and a resin.—**gum'-tree",** *n.* A gum-producing tree, as the **sour gum-tree** and the **sweet g.** of North America and the **slaty g.** of Australia.

gum[2], *n.* The fleshy tissue that invests the necks of the teeth. [< AS. *gōma*, palate, pl., the jaws.]—**gum'-boil",** *n.* A small boil formed on the gum.—**gum'-rash",** *n.* The tooth-rash of infancy.

gum'bo, 1 gum'bo; 2 gŭm'bo, *n.* [Southern U. S.] **1.** The okra or its pods. **2.** A soup or stew of which okra is an ingredient. **3.** *Geol.* The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi valley. **4.** Creole patois in Louisiana. [Prob. Ind. or negro.]

gump, 1 gump; 2 gŭmp, *n.* [Colloq.] A simpleton. [< Ice. *gumpr*, rump.]

gump'tion, 1 gump'shən; 2 gŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Ready perception; quick-wittedness; sense. **2.** *Paint.* The art of preparing colors. [< AS. *gȳman*, perceive, observe.]

gun, 1 gun; 2 gŭn. **I.** *vi.* [GUNNED, GUND[S]; GUN'NING.] [U. S.] To shoot with a gun, especially at small game. **II.** *n.* **1.** A metal tube for firing projectiles by the force of an explosive, together with its stock and other attachments. **2.** A shotgun, as distinguished from a rifle. **3.** One of various other devices for discharging missiles through a tube. **4.** The discharge of a gun. **5.** [Western U. S.] A pistol or revolver. [Perhaps < Gr.[OF] *manganon*, war-engine for throwing stones.]—**Gatling gun,** a machine gun with parallel barrels about a central axis, each having its own lock: loaded and discharged, sometimes at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, by turning a crank.—**gun'-bar"-rel,** *n.* The tube of a gun.—**gun'boat",** *n.* Formerly a small vessel having one gun, now a man-of-war next in size below a cruiser.—**gun-carriage,** *n.* A carriage upon which a cannon is mounted and moved.—**gun'cot"ton,** *n.* A highly explosive compound prepared by treating cotton with nitric and sulfuric acids.—**gun-deck,** *n.* A covered deck carrying the principal battery of a vessel of war.—**gun-lock,** *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer or needle is driven and the charge exploded.—**gun'-man,** *n.* A man armed with a gun; especially (U. S.), one of a class of city ruffians given to the free use of firearms.—**gun-metal,** *n.* An alloy of copper, or a superior quality of iron, used for making cannon.—**gun'ner,** *n.* **1.** One who operates a gun; a cannoneer; also, a warrant-officer in charge of naval ordnance. **2.** One who hunts game with a fowling-piece.—**gun'ner-y,** *n.* The practise of using artillery.—**gun'ning,** *n.* The sport of hunting game with a gun. —**gun-port,** *n.* A port-hole. — **gun'pow"der,** *n.* An explosive mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulfur. — **gun-reach,** *n.* The reach or range of a gun; gunshot.—**gun-room,** *n. Naut.* A room at the after part of a lower gun-deck for the accommodation of junior officers. — **gun'-shot",** *I. a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound. **II.** *n.* The range or reach of a gun.—**gun-sling,** *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* A sling-tackle by which to dismount or handle a heavy gun. **2.** A strap or sling by which a rifle or shotgun may be slung from a saddle or over a man's back.—**gun'smith",** *n.* One who makes or repairs firearms.—**gun-stock,** *n.* The wooden part of a firearm, as a rifle, etc., holding the lock and the barrel.—**Maxim gun,** a single-barreled automatic machine gun, surrounded by a water-jacket, delivering 600 shots a minute, the recoil of each shot being utilized to fire the next.

gun., *abbr.* Gunnery.

gun'nel, 1 gun'el; 2 gŭn'el, *n.* Same as GUNWALE.

gun'ny, 1 gun'ı; 2 gŭn'y, *n.* [GUN'NIES[Z], *pl.*] Coarse sacking of jute or hemp. [< Beng. *gonī*, gunny-bag.]

gun'wale, 1 gun'əl *or* gun'wēl; 2 gŭn'el *or* gŭn'wāl, *n.* **1.** The lengthwise strip covering the upper end of the framing-timbers in a boat. **2.** In ships, the uppermost wale or planking immediately below the bulwarks. [< GUN + WALE, plank.] **gun'nel‡.**

gurge‖, 1 gûrj; 2 ĝûrġ, *n.* A whirlpool; hence, a confused motion; whirl.

gur″gi-ta′tion, 1 gûr″jı-tē′shən; 2 ĝûr″ġi-tā′shon, *n.* The surging movement of any liquid in a whirlpool or in a boiling state. [< L. *gurgito*, flood, < *gurges*, abyss.]

gur′gle, } 1 gûr′gl; 2 ĝûr′ĝl. **I.** *vi.* [GUR′GL(E)D[F]; GUR′-
gur′gl[F], } GLING.] To flow with a bubbling, noisy current; make a murmuring sound. **II.** *n.* A gurgling flow or sound. **gur′gling‡.**

gur′goyle, *n.* Same as GARGOYLE.

Gur′kha, 1 gûr′kə; 2 ĝur′ka, *n.* One of a famous independent fighting race of Hindu descent in Nepal, India.

gur′nard, 1 gûr′nərd; 2 ĝûr′nard, *n.* One of various marine fishes, with mailed cheeks. **gur′net‡.**

gush, 1 gu͝sh; 2 ĝu͝sh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To pour forth or flow out freely and copiously: often with *out*, *forth*, etc. **2.** To make an extravagant display of affection or sentiment. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden outpouring of fluid. **2.** An extravagant display of sentiment. [< Ice. *gusa*, gush.] **—gush′er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which gushes. **2.** [U. S.] A free-flowing oil-well. **—gush′ing,** *pa.* Flowing freely; sentimental. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **—gush′y,** *a.*

gus′set, 1 gus′ət; 2 ĝu͝s′ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small triangular piece of cloth fitted into a garment to fill an open angle or to give added strength or more room. **2.** In metal-working, an angle-iron or bracket for stiffening an angle in construction. [< F. *gousset*, armhole.]

gust[1], 1 gust; 2 ĝu͝st, *n.* **1.** A violent blast of wind. **2.** A sudden outburst of feeling. [< Ice. *gustr*, < *gjósa*, GUSH.] Syn.: see WIND. **—gust′y,** *a.*

gust[2], *n.* **1.** Taste; relish; gratification. **2.** Intellectual fancy. [< L. *gustus*, taste.] **—gus′ta-to″ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste. **gus′ta-tiv(es‡.**

Gus-ta′vus, 1 gus-tē′vus; 2 ĝu͝s-tā′vûs, *n.* One of various sovereigns of Sweden: (1) **G. I., Vasa** (1496–1560), who defeated the Danes and established Lutheranism. (2) **G. II., Adolphus,** "the Great" (1594-1632), prominent in Thirty Years' War. (3) **G. V.** (1858–), king from 1907.

gus′to, 1 gus′to; 2 ĝu͝s′to, *n.* Keen enjoyment; relish. [It., Pg., and Sp., < L. *gustus*, taste.] Syn.: see RELISH.

gut, 1 gut; 2 ĝu͝t. **I.** *vt.* [GUT′TED[F]; GUT′TING.] To take out the intestines or destroy the contents of; ravage; despoil; plunder. **II.** *n.* **1.** The alimentary canal; an intestine: not in best usage. **2.** The dried entrails of an animal, used for strings for musical instruments, etc.; catgut. **3.** A contracted strait connecting two bodies of water. [< AS. *gut*, < *geótan*, pour.]

Gu′ten-berg, 1 gū′ən-bərh; 2 ĝu′tĕn-bĕrh, **Johann** (1397–1468). A German printer; reputed inventor of movable type. See COSTER. [homa; pop. 11,760.

Guth′rie, 1 guth′ri; 2 ĝüth′ri, *n.* A town in central Okla-

gut′ta[1], 1 gut′ə; 2 ĝu͝t′a, *n.* [GUT′TÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pharm.* A drop: indicated in prescriptions by *gt.*, plural *gtt.* **2.** Something drop-shaped; a drop-like ornament. [L.]

gut′ta[2], *n.* **1.** A gum: used in compounds. **2.** Gutta-percha, or its chief constituent. [< Malay *gatah*, gum.] **—gut′ta-per′cha,** *n.* A brownish-red horny substance, solid at ordinary temperatures, but softening with heat, obtained from an evergreen tree of the Malay archipelago.

gut′ter, 1 gut′ər; 2 ĝu͝t′er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form a channel in; become channeled. **II.** *n.* **1.** A channel along the eaves of a house to carry off rain-water. **2.** A waterway for surface-water at a roadside. **3.** Any slight channel, trench, or trough. [< L.[F] *gytta*, drop.]

gut′tur-al, 1 gut′ur-əl; 2 ĝu͝t′ûr-al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. **II.** *n.* A sound produced in the throat. [< L. *guttur*, throat.] **—gut′tur-al-ize,** *vt. & vi.* To speak or utter gutturally. **—gut′tur-al-ly,** *adv.* **—gut′tur-al-ness,** *n.*

guy[1], 1 gai; 2 ġi. **I.** *vt.* To steady with a guy. **II.** *n.* A stay-rope or the like, as for steadying a mast. [< OF. *guye*, *guie*, guide.]

guy[2]. **I.** *vt.* To ridicule; quiz. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] An effigy of Guy Fawkes, a leader in the gunpowder plot against the king and Parliament (Nov. 5, 1605). **2.** Hence, a person of grotesque appearance.

guz′zle, } 1 guz′l; 2 ĝu͝z′l, *vt. & vi.* [GUZ′ZLED, GUZ′LD[F];
guz′l[F], } GUZ′ZLING.] To drink immoderately or frequently. [< OF. **gouziller*, akin to *gosier*, throat.] **—guz′zler,** *n.*

Gwa′li-or, 1 gwä′li-ər; 2 ġwä′li-ôr, *n.* A native state in central India; 25,041 sq. m.; pop. 3,090,800.

gybe, *vi.* Same as JIBE **gibe‡.**

Gy′ges, 1 gai′jiz; 2 ġy′ġēs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* One of the giants; killed by Hercules. **2.** (716–678 B. C.) King of Lydia.

gym-kha′na, 1 jim-kā′nə; 2 ġym-kä′na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A meeting for sports, as on horseback; the meeting-place.

gym′mal†, *a. & n.* Same as GEMEL.

gym-na′si-um, 1 jim-nē′zı-um; 2 ġym-nā′si-ŭm, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A place for gymnastic exercises. **2.** A Latin or classical school. **3.** A place where the Greek youths exercised themselves, as in wrestling, bathing, etc. [< G. *gymnasion*, < *gymnazō*, train naked.] Syn.: see SCHOOL. **—gym′nast,** *n.* One expert in gymnastics; an athlete. **—gym-nas′tic.** **I.** *a.* Relating to gymnastics. **gym-nas′ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Disciplinary exercise of body or mind; a feat of bodily skill: generally in the plural.

gym′no-sperm, 1 jim′no-spʉrm; 2 ġym′no-spĕrm, *n. Bot.* A plant having the ovules or seeds naked. [< Gr. *gymnospermos*, with seed bare, < *gymnos*, naked; and see SPERM[1].] **—gym″no-sper′mous,** *a. Bot.* Having naked seeds.

gyn′e-, } 1 jin′ı-, jı-nī′ko-; 2 ġyn′e-, ġy-nē′co-. From
gy-ne′co-, } Greek *gynē* (gen. *gynaikos*), woman, female: combining forms. **—gyn″e-ce′um,** *n.* [-CE′A, *pl.*] **1.** The part of a Greek house reserved for the women, usually the rear. **2.** In ancient Rome, the emperor's seraglio. **gyn″æ-ce′um‡.** **—gyn″e-col′o-gy,** *n. Med.* The science that treats of the functions and diseases of women. **—gyn″e-co-log′i-cal,** *a.* **—gyn″e-col′o-gist,** *n.*

-gynous, *suffix.* Employed in combination to denote female or woman; as *philogynous*; or in botany to designate the location, number, etc., of the pistils when regarded as the female organs of plants, as *acrogynous*. [< Gr. *gynē*, woman.]

gyp, 1 jip; 2 ġyp, *n. Cant.* A college servant at Cambridge University, England. [Prob. an abbr. of GIPSY.]

gyp′sum, 1 jip′sum; 2 ġyp′sŭm, *n.* Sulfate of lime occurring in massive, fibrous, foliated, or granular form; also in crystalline and usually transparent form: then called *selenite*. The massive fine-grained, white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster*. When calcined, called *plaster of Paris*. [< Gr.[L+F] *gypsos*, chalk.] **—gyp′se-ous,** *a.*

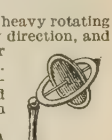
Gyp′sy, *n.* Same as GIPSY.

gy′ral, 1 jai′rəl; 2 ġy′ral, *a.* **1.** Having a circular, revolving, or whirling motion. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the convolutions of the brain.

gy′rate, 1 jai′rēt; 2 ġy′rāt, *vi.* [GY′RAT-ED[1]; GY′RAT-ING.] To rotate or revolve, especially in a spiral or helix, as a cyclone. [< Gr.[L] *gyros*, circle.] **—gy′rant,** *a.* **—gy′ra-to-ry,** *a.* Having a circular or whirling motion. **gy′ral‡.** **—gy-ra′tion,** *n.* A whirling or rotating. **gyre‡.**

gyr′fal″con, *n.* Same as GERFALCON.

gy′ro-scope, 1 jai′ro-skōp; 2 ġy′ro-scōp, *n.* A heavy rotating wheel, the axis of which is free to turn in any direction, and may be made to revolve in a horizontal or other plane, as if independent of gravitation. [< Gr. *gyros*, round, a circle, + -SCOPE.] **—gyroscope car,** a car which is kept balanced on a single rail by two gyroscopes driven in opposite directions. **—gy″ro-scop′ic,** *a.*


Gyroscope.

gy′ro-stat, 1 jai′ro-stat; 2 ġy′ro-stăt, *n.* A modification of the gyroscope, used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. [< Gr. *gyros*, round, a circle, + *statikos*, causing to stand, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.] **—gy″ro-stat′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the gyrostat or to the law that a rapidly rotating body tends to keep in the same plane. **—gy″ro-stat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—gy″ro-stat′ics,** *n.* The laws governing the rotation of solid bodies.

gy′rus, 1 jai′rus; 2 ġy′rŭs, *n.* [GY′RI, 1 -rai; 2 -ri, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the convolutions of the cortex of the brain. [L.]

gyve, 1 jaiv; 2 ġyv. **I.** *vt.* To bind with fetters; shackle. **II.** *n.* A fetter for the limbs of prisoners: commonly in *pl.* [Of Celt. origin.] Syn.: see FETTER.

H

H h Roman. 𝔄 𝔥 Black Letter. *H h* Script.

H, h, 1 ēch; 2 ach, *n.* [AITCHES, H's or *Hs*, 1 ēch′ez; 2 ech′ĕz, *pl.*] The eighth letter in the English alphabet.

H., *abbr.* Hydrogen. **—h.,** *abbr.* Harbor, hard, hardness, height, high, hour, hundred, husband.

ha, 1 hä; 2 hä, *interj.* **1.** An exclamation or sound made by a quick expulsion of breath, as in surprize, joy, grief, laughter, etc. **2.** A sound indicating hesitation, indecision, etc. [Natural; found in AS., L., G., etc.]

ha., *abbr.* Hectare.

haak, 1 hēk; 2 hāk, *n.* A fish; same as HAKE.

Haa′kon VII., 1 hō′kon; 2 hą′kon, **Christian Frederick** (1872–). King of Norway since 1905.

Haar'lem, 1 här'lem; 2 här'lĕm, *n.* Capital (pop. 77.000) of North Holland province, Netherlands. See HARLEM.

ha'arst, 1 hē'arst; 2 hä'arst, *n.* [Scot.] Harvest.

Hab., *abbr.* Habakkuk.—**hab.,** *abbr.* Habitat.

Ha-bak'kuk, 1 hə-bak'ŭk *or* hab'ə-kuk; 2 ha-băk'ŭk *or* hăb'ə-kŭk, *n.* A minor Hebrew prophet or his book. **Hab'ba-cuc†.**

Ha-ba'na, 1 hɑ-vä'nɑ; 2 hä-vä'nä, *n.* **1.** A province (2,772 sq. m.; pop. 697,580) in Cuba. **2.** A seaport, its capital (pop. 363,500), and that of Cuba. **Ha-van'a†.**—**Ha"ba-nese',** *a.*

ha'be-as cor'pus, 1 hē'bi-əs kôr'pus; 2 hā'bi-as côr'pŭs. *Law.* A writ (*habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) commanding a person having another in custody to produce the body of the person detained before a court. [L., have the body.]

hab'er-dash"er, 1 hab'ər-dash"ər; 2 hăb'er-dăsh"er, *n.* A dealer in gentlemen's furnishings or in ribbons, trimmings, etc. [< Ice. *hapurtask,* haversack.]—**hab'er-dash"er-y,** *n.* **1.** The goods sold by haberdashers; small wares. **2.** A haberdasher's shop.

hab'er-geon, 1 hab'ər-jən *or* hə-bûr'jən; 2 hăb'er-jŏn *or* hə-bûr'jŏn, *n.* A coat of mail for the breast and neck, shorter than a hauberk. [< OF. *haubergeon,* dim. of *hauberc;* see HAUBERK.]

ha-bil'i-ment, 1 hə-bil'ɪ-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ha-bĭl'i-ment, *n.* An article of clothing; in the plural, dress; garb. [< OF. *habillement.* < *habiller,* dress.] Syn.: see DRESS.

ha-bil'i-tate, 1 hə-bil'ɪ-tēt; 2 ha-bĭl'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* [Local, U. S.] To furnish with suitable means; equip. **II.** *i.* To become qualified. [< LL. *habilitatus,* pp., < L. *habilis,* suitable.]—**ha-bil"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

hab'it, 1 hab'ɪt; 2 hăb'it. [d]. *vt.* To furnish with a habit; clothe; dress. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendency toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become spontaneous. **2.** An action so induced; habitual course of action or conduct. **3.** Habitual condition, appearance, or temperament. **4.** In botany, geology, and mineralogy, a characteristic mode of growth or physical occurrence. **5.** An outer garment or garments; costume; especially, a woman's dress for horseback-riding. [F., < L. *habitus,* condition, dress.]

Syn.: custom, fashion, habitude, practise, routine, rule, system, usage, use, wont. *Habit* is a tendency or inclination toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become easy, spontaneous, or even unconscious, or an action or regular series of actions, or a condition so induced. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstance, usually, at least in the origin of the *custom,* for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom.* It is the *custom* of tradesmen to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing-time. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of many; *habit* of the action of one; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally recognized *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. A *rule* is prescribed either by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, I make it my invariable *rule. System* is the coordination of many acts or things into a unity, and is higher and better than *routine. Practise* is the active doing of something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practise,* but of the *habit* of going to sleep. *Wont* is blind and instinctive *habit* like that which attaches an animal to a locality; the word is now almost wholly poetic. Compare CUSTOM; DRESS; MANNER; PRACTISE; USE, *n.*

hab'it-a-ble, } 1 hab'ɪt-ə-bl; 2 hăb'it-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be
hab'it-a-bil[y], } inhabited. [< L. *habitabilis,* < *habito,* inhabit.]—**hab"it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**hab'it-a-bl(e-ness[y],** *n.*—**hab'it-a-bly,** *adv.* [residence.

hab'i-tan-cy, 1 hab'ɪ-tən-sɪ; 2 hăb'i-tan-çy, *n.* Inhabitance;

ha"bi"tant'[i], } 1 ɑ"bi"tɑ̃'; 2 ä"bĭ"tän', *n.* A small rural
ha"bi"tan', } proprietor, or resident, of French descent, as in Canada.

hab'i-tant[2], 1 hab'ɪ-tənt; 2 hăb'i-tant, *n.* An inhabitant. [F., < L. *habitan(t-)s,* < *habeo,* have.]

hab'i-tat, 1 hab'ɪ-tat; 2 hăb'i-tăt, *n.* The region where a race, species, or individual naturally or usually lives or is found. [L., 'it dwells.']

hab"i-ta'tion, 1 hab"ɪ-tē'shən; 2 hăb"i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A place of abode. **2.** The act or state of inhabiting. Syn.: see HOME: HOUSE.

ha-bit'u-al, 1 hə-bich'u-[*or* -bit'yu-]əl; 2 ha-bĭch'u-[*or* -bĭt'yu-]al, *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, or resulting from habit; usual; ordinary; inveterate.

Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, familiar, general, ordinary, regular, stated, usual, wonted. See COMMON; GENERAL; USUAL. Compare synonyms for HABIT.—Ant.: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, irregular, occasional, rare, unusual, unwonted.—Prep.: *to* or *with.*

—**ha-bit'u-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ha-bit'u-al-ness,** *n.*

ha-bit'u-ate, 1 hə-bich'u-[*or* -bit'yu-]ēt; 2 ha-bĭch'u-[*or* -bĭt'yu-]āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To make familiar by repetition or use; accustom. [< LL. *habitus,* HABIT, *n.*]—**ha-bit'u-at"ed,** *pa.*—**ha-bit"u-a'tion,** *n.*

hab'i-tude, 1 hab'ɪ-tūd; 2 hăb'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Habitual method or state; habit. **2.** Customary relation or association. [F., < L. *habitudo,* condition.] Syn.: see HABIT.

ha-bit"u-é', 1 hə-bich"u-ē'; 2 ha-bĭch"u-ę', *n.* A habitual visitor or frequenter, as of a place of amusement. [F.]

ha"ci-en'da, 1 hɑ"sɪ-en'də; 2 hä"çi-ĕn'da, *n.* A landed estate; a plantation on which the owner resides. [Sp. Am.]

hack[1], 1 hak; 2 hăk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cut irregularly or at random; chop; mangle; notch. **2.** To emit a short, dry cough. [Of AS. origin.] Syn.: see CUT.—**hack'er,** *n.*

hack[2†], *v.* **I.** *t.* To let out for hire, as a horse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be exposed or offered to common use for hire. **2** To work as a literary drudge. **3.** To drive in a hack; ride on a hack.

hack[1], *n.* **1.** A gash made by or as by a sharp instrument. **2.** An ax or other tool for hacking. **3.** A kick on the shins, as in football. **4.** [Colloq.] A short, dry cough.—**hack'-saw",** *n.* A close-toothed metal-cutting frame-saw with moderate set.

hack[2], *n.* **1.** A horse kept for hire. **2.** [U. S.] A hackney-coach **3.** A drudge. [< *Hackney.*]—**hack'man,** *n.* The driver of a hack or public carriage.

hack[3], *n.* A grated frame. [= HATCH[3], *n.*]

hack'a-more, 1 hak'ə-mōr; 2 hăk'a-môr, *n.* [Western U. S.] A halter of rawhide or horsehair adapted for use as the head-piece of a bridle.

hack'ber"ry, 1 hak'ber"ɪ; 2 hăk'bĕr"y, *n.* An American tree resembling the elm and having small, sweet, edible fruit.

hack'but, 1 hak'but; 2 hăk'bŭt, *n.* A harquebus. [< OF. *hacquebut,* < D. *haakbus,* < *haak,* hook, + *bus,* gun.] **hag'-but†.—hack"but-eer'†,** *n.*

hack'ee, 1 hak'ɪ; 2 hăk'ē, *n.* The chipmunk; also, the red squirrel. [Onomatopoetic.] **hack'y‡.**

hack'er-y, 1 hak'ər-ɪ; 2 hăk'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] An East-Indian cart with rude and primitive wooden wheels. [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chhakra.*]

hack'le, } 1 hak'ɪ; 2 hăk'i. **I.** *vt.* [HACK'LED; HACK'LING.] **1.**
hack'l[F], } To comb (flax or hemp); hatchel. **2.** To tear into pieces. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hatchel. **2.** Unspun fiber, as raw silk. **3.** A feather used by anglers in making artificial flies. [Form of HECKLE.]

[The American larch; tamarack.

hack'ma-tack, 1 hak'mə-tak; 2 hăk'ma-tăk, *n.* [Am. Ind.]

hack'ney, 1 hak'nɪ; 2 hăk'ny. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To exhaust by continual use; make stale by repetition. **2.** To drive or convey in a hackney-coach. **II.** *a.* Let out for hire; common. **III.** *n.* **1.** One of a breed of driving- and saddle-horses. **2.** A horse kept for hire. **3.** A hackney-coach. [< F. *haquenée,* an ambling horse.]—**hack'ney-boat",** *n.* A boat used as a public conveyance; packet-boat.—**h.-coach,** *n.* A coach plying for hire.—**hack'neyed,** *pa.* Stale; threadbare. Syn.: see TRITE.—**hack'ney-ism,** *n.*

hac'que-ton, 1 hak'ɪ-tən; 2 hac'e-tŏn, *n.* A stuffed jacket formerly worn under the armor, sometimes made of leather. [< OF. *aqueton,* F. *hoqueton,* < Ar. *al,* the, + *qŭtun,* cotton.]

had, 1 had; 2 hăd, *imp.* of HAVE, *v.*

had'dock, 1 had'ək; 2 hăd'ok, *n.* A food-fish of the North Atlantic, allied to the cod and with a black lateral line and blackish shoulder-spot. See FISH.

Ha'des, 1 hē'dīz; 2 hā'dēs, *n.* **1.** The condition and abode of the dead; Sheol; sometimes, hell. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) The lord of the underworld; Pluto. (2) The underworld itself. [< Gr. *Haïdēs,* < *a-* priv. + *idein,* see.]

hadj, 1 haj; 2 hăj, *n.* The pilgrimage to Mekka, required of every free Mohammedan, at least once in his life. [Ar.] **haj‡; hajj‡.—had'ji,** *n.* A Mohammedan who has made the pilgrimage to Mekka: used also before a name as a title.

Ha'dri-an, 1 hē'drɪ-ən; 2 hā'dri-an, *n.* **Hadrianus Publius Ælius,** Roman emperor (117–138).—**Hadrian's Wall,** a wall built in Britain by Hadrian, 122, to protect S. Britain from the Picts and Scots.—**Ha"dri-an-op'o-lis,** *n.* [L.] Adrianople.

hae, 1 hē; 2 hā, *vt.* [Scot.] Have.

Haeck'el, 1 hek'el; 2 hĕk'ĕl, **Ernst Heinrich** (1834–1919). A German biologist; *Natural History of Creation.*

hæ'mal, hæ'ma-tite, etc. Same as HEMAL, HEMATITE, etc.

haet, 1 hēt; 2 hāt, *n.* [Scot.] A little bit; iota; whit. [= A WHIT.] **haid‡; hait‡.**

Ha'fiz, 1 hä'fɪz; 2 hä'fiz, *n.* See SHAMS ED-DIN MOHAMMED.

haft, 1 haft; 2 hăft. [d]. *vt.* **1.** To supply with a haft or handle. **2.** To thrust in to the haft, as a dagger. **3.** [Scot.] To settle firmly; fix; plant. **II.** *n.* A handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting weapon or tool; a hilt. [< AS. *hæft,* handle.]

[torment.

hag, 1 hag; 2 hăg, *vt.* [HAGGED; HAG'GING.] To harass; vex;

hag[1], *n.* **1.** A forbidding or malicious old woman; an ugly crone. **2.** A small vertebrate parasitic on fishes. [Contr. of AS. *hægtes,* a fury.]—**hag'gish,** *a.* Like a

hag.—**hag'rid"den,** *a.* Ridden by a hag or witch; distressed by nightmare or by hallucinations.

hag², *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A stroke with a chopping-tool; hack. **2.** A notch; cut. **3.** (1) One man's section of wood for felling. (2) An enclosed piece of woodland. **4.** Broken or mossy ground in a bog. **5.** Cut branches; brushwood. [Var. of HACK¹, *v.*] **hagg‡.**

Hag., *abbr.* Haggai.

Ha'gar, 1 hē'gər; 2 hā'gär, *n.* Abraham's concubine, mother [of Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 1.

hag'den, 1 hag'dən; 2 hăg'dĕn, *n.* A petrel-like sea-bird.

hag'del‡; hag'don‡; hag'let‡; hag'lin‡. [his book.

Hag'ga-i, 1 hag'ı-ī; 2 hăg'a-ī, *n.* A minor Hebrew prophet or

hag'gard¹, 1 hag'ərd; 2 hăg'ärd, *a.* Worn and gaunt in appearance. [Corr. of *hagged,* < HAG, *n.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

hag'gard², *a.* Wild or intractable, as a wild-caught hawk; also, wanton. [< OF. *hagard,* < G. *hag,* hedge.]

hag'gard, *n.* **1.** A hawk; in falconry, a wild hawk caught in its adult plumage. **2.** Hence, an untamed fierce creature. **3†.** A hag; wanton. **hag'gart†.**

hag'gis, 1 hag'ıs; 2 hăg'ĭs, *n.* [Scot.] A dish commonly made of a sheep's heart and liver with onions and suet, mixed with oatmeal and boiled in a sheep's stomach. [< OF. *hachis,* HASH.] **hag'gess†; hag'gies‡.**

hag'gle, } 1 hag'l; 2 hăg'l, *v.* [HAG'GL(E)D², HAG'GLING.]

hag'le, } **I.** *t.* To cut unskilfully; hack; mangle. **II.** *i.* To chaffer; cavil. [Freq. of HACK, *v.*]—**hag'gler,** *n.*

hag'gle, *n.* The act of haggling or higgling.

ha'gi-ar"chy, 1 hē'ı-[or ha'ı-]är"kı; 2 hā'gi-[or hăg'ı-]är"cy, *n.* [-CHIES², *pl.*] A government, or the principle of government, by priests; sacerdotal government. [< Gr. *hagios,* sacred, + *archō,* rule.] **ha"gi-oc'ra-cy‡.**

ha'gi-o-, 1 hē'ji-o-; 2 hā'gi-o-. From Greek *hagios,* sacred: a combining form.—**Ha"gi-og'ra-pha,** *n. pl.* The third of the three ancient divisions of the Old Testament, comprising all books not reckoned in the Law or the Prophets. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**ha"gi-og'ra-phal,** *a.*—**ha"gi-og'ra-pher,** *n.* A writer of sacred works or of lives of saints.—**ha"gi-og'ra-phy,** *n.* Sacred writings; also, a collection of biographies of saints.—**ha"gi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** A list of saints. **2.** A treatise on sacred writings.

Hague, 1 hēg; 2 hāg, **The.** Capital city (pop. 359,600) of the Netherlands.—**Hague Tribunal,** a Court of Arbitration for international disputes; founded 1899 at The Hague.

ha'-ha", 1 hä'-hä"; 2 hä'-hä", *n.* A hedge, fence, or wall set in a ditch, so as not to obstruct the view. [< AS. *haga,* yard.]

Hah'ne-mann, 1 hä'na-mən; 2 hä'ne-măn, **Samuel C. F.** (1755–1843). A German physician; founded homeopathy.

Hai"da-ra-bad', 1 haı"da-ra-bäd'; 2 hī"da-ra-băd', *n.* A native state (82,698 sq. m.; pop. 13,375,000) in India; also, its capital (pop. 501,000). **Hy"der-a-bad'‡.**

Haig, 1 hēg; 2 hāg, **Sir Douglas** (1861–). Earl of Bemersyde; Scottish soldier; field-marshal; Commander-in-chief of British forces in France and Flanders during the World War, 1915–18. [tramp.

haik¹, 1 hēk; 2 hāk, *v.* [Scot.] To gad about.—**haik²,** *n.* A

ha'ĭk², 1 hä'ĭk; 2 hä'ĭk, *n.* An Oriental outside garment made of a striped oblong woolen cloth. [Ar.] **ha'ick‡; hyket.**

hai"kwan', 1 haı"kwän'; 2 hī"kwän', *n.* [Chin.] The marine customs of China.—**haikwan tael,** see TAEL.

hail¹, 1 hēl; 2 hāl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pour out like hail; pour down hail. **II.** *n.* **1.** Frozen rain or congealed vapor, falling in pellets. **2.** Figuratively, anything falling thickly and with violence. [< AS. *hægel.*]

—**hail'stone",** *n.* A pellet of hail.

hail². **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give greeting to; salute; call loudly to; give a loud call or greeting. **2.** To report oneself as coming from a certain place, always with *from;* as, he *hails* from Chicago: originally used of ships. **II.** *n.* A call to attract attention; greeting. **III.** *interj.* An exclamation of greeting. [A use of HALE, *a.*] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**hail'er,** *n.*—**hail'fel"low,** *n.* A close companion.—**hail'y,** *a.*

Growth of Hair

Section through the skin, showing the insertion: *a,* shaft; *b,* root; *c,* sebaceous gland; *d,* erector pili muscle; *e,* root-sheath; *f,* follicle; *g,* bulb; *h,* papilla; *i,* fat-cells.

Hai"naut', 1 ē"nō'; 2 ā"nō', *n.* An ancient countship in France and Belgium. **Hai"nault'‡.**

hair, 1 hâr; 2 hâr, *n.* **1.** One of the filaments that grow from the skin or outer covering of a mammal. **2.** Any mass of such filaments, especially that which grows upon the head. **3.** Any filamentous process. **4.** *Bot.* An outgrowth of the epidermis. **5.** Haircloth. **6.** Figuratively, an exceedingly minute, slight, or delicate thing, space, etc. **7†.** Specific nature, character, or disposition. [< AS. *hær,* hair.]—**hair'breadth",** *n.* A hair's breadth; an extremely small space or distance: used adjectivally.—**hair'cloth",** *n.* A fabric having a warp of either cotton or linen yarn with a horsehair filling.—**hair'dress"er,** *n.* A barber.—**h.-dressing,** *n.*—**hair'less,** *a.* Destitute of hair.—**hair'lip",** *n.* Same as HARELIP.—**hair'pin",** *n.* A pin made of wire, bone, etc., for supporting the hair or head-dress.—**h.-splitting,** *n.* Insistence upon minute or trivial distinctions. Syn.: see SOPHISTRY.—**h.-splitter,** *n.*—**h.-splitting,** *a.*—**h.-spring,** *n.* A fine spring of the balance-wheel, as of a watch.—**h.-trigger,** *n.* A secondary trigger that instantaneously releases the main trigger of a firearm.—**hair'worm",** *n.* A worm inhabiting running water: supposed by the ignorant to be a metamorphosed horsehair.—**hair'y,** *a.* Covered with, made of, or like hair.—**hair'i-ness,** *n.*

Hai'ti, 1 hē'tı; 2 hā'tı, *n.* **1.** An island (29,536 sq. m.; pop. 3,455,000) of the West Indies. **2.** A republic (10,204 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000) in the W. part of the island. **Hay'ti‡.**—**Hai'ti-an,** *a. & n.* **Hay'ti-an‡.**

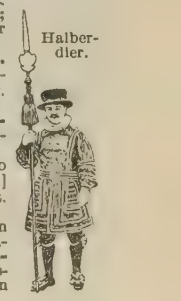
ha'je, 1 hā'jı; 2 hä'je, *n.* The African cobra or asp. [Ar.]

hake, 1 hēk; 2 hāk, *n.* A cod-like food-fish. [< AS. *hacod,* pipe.]

ha-kim', 1 hə-kīm'; 2 hä-kīm', *n.* In the Orient, a governor; also, a sage or physician. [Ar.] **ha-keem'‡; ha-kem'‡.**

Hak'luyt, 1 hak'lūt; 2 hăk'lụt, **Richard** (1553–1616). An English historian and geographer; *Discoveries.*

hal'berd, 1 hal'bərd *or* hôl'bərd; 2 hăl'berd *or* hạl'berd, *n.* A weapon in the form of a battle-ax and pike at the end of a long staff. [< MHG.OF *helmbarte,* < *helm,* handle, + *barte,* broadax.] **hal'bard‡; hal'bert‡.**—**hal"ber-dier',** *n.* A soldier armed with a halberd.


Halberdier.

hal'cy-on, 1 hal'sı-ən; 2 hăl'çy-on. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the halcyon. **2.** Calm; peaceful. **II.** *n.* A kingfisher. [L., < Gr. *alkyōn,* kingfisher.]

Hal'dane, 1 hal'dān; 2 hăl'dān, **Richard Burdon** (1856–), **Viscount.** A British statesman; Lord High Chancellor 1912–1915.

hale, 1 hēl; 2 hāl, *vt.* [HALED; HAL'ING.] To drag by force; haul; lug. [< AS. *holian,* get.]

hale, *a.* Of sound, vigorous health; robust. [< Ice *heill,* sound.] Syn.: see HEALTHY.

Hale, *n.* **1. Edward Everett** (1822–1909), an American clergyman; philanthropist and author; *Man Without a Country.* **2. Sir Matthew** (1609–1676), an English judge and historian. **3. Nathan** (1755–1776), an American patriot; executed as a spy by the British.

half, 1 haf; 2 hâf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having half of a standard value. **2.** Partial. **II.** *n.* [HALVES², *pl.*] One of two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided, or a quantity equal to such a part. **III.** *adv.* To the degree or extent of a half; partially. [< AS. *healf,* half.]—**half'-and-half',** *n.* A mixture of two liquors, usually ale and porter.—**h.-binding,** *n.* A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners of the volume are covered with leather.—**h.-bound,** *a.* Bound with a leather back and paper or muslin sides: said of a book.—**h.-bred,** *a.* Not thoroughbred; having only one parent of a certain blood; hence, ill-mannered; rude.—**h.-breed.** **I.** *a.* Half of one blood and half of another. **h.-blooded‡.** **II.** *n.* One having parents of different blood. **h.-blood‡.**—**h.-brother,** *n.* A brother related through only one parent.—**h.-caste.** **I.** *a.* Of mixed European and other blood. **II.** *n.* One born of mixed European and Asiatic blood; also, any half-breed.—**h.-cock,** *n.* The position of the hammer of a firearm when partly raised, but not releasable by the trigger.—**h.-cock,** *vt.*—**h.-crown,** *n.* **1.** An English silver coin of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* or about 60 cents. **2.** *Naut.* A method of passing a rope around a spar.—**h.-hearted,** *a.* Wanting in affection, interest, or sincerity. Syn.: see FAINT; IRRESOLUTE.—**h.-heartedly,** *adv.*—**h.-heartedness,** *n.*—**h.-leather,** *n.* A style of bookbinding in which the volume has a leather back and muslin sides.—**half'ling.** **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Being half-grown or not full-grown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A halfpenny. **2.** A stripling. **3.** A half-witted person. **haff'lin‡; haf'lin‡; half'lin‡.**—**half'ling,** *adv.* [Scot.] By half; in part. **haf'lins‡; half'lings‡; half'lins‡.**—**h.-mast,** *n.* The position of a flag when hoisted half-way up the staff, as a tribute of respect to the dead or as a signal of distress.—**h.-staff‡.**—**h.-measure,** *n.* An imperfect or inadequate measure or plan.—**h.-moon,** *n.* The moon when half its disk is illuminated, or something similar in shape to this.—**h. note** (*Mus.*), a minim.—**h. pay,** literally, half of full pay; most commonly, the reduced pay of an officer not in regular service or on the retired list, generally more than half: used also attributively; as, a *half-pay* soldier.—**half'pen"ny,** 1 hā'pən'ı; 2 hā'pĕn"y, *n.* [HALF'PENCE" or HALF'PEN"NIES², *pl.*] A British coin of the value of half a penny, or of one cent in United States money.—**h.-pike,** *n.* A spearing-weapon having a staff about half as long as that of the pike.—**h.-sister,** *n.* A sister by one parent.—**h. step** (*Mus.*), a semitone.—**h.-sword,** *n.* Half the length of a sword.—**h.-tint,** *n.* *Art.* A tint or tone of color intermediate between two strong tones of different values.—**h.-tone.** **I.** *a.*

Made by the process of printing half-tones. **II.** *n.* **1.** An illustration made from a relief plate obtained by photographing an original through a finely ruled glass screen, the lights and shadows appearing when printed as minutely lined or dotted surfaces. **2.** Same as HALF-TINT. **3.** *Mus.* A semitone.—**h.-way.** **I.** *a.* Midway between two points. **II.** *adv.* At or to half the distance.—**h.-witted,** *a.* Feeble-minded; idiotic.—**h.-year,** *n.* Half of a calendar year, or six months; loosely, half of the time regularly used in a year, as of a school year.—**h.-yearly,** *a.* Occurring twice in a year; semiannual.—**h.-yearly,** *adv.*

halft, l hăft; 2 hăft, *v.* & *n.* An incorrect form of *haft.*

hal'i-but, l hel'i-bŭt *or* hal'i-bŭt; 2 hal'i-bŭt *or* hăl'i-bŭt, *n.* A large flatfish of northern seas much esteemed as food, sometimes attaining a weight of 400 pounds. [< ME. *haly,* HOLY, + *butte,* flounder.] **hol'i-butt‡.**

Hal"i-car-nas'sus, l hal'i-kär-nas'ŭs; 2 hăl"i-cär-năs'ŭs, *n.* An ancient Greek city in Asia Minor; reputed birthplace of Herodotus.

hal'id, l hal'id; 2 hăl'id, *n. Chem.* Any compound of a halogen with an element or radical, as a bromid, chlorid, etc. [< Gr. *hals,* salt.] **hal'ide‡.**

hal'i-dom‖, l hal'i-dŭm; 2 hăl'i-dom, *n.* **1.** Holiness; a holy relic; something sacred, as honor; also, a holy place; sanctuary. **2.** Church lands. [< AS. *hāligdōm,* < *hālig,* holy.] **hal'i-dam†; hal'i-dame†; hal'i-domet.**

Hal'i-fax, l hal'i-fȧks; 2 hăl'i-fȧks, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1661–1715), Charles Montagu, an English prime minister. **2.** (1) A district (2,123 sq. m.; pop. 80,000) in and (2) the seaport capital (pop. 57,680) of Nova Scotia; suffered from disastrous explosion in harbor, Dec. 6, 1917.

Halifax Bay, a bay in N. E. Australia.

hall, l hôl; 2 hal, *n.* **1.** A large building or room; the main living-room of a castle. **2.** An entrance-room or entry in a building; hence, a passageway. **3.** A department or building of a university, etc. **4.** Specifically, in England: (1) A manor-house. (2) A trade-building. (3) A college of a university. (4) A college dining-room. [< AS. *heall,* hall.] Syn.: see HOUSE.

Hal'lam, l hal'ăm; 2 hăl'ăm, **Henry** (1777–1859). An English historian; *Constitutional History of England.*

hal'lan, l hal'ən; 2 hăl'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wall or partition in cottages, to screen the occupants from the cold air when the door is opened. **2.** An outside porch to a cottage. **hal'len‡.**

Hal'le, l hăl'ə; 2 hăl'e, *n.* A university town in central S. Prussia; pop. 182,330.

hal"le-lu'iah, l hal"i-lū'yə; 2 hăl"e-lu'ya, *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye the Lord. [< Heb. *halelujāh.*] **hal"le-lu'jah‡.**

Hal'ley, l hal'i *or* hăl'i; 2 hăl'y *or* hal'y, **Edmund** (1656–1742). An English Astronomer Royal. See COMET.

hal'liard, *n.* Same as HALYARD.

hal'lion, l hal'yən; 2 hăl'yon, *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; rapscallion; also, a vixen or virago. **hal'lian‡; hel'lion‡.**

hall'-mark", l hôl'-märk"; 2 hal'-märk", *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The official mark of the Goldsmith's Company or other assay office stamped on articles of gold or silver to indicate their purity. **2.** Hence, any proof of genuineness or excellence.

hal-lo', l ha-lō'; 2 hă-lō', *interj.* An exclamation used in accosting or calling the attention; used also as verb and noun. **hal-loa'‡; hal-low'‡; hel-lo'‡.—hal-loo'. I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter with a shout; call or shout to; call loudly. **II.** *n.* A loud call or shout. **III.** *interj.* Hallo. **hal-low'‡; hol'ler‡** [Colloq., U. S.].

hal'low, l hal'o; 2 hăl'o, *vt.* To devote to holy or religious uses. [< AS. *hālgian,* < *hālig,* holy.]

Hal"low-e'en', l hal"o-in'; 2 hăl"o-ēn', *n.* The evening of Oct. 31, vigil of All Saints' day.

Hal'low-mass, l hal'o-mas; 2 hăl'o-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints; All-hallows. **Hal'low-mas‡.**

hal-lu"ci-na'tion, l ha-liū"si-nē'shən; 2 hă-lū"ci-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** An apparent perception without any corresponding external object. **2.** A mistaken notion; a delusion. [< L. *hallucinatio(n-),* < *hallucinor,* wander in mind.] Syn.: see DELUSION; DREAM; ERROR; INSANITY.

hal'ma, l hal'ma; 2 hăl'ma, *n.* A game played on a checkered board of 256 squares by two or four persons, with 13 to 19 men each. [< Gr. *halma,* < *hallomai,* leap.]

ha'lo, l hē'lo; 2 hā'lo. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To enclose in, or form, a halo. **II.** *n.* **1.** A luminous circle around the sun or the moon, caused by the refraction of light passing through ice-crystals floating in the air. **2.** *Art.* A nimbus. **3.** The ideal brightness with which imagination surrounds an object of affection or sentiment. [< Gr.ᴸ *halōs,* circular threshing-floor.]

hal'o-gen, l hal'o-jen; 2 hăl'o-ğĕn, *n.* One of certain elements, as fluorin, chlorin, and bromin, which combine with others to form a series of electronegative saline compounds. [< Gr. *hals,* the sea, salt, + -GEN.]—**ha-log'e-nous,** *a.*

hal'oid, l hal'oid; 2 hăl'oid. **I.** *a.* Resembling sea-salt. **II.** *n.* A haloid salt. [< Gr. *hals,* sea, + -OID.]

Hals, l hȧls; 2 hȧls, **Frans** (1580?–1666). A Dutch painter.

halset†, *v.* **1.** To embrace. **2.** To raise

hal'ser†, *n.* A hawser.

halt[1], l hôlt; 2 hȧlt. **I.**[d] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To walk with a limp. **2.** To be lacking or imperfect. **3.** To be in doubt; hesitate. **II.** *a.* Limping in gait; lame. **III.** *n.* The act of limping; lameness. [< AS. *healt,* lame.]

halt[2]. **I.**[d] *vt. & vi.* To stop; bring or come to a halt. **II.** *n.* A complete stop, or cessation of progress in any movement, as of marching troops. [OF., < MHG. *halt,* imper. of *halten,* hold.] Syn.: see LINGER; REST; STAND.

hal'ter, l hôl'tər; 2 hȧl'ter. **I.** *vt.* To attach or secure, as with a halter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strap or rope, especially one with a headstall at one end, by which to lead a horse or other animal. **2.** A hangman's rope. [< AS. *hælfter;* cp. HELVE.]

halve, } l hav; 2 hȧv, *vt.* [HALV(E)D[P]; HALV'ING.] **1.** To **halv'e,** } divide into two equal or nearly equal parts; hence, to lessen. **2.** To be or form half of. **3.** To join by notching and lapping, as timbers. [< HALF.]

halves, l havz; 2 hȧvs, *n.* Plural of HALF.

hal'yard, l hal'yərd; 2 hăl'yard, *n. Naut.* A rope for hoisting a sail, a yard, or a flag. [< HALE, *v.*, + YARD, spar.] **hal'lard†; hal'liard‡.**

ham[1], l ham; 2 hăm, *n.* **1.** The thigh of an animal, as a hog, prepared for food. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] The buttocks. **3.** *Anat.* The space or region behind the knee-joint. [< AS. *hamm,* ham.]

Ham[2], *n.* The second son of Noah. *Gen.* x.—**Ham'ite,** *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Ham.—**Ha-mit'ic,** *a.*

Ha"ma-dan', l hă"ma-dān'; 2 hä"mä-dän', *n.* Persian city; occupied by Russians Dec. 17, 1915. See ECBATANA.

ham'a-dry"ad, l ham'ə-drai"ad; 2 hăm'a-dry"ăd, *n.* [-ADS[E], -A-DES, l -ə-diz; 2 -a-dēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree she inhabited. [< Gr.ᴸ *hamadryas,* < *hama,* together, + *drys,* tree.]

Ha'man, l hē'mən; 2 hā'man, *n.* The chief minister of Ahasuerus, whose plot against the Jews recoiled upon himself. *Esth.* iii–vii.

Ham'burg, l ham'bûrg; 2 hăm'bûrğ, *n.* A German free city and commercial port (pop. 1,050,000), on the Elbe river.

hame[1], l hēm; 2 hām, *n.* One of two curved bars fitted to the collar, that hold the traces of a draft-harness. [< AS. *hama,* cover.]

hame[2], *n.* [Scot.] Home.—**hame'ly,** *a.* Homely.

Ha-mil'car Bar'ca, l ha-mil'kar bär'ka; 2 hă-mil'cär bär'ca (—229 B.C.). A Carthaginian general; father of Hannibal.

Ham'il-ton, l ham'il-tən; 2 hăm'il-ton. **1. Alexander** (1757–1804), an American statesman; joint author of *The Federalist;* killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. **2. Sir William** (1788–1856), a Scottish philosopher. **3.** A city in S. Ontario, Canada; pop. 108,000. **4.** A town, capital of the Bermudas; pop. 2,600.

ham'let[1], l ham'let; 2 hăm'lĕt, *n.* A little village; a cluster of houses in the country; in England, a village without a church. [OF., dim. of *hamel,* village.]

Ham'let[2], *n.* In Shakespeare's play of this name, the hero, prince of Denmark, who, at the bidding of his father's ghost, seeks to avenge his death. Compare OPHELIA.

ham'mer, l ham'ər; 2 hăm'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike or shape with or as with a hammer; pound; drive; forge; work out laboriously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike repeated blows; work hard or constantly: commonly with *at;* also, with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To make a noise, as of blows, in a pipe, as water.

ham'mer, *n.* **1.** A hand-implement for driving nails, beating, pounding, etc. **2.** A machine, as a steam-hammer or trip-hammer, performing functions similar to those of a heavy hand-hammer. **3.** A part or piece of any apparatus performing functions similar to those of a hammer. **4.** *Athletics.* A metal ball with a long handle: used for throwing. [< AS. *hamer,* hammer.]—**ham'mer-hard"en,** *vt.* To harden (metals) by beating with a hammer.—**ham'mer-head",** *n.* **1.** A shark having a hammer-shaped head. **2.** The hog-sucker. **3.** An African fruit-bat.—**ham'mer-smith,** *n.* One who works metal with a hammer.

Hammers.
1. Claw. 2. Machinists'. 3. Riveting. 4. Bricklayers'. 5. Upholsterers'.

Ham'mer-fest, l hăm'ər-fest; 2 hăm'er-fĕst, *n.* A town in Norway; most northern town in Europe; pop. 2,300.

ham'mock, l ham'ək; 2 hăm'ok, *n.* **1.** A couch of canvas or netting, swung by the ends. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A highly arable tract of land. [< Sp. *hamaca,* of W.-Ind. origin.]

Ham"mu-ra'bi, l hă"mu-rā'bī; 2 hä"mu-rä'bī, *n.* A king of Babylonia (2240?–2185 B. C.); lawgiver.

Hamp'den, l ham'den; 2 hăm'dĕn. **John** (1594?–1643). An English patriot; refused to pay ship-money.

ham'per[1], l ham'pər; 2 hăm'per. **I.** *vt.* To put a hamper on; hinder. **II.** *n.* **1.** Cumbrous necessaries, as rig-

ging, on a ship. **2.** A fetter. [Cp. AS. *hamelian*, mutilate.] Syn.: see EMBARRASS; HINDER.

ham'per[2]. **I.** *vt.* To put into or load with hampers. **II.** *n.* A large packing-basket, as for food. [< OF. *hanaper*, < *hanap*, cup.]

Hamp'ton Roads, 1 hamp'tən; 2 hămp'ton. A channel in Chesapeake Bay, Va.; duel of "Monitor" and "Merrimac," Mar. 9, 1862.

ham'string", 1 ham'striŋ"; 2 hăm'strĭng". **I.** *vt.* To cut the hamstring of; cripple. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendon of the thigh, back of the knee. **2.** The large sinew at the back of the hock of the hind leg of a quadruped.

han'ap‖, 1 han'əp; 2 hăn'ap, *n.* A rich goblet or tankard. [OF., < OHG. *hnapf*, cup.]

Han'cock, 1 han'kok; 2 hăn'cŏk, *n.* **1. John** (1737–1793), an American statesman; first governor of Massachusetts, 1780. **2. Winfield Scott** (1824–1886), a United States general.

hand, 1 hand; 2 hănd. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To give, pass, deliver, or transmit with or as with the hand. **2.** To assist, lead, or raise with the hand. **3.** *Naut.* To furl, as a sail. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of the fore limb in man adapted for grasping; a similar part of some other animals. **2.** Ability in manipulation; dexterity; touch; also, handiwork; performance. **3.** An operative who toils with the hands. **4.** Something like or acting like the human hand, as the pointer of a clock. **5.** Handwriting; penmanship; signature. **6.** The supposed width of a palm, viz., four inches. **7.** Possession; control. **8.** The cards held by a player at one deal. **9.** Side; direction. **10.** Agency in doing or promoting. [< AS. *hand.*]

Hand is used as the first element in many self-explaining compounds; as, **hand'-bag",** **h.-car,** **h.-press,** **h.-saw.**

—hand and glove, in close intimacy.—**hand'ball",** *n.* A game in which a ball is struck with the hand and kept bounding against a wall or the ground.—**hand'-bar"row,** *n.* **1.** A litter or stretcher. **2.** A wheelbarrow.—**hand'bill",** *n.* A small advertising sheet; dodger.—**hand'book",** *n.* A small guide-book or manual.—**hand'breadth",** *n.* The breadth of the hand; a palm. **hand's breadth‡.**—**hand'-cuff",** **I**[c]. *vt.* To put handcuffs upon. **II.** *n.* One of two manacles connected by a chain, and designed to be locked around the wrists. Syn.: see FETTER.—**hand'ed,** *a.* **1.** Having hands. **2.** Acting or provided with hands; as, right-*handed*; single-*handed*; four-*handed*.—**hand'fast",** *vt.* **1.** To grasp with the hand; hence, to betroth. **2.** [Scot.] To marry temporarily.—**hand'fast"†,** *n.* **1.** A contract; marriage-engagement. **2.** Confinement; custody.—**hand'ful,** *n.* As much as a hand can hold.—**hand'gal"lop,** *n.* A moderate gallop.—**h.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A mirror intended to be held in the hand. **2.** A reading-glass. **3.** *Naut.* A time-glass to measure the log.—**h.-grenade,** *n.* **1.** An explosive shell designed to be thrown by hand and exploding upon impact. **2.** A glass bottle containing chemicals for extinguishing a fire.—**h.-made,** *a.* Made by hand or by hand tools.—**hand'maid",** *n.* A female servant or attendant. **hand'maid"en‡.**—**h.-organ,** *n.* A musical instrument operated by a crank.—**h.-saw,** *n.* A saw made to be used with one hand.—**hand'-spike",** *n.* A bar used as a lever.—**hand'spring",** *n.* A somersault performed by resting the hands on the ground.—**h.-work,** *n.* Work done by hand, not by machine.—**hand'writ"ing,** *n.* The form of writing peculiar to a given person; penmanship; written matter.

Han'del, 1 han'del; 2 hăn'dĕl, **George Frederick** (1685–1759). A German-English composer; *Messiah*, etc.

hand'i-cap, 1 hand'i-kap; 2 hănd'i-căp. **I.** *vt.* [-CAPPED‡; -CAP"PING.] To impose a handicap on; encumber; hinder; retard. **II.** *n.* The carrying of extra weight by a competitor in a race, or an allowance of time or distance, to favor a weaker rival; also, a race conducted with such allowance. [< HAND IN CAP, perhaps from drawing lots.]

hand'i-craft", 1 hand'i-kraft"; 2 hănd'i-crăft", *n.* Skill and expertness in working with the hands; a mechanical trade. [< HAND + CRAFT.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**hand'i-crafts"man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An artisan; mechanic.

hand'i-ly, hand'i-ness. See HANDY.

hand'i-work", 1 hand'i-wûrk"; 2 hănd'i-wûrk", *n.* Work done by the hands.

hand'ker-chief, 1 haŋ'kər-chif; 2 hăŋ'ker-chif, *n.* **1.** A kerchief for wiping the face or nose. **2.** A neckerchief. [< HAND + KERCHIEF.]

han'dle, 1 han'dl; 2 hăn'dl. **I.** *vt.* [HAN'DL(E)D[p]; HAN'DLING.] **1.** To touch; feel; manipulate; ply; treat. **2.** To buy and sell; deal in. **3.** To accustom to the hand, as an animal; train. **4.** To provide with a handle. **II.** *n.* **1.** That part of an object intended to be grasped with the hand. **2.** That which may be used; as, to give a *handle* to one's enemies. **3.** [Colloq.] A professional or other title. [< AS. *handle*, < *hand*, hand.]—**han'dler,** *n.*

hand'sel, 1 han'sel, han'səl; 2 hănd'sĕl, hăn'sĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-SELED or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING.] To taste or try for luck. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gift as a token of good will or to secure good luck. **2.** Earnest-money on a contract. [< AS. *handselen*, giving into the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *sellan*, give.]

hand'some, 1 han'səm; 2 hăn'som, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the eye or to good taste; of pleasing aspect. **2.** Of liberal dimensions or proportions. **3.** Marked by magnanimity. **4.** Marked by propriety. [< HAND + -SOME.] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; FINE.—**hand'some-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Becomingly; liberally; generously. **2.** *Naut.* Cleverly; neatly.—**hand'some-ness,** *n.*

hand'y, 1 hand'i; 2 hănd'y, *a.* [HAND'I-ER; HAND'I-EST.] **1.** Ready at hand or convenient for use; near by. **2.** Skilful with the hands. **3.** *Naut.* Easy to handle. [< AS. *gehende*, at hand, < *ge-*, A-[5], + *hand*, hand.]

Syn.: see CONVENIENT; SKILFUL. — **hand'i-ly,** *adv.* — **hand'i-ness,** *n.*

hang, 1 haŋ; 2 hăng, *v.* [HUNG or HANGED; HANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To support by attachment to something above; suspend; also, to suspend something on; as, to *hang* walls with tapestry. **2.** To execute on the gallows (with pp. *hanged*). **3.** To cause to droop. **4.** [U. S.] To hold in suspense; cause to come to or remain in deadlock, as a jury. **II.** *i.* **1.** To depend, swing, wave, or flutter from any support. **2.** To suffer death by the gallows. **3.** To be imminent: with *over*. **4.** To watch or wait with solicitude. **5.** To stick; cling; hover. **6.** To rest for decision; depend. **7.** To be in doubt or suspense. **8.** [U. S.] To be or remain in a deadlock; be unable to agree, as a jury. **9‖.** To have a steep declivity; incline. [< AS. *hangian*.] Syn.: see SUSPEND.

—hang'bird", *n.* A bird that builds a hanging nest, as the Baltimore oriole.—**hang'dog".** **I.** *a.* Of mean, sneaking, or abject character or appearance. **II.** *n.* A skulking person; sneak. — **hang'er**[1], *n.* One who or that which hangs; a device by which something is suspended.—**hang'er**[2], *n.* A short cut-and-thrust sword.—**hang'er-on",** *n.* A self-attached dependent; parasite. — **hang'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of suspending. **2.** Execution on the gallows. **3.** *pl.* Drapery for a room, as tapestry.—**hang'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A public executioner.—**hang'nail",** *n.* Skin partially torn loose at the side or root of a finger-nail. [Corr. of AG-NAIL.]—**hang'-nest",** *n.* A hangbird's nest.

hang, *n.* **1.** The manner of hanging or being hung. **2.** [Colloq.] Familiar knowledge or wont; knack. **3.** The general run; leading idea. **4.** A downward curve in a vessel's planking. **5.** *Naut.* Rake, as of a mast.

han'gar", 1 hŭŋ'gər; 2 hăŋ'gär, *n.* [F.] A shed for the storage of vehicles, aeroplanes, etc.

hank, 1 haŋk; 2 hăŋk. **I**[c]. *vt.* To form into hanks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bundle of two or more skeins of yarn tied together; also, a single skein. **2.** A rope, string, coil, or tie; also, any fastening. [< Ice. *hönk*, coil, < *hanga*, hang.]

han'ker, 1 haŋ'kər; 2 hăŋ'ker, *vi.* **1.** To have an incessant desire; hunger. **2.** To linger expectantly. [Freq. of *bank*, for HANG, *v.*]—**han'ker-ing,** *n.*

Han"kow', 1 han"kau'; 2 hăn"kow', *n.* A treaty port in S. China; pop. 1,144,000. **Han"kau'‡; Han"-keu'‡.**

Han'ni-bal, 1 han'i-bəl; 2 hăn'i-bal, *n.* A Carthaginian general (247–183? B. C.); ravaged Italy in Second Punic war.

Han'o-ver, 1 han'o-vər; 2 hăn'o-ver, *n.* Former German kingdom, now a Prussian province (14,869 sq. m.; pop. 3,017,000); also, its capital city (pop. 310,430). **Han-o'-ver‡** [G.].—**Han"o-ve'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Hanoverian dynasty,** a reigning family of Great Britain, founded by George I., who was elector of Hanover, and ending with Victoria. **House of Hanover‡.**

han'sard, 1 han'sərd; 2 hăn'sard, *n.* **1.** The printed record of the proceedings of the British Parliament, so called from its first publisher, Luke Hansard. **2.** [H-] A citizen or merchant of a Hanse town.—**han'sard-ize,** *vt.* & *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] [Eng.] To show the inconsistency of (a member of Parliament) by quoting from the hansard.

hanse, 1 hans; 2 hăns, *n.* **1.** A confederacy of commercial towns; a gild of merchants. **2.** [H-] The Hanseatic League. [OF., < OHG. *hansa*, confederacy.] **hans‡.**

han"se-at'ic, 1 han"si-at'ik; 2 hăn"se-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a hanse, or [H-] to the league of certain towns of Germany.—**Hanseatic League,** a league of cities in northern Germany and neighboring countries, called *Hanse towns*, for protection and profit (about 1150–1669). **Han'sa‡.**

han'sel, *v.* & *n.* Same as HANDSEL.

han'som, 1 han'səm; 2 hăn'som, *n.* A low, two-wheeled, one-horse cab, with driver's seat perched back of the top. [< *Hansom*, name of inventor.] **han'som cab‡.**

han'tle, 1 han'tl; 2 hăn'tl, *n.* [Scot.] A good many; a good deal. [< Dan. *antal*, < *an-*, A-[4], + *tal*, number.]

hap[1], 1 hap; 2 hăp. **I.** *vi.* [HAPPED‡, HAPT[p]; HAP'PING.] To happen; chance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A casual occurrence; happening; chance. **2.** Luck; good fortune. [< Ice. *happ*, hap.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT.

—**hap'haz"ard.** **I.** *a.* Accidental; chance. **II.** *n.* Mere chance; hazard.—**hap'less,** *a.* Having no luck or hap; unfortunate; unhappy.—**hap'less-ly,** *adv.*—**hap'less-ness,** *n.* —**hap'ly,** *adv.* By chance; perchance; perhaps.

hap[2]. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To cover with clothing. **II.** *n.* A cloak; wrapper; covering.

hap'pen, 1 hap'n; 2 hăp'n, *vi.* **1.** To come, occur, or exist by chance; befall. **2.** To come to pass; occur. [< HAP, *v.*] Syn.: bechance, betide, chance, come to pass, fall, fall out, occur, supervene, take place. A thing is said to *happen* when no design is manifest, or none especially thought of; it is said to *chance* when it appears to be the result of accident (compare synonyms for ACCIDENT). An incident *happens* or *occurs;* something external or actual *happens* to one; a thought or fancy *occurs* to him. *Befall* and *betide* are transitive; *happen* is intransitive; something *befalls* or *betides* a person or *happens* to him. *Betide* is especially used for anticipated evil, thought of as waiting and coming at its appointed time; as, wo *betide* him! One event *supervenes* upon another event, one disease upon another, etc. ["Transpire," in the sense of *happen*, is not authorized by good usage: a thing that has *happened* is properly said to *transpire* when it becomes known.]—Prep.: an event happens *to* a person; a person happens *on* or *upon* a fact, discovery, etc.—**hap'pen-ing,** *n.* Something that happens; an event. Syn.: see ACCIDENT.

hap'pi-ness, 1 hap'ı-nes; 2 hăp'ı-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being happy; the pleasurable experience that springs from possession of good, the gratification of desires, enjoyment; blessedness. **2.** Good fortune; luck; prosperity. **3.** Natural grace; aptness or felicitousness, as of a remark or turn of phrase.

Syn.: blessedness, bliss, cheer, comfort, contentment, delight, ecstasy, enjoyment, felicity, gaiety, gladness, gratification, joy, merriment, mirth, pleasure, rapture, rejoicing, satisfaction, triumph. *Comfort* may be almost wholly negative, being found in security or relief from that which pains or annoys. *Enjoyment* is more positive and *pleasure* still more vivid; *satisfaction* is more tranquil than *pleasure;* when a worthy *pleasure* is past, a worthy *satisfaction* remains. *Happiness* is more complete than *comfort, enjoyment,* or *satisfaction,* more serene and rational than *pleasure. Felicity* is a colder and more formal term than *happiness. Gladness* is *happiness* that overflows. *Joy* is more intense than *happiness,* deeper than *gladness,* to which it is akin, nobler and more enduring than *pleasure. Bliss* is ecstatic, perfected *happiness;* as, the *bliss* of heaven. See COMFORT; RAPTURE.

hap'py, 1 hap'ı; 2 hăp'y, *a.* [HAP'PI-ER; HAP'PI-EST.] **1.** Enjoying, giving, or indicating pleasure; joyous; blessed. **2.** Dexterously or fortunately effective; opportune; felicitous; fortunate.

Syn.: blessed, blissful, blithe, blithesome, bright, buoyant, cheerful, cheering, cheery, delighted, delightful, dexterous, felicitous, fortunate, gay, glad, jocund, jolly, joyful, joyous, lucky, merry, mirthful, pleased, prosperous, rapturous, rejoiced, rejoicing, smiling, sprightly, successful, sunny. *Happy* primarily refers to something that comes "by good hap," a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success.

And grasps the skirts of *happy* chance.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 2.

In this sense *happy* is closely allied to *fortunate* and *lucky.* (See FORTUNATE.) It was then used of the enjoyment of any good or advantage, becoming at times equivalent to *blessed.* Behold, *happy* is the man whom God correcteth. *Job* v, 17. In its most frequent present use, *happy* is applied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that by which happiness is expressed; as, a *happy* heart; a *happy* face; *happy* laughter; *happy* tears. (Compare synonyms for HAPPINESS.) *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Gay* applies to an effusive and superficial happiness (often not really worthy of that name) perhaps resulting largely from abundant animal spirits; we speak of *gay* revelers or a *gay* horse. A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up by joy and hope. A *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence. See AUSPICIOUS; CHEERFUL; CLEVER; FORTUNATE; SKILFUL; WELL. — Ant.: afflicted, distressed, gloomy, melancholy, miserable, mournful, pensive, regretful, sad, sorrowful, troubled, wobegone, woful.

—**hap'pi-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a happy manner; felicitously; fortunately. **2.** Opportunely. **3**†. Haply.

Haps'burg, 1 haps'bûrg; 2 hăps'bûrg, *n.* The imperial family of Austria, founded by Albert IV in 1291, ended 1740.—**Haps'burg-Lor-raine',** *n.* The Austrian imperial family from 1780 to 1918.

ha'ra-ki'rı, 1 hä'rɑ-kı'rı; 2 hä'rä-kı'rı, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese method of committing suicide by ripping open the bowels. Spelled wrongly *hari-kari.*

ha'ram, *n.* Same as HAREM.

ha-rangue', 1 hə-raŋ'; 2 ha-răng'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HA-HA-RANG'ˢ, ‖ RANG(UE)D'ˢ; HA-RANG(Ŋ)'ING^S.] To utter a harangue to; deliver a harangue. **II.** *n.* An oration; especially, an extemporaneous and vehement speech. [F., < OHG. *hring,* ring.] Syn.: see SPEECH.

har'ass[t], 1 har'əs; 2 hăr'as, *vt.* To vex with importunities or annoyances; worry. [< OF. *harasser,* worry; cp. HARRY.] Syn.: see PERSECUTE; PERPLEX; TIRE.

—**har'ass-er,** *n.*—**har'ass-ment,** *n.*

Har'bin, 1 här'bin; 2 här'bin, *n.* A treaty port in Manchuria; pop. 28,600.

har'bin-ger, 1 här'bın-jər; 2 här'bin-ger. **I.** *vt.* To act as a harbinger to; usher in. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which foreruns and announces the coming of something. **2.** Formerly, a courier who rode in advance of a party to arrange for their lodging and entertainment. [< OF. *herbergeor,* provider of shelter.] Syn.: see HERALD.

har'bor, 1 här'bər; 2 här'bor, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give refuge; shelter; protect. **2.** To entertain in the mind. **3**†. To track to its covert, as a deer, etc. **II.** *i.* To find or receive shelter or protection. Syn.: see CHERISH; SHELTER.

har'bor, *n.* **1.** A port or haven where ships may find protection from storms. **2.** Any place of refuge and rest. [< Ice. *herbergi,* camp.] Syn.: see REFUGE; SHELTER.

—**har'bor-age,** *n.* **1.** A port or place of shelter for ships. **2.** Shelter; entertainment.—**har'bor-less,** *a.* Without a harbor.—**har'bor-mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** An officer who inspects vessels in harbor, to see that they are properly berthed and moored. **2.** The chief of the harbor-police.

Har'bord, James Guthrie (1866–), American major-general in command of Second Division, Marine Brigade, at Château-Thierry; Chief of Staff, 1917–18.

har'bour, har'bour-age, har'bour-er, etc. Harbor, etc.: usual spelling in England.

hard, 1 härd; 2 härd, *a.* **1.** Firm and unyielding in substance; solid. **2.** Difficult to do, understand, etc.; perplexing. **3.** Unfeeling in character or demeanor; rigorous; severe; unsparing; exacting. **4.** Thoroughgoing and energetic, as in work; strenuous. **5.** Coarse and unpalatable; poor; scanty; also, displeasing; offensive. **6.** Containing mineral salts in solution: said of water. **7.** [Colloq.] Hardened or wicked. [< AS. *heard,* hard.] Syn.: arduous, austere, bad, callous, compact, cruel, dense, difficult, distressing, exacting, firm, flinty, grievous, hardened, harsh, impenetrable, obdurate, oppressive, rigid, severe, solid, stern, stubborn, unfeeling, unforgiving, unrelenting, unyielding. See ARDUOUS; AUSTERE; BAD; COMPACT; DIFFICULT; FIRM; IMPENETRABLE; TROUBLESOME.—Ant.: easy, facile, fluid, genial, gentle, intelligible, kind, lenient, meek, mild, penetrable, perspicuous, simple, soft, submissive, tender, yielding.

—**hard cash, h. money,** coin as distinguished from paper money; also, actual money as distinguished from debts or claims to be collected or settled.—**hard'-earned",** *a.* Earned or gained with difficulty.—**h.-favored,** *a.* Having harsh or coarse features or appearance. **h.-faced**‡.—**h.-favoredness,** *n.*—**h.-featured,** *a.* Stern or forbidding in countenance or aspect.—**h.-fisted,** *a.* **1.** Having hard, horny, or strong hands. **2.** Of an avaricious or miserly disposition.—**h.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Having hard or horny hands. **2.** Governing with severity or cruelty; despotic; tyrannical. —**h.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Possessing shrewdness and a practical turn. **2.** Inclined to obstinacy; stubborn.—**h.-hearted,** *a.* Lacking pity or sympathy; unfeeling; obdurate.—**h.-heartedness,** *n.*—**h.-mouthed,** *a.* Having a hard mouth, as a horse; hence, not easily controlled.—**h.-set,** *a.* Firmly resolved; obstinate; unyielding; rigid.

hard. **I.** *n.* Something that is hard; especially, a roadway of firm, unyielding material. **II.** *adv.* **1.** With much continued energy; forcibly. **2.** With effort or difficulty. **3.** So as to cause vexation, trouble, or pain. **4.** Securely; tightly; fast. **5.** In close proximity; adjoining; near: often with *after, by,* or *upon.* **6.** Roughly and joltingly; with speed. **7.** To the extreme limit: said of a vessel's helm. **8.** In such a manner as to become hard. **9.** So as to present difficulties.

Har'dee, 1 här'dı; 2 här'dē, **William Joseph** (1818–1873). An American Confederate general.

hard'en, 1 härd'n; 2 härd'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become hard or harder; make callous or indifferent. [< AS. *heardian,* harden.] [licist.

Hard'en, Maximilian (1861–), German journalist; pub-

hard'hack", 1 härd'hak"; 2 härd'hăk", *n. Bot.* The steeplebush, an erect shrub of the rose family.

har'di-hood, 1 här'dı-hud; 2 här'di-hood, *n.* **1.** Sturdy courage; also, rash or foolish daring; venturesomeness. **2.** Presumptuous boldness; audacity; effrontery. **3.** The quality of being hardy; physical endurance. **har'di-ment**‡. Syn.: see COURAGE; EFFRONTERY; TEMERITY.

har'di-ly, 1 här'dı-lı; 2 här'di-ly, *adv.* With hardihood.

har'di-ness, 1 här'di-nes; 2 här'di-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being hardy. **2.** Stout-heartedness; intrepidity.

Har'ding, 1 här'diŋ; 2 här'ding, **Warren Gamaliel** (1865–1923). An American statesman; Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, 1904–06; U. S. Senator from Ohio, 1915–21; 29th President of the United States, 1921–1923.

hard'ly, 1 härd'lı; 2 härd'ly, *adv.* **1.** With difficulty or great pains. **2.** Scarcely; not quite. **3.** Improbably.

hard'ness, 1 härd'nes; 2 härd'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being hard. **2.** An unyielding, unsparing, or grasping spirit. **3.** *Chem.* A property of water that contains mineral salts. **4.** *Med.* Tenseness: said of the pulse. **5.** *Art.* Harsh effect or treatment. **6.** That quality of a mineral that resists scratching. **7‖.** Hardship.

hard'-pan", 1 härd'-pan"; 2 härd'-păn", *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A layer of firm detritus under soft soil. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Hence, a firm foundation; solid basis.

hard'ship, 1 härd'ship; 2 härd'shĭp, *n.* Something hard to bear, as injustice. Syn.: see ADVERSITY; MISFORTUNE.

hard'tack", 1 härd'tak"; 2 härd'tăk", *n.* Large, unsalted, hard-baked biscuit for army and navy use.

hard'ware", 1 härd'wār"; 2 härd'wâr", *n.* Manufactured articles of metal, as utensils or tools.

hard'wood", 1 härd'wud"; 2 härd'wo͝od", *n.* **1.** Wood from broad-leaved trees as distinguished from the wood of needle-leaved trees. **2.** Any heavy wood: two words.

har'dy, 1 här'dı; 2 här'dy, *a.* [HAR'DI-ER; HAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Inured to hardship; robust. **2.** Showing hardihood; daring. **3.** *Hort.* Able to survive the winter in the open air. [< F. *hardi,* < OHG. *hartt,* hard.] Syn.: see STRONG.

har'dy, *n.* [HAR'DIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A square-shanked chisel or fuller for insertion in a hardy-hole.—**har'dy-hole",** *n.* A hole in a blacksmiths' anvil for the hardy or another tool.

Har'dy, Thomas (1840–). An English novelist.

hare, 1 hār; 2 hâr, *n.* A rodent with cleft upper lip, long ears, and long hind legs: proverbial for its timidity and swiftness. [< AS. *hara,* hare.]—**hare and hounds,** a rural sport in which one or more persons, called *hares,* travel in advance of a larger body of players, known as *hounds.* The *hares* scatter scraps of paper (called "scent") as they proceed, and the *hounds,* by following the scent, try to catch the hares before they make "cover" or home.—**hare'bell",** *n.* A perennial herb with blue bell-shaped flowers. **blue'-bell"†.**—**hare'brained",** *a.* Foolish; flighty; giddy.—**hare'lip",** *n.* A congenital fissure of the upper lip.

ha'rem, 1 hā'rem; 2 hâ'rĕm, *n.* **1.** The women's apartments in a Mohammedan household; seraglio; also, the women occupying them. **2.** A sanctuary, prohibited to all but the faithful, as the mosque at Mekka. [< Turk. *harem,* < Ar. *ḥarām,* anything forbidden.]

Har'greaves, 1 här'grivz; 2 här'grēvs, **James** (–1778). An English weaver; inventor of the spinning-jenny.

har'i-cot, 1 har'ı-kō; 2 hăr'ı-cō, *n.* **1.** A stew of meat and vegetables. **2.** The ripe seeds or green pods of the kidney-bean when cooked. [F.]

ha'ri-ka'ri, *n.* Erroneous for ɪ. See HARA-KIRI.

hark, 1 härk; 2 härk. **I.** *vi.* To harken; listen: chiefly in the imperative, with interjectional force. **II.** *n.* The cry "hark." Syn.: see LISTEN.

hark'en, } 1 härk'n; 2 härk'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To hear by listen-
heark'en, } ing; listen. [< AS. *hercnian,* < *hēran,* hear.]

harl, 1 härl; 2 härl, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To confuse or tangle. **2.** To rough-cast. **3.** To drag forcibly or violently. **II.** *i.* To drag oneself; be dragged. **harle†.**

Har'lem, 1 här'lem; 2 här'lĕm, *n.* A former village in the N. E. part of Manhattan Island; now part of New York city.—**Harlem river,** a navigable tidal stream; the northern boundary of Manhattan Island.

har'le-quin, 1 har'lı-kwin *or* -kin; 2 här'le-kwin *or* -kin, *v.* **I.** *t.* To conjure away as by the magic trick of a harlequin. **II.** *i.* To make sport by playing fantastic tricks; play the droll.

har'le-quin, *n.* A character in pantomime, commonly dressed in party-colored spangled clothes and bearing a magic wand or sword of lath; hence, a buffoon. [OF., < *hellekin,* demon.]

—**har"le-quin-ade',** *n.* **1.** That part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, pantomime. **2.** Fantastic antics or show; buffoonery.

har'lot, 1 här'lət; 2 här'lot, *n.* **1.** A lewd woman; prostitute. **2†.** A male servant; churl; any one, male or female, of low birth. [< OF. *herlot,* fellow.]—**har'lot-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] The trade of a harlot; habitual lewdness.

harm, 1 härm; 2 härm. **I.** *vt.* To inflict harm upon; damage; injure; hurt. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which inflicts injury or loss, or the injury inflicted; hurt. **2.** Offense against right or morality; wrong. [< AS. *hearm,* insult.]

Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; HURT; (noun) INJURY; MISFORTUNE.—**harm'ful,** *a.* Having power to injure; noxious. Syn.: see INIMICAL; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**harm'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**harm'ful-ness,** *n.*—**harm'less,** *a.* **1.** Not harmful; innoxious. **2.** Without hurt, loss, or liability. Syn.: see INNOCENT. —**harm'less-ly,** *adv.*—**harm'less-ness,** *n*

har-mon'ic, 1 har-men'ık; 2 här-mŏn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing or relating to harmony. **2.** *Acoustics.* Attendant upon or accessory to a primary tone. **II.** *n.* **1.** A secondary tone; overtone. **2.** A note on a stringed instrument produced by lightly stopping a string. **3.** *pl.* [Rare.] The department of acoustics that treats of musical sounds. [< Gr.^{L} *harmonikos,* < *harmonia;* see HARMONY.] **har-mon'i-cal†.**—**har-mon'i-ca,** *n.* A mouth-organ; also, the name of various other musical instruments. **har-mon'i-con†.**—**har-mon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Harmonica.
1. Harmonica, or mouth-organ. 2. A flute-harmonica.

har-mo'ni-um, 1 har-mō'nı-um; 2 här-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* A reed-organ.

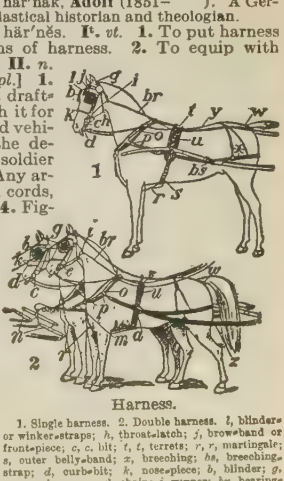
har'mo-ny, 1 här'mo-nı; 2 här'mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** (1) A pleasing agreement of musical sounds. (2) An arrangement of musical parts with a theme. **2.** Accord in feeling, manner, or action. **3.** Agreement in relation; conformity; order; symmetry; unanimity; unity. **4.** A literary work to display the agreement of different books; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *harmonia,* music, a joining, < √ *ar,* join.]

Syn.: accord, accordance, agreement, amity, concord, concurrence, conformity, congruity, consent, consistency, consonance, symmetry, unanimity, uniformity, union, unison, unity. When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony. Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement. Concord* implies more volition than *accord. Conformity* is submission to authority or necessity. *Congruity* involves the element of suitableness; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is more passive than *concurrence.* See MELODY; TUNE; SYMMETRY. —Ant.: antagonism, conflict, controversy, disagreement, discord, disproportion, dissension, disunion, hostility, incongruity, inconsistency, opposition, schism, variance.

—**har-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Possessing harmony; concordant; musical; peaceable; symmetrical; congruous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**har'mo-nist,** *n.* **1.** A master of the principles of musical harmony. **2.** A student or expounder of the harmony of different writings, as of the Christian Gospels. **3.** [Rare.] A harmonizer.—**har'mo-nize** or **-nise,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **1.** To make or become harmonious. **2.** To arrange or to be in musical harmony. Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT; AGREE.—**har"mo-ni-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* —**har'mo-niz"er** or **-nis"er,** *n.*

Har'nack, 1 här'nak; 2 här'näk, **Adolf** (1851–). A German Protestant ecclesiastical historian and theologian.

har'ness, 1 här'nes; 2 här'nĕs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put harness on; attach by means of harness. **2.** To equip with armor, as for war. **II.** *n.* [-NESS or -NESS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** The equipment of a draft-animal used to attach it for work, as to a wheeled vehicle. **2.** Originally, the defensive armor of a soldier or of his horse. **3.** Any arrangement of straps, cords, etc., as for lifting. **4.** Figuratively, equipment for any business; also, the requirements of business; active service. **har'neis†.** [< OF *harnas,* < Br. *harnez,* armor, < *houran,* iron.]



Harness.
1. Single harness. 2. Double harness. *l,* blinders or winker-straps; *h,* throat-latch; *j,* brow-band or front-piece; *c, c,* bit; *t, t,* terrets; *r, r,* martingale; *s,* outer belly-band; *x,* breeching; *bs,* breeching-strap; *d,* curb-bit; *k,* nose-piece; *b,* blinder; *g,* crown-piece; *e,* curb-chain; *i,* runner; *br,* bearing-rein; *a,* collar; showing after-wale; *p,* hame; *m,* pole-chain; *n,* whippletree; *o,* inner belly-band; *u,* saddle; *w,* crupper; *y,* back-strap; *z,* traces.

Syn.: see COMPARISON.

harns, 1 hārnz; 2 härnş, *n.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] Brains. [< AS. *hærnes.*]

Har'old, 1 har'əld; 2 hăr'old, **II.** (1022?–1066). King of England; defeated by William the Conqueror. See HASTINGS.

harp, 1 hārp; 2 härp. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To revert to some subject incessantly; dwell unduly: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To play on the harp. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stringed musical instrument, nearly triangular in modern form, played with the fingers. **2.** One of several old Irish coins of various

values. **harp'er‡.** **3.** [H-] The constellation Lyra. **4.** A harp-like part in a mechanism.—**harp'er,** *n.* **1.** One who plays the harp. **harp'ist‡.** **2.** Same as HARP, *n.*, 2.

Har'pers Fer'ry. A town in E. West Virginia; scene of the arrest of John Brown, 1859; pop. 900.

harp'ings, 1 hȧrp'ıŋz; 2 hȧrp'ings, *n. pl. Naut.* **1.** The fore parts of the wales surrounding the bow. **2.** Extensions of the rib-bands. **harp'inst‡.**

har-poon', 1 har-pūn'; 2 hȧr-pōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To strike with a harpoon. **II.** *n.* A barbed missile weapon, carrying a long cord, for striking whales or the like. [< F.[D] *harpon.*]—**har-poon'er,** *n.* **har"po-nier'‡; har"poon-eer'‡.**

harp'si-chord, 1 hȧrp'sı-kôrd; 2 hȧrp'si-cȯrd, *n.* An old-fashioned musical instrument, resembling the grand pianoforte, of which it was the precursor. [< OF. *harpe,* harp, + *chorde,* string.]

har'py, 1 hȧr'pı; 2 hȧr'py, *n.* [HAR'PIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any rapacious person; a plunderer; extortioner. **2.** *Myth.* A rapacious and filthy winged monster, with the head and trunk of a woman and bird-like lower extremities. **3.** A very large, crested, tropical American eagle. **har'py-ea"gle‡.** [< Gr.[L+OF] *harpyiai,* harpies, < *harpazō,* snatch.]

har'que-bus, 1 hȧr'kwı-bus; 2 hȧr'kwe-bŭs, *n.* An ancient hand-firearm, the predecessor of the musket. [< F. *harquebuse.*] **har'que-buse‡; har'que-buss‡.**—**har'que-bus-ier',** *n.* A soldier armed with a harquebus.

har'ri-dan, 1 hȧr'ı-dən; 2 hȧr'i-dan, *n.* A vixenish old woman; a hag. [< OF. *haridelle,* jade.]

har'ri-er[1], 1 hȧr'ı-ər; 2 hȧr'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which harries. **2.** A buzzard-like bird.

har'ri-er[2], *n.* A small hound used for hunting hares. [< HARE, *n.*]

Har'ris-burg, 1 hȧr'ıs-bûrg; 2 hȧr'is-bûrg, *n.* A city; capital of [of Pennsylvania; pop. 75,920.

Har'ri-son, 1 hȧr'ı-sən; 2 hȧr'i-son, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1740–1791), an American statesman; signed the Declaration of Independence. **2. Benjamin** (1833–1901), President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **3. Frederic** (1831–), an English positivist philosopher. **4. William Henry** (1773–1841), President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

har'row, 1 hȧr'o; 2 hȧr'o. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To work with a harrow, as land. **2.** To lacerate the feelings of; torment. **II.** *n.* A farm implement, commonly a frame set with spikes or teeth, for leveling plowed ground, pulverizing the soil, etc. [< AS. *hearge,* harrow.]—**har'row-ing,** *pa.* Lacerating or tormenting to the feelings. **-ly,** *adv.*

Har'row-on-the-Hill', *n.* A parish 12 m. W. N. W. of London; the seat of a school, founded 1571.

har'ry, 1 hȧr'ı; 2 hȧr'y, *vt.* & *vi.* [HAR'RIED; HAR'RY-ING.] **1.** To pillage; strip. **2.** Hence, to harass in any way. [< AS. *herġian,* waste with an army.] Syn.: see PERSECUTE.

harsh, 1 hȧrsh; 2 hȧrsh, *a.* **1.** Grating or rough to any of the senses. **2.** Irritating to the mind; offensive. **3.** Tending to do physical harm; rigorous; severe. [< Sw. *härsk,* rank.] Syn.: see ARBITRARY; AUSTERE; BITTER; HARD; ROUGH.—**harsh'ly,** *adv.*—**harsh'ness,** *n.* **[hairs‡.**

harst, 1 hȧrst; 2 hȧrst, *n.* [Scot.] Harvest. **ha'arst‡;**

hart, 1 hȧrt; 2 hȧrt, *n.* The male of the red deer, esp., after it has passed its fifth year. [< AS. *heort,* hart.]—**harts'horn",** *n.* A volatile preparation of ammonia, used as smelling-salts, formerly distilled from deer-horns.

hart'beest, 1 hȧrt'bıst; 2 hȧrt'bēst, *n.* A large antelope of Africa, grayish-brown above and whitish below. [< D. (South Africa) *hartebeest.* < *hert,* hart, + *beest,* beast.] **harte'-beest‡; harte'best‡.**

Harte, 1 hȧrt; 2 hȧrt, **Francis Bret** (1839–1902). An American novelist and poet. [necticut; pop. 138,040.

Hart'ford, 1 hȧrt'fərd; 2 hȧrt'ford, *n.* A city, capital of Con-

Har'tle-pool, 1 hȧr'tl-pūl; 2 hȧr'tl-pōōl, *n.* A seaport of N. E. England; bombarded by a German squadron, Dec. 16, 1914.

har'um-scar'um, 1 hȧr'ım-skȧr'ım; 2 hȧr'ŭm-scâr'ŭm, *a.* **1.** Characterized by reckless haste. **2.** Marked by extreme disorder; topsyturvy. [Cp. HARE and SCARE.]

Ha-run'al-Ra'shid, 1 hα-rūn'ȧl-rȧ'shıd; 2 hä-ru͟n'äl-rä'-shid, *n.* Literally "Harun the Just" (765–809), Calif of Bagdad; hero of the *Arabian Nights.*

ha-rus'pex, 1 hȧ-rus'peks; 2 ha-rŭs'pĕks, *n.* [-PI-CES, 1 -pi-sīz; 2 -pi-cēs, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A soothsayer or diviner. [L.] **ha-rus'pice‡.**

Har'vard, 1 hȧr'vərd; 2 hȧr'vard, **John** (1607–1638). An English non-conformist clergyman, who emigrated to America, 1637; endowed **Harvard College,** at New Towne, now Cambridge, Mass., 1638. In the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 the institution was recognized as **Harvard University.**

har'vest, 1 hȧr'vest; 2 hȧr'vĕst. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To gather and store, as a crop; reap. **2.** To receive as the result of any exertion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A crop, as of grain, gathered or ready for gathering; also, the time of gathering. **2.** The product of any toil or effort. [< AS. *hærfest,* autumn.] Syn.: crop, fruit, growth, harvest-feast, harvest-festival, harvest-home, harvesting, harvest-tide, harvest-time, increase, ingathering, proceeds, produce, product, reaping, result, return, yield. *Harvest* is the elegant and literary word; *crop* is the common and commercial expression; we say a man sells his *crop,* but we should not speak of his selling his *harvest;* we speak of an ample or abundant *harvest,* a good *crop. Harvest* is applied almost wholly to grain; *crop* applies to almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato-*crop,* not the potato-*harvest;* we may say either the wheat-*crop* or the wheat-*harvest.* We speak of *produce* collectively, but of a *product* or various *products;* vegetables, *fruits,* eggs, butter, etc., may be termed farm-*produce,* or the *products* of the farm. *Product* is a word of wider application than *produce;* we speak of the *products* of manufacturing, the *product* obtained by multiplying one number by another, etc. The word *proceeds* is chiefly used of the *return* from an investment; we speak of the *produce* of a farm, but of the *proceeds* of the money invested in farming. The *yield* is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand, as the *yield* of corn or oats. *Harvest* has also a figurative use; as, the *result* of lax enforcement of law is a *harvest* of crime. *Harvest, harvest-tide,* and *harvest-time* alike denote the period or season when the crops are or should be gathered (*tide* being simply the old Saxon word for *time*). *Harvest-home* ordinarily denotes the *festival* of *harvest,* and when used to denote simply the season always gives a suggestion of festivity and rejoicing, such as *harvest* and *harvest-time* by themselves do not express. See INCREASE; PRODUCT.

—**har'vest-er,** *n.* One who or that which harvests; a reaper.—**har'vest-feast",** *n.* A feast after the harvest has been gathered or the season in which it occurs. **har'vest-fes"ti-val‡.**—**har'vest-home",** *n.* **1.** An old English festival held at the homing of the harvest. **2.** The song sung at such festival **3.** The season for garnering the harvest. Syn.: see HARVEST. — **har'vest-man",** *n.* A reaper; one who labors in the harvest.—**har'vest-man,** *n.* A daddy-long-legs.—**har'vest-moon",** *n.* The full moon that falls near the autumnal equinox.—**har'vest-ry,** *n.* The act or work of harvesting, or that which is harvested.

Har'vey, 1 hȧr'vı; 2 hȧr'vy, *n.* **1. George B. M.** (1864–), an American editor; U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, 1921-23 **2. H. A.** (1824–1893), an American inventor of a process for hardening steel **3. William** (1578–1657), an English physician; discovered the circulation of the blood.—**har'vey-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To treat (steel) by the Harvey process in order to harden it. **2.** To cover or protect with hardened steel plates.

Harz, 1 hȧrts; 2 hȧrts, *n.* Mountains in Hanover and Saxony: highest peak, the Brocken, 3,740 ft. **Hartz‡.**

has, 1 haz; 2 hăs, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. of* HAVE, *v.*

Has'dru-bal, 1 haz'dru-bəl; 2 hăs'dru-bal, *n.* One of several Carthaginian generals; especially, the brother of Hannibal, killed 207 B. C.

hash, 1 hȧsh; 2 hăsh. **I**[t]. *vt.* To cut or chop into small pieces. **II.** *n.* A dish of hashed and cooked meat; any mixture; a rehash. [< G.[OF] *hacken,* hack.]

hash'ish, 1 hȧsh'ısh; 2 hăsh'ish, *n.* The tops and sprouts of Indian hemp; also, an intoxicating preparation of this plant. [< Ar. *hashish,* hay.] **hasch'isch‡; hasch'ish‡; hash'ash‡; hash'eesh‡.**

has'let, 1 has'let; 2 hăs'lĕt, *n.* The heart, liver, lights, etc., as of a hog, used as food. [< OF. *hastelet,* < *haste,* spit.]

hasp, 1 hȧsp; 2 hăsp. **I**[t]. *vt.* To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp. **II.** *n.* A fastening passing over a staple and secured as by a padlock. [< AS. *hæspe,* hasp.] Syn.: see LOCK.

has'sock, 1 has'ək; 2 hăs'ok, *n.* A thick mat or cushion for a footstool. [< AS. *hassuc,* coarse grass.]

hast, *2d per. sing. pres. ind. of* HAVE, *v.* **[has'tat-ed‡.**

has'tate, 1 has'tēt; 2 hăs'tāt, *a.* Spear-shaped, as a leaf.

haste, 1 hēst; 2 hāst. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HAST'ED[d]; HAST'ING.] To hasten. Syn.: see FLY.

II. *n.* **1.** Celerity of movement or action; speed; dispatch; hurry. **2.** Necessity for speed; urgency. [< AS. *hæst,* violence.]—**hast'en,** *vt.* & *vi.* To drive or urge forward speedily; expedite; dispatch; be quick. Syn.: see FLY; PUSH; QUICKEN.—**hast'en-er,** *n.*—**hast'y,** *a.* [HAST'I-ER; HAST'I-EST.] **1.** Acting, done with, or demanding haste. **2.** Acting or done without due consideration; rash. **3.** Quick-tempered; impetuous; irascible. Syn.: see CARELESS; IMPETUOUS; SWIFT. — **hasty pudding,** a pudding made by gradually dropping meal, especially Indian meal, into boiling water, stirring it while cooking; also, mush.—**hast'i-ly,** *adv.*—**hast'i-ness,** *n.*

Has'tings, 1 hēs'tıŋz; 2 hās'tings, *n.* **1. Warren** (1732–1818), first Governor-General of India; impeached by the House of Commons under the lead of Edmund Burke, 1788; acquitted, 1795. **2.** A borough and market-town (pop. 66,500) on the coast of E. Sussex, England.—**Battle of H.,** fought at Senlac Hill, near Hastings, where William the Conqueror defeated Harold, 1066.

hat, 1 hat; 2 hăt, *n.* A covering for the head. [< AS. *hæt.*]

hatch[1†],) 1 hach; 2 hăch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to develop in
hach[F], ʃ and come forth from the egg. **II.** *i.* To produce young, as eggs; come out of the egg, as young birds.—**hatch'er,** *n.*—**hatch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A place where eggs, as of fish, are hatched.—**hatch'ing**[1], *ppr. & n.*

hatch[2†], *vt.* In drawing and engraving, to mark with parallel or crossed lines. [< F. *hacher,* < G. *hacken,* cut.]—**hatch'ing**[2], *n.* **1.** In drawing, the marking with parallel or crossed lines. **2.** A system of such lines.

hatch[1], *n.* The act of hatching, or the brood hatched at one time. Syn.: see FLOCK.

hatch[2], *n.* An opening in a deck, floor, or roof; also, its cover. [< AS. *hæc,* gate.]

hatch'el, 1 hach'el; 2 hăch'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [HATCH'ELED or HATCH'ELLED; HATCH'EL-ING or HATCH'EL-LING.] To comb, as flax or hemp; tease; vex. **II.** *n.* An implement for cleaning flax or hemp, consisting of a set of teeth fastened in a board. [Var. of HACKLE, *n.*]

hatch'et, 1 hach'et; 2 hăch'ĕt, *n.* A small short-handled ax, for use with one hand. [< OF. *hachette,* dim. of *hache,* AX.]—**hatch'et-face",** *n.* A thin, sharp-featured face.—**h.-faced,** *a.*

hatch'ment, 1 hach'ment *or* -mənt; 2 hăch'ment, *n.* The armorial bearings of a deceased person, so blazoned as to indicate the rank, sex, etc.: usually in a lozenge-shaped panel, as over a tomb. [Cor. of ACHIEVEMENT, escutcheon.]

hatch'way", *n.* Same as HATCH[2], *n*

hate[1], 1 hēt; 2 hāt, *vt. & vi.* [HAT'ED[d]; HAT'ING.] To regard with extreme aversion; detest; feel or cherish hatred. Syn.: see ABHOR.

hate[2†], *imp.* of HIGHT.

hate, *n.* Intense aversion; animosity; malignity. [< AS. *hete,* hate.] Syn.: see HATRED.—**hat'a-bl(eF,** *a.* **hate'a-bl(eF†.—hate'ful,** *a.* **1.** Exciting strong aversion; odious. **2.** Feeling or manifesting hatred. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**hat'er,** *n.* [HAVE, *v.*

hath, 1 hath; 2 hăth [Archaic], *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of **Hath'a-way,** 1 hath'ə-wē; 2 hăth'ə-wā, **Anne** (1557–1623). The wife of Shakespeare.

ha'tred, 1 hē'tred; 2 hā'trĕd, *n.* Bitter dislike or aversion; antipathy; animosity; enmity.

Syn.: abhorrence, anger, animosity, antipathy, aversion, detestation, dislike, enmity, grudge, hate, hostility, ill will, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, repugnance, resentment, revenge, spite. *Repugnance* applies to that which one feels himself summoned or impelled to do or to endure, and from which he instinctively draws back. *Aversion* is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action, etc. *Hate,* or *hatred,* as applied to persons, is intense and continued *aversion,* usually with disposition to injure; *anger* is sudden and brief, *hatred* is lingering and enduring. As applied to things, *hatred* is intense *aversion,* with desire to destroy or remove; *hatred* of evil is a righteous passion, akin to *abhorrence,* but more vehement. *Malice* involves the active intent to injure; *malignity* is deep, lingering, and venomous, tho often impotent to act; *rancor* (akin to *rancid*) is cherished *malignity* that has soured and festered and is virulent and implacable. *Spite* is petty *malice* that delights to inflict stinging pain; *grudge* is deeper than *spite;* it is sinister and bitter; *resentment* always holds itself to be justifiable, but looks less certainly to action than *grudge* or *revenge.* Compare ABOMINATION; ANGER; ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; REVENGE.—Ant.: See synonyms for FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

hat'ter, *n.* One who makes or deals in hats.

Hat'ter-as, 1 hat'ər-əs; 2 hăt'er-as, **Cape.** A cape on the North Carolina coast, noted for storms.

hau'berk, 1 hē'bərk; 2 hą'berk, *n.* A coat of mail, especially one formed of interwoven steel rings. [ME.]

haud[4], 1 hōd; 2 hąd, *vt.* [Scot.] To hold.

Haud"roy', 1 ō"drwä': 2 ō"drwä', *n.* A village northeast of St. Quentin, France, where the German Armistice Commissioners passed into the Allied line of defense, Nov. 7, 1918.

haugh, 1 hōh; 2 hąh, *n.* [Scot.] Low-lying rich lands. [< AS. *haga,* yard.]

haugh'ty, 1 hē'tı; 2 hą'tv, *a.* [HAUGH'TI-ER; HAUGH'TI-EST.] **1.** Proud and disdainful; arrogant. **2†.** Lofty; bold. **3†.** High. [< OF. *hautain,* < *haut,* high.] **haught‖.—haugh'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**haugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: austere, churlish, cold, contemptuous, disdainful, distant, high, insolent, proud, reserved, stately, supercilious, surly, unapproachable, uncivil, unsociable. Compare ABSOLUTE; ARROGANCE; IMPERIOUS; PRIDE.

haul, 1 hōl; 2 hąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull or draw with force. **2.** To transport by pulling. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change the direction of a course. **2.** To shift: said of the wind. **3.** To drag or pull. [< AS. *holian.*] Syn.: see DRAW.—**haul'er,** *n.*

haul, *n.* **1.** A pulling with force; also, that which is obtained by hauling. **2.** *Fishing.* (1) The drawing of a net. (2) A single catch of a net. **3.** The distance over which anything is hauled.

hauld, 1 hōld; 2 hąld, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grasp; hold. **2.** A place [of abode or resort; refuge.

haulm, 1 hōm; 2 hąm, *n.* The stalks or stems of any of the grains, or of bops, beans, etc.; also, dry stalks of corn and straw. [< AS. *healm.*] **haum‡.**

haunch, 1 hānch *or* hōnch; 2 hänch *or* hąnch, *n.* **1.** The fleshy part of the hip. **2.** The part of an arch on either side of its crown. [< OHG.[F] *anchā,* joint.] **—haunched,** *a.*

haunt[4], 1 hānt *or* hōnt; 2 hänt *or* hąnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To resort much to; frequent. **2.** To visit persistently, as a ghost or a disturbing thought. **II.** *i.* To be much about or around. [< F. *hanter,* haunt.]—**haunt'ed,** *pa.* Often frequented, as by ghosts or apparitions.

haunt, *n.* A place to which one resorts frequently.

Haupt'mann, 1 houpt'mən; 2 houpt'män, **Gerhart** (1862–). A German poet and dramatist. [*heals.*]

hause, 1 hōs; 2 hąs, *n.* [Scot.] The throat; halse. [< AS.

haus-to'ri-um, 1 hōs-tō'rı-um; 2 hąs-tō'ri-ûm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A root or sucker found in certain parasitic plants by which they absorb nutriment. [< L. *haustor,* drawer, < *haurio,* draw.]

haut'boy, 1 hō'bei; 2 hō'bŏy, *n.* A wooden wind-instrument; oboe. [< F. *hautbois,* < *haut,* high, + *bois,* wood.]

haute pryncet. High prince.

hau-teur', 1 hō-tūr'; 2 hō-tûr', *n.* [F.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness.

haut"-gout', 1 hō"-gū'; 2 hō"-gû', *n.* High relish or seasoning; hence, height of style. [F., < L. *altus,* high, + *gustus,* taste.]

Ha-van'a, 1 hə-van'ə; 2 ha-văn'a, *n.* See HABANA.

have, 1 hav; 2 hăv, *v.* [HAD; HAV'ING. *Pres. ind. sing.,* I HAVE, thou HAST, he HAS.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold as owner or possessor; own; possess. **2.** To contain; comprise. **3.** To possess by receiving or getting. **4.** To experience or feel; suffer or enjoy. **5.** To hold in the mind; entertain. **6.** To bring about; effect. **7.** To cause to be; procure. **8.** To bear or endure; permit. **9.** To be obliged or compelled to. **10.** To receive or enjoy; realize. **11.** To bring forth; bear. **12.** To esteem or regard. **13.** [Colloq.] To possess an advantage over. **II.** *i.* To be; hold; go; come. [< AS. *habban,* have.]

Syn.: be in possession of, be possessed of, hold, occupy, own, possess. *Have* is the most general word, and is applied to whatever belongs to or is connected with one; a man may be said to *have* what is his own, what he has borrowed, what has been entrusted to him, or what he has stolen. To *possess* a thing is to *have* the ownership with control and enjoyment of it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hand, or securely in one's control; a man *holds* his friend's coat for a moment, or he *holds* a struggling horse; he *holds* a promissory note, or *holds* an office. To *own* is to *have* the right of property in; to *possess* is to *have* that right in actual exercise; to *occupy* is to *have* possession and use with or without ownership. A man *occupies* his own house or a room in a hotel; he may *own* a farm of which he is not in possession because a tenant *occupies* it and is determined to *hold* it. To *be in possession* differs from *possess* in that to *possess* denotes both right and fact, while to *be in possession* denotes simply the fact with no affirmation as to the right. To *have* reason is to be endowed with the faculty; to *be in possession of* one's reason denotes that the faculty is in actual present exercise.

—**have at (him, you,** etc.)‖, here is a challenge, or a blow, for (him, you, etc.).—**have with you,** I will accompany you.

have'lock, 1 hav'lək; 2 hăv'lok, *n.* A white cover for a military cap, made with a long rear flap, as a protection from the sun. [< Sir Henry *Havelock.*]

Have'lock, 1 hav'lək; 2 hăv'lŏk, **Sir Henry** (1795–1857). A British general; relieved Lucknow, Indian mutiny, 1857.

ha'ven, 1 hē'vn; 2 hā'vn, *n.* A place of anchorage for ships; a harbor; port; refuge; shelter. [< AS. *hæfen,* haven.] Syn.: see SHELTER.

hav'er-sack, 1 hav'ər-sak; 2 hăv'er-săk, *n.* A bag, slung from the shoulder, as for a soldier's rations. [< G.[F] *hafer,* oats, + *sack,* sack.]

Ha-ver'sian, 1 hə-vūr'shən; 2 ha-vēr'shan, *a.* Pertaining to or named for Clopton Havers, English anatomist (17th century).—**Haversian canal,** one of the numerous channels for capillary blood-vessels in bone-substance.

hav'ing, 1 hav'ıŋ; 2 hăv'ing, *n.* **1.** That which one has or owns. **2.** [Archaic or Scot.] Good behavior or breeding.

ha'viour†, *n.* **1.** Behavior. **2.** Resources. **ha'vior†.**

hav'oc, 1 hav'ək; 2 hăv'oc. **1.** *vt. & vi.* To destroy; waste. **II.** *n.* General carnage or destruction; devastation; ruin. [< AS. *hafoc,* hawk.] Syn.: see MASSACRE.—**to cry havoc,** to give a signal for general carnage.

Ha'vre, 1 hä'vər; 2 hä'ver, *n.* A seaport (pop. 163,374) of N. W. France; besieged four times. Served as temporary capital of Belgium, 1914–1915. **Le Ha'vre‡.**

haw[1], 1 hē; 2 hą, *vt. & vi.* To turn, or cause to turn, to the left in driving. [< AS. *hāwian,* look.] [speaking.

haw[2], *vi.* To make an inarticulate sound, as in hesitant

haw[1], *n.* The fruit of the hawthorn. [< AS. *hagan.*]

haw[2], *n.* An interjection sounding like *haw.*

haw[1], *n.* The nictitating membrane or third eyelid, as of a horse; also, a disease of this membrane. [Prob. < HAW[1], *n.*]

Ha-wai'i, 1 hə-wī'ē; 2 hä-wī'ē, *n.* An American island, N. Pacific ocean; 4,015 sq. m.—**Ha-wai'ian Islands,** formerly **Sandwich Islands,** N. Pacific ocean; 6,449 sq. m.; pop. 256,000; annexed to the United States Aug. 12, 1898; organized as a Territory of the United States, June 14, 1900; capital, Honolulu.

haw"-haw', *n.* Same as HA-HA.

hawk[1], 1 hôk; 2 hąk, *vt.* To cry for sale in the streets or in public places; peddle.—**hawk'er**[1], *n.* A pedler.

hawk[2], *vt. & vi.* To cough up forcibly; clear the throat with a scraping sound. [Imitative.]

hawk[3], *v.* **I.** *t.* To attack in the air after the manner of a hawk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hunt game with hawks; practise falconry. **2.** To fly in search of prey, as a hawk.—**to hawk at,** to fly at or attack on the wing after the manner of a hawk.—**hawk'er**[2], *n.* One who hunts with hawks; a falconer.—**hawk'ing,** *a. & n.*

hawk, *n.* **1.** A bird of prey having the upper mandible not toothed, and relatively short rounded wings. **2.** Any falconoid bird except a vulture, as a falcon, buzzard, or kite. [< AS. *hafoc, hafuc,* hawk.]—**hawk'-eyed",** *a.* Having keen, piercing eyes.

Haw'kins, 1 hô'kinz; 2 hą'kinz, **Sir John** (1532–1595). An English admiral; slave-trader; fought Spanish Armada.

hawse, 1 hôz; 2 hąz, *n.* The part of a vessel's bow where the hawse-holes are. [< Ice. *hâls.*]—**hawse'-hole",** *n.* A hole in the bow of a vessel for the passage of a cable.

haw'ser, 1 hô'zər; 2 hą'zer, *n. Naut.* A large rope, 5 to 10 inches in circumference. [< HALSER.]

haw'thorn, 1 hô'thôrn; 2 hą'thôrn, *n.* A thorny shrub of the rose family. [< AS. *hægthorn* (lit. hedge-thorn).]

Haw'thorne, 1 hô'thôrn; 2 hą'thôrn, **Nathaniel** (1804–1864). An American novelist; *Scarlet Letter.*

hay[1], 1 hē; 2 hā, *n.* Grass, clover, or the like, cut and dried for fodder. [< AS. *hēg, hīg,* hay, < *heāwan,* cut.]—**hay'cock",** *n.* A dome-shaped pile of hay in the field.—**hay'-fe"ver,** *n.* An annually recurring catarrhal affection of the eyes and air-passages.—**hay'ing,** *n.* The work of preparing and storing hay.—**hay'-loft,** *n.* A loft, as in a barn or stable, for storing hay.—**hay'mak"er,** *n.* **1.** One who makes hay. **2.** A hay-tedder. **3.** *pl.* A rustic dance.—**hay'mak"ing,** *n.*—**hay'mow",** *n.* A mass of hay stored in a barn, as in a loft or bay.—**hay'-seed,** *n.* **1.** Grass-seed, often including the chaff. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A countryman.—**hay'stack",** *n.* A conical pile of hay, stacked in the open air.—**hay'rick"‡,**—**hay'-tedder,** *n.* A wheeled implement for stirring and spreading newly cut hay.

hay[2], *n.* In fencing, a home thrust; a hit.

hay[3]‖, *n.* A country round dance or dance in a ring.

Hay, John (1838–1905). An American statesman, diplomat, author, and poet; *Life of Lincoln,* with Nicolay.

Hay'dn, 1 hē'dn; 2 hā'dn, **Franz Joseph** (1732–1809). An Austrian composer; *The Creation.*

Hayes, 1 hēz; 2 hāz, **Rutherford Birchard** (1822–1893). A President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

Hays, 1 hēz; 2 hāz, **Will H.** (1879–). An American lawyer; U. S. Postmaster-General, 1921–1922.

Hay'ti, Hay'ti-an. See HAITI.

haz'ard, 1 haz'ərd; 2 hăz'ard. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To put to hazard; imperil. **2.** To venture; risk. **II.** *n.* **1.** Exposure to the chance of loss or harm; risk; peril. **2.** A fortuitous event; a chance. **3.** That which is hazarded. [< Ar.[Sp+OF] *al-zār,* the die.]

Syn.: accident, casualty, chance, contingency, danger, fortuity, jeopardy, peril, risk, venture. *Hazard* is the incurring the possibility of loss or harm for the possibility of benefit; *danger* may have no compensating alternative. In *hazard* the possibilities of gain or loss are nearly balanced; in *risk* the possibility of loss is the chief thought; in *chance* and *venture* the hope of good predominates; we speak of a merchant's *venture,* but of an insurance company's *risk;* one may be driven by circumstances to run a *risk;* he freely seeks a *venture;* we speak of the *chance* of winning, the *hazard* or *risk* of losing. A *contingency* is simply an indeterminable future event, which may or may not be attended with *danger* or *risk.* See ACCIDENT; DANGER.—Ant.: assurance, certainty, necessity, plan, protection, safeguard, safety, security, surety.

—**haz'ard-ous,** *a.* Exposed to, exposing to, or involving danger of risk or loss. Syn.: see PRECARIOUS.—**haz'ard-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**haz'ard-ous-ness,** *n.*

haze, 1 hēz; 2 hāz, *vt.* [HAZED; HAZ'ING.] To subject to practical jokes, as a student, or to severe tasks, as seamen. [< OF. *haser,* irritate.]—**haz'er,** *n.*

haze, *n.* Very fine suspended particles in the air, often with little or no moisture; dimness, as of perception or knowledge. [Cp. AS. *hasu,* gray.]—**haz'y,** *a.* Obscured with haze; dim; confused; obscure. Syn.: see THICK.—**haz'i-ly,** *adv.*—**haz'i-ness,** *n.*

ha'zel, 1 hē'zl; 2 hā'zl. **I.** *a.* Made of the wood of hazel; dark-brown. **II.** *n.* A small tree of the oak family, yielding a small edible nut. [< AS. *hæsel,* hazel.]—**ha'zel-nut",** *n.* The nut of the hazel; also, the shrub.

Haz'litt, 1 haz'lit; 2 hăz'lit, **William** (1778–1830). An English author and critic.

H. B. C., *abbr.* Hudson Bay Company.—**H. B. M.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.—**H. C.,** *abbr.* Herald's College, House of Commons.—**h. c. f.,** *abbr.* Highest common factor.—**hdkf.,** *abbr.* Handkerchief.

he, 1 hĭ; 2 hē, *pron.* [HIS, *poss.;* HIM, *obj.;* THEY, *nom. pl.;* THEIR or THEIRS, *poss. pl.;* THEM, *obj. pl.*] **1.** The one before named; the male person, animal, or thing understood. **2.** Any person indefinitely. [< AS. *hē.*]

H. E., *abbr.* His Eminence, His Excellency, Hydraulic Engineer.—**h. e.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Hic est* (this is), *hoc est* (that is).—**He,** *abbr.* Helium.

head[d], } 1 hed; 2 hĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be at the head of; be
hed[s], } first, chief, or leader of. **2.** To be or get ahead of; intercept. **3.** To furnish with a head; also, to cut off the head or top of; behead. **II.** *i.* To move forward in a given direction; come to a head; originate; spring. Syn.: see LEAD[1], *v.*; PRECEDE.

head, } *a.* **1.** Being the head or at the head; chief. **2.**
hed[s], } Bearing upon or against the head; as, a *head* wind.

head, *n.* **1.** The part of the body of an animal that contains the brain and the organs of special sense. **2.** Something like or analogous to the head of an animal, as in shape, position, etc. (1) A top, upper, or higher part or place, as the upper part or beginning of a valley, stream, bay, or gulf. (2) The fore or forward part, as of a vessel, procession, column, etc. (3) Any rounded or principal part; as, a *head* (or ear) of corn; the *head* of a hammer, ax, or the like. (4) A set division of a discourse, composition, or the like. (5) A title in a printed book, or a line of type set above the text to which it refers; title, or the like. **3.** One who has first rank or place; a chief; leader; commander. **4.** The position or rank occupied by a leader; front; top. **5.** One, considered as a unit; a single one; as, a hundred *head* of sheep: used both as a singular and plural. **6.** Successful progress or opposition; headway; as, to make *head.* **7.** The measure of stored-up force, as of steam. **8.** Crisis; climax; apex; point. **9.** Control of one's own course; freedom from restraint; liberty; license; as, give a horse his *head.* **10.** The end; the part forming the end; as, the *head* of a drum. **11.** Something that grows or is worn on the human or animal head, as the covering of hair or the antlers of a deer. **12.** The intellectual faculties. [< AS. *hēafod,* head.]

Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.

—**head'ache",** *n.* A pain in the head.—**head'a"chy,** *a.*—**head'cheese",** *n.* A cheese-like article of food made by chopping and compacting portions of the feet and head of a calf or swine with other ingredients.—**h.-dress,** *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; the hair as dressed in a particular way.—**head'ed,** *a.* Having or furnished with a head; having come to a head.—**h. first,** with the head first; precipitately. **h. foremost‡.**—**h.-gear,** *n.* **1.** The parts of a harness that belong about the head. **2.** A head-dress. **3.** *Naut.* The running rigging of head-sails. — **head'ing,** *n.* Something located at the head, as a title.—**head'land",** *n.* A cliff projecting into the sea.—**head'less,** *a.* Without a head.—**head'light",** *n.* A light at the front, as of a locomotive; also, a white light at a moving steamer's masthead.—**head'long".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Precipitate; impetuous; rash. **2.** Descending precipitately. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS. **II.** *adv.* Head foremost; hence, without deliberation; rashly; recklessly; precipitately.—**head'most",** *a.* Most advanced; foremost.—**h.-piece,** *n* **1.** A piece of armor to protect the head. **2.** A decorative design at the top of a printed page. **3.** [Colloq.] The head; the wits.—**head'quar"ters,** *n. sing. & pl. Mil.* The location of a commanding officer in camp, garrison, etc.—**head'-ship,** *n.* The office of a chief; authority.—**heads'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A public executioner.—**h.-stall,** *n.* The part of a bridle that fits over the horse's head.—**head'stone",** *n.* A stone at the head of a grave; also, a corner-stone or keystone.—**head'strong",** *a.* Stubbornly bent on having one's own way; obstinate; determined. Syn.: see OBSTINATE.—**h.-tone,** *n.* In singing or elocution, a tone deriving its resonance from the cavities of the head.—**h.-voice,** *n.* In singing or elocution, the sounds produced above the chest register.—**head'way",** *n.* **1.** Forward motion; momentum; progress. **2.** The interval of running-time between consecutive trains.—**h.-work,** *n.* Mental labor.—**head'y,** *a.* [HEAD'I-ER; HEAD'I-EST, *pl.*] **1.** Headstrong. **2.** Tending to affect the head, as liquor. Syn.: see OBSTINATE.—**head'i-ness,** *n.*

head'er, 1 hed'ər; 2 hĕd'er, *n.* **1.** A person who makes or puts on heads, as in barrel-making. **2.** A single horse used to help teams up hills. **3.** A plunge or fall head foremost, as in diving. **4.** A blow on the head. **5.** The head of something, as the leader of a mob. **6.** One of various machines or tools for making, attaching, or removing

heads. **7.** A brick or stone placed with its end toward the face of a wall.

heal, 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To restore to health or soundness; reconcile, as differences; remedy. **II.** *i.* To become sound and well. [< AS. *hælan*, < *hāl*, whole.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**heal'a-bl(e**F**,** *a.*—**heal'er,** *n.*—**heal'ing,** *pa. & n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

heald, 1 hīld; 2 hēld, *n.* [Eng.] In weaving, a device for holding and guiding the heddles in a loom. [= HEDDLE.]

health, } 1 helth; 2 hĕlth, *n.* **1.** Soundness of any living
helthS**,** } organism; also, physical condition, good or ill. **2.** A toast wishing health. [< AS. *hælth*, < *hāl*, whole.]—**health'-lift",** *n.* A lifting-machine for exercise.—**h.-officer,** *n.* A quarantine officer, an officer of a health-board, or the like.—**health'ful,** *a.* **1.** Promoting health; salubrious. **2.** Being in health: properly *healthy*. Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**health'some**‡ [Archaic]. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

health'y, } 1 helth'ı; 2 hĕlth'y, *a.* [HEALTH'I-ER; HEALTH'-
helth'yS**,** } I-EST.] **1.** Having health; sound; well; vigorous. **2.** Conducing to health: properly *healthful*.

Syn.: hale, healthful, hearty, hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sound, strong, vigorous, well, wholesome. *Healthy* is most correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results; as, a *healthy* person; a *healthy* condition. *Healthful* signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health; as, a *healthful* climate. *Wholesome* food in a *healthful* climate makes a *healthy* man. With *healthful* are ranged the words *hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary,* and *wholesome,* while the other words are associated with *healthy*. *Salubrious* is always used in the physical sense, and is chiefly applied to air or climate. *Salutary* is now chiefly used in the moral sense; as, a *salutary* lesson. See SANE.—Ant.: delicate, diseased, emaciated, exhausted, failing, fainting, fragile, frail, ill, sick, unhealthy, unsound, wasted, weak, worn, worn down, worn out.—**health'i-ly,** *adv.*—**health'i-ness,** *n.*

heap, 1 hīp; 2 hēp. **I**S**.** *vt.* To form into a heap; fill heaping full; amass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection of things piled up; a pile; mass. **2.** A large number; lot; crowd. [< AS. *hēap*, crowd.]

Syn.: accumulation, agglomeration, aggregate, aggregation, collection, drift, hoard, mass, pile, store. See COLLECTION; MASS.

—**heap'meal**†, *adv.* Confusedly; in heaps.—**heapt,** *pp.*

hear, 1 hīr; 2 hēr, *v.* [HEARD; HEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apprehend by means of the ear. **2.** To attend to the hearing of; listen to; accord a hearing to. **3.** To understand or learn by listening. **4.** To accede to the wishes of; regard; favor; grant. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have perceptions of sound through the ear. **2.** To be told; receive word. [< AS. *hēran*, hear.] Syn.: see LISTEN.—**hear'er,** *n.*—**hear'ing,** *n.* **1.** The capacity to hear. **2.** The special sense by which sounds are perceived. **3.** An opportunity to be heard; audience; judicial trial. **4.** The distance or space within which sound may be heard.—**hear'say",** *n.* Common talk; report; rumor.

hark'en, 1 hārk'n; 2 hārk'n, *v.* Same as HARKEN.

Hearn, 1 hūrn; 2 hērn, **Lafcadio** (1850–1904). A Japanese author and educator, of Irish-Greek parentage.

hearse, } 1 hūrs; 2 hērs. **I**F**.** *vt.* To enclose in or put on a
herseF**,** } hearse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave. **2.** A bier; coffin. [< L.F *hirpex*, harrow.]

heart, } 1 hārt; 2 härt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To build with a solid
hartS**,** } core. **2.** To hearten. **II.** *i.* To form into a heart.

heart, } 1 hārt; 2 härt, *n.* **1.** The hollow muscular struc-
hartS**,** } ture that propels the blood by contraction and dilatation. **2.** The emotional nature; feelings; susceptibility; tenderness; sympathy. **3.** Courage; resolution. **4.** The central or vital part or interest; center; core. **5.** One of various things like a heart. **6.** A red heart-shaped figure on a playing-card; in the plural, the suit so marked. **7.** A term of endearment, praise, or encouragement. [< AS. *heorte*, heart.]—**heart'ache",** *n.* Mental anguish; grief.—**heart'-break",** *n.* Deep grief; overwhelming sorrow. **h.-breaking**‡**.**—**h.-broken.** *a.* Overwhelmingly grieved. **h.-stricken**‡**.**—**heart'burn",** *n.* A burning sensation in the esophagus, due to acidity of the stomach.—**heart'burn"ing.** **1.** *a.* Deeply felt; distressful. **II.** *n.* **1.** Heartburn. **2.** Discontent; jealousy; envy.—**h.-disease,** *n.* Any morbid condition of the heart, whether organic or sympathetic.—**heart'ed,** *a.* Having a heart: chiefly in compounds.—**heart'felt",** *a.* Deeply felt; most sincere.—**heart'less,** *a.* Without heart; pitiless; spiritless. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**heart'rend"ing,** *a.* Extremely distressing; dreadful.—**hearts'ease",** *n.* The pansy or violet. **heart's'-ease"**‡**.**—**h.-shaped,** *a.* Shaped like a heart; oval, with one end obtusely pointed and the other notched.—**h.-sick,** *a.* Deeply disappointed or despondent. **h.-sore**‡**.**—**h.-stricken,** *a.* Overwhelmed with grief or fear.—**h.-string,** *n.* A supposed nerve or tendon that holds the heart in place; hence, in the plural, the strongest feelings or affections.—**h.-struck,** *a.* **1.** Heart-stricken. **2.** Ineradicable.—**h.-whole,** *a.* Having the affections free; not in love; undaunted; sincere.—**h.-wood,** *n.* The hard, older wood at the heart of a tree.—**heart'worn",** *a.* Worn with care and trouble.

heart'en, 1 hārt'n; 2 härt'n, *vt.* **1.** To give heart, courage, or spirit to. **2.** To give or restore fertility to, as land.

Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.

hearth, 1 härth *or* hūrth; 2 härth *or* hērth, *n.* **1.** The floor of a fireplace, furnace, or the like. **2.** The fireside; home. [< AS. *heorth*, hearth.] Syn.: see HOME.—**hearth'-stone",** *n.* A stone forming a hearth; fireside. Syn.: see HOME.

heart'y, 1 hārt'ı; 2 härt'y. **I.** *a.* [HEART'I-ER; HEART'I-EST.] **1.** Proceeding from the heart; cordial; heartfelt. **2.** Full of health and strength. **3.** Craving and supplying abundant nourishment; as, a *hearty* appetite; *hearty* food. **II.** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A hearty fellow, as a sailor. Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY; HEALTHY.—**heart'i-ly,** *adv.*—**heart'i-ness,** *n.*

heat, 1 hīt; 2 hēt. **I**d**.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become hot, feverish, or intense; excite. **II.** *n.* **1.** A physical form of energy generated as by combustion, chemical action, or friction. **2.** The sensation produced by this agent; state of being hot. **3.** A single course of a race. **4.** Intensity; vehemence. **5.** Generative appetite. **6.** Fermentation. [< AS. *hætu*, < *hāt*, hot.] Syn.: (verb) see INCENSE; (noun) see WARMTH.—**heat'er,** *n.* One who or that which heats; specif., a heating-apparatus, as a radiator.

heath, 1 hīth; 2 hēth, *n.* **1.** A low, hardy evergreen shrub. **2.** Open land overgrown with heath or with coarse herbage. [< AS. *hæth*, heath.]—**heath'-bell",** *n.* Same as HEATHER-BELL.—**h.-bird,** *n.* The heath-grouse.—**h.-cock,** *n.* The male heath-grouse.—**h.-fowl,** *n.* The red grouse or moor-fowl.—**h.-grouse,** *n.* A European grouse found in the heath-country of Great Britain, the mal. (blackcock or heath-cock) of which is mostly black, with a lyre-shaped tail.—**h.-hen,** *n.* The female of the heath-grouse.—**heath'y,** *a.*

hea'then, 1 hī'thn; 2 hē'thn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unbelieving; Gentile; pagan. **2.** Irreligious; uncultured. **II.** *n.* [HEA'-THENS or, collectively, HEA'THEN, *pl.*] One who is not a believer, as in the Christian religion; one who is neither a Christian, Jew, nor Mohammedan; a pagan; Gentile; idolater. [< AS. *hæthen*, heathen, < *hæth*, country.]—**hea'then-dom,** *n.*—**hea'then-ish,** *a.*—**hea'then-ism,** *n.*—**hea'then-ize,** *vt.* To render heathenish.—**hea'then-ness,** *n.* [Poet.] **1.** The state of being heathen. **2.** The regions inhabited by the heathen/ **hea'then-esse**‡ [Archaic]; **he'then-esse**†**.**—**hea'then-ry,** *n.* Heathenism; heathendom.

heath'er, 1 hĕth'ər; 2 hĕth'er, *n.* Heath.—**heath'er-bell",** *n.* The bell-like flower of the heather.—**heath'er-y,** *a.* Resembling or abounding with heather.

heave, } 1 hīv; 2 hēv, *v.* [HEAVED or HOVE; HEAV'ING.]
heavF**,** } **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise with effort, as something heavy. **2.** To throw or cast forth. **3.** To cause to swell or rise. **4.** To give vent to with difficulty. **5.** *Geol.* To fracture and throw out of position, as where a mineral vein is thrown aside by a later fault-vein. **6.** *Naut.* To move into a certain position, as an anchor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rise or swell up. **2.** To rise and fall alternately and heavily. **3.** To pant from exertion; strain; labor. **4.** To retch. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To push or pull: used with *at*. (2) To move: said of a ship. [< AS. *habban*, lift.] Syn.: see THROW.—**heav'er,** *n.* [waves.

heave, *n.* A heaving; throw; swell or expansion, as of

hev'en, } 1 hev'n; 2 hĕv'n, *n.* **1.** The place or state of
hev'enS**,** } righteous souls after death; supreme happiness. **2.** The sky. **3.** [H-] God; Providence. [< AS. *heofen*, heaven.]—**heav'en-li-ness,** *n.*—**heav'en-ly,** *a.* Belonging, relating to, or suggestive of heaven; celestial.—**heav'en-ward,** *a.* Tending toward heaven. [horses. [Pl. of HEAVE, *n.*]

heaves, 1 hīvz; 2 hēvs, *n. pl.* An asthmatic disease of

heav'y, } 1 hev'ı; 2 hĕv'y, *a.* [HEAV'I-ER; HEAV'I-EST.] **1.**
hev'yS**,** } Hard to lift or carry; having great weight. **2.** Like a ponderous or massive body; tremendous; powerful. **3.** Having great density; of concentrated strength; potent. **4.** Having to do with large amounts. **5.** Involving much labor or thought. **6.** Hard to bear or suffer. **7.** Causing or feeling sorrow; dejected. **8.** Heavily laden. **9.** Sluggish of mind. [< AS. *hefig*, < *hebban*, heave.]

Syn.: burdensome, crushing, cumbrous, dull, grievous, inert, oppressive, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stolid, stupid, weighty. See DROWSY; SAD.—Ant.: airy, buoyant, ethereal, light, lively, subtile, trifling, trivial volatile.

—**heav'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With great weight or burden; oppressively; also, densely. **2.** With depressing affliction or misfortune; grievously; tediously. **heav'y**† [Poet.].—

heav'i-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being heavy; ponderousness. **2.** Despondency; grief. Syn.: see WEIGHT.—**heav'y-spar",** *n.* Same as BARITE.—**heav'y-weight",** *n.* A person of more than average weight; specif., a boxer or wrestler over 154 pounds in weight.

Heb., **Hebr.,** *abbr.* Hebrew, Hebrews.

heb-dom'a-dal, 1 heb-dem'ə-dəl; 2 hĕb-dŏm'a-dal, *a.* Composed of seven days; occurring weekly. [< Gr. *hebdomas,* week, < *hepta,* seven.]

He'be, 1 hī'bi; 2 hē'be, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth; cup-bearer of Olympus before Ganymede.

heb'e-nont, *n.* Probably henbane: a nonce-word.

He'ber, 1 hī'bər; 2 hē'ber, **Reginald** (1783–1826). An English divine, poet, and hymnologist; bishop of Calcutta.

heb'e-tate‡, 1 heb'ı-tēt; 2 hēb'e-tāt, *vt.* To render dull or stupid. [< L. *hebetatus,* pp. of *hebeto,* < *hebeo,* be blunt.]—**heb'e-tate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a blunt, soft point. **2**‡. Stupid; dull.—**heb"e-ta'tion,** *n.*—**heb'e-tude,** *n.* Stupidity.

He-bra'ic, 1 hı-brē'ık; 2 he-brā'ie, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Hebrews. [< Gr. *Hebraïkos,* < *Hebraïos,* HEBREW.] **He-bra'i-cal**‡.—**He-bra'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**He'bra-ism,** *n.* A distinctive characteristic of the Hebrews; a Hebrew idiom.—**He'bra-ist,** *n.* **1.** One proficient in Hebrew. **2.** One who conforms to the Hebrew type. **He'brew-ist**‡; **He-bri'cian**‡ [Rare].—**He"bra-is'tic,** *a.*—**He'bra-ize,** *vt. & vi.*

He'brew, 1 hī'brū; 2 hē'bry. **I.** *a.* Hebraic. **II.** *n.* A member of the Jewish race; also, their language. [< Gr. *Hebraïos,* < Aramaic *Hebrāyā.*]—**Epistle to the Hebrews,** a New Testament book of uncertain authorship, addressed to Hebrew Christians.

Heb'ri-des, 1 heb'rı-dīz; 2 hēb'ri-dēs, *n. pl.* Islands on the W. coast of Scotland; 3,000 sq. m.—**He-brid'e-an, He-brid'i-an,** *a. & n.*

He'bron, 1 hī'brən; 2 hē'bron, *n.* A town in Palestine, 19 m. S. W. of Jerusalem. *Josh.* xv, 54.

Hec'a-te, 1 hek'a-tī; 2 hĕc'a-tē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A triformed goddess with power over earth, heaven, and the underworld. **Hek'a-te**‡.

hec'a-tomb, 1 hek'ə-tūm *or* -təm; 2 hĕc'a-tǫm *or* -tŏm, *n.* A great sacrifice, originally of a hundred bulls. [< Gr. *hekatombē,* < *hekaton,* hundred, + *bous,* ox.]

heck'le, 1 hek'l; 2 hĕk'l, *vt.* **1.** To interrogate sharply and critically, as a political candidate. **2.** To dress, as flax or hemp. [< D. *hekel,* < *haak,* hook.]—**heck'ler,** *n.*

hec'tare, *n.* See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

hec'tic, 1 hek'tık; 2 hĕc'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Constitutional. **2.** Consumptive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fever connected with some organic disease, as consumption. **2.** The bright flush on the cheek in hectic fever. [< Gr.ᴸ *hektikos.*] **hec'ti-cal**‡.—**hec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hec'to-, 1 hek'to-; 2 hĕc'to-. From Greek *hekaton,* a hundred: a combining form.—**hec'to-gram** or **hec'to-gramme, hec'to-li"ter** or **hec'to-li"tre, hec'to-me"ter** or **hec'to-me"tre, hec'to-stere,** see METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

hec'to-graph, *n.* A gelatin pad for making multiple copies of a writing or drawing.

hectol., *abbr.* Hectoliter.

hectom., *abbr.* Hectometer.

hec'tor, 1 hek'tər *or* -tor; 2 hĕc'tor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To domineer over; bully; be domineering. **II.** *n.* A quarrelsome, domineering fellow; bully. [< Gr.ᴸ *Hektōr,* Hector.]

Hec'tor, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* the Trojan hero of the siege of Troy; son of Priam and Hecuba.

Hec'u-ba, 1 hek'yu-bə; 2 hĕc'yu-ba, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* the wife of Priam, king of Troy.

hed'dle, 1 hed'l; 2 hĕd'l, *n.* A series of vertical cords or wires to raise and lower the threads in weaving. [Of Scand. orig.]

hedet, *v. & n.* Head. **hed**†; **heede**†.

hedge, 1 hej; 2 hĕdg, *v.* [HEDGED; HEDG'ING.] **I.** *tr.* To enclose with or as with a hedge; limit; obstruct; obstruct the progress of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bet so as to offset a bet already made. **2.** To provide a means of escaping responsibility for any action undertaken. **2.** *Com.* To sell or buy, as securities, as a protection against previous purchases or sales, to avert possible losses.

hedge, 1 hej; 2 hĕdg, *n.* A fence formed by bushes set close together. [< AS. *hecg,* < *haga,* yard.]—**hedge'bill",** *n.* A tool used in pruning hedges; bill-hook.—**hedge'ing-bill"**‡.—**h.-marriage,** *n.* A marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest; a clandestine marriage.—**h.-parson,** *n.* Formerly, in England, one of a class of vagabond and illiterate clergy.—**h.-priest**‡.—**hedg'er,** *n.* One who hedges; a maker or mender of hedges.—**hedge'row",** *n.* A row of shrubs, planted as a hedge.—**h.-school,** *n.* A school kept in the open air, as formerly in Ireland; a makeshift school.—**h.-sparrow,** *n.* A small brownish European warbler that frequents hedges.

hedge'hog", 1 hej'heg"; 2 hĕdg'hŏg", *n.* **1.** A small Old World insectivorous mammal having the back and sides covered with stout spines. **2.** Some other spine-bearing animal as the porcupine. **hedge'pig"**‡.

European Hedgehog. ⅓

Hed'ges, Job Elmer (1862–). An American lawyer; publicist; administrator; author; *Common Sense in Politics.*

he'don-ism, 1 hī'dən-ızm *or* hed'ən-ızm; 2 hē'don-ism *or* hĕd'on-ism, *n.* The doctrine of certain Greek philosophers (Aristippus and the Cyrenaics) that pleasure, of whatever kind, is the only good; in ethics, gross self-interest; self-indulgence. [< Gr. *hēdonē,* delight, < *hēdomai,* take pleasure.]—**he-don'ic,** *a.*—**he-don'ics,** *n.*—**hed'on-ist,** *n.*

heed, 1 hīd; 2 hēd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To take notice of; attend to; pay attention. Syn.: see CARE; FOLLOW; LISTEN. **II.** *n.* Careful attention or consideration. [< AS. *hēdan,* heed.]—**heed'ful,** *a.* Attentive. Syn.: see THOUGHTFUL.—**heed'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**heed'ful-ness,** *n.*—**heed'less,** *a.* Careless. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE.—**heed'less-ly,** *adv.*—**heed'less-ness,** *n.*

heel¹, 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To add a heel to. **2.** To arm with a steel spur, as a fighting-cock. **3.** To seize by the heels. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To supply or equip, as with money. **II.** *i.* To follow at one's heels.

heel², *vt. & vi.* To lean, or cause to lean, to one side; cant, as a ship. [< AS. *heldan,* tilt.]

heel, *n.* The hinder part of the foot or of a shoe; anything resembling this in place or position; the lower end of a rafter: the last part of a thing. [< AS. *hēla,* < *hōh* heel.]—**heel'er,** *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A disreputable political retainer. **2.** One who heels shoes.—**heel'-tap",** *n.* **1.** A small quantity of liquor left in a glass. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe.

heft¹, 1 heft; 2 hĕft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To test the weight of by lifting. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.] To lift up; heave. **II.** *t.* [Colloq.] To weigh.

heft², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Weight. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] The bulk or gist of a thing; major part. **3.** The act of heaving. [< HEAVE; cp. HAFT.]

heft³, *n.* A handle; haft. [< AS. *hæft,* handle.]

He'gel, 1 hē'gel; 2 he'gēl, **Georg W. F.** (1770–1831). A German philosopher.—**He-ge'li-an-ism,** *n.* **.** *a. & n.*—**He-ge'li-an-he'ge-mo-ny,** 1 hī'ji-mo-nı *or* hı-je-mo-ny; 2 hē'ge-mo-ny *or* he-gĕm'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] Leadership, or supreme command; political ascendency of a city. [< Gr. *hēgemonia,* < *agō,* lead.]

heg'i-ra, 1 hej'ı-rə *or* hı-jī'rə; 2 hĕg'i-ra *or* he-gī'ra, *n.* A flight; especially [H-] the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622. Ar. *hejira,* departure.] **hej'i-ra**‡.

Hel'del-berg, 1 hel'dəl-bûrg; 2 hĕl'del-bĕrg, *n.* A university city (pop. 60,800) in Baden.

helf'er, } 1 hel'fər; 2
hef'er‡, } *heahfore* 2 hĕf'er, *n.* A young cow. [< AS.

heigh, 1 hā, 2 hī, attention, or , *interj.* An exclamation intended to attract

heigh'-ho", } o encourage, as a race-horse.
varying sig- } hī'-hō"; 2 hī'-hō", *interj.* An exclamation of
prize, etc. } ification, as of weariness, disappointment, sur-

height, } 1 hāit; 2 hīt, *n.* **1.** Distance above a base; alti-
high'th, } tude; elevation. **2.** An eminence. **3.** The ac-
Sy } culmination. [< AS. *hēaðu,* < *hēah,* high.]
hei } n.: acclivity, altitude, elevation, eminence, exaltation,
de } iness. See SUMMIT. Compare HIGH.—Ant.: depression,
he } pth, descent, lowliness, lowness.

-ght'en, } 1 hāit'n; 2 hīt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To intensify; enhance;
-ght'en, } exalt. **II.** *t.* To be elevated or intensified.
Syn.: elevate, enhance, exalt, lift, raise, uplift. See AGGRAVATE; INCREASE.—Ant.: abase, debase, depress, deteriorate, diminish, lower, reduce. [poet and miscellaneous writer.

Hei'ne, 1 hāi'nə; 2 hīne, **Heinrich** (1799–1856). A German

hei'nous, 1 hē'nus; 2 he'nŭs, *a.* Extremely wicked; atrocious. [< F. *haineux,* < OF. *hair,* hate.] Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—**hei'nous-ly,** *adv.*—**hei'nous-ness,** *n.*

heir, 1 ār; 2 ĕr, *n.* One who inherits or is entitled to inherit the property of another; one entitled to succeed to a deceased person's estate; one who or that which succeeds to any qualities or advantages of another. [OF., < L. *heres,* heir.]—**h. apparent,** one who must by course of law become the heir if he survives his ancestor.—**heir'less,** *a.*—**heir'loom",** *n.* **1.** Any movable chattel that descends to an heir. **2.** Any personal quality, endowment, or family characteristic inherited from ancestors.—**h. presumptive,** one who is at present heir to another but whose claims may become void by the birth of a nearer relative.—**heir'ship,** *n.* The state or condition of an heir; succession by inheritance. **heir'dom**‡.

He'jaz, 1 hē'jaz; 2 hę'jăz, *n.* An independent state in W. Arabia; 96,500 sq. m.; pop. 750,000.

hej'i-ra, *n* Same as HEGIRA.

Hek'la, 1 hek'lə; 2 hĕk'la, *n.* A volcano in Iceland; 5,110 ft. high; numerous eruptions since A. D. 1000. **Hec'la‡.**

hek'tare, etc. Same as HECTARE, etc.

held, 1 held; 2 hĕld, *imp.* of HOLD, *v.*

Hel'e-na, 1 hel'ɪ-nə; 2 hĕl'e-na, *n.* **1.** The wife of Menelaus; her desertion of him for Paris caused the Trojan war. **Helen of Troy‡. 2. Flavia Julia, Saint** (247–328). The mother of the emperor Constantine. **3.** A city in west-central Montana; capital of the State; pop. 12,040.

Helf'fe-rich, 1 hel'fe-rɪH; 2 hĕl'fe-rɪH, **Karl Theodor** (1878–). German financier.

Hel'go-land, 1 hel'go-lənt; 2 hĕl'go-länt, *n.* A German island and fortress in the North Sea; ceded by Great Britain, 1890; scene of German naval defeat, Aug. 28, 1914; fortifications demolished 1919. **Hel'i-go-land‡.**

he-li'a-cal, 1 hɪ-laɪ'ə-kəl; 2 he-lī'a-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the sun. [< Gr. *hēliakos,* of the sun.] **he'li-ac‡.—he-li'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hel'i-cal, 1 hel'ɪ-kəl; 2 hĕl'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like a helix.—**hel'i-coid,** *a.* Coiled spirally.

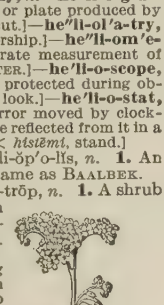
Hel'i-con, 1 hel'ɪ-kən; 2 hĕl'i-cŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A mountain range in Bœotia, with famous fountains; seat of Apollo and the Muses.—**Hel"i-co'ni-an,** *a.*

hel"i-cop'ter, 1 hel"ɪ-kɒp'tər; 2 hĕl"i-cŏp'ter, *n.* A flying-machine sustained by propellers turning on vertical axes. **hel"i-cop'tre‡.**

he'li-o-, 1 hī'lɪ-o-; 2 hē'li-o-. From Greek *hēlios,* the sun: a combining form.—**he"li-o-cen'tric,** *a.* Having reference to the sun as a center. **he"li-o-cen'tri-cal‡.—he'li-o-chrome,** *n.* A photograph in natural colors. [+ Gr. *chrōma,* color.]—**he'li-o-graph,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. **2.** A photograph taken by sunlight. **3.** A mirror for signaling by flashes of light.—**he"li-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**he"li-og'ra-phy,** *n.*—**he"li-o-gra'vure,** *n.* Photo-engraving, or a print or plate produced by it. [+ F. *gravure,* < OHG. *graban,* cut.]—**he"li-ol'a-try,** *n.* Sun-worship. [+ Gr. *latreia,* worship.]—**he"li-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for the accurate measurement of small angles in the heavens. [+ -METER.]—**he'li-o-scope,** *n.* A telescope in which the eyes are protected during observations of the sun. [+ Gr. *skopeō,* look.]—**he'li-o-stat,** *n.* An instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clock-work so that the rays of the sun shall be reflected from it in a fixed direction. [+ Gr. *statos,* fixed, < *histēmi,* stand.]

He"li-op'o-lis, 1 hī"lɪ-ɒp'o-lis; 2 hē"li-ŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Egypt. **On‡. 2.** Same as BAALBEK.

he'li-o-trope, 1 hī'lɪ-o-trōp; 2 hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* **1.** A shrub or herb, with small white or purplish flowers. **2.** An instrument for reflecting the sun's rays, as in signaling. [< Gr.[L] *hēliotropion,* sun-dial.]


Heliotrope.

he'li-o-type, *n.* A photo-engraving from which impressions can be taken by a printing-press; an impression so taken. — **he'li-o-type,** *a.* **he"li-o-typ'ic‡.—he"li-o-ty-pog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** A process by which heliotypes of the sun itself are obtained. **2.** Photo-engraving. [< HELIOTYPE + -GRAPHY.] —**he'li-o-ty"py,** *n.* The process of making heliotypes.

he'li-um, 1 hī'lɪ-um; 2 hē'li-ŭm, *n.* A chemical element found in small quantities in the atmosphere, in certain minerals, etc. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *hēlios,* sun.]

he'lix, 1 hī'lɪks; 2 hē'liks, *n.* [HE'LIX-ES or HEL'I-CES, 1 hel'ɪ-sīz; 2 hĕl'i-çēs, *pl.*] **1.** A spiral, as a screw-thread. **2.** *Anat.* The recurved border of the external ear. [< Gr.[L] *helix,* spiral.]

hell, } 1 hel; 2 hĕl, *n.* **1.** The abode of evil spirits; infernal
hel", } regions; place of eternal punishment, of extreme torment, or of evil-doing. **2.** Hades. **3.** A place of evil, as a gambling-hell; a place of rejected things or refuse. [< AS. *hell,* prob. < *helan,* conceal.] — **hell'bend"er,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A large and voracious amphibian common in the Ohio valley and very tenacious of life. **2.** [Slang.] A drunken debauch.—**hell'-born",** *a.* Born or conceived in hell.—**h.-broth,** *n.* A magical mixture prepared for malignant purposes.—**h.-hound,** *n.* A hound of hell: a fierce and cruel pursuer.—**hell'ish,** *a.* Of or like hell; diabolical. Syn.: see INFERNAL.—**hell'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**hell'ish-ness,** *n.*—**h.-kite,** *n.* A fierce bird of prey; a wantonly malignant or cruel person.

Hel'las, 1 hel'əs; 2 hĕl'as, *n.* See GREECE. **Hel'les‡.**

hel'le-bore, 1 hel'ɪ-bōr; 2 hĕl'e-bōr, *n.* A perennial herb having serrated leaves and large flowers, the roots of some species being cathartic or poisonous. [< Gr.[L+F] *helleboros,* hellebore.]

Hel'lene, 1 hel'ɪn; 2 hĕl'ēn, *n.* A Greek. [< Gr. *Hellēnes,* < *Hellēn,* Hellen, legendary chief.] **Hel-le'ni-an‡. —Hel-len'ic,** *a.* Grecian.—**Hel'le-nism,** *n.* **1.** Anything characteristic of the Greek spirit or civilization. **2.** Assimilation of Greek speech or manners.—**Hel'le-nist,** *n.* **1.** An adopter of Greek speech, culture, etc. **2.** A Greek scholar.—**Hel"le-nis'tic,** *a.*—**Hellenistic Greek,** Greek containing an admixture of Hebrew and Aramaic words and idioms, used in the Septuagint and the New Testament.—**Hel'le-nize,** *vt. & vi.* [nelles: ancient Greek name.

Hel'les-pont, 1 hel'es-pont; 2 hĕl'ĕs-pŏnt, *n.* The Dardanelles.

heli'gram-mite, 1 hel'gram-aɪt; 2 hĕl'ğram-ĭt, *n.* The large aquatic larva of a certain fly, much used as a bait for black bass and other fish.

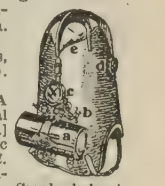
hel'li-cat, 1 hel'ɪ-kat; 2 hĕl'ĭ-căt. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty. **II.** *n.* A fiendish person. **hel'li-cate‡.**

hel-lo', 1 he-lō'; 2 hę-lō', *interj.* A form of familiar salutation especially used in calling through the telephone.

helm[1], 1 helm; 2 hĕlm, *n.* The steering apparatus of a vessel, especially the tiller; place of control or responsibility. [< AS. *helma,* helm.]—**helms'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* A steersman.

helm‖**2,** *n.* A helmet. [< AS. *helm,* covering.]

hel'met, 1 hel'met; 2 hĕl'mĕt, *n.* A covering of defensive armor for the head, or something resembling it in shape, position, or function. [< G. or *helm.*]



Smoke-helmet for wear in smoky or gaseous atmosphere.
a, oxygen-tank; *b,* cock for regulating the flow of oxygen; *c,* indicator-dial; *d,* screened outlet; *e,* air-cushion.

Helm'holtz, 1 helm'hōlts; 2 hĕlm'hōlts, **Hermann L. F., Baron von** (1821–1894). A German physicist.

hel'minth, 1 hel'mɪnth; 2 hĕl'minth, *n.* A worm; specifically, a parasitic intestinal worm. [< Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.] —**Hel-min'thes,** *n. pl.* The entozoic worms.—**hel-min'thic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Worm-expelling. **2.** Pertaining to helminths. **II.** *n.* A vermifuge.

Hé"lo"ïse', 1 ē"lō"ɪz'; 2 ę"lō"ĭs', *n.* A French abbess (1101–1164); in early life pupil, mistress, and, later, wife of Abélard.

Hel'ot, 1 hel'ət *or* hī'lət; 2 hĕl'ŏt *or* hē'lot, *n.* One of the Spartan bondmen; [h-] any slave. [< Gr. *Helos* (town of Sparta).]—**hel'ot-ism,** *n.*—**hel'ot-ry,** *n.* **1.** Serfdom. **2.** Helots as a class.

help[t], 1 help; 2 hĕlp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide means or assistance for or to; aid; assist; relieve; succor. **2.** To change for the better; remedy. **3.** To wait upon, as at table. **4.** To hinder or prevent; refrain from; forbear. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lend assistance; be useful. **2.** To portion out food at table. [< AS. *helpan,* help.] **helpe‡.**

Syn.: abet, aid, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, second, stand by, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid.* In extremity we say "God *help* me" rather than "God *aid* me." In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We speak of *helping* the helpless, rather than of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid,* but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help.* In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* is to *aid* as an equal; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. *Encourage* refers to mental *aid,* as *uphold* now usually does; *succor* and *support,* oftenest to material assistance. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET; AID; PROMOTE; SERVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for HINDER.

—**so help me God,** so may God help me as I speak the truth.—**help'er,** *n.* One who or that which helps, encourages, or comforts. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY. — **help'ful,** *a.* Affording aid; beneficial. Syn.: see CONVENIENT; USEFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**help'ing,** *a. & n.* —**help'less,** *a.* **1.** Unable to help oneself; feeble. **2.** Beyond remedy. **3**‡. Affording no assistance; incapable of helping. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**help'mate",** *n.* A helper; coworker. Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**help'meet",** *n.* One who is fitted to help; a partner; companion; wife.

help, *n.* **1.** Assistance afforded toward the promotion of an object or the attainment of an end. **2.** Remedy or relief; rescue or succor. **3.** A helper. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A house-servant. **5.** [Colloq.] A portion of food. [< AS. *help,* < *helpan,* help.]

Syn.: aid, assistance, countenance, encouragement, relief, remedy, rescue, succor, support. See ADJUNCT.—Ant.: discouragement, embarrassment, hindrance, interference, objection, obstruction, opposition.

Hel'sing-fors, 1 hel'sɪŋ-fōrs; 2 hĕl'sing-fōrs, *n.* A fortified city, capital of Finland; has university; pop. 143,000.

hel'ter-skel'ter, 1 hel'tər-skel'tər; 2 hĕl'ter-skĕl'ter. **I.** *a.* Hurried and confused. **II.** *n.* Disorderly hurry;

confused and hasty action. **III.** *adv.* With haste and confusion. [Imitative.]

helve, ‡ 1 helv; 2 hĕlv. **I.** *vt.* [HELV(E)D[S]; HELV'ING.] To **helv**[S], ‡ furnish with a helve. **II.** *n.* The handle, as of an ax or hatchet. [< AS. *helf*, handle.]

Hel-ve'ti-a, 1 hel-vī'shi-ə; 2 hĕl-vē'shi-a, *n.* The ancient Latin name of Switzerland: still in poetic use.—**Hel-ve'tian,** *a.* & *n.*—**Hel-vet'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Helvetia (Switzerland); Swiss. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* An adherent of Zwingli and the other Swiss reformers.—**Hel-ve'ti-I,** *n. pl.* A Germano-Celtic people, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.

hem[1], 1 hem; 2 hĕm, *vt.* [HEMMED, HEMD[S]; HEM'MING.] **1.** To make a hem on; border; edge. **2.** To shut in; enclose; restrict.—**hem'mer,** *n.*

hem[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [HEMMED; HEM'MING.] To throw off by coughing; cough; stammer.

hem[1], *n.* A fold made by twice turning over the raw edge of a fabric and sewing down the inner fold. [< AS. *hem*, < *ham*, a field.]

hem[2], *n.* & *interj.* A sound made as in clearing the throat; ahem. [Onomatopœic.]

hem†, *pron.* Them: objective plural of HE.

he'mal, ‡ 1 hī'mal; 2 hē'mal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to blood or the **hæ'mal,** ‡ vascular system; of the nature of blood. **2.** Pertaining to or situated on the side of the body that contains the heart. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.]

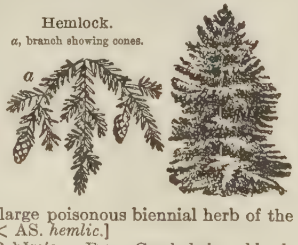
Hem'ans, 1 hem'ənz; 2 hĕm'ang, **Felicia Dorothea** (*née* Browne) (1793–1835). An English lyrical poet.

hem'a-tite, 1 hem'ə-tait; 2 hĕm'a-tīt, *n.* A ferric oxid of a black or red color; one of the most important ores of iron. [< Gr.[L] *haimatitēs*, blood-like, < *haima*(*t*-), blood.] **hæm'a-tite‡.**

hem'a-told, 1 hem'ə-teld; 2 hĕm'a-tōld, *a.* Bloody, or resembling blood. [< Gr. *haima*, blood, + *eidos*, form.]

hem"a-tol'o-gy, 1 hem"ə-tol'o-ji; 2 hĕm"a-tōl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the blood, its formation, functions, and diseases. [< Gr. *haima*, blood, + -LOGY.] **hæm"a-tol'o-gy‡; hem"a-to-lo'gi-a‡.**

hem'I-, 1 hem'ɪ-; 2 hĕm'i-, *prefix.* Half. [< L. *hemi-*, < Gr. *hēmi-* half.]—**hem"i-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of one side of the body. [+ Gr. *plēssō*, strike.] **hem'I-ple"gy‡; hem"I-plex'I-a‡; hem'I-plex-y‡.—hem"I-ple'gic,** *a.*—**He-mip'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects with mouth-organs generally suctorial and usually four wings, thick at the base and membranous at the free end, including ordinary bugs, cicadas, crickets, plant-lice, etc. [+ Gr. *pteron*, wing.]—**he-mip'ter, *n.*—he-mip'ter-al,** *a.*—**he-mip'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**he-mip'ter-ous,** *a.*—**hem'I-sphere,** *n.* A half-sphere; half of the terrestrial or of the celestial globe. — **hem"I-spher'ic, -I-cal,** *a.* — **hem"I-sphe'roid,** *n.* The half of a spheroid. [+ SPHEROID.] — **hem"I-sphe-rol'dal,** *a.* — **hem'I-stich,** *n.* A half of a poetic line; an incomplete poetic line.



Hemlock.
a, branch showing cones.

hem'lock, 1 hem'-lek; 2 hĕm'lŏk, *n.* **1.** An evergreen of the pine family. **hemlock spruce"‡.** **2.** A large poisonous biennial herb of the parsley family. [< AS. *hemlic.*]

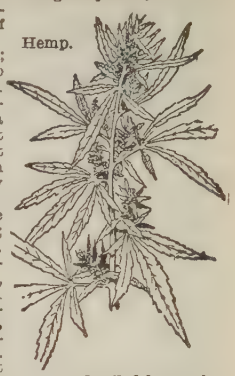
hem'o-, ‡ 1 hem'o-; 2 hĕm'o-. From Greek *haima*, blood: **hæ'mo-,** ‡ a combining form.—**hem"o-glo'bin,** *n.* A compound ($C_{712}H_{1130}N_{214}S_2FeO_{246}$), amorphous in structure, forming the solid coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles. It serves as a carrier of oxygen from the lungs. [+ L. *globus*, ball.] **hæ"mo-glo'bin‡.**

hem'or-rhage, 1 hem'ə-rij; 2 hĕm'o-raġ, *n.* Discharge of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel. [< Gr. *haimorrhagia*, < *haima*, blood, + *rhēgnymi*, break.] **hæm'or-rhage‡.** — **hem"or-rhag'ic,** *a.* — **hem'[or hæm']or-rhoids,** *n. pl.* Piles.—**hem"[or hæm"]or-rhoi'dal,** *a.*

hem"o-stat'ic, 1 hem'o-stat'ɪk; 2 hĕm'o-stăt'ic. **I.** *a.* Relating to the stagnation of blood, or to the stopping of bleeding. **II.** *n.* A medicine that stops bleeding; a styptic. [< Gr. *haima*, blood, + *statos*, < *histanai*, cause to stand.]

hemp, 1 hemp; 2 hĕmp, *n.* **1.** A tall annual herb of the nettle family, with small green flowers, and a tough bark; also, the tough and strong fiber obtained from it, used for cloth and cordage. See illus. in next column. **2.** [Colloq.] The hangman's rope. [< AS. *henep*, hemp.]—**carl'-hemp",** *n.* The seed-bearing or female hemp-plant, the coarser and stronger; so named because formerly supposed to be the male.—**hemp'en,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hemp.

hemp'le, 1 hemp'ɪ; 2 hĕmp'i. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Riotous; roguish; waggish. **II.** *n.* A graceless, incorrigible person, or one for whom the hemp grows; humorously, a giddy young person of either sex. **hemp'y‡.**


Hemp.

hem'stitch", 1 hĕm'stich"; 2 hĕm'stĭch". **I‡.** *vt.* To embroider with a hemstitch. **II.** *n.* The ornamental finishing of the inner edge of a hem, made by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross-threads by successive stitches.

hen, 1 hen; 2 hĕn, *n.* **1.** The female of the domestic fowl; also, any female bird. **2.** *pl.* Domestic fowl, without regard to sex. [< AS. *henn*, hen.] — **hen'bane",** *n.* A poisonous herb of the nightshade family.—**hen'-coop",** *n.* A cage or crib for confining hens. — **hen-hawk,** *n.* One of various hawks that prey upon poultry, as the American red-tailed buzzard.—**hen-hussy,** *n.* A man acting as a busybody in a woman's affairs.—**hen-roost,** *n.* A place where poultry roost.

Hen., Hy., *abbr.* Henry.

hence, ‡ 1 hens; 2 hĕnç, *adv.* **1.** Away from this place.

hense[P], ‡ **2.** In the future. **3.** From this cause or source; consequently; therefore. [< AS. *heonan*, < *heona*, hence.] Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**hence"forth',** *adv.* From this time on or forward. **hence"for'ward‡.**

hench'man, 1 hench'mən; 2 hĕnch'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A servile agent or subordinate. **2‖.** A male servant. [< AS. *hengst*, horse, + *man*, man.]

Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

hen-dec'a-, 1 hen-dek'ə-; 2 hĕn-dĕc'a-. From Greek *hendeka*, eleven: a combining form.—**hen-dec'a-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with eleven sides and eleven angles. [+ Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]—**hen"de-cag'o-nal,** *a.*

hen-di'a-dys, 1 hen-dai'ə-dis; 2 hĕn-dī'a-dys, *n. Rhet.* The use of two words connected by a conjunction to express the same idea as a single word with a qualifier; as, with *might* and *main*, = by main strength. [< Gr. *hen*, neut. of *hets*, one, + *dia*, by, + *dyoin*, gen. dual of *dyo*, two.]

Hen'gest, 1 hen'gest; 2 hĕn'gĕst, *n.* A Saxon chief (-488?) who conquered part of England. **Hen'gist‡.**

hen'na, 1 hen'ə; 2 hĕn'a, *n.* A cosmetic preparation from the leaves of an Oriental plant of this name: used for dyeing the finger-nails, etc., a reddish-orange. [Ar.]

Henne"pin', 1 en"pañ'; 2 ĕn"păñ', **Louis** (1640–1708?). A Flemish Franciscan missionary to Canada, and explorer.

hen'ner-y, 1 hen'ər-ɪ; 2 hĕn'er-y, *n.* A place where hens are kept.

hen'peck"[t], 1 hen'pek"; 2 hĕn'pĕk", *vt.* To domineer over; worry by petty annoyances: said of a wife who thus controls her husband.

hen'ry[1], 1 hen'rɪ; 2 hĕn'ry, *n. Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction. [< Joseph *Henry.*]

Hen'ry[2], *n.* **1.** One of eight kings of England; notably: (1) **H. II.** (1133–1189), a king of England, the first Plantagenet. (2) **H. IV., of Bolingbroke** (1367–1416), founded House of Lancaster. (3) **H. V., of Monmouth** (1387–1422), conquered France. (4) **H. VIII., Tudor** (1491–1547), threw off the papal authority. **2.** One of four kings of France; especially **H. IV., of Navarre,** "the Great" (1553–1610), founder of Bourbon dynasty; published the Edict of Nantes, 1598. **3.** One of various German kings and emperors; especially **H. IV.,** Holy Roman Emperor; struggle with Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand); did penance at Canossa. **4. Joseph** (1799–1878), an American physicist. **5. Patrick** (1736–1799), an American patriot and orator; governor of Virginia.

hens†, *adv.* Hence.

hent, 1 hent; 2 hĕnt, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To turn up with a plow. **2†.** To seize; receive.—**hent†,** *n.* A catch or grasp.

he-pat'ic, 1 hɪ-pat'ɪk; 2 he-păt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the liver. [< Gr. *hēpatikos*, < *hēpar* (*hēpat*-), liver.] **he-pat'I-cal‡.**

he-pat'I-ca, 1 hɪ-pat'ɪ-kə: 2 he-păt'i-ca, *n. Bot.* The liverleaf (*Anemone hepatica*, formerly *Hepatica triloba*). **liv'er-wort‡.**

He-pat'I-cæ, 1 hɪ-pat'ɪ-sɪ: 2 he-păt'i-çē, *n. pl. Bot.* A class of moss-like plants, the liverworts.

He-phæs'tus, 1 hɪ-fes'tus; 2 he-fĕs'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The god of fire and metallurgy; the Roman Vulcan.

hept-, ‡ 1 hept-, hep'tə-; 2 hĕpt-, hĕp'ta-. From Greek **hep'ta-,** ‡ *hepta*, seven: combining forms.—**hep'ta-chord,** *n.*

Mus. **1.** A diatonic octave without the upper note. **2.** An instrument with seven strings. **3.** The interval of the major seventh. [+ Gr. *chordē*, string.]—**hep'tad.** **I.** *a.* Having a combining power of seven; or of belonging to a heptad. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection of seven things. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of seven.—**hep'ta-glot.** **I.** *a.* Written in seven languages. **II.** *n.* A book in seven languages. [+ Gr. *glōtta*, tongue.]

hep'ta-gon, 1 hep'tə-gən; 2 hĕp'ta-gŏn, *n.* A figure having seven sides and seven angles. [< Gr. *hepta*, seven, + *gonia*, corner.]—**hep-tag'o-nal,** *a.*

hep"ta-he'dron, *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by seven plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, side.]—**hep-tan'gu-lar,** *a.* Having seven angles.

hep'tar-chy, 1 hep'tär-kı; 2 hĕp'tär-cy, *n.* [-CHIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A group of seven kingdoms or governments; specifically, the seven Saxon kingdoms in England (5th to 9th century). **2.** Government by seven persons. [< Gr. *hepta*, seven, + *archē*, rule.]

hep'ta-teuch, 1 hep'tə-tūk; 2 hĕp'ta-tūc, *n.* The first seven books of the Old Testament. [< HEPTA- + Gr. *teuchos*, tool, book.]

her[1], 1 hûr; 2 hĕr, *pron.* Objective or possessive case of SHE: used in the form *hers* in the predicate when the noun is not expressed; as, this is *her* book; this book is *hers*. [< AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *heō*, fem. of *hē*, he.]

her[2]†, *pron.* Their.

her., *abbr.* Heraldic, heraldry, *heres* (L., heir).

He'ra, } 1 hı'ra, hı'rı; 2 hē'ra, hē'rē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The queen
He're, } of the gods, sister and wife of Zeus; identified with the Roman Juno.

Her'a-cles, } 1 her'ə-klız; 2 hĕr'a-clēs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* Hercules:
Her'a-kles, } the Greek name.—**Her"a-cle'an,** *a.*

Her"a-cli'tus, 1 her"ə-klı'tus; 2 hĕr"a-clī'tŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (about 500 B. C.); called "the Weeping Philosopher."

her'ald[d], 1 her'əld; 2 hĕr'ald, *vt.* To announce publicly; usher in; proclaim. Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; PRECEDE.

her'ald, *n.* **1.** (1) Formerly, an officer whose business it was to bear messages, challenges, etc., from a sovereign or from the commander of an army. (2) In more recent times, in Great Britain, an official whose duty and profession it is to grant or record arms, trace and record genealogies, record the creation of peers, etc. **2.** An official bearer of important tidings; hence, any bearer of news. **3.** A precursor; harbinger. [< OHG.[LL] *hart*, army, + *waltan*, rule.]

Syn.: ambassador, courier, forerunner, harbinger, pioneer, precursor.—**he-ral'dic,** *a.* Relating to heralds or heraldry.—**her'ald-ry,** *n.* **1.** The science that treats of blazoning or describing armorial bearings and the like. **2.** A coat of arms; the symbolism of heraldic bearings.—**her'ald-ship,** *n.* The office or rank of a herald.

He-rat', 1 hı-rāt'; 2 he-rät', *n.* A fortified city (pop. 45,000) of W. Afghanistan; "key to India."

herb, 1 hûrb *or* ûrb; 2 hĕrb *or* ĕrb, *n.* **1.** A plant that dies completely, or down to the ground, after flowering. **2.** Green fodder for cattle; herbage. **3.** [Colloq.] A herbaceous plant used medicinally. [< L.[F] *herba*, grass, herbage.]—**her-ba'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like herbs.—**herb'age,** *n.* Herbs collectively; hence, pasturage.—**herb'al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to herbs. **II.** *n.* ‖. A book containing classifications and descriptions of plants. 2†. A herbarium.—**herb'al-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the study of plants; also, a dealer in herbs, or a botanic physician.—**her-ba'rium,** *n.* [-RI-UMS[z] or -RI-A, *pl.*] A collection of dried plants scientifically arranged; also, a book or building containing such collection.—**herb'a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A garden containing herbs only.—**her-bes'cent,** *a. Bot.* Herb-like; tending to become herbaceous. [< L. *herbescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *herbesco*, grow green, < *herba*, grass.] — **her-bif'er-ous,** *a* Producing herbs or vegetation.—**herb'ist,** *n.* A herbalist.—**Her-biv'o-ra,** *n. pl. Mam.* The herbivorous ungulates. [< L. *herba*, herb, + *voro*, devour.]—**her-biv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding on vegetable matter, as certain animals.—**her'bivore,** *n.* A herbivorous animal.—**herb'y,** *a.*

Her'bart, 1 her'bart; 2 hĕr'bärt, **Johann Friedrich** (1776–1841). A German philosopher.—**Her-bar'ti-an,** *a.*

Her'bert, 1 hûr'bərt; 2 hĕr'bert, **George** (1593–1633). An English clergyman and poet.

Her"cu-la'ne-um, 1 hûr"kiu-lē'nı-um; 2 hĕr"cū-lā'ne-ŭm, *n.* A Roman city near Naples, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79; now partially excavated; manuscripts, art objects, etc., discovered.

her-cu'le-an, 1 hər-kiū'lı-ən; 2 her-cū'le-an, *a.* [H- or h-] Like or pertaining to Hercules, the ancient hero or demigod; possessing or requiring great strength; laborious; mighty.

Her'cu-les, 1 hûr'kiū-lız; 2 hĕr'cū-lēs, *n.* **1.** A mythical hero of Greece; type of strength and endurance. **2.** *Astron.* A large northern constellation. **3.** [h-] A man of great size and strength. **Her'a-cles**†; **Her'a-kles**†.—**Her'cu-les's-club,** *n.* **1.** One of several small trees or shrubs, as the prickly ash, the spikenard-tree, etc. **2.** A large variety of the common gourd.

herd[d], 1 hûrd; 2 hĕrd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To bring together into a flock or herd; congregate; flock together. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of animals feeding or traveling together. **2.** A crowd of people; rabble; hence, the ignorant and unrefined. **3.** A herdsman. [< AS. *hirde*, < *heord*, herd.] Syn.: see FLOCK; MOB.—**herd'-book",** *n.* A record of the pedigrees of cattle in important herds.—**herd's-grass,** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] Redtop. **2.** [New Eng.] Timothy.—**herds'man,** *n.* One who owns or tends a herd. **herd'er**†; **herd'man**‡ [U. S.].

Her'der, 1 her'dər; 2 hĕr'der, **Johann Gottfried von** (1744–1803). A German philosopher, theologian, and poet.

her'dic, 1 hûr'dık; 2 hĕr'dic, *n.* [U. S.] A carriage with low-hung body, back entrance, and side seats. [< Peter *Herdic*, its inventor.]

here, 1 hır; 2 hēr, *adv.* **1.** In or at this place. **2.** To this place; hither. **3.** At this point of time or stage of proceedings; now. **4.** At a place indicated. **5.** In the present life. [< AS. *hēr*, here, < √ of HE, *pron.*]—**here'about",** *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity. **here'abouts"‡.—here-af'ter.** **I.** *n.* A future state or existence. **II.** *adv.* At some future time; also, from this time forth; after the present life.—**here and there,** in one place and another; so as to be irregularly scattered.—**here-at',** *adv.* At or by reason of this.—**here'a-way",** *adv.* [Colloq.] About here; in this vicinity.—**here-by',** *adv.* By means or virtue of this.—**here-in',** *adv.* In this; in this place, circumstance, etc.—**here"in-af'ter,** *adv.* In a subsequent part of this deed or contract.—**here"in-be-fore',** *adv.* In a preceding part of this document or contract.—**here-in'to‖,** *adv.* Into this.—**here-of',** *adv.* **1.** Of this; about this. **2.** From this; because of this.—**here-on',** *adv.* On this; hereupon.—**here-to',** *adv.* To this time, place, or end.—**here"-to-fore'.** **I.** *n.* Past time. **II.** *adv.* Previously; hitherto.—**here"un-to'‖,** *adv.* To this; hereto; up to this point, or to this end or result.—**here"up-on',** *adv.* Upon or because of this.—**here-with',** *adv.* Along with this.

he-red"i-ta-bil'i-ty, **he-red'i-ta-bl(e)**[F], etc. Same as HERITABILITY, etc.

her"e-dit'a-ment, 1 her"ı-dit'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 hĕr"e-dit'a-ment, *n. Law.* Anything capable of being inherited. [< LL. *hereditamentum*, < L. *here(d-)s*, heir.]

he-red'i-ta-ry, 1 hı-red'ı-tē-rı; 2 he-rĕd'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Passing, capable of passing, or that must necessarily pass by inheritance, or from an ancestor, to an heir. (2) Deriving by inheritance. **2.** Passing naturally from parent to child. **3.** Endowed with certain qualities derived from an ancestor.—**he-red'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*

he-red'i-ty, 1 hı-red'ı-tı; 2 he-rĕd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Transmission of physical or mental qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to offspring. **2.** The tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of a progenitor. [< L. *heredita(t-)s*, heirship, < *heres* (*hered-*), heir.]

Her'e-ford, 1 her'ı-fərd; 2 hĕr'e-ford, *n.* One of a breed of cattle, commonly red with white points. See CATTLE.

her'e-sy, 1 her'ı-sı; 2 hĕr'e-sy, *n.* [-SIES[z], *pl.*] A doctrinal view or belief at variance with the recognized tenets of a system, church, school, or party. [< Gr. *hatresis*, school, < *haireō*, take.]—**her'e-si-arch,** *n.* The chief exponent of a heresy. Syn.: see HERETIC.

her'e-tic, 1 her'ı-tik; 2 hĕr'e-tĭc, *n.* One who holds a heresy.

Syn.: dissenter, heresiarch, nonconformist, schismatic. Etymologically, a *heretic* is one who takes or chooses his own belief, instead of the belief of his church; a *schismatic* is primarily one who produces a split or rent in the church. A *heretic* differs in doctrine from the religious body with which he is connected; a *schismatic* differs in doctrine or practise, or in both. A *heretic* may be reticent, or even silent; a *schismatic* introduces divisions. A *heresiarch* is the author of a heresy or the leader of a heretical party, and is thus at once a *heretic* and a *schismatic*. With advancing ideas of religious liberty, the odious sense once attached to these words is largely modified, and *heretic* is often used playfully. *Dissenter* and *nonconformist* are terms specifically applied to English subjects who hold themselves aloof from the Church of England.—**he-ret'i-cal,** *a.* At variance with or subversive of accepted views or beliefs. **-ly,** *adv.*

her'i-ot, 1 her'ı-ət; 2 hĕr'i-ot, *n. Feudal Law.* A tribute or contribution to the lord of the manor from the heir of a tenant upon succeeding his father. [< AS. *hereġeatu*, < *here*, army, + *ġeatwa*, equipment.]

her'i-ta-ble, } 1 her'ı-tə-bl; 2 hĕr'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can
her'i-ta-bl[F], } be inherited. **2.** Capable of inheriting. [< L. *heres*, heir.]—**her"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

her'i-tage, 1 her'ı-tıj; 2 hĕr'i-tag, *n.* An estate that passes by descent; that which is inherited, as a quality or condition. [OF., ult. < L. *heres*, heir.]

her'i-tor, 1 her'ı-tər *or* -tər; 2 hĕr'i-tor, *n. Scots Law.* The proprietor of a heritable thing; a holder in a parish. [< OF.

heritter, < L. *hereditarius,* < *heres,* heir.]—**her'i-trix,** *n. fem.*

Her'ki-mer, 1 hûr'ki-mər; 2 hĕr'ki-mer, **Nicholas** (1715–1777). An American Revolutionary general. [sea-trout.

her'ling, 1 hûr'liŋ; 2 hĕr'liŋ, *n.*

Her'mann, 1 her'mən; 2 hĕr'män, *n.* (17 B. C.–A. D. 21.) A German national hero; known in Latin literature as Arminius; fought against the Romans and was assassinated.

her-maph'ro-dite, 1 her-maf'ro-dait; 2 her-măf'ro-dīt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of both sexes; bisexual. **2.** *Naut.* Square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. **II.** *n.* **1.** A being that combines the peculiarities of both sexes. **2.** *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig. [< Gr. *hermaphroditos.*]—**her-maph"ro-dit'ic,** *a.*—**her-maph'ro-dit-ism,** *n.* **her-maph'ro-dism‡.**

her"me-neu'tics, 1 hûr"mi-nū'tiks; 2 hĕr"me-nū'tĭcs, *n.* The science or art of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [< Gr. *hermēneutes,* interpreter.]—**her"me-neu'tic,** *a.* Expository. **her"me-neu'ti-cal‡.**—**her"me-neu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Her'mes, 1 hûr'mīz; 2 hĕr'mēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The messenger and herald of the gods: identified with the Roman *Mercury.*

Her-met'ic, 1 her-met'ik; 2 her-mĕt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Greek Hermes, the god of secrets and of occult philosophy, or to the Egyptian Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth). **2.** [h-] Made impervious to air and other fluids, as by fusion. [< Gr. *Hermēs,* Hermes.] **her-met'i-cal‡.**—**hermetic art,** alchemy; hence, chemistry.—**her-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By hermetic process. **2.** According to the teachings of the Hermetic books, the sacred canon of the ancient Egyptians.

her'mit, 1 hûr'mit; 2 hĕr'mit, *n.* **1.** One who abandons society and lives alone; an anchorite. **2†.** A beadsman. [< Gr.LL+F *erēmitēs,* < *erēmos,* solitary.]—**her'mit-age,** *n.* **1.** The retreat or cell of a hermit. **2.** [H-] A French wine, both red and white. Syn.: see CLOISTER.

Her'mon, 1 hûr'mən; 2 hĕr'mon, *n. Bib.* A mountain in N. E. Palestine; estimated 9,050–9,200 ft. high. *Ps.* cxxxiii, 3: the highest mountain of Palestine.

hern, 1 hûrn; 2 hĕrn, *n.* The heron.

Herne the hunt'er, 1 hûrn; 2 hĕrn. A popular character in English legend; said to have frequented Windsor Forest near **Herne's oak.**

her'ni-a, 1 hûr'ni-ə; 2 hĕr'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Protrusion, as of an intestine, from its normal position; rupture. [L.]—**her'ni-al,** *a.*

hern'shaw, 1 hûrn'shō; 2 hĕrn'shą, *n.* **1.** A heron. **2.** *Her.* The representation of a heron or similar bird. [< OF. *heroncel,* < *hairon,* F. *héron,* HERON.]

he'ro, 1 hī'ro; 2 hē'ro, *n.* **1.** A man distinguished for valor, fortitude, or bold enterprise; anciently, a demigod. **2.** The central male figure of a poem, play, or novel. [< L. *herus,* < Gr. *hērōs,* hero.]—**he-ro'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or like a hero; brave; hence, vigorous; venturesome. **2.** *Art.* Larger than life. **3.** Characterizing a type of verse adapted to heroic or lofty themes, as the English iambic pentameter. **he-ro'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see BRAVE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heroic verse. **2.** *pl.* Bombastic or extravagant language. —**he-ro'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**her'o-in**(e8, *n.* **1.** A woman of heroic character. **2.** The chief female character in a story, play, or the like.—**her'o-ism,** *n.* **1.** Heroic character or qualities. **2.** A heroic act. Syn.: see FORTITUDE; PROWESS. —**he'ro-wor"ship,** *n.* Enthusiastic or extravagant admiration for heroes or distinguished personages.

He'ro, *n. Gr. Myth.* A priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos. See LEANDER.

Her'od, 1 her'əd; 2 hĕr'od, *n.* **1.** "The Great" (72 B. C.–A. D. 4), king of Judea at the time of the birth of Christ; rebuilt temple at Jerusalem. **2. Agrippa I.** (10–44), grandson of Herod the Great; king of Judea and Samaria; killed James; imprisoned Peter. **3. Agrippa II.** (27–72?), son of the preceding; king of Judea; heard Paul's defense. **4. Antipas,** son of Herod the Great; killed John the Baptist. —**He-ro'di-an,** *a.*

He-ro'di-as, 1 hi-rō'di-əs; 2 he-rō'di-as, *n.* Second wife of Herod Antipas. *Mark* vi, 17–28.

He-rod'o-tus, 1 hi-rod'o-tus; 2 he-rŏd'o-tŭs, *n.* A Greek historian (5th century B. C.); "Father of History."

her'on, 1 her'ən; 2 hĕr'on, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird. See BIRD. [< F. *héron,* < OHG. *heigir.*]—**her'on-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place where herons congregate and breed.

her'pes, 1 hûr'pīz; 2 hĕr'pēs, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory eruption on the skin, forming groups of small blisters. [L.] —**her-pet'ic,** *a. Med.* Relating to or like tetter. **her-pet'i-cal‡.**—**her'pe-tism,** *n.*

her"pe-tol'o-gy, 1 hûr"pi-tol'o-ji; 2 hĕr"pe-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of reptiles and amphibians. [< Gr. *herpeton,* reptile, + -LOGY.]—**her"pe-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

herr, 1 her; 2 hĕr, *n.* A German title of respectful address, equivalent to the English *mister.* [G.]

Her'rick, 1 her'ik; 2 hĕr'ĭk, **Robert** (1591–1674). An English lyric poet; *Hesperides.*

her'ring, 1 her'iŋ; 2 hĕr'ing, *n.* A small food-fish frequenting moderate depths of the ocean in great schools. See FISH. [< AS. *hæring,* prob. < *here,* army.]

hers, 1 hûrz; 2 hĕrs, *poss. pron.* See HER.

Her'schel, 1 hûr'shel; 2 hĕr'shĕl, *n.* **1. Sir John Frederick William** (1792–1871), an English astronomer and physicist; son of Sir William. **2. Sir William** (1738–1822), a German-English astronomer; discovered Uranus.

herse, 1 hûrs; 2 hĕrs, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* (1) A portcullis. (2) A species of cheval-de-frise. **2.** A lattice or grating. [< F. *herse,* harrow; see HEARSE.]

her-self', 1 her-self'; 2 her-sĕlf', *pron.* A reflexive or emphatic form of the third-personal pronoun, feminine.

her'ship, 1 hûr'ship; 2 hĕr'ship, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Cattle-raiding, or carrying off cattle by force; hence, plunder; pillage; waste. **2.** Stolen cattle. [< Ice. *herskapr,* < *herr,* army.]

hertet, *n.* A hart.

Hertz, 1 herts; 2 hĕrts, **Heinrich** (1857–1894). A German physicist and electrical investigator.—**Hertz'i-an,** *a.*—**Hertzian telegraphy,** wireless telegraphy.—**Hertzian waves,** electric waves.

Her"ze-go-vi'na, 1 her"tse-go-vī'nə; 2 hĕr"tsĕ-ġo-vī'nä, *n.* See BOSNIA.—**Her"ze-go-vin'i-an,** *a.*

He'si-od, 1 hī'si-əd; 2 hē'si-ŏd, *n.* A Greek didactic poet of the 8th century B. C.; *Works and Days.*

hes'i-tate, 1 hez'i-tēt; 2 hĕẓ'i-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"-ING.] **1.** To be uncertain as to decision or action. **2.** To be slow or faltering in speech. [< L. *hæsito,* stick fast.]

Syn.: see FLUCTUATE; LINGER.

—**hes'i-tan-cy, hes"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or manner of one who hesitates; vacillation. **2.** A faltering in speech. **hes'i-tance‡.** Syn.: see DOUBT.—**hes'i-tant,** *a.* Hesitating; vacillating. Syn.: see IRRESOLUTE.—**hes'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

Hes'per, 1 hes'pər; 2 hĕs'per, *n.* The evening star; vesper. [< Gr.L *Hesperos,* evening star.] **Hes'pe-rus‡.**—**Hes-pe'ri-an,** *a.* [Poet.] In or of the west; western.

Hes-per'i-des, 1 hes-per'i-dīz; 2 hĕs-pĕr'i-dēs, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The four sisters who guarded the golden apples of Hera (Juno). **2.** The delightful garden of the gods containing these apples. [L., < Gr. *Hesperides,* < *Hesperos,* evening star.] —**Hes"pe-rid'i-an,** *a.*

Hes'se, 1 hes'ə; 2 hĕs'e, *n.* A German republic (2,968 sq. m.; pop. 1,291,000), proclaimed Nov., 1918. **Hes'sen‡** [G.].—**Hes'sian.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hesse. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A venal person; hireling, from the use of Hessian mercenaries by the British in the American Revolution.—**Hessian boots,** high boots, tasseled in front, worn early in the 19th century. —**Hessian fly,** a small blackish fly or midge with red lines on the upper surface, probably introduced into America by the Hessian troops during the Revolutionary war.

hest‖, 1 hest; 2 hĕst, *n.* Same as BEHEST.

het, 1 het; 2 hĕt [Dial. or Obs.], *imp.* & *pp.* of HEAT, *v.*

het, *a.* [Scot.] Hot.

he-tæ'rism, } 1 hi-tī'rizm, -tai'rizm; 2 he-tē'rĭṣm, -tī'rĭṣm, *n.*
he-tai'rism, } **1.** Promiscuous concubinage. **2.** The theory that this condition characterized all primitive society. [< Gr. *hetairismos,* < *hetaira,* concubine, fem. of *hetairos,* comrade.]

het'er-, } 1 het'ər-, het'ər-o-; 2 hĕt'er-, hĕt'er-o-. From
het'er-o-, } Greek *heteros,* other, different, combining forms opposed to HOMO-.—**het'er-o-clite** 1c or **-i-cal‡.** **I.** *a. Gram.* Inflected irregularly. **het"er-o-clit'ic** or **-i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A word that varies or is irregular in inflection, particularly a noun inflected from more than one stem. [+ Gr. *klinō,* bend.]

het'er-o-dox, 1 het'ər-o-doks; 2 hĕt'er-o-dŏks, *a.* At variance with a commonly accepted doctrine in religion. [< Gr. *heteros,* other, + *doxa,* opinion.]—**het'er-o-dox"y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] The character of being heterodox; a heterodox doctrine. Syn.: see SECT.

het"er-o-ge'ne-ous, 1 het"ər-o-jī'ni-us; 2 hĕt"er-o-ġē'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of dissimilar elements or ingredients. [< Gr. *heteros,* other, + *genos,* kind.]

Syn.: confused, conglomerate, discordant, dissimilar, mingled, miscellaneous, mixed, non-homogeneous, unhomogeneous, unlike, variant, various. Substances quite *unlike* are *heterogeneous* as regards each other. A *heterogeneous* mixture is one whose constituents are not only *unlike* in kind, but unevenly distributed; cement is composed of substances such as lime, sand, and clay, which are *heterogeneous* as regards each other, but the cement is said to be homogeneous if the different constituents are evenly *mixed* throughout, so that any one portion of the mixture is exactly like any other. A substance may fail of being homogeneous and yet not be *heterogeneous,* in which case it is said to be *non-homogeneous* or *unhomogeneous;* a bar of iron that contains flaws, air-bubbles, etc., or for any other reason is not of uniform structure and density throughout, tho no foreign substance be *mixed* with the iron, is said to be *non-homogeneous.* A *miscellaneous* mixture may or may not be *heterogeneous;* if the objects are alike in kind, but different in size, form, quality, use, etc., and without special order or relation, the collection is *miscellaneous;* if the objects differ in kind, such a

mixture is also, and more strictly, *heterogeneous;* a pile of unassorted lumber is *miscellaneous;* the contents of a schoolboy's pocket are usually not only *miscellaneous*, but *heterogeneous*, as well. See COMPLEX.—Ant.: alike, homogeneous, identical, like, pure, same, similar, uniform.

—**het″er-o-ge′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**het″er-o-ge-ne′i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being heterogeneous; unlikeness of constituent parts.—**het″er-o-gen′e-sis,** *n.* **1.** Abiogenesis. **2.** A mode of reproduction characterized by offspring differing from the parent form, which after some generations is reproduced.

het″er-og′y-nous, *a.* **1.** Having the females differentiated into sexual and neuter forms, as bees, etc. **2.** Having the females differing structurally from the males. [< HETERO-, + Gr. *gynē*, woman.]—**het″er-o-mor′phic,** *a.* **1.** Deviating from the normal form or standard type. **2.** *Entom.* Undergoing complete metamorphosis. [+ Gr. *morphē*, form.] **het″er-o-mor′phous‡.—het″er-o-mor′phism,** *n.* **het″er-o-mor″phy‡.—het′er-o-nym,** *n.* A word spelled like another, but having a different sound and meaning. [+ Gr. *onyma*, name.]—**het″er-on′y-mous,** *a.*—**Het″er-op′ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of hemipterous insects with the wings generally differentiated into three regions; bugs. [+ Gr. *pteron*, wing.]—**het″er-op′ter, het″er-op′ter-an,** *n.*—**het″er-op′ter-ous,** *a.*—**het″er-os′po-rous,** *a. Bot.* Producing both large and small spores. [+ Gr. *spora*, seed.] **het″er-o-spor′ic‡.**

het′man, 1 het′mən; 2 hĕt′man, *n.* [-MANS[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Rus. Hist.* The title of the general of the Cossacks, who was elected annually. **2.** *Pol. Hist.* The leader of an army. [Pol., < G. *hauptmann*, chief man.]

heuch, 1 hiūh; 2 hūh, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A glen with rugged sides; a crag. **2.** A coal-pit; a shaft in a coal-mine. **heugh†.**

hew, 1 hiū; 2 hū, *vt.* & *vi.* [HEWED; HEWN OR HEWED; HEW′ING.] To shape or fell with blows, as of an ax; hack; chop; work out laboriously. [< AS. *hēawan*, hew.] Syn.: see CUT.—**hew′er,** *n.*

Hew′lett, 1 hiū′let; 2 hū′lĕt, **Maurice Henry** (1861–). An English novelist and litterateur; *Richard Yea and Nay.*

hex-, } 1 heks-, heks′ə-; 2 hĕks-, hĕks′a-. From Greek
hex′a-. } *hex*, six: combining forms.—**hex′a-chord,** *n.* A series of six tones with a half step between the third and fourth tones, and whole steps between the others. [+ Gr. *chordē*, string.]—**hex′ad.** **I.** *a. Chem.* Having a combining power of six. **II.** *n.* **1.** The number six; a group or series of six. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of six.

hex′a-gon, 1 heks′ə-gən; 2 hĕks′a-g̃ŏn, *n. Geom.* A figure with six sides and six angles. [< Gr. *hex*, six, + *gonia*, corner.]—**hex-ag′o-nal,** *a.*

hex′a-gram, *n. Geom.* One of various figures of six lines possessing special properties. [< HEX-, + Gr. *gramma*, a writing.]—**hex″a-he′dral,** *a.* Having six bounding planes. —**hex″a-he′dron,** *n.* [-DRONS[2] or -DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by six plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, side.]

hex-am′e-ter, 1 heks-am′ı-tər; 2 hĕks-ăm′e-ter. **I.** *a.* Having six metrical feet in a verse. **II.** *n. Pros.* A verse of six feet or measures, especially the dactylic verse of the Greek and Latin epics. [< Gr. *hex*, six, + *metron*, measure.]—**hex″a-met′ric,** *a.* Composed of six metrical feet. **hex-am′e-tral‡; hex″a-met′ri-cal‡.**

hex-an′gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.—**hex′a-plar,** *a.* Containing six versions in parallel columns; sixfold. [< HEX-, + Gr. *-ploos*, -fold.]—**hex′a-pod,** *a.* Having six feet. [+ Gr. *pous*, foot.]—**hex-ap′o-dous,** *a.*—**hex′a-style,** *a. Arch.* Having a front with six columns, as a temple. [+ Gr. *stylos*, column.]—**Hex′a-teuch,** *n.* The first six books of the Bible considered as constituting one series. [+ Gr. *teuchos*, tool, book.]

hey, 1 hē; 2 hẹ, *interj.* An exclamation of surprize, pleasure, inquiry, incitement, etc. [Cp. HA, *interj.*, and HO, *interj.*]

hey′day″, 1 hē′dē″; 2 hẹ′dā″, *n.* The time of greatest vitality and vigor. [< AS. *hēāh*, high, + *dæg*, day.]

hey′day″, *interj.* An exclamation of surprize, joy, etc. [< D. *het*, hey, + *daar*, there.]

Hey′wood, 1 hē′wud; 2 hẹ′wo͝od. **Thomas.** An English dramatist and actor who lived about 1645.

Hez″e-ki′ah, 1 hez″ı-kaı′ə; 2 hĕz″e-kī′a, *n.* King of Judah (726–715 B. C.). *2 Kings* xviii, 1.

hf., *abbr.* Half.—**hf. cf.,** *abbr.* Half calf.—**Hg.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Hydrargyrum* (mercury).—**hg.,** *abbr.* Hectogram.—**H. G.,** *abbr.* High German, His (or Her) Grace, Horse Guards.—**H. H.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope).—**hhd.,** *abbr.* Hogshead.—**H. I.,** *abbr.* Hawaiian Islands.

hi-a′tus, 1 haı-ē′tus; 2 hī-ā′tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or -TUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A gap or opening; break; interruption. **2.** *Gram. & Pros.* Concurrence of two separate vowels without an intervening consonant. **3.** *Logic.* A step wanting in a chain of proof. [L., < *hiatus*, pp. of *hio*, gape.]

Hi″a-wa′tha, 1 haı″[*or* hi″]ə-wā′thə; 2 hi″[*or* hī″]a-wä′tha, *n.* A poem by Longfellow, or its hero, a mythical Indian prophet.

hi-ber′nal, 1 haı-bū′rnəl; 2 hī-bēr′nal, *a.* Pertaining to winter; wintry. [< L. *hibernalis*, < *hiems*, winter.]

hi′ber-nate, 1 haı′bər-nēt; 2 hī′ber-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT″ED[2]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To pass the winter, especially in a torpid state, as certain animals. **2.** To pass the time in seclusion or inactivity. [< L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hiberno*, < *hiems*, winter.]—**hi″ber-na′tion,** *n.*

Hi-ber′ni-a, 1 haı-bū′rni-ə; 2 hī-bēr′ni-a, *n.* The Latin and poetic name of Ireland.—**Hi-ber′ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland, or its people; Irish. **II.** *n.* A native of Ireland.—**Hi-ber′ni-an-ism,** *n.* An Irish idiom or peculiarity of speech. **Hi-ber′ni-cism‡.—Hi-ber′ni-cize,** *vt.* To make Irish.

Hi-bis′cus, 1 haı-[*or* hı-]bis′kus; 2 hī-[*or* hi-]bĭs′cŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the mallow family, with large, variously colored flowers. **2.** [h-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *hibiscus*, < Gr. *hibiskos*, mallow.]

hic′cup, } 1 hik′up; 2 hĭc′ŭp. **I[e].** *vt.* & *vi.* To have the
hic′cough, } hiccups; utter a hiccup; to utter with hic-
hic′cof[e], } cups. **II.** *n.* A short, catching sound due to spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and windpipe. [Imitative.]

hic ja′cet, 1 hik jē′set; 2 hĭc jā′çĕt. Here lies: inscribed on tombstones; hence, a tombstone, or its inscription. [L.]

hick′o-ry, 1 hik′o-rı; 2 hĭk′o-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] An American tree of the walnut family, yielding an edible nut and having hard, tough, heavy wood, valuable for timber; also, its wood, or something made of it, as a walking-stick. See BARK and LEAF. [Am. Ind.] **shag′-bark″‡; shell′bark″‡.**

hick′up[i], *vt.* & *n.* Same as HICCUP.

hid, hid′den. See HIDE[1], *vt.*

hi-dal′go, 1 hı-dal′go; 2 hi-dăl′g̃o, *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the lower class. [Sp.]—**hi-dal′ga,** *n. fem.*

hide[1], 1 haid; 2 hīd, *vt.* & *vi.* [HID; HID′DEN OR HID; HID′ING.] **1.** To put or keep out of sight. **2.** To secrete; disguise. **3.** To remove from danger. **4.** To turn away from. [< AS. *hȳdan*, hide.]

Syn.: bury, cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, entomb, inter, mask, overwhelm, screen, secrete, suppress, veil. *Hide* is the general term, including all the rest, signifying to put out of sight or beyond ready observation or approach; a thing may be *hidden* by intention, by accident, or by the imperfection of the faculties of the one from whom it is *hidden;* in their games, children *hide* the slipper, or *hide* themselves from each other; a man unconsciously *hides* a picture from another by standing before it, or *hides* a thing from himself by laying something else over it. So a cloud may *hide* the sun, or a building may *hide* some part of the prospect. As an act of persons, to *conceal* is always intentional; one may *hide* his face in anger, grief, or abstraction; he *conceals* his face when he fears recognition. A house is *hidden* by foliage; the bird's nest is artfully *concealed*. A thing is *covered* by putting something over or around it, whether by accident or design; it is *screened* by putting something before it, always with some purpose of protection from observation, inconvenience, attack, censure, etc. In the figurative use, a person may *hide* honorable feelings; he *conceals* an evil or hostile intent. Compare BURY; MASK; PALLIATE.—Ant.: admit, advertise, avow, betray, confess, disclose, discover, disinter, divulge, exhibit, exhume, expose, lay bare, lay open, make known, manifest, promulgate, publish, raise, reveal, show, tell, uncover, unmask, unveil.

—**hid,** *pa.* Put out of sight; secreted; not known; unseen. **hid′den‡.** Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE; SECRET.

hide[2], *vt.* [HID′ED[2]; HID′ING.] **1.** To whip with a rawhide. **2.** To cover as with hide.

hide[1], *n.* The skin of a large animal, as an ox, especially as material for leather. [< AS. *hȳd*, skin.]—**hide′-bound″,** *a.* **1.** Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin. **2.** Obstinately fixed in opinion; narrow-minded; bigoted.

hide[2], *n. Old Eng. Law.* A measure of land, originally enough to support a family. [< AS. *hīd*, portion of land, < *hīwan*, family.]

hid′e-ous, 1 hid′ı-us; 2 hĭd′e-ŭs, *a.* Shocking or dreadful, especially in looks; ghastly. [< F. *hideux.*]

Syn.: see FRIGHTFUL; GHASTLY; GRIM.

—**hid′e-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hid′e-ous-ness,** *n.*

hid′ing[1], *n.* The act of secreting, or the state of being secreted; concealment.

hid′ing[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A flogging.

hie, 1 haı; 2 hī, *vt.* & *vi.* [HIED; HIE′ING OR HY′ING.] To urge to action; hasten; hurry. [< AS. *hīgian*, hasten.]

hie′land, hie′land-er. See HIGHLAND, etc.

hi′er-arch, 1 haı′ər-ārk; 2 hī′er-ārc, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical chief ruler; also, a leader of celestial hosts. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* An official who had charge of the votive offerings in a temple. [< Gr. *hieros*, sacred, + *archos*, ruler.]—**hi″er-arch′ic,** *a.* **hi″er-arch′al‡; hi″er-arch′i-cal‡.—hi′er-arch″y,** *n.* **1.** A body of organized ecclesiastical rulers; prelatical or priestly government. **2.** *Biol.* A series of

systematic groups, as kingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, and species.—**hi″er-at′ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to priests; sacerdotal.—**hi″er-at′i-ca,** *n.* A fine grade of papyrus.

hi′er-o-glyph, 1 hai′ər-o-glif; 2 hī′er-o-glĭf, *n.* **1.** Picture-writing, especially of the ancient Egyptians: usually in the plural. **2.** A character or word supposed to convey a hidden meaning. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + *glyphō,* carve.] **hi″er-o-glyph′ic‡.—hi″er-o-glyph′ic,** *a.* **hi″er-o-glyph′i-cal‡.—hi″er-o-glyph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hi″er-ol′o-gy, 1 hai″ər-ol′o-ji; 2 hī″er-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of or a treatise on ancient Egyptian writings and inscriptions. **2.** *Theol.* The scientific study and comparison of religions. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + -ology.]—**hi″er-o-log′ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of hierology. **hi″er-o-log′i-cal‡.—hi″er-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

hi′er-o-man″cy, 1 hai′ər-o-man″si; 2 hī′er-o-măn″cy, *n.* The act of divining by observing things offered in sacrifice. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + *manteia,* divination.]

hi″er-o-mar′tyr, 1 hai″ər-o-mär′tər; 2 hī″er-o-mär′tyr, *n.* A martyred priest. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + *martyr,* martyr.]

Hi′er-on, 1 hai′ər-ən; 2 hī′er-ŏn, *n.* A tyrant of Syracuse (—467 B. C.); noted as a patron of literature.

hi-er′o-phant, 1 hai-er′o-fənt; 2 hī-ĕr′o-fant, *n.* The chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, a teacher of any religious mystery. [< Gr.LL *hierophantēs,* < *hieros,* sacred, + *phainō,* show.]—**hi-er″o-phan′tic,** *a.*

hig′gle, 1 hig′l; 2 hĭg′l, *vi.* [HIG′GLED; HIG′GLING.] **1.** To dispute about trifling matters. **2.** To peddle provisions. [Corr. of HAGGLE.]—**hig′gler,** *n.*

hig′gle-dy-pig′gle-dy. I. *a.* [Colloq.] Being in a disordered state. **II.** *n.* Great confusion. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a confused manner.

high, 1 hai; 2 hī, *a.* **1.** Greatly elevated by comparison with some standard; lofty. **2.** Extending upward; having altitude. **3.** Elevated, in a figurative sense. (1) Holding lofty or the chief rank. (2) Advanced to a state of completion. (3) Exalted in degree or quality; pre-eminent. (4) Of large amount or quantity. **4.** Proud in manner, appearance, or tone; ostentatious. **5.** Unusual in respect to physical character; strong; intense, as fever. **6.** *Mus.* Having a relatively acute or sharp sound. **7.** Tainted: said of meat. [< AS. *hēah,* high.]

Syn.: elevated, eminent, exalted, lofty, noble, proud, steep, tall, towering, uplifted. *Deep,* while an antonym of *high* in usage, may apply to the very same distance simply measured in an opposite direction, *high* applying to vertical distance measured from below upward, and *deep* to vertical distance measured from above downward; as, a *deep* valley nestling between *high* mountains. *High* is a relative term signifying greatly raised above any object, base, or surface, in comparison with what is usual, or with some standard; a table is *high* if it exceeds thirty inches; a hill is not *high* at a hundred feet. That is *tall* whose height is greatly in excess of its breadth or diameter, and whose actual height is great for an object of its kind; as, a *tall* tree; a *tall* man; *tall* grass. That is *lofty* which is imposing or majestic in height; we term a spire *tall* with reference to its altitude, or *lofty* with reference to its majestic appearance. That is *elevated* which is raised somewhat above its surroundings; that is *eminent* which is far above them; as, an *elevated* platform; an *eminent* promontory. In the figurative sense, *elevated* is less than *eminent,* and this less than *exalted;* we speak of *high, lofty,* or *elevated* thoughts, aims, etc., in the good sense, but sometimes of *high* feelings, looks, words, etc., in the invidious sense of haughty or arrogant. A *high* ambition may be merely selfish; a *lofty* ambition is worthy and *noble.* Compare HAUGHTY; STEEP.—Ant.: base, deep, degraded, depressed, dwarfed, inferior, low, mean, short, stunted.

—**high′bind″er,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who pursues another relentlessly; a rough; specif., one of a Chinese secret society of blackmailers.—**high′-born″,** *a.* Of noble birth or extraction.—**h.-bred,** *a.* **1.** Having a fine pedigree. **2.** Characterized by fine manners or breeding.—**H.-church,** *a.* Denoting a party in the Anglican Church that exalts the authority of the church and emphasizes the value of ritual.—**H.-churchman,** *n.*—**h.-flier,** *n.* **1.** A bird that flies high. **2.** One who goes to extremes or lives extravagantly. **h.-flyer‡.—h.-flown,** *a.* **1.** Pretentious. **2.** Extravagant in style.—**h.-handed,** *a.* Carried on in an overbearing manner.—**h. jinks,** an old Scotch game of forfeits, in which one was chosen by lot to perform a task; hence, rough sports or jollification.—**h.-keyed,** *a.* **1.** *Mus.* High-pitched. **2.** Sensitive; spirited.—**h.-lows,** *n. pl.* A pair of ankle-boots or high-laced shoes.—**high′ly,** *adv.*—**h.-minded,** *a.* Showing an elevated mind; magnanimous.—**high′ness,** *n.* **1.** The condition, manner, or degree of being high. **2.** [H-] A title of honor belonging to persons of princely rank: with *his, her,* or *your.*—**h.-pressure,** *a.* Having or using a high steam-pressure; originally, non-condensing: said of steam-engines.—**h. priest,** a chief priest.—**high′road″,** *n.* **1.** A main road. **2.** A common or easy method or course. Syn.: see WAY.—**h. school,** a school in which instruction is given in the higher branches of learning.—**h.-sighted,** *a.* Looking upward; hence, supercilious.—**h.-spirited,** *a.* Full of spirit; not brooking restraint.—**h.-strung,** *a.* Strung to a high pitch; strained; highly sensitive.—**h.-toned,** *a.* **1.** Of high principles; honorable. **2.** Having a high pitch. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Aristocratic; fashionable.—**h.-water,** *a.* Pertaining to high tide or to its time or altitude.—**h.-wrought,** *a.* **1.** Skilfully or finely wrought. **2.** Highly agitated; impassioned. [at a high rate; luxuriously.

high, *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; also,

high′land, *n.* **1.** An elevation of land. **2.** [H-] *pl.* A mountainous region.—**high′land-er,** *n.* **1.** A mountaineer. **2.** [H-] A native of the Scottish Highlands; Gael. **high′land-man‡.**

hight, 1 hait; 2 hīt, *v.* [HIGHT OR HOT; HIGHT, HOTE, OR HO′TEN.] **I.** *t.* **1‖.** (1) To call; name. (2) To command. **2†.** To promise. **II†.** *i.* To be named. [< AS. *hātan,* call.]

high′ty-tigh′ty, *a. & interj.* Hoity-toity. **hi′ty-ti′ty‡.**

high′way″, *n.* **1.** A specified line of travel; public thoroughfare. **2.** A common or open way or course. Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.—**high′way″man,** *n.* One who practises robbery on the highway. Syn.: see ROBBER.

H. I. H., *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

hike, 1 haik; 2 hīk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To jerk or toss. **2.** To hitch; work up. **3.** To march; tramp. **II.** *n.* A journey on foot.

hi-la′ri-ous, 1 hai-[*or* hi-]lē′ri-us; 2 hī-[*or* hi-]lā′ri-ŭs, *a.* Boisterously merry; romping. [OF., < Gr.L *hilaros,* cheerful.] Syn.: see MERRY.—**hi-la′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hi-lar′i-ty,** *n.* Boisterous mirth. Syn.: see LAUGHTER.

Hil′de-brand, 1 hil′di-brand; 2 hil′de-brănd, *n.* The personal name of Gregory VII.—**Hil′de-brand-in** (e§, *a.*

hil′ding‖, 1 hil′diŋ; 2 hil′ding. **I.** *a.* Mean; paltry; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A base or cowardly person; a wretch. [< AS. *hinderling.*] **hil′der-ling†; hin′der-ling†.**

hill, 1 hil; 2 hĭl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To draw the earth about or **hill²,** over; be gathered together, as into a hill. **II.** *n.* **1.** A conspicuous natural elevation. **2.** A small heap of earth raised artificially. [< AS. *hyll,* hill.]—**hill′man,** *n.* A dweller in a hill-country; highlander.—**hill′ock,** *n.* A small hill.—**hill′side″,** *n.* The side of a hill; a slope or rise of ground.—**hill′top″,** *n.* The summit of a hill.—**hill′y,** *a.* Full of hills; swelling; rounded.—**hil′li-ness,** *n.*

Hill. 1. Ambrose Powell (1825–1865). American Confederate general; fell near Petersburg, Va. **2. James Jerome** (1838–1916). American railway magnate; pioneer of Canadian birth.

hilt, 1 hilt; 2 hĭlt, *n.* The handle and guard of a sword or dagger. [< AS. *hilt.*]—**hilt′ed,** *a.* Having a hilt.

hi′lum, 1 hai′lum; 2 hī′lŭm, *n.* [HI′LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) The scar on a seed indicating its point of attachment. (2) The nucleus of a starch-grain. (3) The eye of a bean. **2.** *Anat.* The fissure-like interval where ducts, vessels, and nerves enter and leave an organ. [L.] **hi′lus‡.**

him, 1 him; 2 hĭm, *pron.* The objective case of HE. [< AS. *him,* dat. of *hē,* he.]—**him-self′,** *pron.* [THEM-SELVES′, *pl.*] **1.** The intensive form of HE. **2.** One's individuality.

H. I. M., *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

Hi-ma′la-ya, 1 hi-mā′la-yə; 2 hi-mä′la-ya, *n.* A mountain chain between Tibet and India; length, 1,500 m.; highest peak, Mt. Everest, 29,002 ft.—**Hi-ma′la-yan,** *a.*

hind, 1 haind; 2 hīnd, *a.* [HIND′MOST OR HIND′ER-MOST, *superl.*] Belonging to the rear. [< HINDER, *a.*]

hind¹, *n.* **1.** The female of the red deer or stag. **2.** One of various fishes. [< AS. *hind.*]

hind‖², *n.* A farm-laborer. [< AS. *hīna,* < *hīwan,* servants.]

Hind., *abbr.* Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.

Hin′den-burg, 1 hin′den-bûrg; 2 hin′dĕn-bûrg, **Paul von Beneckendorff und von** (1847–). A German field-marshal; drove Russians out of East Prussia, 1914–1915; in command of German forces on Western front, 1918.—**Hindenburg line,** the entrenched German line of defense through Belgium and N. France (1914–1918); broken by British at Cambrai, Nov., 1917 and Sept., 1918; by Americans at St. Mihiel, Sept., 1918, on the Meuse and St. Quentin-Cambrai front, Oct., 1918.

hin′der, 1 hin′dər; 2 hĭn′der, *vt. & vi.* To keep from or delay in action; be or act as a check. [< AS. *hindrian,* < *hinder,* behind.] Syn.: baffle, balk, bar, block, check, clog, counteract, delay, embarrass, encumber, foil, frustrate, hamper, impede, interrupt, obstruct, oppose, prevent, resist, retard, stay, stop, thwart. To *hinder* is to keep from action, progress, motion, or growth, or to make such action, progress, motion, or growth later in beginning or completion than it would otherwise have been. An action that is *hindered* does not take place at the appointed or appropriate time; that which is *prevented* does not take place at all; to *hinder* a thing long enough may amount to *preventing* it. A railroad-train may be *hindered* by a snow-storm from arriving on time; it may by special order be *prevented* from starting. To *retard* is simply to make slow by any means whatever. To *obstruct* is to *hinder,* or possibly to *prevent* advance or passage by putting something in the way; to *oppose* or *resist* is to *hinder,* or possibly to *prevent* by directly contrary or hostile action, *resist* being the stronger term and having more suggestion

of physical force; *obstructed* roads *hinder* the march of an enemy, tho there may be no force strong enough to *oppose* it. Compare CONQUER; EMBARRASS; IMPEDIMENT; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT; PROHIBIT; RESTRAIN; SUSPEND.—Ant.: see synonyms for HELP; QUICKEN.—Prep.: hinder one *in* his progress; *from* acting promptly; *by* opposition.

—**hin'der-ance,** *n.* Same as HINDRANCE.—**hin'der-er,** *n.*

hind'er, 1 hoind'ər; 2 hīnd'er, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting the rear. [< AS. *hinder*, behind.]—**hind'-most,** *a.* In the extreme rear. **hind'er-most‡.—hind'-er-most-night",** *n.* [Scot.] Last night.

Hin'di, 1 hin'dī; 2 hin'dī, *n.* **1.** One of the modern languages of Upper India, belonging to the Hindu class. **2.** A Hindu: the Arabic form. [Hind. Per.]—**Hin'di,** *a.*

Hin'doo, -ism, etc. Same as HINDU, etc.

hin'drance, 1 hin'drəns; 2 hĭn'drang, *n.* The act of hindering; also, an obstacle or check.

Syn.: see BARRIER: IMPEDIMENT.

Hin'du, 1 hin'dū; 2 hĭn'dų, *n.* **1.** A member of the native Aryan race of India; also, the language of this race. **2.** Any native of India who professes Hinduism. [Hind. Per.]—**Hin'du-ism,** *n.* The popular religion of India, held by more than 200,000,000 of people, consisting of the ancient religion of the Brahmans, with an admixture of Buddhism and other philosophies: its supreme deities are the triad of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, while numberless inferior divinities and natural objects, as trees, serpents, etc., are objects of worship.—**Hin"du-sta'ni,** *n.* India: the Persian name.—**Hin"du-sta'ni,** *n.* The language of India.

Hin'du-Kush" Moun'tains, 1 hin'dū-kūsh"; 2 hĭn'dų-kųsh". A range in central Asia; highest point about 25,000 feet.

hinge, 1 hinj; 2 hĭnġ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HINGED; HING'ING.] To furnish with a hinge; turn, as on a hinge; be fitted with hinges; depend; hang. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device allowing one part to turn upon another; also, a natural articulation; a joint. **2.** Figuratively, a pivotal point on which anything depends for its effect or course. [< ME. *hengen*, hang.]—**hinge'-joint",** *n. Anat.* A joint in which angular motion occurs in but one plane, as the elbow-joint.

hin'ny, 1 hin'ı; 2 hĭn'y, *vi.* [HIN'NIED; HIN'NY-ING.] To whinny; neigh. [< L. *hinnito.*]

hin'ny¹, *n.* The offspring of a stallion and a she ass. [< L. *hinnus*, mule.]

hin'ny², *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Honey: a term of endearment.

hint, 1 hint; 2 hint. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To suggest indirectly; give a hint. **II.** *n.* A covert or indirect allusion. [< AS. *hentan*, seize.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; SUGGESTION.

hin'ter-land, 1 hin'tər-land; 2 hĭn'ter-lănd, *n.* Land lying behind a definite portion of a seacoast or river shore. [G.]

hip¹, 1 hip; 2 hip, *vt.* [HIPPED‡; HIP'PING.] **1.** To fracture or sprain the hip of (an animal). **2.** To build with a hip, as a roof. **3.** In wrestling, to throw (one's opponent) over the hip.

hip²‡, *vt.* To affect with hypochondria: chiefly in the past participle. **hip‡.—hip'pish,** *a.* [Colloq.] Melancholy; low-spirited. [as HIPPETY-HOP.

hip³‡, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To hop.—**hip'-hop",** *n. & adv.* Same

hip⁴, *n.* **1.** The lateral part of the body between the brim of the pelvis and the free part of the thigh. **2.** The hip-joint. **3.** *Eutom.* The coxa. **4.** *Arch.* (1) The external angle in which adjacent roof-slopes meet each other. (2) A truncated roof or gable. [< AS. *hype*, hip.]—**hip'-bone",** *n.* A large irregular bone belonging to the pelvis and forming the principal prominence of the hip.—**hip-joint,** *n.* The joint between the hip-bone and the thigh-bone or femur.—**hip-roof,** *n.* **1.** A roof rising directly from the wall-plate on all sides, and so having no gable. **2.** A short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. **hipped roof‡.—hip-roofed,** *a.* Having a hip-roof.—**hip-shot,** *a.* Having the hip-joint dislocated; hence, lame; awkward.

hip⁵, *n.* The fruit of a rose, especially of the dogrose. [< AS. *heǫpe*, dogrose.] [give the signal for it.

hip, *interj.* An exclamation used to introduce a hurrah, or to

Hip-par'chus, 1 hi-pär'kus; 2 hi-pär'cŭs, *n.* A Greek astronomer (about 150 B. C.).

Hip'po, 1 hip'o; 2 hĭp'o, *n.* A city in Numidia, the residence of St. Augustine; now Bona, Algiers.

hip"po-cam'pus, 1 kam'pus; 2 cămp'pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pī; 2-pī, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* A fabulous sea-monster with the head and fore quarters of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *kampos*, sea-monster.] **hip'po-camp‡.**

Hip-poc'ra-tes, 1 hi-pek'rə-tīz; 2 hi-pŏc'ra-tēs, *n.* A Greek physician (460–357 B. C.); the "Father of Medicine."

Hip'po-crene, 1 hip'o-krin *or* hip"o-krī'nī; 2 hip'o-crēn *or* hĭp"o-crē'nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The fount of the Muses, flowing from the side of Mt. Helicon.

hip'po-drome, 1 hip'o-drōm; 2 hĭp'o-drōm, *n.* An ancient race-course or modern circus. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *dromos*, course.]

hip'po-grif, 1 hip'o-grif; 2 hip'o-grĭf, *n. Myth.* A fabled beast with the head and claws of a griffin and the hoofs and tail of a horse. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + LL. *gryphus*, GRIFFIN.] **hip'po-gryph‡.** [of the Amazons.

Hip-pol'y-ta, 1 hi-pol'ı-tə; 2 hĭ-pŏl'y-ta, *n. Myth.* A queen

hip-poph'a-gist, 1 hi-pof'ə-jist; 2 hĭ-pŏf'a-ġist, *n.* An eater of horse-flesh. [< Gr. LL *hippophagos*, eating horses, < *hippos*, horse, + *phagein*, eat.] — **hip-poph'a-gus,** *n.* [L.] [-GI, *pl.*] A hippophagist.—**hip-poph'a-gy,** *n.* The act or habit of eating horse-flesh.

Hippogrif.

hip"po-pot'a-mus, 1 hip"o-pot'ə-mus; 2 hĭp"o-pŏt'a-mŭs, *n.* [-ES‡ or -MI, *pl.*] A large amphibious, short-legged, thick-skinned mammal having a massive body and very broad obtuse muzzle; river-horse. [L., < Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *potamos*, river.

Hi'ram, 1 hai'rəm; 2 hī'ram, *n. Bib.* King of Tyre; aided Solomon in building the Temple. *1 Kings* v, 1.

hir'cin(e§, 1 hūr'sin; 2 hĭr'çin, *a.* Like a goat; especially, having a goat-like smell. [< L. *hircinus*, < *hircus*, goat.] [Topsyturvy. **hir'dy-gir'dy‡.**

hir'die-gir'die, 1 hūr'dı-gūr'dı; 2 hĭr'dī-gĭr'dī, *adv.* [Scot.]

hire, 1 hair; 2 hīr. **I.** *vt.* [HIRED; HIR'ING.] To contract for the services of, or for the use of; grant the use of for pay. **II.** *n.* Compensation for labor, services, etc. [< AS. *hȳr*. < *hȳrian*, hire.] Syn.: (verb) see EMPLOY; RETAIN; (noun) see SALARY.—**hire'ling.** **I.** *a.* Serving for hire; venal.

Hippopotamus. 1/110

Syn.: see VENAL. **II.** *n.* One who serves for or only for hire.

Hi"ro"hi"to', 1 hi"rō"hi"tō'; 2 hĭ"rō"hĭ"tō', **Mi"cha"no"-mi"ra',** 1 mi"chä"nō"mi"rä; 2 mĭ"chä"nō"mĭ"rä (1901–). Crown Prince of Japan; appointed regent, 1921.

hir-sute', 1 hūr-siūt'; 2 hĭr-sūt', *a.* **1.** Having a hairy covering; shaggy. **2.** Covered with coarse hairs or hair-like processes. [< L. *hirsutus*, rough.] — **hir-sute'-ness,** *n.* [*his*, gen. m. and n. of *hē*, he.]

his, 1 hiz; 2 hĭz, *pron.* Possessive case of HE. [< AS.

His-pa'ni-a, 1 his-pē'nı-ə; 2 his-pā'ni-a, *n.* Ancient Latin and present poetical name of Spain.—**His-pan'ic,** *a.*

His"pa-nio'la, 1 his"pa-nyō'lə; 2 his"pä-nyō'lä, *n.* [Sp.] Same as HAITI. [bristles; bristly. [< L. *hispidus*, hairy.]

his'pid, 1 his'pid; 2 his'pid, *a.* Rough with stiff hairs or

hiss, 1 his; 2 hĭs. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give utterance to, with a hiss; utter a hiss. **II.** *n.* The prolonged sound of *s*, especially as an expression of contempt; also, any similar sound. [< AS. *hystan*, hiss.]—**hiss'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of uttering a hiss. **2‖.** An object of scorn or contempt.

hist, 1 hist; 2 hist, *vt.* To urge on by making a hissing sound.

hist, 1 hist; 2 hĭst, *interj.* Be silent! hush! hark!

hist., *abbr.* Historian, historical, history.

his-tol'o-gy, 1 his-tel'o-jı; 2 hĭs-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of biology treating of the structure of the tissues; microscopic anatomy. [< Gr. *histos*, web, + -LOGY.] **his"-ti-ol'o-gy†.—his-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

his'to-ry, 1 his'to-rı; 2 hĭs'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** A systematic record of past events, especially of those in which man has taken part. **2.** Past events in general, considered as material for record. **3.** Such a career as would make a complete story if narrated. **4.** A historical drama. [< Gr. *historia*.]

Syn.: account, annals, archives, autobiography, biography, chronicle, memoir, memorial, muniment, narration, narrative, recital, record, register, story. *History* is a systematic record of past events. *Annals* and *chronicles* relate events with little regard to their relative importance, and with complete subserviency to their succession in time. *Annals* (L. *annus*, year) are yearly records; *chronicles* (Gr. *chronos*, time) follow the order of time. Both necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perspective. *Archives* are public *records*, which may be *annals*, or *chronicles*, or deeds of property, etc. *Memoirs* generally record the lives of individuals or facts pertaining to individual lives. A *biography* is distinctively a written *account* of one person's life and actions; an *autobiography* is a *biography* written by the person whose life it records. *Annals*, *archives*, *chronicles*, *biographies*, and *memoirs* and other *records* furnish the materials of *history*. *History* recounts events with careful attention to their importance, their mutual relations, their causes and consequences, selecting and grouping events on the ground of interest or importance. *History* is usually applied to such an *account* of events affecting communities and nations, tho sometimes we speak of the *history* of a single eminent life. Compare RECORD.—Ant.: see synonyms for FICTION.

—**his-to'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** One who compiles a history; a chronicler. **2.** One versed in history.—**his-tor'ic,** *a.* **1.**

Mentioned or celebrated in history; notable. **2.** Historical. —**his-tor'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Relating to history or to the past. **2.** Historic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**his-tor'i-fy,** *vt.* To write the history of; chronicle.—**his-to"ri-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes history, especially in an official capacity.—**his-to"ri-og'ra-phy,** *n.*

his"tri-on'ic, 1 his"trı-en'ık; 2 hĭs"tri-ŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the stage; theatrical. **2.** Having a theatrical manner; done for effect. [< L. *histrionicus,* < *histrio(n-),* actor.] **his"tri-on'i-cal‡.**—**his"tri-on'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**his"tri-on'i-cism,** *n.* A use of histrionic art; stage effect.—**his"tri-on'ics,** *n. pl.* **1.** The art of dramatic representation. **2.** Theatrical manners.—**his'tri-o-nism,** *n.* Dramatic representation; hence, affectation.

hit, 1 hit; 2 hĭt, *v.* [HIT; HIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To give a blow to; strike; get or catch cleverly. **II.** *i.* To strike together; clash; also, to attain one's aim; happen; conform; suit. [< AS. *hittan,* meet with.] Syn.: see REACH.

hit, *n.* **1.** A striking against something; a stroke; blow. **2.** A stroke of wit or sarcasm; repartee. **3.** A stroke of luck; success. Syn.: see BLOW.

hit†, *pron.* It.

hitch[1], 1 hich; 2 hĭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fasten or tie, especially temporarily; move or fasten by a hitch. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move by jerks. **2.** To become entangled. **3.** [Colloq.] (1) To get on smoothly together. (2) To be consistent. [Cp. G. *hinken,* limp, D. *hotsen,* shake.]

hitch, *n.* **1.** A stop or sudden halt; obstruction. **2.** The act of catching or fastening, as by a rope, hook, or the like. **3.** A noose-like knot.

hith'er, 1 hith'ər; 2 hĭth'er. **I.** *a.* Near to or toward the speaker. **II.** *adv.* In this direction. [< AS. *hider,* hither.]—**hith"er-to',** *adv.* Till now. Syn.: see YET.—**hith'er-ward,** *adv.* Hither. **hith'er-wards‡.**

Hit'tite, 1 hit'ait; 2 hit'īt, *n. Bib.* A member of an ancient race of Asia Minor and northern Syria. *Gen.* xlix, 29.

hive, 1 haiv; 2 hīv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HIVED; HIV'ING.] To enter or cause to enter a hive; to store, as honey. **II.** *n.* A structure in which bees may dwell; also, a colony of bees; hence, a place full of activity. [< AS. *hȳfe,* hive.]

hives, 1 haivz; 2 hīvz, *n.* A mild fever with eruptions of the skin; also, croup. [Appar. < HIVE.]

H. J., *abbr.* [L.] *Hic jacet* (here lies).—**H. L.,** *abbr.* House of Lords.—**hl.,** *abbr.* Hectoliter.—**H. M.,** *abbr.* Halleluiah meter, His (or Her) Majesty, Home Mission, Home Missionary.—**hm.,** *abbr.* Hectometer.—**H. M. S.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Service).

ho, 1 hō; 2 hō, *interj.* **1.** A call to excite attention. **2.** Same as WHOA. [Form of O, *interj.*] **hoa‡.**

ho., *abbr.* House.

hoar, 1 hōr; 2 hōr. **I.** *a.* **1.** White with age; hoary. **2.** White from any cause. **3.** Ancient. **II§.** *n.* Hoar frost; hoariness. [< AS. *hār,* hoary.]

hoard, 1 hōrd; 2 hōrd. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To gather and store away; practise accumulating. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has been stored away. **2.** A hoarding-place. [< AS. *hord,* treasure.] Syn.: (verb) see AMASS; (noun) see HEAP; STOCK.—**hoard'er,** *n.*—**hoard'ing**[1], *n.* The act of hoarding or accumulating; also, that which is hoarded.

hoard'ing[2], 1 hōrd'ıŋ; 2 hōrd'ing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] (1) A fence, as about a place where building is in progress. (2) A bulletin-board. **2.** A temporary wooden gallery projecting from the top of the wall of a medieval fortress. [< OF. *horde,* < OD. *horde,* hurdle.]

hoar'frost", 1 hōr'frôst"; 2 hōr'frôst", *n.* A white frost.

hoar'hound", 1 hōr'haund"; 2 hōr'hound", *n.* **1.** A whitish, bitter, perennial herb of the mint family: used as a remedy for colds. **2.** One of various allied plants. [< AS. *hār,* hoar, + *hūne,* hoarhound.]

hoarse, 1 hōrs; 2 hōrs, *a.* Harsh and rough in sound; having the voice harsh or rough. [< AS. *hās,* hoarse.]—**hoarse'ly,** *adv.*—**hoars'en§,** *vt.* To make hoarse or harsh. —**hoarse'ness,** *n.*

hoar'y, 1 hōr'ı; 2 hōr'y, *a.* **1.** White, as from age; ancient. **2.** *Biol.* Covered with short and dense grayish-white hairs. Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**hoar'i-ness,** *n.*

hoast, 1 hōst; 2 hōst, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A cough; hoarseness. **2.** The curd for cheese before taking from the whey. [< Ice. *hōsti,* cough.]—**hoast**[d], *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To cough.

hoax, 1 hōks; 2 hōks. **I**[t]. *vt.* To play a trick upon. **II.** *n.* A deception practised for sport. [Corr. of HOCUS in HOCUS-POCUS.]

hob[1], 1 hob; 2 hŏb, *n.* **1.** A projection on the side of a fireplace; also, its top, serving as a shelf. **2.** The nave of a wheel. **3.** A hardened fluted steel mandrel for cutting screw-threads. **4.** A steel punch with a design in relief. **5.** [Eng.] A game in which small coins are placed on the end of a short stick to be thrown at with stones; also, the stick used in such a game. [For HUB.]

hob[2]**§,** *n.* **1.** A clumsy, awkward rustic. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A false step. [Abbr. of *Robert, Robin.*]—**to play hob with** [Colloq.], to throw into confusion.

Ho'bart, 1 hō'bərt; 2 hō'bart, *n.* A city, capital of Tasmania; near the S. E. coast; pop. 28,000.

Hob'be-ma, 1 hob'ə-ma; 2 hŏb'e-mä, **Meyndert** or **Minderhout** (1638–1709). A Flemish landscape-painter.

Hobbes, 1 hobz; 2 hŏbs, **Thomas** (1588–1679). An English materialistic philosopher; *Leviathan.*—**Hobbes'i-an,** *a.* **Hob'bi-an‡.**

hob'ble, 1 hob'l; 2 hŏb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HOB'BLED, HOB'LD[E]; HOB'BLING.] To hamper the free motion of, as by tying the legs; hopple; walk with a hitch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A limping gait. **2.** A fetter for the legs. **3.** An embarrassment; difficulty. [< HOP, *v.*]—**hob'ble-de-hoy",** *n.* An awkward stripling. **hob'be-de-hoy"‡.**—**hob'ble-skirt",** *n.* A skirt, worn by women, so made below the knee as to permit the wearer to take only short steps.—**hob'bly,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rough; uneven.

hob'by[1], 1 hob'ı; 2 hŏb'y, *n.* [HOB'BIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Something in which one takes extravagant interest. **2.** A hobby-horse. **3.** An ambling nag. [< OF. *hobi,* a nag.] —**hob'by-horse",** *n.* **1.** An imitation horse; rocking-horse. **2.** An absorbing pursuit; a hobby. **3.** A two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet: an old form of velocipede.

hob'by[2], *n.* [HOB'BIES[2], *pl.*] A small falcon with very long wings. [< OF. *hobe,* prob. < *hober;* see HOBBY[1].]

hob-gob'lin, 1 hob-geb'lın; 2 hŏb-gŏb'lin, *n.* A mischievous imp; frightful apparition; any imaginary cause of terror. Syn.: see SCARECROW.

hob'nail", 1 hob'nēl"; 2 hŏb'nāl", *n.* **1.** A nail for studding the soles of heavy shoes. **2†.** A lout; rustic.—**hob'-nailed",** *a.* **1.** Provided or armed with hobnails. **2.** Wearing hobnailed boots or shoes; clownish.

hob'nob", 1 hob'nob"; 2 hŏb'nŏb", *vi.* [HOB'NOBBED"; HOB'NOB"BING.] To drink together convivially; be on familiar terms. [< AS. *habban,* have, + *nabban,* not have.]

Ho'bo-ken, 1 hō'bo-ken; 2 hō'bo-kĕn, *n.* A city in New Jersey, opposite New York city; pop. 68,170.

Hoche, 1 ôsh; 2 ôch, **Lazare** (1768–1797). A French general; commanded in the Vendée and against Austria.

hock[1], 1 hek; 2 hŏk, *vt.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; hamstring.

hock[1], *n.* **1.** The joint of the hind leg in quadrupeds; corresponding to the ankle in man. See illus. under HORSE. **2.** In man, the back part of the knee-joint. [< AS. *hōh,* heel.]

hock[2], *n.* Any white Rhine wine; originally, that known as *Hochheimer.* [< *Hochheim,* in Germany.]

hock'ey, 1 hek'ı; 2 hŏk'y, *n.* **1.** An outdoor game in which opposing sides, with curved bats, endeavor to drive a block or ball into or past their opponents' goal. **2.** The curved bat used in this game. [< HOOK, *n.*]

ho'cus, 1 hō'kus; 2 hō'cŭs, *vt.* [HO'CUSED[t] or HO'CUSSED[t]; HO'CUS-ING or HO'CUS-SING.] **1.** To deceive by some trick; impose upon. **2.** To stupefy by giving drugged drink. **3.** To add drugs to for stupefying. [Abbr. of HOCUS-POCUS.]

ho'cus-po'cus, 1 hō'kus-pō'kus; 2 hō'cŭs-pō'cŭs, *n.* A conjurers' trick; a deception. [A jugglers' term coined in imitation of Latin.]

hod, 1 hed; 2 hŏd, *n.* A long-handled receptacle for carrying bricks and mortar; also, a coal-scuttle. [Var. of HOLD[1], *n.*]—**hod'-car"ri-er,** *n.* **hod'man‡.**

hod'den, 1 hed'n; 2 hŏd'n, *a.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Dressed in hodden-gray; rustic. [= *holden,* pp. of HOLD.] **hod'din‡.** —**hod'den-gray",** *n.* A coarse cloth of the natural color of the wool: formerly worn by peasants. **hod'den‡.**

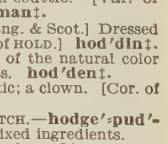
hodge, 1 hej; 2 hŏdg, *n.* [Colloq.] A rustic; a clown. [Cor. of *Rodger, Roger.*]

hodge'podge", *n.* Same as HOTCHPOTCH.—**hodge'-pud'ding,** *n.* A pudding made of many mixed ingredients.

ho"di-er'nal, 1 hō"dı-ūr'nal; 2 hō"di-ēr'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the present day. [< L. *hodiernus,* < *hodie,* < *hoc die,* abl. of *hic dies,* this day.] [ter.

ho-dom'e-ter, 1 ho-dem'ı-tər; 2 ho-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* An odom-

hoe, 1 hō; 2 hō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HOED; HOE'ING.] To use or operate on with a hoe. **II.** *n.* A flat-bladed implement for digging, scraping, and tilling, having in the simplest form a flat and thin blade set nearly at a right angle to a long handle. [OF., < OHG. *houwa,* < *houwan,* cut.]—**hoe'-cake",** *n.* [So. U. S.] A thin cake of Indian meal: originally baked on a hoe.—**hoe-down,** *n.* [So. U. S.] A negro dance; breakdown.



Garden Hoe.

Ho'fer, 1 hō'fər; 2 hō'fer, **Andreas** (1767–1810). A Tyrolese patriot; insurgent leader; executed by the French.

hog, 1 heg; 2 hŏg, *v.* [HOGGED; HOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clean (a ship's bottom) under water. **2.** *Naut.* To break or bend

in the middle like a hog's back, as a ship's hull. **3.** To cut short like hog's bristles, as the hair. **II.** *i.* **1.** To droop at both ends: said of a vessel. **2.** *Manège.* To hold the head down like a hog. [HOG, *vt.*, 3, var. of HACK[1], *v.* In other senses, < HOG, *n.*]

hog, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous mammal having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils; especially, any domestic variety of the wild boar, bred and raised for its meat, called *pork.* **2.** Some animal like the foregoing, as the peccary, water-hog, etc. **3.** [Colloq.] A filthy, gluttonous person. **4.** A long brush for scrubbing a vessel's bottom. **5.** A stirrer in a paper-pulp vat.—**hog'back",** *n.* **1.** A back like a hog's or an animal characterized by it. **2.** A sandy or rocky ridge. **hog's-back‡.**—**hog'backed,** *a.*—**hog's-fleece",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fleece obtained at the first shearing of a sheep.—**hog'gish,** *a.* Like a hog. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**hog'nut",** *n.* **1.** The nut of the pignut hickory. **2.** [Eng.] The earth-chestnut.—**hog-peanut,** *n.* A slender vine of the bean family bearing usually a one-seeded pod. **earth-pea‡.**—**hog-pen,** *n.* A pigsty.—**hog's-bane,** *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, a strong-scented herb from 2 to 4 feet high.—**hog's-pudding,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pudding of flour, currants, etc., stuffed into a hog's entrail.—**hog'suck"er,** *n.* A fish of the sucker family ranging from W. New York to Alabama and Kansas.—**hog'weed",** *n.* A common weed with small green barren flowers. **bit'ter-weed"‡.**

Ho'garth, 1 hō'gärth; 2 hō'gärth, **William** (1697–1764). An English satirical painter and engraver.

Hogg, 1 hog; 2 hŏg, **James,** "the Ettrick Shepherd" (1770–1835). A Scottish poet and writer; *The Queen's Wake.*

hogs'head, 1 hogz'hed; 2 hŏgz'hĕd, *n.* **1.** A large cask. **2.** A liquid measure of varying capacity: in the United States and Great Britain ordinarily 63 wine gallons, = 52½ imperial gallons. [< MD. *oghshoofd,* oxhead.]

Ho"hen-lin'den, 1 hō"en-lin'den; 2 hō"ĕn-lin'dĕn, *n.* A village 20 m. E. of Munich, Bavaria; French defeated Austrians, 1800.

Ho'hen-zol"ern, 1 hō'en-tsol"ərn; 2 hō'ĕn-tsŏl"ern, *n.* A princely family of Germany from which sprung the Prussian kings from 1701 and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918.

hoi'den, 1 hoi'dn; 2 hŏi'dn. **I.** *vi.* To romp rudely or indecently. **II.** *a.* Inelegant or unseemly; bold. **III.** *n.* A romping or bold girl; tomboy. [< MD. *heyden,* HEATHEN.] **hoy'den‡.**—**hoi'**[or **hoy']den-ish,** *a.*

hoise†, *vt.* To hoist; lift up.

hoist, 1 hoist; 2 hŏist. **I**[d]. *vt.* To raise to a higher position; lift or heave up. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hoisting-machine; lift; the act of hoisting. **2.** The vertical dimension of a flag or the like, measured along the pole or halyard. [< OD. *hyssen,* hoist.]

hoi'ty-toi'ty, 1 hoi'tı-toi'tı; 2 hŏi'tŷ-tŏi'tŷ. **I.** *interj.* What a pother; what now? **II.** *a.* Self-important; putting on airs.

ho'kum, 1 hō'kum; 2 hō'cŭm, *n.* [Theat. Slang.] A word, act, business or property used by an actor to win an audience.

Hol'bein, 1 hōl'bain; 2 hōl'bīn, *n.* **1. Hans,** "the Elder" (1460–1524), a German artist. **2. Hans,** "the Younger" (1497?–1543), a German historical and portrait painter.

hold, 1 hōld; 2 hōld, *v.* [HELD; HELD or HOLD'EN; HOLD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To retain in any way so as to prevent movement or escape; keep in; bear up; restrict; confine; restrain. **2.** To have room or capacity for; contain. **3.** To keep back; retain; withhold. **4.** To keep as one's own; possess; occupy; have; maintain possession of. **5.** To sustain or keep in position by means of a support. **6.** To adhere to, as a judgment or opinion; maintain; believe. **7.** To conduct as appointed; celebrate. **8.** To keep in reserve. **9.** To obligate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To maintain a grasp; adhere. **2.** To remain firm, unbroken, or unchanged. **3.** To continue; proceed. **4.** To have possession. **5.** To stop; forbear. **6.** To stand as a fact, rule, or reason. **7.** To last or endure. [< AS. *healdan,* hold.] Syn.: see ARREST; EMBRACE; ESTEEM; GRASP; HAVE; INTEREST; KEEP; OCCUPY; RESTRAIN; RETAIN. — **hold'er,** *n.*—**hold'ing,** *n.* A possession.

hold[1], *n.* **1.** The act of holding, as with the hands; a seizure; figuratively, a controlling force or influence; restraint. **2.** A place to grasp. **3.** A place of security; fortified place; stronghold; refuge. **4.** The state of being held; possession. **5.** *Law.* A holding or tenure: in composition; as, copy*hold,* free*hold.* **6.** *Mus.* A character (𝄐) signifying a pause. [< AS. *heald,* < *healdan,* hold.]

hold[2], *n.* The part of a ship below the deck, reserved for the storage of ballast, cargo, etc. [< HOLE, *n.*]

hold'back", *n.* **1.** That which keeps back; a check. **2.** A contrivance used in holding back, or in backing, a carriage, as a strap attaching the breeching to the thill.

hold'fast", *n.* **1.** That by which something is held in place. **2.** Something to cling to; a support.

hole, 1 hōl; 2 hōl, *n.* **1.** A cavity extending into any solid body; a pit; hollow; cave. **2.** An aperture or orifice; perforation. **3.** An animal's burrow or den. **4.** Hence, a vile place; also, a place of hiding. **5.** [Colloq.] A dilemma. [< AS. *hol,* < *helan,* hide.]

Syn.: aperture, bore, breach, cave, cavern, cavity, chasm, concavity, den, dent, dungeon, excavation, gap, hollow, indentation, kennel, lair, notch, opening, orifice, perforation, rent. A *hole* is an *opening* in a solid body; it may extend entirely through the body, forming a passageway, or only partly through it, forming a *cavity,* and may be of any shape, provided the axes are not greatly unequal. An *opening* very long in proportion to its width is more commonly called a crack, fissure, slit, etc., or on the surface of the earth such an opening is designated as a *chasm,* gorge, or ravine; a *rent* in a garment is made by tearing, a slit by cutting. An *orifice* is the mouth of a *hole* or tube. *Aperture* is a very general word; the crack of a partly opened door is an *aperture,* but not a *hole.* The noun *hollow* denotes a shallow *concavity* on the outer surface of a solid, usually round or oval. A *dent* is a depression on the surface of a solid usually sharp or angular, as if beaten in. A *breach* is roughly broken, generally from the top or edge down through a wall or other object; a *gap* may be between portions that never were joined. Compare BREACH; BREAK; REND.

hole†, *a.* Whole; entire.

hol'i-day, 1 hel'ı-dē; 2 hŏl'i-dā, *n.* A day of exemption from labor, of rest, or of diversion. [< AS. *hāliġ,* holy, + *dæġ,* day.]

ho'li-ly, *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; sacredly.

ho'li-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being holy. **2.** *Theol.* Completeness of moral and spiritual purity. **3.** The state of anything hallowed or consecrated to God. **4.** [H-] A title of the Pope. Syn.: see RELIGION; SANCTITY.

Hol'ins-hed, 1 hel'ınz-hed *or* -ın-shed; 2 hŏl'ins-hĕd *or* -ins-shĕd, **Raphael** (—1580). An English chronicler. **Hol'ings-hed‡.**

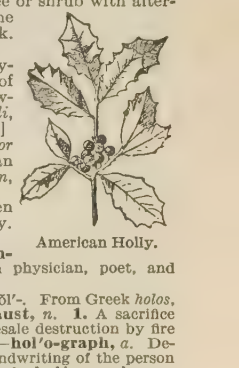
hol'la, 1 hel'a *or* hə-lā'; 2 hŏl'ä *or* hŏ-lä', *interj.* Ho there; hello. [< F. *hola,* < *ho,* ho, + *là,* there.] **hol'lo‡.**

Hol'land, 1 hel'ənd; 2 hŏl'and, *n.* **1.** See NETHERLANDS. **2.** [h-] Unbleached linen. **3.** [h-] *pl.* Ardent spirits, as made in Holland; gin. **Hol'land gin‡.**

hol'lo, 1 hel'o *or* hə-lō'; 2 hŏl'o *or* hŏ-lō', *interj.* & *n.* Same as HALLOO. **hol'la‡; hol'loa‡.**

hol'low, 1 hel'o; 2 hŏl'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become hollow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a cavity or hollow scooped out; sunken. **2.** Empty; vacant; sounding like the reverberation from an empty vessel or cavity; deep; murmuring. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any depression in a body; a cavity. **2.** A valley. **3.** A tool, etc., for making grooves or hollows. [< AS. *hōlh,* hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.—**hol'low-heart"ed,** *a.* Insincere; deceitful. **-ness,** *n.*

hol'ly, 1 hel'ı; 2 hŏl'y, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub with alternate leaves, white flowers, and the fruit a red berry. **2.** The holm-oak. **hol'ly-oak"‡.** [< AS. *holen.*]



American Holly.

hol'ly-hock", 1 hel'ı-hek"; 2 hŏl'y-hŏk", *n.* A tall biennial herb of the mallow family, with large flowers of numerous shades. [ME. *holi,* HOLY, + *hoc,* < AS. *hoc,* mallow.]

holm[1], 1 hōlm *or* hōm; 2 hōlm *or* hōm, *n.* Low land by a stream; an island in a river. [< AS. *holm,* island.]

holm[2], *n.* **1.** A European evergreen oak. **holm'-oak"‡. 2.** The holly. [Form of HOLLY.]

Holmes, 1 hōmz; 2 hōms, **Oliver Wendell** (1809–1894). An American physician, poet, and humorist.

hol'o-, hol-, 1 hel'o-, hel'-; 2 hŏl'o-, hŏl'-. From Greek *holos,* whole; combining forms.—**hol'o-caust,** *n.* **1.** A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire. **2.** Wholesale destruction by fire and sword. [+ Gr. *kaustos,* burnt.]—**hol'o-graph,** *a.* Denoting a document wholly in the handwriting of the person whose name it bears. [+ -GRAPH.]—**hol'o-graph,** *n.*—**hol"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **hol"o-graph'i-cal‡.** — **hol"o-thu'ri-an,** *n.* A sea-cucumber or similar echinoderm. [+ Gr. *thourios,* rushing.]

Hol'o-cene, 1 hel'o-sīn; 2 hŏl'o-çēn, *n. Geol.* The epoch following the Pleistocene epoch and extending to the present time.—**Hol'o-cene,** *a.* [HELP, *v.*

holp‖, holp'en‖, 1 hōlp, hōlp'n; 2 hōlp, hōlp'n, *imp.* of **Hol'stein,** 1 hōl'stain; 2 hōl'stīn, *n.* **1.** See SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. **2.** One of a breed of cattle from Schleswig-Holstein, valued for both beef and milk. **Hol'stein-Frie"sian‡.**

hol'ster, 1 hōl'stər; 2 hōl'stĕr, *n.* A leather pistol-case. [< D. *holster.*] [**holte†.**

holt, 1 hōlt; 2 hōlt, *n.* **1.** A wooded hill. **2.** A wood. [AS.]

ho'ly, 1 hō'lı; 2 hō'ly, *a.* [HO'LI-ER; HO'LI-EST.] **1.** Per-

taining to holiness; morally excellent; of highest spiritual purity. **2.** Consecrated; hallowed. [< AS. *hālig*, < *hāl*, whole.] Syn.: blessed, consecrated, devoted, divine, hallowed, sacred, saintly, set apart. *Sacred* is applied to that which is to be regarded as inviolable on any account, and is not restricted to divine things; so in its lower applications it is less than *holy*. That which is *sacred* may be made so by institution, decree, or association; that which is *holy* is so by its own nature, possessing intrinsic moral purity, and, in the highest sense, absolute moral perfection. God is *holy*; his commands are *sacred*. *Holy* may be applied also to that which is *hallowed*; as, "the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground," *Ex.* iii, 5. In such use *holy* is more than *sacred*, as if the very qualities of a spiritual or divine presence were imparted to the place or object. *Divine* has been used with great looseness, as applying to anything eminent or admirable, in the line either of goodness or of mere power, as to eloquence, music, etc., but there is a commendable tendency to restrict the word to its higher sense, as designating that which belongs to or is worthy of the Divine Being. Compare PERFECT; PURE.—Ant.: abominable, common, cursed, impure, polluted, secular, unconsecrated, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, worldly.

—**holy day,** a sacred day (as the Sabbath), or one set apart for religious uses.—**ho'ly-day"**†, *n.* A holiday.—**H. Father,** the Pope.—**H. Ghost,** same as HOLY SPIRIT.—**H. Land,** same as PALESTINE.—**holy of holies,** the innermost and most sacred shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple.—**H. Rood,** the cross of the crucifixion; the cross over the entrance of the chancel in many Roman Catholic churches.—**H. Saturday** (*Eccl.*), the Saturday before Easter Sunday.—**H. Spirit** (*Theol.*), the third person of the Trinity.—**H. Ghost**‡.—**H. Thursday.** *Eccl.* **1.** Ascension Day. **2.** Maundy Thursday.—**ho'ly-tide,** *n.* A holy season.—**h. water,** water consecrated by a priest.—**H. Week** (*Eccl.*), the week before Easter.—**H. Writ,** the Scriptures.

Hol'yoke, 1 hōl'yōk; 2 hōl'yōk, *n.* A manufacturing city in central Massachusetts, with many paper-mills; pop. 60,200.

ho'ly-stone", 1 hō'lı-stōn", 2 hō'ly-stōn". **I.** *vt.* [-STONED"; -STON"ING.] To scrub with a holystone. **II.** *n. Naut.* A large flat piece of soft sandstone, with a rope attached to each end, used in scouring a vessel's deck.

hom'age, 1 hom'ı̇j; 2 hŏm'ag. **I**†. *vi.* [HOM'AGED; HOM'AG-ING.] To pay respect or reverence. **II.** *n.* **1.** Reverential regard or worship: deference. **2.** *Feudal Law.* Formal acknowledgment of tenure by a tenant to his lord. [< LL.$^{\text{OF}}$ *hominaticum*, service of a vassal.] Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; REVERENCE.

—**hom'ag-er,** *n.* One who does homage.

Hom"bli"ères', 1 ôn"bli"yār'; 2 ôn"bli"yĕr', *n.* A village 4 m. east of St. Quentin, headquarters of the French Army, Nov. 1918, where the German Armistice Commissioners entered the French lines, Nov. 7, to proceed to Rethondes. See RETHONDES.

Hom'burg, 1 hom'bûrg *or* (*G.*) hom'burн; 2 hŏm'bûrg *or* (*G.*) hom'burн, *n.* A town and health-resort with mineral springs in S. W. Prussia; pop. 14,000.

home, 1 hōm; 2 hōm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HOMED; HOM'ING.] To carry, bring, or send home; go or fly home, as a homing pigeon; occupy a home; dwell. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's home or country. **2.** Going to the point; effective; as, a *home* thrust. **III.** *n.* **1.** One's fixed place of abode; family residence. **2.** A congenial abiding-place. **3.** The locality or country in which a person, plant, or animal comes into being or dwells; habitat. **4.** Any place of rest or shelter. **5.** In games, a goal. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** To or at home. **2.** To the place or point intended; as, to thrust or strike *home*. [< AS. *hām*, home.]

Syn.: abode, domicil, dwelling, fireside, habitation, hearth, hearthstone, house, ingleside, residence. *Abode, dwelling,* and *habitation* are used with little difference of meaning to denote the place where one habitually lives; *abode* and *habitation* belong to the poetic or elevated style. Even *dwelling* is not used in familiar speech; a person says "my *house*," "my *home*," or more formally "my *residence*." *Home*, from the Anglo-Saxon, denoting originally a *dwelling*, came to mean an endeared *dwelling* as the scene of domestic love and happy and cherished family life, a sense to which there is an increasing tendency to restrict the word—desirably so, since we have other words to denote the mere dwelling-place; we say "The wretched tenement could not be called *home*," or "The humble cabin was dear to him as the *home* of his childhood."

> *Home*'s not merely four square walls,
> Tho with pictures hung and gilded;
> *Home* is where affection calls—
> Where its shrine the heart has builded.

Thus the word comes to signify any place of rest and peace, and especially heaven, as the soul's peaceful and eternal dwelling-place. See HOUSE.

—**home'-born",** *a.* Native to the home; derived through the home.—**h.-bred,** *a.* Bred at home; hence, artless, domestic, or uncultivated.—**h.-brew,** *n.* Malt liquor brewed at home.—**h.-brewed,** *a.*—**home'less,** *a.* Having no home.—**home'like",** *a.* Like home; reminding of home.—**home'like"ness,** *n.*—**home'ly,** *a.* [HOME'LI-ER; HOME'LI-EST.] **1.** Having a familiar every-day character; unpretentious. **2.** Having plain features. **3.** Domestic.—**home'li-ness,** *n.*—**home'-made",** *a.* Of household or domestic manufacture, as distinguished from factory or foreign make.—**home rule,** the ordering and administering of local affairs in any part of a country or civil state by legislative and ministerial authorities chosen by the people of that part, as distinguished from the government at large; local self-government.—**h.-ruler,** *n.* One who favors home rule, as in Ireland.—**h. run.** **1.** In baseball, a run in which the batter makes the round of the bases and scores without stopping at any base. **2.** A run or return home or to the starting-point.—**home'sick",** *a.* Suffering because of absence from home.—**home'sick"ness,** *n.*—**home'spun".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of domestic manufacture. **2.** Plain and homely in character. **II.** *n.* **1.** Fabric woven at home. **2**§. An unpolished rustic.—**home'stead,** *n.* The property occupied as a home; permanent family abode.—**home'ward,** *adv.* Toward home. **home'wards**‡.—**hom'ing,** *a.* Readily finding its way home.—**homing pigeon,** a pigeon with great powers of flight, and remarkable capacity of making its way home from great distances, used for conveying messages.

ho"me-[or -mœ-]op'a-thy, 1 hō"mı-ep'ə-thı; 2 hō"me-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* A system of medicine formulated by Hahnemann (1755–1843). It is founded on the principle that "like cures like," and prescribes minute doses of such medicines as would produce in a healthy person the symptoms of the disease treated. [< Gr. *homoios*, like, + *pathos*, suffering.]—**ho"me-[or -mœ-]o-path'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to homeopathy. **2.** Extremely small in quantity.—**ho"me-[or -mœ-]op'a-thist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises homeopathy. **ho'me-[or -mœ-]o-path‡.**

Ho'mer, 1 hō'mər; 2 hō'mer, *n.* A Greek epic poet of about the 9th cent. B. C., traditional author of the Iliad and Odyssey.—**Ho-mer'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **Ho-me'ri-an‡.**

hom'i-cide, 1 hom'ı-said; 2 hŏm'i-çīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of any human being by another. **2.** A person who has killed another. [F., < L. *homo*, man, + *cædo*, kill.]—**hom'i-ci"dal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

hom'i-ly, 1 hem'ı-lı; 2 hŏm'i-ly, *n.* [-LIES^{z}, *pl.*] A didactic discourse, as for the expounding and application of Scripture. [< Gr. *homilia*, < *homilos*, gathering.]—**hom"i-let'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**hom"i-let'ics,** *n.* The branch of rhetoric that treats of the composition and delivery of sermons.—**hom'i-list,** *n.* A writer of homilies; one who delivers homilies or preaches to a congregation.

hom'i-ny, 1 hem'ı-nı; 2 hŏm'i-ny, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Maize, hulled and broken, or coarsely ground. **2.** [Western U. S.] Hulled corn. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Frumenty. [< Am. Ind. *auhuminea*, parched corn.] [**mock-y,** *a.*

hom'mock, 1 hem'ək; 2 hŏm'ok, *n.* A hummock.—**hom'-Ho'mo,** 1 hō'mo; 2 hō'mo, *n.* Man. [L., man.]—**hom'i-nal,** *a.*

ho'mo-, hom-, 1 hō'mo-, hem-; 2 hō'mo-, hŏm-. From Greek *homos*, same; combining forms opposed to *hetero-*.—**ho'mo-gen,** *n.* A homogeneous structure or part.—**ho"mo-ge-ne'i-ty,** *n.* Identity or similarity of kind or structure.—**ho"mo-ge'ne-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of the same composition or structure throughout. **2.** Of the same kind, nature, etc. (*with* another); like; similar. **3.** *Alg.* Having all its terms of the same degree, as an equation. [+ Gr. *genos*, race.] **ho"mo-ge'ne-al‡.** Syn.: see ALIKE.—**ho"mo-ge'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ho"mo-ge'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*—**ho'mo-graph,** *n.* A word spelled like another, but of different meaning and derivation, as *base*, foundation, and *base*, wicked.—**ho"mo-graph'ic,** *a.*—**ho-mol'o-gous,** *a.* Having a similar structure, proportion, value, or position; proportional to each other; identical in nature, relation, or the like.—**hom'o-log, hom'o-logue,** *n.* Something that answers in position, proportion, or type to, or has structural affinity with, something else. [+ *legō*, speak.] **ho-mol'o-gal‡.**—**ho-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The state or quality of being homologous; correspondence in structure and properties.—**ho"mo-log'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Designating two figures so related that either may be the projection of the other upon a plane. **2.** Relating to or governed by homology; corresponding in structure; homologous.—**ho-mol'o-gize,** *vt. & vi.*—**hom'o-nym,** *n.* A word sounding like another, but of different meaning; as, *read* and *reed*. [+ Gr. *onyma*, name.] **hom'o-nyme‡.**—**ho-mon'y-mous,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a homonym; ambiguous. **2.** Indicated by the same name because occupying the same relation.—**ho-mon'y-my,** *n.* Identity of sound or name with diversity of sense; ambiguity.

ho"mœ-op'a-thy, etc. Same as HOMEOPATHY, etc.

Ho"moi-ou'sian, 1 hō"mei-ū'shən; 2 hō"mŏi-ų'shan, *n. Ch. Hist.* One who, in the Arian controversy, maintained that the Son was of like nature but not of the same nature with the Father: opposed to *Homoousian*. [< Gr. *homoios*, like, + *ousia*, being.]

Ho"mo-ou'sian, 1 hō"mo-ū'shən *or* hem"o-ū'sı-ən; 2 hō"mo-ų'shan *or* hŏm"o-ų'si-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One who, in the Arian controversy, held that the Son was consubstantial with the Father: opposed to *Homoiousian*.—**Ho"mo-ou'sian,** *a.*

hom'o-phone, *n.* **1.** A homonym. **2.** A letter or character of the same sound with another. [< HOMO- + *phone*, sound.]—**ho-moph'o-nous,** *a.* **1.** *Philol.* (1) Identical in sound, but unlike in sense. (2) Representing the same sound or word with another character. **2.** *Mus.* Single-voiced.—**ho-moph'o-ny,** *n.* **1.** Identity of sound, with difference of meaning. **2.** *Mus.* The condition or quality of being single-voiced.—**Ho-mop'ter-a,** *n. pl.* A suborder of hemipterous insects, including the cicadids, aphids, etc. [+ *pteron*, wing.]—**ho-mop'ter-an,** *n.*—**ho-mop'ter-ous,** *a.*—**ho-mos'po-rous,** *a. Bot.* Having or producing asexual spores of one kind only. [< HOMO- + SPORE.]—**ho-mos'po-ry,** *n.*—**ho-mot'o-nous,** *a.* Having the same sound or tone; hence, uniform in degree. [+ *tonos*, tone.]

ho-mun'cu-lus, 1 ho-mʊŋ'kiu-lus; 2 ho-mŭn'cū-lŭs, *n.* **1.** According to Paracelsus, a tiny man produced artificially and endowed with magic power. **2.** An undersized man; dwarf; manikin. [L., dim. of *homo* (*homin-*), man.]—**ho-mun'cu-lar,** *a.*

Hon., *abbr.* Honorable, honorary.—**Hond.,** *abbr.* Honduras.

Hon'do, 1 hen'do; 2 hŏn'do, *n.* Same as HONSHU.

Hon-du'ras, 1 hen-dū'rəs; 2 hŏn-dụ'ras, *n.* A republic (46,250 sq. m.; pop. 637,000) of Central America.—**Bay of H.,** an inlet N. of Honduras.—**Cape H.,** the most northern point of Honduras.

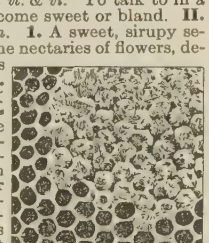
hone, 1 hōn; 2 hōn. **I.** *vt.* [HONED; HON'ING.] To sharpen, as on a hone. **II.** *n.* A block of fine compact stone, or the like, for sharpening edged tools, as razors. [< AS. *hān*, stone.]

hon'est, 1 en'est; 2 ŏn'ĕst, *a.* **1.** Fair and candid in dealing with others; true; just; upright; trustworthy; also, specifically of women, chaste; virtuous. **2.** Free from fraud; equitable; fair. **3.** Of respectable quality or appearance; creditable; unimpeached. **4.** Characterized by openness or sincerity; frank. [< L. *honestus*, full of honor, < *honor*, honor.]

Syn.: candid, equitable, fair, faithful, frank, genuine, good, honorable, ingenuous, just, sincere, straightforward, true, trustworthy, trusty, upright. One who is *honest* in the ordinary sense acts or is always disposed to act with careful regard for the rights of others, especially in matters of business or property; one who is *honorable* scrupulously observes the dictates of a personal honor that is higher than any demands of mercantile law or public opinion, and will do nothing unworthy of his own inherent nobility of soul. The *honest* man does not steal, cheat, or defraud; the *honorable* man will not take an unfair advantage that would be allowed him, or will make a sacrifice which no one could require of him, when his own sense of right demands it. One who is *honest* in the highest and fullest sense is scrupulously careful to adhere to all known truth and right even in thought. In this sense *honest* differs from *honorable* as having regard rather to absolute truth and right than to even the highest personal honor. Compare CANDID; JUST; JUSTICE; MORAL; RIGHT; VIRTUOUS.—Ant.: deceitful, dishonest, disingenuous, faithless, false, fraudulent, hypocritical, lying, mendacious, perfidious, traitorous, treacherous, unfaithful, unscrupulous, untrue.

—**hon'est-ly,** *adv.*—**hon'es-ty,** *n.* The quality of being honest. Syn.: see FIDELITY; VERACITY; VIRTUE.

hon'ey, 1 hun'i; 2 hŏn'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To talk to in a **hun'ey**[F], } cajoling manner; become sweet or bland. **II.** *a.* Honey-like; sweet. **III.** *n.* **1.** A sweet, sirupy secretion, derived chiefly from the nectaries of flowers, deposited by bees. **2.** Sweetness or lusciousness in general. **3.** Sweet one: a pet name. [< AS. *hunig*, honey.] — **hon'ey-ant",** *n.* A small ant of the southwestern United States, having one form of worker which receives and stores in its abdomen the honey gathered by the other workers.—**h.-bag,** *n.* The receptacle or dilatation of the esophagus in which the bee carries honey.—**h.-bee,** *n.* A bee that collects honey; the common hive-bee.—**hon'ey-comb",** **I.** *vt.* To fill with small holes or passages. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure of waxen cells, made by bees to contain honey, eggs, etc. **2.** Anything full of small holes or cells.—**hon'ey-comb"-moth",** *n.* A moth that infests hives. — **hon'ey-combed",** *pa.* Full of cells or perforations.—**hon'ey-dew",** *n.* A sweet secretion of plants or insects, as of aphids.—**hon'ey-dewed",** *a.*—**hon'eyed,** *a.* **1.** Covered with or full of honey. **2.** Sweet; cajoling. **hon'ied**†.—**h.-locust,** *n.* A large, thorny North-American tree of the bean family, bearing pods, often a foot and a half long, with a sweet pulp between the seeds.—**hon'ey-moon",** *n.* The first month after marriage; also, a wedding trip.—**h.-pot,** *n.* A receptacle, of wax or other substance, used by many species of wild bees to store their honey.—**hon'ey-suck"l(e**[F]**,** *n.* Any one of various ornamental erect or climbing flowering shrubs.



Honeycomb, showing drone-cells used for storage.

hong, 1 hɔŋ; 2 hŏng, *n.* **1.** A mercantile warehouse comprising a number of connecting rooms; also, a connected row of warehouses. **2.** Formerly, an association of Chinese merchants at Canton. [< Chin. *hang* (Canton dial. *hong*), series.]

Hong'kong', 1 hɔŋ'kɔŋ'; 2 hŏng'kŏng', *n.* A British crown colony (400 sq. m.; pop. 598,000), S. China; capital, Victoria.

honk, 1 hɔnk; 2 hŏnk, *n.* The cry of a wild goose or the sound of an automobile horn.—**honk,** *vi.*

Hon"o-lu'lu, 1 hen"o-lū'lū *or* hŏ"nō-lū'lū: 2 hŏn"o-lụ'lụ *or* hŏ"nō-lụ'lụ, *n.* A city (pop. 83,300), on S. Oahu Island, of the Hawaiian group; capital of Hawaii.

hon'or, 1 en'ər; 2 ŏn'or. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To regard with honor or respect; bestow marks of honor upon; impart dignity to. **2.** To acknowledge formally as worthy of respect and acceptance. **3.** *Com.* Hence, to pay, as a draft. **II.** *n.* **1.** Consideration due or paid, as to worth; respectful regard. **2.** Any outward token of such feeling, such as college distinctions. **3.** A nice sense of what is right. **4.** That to which honor is due. **5.** A cause of esteem. **6.** A title used in addressing judges, etc. **7.** In whist, one of the four highest trump-cards. [< L.[F] *honor*, honor.] Syn.: (verb) see ADMIRE; VENERATE; WORSHIP; (noun) see FAME; JUSTICE; REVERENCE; VIRTUE.

—**hon'or-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; conferring honor; conforming to a code of honor. **2.** A title used in addressing judges, etc. Syn.: see GOOD; HONEST; ILLUSTRIOUS; JUST; MORAL.—**hon'or-a-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*—**hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.*—**hon"o-ra'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An honorary fee, as to a professional man. Syn.: see SALARY.—**hon'or-a-ry,** *a.* **1.** Done or held as an honor. **2.** Holding office, title, or membership, that is bestowed in sign of honor, and without pay. **3.** Accrediting honorable character.

Ho-no'ri-us, 1 ho-nō'ri-us; 2 ho-nō'ri-ŭs, **Augustus Flavius** (384–423). Roman emperor of the West.

hon'our, hon'our-a-ble, etc. See HONOR, etc.

Hon-shu', 1 hen-shū'; 2 hŏn-shụ', *n.* The largest island of Japan; 87,485 sq. m.; pop. 37,414,300. **Hon'do**†.

hooch, 1 hūch; 2 hōōch, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Intoxicating liquor: from *hoochinoo*, an Alaskan-Indian term for a powerful fermented liquor made from yeast, flour, and molasses. **hootch**†.

hood, 1 hud; 2 hŏŏd. **I**[d]. *vt.* To cover or furnish with a hood; hence, to hide. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A flexible covering for the head and back of the neck. **2.** Something of similar form or character. (1) A monk's cowl. (2) An ornamental fold attached to an academic gown. (3) A chimney-cowl. (4) A projecting cover to a hearth, forge, or part of a chemical laboratory. (5) The movable cover of any protected machine. (6) *Bot.* A concave expansion of any organ, resembling a hood. [< AS. *hōd*.]—**hood'wink**†, *vt.* To deceive as if by blinding; blindfold. [1845), an English poet and humorist.

Hood[2], *n.* **1. Robin,** see ROBIN HOOD. **2. Thomas** (1799–

-hood, *suffix.* Condition; state. [< AS. *hād*, condition.]

hood'lum, 1 hūd'lum; 2 hōōd'lŭm, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One of a class of street rowdies; any ruffian or rowdy.

hoo'doo, 1 hū'dū; 2 hōō'dōō. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To bring bad luck to; bewitch. **II.** *n.* A cause of bad luck. See VOODOO.

hoof, 1 hūf; 2 hŏŏf, *n.* [HOOFS[Z], rarely HOOVES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The horny sheath incasing the ends of the digits or foot in various mammals. **2.** An animal with hoofs. **3.** *Geom.* An ungula. [< AS. *hōf*, hoof.]—**hoof'-bound",** *a.* Having a contraction of the hoof, causing lameness.—**hoofed,** *a.*

hook[1], 1 huk; 2 hŏŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or catch with a hook; hence, to entrap. **2.** To attack with the horns, as a cow. **3.** [Slang.] To pilfer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have the form of a hook; be fastened by a hook. **2.** To attack with the horns.—**hooked,** *pa.* **1.** Curved like a hook. **2.** Supplied with a hook.

hook[1], *n.* **1.** Something curved or bent so as to catch or hold another object. **2.** A tool in hooked form. **3.** A curved or bent part or construction. [< AS. *hōc*, hook.] Syn.: see LOCK.—**by hook or by crook,** in one way or another.—**hook'-nose",** *n.* An aquiline nose or a person having such a nose.—**h.-nosed,** *a.*—**Hook of Hol'land.** A headland of W. Holland, off which German submarines sank the British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue," Sept. 22, 1914.—**hook'worm",** *n.* A threadlike worm that may infest man, sheep, dogs, cattle, etc., producing anemia.

hook[2], *n.* A headland; as, Sandy *Hook*. [< D. *hoek*.]

hoo'ka, 1 hū'ka; 2 hōō'ka, *n.* In India and Persia, a form of tobacco-pipe by which the smoke is drawn through water. [< Hind. *huqqa*, < Ar. *huqqa*, pipe for smoking.] **hoo'-kah**†; **hub'ble-bub'ble**†; **nar'ghi-leh**†.

hook'er[1], 1 huk'ər; 2 hŏŏk'er, *n.* **1.** A two-masted Dutch vessel. **2.** A British fishing-smack. **3.** Any clumsy craft. [< D. *hoeker*, < *hoek*, hook.]

Hook'er[3], *n.* **1. Joseph** (1814–1879), "Fighting Joe," a United States general. **2. Richard** (1553–1600), "the Judicious," an English theologian; *Ecclesiastical Polity.* [shout.

hoop[1†], 1 hūp; 2 hōōp. **I.** *v.* To whoop. **II.** *n.* A whoop;

hoop[2]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To surround with hoops, as a cask. **2.** To encircle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A circular band, as one used to confine the staves of barrels. **2.** A hoop-skirt. **3†.** A measure of liquor; *i. e.*, enough to fill a space between the hoops of an old-fashioned quart pot. [Cp. D. *hoep*, hoop.]—**hoop'ing,** *n.* **1.** Material from which to make hoops. **2.** Hoops in general. **3.** A system of hoops, as on a breech-loading gun.—**hoop'-skirt",** *n.* A framework of hoops or crinoline for expanding a skirt.

hoo'poe, 1 hū'pō; 2 hōō'pō, *n.* An Old World bird having a long, pointed, curved bill and an erectile crest. [< L. *upupa*, hoopoe.] **hoo'poo†.**

Hoo'sier, 1 hū'ʒər; 2 hōō'zher, *n.* [U. S.] A native or citizen of the State of Indiana; a nickname of unknown origin.

hoot, 1 hūt; 2 hōōt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To jeer and mock with hoots; utter contemptuous cries; cry as an owl. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cry uttered in derision. **2.** The cry of an owl. [< Sw. *huta*, hoot.]—**hoot'-owl",** *n.* An owl that hoots.

hoot, *interj.* [Scot.] Fie! pshaw! **hoots†; hoot'-toot†.**

hoove, 1 hūv; 2 hōōv, *n.* A disease of cattle and sheep, characterized by distention of the abdomen by gas. [< HEAVE.]

Hoo'ver, 1 hū'vər; 2 hōō'ver, **Herbert** (1874–). American engineer; organizer and administrator of the Commission for Belgian Relief, 1914–16; U. S. Food Administrator, 1917–18; U. S. Secretary of Commerce, 1921– .—**Hoo'ver-ize,** *vt.* [Colloq.] To restrict oneself to a fixed allowance of food, as meat, etc.

hop, 1 hep; 2 hŏp, *v.* [HOPPED[t] or HOPT; HOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To leap over. **II.** *i.* To move by short leaps, especially on one leg. [< AS. *hoppian.*] Syn.: see LEAP.

hop[1], *n.* **1.** The act or result of hopping. **2.** [Colloq.] A dance or dancing-party.

hop[2], *n.* **1.** A perennial climbing herb with opposite lobed leaves and scaly fruit. **2.** *pl.* The fruit of this plant. [< D. *hop.*]

Common Hop.

hope, 1 hōp; 2 hōp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HOPED[t]; HOP'ING.] **1.** To desire with expectation of obtaining. **2.** [Colloq.] To trust or imagine. **II.** *n.* **1.** Desire accompanied by expectation. **2.** The cause of hopeful expectation. **3.** The thing confidently desired or hoped for. [< AS. *hopa*, hope.] Syn.: (verb) see ANTICIPATE; TRUST; (noun) ANTICIPATION; TRUST.—**hope'ful.** **I.** *a.* Full of hope; promising. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; SANGUINE. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A son or daughter. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**hope'less,** *a.* Without hope; despairing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**hope'-sick",** *a.* Sick at heart with unfulfilled hope or ungratified longing.

Hop'kins, 1 hep'kinz; 2 hŏp'kinz, **Stephen** (1707–1785). American patriot; signed Declaration of Independence.

Hop'kin-son, 1 hep'kin-sən; 2 hŏp'kin-son, **Francis** (1737–1791). American patriot; signed Declaration of Independence.

hop'lite, 1 hep'lait; 2 hŏp'lit, *n.* A heavily armed Greek foot-soldier. [< L. *hoplites*, < Gr. *hoplitēs*, < *hoplon*, tool.]

Hop'-o'-my-Thumb", 1 hep'-o-mi-thum"; 2 hŏp'-o-my-thŭm", *n.* **1.** A fairy hero of English nursery-tales. **2.** Hence, a very small person; a dwarf. **hop'-thumb"†.**

hop'per, 1 hep'ər; 2 hŏp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hops, as an insect or butterfly with short, jerky flight. **2.** A receiver, funnel, or trough in which something is placed to be passed or fed, as to a mill.

hop'ple, 1 hep'l; 2 hŏp'l. **I.** *vt.* [HOP'PLED; HOP'PLING.] To hamper; hobble. **II.** *n.* A fetter for the legs of a horse, etc. [For HOBBLE.]

hop'-scotch", 1 hep'-skech"; 2 hŏp'-scŏch", *n.* A game in which the player hops on one foot, kicking a stone over a diagram marked on the ground. [< HOP, *v.*, + SCOTCH, mark.]

hor., *abbr.* Horizon, horology.

Hor'ace, 1 hər'is; 2 hôr'aç, **Q. Horatius Flaccus** (65–8 B. C.). A Roman lyric poet.—**Ho-ra'tian,** *a.*

ho'ral, 1 hō'rəl; 2 hō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to an hour; hourly.

ho'ra-ry, 1 hō'rə-ri; 2 hō'ra-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an hour; designating the hours. **2.** Continuing only an hour; occurring hourly. [< L. *hora*, HOUR.]—**ho-ra'ri-ous,** *a. Bot.* Lasting but one or two hours.

Ho-ra'ti-i, 1 ho-rē'shi-qi; 2 ho-rā'shi-I, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* Three brothers, Romans, who fought and killed the Curiatii, three brothers from Alba Longa.

Ho-ra'tius Co'cles, 1 ho-rē'shus kō'kliz; 2 ho-rā'shŭs cō'clēs. A legendary Roman hero, who with two comrades held the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscan army.

horde, 1 hōrd; 2 hôrd. **I.** *vi.* [HORD'ED[d]; HORD'ING.] To gather in a horde. **II.** *n.* A gathered and motley multitude of human beings; especially, a tribe of Asiatic nomads; also, a pack or swarm, as of animals or insects. [F., < Per. *ôrdū*, camp.]

Hor'de-um, 1 hôr'di-um; 2 hôr'de-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of true grasses, one species of which is the cultivated barley.

horet, *a.* Same as HOAR. [of Sinai, Arabia; 6,750 ft.

Ho'reb, 1 hō'reb; 2 hō'rĕb, *n.* A mountain in the peninsula

hore'hound", *n.* Same as HOARHOUND.

ho-ri'zon, 1 ho-rai'zən; 2 ho-rī'zon, *n.* **1.** The line of the apparent meeting of earth or sea and sky. **2.** The bounds of observation or experience. **3.** *Astron.* The plane passing through a position on the earth's surface at right angles to the line of gravity, or a parallel plane through the earth's center. [< Gr. *horizōn*, ppr. of *horizō*, bound.]—**apparent, local, sensible,** or **visible horizon,** same as HORIZON, 1.—**real** or **true h.,** the astronomical horizon.

hor"i-zon'tal, 1 hɔr"i-zon'təl; 2 hŏr"i-zŏn'tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.

Syn.: even, flat, level, plain, plane. *Horizontal* signifies in the direction of or parallel to the horizon. For practical purposes *level* and *horizontal* are identical, tho *level*, as the more popular word, is more loosely used of that which has no especially noticeable elevations or inequalities; as, a *level* road. *Flat*, according to its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *flet*, a floor, applies to a surface only, and, in the first and most usual sense, to a surface that is *horizontal* or *level* in all directions; a line may be *level*, a floor is *flat; flat* is also applied in a derived sense to any *plane* surface without irregularities or elevations, as a picture may be painted on the *flat* surface of a perpendicular wall. *Plane* applies only to a surface, and is used with more mathematical exactness than *flat*. The adjective *plain*, originally the same word as *plane*, is now rarely used except in the figurative senses; as, a *plain* statement; *plain* people; but the original sense appears in the noun, as we speak of "a wide *plain*." We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even*, and that which is *even* may not be *level; a level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even*. See FLAT; LEVEL.—Ant.: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.

—**hor"i-zon'tal-ism,** *n.*—**hor"i-zon-tal'i-ty,** *n.*—**hor"i-zon'tal-ly,** *adv.*

horn, 1 hôrn; 2 hôrn. **I.** *vt.* To provide with horns, or shape like a horn. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bonelike projecting growth on the head of various hoofed mammals, as oxen. **2.** The antler of a deer. **3.** Any hardened and thickened form of epidermic tissue. **4.** Something made of horn, or likened to an animal's horn. (1) *Mus.* A wind-instrument, originally a bullock's or ram's horn. (2) One of the extremities of the crescent moon. (3) A cornucopia. See HORN OF PLENTY. (4) The beak of an anvil. [< AS. *horn.*]—**horn'beam",** *n.* A small tree of the birch family, resembling the beech, with white hard wood.—**horn'bill",** *n.* A large bird of tropical Asia and Africa, related to the kingfishers and having the bill generally very large and surmounted by a horn-like extension.—**horn'-book",** *n.* A child's primer, as formerly made, covered with a thin layer of transparent horn, and framed; hence, any primer or handbook; rudimentary knowledge.—**horned,** *a.* Having a horn or horns.—**horned horse,** the gnu.—**horned owl,** an American owl with very large ear-tufts.—**horned pout,** a catfish.—**horned toad,** an iguana-like lizard of western and southern United States and Mexico.—**horn'less,** *a.*—**horn of plenty** (*Class. Myth.*), the horn of the goat which suckled the infant Zeus, which became filled according to the wishes of its possessor; hence, a symbol of abundance in general, represented in art as a curved horn filled with fruit, etc. **cor"nu-co'pi-a†.**—**horn'pipe",** *n.* **1.** A lively English country-dance. **2.** A former musical instrument.—**horn'y,** *a.* **1.** Resembling horn; callous. **2.** Made of horn. **3.** Having horns.

horn'blende", 1 hôrn'blend"; 2 hôrn'blĕnd", *n.* A common mineral, greenish-black or black, containing magnesium, calcium, aluminum, silica, and iron. [G., < *horn*, horn, + *blende*, BLENDE.]

hor'net, 1 hôr'net; 2 hôr'nĕt, *n.* A large social wasp, capable of inflicting a severe sting. [< AS. *hyrnet*, prob. < *horn*, horn.]

horn'ing, 1 hôrn'iŋ; 2 hôrn'ing, *n.* **1.** The appearance of the moon in the first or last quarter. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A charivari. **3.** [Scot.] A public announcement made with blasts of a horn.—**letters of horning** (*Scots Law*), a judicial mandate, requiring a person to pay or perform as had been decreed against him. [as CHERT.

horn'stone", 1 hôrn'stōn"; 2 hôrn'stōn", *n. Mineral.* Same

horol., *abbr.* Horology.

hor'o-loge, 1 hor'o-lōj *or* -loj; hŏr o-lŏg *or* -lŏj, *n.* **1.** A timepiece. **2.** A clock-tower. [OF., < Gr. *hōrologion*, < *hōra*, hour, + *legō*, speak.]—**ho-rol'o-ger,** *n.* One skilled in

horology. **ho-rol'o-gist**‡. —**hor"o-log'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horology or to a horologe. **2.** *Bot.* Opening and closing, as some flowers, at certain hours. **hor"o-log'i-cal**‡. —**ho-rol'o-gy**, *n.* [-GIES[Z], *pl.*] The science of time-measurement or of the construction of timepieces.

hor'o-scope, 1 her'o-skōp; 2 hŏr'o-seōp, *n. Astrol.* The aspect of the heavens, with special reference to the position of the planets at a person's birth. [F., < Gr. *hōroskopeion*, nativity.]—**ho-ros'co-py**, *n.*

hor'rent, 1 her'ent; 2 hŏr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Standing erect like bristles; covered with bristling points. **2.** Causing terror and abhorrence. [< L. *horren(t-)s*, ppr. of *horreo*, bristle.]

hor'ri-ble, 1 her'ı-bl; 2 hŏr'ĭ-bl, *a.* Exciting abhor-

hor'ri-bl[E], rence; terrible. [OF., < L. *horribilis*, < *horreo*, bristle, be terrified.] Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. —**hor'ri-bl(e-ness[E]**, *n.*—**hor'ri-bly**, *adv.*—**hor-rif'ic**, *a.* Causing horror.—**hor'ri-fy**, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To affect or fill with horror.—**hor"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

hor'rid, 1 her'id; 2 hŏr'id, *a.* Fitted to inspire horror; dreadful; outrageous. [< L. *horridus*, rough, < *horreo*, bristle.] Syn.: see FRIGHTFUL. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

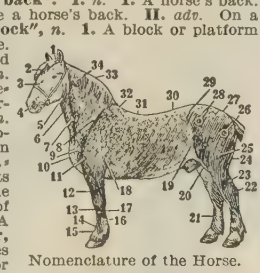
hor'ror, 1 her'er; 2 hŏr'or, *n.* **1.** The painful emotion of extreme fear or abhorrence; dread. **2.** Extreme repugnance. **3.** Some great calamity. [L., < *horreo*, be terrified.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; FEAR; FRIGHT.

Hor'sa, 1 hōr'sə; 2 hōr'sa, *n.* A Saxon chief, brother of Hengist: said to have been killed by Vortigern at Aylesford in 455.

hors de com"bat', 1 ōr də kōṅ"bȧ'; 2 ōr de cōṅ"bä'. Out of the fight. [F., < L. *foris*, out; *de*, of; and see COMBAT.]

horse, 1 hōrs; 2 hôrs, *v.* [HORSED[t]; HORS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mount or carry, as on a horse; hence, to put on the back of another preparatory to flogging. **2.** To furnish horses for. **II.** *i.* To ride on a horse.

horse, *n.* **1.** A solid-hoofed quadruped having a mane and tail of long coarse hair, and relatively small ears and head. **2.** A mammal related to or supposed to be of the ancestral line of the horse. **3.** The male of the horse. **4.** Cavalry. **5.** A supporting framework. [< AS. *hors*, horse.]—**horse'back"**. **I.** *n.* **1.** A horse's back. **2.** An object shaped like a horse's back. **II.** *adv.* On a horse's back.—**horse'-block"**, *n.* **1.** A block or platform used in mounting a horse. **2.** A frame of boards used as a support.—**h.-boat**, *n.* **1.** A boat moved by horse-power. **2.** A boat for carrying horses.—**h.-boot**, *n.* A leathern covering to protect a horse's pastern against interfering.—**h.-bot**, *n.* A bot-fly or its larva that infests the stomach and intestines of the horse.—**h.-boy**, *n.* A stable-boy.—**h.-breaker**, *n.* One who trains horses to work in harness or under the saddle.—**h.-car**, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A car drawn by horses; tram-car. **2.** A car for transporting horses by rail.—**h.-chest-nut**, *n.* An Old World tree of the soapberry family, with a large chestnut-like fruit.—**h.-cloth**, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.—**h.-collar**, *n.* A stuffed collar for a horse's neck, used to support the hames of a draft-harness and to ease the pressure on the shoulders in drawing.—**h.-doctor**, *n.* A veterinary surgeon; farrier.—**h.-drench**, *n.* A dose for a horse, or the instrument with which it is administered.—**h.-fair**, *n.* A fair for the sale of horses.—**h.-flesh**. **I.** *a.* Having the color of a horse's flesh; reddish-bronze. **II.** *n.* **1.** The flesh of a horse. **2.** Horses, considered collectively. **3.** A kind of mahogany grown in Bahama.—**h.-fly**, *n.* **1.** A gadfly. **2.** A forest-fly or horse-tick. **3.** A bot-fly.—**horse'-foot"**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Coltsfoot. **2.** The king-crab.—**h.-furniture**, *n.* The harness or housings of a horse.—**h.-gear**, *n.* Horse-furniture; also, horse-power.—**h.-guards**, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry serving as guards.—**horse'hair"**, *n.* **1.** The hair of horses, especially of their manes and tails. **2.** Haircloth.—**h.-jockey**, *n.* **1.** One who rides races professionally. **2**‡. A horse-dealer.—**h.-laugh**, *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.—**h.-laughter**, *n.*—**h.-leech**, *n.* **1.** A horse-doctor. **2.** One who is perpetually begging or teasing (*Prov.* xxx, 15). **3.** A large leech, as *Hæmopsis vorax*, that enters the nostrils of horses, cattle, etc., when they are drinking.—**h.-litter**, *n.* A litter or palanquin drawn or borne by horses.—**horse'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who rides a horse; a cavalryman.—**horse'man-ship**, *n.* Equestrian skill.—**h.-marine**, *n.* An awkward, lubberly person; also, a mounted marine.—**h.-pistol**, *n.* A large pistol formerly carried in a holster by horsemen.—**h.-play**, *n.* Rough, boisterous play.—**h.-pond**, *n.* A pond for watering horses.—**h.-post**, *n.* A hitching-post.—**h.-power**, *n.* **1.** A standard theoretical unit of the rate of work, equal to 33,000 pounds lifted one foot in one minute. **2.** A mechanical arrangement for utilizing a horse's power.—**h.-race**, *n.* A race by horses.—**h.-racer**, *n.*—**h.-racing**, *n.*—**horse'rad"ish**, *n.* A common garden herb of the mustard family, cultivated for the pungent root.—**h.-rake**, *n.* A large hay-rake worked by horse-power.—**horse'shoe"**, *n.* A U-shaped metal shoe for a horse; something similarly shaped.—**horse'tail"**, *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse, especially when used as a distinction of rank or as a standard. **2.** *Bot.* A kind of rush, with slender stem and rough surface, having distinct spore-bearing leaves. **3.** *Anat.* The collection of nerves in which the spinal column terminates.—**h.-tamer**, *n.* A horse-breaker.—**horse'whip"**. **I**‡. *vt.* To chastise with a horsewhip. **II.** *n.* A whip for managing horses.—**horse'wo"man**, *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A woman who rides on horseback.—**hors'ing**, *n.* **1.** A board on which a knife-grinder sits. **2.** A flogging, especially as inflicted upon a schoolboy mounted on the back of another.—**hors'y**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horses. **2.** Devoted to horses. **hors'ey**‡.—**hors'i-ness**, *n.*



Nomenclature of the Horse.

1. Poll. 2. Forehead. 3. Face. 4. Muzzle. 5. Throat-latch. 6. Windpipe. 7. Jugular-groove. 8. Shoulder. 9. Point of Shoulder. 10. Chest. 11. Arm. 12. Forearm. 13. Knee. 14. Fetlock. 15. Pastern. 16. Cannon. 17. Seat of Splint. 18. Elbow. 19. Flank. 20. Stifle. 21. Cannon. 22. Hock. 23. Gaskin. 24. Quarter. 25. Thigh. 26. Hip-joint. 27. Croup. 28. Hip. 29 Coupling. 30. Loins. 31. Back. 32. Withers. 33. Crest. 34. Neck.

hort., hortic., *abbr.* Horticultural, horticulture.

hor'ta-tive, 1 hôr'tə-tıv; 2 hôr'ta-tiv, *a.* Of the nature

hor'ta-tiv[S],] of exhortation. [< L. *hortativus*, < *hortor*, urge.]—**hor'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Giving exhortation.

Hor"tense', 1 hor"tens' *or* (*F.*) ōr"tāṅs'; 2 hôr"tĕns' *or* (*F.*) ōr"tāṅs', *n.* **Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais** (1783–1837), the daughter of the empress Josephine; queen of Holland; mother of Napoleon III.

Hor'thy, 1 hōr'tı; 2 hôr'tẏ, **Nicholas von** (–). A Hungarian admiral; statesman; regent of Hungary 1920–.

hor'ti-cul"ture, 1 hēr'tı-kul"chur *or* -tiur; 2 hôr'tı-kŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The cultivation of a garden as a science. [< L. *hortus*, garden, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.—**hor'ti-cul"tor**, *n.* A cultivator of a garden.—**hor"ti-cul'tur-al**, *a.*—**hor"ti-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* **hor'ti-cul"tist**‡; **hor"ti-cul'tur-al-ist**‡.

Ho'rus, 1 hō'rus; 2 hō'rŭs, *n. Myth.* An Egyptian hawk-headed divinity; god of the day or the sun. **Hor**‡.

Hos., *abbr.* Hosea.

ho-san'na, 1 ho-zan'ə; 2 ho-ṡăn'a, *interj.* An exclamation of praise to God. [< Heb.[Gr] *hôshi'āh nnā*, save, I pray.]

hose, 1 hōz; 2 hōṡ, *n.* [HOSE, formerly HO'SEN, *pl.*] **1.** A stocking, anciently a tight nether garment worn by men: mostly used as a plural. **2.** A flexible tube for conveying fluids. [< AS. *hosa*, hose.]—**Bal-brig'gan hose**, hose made of fine unbleached cotton: originally that made at Balbriggan, Ireland.—**ho'sier**, *n.* One who deals in hose, etc.—**ho'sier-y**, *n.* Hosiers' wares; stockings; hose.

Ho-se'a, 1 ho-zī'ə; 2 ho-ṡē'a, *n.* A Hebrew minor prophet, or his book.

hos'pice, 1 hes'pıs; 2 hŏs'pĭṡ, *n.* A place of shelter, as a mon-

hos'pi-ta-ble, 1 hes'pı-tə-bl; 2 hŏs'pi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Dis-

hos'pi-ta-bl[E],] posed to entertain with generous kindness. **2.** Characterized by hospitality. [OF., < L.[LL] *hospes*, guest.]—**hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*—**hos"pi-tal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The act of being hospitable.

hos'pi-tal, 1 hes'pı-təl; 2 hŏs'pi-tal, *n.* An institution for the care and treatment of the sick or wounded. [OF., < L.[LL] *hospitalis*, of a guest, < *hospes*, guest.]—**hos'pi-tal-er**, *n.* **1.** One cared for or supported in a hospital. **2.** One who cares for the sick and needy in a hospital. **3.** [H-] A member of one of various charitable brotherhoods or military orders of the middle ages.

hos-pi'ti-um, 1 hes-pish'ı-um; 2 hŏs-pish'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] An inn; hostel. [L., < *hospes*, guest.]

hos'po-dar, 1 hos'po-dār; 2 hŏs'po-där, *n.* A title of dignity formerly borne by various European princes and formerly by the emperors of Russia. [Roum.]

host†, *vt. & vi.* To receive as or be a guest.

host[1], 1 hōst; 2 hōst, *n.* A large body of men; an army; multitude. [< OF. *host*, < L. *hostis*, enemy.] Syn.: see ARMY; ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; THRONG.

host[2], *n.* **1.** One who entertains guests in private life. **2.** The landlord of a hotel. **3.** *Biol.* An organism that harbors another as a parasite. [< L.[OF] *hospes* (*hospit-*), entertainer.]

host[3], *n.* The consecrated bread or wafer used at the Lord's Supper. [< L.[F] *hostia*, sacrificial victim.]

hos'tage, 1 hes'tıj; 2 hŏs'tag, *n.* A person held as a pledge, as in war, for the performance of some stipulation. [OF., < L.[LL] *obses*, pledge.]

hos"teau', 1 ōs"tō'; 2 ōs"tō', *n.* [Colloq.] A chateau used as a hospital in France: a soldiers' telescope word.

hos'tel-ry, 1 hes'tel-rı; 2 hŏs'tĕl-ry, *n.* An inn. **hos'tel**‡; **hos'tler-y**‡; **hos'try**†.

host'ess, 1 hōst'es; 2 hōst'ĕs, *n.* A female host.

hos'tile, 1 hes'tıl; 2 hŏs'til. **1.** *a.* **1.** Having a spirit of

hos'til[S],] enmity. **2.** Pertaining to an enemy. **II.** *n.* An enemy; antagonist. [F., < L. *hostilis*, hostile.]

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF HORSES.

1. Pacing stallion.
2. French Coach-stallion.
3. Trotting stallion.
4. Orloff stallion.
5. Shetland pony.
6. Arab stallion.
7. Thoroughbred stallion.
8. Hackney stallion.
9. German Coach-stallion.
10. Percheron stallion.
11. Cleveland Bay stallion.
12. Clydesdale stallion.
13. Shire stallion.
14. Belgian stallion.
15. Suffolk stallion.

Syn.: (adj.) ALIEN; INIMICAL; MALICIOUS; (noun) see ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.—**hos'tile-ly,** *adv.*—**hos-til'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being hostile **2.** *pl.* Warlike measures.

host'ing‖, 1 hōst'ɪŋ; 2 hōst'ing, *n.* **1.** The gathering of an armed host; a muster. **2.** A battle or encounter.

hos'tler, 1 hes'lər *or* əs'lər; 2 hŏs'ler *or* ŏs'ler, *n.* A stableman; groom.

hot, 1 het; 2 hŏt, *a.* [HOT'TER; HOT'TEST.] **1.** Being heated, or having high temperature. **2.** Pungent; acrid. **3.** Marked by passion; fiery. **4.** Near the subject sought: said in games or hunting. **5.** Lustful. [< AS. *hāt*, hot.] Syn.: burning, choleric, fervent, fervid, fiery, glowing, heated, irascible, passionate, peppery, pungent, stinging, vehement, violent. See ARDENT; EAGER.—Ant.: arctic, bleak, boreal, chill, chilly, cold, cool, freezing, frigid, frosty, frozen, gelid, icy, polar, wintry.

—**hot'bed",** *n.* **1.** A bed of rich earth, protected by glass, for promoting the growth of plants. **2.** Figuratively, a place or condition favoring rapid growth or heated activity.—**hot blast,** a blast of hot air blown into a smelting-furnace: used also attributively; as, a *hot-blast* furnace.—**hot'blood"ed,** *a.* Being of hot blood; passionate; amorous.—**hot'-cock"les,** *n.* An old game in which a blindfolded player is struck by others in turn, and tries to guess their names.—**hot'-head",** *n.* A hasty, impetuous, or quick-tempered person.—**hot'headed,** *a.* **hot'brained**‡.—**hot'house",** *n.* **1.** A structure kept warm artificially, as for the forced growth of flowers, etc. **2**†. A brothel.—**hot'ly,** *adv.*—**hot'ness,** *n.*—**hot'press.** I*t.* *vt.* To subject to heat and mechanical pressure, as for calendering or to extract oil. **II.** *n.* A machine for hot-pressing.—**hot'pressed,** *a.*—**hot'pressing,** *n.*

hotch'pot", 1 hoch'pɒt"; 2 hŏch'pŏt", *n. Law.* A commixture of property in order to secure an equable division. [< OF. *hochepot*, < OD. *hutspot*, < *hutsen*, shake, + *pot*, pot.]

hotch'potch", 1 hoch'pɒch"; 2 hŏch'pŏch", *n.* A various mixture; jumble. [< OD. *hutsen*, shake, + *pot*, pot.]

ho-tel', 1 ho-tel'; 2 ho-tĕl', *n.* **1.** A house for the entertainment of travelers and others; an inn. **2.** In Franco-English usage, an official residence; mansion. [< F. *hôtel*, < OF. *hostel*, inn.]

Hot Springs. A city and health resort in S. W. Arkansas; pop. 11,690; many medicinal springs.

hot'spur", 1 het'spʉr"; 2 hŏt'spûr", *n.* A person who pushes on, heedless of advice or warning; a hot-headed person.—**hot'spur"ſ,** *a.* Impetuous; reckless. **hot'spurred"†.**

Hot'ten-tot, 1 het'n-tet; 2 hŏt'n-tŏt, *n.* One of a South-African people who occupied the Cape Colony region when it was first entered by whites. [D.]

Höt'zen-dorf, 1 hʉt'sen-dȯrf; 2 hût'sen-dôrf, **Baron Conrad von.** Chief of Staff of the Austrian forces, 1914–1915.

hough^{t}, 1 hek; 2 hŏk, *v. & n.* Same as HOCK.

hound, 1 haund; 2 hound. I^{d}. *vt.* To hunt with or as with hounds; set on the chase; trail; persecute. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hunting-dog. See DOG. **2.** A dastardly fellow. **3.** A brace, as at the head of a mast or in the running-gear of a vehicle. **4.** In the game of hare and hounds, the one who acts the part of a hound. [< AS. *hund*, dog.]

hour, 1 aur; 2 our, *n.* **1.** A period of sixty minutes. **2.** A set, appointed, or definite time. **3.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Prayers to be repeated at stated times. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *hōra*, time, period.]—**hour'glass",** *n.* A glass vessel used for measuring time by the running of sand.—**hour'ly.** I. *a.* Happening every hour. **II.** *adv.* At intervals of an hour.

hou'ri, 1 hū'rɪ; 2 hu'ri, *n.* A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. [< Ar.$^{Per+F}$ *hūrīya*, < *ahwar*, black-eyed.]

house, ‖ 1 haus; 2 hous, *v.* [HOUSED, HOUZD^{P}; HOUS'ING, **houz**^{P}, ‖ HOUZ'ING^{P}.] I. *t.* **1.** To furnish with a dwelling; place under cover. **2.** *Naut.* To make secure, or cover up, in time of storms. **3.** *Carp.* To fit into a mortise or the like. 4§. To drive to a shelter, as a fugitive. **II.** *i.* To take shelter or lodgings.

house, 1 haus; 2 hous, *n.* **1.** A place of abode or shelter. **2.** A household. **3.** A tribe; stock; line. **4.** One of the divisions of a legislative body. **5.** A mercantile establishment. **6.** An audience of people. **7.** *Astrol.* One of twelve divisions of the heavens. [< AS. *hūs*, house.]

Syn.: abode, building, cabin, cot, cottage, domicil, dwelling, dwelling-place, edifice, habitation, hall, home, hovel, hut, manor, mansion, palace, residence, shanty, villa. See EDIFICE; HOME.

—**House of Commons,** the lower house of the British Parliament.—**H. of Lords,** the upper house of the British Parliament.—**H. of Representatives,** the larger branch of the United States Congress.—**house'boat",** *n.* A boat or barge fitted up as a dwelling.—**house'break"er,** *n.* One who breaks into a house to rob.—**house'break"ing,** *n.*—**house'-fly",** *n.* The common fly found in nearly all parts of the world.—**house'hold".** I. *a.* Domestic. **II.** *n.* A number of persons dwelling under the same roof.—**house'-hold"er,** *n.* The head of a family.—**house'keep"er,** *n.* A woman who oversees work in a house.—**house'keep"ing,** *n.* The management of a household.—**house'leek",** *n.* A well-known garden plant, from the Old World, with thick, fleshy leaves, which grows on walls and roofs.—**house'less,** *a.* Shelterless.—**house'less-ness,** *n.*—**house'maid",** *n.* A girl employed in housework.—**h.-room,** *n.* Accommodation in a house.—**house'top",** *n.* **1.** The top or roof of a house. **h.-roof**‡. **2.** Figuratively, a public place.—**house'warm"-ing,** *n.* A festivity on entering a new home.—**house'wife",** *n.* **1.** The mistress of a household. **2.** 1 huz'if; 2 hûs'if. A receptacle for small articles required in sewing. **3.** A pert woman or girl.—**house'wife"ly,** *a. & adv.* Like a housekeeper; thrifty.—**house'wife"ry,** *n.* Housekeeping.—**house'work",** *n.* Work connected with housekeeping.

hou'sel‖, 1 hau'zl; 2 hou'sl. I. *vt.* To administer the eucharist to. **II.** *n.* The eucharist, or its administration or reception. [< AS. *hūslian*, < *hūsel*, sacrifice.]

hous'ing^{1}, 1 hauz'ɪŋ; 2 hous'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of providing with a house. **2.** Shelter.

hous'ing^{2}, *n.* The ornamental trappings of a horse. [< OHG. or *hulsa*, shell.] Syn.: see CAPARISON.

Hous'ton, 1 hʉs'tən *or* haus'tən; 2 hus'ton *or* hous'ton, *n.* **1. Sam** (1793–1863), an American statesman and general; secured independence of Texas. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. Texas; pop. 138,280.

Hous-to'ni-a, 1 hūs-tō'ni-ə; 2 hus-tō'ni-ə, *n. Bot.* A low, slender North-American plant of the madder family.

hout, *interj.* [Scot.] Same as HOOT. **hout'-tout'‡.**

Hou-yhn'hnm, 1 hū-in'm *or* hwin'm; 2 hu-in'm *or* hwin'm, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, one of the horses gifted with reason.

hove^{1}, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To inflate. **2.** [North. Eng.] To heave. **II:** *i.* **1.** To move upward. **2.** [Scot.] To increase in size. [< HEAVE.]

hove^{2}, *imp.* of HEAVE, *v.*

hove^{3}†, *vt.* Same as BEHOOVE.

hove^{4}†, *vi.* **1.** To float. **2.** To hover in the air; linger about. **3.** To move aside. [ME. *hoven*; see HOVER.]

hov'el, 1 hev'el; 2 hŏv'ĕl. I. *vt.* [HOV'ELED or HOV'ELLED; HOV'EL-ING or HOV'EL-LING.] **1.** To shelter in a hovel. **2.** To build like a hovel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wretched dwelling; hut. **2.** An open shed for sheltering cattle, tools, or produce. [Dim. of AS. *hof*, house.] Syn.: see HOUSE; HUT.

hov'er, 1 huv'ər; 2 hŏv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover with the wings, as a brooding hen. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pause with fluttering wings. **2.** To linger about. [Ult. < AS. *hof*, house.]—**hov'er-er,** *n.* [can poet.

Hov'ey, 1 huv'ɪ; 2 hŏv'y. **Richard** (1864–1900). An American.

how, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Hollow or deep; also, hollow in sound. [= HOLE.] **howe**‡.

how^{1}, *n.* Way of doing or becoming; means; manner.

how^{2}, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A dell; glen. **2**†. Any hollow place; especially, a ship's hold. [= HOLE.] **howe**‡.

how, 1 hau; 2 how, *adv.* **1.** In what way or manner. **2.** To what degree or amount. **3.** In what state. **4.** At what price. **5.** To what purport. **6.** By what name. **7.** For what reason; why. [< AS. *hū*, how.]—**how-be'-it,** *adv. & conj.* Be it as it may. Syn.: see NOTWITHSTANDING.—**how-ev'er.** I. *adv.* In whatever manner; by whatever means. **how-e'er'‡** [Poet.]. **II.** *conj.* Notwithstanding; yet. Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.— **how"so-ev'er,** *adv.* Nevertheless.

How'ard, 1 hau'ərd; 2 how'ard, **Oliver Otis** (1830–1909). An American general in the Civil War.

how'dah, 1 hau'də; 2 how'da, *n.* A railed or canopied seat on the back of an elephant. [< Hind. *haudah*.]

Howe, 1 hau; 2 how, *n.* **1. Elias** (1819–1867), an American machinist; inventor of the sewing-machine. **2. Richard, Earl** (1725–1799), an English admiral; commanded in the American war; defeated French fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794. **3. William, Viscount** (1729–1814), an English general; commander-in-chief in North America, 1775–1778.

how'el, *n.* A coopers' plane for smoothing the inside of casks. [< Dan. *hövl*, plane.] [elist and critic.

How'ells, William Dean (1837–1920). An American nov-

howff, *n.* [Scot.] A frequented place; resort; haunt. [AS. *hof*, house.] **houf**‡; **houff**‡. —**howff**^{t}, *vi.* [Scot.] To frequent a place.

how'it-zer, 1 hau'ɪt-sər; 2 how'it-ser, *n.* A short light cannon. [< Boh.^{9} *haufnice*, howitzer.]—**siege-howitzer,** a short heavy gun of large caliber for the destruction of fortresses, as the German **11-inch** (28-centimeter) **siege-howitzer.**

howl, 1 haul; 2 howl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter a loud wail; condemn or suppress by clamor; roar, as a tempest. **II.** *n.* **1.** The cry of a wolf or of a dog in distress. **2.** Any resonant mournful cry. [Imitative.] Syn.: see ROAR.—**howl'er,** *n.* **1.** One who howls. **2.** A tropical American monkey having prodigious power of voice.—**howl'ing,** *pa.* Abounding in howls; dismal. [(imitative).]

how'let, *n.* An owl; owlet. [< F. *hulotte*, < L. *ulula*, owl

how'sel†, *v. & n.* Same as HOUSEL.

hoxt, *vt.* To hamstring.

hoy, 1 hei; 2 hŏy, *n.* A single-masted heavy coasting-vessel or tender of obsolete type. [< Flem. *hut*, hoy.]

hoy, *interj.* Ho; hallo: a cry to attract attention. Compare AHOY. [< D. *hui*, come.] **hoigh‡; hooy‡.**

hoy'den, *n.* Same as HOIDEN.

H. P., *abbr.* Half pay, High Priest.—**h. p.,** *abbr.* Horse-power, high-pressure.—**H. P. M.,** *abbr.* Halleluiah particular meter.—**H. R.,** *abbr.* House of Representatives.—**hr.,** *abbr.* [HRS., *pl.*] Hour.—**H. R. E.,** *abbr.* Holy Roman Emperor (or Empire).—**H. R. H.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.—**H. S.,** *abbr. Hic sepultus* (L., here [is] buried), High School.—**H. S. H.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Serene Highness.—**H. S. S.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Historiæ Societatis* (Fellow of the Historical Society).—**ht.,** *abbr.* Height.

Huas-car', 1 wȧs-kär'; 2 wäs-cär', *n.* An inca of Peru (1495–1532), who was put to death by his brother Atahualpa.

hub, 1 hu͝b; 2 hŭb, *n.* **1.** The central part of a wheel. **2.** Anything central. [Cp. HOB[1], HUMP.]—**the Hub** [Humorous], the city of Boston, Massachusetts.

hub'bub, 1 hu͝b'u͝b; 2 hŭb'ŭb, *n.* A confused noise; uproar. [Cp. WHOOP[1].] Syn.: see NOISE; TUMULT.

huck'a-back, *n.* A coarse, durable cloth used for towels.

huck'le-ber"ry, 1 hu͝k'l-ber"ı; 2 hŭk'l-bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] The edible black or dark-blue berry of a species of heath; less correctly, the blueberry. **hur'-tle-ber"ry‡; whor'tle-ber"ry‡.**

Huckleberry.

huck'le-bone", *n.* **1§.** The uppermost bone of the ankle. **2†.** The hip-bone.

huck'ster, 1 hu͝k'stər; 2 hŭk'ster. **I.** *vi.* To bargain in a small way. **II.** *n.* One who retails small wares; a hawker. [< MD. *heukster*, < *hucken*, crouch.]

hud'dle, 1 hu͝d'l; 2 hŭd'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUD'DLED; HUD'DLING.] **1.** To collect confusedly; put in place hurriedly. **2.** Gather in a huddle. **II.** *n.* A confused crowd or collection. [< AS. *hȳdan*, hide.]

Hu'di-bras, 1 hiū'dı-bras; 2 hū'dı-brȧs, *n.* Hero of Butler's *Hudibras*, a poem caricaturing the Puritans.—**Hu"di-bras'tic,** *a.*

Hud'son, 1 hu͝d'sən; 2 hŭd'son, **Henry,** or in Dutch, **Hen'drik** (1575–1611). An English navigator in service of Dutch merchants; explored the Hudson river, 1609; discovered Hudson Bay, 1611.—**H. Bay,** an inland sea in N. Canada.—**H. river,** a river in E. New York State, entering New York Bay; opposite New York city it is called **North River.**—**H. Strait,** a strait from Hudson Bay to Atlantic.

hue[1], 1 hiū; 2 hū, *n.* **1.** The particular shade of a color. **2†.** Appearance; form. [< AS. *hiw*, form.]—**hued,** *a.* Having a hue; as, dark-*hued*.

hue[2], *n.* A vociferous cry; shouting. [< OF. *hu* (F. *huée*), cry.]—**hue and cry,** a general alarm or outcry.

Hu"ĕ', 1 ü"ā'; 1 ü"ę', *n.* A fortified city, capital of Anam province, French Indo-China; pop. 60,600.

Huer'ta, 1 wār'tɑ; 2 wĕr'tä, **Victoriano** (1854–1916). Mexican general; overthrew Madero administration; made provisional President, Feb. 18, 1913; resigned, July 15, 1914.

huff, } 1 hu͝f; 2 hŭf. **I[1].** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To puff up or swell;
huf[F], } be puffed up. **2.** To bully; hence, to anger. **II.** *n.* Offense suddenly taken. [Imitative; cp. G. *hauchen*, breathe.]—**huff'ish,** *a.* Petulant; irascible. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**huff'y,** *a.* **1.** Easily offended. **2.** Puffed up.—**huff'i-ly,** *adv.*—**huff'i-ness,** *n.*

hug, 1 hug; 2 hŭg, *v.* [HUGGED; HUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clasp tightly within the arms. **2.** To cherish. **3.** *Naut.* To keep close to, as a shore. **II.** *i.* To cuddle. [Scand.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**hug,** *n.* A close embrace.

huge, 1 hiūj; 2 hūg, *a.* Having great bulk; vast. [< OF. *ahuge*, high.] Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.—**huge'ly,** *adv.*—**huge'ness,** *n.* [can Revolutionary general.

Hu"ger', 1 hu"jĕ'; 2 hu"ge'. **Isaac** (1742–1797). An Ameri-

hug'er-mug"ger. **I.** *a.* Secret; sly; also, slovenly. **II.** *n.* Secrecy; privacy; also, confusion and disorder. [< HUDDLE + MUG.] [omer; "father of modern astrophysics."

Hug'gins, Sir William (1824–1910). An English astron-

Hughes, *n.* **1. Charles Evans** (1862–), an American lawyer; Governor of New York, 1907-1910; Justice of United States Supreme Court, 1910-1916; U. S. Secretary of State, 1921– . **2. Thomas** (1823–1896), an English author; social economist; *Tom Brown's School Days*.

Hu'gli, 1 hū'glī; 2 hu'gĭı, *n.* A river in Bengal, British India; length, 145 m. to Bengal Bay; a branch of the Ganges.

Hu'go, 1 hiū'go *or* (*F.*) ü"gō'; 2 hū'go *or* (*F.*) ü"gō', **Victor Marie, Vicomte** (1802–1885). A French romantic lyric poet, novelist, and dramatist; *Les Misérables*, etc.

Hu'gue-not, 1 hiū'gı-not; 2 hū'ge-nōt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A French Protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries; they suffered bloody persecutions during the religious wars of the time.

huish'er†, *v. & n.* Same as USHER. **huis'sier†.**

hulk[1], *vt Mining.* To remove (rock) before blasting. [< AS. *holc*, a hollow, < *hol*, hollow.]

hulk, 1 hulk; 2 hŭlk, *n.* **1.** The body of an old or disabled ship. **2.** Any unwieldy object. **3.** An old ship used for a prison or purposes other than seagoing. **4†.** A heavy, clumsy ship. [< AS. *hulc*, < Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden.]—**hulk'ing,** *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. **hulk'y‡.**

hull[1], 1 hul; 2 hŭl. **I.** *vt.* To free from the hull. **II.** *n.* The outer covering, as of a nut; husk. [< AS. *hulu*, hull, < *helan*, cover.]

hull[2]. **I.** *vt.* To strike or pierce the hull of. **II.** *n.* The body of a vessel. [< HOLE, *n.*]

Hull[3], *n.* A seaport, city, and manufacturing borough in N. E. England; official name, *Kingston-upon-Hull;* pop. 287,010.

hul"la-ba-loo', 1 hul"ə-bə-lū'; 2 hŭl"a-ba-lō͞o', *n.* A loud and confused noise; uproar; tumult. [LOO. **hol-lo'‡.**

hul-lo', 1 hu-lō'; 2 hŭ-lō', *v., n., & interj.* Same as HAL-

hum, 1 hum; 2 hŭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUMMED; HUM'MING.] **1.** To sing in a low tone; make a droning sound. **2.** [Colloq.] To be busily active. Syn.: see SING. **II[1].** *n.* A low, monotonous, or inarticulate sound (as of *h'm*). **III.** *interj.* A sound as of *h'm* or *hem*. [Imitative.]

hum[2], *n.* A trick, cheat, or hoax; humbug. [< HUM[1], a sign of amusement.]

hu'man, 1 hiū'mən; 2 hū'man, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterizing man or mankind. **2.** Possessed by or suitable for man. [< L. *humanus*, belonging to a man.] Syn.: see HUMANE.—**hu'man-ism,** *n.* **1.** Culture derived from classical training; polite learning. **2.** Humanity.—**hu'man-ist,** *n.* **1.** One versed in the study of the humanities; a medieval classical scholar. **2.** One who is versed in human nature.—**hu"man-is'tic,** *a.*—**hu'man-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To render humane or human. **hu'man-ise‡.**—**hu"man-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**hu'man-kind",** *n.* The human race. Syn.: see MANKIND.—**hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

hu-mane', 1 hiu-mēn'; 2 hū-mān', *a.* **1.** Having or showing kindness and tenderness; compassionate. **2.** Tending to refine; polite; elegant. [< L. *humanus;* see HUMAN.] Syn.: benevolent, benignant, charitable, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, human, kind, kind-hearted, merciful, pitying, sympathetic, tender, tender-hearted. *Human* denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil; as, the *human* race; *human* qualities; we speak of *human* achievements, virtues, or excellences, *human* follies, vices, or crimes. *Humane* denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings; a *humane* enterprise or endeavor is one that is intended to prevent or relieve suffering. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. Compare GOOD; MERCY; PITIFUL; PITY.—Ant.: barbarous, brutal, cruel, fierce, ferocious, inhuman, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, savage, selfish, unmerciful, unpitying.

—**hu-mane'ly,** *adv.*—**hu-mane'ness,** *n.*—**hu-man"i-ta'ri-an,** *n.* A philanthropist. **-ism,** *n.*

hu-man'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Mankind collectively. **2.** Human nature. **3.** The state of being humane; a humane act. **4.** *pl.* Classical learning.

Syn.: civilization, culture, refinement; (*pl.* the humanities) belles-lettres, elegant literature, polite literature. See BENEVOLENCE; MANKIND. — Ant.: barbarism, boorishness, coarseness, rudeness.

Hum'ber, 1 hum'bər; 2 hŭm'ber, *n.* An estuary of the Ouse and Trent rivers, E. English coast.

hum'ble, } 1 hum'bl; 2 hŭm'bl. **I.** *vt.* [HUM'BL(E)D[P];
hum'bl[P], } HUM'BLING.] To make humble; humiliate; lower. Syn.: see ABASE; ABASH; CHASTEN; CONQUER.

hum'ble, *a.* [HUM'BLER; HUM'BLEST.] **1.** Having or expressing a sense of inferiority, dependence, or unworthiness; meek. **2.** Lowly in condition; unpretending; obscure. **3.** Lowly in feeling or manner; submissive; deferential. [F., < L. *humilis*, low, < *humus*, ground.]

Syn.: low, lowly, meek, modest, obscure, poor, submissive, unassuming, unobtrusive, unpretending, unpretentious. See MODEST. —Ant.: arrogant, boastful, exalted, haughty, high, lofty, presuming, pretentious, proud.

—**hum'ble-ness,** *n.* Humility.—**hum'bling,** *n.*—**hum'bling-ly,** *adv.* [blebee.

hum'ble-bee", 1 hum'bl-bī"; 2 hŭm'bl-bē", *n.* A bum-

hum'ble-pie", *n.* A pie made of the humbles (liver, heart, etc.) of a deer, formerly served to the huntsmen and servants at hunting-feasts.—**to eat humble-pie,** to make humble apologies.

hum'bles, *n. pl.* The entrails, etc., of a deer. [= *numbles*, < OF. *nombles, lombles*, < *le* (< L. *ille*), the, + *omble*, < L. *umbilicus*, NAVEL.]

hum'bly, *adv.* In a humble manner.

Hum'boldt, 1 hum'bōlt; 2 hŭm'bōlt, **F. H. Alexander, Baron von** (1769–1859). A German scientist, author, and

traveler.—**H. Bay,** an inlet on coast of N. California.—**H. Lake, H. mountains, H. river,** a lake, mountains, and river in Nevada.

hum'bug", 1 hum'bug"; 2 hŭm'bŭg". **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUM'BUGGED", HUM'BUGD"ᴵᴺᴳ; HUM'BUG"GING.] To impose upon; deceive. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything intended or calculated to deceive; a sham. **2.** An impostor. [< HUM² + BUG, specter.] Syn.: see QUACK.—**hum'bug"ger-y,** *n.*

hum-ding'er, 1 hum-diŋ'ər; 2 hŭm-dĭng'er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which excels.

hum'drum", 1 hum'drum"; 2 hŭm'drŭm". **I.** *a.* Without interest; tedious. **II.** *n.* Monotonous existence; tedious talk. [< HUM, *v.*, + DRUM.] [opher.

Hume, David (1711–1776). A Scottish historian and philos-

hu'mer-al, 1 hiū'mər-əl; 2 hū'mer-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the humerus. [< L. *humerus,* shoulder.]

hu'me-rus, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The bone that constitutes the skeleton of the upper part of the arm or fore limb. **2.** The corresponding part of some insects. [L.]

hu'mid, 1 hiū'mıd; 2 hū'mid, *a.* Containing sensible moisture; damp. [< L.ᶠ *humidus,* < *humeo,* be moist.]—**hu-mid'i-ty,** *n.* Humid condition; moisture; dampness.—**hu'mid-ness‡.**—**hu'mi-dor,** *n.* A place for storing cigars, where the percentage of moisture is regulated; also, a small box fitted for the same purpose.

hu-mil'i-ate, 1 hiū-mil'ı-ēt; 2 hū-mĭl'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] To offend the pride or self-respect of. [< L. *humilis,* HUMBLE.] Syn.: see ABASE; ABASH.—**hu-mil"i-a'tion,** *n.* Syn.: see CHAGRIN.

hu-mil'i-ty, 1 hiū-mil'ı-tı; 2 hū-mĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being humble. **2.** [Poet.] Deference; courtesy; kindness. [< L. *humilita(t-)s,* lowness.]

hum'mel, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Without horns; deprived of horns, as a cow. **2.** Bruised; disfigured. [< AS. *hamelian,* mutilate.]

hum'mie‡. [humming-bird.

hum'mer, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hums. **2.** A

hum'ming-bird", *n.* A small brilliantly colored bird of the New World, mostly tropical, related to the swifts: they feed chiefly upon insects and the sweets of flowers, and are named from the humming sound produced by the rapid motion of their wings as they hover over flowers. The common humming-bird of the eastern United States is known as the *rubythroat.* See BIRD.

hum'mock, 1 hum'ək; 2 hŭm'ok, *n.* A small elevation. [Prob. dim. of HUMP.]—**hum'mock-y,** *a.* Abounding in hummocks.

hu'mor, 1 hiū'mər; 2 hū'mor. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To yield to the humor or caprices of. **2.** To adapt oneself to. **II.** *n.* **1.** Disposition of mind or feeling; characteristic mood; whim; caprice. **2.** A facetious turn of thought. **3.** An animal fluid, formerly supposed to determine the temperament. **4.** A cutaneous eruption. [< L. *humor,* < *humeo,* be moist.] **hu'mour‡** [Eng.]. Syn.: (verb) see INDULGE; (noun) see FANCY; TEMPER; WHIM; WIT.—**hu'mor-al,** *a. Med.* Relating to or arising from the humors of the body.—**hu'mor-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* The theory that disease proceeds from vitiated humors in the body. **2.** The spirit of a humorist. **hu'mor-al-ism‡.**—**hu'mor-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who displays humor. **2.** A whimsical person.—**hu"mor-is'tic,** *a.*—**hu'mor-ous,** *a.* **1.** Adapted to excite merriment; amusing. **2.** Moved by caprice; whimsical. **3†.** Humid; watery; moist. Syn.: amusing, comic, comical, droll, facetious, funny, jocose, jocular, ludicrous, sportive, witty. See JOCOSE.—Ant.: dreary, dull, grave, melancholy, mournful, sad, serious, sober, solemn.—**hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.*—**hu'mor-some,** *a.* **1.** Full of humors or whims. **2.** Characterized by humor; droll. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

hump†, *v.* To bend or round (the back).

hump, 1 hump; 2 hŭmp, *n.* A protuberance, especially that formed by a curved spine. [Cp. D. *homp.*]—**hump'back",** *n.* **1.** A crooked back. **2.** A hunchback. **3.** A whalebone-whale with low, hump-like dorsal fin.—**hump'backed",** *a.*—**humped,** *a.*—**hump'y,** *a.*

Hum'per-dinck, 1 hum'pər-diŋk; 2 hŭm'per-dĭnk. **Engelbert** (1854–). A German critic and composer.

humph, *interj.* An exclamation of doubt or dissatisfaction. [< HUM, *interj.*] [symbolical of an egg.

Humpty-dumpty, *n.* A favorite character in pantomime

hu'mus, 1 hiū'mus; 2 hū'mŭs, *n.* A black or brown substance formed by the decay of vegetable matter.

Hun, 1 hun; 2 hŭn, *n.* **1.** One of a barbarous Asiatic race which invaded Europe (4th cent.). **2.** [Recent.] A German soldier. **3.** Same as VANDAL, 2.

Hun., Hung., *abbr.* Hungarian, Hungary.

hunch, 1 hunch; 2 hŭnch. **I.**ᵗ *vt.* To push suddenly; jostle; also, to crook, as the back. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hump. **2.** A lump or hunk. **3.** A sudden shove. [Form of HUNK, *n.*]—**hunch'back",** *n.* A humpbacked person.—**hunch'backed",** *a.*

hund., *abbr.* Hundred.

hun'dred, 1 hun'dred; 2 hŭn'drĕd. **I.** *a.* Ten times ten.

II. *n.* **1.** Ten times ten; also, the symbol representing it, C or 100. **2.** An ancient subdivision of a county: still used in the State of Delaware. [AS.]—**hun'dred-fold. I.** *a.* Indicating a hundred times as much or as many. **II.** *n.* An amount or number a hundred times as great as a given unit. **III.** *adv.* By a hundred: now always used with *a* (*an*).—**hun'dredth. I.** *a.* Tenth in order after the ninetieth. **II.** *n.* The last in a series of 100.—**hun'dred-weight",** *n.* See WEIGHT.

hung, 1 huŋ; 2 hŭng, *imp. & pp.* of HANG, *v.*

Hun'ga-ry, 1 huŋ'gə-rı; 2 hŭn'ga-ry, *n.* A European state (109,188 sq. m.; pop. 18,264,533) east of Austria; capital, Budapest.—**H. Proper,** the original kingdom of Hungary (35,164 sq. m.; pop. 7,840,830).—**Hun-ga'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

hun'ger, 1 huŋ'gər; 2 hŭn'ger, *v.* I‖. *t.* To make hungry; famish; starve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To crave food. **2.** To have an eager desire.

hun'ger, *n.* **1.** Craving for food. **2.** Any strong desire. [AS.]—**hun'ger-strike",** *n.* Persistent abstention from food in order to obtain a certain end, as practised by prisoners in trying to secure release.—**hun'ger-strike",** *vi.*

hun'gry, 1 huŋ'grı; 2 hŭn'gry, *a.* [HUN'GRI-ER; HUN'GRI-EST.] **1.** Having a keen appetite; suffering for want of food. **2.** Eagerly desiring; craving. **3.** Indicating hunger. **4.** Poor or barren. [< AS. *hungrig,* < *hunger,* hunger.] **hun'gered†; hun'ger-ly†.** Syn.: see GAUNT.—**hun'gri-ly,** *adv.*—**hun'gri-ness,** *n.* [Akin to HOOK.]

hunk, 1 huŋk; 2 hŭnk, *n.* [Colloq.] A large piece; lump.

hunks, *n.* A niggardly fellow.

hunt, 1 hunt; 2 hŭnt. **I**ᵈ. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To pursue, as game; follow the chase. **2.** To make a close search. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of hunting game; chase. **2.** A search. **3.** An association of huntsmen. **4.** A district hunted over. [< AS. *huntian,* hunt.]

Syn.: chase, hunting, inquisition, pursuit, search. A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or departing; a *search* is for that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a locality; we make a *search* of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt. Hunt* never quite loses its association with field-sports, where it includes both *search* and *chase;* the *search* till the game is hunted out, and the *chase* till it is hunted down. Figuratively, we speak of literary *pursuits,* or of the *pursuit* of knowledge; a *search* for reasons; the *chase* of fame or honor; *hunt,* in figurative use, inclines to the unfavorable sense of *inquisition,* but with more of dash and aggressiveness; as, a *hunt* for heresy.

—**hunt'er,** *n.* **1.** A huntsman. **2.** A horse used in hunting.—**hunt'ress,** *n.* A female hunter.—**hunts'man,** *n.* One who practises hunting; the attendant who has charge of the pack of hounds in a hunt.—**hunt's'-up"‖,** *n.* A tune played on a horn to awaken huntsmen in the morning; hence, anything that awakens.

Hunt, James Henry Leigh (1784–1859). An English poet, essayist, critic, and publisher.

Hun'yad-y, Ja'nos, 1 hun'yəd-ı, yā'nosh; 2 hŭn'yŏd-y, yā'nosh (1387?–1456). A Hungarian general and national hero; checked the Moslem advance in S. E. Europe. **Hun'yadi‡; Hu"ni-a'des, John‡.**

hup†, *n.* The hip or hip-joint. **hupe†.**

huppe†, *vi.* To hop. **hup†.**

hurt, *vi.* Same as HURR. [chin.

hur'cheon, 1 hûr'chən; 2 hûr'chon, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An ur-

hur'dies, 1 hûr'dız; 2 hûr'dĭs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] The loins; buttocks.

hur'dle, } 1 hûr'dl; 2 hûr'dl. **I.** *vt.* [HUR'DLED; HUR'-
hur'dleᶠ, } DLING.] To make, close, or hedge with hurdles. **II.** *vi.* To leap over hurdles, as in a hurdle-race.—**hur'dler,** *n.*

hur'dle, } 1 hûr'dl; 2 hûr'dl, *n.* **1.** A movable framework
hur'dleᶠ, } wattled together and used for making fences, etc. **2.** A framework to be leaped over in racing. **3.** Formerly, a sledge for conveying criminals to execution. [< AS. *hyrdel,* hurdle.]

hur'dy-gur"dy, 1 hûr'dı-gûr"dı; 2 hûr'dy-gûr"dy, *n.* One of various musical instruments played by turning a crank; specif., a hand-organ.

hure†, *vt.* To hire.

hurl, 1 hûrl; 2 hûrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw with violence. **2.** To send forth or utter with vehemence. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play at the game called hurling. **2.** To throw oneself; rush. [Form of HURTLE, *v.*] Syn.: see SEND.—**hurl'er,** *n.*

hurl'ing, *n.* **1.** A former game similar to football. **2.** In Ireland, the game of hockey. [uproar. Syn.: see TUMULT.

hur'ly-bur"ly, 1 hûr'lı-bûr"lı; 2 hûr'ly-bûr"ly, *n.* Tumult;

Hu'ron, 1 hiū'ron; 2 hū'rŏn, *n.* **1. Lake,** the second largest of the Great Lakes of N. America; 23,800 sq. m. in area. **2.** One of an Iroquoian tribe of Indians, formerly dwelling between Lakes Huron and Ontario.

hurr†, *vt.* To make a trilling or rolling utterance, as in sounding the letter *r;* growl; snarl. [Imit.] **hurt.**

hur-rah', } 1 hu-rä'; 2 hu-rä'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter hur-
hur-ra', } rahs or cheers. **II.** *n.* A shout of triumph. **III.** *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph or joy. [< G. *hurra.*]

hur'ri-cane, 1 hur'ı-kēn; 2 hŭr'i-cān, *n.* Originally, a cyclone; now, any gale of unusual violence. [< Caribbean Sp. *hurakan,* hurricane.] **hur"ri-ca'not.**

Syn.: see CYCLONE; WIND.

hur'ry, 1 hur'ı; 2 hŭr'y. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [HUR'RIED; HUR'RY-ING.] To cause to be done rapidly; hasten; act rapidly; be precipitate. Syn.: see HUSTLE; QUICKEN. **II.** *n.* [HUR'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] The act of hurrying; haste.—**hur'ried,** *pa.*

hur'ry-scur"ry, } 1 hûr'ı-skûr"ı; 2 hûr'y-scûr"y, *n.* Hasty,
hur'ry-skur"ry, } confused, or disorderly movement; bustling haste.—**hur'ry-scur"ry,** *a.*—**hur'ry-scur"ry,** *adv.* With disorderly haste; pell-mell; confusedly.

hurt, 1 hûrt; 2 hûrt, *v.* [HURT; HURT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to suffer, physically or mentally. **2.** To do harm or injury to. **II.** *i.* To cause pain or harm.

Syn.: afflict, damage, grieve, harm, impair, injure, mar, pain, wound. See VIOLATE.—Ant.: benefit, comfort, console, delight, heal, help, please, profit, rejoice, relieve, repair, soothe.

hurt, *n.* Injury, especially one causing pain or distress, as a bruise; hence, damage; detriment. [< OF. *hurter,* hit; prob. Celt.]

—**hurt'ful,** *a.* Causing hurt. Syn.: see BAD; INIMICAL; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**hurt'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**hurt'ful-ness,** *n.*—**hurt'less,** *a.* **1.** Harmless. **2.** Unharmed.

hur'tle(e^{F}, 1 hûr'tl; 2 hûr'tl, *v.* [HUR'TL(E)D; HUR'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move with violence or impetuosity. **2.** To hurl. **3.** To collide with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rush headlong or confusedly with noise. **2.** To make a rushing sound. [Freq. of HURT, *v.*]

hur'tle-ber"ry, 1 hûr'tl-bĕr"ı; 2 hûr'tl-bĕr"y, *n.* The huckleberry. [Var. of WHORTLEBERRY.]

hus'band, 1 huz'band; 2 hŭs'band. **I**^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To save for the future; manage economically. **2.** To provide with a husband; be a husband to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A married man. 2‖. A thrifty manager. 3†. A husbandman. [< AS. *hūs,* house, + *bonda, bunda,* head of a family.]—**hus'band-man,** *n.* A farmer.—**hus'band-ry,** *n.* **1.** Agriculture. **2.** Economical management. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

hush, 1 hush; 2 hŭsh. **I**^{t}. *vt. & vi.* To make silent; to restrain; be still. **II.** *n.* Profound silence; quiet. **III.** *interj.* Be still. [Imitative.] Syn.: see TRANQUILIZE.—**hush'-mon"ey,** *n.* A bribe to secure silence.

husk, 1 husk; 2 hŭsk. **I**^{k}. *vt.* To remove the husk of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The outer covering of certain fruits or seeds; rind; hull; especially [U. S.], that of an ear of maize or Indian corn. **2.** The carob-pod. *Luke* xv, 3. **3.** Anything comparatively worthless. [ME. *husk,* < AS. *hulu,* hull.]—**husk'er,** *n.*—**husk'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of stripping off husks, as from maize. **2.** A gathering of friends to aid in husking corn. In this sense also **husking-bee.**

husk'y^{1}, 1 husk'ı; 2 hŭsk'y, *a.* [HUSK'I-ER; HUSK'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in husks; like husks. **2.** Dry as a husk; hoarse: said of the voice. [< HUSK, *n.*]—**husk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**husk'i-ness,** *n.*

husk'y^{2}, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Strong; burly.

hus'ky, 1 hus'kı; 2 hŭs'ky, *n.* [HUS'KIES^{z}, *pl.*] [U. S. and Canada.] **1.** An Indian sledge-dog. **2.** A well-developed and energetic man. **3.** [H-] An Eskimo.

Huss, 1 hus *or* (*G.*) hus; 2 hŭs *or* (*G.*) hus, **John** (1369–1415). A Bohemian reformer; burned as a heretic. **Hus†.**

hus-sar', 1 hu-zär'; 2 hŭ-zär', *n.* A light-horse trooper. [< Hung. *huzzār,* < *husz,* twenty, because under King Matthias I. (1458) one out of every twenty men in each village was compelled to become a horse-soldier.]

Hus"sein' Ka"mil', 1 hŭ"sĕn' kä"mĭl'; 2 hu"sẹn' kä"mĭl' (1854–1917). Sultan of Egypt, Dec. 19, 1914.

hus'sy, 1 huz'ı; 2 hŭs'y, *n.* [HUS'SIES^{z}, *pl.*] A pert or forward girl. [Corr. of HOUSEWIFE.]

hust'ing, 1 hust'ıŋ; 2 hŭst'ing, *n.* **1.** A meeting for conference; assembly. **2.** *pl.* [Gt. Brit.] A platform for electioneering speeches. [< AS. *hūsting,* council.]

hus'tle, } 1 hus'l; 2 hŭs'l, *vt. & vi.* [HUS'TL(E)D^{F}; HUS-
hust'le^{F}, } TLING.] **1.** To shake or shuffle together in confusion; jostle; shuffle along. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To show push, energy, and perseverance. [< D. *hutselen,* freq. of *hutsen,* jostle.] Syn.: crowd, elbow, hasten, hurry, jam, jostle, push, rush.—Ant.: dally, dawdle, delay.—**hus'tler,** *n.* [U. S.] An active, energetic person.

hus'wife†, *n.* **1.** A housewife. **2.** A hussy.—**hus'wife†,** *vt.* To manage with economy.—**hus'wife-ly†,** *adv.* Like a housewife.—**hus'wife-ry†,***n.* Housewifery. **hus'wif-ry†.**

hut, 1 hut; 2 hŭt. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [HUT'TED^{d}; HUT'TING.] To shelter in a hut; live in a hut. **II.** *n.* A small rude dwelling. [< F. *hutte,* < G. *hütte.*]

Syn.: cabin, cot, cottage, hovel, shanty, shed. See HOUSE.—Ant.: castle, hall, mansion, palace.

hutch, } 1 hŭch; 2 hŭch. **I**^{h}. *vt.* To hoard, as in a chest.
huch^{F}, } **II.** *n.* A place for storing anything; a small or dark room; also, a chest, coop, basket, or measure. [< F. *huche,* < LL. *hutica,* chest; cp. HUT, *n.*]

Hutch'in-son, 1 hŭch'ın-sən; 2 hŭch'in-son, **Thomas** (1711–1780). An American colonial governor, lawyer, and author.

Hux'ley, 1 huks'lı; 2 hŭks'ly, **Thomas Henry** (1825–1895). An English physiologist, professor, and writer.

Huy'gens, 1 haı'genz; 2 hy'gẽns, **Christian** (1629–1695). A Dutch mathematician and astronomer.

huz-za', *v., n., & interj.* Hurrah. [< G. *hussa,* huzza.]

Hwang, 1 hwäŋ; 2 hwäng, *n.* A river in China; 2,700 m. to the Yellow Sea. **Hwang Ho†.**

H. W. M., *abbr.* High-water mark.

hy'a-cinth, 1 haı'e-sınth; 2 hy'a-çĭnth, *n.* **1.** A bulbous plant cultivated for its spike-like cluster of flowers. See FLOWER. **2.** One of various similar plants. **3.** A gem, anciently bluish-violet, probably the sapphire, now a brownish, reddish, or orange zircon.—**hy"a-cin'thin**(e^{s}, *a.* Pertaining to or like the hyacinth; lovely; beautiful.

Hy"a"cinth', 1 ī"ä"sanť'; 2 ỹ"ä"çăńt', **Father** (1827–1912). Charles Jean Marie Loyson, a French pulpit orator.

Hy"a-cin'thus, 1 haı"e-sin'thus; 2 hy"a-çĭn'thŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, accidentally killed by Apollo in discus-throwing, and changed to a flower.

Hy'a-des, 1 haı'e-dīz; 2 hy'a-dẽs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The guardians of Bacchus, changed into stars, whose rising with the sun betokened the rainy season. **2.** *Astron.* A cluster of stars in Taurus, including Aldebaran, shaped like the letter V. **Hy'ads†.**

hy-æ'na, *n.* Same as HYENA.

hy'al-, } 1 haı'el-, haı'e-lo-; 2 hy'al-, hy'a-lo-. From Greek
hy'a-lo-, } *hyalos,* glass: combining forms, denoting glassiness.— **hy'a-lin**(e^{s}. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or resembling glass; transparent. **II.** *n.* A glassy surface; something transparent.—**hy'a-loid,** *a.* Like glass; pellucid.

hy'brid, 1 haı'brıd; 2 hy'brid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Produced by interbreeding or cross-fertilization. **2.** Derived from incongruous sources; mixed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hybrid animal or plant; a mongrel. **2.** Anything of heterogeneous origin or incongruous parts. [< L.^{F} *hybrida,* mongrel.]—**hy'brid-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being hybrid. **hy-brid'i-ty†. 2.** The act of interbreeding, or of inducing hybridization. **3.** The mingling in one word of elements from more than one language.—**hy'brid-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to produce hybrids. **2.** To combine in a hybrid manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To generate hybrids. **2.** To be capable of cross-breeding. **hy'brid-ise†.**—**hy'brid-ous,** *a.*

hyd., hydraul., *abbr.* Hydraulics.—**hyd., hydros.,** *abbr.* Hydrostatics.

hy'da-tid, 1 haı'de-tıd *or* hıd'e-tıd; 2 hy'da-tid *or* hỹd'a-tid, *n.* **1.** An encysted vesicle containing an aqueous fluid. **2.** An encysted larval stage of a tapeworm. [< Gr. *hydatis,* drop of water, < *hydōr,* water.] **hy'da-tis†.**

Hy"der-a-bad'. Same as HAIDARABAD.

hy'dra, 1 haı'drə; 2 hy'dra, *n.* [HY'DRAS^{z} or HY'DRÆ, 1 -drī; 2 -drē, *pl.*] **1.** [H-] *Gr. Myth.* The many-headed water-serpent slain by Hercules. **2.** [H-] A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** Any evil of many forms. **4.** *Zooph.* A fresh-water polyp. [< Gr. *hydra,* Lernæan serpent.]—**hy'dra-head"ed,** *a.* Having many heads; hard to extirpate.

hy'dra-gog, 1 haı'drə-geg; 2 hy'dra-gŏg, *n. Med.* Any medicine that causes abundant watery evacuations.

Hy-dran'ge-a, 1 haı-dran'jı-ə; 2 hỹ-drăn'ge-a, *n.* **1.** A genus of trees and shrubs of the saxifrage family, with opposite usually serrate leaves and cymose clusters of perfect flowers. **2.** [h-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *hydōr,* water, + *angeion,* vessel, < *angos,* vessel.]

hy'drant, 1 haı'drənt; 2 hy'drant, *n.* A valved discharge-pipe connected with a water-main. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

hy'drate, 1 haı'drēt; 2 hy'drāt, *n.* A compound formed by the union of molecules of water with other molecules or atoms. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

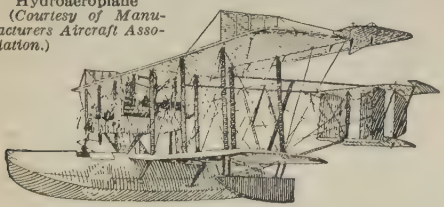
hy-drau'lic, 1 haı-drē'lık; 2 hỹ-drą'lic, *a.* Pertaining to hydraulics, involving the moving of water, or force exerted by water. [< Gr. *hydōr,* water, + *aulos,* pipe.] **hy-drau'li-cal†.—hydraulic cement,** a cement that sets or hardens under water.—**h. press,** see HYDROSTATIC PRESS, under HYDROSTATIC.—**h. ram,** an automatic device by which the fall of a volume of water furnishes power to raise a part, as one-tenth, to a height much greater than that of the source.—**hy-drau'li-cal-ly,** *adv.* By hydraulic power.—**hy-drau'lics,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The science of liquids, especially water, in motion. **2.** Hydraulic engineering.

hy'dric, 1 haı'drık; 2 hy'dric, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen in combination. **2.** Of or pertaining to water.

hydro-, 1 haı'dro-; 2 hy'dro-. From Greek *hydōr,* water: a combining form.—**hy"dro-a'er-o-plane,** *n.* An

aeroplane so constructed as to be capable of alighting or traveling upon, traveling over, or rising from the water.—**hy″dro-car′bon,** *n.* One of a class of compounds that contain hydrogen and carbon only.—**hy″dro-car″bo-na′ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a hydrocarbon. **hy″dro-car′bon-ate**‡; **hy″dro-car-bon′ic**‡; **hy″dro-car′bon-**

Hydroaeroplane
(*Courtesy of Manufacturers Aircraft Association.*)



ous‡.—**hy″dro-ceph′a-loid,** *a. Pathol.* Resembling hydrocephalus. [< HYDROCEPHALUS + -OID.] **hy″dro-ceph′a-lous**‡.—**hy″dro-ceph′a-lus,** *n. Pathol.* An accumulation of watery fluid within the ventricles or between the membranes of the brain. [+ Gr. *kephalē,* head.]—**hy″dro-chlo′ric,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing chlorin with hydrogen.—**hy″dro-cy-an′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen in combination with hydrogen. **cy″an-hy′dric**‡.—**hydrocyanic acid,** an unstable, volatile, colorless, and extremely poisonous liquid compound formed by decomposing metallic cyanids with hydrochloric acid, having a characteristic odor resembling that of bitter almonds. **prussic acid**‡.—**hy″dro-dy-nam′ics,** *n.* The branch of mechanics that treats of the dynamics of fluids.—**hy″dro-e-lec′tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to electricity developed by the escape of steam under high pressure.—**hy″dro-flu-or′ic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing a compound of fluorin and hydrogen.

hy′dro-gen, 1 hai′dro-jen; 2 hȳ′dro-ġĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element (H), the lightest substance known, being 14½ times lighter than air and 11,160 times lighter than water, liquefying under great pressure and at a very low temperature. See ELEMENT. [< HYDRO- + -GEN.]—**hy′dro-gen-ate**[d], *vt.* To hydrogenize.—**hy″dro-gen-a′tion,** *n.*—**hy″dro-gen-if′er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding hydrogen.—**hy′dro-gen-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] *Chem.* **1.** To cause to combine with hydrogen. **2.** To produce (in a compound) chemical action by hydrogen, as that of reduction: distinguished from *oxidize.* **hy′dro-gen-ise**‡.—**hy-drog′e-nous,** *a. Chem.* Containing or pertaining to hydrogen.

hy-drog′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in hydrography.—**hy″dro-graph′ic,** *a.* Relating to hydrography. **hy″dro-graph′i-cal**‡.—**hy-drog′ra-phy, hy-drog′ra-fy**[s], *n.* The science of determining and making known the conditions of navigable waters, charting coasts, rivers, etc.—**hy″dro-ki-net′ic,** *a.* Relating to the motion of fluids and the energy involved in their motion. **hy″dro-ki-net′i-cal**‡.—**hy″dro-ki-net′ics,** *n.* The science of fluids in motion; also, hydrodynamics.—**hy-drol′o-gy,** *n.* The branch of physical geography that treats of the waters of the earth.—**hy-drol′y-sis,** *n.* The chemical decomposition of a compound that occurs when water is absorbed by it, causing the formation of new compounds.—**hy″dro-lyt′ic,** *a.*—**hy′dro-lyte,** *n.* Any substance affected by hydrolysis.—**hy″dro-me-chan′ics,** *n.* The mechanics of fluids, including hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, hydrokinetics, and pneumatics.—**hy′dro-mel,** *n.* A liquor, usually unfermented, consisting of honey diluted with water. [+ Gr. *melt,* honey.]—**hy″dro-met′al-lur″gy,** *n.* The process of assaying or reducing ore by means of liquid reagents.—**hy″dro-me′te-or,** *n.* A watery meteor; in the plural, all the meteorological effects produced by water, as rain, snow, hail, etc.—**hy″dro-me″te-or-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The branch of meteorology that treats of hydrometeors or of water in the atmosphere.—**hy-drom′e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for determining the density or specific gravity of solids and liquids. **2.** A current-gage.—**hy″dro-met′ric,** *a.*—**hy-drom′e-try,** *n.*—**hy-drop′a-thy,** *n.* The treatment of diseases by the use of water; water-cure.—**hy″dro-path′ic,** *a.* **hy″dro-path′i-cal**‡.—**hy-drop′a-thist,** *n.* One who treats diseases with water. **hy′dro-path**‡.

hy″dro-pho′bi-a, 1 hai″dro-fō′bɪ-ə; 2 hȳ″dro-fō′bi-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A disease communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, due to a specific virus in the saliva, characterized by great disturbance of the central nervous system, difficulty of swallowing, dread of water, and spasmodic muscular contractions; rabies. **2.** Any morbid dread of water. [< Gr. *hydrophobia,* < *hydōr,* water, + *phebomai,* fear.]—**hy″dro-pho′bic,** *a.* Relating to hydrophobia.

hy′dro-phyte, *n.* A plant living in water or in wet ground.—**hy-drop′ic.** *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Dropsical; affected with dropsy. **2.** Translucent. **hy-drop′i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person suffering from dropsy. **2.** A medicine efficacious in the treatment of dropsy.—**hy-drop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy′dro-plane,** *n.* An extremely light motor-boat driven by submerged screws or aerial propellers, which is partially lifted into the air when traveling at speed.—**hy′drop-sy,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy. **hy′drops**‡; **hy-drop′si-a**‡.—**hy′dro-scope,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for detecting moisture, especially in the air. **2.** An instrument for measuring time by dropping water from a graduated tube. [+ Gr. *skopeō,* view.]—**hy′dro-stat,** *n.* **1.** A contrivance for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. **2.** An electrical device for making known the presence of water, as a protection against leakage, overflow, etc. [+ Gr. *histēmi,* stand.]—**hy″dro-stat′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hydrostatics. **hy″dro-stat′i-cal**‡. **—hydrostatic press,** a press operated by the differential pressure of water on pistons of different diameters.—**hy″dro-stat′ics,** *n.* The science of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids, as water.—**hy″dro-ther′mal,** *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by action of heated or superheated water, especially the action of such water in dissolving, transporting, and redepositing mineral matter.—**hy″dro-tho′rax,** *n.* Dropsy of the chest.—**hy-drox′yl,** *n.* An unisolated compound radical which occurs in alcohols, most acids, and many organic compounds.—**hy-drox′id,** *n.* A compound containing hydroxyl. **hy-drox′ide**‡.—**hy-drox′y,** *a.* Containing hydroxyl.—**Hy″dro-zo′a,** *n. pl.* A class of cœlenterates, including jellyfishes, etc. [+ Gr. *zōon,* animal.]—**hy″dro-zo′an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hydrozoa or hydrozoans. **II.** *n.* One of the Hydrozoa.

hy′drous, *a.* Watery; containing water or hydrogen.

hye†, *v.* To hie; hasten. **hyhe**‡.

hy-e′na, 1 hai-ī′nə; 2 hȳ-ē′na, *n.* A cowardly carnivorous mammal having the fore legs longer than the hind. [< Gr. *hyaina* (from its hog-like mane), < *hys,* hog.] **hy′en**†; **hy′ene**†.

Hyena.
1/30

Hy″ères, 1 ɪ″ār′; 2 ȳ″ēr′, *n.* A seaport in S. France; pop. 18,000.

hy′e-tal, 1 hai′ɪ-təl; 2 hȳ′-e-tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rain or rainfall. **2.** Rainy. [< Gr. *hyetos,* rain (< *hyō,* send rain).]

hy′gi-ene, 1 hai′jɪ-īn; 2 hȳ′ġi-ēn, *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the preservation of health; sanitary science. [< Gr.[F] *hygiainō,* be healthy.]—**hy″gi-en′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hygiene. Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**hy′gi-en-ist,** *n.*

hy′gro-, 1 hai′gro-; 2 hȳ′ġro-. From Greek *hygros,* wet: a combining form, denoting relation to moisture.—**hy-grom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the humidity or hygrometric state of the atmosphere. [+ Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**hy″gro-met′ric,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to hygrometry or the state of the atmosphere as to moisture. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture. **hy″gro-met′ri-cal**‡. —**hy″grom′e-try,** *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the measurement of degrees of moisture, especially the moisture of the air.—**hy′gro-scope,** *n.* A device for indicating roughly the humidity of the air. [+ -SCOPE.]—**hy″gro-scop′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hygroscope, or capable of being detected only by it. **2.** Able to absorb or condense moisture from the atmosphere. **3.** *Bot.* Expanding or shrinking according to the amount of moisture.

Hyk′sos, 1 hik′sos; 2 hȳk′sōs, *n. pl.* See SHEPHERD KINGS.

hyl-, } 1 hail-, hai′lə-, hai′lo-; 2 hȳl-, hȳ′lə-, hȳ′lo-
hy′la-, } From Greek *hylē,* wood, stuff: combining forms
hy′lo-, } denoting relation to wood or to matter in general as opposed to the immaterial.—**hy′lism,** *n.* **1.** Materialism. **2.** The theory that matter is the principle or source of evil.—**hy′lo-the″ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the material universe is God; pantheism. [+ Gr. *theos,* God.]—**hy″lo-zo′ism,** *n.* The doctrine that life and matter are inseparable. [+ Gr. *zōon,* animal.]

hy′men[1], 1 hai′men; 2 hȳ′mĕn, *n. Anat.* A thin membrane; the virginal membrane. [< Gr. *hymēn,* membrane.]

Hy′men[2], *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of marriage. **2.** [h-] The wedded state. [L., < Gr. *Hymēn,* god of marriage.] —**hy″me-ne′al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage. **hy″me-ne′an**‡. **II.** *n.* A wedding-song. Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL.

Hy″men-op′ter-a, 1 hai″men-ɔp′tər-ə; 2 hȳ″mĕn-ŏp′ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having four membranous wings, and mostly a worm-like larva, and inactive pupa, including bees, wasps, sawflies, ants, etc. [< Gr. *hymen,* membrane, + *pteron,* wing.]—**hy″men-op′ter,** *n.*—**hy″men-op′ter-ous,** *a.* **hy″men-op′ter-al**‡.

hymn, 1 him; 2 hȳm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HYMNED; HYMN′ING.] To sing hymns to; express in hymns; sing praises. **II.** *n.* A song expressive of praise, adoration, or elevated emo-

tion. Specifically: (1) A metrical composition, divided into stanzas or verses, intended to be sung in religious worship. (2) A religious or patriotic ode, song, lyric, or other poem. [< AS. *hymen*, < Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.] Syn.: see SONG.—**hym'nal,** *n.* A book of hymns.—**hym'nic,** *a.* Pertaining to hymns; lyric. — **hym'nist,** *n.* A writer of hymns.—**hym'no-dy,** *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Hymns collectively; hymnology. **2.** The practise of singing hymns. —**hym-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of composing hymns.—**hym-nol'o-gist,** *n.* A student or writer of hymns.—**hym-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The study or science of hymns.

hynde†, *n.* A hind; peasant.

hy'oid, 1 haĭ'oid; 2 hȳ'oid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon (Υ, υ). **2.** Pertaining to the hyoid bone or hyoid arch. **II.** *n.* The hyoid bone. [< Gr. *hyoeidēs*, < *y*, upsilon, + *eidos;* see -OID.]—**hyoid arch,** the arch of which the hyoid bone is the principal element. —**h. bone,** a U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue, for the attachment of muscles of deglutition.

hyp-al'la-ge, 1 hip-al'ə-jĭ *or* haĭ-pal'ə-jĭ; 2 hȳp-ăl'a-gē *or* hȳ-păl'a-gē, *n. Rhet.* A figure by which one grammatical form, or one construction, is substituted for another. [< Gr. *hypallagē*, < *hypo*, under, + *allassō*, change.]

Hy-pa'ti-a, 1 haĭ-pē'shĭ-ə; 2 hȳ-pā'shĭ-a, *n.* A Greek philosopher and teacher at Alexandria; killed by a mob A. D. 415; heroine of Kingsley's *Hypatia.*

hy'per-, 1 haĭ'pər-; 2 hȳ'pĕr-, *prefix.* Over; above; above measure: used specifically in chemistry to denote the highest in a series of compounds, and also as a prefix of adjectives and nouns to convey the idea of excess, as *hyper*activity. [< Gr.[L] *hyper-*, < *hyper*, over.]—**hyper'bo-la,** *n. Geom.* A plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, the foci, is a constant; the figure formed when two cones, placed vertex to vertex, are cut by a plane that passes through them both.—**hy-per'bo-le,** *n.* Poetic or rhetorical overstatement; exaggeration.—**hy"per-bol'ic, hy"per-bol'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to hyperbole; exaggerating.—**hy"per-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Hy"per-bo're-an. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. **2.** [h-] Occupying the extreme north; hence, very cold. **II.** *n. Gr. Myth.* One of a people supposed to dwell beyond the north wind.—**hy"per-crit'ic,** *n.* A very severe critic.—**hy"per-crit'i-cal,** *a.* Given to strained or captious criticism. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS; SQUEAMISH.—**hy"per-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy"per-crit'i-cism,** *n.* Unduly severe, minute, or captious criticism.—**hy"per-metro'pi-a,** *n.* An abnormal condition of the eye in which objects at a distance are seen more plainly than those near at hand. **hy"per-met'ro-py†.** — **hy-per'tro-phy,** *n.* Undue or excessive growth.

Hy-pe'ri-on, 1 haĭ-pĭ'rĭ-ən *or* haĭ"pər-aĭ'ən; 2 hȳ-pē'rĭ-ŏn *or* hȳ"pĕr-ĭ'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* The sun-god, incarnation of light and beauty.

hy'phen, 1 haĭ'fen; 2 hȳ'fĕn, *n.* A mark (- or ⸗) indicating connection, placed between the elements of words. [< Gr. *hypo*, under, + *hen*, one.]—**hy'phen-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To insert a hyphen between the parts of.—**hy"phen-a'tion,** *n.*

hyp'n-, hyp'no-, 1 hip'n-, hip'no-; 2 hȳp'n-, hȳp'no-. From Greek *hypnos*, sleep: combining forms.—**hypnol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the phenomena of sleep; a treatise on sleep. [+ -LOGY.]

hyp-no'sis, 1 hip-nō'sĭs; 2 hȳp-nō'sis, *n.* **1.** The hypnotic state or condition; the mental state of a hypnotic person. **2.** An artificial trance-sleep. **3.** *Med.* (1) The bringing on of sleep. (2) A morbid condition of sleep.

hyp-not'ic, 1 hip-nŏt'ĭk; 2 hȳp-nŏt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or tending to produce hypnotism. **2.** Tending to produce sleep. **II.** *n.* A hypnotized person. [< Gr. *hypōntikos*, < *hypnos*, sleep.]

hyp'no-tism, 1 hip'no-tizm; 2 hȳp'no-tĭsm, *n.* An artificially induced somnambulistic state in which the mind becomes passive, responding readily to suggestion or direction.—**hyp'no-tist,** *n.* One who practises hypnotism. **hyp'no-tiz"**[or **-tis"**]**er†.**—**hyp'no-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To produce hypnotic sleep in. **hyp'no-tise†.**

hy'po-, hyp-, 1 haĭ'po-, hip-; 2 hȳ'po-, hȳp-, *prefix.* Under; beneath; less than: opposed to *hyper-*. In chemistry, indicating the lowest member in a series of compounds, *i. e.*, the lowest degree of oxidation; as, **hypobromite,** a compound containing **hypobromous acid; hypophosphate,** etc. [L., < Gr. *hypo-*, under, less than, < *hypo*, under.]—**hyp"o-chon'dri-a,** *n.* A morbid melancholy and anxiety of mind. **hyp"o-chon-dri'a-sis†.**—**hyp"o-chon'dri-ac. I.** *a.* Subject to imaginary ailments. **II.** *n.* A person who suffers from hypochondria.—**hyp"o-chon'dri-um,** *n.* [-DRI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* That region of the abdomen situated on either side under the costal cartilages and short ribs.

hy-poc'ri-sy, 1 hi-pok'rĭ-sĭ; 2 hy-pŏc'rĭ-sy, *n.* [-SIES[z], *pl.*] The feigning to be what one is not; extreme insincerity; dissimulation.

Syn.: affectation, cant, dissimulation, formalism, pharisaism, pietism, pretense, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony, sham. *Pretense* (L. *prætendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense;* but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the false *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant* (L. *canius*, a song), primarily the singsong iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character; *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion; *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy.* Compare DECEPTION. —Ant.: candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth, truthfulness.

hyp'o-crite, 1 hip'o-krĭt; 2 hȳp'o-crit, *n.* One who acts **hyp'o-crit[s],** a false part or makes false professions. [F., < Gr. *hypokritēs*, one who plays a part on the stage.]

Syn.: cheat, deceiver, dissembler, impostor, pretender. A *hypocrite* is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than the real. The *deceiver* seeks to give false impressions of any matter where he has an end to gain; the *dissembler* or *hypocrite* seeks to give false impressions in regard to himself. The *dissembler* is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered; the *hypocrite* seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. The *cheat* and *impostor* endeavor to make something out of those whom they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and more mercenary, as the thimble-rig gambler; the *impostor* may aspire to a fortune or a throne. Compare HYPOCRISY.

—**hyp"o-crit'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a hypocrite or hypocrisy.—**hyp"o-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp'o-derm, *n. Entom.* The cellular layer between the cuticle and the basal membrane of an insect.—**hyp"o-der'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to the area under the skin or cuticle; introduced or found under the skin.—**hyp"o-gas'tric,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hypogastrium. **2.** *Crust.* Metagastric.—**hyp"o-gas'tri-um,** *n.* [-TRI-A, *pl.*] The region at the lower part of the abdomen on the middle line. [+ Gr. *gastēr*, belly.]—**hy"pophos'phite,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid used as a tonic in nervous debility, anemia, etc.—**hy"po-phos'pho-rous,** *a.* Denoting a monobasic acid derived from phosphorus. — **hy-poph'y-ge,** *n. Arch.* A horizontal rounded groove under a member, as in archaic Doric capitals.—**hy-pos'ta-sis,** *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** That which forms a groundwork or support for anything; a basis. **2.** *Metaph.* (1) A distinct individual subsistence. (2) A logical substance. **3.** *Theol.* (1) Any one of the persons of the Trinity. (2) The separate personal subsistence of each of the three persons of the Trinity in one divine substance. **4.** *Pathol.* (1) A settling down of a fluid of the body, as the blood. (2) A morbid deposition of sedimentary matter within the body. [+ Gr. *histēmi*, stand.] —**hy"po-stat'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Theol.* Distinctly personal. **2.** Relating to or proceeding from hypostasis; elemental. **3.** *Pathol.* Resulting from downward pressure.—**hy"po-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **hy"po-sul'fite,** *n.* A crystalline salt used as a fixing agent in photography.—**hy-pot'e-nuse,** *n.* The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. [+ Gr. *teinō*, stretch.] **hypoth'e-nuse†.**

Hyssop.

hypoth., *abbr.* Hypothesis, hypothetical.

hy-poth'e-cate, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] To give (personal property) in pledge as security for debt.—**hy-poth"e-ca'tion,** *n.*—**hy-poth'e-ca"tor,** *n.*

hy-poth'e-sis, 1 haĭ-poth'ĭ-sis; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[z], *pl.*] A state of things assumed as a basis of reasoning, experiment, or investigation; loosely and generally, an unsupported or ill-supported theory; a guess or conjecture.

Syn.: conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, surmise, system, theory. A *hypothesis* is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of reaching truth not yet surely known; especially, in the sciences, a *hypothesis* is a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena, which is meant to include all other facts of the same class, and which is assumed as true till there has been opportunity to bring all related facts into comparison; if the *hypothesis* explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified; till then it is regarded as a working *hypothesis*, that is, one that may answer for present practical purposes. A *hypothesis* may be

termed a comprehensive *guess*. Compare GUESS; SYSTEM; THEORY.—Ant.: certainty, demonstration, discovery, evidence, fact, proof.

—**hy″po-thet′ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Having the nature of or based on hypothesis; conjectural. Syn.: see IMAGINARY. —**hy″po-thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy′rax, 1 haɪ′raks; 2 hȳ′rāks, *n.* A small hare-like ungulate mammal of Africa and southwestern Asia; the cony of the Bible [< Gr. *hyrax*, shrew-mouse.]

hy′son, 1 haɪ′sn; 2 hȳ′sn, *n.* A grade of green tea from China. [Chin.]

hys′sop, 1 his′əp; 2 hȳs′op, *n.* **1.** A bushy medicinal herb of the mint family, about 2 feet high, with small clusters of blue flowers. See illus. on preceding page. **2.** An unidentified plant furnishing the twigs used in the Mosaic purificatory and sacrificial rites, etc. [< Heb.Gr *ēzōph*, aromatic plant.]

hys-te′ri-a, 1 his-tī′rɪ-ə; 2 hȳs-tē′ri-a, *n.* A nervous affection occurring typically in paroxysms of laughing and crying alternately. [< Gr. *hystera*, womb.] **hys-ter′ics‡.—hys-ter′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or like hysterics; fitfully emotional. **hys-ter′ic‡.—hys-ter′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

I

I i Roman. 𝔍 𝔦 Black Letter. 𝒥 𝒾 Script.

I, i, 1 aɪ; 2 ɪ, *n.* [IES, I's, *Is*, 1 aɪz; 2 ɪz, *pl.*] A letter: the ninth in the English alphabet.

I, *pron.* [MY or MINE, ME, *sing.*; WE, OUR or OURS, US, *pl.*] The nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person. [< AS. *ic.*]

It, *interj.* Same as AYE, or AY.

I., *abbr.* Idaho, *Imperator* (L., emperor), Iodin, Island.—**i.,** *abbr. Immortalis* (L., undying), intransitive.—**Ia.** (official), **Io.,** *abbr.* Iowa. {See OTHELLO.

I-a′go, 1 ɪ-ä′gō; 2 ī-ä′gō, *n.* The perfidious friend of Othello.

i-am′bus, 1 aɪ-am′bʊs; 2 ī-ăm′bŭs, *n.* [-BI, *pl.*] A foot of two syllables, a short or unaccented followed by a long or accented one. [L., < Gr. *iambos.*] **i′amb‡.—i-am′bic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or employing the iambus. **2.** Having characteristics of iambics. **II.** *n. Pros.* **1.** An iambus. **2.** A verse, line, or stanza composed of iambic feet. **3.** A satire or invective poem in iambic verse.

-ian, *suffix.* See -AN.

I′an Mac-lar′en, 1 ɪ′an mək-lar′en; 2 ī′ăn mac-lär′ĕn. A pseudonym of John Watson.

ib., ibid., *abbr.* [L.] *Ibidem* (in the same place).

I-ba′dan, 1 ɪ-bä′dan; 2 ī-bä′dän, *n.* A town in southern Nigeria; pop. 175,000.

I-be′ri-a, 1 aɪ-bɪ′rɪ-ə; 2 ī-bē′ri-a, *n.* The ancient name of (1) Transcaucasian Georgia; (2) the Spanish-Portuguese Peninsula. **Iberian Peninsula‡.—I-be′ri-an,** *a. & n.*

I″ber-ville′, 1 ɪ″ber-vɪl′; 2 ī″bĕr-vīl′, **Pierre Lemoine** or **Lemoyne, Sieur d'** (1661–1706). A French-Canadian navigator, commander, and explorer.

i′bex, 1 aɪ′beks; 2 ī′bĕks, *n.* One of various wild goats, especially the Alpine. [L., species of goat.]

Alpine Ibex. 1/18

i′bis, 1 aɪ′bɪs; 2 ī′bis, *n.* A wading bird, with cylindrical bill bent downward; among the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Thoth. [L., < Gr. *ibis*, ibis.]

-ible, A suffix of adjectives: the equivalent of -ABLE; as, ed*ible*, from the Latin *ede-re*, = *eatable*. [< L. *-ibilis*, form of *-bilis* (see -BLE) after verb-stems not ending in *-a-*.]

Ib′sen, 1 ɪb′sen; 2 ĭb′sĕn, **Henrik** (1828–1906). A Norwegian dramatist and poet.

-ic, *suffix.* **1.** Used as an adjective termination with general sense of "of," "pertaining to," or "like," as in artist*ic*, or as a termination of nouns, as in log*ic*. **2.** Used in chemistry, in the names of compounds, to denote a higher valence of the element from which the compound is named than is expressed by the suffix *-ous;* as, nitr*ic* acid; nitr*ous* acid. [< L. *-ius* or Gr. *-ikos.*]

I. C., *abbr.* [L.] *Iesus Christus* (Jesus Christ).

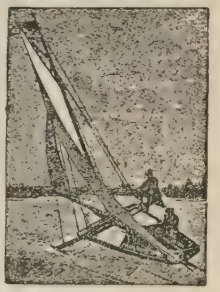
-ical, *suffix.* Of, pertaining to, or like. [< L. *-icalis*, < *-icus*, -IC, + *-alis*, of the kind of.]

I-ca′ri-a, 1 aɪ-kĕ′rɪ-ə; 2 ī-cā′ri-a, *n.* A valley in Attica, Greece, near Mount Pentelicus.

I-ca′ri-an sea. A part of the Ægean sea, W. of Samos.

Ic′a-rus, 1 ɪk′ə-rus; 2 ĭc′a-rŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A youth who, in flight with his father, Dædalus, from Crete, fell into the sea when the sun melted the wax that fastened his wings.—**I-ca′ri-an,** *a.* Pertaining to Icarus; hence, high-flying; venturesome.

ice, 1 aɪs; 2 īç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ICED‡; IC′ING.] **1.** To freeze or chill. **2.** To congeal into ice. **3.** To frost, as cake, with icing. **II.** *n.* **1.** Congealed or frozen water; the solid condition assumed by water below 32° Fahr. **2.** A water-ice or the like. **3.** Frosting; icing. [< AS. *īs.*]—**ice′berg″,** *n.* A thick mass of ice found floating in the sea in high latitudes.—**ice′-blink″,** *n.* A shining whiteness on the horizon produced by the reflection of distant masses of ice.—**ice′-boat,** *n.* **1.** A framework with skate-like runners and sails for sailing over ice. **2.** A specially constructed steamboat, having a strong prow and powerful engines, used to break up ice in navigable channels.—**ice′-bone,** *n.* The aitchbone. —**ice′-bound,** *a.* Hemmed in or obstructed by ice; frozen in. —**ice′-box,** *n.* A refrigerator. **ice′-chest‡.—ice′-breaker,** *n.* **1.** A structure for deflecting ice from a bridge-pier or the like. **2.** Same as ICE-BOAT, 2. —**ice′-cream,** *n.* Cream, milk, or custard sweetened, flavored, and frozen. — **iced,** *pa.* **1.** Coated or covered with ice or sleet. **2.** Made cold with ice. **3.** Covered with icing, as cake. —**ice′-field,** *n.* A large field of floating ice. **ice′-float‡; ice′-floe‡.—ice′-fishing,** *n.* Fishing through holes cut in the ice.—**ice′-house,** *n.* A building for storing ice.—**ice′-plant,** *n.* A creeping plant of Southern Africa and the Mediterranean region with leaves covered with glistening frost-like protuberances. — **ice′-water,** *n.* **1.** Water chilled by ice. **2.** Melted ice.



American Ice-boat.

Ice., Icel., *abbr.* Iceland.

Ice′land, 1 aɪs′land; 2 īç′land, *n.* An independent island (39,756 sq. m.; pop. 92,800) in the N. Atlantic ocean. Independence proclaimed Dec. 2, 1918.—**Iceland moss,** an edible lichen of the Arctic regions, which may be made into a nutritious jelly.—**I. spar,** transparent calcite: largely used for optical purposes on account of its double refraction.—**Ice′-land-er,** *n.*—**Ice-land′ic. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland. **II.** *n.* The language of Iceland. **Old Norse‡.—modern Icelandic,** the Icelandic language since the 16th century.

Ich., Ichth., *abbr.* Ichthyology.

Ich′a-bod, 1 ɪk′ə-bəd; 2 ĭc′a-bŏd, *n.* A grandson of Eli. *1 Sam.* iv, 21. [Heb., inglorious, the glory has departed.]

ich-neu′mon, 1 ik-nū′mən; 2 ĭc-nū′mon, *n.* **1.** A civet-like carnivore, of somewhat weasel-like aspect, as the mongoose, feeding on mice, eggs, snakes, etc. **2.** An ichneumon-fly. [L., < Gr. *ichneumōn*, < *ichneuō*, hunt.] —**ich-neu′mon-fly″,** *n.* A hymenopterous insect that deposits its eggs upon or in other insects which its larvæ will feed upon.

ich-nog′ra-phy, 1 ik-nog′rə-fɪ; 2 ĭc-nŏg′ra-fy, *n.* The art of drawing by means of compass and rule, or of tracing plans, etc. [< Gr. *ichnographia*, < *ichnos*, trace; and see -GRAPHY.] —**ich′no-graph,** *n.* A ground-plan.

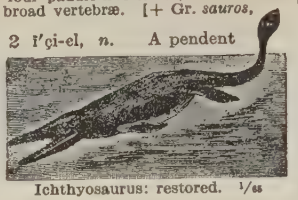
I′chor, 1 aɪ′kər; 2 ī′cŏr, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods. **2.** A watery acrid humor discharged from sores. [< Gr. *ichōr*, juice.]—**I′chor-ose,** *a. Med.* Full of, mingled with, or like ichor. **I′chor-old‡; I′chor-ous‡.**

Ichneumon-fly. 2/1

Ich′thy-, Ich′thy-o-, } 1 ik′ɵɪ-; 2 ĭc′thy-. From Greek *ichthys*, a fish: combining forms. — **ich′thy-oid. I.** *a.* Of or like a fish. **Ich″thy-ol′-dal‡. II.** *n.* A fish-like vertebrate. — **Ich″thy-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of fishes or *Pisces*. — **Ich″thy-ol′o-gist,** *n.* — **Ich″thy-oph′a-gist,** *n.* One who feeds on fish.—**Ich″thy-oph′a-gous,** *a.* Fish-eating.—**Ich″thy-oph′a-gy,** *n.* The practise of feeding on fish. [+ Gr. *phagein*, feed.] — **Ich″thy-o-sau′-**

rus, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] *Herp.* A gigantic fossil reptile of porpoise-like form with four paddle-like limbs, an enormous head, long tail, and broad vertebræ. [+ Gr. *sauros,* lizard.]

I'ci-cle, } 1 aĭ'sĭ-kl; 2 ī'çi-el, *n.* A pendent
I'ci-cl[F], } mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. [< AS. *is-gicel,* < *is,* ice, + *gicel,* icicle.]



Ichthyosaurus: restored. 1/48

Ic'ily, 1 aĭs'ĭ-lĭ; 2 ĭç'ĭ-lĭ, etc. See ICY.

Ic'ing, 1 aĭs'ĭŋ; 2 ĭç'ing, *n.* A glazing or coating of sugar, usually mixed with white of egg, as on a cake; frosting.

I'con, 1 aĭ'kŏn; 2 ī'cŏn, *n.* [I'CON-ES or I'CONS[Z], *pl.*] **1.** An image or likeness; in the Greek Church, a holy picture, mosaic, etc. **ei'kon‡; i'kon‡. 2.** In scientific books, an illustration. [L., < Gr. *eikōn,* image, < *eioka,* be like.] Syn.: see IMAGE.

i-con'o-clast, 1 aĭ-kŏn'o-klast; 2 ī-cŏn'o-clăst, *n.* **1.** An image-breaker; specifically [I-], one of certain religious parties devoted to the destruction of images that were venerated or worshiped. **2.** One who assails traditional beliefs. [< Gr. *eikōn,* image, + *klaō,* break.] **i-con'o-clasm‡.—i-con"o-clas'tic,** *a.*

I'cos-, 1 aĭ'kos-; 2 ī'cos-. From Greek *eikosi,* twenty: a combining form.—**I"co-sa-he'dron,** *n.* A solid bounded by 20 plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* seat.] **I"co-si-he'dron‡.**

-ics. A suffix, singular in sense, modeled on the Greek neuter plural *-ika,* and denoting an art or a science; as, metaphysics. [Pl. of *-IC.*]

ic-ter'ic, 1 ĭk-ter'ĭk; 2 ĭc-tĕr'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with jaundice. **2.** Preventive of jaundice. **-i-cal‡. II.** *n.* A remedy for jaundice. [< Gr. *ikterikos,* < *ikteros,* jaundice.]

Ic'tus, 1 ĭk'tus; 2 ĭc'tŭs, *n.* [IC'TUS-ES or (L.) IC'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* A stroke or blow, as the pulsation of an artery, the sting of an insect, etc. **2.** A metrical stress or accent on a word or syllable. [L., < *ictus,* pp. of *ico,* strike.]

ic'y, 1 aĭs'ĭ; 2 ĭç'y, *a.* [IC'I-ER; IC'I-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to ice; frigid. **2.** Marked by coldness of manner, aspect, etc.; chilling.—**ic'i-ly,** *adv.* In an icy manner; frigidly.—**ic'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being icy. **ic'y-ness‡.**

-id, *suffix.* Formerly *-ide:* used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin; (2) in chemistry, to form names of compounds. [< L. *-idus.*]

I'd, 1 aĭd; 2 ĭd. A contraction of (1) *I would,* (2) *I had.*

id., *abbr.* [L.] *Idem* (the same).

I'da, 1 aĭ'də; 2 ī'da, *n.* An ancient mountain in Crete connected with the worship of Zeus and Rhea; now *Psiloriti.*

Ida., *abbr.* Idaho.

I'da-ho, 1 aĭ'də-hō; 2 ī'da-hō, *n.* A N. W. State (83,888 sq. m.; pop. 431,866) of the United States; capital, Boise.

Ide, 1 aĭd; 2 ĭd, **Henry Clay** (1844–1921). An American jurist; governor-general of Philippine Islands, 1905–1906.

i-de'a, 1 aĭ-dĭ'ə; 2 ī-dē'a, *n.* **1.** Any product of mental apprehension or activity. **2.** A conception; notion. **3.** A purpose or plan. **4.** A mental image. **5.** A standard of excellence; ideal. [L., < Gr. *idea,* form, < *idein,* see.]

Syn.: apprehension, archetype, belief, conceit, concept, conception, design, fancy, fantasy, ideal, image, imagination, impression, judgment, model, notion, opinion, pattern, plan, purpose, sentiment, supposition, theory, thought. *Idea* is in Greek a *form* or an *image.* The word signified in early philosophical use the *archetype* or primal *image* which the Platonic philosophy supposed to be the *model* or *pattern* that existing objects imperfectly embody. This high sense has nearly disappeared from the word *idea,* and has been largely appropriated by *ideal,* tho something of the original meaning still appears when in theological or philosophical language we speak of the *ideas* of God. The present popular use of *idea* makes it signify any product of mental *apprehension* or activity, considered as an object of knowledge or thought; this coincides with the primitive sense at but a single point—that an *idea* is mental as opposed to anything substantial or physical; thus, almost any mental product, as a *belief, conception, design, opinion,* etc., may now be called an *idea.* Compare FANCY; IDEAL; IMAGE; THOUGHT.—Ant.: actuality, fact, reality, substance.

i-de'al, 1 aĭ-dĭ'əl; 2 ī-dē'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or existing in ideas; conceptional. **2.** Existing only in imagination or notion. **3.** Conceived as perfect, supremely excellent, or very desirable.

Syn.: fancied, fanciful, imaginary, unreal, visionary. Compare IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC. See also PERFECT. Compare synonyms for IDEAL, *n.*—Ant.: actual, material, palpable, physical, real, substantial, tangible, visible.

i-de'al, *n.* **1.** That which is taken as a standard of excellence or an ultimate object of attainment; model; type. **2.** That which exists only in imagination.

Syn.: archetype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard. An *ideal* is that which is conceived or taken as the highest type of excellence or ultimate object of attainment. The *archetype* is the primal form, actual or imaginary, according to which any existing thing is constructed; the *prototype* has or has had actual existence; in the derived sense, as in metrology, a *prototype* may not be the original form, but one having equal authority with that as a *standard.* An *ideal* may be primal, or may be slowly developed even from failures and by negations; an *ideal* is meant to be perfect, the best conceivable thing that could by possibility be attained. The artist's *ideal* is his own mental image, of which his finished work is but an imperfect expression. The *original* is the first specimen, good or bad; the *original* of a master is superior to all copies. The *standard* may be below the *ideal.* The *ideal* is imaginary, and ordinarily unattainable; the *standard* is concrete, and ordinarily attainable, being a measure to which all else of its kind must conform; as, the *standard* of weights and measures, of corn, or of cotton. The *idea* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in general; the *ideal* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its highest conceivable perfection. Compare EXAMPLE; IDEA.—Ant.: accomplishment, achievement, act, action, attainment, development, doing, embodiment, execution, fact, incarnation, performance, practise, reality, realization.

—i-de'al-ism, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that ideas are the only objects immediately known. **2.** The quest of ideal perfection. **3.** *Art.* The endeavor to attain perfection by uniting in one form all the finest qualities to be found in individual forms.—**i-de'al-ist,** *n.*—**i-de"al-is'tic,** *a.*—**i"de-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being ideal. **i-de'al-ness‡. 2.** The power or tendency to form ideals.—**i-de"al-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**i-de'al-ize, i-de'al-ise,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ"ING, -IS"ING.] To render ideal; beautify; form ideals.—**i-de'al-iz"er, -is"er,** *n.*—**i-de'al-ly,** *adv.*

I'dem, 1 aĭ'dem; 2 ī'dĕm, *n.* The same: abbreviated *id.* [L.]

i-den'ti-cal, 1 aĭ-den'tĭ-kl; 2 ī-dĕn'ti-el, *a.* **1.** Absolutely the same. **2.** Uniform. [< LL. *identicus,* < L. *idem,* the same.]

Syn.: alike, equivalent, interchangeable, same, selfsame, very same. Strictly, no two persons or things can be *identical* or the *same.* In looser usage, two volumes may be said to be *identical* or the *same* in contents; a carbon copy is *identical* in substance with the original, but is not the *same* document. Two synonyms, as "begin" and "commence," may be in most cases *equivalent* and *interchangeable,* but one is not the *same* as the other, and at some point they will be found to draw apart, either in meaning or use. A check may be *equivalent* to the money specified, but it is not the *same* as cash; hence, the bribe-giver prefers to pay cash, because it cannot be traced like a check. When a person or thing is surely recognized as the very one referred to, and no other, we say, "This is the *identical* man, the *identical* document," or "the *same* man, document," or the like. This is the thought underlying the use of the noun in the phrase "personal *identity.*" *Same* is the popular, *identical* the philosophical word, and so more specific and absolute. See SYNONYMOUS.—Ant.: contrary, different, dissimilar, distinct, diverse, other, separate, unlike.

—i-den'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*—**i-den'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

i-den'ti-fy, 1 aĭ-den'tĭ-faĭ; 2 ī-dĕn'ti-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To assert or prove to be absolutely the same. **2.** To join with; unite. **3.** To ascertain or determine the personality, character, or relations of. **4.** To serve as a mark for recognition.—**i-den"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

i-den'ti-ty, 1 aĭ-den'tĭ-tĭ; 2 ī-dĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being identical or absolutely the same. **2.** The distinctive character belonging to an individual or a class. **3.** The state of being what is asserted.

i'de-o-, 1 aĭ'dĭ-o-; 2 ī'de-o-. From Greek *idea,* an idea (see IDEA): a combining form.—**i'de-o-graph,** *n.* A symbol or figure serving as a graphic representation of a thought. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.] **i'de-o-gram‡.—i"de-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**i"de-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**i"de-og'ra-phy,** *n.*—**i"de-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science that treats of the evolution of human ideas.—**i"de-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A theorist; idealist.—**i'de-o-phone,** *n.* A sound or a combination of sounds representing a thought; an uttered word.

ides, 1 aĭdz; 2 ĭdş, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* The 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months. [< L. *idus,* ides.]

id"i-oc'ra-sy, 1 ĭd"ĭ-ok'rə-sĭ; 2 ĭd"i-ŏc'ra-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -sĭş, *pl.*] Same as IDIOSYNCRASY. **id"i-o-cra'sis‡.**

id'i-o-cy, 1 ĭd'ĭ-o-sĭ; 2 ĭd'i-o-çy, *n.* The condition of being an idiot. **id'i-ot-cy‡; id'i-ot-ry‡.**

Syn.: fatuity, folly, foolishness, imbecility, incapacity, senselessness, stupidity. *Idiocy* is a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost or quite to total absence of understanding. *Imbecility* is a condition of mental weakness, which may or may not be as complete as that of *idiocy,* but is at least such as to incapacitate for the serious duties

of life. *Incapacity*, or lack of legal qualification for certain acts, necessarily results from *imbecility*, but may also result from other causes, as from insanity or from age, sex, etc.; as, the *incapacity* of a minor to make a contract. *Idiocy* or *imbecility* is weakness of mind, while insanity is disorder or abnormal action of mind. *Folly* and *foolishness* denote a want of mental and often of moral balance. *Fatuity* is sometimes used as equivalent to *idiocy*, but more frequently signifies conceited and excessive *folly*. *Stupidity* is dulness and slowness of mental action which may range all the way from lack of normal readiness to absolute *imbecility*. Compare INSANITY.—Ant.: acuteness, astuteness, brilliancy, capacity, common sense, intelligence, sagacity, sense, soundness, wisdom.

id'i-om, 1 id'ı-əm; 2 ĭd'i-om, *n.* **1.** A use of words peculiar to a particular language. **2.** A peculiar speech or jargon. **3.** The peculiar spirit of a language. [< Gr. *idiōma*, < *idios*, one's own.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**id"i-o-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Peculiar to idiom. **2.** Peculiar to a certain language. **-i-cal‡.**—**id"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id"i-op'a-thy, 1 id"ı-op'ə-thı; 2 ĭd"i-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES^{z}, *pl.*] A disease not generated by or depending on any other. [< Gr. *idiopatheia*, < *idios*, one's own, + *pathos*; see PATHOS.] **—id"i-o-path'ic,** *a.* **id"i-o-path'i-cal‡.**

id"i-o-syn'cra-sy, 1 id"ı-o-sin'krə-sı; 2 ĭd"i-o-sĭn'era-sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] A constitutional peculiarity, as of susceptibility or aversion; distinctive mental quality or characteristic. [< Gr. *idios*, personal, + *syn*, with, + *krasis*, mingling.]—**id"i-o-syn-crat'ic,** *a.*

id'i-ot, 1 id'ı-ət; 2 ĭd'i-ot, *n.* **1.** A human being in whom reason has never been developed; an imbecile. **2.** A foolish fellow. [< Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private, ignorant person.]—**id"i-ot'ic,** *a.* Like an idiot. **id"i-ot'i-cal‡.**—**id"i-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**id'i-ot-ism,** *n.* **1.** An individual peculiarity of expression. **2.** An idiom. **3§.** Idiocy.

i'dle, 1 aı'dl; 2 ī'dl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [I'DLED; I'DLING.] To spend in idleness; lose time in inaction. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not occupied; doing nothing. **2.** Averse to labor; lazy. **3.** Affording leisure. **4.** Useless; vain. [< AS. *īdel*, empty.]

Syn.: inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, slothful, sluggish, trifling, unemployed, unoccupied, vacant. *Idle* etymologically denotes not the absence of action, but vain, useless action—the absence of useful, effective action; the *idle* schoolboy may be very actively whittling his desk or tormenting his neighbors. Doing nothing whatever is the secondary meaning of *idle*. A *lazy* person may chance to be employed in useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. We speak figuratively of a *lazy* stream. *Slothful* belongs in the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. *Indolent* is a milder term for the same quality. See INSIGNIFICANT; VAIN.—Ant.: active, busy, diligent, employed, industrious, occupied, working.

—i'dle-ness, *n.*—**i'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who idles. **2.** A gear-wheel transmitting motion between two other gears. **i'dle-wheel‡.**—**i'dly,** *adv.*

i'dless, 1 aı'dles; 2 ī'dlĕs, *n.* [Poet.] Idleness. **i'dlesse‡.**

I. D. N., *abbr.* [L.] *In Dei nomine* (in the name of God).

i'dol, 1 aı'dəl; 2 ī'dol, *n.* **1.** An image or object to which or through which worship is offered as to a god. **2.** That on which the affections are passionately set. **3.** A source of error. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *eidōlon*, < *eidomai*, appear.] Syn.: see IMAGE.—**i-dol'a-ter,** *n.* An adorer of images.—**i-dol'a-tress,** *n. fem.*—**i-dol'a-trous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to idolatry. **2.** Extravagant in admiration.—**i-dol'a-try,** *n.* [-TRIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The worship of idols. **2.** Idolatrous admiration. — **i'dol-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To regard with admiration; worship idolatrously. **i'dol-ise‡.** Syn.: see WORSHIP.

I-dom'e-neus, 1 aı-dəm'ı-nūs; 2 ī-dŏm'e-nūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete who fought against Troy.

I"du-mæ'a, 1 aı"diu-mı'ə; 2 ĭ"dū-mē'a, *n.* A mountainous region S. E. of Palestine. **E'dom‡; I"du-me'a‡.**

i'dyl, 1 aı'dil; 2 ī'dĭl, *n.* **1.** A short poem; especially, a short and highly wrought descriptive poem. **2.** Loosely, a more extended descriptive or narrative poem, picturing chivalric life; as, Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *eidyllion*, < *eidos*, form.] **i'dyll‡.**—**i'dyl-ist,** *n.* **i'dyl-list‡.**—**i-dyl'lic,** *a.* **i-dyl'li-cal‡.**

i. e., *abbr.* [L.] *Id est* (that is).

if, 1 if; 2 If, *conj.* **1.** On the supposition that. **2.** Allowing that. **3.** Altho; because. **4.** At the time when; whenever. **5.** Whether. [< AS. *gif*, if.]

ig'loo, 1 ig'lū; 2 ĭg'lōo, *n.* An Eskimo house, in some cases built of snow. [Eskimo.] **ig'loe‡; ig'lou‡; ig'lu‡.**

ign., *abbr.* [L.] *Ignotus* (unknown).

ig-na'ti-us, 1 ig-nē'shı-us; 2 ĭg-nā'shi-ŭs, **Saint** (67–107). Theophorus; a Christian father and martyr.

ig'ne-ous, 1 ig'nı-us; 2 ĭg'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling fire. **2.** *Geol.* Formed by the action of a fusing heat. [< L. *igneus*, < *ignis*, fire.]

ig'nis fat'u-us, 1 ig'nis fat'yu-us; 2 ĭg'nĭs făt'yu-ŭs. [IG'NES FAT'U-I, *pl.*] A phosphorescent light seen in the air over marshy places; Jack-o'-lantern; will-o'-the-wisp. [L., foolish fire.]

ig-nite', 1 ig-nait'; 2 ĭg-nīt', *v.* [IG-NIT'ED^{d}; IG-NIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kindle or set on fire. **2.** To cause to appear luminous. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To glow with heat. [< L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignio*, < *ignis*, fire.] Syn.: see BURN.—**ig-nit'er,** *n.*—**ig-nit'i-bl(eF** or **-a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**ig-nit"i-[or a-]bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ig-ni'tion,** *n.* The act of igniting.

ig-no'ble, 1 ig-nō'bl; 2 ĭg-nō'bl, *a.* **1.** Unworthy or de-**ig-no'bl^{F},** graded in character. **2.** Low-born. **3.** Of inferior kind. [F., < L. *ignobilis*, unknown.] Syn.: see BASE; VULGAR.—**ig"no-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ig-no'bl(e-ness‡.**—**ig-no'bly,** *adv.*

ig'no-min-y, 1 ig'no-min-ı; 2 ĭg'no-mĭn-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor. **2.** That which causes disgrace. [< L. *ignominia*, < *in-*, not, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name.] **ig'no-my‡.**—**ig"no-min'i-ous,** *a.* Entailing or deserving ignominy. Syn.: see INFAMOUS.—**ig"no-min'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ig"no-min'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

ig"no-ra'mus, 1 ig"no-rē'mus; 2 ĭg"no-rā'mŭs, *n.* An ignorant pretender to knowledge. [L., lit. 'we are ignorant'; < *ignoro*; see IGNORE.]

ig'no-rance, 1 ig'no-rəns; 2 ĭg'no-rang, *n.* The state of being ignorant; the condition of not being informed. [F., < L. *ignorantia*, < *ignoro*, IGNORE.]

ig'no-rant, 1 ig'no-rənt; 2 ĭg'no-rant. **I.** *a* **1.** Destitute of education or knowledge. **2.** Unacquainted. **3.** Manifesting ignorance. **II§.** *n.* An uneducated or unskilled person.

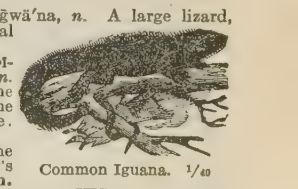
Syn.: ill-informed, illiterate, uneducated, unenlightened, uninformed, uninstructed, unlearned, unlettered, unskilled, untaught, untutored. *Ignorant* signifies destitute of education or knowledge, or lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; persons are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the knowledge that has become generally diffused in the world; the *ignorant* savage may be well instructed in matters of the field and the chase, and is thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant*. *Illiterate* is without letters and the knowledge that comes through reading. *Unlettered* is similar in meaning to *illiterate*, but less absolute; the *unlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading and writing and some elementary knowledge; the *uneducated* man has never taken any systematic course of mental training. *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is absolute; we have statistics of *illiteracy*; no statistics of *ignorance* are possible. See BRUTISH.—Ant.: educated, instructed, learned, sage, skilled, trained, well-informed, wise.—**ig'no-rant-ly,** *adv.*

ig-nore', 1 ig-nōr'; 2 ĭg-nōr', *vt.* [IG-NORED'; IG-NOR'ING.] **1.** To pass unnoticed or as unworthy of notice. **2§.** To be ignorant of. **3.** *Law.* To reject; throw out. [< L. *ignoro*, < *in-*, not, + *gnarus*, knowing.]

I"go-rot', 1 I"go-rōt'; 2 ī"gō-rōt', *n.* One of the savage natives of N. Luzon, Philippine Islands. **I"go-ro'te‡.**

I-graine', 1 I-grēn'; 2 ī-grān', *n.* In the Arthurian legends, the mother of King Arthur.

i-gua'na, 1 ı-gwā'nə; 2 ĭ-ġwä'na, *n.* A large lizard, chiefly inhabiting tropical America. [Sp.]



Common Iguana. 1/40

ih-lang'-ih-lang", 1 ī-lāŋ'-ī-lāŋ"; 2 ĭ-läng'-ĭ-läng", *n.* Flower of flowers: a perfume derived from the flowers of the Malayan custard-apple. **i-lang'-i-lang"‡.**

I. H. N., *abbr.* In His Name (motto of Order of King's Daughters and Sons).—**i. h. p.,** *abbr.* Indicated horse-power.—**IHS.,** a monogram signifying Jesus Christ: erroneously regarded as abbreviations of *Iesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus Savior of Men), *In hac* [*Cruce*] *salus* (in this [Cross] safety); really Greek IHΣ (for IHΣOYΣ, Jesus).

Ijs'sel, 1 Is'el; 2 Is'ĕl, *n.* A mouth of the Rhine, discharging into the Zuyder Zee.

il-[1], **il-**[2], *prefixes.* Forms of IN-[1], IN-[2], before *l*.

Ile de France, 1 Il də frŏns; 2 Il de frănç, [F.] **1.** A northern province in medieval France. **2.** Mauritius: former name.

il'e-um, 1 il'ı-um; 2 il'e-ŭm, *n.* The lower three-fifths of the small intestine, excluding the duodenum. [L., < Gr. *eilō*, twist.]—**il'e-ac,** *a.*—**il"e-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ileum.

I'lex, 1 aı'leks; 2 ī'lĕks, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of mainly Central-American trees or shrubs of the holly family, the hollies. **2.** [i-] The holm-oak. [L., holm-oak.]

il'i-ac[1], 1 il'ı-ak; 2 il'ı-ăc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or near the ileum. **2.** Pertaining to the ilium. [< F. *iliaque*, < L. *ileum*; see ILEUM.]

Il'i-ac[2], *a.* Pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy; also, pertaining to the Iliad or the siege of Ilium (Troy), traditionally ascribed to Homer.

il'i-ad, 1 il'ı-ad; 2 il'ı-ăd, *n.* An ancient Greek epic poem on the siege of Ilium (Troy), traditionally ascribed to Homer.

il'i-um[1], 1 il'ı-um; 2 il'ı-ŭm, *n.* [IL'I-A, *pl.*] The large ex-

panded upper portion of the hip-bone. [< *ilium, ileum,* flank; see ILEUM.]

Il'i-um², 1 il'i-um; 2 il'i-ŭm, *n.* Ancient Troy. **Il'i-on**‡ [Gr.].

ilk¹, 1 ilk; 2 ilk, *a.* & *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] Same. [< AS. *ilc,* the same.]—**of that ilk,** of an estate of the same name.

ilk², *a.* [Archaic or Scot.] Each; every. [< AS. *ælc,* each.] **ilk'a**‡.

ill, 1 il; 2 il. **I.** *a.* **1.** Disordered in physical condition; **il**ᴾ, sick. **2.** Evil in effect or tendency; baneful; harmful. **3.** Of inferior quality; wretched. **4.** Lacking skill. **5.** Bad morally. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that prevents or impairs what is good or desirable. **2.** Something morally bad. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Not well. **2.** With difficulty; hardly. **Il'ly**‡ [Rare]. [< Ice. *illr,* ill, contr. of a form = Goth. *ubils,* = EVIL.] Syn.: (adjective) see BAD; SICKLY; (noun) MISFORTUNE.

Ill is first element in many self-explaining compounds; as,

ill'-ad-vised″	**ill'-fat″ed**	**ill'-man″nered**
ill'-af-fect″ed	**ill'-hu″mored**	**ill'-o″mened**
ill'-de-fined″	**ill'-judged″**	**ill'-timed″**
ill'-dis-posed″	**ill'-look″ing**	**ill'-treat′, -ed**

—ill'-bred″, *a.* Badly taught, reared, or trained.—**ill fame,** infamous reputation.—**ill-favored,** *a.* Repulsive; ugly. **ill-fa'ard**‡ [Scot.].—**ill nature,** peevishness; surliness; sullenness.—**ill-natured,** *a.* Indicating surliness; cross. Syn.: see MALICIOUS; MOROSE.—**ill-starred,** *a.* Unfortunate or disastrous.—**ill temper,** irritability; moroseness. — **ill-tempered,** *a.* Characterized by bad temper.—**ill-treat**ᵈ, *vt.* To treat badly; maltreat. Syn.: see ABUSE.—**ill turn** [Colloq., U. S.], an act of unkindness or hostility.—**ill will,** enmity; malevolence. Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.

Ill., **Ills.,** *abbr.* Illinois.—**Ill.,** **illus.,** **illust.,** *abbr.* Illustrated, illustration.

il-la'tion, 1 il-lē'shŏn; 2 ĭl-lā'shon, *n.* Inference; deduction. [< L. *illatus,* inferred, < *in,* in, + *latus,* carried.]

il'la-tive, 1 il'ē-tiv; 2 il'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, denoting, **il'la-tiv**ˢ, or derived by inference, especially legitimate inference. **II.** *n.* An illative particle. [< L. *illativus,* < *illatus;* see ILLATION.]

il-le'gal, 1 il-lī'gal; 2 ĭl-lē'gal, *a.* Contrary to the law. [< L. *in-,* not. + *legalis,* legal.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL.

—il''le-gal'i-ty, *n.* **il-le'gal-ness**‡.—**il-le'gal-ly,** *adv.*

il-leg'i-ble, 1 il-lej'i-bl; 2 ĭl-lĕg'i-bl, *a.* Not legible; ob-**il-leg'i-bl**ᴱ, scure.—**il-leg''i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **il-leg'i-ble-ness**‡. —**il-leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

il''le-git'i-mate, 1 il''i-jit'i-mit; 2 ĭl''e-ğĭt'i-mat, *a.* **1.** Contrary to law; born out of wedlock. **2.** Illogical; unsound. **3.** Contrary to good usage; irregular. **-ly,** *adv.* **—il''le-git'i-ma-cy,** *n.*

il-lib'er-al, 1 i-lib'er-al; 2 ĭ-lĭb'er-al, *a.* **1.** Not generous in giving; parsimonious. **2.** Narrow-minded. **3.** Lacking breadth of culture. [< L. *in-,* not; and see LIBERAL.] **—il-lib'er-al-ism,** *n.*—**il-lib''er-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**il-lib'er-al-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lib'er-al-ness,** *n.*

il-lic'it, 1 i-lis'it; 2 ĭ-lĭç'it, *a.* **1.** Not permitted; unlawful. **2.** Having to do with unlawful things or actions. [< L. *in-,* not, + *licitus,* lawful, < *licet,* be permitted.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

il-lim'it-a-ble, 1 i-lim'it-a-bl; 2 ĭ-lĭm'it-a-bl, *a.* That can **il-lim'it-a-bl**ᴱ, not be limited. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**il-lim''it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness**‡; **il-lim''i-ta'-tion**‡.—**il-lim'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Il''li-nois', 1 il''i-noi' *or* -noiz'; 2 il''i-nŏi' *or* -nŏiz', *n.* **1.** A N. central State (56,665 sq. m.; pop. 6,485,280) of the United States; capital, Springfield. **2. I. river,** a river in Illinois; length 500 m. to the Mississippi river.

il-lit'er-ate, 1 il-lit'er-it; 2 ĭ-lĭt'er-at, *a.* Ignorant of letters; uneducated; manifesting want of culture. [< L. *in-,* not; and see LITERATE.] Syn.: see IGNORANT.—**il-lit'er-a-cy,** *n.*—**il-lit'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lit'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

ill'ness, 1 il'nes; 2 ĭl'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being out of health. **2.** An ailment; sickness. **3**†. Badness; evil.

Syn.: ailment, complaint, disease, disorder, distemper, indisposition, infirmity, sickness. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder,* as in the English Bible, *e. g.,* Matt. iv, 23; 2 Kings xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received a limited acceptance in the United States. See DISEASE.—Ant.: health, soundness, strength, vigor.

il-log'i-cal, 1 il-loj'i-kal; 2 ĭl-lŏğ'i-cal, *a.* Ignorant of correct thinking; contrary to the rules of logic.—**il-log'ic,** *n.* That which is not logical.—**il-log''i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **il-log'i-cal-ness**‡. [*in,* on, + *ludo,* play.]

il-lude'§⁴, *vt.* To play tricks upon; cheat. [< L. *illudo,* <

il-lu'mi-nate, 1 i-liū'mi-nēt; 2 ĭ-lū'mi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT″ED; -NAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To light up; enlighten. **2.** To decorate with ornamental colored figures. **II.** *i.* To make a display of lights. [< L. *in,* in, + *lumen,* light.] **il-lume'**‡ [Poet.].—**il-lu'mi-nant.** **I.** *a.* Giving light; illuminating. **II.** *n.* A material used for illuminating.—**il-lu''mi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** A lighting up. **2.** The volume of light thrown upon an object by a luminous body. **3.** Mental enlightenment. **4.** Embellishment, as of manuscripts, with colors, etc. Syn.: see LIGHT.—**il-lu'mi-na-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* **—il-lu'mi-na''tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which gives light; specifically, a lamp, lens, etc., for throwing light on particular objects or places. **2.** One who executes illuminations on manuscripts.

il-lu'mine, 1 i-liū'min; 2 ĭ-lū'min, *vt.* [-MINED; -MIN-**il-lu'min**ˢ, ING.] To throw light upon; make bright; enlighten.

il-lu'sion, 1 i-liū'ʒen; 2 ĭ-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** An unreal image seemingly presented to the senses; any misleading appearance; a false show. **2.** The act of misleading by a false appearance. **3.** A thin material used for veils, etc. [< L. *illusio(n-),* < *in,* on, + *ludo,* play.] Syn.: see DELUSION; DREAM.—**il-lu'siv**(eˢ, **il-lu'so-ry,** *a.* Misleading; deceptive. Syn.: see DECEPTIVE; IMAGINARY.—**il-lu'siv**(e-lyˢ, *adv.*—**il-lu'siv**(e-nessˢ, *n.*

il-lus'trate, 1 i-lus'trēt *or* il'us-trēt; 2 ĭ-lŭs'trāt *or* ĭl'ŭs-trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT″EDᵈ; -TRAT″ING.] **1.** To explain by means of figures, examples, etc. **2.** To adorn with pictures, borders, etc. **3**‖. To make luminous; make illustrious. [< L. *illustro,* light up.] Syn.: see ADORN.

—il''lus-tra'tion, *n.* **1.** That which illustrates; an example or a picture. **2.** The act or art of illustrating. Syn.: see ALLEGORY; SAMPLE; SIMILE.—**il-lus'tra-tiv**(eˢ, *a.*—**il'-lus-tra''tor** or **-trat''er,** *n.*

il-lus'tri-ous, 1 i-lus'trı-us; 2 ĭ-lŭs'tri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Greatly distinguished; renowned. **2.** Conferring luster. [< L. *illustris,* < *in,* in, + **lustrum,* light.]

Syn.: celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, famous, glorious, honorable, honored, noble, noted, renowned. See GRAND.—Ant.: base, besmirched, degraded, despised, disgraced, disgraceful, dishonored, disreputable, ignominious, infamous, inglorious, notorious, stained, sullied, unhonored, unknown.—**il-lus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lus'tri-ous-ness,** *n.*

il-lyr'i-a, 1 i-lir'i-ə; 2 i-lŷr'i-a, *n.* A country E. of the Adriatic sea, N. of Epirus; ancient **Il-lyr'i-cum.**—**Il-lyr'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

I'm, 1 aim, 2 im. I am: a contraction. [*m,* and *p.*

im-¹, *prefix.* In; into; on: euphonic variant of IN-¹, before *b,*

im-², *prefix.* Not; un-; euphonic variant of IN-², before *b, m,* and *p.*

[Where pronunciation, participial forms, etymology, etc., are not given under words beginning with *im-,* they will be found by referring to the latter elements of the various compounds. Compare EM-.]

imag., *abbr.* Imaginary, imagination.

im'age, 1 im'ij; 2 ĭm'aġ. **I.** *vt.* [IM'AGED; IM'AG-ING.] **1.** To form an image of. **2.** To portray to the mental vision. **3.** To resemble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A visible representation of something; a statue, picture, idol, etc. **2.** *Optics.* A picture produced by reflection, refraction, etc. **3.** A natural resemblance; also, that which resembles; a counterpart; likeness. **4.** A mental picture. [F., < L. *imago,* likeness.]

Syn.: conception, copy, effigy, emblem, figure, icon, idea, idol, likeness, picture, representation, semblance, similitude, shadow, statue. See FANCY; FIGURE; IDEA; MODEL; PICTURE; SIMILE.

—im'age-ry, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The act of forming images; images collectively. **2.** *Rhet.* Figurative description in speech; also, the mental images produced by the use of figurative language. Syn.: see SIMILE.

im-ag''i-na'tion, 1 im-aj''i-nē'shŏn; 2 im-ăğ''i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The picturing power or act of the mind; the constructive or creative faculty. **2.** That which is imagined; a mental image; a fantasm; notion. **3.** Planning, plotting, or scheming, as involving mental construction.

Syn.: fancy, fantasy. *Fancy* and *imagination* both belong to the productive or, more properly, the constructive faculty. Both recombine and modify mental images; the one great distinction between them is that *fancy* is superficial, while *imagination* is deep, essential, spiritual. *Fancy* flits about the surface and is airy and playful, sometimes petty and sometimes false; *imagination* goes to the heart of things, and is deep, earnest, serious, and seeks always and everywhere for essential truth. *Fancy* variegates and decorates; *imagination* transforms and exalts. *Fantasy* in ordinary usage simply denotes capricious or erratic *fancy,* as appears in the adjective *fantastic.* Compare FANCY; IDEA; THOUGHT.—**im-ag'i-na-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* **1.** Creative or constructive. **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from imagination. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; ROMANTIC. — **im-ag'i-na-tiv**(e-lyˢ, *adv.*—**im-ag'i-na-tiv**(e-nessˢ, *n.*

im-ag'ine, 1 im-aj'in; 2 ĭm-ăğ'in, *v.* [-IN(E)Dˢ; -IN-ING.] **im-ag'in,**ˢ **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an image or conception of. **2.** To conceive as real; conjecture. **3.** To devise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise the imagination. **2.** To have a concep-

tion. [< L.F *imaginor*, < *imago* (*imagin-*), IMAGE.] Syn.: see GUESS; SUPPOSE. — **im-ag'i-na-bl(eF**, *a.* — **im-ag'i-na-bly**, *adv.* — **im-ag'i-na-ry**, *a.* **1.** Existing only in imagination; unreal. **2.** *Math.* Denoting quantities or values that involve the square root of a negative quantity and are unreal in the usual literal sense.

Syn.: airy, chimerical, dreamy, fancied, fanciful, hypothetical, ideal, illusive, illusory, quixotic, shadowy, utopian, visionary. See IDEAL. — Ant.: actual, material, palpable, physical, real, realized, substantial, tangible, visible.

—im-ag'i-na-ri-ly, *adv.* [insect. [L.]

i-ma'go, 1 i-mē'go; 2 i-mā'ĝo, *n.* An adult sexually matured

i-mam', 1 i-mäm'; 2 i-mäm', *n.* **1.** The officer in Mohammedan mosques who recites the prayers and leads the devotions. **2.** [I-] A title of Mohammed and his four immediate successors. [< Ar. *imām*, guide, < *amma*, preside.] **i-man'‡**; **i-maun'‡**.

im-bank', etc. See EMBANK, etc.

im'be-cile, } 1 im'bı-sil; 2 im'be-çil. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the

im'be-cils, } mental faculties feeble. **2.** Mentally impotent. Syn.: see CHILDISH.

II. *n.* A person of feeble mind. [OF., < L. *imbecillis*, weak.] — **im"be-cil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIESz, *pl.*] Imbecile condition or opinion. Syn.: see IDIOCY.

im-bed'. See EMBED.

im-bibe', 1 im-baib'; 2 im-bīb', *v.* [IM-BIBED'; IM-BIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take up by absorption. **2.** To receive and absorb into the mind or character. **II.** *i.* [Humorous.] To drink, as intoxicating liquors. [< L. *im-* (< *in*), in, + *bibo*, drink.] Syn.: see ABSORB.

—im-bib'er, *n.* — **im"bi-bi'tion**, *n.* [BOSOM, etc.

im-bod'y, **im-bo'som**, **im-bow'er**. See EMBODY, EM-

im'bri-cate, 1 im'brı-kit; 2 im'bri-cat, *a.* Overlapping; decorated with overlapping scales. [< L. *imbrex*, gutter-tile.] **im'bri-cat"ed i.** — **im"bri-ca'tion**, *n.* — **im'bri-ca-tiv(es**, *a.*

im-bro'glio, 1 im-brō'lyo; 2 im-brō'lyo, *n.* A troublesome complication; intricate plot. [It., < L. *in*, in, + LL. *brolium*, forest.]

im-brue', 1 im-brū'; 2 im-bru', *vt.* [IM-BRUED'; IM-BRU'ING.] To wet or moisten; drench; soak into. [< OF. *embruer*, < *en-*, in, + *bevre*, drink.]

im-brute', 1 im-brūt'; 2 im-brut', *vt.* & *vi.* To render or become brutal or brutish; brutalize.

im-bue', 1 im-biū'; 2 im-bū', *vt.* [IM-BUED'; IM-BU'ING.] **1.** To absorb or pervade. **2.** To tinge or dye deeply. [< OF. *imbuer*, < L. *imbuo*, moisten.]

imit., *abbr.* Imitative.

im'i-tate, 1 im'ı-tēt; 2 im'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"EDd; -TAT"ING.] **1.** To do, or try to do, after the manner of; pattern after. **2.** To use as a copy or model. **3.** To make in imitation. **4.** *Biol.* To assume a resemblance to in such a way as to be concealed or protected. [< L. *imitatus*, pp. of *imitor*, imitate.]

Syn.: ape, copy, counterfeit, duplicate, follow, impersonate, mimic, mock, pattern after, personate, portray, repeat, represent, resemble, simulate. See FOLLOW. — Ant.: alter, change, differentiate, distort, misrepresent, modify, pervert, remodel, transform, vary.

—im'i-ta-bl(eF, *a.* That may be imitated. — **im"i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **im"i-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of imitating. **2.** Something done or made in resemblance of something else. Syn.: see CARICATURE; DUPLICATE; MODEL. — **im'i-ta-tiv(es**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* — **im'i-ta"tor**, *n.*

im-mac'u-late, 1 i-mak'yu-lıt; 2 i-măk'yu-lat, *a.* **1.** Without spot or blemish; pure. **2.** *Biol.* Of one color; not spotted. [< L. *in-*, not, + *maculatus*, spotted.]

Syn.: see GOOD; INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE.

—im-mac'u-la-cy, *n.* **im-mac'u-late-ness‡.** — **im-mac'u-late-ly**, *adv.* [restrain.

im-man'a-cl(eF, 1 i-man'ə-kl; 2 i-măn'a-cl, *vt.* To fetter;

im'ma-nent, 1 im'ə-nent; 2 im'a-nĕnt, *a.* Indwelling; inherent. [< L. *in*, in + *maneo*, remain.] Syn.: see INHERENT. — **im'ma-nence**, **im'ma-nen-cy**, *n.*

im-man'i-ty†, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarity.

Im-man'u-el, 1 i-man'yu-el; 2 i-măn'yu-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* A name of the Messiah. *Isa.* vii, 14. [Heb., God with us.]

im"ma-te'ri-al, 1 im"mə-tī'rı-əl; 2 im"ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Not material; incorporeal. **2.** Unimportant. Syn.: see INSIGNIFICANT. — **im"ma-te'ri-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of the existence of disembodied spirits. **2.** *Philos.* Idealism. — **im"ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **im"ma-te"ri-al'i-ty**, **im"ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.* — **im"ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im"ma-ture', 1 im"mə-tiūr'; 2 im"ma-tūr', *a.* **1.** Not mature; undeveloped. **2.** Imperfect. **-ly**, *adv.* — **im"ma-tur'i-ty**, *n.* **im"ma-ture'ness‡.**

im-mea'sur-a-ble, } 1 im-meʒ'ur-ə-bl; 2 im-mĕzh'ur-a-

im-me'zur-a-blF, } bl, *a.* Indefinitely extensive; measureless. — Syn.: see INFINITE. — **im-mea'sur-a-bl(e-nessF**, *n.* **im-mea"sur-a-bil'i-ty‡.** — **im-mea'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-me'di-ate, 1 i-mī'dı-ıt; 2 i-mē'di-at, *a.* **1.** Without delay; instant. **2.** Separated by no appreciable space; close. **3.** Acting without the intervention of anything; direct. **4.** Pertaining to a direct perception; intuitive.

Syn.: close, contiguous, direct, instant, next, present, intimate. — Ant.: distant, far, future, remote.

—im-me'di-a-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being immediate; directness of relation; closeness. — **im-me'di-ately**, *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner. (1) Without lapse of time; instantly; at once. (2) Without the intervention of anything; directly. **2.** As soon as: a conjunctival and elliptical use.

Syn.: at once, directly, forthwith, instanter, instantly, now, presently, right away, right off, straightway, this instant, without delay. The strong and general human tendency to procrastination is shown in the progressive weakening of the various words in this group. *Immediately* primarily signifies without the intervention of anything as a medium, hence without the intervention of any, even the briefest, interval or lapse of time. *By and by*, which was once a synonym, has become an antonym of *immediately*, meaning at some (perhaps remote) future time. *Directly*, which once meant with no intervening time, now means after some little while; *presently* no longer means in this very present, but before very long. Even *immediately* is sliding from its instantaneousness, so that we are fain to substitute *at once*, *instantly*, etc., when we would make promptness emphatic. *Right away* and *right off* are vigorous conversational expressions in the United States. — Ant.: after a while, by and by, hereafter, in the future, some time.

—im-me'di-ate-ness, *n.* [Incurable.

im-med'i-ca-bl(eF, 1 im-med'ı-kə-bl; 2 im-mĕd'i-ca-bl, *a.*

im"me-mo'ri-al, 1 im"mı-mō'rı-əl; 2 im"me-mō'ri-al, *a.* Reaching back beyond memory. Syn.: see ANCIENT; PRIMEVAL. — **im"me-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-mense', 1 i-mens'; 2 i-mĕns', *a.* **1.** Very great in degree; vast; huge. **2.** Incapable of measurement. [F., < L. *immensus*, immeasurable.]

Syn.: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, prodigious, stupendous, vast. See LARGE.

—im-mense'ly, *adv.* — **im-men'si-ty**, *n.* [-TIESz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being immense. **2.** Boundless space. **im-mense'ness‡.** Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.

im-men'su-ra-bl(eF, 1 im-men'shu-rə-bl; 2 im-mĕn'shu-ra-bl, *a.* Immeasurable. — **im-men"su-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-merge', 1 i-mūrj'; 2 i-mĕrĝ', *v.* [-MERGED; -MERG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To immerse. **II.** *i.* To disappear, as a star in the sun's light. [< L. *in*, in, + *mergo*, dip.] — **im-mer'gence**, *n.*

im-merse', 1 i-mūrs'; 2 i-mĕrs', *vt.* [IM-MERSED't; IM-MERS'ING.] **1.** To dip entirely, as under water. **2.** To involve deeply. **3.** To baptize by immersion. [< L. *in*, in, + *mergo*, dip.]

Syn.: bury, dip, douse, duck, immerge, plunge, sink, submerge. *Dip* is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the same initial act; *dip* is accordingly the more popular and commonplace, *immerse* the more elegant and dignified expression in many cases. To speak of baptism by immersion as *dipping* now seems rude, tho entirely proper and usual in early English. Baptists now universally use the word *immerse*. To *dip* and to *immerse* alike signify to *bury* or *submerge* some object in a liquid; but *dip* implies that the object *dipped* is at once removed from the liquid, while *immerse* is wholly silent as to the removal. *Immerse* also suggests more absolute completeness of the action; one may *dip* his sleeve or *dip* a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge; if he *immerses* it, he completely *sinks* it under, and covers it with the liquid. *Submerge* implies that the object can not readily be removed, if at all; as, a *submerged* wreck. To *plunge* is to *immerse* suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquial terms. *Dip* is used, also, unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it; in this sense we say *dip up*, *dip out*. Compare synonyms for BURY. — Prep.: *in*.

—im-mer'sion, *n.* The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; specifically, baptism by submersion in water. [in meshes. **en-mesh'‡.**

im-mesh', 1 im-meŝh'; 2 im-mĕsh', *vt.* To entangle in or as

im"me-thod'i-cal, 1 im"mı-thod'ı-kəl; 2 im"me-thŏd'i-cal, *a.* Lacking method; unsystematic. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* [**en-mew'‡.**

im-mew', 1 im-miū'; 2 im-mū', *vt.* To coop up; imprison.

im'mi-grate, 1 im'ı-grēt; 2 im'i-grāt, *vi.* [-GRAT"EDd; -GRAT"ING.] To come or migrate into a country or region. [< L. *in*, into, + *migro*, remove.] Syn.: see EMIGRATE. — **im'mi-grant**, *n.* One who immigrates. — **im"mi-gra'tion**, *n.* — **im'mi-gra-to"ry**, *a.*

im'mi-nence, 1 im'ı-nens; 2 im'i-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being imminent. **2.** Impending evil. [< L. *immineo*, overhang, < *in*, on, + *mineo*, project.]

im'mi-nent, 1 im'ı-nent; 2 im'i-nĕnt, *a.* Dangerous and close at hand; impending.

Syn.: impending, threatening. *Imminent*, from the Latin, with the sense of projecting over, signifies liable to happen at once, as some calamity, dangerous and close at hand. *Impending*, also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent*, but somewhat less em-

phatic. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent. An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time, near or remote; an *imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily; a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted.—Ant.: chimerical, contingent, doubtful, improbable, problematical, unexpected, unlikely.

—**im'mi-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im-mis'ci-bl(eᴾ, 1 im-mis'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭm-mis'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of mixing, as oil and water. **im-mix'a-bl(e**ᴾ‡.—**im-mis"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

im-mit'ˢ‡ᵈ, 1 im-mit'; 2 ĭm-mĭt', *vt.* To send in; inject. [< L. *immitto,* < *in,* into, + *mitto,* send.]—**im-mis'sion,** *n.*

im-mit'i-ga-bl(eᴾ, *a.* That can not be mitigated. [mix in.

im-mix'ˢ‡, 1 im-miks'; 2 im-mĭks', *vt.* To mingle together;

im-mo'bile, 1 im-mō'bil; 2 ĭm-mō'bil, *a.* Unmovable.—**im"mo-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fixedness. Syn.: see APATHY.

im-mod'er-ate, 1 im-med'ər-ɪt; 2 ĭm-mŏd'ər-at, *a.* Not moderate; exceeding reasonable bounds.

Syn.: excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, inordinate, intemperate, unreasonable, violent. Compare IRREGULAR; VIOLENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for MODERATE.

—**im-mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**im-mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

im-mod'est, *a.* **1.** Wanting in modesty. (1) Indelicate or impure. (2) Not chaste; sensual. **2.** Impudent.

Syn.: bold, brazen, coarse, forward, gross, impure, indecent, indecorous, indelicate, lewd, obscene, shameless, unchaste, wanton. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for PURE.

—**im-mod'est-ly,** *adv.*—**im-mod'es-ty,** *n.*

im'mo-late, 1 im'o-lēt; 2 ĭm'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To kill or offer, as in sacrifice. [< L. *immolatus,* pp. of *immolo,* sprinkle with sacrificial meal.]—**im"mo-la'tion,** *n.*—**im'mo-la"tor,** *n.* [fling. **im-mo'ment‡.**

im"mo-men'tous§, *a.* Of no moment; unimportant; tri-

im-mor'al, 1 im-mor'əl; 2 ĭm-môr'al, *a.* **1.** Violating the moral law; contrary to rectitude or public morality. **2.** Habitually licentious.

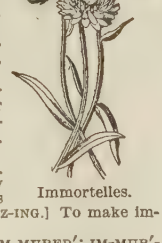
Syn.: bad, corrupt, criminal, depraved, dishonest, dissolute, evil, loose, profligate, sinful, unprincipled, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. See BAD; CRIMINAL; SINFUL.—Ant.: chaste, devout, dutiful, godly, good, just, moral, pious, pure, religious, righteous, upright, virtuous, worthy.

—**im"mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Depravity. **2.** An immoral act. Syn.: see SIN.—**im-mor'al-ly,** *adv.*

im-mor'tal, 1 im-môr'tal; 2 ĭm-môr'tal, *a.* **1.** Having unending existence; deathless. **2.** Fitted to endure.

Syn.: deathless, endless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, incorruptible, indestructible, indissoluble, never-dying, never-fading, never-failing, sempiternal, undying, unfading, unfailing. See ETERNAL.—Ant.: dying, ephemeral, fading, failing, fleeting, mortal, perishable, perishing, transient, transitory.—**im"mor-tal'i-ty,** *n.* Exemption from death or oblivion; eternal life; eternality.—**im-mor'tal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To exempt from oblivion; cause to be forever remembered; confer enduring fame upon. **2.** To grant unending life to.—**im-mor'tal-ly,** *adv.*

im"mor-telle', 1 im"ər-tel'; 2 ĭm"ôr-tĕl', *n.* [F.] A flower that retains its form and color for a long time after being gathered.



Immortelles.

im-mov'a-ble, } 1 im-mūv'ə-bl; 2 ĭm-

im-mov'a-blᴾ, } mov'ə-bl, *a.* That can not be moved; unchangeable; also, apathetic. Syn.: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE.

—**im-mov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im-mov'a-bl(e-ness‡**ᴾ.—**im-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-mu'ni-ty, 1 i-miū'nɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭ-mū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Freedom or exemption, as from a penalty, burden, duty, or evil: followed by *from.* [< L. *immunis,* exempt.]

Syn.: see RIGHT.—**im-mune'.** **I.** *a.* Exempt, as from disease: followed by *from, to,* or *against.* **II.** *n.* One who is exempt.—**im-mun'ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To make immune.—**im-mu"ni-za'tion,** *n.*

im-mure', 1 i-miūr'; 2 ĭ-mūr', *vt.* [IM-MURED'; IM-MUR'-ING.] To shut up within walls. [< L. *in,* in, + *murus,* wall.]

im-mure'†, *n.* A wall; fortification.

im-mu'ta-ble, } 1 i-miū'tə-bl; 2 ĭ-mū'ta-bl, *a.* Not mu-

im-mu'ta-blᴾ, } table; unchangeable.

Syn.: see FIRM; PERMANENT.

—**im-mu"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im-mu'ta-bl(e-ness‡**ᴾ.—**im-mu'ta-bly,** *adv.*

Im'o-gen, 1 im'o-jēn; 2 ĭm'o-gĕn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* the heroine; a model of conjugal fidelity.

imp, 1 imp; 2 ĭmp, *n.* **1.** An imaginary evil spirit of inferior rank. **2.** [Colloq.] A mischievous or malicious person: especially applied to a child. [< AS. *impe,* scion.]

imp., *abbr.* [L.] *Imperator* (emperor), *Imperatrix* (empress), *impertium* (empire).—**imp.,** *abbr.* Imperial, imported, importer.—**imp., imper.,** *abbr.* Imperative.—**imp., imperf., impf.,** *abbr.* Imperfect (tense).—**imp., impers.,** *abbr.* Impersonal.

im-pact'ᵈ, 1 im-pakt'; 2 ĭm-păct', *vt.* To press or drive firmly together; pack closely. [< L. *impactus,* pp. of *impingo,* < *in,* on, + *pango,* strike.]—**im'pact,** *n.* The act of striking; collision. Syn.: see COLLISION.—**im-pac'tion,** *n. Med.* An overloading of an organ, as of the intestine; also, a wedging of one part into another.

im-pair', 1 im-pār'; 2 ĭm-păr', *vt.* To diminish in quantity or value. [< L.[OF] *in,* in, + *pejoro,* make worse, < *pejor,* worse.]

Syn.: debase, decrease, deteriorate, diminish, enervate, enfeeble, lessen, reduce, weaken. See HURT; WEAKEN; WEAR.—Ant.: see synonyms for AMEND; INCREASE.—**im-pair'ment,** *n.*

im-pale',-ment, etc. Same as EMPALE, etc.

im-pal'pa-ble, } 1 im-pal'pə-bl; 2 ĭm-păl'pa-bl, *a.* **1.**

im-pal'pa-blᴾ, } Ground so fine that no grit can be felt. **2.** Intangible.—**im-pal"pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-pal'pably,** *adv.*

im"pa-na'tion, 1 im"pə-nē'shən; 2 ĭm"pa-nā'shon, *n.* The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are united into one substance with the consecrated bread and wine. [< IM-[1] + L. *panis,* bread.]

im-pan'el, 1 im-pan'el; 2 ĭm-păn'ĕl, *vt.* **1.** To enroll upon a panel or list, as for jury duty. **2.** To draw from a panel and swear in, as a jury.—**im-pan'el-ment,** *n.*

im-par'a-dise, 1 im-par'ə-dāis; 2 ĭm-păr'a-dīs, *vt.* [-DISED; -DIS"ING.] To place in paradise; hence, to make blissful or supremely happy.

im-par"i-pin'nate, 1 im-par"ɪ-pin'ɪt; 2 ĭm-păr"ĭ-pĭn'at, *a. Bot.* Pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet; odd-pinnate. [< L. *impar,* unequal, + *pinnatus,* feathered.]

im-par'i-ty, 1 im-par'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭm-păr'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Lack of correspondence or suitableness. **2.** Inequality; diversity. [< L. *impar,* unequal, < *in-,* not, + *par,* equal.]

im-part'ᵈ, 1 im-pārt'; 2 ĭm-pārt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To share with another; hence, to make known. **2.** To bestow: followed by *to* in both senses. **II.** *i.* To make a gift. [< L. *in,* in, + *partio,* share.] Syn.: see GIVE; INFORM; PUBLISH.

—**im"par-ta'tion,** *n.* **im-part'ment‡.**—**im-part'er,** *n.*

im-par'tial, 1 im-pär'shəl; 2 ĭm-pär'shal, *a.* Not partial; unbiased. Syn.: see CANDID; JUST.

—**im-par"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-par'tial-ly,** *adv.*

im-part'i-bl(eᴾ, *a.* Capable of being imparted.

im-part'i-bl(eᴾ, *a.* Not subject to partition.

im-pass'a-ble, } 1 im-pas'ə-bl; 2 ĭm-păs'a-bl, *a.* Not

im-pass'a-blᴾ, } passable. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE.—**im-pass"a-bil'i-ty,** **im-pass'a-bl(e-ness**ᴾ, *n.*—**im-pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-pas'si-ble, } 1 im-pas'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭm-păs'ĭ-bl, *a.* Incapa-

im-pas'si-blᴾ } ble of suffering or sympathizing. **2.** Not affected by feeling; apathetic.—**im-pas"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im-pas'si-bl(e-ness**ᴾ‡.

im-pas'sion, 1 im-pash'ən; 2 ĭm-păsh'on, *vt.* [Poet.] To move or affect with passion. **im-pas'sion-ate‡.**—**im-pas'sion(e)d**ˢ, *a.* Fervent; stirring.

Syn.: see ARDENT.

im-pas'sive, } 1 im-pas'ɪv; 2 ĭm-păs'iv, *a.* Unaffected

im-pas'sivˢ, } by suffering; impassible; apathetic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pas'siv(e-ness**ˢ, *n.* **im-pas"si-bil'i-ty‡; im"-pas-siv'i-ty‡.**

im-paste'ᵈ, 1 im-pēst'; 2 ĭm-pāst', *vt.* **1.** *Paint.* To load thickly with colors. **2.** To make into paste. [< LL. *impasto,* < L. *in,* on; and see PASTE.]—**im"pas-ta'tion,** *n.*

im-pa'tience, 1 im-pē'shəns; 2 ĭm-pā'shens, *n.* **1.** Lack of patience; unwillingness to brook delay. **2.** Intolerance of opposition or control.

Syn.: fretfulness, irritation, peevishness, pettishness, petulance, vexation. These words express the slighter forms of anger. *Irritation, petulance,* and *vexation* are temporary and for immediate cause. *Fretfulness, pettishness,* and *peevishness* are chronic states finding in any petty matter an occasion for their exercise. Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED.—Ant.: amiability, benignity, forbearance, gentleness, leniency, lenity, long-suffering, mildness, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control, self-restraint.

im-pa'tient, 1 im-pē'shent; 2 ĭm-pā'shĕnt, *a.* Not possessed of or not exercising patience: intolerant. Syn.: see EAGER; FRETFUL; RESTIVE.—**im-pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

im-peach'ᵗ, 1 im-pīch'; 2 ĭm-pēch', *vt.* **1.** To bring discredit upon. **2.** To accuse; charge formally, as an official, with crime or wrong. [< L.[OF] *in,* in, + *pedica,* fetter.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN.

—**im-peach"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being impeachable.—**im-peach'a-bl(e**ᴾ, *a.*—**im-peach'er,** *n.*—**im-peach'ment,** *n.* **1.** A discrediting. **2.** The act of impeaching; especially, the arraignment of a high civil officer. **im-peach'i.**

im-pearl', 1 im-pûrl'; 2 ĭm-pĕrl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make pearl-like. **2.** To adorn with pearls. **II.** *t.* To become pearl-like.

im-pec'ca-ble, } 1 im-pek'ə-bl; 2 ĭm-pĕc'a-bl, *a.* Not
im-pec'ca-blF, } capable of committing sin or wrong.—**im-pec"ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-pec'ca-bly,** *adv.*

im"pe-cu'ni-a-ry, *a.* Same as IMPECUNIOUS.

im"pe-cu'ni-ous, 1 im"pı-kiū'nı-us; 2 ĭm"pe-cū'ni-ŭs, *a.* Having no money; habitually poor. [< IM-2 + L. *pecunia,* money.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**im"pe-cu"ni-os'i-ty,** *n.*

im-pede'd, 1 im-pīd'; 2 ĭm-pēd', *vt.* To be an obstacle to; obstruct. [< L. *in,* in, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.]

Syn.: see EMBARRASS; HINDER; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT.—**im-pe'dance,** *n. Elec.* Resistance met by alternating currents in passing through a conductor, due to induction.—**im-pe'di-ent.** **I.** *a.* That impedes. **II.** *n.* That which impedes.

im-ped'i-ment, 1 im-ped'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭm-pĕd'i-ment, *n.* That which hinders or impedes; an obstruction.

Syn.: bar, barrier, clog, difficulty, encumbrance, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction. *Difficulty* makes an undertaking otherwise than easy. That which rests upon one as a burden is an *encumbrance.* A *hindrance* (kindred with *hind, behind*) is anything that makes one come behind or short of his purpose. An *impediment* (literally, that which checks the foot) may be either what one finds in his way or what he carries with him; *impedimenta* was the Latin name for the baggage of a soldier or of an army. The tendency is to view an *impediment* as something constant or, at least for a time, continuous; as, an *impediment* in one's speech. A *difficulty* or a *hindrance* may be either within one or without; a speaker may find *difficulty* in expressing himself, or *difficulty* in holding the attention of restless children. An *encumbrance* is always what one carries with him; an *obstacle* or an *obstruction* is always without. To a marching soldier the steepness of a mountain path is a *difficulty,* loose stones are *impediments,* a fence is an *obstruction,* a cliff or a boulder across the way is an *obstacle;* a knapsack is an *encumbrance.* —Ant.: advantage, aid, assistance, benefit, help, relief, succor.

—**im-ped"i-men'ta,** *n. pl.* Things that impede progress, as on a journey; specifically, baggage or other supplies, as of an army.

im-pel', 1 im-pel'; 2 ĭm-pĕl', *vt.* [IM-PELLED'; IM-PEL'LING.] To drive or urge forward; excite to action. [< L. *impello,* < *in,* on, + *pello,* drive.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRIVE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; PUSH; SEND; SPUR.

—**im-pel'lent.** **I.** *a.* Tending to impel. **II.** *n.* An impeller.—**im-pel'ler,** *n.* That portion of a blower which sets the air or water in motion.

im-pend'd, 1 im-pend'; 2 ĭm-pĕnd', *vi.* To hang over; be imminent; threaten. [< L. *impendeo,* < *in,* on, + *pendeo,* hang.]—**im-pen'dence,** *n.* **im-pen'den-cy**‡.—**im-pen'dent,** *a.* Imminent; threatening.

im-pen'e-tra-ble, } 1 im-pen'ı-trə-bl; 2 ĭm-pĕn'e-tra-bl,
im-pen'e-tra-blF, } *a.* Not penetrable; possessing impenetrability.

Syn.: close, dense, hard, impassable, impermeable, impervious, solid. See HARD.—Ant.: fluid, loose, open, penetrable, pervious, soft, yielding.

—**im-pen"e-tra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being impenetrable; that attribute of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. **im-pen'e-tra-bl(e-ness)**F.—**im-pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

im-pen'i-tent, 1 im-pen'ı-tent; 2 ĭm-pĕn'i-tĕnt, *a.* Not penitent; hardened; obdurate. **-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pen'i-tence,** *n.* **im-pen'i-ten-cy**‡.

im-per'a-tive, } 1 im-per'ə-tiv; 2 ĭm-pĕr'a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.**
im-per'a-tivS, } Peremptory. **2.** Not to be evaded or avoided. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is imperative. **2.** *Gram.* That mode of the verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation. [< L. *imperativus,* < *imperatus,* pp., commanded.] Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.

—**im-per'a-tiv(e-ly**S, *adv.*—**im-per'a-tiv(e-ness**S, *n.*

im"pe-ra'tor, 1 im"pı-rē'tər *or* -tər; 2 ĭm"pe-rā'tor, *n. Rom. Hist.* The official designation of the Roman emperors; emperor: originally a commander-in-chief. [L.]

im"per-cep'ti-bl(eF, 1 im"pər-sep'tı-bl; 2 ĭm"per-çĕp'ti-bl, *a.* Inappreciable.—**im"per-cep'ti-bl(e-ness**F, *n.* **im"per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty**‡.—**im"per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

im-per'fect, 1 im-pûr'fekt; 2 ĭm-pĕr'fĕct. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not perfect; incomplete; defective. **2.** *Gram.* Indicating past action. **II.** *n.* The imperfect tense. Syn.: see BAD.—**im"per-fec'tion,** *n.* **1.** Lack of perfection. **im-per'fect-ness**‡. **2.** A defect. Syn.: see BLEMISH; FOIBLE.—**im-per'fect-ly,** *adv.*

im-per'fo-ra-bl(eF, 1 im-pûr'fo-rə-bl; 2 ĭm-pĕr'fo-ra-bl, *a.* That can not be perforated.

im-per'fo-rate, 1 im-pûr'fo-rıt; 2 ĭm-pĕr'fo-rat, *a.* Without perforations; not perforate. **im-per'fo-rat"ed**‡.—**im-per"fo-ra'tion,** *n.*

im-pe'ri-al, 1 im-pi'rı-əl; 2 ĭm-pē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor or an empress. **2.** Possessing commanding power or dignity; predominant. **3.** Like or worthy of an emperor or empress; hence, superior in size or quality.

Syn.: exalted, grand, kingly, magnificent, majestic, noble, queenly, regal, royal, sovereign, supreme.—Ant.: base, beggarly cowering, cringing, ignoble, inferior, mean, paltry, poor, servile, slavish.

im-pe'ri-al, *n.* **1.** A pointed tuft of hair just under the lower lip. **2.** Anything of superior size or excellence. [OF., < L. *imperialis,* < *imperium,* EMPIRE.]—**im-pe'ri-al-ism,** *n.* Imperial state; the system or advocacy of imperial government.—**im-pe'ri-al-ist,** *n.*—**im-pe"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.* **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pe'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-per'il, 1 im-per'il; 2 ĭm-pĕr'il, *vt.* To place in peril; endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous, 1 im-pi'rı-us; 2 ĭm-pē'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Assuming and determined to command; domineering; arrogant. **2.** Urgent; imperative. **3**†. Imperial; lordly. [< L. *imperiosus,* < *imperium,* command.]

Syn.: arbitrary, arrogant, authoritative, commanding, controlling, despotic, dictatorial, dogmatic, domineering, exacting, haughty, imperative, irresistible, lordly, overbearing. An *imperious* demand or requirement may have in it nothing offensive; it is simply one that resolutely insists upon compliance, and will not brook refusal; an *arrogant* demand is offensive by its tone of superiority, an *arbitrary* demand by its unreasonableness; an *imperious* disposition is liable to become *arbitrary* and *arrogant.* A person of an independent spirit is inclined to resent an *imperious* manner in any one, especially in one whose superiority or authority is not clearly recognized. *Commanding* is always used in a good sense; as, a *commanding* appearance; a *commanding* eminence. See ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC.—Ant.: complaisant, compliant, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, lowly, meek, mild, submissive, yielding.

—**im-pe'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pe'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

im-per'ish-a-ble, } 1 im-per'ish-ə-bl; 2 ĭm-pĕr'ish-a-bl, *a.*
im-per'ish-a-blF, } Not perishable or subject to decay. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**im-per"ish-a-bil'i-ty, im-per'ish-a-bl(e-ness**F, *n.*—**im-per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per'ma-nent, 1 im-pûr'mə-nent; 2 ĭm-pĕr'ma-nĕnt, *a.* Not permanent.—**im-per'ma-nence,** *n.* Want of permanence.

im-per'me-a-ble, } 1 im-pûr'mı-ə-bl; 2 ĭm-pĕr'me-a-
im-per'me-a-blF, } bl, *a.* Not permeable; impervious. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE.—**im-per"me-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per'son-al, 1 im-pûr'sən-əl; 2 ĭm-pĕr'son-al, *a.* **1.** Not having personality. **2.** Not relating to a particular person or thing. **3.** *Gram.* Having or containing an indeterminate subject.—**im-per"son-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-per'son-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-per'son-ated, 1 im-pûr'sən-ēt; 2 ĭm-pĕr'son-āt, *vt.* **1.** To represent under the form of a person; personify. **2.** To take into one's own person or character; to personate; represent. Syn.: see IMITATE. — **im-per"son-a'tion,** *n.* The act of impersonating; personation. **im"per-son"i-fi-ca'tion**‡.—**im-per'son-a"tor,** *n.*

im-per'ti-nent, 1 im-pûr'tı-nent; 2 ĭm-pĕr'ti-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Offending propriety; impudent. **2.** Irrelevant. Syn.: see ALIEN; IMPUDENT; MEDDLESOME. — **im-per'ti-nence, -nen-cy,** *n.*—**im-per'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im"per-turb'a-ble, } 1 im"pər-tûrb'ə-bl; 2 ĭm"per-tûrb'-
im"per-turb'a-blF, } a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being agitated. Syn.: see CALM.

—**im"per-turb"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im"per-turb'a-bl(e-ness**F‡.—**im"per-turb'a-bly,** *adv.*—**im-per"tur-ba'tion,** *n.* Calmness.—**im"per-turbed',** *a.* Not perturbed or agitated.

im-per'vi-ous, 1 im-pûr'vı-us; 2 ĭm-pĕr'vi-ŭs, *a.* Permitting no passage into or through; impenetrable; impermeable. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE.—**im-per'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**im-per'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

im'pe-trate†, *vt.* To gain by entreaty. [< L. *impetratus,* pp., < *in,* in, + *patro,* accomplish.]—**im"pe-tra'tion**†, *n.* —**im'pe-tra-tiv(e**S, *a.* Using prayer or entreaty, or tending to obtain by entreaty.

im-pet'u-ous, 1 im-pet'yu-us; 2 ĭm-pĕt'yu-ŭs, *a.* Characterized by impetus or by spontaneous impulse; energetic; forcible; vigorous. [< L. *impetuosus,* < *impetus;* see IMPETUS.]

Syn.: excitable, fiery, hasty, headlong, impulsive, passionate, precipitate, quick, rash, sudden, swift. See EAGER; FIERCE; VIOLENT.—Ant.: calm, careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, deliberate, lazy, leisurely, slow, sluggish, steady.

—**im-pet"u-os'i-ty, im-pet'u-ous-ness,** *n.*—**im-pet'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

im'pe-tus, 1 im'pı-tus; 2 ĭm'pe-tŭs, *n.* **1.** The energy with which anything moves or is driven; momentum;

force; vigor. **2.** Figuratively, any impulse or incentive. [L., < *impeto*, rush upon.] Syn.: see IMPULSE.

im'phee, 1 im'fē; 2 im'fi, *n.* The African sugar-cane, resembling sorghum. [Afr.]

im-pi'e-ty, 1 im-paī'ı-tı; 2 ĭm-pī'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Ungodliness; wickedness. **2.** An impious act. **3.** Want of natural affection.

imp'ing, 1 imp'ıŋ; 2 imp'ing, *n.* The process of grafting; a graft. [< AS. *impian*, graft, < LL. *impotus;* see IMP.]

im-pinge', 1 im-pinj'; 2 ĭm-pĭnj', *vi.* [IM-PINGED'; IM-PING'ING.] To come into physical contact with an object after motion; strike; also, to encroach; infringe: followed by *on*, *upon*, or *against*. [< L. *impingo*, < *in*, in, + *pango*, strike.]—**im-pinge'ment,** *n.*

im'pi-ous, 1 im'pı-ʊs; 2 ĭm'pi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Destitute of reverence for the divine character or will; ungodly; wicked. **2.** Characterized by irreverence; blasphemous. Syn.: see PROFANE. — **im'pi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im'pi-ous-ness,** *n.*

imp'ish, 1 imp'ısh; 2 imp'ish, *a.* Imp-like.

im-pla'ca-ble, 1 im-plē'kə-bl; 2 ĭm-plā'ca-bl, *a.* That **im-pla'ca-bl**ᴱ,) can not be placated; inexorable.

Syn.: cruel, inexorable, irreconcilable, merciless, pitiless, relentless, severe, unappeasable, unforgiving, unrelenting.— Ant.: forgiving, gentle, mild, placable, tender, yielding.

—**im-pla"ca-bil'ı-ty, im-pla'ca-bl(e-nessᴱ,** *n.*—**im-pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*

im"pla-cen'tal, 1 im"plə-sen'tal; 2 ĭm"pla-çĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* Having no placenta. **II.** *n.* An implacental mammal. **im"pla-cen'tate†.**—**im"pla-cen-ta'li-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A section of mammals, including marsupials, having no placenta.

im-plant'd, 1 im-plant'; 2 ĭm-plănt', *vt.* To plant for the purpose of growth; inculcate.—**im"plan-ta'tion,** *n.*

im-pleach'†, *vt.* To interweave.

im-plead'd, 1 im-plīd'; 2 ĭm-plēd', *vt. & vi. Law.* To proceed against by suit; bring a suit at law. — **im-plead'er,** *n.* A complainant or prosecutor.

im'ple-ment, 1 im'plı-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĭm'ple-ment, *n.* **1.** A thing used in work, especially in manual work; a utensil; tool. **2.** Originally, that which supplies a want; any means or agent for the accomplishment of a purpose. [< L. *impleo*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *pleo*, fill.] Syn.: see TOOL.

im-ple'tion, 1 im-plī'shən; 2 ĭm-plē'shon, *n.* The act of filling, or the state of being full; also, that which fills.

im'pli-cate, 1 im'plı-kēt; 2 ĭm'pli-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] To bring into intimate connection; involve; infold; entangle. [< L. *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.] Syn.: see INVOLVE. — **im"pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of implying; deduction; something implied. **2.** An entanglement.— **im'pli-ca-tiv(eᴱ,** *a.* Tending to imply or to implicate.— **im'pli-ca-tiv(e-lyᴱ,** *adv.*

im-plic'it, 1 im-plis'ıt; 2 ĭm-plĭç'it, *a.* **1.** Implied, tho unexpressed. **2.** Based on unreserved belief; unquestioning. [< L. *implicitus*, late pp. of *implico*, IMPLICATE.]—**im-plic'it-ly,** *adv.*—**im-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: absolute, blind, complete, firm, full, perfect, stedfast, submissive, undoubting, unhesitating, unquestioning, unreserved, unshaken. *Implicit* primarily signifies "implied." *Implicit* faith assumes all reasons for belief or action to be "implied" in the fact that a statement, for instance, comes from some trusted source, as the Scriptures or the church: *implicit* obedience assumes that all reasons for action are "implied" in the mere command given by adequate authority. As contrasted with *explicit*, *implicit* belief is given to an *explicit* statement, *implicit* obedience rendered to an *explicit* command. Compare EXPLICIT; see, also, TACIT.

im-plied', 1 im-plaīd'; 2 ĭm-plīd', *pa.* Contained or included, tho not directly stated. Syn.: see TACIT.—**im-plied'ly,** *adv.*

im-plore', 1 im-plōr'; 2 ĭm-plōr', *vt. & vi.* [IM-PLORED'; IM-PLOR'ING.] To call for urgently; entreat; supplicate. [< L. *in*, upon, + *ploro*, cry out.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD; PRAY.—**im"plo-ra'tion,** *n.*—**im-plor'ing-ly,** *adv.*

im-ply', 1 im-plaī'; 2 ĭm-plī', *vt.* [IM-PLIED'; IM-PLY'ING.] **1.** To involve or intimate (a meaning not expressed). **2.** To ascribe. **3†.** To entangle. [< L.ᴼᶠ *implico*, < *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT; INVOLVE.

im-pol'i-cy, 1 im-pel'ı-sı; 2 ĭm-pŏl'i-çy, *n.* Unsuitableness to the end proposed; inexpediency.

im"po-lite', *a.* Lacking in politeness. Syn.: see BLUFF. —**im"po-lite'ly,** *adv.*—**im"po-lite'ness,** *n.*

im-pol'i-tic, 1 im-pel'ı-tık; 2 ĭm-pŏl'i-tic, *a.* **1.** Pursuing unwise measures. **2.** Adapted to injure the interests involved; inexpedient; injudicious. **im"poˢ-lit'i-calˢ†.** Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**im-pol'i-tic-ly, im"po-lit'i-cal-ly†,** *adv.*

im-pon'der-a-bl(eᴱ, *a.* Without weight.—**im-pon"der-a-bil'i-ty, im-pon'der-a-bl(e-nessᴱ,** *n.*

im-pone'†, *vt.* To stake, as a wager; pledge.

im-po'rous, 1 im-pō'rus; 2 ĭm-pō'rŭs, *a.* Very close or compact in texture; without pores; solid.—**im"po-ros'i-ty,** *n.*

im-port'd, 1 im-pōrt'; 2 ĭm-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To introduce from abroad, especially commercially. **2.** To bear or convey, as a meaning; mean; signify. **3.** To affect seriously. **4.** To introduce generally. **II.** *i.* To be of moment or consequence. [< L. *importo*, < *in*, in, + *porto*, carry.] Syn.: betoken, denote, imply, mean, purport, signify, suggest. See INTEREST.—**im-port'a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*— **im"por-ta'tion,** *n.*—**im-port'er,** *n.* One who imports or brings in goods from a foreign country.

im'port, 1 im'pōrt; 2 ĭm'pōrt, *n.* **1.** That which is implied; meaning; significance. **2.** That which is imported from one country into another. **3.** Importance. Syn.: see WEIGHT.

im-por'tant, *a.* **1.** Of great import, consequence, or value. **2.** Pompous; pretentious. **3†.** Importunate; urgent. [< L.ᴱ *importo;* see IMPORT.]

Syn.: grave, influential, material, momentous, prominent, serious, significant, valuable, weighty. See SERIOUS.— Ant.: empty, idle, inconsiderable, irrelevant, mean, petty, slight, trifling, trivial, unimportant, useless, worthless.

—**im-por'tance,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being important. **2.** Weight or consequence; pretentiousness; pomposity. **3†.** Urgency. **im-por'tan-cy†.**—**im-por'tant-ly,** *adv.*

im"por-tune', 1 im"pər-tiūn'; 2 ĭm"pŏr-tūn', *vt. & vi.* [-TUNED'; -TUN'ING.] To urge with frequent solicitation; be pertinaciously solicitous. [< L. *importunus*, troublesome.] Syn.: see PRAY; PUSH.—**im-por'tu-nate,** *a.* Urgent in character, request, or demand; insistent; pertinacious. Syn.: see EAGER; TROUBLESOME; URGENT.—**im-por'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*— **im-por'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*— **im"por-tu'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIESˢᶻ, *pl.*] **im-por'tu-na-cy†.**

im-pose', 1 im-pōz'; 2 ĭm-pōz', *v.* [IM-POSED'; IM-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To levy or exact. **2.** To place by influence or force. **3.** To palm off (something) as genuine: with *on* or *upon*. **4.** *Print.* To arrange, as pages of type. **5.** *Eccl.* To lay on (hands), as in confirmation. **II.** *i.* To place a burden or deception (on or upon), as by taking advantage of amiable concession. [< F. *imposer*, < *im-*, + *poser;* see POSE¹, *v.*] Syn.: see ABUSE; DECEIVE.—**im-pos'a-bl(e,** *a.*—**im-pos'er,** *n.*—**im-pos'ing,** *pa.* Adapted to make an impression. Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND.—**im-pos'ing-stone",** *n.* A flat, level slab, on which printers impose forms of type.

im-pose'†, *n.* An injunction; command.

im"po-si'tion, 1 im"po-zish'ən; 2 ĭm"po-zĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of imposing. Specifically: (1) An imposture. (2) *Print.* The arranging of pages, etc., in proper position for printing. **2.** That which is imposed by authority, as a tax. [F., < L. *in*, on, + *pono*, place.]

Syn.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD.

im-pos'si-ble, 1 im-pos'ı-bl; 2 ĭm-pŏs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Not **im-pos'si-blᴱ,**) possible. **2.** *Law.* Impracticable in the nature of the case. **3.** [Colloq.] Unimaginable; hopelessly objectionable; intolerable; absurd. Syn.: see IMPRACTICABLE.—**im-pos"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-pos'si-bly,** *adv.*

im'post, 1 im'pōst; 2 ĭm'pōst, *n.* **1.** That which is imposed; especially, a customs duty. **2.** The plane of an arch. [OF., the tax, < L. *impono*, < *in*, on, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see TAX.

im-pos'thume‖, 1 im-pes'tiūm; 2 ĭm-pŏs'tūm, *n.* An abscess: also used figuratively. [< OF. *empostume*, cor. of *aposteme*, < Gr. *apostēma*, an ulcer.] **im-pos'tume†.**

im-pos'tor, 1 im-pes'tər; 2 ĭm-pŏs'tor, *n.* One who deceives by false pretenses. [< L.ᴱ *impositor*, < *impono;* see IMPOST.] Syn.: see HYPOCRITE; QUACK.

—**im-pos'ture,** *n.* Deception by means of false pretenses. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD.

im'po-tent, 1 im'po-tent; 2 ĭm'po-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Destitute of power or strength; not potent. **2.** Destitute of sexual power. **3.** Lacking in self-control. [F., < L. *impoten(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *potens*, powerful.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**im'po-tence, *n.*** **1.** The state or quality of being impotent. **2.** *Pathol.* Lack or loss of power to beget children. **3§.** Absence of power of self-restraint. **im'po-ten-cy†.**

im-pound'd, 1 im-paund'; 2 ĭm-pound', *vt.* **1.** To shut up, as in a pound. **2.** To place in custody of a court of law.

im-pov'er-ish', 1 im-pev'ər-ish; 2 ĭm-pŏv'er-ish, *vt.* **1.** To reduce to poverty. **2.** To exhaust the fertility or quality of, as soil, etc.; deteriorate. [< L.ᴼᶠ *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor.] **-ment,** *n.*

im-pow'er†, *vt.* Same as EMPOWER.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble, 1 im-prak'tı-kə-bl; 2 ĭm-prăc'ti-ca-**im-prac'ti-ca-blᴱ,**) bl, *a.* **1.** Impossible or unreasonably difficult of performance. **2.** Unserviceable. **3.** Hard to get on with; unreasonable; intractable.

Syn.: impossible, impractical, intractable. That which is *impossible* can not be done at all; that which is *impracticable* is theoretically possible, but can not be done under existing conditions. *Impractical*, which strictly means unpractical, not practical, is coming into frequent popular use, as the equivalent of *impracticable*, but the difference should be

maintained; an *impractical* man lacks practical judgment or efficiency; an *impracticable* man is difficult to deal with (compare OBSTINATE; PERVERSE); an *impractical* scheme lacks practical fitness, is theoretic or visionary; an *impracticable* scheme has some inherent difficulties that would ensure its failure in action.—**Ant.:** easy, feasible, possible, practicable.

—**im-prac″ti-ca-bil′i-ty, im-prac′ti-ca-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.* —**im-prac′ti-ca-bly,** *adv.* [IMPRACTICABLE.

im-prac′ti-cal§, *a.* Not practical; unpractical. Syn.: see **im′pre-cate,** 1 im′pri-kēt; 2 ĭm′pre-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″ED[d]; -CAT″ING.] To invoke or call down, as a judgment, calamity, or curse. [< L. *in,* upon, + *precor,* pray.]—**im″pre-ca′tion,** *n.* A malediction; curse. Syn.: anathema, curse, execration, malediction. See OATH.—**Ant.:** benediction, benison, blessing, praise.—**im′pre-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

im″pre-ci′sion§, *n.* Want of precision.

im-preg′na-ble[1], ‖ 1 im-preg′nə-bl; 2 ĭm-prĕg′na-bl, *a.*

im-preg′na-bl[F], ∫ 1. Proof against attack. **2.** Not to be overcome by temptation. [< F. *imprenable,* < *in* (< L. *in*), not, + *prenable,* < L. *prehendo,* seize.] Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE; SECURE. — **im-preg″na-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **im-preg′na-bly,** *adv.*

im-preg′na-bl(e[F2]**,** *a.* Capable of being impregnated.

im-preg′nate, 1 im-preg′nēt; 2 ĭm-prĕg′nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT″ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To make pregnant; fecundate. **2.** To saturate or permeate with another substance. **3.** To imbue with an active principle. **II.** *a.* Made pregnant. [< L.[LL] *in,* in, + *prægnan(t-)s;* see PREGNANT.]—**im″preg-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated. **2.** That with which anything is impregnated.

im″pre-sa′ri-o, 1 ĭm″pri-sē′ri-o *or* (*It.*) ĭm″prē-zā′ri-ō; 2 ĭm″pre-sä′ri-o *or* (*It.*) ĭm″prę-sä′ri-ō, *n.* One who manages, conducts, or is responsible for an opera company or public musical performance. [It., < L. *in,* in, + *prehendo,* take.]

im″pre-scrip′ti-bl(e[F]**,** 1 ĭm″pri-skrip′ti-bl; 2 ĭm″pre-scrip′ti-bl, *a.* Incapable of being either lost or acquired by usage or prescription.

im-press′[1], 1 im-pres′; 2 ĭm-prĕs′, *vt.* **1.** To form or fix by pressure; mark by pressure; indent. **2.** To fix, as in the mind. **3.** To influence, as by some feeling or to some conclusion: with *by* or *with.* [< L. *in,* in, + *premo,* press.] Syn.: imprint, inculcate, press, print, stamp. See CONCERN; INSCRIBE.—**Ant.:** see synonyms for CANCEL.

im-press′[2]**.** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To compel to enter the public service. **2.** To seize (property) for public use. **II.** *n.* Impressment. [< IM-[1] + OF. *prester,* lend.] — **im-press′ment,** *n.* The act of impressing into the public service or of seizing property for public use.

im′press, 1 im′pres; 2 ĭm′prĕs, *n.* **1.** A mark or indentation produced by pressure. **2.** The effect of a force. Syn.: see MARK.

im-press′i-bl(e[F]**,** 1 im-pres′i-bl; 2 ĭm-prĕs′i-bl, *a.* Capable of being impressed or of receiving an impression; sensitive; susceptible.—**im-press″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **im-press′i-bl(e-ness**[F]‡**.**—**im-press′i-bly,** *adv.*

im-pres′sion, 1 im-presh′ən; 2 ĭm-prĕsh′on, *n.* **1.** The act of impressing. **2.** Any mark, print, etc., made by pressure. **3.** A material effect produced by any agency. **4.** A slight or indistinct remembrance. **5.** *Print.* (1) The imprint of types, illustrations, etc. (2) A printed copy. Syn.: see FEELING; IDEA; MARK.

—**im-pres′sion-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Susceptible of impression. —**im-pres″sion-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**im-pres′sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to impression. — **im-pres′sion-ism,** *n.* In art and literature, the attempt to convey the essential impression of a scene, a character, etc., by vivid hues, lines, or phrases, with slight attention to detail or finish.—**im-pres′sion-ist,** *n.* **-is′tic,** *a.*—**im-pres′siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Producing an impression; holding the attention; exciting emotion or admiration. Syn.: see GRAND.—**im-pres′siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**im-pres′siv(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*—**im-pres′sure**§, *n.* An impression.

im″pri-ma′tur, 1 im″pri-mē′tur; 2 ĭm″pri-mā′tŭr, *n.* Official license to print or publish; hence, approval; sanction. [L., "let it be printed."] [place; first in order. [L.]

im-pri′mis, 1 im-prai′mis; 2 ĭm-pri′mis, *adv.* In the first

im-print′, 1 im-print′; 2 ĭm-prĭnt′. **I.**[d] *vt.* **1.** To print (a substance) by stamping or pressure. **2.** To print. **3.** To impress permanently on the heart or mind. **II.** 1 im′-print; 2 ĭm′prĭnt, *n.* **1.** A mark or character made by printing, stamping, or pressing. **2.** The effect left by impression. **3.** A publisher's or printer's name, etc., printed in a book or other publication. **4.** *Art.* An impression, as of a medal, etc. [< L.[OP] *imprimo;* see IMPRESS[1], *v.*] Syn.: see IMPRESS; INSCRIBE.

im-pris′on, 1 im-priz′n; 2 ĭm-prĭz′n, *vt.* To put into a prison; deprive of liberty. Syn.: see SHUT.—**im-pris′on-ment,** *n.*

im-prob′a-ble, ‖ 1 im-prəb′ə-bl; 2 ĭm-prŏb′a-bl, *a.* Not

im-prob′a-bl[F]**,** ∫ likely to be true; not reasonably to be expected.—**im-prob″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Unlikelihood. **im-prob′a-bl(e-ness**[F]‡**. 2.** An unlikely event.—**im-prob′a-bly,** *adv.*

im-prob′i-ty, *n.* Want of probity; dishonesty.

im-promp′tu, 1 im-prəmp′tiū; 2 ĭm-prŏmp′tū. **I.** *a.* Made, done, or uttered on the spur of the moment; extempore; offhand. Syn.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

II. *n.* Anything done on the impulse of the moment.

III. *adv.* Without preparation. [F., < L. *in promptu,* in readiness.]

improp., *abbr.* Improperly.

im-prop′er, *a.* **1.** Not proper. **2.** Not conformed to good usage.—**im-prop′er-ly,** *adv.*—**im″pro-pri′e-ty,** *n.* The state of being improper; anything that is improper. Syn.: see INDECENCY.

im-pro′pri-ate, 1 im-prō′pri-ēt; 2 ĭm-prō′pri-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To appropriate, as ecclesiastical property or revenues to a layman. [< L. *in,* in, + *proprius,* one's own.]

—**im-pro″pri-a′tion,** *n.*

im-prove′, 1 im-prūv′; 2 ĭm-prǫv′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make better. **2.** To use to good purpose. **II.** *i.* To make progress in knowledge, usefulness, value, etc. [Ult. < OF. *approuver,* profit, by changing AP-[1] to IM-[1] in Eng. word.]

Syn.: see AMEND.—**im-prove′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of improving. **2.** The practical application of a teaching. **3.** A valuable addition to or modification of something, as real estate. Syn.: see INCREASE; PROFIT; PROGRESS. — **im-prov″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **im-prov′a-bl(e-ness**[F]‡**.** — **im-prov′a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**im-prov′a-bly,** *adv.*—**im-prov′er,** *n.*

im-prov′i-dent, 1 im-prev′i-dent; 2 ĭm-prŏv′i-dĕnt, *a.* Lacking foresight or thrift.

Syn.: careless, imprudent, prodigal, reckless, shiftless, thoughtless, thriftless, unthrifty. See IMPRUDENT.—**Ant.:** careful, economical, provident, prudent, saving, thoughtful, thrifty.—**im-prov′i-dence,** *n.*—**im-prov′i-dent-ly,** *adv.*

im″pro-vise′, 1 im″pro-vaiz′; 2 ĭm″pro-vīz′, *vt.* & *vi.* [-VISED′; -VIS′ING.] To compose, sing, play, etc., without preparation; to do anything offhand. [< L. *improvisus,* unforeseen.] **im-prov′i-sate**‡**.**—**im-prov″i-sa′tion,** *n.*—**im″pro-vis′er,** *n.* **im-prov′i-sa″tor**‡; **im″-prov-vi″sa-to′re**‡**.** — **im-prov′i-sa-to-ry,** *a.* — **im″prov-vi″sa-tri′ce,** *n. fem.* [It.]

im-pru′dent, 1 im-prū′dent; 2 ĭm-prų′dĕnt, *a.* Not prudent; lacking discretion.

Syn.: careless, foolhardy, heedless, ill-advised, ill-judged, impolitic, improvident, incautious, inconsiderate, indiscreet, injudicious, rash, reckless, short-sighted, thoughtless, thriftless, unthinking, unthrifty, venturesome, venturous. *Improvident* is chiefly used of lack of provision for future need, supply, support, etc.; *imprudent,* of a lack of provision against future danger, loss, or harm. Each word has also acquired a positive meaning: *improvident* referring to *careless* or *reckless* waste of present resources without thought of future need; *imprudent,* to *thoughtless* or *reckless* disregard of possible or probable future dangers. See IMPROVIDENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for ASTUTE.—**im-pru′dence,** *n.*—**im-pru′dent-ly,** *adv.*

im′pu-dence, *n.* Effrontery; shamelessness; immodesty.

im′pu-den-cy‡ [Rare].

Syn.: assurance, boldness, effrontery, forwardness, impertinence, incivility, insolence, intrusiveness, officiousness, pertness, presumption, rudeness, sauciness. *Impertinence* primarily denotes what does not pertain or belong to the occasion or the person, and hence comes to signify interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with or of the one who interferes; especially, forward, presumptuous, or meddlesome speech. *Impudence* is shameless *impertinence.* What would be arrogance in a superior becomes *impertinence* or *impudence* in an inferior. *Impertinence* has less of intent and determination than *impudence.* We speak of thoughtless *impertinence,* shameless *impudence. Insolence* is literally that which is against custom, *i. e.,* the violation of customary respect and courtesy. *Officiousness* is thrusting upon others unasked and undesired service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. *Rudeness* is the behavior that might be expected from a thoroughly uncultured person, and may be either deliberate and insulting or unintentional and even unconscious. Compare ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; EFFRONTERY; PERTNESS.—**Ant.:** bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, submissiveness.—Prep.: The impudence *of,* or impudence *from,* a subordinate *to* a superior.

im′pu-dent, 1 im′piu-dent; 2 ĭm′pū-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Offensively bold. **2.** Immodest; shameless. [< L. *in,* not, + *puden(t-)s,* ppr. of *pudeo,* be ashamed.]

Syn.: bold, bold-faced, brazen, brazen-faced, forward, immodest, impertinent, insolent, pert, rude, saucy, shameless. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENCE.—**Ant.:** bashful, deferential, diffident, modest, obsequious, retiring, shrinking, shy, timid.—**im′pu-dent-ly,** *adv.*

im-pug′n, 1 im-piūn′; 2 ĭm-pūn′, *vt.* To call in question; gainsay. [< L.[F] *in,* against, + *pugno,* fight.]—**im-pug′na-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**im-pugn′er,** *n.*—**im-pugn′ment,** *n.*

im-pu'is-sance, 1 im-pū'ı-sans; 2 ĭm-pū'ı-sanç, *n.* Want of power or ability; impotence. [F.]—**im-pu'is-sant,** *a.*

im'pulse, 1 im'puls; 2 ĭm'pŭls, *n.* **1.** The application or effect of an impelling force, especially when acting suddenly or singly; an impetus. **2.** A sudden or transient mental motive or feeling. **3.** Any impelling force or act. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A great force acting for a very short time. (2) The momentum due to a force. [< L. *impulsus,* pp. of *impello;* see IMPEL.]

Syn.: feeling, force, impetus, incentive, incitement, influence, instigation, motive. See APPETITE; INFLUENCE.

—**im-pul'sion,** *n.*—**im-pul'siv**(es, *a.* **1.** Actuated by impulse. **2.** Having the power of impelling. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS. — **im-pul'siv(e-ly**s, *adv.* — **im-pul'siv(e-ness**s, *n.*

im-pu'ni-ty, 1 im-piū'nı-tı; 2 ĭm-pū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES**z**, *pl.*] Freedom from punishment or from injurious consequences. [< L. *impunita(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *pœna,* punishment.]

im-pure', 1 im-piūr'; 2 ĭm-pūr', *a.* **1.** Containing some foreign substance; adulterated. **2.** Unchaste. **3.** Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes. **4.** Unfit for religious use; unhallowed. [< L. *in-,* not, + *purus,* pure.] Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST.

—**im-pure'ly,** *adv.*—**im-pure'ness,** *n.*—**im-pu'ri-ty,** *n.* [-TIES**z**, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being impure. (1) Adulteration. (2) Moral pollution. **2.** That which is impure or polluting. Syn.: see INDECENCY.

im-pute', 1 im-piūt'; 2 ĭm-pūt', *vt.* [IM-PUT'ED**d**; IM-PUT'ING.] **1.** To set to the account of a person; charge; attribute: commonly in a bad sense. **2.** *Theol.* To place to one's account; attribute on account of another; reckon vicariously. [< L.**F** *in,* in, + *puto,* reckon.]

Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE.

—**im-put"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being imputable. **im-put'a-bl(e-ness**P**t**.—**im-put'a-bl**(eP, *a.*—**im-put'a-bly,** *adv.*—**im"pu-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of imputing; a censure or reproach.—**im-pu'ta-tiv**(es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**im-put'er,** *n.* [Not subject to corruption.

im"pu-tres'ci-bl(eP, 1 im"piu-tres'ı-bl; 2 ĭm"pū-trĕs'i-bl, *a.*

Impx., *abbr.* [L.] *Imperatrix* (empress).

in, 1 in; 2 ĭn. **I.** *n.* **1.** A nook or corner; as, the *ins* and outs of reform. **2.** One who or that which is in, as in office. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Enclosed in a place or state; committed to any action. **2.** Into a place or state or what it encloses. **3.** Close by; at home. **4.** Within. **5.** [Colloq.] In addition. **III.** *prep.* **1.** Denoting the object as surrounding or including in space. (1) Enveloped or restrained by. (2) Among. (3) Amidst. (4) Denoting the sphere of activity; within the influence, scope, or reach of. **2.** Denoting that which it surrounds as a goal or end of motion. (1) Toward, so as to enter; into. (2) Toward, so as to rely on. **3.** Denoting the object as surrounding or including in time. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Implying that something occurs at the end of a period mentioned. **4.** In regard to. **5.** By means of. **6.** Denoting a thing as the object of an emotion. **7.** Because of. **8.** With the purpose of. **9.** Conformably to. **10.** Denoting the object as determining kind, degree, etc. [< AS. *in.*] Syn.: see AT; INTO.

in-1, *prefix.* In; into; on. [1, < AS. *in-,* < *in,* In. 2, < OF. *in-, en-,* < L. *in-,* < *in,* in.]

in-2, *prefix.* Not; without; un-. [< L. *in-,* not.]

The *n* of both *in-*1 and *in-*2 changes to *m* before *b* and *p*, or into any liquid that immediately follows it, as *il, im, ir,* as in *illumine, imbue, immerse, imperil, irrational.* [For the significations of the listed words and for pronunciation, participial forms, etymology, etc., of words beginning with IN-, see the primitives.]

The following is a list of unimportant or self-defining words with this prefix, most of them being variants of words beginning with *un-*. In all cases, *in-* as here used has the meaning of "want or lack of," "not" (as *in*coalescence, lack of coalescence; *in*devout, not devout).

in'a-bil'i-ty
in"ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty
in"ac-ces'si-bl(eP, -ness
in"ac-ces'si-bly
in-ac'cu-ra-cy
in-ac'cu-rate, -ly
in"ac-quain'tance
in-ad'e-qua-cy
in-ad'e-quate, -ness
in"ad-mis"si-bil'i-ty
in"ad-mis'si-bl(eP, -bly
in-af"fa-bil'i-ty
in-af'fa-bl(eP
in-ald'a-bl(eP
in-al'ter-a-bl(eP
in-an'i-mate, -ly
in"ap-peal'a-bl(eP
in"ap-peas'a-bl(eP
in-ap'pe-tence
in-ap'pe-ten-cy
in-ap'pe-tent
in-ap"pli-ca-bil'i-ty
in-ap'pli-ca-bl(eP, -bly
in-ap"pli-ca'tion
in-ap'po-site, -ly
in"ap-pre'ci-a-bl(eP, -bly
in-ap"pre-hen'si-bl(eP
in-ap"pre-hen'-siv(eS
in"ap-proach'a-bl(eP
in"ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, -ness
in-apt', -ly, -ness
in-apt'i-tude
in-ar'a-bl(eP
in"ar-tic'u-late, -ly, -ness
in-ar"ti-fi'cial
in"ar-tis'tic
in"ar-tis'ti-cal-ly
in"at-ten'tion
in-au'di-bil'i-ty
in-au'di-bl(eP, -bly
in"aus-pi'cious, -ly, -ness
in-cal'cu-la-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-ca"pa-bil'i-ty
in-ca'pa-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in"ca-pa'cious, -ness
in-cau'tion
in-cau'tious, -ly, -ness
in"ce-leb'ri-ty
in"ci-vil'i-ty
in"co-erc'i-bl(eP
in-co'gent
in"com-bus"ti-bil'i-ty
in"com-bus'ti-bl(eP, -ness
in"com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty
in"com-men'su-ra-bl(eP
in"com-men'su-rate
in"com-mu'ni-ca-bl(eP
in"com-mu'ni-ca-tiv(eS
in"com-mu"ta-bil'i-ty
in"com-mu'ta-bl(eP, -ness
in"com-pact'
in"com-pas'sion-ate
in"com-pli'ant
in"com-pos'ite
in"com-press'i-bil'i-ty
in"com-press'i-bl(eP, -bly
in"com-put"a-bil'i-ty
in"com-put'a-bl(eP
in"con-ceal'a-bl(eP
in"con-clu'siv(eS, -ly, -ness
in"con-dens"a-bil'i-ty, -i-bil'i-ty
in"con-dens'a-bl(eP, -i-bl(eP
in"con-sid'er-a-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in"con-sol'a-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-con'so-nance
in-con'so-nant
in"con-spic'u-ous, -ly, -ness
in"con-sum'a-bl(eP
in"con-trol'la-bl(eP
in-con"tro-vert'i-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-con'ver-sant
in"con-vert'i-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in"con-vinc'i-bl(eP
in"co-or'di-nate
in"co-or"di-na'-tion
in"cor-rect', -ly, -ness
in"cor-rod'i-bl(eP
in'cre-ate
in-cred'i-bil'i-ty
in-cred'i-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-cur"a-bil'i-ty
in-cur'a-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-cu'ri-ous, -ly, -ness
in"de-cid'u-ous
in"de-ci'pher-a-bl(eP
in"de-ci'sion
in"de-ci'siv(eS, -ly, -ness
in"de-clin'a-bl(eP, -bly
in"de-co'rous, -ly, -ness
in"de-co'rum
in"de-fen'si-bil'i-ty
in"de-fen'si-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in"de-his'cence
in"de-his'cent
in"de-mon'stra-bl(eP, -bly
in"de-scrib'a-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in"de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty
in"de-struc'ti-bl(eP, -bly
in"de-ter'mi-na-bl(eP, -bly
in"de-ter'mi-nate, -ly, -ness
in"de-ter"mi-na'-tion
in"de-vout', -ly
in"dis-cern'i-bl(eP, -bly
in"dis-cov'er-a-bl(eP
in"dis-crete', -ly
in"dis-tinct', -ly, -ness
in"dis-tin'guish-a-bl(eP
in"dis-tin'guish-a-bly
in"di-vert'i-bl(eP, -bly
in"di-vid'a-bl(eP§
in"di-vis'i-bil'i-ty
in"di-vis'i-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-doc'i-bil'i-ty
in-doc'i-bl(e-nessP
in-doc'il(eS
in"do-cil'i-ty
in-duc'tile
in"duc-til'i-ty
in-ed'i-bl(eP
in"ef-face'a-bl(eP, -bly
in"ef-fec'tiv(eS, -ly, -ness
in"ef-fec'tu-al, -ly, -ness
in-ef"fi-ca'cious, -ly, -ness
in-ef'fi-ca-cy
in"ef-fi'cien-cy
in"ef-fi'cient, -ly
in"e-las'tic
in"e-las-tic'i-ty
in-el'e-gance
in-el'e-gant, -ly
in-el'o-quent, -ly
in-e'qua-bl(eP
in-eq'ui-ta-bl(eP, -bly
in"e-rad'i-ca-bl(eP, -bly
in-er"ra-bil'i-ty
in-er'ra-bl(eP
in-er'u-dite
in"ex-act', -ly
in"ex-cit'a-bl(eP
in"ex-cus'a-bl(eP, -bly
in"ex-haust'i-bl(eP, -bly
in"ex-is'tence
in"ex-is'tent
in"ex-pe'di-ence
in"ex-pe'di-en-cy
in"ex-pe'di-ent, -ly
in"ex-pen'siv(eP, -ly, -ness
in"ex-pe'ri-ence
in"ex-pe'ri-enced
in"ex-pert', -ness
in-ex'pi-a-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in-ex"pli-ca-bil'i-ty
in-ex'pli-ca-bl(eP, -bly
in"ex-plic'it
in"ex-press'i-ble, -bly, -ness
in"ex-pres'siv(eS, -ly, -ness
in"ex-ten'si-bl(eP
in"ex-tin'guish-a-bl(eP, -bly
in"fe-cun'di-ty
in-fer'til(eS, -til'i-ty
in"fes-tiv'i-ty
in-fran'gi-bl(eP
in-fre'quence
in-fre'quen-cy
in-fre'quent, -ly
in"hu-mane'
in"nu-tri'tious
in"ob-ser'vance
in"ob-ser'vant, -ly
in-o'dor-ous
in"of-fen'siv(eS, -ly, -ness
in"of-fi'cial
in-op'er-a-tiv(eS
in-op"por-tune', -ly, -ness
in"sa-lu'bri-ous
in"sa-lu'bri-ty
in-sal'u-ta-ry
in-san'i-ta-ry
in"se-cure', -ly, -ness
in"se-cu'ri-ty
in-sen'tient
in-sep"a-ra-bil'i-ty
in-sep'a-ra-bl(eP, -bly, -ness
in"sin-cere', -ly
in"sin-cer'i-ty
in"so-bri'e-ty
in-so'cia-bl(eP
in-so'cial
in"sub-or'di-nate, -ly
in"sub-or"di-na'-tion
in"sub-stan'tial
in"suf-fi'cience
in"suf-fi'cien-cy
in"suf-fi'cient, -ly
in"sup-port'a-bl(eP, -ness
in"sup-port'a-bly
in"sup-pos'a-bl(eP
in"sus-cep'ti-bl(eP
in-tran'sient
in"ur-bane'
in"ur-ban'i-ty
in-u'tile
in-u-til'i-ty
in-ut'ter-a-bl(eP

-in1, *suffix.* Used (1) in adjectives of Greek or Latin origin, meaning "pertaining to," and (2) in nouns of Latin origin. [(1) < F. *-in, -ine,* < L. *-inus, -ina, -inum,* or < Gr. *-inos, -inē, -inon,* an adj. termination. (2) < L. *-ina,* termination of fem. abstract nouns.] **-ine**‡.

-in2, *suffix.* Used (1) as a termination of feminine nouns, and (2) in chemistry and mineralogy, forming names of derivatives and of some elements. [< L. *-ina,* or Gr. *-inē,* prop. fem. of L. *-inus,* Gr. *-inos;* see -IN1.] **-ine**‡.

in., *abbr.* [INS., *pl.*] Inch.

In'a-chus, 1 in'e-kus; 2 ĭn'a-cŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The first king of Argos; son of Oceanus and Tethys; father of Io.

in-ac'tion, *n.* A state of inactivity.—**in-ac'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Not active; indolent; inert. Syn.: see IDLE; PASSIVE; SLOW. —**in-ac'tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.* —**in-ac'tiv**(e-ness[s], *n.* —**in"ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being inactive.

in"ad-ver'tent, 1 in"ad-vûr'tent; 2 ɪn"ăd-vĕr'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Done without consideration. **2.** Habitually heedless.—**in"ad-ver'tence,** *n.* **in"ad-ver'ten-cy‡.**—**in"ad-ver'tent-ly,** *adv.*

in-a'lien-a-ble, } 1 in-ēl'yen-ə-bl; 2 ɪn-āl'yĕn-a-bl, *a.*
in-a'lien-a-bl[e], } Not transferable; that can not be rightfully taken away.—**in-a"lien-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-a'lien-a-bl**(e-ness[p]‡.—**in-a'lien-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-am"o-ra'ta, 1 in-am"o-rā'to *or* in-ā"mo-rā'to; 2 ɪn-ăm"o-rä'ta *or* ɪn-ä"mo-rä'ta, *n.* A woman with whom one is enamored; sweetheart.

in-am"o-ra'to, 1 in-am"o-rā'to; 2 ɪn-ăm"o-rä'to, *n.* A man who is enamored; lover. [< It. *innamorato,* < L. *in,* in, + *amo,* love.]

in-ane', 1 in-ēn'; 2 ɪn-ān', *a.* **1.** Wanting in understanding; silly. **2.** Having no substance or contents; vacant. [< L. *inanis,* empty.]—**in-ane'ly,** *adv.*—**in"a-ni'tion,** *n.* The state of being void or empty; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.—**in-an'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being inane or empty; inanition; lack of sense. **2.** A frivolous or silly thing.

in-arch'[t], *vt.* To graft by attaching a branch without severing it from the parent stock until it has become united with the new stock; graft by approach.

in"as-much', *adv.* **1.** Considering the fact; seeing that: always with *as.* **2.** In like degree; in so far. Syn.: see BECAUSE.

in"at-ten'tive, } 1 in"a-ten'tıv; 2 ɪn"ă-tĕn'tıv, *a.* Neglecting
in"at-ten'tiv[s], } or failing to pay attention; careless. Syn.: absent, absent-minded, careless, heedless, inconsiderate, listless, neglectful, negligent, regardless, remiss, restless, unmindful, unobservant. See ABSTRACTED.—Ant.: attentive, careful, considerate, heedful, listening, noticing, noting, observing, regardful, studious, thoughtful, watchful.
—**in"at-ten'tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**in"at-ten'tiv**(e-ness[s], *n.*

in-au'gu-rate, 1 in-ô'giu-rēt; 2 ɪn-ą'gŭ-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To invest with an office in a formal manner. **2.** To begin; originate. **3.** To celebrate the opening or introduction of. [< L. *in,* in, + *augur,* diviner.] Syn.: see INSTALL.—**in-au'gu-ral.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. **II.** *n.* An address by a person on his induction into office.—**in-au"gu-ra'tion,** *n.* The act or ceremony of inaugurating. Syn.: see ACCESSION; BEGINNING.—**in-au'gu-ra"tor,** *n.*—**in-au'gu-ra-to-ry,** *a.*

in'be"ing, *n.* Existence as of a part or quality in something; inherent existence.

in'board", *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside the hull or bulwarks: used also adverbially. **2.** *Mech.* Toward the inside.

in'born", *a.* Implanted by nature; innate. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in-bound', *a.* Bound inward; as, an *inbound* ship.

in-breathe', *vt.* To infuse by breathing or by inspiration; also, to draw in, as breath.

in'bred", *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate. **2.** Bred from closely related parents. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in-breed', *vt.* **1.** To develop or produce within. **2.** To breed by continual mating of nearly related stock.

Inc., *abbr.* Incorporated, increase.

in'ca, 1 iŋ'kə; 2 ɪŋ'ea, *n.* **1.** An ancient native Peruvian chief. **2.** [I-] One of the race formerly dominant in Peru. [Sp., < Peru. *inca.*]

in-cage', *vt.* To encage.

in"ca-les'cent, 1 in"kə-les'ent; 2 ɪn"ea-lĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat. [< L. *in,* in, + *calesco,* grow warm, < *caleo,* be warm.]—**in"ca-les'cence,** *n.*

in"can-des'cent, 1 in"kan-des'ent; 2 ɪn"eăn-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Made luminous by heat; white or glowing with heat. [< L. *incandescen*(*t-*)*s,* ppr., < *in,* in, + *candesco,* grow hot, < *candeo,* glow.]—**incandescent lamp,** an electric lamp with an incandescent filament; also, a gas-lamp having a hood or mantle. See illus. in next column.—**in"-can-des'cence, -cen-cy,** *n.*

in"can-ta'tion, 1 in"kan-tē'shən; 2 ɪn"eăn-tā'shon, *n.* The utterance of magical words for enchantment or exorcism; the formula so used. [< L.[LL] *incanto,* < *in,* in, + *canto,* sing.] Syn.: see SORCERY.—**in'can-ta"tor,** *n.*—**in-can'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

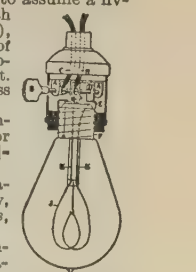
in"ca-pac'i-tate[d], 1 in"kə-pas'ı-tēt; 2 ɪn"ea-păc'ı-tāt, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of capacity. **2.** To deprive of political capacity; disqualify.—**in"ca-pac"i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**in"-ca-pac'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Lack of capacity; incapability. **2.** *Law.* Want of competency. Syn.: see IDIOCY.

in-cap'su-late[d], *vt.* To shorten by telescoping.

in-car'cer-ate, 1 in-kär'sər-ēt; 2 ɪn-eär'çer-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To shut up in a prison. [< L. *in,* in, + *carcer,* jail.]—**in-car"cer-a'tion,** *n.*

in-car'na-dine, } 1 in-kär'nə-din; 2 ɪn-eär'na-dĭn, *vt.*
in-car'na-din[s], } [-DIN(E)D[s]; -DIN-ING.] To dye red or flesh-color. [< F. *incarnadin,* < *incarnat,* flesh-colored.]

in-car'nate, 1 in-kär'nēt; 2 ɪn-eär'nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To embody in flesh; cause to assume a living bodily form. **II.** *a.* Invested with flesh. [< L.[LL] *in,* in, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]—**in"car-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of becoming incarnate; especially, the assumption of the human nature by Jesus Christ. **2.** Personification. **3.** *Surg.* The process of healing in a wound.


Incandescent Electric Lamp.
A A, metallic pieces acting as bearings for shaft of key *B,* and as conductors for current through wire *C,* which is attached to *A* by screw. Current passes through *D* to screw-shell of socket *E,* which is in contact with screw-shell *F* on base of lamp. Metallic piece *G* is in contact with metallic cap on base of lamp, and wire *H* is connected by screw, thus making a complete circuit through the lamp. *J,* carbon filament; *K K,* wires attached to filament and soldered respectively to screw and cap on base of lamp.

in-case'[t], } 1 in-kēs'; 2 ɪn-eās', *vt.* To en-
en-case'[t], } close in a case; enclose in or surround with anything.—**in-**[or **en-**]**case'ment,** *n.*

in"ca-va'tion, 1 in"kə-vē'shən; 2 ɪn"ea-vā'shon, *n.* The act of making hollow, or the hollow itself. [< L. *incavatus,* pp., < *in,* in, + *cavus,* hollow.]

in-cen'di-a-ry, 1 in-sen'dı-ē-rı; 2 ɪn-çĕn'di-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to malicious setting on fire. **2.** Tending to inflame passion. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who maliciously sets on fire a building; one who commits arson. **2.** One who excites to sedition, inflames evil passions, or the like. [< L. *incendiarius,* < *incendo,* set on fire.]—**in-cen'di-a-rism,** *n.* An incendiary act.

in-cense'[t], 1 in-sens'; 2 ɪn-çĕns', *vt.* [IN-CENSED'[t]; IN-CENS'ING.] To inflame or incite to anger. [< L. *incensus,* pp. of *incendo,* set on fire.]
Syn.: anger, chafe, enrage, exasperate, fire, gall, goad, heat, inflame, irritate, provoke, sting.—Ant.: allay, appease, conciliate, mollify, pacify, placate, soothe.—**in-censed',** *pa.*—**in-cense'ment,** *n.* Violent rage.—**in-cen'siv**(e[s], *a.* Tending to incense.—**in-cen'sor,** *n.* **in-cen'ser‡.**

in'cense[2], 1 in'sens; 2 ɪn'çĕns, *vt.* & *vi.* [IN'CENSED[t]; IN'CENS-ING.] To perfume with incense; burn incense.—**in"cen-sa'tion,** *n.*

in'cense, *n.* **1.** An aromatic substance that exhales perfume during combustion, as certain gums and spices. **2.** The odor or fumes of spices, etc., burnt as an act of worship. **3.** Any agreeable perfume. [< LL.[F] *incensum,* lit. neut. pp. of L. *incendo;* see INCENSE[1], *v.*]

in-cen'tive, } 1 in-sen'tıv; 2 ɪn-çĕn'tiv. **I.** *a.* Encourag-
in-cen'tiv[s], } ing or impelling. **II.** *n.* That which incites, or tends to incite, to action. [< L. *incentus,* pp., < *in-* intens. + *cano,* sing.] Syn.: see IMPULSE; MOTIVE. —**in-cen'tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*

Inceo., *abbr.* Inceptive.

in-cep'tion, 1 in-sep'shən; 2 ɪn-çĕp'shon, *n.* The act of beginning; also, the initial period. [< L. *inceptio*(*n-*), < *inceptus,* < *incipio,* begin.]
Syn.: see BEGINNING.—**in-cep'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Noting the beginning.—**in-cep'tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*

in-cer'ti-tude, 1 in-sūr'tı-tiud; 2 ɪn-çĕr'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being uncertain; uncertainty. **2.** Obscurity. [F., < L. *incertus,* uncertain.]

in-ces'sant, 1 in-ses'ənt; 2 ɪn-çĕs'ant, *a.* Continued or repeated without cessation. [< L. *in-,* not, + *cessan*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *cesso,* CEASE.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERPETUAL.
—**in-ces'san-cy,** *n.*—**in-ces'sant-ly,** *adv.*

in'cest, 1 in'sest; 2 ɪn'çĕst, *n.* Sexual intercourse between persons too nearly related for legal marriage. [< L.[F] *incestum,* < *in-,* not, + *castus,* pure.]—**in-ces'tu-ous,** *a.* —**in-ces'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*

inch'[1], 1 inch; 2 ɪnch, *n.* A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. See MEASURE. [< AS. *ynce,* < L. *uncia,* twelfth part.]

inch'[2], *n.* An island: a frequent element in Scottish local names; as, *Inch*colm. [< Gael. *innis,* island.]

inch., incho., *abbr.* Inchoative.

inch'meal", 1 inch'mēl"; 2 ɪnch'mēl", *adv.* Inch by inch; piecemeal.

in'cho-ate, 1 in'ko-ēt; 2 ɪn'eo-āt, *a.* Existing in its elements; begun or entered upon, but not in full existence or operation; incipient. [< L. *inchoatus,* pp. of *inchoo,* begin.]—**in'cho-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in"cho-a'tion,** *n.* — **in-cho'a-tiv**(e[s], *a.* **1.** Inceptive. **2.** Inchoate; incipient.

in'ci-dence, 1 in'sı-dens; 2 ɪn'çi-dĕnç, *n.* A falling, or the direction of fall, as the course of a body or ray in relation to a surface on which it impinges. [< L.[F] *inciden*(*t-*)*s,* < *in,* upon, + *cado,* fall.] **in'ci-den-cy‡.**

in'ci-dent, 1 in'sı-dent; 2 ɪn'çi-dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Falling upon; likely to befall. **2.** Of the nature of an incident;

incidental. **II.** *n.* **1.** A subordinate event or act. **2.** A happening of little importance. **3.** Something depending upon or contained in another thing as its principal. [F., < L. *inciden(t-)s;* see INCIDENCE.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT; SCENE; STORY.

—in″ci-den′tal. *I. a.* **1.** Occurring in the course of something else; contingent. **2.** Happening without regularity or design; casual.

Syn.: accessory, accidental, casual, chance, collateral, concomitant, concurrent, contingent, fortuitous, occasional. That is *incidental* which comes in the regular course of things, but is not viewed as primary or important; as, an *incidental* allusion, reference, or mention. That which is *incidental* is subordinate to the main design; that which is *accidental* occurs without design. Compare ACCIDENT.—Ant.: essential, fundamental, independent, inherent, invariable, regular, systematic, underlying.

II. *n.* Something incidental.—**in″ci-den′tal-ly,** *adv.*

in-cin′er-ate, 1 in-sin′ər-ēt; 2 ĭn-çĭn′er-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To consume with fire; reduce to ashes. [< L. *in,* to, + *cinis (ciner-),* ashes.] Syn.: see BURN.

—in-cin″er-a′tion, *n.* Cremation.—**in-cin′er-a″tor,** *n.*

in-cip′i-ent, 1 in-sip′ı-ent; 2 ĭn-çĭp′i-ĕnt, *a.* Belonging to the first stages. [< L. *incipien(t-)s,* ppr. of *incipio,* begin.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-cip′i-ence,** *n.* Inception. **in-cip′i-en-cy**‡.

in-cise′, 1 in-sciz′; 2 ĭn-çīz′, *vt.* [IN-CISED′; IN-CIS′ING.] **1.** To cut into; carve in intaglio. **2.** To cut with a sharp instrument; gash. [< L. *in,* into, + *cædo,* cut.]—**in-ci′sion,** *n.* The act of incising; also, a cut; gash.—**in-ci′-siv(e[s],** *a.* **1.** Having the power of incising; cutting; acute. **2.** Pertaining to an incisor. **in-ci′so-ry**‡.—**in-ci′siv(e-ly[s],** *adv.*—**in-ci′siv(e-ness[s],** *n.*—**in-ci′sor.** **I.** *a.* Adapted for cutting. **II.** *n.* A front or cutting tooth.—**in-ci′sure,** *n.* An incision; cut.

in-cite′, 1 in-scit′; 2 ĭn-çīt′, *vt.* [IN-CIT′ED[d]; IN-CIT′ING.] To impel to a particular action; urge onward; instigate. [< L. *incito,* < *in,* in, + *cito;* see CITE.] Syn.: see ABET; ACTUATE; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; SPUR; STIR.

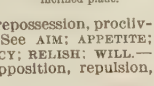
—in-ci′tant. **I.** *a.* Inciting; instigating. **II.** *n.* One who or that which incites.—**in″ci-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** Incitement. **2.** An incentive.—**in-ci′ta-tiv(e[s],** *a.*—**in-cite′-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of inciting. **2.** That which incites. Syn.: see IMPULSE; MOTIVE.—**in-cit′er,** *n.*

incl., *abbr.* Including, inclusive.

in-clem′ent, 1 in-klem′ent; 2 ĭn-clĕm′ĕnt, *a.* Not clement; harsh; severe. (1) Rigorous, as weather. (2) Unpropitious or untoward.—**in-clem′en-cy,** *n.* **1.** Severity, as of weather. **2.** Harshness.

in-cline′, 1 in-klain′; 2 ĭn-clīn′, *v.* [IN-CLINED′; IN-CLIN′-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to bend, stoop, lean, or slope. **2.** To give an inclination or propensity to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bend. **2.** To approximate or tend. **3.** To have an inclination or tendency; be disposed. [< F. *incliner,* < L. *inclino,* < *in,* upon, + *clino,* lean.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; BEND; DRAW; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; TIP.

—inclined plane, a plane forming any angle but a right angle with a horizontal plane: one of the so-called six mechanical powers.—**in-clin′a-bl(e[p],** *a.* —**in″cli-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** Deviation from a given direction, especially from the vertical or horizontal. **2.** A slope or declivity. **3.** A mental bent or tendency; predilection. **4.** The angle between two lines, planes, etc. Syn.: appetite, attraction, bent, bias, desire, direction, disposition, drift, fancy, predilection, prepossession, proclivity, proneness, propensity, tendency. See AIM; APPETITE; ATTACHMENT; DESIRE; DIRECTION; FANCY; RELISH; WILL.—Ant.: aversion, disinclination, dislike, opposition, repulsion, resistance.



Inclined Plane.
ab, base; *bc,* height; *ac,* inclined plane.

in-cline′, *n.* That which inclines from the horizontal; a gradient; slope.

in-clip′‡, *vt.* To embrace; encircle.

in-close′, etc. Same as ENCLOSE, etc.

in-clude′, 1 in-klūd′; 2 ĭn-clud′, *vt.* [IN-CLUD′ED[d]; IN-CLUD′ING.] **1.** To comprise as a component part. **2.** To enclose within; contain. **3**‡. To bring to an end; conclude. [< L. *in,* in, + *claudo,* < *in,* in, + *claudo,* close.] Syn.: see INVOLVE.—**in-clu′sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of including; restriction. **2.** That which is included.—**in-clu′siv(e[s],** *a.* Including the things mentioned; embracing; comprising. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

incog., *abbr.* Incognito.

in-cog′i-ta-bl(e[p], 1 in-kŏj′ı-ta-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏg′i-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being known; inconceivable. [< L. *incogitabilis,* < *in,* not, + *cogito;* see COGITATE.]—**in-cog″i-ta-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

in-cog′ni-to, 1 in-kŏg′nı-tō; 2 ĭn-cŏg′ni-tō. **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Unknown; under an assumed name. **II.** *n.* **1.** The assumption of a fictitious name or character. **2.** One who passes under an assumed name. [It., < L. *incognitus,* unknown.]—**in-cog′ni-ta,** *n. fem.*

in″co-her′ent, 1 in″ko-hīr′ent; 2 ĭn″co-hēr′ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having little or no coherence; incongruous; unconnected. **2.** Manifesting incoherence in thought, speech, or action. **3.** Without physical coherence of parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

—in″co-her′ence, in″co-her′en-cy, *n.* **1.** Want of coherence. **2.** Looseness or separateness of material particles. **3.** That which is incoherent.

in′come, 1 in′kum; 2 ĭn′cŏm, *n.* The amount of money coming in; gain derived; revenue.

in′com″er, 1 in′kum″ər; 2 ĭn′cŏm″er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which comes in; one who follows or succeeds another. **2.** [Scot.] One who resides in a place, but was not born there; a newcomer.

in′com″ing, 1 in′kum″ıŋ; 2 ĭn′cŏm″ing. **I.** *a.* **1.** Coming in, or about to come in. **2.** [Scot.] Being the next to come; following. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of coming in; entrance or arrival. **2**§. Income.

in″com-mode′[d], 1 in″kə-mōd′; 2 ĭn″cŏ-mōd′, *vt.* To cause inconvenience to; disturb. [< L.? *in-,* not, + *commodus,* fit, suitable.]—**in″com-mo′di-ous,** *a.* Not commodious; not affording sufficient accommodation; inconvenient. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in″com-mod′i-ty,** *n.* **1**§. That which causes inconvenience or trouble. **2**†. Inconvenience.

in-com′pa-ra-bl(e, 1 in-kem′pə-rə-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏm′pa-ra-**in-com′pa-ra-bl[e],** bl, *a.* Not admitting of comparison; peerless. {F., < L. *in-,* not, + *comparo,* compare.] Syn.: see RARE.—**in-com′pa-ra-bl(e-ness[e],** *n.*—**in-com″-pa-ra-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in-com′pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in″com-pat′i-ble, 1 in″kem-pat′ı-bl; 2 ĭn″cŏm-păt′i-**in″com-pat′i-bl[e],** bl, *a.* **1.** Not compatible; incapable of existing together in agreement or harmony; discordant. **2.** *Med.* Incapable of use in combination, as certain drugs. Syn.: see CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS.

—in″com-pat″i-bil′i-ty, in″com-pat′i-bl(e-ness[e], *n.* **—in-com-pat′i-bly,** *adv.*

in-com′pe-tent, 1 in-kem′pı-tent; 2 ĭn-cŏm′pe-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not competent; unable to do what is required. **2.** Not legally qualified. Syn.: see BAD.—**in-com′pe-tence, in-com′pe-ten-cy,** *n.* General lack of capacity; inability.

—in-com′pe-tent-ly, *adv.*

in″com-plete′, 1 in″kem-plīt′; 2 ĭn″cŏm-plēt′, *a.* Not complete; imperfect. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in″com-ple′tion,** *n.*

in″com-posed′†, 1 in″kəm-pōzd′; 2 ĭn″com-pōsd′, *a.* Discomposed.

in-com″pre-hen′si-bl(e[p], 1 in-kem″prı-hen′sı-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏm″pre-hĕn′si-bl, *a.* **1.** Not comprehensible; inconceivable. **2**§. That can not be included or confined within limits. Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS. — **in-com″pre-hen″si-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **in-com″pre-hen′si-bl(e-ness[p],** *n.* — **in-com″pre-hen′si-bly,** *adv.* — **in-com″pre-hen′sion,** *n.* Lack of understanding.—**in-com″pre-hen′siv(e[s],** *a.* Not comprehensive; limited.

in″con-ceiv′a-ble, 1 in″kən-sīv′ə-bl; 2 ĭn″cŏn-çēv′a-bl, **in″con-ceiv′a-bl[e],** *a.* **1.** That can not be conceived; incomprehensible. **2.** *Philos.* Involving a contradiction in terms; inherently contradictory. **-ness,** *n.*—**in″-con-ceiv″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in″con-ceiv′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con′dite‡, 1 in-kən′dait *or* -dit; 2 ĭn-cŏn′dĭt *or* -dit, *a.* Badly constructed; irregular. [< L. *inconditus,* < *in-,* not, + *conditus,* pp. of *condo,* put together.]

in-con′gru-ous, 1 in-kəŋ′gru-us; 2 ĭn-cŏŋ′gru-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not congruous. **2.** Composed of inharmonious elements. [< L. *incongruus,* < *in-,* not; and see CONGRUOUS.]

Syn.: absurd, conflicting, contradictory, contrary, discordant, discrepant, ill-matched, inapposite, inappropriate, incommensurable, incompatible, inconsistent, inharmonious, irreconcilable, mismatched, mismated, repugnant, unsuitable. Two or more things that do not fit well together, or are not adapted to each other, are said to be *incongruous;* a thing is said to be *incongruous* that is not adapted to the time, place, or occasion; the term is also applied to a thing made up of ill-assorted parts or *inharmonious* elements. *Discordant* is applied to all things that jar in association like musical notes that are not in accord; *inharmonious* has the same original sense, but is a milder term. *Incompatible* primarily signifies unable to sympathize or feel alike; *inconsistent* means unable to stand together. Things are *incompatible* which can not exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to ultimate extinction of one by the other. *Inconsistent* applies to things that can not be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right; slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, and *incompatible* in fact. *Incongruous* applies to relations, *unsuitable* to purpose or use; two colors are *incongruous* which can not be agreeably associated; either may be *unsuitable* for a person, a room, or an occasion. *Incommensurable* is a mathematical term, applying to two or more quantities

that have no common measure or aliquot part. See CONTRARY.—Ant.: accordant, agreeing, compatible, consistent, harmonious. suitable.—Prep.: *with*.

—in-con'gru-ence, *n.*—**in-con'gru-ent,** *a.*—**in"con-gru'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being incongruous; lack of harmony or suitableness. **2.** That which is incongruous.—**in-con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.*

in-con'se-quent, 1 in-kən'sɪ-kwent; 2 ĭn-cŏn'se-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Contrary to reasonable inference; illogical. **2.** Not according to sequence. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-con'se-quence,** *n.*—**in-con"se-quen'tial,** *a.* Of little consequence.

in"con-sid'er-ate, 1 in"kən-sid'ər-ɪt; 2 ĭn"cŏn-sĭd'er-at, *a.* **1.** Not considerate; thoughtless. **2.** Showing want of consideration. Syn.: see BLUFF; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE.

—in"con-sid'er-ate-ly, *adv.*—**in"con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**in"con-sid"er-a'tion,** *n.*

in"con-sis'tent, 1 in"kən-sis'tent; 2 ĭn"cŏn-sĭs'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Logically incompatible. **2.** Self-contradictory. **3.** Not consistent; capricious.

Syn.: see CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS. **— in"con-sis'tency,** *n.* **in"con-sis'tence‡.—in"con-sis'tent-ly,** *adv.*

in-con'stant, *a.* Not constant; fickle; variable. Syn.: see FICKLE; VAIN.—**in-con'stant-ly,** *adv.*—**in-con'stan-cy,** *n.*

in"con-test'a-bl(eᴾ), *a.* Not admitting of controversy.

Syn.: certain, impregnable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, irrefragable, unassailable, undeniable, undoubted, unquestionable.—Ant.: apocryphal, doubtful, dubious, fictitious, hypothetical, problematical, questionable, uncertain, unsustained, unverified.

—in"con-test'a-bly, *adv.*

in-con'ti-nent, *a.* **1.** Not continent; exercising no control over the appetites or passions; unchaste. **2.** [Colloq.] Immediate.—**in-con'ti-nence,** *n.* Lack of continence; unchastity. **in-con'ti-nen-cy‡.—in-con'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Without due restraint. **2.** Immediately. **in-con'ti-nent‡** [Archaic].

in"con-ve'nient, 1 in"kən-vīn'yent; 2 ĭn"cŏn-vēn'yĕnt, *a.* Not convenient; incommodious; inexpedient; unsuitable. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"con-ve'nience.** I‡. *vt.* To put to inconvenience. II. *n.* **1.** The state of being inconvenient. **2.** A disadvantage. **in"con-ve'nien-cy‡.**

in'co-ny‡, *a.* Delectable; dainty; pretty.

incor., *abbr.* Incorporated.

in-cor'po-rate, 1 in-kôr'po-rēt; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rāt, *v.* [-RAT"-ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To combine together so as to form one harmonious whole; form into or unite with a body. **2.** To embody. **3.** To form into a legal corporation. II. *i.* To become incorporated. Syn.: see ENROLL; MIX; UNITE.

in-cor'po-rate[1], 1 in-kôr'po-rɪt; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rat, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter. **2.** Not formed into a corporation.

in-cor'po-rate[2], *a.* Joined, or intimately associated; incorporated. [< L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporo*, embody, < *in*, in; and see CORPORATE.]—**in-cor"po-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of incorporating. **2.** A corporation. **3.** The combining of elements.—**in-cor'po-ra"tor,** *n.*

in"cor-po're-al, 1 in"kôr-pō'rɪ-əl; 2 ĭn"cŏr-pō're-al, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; immaterial. **2.** Intangible. **in-cor'po-ral‡.—in"cor-po're-al-ism,** *n.* The state of incorporeal existence.—**in"cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.*—**in-cor"po-re'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being not material.

in-corpse'‡, *vt.* To incorporate.

in-cor'ri-gi-ble, } 1 in-kôr'ɪ-jɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏr'ɪ-ĝɪ-bl, *a* **1.**
in-cor'ri-gi-bil'[F], } That can not be corrected. **2.** Depraved beyond reform. **-ness,** *n.*—**in-cor"ri-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-cor'ri-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in"cor-rupt'i-ble, } 1 in"kə-rupt'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭn"cŏ-rŭpt'ɪ-bl, *a.*
in"cor-rupt'i-bl[F], } Incapable of corruption.

Syn.: see FAITHFUL; IMMORTAL; JUST; MORAL.

—in"cor-rupt', *a.* **1.** Not depraved nor defiled morally; pure. **2.** Not marred in physical substance. Syn.: see JUST; PURE.—**in"cor-rupt"i-bil'i-ty, in"cor-rupt'i-bl(e-ness[F],** *n.*—**in"cor-rupt'i-bly,** *adv.*—**in"cor-rup'tion,** *n.* Freedom from corruption.—**in"cor-rup'tiv(eᴮ),** *a.* Not liable to corruption.

incr., *abbr.* Increase.

in-cras'sate, 1 in-kras'ēt; 2 ĭn-crăs'āt. I. *vt. & vi.* [-SAT-ED[d]; -SAT-ING.] To make or become thick or thicker. II. *a.* Thickened. [< L. *in*, in, + *crassus*, thick.] **in-cras'sated‡.—in"cras-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of thickening. **2.** A thickening or swelling.—**in-cras'sa-tiv(eᴮ),** *a.* Tending to thicken.

in-crease', 1 in-krīs'; 2 ĭn-crēs', *vt. & vi.* [IN-CREASED't; IN-CREAS'ING.] To augment or make greater; enlarge; become greater; grow; multiply.

Syn.: advance, aggravate, augment, enhance, enlarge, exaggerate, extend, heighten, intensify, magnify, prolong, raise. See ADD; AGGRAVATE; AMPLIFY; FLOURISH; PROPAGATE; SWELL.—Ant.: abbreviate, abridge, contract, curtail, decrease, diminish, reduce, waste.—**in-creas'a-bl(eᴮ,** *a.*—**in-creas'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in'crease, 1 in'krīs; 2 ĭn'crēs, *n.* A growing larger or greater; augmentation; increment; produce. [< L. *in*, in. + *cresco*, grow.]

Syn.: access, accession, accretion. addendum, addition, aggravation, amplification, appendage, augmentation, complement, enhancement, enlargement, expansion, extension, growth, harvest, improvement, increment, product, reenforcement, return. See ACCESSION; HARVEST; PROGRESS.—Ant.: abbreviation. contraction, deduction, diminution, expenditure, loss, subtraction, waste.

in-cred'i-bl(eᴮ, 1 in-kred'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-crĕd'ɪ-bl, *a.* Beyond or difficult of belief.

in-cred'u-lous, 1 in-kred'yu-lus; 2 ĭn-crĕd'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Refusing belief; skeptical. **2.** Characterized by or manifesting doubt. **3‡.** Incredible. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"cre-du'li-ty,** *n.* Indisposition to believe. **in-cred'u-lous-ness‡.** Syn.: see DOUBT.

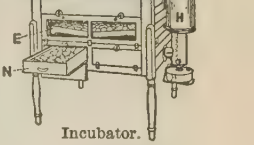
in'cre-mate, 1 in'krɪ-mēt *or* in-krī'mēt; 2 ĭn'cre-māt *or* **in'cre-ment,** 1 in'krɪ-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn'cre-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of increasing; enlargement. **2.** That which is added; increase. **3.** *Math.* The amount by which a varying quantity increases between two of its stages. [< L. *incrementum*, < *incresco*, increase.] Syn.: see INCREASE.

in-cres'cent, 1 in-kres'ənt; 2 ĭn-crĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Characterized by increase; growing: said especially of the moon. [< L. *increscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incresco*; see INCREASE.]

in-crim'i-nate, 1 in-krɪm'ɪ-nēt; 2 ĭn-crĭm'ɪ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"-ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To charge or connect with a crime. [< LL. *incriminatus*, < L. *in*, in, + *crimen*, a crime.]

in-crust'[d], 1 in-krust'; 2 ĭn-crŭst', *vt.* To cover with a crust or hard coat, as in decorative processes.—**in"crus-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of incrusting, or the object incrusted. **2.** A crust on the surface of a body.

in'cu-bate, 1 in'[*or* ɪŋ']kiu-bēt; 2 ĭn'[*or* ĭŋ']cū-bāt, *vt. & vi.* [-BAT"ED[d]; -BAT"ING.] **1.** To sit upon in order to hatch, as eggs; also, to hatch by sitting. **2.** To plan. [< L. *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie.]—**in"cu-ba'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of hatching; figuratively, a planning or producing. **2.** *Pathol.* The period between the time of exposure to an infectious disease and its development. — **in'cu-ba"tor,** *n.* That which incubates, especially an apparatus artificially warmed, as for the hatching of eggs.



Incubator.
H, heater; *E*, egg-tray; *N*, nursery
draw; *R*, regulator.

in'cu-bus, 1 in'kiu-bus; 2 ĭn'cū-bŭs, *n.* [IN'CU-BUS-ES or IN'CU-BI, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that tends to weigh down or discourage. **2.** The nightmare. **3‖.** A male demon. [< L.[LL] *incubo;* see INCUBATE.] Syn.: see LOAD.

in-cul'cate, 1 in-kul'kēt; 2 ĭn-cŭl'cāt, *vt.* [-CAT-ED[d]; -CAT-ING.] To impress upon the mind by repeated admonition; teach. [< L. *in*, on, + *calco*, tread.] Syn.: see IMPRESS.—**in"cul-ca'tion,** *n.*—**in-cul'ca-tor,** *n.*

in-cul'pate, 1 in-kul'pēt; 2 ĭn-cŭl'pāt, *vt.* [-PAT-ED[d]; -PAT-ING.] To charge with wrong-doing; implicate. [< L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault.]—**in"cul-pa'tion,** *n.*—**in-cul'pa-to-ry,** *a.*

in-cum'bent, 1 in-kum'bent; 2 ĭn-cŭm'bĕnt. I. *a.* **1.** Required or demanded; obligatory. **2.** Resting upon something. II. *n.* One who holds an office or performs official duties. [< L. *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie.]—**in-cum'ben-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] The state or period of holding an office.

in-cum'ber, in-cum'brance, etc. See ENCUMBER, etc.

in-cur', 1 in-kūr'; 2 ĭn-cûr', *vt.* [IN-CURRED'; IN-CUR'-RING.] To bring upon oneself, as an injurious consequence. [< L.[F] *incurro*, < *in*, against, + *curro*, run.]

in-cur'sion, 1 in-kūr'shən; 2 ĭn-cûr'shon, *n.* A hostile entrance into a territory; a temporary invasion; raid. [< L. *incursio(n-)*, < *incurro;* see INCUR.]

Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK; INVASION.

—in-cur'siv(eᴮ, *a.* Disposed to make incursions.

in-curve', 1 in-kūrv'; 2 ĭn-cûrv', *vt. & vi.* To curve, or cause to curve, inward. [< L. *incurvo*, < *in*, in, + *curvus*, bent.]—**in-cur'vate.** I. *vt.* [-VAT-ED[d]; -VAT-ING.] To curve; bend. II. *a.* Curved.—**in"cur-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being curved or bent. **2.** The act of bending. **3.** *Pathol.* The growing inward of the nails; also, an ingrowing nail.

in'cus, 1 ɪŋ'kus; 2 ĭŋ'cŭs, *n.* [IN'CU-DES, 1 ɪn'kiu-dīz; 2 ĭn'-cū-dēs, *pl.*] One of the small bones in the tympanum or middle ear: so called from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. [L., anvil, < *incudo*, forge, < *in*, on, + *cudo*, strike.]

Ind, 1 ind; 2 ĭnd, *n.* India: poetic name.

Ind., *abbr.* India, Indian, Indiana (official), index.—**ind.,** *abbr.* Independent, indigo.—**Ind., indic.,** *abbr.* Indicative.

in-debt'ed, 1 in-det'ed; 2 ĭn-dĕt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having con-

tracted a debt. **2.** Owing gratitude; beholden.—**in-debt'ed-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being indebted. **2.** The amount of one's debts.

in-de'cen-cy, 1 in-dī'sen-sɪ; 2 ĭn-dē'çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being indecent. **2.** An indecent act.

Syn.: coarseness, filthiness, foulness, grossness, immodesty, impropriety, impurity, indecorum, indelicacy, obscenity, offensiveness, uncleanness, unseemliness, vileness. See OUTRAGE.—Ant.: delicacy, modesty, nicety, propriety, purity, refinement.

in-de'cent, 1 in-dī'sent; 2 ĭn-dē'çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Offensive to decency; immodest; gross. **2.** Contrary to what is fit and proper. Syn.: see IMMODEST.—**in-de'cent-ly,** *adv.*

indecl., *abbr.* Indeclinable.

in-deed', 1 in-dīd'; 2 ĭn-dēd', *adv.* In fact; in truth: used (1) to emphasize an affirmation; (2) to mark a qualifying word or clause; (3) to denote a concession; (4) as an expression of surprize; or (5) interrogatively for the purpose of drawing forth confirmation of a fact stated.

indef., *abbr.* Indefinite.

in"de-fat'i-ga-ble, } 1 in"dɪ-fat'ɪ-ga-bl; 2 ĭn"dē-fät'i-ga-
in"de-fat'i-ga-bl^{P}, } bl, *a.* Not exhausted by labor or exertion; unflagging. [< L. *in-*, not, + *defatigo*, tire out.]

Syn.: assiduous, indomitable, industrious, never-failing, never-tiring, persevering, persistent, tireless, unfailing, unfaltering, unflagging, untiring, unwearied.—Ant.: defeated, despondent, discouraged, fainting, faltering, flagging, half-hearted, idle, indolent, negligent, remiss, wearied, worn out. —**in"de-fat"i-ga-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in"de-fat'i-ga-bl(e-ness^{P}‡. —in"de-fat'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

in"de-fea'si-ble, } 1 in"dɪ-fī'zɪ-bl; 2 ĭn"dē-fē'si-bl, *a.* In-
in"de-fea'si-bl^{P}, } capable of being defeated, set aside, or made void.—**in"de-fea"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in"de-fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

in"de-fec'ti-bl(e^{P}, 1 in"dɪ-fek'tɪ-bl; 2 ĭn"dē-fĕç'ti-bl, *a.* Not subject to defect or decay.—**in"de-fec'ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in"de-fin'a-ble, } 1 in"dɪ-faɪn'ə-bl; 2 ĭn"dē-fin'a-bl, *a.*
in"de-fin'a-bl^{P}, } That can not be defined or described; evanescent; subtile. — **in"de-fin'a-bl(e-ness^{P},** *n.* — **in"de-fin'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-def'i-nit(e^{P}, *a.* **1.** Not definite or precise. **2.** Indeterminate. **3.** *Math.* (1) So large as to have no definite or particular limit. (2) Infinite.

Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; VAGUE.

—**in-def'i-nit(e-ly^{P},** *adv.*—**in-def'i-nit(e-ness^{P},** *n.*

in-del'i-ble, } 1 in-del'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-dĕl'i-bl, *a.* That can not
in-del'i-bl^{P}, } be blotted out; ineffaceable. [< L. *in-*, not, + *deleo*, destroy, efface.]—**in-del"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-del'i-bl(e-ness^{P}‡.—in-del'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-del'i-cate, *a.* Not delicate; offensive to propriety or refinement; immodest. Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST.

—**in-del'i-ca-cy,** *n.*—**in-del'i-cate-ly,** *adv.*

in-dem'ni-fy, 1 in-dem'nɪ-faɪ; 2 ĭn-dĕm'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.], **1.** To compensate for loss or damage. **2.** To give security against loss or immunity from punishment to. [< L. *indemnis* (< *in-*, not, + *damnum*, harm) + -FY.] Syn.: see PAY.—**in-dem"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**in-dem'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** That which is given as compensation for a loss. **2.** An undertaking to make good to another a loss or to protect him against liability. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SUBSIDY.

in-dent'^{d}, 1 in-dent'; 2 ĭn-dĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make dents in. **2.** To indenture. **3.** To set in (a line) by a blank space at the left hand. **II.** *i.* To be dented. [< L.$^{LL+F}$, *in*, in, + *den(t-)s*, tooth.]—**in"den-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of denting. **2.** A cut or notch. Syn.: see HOLE.—**in-dent'ed,** *pa.* **1.** *Arch.* Toothed together. **2.** *Fort.* Formed into several angles: said of a parapet. **3.** *Her.* Toothed like a saw. **4.** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **5.** Indentured.—**in-den'tion,** *n.* **1.** A dent. **2.** The indenting of a line in print.—**in-den'ture.** I. *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To bind by indenture, as an apprentice. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* An instrument of contract under seal. **2.** The act of indenting.

in-dent', 1 in-dent'; 2 ĭn-dĕnt', *n.* **1.** A cut or notch in the edge of anything. **2.** *Law.* An indenture.

in"de-pen'dent, 1 in"dɪ-pen'dent; 2 ĭn"de-pĕn'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not subordinate or subject to nor dependent for support upon another government, person, or thing. **2.** Affording means of independence or freedom of action. **3.** Indicating self-reliance. **4.** Separate or disconnected. **5.** *Eccl.* Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists. **6.** [U. S.] Not identified with any political party. **7.** Possessing sufficient means to live without labor. **II.** *n.* One who exercises his own will or judgment without the guidance or control of others. Specifically: (1) *Eccl.* [I-] An English Congregationalist. (2) [I- or i-] *Polit.* One who is not an adherent of any political party. Syn.: see FREE.

—**in"de-pen'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**in"de-pen'dence,** *n.* **1.** Freedom from dependence upon others, as for government or financial support. **2.** A competency. **3.** A spirit of self-reliance. **in"de-pen'den-cy‡.** Syn.: see LIBERTY; WEALTH. —**Declaration of Independence,** the document, issued by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, declaring the American colonies of Great Britain thenceforth independent, as the United States of America.—**Independence day** [U. S.], the 4th of July.

in"de-sert'ĕ, *n.* Absence of merit.

in"de-ter'min-ism, 1 in"dɪ-tûr'mɪn-ɪzm; 2 ĭn"de-tĕr'min-ĭsm, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the will, tho influenced, is not absolutely determined by motives or environment.

in'dex, 1 in'deks; 2 ĭn'dĕks. **I^{i}.** *vt.* **1.** To provide with or enter in an index. **2§.** To indicate; mark or manifest. **II.** *n.* [IN'DEX-ES or IN'DI-CES, *pl.*] **1.** Anything used to indicate, point out, or guide, as the forefinger, the hand of a clock, a pointer, etc. **2.** Anything that manifests or denotes. **3.** An alphabetic list of matters, as in a book. **4.** [I-] *R. C. Ch.* A record containing: (1) The **Index Librorum Expurgandorum** or **I. Expurgatorius,** a list of books from which certain passages must be eliminated before they can be read. (2) The **I. Librorum Prohibitorum,** a list of books forbidden to be read. **5.** *Math.* An exponent. **6.** A mark [☞] employed to direct attention. **7†.** A prolog; prelude. [L.] Syn.: see LIST.—**index finger,** the forefinger: so called because used in pointing.—**in-dex'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of an index. **2.** Acting as an index; indicative.

In'di-a, 1 in'dɪ-ə; 2 ĭn'di-a, *n.* A part of the British empire, comprising the central peninsula of southern Asia, south of the Himalayas, and the western part of the eastern Asiatic peninsula [Burma] (1,802,000 sq. m.; pop. 315,156,000); capital, Delhi.—**India ink,** a deeply black pigment.—**In'di-a-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A large merchant ship in the East-Indian trade.—**I. paper,** a thin, tough, and opaque printing-paper, originally from the Orient, used for Bibles, etc.—**I. proof,** an early and choice proof taken on India paper from an engraved plate.—**in"di-a-rub'ber,** *n.* A soft and very elastic substance derived from the sap of various tropical plants; caoutchouc. See RUBBER.

In'di-an, 1 in'dɪ-ən; 2 ĭn'di-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to India. **2.** Pertaining to the American native races or to the West Indies. **3.** [U. S.] Made from maize. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of India or of the West Indies. **2.** A member of one of the aboriginal races of America. **3.** The language of the American Indians. [< LL. *Indianus*, < L. *India*, India.]—**Indian corn,** maize.—**I. file,** single file: the usual marching style of the American Indian.—**I. meal,** meal made from maize.—**In'di-an-pipe",** *n.* A low, smooth, waxy-white, one-flowered herb, common in moist woods.—**I. red,** Indian ocher.—**I. summer** [U.S.], a period of mild weather occurring in the autumn.

In"di-an'a, 1 in"dɪ-an'ə; 2 in"di-ăn'a, *n.* A N. central State (36,054 sq. m.; pop. 2,930,390) of the United States; capital, Indianapolis.

In"di-an-ap'o-lis, 1 in"dɪ-ən-ap'o-lis; 2 ĭn"di-an-ăp'o-lis, *n.* A manufacturing city; capital of Indiana; pop. 314,190.

In'di-an o'cean. An ocean bounded by Africa, Asia, Australia, and the 40th parallel of S. latitude.

In'di-an Ter'ri-to-ry. Formerly, a Territory of the United States; now a part of the State of Oklahoma.

In'dic, 1 in'dɪk; 2 in'dic, *a.* Pertaining to India, its races, languages, and culture; Indian.

In'di-cate, 1 in'dɪ-kēt; 2 ĭn'di-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED^{d}; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To give a suggestion of. **2.** To point out; show; represent. **3.** *Med.* To show or suggest by symptoms (the disease or its remedy) [< L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indico*, point out.] Syn.: see ALLUDE.—**in'di-cant.** I. *a.* Indicating. **II.** *n.* An indicator.—**in"di-ca'tion,** *n.* A manifestation; token. Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC; MARK; SIGN.—**in-dic'a-tiv(e^{S}.** I. *a.* Giving intimation. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* The indicative mode, which asserts or questions directly. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in'di-ca"tor,** *n.* That which indicates, as an instrument or index.—**in'di-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

in'di-ces, 1 in'dɪ-sīz; 2 ĭn'di-çēs, *n.* A plural of INDEX.

in-di'ci-a, 1 in-dish'ɪ-ə; 2 in-dish'i-a, *n. pl.* Discriminating marks; indications; badges; tokens; symptoms.

in-dict'^{d}, 1 in-daɪt'; 2 ĭn-dīt', *vt.* To prefer an indictment against. [< L.^{OF} *indicto*, < *in*, in, + *dico*, say.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN.

—**in-dict'a-bl(e^{P},** *a.*—**in-dict-ee',** *n.* One who is indicted.—**in-dict'er,** *n.* One who indicts. **in-dic'tor‡.—in-dict'ment,** *n.* The act of indicting; a formal charge of crime presented by a grand jury.

in-dic'tion, 1 in-dik'shən; 2 in-dic'shon, *n.* **1.** A cycle or period of fifteen years adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system. **2.** The number of one of these cycles, or a year in its cycle. [< L. *indictio(n-)*, < *indico*, point out.]

In'dies, 1 in'dɪz; 2 in'dĭs, *n. pl.* **1.** The East Indies; hence, allegorically, any country or place where great wealth exists. **2†.** The East or the West Indies.

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-^{2}, *prefix*, page 406.

in-dif'fer-ent, 1 in-dif'ər-ent; 2 ĭn-dĭf'er-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having no inclination or interest; apathetic. **2.** Only passably or tolerably good; ordinary. **3.** Awakening no concern or preference; unimportant. **4.** Unprejudiced; impartial. **5.** *Biol.* Undifferentiated; not specialized. **II.** *n.* **1.** An apathetic person. **2.** An object of indifference. **III**†. *adv.* Tolerably. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.

—**in-dif'fer-ence,** *n.* **1.** The state of being unconcerned or indifferent. (1) Lack of interest or feeling; apathy. (2) Freedom from prejudice or bias. **2.** The quality of not arousing interest or approval. (1) A low degree of excellence. (2) Immateriality; slight importance. **in-dif'fer-en-cy**‡. Syn.: see APATHY; NEGLECT.—**in-dif'fer-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dig'e-nous, 1 in-dij'ı-nus; 2 ĭn-dĭg'e-nŭs, *a.* Originating in; native; hence, inherent. [< L.^{LL} *indu*, within, + *gigno*, beget.] Syn.: see NATIVE; PRIMEVAL.—**in-dig'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-dig'e-nous-ness,** *n.*

in'di-gent, 1 in'dı-jent; 2 ĭn'di-ĝĕnt, *a.* Destitute of property; poor. [< L. *indu* (< *in*), in, + *egeo*, want.]—**in'di-gence,** *n.* Poverty. **In'di-gen-cy**‡.

in"di-ges'tion, 1 in"dı-jes'ċhən; 2 ĭn"di-ĝĕs'chon, *n.* Defective digestion; dyspepsia.—**in"di-gest'**†. **I.** *a.* Undigested; confused. **II.** *n.* A disordered mass.—**in"di-gest'ed,** *a.* Not digested, in any sense of the word.—**in"di-gest'ed-ness,** *n.*—**in"di-gest'i-bl**(eP, *a.* Not digestible, or difficult to digest.—**in"di-gest"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in"di-gest'i-bl(e-nessP‡.**—**in"di-gest'i-bly,** *adv.*—**in"di-ges'tiv**(eS, *a.*

in-dign'†, *a.* Unworthy. **in-digne'**†.—**in-dign'ly†,** *adv.*

in-dig'nant, 1 in-dig'nənt; 2 ĭn-dĭg'nant, *a.* **1.** Having just anger and scorn. **2.** Manifesting or provoked by such a feeling. [< L. *in-*, not, + *dignus*, worthy.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"dig-na'tion,** *n.* Just resentment. Syn.: see ANGER.

in-dig'ni-ty, 1 in-dig'nı-tı; 2 ĭn-dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] An act tending to degrade or mortify; an insult; affront. [< L. *in-*, not, + *dignus*, worthy.] Syn.: see OFFENSE; OUTRAGE.

in'di-go, 1 in'dı-go; 2 ĭn'di-ĝo, *n.* **1.** A blue coloring-substance originally obtained from the indigo-plant; now artificially prepared as a coal-tar product. **2.** A deep violet-blue. [Sp.]—**in'di-go-plant",** *n.* Any of several plants, mainly tropical, yielding indigo.

in"di-rect', 1 in"dı-rekt'; 2 ĭn"di-rĕct', *a.* **1.** Deviating from a direct line. **2.** Not direct; inferential; equivocal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in"di-rec'tion,** *n.*

in"dis-creet', 1 in"dıs-krīt'; 2 ĭn"dis-crēt', *a.* Lacking discretion; imprudent. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**in"dis-creet'ly,** *adv.*—**in"dis-cre'tion,** *n.* The state of being indiscreet; an indiscreet act.

in"dis-crete', *a.* Not discrete or separated.

in"dis-crim'i-nate, 1 in"dis-krim'ı-nıt; 2 ĭn"dĭs-crĭm'i-nat, *a.* **1.** Showing no discrimination. **2.** Mingled in confusion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in"dis-crim'i-nat"-ing,** *a.*—**in"dis-crim"i-na'tion,** *n.*

in"dis-pen'sa-ble, 1 in"dis-pen'sə-bl; 2 ĭn"dĭs-pĕn'sa-bl, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary or requisite for a purpose. Syn.: see INHERENT; NECESSARY.—**in"dis-pen"sa-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in"dis-pen'sa-ble-ness,** *n.*—**in"dis-pen'sa-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-pose', 1 in"dis-pōz'; 2 ĭn"dĭs-pōş', *vt.* To disincline; render unfit; make ill.—**in"dis-posed',** *pa.* **1.** Ill; unwell. **2.** Disinclined. Syn.: see RELUCTANT.—**in"dis-posed'-ness,** *n.*—**in"dis"po-si'tion,** *n.* **1.** Slight illness. **2.** The state of being mentally disinclined. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

in-dis'pu-ta-ble, 1 in-dis'piu-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-dĭs'pū-ta-bl, *a.*

in-dis'pu-ta-blP, 1 Incapable of being disputed; unquestionable. Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE; SURE.—**in-dis"pu-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-dis'pu-ta-bl**(e-nessP, *n.*—**in-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-dis'so-lu-ble, 1 in-dis'o-liu-bl; 2 ĭn-dĭs'o-lū-bl, *a.* **1.**

in-dis'so-lu-blP, That can not be dissolved, liquefied, or melted. **2.** Perpetually binding. **in"dis-solv'a-bl**(eP‡. Syn.: see IMMORTAL.—**in-dis"so-lu-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-dis'so-lu-bl(e-nessP‡.**—**in-dis'so-lu-bly,** *adv.*

in-dite', 1 in-dait'; 2 ĭn-dīt', *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-DIT'ED^{d}; IN-DIT'-ING.] To put into words or writing; frame an expression or composition. [< L.^{OF} *indicto*, see INDICT.] **-ment,** *n.*—**in-dit'er,** *n.*

in'di-um, 1 in'dı-um; 2 ĭn'di-ŭm, *n.* A soft malleable silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT.

in"di-vid'u-al, 1 in"dı-vij'u-[*or* -vid'yu-]əl; 2 ĭn"di-vĭj'u-[*or* -vĭd'yu-]al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing as an entity; single. **2.** Pertaining to one person or thing. **3**†. Indivisible. **II.** *n.* A single person, animal, or thing. [< L. *individuus*, indivisible.] Syn.: see PARTICULAR.—**in"di-vid'u-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being individual or separate. **2.** A tendency, as in religion, ethics, etc., to favor the liberty of the individual as to his own conduct.—**in"di-vid'u-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** An egoist. **2.** An adherent of individualism.—**in"di-vid"u-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**in"di-vid"u-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being individual. **2.** Personality.—**in"di-vid'u-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To distinguish; characterize. **2.** To select as an individual; particularize.—**in"di-vid'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

in"di-vid'u-ate, 1 in"dı-vij'u-[*or* -vid'yu-]ēt; 2 ĭn"di-vĭj'u-[*or* -vĭd'yu-]āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] **1.** To distinguish from others; individualize. **2.** To bring into existence as an individual.—**in"di-vid"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The giving of prominence to individuals as such. **2.** The production of individuals.

In"do-Chi'na, 1 in"do-chai'nə; 2 ĭn"do-chī'na, *n.* An easterly peninsula of S. Asia (850,000 sq. m.; pop. 44,000,000), of which a portion (256,000 sq. m.; pop. 16,990,000) forms **French Indo-China.**

in-doc'tri-nate, 1 in-dek'trı-nēt; 2 ĭn-dŏc'tri-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"ING.] To instruct in doctrines or principles. Syn.: see TEACH.—**in-doc"tri-na'tion,** *n.*

Indo-Eur., *abbr.* Indo-European.

In"do-Eu"ro-pe'an, 1 in"do-yū"ro-pı'ən; 2 ĭn"do-yų"ro-pē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family of languages extending from India over Europe. **In"do-Ger-man'ic**‡.

in'do-lence, 1 in'do-lens; 2 ĭn'do-lĕnç, *n.* Habitual idleness; laziness. [< L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain.] **in'do-len-cy**‡.—**in'do-lent,** *a.* **1.** Averse to exertion; habitually inactive or idle. **2.** *Med.* Without pain; sluggish; as, an *indolent* ulcer. Syn.: see IDLE.—**in'do-lent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dom'i-ta-ble, 1 in-dem'ı-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-dŏm'i-ta-bl, *a.*

in-dom'i-ta-blP, Not to be subdued. [< L. *in-*, not, + *domito*, tame.] Syn.: see INDEFATIGABLE; OBSTINATE.—**in-dom'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'door", 1 in'dōr"; 2 ĭn'dōr", *a.* Being or done within doors.—**in"doors',** *adv.* Into or within a building.

In-dore', 1 in-dōr'; 2 ĭn-dōr', *n.* **1.** A native state in central India; 9,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,004,560. **2.** Its capital; pop. 87,000.

in-dorse', 1 in-dōrs'; 2 ĭn-dôrs', *vt.* [IN-DORSED't; IN-DORS'ING.] **1.** To write upon the back of; especially, to write one's name on the back of (a check, draft, etc.) to assign it or guarantee its payment. **2.** To give sanction to. [< L.^{LL} *in*, on, + *dorsum*, back.] **en-dorse'**‡.

Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AFFIRM; CONFESS; RATIFY; JUSTIFY.

—**in-dors'a-bl**(eP, *a.*—**in"dor-see',** *n.* One to whom transference by indorsement is made.—**in-dorse'ment,** *n.* **1.** The writing of one's name on the back of a note, check, etc. **2.** The act of ratification; approval. **en-dorse'ment**‡. —**in-dors'er** or **-or,** *n.* One who indorses.

in-dow', **in-dow'ment.** See ENDOW, etc.

In'dra, 1 in'drə; 2 ĭn'dra, *n.* In early Hindu mythology, the god of the firmament and of rain.

in'draft", 1 in'drəft"; 2 ĭn'drâft", *n.* The act of

in'draught", drawing in or that which is drawn in; an inward flow.—**in'drawn",** *a.* Drawn in; uttered with suppressed breath; hence, abstracted; preoccupied.

Ind. T., *abbr.* Indian Territory (official).

in-du'bi-ta-ble, 1 in-diū'bı-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-dū'bi-ta-bl, *a.*

in-du'bi-ta-blP, Not open to doubt or question; unquestionable; certain.

Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; INCONTESTABLE; MANIFEST.

—**in-du'bi-ta-bl**(e-nessP, *n.*—**in-du'bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-duce', 1 in-diūs'; 2 ĭn-dūç', *vt.* [IN-DUCED't; IN-DUC'-ING.] **1.** To influence to an act; prevail on. **2.** To lead to or produce. **3.** *Physics.* To produce by electric or magnetic induction. **4.** *Logic.* To reach as a conclusion by an inductive process of reasoning. [< L. *in*, in, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRAW; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE.

—**in-duce'ment,** *n.* **1.** An incentive; motive. **2.** The act of inducing. Syn.: see MOTIVE.—**in-duc'i-bl**(eP, *a.*

in-duc'tion, *n.* **1.** The process of inferring general conclusions from particular cases. **2.** Any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning; loosely, any general fact. **3.** *Math.* A process of proving a theorem to be generally true. **4.** The formal installation of a person into an office or church living. **5.** An introduction; preamble. **6.** The production of electrification in a body by the mere proximity of magnetized or electrified bodies, or of an electric current in a conductor by the variation of the magnetic field in its vicinity. **7.** Admission, as of motive fluid, into the working cylinder of an engine. [F., < L. *inductio*(*n-*), *in*, in, + *duco*, lead.]

Syn.: deduction, inference. *Deduction* is reasoning from the general to the particular; *induction* is reasoning from the particular to the general. *Deduction* proceeds from a general principle through an admitted instance to a conclusion. *Induction* proceeds from a number of collated instances, through some attribute common to them all, to a general principle. In *deduction*, if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-^{2}, *prefix*, page 406.

certain; *induction* can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An *induction* is of the nature of an *inference*, but while an *inference* may be partial and hasty, an *induction* is careful, and aims to be complete. Compare DEMONSTRATION; HYPOTHESIS; INFERENCE.

—magnetic induction, the magnetization of iron, steel, etc., by its introduction into a magnetic field.—**in-duct'd,** *vt.* **1.** To put in possession; introduce; install. Syn.: see INSTALL. **2.** To obtain by induction.—**in-duc'tance,** *n. Elec.* Capacity for magnetic induction.—**in-duc'tion-al,** *a.*—**in-duc'tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding by induction. **2.** Produced by induction. **3.** Introductory. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in''duc-tiv'i-ty,** *n. Elec.* Specific capacity for magnetic induction.—**in-duc'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which inducts. **2.** *Elec.* Any part of an electrical apparatus which acts inductively upon another. [To endow. [= ENDUE[1].]

in-due'[1], 1 in-dū'; 2 ĭn-dū', *vt.* [IN-DUED'; IN-DU'ING.]

in-due'[2], *vt. & vi.* To put on, as a garment. [< L. *induo*, < *indu*, in, < *in*, in.]

in-dulge', 1 in-dulj'; 2 ĭn-dŭlg', *vt. & vi.* [IN-DULGED'; IN-DULG'ING.] **1.** To yield (to a desire), usually unduly or unwisely. **2.** To forbear from controlling; grant indulgence. [< L. *indulgeo*, < *in*, in, + *-dulgeo;* cp. *dulcis*, sweet.]

Syn.: content, favor, gratify, humor, pamper, please, satisfy, spoil. See PAMPER.—Ant.: check, contradict, control, deny, disappoint, discipline, displease, oppose, refuse, thwart.

—in-dul'gence, *n.* **1.** The act of indulging; hence, excess. **2.** That with which a person is indulged. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Remission of temporal punishment. **in-dul'gen-cy**‡.—**in-dul'gent,** *a.* Prone to indulge; lenient. Syn.: see CHARITABLE.—**in-dul'gent-ly,** *adv.*—**in''dul-gen'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical indulgences.—**in-dulg'er,** *n.*

in-dur'ance†, *n.* Endurance.

in'du-rate, 1 in'dĭu-rēt; 2 ĭn'dū-rāt, *vt. & vi.* [-RAT''ED[d]; -RAT''ING.] To make hard; grow or become hard or tough. [< L. *in*, in, + *durus*, hard.]—**in'du-rate,** *a.* Hard or hardened; indurated.—**in''du-ra'tion,** *n.*—**in'du-ra-tiv(es,** *a.*

In'dus, 1 in'dus; 2 ĭn'dŭs, *n.* A river in W. Tibet and N. W. India; 1,800 m. to the Arabian Sea.

in-du'si-um, 1 in-dĭū'shi-um; 2 ĭn-dū'shi-ŭm, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) An outgrowth of a frond of a fruit-cluster. (2) A hairy cup surrounding a stigma in a flower. **2.** The larval case of an insect. [L., tunic, < *induo;* see INDUE[2].]

in-dus'tri-al, 1 in-dus'tri-ăl; 2 ĭn-dŭs'tri-al. **I.** *a.* Denoting the processes or products of manufacture. **II.** *n.* **1.** One engaged in industry. **2.** A stock or security based upon an established manufacture. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-dus'tri-ous, 1 in-dus'tri-us; 2 ĭn-dŭs'tri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Assiduously or habitually occupied in any work, business, or pursuit. **2.** Indicating diligence.

Syn.: active, assiduous, busy, diligent, employed, engaged, occupied, sedulous. *Industrious* signifies zealously or habitually applying oneself to any work or business. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is *busy* just now; that is, *occupied* at the moment with something that takes his full attention. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious*. We say one is a *diligent*, rather than an *industrious*, reader of the Bible. In the use of the nouns, we speak of plodding *industry*, but not of plodding *diligence*. Compare ACTIVE; BUSY; INDEFATIGABLE; INDUSTRY.—**in-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

in'dus-try, 1 in'dus-tri; 2 ĭn'dŭs-ty, *n.* [-TRIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Earnest or constant application to work or business. **2.** Useful labor in general. **3.** A special branch of productive work, or the capital or workers employed in it. [< L. *industria*, < *industrius*, diligent.]

Syn.: application, assiduity, attention, constancy, diligence, effort, exertion, intentness, labor, pains, patience, perseverance, persistence, sedulousness. *Industry* is the quality, action, or habit of earnest, steady, and continued attention or devotion to any useful or productive work or task, manual or mental. *Assiduity* (L. *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit), as the etymology suggests, sits down to a task until it is done. *Diligence* (L. *diligo*, love, choose) invests more effort and exertion, with love of the work or deep interest in its accomplishment; *application* (L. *ad*, to, and *plico*, fold) bends to its work and concentrates all one's powers upon it with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as unremitting as *assiduity*. *Constancy* is a steady devotion of heart and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *perseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* strives relentlessly against opposition; *persistence* has very frequently an unfavorable meaning, implying that one persists in spite of considerations that should induce him to desist. *Industry* is *diligence* applied to some vocation, business, or profession; hence, by derived use, the occupation itself‡. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the *exertions* of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity*, *perseverance*, etc., refer to his continuance in the work. See BUSINESS.—Ant.: changeableness, fickleness, idleness, inattention, inconstancy, indolence, neglect, negligence, remissness, sloth.

in''dwell', 1 in''dwel'; 2 ĭn''dwĕl', *vt. & vi.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit.—**in'dwell''er,** *n.*—**in'dwell''ing,** *n.*

in-e'bri-ate, 1 in-ī'bri-ēt; 2 ĭn-ē'bri-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT''ED[d]; -AT''ING.] To make drunk; intoxicate. **II.** *a.* Inebriated. **III.** *n.* A habitual drunkard. [< L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebrio*, make drunk.]—**in-e'bri-ant.** **I.** *a.* Intoxicating. **II.** *n.* Anything that intoxicates.—**in-e''bri-a'tion, in''e-bri'e-ty,** 1 in''ı-brıī-ı-tı; 2 ĭn''e-brī'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness; habitual intoxication.—**in-e'bri-ous§,** *a.* Drunken.

in-ed'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Not published. **2.** Not edited.

in-ef'fa-ble, 1 in-ef'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕf'a-bl, *a.* That can not be expressed in speech; too lofty or sacred for expression. [< L. *ineffabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *effabilis*, utterable.]—**in-ef'fa-ble-ness,** *n.*—**in-ef''fa-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-ef'fa-bly,** *adv.*

in-el'i-gi-ble, 1 in-el'ı-ji-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕl'ı-ji-bl, *a.* Not eligible; disqualified; unsuitable; inexpedient.—**in-el''i-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in-ept', 1 in-ept'; 2 ĭn-ĕpt', *a.* Unapt; unsuitable; absurd. [< L. *ineptus*, < *in-*, not, + *aptus*, fit.]—**in-ept'i-tude,** *n.*—**in-ept'ly,** *adv.*—**in-ept'ness,** *n.*

in''e-qual'i-ty, 1 in''ı-kwel'ı-tı; 2 ĭn''e-kwal'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being unequal. **2.** Lack of proportion; variableness. **3.** Inadequacy. **4.** *Alg.* A statement that two quantities are not equal, made by placing the sign < or > between them, the angle being toward the symbol of smaller quantity. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

in-er'rant, 1 in-er'ənt; 2 ĭn-ĕr'ant, *a.* Exempt from error; unerring.—**in-er'ran-cy,** *n.* The state of being free from error; as applied to Scripture, plenary inspiration.

in-ert', 1 in-ūrt'; 2 ĭn-ērt', *a.* **1.** Destitute of inherent power to move; possessing inertia; inactive. **2.** Sluggish [< L. *iner(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *ar(t-)s*, art.] Syn.: see HEAVY; IDLE; LIFELESS; PASSIVE; SLOW.

—in-er'tia, *n.* **1.** The state of being inert. **2.** That property of matter by virtue of which it persists in its state of rest or of uniform motion unless some force changes that state.—**in-er'tion§,** *n.* Absence of activity; inertia.—**in-ert'ly,** *adv.*—**in-ert'ness,** *n.*

in es'se, 1 in es'ı; 2 ĭn ĕs'e. In being; actually existing. [L.]

in-es'ti-ma-ble, 1 in-es'tı-mə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕs'ti-ma-bl, *a.* Above price; very valuable.—**in-es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

in-ev'i-ta-ble, 1 in-ev'ı-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕv'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be prevented; unavoidable. **2.** Customary; usual. [< L. *in-*, not, + *e*, out, + *vito*, shun.] Syn.: see NECESSARY.—**in-ev'i-ta-bil(e-ness‡, in-ev''i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-ev'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-ex'o-ra-ble, 1 in-eks'o-rə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'o-ra-bl, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding. [< L. *in-*, not, + *ex*, out, + *oro*, pray.] Syn.: see IMPLACABLE; INFLEXIBLE.—**in-ex''o-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-ex'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in''ex-pug'na-bl(e, 1 in''eks-pug'[*or* -pīū'nə-bl; 2 ĭn''ĕks-pūg'[*or* -pū'nə-bl, *a.* Such as can not be successfully assaulted or overcome; impregnable; unconquerable. [< L. *inexpugnabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *ex*, out, + *pugna*, fight.]

in-ex'tri-ca-bl(e, 1 in-eks'trı-kə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'tri-ca-bl, *a.* **in-ex'tri-ca-bly,** So involved that extrication is impossible. [< L. *in-*, not, + *extrico*, EXTRICATE.] **-ness,** *n.* —**in-ex'tri-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in f., *abbr.* [L.] *In fine* (at the end).—**inf.,** *abbr.* Infantry. —**inf., infin.,** *abbr.* Infinitive.

in-fal'li-ble, 1 in-fal'ı-bl; 2 ĭn-făl'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Exempt **in-fal'li-bl[P],** from fallacy or error of judgment. **2.** Exempt from uncertainty or liability to error. Syn.: see PERFECT; SURE.—**in-fal'li-ble-ness,** *n.*—**in-fal''li-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being infallible. (1) Incapability of error. (2) Certainty of operation. Syn.: see CERTAINTY.—**in-fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

in'fa-mize§, 1 in'fə-maız; 2 ĭn'fa-mīz, *vt.* To render infamous; defame. **in-fame'†; in-fam'o-nize†.**

in'fa-mous, 1 in'fə-mus; 2 ĭn'fa-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Having an odious reputation; notorious. **2.** Involving infamy. [< L. *infamis*, < *in-*, not, + *fama*, FAME.]

Syn.: atrocious, base, detestable, disgraceful, dishonorable, disreputable, heinous, ignominious, ill-famed, nefarious, odious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shameless, vile, villainous, wicked. See BASE.

—in'fa-mous-ly, *adv.*—**in'fa-mous-ness,** *n.*—**in'fa-my,** *n.* [-MIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Total lack of honor or reputation. **2.** That which is odious.

in'fant, 1 in'fənt; 2 ĭn'fant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Infantile. **2.** Being in the early stage of growth. **3.** *Law.* Minor. **II.** *n.*

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[2], *prefix*, page 406.

1. A babe. **2.** *Law.* A minor. [< L. *infan(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *fan(t-)s*, ppr. of *for*, speak.]—**in'fan-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being an infant. **2.** *Law.* The period of minority. **3.** The earliest period in the history of a thing.—**in-fan'ti-cide,** *n.* **1.** Child-murder. **2.** One who commits such crime.—**in'fan-til**(e^{s}, *a.* Pertaining to infants. **in'fan-tin**(e^{s}‡. Syn.: see CHILDISH.

in-fan'ta, 1 in-fan'tə *or* (*Sp.*) in-fūn'tə; 2 in-făn'tə *or* (*Sp.*) in-făn'tä, *n.* A princess of the blood royal in Spain and, formerly, Portugal. [Sp., INFANT.]

in-fan'te, *n.* A prince of the blood royal in Spain and, formerly, Portugal. [Sp., INFANT.]

in'fan-try, 1 in'fən-trı; 2 in'fan-try, *n.* Foot-soldiery equipped with small arms. [< F. *infanterie*, < It. *infanteria*, < *infante*, page.]—**in'fan-try-man,** *n.* A foot-soldier.

in-fat'u-ate, 1 in-faćh'u-[*or* -fat'yu-]ēt; 2 in-făch'u-[*or* -făt'yu-]āt, *vt.* [-AT^{ED}; -AT^{ING}.] To inspire with ardent passion so as to deprive of ordinary judgment. [< L. *in*, in, + *fatuus*, silly.]—**in-fat'u-at^{ED},** *a.*—**in-fat^{u}-a'tion,** *n.*

in-fect'^{d}, 1 in-fekt'; 2 in-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To affect or imbue, especially with a noxious quality; corrupt. **2.** To contaminate. [< L. *infectus*, < *in*, in, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see DEFILE; POLLUTE.

—**in-fect'er,** *n.*—**in-fec'tion,** *n.* **1.** Communication of disease, as by contact. **2.** *Law.* Taint of illegality. **3.** That which infects, as miasma. Syn.: see CONTAGION.—**in-fec'tious,** *a.* **1.** That may be communicated by infection. **2.** Able to communicate infection. **3.** *Law.* Tainting with illegality. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-fec'tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*

in^{n}fe-lic'i-ty, 1 in^{n}fi-lis'ı-tı; 2 in^{n}fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being infelicitous; unhappiness. **2.** That which is infelicitous.—**in^{n}fe-lic'i-tous,** *a.* Not felicitous or happy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in-fer', 1 in-fūr'; 2 in-fĕr', *v.* [IN-FERRED'; IN-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deduce or accept on the basis of evidence; conclude. **2.** To furnish evidence of. **II.** *i.* To draw inferences. [< L. *in*, in, + *fero*, bear.]—**in-fer'a-bl**(e^{r}, **in-fer'ri-bl**(e^{r}, *a.*

in'fer-ence, *n.* **1.** The act of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred; a deduction. **3.** Loosely, a conjecture.

Syn.: conclusion, consequence, deduction, demonstration, induction. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion*, toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises together with their necessary *conclusion* constitute a *demonstration*. See DEMONSTRATION; HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION.

—**in^{n}fer-en'tial,** *a.* Deducible by inference. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe'ri-or, 1 in-fi'rı-ər; 2 in-fē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lower in quality or rank. **2.** Situated or placed lower. **II.** *n.* One who is classed lower than others; a subordinate. [L., compar. of *inferus*, low.] Syn.: see BAD.

—**in-fe^{r}ri-or'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being inferior; low condition.

in-fer'nal, 1 in-fūr'nəl; 2 in-fĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to hell; diabolical. **2.** Pertaining to Tartarus. [F., < L. *infernus*, underground.] Syn.: demoniac, demoniacal, devilish, diabolic, diabolical, fiendish, hellish, satanic.

—**infernal machine,** any device for doing unusual damage by explosion.—**in-fer'nal-ly,** *adv.* [gions; hell.

in-fer'no, 1 in-fūr'no; 2 in-fĕr'no, *n.* [It.] The infernal re-

in-fest'^{d}, 1 in-fest'; 2 in-fĕst', *vt.* To be present in so numerously as to annoy or endanger. [< L.^{F} *infesto*, < *in*, in, + *fendo*, strike.]—**in^{n}fes-ta'tion,** *n.*

in'fi-del, 1 in'fi-del; 2 in'fi-dĕl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lacking the true faith; especially, rejecting the Christian religion. **2.** Faithless; recreant. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who denies the existence of God; a disbeliever in the Bible. **2.** An unbeliever, as viewed from the standpoint of a believer in any particular religion. [< L. *in-*, not, + *fidelis*, faithful, < *fides*, faith.] Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**in^{n}fi-del'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being an infidel. **2.** Lack of fidelity; specif., violation of the marriage vow by adultery.

in'field", 1 in'fild"; 2 in'fēld", *n.* *Baseball.* The space enclosed by the base-lines; the diamond.—**in'field"er,** *n.* A player in the infield.

in-fil'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* To enter by filtration.

in-fil'trate, 1 in-fil'trēt; 2 in-fĭl'trāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TRAT"ED^{d}; -TRAT"ING.] To cause (a liquid or gas) to pass into or through interstices; also, to percolate.—**in^{n}fil-tra'tion,** *n.*

in'fi-nite, } 1 in'fi-nıt; 2 in'fi-nit. **I.** *a.* **1.** So great as to
in'fi-nit^{s}, } be immeasurable and unbounded; limitless. **2.** All-embracing; perfect. **2.** Very numerous. **4.** *Math.* Designating a quantity conceived as always increasing so as to exceed any other assignable quantity in value. **5.** *Mus.* Composed without finale. **II.** *n.* That which is infinite; [I-] the Deity; the Absolute. [< L. *infinitus*, < *in-*, not, + *finis*, limit.]

Syn.: absolute, boundless, countless, eternal, illimitable, immeasurable, innumerable, interminable, limitless, measureless, numberless, unbounded, unconditioned, unfathomable, unlimited, unmeasured. *Infinite* (L. *in*, not, and *finis*, limit) signifies without bounds or limits in any way, and may be applied to space, time, quantity, or number. *Countless*, *innumerable*, and *numberless*, which should be the same as *infinite*, are in common usage vaguely employed to denote what it is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, tho perhaps falling far short of *infinite*; as, *countless* leaves, the *countless* sands on the seashore, *numberless* battles, *innumerable* delays. So, too, *boundless*, *illimitable*, *limitless*, *measureless*, and *unlimited* are loosely used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable limit, in space or time; as, we speak of the *boundless* ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought; *infinite* time is truly *eternal*. Compare ETERNAL; PERFECT. —Ant.: bounded, brief, circumscribed, evanescent, finite, limited, little, measurable, moderate, narrow, restricted, shallow, short, small, transient, transitory.

—**in'fi-nite-ly,** *adv.*—**in'fi-nite-ness,** *n.*—**in-fin"i-tes'i-mal.** **I.** *a.* Infinitely small; denoting a quantity conceived as continually diminishing. **II.** *n.* An infinitesimal quantity. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-fin'i-tiv-al** *or* **in-fin"i-ti'val,** *a.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the infinitive.—**in-fin'i-tiv**(e^{s}. **I.** *a.* Without limitation of person or number. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* The form of the verb that expresses, without regard to person or number, the action or condition asserted by the verb; as, *to love*. **infinitive mode‡.**—**in-fin'i-tude,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being infinite. **2.** An infinite quantity.—**in-fin'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being infinite; boundlessness; perfection. **2.** Something, as space, regarded as boundless. **3.** The portion of space that lies at an infinite distance. **4.** *Alg.* An infinite number or quantity. **5.** *Geom.* The point or series of points in space that by supposition lie at an infinite distance from the definite point in question.

in-firm', 1 in-fūrm'; 2 in-fĭrm', *a.* **1.** Feeble or relaxed, as from age. **2.** Lacking soundness, stability, or firmness. [< L.^{OF} *in-*, not, + *firmus*, strong.] Syn.: see FRAGILE; SICKLY.

—**in-fir'ma-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A small hospital. —**in-fir'mi-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A physical, mental, or moral weakness or flaw. **2.** Infirm condition. Syn.: see DISEASE; FOIBLE; ILLNESS. — **in-firm'ly,** *adv.* — **in-firm'ness,** *n.*

in-fix'^{t}, 1 in-fiks'; 2 in-fĭks', *vt.* To fix in, as by piercing; implant firmly. [< L. *in*, in, + *figo*, fix.]—**in-fix'ion,** *n.*

in-flame', 1 in-flēm'; 2 in-flām', *v.* [IN-FLAMED'; IN-FLAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stimulate or rouse to unnatural activity. **2.** To cause inflammation in. **3.** To cause to burst into flame. **4§.** To make larger; augment. **II.** *i.* To break into flame; become affected with inflammation. [< L.^{F} *in*, in, + *flamma*, flame.] Syn.: see INCENSE. —**in-flam'er,** *n.*—**in-flam'ma-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* Readily inflamed in any sense; easily set on fire or excited. Syn.: see ARDENT. —**in-flam"ma-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-flam'ma-bl**(e-ness^{F}‡. — **in-flam'ma-bly,** *adv.*—**in"flam-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** A morbid process in some part of the body characterized by heat, redness, swelling, and pain. **2.** The act of inflaming.—**in-flam'ma-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Tending to produce heat or excitement. **2.** Pertaining to inflammation.

in-flate', 1 in-flēt'; 2 in-flāt', *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-FLAT'ED^{d}; IN-FLAT'ING.] To cause to expand by filling, as with gas; puff up; elate; expand. [< L. *inflatus*, < *in*, in, + *flo*, blow.] Syn.: see PUFF; SWELL.—**in-flat'ed,** *pa.* **1.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Hollowed or puffed out. **2.** Bombastic. **in-flate't.** —**in-flat'er, in-fla'tor,** *n.*—**in-fla'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inflating; figuratively, bombast. **2.** Overissue, as of currency.

in-flect'^{d}, 1 in-flekt'; 2 in-flĕct', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To take grammatical inflection; decline or conjugate. **2.** To deflect. [< L. *in*, in, + *flecto*, bend.]—**in-flec'tion, in-flex'ion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being inflected. **2.** *Gram.* The changes undergone by words to express case, gender, person, tense, etc. **3.** Modulation of the voice.—**in-flec'tion-al, in-flex'tional,** *a.*—**in-flec'tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*

in-flex'i-ble, } 1 in-fleks'ı-bl; 2 in-flĕks'i-bl, *a.* Not to be
in-flex'i-bl^{F}, } bent, altered, or turned from a purpose; rigid; firm; stubborn.

Syn.: immovable, inexorable, obstinate, persistent, pertinacious, resolute, rigid, steadfast, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unrelenting, unyielding. See OBSTINATE.—Ant.: ductile, elastic, flexible, indulgent, lithe, pliable, pliant, supple, yielding.—**in-flex'i-bl**(e-ness^{F}, *n.* **in-flex"i-bil'i-ty‡.**—**in-flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-flict'^{d}, 1 in-flikt'; 2 in-flĭct', *vt.* To cause another to suffer; lay on; impose. [< L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligo*, < *in*, on, + *figo*, strike.]—**in-flic'tion,** *n.* A punishment; imposition.

in^{n}flo-res'cence, 1 in^{n}flo-res'ens; 2 in^{n}flo-rĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A stem, the buds of which are all flower-buds; a

flower-cluster. (2) The arrangement of flowers on the stem. **2.** The act of flowering; flowers collectively.

in'flow", 1 in'flō"; 2 ĭn'flō", *n.* The act of flowing in, or that which flows in.

in'flu-ence, 1 in'flu-ens; 2 ĭn'flu-ĕnç, *vt.* [-ENCED[t]; -ENCING.] **1.** To act upon, affect, or modify physically, especially in some gentle or gradual way. **2.** To exert or maintain a mental or moral power upon or over.

Syn.: actuate, affect, command, compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, instigate, lead, mold, move, persuade, prompt, stir, sway, urge. To *influence* (L. *in*, in or into, and *fluo*, flow) is to affect, modify, or act upon by physical, mental, or moral power, especially in some gentle, subtle, and gradual way; as, vegetation is *influenced* by light; every one is *influenced* to some extent by public opinion; *influence* is chiefly used of power acting from without, tho it may be used of motives regarded as forces acting upon the will. *Actuate* refers solely to mental or moral power *impelling* one from within. One may *influence*, but can not directly *actuate* another; but one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred which another's misrepresentation has aroused. *Prompt* and *stir* are words of mere suggestion toward some course of action; *dispose*, *draw*, *incline*, *influence*, and *lead* refer to the use of mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or indifference to action. *Incite* and *instigate*, to spur or goad one to action, differ in the fact that *incite* may be to good, while *instigate* is always to evil (compare ABET). To *urge* and *impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some act. *Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing its object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by some external power; as, the owner was *compelled* by his misfortunes to sell his estate. Compare ACTUATE; BEND; COMPEL; DRIVE; GOVERN; PERSUADE.—Ant.: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain, retard.—Prep.: influenced *to* some action *by* some cause or motive.

in'flu-ence, *n.* **1.** The gradual or unseen operation of some cause. **2.** Ability to sway the will of another. **3.** Electric induction. **4.** *Astrol.* The occult power that the stars are supposed to exercise over human affairs. **5†.** An inflow of energy, as from God. [F., < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in.] Syn.: affection, ascendency, authority, command, control, impulse, impulsion, management, mastery, power, prestige, restraint, sway, weight. See IMPULSE; MOTIVE; OPERATION.—Prep.: influence *with* a person; *on*, *upon*, or *over* a person or thing affected; *by*, *through*, or *by means of* any quality, attribute, etc.; *for* or *in behalf of* any person or object.—**in"flu-en'tial**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

in"flu-en'za, 1 in"flu-en'zə; 2 ĭn"flu-ĕn'za, *n.* An epidemic disease exhibiting catarrh of the upper air-passages, attended by fever. [It., INFLUENCE.]

in'flux, 1 in'fluks; 2 ĭn'flŭks, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing in; a continuous flowing in. **2.** A pouring in or instilling. [< L. *influxus*, < *influo*, flow in.]

Syn.: see ACCESSION.

in-fold'[d], 1 in-fōld'; 2 ĭn-fōld', *vt.* **1.** To wrap up in folds; enclose. **2.** To embrace in or as in the arms.

in-form', 1 in-fôrm'; 2 ĭn-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart information to. **2.** To give form, shape, or vitality to. **3†.** To guide. **II.** *i.* **1.** To communicate a knowledge of facts, as by way of accusation: usually with *against* or *on*. **2†.** To become manifest or apparent; take form. [< L.[r] *in*, in, + *forma*, form.]

Syn.: acquaint with, advertise, advise, apprise, communicate, disclose, divulge, impart, instruct, intimate, make known, mention, notify, reveal, teach, tell. See LEARN; TEACH.

—**in-form'ant**, *n.* One who imparts information.—**in-for-ma'tion**, *n.* **1.** Knowledge acquired or derived. **2.** Timely or specific knowledge. Syn.: see EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE; TIDINGS; WISDOM.—**in-form'a-tiv**(es, *a.*—**in-form'er**, *n.* **1.** One who informs against others. **2.** One who imparts information. **3.** A telltale. **4‖.** One who forms, fashions, or animates.

in-for'mal, 1 in-fôr'məl; 2 ĭn-fôr'mal, *a.* **1.** Not in the usual or regular form. **2.** Without ceremony; unofficial. **3†.** Mentally deranged or irregular. **-ly**, *adv.*—**in"for-mal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Absence of regular form.

in-for'tu-nate†, *a.* Unfortunate.—**in-for'tune†**, *n.* Misfortune.

in'fra-, 1 in'frə-; 2 ĭn'fra-, *prefix.* Below; beneath; on the lower part. [< L. *infra*, below, contr. of *infera*, abl. s. fem. of *inferus*, low.]—**in"fra-max'il-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone.—**in"fra-oc'u-lar**, *a.* Situated below the eye.—**in"fra-or'bit-al**, **-or'bit-ar**, **-or'bit-a-ry**, *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye.—**in"fra-red'**, *a. Phys.* Situated below the red end of the visible spectrum: said of certain invisible heat-rays.

in-frac'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of breaking or violating. **2.** A fracture. [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringo*, break.]—**in-frac'tor**, *n.*

in-fringe', 1 in-frinj'; 2 ĭn-frĭnġ', *v.* [IN-FRINGED'; IN-FRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* To encroach upon. **II.** *i.* To transgress or trespass on rights or privileges. [< L. *infringo*, < *in*, in, + *frango*, break.] **-ment**, *n.*—**in-fring'er**, *n.*

in"fun-dib'u-lum, 1 in"fun-dib'yu-lum; 2 in"fŭn-dib'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A funnel-shaped structure, conduit, cavity, or organ. [L., funnel, < *infundo*, < *in*, into, + *fundo*, pour.] **in"fun-dib'u-lar†**; **in"fun-dib'u-late†**.

in-fu'ri-ate, 1 in-fiū'ri-ēt; 2 ĭn-fū'ri-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To make furious. **II.** *a.* Infuriated; enraged; mad. [< L. *in*, in, + *furia*, fury.] Syn.: see VIOLENT.—**in-fu'ri-at"ed**, *pa.*—**in-fu"ri-a'tion**, *n.*

in-fuse', 1 in-fiūz'; 2 ĭn-fūş', *vt.* [IN-FUSED'; IN-FUS'ING.] **1.** To instil or inculcate, as principles or qualities: with *into*. **2.** To inspire or affect by infusion. **3.** To steep. **4.** To pour in. [< L. *infusus*, pp., < *in*, into, + *fundo*, pour.]—**in-fu'sion**, *n.* **1.** Instillation. **2.** That which is infused. **3.** The process of steeping any substance in a liquid for the purpose of extracting its medicinal properties; also, the liquid extract so obtained.

in-fus'i-ble[l], } 1 in-fiūz'i-bl; 2 ĭn-fūş'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of
in-fus'i-bil[p], } being fused or melted.—**in-fus"i-bil'i-ty**[l], **in-fus'i-bl(e-ness**[1p], *n.*

in-fu'si-bl(e[e2ş], *a.* That may be infused or poured in.—**in-fus"i-bil'i-ty**[2], **in-fu'si-bl(e-ness**[2p], *n.*

In"fu-so'ri-a, 1 in"fiu-sō'ri-ə; 2 ĭn"fū-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* A division of the animal kingdom, comprising numerous animalcules that occur in infusions of decaying substances. [Pl. of L. *infusorium*, < *infusus*; see INFUSE.]—**in"fu-so'ri-al**, *a.* **in"fu-so'ri-an†**; **in-fu'so-ry‡**.—**in"fu-so'ri-an**, *n.* One of the *Infusoria*.

-ing, *suffix.* Used to form (1) present participles; as, lov*ing*; (2) verbal nouns; as, cast*ing*.

in-gaged'†, *pp.* Pledged. [ONION.]

ing'an, 1 iŋ'ən; 2 ĭng'an, *n.* [Dial.] The onion. [Cor. of

in-gath'er-ing, 1 in-gath'ər-iŋ; 2 ĭn-ġăth'er-ing, *n.* The act or occupation of gathering in, specifically of a harvest. Syn.: see HARVEST.

In'ge-low, 1 in'ji-lō; 2 ĭn'ġe-lō, **Jean** (1820–1897). An English poet and writer; *High Tide*.

in-gem'i-nate, 1 in-jem'i-nēt; 2 ĭn-ġĕm'i-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To repeat or redouble. **II.** *a.* Repeated, redoubled. [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingemino*, < *in*, in, + *geminus*, twin.]—**in-gem"i-na'tion**, *n.*

in-gen'er-ate§[4], 1 in-jen'ər-ēt; 2 ĭn-ġĕn'er-āt, *vt.* To generate or produce within. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenero*; see ENGENDER.]—**in-gen"er-a'tion**, *n.*

in-gen'er-ate[1], 1 in-jen'ər-it; 2 ĭn-ġĕn'er-at, *a.* Not brought into being by generation.

in-gen'er-ate[2], *a.* Inborn.

in-ge'nious, 1 in-jīn'yus; 2 ĭn-ġēn'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or manifesting inventive faculty. **2†.** Of clever mind, or displaying bright mental qualities. [< L. *ingeniosus*, < *ingenium*, innate quality.]

Syn.: see CLEVER.—**in-ge'nious-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ge'nious-ness**, *n.* [to one.

in-gen'i-tal, 1 in-jen'i-təl; 2 ĭn-ġĕn'i-tal, *a.* That is natural

in"gé"nue', 1 an"zē"nü'; 2 ăn"zhē"nü', *n.* [F.] **1.** A young woman or girl who is artless, ingenuous, or innocent. **2.** *Theat.* The representation of an artless or ingenuous character; also, an actress who fills such a rôle.

in"ge-nu'i-ty, 1 in"ji-niū'i-ty; 2 ĭn"ġe-nū'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of having inventive power; cleverness in contriving or originating. **2.** Ingeniousness of execution or design. **3‖.** Ingenuousness; candor.

Syn.: acuteness, cleverness, cunning, dexterity, genius, ingeniousness, invention, inventiveness, readiness, skill. *Ingenuity* is inferior to *genius*, being rather mechanical than creative, and is shown in devising expedients, overcoming difficulties, inventing appliances, adapting means to ends. *Dexterity* is chiefly of the hand; *cleverness* may be either of the hand or of the mind, but chiefly of the latter. See ADDRESS.—Ant.: awkwardness, clumsiness, dulness, stupidity, unskilfulness.

in-gen'u-ous, 1 in-jen'yu-us; 2 ĭn-ġĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Free from disguise or dissimulation. **2.** High-minded; sincere. **3†.** Ingenious: an incorrect use. [< L. *ingenuus*, < *in*, in, + *gigno*, produce.] Syn.: see CANDID; HONEST.—**in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-gere', 1 in-jīr'; 2 ĭn-ġēr', *vt.* [Scot.] To insinuate or thrust in. [< L. *ingero*, < *in*, in, + *gero*, carry.] **in-gerr'‡**.

in-gest'[d], 1 in-jest'; 2 ĭn-ġĕst', *vt.* To put or take into the stomach. [< L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingero*; see INGERE.]—**in-ges'tion**, *n.* The act of introducing, as into the stomach.

in'gle, 1 iŋ'gl; 2 iŋ'ġl, *n.* [Sco-.] A fire or fireplace. [< Gael. *aingeal*.]—**in'gle-nook"**, *n.* A corner by the fire.—**in'gle-side"**, *n.* [Scot.] The fireside. Syn.: see HOME.

In'glis, 1 iŋ'glis; 2 iŋ'ġlis, **Henry David** (1795–1835). A Scottish traveler and writer.

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[3], *prefix*, page 406.

in-glo'ri-ous, *a.* **1.** Characterized by failure or disgrace. **2.** Without glory. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in'got, 1 in'gət; 2 ĭn'gŏt, *n.* **1.** A mass of cast metal from the crucible, as a bar of gold. **2†.** A mold in which an ingot may be cast. [< AS. *in,* in, + *ġeōtan,* pour.]

in-graft'ᵈ, 1 in-graft'; 2 ĭn-ġrăft', *vt.* **1.** To graft (a scion) for propagation; incorporate so as to form a part of. **2.** To graft.—**in-graft'ment,** *n.*

In'gra-ham, 1 iŋ'gra-ham; 2 iŋ'ġra-hăm, **Duncan Nathaniel** (1802–1891). A United States naval officer; became commodore in the Confederate navy.

in-grain', 1 in-grēn'; 2 ĭn-ġrān', *vt.* **1.** To dye before weaving; dye with scarlet or with any lasting color. **2.** To fix deeply; impress upon indelibly.

in'grain, 1 in'grēn; 2 ĭn'ġrān, *a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture; inwrought. [and wool or other filling.

in'grain, *n.* A carpet made of worsted or cotton warps

in'grate', 1 in'grēt''; 2 ĭn'ġrāt''. **I.** *a.* Ungrateful. **in-grate'ful‡** [Archaic]. **II.** *n.* One who is ungrateful. [< L.ᴱ *in-,* not, + *gratus,* thankful.]

in-gra'ti-ate, 1 in-grē'shi-ēt; 2 ĭn-ġrā'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT''-EDᵈ; -AT''ING.] **1.** To win confidence for (oneself). **2.** To secure favorable reception for. [< IN-¹ + L. *gratia;* see GRACE.] [ness; unfriendliness.

in-grat'i-tude, *n.* **1.** Lack of gratitude. **2†.** Unkind-

in-gre'di-ent, 1 in-grī'di-ent; 2 ĭn-ġrē'di-ĕnt, *n.* That which enters into the constitution of a mixture. [< L. *ingredien(t-)s,* ppr. of *ingredior,* enter.] Syn.: see PART.

In'gres, 1 aṅ'gr; 2 ăṅ'ġr, **Jean Auguste Dominique** (1780–1867). A French historical painter.

in'gress, 1 in'gres; 2 ĭn'ġrĕs, *n.* **1.** Means of effecting entrance; also, place of entrance. **2.** The act of entering. [< L. *ingressus.* pp. of *ingredior,* enter.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE. —**in-gres'sion,** *n.* The act of entering, or an entrance into something; an incorporation.

in'grown'', 1 in'grōn''; 2 ĭn'ġrōn'', *a.* **1.** Grown into the flesh, as a toe-nail. **2.** Derived from within; inborn.—**in'grow''ing,** *a.*

in'gui-nal, 1 iŋ'gwi-nəl; 2 ĭŋ'ġwi-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the groin. [< L. *inguinalis,* < *inguen,* groin.]

in-gulf'ᵗ, 1 in-gulf'; 2 ĭn-ġŭlf', *vt.* To engulf.—**in-gulf'ment,** *n.*

in-gur'gi-tate‖, 1 in-gūr'ji-tēt; 2 ĭn-ġūr'ġi-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT''EDᵈ; -TAT''ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To swallow greedily; guzzle. **2.** To engulf or plunge into. **II.** *t.* To drink to excess. [< L. *ingurgitatus,* pp. of *ingurgito,* < *in,* in, + *gurges,* gulf.]—**in-gur''gi-ta'tion,** *n.*

in-hab'itᵈ, 1 in-hab'it; 2 ĭn-hăb'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To live or dwell in; occupy as a home. **2†.** To make at home. **II.** *i.* To dwell continuously; live; stay at home. [< L. *in,* in, + *habito,* dwell.] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**in-hab'it-a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.* **1.** Habitable. **2†.** Not habitable.—**in-hab'i-tance,** *n.* The act of dwelling; residence. **in-hab'i-tan-cy‡.**—**in-hab'i-tant,** *n.* A resident.—**in-hab''i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**in-hab'it-ed,** *pa.* **1.** Having inhabitants; populated. **2†.** Lodged.—**in-hab'i-tiv(e-nessˢ,** *n.* Natural inclination to dwell or stay in a fixed place; in phrenology, the faculty that indicates love of place or country. **in-hab'i-ta''tiv(e-nessˢ‡.**

in-hale', 1 in-hēl'; 2 ĭn-hāl', *vt.* [IN-HALED'; IN-HAL'ING.] To inspire or draw in with or as a breath. [< L. *in,* in, + *halo,* breathe.]—**in''ha-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inhaling. **2.** That which is inhaled.—**in-hal'er,** *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** Something from or through which one inhales.

in''har-mo'ni-ous, 1 in''har-mō'ni-us; 2 ĭn''hăr-mō'ni-ŭs, *a.* Lacking in harmony; discordant. **in''har-mon'ic‡; in''har-mon'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS.—**in''har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in''har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-here', 1 in-hīr'; 2 ĭn-hēr', *vi.* [IN-HERED'; IN-HER'ING.] To be a permanent or essential part: used with *in.* [< L. *in,* in, + *hæreo,* stick.]—**in-her'ence,** *n.* **in-her'en-cy‡.**

in-her'ent, *a.* **1.** Permanently united; innate; essential. **2.** Pertaining as a property or attribute.

Syn.: congenital, essential, immanent, inborn, inbred, indispensable, indwelling, infixed, ingrained, inhering, innate, inseparable, internal, intrinsic, inwrought, native, natural, subjective. *Immanent* is a philosophic word, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it, and without reference to any working out (compare SUBJECTIVE). That which is *inherent* is an *inseparable* part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some outworking or effect: as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Frequently *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchanged, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence conveys higher praise than if we say *inherent* excellence. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congential, inborn, inbred, innate,* apply to living beings. *Congential* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects; as, *congential* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use, as when we speak of *innate* ideas; that which is *inborn, congential,* or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character. See NATURAL.—Ant.: accidental, casual, external, extrinsic, fortuitous, incidental, outward, subsidiary, superadded, superficial, superfluous, superimposed, supplemental, transient, unconnected.

—**in''he-ren'tial,** *a.*—**in-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-her'itᵈ, 1 in-her'it; 2 ĭn-hĕr'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive by nature from one's ancestors. **2.** To take by descent. **3.** To be endowed with. **II.** *i.* To come into possession of property by inheritance. [< L.ᴱ *in,* in, + *heres (hered-),* heir.]—**in-her'it-a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**in-her'it-a-bly,** *adv.*—**in-her'i-tance,** *n.* **1.** A heritage. **2.** The act of inheriting. **3.** A possession or blessing bestowed by divine gift. **4†.** Ownership or acquisition, or something acquired or enjoyed.—**in-her'i-tor,** *n.*—**in-her'i-trix,** *n. fem.* **in-her'i-tress‡.**

in-he'sion, 1 in-hī'ʒən; 2 ĭn-hē'zhon, *n.* The condition of inhering or being fixed in something. [< LL. *inhæsio(n-),* < L. *inhæsus,* pp. of *inhæreo;* see INHERE.]

in-hib'itᵈ, 1 in-hib'it; 2 ĭn-hĭb'it, *vt.* **1.** To hold back or in; prohibit. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* To forbid (a priest) to exercise his spiritual functions. [< L. *inhibitus,* pp., < *in,* in, + *habeo,* have, hold.] Syn.: see PROHIBIT.—**in''hi-bi'tion,** *n.*—**in-hib'i-to-ry,** *a.* **in-hib'i-tiv(eᴮ‡.**

in-hos'pi-ta-ble, ‖ 1 in-hes'pi-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-hŏs'pi-ta-bl, *a.*

in-hos'pi-ta-blᴱ, ∫ 1. Not hospitable. **2.** Barren; wild; cheerless. [OF., < *in-* (< L. *in-*), not; and see HOSPITABLE.] **in-hos'pi-tal‡.**—**in-hos'pi-ta-bl(e-nessᴱ,** *n.*—**in-hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**in-hos''pi-tal'i-ty,** *n.*

in-hu'man, 1 in-hiū'mən; 2 ĭn-hū'man, *a.* Not possessed of human qualities; cruel; savage; barbarous. Syn.: see BARBAROUS; SANGUINARY.

—**in''hu-man'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*]—**in-hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

in-hume', 1 in-hiūm'; 2 ĭn-hūm', *vt.* [IN-HUMED'; IN-HUM'ING.] **1.** To place in the earth, as a dead body; bury. **2.** *Chem.* To expose to a constant heat by burying in warm earth or dung. [< L. *inhumo,* < *in,* in, + *humus,* ground.] **in'hu-mate‡.**—**in''hu-ma'tion,** *n.*

in-im'i-cal, 1 in-im'i-kəl; 2 ĭn-ĭm'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of a character regarded as hurtful in tendency or opposed in influence; antagonistic. **2.** Unfriendly. [< L. *inimicus,* < *in-,* not, + *amicus,* friendly.]

Syn.: adverse, antagonistic, averse, contradictory, contrary, disaffected, harmful, hostile, hurtful, noxious, opposed, pernicious, repugnant, unfriendly, unwilling.—Prep.: *to* or *toward.*—**in-im''i-cal'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-im'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-bl(eᴱ, *a.* That can not be imitated; matchless; incomparable.—**in-im''i-ta-bil'i-ty, in-im'i-ta-bl(e-nessᴱ,** *n.*—**in-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-iq'ui-ty, 1 in-ik'wi-ti; 2 ĭn-ĭk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** Deviation from right; wickedness. **2.** A wrongful act. [< L.ᴱ *iniquita(t-)s,* < *in,* not, + *æquus,* equal.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; INJUSTICE; SIN.—**in-iq'ui-tous,** *a.* Wicked. Syn.: see CRIMINAL; SINFUL.—**in-iq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-iq'ui-tous-ness,** *n.*

init., *abbr.* [L.] *Initio* (in the beginning).

in-i'tial, 1 in-iṡh'əl; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'al. **I.** *vt.* [-TIALED or -TIALLED, -TIALDˢ; -TIAL-ING or -TIAL-LING.] To put one's initials on. **II.** *a.* **1.** Standing at the beginning or head. **2.** Pertaining to the first stage. **III.** *n.* The first letter of a word, name, etc. [F., < L. *initialis,* < *ineo,* enter.] **-ly,** *adv.*

in-i'ti-ate, 1 in-iṡh'i-ēt; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT''EDᵈ; -AT''ING.] **1.** To instruct in rudiments; introduce, as into a society. **2.** To be the first mover in. Syn.: see ENROLL; INSTALL; TEACH. **II.** *a.* Newly admitted. **III.** *n.* One who has been initiated. [< L. *initiatus,* pp. of *initio,* begin.]—**in-i''ti-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of initiating. **2.** Ceremonial admission, as into a society. Syn.: see BEGINNING. —**in-i'ti-a-tiv(eˢ.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A first move. **2.** The power of initiating; ability for original conception and independent action. **3.** The right of the people to demand any desired legislation from their representative assembly: usually accompanied by the *referendum.* See REFERENDUM.—**in-i'ti-a''tor,** *n.*—**in-i'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Introductory. **2.** Serving to initiate.

in-jectᵈ, 1 in-jekt'; 2 ĭn-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To throw or put in by force; especially, to introduce a fluid. **2.** To interject, as a remark, suggestion, etc. [< L. *injecto,* < *in,* into, + *jacto,* throw.]—**in-jec'tion,** *n.* The act of injecting, the state of being injected, or that which is injected.—**in-jec'tor,** *n.*

in-join'†, *v.* Same as ENJOIN.

in-joint'†, *vt.* To join; unite.

in''ju-di'cious, 1 in''ju-diṡh'us; 2 ĭn''ju-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not judicious; indiscreet; ill-advised. **2.** Wanting in judgment. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT. — **in''ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**in''ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-³, *prefix,* page 406.

in-junc'tion, 1 in-jŭŋk'shən; 2 ĭn-jŭŋe'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of enjoining. **2.** Urgent admonition. **3.** *Law.* A judicial order requiring the party enjoined to take or (usually) to refrain from some specified action. [< L.LL *in,* in, + *jungo,* join.] Syn.: see ORDER.

in'jure, 1 in'jur; 2 ĭn'jụr, *vt.* [IN'JURED; IN'JUR-ING.] To inflict harm or injury upon. [< OF. *injurer,* < L. *injurior,* < *injuria,* injury.]

Syn.: see ABUSE; HURT; VIOLATE.

—**in'jur-er,** *n.*—**in-ju'ri-ous,** *a.* **1.** Hurtful, deleterious, or detrimental in any way. 2‖. Disposed to inflict injury; inimical. Syn.: see BAD; PERNICIOUS. Compare INJURY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in'ju-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any wrong, damage, or mischief done or suffered. **2.** A source of harm. **3.** A wrong or damage done to another.

Syn.: blemish, damage, detriment, disadvantage, evil, harm, hurt, impairment, injustice, loss, mischief, outrage, prejudice, wrong. *Injury* is the general term including all the rest. Whatever reduces the value, utility, beauty, or desirableness of anything is an *injury* to that thing; of persons, whatever is so done as to operate adversely to one in his person, rights, property, or reputation is an *injury. Damage* (L. *damnum,* loss) is that which occasions *loss* to the possessor; hence, any impairment of value, often with the suggestion of fault on the part of the one causing it; *damage* reduces value, utility, or beauty; *detriment* (L. *deterere,* to rub or wear away) is similar in meaning, but far milder. *Detriment* may affect value only; *damage* always affects real worth or utility; as a rule, the slightest use of an article by a purchaser operates to its *detriment* if again offered for sale, tho the article may have received not the slightest *damage. Damage* is partial; *loss* is properly absolute as far as it is predicated at all; the *loss* of a ship implies that it is gone beyond recovery; the *loss* of the rudder is a *damage* to the ship; but since the *loss* of a part still leaves a part, we may speak of a partial or a total *loss. Evil* commonly suggests suffering or sin, or both; as, the *evils* of poverty, the social *evil. Harm* is closely synonymous with *injury;* it may apply to body, mind, or estate, but always affects real worth, while *injury* may concern only estimated value. A *hurt* is an *injury* that causes pain, physical or mental; a slight *hurt* may be no real *harm. Mischief* is disarrangement, trouble, or *harm* usually caused by some voluntary agent, with or without injurious intent; a child's thoughtless sport may do great *mischief; wrong* is *harm* done with evil intent. An *outrage* combines insult and *injury.* Compare synonyms for BLEMISH; CRIMINAL; INJUSTICE; LOSS; OUTRAGE; VIOLENCE.—Ant.: advantage, amelioration, benefit, blessing, boon, help, improvement, remedy, service, utility. — Prep.: injury *of* or *to* a person or thing; injury *by* fire; *by* or *from* collision, interference, etc.

in-jus'tice, 1 in-jus'tis; 2 ĭn-jŭs'tiç, *n.* The violation or denial of justice; an unjust act; a wrong.

Syn.: grievance, iniquity, injury, unfairness, unrighteousness, wrong. *Injustice* is a violation or denial of justice, an act or omission that is contrary to equity or justice; as, the *injustice* of unequal taxes. In legal usage a *wrong* involves *injury* to person, property, or reputation, as the result of evil intent; *injustice* applies to civil damage or loss, not necessarily involving *injury* to person or property, as by misrepresentation of goods which does not amount to a legal warranty. In popular usage, *injustice* may involve no direct *injury* to person, property, interest, or character, and no harmful intent, while *wrong* always involves both; one who attributes another's truly generous act to a selfish motive does him an *injustice. Iniquity,* in the original sense, is a want of or a deviation from equity; but it is now applied in the widest sense to any form of ill-doing. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL; INJURY; SIN.—Ant.: equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honesty, honor, impartiality, integrity, justice, lawfulness, rectitude, right, righteousness, uprightness.

ink, 1 iŋk; 2 ĭŋk. I‡. *vt.* To spread ink upon; discolor with ink. **II.** *n.* **1.** A colored liquid or viscous substance, used in writing, printing, etc. **2.** The dark fluid secreted by a cuttlefish. [< Gr.OF *enkauston,* orig. neut. of *enkaustos,* burnt in.] —**ink'ber"ry,** 1 iŋk'ber"i; 2 ĭŋk'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A small shrub of the holly family, with oblong leaves and roundish black shining berries. **2.** Same as POKEWEED.—**ink'er,** *n.*—**ink'horn",** *n.* An ink-holder; so called because formerly made of horn. — **ink'-stand",** *n.* A vessel to hold ink for writing. **ink'well"‡.**—**ink'y,** *a.* Consisting of, stained with, or containing ink; black.—**ink'i-ness,** *n.*

Inkberry in Fruit.
a, section of fruit; *b,* flowers.

Ink'er-man, 1 iŋk'ər-mən; 2 iŋk'er-man, *n.* A seaport in the Crimea, Russia; French and English defeated Russians, Nov. 5, 1854.

in'kle, 1 iŋ'kl; 2 ĭŋ'kl, *n. Manuf.* **1.** A broad linen tape. **2.** Formerly, a braid trimming.

ink'ling, 1 iŋk'liŋ; 2 ĭŋk'ling, *n.* An intimation; hint.

in-laid', 1 in-lēd'; 2 ĭn-lād', *pa.* Decorated by the insertion of wood, ivory, or other material. See INLAY.

in'land, 1 in'lənd; 2 ĭn'land. **I.** *a.* **1.** Remote from the sea. **2.** Not foreign; domestic. **II.** *n.* The interior of a country. **III.** *adv.* Toward the interior of a land.—**in'land-er,** *n.*

in-lay', 1 in-lē'; 2 ĭn-lā'. **I.** *vt.* [IN-LAID'; IN-LAY'ING.] To lay or insert in something, as in cabinetwork. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is inlaid. **2.** A pattern or design so produced.—**in'lay"er,** *n.*

in'let", 1 in'let"; 2 ĭn'lĕt", *n.* **1.** A small body of water leading into a larger: (1) A small bay or creek. (2) A tributary of a lake. **2.** An entrance, as to a culvert.

Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

in lim., *abbr.* [L.] *In limine* (on the threshold).—**in loc. cit.,** *abbr.* [L.] *In loco citato* (in the place cited).

in'ly, 1 in'li; 2 ĭn'ly, *adv.* In the inner parts; inwardly.

in'mate, 1 in'mēt; 2 ĭn'māt, *n.* One who occupies or lodges in a place with others; any occupant, specif., one under restraint or treatment, as in an almshouse, sanitarium, etc.

in'most", 1 in'mōst"; 2 ĭn'mōst", *a.* **1.** Farthest from the exterior. **2.** Figuratively, deepest and most intimate. [< AS. *innemest,* < *inne,* in.]

inn, } 1 in; 2 ĭn, *n.* A public house for the entertainment
in[F], } of travelers; a place where meals and lodging are obtainable; hostelry; tavern. [< AS. *inn,* < *in,* in.]—**inn'keep"er,** *n.* The proprietor or keeper of an inn. **inn'-hold"er‡.**

in'nate, 1 in'nēt; 2 ĭn'nāt, *a.* **1.** Native to or original with the individual; inborn; natural. **2.** *Metaph.* Intuitive. [< L. *in,* in, + *nascor,* be born.] Syn.: see INHERENT; NATIVE; RADICAL.—**in'nate-ly,** *adv.*—**in'nate-ness,** *n.*

in'ner, 1 in'ər; 2 ĭn'er, *a.* **1.** At a point farther in or inward. **2.** Pertaining to that which is interior; noting the spiritual or immaterial. **3.** Not easily discerned or understood; esoteric; hidden. **4.** *Zool.* Nearer the median line. [< AS. *innera,* compar. of *inne,* in.]—**in'ner-most",** *a.* Inmost.

In'ness, 1 in'es; 2 ĭn'ĕs, **George** (1825–1894). An American landscape-painter.

in'ning, 1 in'iŋ; 2 ĭn'ing, *n.* In baseball, cricket, etc., a turn at the bat; hence, the period during which a party is in control or action.

in'no-cence, 1 in'o-sens; 2 ĭn'o-çĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being innocent. **2.** Freedom from guilt. **3.** Harmlessness. **4.** Artlessness; simplicity; hence, weak-mindedness. **in'no-cen-cy‡.**

Syn.: blamelessness, goodness, guilelessness, guiltlessness, harmlessness, innocuousness, inoffensiveness, purity, simplicity, sincerity, sinlessness, stainlessness, virtue. *Innocence,* which is *goodness* without temptation or trial, or, perhaps without knowledge of possible evil, is less than *virtue* which is *goodness* that resists and overcomes temptation. Compare synonyms for INNOCENT.—Ant.: contamination, corruption, crime, criminality, evil, fault, guile, guilt, harm, harmfulness, hurt, hurtfulness, impurity, ruin, sin, sinfulness, stain, wrong.

in'no-cent', 1 in'o-sent; 2 ĭn'o-çĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not tainted with sin; pure; blameless. **2.** Innocuous; harmless. **3.** Guileless. **4.** Pretty and lowly. **5.** Lawful. **6.** Artless; imbecile. **7.** Entirely free or clear from: with *of;* as, *innocent of* wrong. **8.** Entirely lacking, as in some desirable quality. **II.** *n.* **1.** One unstained by sin. **2.** One who is weak-minded. [F., < L. *in-,* not, + *noceo,* injure.] Syn.: blameless, clean, clear, faultless, guileless, guiltless, harmless, immaculate, innocuous, innoxious, inoffensive, pure, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, upright, virtuous. *Innocent,* in the full sense, signifies not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept or duty; as, an *innocent* babe. *Innocent* is a negative word, expressing less than *righteous, upright,* or *virtuous,* which imply knowledge of good and evil, with free choice of the good. A little child or a lamb is *innocent;* a tried and faithful man is *righteous, upright, virtuous. Immaculate, pure,* and *sinless* may be used either of one who has never known the possibility of evil or of one who has perfectly and triumphantly resisted it. *Innocent* is used of inanimate substances in the sense of *harmless;* as, an *innocent* remedy, that is, one not dangerous, even if not helpful. *Innocent,* in a specific case, signifies free from the guilt of a particular act, even tho the total character may be very evil; as, the thief was found to be *innocent* of the murder. See CANDID; PURE. —Ant.: Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.

—**Holy Innocents,** the young children put to death by Herod and commemorated Dec. 28. *Matt.* ii, 16.—**in'no-cent-ly,** *adv.*

In'no-cent², *n.* Any one of 13 popes; particularly: (1) **In. I., Saint** (–417), who condemned Pelagianism. (2) **In. II., Gregorio Papareschi** (–1143), who condemned Abelard. (3) **In. III., Lotario de' Conti** (1161–1216), who laid an interdict on France and England; ordered the fourth crusade; raised the papal power to the highest point. (4) **In. IV., Sinibaldo de' Freschi** (–1254), who proclaimed a crusade against Frederick II. (5) **In. XI., Benedetto Odescalchi** (1611–1689), who quarreled with Louis XIV.

in-noc'u-ous, 1 in-nŏk'yu-ŭs; 2 ĭn-nŏc'yụ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having no harmful qualities. **2.** Pertaining to non-poisonous serpents. [< L. *innocuus*, < *in-*, not, + *nocuus*, harmful.] **in-nox'ious†.** Syn.: see INNOCENT.—**in-noc'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-noc'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-nom'i-nate, 1 in-nŏm'ı-nıt; 2 ĭn-nŏm'ı-nat, *a.* **1.** Without specific name. **2.** Anonymous. [< LL. *innominatus*, < L. *in-*, not; and see NOMINATE.]—**innominate artery,** a large but short trunk springing from the arch of the aorta near the heart.—**i. bone,** the hip-bone.

In'no-vate, 1 in'o-vēt; 2 ĭn'o-vāt, *vi.* [-VAT"ED[d]; -VAT"-ING.] To make innovations; introduce new things. [< L. *in*, in, + *novus*, new.]—**in"no-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The making of a change in something established. **2.** A novelty. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**In'no-va"tiv(e[s],** *a.* Characterized by innovations.—**In'no-va"tor,** *n.* An introducer of innovations.

Inns'bruck, 1 ins'pruk; 2 ĭns'pruk, *n.* A historic university city, capital of Tyrol, Austria; pop. 59,660. Occupied by Italian troops under terms of Austrian armistice in the Great War, Nov. 25, 1918.

in"nu-en'do, 1 in"yu-en'do; 2 ĭn"yụ-ĕn'do, *n.* [-DOS[z], -DOES[z], *pl.*] An indirect aspersion; insinuation. [L. abl. gerund of *innuo*, nod.] Syn.: see SUGGESTION.

In'nu-it, 1 in'u-it; 2 ĭn'ụ-ıt, *n. sing. & pl.* An Eskimo or the Eskimos collectively of Alaska: native name; literally, men.

in-nu'mer-a-ble, } 1 in-nū'mər-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-nū'mer-a-bl,
in-nu'mer-a-bl[y], } *a.* So numerous as not to be counted; very numerous. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**in-nu"mer-a-bil'i-ty, -bl(e-ness[z],** *n.*—**in-nu'mer-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-oc'u-late, 1 in-ŏk'yu-lēt; 2 ĭn-ŏc'yụ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To communicate (disease) by infection, as through the skin. **2.** To insert a bud in, as a tree, for propagation. **3.** Figuratively, to imbue; infect. [< L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculo*, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye.]—**in-oc"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* The insertion of a virus, as of small-pox, into the system through the skin. **2.** The operation of inserting a bud for propagation. **3.** Contamination; infection.—**in-oc'u-la"tor,** *n.*

in-or'di-nate, 1 in-ôr'dı-nıt; 2 ĭn-ôr'di-nat, *a.* Not restrained by prescribed rules or bounds; immoderate; excessive. [< L. *in-*, not, + *ordo*, order.] Syn.: see IMMODERATE; IRREGULAR. — **in-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*

in"or-gan'ic, 1 in"or-gan'ık; 2 ĭn"ôr-găn'ie, *a.* **1.** Devoid of organized physical structure; not organic. **2.** Not the result of living or organic processes. **3.** *Philol.* Abnormally or irregularly developed. **in"or-gan'i-cal‡.**

in-os'cu-late, 1 in-ŏs'kiu-lēt; 2 ĭn-ŏs'cū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite by contact of openings, as two vessels in an animal body. **II.** *i.* **1.** To intercommunicate. **2.** To meet and blend together, as by continuity.—**in-os"cu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Union by tube-like passages; intercommunication. **2.** A union that implies continuity.

in pos'se, 1 in pes'ı; 2 ĭn pŏs'ē. Having a possible but not an actual existence; potential: opposed to *in esse*. [L.]

In pr., *abbr.* [L.] *In principio* (in the beginning).

in pro'pri-a per-so'na. In one's own person. [L.]

in'put", 1 in'put"; 2 ĭn'pụt", *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The amount of energy received. **2.** *Physiol.* The amount of food taken into the body. **3.** [Scot.] Contribution.

in'quest, 1 in'kwest; 2 ĭn'kwĕst, *n.* **1.** A judicial inquiry into a special matter, as a sudden death. **2.** The body making such inquiry. [< L.[OF] *inquisita*, < *inquiro*, INQUIRE.]

in-qui'e-tude, 1 in-kwai'ı-tūd; 2 ĭn-kwī'e-tūd, *n.* A state of restlessness; disquietude. [Eng.] Inquiry.

in"qui-ra'tion, 1 in"kwı-rē'shən; 2 ĭn"kwi-rā'shon, *n.* [Prov.

in-quire', 1 in-kwair'; 2 ĭn-kwīr', *v.* [IN-QUIRED'; IN-QUIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To ask information about; search out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seek information by asking questions. **2.** To make investigation. [< L.[F] *inquiro*, < *in*, into, + *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: ask, examine, interrogate, query, question. To *ask* is to use some form of speech, short of direct command, for obtaining something from another. *Ask* has thus two distinct uses: (*a*) that which is *asked* may be some benefit, favor, help, relief, etc. Such *asking* is commonly not in the form of a question: as, "Please help me." (See synonyms for ASK); (*b*) that which is *asked* may be information, in which case the words ordinarily take the form of a question; in this latter sense *ask* is a synonym for *inquire*, etc. One may either *ask* or *inquire* one's way. In this sense *ask* and *inquire* are nearly interchangeable, chiefly differing in the fact that *ask* is the popular and *inquire* the more formal word, tho *ask* has place in the best literary use. Also, *ask* has more reference to the presence of a second person; the solitary investigator *inquires* rather than *asks* the cause of some phenomenon; in this sense *ask* is often used reflexively; as, "I *asked myself* why this happened." *Inquire into* thus becomes a natural synonym for *examine, investigate*, etc. Compare ASK; EXAMINE; QUESTION, *v. & n.*—Prep.: inquire *into* any matter demanding investigation; *about, concerning*, or *in regard to* the transaction; inquire *of* one who can give information; inquire *at* a house *for* a person or thing; *after* one's health; inquire *out* items or individuals from a mass or aggregate.—**in-quir'a-bl(e,** *a.*—**in-quir'er,** *n.*—**in-quir'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"qui-si'tion,** *n.* **1.** [I-] *R. C. Ch. Hist.* A court or tribunal for examination and punishment of heretics. **Holy Office†. 2.** The proceedings and findings of a jury of inquest. **3.** Investigation. Syn.: see HUNT; QUESTION. —**in"qui-si'tion-al,** *a.*

in-quir'y, 1 in-kwair'ı; 2 ĭn-kwīr'y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of inquiring. **2.** Investigation into causes, etc. **3.** A query.

Syn.: examination, interrogation, interrogatory, investigation, query, question, research, scrutiny, study. See QUESTION.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANSWER.

in-quis'i-tiv(e[s], 1 in-kwiz'ı-tiv; 2 ĭn-kwĭz'ı-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Given to questioning; curious. **2.** Inclined to the pursuit of knowledge.

Syn.: curious, inquiring, intrusive, meddlesome, meddling, peeping, prying, scrutinizing, searching. An *inquisitive* person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally *meddlesome* and *prying*. *Inquisitive* may be used in a good sense, tho in such connection *inquiring* is to be preferred; as, an *inquiring* mind. As applied to a state of mind, *curious* denotes a keen and rather pleasurable desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that *inquisitive* implies; a well-bred person may be *curious* to know, but will not be *inquisitive* in trying to ascertain, what is of interest in the affairs of another.—Ant.: apathetic, careless, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested.—Prep.: inquisitive *about, concerning, in regard to, regarding* trifles.

—**in-quis'i-tiv(e-ly[s],** *adv.*—**in-quis'i-tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*—**in-quis'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who makes inquiry or investigation. **2.** [I-] A member of the court of the Inquisition. **3.** A curious person.—**in-quis"i-to'ri-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

I. N. R. I., *abbr.* [L.] *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).

in'road, 1 in'rōd; 2 ĭn'rōd, *n.* A hostile entrance into a country; raid; any forcible encroachment. Syn.: see INVASION.

in'rush", 1 in'rush"; 2 ĭn'rŭsh", *n.* A sudden rushing in; invasion.

ins., *abbr.* Inspector, insurance.

in-sane', 1 in-sēn'; 2 ĭn-sān', *a.* **1.** Not sane; crazy; irrational. **2.** Set apart for the insane. [< L. *in-*, not, + *sanus*, sound.]

Syn.: absurd, cracked, crazed, crazy, delirious, demented, deranged, distracted, frantic, frenzied, irrational, lunatic, mad, maniac, maniacal, monomaniac, out of one's head, mind, senses, or wits, wandering, wild. *Crazed* and *crazy* are popular words (identical in meaning with the colloquial *cracked*) to denote what is preferably expressed by *insane* in literary, medical, and legal use. Compare synonyms for INSANITY.—Ant.: clear, collected, level-headed, sage, sane, sensible, sober, sound, wise.—**in-sane'ly,** *adv.*

in-san'i-ty, 1 in-san'ı-tı; 2 ĭn-săn'i-ty, *n.* A morbid condition of mind due to brain-disease; derangement; lunacy. **in-sane'ness‡; in-sa'nie†.**

Syn.: aberration, alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania. Of these terms *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive, including in its widest sense all morbid conditions of mind due to diseased action of the brain or nervous system. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity*, supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (L. *luna*): the term is now applied in general and legal use to any form of mental unsoundness except idiocy. *Madness* is the old popular term, now less common, for *insanity* in its widest sense, but with suggestion of excitement, akin to *mania*. In the derived sense, *lunacy* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for *insanity*. *Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers: the word is specifically applied to senile *insanity*, dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in perceptions and rambling thought. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception of that which does not exist or is not

present to the senses, as the seeing of specters or of reptiles in delirium tremens. *Monomania* is mental *derangement* as to one subject or object. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious *insanity*. Compare DELUSION; FRENZY; IDIOCY.—Ant.: clearness, good sense, lucidity, rationality, sanity.

in-sa'ti-a-ble, } 1 in-sē'shi-ə-bl *or* -shə-bl; 2 ĭn-sā'shi-ə-bl
in-sa'ti-a-bl[P], } *or* -sha-bl, *a.* Not satiable; not to be sated or satisfied; unappeasable. **in-sa'ti-ate‡.** Syn.: see GREEDY.—**in-sa"ti-a-bil'i-ty, in-sa'ti-a-bl(e-ness**[P], *n.*—**in-sa'ti-a-bly,** *adv.*—**in-sa'ti-ate-ness,** *n.*—**in"sa-ti'e-ty,** *n.* Unsatisfied wish or appetite.

in-sconce'†, *vt.* To ensconce.

inscr., *abbr.* Inscription.

in-scribe', 1 in-skraib'; 2 ĭn-scrīb', *vt.* [IN-SCRIBED'; IN-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To carve, as characters, upon the surface of; write in any way. **2.** To address in a formal dedication; dedicate, as a book. **3.** To mark with writing or engraving. **4.** To enter in a book or on a list, etc., by writing. **5.** *Geom.* To draw (one figure) in another so that the latter circumscribes the former. [< L. *in*, in, + *scribo*, write.]

Syn.: address, dedicate, engrave, impress, imprint, mark, stamp, write.—Ant.: see synonyms for CANCEL.—Prep.: inscribe a book *to* a patron; inscribe a marble *with* a name or legend; inscribe a name *on* or *upon* a stone, *among* the immortals, *in* a book.

—in-scribed', *pa. Entom.* Marked as if with written characters.—**in-scrib'er,** *n.*—**in-scrip'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inscribing, or that which is inscribed. **2.** Entry in a roll or the like. **3.** *Numis.* Lettering on a coin or medal across the middle of the reverse. Syn.: see RECORD; SUPERSCRIPTION. —**in-scrip'tiv(e**[S], *a.*

in-scru'ta-ble, } 1 in-skrū'tə-bl; 2 ĭn-scrū'tə-bl, *a.* That
in-scru'ta-bl[P], } can not be searched into; incomprehensible. [< L. *in*, in, + *scrutabilis*, discoverable.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**in-scru"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-scru'ta-bl(e-ness**[P]‡.—**in-scru'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'sect, 1 in'sekt; 2 ĭn'sĕct, *n.* **1.** A minute invertebrate animal; especially, a six-legged arthropod.

The typical insects or hexapods have the body divided into a head, a thorax of 2 segments, each of which bears a pair of limbs, and an abdomen of 10 segments, and pass through a more or less complete metamorphosis. There are usually 2 pairs of wings, sometimes one pair or none. **2.** Loosely, any small invertebrate apparently divided into segments. [< L. *insectum*, orig. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *inseco*, cut into.]—**in-sec'te-an,** *a.*—**in-sec'ti-cide,** *n.* That which kills insects, as insect-powder.—**in'sec-til(e**[S], *a.*

Insect.

a, head; *b*, prothorax with fore legs; *c*, scutellum; *d*, mesothorax showing the under wings (*e*) and manner of folding (*g*) under the elytron (*h*); *f*, abdomen and spiracle.

In-sec'ta, 1 in-sek'tə; 2 ĭn-sĕc'ta, *n. pl.* A class of arthropods, including and often restricted to the hexapods or typical insects. [L., pl. of *insectum*; see INSECT.]

in-sec'tion, 1 in-sek'shən; 2 ĭn-sĕc'shon, *n.* A cutting into; incision.

In"sec-tiv'o-ra, 1 in"sek-tiv'o-rə; 2 ĭn"sĕc-tiv'o-ra, *n. pl.* An order of insect-eating mammals, as shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. [< L. *insectum*, INSECT, + *voro*, devour.]—**in-sec'ti-vore,** *n.*—**in"sec-tiv'o-rous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding or subsisting upon insects. **2.** *Mam.* Pertaining to the *Insectivora*. [< L. *insectum*, INSECT, + *voro*, devour.]

in-sen'sate, 1 in-sen'sēt; 2 ĭn-sĕn'sāt, *a.* **1.** Manifesting or marked by a lack of sense or reason; brutish; mad. **2.** Destitute of sensibility.

in-sen'si-ble, } 1 in-sen'si-bl; 2 ĭn-sĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** That
in-sen'si-bl(e[P], } can not be felt or perceived by the senses. **2.** Destitute of sensation or perception. **3**†. Without intelligent meaning; senseless.

Syn.: see BRUTISH; NUMB.—**in-sen"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-sen'si-ble-ness‡.**—**in-sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

insep., *abbr.* Inseparable.

in-sert'[d], 1 in-sūrt'; 2 ĭn-sĕrt', *vt.* To put or place in something or between or among other things. [< L. *in*, in, + *sero*, join.]—**in-ser'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inserting, or the state of being inserted. **2.** An insert, as lace or the like, placed between pieces of plain fabric. **3.** Place or mode of attachment, as of a leaf to a branch. [set.

in'sert, 1 in'sərt; 2 ĭn'sert, *n.* That which is inserted; an in-

in-set', 1 in-set'; 2 ĭn-sĕt', *vt.* To set in; implant; insert.

in'set", 1 in'set"; 2 ĭn'sĕt", *n.* **1.** A leaf or leaves inserted, as in a book or newspaper. **2.** Influx, as of the tide.

in'shore", 1 in'shōr"; 2 ĭn'shōr". **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or occurring near the shore; as, *inshore* fishing. **2.** Coming toward the shore; as, an *inshore* wind. **II.** *adv.* Toward the shore.

in-shrine', 1 in-shrain'; 2 ĭn-shrīn', *vt.* To enshrine.

in'side", 1 in'said"; 2 ĭn'sid". **I.** *a.* Situated or occurring within. **II.** *n.* **1.** The side or part that is within. **2.** That which is contained; contents. **3.** An inside passenger. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In or into the interior; within. **2.** [U. S.] In less time or shorter distance. **IV.** *prep.* In or into the interior of.—**in-sid'er,** *n.* One who is inside; hence, colloquially, one who has special information or advantages, as in a financial transaction.

in-sid'i-ous, 1 in-sid'i-us; 2 ĭn-sĭd'i-ŭs, *a.* Doing or contriving harm, as if by lying in wait; working ill by slow and stealthy means. [< L. *insidiosus*, < *insidiæ*, ambush.] Syn.: artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, guileful, intriguing, sly, subtle, treacherous, tricky, wily.

—in-sid'i-ous-ly, *adv.*—**in-sid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'sight", 1 in'sait"; 2 ĭn'sīt", *n.* **1.** Intellectual discernment. **2.** A perception of the inner nature of a thing.

Syn.: see ACUMEN; WISDOM.

in-sig'ni-a, 1 in-sig'ni-ə; 2 ĭn-sĭg'ni-a, *n. pl.* Badges, etc., used as marks of office or distinction; hence, things significant of a calling. [L., pl. of *insigne*, mark of honor.]

in"sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* Not significant. (1) Without import. (2) Without importance; trivial.

Syn.: idle, immaterial, irrelevant, little, mean, meaningless, paltry, petty, slight, small, trifling, trivial. See LITTLE. —Ant.: considerable, essential, grand, grave, great, immense, influential, large, mighty, momentous, significant.

—in"sig-nif'i-cance, *n.* **in"sig-nif'i-can-cy‡.**—**in"sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*

in-sin'u-ate, 1 in-sin'yu-ēt; 2 ĭn'sĭn'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To indicate or suggest indirectly; intimate. **2.** To introduce gradually or by tortuous means. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make indirect allusions. **2.** To work oneself into a person's favor, etc. [< L. *insinuo*, wind in, < *in*, in, + *sinus*, winding.] Syn.: see ALLUDE.

—in-sin'u-at"ing, *pa.* Characterized by insinuation; insensibly winning favor and confidence.—**in-sin"u-a'tion,** *n.* Insidious suggestion or implication; something insinuated; a hint. Syn.: see SUGGESTION.—**in-sin'u-a-tiv(e**[S], *a.*—**in-sin'u-a"tor,** *n.*

in-sip'id, 1 in-sip'id; 2 ĭn-sĭp'id, *a.* **1.** Without flavor; unsavory. **2.** Not qualified to interest; vapid. [< L.[LL] *in-*, not, + *sapidus*, savory.] Syn.: see FLAT.—**in"si-pid'i-ty,** *n.* **in-sip'id-ness‡.**—**in-sip'id-ly,** *adv.*

in-sist'[d], 1 in-sist'; 2 ĭn-sĭst', *vi.* **1.** To make an assertion, or demand, with emphasis and persistence. **2.** To find support. [< L.[F] *in*, in, on, + *sisto*, stand.]

Syn.: persevere, persist. *Insist* implies some alleged authority or right; *persist* implies simply determination of will; we *insist* upon the action of others; we *persist* in our own. *Insist* is used of any urgency, good or bad, but very largely in the good sense; *persist* is used chiefly in a bad sense, *persevere* being preferred for the better meaning. See PERSIST.

—in-sis'tence, *n.* **in-sis'ten-cy†.**—**in-sis'tent,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in-sis'ture†, *n.* Stability; fixity; insistence.

in si'tu, 1 in sai'tiū; 2 ĭn sī'tū. In its original site or position: said especially in geology of a fossil, rock, etc. [L.]

in-snare', etc. Same as ENSNARE, etc.

in'so-late, 1 in'so-lēt; 2 ĭn'so-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To expose to the rays of the sun, as for bleaching, etc. [< L. *insolatus*, pp., < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun.]—**in"so-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of insolating. **2.** *Med.* Sunstroke.

in'-sole", 1 in'-sōl"; 2 ĭn'-sōl", *n.* **1.** The fixed inner sole of a boot or shoe. **2.** A removable inner sole placed within a shoe.

in'so-lent, 1 in'so-lent; 2 ĭn'so-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Presumptuously or defiantly offensive, as in language or manner; impudent. **2.** Grossly disrespectful. [F., < L. *in-*, not, + *soleo*, be accustomed.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY; IMPUDENT.

—in'so-lent-ly, *adv.*—**in'so-lence,** *n.*

in-sol'u-bl(e[P], 1 in-sel'yu-bl; 2 ĭn-sŏl'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being dissolved, as in a liquid; not soluble. **2.** That can not be explained or solved; insolvable. **3.** Impossible to pay or discharge, as a debt or obligation. **4**†. That can not be undone or loosed; strong.—**in-sol'u-ble-ness,** *n.* **in-sol"u-bil'i-ty‡.**—**in-sol'u-bly,** *adv.*

in-solv'a-bl(e[P], 1 in-solv'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sŏlv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of explanation; insoluble. **2.** That can not be untied or loosened. **3.** Counterfeit, or unnegotiable; as, *insolvable* bank-notes.

in-sol'vent, 1 in-sel'vent; 2 ĭn-sŏl'vĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unable to meet the claims of creditors; not solvent; bankrupt. **2.** Inadequate for the payment of debts. **3.** Pertaining to insolvency. **II.** *n.* A bankrupt.—**in-sol'ven-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] Bankruptcy.

in-som'ni-a, 1 in-sem'ni-ə; 2 ĭn-sŏm'ni-a, *n.* Chronic inability to sleep. [L., < *in-*, not, + *somnus*, sleep.]—**in-som'ni-ac,** *n.* One who suffers from sleeplessness.—**in-som'ni-ous,** *a.* Affected with insomnia; sleepless.—**in-som'no-lence,** *n.* Sleeplessness. [lowed by *that* or *as*.

in"so-much', *adv.* In such wise; to such a degree: followed by *that* or *as*.

in"sou"ciance', 1 aṅ"sū"syȯṅs' *or* in-sū'si-ənș; 2 aṅ"sų"cyäṅc'

or in-sụ'çi-anç, *n.* Careless unconcern; indifference; heedlessness. [F., < *in-*, IN-[3], + *souci*, care.]

in"sou"ciant', 1 aṅ"sū"syōṅ' *or* in-sū'si-ənt; 2 ăṅ"sụ"çyäṅ' *or* in-sụ'çi-ant, *a.* Without concern or care; heedless; unmindful. [F.]

insp., *abbr.* Inspector.

in'span", 1 in'span"; 2 in'spăn", *vt. & vi.* [S. Afr.] To harness or yoke up animals to a vehicle.

in-spect'[d], 1 in-spekt'; 2 ĭn-spĕct', *vt.* To examine carefully and critically. [< L. *inspecto*, < *in*, in, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; LOOK.—**in-spec'tion,** *n.* Critical investigation; especially, an official examination. Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**in-spec'tor,** *n.* **1.** A supervisor. **2.** An officer of police. Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.—**in-spec'tor-ate, in-spec'tor-ship,** *n.* The office or district of an inspector.

in-sphere', 1 in-sfir'; 2 ĭn-sfēr', *vt.* To ensphere.

in-spire', 1 in-spoir'; 2 ĭn-spīr', *v.* [IN-SPIRED'; IN-SPIR'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To breathe into the lungs. **2.** To animate or kindle as by spiritual influence. **3.** To stimulate, as a quality or action; instil; impart. **4.** To prompt (one) in the expression of views or sentiments; prompt or dictate (an idea, utterance, etc.) officially but covertly. **II.** *i.* To inhale air or any influence; draw in the breath. [< L. *inspiro*, < *in*, in, + *spiro*, breathe.] Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**in-spir'a-bl**(e[n], *a.* **1.** That may be breathed; inhalable. **2.** Capable of being inspired.—**in"spi-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** Inhalation. **2.** The inbreathing or imparting of an idea, emotion, etc.; hence, lofty thought, emotion, or creative power, as exhibited in art, letters, etc. **3.** Divine influence upon sacred writers. Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM.—**in-spir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.—**in-spir'er,** *n.*

in-spir'it[d], *vt.* To fill with spirit; animate; exhilarate. Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**in-spir'it-ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-spis'sate, 1 in-spis'ĕt; 2 ĭn-spĭs'āt. **I.** *vt.* [-SAT"ED[d]; -SAT"ING.] To give greater consistency to, as by boiling. **II.** *a.* Thickened; inspissated. [< L. *in*, in, + *spissus*, thick.] Syn.: see THICK.—**in"spis-sa'tion,** *n.*

inst., *abbr.* Instant, institute, institution.

in"sta-bil'i-ty, 1 in"stə-bil'i-ti; 2 ĭn"stə-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Unstable condition; want of stability or firmness; changeableness; flimsiness; inconstancy.

Syn.: changeableness, fickleness, flightiness, inconstancy, mutability, unstableness, unsteadiness.—Ant.: certainty, constancy, firmness, persistence, stability, steadiness.

—**in-sta'ble‡,** *a.* Unstable.

in-stall', 1 in-stôl'; 2 ĭn-stăl', *vt.* **1.** To invest with office by formal ceremony. **2.** To establish in a place or position. [< LL. *installo*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *stallum*, seat.] Syn.: inaugurate, induct, initiate, ordain.—Ant.: break, cashier, depose, dismiss.

—**in"stal-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Ceremonial introduction; institution. **2.** The introduction of machines or apparatus for use; as, the *installation* of a power-plant.—**in-stal'ment, in-stall'ment,** *n.* **1.** A partial payment. **2.** One of a number of parts of anything furnished at different times. **3.** The act of installing. Syn.: see PART.

in'stance, 1 in'stans; 2 ĭn'stanç. **I.** *vt.* [IN'STANCED[t]; IN'STANC-ING.] To refer to as an illustration. **II.** *n.* **1.** A case offered or occurring as an exemplification. **2.** The act of asking, or suggesting; solicitation. **3.** *Civ. Law.* Any civil action or judicial demand. **4‡.** An impelling cause; motive. [F., < L. *instantia*, < *instan(t-)s*; see INSTANT.] Syn.: see PRECEDENT; SAMPLE.—**in'stan-cy,** *n.* **1.** Urgency; solicitation. **2.** Immediateness.

in'stant, 1 in'stənt; 2 ĭn'stant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Immediately impending. **2.** Now passing; current; present; as, the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day of the month now passing). **3‖.** Eager and active; urgent; importunate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A particular point of time. **2.** A very brief portion of time; moment; second. [F., < L. *instan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insto*, stand upon.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.—**in"stan-ta'ne-ous,** *a.* **1.** Acting instantly. **2.** *Mech.* Relating to a particular instant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-stan'ter,** *adv.* Without an instant of delay. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.—**in'stant-ly,** *adv.* **1.** On the instant; immediately. **2‖.** With urgency; insistently. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

in-state', 1 in-stēt'; 2 ĭn-stāt', *vt.* [IN-STAT'ED[d]; IN-STAT'-ING.] To place or establish in an office or rank.

in sta'tu quo, 1 in stē'tū kwō; 2 ĭn stā'tū kwō. In its former condition: an abbreviation of *in statu quo ante fuit* (or *ante bellum*). [L.]

in-stau'rate‡, 1 in-stō'rēt; 2 ĭn-stą'rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"-ING.] To renew; renovate; restore. [< L. *instauratus*, pp. of *instauro*, < *in*, in, + **stauro*, set up.]—**in"stau-ra'-tion,** *n.*

in-stead', 1 in-sted'; 2 ĭn-stĕd', *adv.* In place or room; as, a friend *instead* of a foe.

in-steep'‡, *vt.* To steep or soak.

in'step, 1 in'step; 2 ĭn'stĕp, *n.* **1.** The arched upper part of the human foot. **2.** The front part of the hind leg of a horse. **3.** That part of a shoe or of a stocking that covers the instep.

in'sti-gate, 1 in'stı-gēt; 2 ĭn'sti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"-ING.] **1.** To bring about by inciting. **2.** To stimulate or goad to an action, especially a bad action. [< L. *instigo*, < *in*, on, + **stigo*, goad.]

Syn.: see ABET; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; SPUR; STIR.

—**in"sti-ga'tion,** *n.*—**in'sti-ga"tor,** *n.*

in-still', 1 in-stil'; 2 ĭn-stĭl', *vt.* [IN-STILLED', IN-STILD'[s]; IN-STIL'LING.] **1.** To inculcate gradually, as if drop by drop. **2.** To pour in by drops. [< L.[r] *in*, in, + *stilla*, drop.] **in-still'‡.—in"stil-la'tion, in-stil'ment,** *n.*

in-stinct', 1 in-stiŋkt'; 2 ĭn-stĭnct', *a.* Animated from within; moved by inward impulse; alive; usually followed by *with*. [< L. *in*, in, + *stinguo*, prick.]

in'stinct, 1 in'stiŋkt; 2 ĭn'stĭnct, *n.* **1.** A natural impulse or propensity that incites animals (including man) to the actions that are essential to their existence and development; animal sagacity. **2.** A natural or acquired aptitude.

Syn.: intellect, intelligence. The *instinct* of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great, as is well indicated by Paley (*Nat. Philos.* ch. 18): "An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction." In this sense we speak also of human *instincts*. See MIND.

—**in-stinc'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Of the nature of instinct; spontaneous. Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**in-stinc'tiv**(e-ly[s], **in-stinct'ly,** *adv.*

in'sti-tute, 1 in'stı-tiūt; 2 ĭn'sti-tūt, *vt.* [-TUT"ED[d]; -TUT"ING.] **1.** To establish or set up; found. **2.** To set in operation. **3.** To appoint to office.

Syn.: appoint, begin, commence, erect, establish, found, ordain, organize, originate, set up, start.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABOLISH.

in'sti-tute, *n.* **1.** An institution, as of learning. **2.** *pl.* Fundamental principles, as of law. **3.** An established principal or order. [< L. *in*, in, + *statuo*, set up.]—**in"sti-tu'tion,** *n.* **1.** That which is instituted; an established order. **2.** A corporate body, or the building occupied by it. **3.** The act of instituting.—**in"sti-tu'tion-al,** *a.* **in"sti-tu'tion-a-ry‡.—in'sti-tu"tiv**(e[s], *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute or establish. **2.** Established by authority; instituted.—**in'sti-tu"tor,** *n.*

instr., *abbr.* Instrument, instrumental.

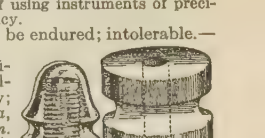
in-struct'[d], 1 in-strukt'; 2 ĭn-strŭct', *vt.* **1.** To impart knowledge or skill to; educate. **2.** To give orders or directions to. [< L. *in*, in, + *struo*, build.] Syn.: see INFORM; LEARN; TEACH.—**in-struc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of instructing; teaching. **2.** Imparted knowledge. **3.** The act of giving directions; a direction or order. Syn.: see EDUCATION; LEARNING; NURTURE; ORDER.—**in-struc'tion-al,** *a.* —**in-struc'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Fitted to instruct; conveying knowledge. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-struc'tor,** *n.* One who instructs; a teacher. **in-struct'er‡.—in-struc'tress,** *n. fem.*

in'stru-ment, 1 in'stru-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn'stru-ment, *n.* **1.** A means by which work is done; an implement, tool, or mechanism for scientific or professional purposes or for the production of musical sounds. **2.** A person doing the will of another. **3.** A legal writing, as a contract, deed, etc. [F., < L. *instrumentum*, < *instruo*; see INSTRUCT.] Syn.: see AGENT; RECORD; TOOL.

—**in"stru-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Helpful. **2.** Fitted for or produced by musical instruments. **3.** Traceable to a mechanical instrument, as errors in an observation. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"stru-men-tal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being instrumental. **2.** That which is instrumental.—**in"stru-men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The act or art of arranging musical compositions for performance by instruments. (2) The use of an instrument, as for producing peculiar effects. **2.** The act of using instruments of precision. **3.** Instrumentality; agency.

in-suf'fer-a-bl(e[r], *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.—**in-suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'su-lar, 1 in'siu-lər; 2 ĭn'sū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to an island; hence, isolated; narrow; contracted. [< L. *insula*, island.] — **in"su-lar'i-ty,** *n.* Narrowness or illiberality. **in'su-lar-ism‡.** — **in'su-late,** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To place in a detached state; isolate. **2.** *Elec.* To separate from other conductive bodies, as by a non-conducting substance. — **in"su-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of insulating; isolation. **2.** The act of surrounding a body with non-conductors. **3.** *Elec.* Material used in insulating.



Insulators.
1. Ordinary single-petticoat telegraph insulator. 2. Porcelain insulator.

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[2], *prefix*, page 406.

—**in'su-la"tor,** *n.* One who or that which insulates, as a non-conductor of electricity. See illus. on preceding page.

in'su-lin, 1 in'su-lin; 2 in'su-lin. *n. Chem.* A product that checks the accumulation of glucose in the blood: used as a remedy in diabetes.

in-sult', 1 in-sult'; 2 ĭn-sŭlt'. **I**d. *vt. & vi.* To treat with gross indignity; affront. **2**‖. To exult or triumph insolently. **3**†. To leap or trample upon; trample down. **II.** 1 in'sult; 2 ĭn'sŭlt, *n.* Something offensive said or done; an indignity or affront. **in"sul-ta'tion**†. [< L. *insulto,* < *in,* in, on, + *salio,* leap.] Syn.: (verb) see AFFRONT; MOCK; OUTRAGE; see OFFENSE.—**in-sult'er,** *n.*

in-su'per-a-ble, ‖ 1 in-siū'pər-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sū'per-a-bl, *a.*

in-su'per-a-blF, § Not to be surmounted or overcome; insurmountable. [< L.OF *in-,* not, + *superabilis,* that may be surmounted.]—**in-su"per-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-su'per-a-bl(e-ness**F†.—**in-su'per-a-bly,** *adv.*

in"sup-press'i-bl(eF, 1 in"su-pres'ı-bl; 2 ĭn"sŭ-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being suppressed or concealed. **in"sup-pres'siv(es**‡.

insur., *abbr.* Insurance.

in-sur'ance, 1 in-shūr'ans; 2 ĭn-shụr'anç, *n.* **1.** An act or system by which pecuniary indemnity is guaranteed by one party (as a company) to another party in certain contingencies, as of accident or loss, upon specified terms: in Great Britain often *assurance.* **2.** A contract made under such a system. **3.** The sum that the insurer has agreed to pay in case of the occurrence of the specified contingency. **5.** Guaranty or pledge.

in-sure', 1 in-shūr'; 2 ĭn-shụr', *v.* [IN-SURED'; IN-SUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contract, for a consideration, to pay a specified sum to (a party or his representatives) in case of loss, accident, or death. **2.** To make sure or secure; guarantee. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undertake or effect insurance. **2.** To take out a policy of insurance. [< OF. *enseurer,* < *en-,* in, + *seur,* sure.]—**in-sur'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**in-sured',** *n.* **1.** The person to whom insurance (as fire or marine) is to be paid after loss or damage. **2.** The person upon whose death or disability insurance (life or accident) becomes due. —**in-sur'er,** *n.* One who or that which insures.

in-sur'gent, 1 in-sūr'jent; 2 ĭn-sûr'ĝĕnt. **I.** *a.* Uprising against an existing government. **II.** *n.* One who joins in an insurrection. [F., < L. *in,* against, + *surgo,* rise.] Syn.: see TURBULENT.—**in-sur'gence,** *n.* **in-sur'gen-cy**‡.

in"sur-mount'a-ble, ‖ 1 in"sur-mount'ə-bl; 2 ĭn"sûr-

in"sur-mount'a-blF, § mount'a-bl, *a.* Such as can not be surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable. —**in"sur-mount'a-bly,** *adv.*

in"sur-rec'tion, 1 in"su-rek'shən; 2 ĭn"sŭ-rĕk'shon, *n.* **1.** An organized resistance to established government. **2**‖. A rising in mass, as to oppose an enemy. [< LL. *insurrectio(n-),* < L. *insurgo:* see INSURGENT.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**in"sur-rec'tion-al, in"sur-rec'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**in"sur-rec'tion-ist,** *n.*

in-swathe', *vt.* Same as ENSWATHE. [terpreter, intransitive.

int., *abbr.* Interest, interior, interjection, international, in-

in-tact', 1 in-takt'; 2 ĭn-tăct', *a.* Left complete or unimpaired. [< L. *in-,* not, + *tactus,* pp. of *tango,* touch.]—**in-tact'ness,** *n.*

in-ta'glio, 1 in-tä'lyo *or* in-tal'yō; 2 ĭn-tä'lyo *or* ĭn-tăl'yō, *n.* Incised or countersunk work; a gem or die so cut. [It.]

in'take", 1 in'tēk"; 2 ĭn'tāk", *n.* **1.** That which is taken in, in any sense. **2.** An inlet, as for water; a flow in.

in-tan'gi-ble, ‖ 1 in-tan'ji-bl; 2 ĭn-tăn'ĝi-bl, *a.* Not tan-

in-tan'gi-blF, § gible; impalpable; not directly appreciable by the mind.—**in-tan"gi-bil'i-ty, in-tan'gi-bl(e-ness**F, *n.*—**in-tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

in'te-ger, 1 in'tı-jər; 2 ĭn'te-ger, *n.* **1.** A whole. **2.** A number that is not a fraction. [L., < *in-,* not, + *tango,* touch.]—**in'te-gral.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting a completed whole. **2.** Constituting an essential part of a whole necessary to completeness; intrinsic. **in'te-grant**‡. **3.** *Math.* Pertaining to an integer. **4.** *Mech.* All of one piece. **II.** *n* **1.** An entire thing; a whole. **2.** A mathematical function of variables that remains constant. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in'te-grate,** *v.* [-GRAT"ED[d]; -GRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a whole; give the sum total of. **2.** *Math.* To find the integral of. **3.** To cause to become an integral part. **II.** *i.* To become whole or complete.—**in"te-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of integrating: the bringing together of parts into a whole. **2.** *Math.* The process of integrating or finding the integral.

in-teg'ri-ty, 1 in-teg'rı-tı; 2 ĭn-tĕĝ'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Uprightness of character; probity. **2.** Unimpaired state; completeness; soundness. [< L. *integrita(t-)s,* < *integer;* see INTEGER.] Syn.: see FIDELITY; JUSTICE; VIRTUE; WORTH.

in-teg'u-ment, 1 in-teg'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn-tĕĝ'yu-ment, *n.* Any natural outer covering or envelop, as the skin of an animal, coat of a seed, etc. [< L. *in,* upon, + *tego,* cover.]

in'tel-lect, 1 in'te-lekt; 2 ĭn'tĕ-lĕct, *n.* **1.** The faculty of perception or thought; mind; understanding. **2.** Intelligent people collectively. **3.** *pl.* [Vulgar or Obs.] Mental powers; senses; wits. [< L. *intellectus,* perception, < *intelligo;* see INTELLIGENT.]

Syn.: intelligence, reason, reasoning, understanding. According to the long-established division of the mental powers into the *intellect,* the sensibilities, and the will, the *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers. See INSTINCT; MIND; UNDERSTANDING.—Ant.: body, brute force, matter, passion, sensation, sense.

—**in"tel-lec'tion,** *n.* Exercise of the intellect; thought. —**in"tel-lec'tiv**(es, *a.*—**in"tel-lec'tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intellect; mental. **2.** Possessing intellect or intelligence; characterized by a high degree of intelligence. Syn.: see CLEVER; WISE.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ism,** *n.* Devotion to intellectual occupation; intellectual quality or power; intellectuality; also, belief in the supremacy of the intellect among the human faculties.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ist,** *n.*—**in"tel-lec"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being intellectual; possession of intellectual force or endowment. **2**§. A person distinguished for intellectual qualities.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* By means of the intellect; in a manner evincing intellect.

in-tel'li-gent, 1 in-tel'ı-jent; 2 ĭn-tĕl'i-ĝĕnt, *a.* **1.** Distinguished for or marked by intelligence; discerning. **2.** Endowed with intellect; reasoning. [F., < L. *intelligen(t-)s,* ppr. of *intelligo,* perceive.]

Syn.: acute, astute, bright, clear-headed, clear-sighted, clever, discerning, educated, instructed, keen-sighted, knowing, long-headed, quick-sighted, sensible, sharp-sighted, sharp-witted, shrewd, well-informed. See BRIGHT; CLEVER; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS; WISE.—Ant.: see synonyms for IGNORANT.

—**in-tel'li-gence,** *n.* **1.** Readiness of comprehension; mental ability. **2.** Information acquired or communicated; news. **3.** Mutual understanding. **4.** An intelligent being. Syn.: see INSTINCT; INTELLECT; KNOWLEDGE; MIND; TIDINGS; UNDERSTANDING.—**in-tel'li-genc-er,** *n.* A messenger; spy. —**in-tel'li-genc-ing,** *a.* Acting as a spy or messenger.— —**in-tel"li-gen'tial**§, *a.* **1.** Exercising or characterized by intelligence; rational. **2.** Conveying intelligence.—**in-tel'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*—**in-tel"li-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-tel'li-gi-bl**(e-ness**P**‡.—**in-tel'li-gi-bl**(eF, *a.* Capable of being understood. Syn.: see CLEAR; PLAIN.—**in-tel'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in-tem'per-ate, 1 in-tem'pər-ıt; 2 ĭn-tĕm'per-at, *a.* Characterized by lack of moderation; excessive, especially in the use of alcoholic drinks. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**in-tem'per-ance,** *n.* **1.** Lack of temperance or moderation; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic drinks. **2.** An intemperate act; an excess. Syn.: see EXCESS.

in-tend'd, 1 in-tend'; 2 ĭn-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To set the mind upon as something to be done; purpose; design. **2.** To signify. **3**‖. To fix in a tendency or course; direct. **4**†. To pretend. **II.** *i.* To have an intention; mean. [< L. *intendo,* < *in,* toward, + *tendo,* stretch.] Syn.: see PURPOSE. —**in-ten'dance,** *n.* Business management or superintendence.—**in-ten'dan-cy,** *n.* **1.** The office or work of an intendant. **2.** An administrative district in Spanish-America. **in-ten'den-cy**†.—**in-ten'dant,** *n.* **1.** A superintendent; provincial administrator, as under the Bourbons in France. **2.** A Spanish or Mexican district administrator or treasurer. **in-ten'dent**‡; **in"ten-den'te**‡ [Sp.]. Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.—**in-tend'ed,** I. *pa.* Made the object of design or intent; designed; colloquially, betrothed. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] One who is betrothed.—**in-tend'er,** *n.*—**in-tend'ment**‖, *n.* Intention.

in-ten'i-ble†, *a.* That can not hold or contain; untenable.

in-tense', 1 in-tens'; 2 ĭn-tĕns', *a.* Strained or exerted to a high degree; putting forth strenuous effort; extreme. [F., < L. *intensus,* pp. of *intendo,* INTEND.]

Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; VIOLENT; VIVID.

—**in-tense'ly,** *adv.*—**in-tense'ness,** *n.*—**in-ten'si-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make or become intense; increase in intensity. Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; INCREASE.—**in-ten'sion,** *n.* The act of straining or stretching; intensity.— **in-ten'si-ty,** *n.* The state of being intense; amount or degree of force or energy. Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; VIOLENCE; WARMTH.—**in-ten'siv**(es, *a.* **1.** Serving to intensify; thorough. **2.** *Agric.* Pertaining to the tillage of land by much labor and costly fertilization: opposed to *extensive.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in-tent', 1 in-tent'; 2 ĭn-tĕnt'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the mind earnestly bent or fixed; attentive. **2.** Firmly, constantly, or assiduously directed. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is designed; intention; meaning; aim; purpose. **2.** *Law.* (1) The state of mind in which or the purpose with which one does an act. (2) The character that the law imputes to an act. [< L. *intentus,* pp. of *intendo;* see INTEND.] Syn.: (adjective) see EAGER; (noun) see AIM; DESIGN; END; PURPOSE. —**in-ten'tion,** *n.* **1.** A settled direction of the mind toward the doing of a certain act. **2.** A purpose conceived.

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[2], *prefix,* page 406.

3. *Law.* An intelligent purpose to do a criminal act. **4.** *Surg.* Natural course, operation, or process. Syn.: see AIM; DESIGN; PURPOSE.—**in-ten'tion-al,** *a.* Done with intention; designed. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-tent'ly,** *adv.*—**in-tent'ness,** *n.*

in-ten'tive†, *a.* **1.** Attentive; intent. **2.** Requiring attention.—**in-ten'tive-ly†,** *adv.*—**in-ten'tive-ness†,** *n.*

in-ter', 1 in-tūr'; 2 ĭn-tĕr', *vt.* [IN-TERRED', IN-TERD'ª; IN-TER'RING.] To place in a grave or tomb, as a corpse; bury. [< F. *enterrer,* < L. *in,* into, + *terra,* earth.] Syn.: see BURY; HIDE.

in'ter-, 1 in'tər-; 2 ĭn'tər-, *prefix.* Between; together; among. [< L. *inter,* between, < *in,* in, + compar. suffix *-ter.*] A very large number of words beginning with *inter-* are self-explaining or readily understood by combining the meaning of *inter-* with that of the second element of the compound, as in the following list. Those that require to be specially noted will be found in vocabulary place.

in"ter-act'	in"ter-de-pen'dent	in'ter-node
in"ter-ac'tion	in"ter-dif-fuse'	in"ter-o"ce-an'ic
in"ter-a'gent	in"ter-dif-fu'sion	in"ter-oc'u-lar
in"ter-an'i-mate	in"ter-dig'i-tal	in"ter-or'bit-al
in"ter-blend'	in"ter-fem'o-ral	in"ter-pen'e-trate
in"ter-brach'i-al	in"ter-fi'brous	in"ter-place'
in"ter-breed'	in"ter-fold'	in"ter-plan'e-ta-ry
in"ter-ca-rot'id	in"ter-fu-ent	in"ter-play'
in"ter-car'pal	in"ter-fric'tion	in"ter-po'lar
in"ter-car"ti-lag'i-nous	in"ter-ful'gent	in"ter-ra'cial
	in"ter-fuse'	in"ter-ra'di-al
in"ter-cel'lu-lar	in"ter-fu'sion	in"ter-re-ceive'
in"ter-chain'	in"ter-glan'du-lar	in"ter-re-lat'ed
in"ter-clav'i-cle	in"ter-glob'u-lar	in"ter-re-la'tion
in"ter-cla-vic'u-lar	in"ter-growth"	in"ter-rule'
in"ter-col-le'gi-ate	in"ter-ja'cence	in"ter-scene'
in"ter-co-lo'ni-al	in"ter-ja'cent	in"ter-so'cial
in"ter-com-mu'ni-cate	in"ter-join'	in"ter-so'nant
	in"ter-junc'tion	in"ter-speech"
in"ter-com-mu'ni-ty	in"ter-knit'	in"ter-stel'lar
	in"ter-knot'	in"ter-strat'i-fy
in"ter-com-plex'i-ty	in"ter-lam'i-nar	in"ter-tan'gle
	in"ter-lam'i-na'-tion	in"ter-ter'ri-to'ri-al
in"ter-con-nect'	in"ter-lap'	in"ter-traf'fic
in"ter-con-nec'tion	in"ter-lay'	in"ter-tri'bal
in"ter-con"ti-nen'-tal	in"ter-lig'a-men'-tous	in"ter-trop'i-cal
		in"ter-tu'bu-lar
in"ter-con-vert'i-ble	in"ter-link'	in"ter-twine'
	in"ter-lock'	in"ter-twist'
in"ter-cross'	in"ter-mi-gra'tion	in"ter-u'nion
in"ter-cur'rent	in"ter-mo-lec'u-lar	in"ter-u"ni-ver'si-ty
in"ter-de-nom'i-na'tion-al	in"ter-mon'tane	
	in"ter-mun'dane	in"ter-wind'
in"ter-de-pen'dence	in"ter-mu'ral	in"ter-wreathe'

in-ter'ca-late, 1 in-tūr'kə-lēt; 2 ĭn-tĕr'ca-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"-ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To insert or interpolate, especially in an irregular manner. **2.** To introduce into the calendar. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *calo,* call.]—**in-ter'ca-la-ry,** *a.* **1.** Added to the calendar. **2.** Containing an added day. **3.** Interposed; inserted.—**in-ter"ca-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The insertion of one thing between other things, especially in an irregular manner. **2.** An insertion of a day or days in the calendar.

in"ter-cede', 1 in"tər-sīd'; 2 ĭn"ter-çēd', *vi.* [-CED'ED[d]; -CED'ING.] To mediate between persons; make intercession; plead: with *for.* [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *cedo,* go.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**in"ter-ce'dent‡,** *a.* Going or passing between; also, mediating.—**in"ter-ce'dent-ly,** *adv.* —**in"ter-ced'er,** *n.* An intercessor.

in"ter-cept'ª, 1 in"tər-sept'; 2 ĭn"ter-çĕpt', *vt.* To prevent from reaching a destination; interrupt the course of; stop. [< L. *inter,* between, + *capio,* take.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE; SHUT.—**in"ter-cep'tion,** *n.*—**in"ter-cep'tiv(eª,** *a.*—**in"ter-cep'tor,** *n.* **in"ter-cept'er‡.**

in"ter-ces'sion, 1 in"tər-sesh'ən; 2 ĭn"ter-çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of interceding between persons; entreaty in behalf of others. **2.** *Liturg.* A prayer, or series of prayers, for persons of different conditions. [< L. *intercessio,* < *intercedo;* see INTERCEDE.]—**in"ter-ces'sor,** *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.—**in"ter-ces'so-ry,** *a.*

in"ter-change', 1 in"tər-chēnj'; 2 ĭn"ter-chānġ', *vt.* & *vi.* To put each of two things in the place of the other; receive and return reciprocally; alternate.—**in'ter-change",** *n.* **1.** Exchange. **2.** Alternation. **in"ter-change'ment‡.** Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**in"ter-change'-a-bl(eª,** *a.*—**in"ter-change'a-bl(e-nessª,** *n.* **in"ter-change"a-bll'i-ty‡.**—**in"ter-change'a-bly,** *adv.*

in"ter-cip'i-ent, 1 in"tər-sip'i-ent; 2 ĭn"ter-çip'i-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Intercepting; stopping. **II.** *n.* One who or that which intercepts. [< L. *intercipien(t-)s,* ppr. of *intercipio;* see INTERCEPT.]

in"ter-clude', 1 in"tər-klūd'; 2 ĭn"ter-cluḏ', *vt.* [-CLUD'ED[d]; -CLUD'ING.] To shut out; cut off; intercept. [< L. *intercludo,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *claudo,* close.]—**in"ter-clu'sion,** *n.*

in"ter-co-lum"ni-a'tion, 1 in"tər-ko-lum"ni-ē'shən; 2 ĭn"ter-co-lūm"ni-ā'shon, *n. Arch.* The space or method of spacing between columns. [< L. *intercolumnium,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *columna,* column.]—**in"ter-co-lum'nar,** *a.* Placed between columns.

in"ter-com-mune', 1 in"tər-kə-miūn'; 2 ĭn"ter-co-mūn', *v.* **I.** *t. Scot. Hist.* To denounce for communing with rebels. **II.** *i.* To hold mutual intercourse; commune together.

in"ter-cos'tal, 1 in"tər-kos'təl; 2 ĭn"ter-cŏs'tal. **I.** *a.* Being or occurring between the ribs. **II.** *n.* An intercostal muscle.

in'ter-course, 1 in'tər-kōrs; 2 ĭn'ter-cōrs, *n.* **1.** Mutual exchange; commerce; communication. **2.** The interchange of ideas. [< L.[OF] *inter,* between, + *curro,* run.]

Syn.: association, commerce, communication, communion, connection, conversation, converse, correspondence, dealing, exchange, fellowship, interchange, intercommunication, intercommunion, reciprocation, reciprocity. See CONVERSATION.—Ant.: alienation, avoidance, boycotting, deserting, estrangement, forsaking, ostracism, reserve, reticence, silence.

in"ter-dict', 1 in"tər-dikt'; 2 ĭn"ter-dict'. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To prohibit or restrain authoritatively. **2.** *Eccl.* To exclude from religious privileges. **II.** 1 in'tər-dikt; 2 ĭn'ter-dĭct, *n.* **1.** A prohibitive order; ban. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A ban formally declared by the Pope, forbidding the clergy to perform religious services or administer the sacraments under certain circumstances. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *dico,* say.] Syn.: see PROHIBIT.—**in"ter-dic'tion,** *n.* Official prohibition.—**in"ter-dic'tiv(eª, *a.* -ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-dic'to-ry,** *a.* Interdicting.

in'ter-est, 1 in'tər-est; 2 ĭn'ter-ĕst. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To awaken the interest of. **2.** To induce to participate in. **3.** Originally, to be of advantage to. [OF., < L. *interest,* it concerns.] **in'ter-essᵗ.**

Syn.: amuse, attract, concern, engage, entertain, excite, hold, import, matter, occupy. *Interest* is used absolutely without a preposition, and with or without other qualification; *import* is now commonly used with a preposition and with some word or phrase indicating measure or estimate of value; as, it *imports* much *to* me; what does that *import?* It much *imports* me is a frequent literary form. A matter may *interest* one financially or intellectually; in the former sense the noun is very commonly used; as, it is of *interest* to me. See AMUSE; CONCERN; ENTERTAIN.—Ant.: bore, disturb, fatigue, tire, weary, worry.

—**in'ter-est-ed,** *pa.* **1.** Having the attention attracted or the feelings engaged. **2.** Biased. **3.** Being a part-owner. —**in'ter-est-ing,** *pa.* Possessing or exciting interest; attractive.

in'ter-est, *n.* **1.** Attention with a sense of concern; loosely, lively sympathy or curiosity. **2.** That which is of advantage or profit; benefit. **3.** Payment for the use of money, or money so paid. **4.** Figuratively, something added in making a return. **5.** Proprietary right or share. **6.** The persons interested in some department of work or business. **7.** Power to procure favorable regard; influence. **8.** Selfish consideration; private advantage.

in"ter-fere', 1 in"tər-fīr'; 2 ĭn"ter-fēr', *vi.* [-FERED'; -FER'ING.] **1.** To enter into or take part in the concerns of others, especially to prevent some action. **2.** To happen as an obstacle; intervene. **3.** To come into mutual conflict; clash. **4.** To strike a shoe or hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg: said of horses. **5.** *Baseball.* To obstruct improperly the course of a base-runner between bases. [< L.F *inter,* between, + *ferio,* strike.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**in"ter-fer'ence,** *n.* **1.** The act of interfering; conflict; collision. **2.** *Phys. Sci.* The action of two vibratory motions or effects that tend to neutralize or to augment each other. **3.** The conflict created by an application for a patent, covering, wholly or partly, any pending application or unexpired patent. Syn.: see FRICTION.

in-ter'ga-to-ry†, *n.* An interrogatory: a contraction.

in"ter-gla'cial, 1 in"tər-glē'shal *or* -glas'i-əl; 2 in"ter-glā'-shal *or* -glāç'i-al, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to the interval between periods of continental glaciation.

in'ter-im, 1 in'tər-im; 2 ĭn'ter-ĭm, *n.* An intermediate season; time between periods. [L.]

in-te'ri-or, 1 in-tī'ri-ər *or* -ər; 2 ĭn-tē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring within something or between limits; internal. **2.** Pertaining to something within. **3.** Inland. **4.** *Astron.* Having an orbit within the earth's. **II.** *n.* **1.** The internal part; inside. **2.** The inland or central region of a country. **3.** *Theat.* A painted scene or drop representing the inside of a dwelling, etc. **4.** The domestic affairs of a country; home ministry. [OF., < L. *interior,* compar. of *inter;* see INTER-.] **-ly,** *adv.*

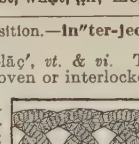
interj., *abbr.* Interjection.

in"ter-ject'ᵈ, 1 in"tər-jekt'; 2 ĭn"ter-jĕct', *vt.* & *vi.* To throw between other things. [< L. *inter,* between, + *jacio,* throw.]—**in"ter-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The part of speech that expresses sudden emotion, etc., as oh! alas! **2.** The act

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[2], *prefix,* page 406.

of ejaculating. **3.** A sudden interposition.—**in"ter-jec'tion-al,** *a.* **in"ter-jec'to-ry‡.**

in"ter-lace't, 1 in"tər-lēs'; 2 ĭn"tər-lāç', *vt. & vi.* To weave or twine together; be interwoven or interlocked with each other; entwine.



Interlaced Arcade.

In"ter-la'ken, 1 in"tər-lä'kĕn; 2 ĭn"tər-lä'kĕn, *n.* A village in central Switzerland between lakes Brienz and Thun; a pleasure-resort; pop. 3,000. [< INTER- + L. *lacus,* lake.]

in"ter-lard'd, 1 in"tər-lärd'; 2 ĭn"tər-lärd', *vt.* To diversify, as by inserting fat in lean; make frequent interpolations in.

in"ter-leav(e'F, 1 in"tər-lēv'; 2 ĭn"tər-lēv', *vt.* **1.** To supply with additional leaves inserted among others, as a book. **2.** To put between leaves, as an extra leaf.—**in'ter-leaf",** *n.* A blank leaf inserted or bound between others, so as to permit of written additions.

in"ter-line', *vt.* **1.** To write or print between the lines of. **2.** To insert between lines. **3.** To write or print in alternate lines.—**in"ter-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Situated between lines; having matter inserted between the lines. **in"ter-lin'e-al‡.—in"ter-lin"e-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of interlining. **2.** An interpolation between lines.

in"ter-lo-cu'tion, 1 in"tər-lo-kiū'shən; 2 ĭn"tər-lo-cū'shon, *n.* Interchange of speech; dialog. [< L. *inter,* between, + *loquor,* speak.]—**in"ter-loc'u-tor,** *n.* One who takes part in a conversation; an interpreter; questioner.—**in"ter-loc'u-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to dialog; conversational. **2.** Interposed, as in a narrative. **3.** *Law.* Done during pendency of a suit, but not final.

in"ter-lope', 1 in"tər-lōp'; 2 ĭn"tər-lōp', *vi.* [-LOPED'‡; -LOP'ING.] To intrude into business belonging to others; intrude wrongfully or offensively.

in'ter-lop"er, *n.* **1.** One who thrusts himself into a place without right. **2.** One who traffics in a trade legally belonging to others. [< D. *enterloper,* < F. *entre,* between, + D. *looper,* runner.]

in'ter-lude, 1 in'tər-liūd; 2 ĭn'ter-lūd, *n.* An action considered as coming between others of greater importance; an entertainment between acts, or a short passage of music between stanzas, etc. [< L.OF *inter,* between, + *ludus,* play.]

in"ter-lu'nar, 1 in"tər-liū'nər; 2 ĭn"ter-lū'nar, *a. Astron.* Pertaining to the period, generally about four days in each lunation, during which the moon is invisible, owing to her proximity to the sun. **in"ter-lu'na-ry‡.**

in"ter-mar'riage, 1 in"tər-mar'ij; 2 ĭn"ter-măr'ăg, *n.* **1.** Marriage between persons of different families, races, etc. **2.** Marriage between blood-kindred.—**in"ter-mar'ry,** *vi.*

in"ter-med'dle, } 1 in"tər-med'l; 2 ĭn"ter-mĕd'l, *vi.* To
in"ter-med'lF, } interfere unduly in the affairs of others. Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**in"ter-med'dler,** *n.*

in"ter-me'di-al, 1 in"tər-mī'dı-əl; 2 ĭn"ter-mē'di-al, *a.* Serving as a medium; intermediate. [< L. *intermedius,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *medius,* middle.]

in"ter-me'di-a-ry. **I.** *a.* Situated, acting, or occurring between. **II.** *n.* **1.** An intermediate agent or medium. **2.** Intermediation.

in"ter-me'di-ate, 1 in"tər-mī'dı-ēt; 2 ĭn"ter-mē'di-āt. **I.**d. *vi.* To act as an intermediary. **II.** *a.* Being in a middle place or degree. [< L. *inter,* between, + *medius,* middle.]—**in"ter-me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-me"di-a'tion,** *n.* [The act of interring; burial.

in-ter'ment, 1 in-tūr'ment or -mənt; 2 ĭn-tĕr'ment, *n.*

in"ter-mez'zo, 1 in"tər-med'zo; 2 ĭn"ter-mĕd'zo, *n.* [-ZI, 1 -zī; 2 -zī, *pl.*] **1.** A song, chorus, or short ballet given between the acts of a play or opera. **2.** *Mus.* A short movement connecting the main divisions of an important composition. [It., < L. *intermedius;* see INTERMEDIATE.]

in-ter'mi-na-ble, } 1 in-tūr'mı-nə-bl; 2 ĭn-tĕr'mi-na-bl,
in-ter'mi-na-blF, } *a.* Having no limit or end; continuing forever or for a very long time. Syn.: see ETERNAL; INFINITE; PERPETUAL.—**in-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

in"ter-min'gl(eF, *vt. & vi.* To mingle together; mix.

in"ter-mit', 1 in"tər-mit'; 2 ĭn"ter-mĭt', *vt. & vi.* [-MIT'TED'‡; -MIT'TING.] To cease temporarily; interrupt; suspend. [< L. *inter,* between, + *mitto,* send.]
Syn.: see CEASE; SUSPEND.
—**in"ter-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** Temporary cessation; interruption. **2.** A recess; interval.—**in"ter-mis'siv(es,** *a.* Having intermissions.—**in"ter-mit'tence,** *n.* **in"ter-mit'ten-cy‡.—in"ter-mit'tent,** *a.* Having periods of intermission. — **intermittent current** (*Elec.*), an interrupted current flowing in one direction.—**in"ter-mit'tent-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-mix'ture, *n.* [**in"ter-mix'**t, *vt. & vi.* To mingle with; become mixed.—

in-tern', 1 in-tūrn'; 2 ĭn-tĕrn'. **I.** *vt.* To shut within a particular place; place under restraint. **II.** *n.* An inmate; specif., an advanced student or recent graduate resident in a hospital, who assists the surgeon or physician. [< F. *interner,* < L. *internus,* inward, < *inter;* see INTER-.]—**in-tern'ment,** *n.*

in-ter'nal, 1 in-tūr'nəl; 2 ĭn-tĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Situated in the inside; interior. **2.** Pertaining to or derived from the inside; based on the thing itself. **3.** Pertaining to the inner self or the mind. **4.** Pertaining to the interior affairs of a country. Syn.: see INHERENT.—**in-ter"nal-com-bus'tion,** *a. Mech.* Of or pertaining to an engine whose pressure-energy is produced by burning or exploding in its cylinder a mixture of air and fuel, as gasoline.—**internal revenue,** national revenue derived from domestic excise and license duties and special taxes.—**in-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* As to the interior.

in"ter-na'tion-al, 1 in"tər-naśh'ən-əl; 2 ĭn"ter-năsh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to two or more nations; affecting nations generally. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-na'tion-al-ism,** *n.* —**in"ter-na'tion-al-ist,** *n.*—**in"ter-na'tion-al-ize,** *vt.*

in"ter-ne'cine, } 1 in"tər-nī'sın; 2 ĭn"ter-nē'çin, *a.* In-
in"ter-ne'cins, } volving mutual slaughter; sanguinary. [< L. *inter,* among, + *neco,* slay.] **in"ter-ne'cive(es‡.**

in'ter nos, 1 in'tər nōs; 2 ĭn'ter nōs. Between ourselves. [L.]

in"ter-nun'ci-o, 1 in"tər-nun'shı-o; 2 ĭn"ter-nūn'shi-o, *n.* A papal minister at minor courts. [It., < L. *internuncius, internuntius,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *nuntius;* see NUNCIO.] **in"ter-nun'ci-us‡.—in"ter-nun'cial,** *a.*

in"ter-pel'late, 1 in"tər-pel'ēt; 2 ĭn"ter-pĕl'āt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED'‡; -LAT-ING.] To interrogate peremptorily, as in a deliberative assembly. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *pello,* drive.]—**in"ter-pel-la'tion,** *n.*

in"ter-plead'e, 1 in"tər-plīd'; 2 ĭn"ter-plēd', *vi. Law.* To litigate adverse claims to certain property by bill of interpleader.—**in"ter-plead'er,** *n. Law.* A proceeding in which one who has money or goods claimed by two or more persons may ask that the claimants be required to litigate the title between themselves.

in-ter'po-late, 1 in-tūr'po-lēt; 2 ĭn-tĕr'po-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED'‡; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To insert, as new or unauthorized matter, in a writing. **2.** To interpose. [< L. *inter,* between, + *polio,* polish.]—**in-ter"po-la'tion,** *n.*—**in-ter'po-la"tor,** *n.* **in-ter'po-lat"er‡.**

in"ter-pose', 1 in"tər-pōz'; 2 ĭn"ter-pōz', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To place between or in the midst of, especially as a means of obstruction or mediation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come between other things or persons; intervene. **2.** To make an interrupting remark. [< F. *interposer,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *poser;* see POSE1, *v.*]
Syn.: arbitrate, intercede, intercept, interfere, intermeddle, interrupt, meddle, mediate. To *interpose* is to place or come between other things or persons, usually as a means of obstruction or prevention of some effect or result that might otherwise occur. *Intercede* and *interpose* are used in a good sense; *intermeddle* always in a bad sense, and *interfere* frequently so. To *intercede* is to come between persons who are at variance, and plead with the stronger in behalf of the weaker. One may *interpose* with authority; he *intercedes* by petition. To *intermeddle* is to thrust oneself into the concerns of others with a petty officiousness; *meddling* commonly arises from idle curiosity; "every fool will be *meddling,*" Prov. xx, 3; to *interfere* is to intrude into others' affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. *Intercept* is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; *interrupt* is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon (L. *rumpere,* to break) by some disturbing power; as, the conversation was *interrupted.* One who *arbitrates* or *mediates* must do so by the request or at least with the consent of the contending parties; the other words of the group imply that he steps in of his own accord.—Ant.: avoid, hold aloof, hold off, keep aloof, keep away, keep clear, keep out, let alone, let be, retire, stand aside, stand away, stand back, stand off, withdraw.—Prep.: Interpose *between* the combatants; *in* the matter.
—**in"ter-po'sal,** *n.* Same as INTERPOSITION, 1.—**in"ter-pos'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-po-si'tion, 1 in"tər-po-zish'ən; 2 ĭn"ter-po-sĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of interposing. **2.** That which is interposed. [< L. *interpositio(n-),* < *inter,* between, + *pono,* place.]

in-ter'pretd, 1 in-tūr'pret; 2 ĭn-tĕr'prĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the meaning of; explain. **2.** To give illustrative representation of. **3.** To construe. **4.** To translate orally. **II.** *i.* To explain the meaning of something; act as an interpreter. [< L.OF *interpretor,* < *interpres,* agent.]
Syn.: construe, decipher, define, elucidate, explain, explicate, expound, make clear, make out, render, translate, unfold, unravel. See synonyms for DEFINITION; SOLVE.—Ant.: confuse, confound, darken, distort, falsify, involve, jumble, mingle, misinterpret, misread, misrepresent, mistake, misunderstand, mix, perplex, snarl up.—**in-ter'pret-a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**in-ter"pre-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of interpreting. **2.**

For words in *in-, inter-* not given above see IN-2, *prefix,* page 406; INTER-, *prefix,* page 421.

The sense given by an interpreter or an expositor; meaning. **3.** Histrionic or artistic representation. Syn.: see DEFINITION. — **in-ter'pre-ta"tiv**(eˢ, *a.* **in-ter'pre-tiv**(eˢ‡. — **in-ter'pret-er,** *n.* One who interprets.

in"ter-reg'num, 1 in"tər-reg'nụm; 2 ĭn"ter-rĕg'nŭm, *n.* **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant. **2.** A suspension of executive authority through a change of government. **3.** Any period of abeyance or derangement. [L., < *inter,* between, + *regnum,* REIGN.]

in-ter'ro-gate, 1 in-ter'o-gēt; 2 ĭn-tĕr'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"EDᵈ; -GAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To put questions to; question. **II.** *i.* To ask questions. [< L. *inter,* between, among, + *rogo,* ask.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; INQUIRE; QUESTION.

—in-ter"ro-ga'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of interrogating. **2.** A query. **3.** A mark (?) indicating a question. **in-ter"ro-ga'tion-point"‡.** Syn.: see INQUIRY; QUESTION. **—in"ter-rog'a-tiv**(eˢ. **I.** *a.* Denoting inquiry; questioning. **II.** *n. Gram.* A word, as an *interrogative* pronoun or adverb, used to ask a question; as, *who? where?* **-ly,** *adv.* **—in-ter'ro-ga"tor,** *n.* One who interrogates. **—in"ter-rog'a-to-ry. I.** *a.* Pertaining to a question. **II.** *n.* A question. Syn.: see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

in"ter-rupt'ᵈ, 1 in"tə-rupt'; 2 ĭn"te-rŭpt', *vt.* To break in upon; stop while in progress; check; hinder; break up. [< L. *interruptus,* pp. of *interrumpo,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *rumpo,* break.] Syn.: see HINDER; INTERPOSE; OBSTRUCT; SUSPEND.

—in"ter-rupt'ed, *pa.* Broken in upon; irregular; intermittent; in botany, suddenly or abruptly stopped. **—in"ter-rupt'er,** *n.* One who or that which interrupts, as an electrical device for breaking a circuit. **—in"ter-rup'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of interrupting. **2.** A breach in continuity; hindrance; stop; check.

in"ter-sect'ᵈ, 1 in"tər-sekt'; 2 ĭn"ter-sĕct', *vt.* & *vi.* To pass across; cut through or into. [< L. *inter,* between, + *seco,* cut.] **—in"ter-sec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of intersecting. **2.** A place of crossing.

in"ter-space't, 1 in"tər-spēs'; 2 ĭn"ter-spāç', *vt.* To make spaces between, or to occupy the intervals between.

in'ter-space", 1 in'tər-spēs"; 2 ĭn'ter-spāç", *n.* Intervening room; space between. [< LL. *interspatium,* < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *spatium,* space.]

in"ter-sperse', 1 in"tər-spûrs'; 2 ĭn"ter-spĕrs', *vt.* [-SPERSEDˈt; -SPERS'ING.] **1.** To distribute scatteringly among other things. **2.** To diversify by scattering objects upon or in. [< L. *inter,* between, + *spargo,* scatter.] **—in"ter-sper'sion,** *n.*

in'ter-state", 1 in'tər-stēt"; 2 ĭn'ter-stāt", *a.* Between different states, as of the American Union, or their citizens; as, *interstate* commerce.

in'ter-stice, 1 in'tər-stis *or* in-tûr'stis; 2 ĭn'ter-stĭç *or* ĭn-tĕr'stiç, *n.* **1.** A slight opening; crack; crevice. **2.** An interval of time. [F., < L. *inter,* between, + *sisto,* stand.] **—in"ter-sti'tial,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, existing in, or forming an interstice. **2.** Situated within the tissues of an organ or part.

in"ter-tex'ture, 1 in"tər-teks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĭn"ter-tĕks'-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The act of interweaving, or the web or tissue interwoven.

in"ter-ur'ban, 1 in"tər-ûr'bən; 2 ĭn"ter-ûr'ban, *a.* Between cities. [< INTER- + L. *urbs,* city.]

in'ter-val, 1 in'tər-vəl; 2 ĭn'ter-val, *n.* **1.** An open space between two objects; distance between points; intervening room. **2.** The degree of difference between objects. **3.** The time that intervenes between two points or periods. **4.** *Mus. & Acoustics.* (1) The difference of pitch between two tones. (2) The musical effect of two tones of different pitch heard at or near the same time. [< L. *inter,* between, + *vallum,* wall.] Syn.: see RESPITE.

in'ter-vale, 1 in'tər-vēl; 2 ĭn'ter-vāl, *n.* A low tract of land between hills, especially along a river; interval. [Var. of INTERVAL, as if < INTER- + VALE¹.]

in"ter-vene', 1 in"tər-vīn'; 2 ĭn"ter-vēn', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] **1.** To come or be between things; interfere; interpose. **2.** To happen in a way to cause interruption. **3.** *Law.* To interpose in a lawsuit so as to become a party to it. [< L. *inter,* between, + *venio,* come.] **—in"ter-ven'er,** *n.* **—in"ter-ve'nient‡,** *a.* Intervening. **—in"ter-ven'tion,** *n.* The act of intervening or coming between.

in'ter-view, 1 in'tər-viū; 2 ĭn'ter-vū. **I.** *vt.* To have an interview with; visit and question, as to obtain opinions. **II.** *n.* **1.** A meeting of two persons, as by appointment. **2.** Specifically, in journalism, a colloquy with one whose views are sought for publication; also, the report of such a colloquy. [< F. *entre,* between, + *voir,* see.] **—in'ter-view"er,** *n.* A reporter who elicits a personal statement for publication.

in"ter-weave', 1 in"tər-wīv'; 2 ĭn"ter-wēv', *vt.* & *vi.* [-WOVE'; -WO'VEN.] To weave in; become interlaced or intermingled.

in-tes'tate, 1 in-tes'tēt; 2 ĭn-tĕs'tāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not having made a valid will. **2.** Not legally devised or disposed of by will. **II.** *n.* A person who dies intestate. [< L. *in-,* not, + *testor,* make a will.] **—in-tes'ta-bl**(eˢ, *a.* Legally disqualified to make a will, as a lunatic. **—in-tes'ta-cy,** *n.* The condition resulting from one's dying intestate.

in-tes'tine, } 1 in-tes'tin; 2 ĭn-tĕs'tin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Internal
in-tes'tinˢ, } with regard to state or community; domestic. **2.** Pertaining to the interior. **II.** *n.* The alimentary canal, especially that part below or behind the stomach; bowel: usually in the plural. [< L. *intestinus,* inward, < *intus,* within.] **—in-tes'ti-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intestines. **2.** Relating to the inner parts; intestine.

in-thrall', **in-throne',** etc. Same as ENTHRALL, etc.

in'ti-mate, 1 in'tı-mēt; 2 ĭn'ti-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT"EDᵈ; -MAT"ING.] To make known, especially by indirect means; hint. **II.** *a.* **1.** Closely connected, as by friendship. **2.** Pertaining to the inmost being. **III.** *n.* A confidential friend. [< L. *intimus,* superl. of *intus,* within.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; INFORM. **—in'ti-ma-cy,** *n.* [-CIESᶻ, *pl.*] Close or confidential friendship. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE. **—in'ti-mate-ly,** *adv.* **—in"ti-ma'tion,** *n.* A declaration or notification; also, information communicated indirectly; a hint. Syn.: see SUGGESTION.

in-tim'i-date, 1 in-tim'i-dēt; 2 ĭn-tĭm'i-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"EDᵈ; -DAT"ING.] To cause to become frightened; put in fear. [< L.LL *in,* in, + *timidus,* timid.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN. **—in-tim"i-da'tion,** *n.* The use of violence or threats to influence the conduct of another. **—in-tim'i-da"tor,** *n.*

in-ti'tle, *vt.* Same as ENTITLE.

in-tit'uleˢ, 1 in-tit'yul; 2 ĭn-tĭt'yul, *vt.* **1.** To give a right to. **2.** To give a title or a heading to, as a book or chapter. [< F. *intituler,* < LL. *intitulo,* < L. *in,* in, + *titulus,* title.] **—in-tit'uled,** *a.* Distinguished by a title; entitled.

in'to, 1 in'tu; 2 ĭn'tọ, *prep.* To and in; to the inside of. Denoting: (1) Entrance in respect of a place or thing. (2) Penetration through an outside. (3) Insertion or inclusion. (4) The passing of a thing from one form or state to another. (5) Incorporation by multiplication.

Syn.: in, to. *Into* is the preposition of tendency, as *in* is of position or situation.

"When entrance or insertion is denoted, *into* should be used and not *in.* He went *into* the hall. She rode *into* the park. They took a ride with their friends *in* Central Park. Many innovations were introduced *into* the College. They looked *into* the book. He infused life *into* the Review. When a change is made from one form or state into another, *into* is used. Water is convertible *into* vapor. He was led by evidence *into* a belief of the truth. The manuscripts were put *into* shape. We may say cut, tear, break *in, into,* or *to* pieces. Separated, or divided *into* several parts. He fell deeply *in* love; *into* a melancholy condition; *into* a decline. He was put *in* a hard place, or *into* a sad perplexity. Their conduct came *in* question. They examined *into* his conduct.

"*Into* indicates motion, change, entrance, in a more marked degree than *in.*" FALLOWS 100,000 *Synonyms and Antonyms.*

There are cases where either *in* or *into* might be used, but with some difference of meaning.

"The most awful idea connected with the catacombs is their interminable extent, and the possibility of going astray *into* this labyrinth of darkness." HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 3, p. 39.

Here it would have been correct to say, "going astray *in* this labyrinth of darkness," *i. e.,* within it, so as to be enclosed by it. "Going astray *into* it" suggests the moving on and on *to* and *toward* new, more distant, and more hopeless depths, and is hence the more expressive phrase.—Ant.: away from, beyond, by, from, out, out of, past, through.

in-tol'er-ant, 1 in-tol'ər-ant; 2 ĭn-tŏl'er-ant, *a.* **1.** Not disposed to tolerate contrary beliefs or opinions; bigoted. **2.** Unable or unwilling to bear or endure: with *of;* as, *intolerant of* opposition. [< L. *in-,* not, + *tolero,* bear.] **-ly,** *adv.* **—in-tol'er-a-bl**(eˢ, *a.* That can not be borne or endured; insufferable. **—in-tol'er-a-bl**(e-nessᵖ, *n.* **in-tol"er-a-bil'i-ty‡. —in-tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.* **—in-tol'er-ance,** *n.* Refusal to tolerate opposing beliefs; bigotry. **in-tol'er-an-cy‡.** Syn.: see FANATICISM.

in-tomb', **-ment.** Same as ENTOMB, etc.

in-tone', 1 in-tōn'; 2 ĭn-tōn', *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-TONED'; IN-TON'ING.] **1.** To recite in or to utter a musical monotone; specif., to recite a church service in that manner. **2.** To impart intonation to. [< LL. *intono,* INTONE.] **in'to-nate‡. —in"to-na'tion,** *n.* The act of intoning; modulation of the voice in speaking or singing.

in-tox'i-cate, 1 in-teks'ı-kēt; 2 ĭn-tŏks'i-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"EDᵈ; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make drunk; inebriate. **2.** To elate or excite to a degree of frenzy. **3.** *Med.* To poison. **II.** *i.* To possess intoxicating or toxic properties. [< LL. *intoxico,* poison.] **—in-tox'i-cant,** *n.* That which intoxicates, as alcohol, etc. **—in-tox'i-cate,** *a* Intoxicated. **—in-tox'i-cat"ing,** *pa.* Producing intoxica-

For words in *in-, inter-* not given above see IN-³, *prefix,* page 406; INTER-, *prefix,* page 421.

tion; exhilarating or stupefying.—**in-tox"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of making drunk; inebriation. **2.** Great mental excitement. **3.** *Med.* Constitutional poisoning.

intr., intrans., *abbr.* Intransitive.

in'tra-, 1 in'trə-; 2 ĭn'trə-, *prefix.* Within. [< L. *intra-,* < *intra,* within, ult. < *in,* in; cp. INTER-.]

in-trac'ta-bl(e[P]**,** *a.* **1.** Not tractable; refractory; unruly. **2.** Lacking plastic quality; difficult to treat or work. Syn.: see IMPRACTICABLE; OBSTINATE; PERVERSE; REBELLIOUS; RESTIVE.—**in-trac'ta-bl(e-ness**[P]**,** *n.* **in-trac"ta-bil'i-ty‡.—in-trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-tra'dos, 1 in-trē'dos; 2 ĭn-trā'dos, *n. Arch.* The interior or lower surface of an arch or vault. [F., < L. *intra* (see INTRA-) + F. *dos* (< L. *dorsum*), back.]

in"tra-mu'ral, 1 in"trə-miū'rəl; 2 ĭn"tra-mū'ral, *a.* **1.** Situated within the walls of a city. **2.** *Anat.* Situated within the walls of a hollow organ.

in trans., *abbr.* [L.] *In transitu* (in course of transit).

in-tran'si-gent, 1 in-tran'sı-jent; 2 ĭn-trăn'sı-jĕnt, *a.* Refusing to agree or compromise; irreconcilable.—**in-tran'si-gence,** *n.*—**in-tran'si-gent-ist,** *n.* One who is intransigent; specif. [I-], one of certain revolutionary factions in France and Spain. **in-tran'si-gent‡.**

in-tran'si-tive, } 1 in-tran'sı-tıv; 2 ĭn-trăn'sı-tĭv. **I.** *a.*
in-tran'si-tive[S]**,** } *Gram.* Not taking or requiring an object, as certain verbs. **II.** *n.* An intransitive verb. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-treat'†, *v.* Same as ENTREAT.

in-trench'[t]**, -ment.** Same as ENTRENCH, etc.

in-trench'ant†, *a.* Indivisible; also, not trenchant.

in-trep'id, 1 in-trep'id; 2 ĭn-trĕp'ĭd, *a.* Unshaken in the presence of danger; dauntless. [< L. *in-,* not, + *trepidus,* restless, alarmed.] Syn.: see BRAVE.—**in"tre-pid'i-ty,** *n.* Undaunted courage. Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.—**in-trep'id-ly,** *adv.*

Int. Rev., *abbr.* Internal Revenue.

in'tri-cate, 1 in'trı-kıt; 2 ĭn'trı-eat, *a.* Exceedingly or perplexingly entangled, complicated, or involved. [< L. *intrico,* perplex.] Syn.: see COMPLEX; OBSCURE.—**in'tri-ca-cy,** *n.*—**in'tri-cate-ly,** *adv.*—**in'tri-cate-ness,** *n.*

in'tri-gant, 1 in'tri-gənt *or* (*F.*) añ"trĭ"gäñ'; 2 ĭn'trı-gant *or* (*F.*) añ"trĭ"gäñ', *n.* A man given to intrigue. [F.] **in'tri-guant‡.**

in'tri-gante, 1 in'tri-gənt *or* (*F.*) añ"trĭ"gäñt'; 2 ĭn'trı-gant *or* (*F.*) añ"trĭ"gäñt', *n.* A woman given to intrigue. [F.]

in-trigue', 1 in-trig'; 2 ĭn-trĭg'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [IN-TRIGUED'; IN-TRIGU'ING.] To accomplish by intrigue; plot or scheme. **II.** *n.* **1.** The working for an end by secret or underhand means. **2.** A clandestine love-affair. **3.** A plot. [< F. *intriguer,* < L. *intrico;* see INTRICATE, *a.*]—**in-trigu'er,** *n.*—**in-trigu'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-trinse'†, *a.* Tightly drawn; intricate; entangled.

in-trin'sic, 1 in-trin'sık; 2 ĭn-trĭn'sĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nature of a thing or person; inherent. **2.** Contained or being within. [< L. *intrinsecus,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *secus,* by.] **in-trin'si-cal‡.** Syn.: see INHERENT.—**in-trin'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in'tro-, 1 in'tro-; 2 ĭn'tro-, *prefix.* In; into; within. [< L. *intro-,* < *intro,* inwardly, ult. < *in,* in.]

intro., introd., *abbr.* Introduction, introductory.

in"tro-duce', 1 in"tro-diūs'; 2 ĭn"tro-dūç', *vt.* [-DUCED't; -DUC'ING.] **1.** To cause to become acquainted. **2.** To put in; insert. **3.** To bring into use or practise. **4.** To usher in. [< L. *intro* (see INTRO-) + *duco,* lead.]
Syn.: see ALLEGE.
—**in"tro-duc'er,** *n.* **in"tro-duc'tor‡.—in"tro-duc'ti-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**in"tro-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of introducing, in any sense. **2.** Something that leads up to and explains something else. **3.** A preliminary statement prefixed to a book. Syn.: see ENTRANCE.—**in"tro-duc'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.*—**in"tro-duc'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**in"tro-duc'to-ry,** *a.* Prefatory; preliminary. Syn.: see ANTECEDENT.

in-tro'it, 1 in-trō'ıt; 2 ĭn-trō'ĭt, *n.* The entrance; an opening chant or selection in a liturgical service. [L.]

in"tro-mit', 1 in"tro-mit'; 2 ĭn"tro-mĭt', *v.* [-MIT'TED[d]; -MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send or place into or within; insert. **2.** To permit to enter; admit. **II.** *i.* To intermeddle. [< L. *intromitto,* send in, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *mitto,* send.]—**in"tro-mis'sion,** *n.*

in"tro-spect'[d]**,** 1 in"tro-spekt'; 2 ĭn"tro-spĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To look into; examine the interior of. **II.** *i.* To practise introspection or self-examination.

in"tro-spec'tion, *n.* The act of looking within; self-examination. [< L. *intro,* within, + *spicio,* look.]—**in"tro-spec'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Looking within; self-examining. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in"tro-vert'[d]**,** 1 in"tro-vūrt'; 2 ĭn"tro-vẽrt', *vt.* **1.** To turn within. **2.** To turn in, as one part within another. [< INTRO- + L. *verto,* turn.]—**in"tro-ver'sion,** *n.*

in-trude', 1 in-trūd'; 2 ĭn-trụd', *vt. & vi.* [IN-TRUD'ED[d]; IN-TRUD'ING.] To thrust or force in, or come in, without warrant or invitation. [< L. *in,* in, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**in-trud'er,** *n.*—**in-trud'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-tru'sion,** *n.* The act of intruding; encroachment. Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK.—**in-tru'sion-al,** *a.*—**in-tru'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Coming without warrant; prone to intrude. Syn.: see INQUISITIVE; MEDDLESOME; TROUBLESOME.—**in-tru'siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**in-tru'siv(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*

in-trust'[d]**,** *vt.* Same as ENTRUST.

in"tu-i'tion, 1 in"tiu-ish'ən; 2 ĭn"tū-ĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** Immediate perception of truth without conscious reasoning. **2.** That which is known intuitively; instinctive knowledge or feeling. [< L.[LL] *intueor,* < *in,* in, on, + *tueor,* look]. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE.—**in"tu-i'tion-al,** *a.*—**in-tu'i-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Perceiving by intuition. Syn.: see TRANSCENDENTAL.—**in-tu'i-tiv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**in-tu'i-tiv(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*

in"tu-i'tion-al-ism, 1 in"tiu-ish'ən-əl-izm; 2 ĭn"tū-ĭsh'on-al-ĭşm, *n.* That general system of philosophy in which the immediate perception of necessary truth is recognized as the foundation of all knowledge. **in"tu-i'tion-ism‡.—in"tu-i'tion-al-ist,** *n.* **in"tu-i'tion-ist‡.**

in"tu-mesce', 1 in"tiu-mes'; 2 ĭn"tū-mĕs', *vi.* [-MESCED't; -MES'CING.] To enlarge or expand; swell. [< L. *intumesco,* < *in,* in, + *tumesco,* swell, < *tumeo,* swell.]—**in"tu-mes'cence,** *n.* A tumid growth; a swelling. — **in"tu-mes'cent,** *a.* Swelling; swollen.

in"tus-sus-cep'tion, 1 in"tus-su-sep'shən; 2 ĭn"tŭs-sū-çĕp'shon, *n.* A receiving within, as food within an organism, etc.; the state of being received within.

in-twine', in-twist'[d]**,** etc. Same as ENTWINE, etc.

in"u-en'do, *n.* Same as INNUENDO. [*umbra,* shadow.]

in-um'brate†, *vt.* To cast a shadow upon. [< IN-[1] + L.

in-unc'tion, 1 in-unk'shən; 2 ĭn-ŭnç'shon, *n.* The act of anointing; specifically, in medicine, the process of rubbing into the skin, as an ointment or liniment. [< L. *inunctio(n-),* < *in,* in; and see UNCTION.]

in-un'date, 1 in-un'dēt; 2 ĭn-ŭn'dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED[d]; -DAT"ING.] To cover by overflowing; flood; fill to overflowing. [< L. *inundo,* overflow, < *in,* in, on, + *unda,* wave.] Syn.: deluge, flood, overflow, overwhelm, submerge.—Ant.: drain, dry, parch, scorch.—Prep.: *with.*—**in"un-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** A flood. **2.** A condition of superabundance.

in-ure', 1 in-yūr'; 2 ĭn-yụr', *v.* [IN-URED'; IN-UR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To harden or toughen by use; habituate; accustom. **2†.** To establish by use; insure. **II.** *i.* To take or have effect; be applied. [< IN-[1] + OF. *eure,* < L. *opera,* work.]—**in-ure'ment,** *n.*

in-urn', 1 in-ūrn'; 2 ĭn-ŭrn', *vt.* To put into a cinerary urn.

inv., *abbr. Invenit* (L., he invented it), invented, inventor, invoice.

in vac'u-o. In a vacuum. [L.]

in-vade', 1 in-vēd'; 2 ĭn-vād', *v.* [IN-VAD'ED[d]; IN-VAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enter with an armed force with hostile intent. **2.** To encroach upon. **3.** To grow in or over; affect gradually. **4†.** To enter. **II.** *i.* To encroach or make an invasion. [< L. *in,* into, + *vado,* go.] Syn.: see ATTACK.—**in-vad'er,** *n.*

in-vag'i-nate[d]**,** 1 in-vaj'ı-nēt; 2 ĭn-văj'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* To put or receive into or as into a sheath, as one part of a tube into another; ensheathe; introvert. [< IN-[1] + L. *vagina,* sheath.]—**in-vag'i-nate,** *a.* Invaginated.—**in-vag"i-na'tion,** *n.*

In'va-lid'[d]**,** 1 in'və-lid; 2 ĭn'va-lĭd, *vt.* **1.** To enroll on a list of invalids, as in the army or navy; treat as an invalid. **2.** To cause to become an invalid; disable.

in-val'id, 1 in-val'ıd; 2 ĭn-văl'ĭd, *a.* Having no force, weight, or cogency; null. [< L. *invalidus,* < *in-,* not; and see VALID.]—**in-val'i-date**[d]**,** *vt.* To weaken or destroy the force or validity of. Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**in-val"i-da'tion,** *n.*—**in"va-lid'i-ty,** *n.*

in'va-lid[2]**,** 1 in'və-lıd; 2 ĭn'va-lĭd. **I.** *a.* Enfeebled by ill health; sickly. **II.** *n.* A sickly person, or one disabled, as by wounds, disease, etc. [< L.[F] *invalidus;* see INVALID[1], *a.*]—**in'va-lid-ism,** *n.* The condition of being an invalid.

in-val'u-a-bl(e[P]**,** *a.* Of a value beyond estimation; very precious.—**in-val'u-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-va'ri-a-bl(e[P]**,** *a.* That does not or can not vary or be varied; always uniform. Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERMANENT.—**in-va"ri-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-va'ri-a-bl(e-ness**[P]**‡.—in-va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-va'sion, 1 in-vē'ʒən; 2 ĭn-vā'zhon, *n.* The act of invading; any hostile attack; encroachment. Syn.: aggression, encroachment, foray, incursion, inroad, irruption, raid. See AGGRESSION; ATTACK.—**in-va'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.*

in-vec'tiv(e[S]**,** 1 in-vek'tıv; 2 ĭn-vĕc'tĭv, *a.* Using or characterized by invective or abuse. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-vec'tiv(e[S]**,** 1 in-vek'tıv; 2 ĭn-vĕc'tĭv, *n.* Railing accusation; vituperation. [< L.[F] *invectivus,* scolding.]

in-veigh', 1 in-vē'; 2 ĭn-vę', *vi.* To utter vehement censure or invective: with *against.* [< OF. *enveir,* prob. < L. *inveho;* see INVECTIVE.]—**in-veigh'er,** *n.*

in-vei'gle, 1 in-vī'gl; 2 ĭn-vē'gl, *vt.* [-GLED; -GLING.] To lead astray, as by deception; wheedle. [< F. *aveugler,* blind.] Syn.: see ALLURE.
—**in-vei'gle-ment,** *n.*—**in-vei'gler,** *n.*

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[3], *prefix,* page 406.

in-veil', 1 in-vēl'; 2 ĭn-vel', *vt.* To cover with a veil; enveil.

in-vent'[d], 1 in-vent'; 2 ĭn-vĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To find out; contrive by ingenuity; originate. **2.** To fabricate in the mind. **3**‖. To come or chance upon; find; discover. [< L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenio*, discover, < *in*, on, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see DISCOVER; PLAN.

—in-ven'tion, *n.* **1.** The act or process of inventing. **2.** That which is invented. **3.** Skill or ingenuity in contriving. **4.** Mental fabrication or concoction. **5.** *Rhet.* The department that treats of supplying the requisite thought in kind and form for discourse. **6**‖. A finding; discovery. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; FICTION; INGENUITY; PROJECT.—**in-vent'i-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**in-ven'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-ven'tor,** *n.* **in-vent'er‡.**

in'ven-to"ry, 1 in'vĕn-tō"rɪ; 2 ĭn'vĕn-tō"ry. **I.** *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To make an inventory of. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A detailed account or schedule, as of the property of a deceased person. **2.** Articles which constitute or are to constitute the inventory. Syn.: see LIST; RECORD.—**in"ven-to'ri-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in"ver-ness', 1 in"vər-nes'; 2 ĭn"ver-nĕs', *n.* A sleeveless, cloak-like garment. [< *Inverness*, Scot.]

in-vert'[d], 1 in-vʊ̈rt'; 2 ĭn-vʊ̈rt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn inside out or upside down. **2.** To change the meaning or condition of. **II.** *i. Chem.* To undergo inversion. [< L. *inverto*, < *in*, in, + *verto*, turn.]—**in-verse'.** **I.** *a.* Opposite in order or effect; inverted; reciprocal. **II.** *n.* That which is inverse. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-ver'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inverting; a reversal of the natural order of things. **2.** *Rhet.* (1) A reversal of the natural order of words. (2) A form of discussion that makes use of a speaker's own argument against himself. **3.** *Chem.* A rearrangement of the molecular structure, as in sugars and similar bodies.—**in-vert'ed,** *pa.* Turned in a contrary direction; reversed.—**inverted arch,** an arch having its crown downward.—**in-vert'edly,** *adv.*—**in-vert'i-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**in-ver'tor,** *n.*

Invert., *abbr.* Invertebrata, invertebrate.

in-ver"te-bra'ta, 1 in-vʊ̈r"tɪ-brē'tə; 2 ĭn-vĕr"te-brā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A former section of the animal kingdom including all animals without a vertebral column: opposed to *Vertebrata.* [< IN-[3] + L. *vertebratus;* see VERTEBRATE.]—**in-ver'te-brate.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of a backbone; not vertebrate. **2.** Lacking force or firmness; irresolute. **in-ver'te-bral‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An invertebrate animal. **2.** One who lacks resolution.

in-vest'[d], 1 in-vest'; 2 ĭn-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay out (money or capital) in the purchase of property, as for permanent use. **2.** To put a covering or garment upon; clothe; dress: followed by *with* or *in* before the thing put on. **3.** To endow, as with office, authority, or dignity. **4.** To lay siege to; beleaguer. **II.** *i.* To make an investment. [< L. *in*, in, + *vestio*, clothe.] Syn.: see SURROUND.

—in-ves'ti-tiv(e[s], *a.* Pertaining to investiture.—**in-ves'ti-ture,** *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with something, as robes of office. **2.** That which invests or clothes.—**in-vest'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of investing capital; also, the money so invested, or the property so procured. **2.** The act of blockading. **3.** Investiture. **4.** A covering.—**in-ves'tor,** *n.*

in-ves'ti-gate, 1 in-ves'tɪ-gēt; 2 ĭn-vĕs'tɪ-ġāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To inquire into systematically. [< L. *in*, in, + *vestigo*, follow a track.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; QUESTION.—**in-ves'ti-ga-bl**(er,*a.* —**in-ves'ti-gat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-ves"ti-ga'tion,** *n.*—**in-ves'ti-ga"tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**in-ves'ti-ga"tor,** *n.*

in-vet'er-ate, 1 in-vet'ər-ɪt; 2 ĭn-vĕt'er-at, *a.* **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. **2.** Confirmed in a particular character or habit. **3**‖. Characteristic of long enmity; bitter; malignant; also, more commonly used of that which is wrong, while *invoive* is more commonly used of that which is unfortunate; one is *implicated* in a crime, *involved* in embarrassments, misfortunes, or perplexities. As regards logical connection that which is *included* is usually expressly stated; that which is *implied* is not stated, but is naturally to be inferred; that which is *involved* is necessarily to be inferred; as, a slate roof is *included* in the contract; that the roof shall be water-tight is *implied;* the contrary supposition *involves* an absurdity. Compare COMPLEX; PERPLEX.—Ant.: disconnect, disentangle, distinguish, explicate, extricate, remove, separate.

[< L. *in*, in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-vet'er-a-cy,** *n.* Persistence from habit; confirmed character.

in-vid'i-ous, 1 in-vid'ɪ-us; 2 ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Expressing, prompted by, or provoking envy or ill will; unjustly discriminating; displeasing. **2.** Showing envy. [< L. *invidiosus*, envious, < *invidia*, ENVY.] Syn.: see MALICIOUS.

—in-vid'i-ous-ly, *adv.*—**in-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-vig'or-ate, 1 in-vig'ər-ēt; 2 ĭn-vĭġ'or-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To give vigor and energy to; animate. [< L. *in*, in, + *vigor;* see VIGOR.]—**in-vig"or-a'tion,** *n.*

in-vin'ci-bl(e[F], *a.* Not to be overcome; unconquerable. [F., < L. *in*, not, + *vinco*, conquer.]—**in-vin"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-vin'ci-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.*—**in-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

in-vi'o-late, 1 in-vai'o-lɪt; 2 ĭn-vī'o-lat, *a.* **1.** Not violated; unprofaned; unbroken. **2.** Inviolable. **in-vi'o-lat"ed‡.**—**in-vi'o-la-bl**(e[F], *a.* That must not or can not be violated.—**in-vi"o-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-vi'o-la-bl**(e-ness[F]‡.—**in-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*—**in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.*

in'vised†, *pa.* Unseen; invisible.

in-vis'i-ble, } 1 in-viz'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** Not visible;
in-vis'i-bl[F], } not capable of being seen. **2.** Not in sight; concealed.—**in-vis"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-vis'i-bl**(e-ness[F]‡. **—in-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-vite', 1 in-vait'; 2 ĭn-vīt', *v.* [IN-VIT'ED[d]; IN-VIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask to do some act or go to some place. **2.** To allure; entice. **3.** To present inducement for. **II.** *i.* To give invitation; allure. [< L.[F] *invito*, ask, bid.]—**in"vi-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inviting or alluring. **2.** The means of inviting.—**in-vi'ta-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Using or containing invitation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] *Liturg.* One of several forms of invitation to worship.—**in-vit'er,** *n.* One who invites.—**in-vit'ing,** *pa.* That invites or allures. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in'vo-cate‖, 1 in'vo-kēt; 2 ĭn'vo-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To address; invoke.

in"vo-ca'tion, 1 in"vo-kē'shən; 2 ĭn"vo-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of invoking. **2.** A judicial order. **3.** The words in which some person or thing is invoked; a form of prayer, as at the opening of a service. **4.** The act of conjuring an evil spirit; also, the form thus used. Syn.: see PRAYER.

in'voice", 1 in'veis"; 2 ĭn'vŏiç". **I.** *vt.* [IN'VOICED"[t]; IN'VOIC"ING.] To make an invoice of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A list sent to a purchaser, etc., containing the items and charges of merchandise. **2.** The goods so listed. [< F. *envois*, < *envoyer*, send.] Syn.: see LIST.

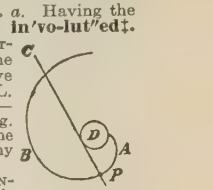
in-voke', 1 in-vōk'; 2 ĭn-vōk', *vt.* [IN-VOKED"[t]; IN-VOK'ING.] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; address, as in prayer. **2.** To call for, as in supplication. [< L.[F] *in*, on, + *voco*, call.] Syn.: see PRAY.—**in-vok'er,** *n.*

in-vol'u-cel, 1 in-vel'yu-sel; 2 ĭn-vŏl'yu-çĕl, *n. Bot.* **1.** A secondary involucre. **2.** A rosette of bracts beneath a calyx. [Dim. < L. *involucrum;* see INVOLUCRE.] **in-vol"u-cel'lum‡.**

in'vo-lu"cre, 1 in'vo-lū"[or -lū"]kr; 2 ĭn'vo-lū"[or -lu"]kr, *n.* An enveloping membrane or wrapper; in botany, a ring or rosette of bracts surrounding the base of a flower-cluster. [< L. *involucrum*, wrapper, < *involvo;* see INVOLVE.]—**in'vo-lu"cral,** *a.*—**in"vo-lu'crate,** *a.*

in-vol'un-ta-ry, 1 in-vel'ʊn-tē-rɪ; 2 ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Contrary to one's will or wish. **2.** Not under the control of the will. Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**in-vol'un-tari-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vol'un-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

in'vo-lute, 1 in'vo-lūt; 2 ĭn'vo-lūt. **I.** *a.* Having the edges rolled inward; coiled spirally. **in'vo-lut"ed‡.** **II.** *n. Geom.* A curve (as APB) generated by a point (as P) on a straight line (as CP) that rolls upon another curve (as the circle D) without sliding. [< L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvo;* see INVOLVE.]—**in"vo-lu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of involving. **2.** Something involved. **3.** *Arith.* The multiplication of a quantity by itself any number of times.



Involute of a Circle.

in-volve', } 1 in-velv'; 2 ĭn-vŏlv', *vt.* [IN-
in-volv'[s], } VOLV(E)D'[s]; INVOLV'ING.] **1.** To draw into entanglement, literally or figuratively; embroil. **2.** To include or necessitate as a part or adjunct. **3.** To inwrap; infold. **4.** To complicate. **5.** *Math.* To multiply (a quantity) by itself any number of times; raise to a power. [< L. *in*, in, + *volvo*, roll.]

Syn.: complicate, embarrass, embroil, entangle, implicate, imply, include, overwhelm. To *involve* (L. *in*, in, and *volvo*, roll) is to roll or wind up with or in so as to combine inextricably or inseparably, or nearly so; as, the nation is *involved* in war; the bookkeeper's accounts, or the writer's sentences, are *involved. Involve* is a stronger word than *implicate*, denoting more complete entanglement. As applied to persons, *implicate* is always used in an unfavorable sense, and *involve* ordinarily so; but *implicate* applies only to that

—in-volved', *pa.* — **in-volv'ed-ness,** *n.* — **in-volve'ment,** *n.*

in-vul'ner-a-bl(e[F], 1 in-vul'nər-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-vŭl'ner-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being wounded; not to be overcome; having no weak point; unconquerable.—**in-vul"ner-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-vul'ner-a-bl**(e-ness[F]‡.—**in-vul'ner-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'ward, 1 in'wərd; 2 ĭn'ward. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated within; inner. **2.** Pertaining to the mental or spiritual. **3.**

Muffled; low, as the voice. **4†.** Intimate; familiar; private. **II.** *n.* **1.** The inside; in the plural, the viscera. **2†.** An intimate. [< AS. *inweard*, < *in*, in.]

In'ward, } *adv.* **1.** Toward the inside or interior. **2.**
In'wards, } Into the spirit or mind. [< AS. *inweard*, < *in*, in.]—**in'ward-ly,** *adv.*—**in'ward-ness,** *n.* **1.** The inner quality or meaning; true nature or import. **2†.** Intimacy; familiarity.

In-weave', } 1 in-wīv'; 2 ĭn-wēv', *vt.* [-WOVE'; -wo'VEN.]
In-weav'ᴱᴿ, } To weave together; introduce into a fabric as a component part.

In-wind', 1 in-woind'; 2 in-wind', *vt.* To entwine intimately.

In-wrap'†, *vt.* To surround or cover by or as by wrapping; infold. **en-wrap'†.**

In-wreathe', *vt.* Same as ENWREATHE.

In-wrought', 1 in-rôt'; 2 ĭn-rôt', *pa.* Worked into, as a fabric or metal-work, so as to form part of it. **en-wrought'†.** Syn.: see INHERENT.

I'o, 1 aī'o; 2 ī'o, *n.* Class. *Myth.* A maiden loved by Jupiter; changed by Juno into a heifer. [containing iodin.

I-od'ic, } 1 aī-od'ĭk; 2 ī-ŏd'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or
I'o-did, } 1 aī'o-did; 2 ī'o-dĭd, *n.* A compound of io-
I'o-dide, } din.
I'o-din, }
I'o-dine, } crystalline element: used as a tincture. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *iōdēs*, violet-like.]

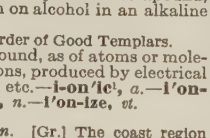
I-o'do-form, 1 aī-ō'do-[*or* -od'o-]fôrm; 2 ī-ō'do-[*or* -ŏd'o-]fôrm, *n. Chem.* A light-yellow crystalline compound, formed by the action of iodin on alcohol in an alkaline solution.

I. O. G. T., *abbr.* Independent Order of Good Templars.

I'on, 1 aī'ŏn; 2 ī'ŏn, *n.* A compound, as of atoms or molecules, with one or more electrons, produced by electrical decomposition, radioactivity, etc.—**i-on'ic,** *a.*—**i'on-iz"a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*—**i"on-ī-za'tion,** *n.*—**i'on-ize,** *vt.*

Ion., *abbr.* Ionic.

I-o'ni-a, 1 aī-ō'nī-ə; 2 ī-ō'nī-a, *n.* [Gr.] The coast region and islands of W. Asia Minor, colonized by Greeks.—**I-o'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ionian Islands, Ionian Sea,** islands, and that part of the Mediterranean lying W. of Greece.—**I-on'ic²,** *a.* **1.** Ionian. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order of Greek architecture characterized by scroll-like ornaments of the capital.



Ionic Capital.
a, abacus; *b*, anthemion band; *c*, bolster; *d*, channeled shaft; *e*, listel; *f*, neck; *g*, volute.

I. O. O. F., *abbr.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—**I. O. R. M.,** *abbr.* Improved Order of Red Men.

I-o'ta, 1 aī-ō'tə; 2 ī-ō'ta, *n.* **1.** The ninth letter (ι, ι) in the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English I, i. **2.** A small or insignificant mark or part. [L., < Gr. *iōta*, < Phen. *yōdh.*] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

I. O. U., *abbr.* I owe you.

I'o-wa, 1 aī'o-wə; 2 ī'o-wa, *n.* **1.** A N. central State (56,147 sq. m.; pop. 2,404,021) of the United States; capital, Des Moines. **2.** A river in Iowa; length, 300 m. to the Mississippi river.

Ip'e-cac, 1 ip'ī-kak; 2 ĭp'e-căc, *n.* A South-American plant of the madder family, used as an emetic. [< Pg. *ipecacuanha*, < Braz. *ipecaaguen.*] **ip"e-cac"u-an'ha†.**

I-phic'ra-tes, 1 ī-fik'rə-tīz; 2 ī-fĭc'ra-tēs, *n.* An Athenian general who defeated the Spartans near Corinth, 392 B. C.

Iph"i-ge-ni'a, 1 if"ī-jī-nī'ə; 2 if"ī-ge-nī'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Agamemnon; offered as a sacrifice to Artemis; saved at last moment by the goddess.

Ip"o-mœ'a, 1 ip"o-mī'ə; 2 ip"o-mē'a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical herbs, or, rarely, shrubs or trees, of the convolvulus family, with trumpet-shaped flowers.

Ip'se dix'it, 1 ip'sī diks'ĭt; 2 ip'se diks'it. Literally, he himself has said; hence, a dogmatic assertion; dictum. [L.]

Ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba, 1 ip-sis'ī-mə vûr'bə; 2 ip-sis'ī-ma vĕr'ba. The very words; the exact language. [L.]

Ip'so fac'to, 1 ip'so fak'to; 2 ip'so fȧc'to. By the fact itself, or in and by the very fact or act; as, *ipso facto* outlawed. [L.]

Ips'wich, 1 ips'wĭch; 2 ips'wich, *n.* A town in S. E. England; birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey; pop. 79,380.

I. q., *abbr.* [L.] *Idem quod* (the same as).

I-qui'que, 1 ī-kī'kē; 2 ī-kī'kę, *n.* A seaport town in N. Chile; pop. 46,680.

Ir-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of IN- before *r*. In numerous self-explanatory words *ir-* has the meaning of not, and is equivalent to *in-*[3] or *un-*, as in the following list:

ir"re-claim'a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir-rec"og-ni'tion
ir-rec"on-cil"a-bil'ĭ-ty
ir-rec'on-cil"a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir-rec'on-cil"a-bl(e-nessᴾ
ir-rec"on-cil"i-a'tion
ir"re-cov'er-a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-deem'a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-duc'ĭ-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-fran'gi-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-fut'a-bil'ĭ-ty
ir"re-fut'a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-mov'a-bil'ĭ-ty
ir"re-mov'a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-peal'a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir-rep're-hen'si-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-sis'tance
ir"re-sis"ti-bil'ĭ-ty
ir"re-sis'ti-bl(eᴾ, -bly
ir"re-sis'ti-bl(e-nessᴾ
ir"re-solv'a-bl(eᴾ
ir"re-spir'a-bl(eᴾ
ir"re-ten'tiv(eᴳ
ir"re-vers'i-bil'ĭ-ty
ir"re-vers'ĭ-bl(eᴾ, -ness
ir"re-vers'ĭ-bly

Ir., *abbr.* Ireland, Irish.

I-ran', 1 ī-rān'; 2 ī-rän', *n.* The kingdom of Persia; the official designation.—**I-ra'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**I-ran'ic,** *a.*

Iran., *abbr.* Iranian, Iranic.

i-ras'ci-ble, } 1 aī-ras'ĭ-bl; 2 ī-răs'ĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** Prone to
i-ras'ci-bl(eᴾ, } anger; choleric. **2.** Caused by anger. [F., < L. *irascor*, be angry.] Syn.: see HOT.—**i-ras"ci-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.* **i-ras'ci-bl(e-nessᴾ†.**—**i-ras'ci-bly,** *adv.*

i-rate', 1 aī-rēt'; 2 ī-rāt', *a.* Moved to anger; wrathful. [< L. *iratus*, < *irascor*, be angry.] Syn.: see BITTER. **—i-rate'ly,** *adv.*

Ir"a-wa'dĭ, 1 ir"ə-wō'dĭ; 2 ir"ä-wä'dĭ, *n.* A river in Tibet and Burma; length, 1,060 m. to the Bay of Bengal.

ire, 1 aīr; 2 īr, *n.* Strong resentment; wrath; anger. [OF. (< L. *ira*), anger.] Syn.: see ANGER. **—ire'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ire., *abbr.* Ireland.

Ire'land, 1 aīr'lənd; 2 īr'land, *n.* An Irish Free State (32,586 sq. m.; pop. 4,390,000) W. of Great Britain; capital, Dublin; created by treaty between Great Britain and Ireland Dec. 6, 1921.

I"re-næ'us, 1 aī"rī-nī'ŭs; 2 ī"re-nē'ŭs, **Saint** (—202). A Greek Christian Father; martyr under Severus.

I-re'ne, 1 aī-rī'nī; 2 ī-rē'ne, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of peace.

I-ren'ic, } 1 aī-ren'ĭk, -ī-kəl; 2 ī-rĕn'ĭc, -ĭ-cal, *a.* Peaceable;
I-ren'i-cal, } conciliatory. [< Gr. *eirēnikos*, < *eirēnē*, peace.]

I"ri-da'ceous, 1 aī"rī-dā'shŭs; 2 ī"rĭ-dā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Relating to plants of the iris family. See IRIS, 3.

ir"i-des'cent, 1 ir"ĭ-des'ənt; 2 ĭr"ĭ-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Exhibiting changing rainbow colors. [< IRIS, 2.]—**ir"i-des'cence,** *n.* A many-colored appearance.

i-rid'i-um, 1 aī-rid'ĭ-um; 2 ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* A silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *iris*, rainbow.]

I'ris, 1 aī'ris; 2 ī'rĭs, *n.* [I'RIS-ES or I'RI-DES, *pl.*] **1.** The colored circle that surrounds the pupil of the eye. **2.** The rainbow; any similar iridescent appearance. **3.** A plant having sword-shaped leaves and large, handsome flowers. **4.** [I-] *Myth.* The rainbow personified as the messenger of Juno (Hera) and the gods. [L., < Gr. *iris*, lit. rainbow.]—**I'ris-at"ed,** *a.* Iridescent.—**i"ris-a'tion,** *n.*—**I'rised,** *a.* Having rainbow colors.

I'rish, 1 aī'rĭsh; 2 ī'rish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Ireland or its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Ireland. **2.** The native Celtic language of Ireland; also, the English dialect of Ireland. [< AS. *Irisc*, < *Iras*, the Irish, < Ir. *Eire*, Ireland.]—**Irish moss,** a seaweed largely used for food. **—I. Sea,** the body of water lying between England and Ireland.—**I'rish-ism,** *n.* **1.** A Hibernianism. **2.** Irish character or traits collectively.—**I'rish-man,** *n.* A man of Irish birth or race.

i-rĭ'tis, 1 aī-raī'tĭs *or* -rĭ'tĭs; 2 ī-rĭ'tis *or* -rĭ'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris. [< IRIS.] **ir"ĭ-si'tis‡.**

irk†, 1 ûrk; 2 irk, *vt.* To afflict with vexation or fatigue: generally used impersonally. [< Sw. *yrka*, press.]—**irk'some,** *a.* Troublesome or tiresome; tedious. Syn.: see TEDIOUS; TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ir-kutsk', 1 ir-kutsk'; 2 ir-kutsk', *n.* A government (280,429 sq. m.; pop. 821,000) in E. Siberia; also, its capital (pop. 130,000). Occupied by American, British, and Japanese troops, 1918.

I'ron, 1 aī'ərn; 2 ī'ern. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To smooth with an iron implement, as cloth or clothing. **2.** To fetter. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of iron. **2.** Resembling iron; hard; rude; unyielding; heavy. **III.** *n.* **1.** The most important of the metallic elements, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile. See ELEMENT. **2.** An iron tool, weapon, utensil, or anything composed of iron, as a fire-dog, flat-iron, or the like: specifically, in the plural, fetters. **3.** *Golf.* A metal-headed club used to raise a ball. [< AS. *iren*, *īsen*, perhaps < *īs*, ice.] Syn.: see FETTER.—**i'ron-bound",** *a.* **1.** Bound with iron. **2.** Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged. **3.** Hard to change or alter; unyielding.—**i.-clad,** *a.* **1.** Protected by iron or steel armor, as war-ships. **2.** Not to be evaded; rigorous. **3.** Strong.—**i'ron-clad",** *n.* A war-vessel sheathed with armor.—**i.-founder,** *n.* One who makes iron castings.—**i.-foundry,** *n.* A place where iron castings are made.—**i.-gray.** **I.** *a.* Grayish, like iron newly cut or broken. **II.** *n.* The color of freshly cut iron. **i.-grey‡.** **—i'ron-mas"ter,** *n.* A manufacturer of iron.—**i'ron-mon"ger,** *n.* A dealer in iron articles.—**i'ron-mon"ger-y,** *n.* Iron articles collectively.—**i'ron-side",** **i'ron-sides",** *n.* Something with an iron side or sides; hence, one who or that which is strong, energetic, or terrible, especially in war; as, Cromwell's Army of *Ironsides*.—**Old Ironsides,** see CONSTITUTION.—**i'ron-ware",** *n.* Hardware; iron utensils. **—i'ron-weed",** *n.* [U. S.] A herb or shrub of the aster

family, from 3 to 6 feet high, with alternate leaves, and heads of perfect, tubular, mostly purple or reddish flowers.—**i'ron-wood"**, *n.* Any one of various trees of unusually hard, heavy, or strong wood.—**i'ron-work"**, *n.* Anything made of iron, as parts of a building.—**i.-works**, *n. sing. & pl.* An establishment for the manufacture of iron or of heavy iron-work.—**i'ron-wort"**, *n.* Any one of various plants of the mint family.—**i'ron-y**, *a.*

i'ro-ny, 1 aı'ro-nı; 2 ī'ro-ny, *n.* **1.** The use of words to signify the opposite of what they would usually express; ridicule under cover of praise or compliment; covert sarcasm or satire. **2.** The feigning of ignorance, as in Socratic argument, hence called **Socratic irony.** **3.** A condition of affairs or events exactly the reverse of what was to be expected. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *eirōneia*, < *eirōn*, dissembler.] Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.
—**i-ron'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of irony; covertly sarcastic. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**i-ron'ic**, *a.*

Ir"o-quois', 1 ir"o-kwoi'; 2 ir"o-kwŏi', *n.* One of any one of the five (later six) Indian tribes confederated in New York and called *The Five* (or *Six*) *Nations*.—**Ir"o-quoi'an**, *a. & n.*

irr., **irreg.**, *abbr.* Irregular, irregularly.

ir-ra'di-ate, 1 ı-rē'dı-ēt; 2 ĭ-rā'dı-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To make luminous; illuminate; shine.—**ir-ra'di-ance**, *n.* **ir-ra'di-an-cy‡.** — **ir-ra'di-ant**, *a.*—**ir-ra"di-a'tion**, *n.*—**ir-ra'di-a"tiv**(e^{S}, *a.*

ir-ra'tion-al, 1 ı-rash'ən-əl; 2 ĭ-răsh'on-al, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of or not exercising reasoning powers. **2.** *Alg.* Not equal to the quotient of any two entire quantities. **3.** Contrary to reason; absurd. Syn.: see ABSURD; INSANE.
—**ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* **ir-ra'tion-al-ness‡.**—**ir-ra'-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ir"ra-wad'dy, *n.* Same as IRAWADI.

Ir"re-den'tist, 1 ir"ı-den'tıst; 2 ĭr"e-dĕn'tĭst, *n.* One of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race but subject to other governments. [< It. *irredento*, unredeemed, < L. *in-*, not + *redemptus*, pp. of *redimo*; see REDEEM.]—**Ir"re-den'tist**, *a.*

ir-ref'ra-ga-ble, 1 ı-ref'rə-gə-bl; 2 ĭ-rĕf'ra-ġa-bl, *a.*

ir-ref'ra-ga-bl^{P}, 1 That can not be refuted or disproved. [< L. *in-*, not. + *refragor*, oppose.]—**ir-ref"ra-ga-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **ir-ref'ra-ga-bl**(e-ness^{P}‡.—**ir-ref'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.*

ir-reg'u-lar, 1 ı-reg'yu-lər; 2 ĭ-rĕg'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Not regular; being out of the usual or proper form, order, etc. **2.** Not conforming to rule; uncontrolled; lawless.
Syn.: abnormal, anomalous, confused, crooked, desultory, devious, disorderly, dissolute, eccentric, erratic, exceptional, fitful, immoderate, inordinate, uneven, unnatural, unsettled, unsymmetrical, unsystematic, unusual, variable, vicious, wandering, wild.—Ant.: common, constant, established, fixed, formal, methodical, natural, normal, orderly, ordinary, periodical, punctual, regular, stated, steady, systematic, uniform, universal, unvarying, usual. **ir-reg'u-lous‡.** — **ir-reg"u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] The condition of being irregular; an imperfection, inconsistency, etc. Syn.: see DISORDER.—**ir-reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

ir-rel'a-tiv(e^{S}, *a.* **1.** Not relative; unconnected. **2.** *Mus.* Having no common tone. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ir-rel'e-vant, 1 ı-rel'ı-vənt; 2 ĭ-rĕl'e-vant, *a.* Not relevant or apposite; impertinent. Syn.: see ALIEN; INSIGNIFICANT. — **ir-rel'e-van-cy**, *n.* **ir-rel'e-vance‡.** — **ir-rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

Ir"re-lig'ion, 1 ir"ı-lij'ən; 2 ĭr"e-lĭġ'on, *n.* The state of being without or opposed to religion; unbelief; ungodliness.—**ir"re-lig'ious**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ir"re-me'di-a-bl(e^{P}, 1 ir"ı-mī'dı-ə-bl; 2 ĭr"e-mē'dı-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remedied; incurable; irreparable. **-ness**, *n.*—**ir"re-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rep'a-ra-bl(e^{P}, 1 ı-rep'ə-rə-bl; 2 ĭ-rĕp'a-ra-bl, *a.* That can not be repaired, rectified, or made amends for.—**ir-rep"a-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **ir-rep'a-ra-bl**(e-ness^{P}‡.—**ir-rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-pres'si-bl(e^{P}, 1 ir"ı-pres'ı-bl; 2 ĭr"e-prĕs'ı-bl, *a.* Not repressible; that can not be restrained.—**ir"re-pres'si-bl**(e-ness^{P}, *n.* **ir"re-pres"si-bil'i-ty‡.** — **ir"re-pres'si-bly**, *adv.*—**ir"re-pres'siv**(e^{S}§, *a.* Irrepressible.

ir"re-proach'a-bl(e^{P}, 1 ir"ı-prō'chə-bl; 2 ĭr"e-prō'cha-bl, *a.* Not reproachable; blameless. **-ness**, *n.*—**ir"re-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-res'o-lute, 1 ı-rez'o-lūt; 2 ĭ-rĕz'o-lūt, *a.* Not resolute or resolved; wavering; hesitating.
Syn.: capricious, doubtful, faint-hearted, faltering, fickle, fitful, half-hearted, hesitant, hesitating, indecisive, undecided, vacillating, wavering. Indecision denotes lack of intellectual conviction; irresolution denotes defect of volition, weakness of will. A thoughtful man may be *undecided* as to the course to take in perplexing circumstances; yet when decided he may act with promptness; an *irresolute* man lacks the nerve to act. Indecision commonly denotes a temporary state or condition, irresolution a trait of character. See FAINT; FICKLE.—Ant.: decided, determined, firm, persistent, resolute, resolved.—**ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.*—**ir-res"o-lu'-tion**, *n.* **ir-res'o-lute-ness‡.**

ir"re-spec'tive, } 1 ir"ı-spek'tıv; 2 ĭr"e-spĕc'tĭv, *a.* Lack-**ir"re-spec'tive^{S}**, } ing respect or relation; regardless: now used mostly with *of*, often adverbially. **-ly**, *adv.*

Ir"re-spon'si-bl(e^{P}, 1 ir"ı-spen'sı-bl; 2 ĭr"e-spŏn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Not accountable or amenable; not of sound mind. **2.** Careless of responsibilities; unreliable. Syn.: see ARBITRARY; ABSOLUTE.—**ir"re-spon"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **ir"re-spon'si-bl**(e-ness^{P}‡.—**ir"re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-triev'a-bl(e^{P}, 1 ir"ı-triv'ə-bl; 2 ĭr"e-trēv'a-bl, *a.* Not retrievable, irreparable.—**ir"re-triev'a-bil**(e-ness^{P}, *n.* **ir"re-triev"a-bil'i-ty‡.**—**ir"re-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev'er-ent, 1 ı-rev'ər-ent; 2 ĭ-rĕv'er-ĕnt, *a.* Lacking in proper reverence. **-ly**, *adv.*—**ir-rev'er-ence**, *n.*

ir-rev'o-ca-bl(e^{P}, 1 ı-rev'o-kə-bl; 2 ĭ-rĕv'o-ca-bl, *a.* Incapable of being revoked or repealed; unalterable.—**ir-rev"o-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **ir-rev'o-ca-bl**(e-ness^{P}‡.—**ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ir'ri-gate, 1 ir'ı-gēt; 2 ĭr'i-ġāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED^{d}; -GAT"ING.] **1.** To water, as land, by artificial ditches, etc. **2.** To wet; soak; bedew. [< L. *irrigatus*, pp. of *irrigo*, < *in*, upon, + *rigo*, water.]—**ir'ri-ga-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**ir"ri-ga'tion**, *n.* Artificial watering of land.—**ir'ri-ga"tor**, *n.* Watered or watery; supplying water.

ir'ri-tate, 1 ir'ı-tēt; 2 ĭr'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED^{d}; -TAT"ING.] **1.** To excite ill temper or impatience in; fret; exasperate. **2.** To excite physically; inflame. **3.** *Physiol.* To stimulate artificially; cause to contract. [< L. *irritatus*, pp. of *irrito*, excite.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE; PIQUE.
—**ir'ri-ta-bl**(e^{P}, *a.* **1.** Showing impatience or ill temper on little provocation. **2.** Excitable, as a nerve, etc. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**ir"ri-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **ir'ri-ta-bl**(e-ness^{P}‡. —**ir'ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*—**ir'ri-tant**. **I.** *a.* Causing irritation. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pathological or other agent of inflammation, pain, etc. **2.** A provocative; spur.—**ir"ri-ta'tion**, *n.*—**ir'ri-ta"tiv**(e^{S}, *a.*

ir-rup'tion, 1 ı-rup'shən; 2 ĭ-rŭp'shon, *n.* A breaking or rushing in; violent incursion. [< L. *in*, in, + *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: see INVASION.—**ir-rup'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.*

Ir'tish, 1 ir'tısh; 2 ĭr'tĭsh, *n.* A river in W. Siberia; length, 2,300 m. to the Ob river. **Ir'tysh‡.**

Ir'ving, 1 ūr'vıŋ; 2 ĭr'ving, *n.* **1. Edward** (1792–1834), a Scotch clergyman. **2. Sir Henry** (original name **John Henry Brodribb**) (1838–1905), an English actor-manager. **3. Washington** (1783–1859), an American writer, historian, and humorist; *Sketch Book.*

is, 1 ız; 2 ĭş, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. of* BE, *v.* [AS.]

is-, 1 ıs- *or* ıs-; 2 ĭs- *or* ĭs-. From Greek *isos*, equal: a combining form.

Is., Isa., *abbr.* Isaiah.

is., isl. *abbr.* [ISLS., *pl.*] Island.

I'saac, 1 aı'zək; 2 ī'ṣac, *n.* A Hebrew patriarch, father of Esau and Jacob. *Gen.* xxi, 3.

I'saac Bick'er-staff, 1 bık'ər-staf; 2 bĭk'er-ştăf. A pen-name: (1) of Dean Swift; (2) of Richard Steele.

Is"a-bel'la, 1 ız"ə-bel'ə; 2 ĭş"a-bĕl'a, **I. of Castile** (1451–1504). Queen of Castile and Leon; wife of Ferdinand V. of Aragon; subdued Granada; aided Columbus.

I-sæ'us, 1 aı-sē'ʌs; 2 ī-sē'ŭs, *n.* An Attic orator and rhetorician; reputed teacher of Demosthenes; lived 420–348 B. C.

I'sa-gon, *n.* Same as ISOGON.

I-sa'iah, 1 aı-zē'yə; 2 ī-ṣā'ya, *n. Bib.* **1.** The first great Hebrew prophet; lived about 720 B. C. **2.** The prophetical book bearing his name.

i-san'drous, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens all similar and of the same number as the petals. [< IS- + Gr. *anēr*, man.]—**i-san'ther-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having equal anthers. [+ Gr. *antheros*, flowery.]—**i-san'thous**, *a. Bot.* Having regular flowers. [+ Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

I-sau'ri-a, 1 ı-sô'rı-ə; 2 ĭ-ṣą'ri-a, *n.* An ancient district between Cilicia and Phrygia, Asia Minor. [JUDAS, 1.

Is-car'i-ot, 1 ıs-kar'ı-ət; 2 ĭs-căr'i-ot, *n. Bib.* Same as

is'chi-um, 1 ıs'kı-um; 2 ĭs'ci-ŭm, *n.* [-CHI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The posterior part of the pelvic arch; in man, the part of the hip-bone on which the body rests when sitting. **2.** *Crust.* The third joint of any limb or lateral appendage. **3.** *Entom.* A side of the thorax. [< Gr. *ischion*, hip, < *ischys*, strength.] **is'chi-on‡.**—**is'chi-at'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ischium; sciatic. **is'chi-ac‡**; **is"chi-ad'ic‡**; **is'-chi-al‡**. [place; pop. 10,000.

Ischl, 1 ishl; 2 ĭshl, *n.* A town in Upper Austria; a watering-

-ise, *suffix.* **1.** Used to denote condition, quality, state, or function; as, franch*ise*. [< OF. *-ise*, < L. *-itia*.] **-ice‡**; **-ize‡**. **2.** Same as -ISH^{2}. [175 m. to the Rhone river.

I"sère', 1 ı"zēr'; 2 ī"ṣęr', *n.* A river in S. E. France; length,

I-seult', 1 ı-sūlt'; 2 ī-ṣŭlt', *n. Medieval Legend.* **1.** "The Beautiful," an Irish princess, beloved by Tristan. **2.** The daughter of the Duke of Brittany, called "Iseult of the White Hand," wife of Tristan. See TRISTAN. **I-solde'‡.**

-ish^{1}, *suffix.* Somewhat; of the nature of: used also to form adjectives of place or country; as, *Polish*. [< AS. *-isc*, an adj. formative.]

-ish², *suffix.* To make; give; as, burn*ish*, furn*ish*. [< OF. *-iss-*, < L. *-esco*, *-isco*, term. of inceptive verbs.]

Ish'ma-el, 1 ĭsh'mı-el; 2 ĭsh'ma-ĕl, *n. Bib.* The son of Abraham and Hagar; exiled with latter.—**Ish'ma-el-ite,** *n.* **1.** A traditional descendant of Ishmael; an Arab. **2.** One having the character of Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 12.—**Ish'ma-el-it"ish,** *a.*—**Ish'ma-el-it"ism,** *n.*

Ish'tar, 1 ĭsh'tar; 2 ĭsh'tär, *n. Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief goddess; goddess of war and fertility.

I'sin-glass, 1 aı'zıŋ-glas; 2 ī'zĭŋ-glȧs, *n.* **1.** A preparation of nearly pure gelatin made from the viscera of fish. **2.** Mica. [< MD. *huysenblas*, < *huysen*, sturgeon, + MLG. *blase*, bladder.]

I'sis, 1 aı'sıs; 2 ī'sĭs, *n. Myth.* The principal Egyptian goddess; originator of the arts and of agriculture, and symbolical of fertility.

Is-kan'de-run, 1 ĭs-kän'dı-rün; 2 ĭs-kän'de-rụn, *n.* A seaport town in N. W. Syria, Asia Minor; pop. 12,000.

Is'la de Pi'nos, 1 ĭs'lȧ dē pī'nos; 2 ĭs'lä de pī'nos. An island 35 m. S. of Cuba; 986 sq. m.; discovered by Columbus, 1494; pop. 3,200.

Is'lam, 1 ĭs'lȧm; 2 ĭs'lam, *n.* The Mohammedan religion; also, the body of Mohammedan believers, or the countries under Mohammedan rule. [< Ar. *islām*, submission.]—**Is-lam'ic,** *a.*—**Is'lam-ism,** *n.*—**Is"lam-is'tic,** *a.*—**Is'lam-it'ic‡.**—**Is'lam-ite,** *n.*

is'land, 1 aı'lənd; 2 ī'land, *vt.* **1.** To make into an island or islands; insulate. **2.** To intersperse with or as with islands.

Is'land, 1 aı'lənd; 2 ī'land, *n.* **1.** A tract of land, usually of moderate extent, surrounded by water. **2.** Anything isolated or like an island. [< AS. *īgland*, island.]—**Islands of the Blest** (*Gr. Myth.*), legendary islands in the western ocean to which favorites of the gods were translated.—**is'land-er,** *n.* An inhabitant of an island. **Isles'man‡.**

Isle, 1 aıl; 2 īl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ISLED; ISL'ING.] To insulate; island; place or live on an island. **II.** *n.* An island: poetical.

Isle of Ely. A former island in S. E. England; the scene of Hereward's resistance to William I. in 1071; pop. 73,780.

Isle of France. Mauritius. [chief town, Douglas.

Isle of Man. An island in the Irish Sea; 32 m. by 6 to 12 m.;

Isle of Pines. See ISLA DE PINOS.

Isle of Than'et, 1 than'et; 2 thăn'ĕt. An island in S. E. England; 9 by 5 m.; the first possession of the Saxons in Britain.

Isle of Wight, 1 waıt; 2 wīt. An island, off the south coast of England; 23 by 13 m.; pop. 94,700; chief town, Newport.

Is'let, 1 aı'let; 2 ī'lĕt, *n.* A little island.

Is'ling-ton, 1 ĭz'lıŋ-tən; 2 ĭs'ling-ton, *n.* A parish and borough in N. London, England; pop. 330,000.

ism, 1 ızm; 2 ĭzm, *n.* A doctrine or system: satirically.

-ism, *suffix.* Used to denote condition, act, idiom, or doctrine. [< L. *-ismus*, < Gr. *-ismos*, termination of nouns, from verbs in *-izō*; see -IZE.]

Is"ma-il' Pa-sha', 1 ĭs"ma-ıl' pa-shā'; 2 ĭs"mä-ĭl' pä-shä'. Ismail I. (1830–1895), a khedive of Egypt, 1863–1879.

Is-me'ne, 1 ĭs-mı'nı; 2 ĭs-mē'nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* In two tragedies of Sophocles, the sister of Antigone.

I'so-, 1 aı'so-; 2 ī'so-. From Greek *isos*, equal: a combining form.—**I'so-bar,** *n. Meteor.* A line joining points at which the barometric pressure is the same. [+ Gr. *baros*, weight.] — **I"so-bar'ic,** *a.* **I"so-bar"o-met'ric‡.** — **I"so-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* Having or denoting identity of color. [+ Gr. *chrōma*, color.]—**i-soch'ro-nal,** *a.* Relating to equal intervals of time; especially, denoting a pendulum that always vibrates in the same period. [+ Gr. *chronos*, time.] **I"so-chron'ic‡; i-soch'ro-nous‡.**

I-soc'ra-tes, 1 aı-sok'rə-tīz; 2 ī-sŏc'ra-tēs, *n.* (436–338 B. C.) An Athenian orator; teacher of Xenophon.

I'so-gon, *n.* A polygon whose angles are all equal.—**I"so-gon'ic.** **I.** *a.* Having equal angles. **i-sog'o-nal‡.** **II.** *n.* An isogonal line.—**isogonic** or **isogonal line,** a line joining places that have the same magnetic variation.

Is'o-late, 1 ĭs'o-[*or* aı'so-]lēt; 2 ĭs'o-[*or* ī'so-]lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"-ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To place in a detached or insulated situation. **2.** To insulate. **3.** *Chem.* To obtain in a free or uncombined state. [< It. *isolato*, < *isola*, island.]—**is"o-la'tion,** *n.*—**is'o-la"tor,** *n.* One who or that which isolates; also, an insulator.

I-solde', *n.* Same as ISEULT. **I-solt'‡.**

I"so-mer'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or having the property of isomerism. [< ISO- + Gr. *meros*, part.]—**i-som'er-ism,** *n. Chem.* Identity or similarity of composition with difference of physical and chemical properties.—**i-som'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Equal in number, as the members of the successive circles of a flower. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Isomera*, a division of beetles. **3.** *Chem.* Isomeric.—**I"so-met'ric,** *a.* Of equal measure; specifically, in crystallography, developed alike in three axial directions at right angles to one another; pertaining to that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.] **I"so-met'ri-cal‡.**—**I"so-mor'phic,** *a.* **1.** Having the same form or construction; having isomorphism. **2.** *Biol.* Having the same appearance. [+ Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**I"so-mor'phism,** *n.*

I-son'zo, 1 ı-zen'tsō; 2 ī-sŏn'tsō, *n.* A river in Austria to Adriatic; crossed by Italians, June 2, 1915.

I'so-pod. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Isopoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Isopoda*. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**I-sop'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order or suborder of crustaceans, including the sow-bugs.—**i-sop'o-dan, I'so-pode,** *a. & n.*—**i-sop'o-dous,** *a.*

i-sos'ce-les, 1 aı-sos'ı-līz; 2 ī-sŏs'e-lēz, *a. Geom.* Having two sides that are equal, as a triangle. [L., < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *skelos*, leg.]

I'so-therm, *n. Meteor.* A line passing through points on the earth's surface which have the same temperature. [< ISO- + Gr. *thermē*, heat, < *therō*, make warm.]—**I"so-ther'mal,** *a.* —**I"so-trop'ic,** *a.* Having the same physical properties in every direction. [+ Gr. *tropē*, turning, < *trepō*, turn.] **I'so-trope‡; i-sot'ro-pous‡.**—**i-sot'ro-pism, i-sot'ro-py,** *n.*

Is"pa-han', 1 ĭs"pa-hän'; 2 ĭs"pä-hän'. *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 80,000) of Persia; entered by Russians, March 19, 1916.

Is'ra-el, 1 ĭz'rı-el; 2 ĭz'ra-ĕl, *n.* The name given to Jacob after wrestling with the angel; also, the Jewish people collectively. —**Is'ra-el-ite,** *n.* A descendant of Israel (or Jacob); Hebrew; Jew.—**Is'ra-el-it"ish,** *a.* Jewish. **Is"ra-el-it'ic‡.**

is'su-a-bl(e[F], 1 ĭsh'u-ə-bl; 2 ĭsh'ụ-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may issue or be issued. **2.** *Law.* Tending to an issue.—**is'su-a-bly,** *adv.*

is'su-ance, 1 ĭsh'u-əns; 2 ĭsh'ụ-anç, *n.* The act of putting, sending, or giving out; promulgation; distribution.

is'sue, 1 ĭsh'ū; 2 ĭsh'ụ, *v.* [IS'SUED; IS'SU-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To send forth or give out officially. **2†.** To give birth to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pass from any enclosed place; flow out; go out or forth. **2.** To be produced; proceed. **3.** To come to an end; result. **4.** *Law.* (1) To go forth officially, as a writ. (2) To join issue, in pleading. (3) To be born.

Syn.: see FLOW.—**is'su-er,** *n.*

is'sue, *n.* **1.** The act of sending forth or giving out. **2.** The act of passing or flowing out. **3.** That which is produced or sent forth. Specifically: (1) An edition, as of a newspaper. (2) Progeny. (3) That which has come into prominent interest or discussion. (4) Profits or proceeds. (5) The final result or outcome. **4.** Place or means of egress. **5.** *Med.* Same as SETON. [F., < *issu*, pp. of *issir*, go out, < L. *exeo*, < *ex*, out, + *eo*, go.]

Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE; END; EVENT; TOPIC.

Is'sus, 1 ĭs'us; 2 ĭs'ŭs, *n.* An ancient seaport in Cilicia, Asia Minor; scene of Darius's defeat by Alexander, 333 B. C.

-ist, *suffix.* Used to denote an agent. [< L. *-ista*, *-istes*, < Gr. *-istēs*, term. of nouns of agent from verbs in *-izō*; see -IZE.]

Is"tam-bul', 1 ĭs"tȧm-būl'; 2 ĭs"tăm-bụl', *n.* Same as CONSTANTINOPLE. See STAMBOUL. **Is"tam-boul'‡.**

isth'mus, 1 ĭs'mus; 2 ĭs'mŭs, *n.* A narrow body of land connecting two larger bodies. [L., < Gr. *isthmos*, narrow passage.]—**isth'mi-an, a.**—**Isth'mi-an Ca-nal',** the Panama Canal.—**I. games,** a Pan-Hellenic festival, anciently celebrated every two years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

is'tle, 1 ĭs'tl; 2 ĭs'tl, *n.* [Mex.] A valuable fiber of a tropical American plant. **pi'ta‡; Tampico fiber‡.**

Is'tri-a, 1 ĭs'trı-ə; 2 ĭs'trı-a, *n.* A peninsula in the Adriatic sea; 1,912 sq. m.; pop. 404,000.

it, 1 ĭt; 2 ĭt, *pron.* [THEY, *pl.*] The personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender: used in the following senses: (1) As a substitute for a noun or clause mentioned or understood. (2) As anticipative subject of a verb whose logical subject follows. (3) As nominative of verbs that are impersonal. (4) Indefinitely after intransitive verbs. (5) As pointing out the leader in a children's game or a player that takes some special part. [< AS. *hit*, neut. of *hē*, he.]

It., Ital., *abbr.* Italian, Italic, Italy.

i-tal'ian, 1 ı-tal'yən; 2 ĭ-tăl'yan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Italy, its people, or language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy. **2.** The language of modern Italy.—**i-tal'ian-ize,** *vt. & vi.*

i-tal'ic, 1 ı-tal'ık; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the races or languages of Italy. **2.** *Print.* Designating or printed in italics. **II.** *n.* [i- or I-] *Print.* A style of type in which the letters slope, as *these*.—**i-tal'i-cize,** *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ"ING.] To distinguish by italics; to emphasize. **i-tal'i-clse‡.**

It'a-lus, 1 ĭt'e-lus; 2 ĭt'a-lŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A king of the Pelasgians, after whom Italy is said to have been named.

It'a-ly, 1 ĭt'ə-lı; 2 ĭt'a-ly, *n.* A kingdom (110,659 sq. m.; pop. 36,100,000) in S. Europe; capital, Rome. [< L. *Italia*.]

I-tas'ca Lake, 1 ı-tas'kə; 2 ĭ-tăs'ca. A lake in N. Minnesota; circumference, 8 m.; elevation, 1,460 ft.; its basin now a public state park.

itch, 1 ıch; 2 ĭch. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To feel an irritation of the skin with inclination to scratch the part. **2.** To have a teasing inclination to do a thing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contagious skin-disease; also, an itching of the skin. **2.** A teasing desire or propensity. [< AS. *giccan*, itch.]—**itch'-mite",** *n.* A mite, the female of which burrows and lays

eggs under the scarf-skin, causing inflammation and intense itching. **I.** *insect*†.—**itch'ing,** *n.*—**itch'y,** *a.*

-ite[1], *suffix.* Used like -ATE[1], -ATE[2]. [< L. *-itus, -ita, -itum,* pp. suffixes of verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations.]—**-it**‡.

-ite[2], *suffix.* Of the nature of; like: used to denote a native, an adherent, or a descendant of; also, in chemistry, to denote salts of an acid whose name ends in *-ous.* Also used in mineralogy, anatomy, etc. [< F. *-ite,* < L. *-ita, -ites,* < Gr. *-itēs, -itis.* an adj. suffix.] [dum of.

I'tem, 1 aı'tem; 2 ī'tĕm, *vt.* To make a note or memoran-

I'tem. **I.** *n.* **1.** A separate article or entry in an account, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] A newspaper paragraph. Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.

II‖. *adv.* Likewise. [< L. *item,* likewise, < *is,* he.]—**I'tem-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To set down by items.

It'er-ate, 1 it'er-ēt; 2 ĭt'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To utter or do again; repeat. [< L. *iterum,* again, < *is,* he.]—**it'er-a-bl**(ep, *a.*—**it'er-ant,** *a.*—**it"er-a'tion,** *n.* **it'er-ance**‡.—**it'er-a"tiv**(es, *a.*

Ith'a-ca, 1 ith'ə-kə; 2 ĭth'a-ca, *n.* **1.** An island of the Ionian group; legendary home of Ulysses (Odysseus). **2.** A manufacturing city in S. central New York; seat of Cornell University; pop. 17,000.—**Ith"a-cen'si-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ith'er, 1 ith'ər; 2 ĭth'er, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot.] Other.

I-thu'ri-el, 1 ī-thiū'ri-el; 2 ī-thū'ri-ĕl, *n.* In Milton's *Paradise Lost,* an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan.

Itin., *abbr.* Itinerant, itinerary.

i-tin'er-ant, 1 ai-tin'ər-ənt; 2 ī-tĭn'er-ant. **I.** *a.* Going from place to place. **II.** *n.* One who travels from place to place, as a minister serving a circuit of churches. [< L.LL *iter* (*itiner-*), journey.]—**i-tin'er-a-cy, i-tin'er-ancy,** *n.* A passing from place to place in circuit, as in the discharge of ministerial duties.—**i-tin'er-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or done on a journey; itinerant. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A detailed account of a journey; also, a detailed plan of a proposed journey; an exploring tour; a guide-book.—**i-tin'er-ate,** *vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To journey from place to place in circuit. [< L. *-itis,* < Gr. *-itis,* -like.]

-itis, *suffix.* Used to denote inflammation; as, peritoni*tis.*

I'to, 1 ī'to; 2 ī'to, **Hirobumi, Marquis** (1840–1909). A Japanese statesman; assassinated.

its, 1 its; 2 ĭts, *pron.* Possessive case of IT.—**it-self',** *pron.* Its self: emphatic or reflexive.

it's, 1 its; 2 ĭts. [Colloq.] It is: a contraction.

I-u'ka, 1 ai-yū'kə; 2 ī-yu'ka, *n.* A village in N. E. Mississippi; scene of an indecisive battle between Generals Rosecrans and Price, Sept. 19, 1862.

I-u'lus, 1 ai-yū'ləs; 2 ī-yu'lŭs, *n.* Same as ASCANIUS.

I'van, 1 ai'vən *or* (*Rus.*) ī-vän'; 2 ī'van *or* (*Rus.*) ī-vän', *n.* [Rus.] **I. I. III.** (1440–1505), "the Great"; founder of the Russian empire. **2. I. IV.** (1530–1584), "the Terrible"; czar of Russia; conqueror.

I"van-gor'od, 1 ī"vən-gōr'od; 2 ī"vän-gōr'ŏd, *n.* A town in S. Russia; taken by the Austrians Aug. 5, 1915.

I'van-hoe, 1 ai'vən-hō; 2 ī'van-hō, *n.* A historical romance by Sir Walter Scott, detailing the adventures of Sir Wilfrid of Ivanhoe, a Saxon knight, at the time of the third crusade.

I've, 1 aiv; 2 īv. [Colloq.] I have: a contraction.

-ive, *suffix.* Doing; serving to do. [< L. *-ivus, -iva, -ivum,* termination of verbal adjectives.]

i'vo-ry, 1 ai'vo-rı; 2 ī'vo-ry. **I.** *a.* Made of or resembling ivory. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The hard, white, elastic dentin that constitutes the greater part of the tusks of certain animals, as the elephant, walrus, etc. **2.** Any form of dentin. **3.** Some ivory-like substance. **4.** *pl.* Things made or consisting of ivory. **5.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Teeth. [< L.LL+OR *eboreus,* of ivory, < *ebur,* ivory.] — **black ivory,** a pigment composed of carbonized ivory.—**i'vo-ry-palm",** *n.* The tree that bears ivorynuts.—**i'vo-ry-type",** *n. Phot.* A photographic picture made by fixing a translucent overall image on a thin film of gelatin, which is then transferred to a white surface.—**vegetable i.,** the hard and white ivory-like substance of the seed (**ivorynut**) of a tropical American palm. [m.; pop. 1,407,000.

Ivory-palm.
a, matured fruit, showing the seeds or "nuts" beneath the coat; *b,* section of a nut.

I'vo-ry Coast. A region of French West Africa; 130,000 sq.

I"vry'-la-Ba"tail'le, 1 ī"vrī'-lə-ba"tal'yə; 2 ī"vrȳ'-lə-bä"tl'ye, *n.* A town in N. W. France, where Henry IV. defeated Mayenne, 1590.

i'vy, 1 ai'vı; 2 ī'vy, *n.* A European evergreen climbing shrub of the ginseng or ivy family, or one of various other climbing plants. [< AS. *ifig.*] —**i'vied,** *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

True Ivy.

I. W., W. W., *abbr.* Isle of Wight.—**I. W. W.,** *abbr.* Industrial Workers of the World (a labor organization).

i-wis'†, *adv.* Certainly; surely; to wit: in later use written mistakenly *I wis,* through confusion with the verb *wit.* Compare WIS; WIT. [< AS. *gewis,* < *ge-,* together, + *witan,* know.] **i-wisse'**†, **i-wys'**†; **y-wis'**†. — **i-wis'**†, *n.* Certainty. **y-wis'**†.

Ix-l'on, 1 iks-aı'ən; 2 iks-ī'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king who, for an insult to Hera, was punished by being tied to a wheel that turned perpetually.

ix'tle, *n.* Same as ISTLE. **ix'le**‡; **ix'til**‡.

-ize, -ise, *suffix.* Used to form verbs denoting "to make, give, practise." [< LL. *-izo,* < Gr. *-izō.*]

Iz"tac-ci-hua'tl, 1 is"tak-sı-wä'tl; 2 ĭs"täc-çĭ-wä'tl, *n.* An extinct volcano in central Mexico; 16,960 ft. high. **Ix"tac-ci-hua'tl**‡.

iz'zard, 1 iz'ərd; 2 ĭz'ard, *n.* The letter Z: an old name. —**from A to izzard,** from beginning to end.

J

J j Roman. **J j** Black Letter. *J j* Script.

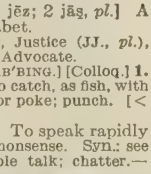
J, j, 1 jē; 2 jā, *n.* [JAYS, J's, or *Js,* 1 jēz; 2 jāz, *pl.*] A letter; the tenth in the English alphabet.

J., *abbr.* Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter, Justice (JJ., *pl.*), *judex* (L., judge).—**J. A.,** *abbr.* Judge Advocate.

jab, 1 jab; 2 jăb, **I.** *vt.* [JABBED, JABD[e]; JAB'BING.] [Colloq.] **1.** To poke or thrust sharply; punch. **2.** To catch, as fish, with a gaff. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A sharp thrust or poke; punch. [< Ir. Gael. *gob,* beak.]

jab'ber, 1 jab'ər; 2 jăb'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To speak rapidly or unintelligibly; chatter; also, to talk nonsense. Syn.: see BABBLE. **II.** *n.* Rapid or unintelligible talk; chatter.—**jab'ber-er,** *n.* A voluble talker.

ja"bot', 1 ʒa"bō'; 2 zhä"bō', *n.* A lace frill worn by women on the bodice; formerly, a ruffle on a shirt-bosom. [F.]


Jabot.

Jac., *abbr.* Jacob, *Jacobus* (L., James).

ja'cinth, 1 jē'sınth; 2 jā'cinth, *n.* **1.** A hyacinth. **2.** Zircon. [< OF. *jacinthe,* < Gr. *hyakinthos,* hyacinth.]

jack, 1 jak; 2 jăk, *n.* **1.** [J-] A nickname for *John,* earlier *James,* derived from *Jacob.* From its frequency, a man; fellow. Specifically: (1) A sailor. (2)‖) [J- or j-] A common fellow; serving man; rustic. **2.** A mechanical device or appliance used as an assistant; as, a wagon-*jack* (for lifting the axle of a wagon in order to remove the wheel). **3.** The male of the ass or of certain other animals. **4.** One of various fishes, as a pike or pickerel. **5.** *Naut.* A flag, as of the United States or of Great Britain, showing the canton of the national ensign and without the fly. **union-jack**‡. **6.** In playing-cards, a knave. **7.** One of various birds, as the jackdaw. **8.** A medieval coat of mail made of leather and padded. **9.** A bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls. [< Gr.LL+OR *Iakos,* < Heb. *Ya'aqōb,* lit. supplanter.]—**hydraulic jack,** a device for lifting heavy weights or exerting great force by fluid-pressure from a hand-pump connected with a large-bore cylinder and a piston. **hydrostatic jack**‡.—**jack"a-dan'dy,** *n.* A ridiculous fop.—**jack'a-napes",** *n.* An impertinent fellow; an upstart. **jack'a-nape"**‡.—**jack'ass",** *n.* **1.** The male ass; a donkey. **2.** A foolish fellow; blockhead.—**jack'-boots",** *n. pl.* Heavy top-boots reaching above the knee.—**jack'daw",** *n.* A small European glossy-black, crow-like bird, often tamed.—**j.-in-a-box,** *n.* A grotesque toy figure in a box, springing up when the box-lid is unfastened.—**j.-in-the-pulpit,** *n.* An American plant of the arum family bearing two leaves and a curious spike of flowers enclosed in a greenish-purple spathe.—**j.-knife,** *n.* A large clasp-knife for the pocket.—**jack'man,** *n.* A soldier wearing a jack (see JACK, *n.*, 8, above).—**J. of all trades** [Colloq.], one who has the knack of turning his hand to almost any work.—**J.-o'-lantern,** *n.* **1.** A will-o'-the-

wisp; ignis fatuus. **2.** [U. S.] A lantern made of a hollowed pumpkin and carved with a grotesque face.—**J.-o'-Lent**, *n.* An effigy of Judas Iscariot, once carried in processions and pelted in Lent. **Jack'a-lent‡.**—**j.-plane**, *n.* A carpenter's roughing plane.—**j.-pudding**, *n.* A merry-andrew; buffoon.—**j.-rabbit**, *n.* One of several large American hares with very long ears.—**j.-screw**, *n. Mech.* A screw lifting-jack.—**jack'stone"**, *n.* **1.** One of a set of stones or knobbed metal pieces used in a child's game for throwing up and catching one or more at a time. **2.** *pl.* The game so played.—**Jack'straw"**, *n.* **1.** A straw effigy; man of straw. **2.** One of a set of straws or thin strips of wood, bone, etc., used in playing a child's game; in the plural, the game played with them.

Jack'al, 1 jak'ôl; 2 jăk'ąl, *n.* **1.** One of various dog-like carnivorous mammals, smaller than the wolf, with a long bushy tail, feeding on small animals and on carrion. **2.** One who does base work to serve another's purpose: from the erroneous notion that the jackal finds prey for the lion. [OF., < Ar. *jaqāl*, < Per. *shaghal*, jackal.]

Jack'all"‡.

Jack and Jill. Characters in an old English nursery-rime about a lad and lass who "went up a hill to fetch a pail of water." Hence, any man and his sweetheart or wife.

Jack'et, 1 jak'et; 2 jăk'ĕt. Id., *vt.* To clothe or enclose in a jacket. **II.** *n.* A short coat, usually not extending below the hips; hence, something like a jacket, as a covering for a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.

Jack Ketch, 1 kech; 2 kĕch. A public executioner or hangman. [< *Jack Ketch*, a hangman under James II.]

Jack'son, 1 jak'sən; 2 jăk'son, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1767–1845). See PRESIDENT. **2. Thomas Jonathan,** "Stonewall" (1824–1863), a Confederate general. **3.** A city, capital of Mississippi; pop. 22,800.—**Jack-so'ni-an,** *a.*

Jack'son-ville, 1 jak'sən-vil; 2 jăk'son-vil, *n.* A city in N. E. Florida; pop. 91,560.

Ja'cob, 1 jē'kəb; 2 jā'cob, *n. Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch; progenitor of the Israelites. *Gen.* xxv, 26.—**Jacob's ladder,** the ladder described in *Gen.* xxviii, 12, reaching from earth to heaven.—**Jacob's-ladder,** *n. Naut.* A rope ladder with wooden rounds for mounting into the lower rigging.

Jac"o-be'an, 1 jak"ō-bī'ən; 2 jăc"o-bē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the time of James I. of England, and sometimes of James II.; as, *Jacobean* poetry. [< L. *Jacobæus*, < *Jacobus*, James.] **Jac"o-bæ'an‡.**

Jac'o-bin, 1 jak'o-bin; 2 jăc'o-bin, *n.* **1.** A member of a French revolutionary society that inaugurated the Reign of Terror, 1793; dissolved, 1799. **2.** Hence, an extreme revolutionist. **3.** A French Dominican friar. **4.** [J-] A pigeon with neck-feathers ruffed so as to form a hood.—**Jac"o-bin'i-cal,** *a.* **Jac"o-bin'ic‡.**—**Jac'o-bin-ism,** *n.*

Jac'o-bite, 1 jak'o-bait; 2 jăc'o-bīt, *n.* An adherent of James II. of England, after his abdication in 1688, and of his line.—**Jac'o-bite,** *a.* **Jac"o-bit'ic‡; Jac"o-bit'i-cal‡.**—**Jac'o-bi"tism,** *n.* [cloth. [< F. *jaconas*, jaconet.]

jac'o-net, 1 jak'o-net; 2 jăc'o-nĕt, *n.* A light, soft cotton

Jacque'mi-not, 1 jak'mi-nō *or* (*F.*) ʒak"mĭ"nō'; 2 jăc'mi-nō *or* (*F.*) zhăc"mĭ"nō', *n.* A deep-red hybrid perpetual rose.

Jacque"rie', 1 ʒāk"rĭ'; 2 zhăk"rē', *n. F. Hist.* The peasant insurrection in France in 1358; any revolt of peasants. [F., < *Jacques;* see JACK.]

Jac-ta'tion, 1 jak-tē'shən; 2 jăc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing. **2.** Morbid restlessness. **3.** Exercise, as in riding. **4.** Boasting. [< L. *jactatio(n-)*, < *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, hurl.]

Jac"ti-ta'tion, 1 jak"tĭ-tē'shən; 2 jăc"ti-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A tossing about; bandying; jactation. **2.** *Law.* A false assertion, as of marriage, repeated to the injury of another; an action to enjoin such false pretension. [< LL. *jactitatio(n-)*, < L. *jactito*, utter, freq. of *jacto;* see JACTATION.]

Jac'u-late‖, 1 jak'yu-lēt; 2 jăc'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To hurl, as a dart; throw out. [< L. *jaculatus*, pp. < *jaceo*, throw.]—**jac"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**jac'u-la-to"ry,** *a.* Darting or thrown out suddenly; ejaculatory.

Jade, 1 jēd; 2 jād, *vt.* & *vi.* [JAD'ED[4]; JAD'ING.] To weary or become weary by hard service; tire. Syn.: see TIRE.

Jade[1], *n.* **1.** An old, worn-out horse. **2.** A worthless person; hussy. **3.** A young woman (ironical or humorous). [< Ice. *jalda*, mare.] — **jad'ish,** *a.* **1.** Vicious. **2.** Unchaste.

Jade[2], *n.* A hard, tough, greenish silicate used for making ornaments, etc. [F.] **jad‡; jade'-stone"‡.**

Jae'ger, 1 yē'ger; 2 yā'ger, *n.* **1.** A gull-like sea-bird of predaceous habits with the middle tail-feathers projecting far beyond the rest. **2.** A huntsman or hunting attendant. **3.** A rifleman of the German or Austrian army. [G., hunter, < *jagen*, hunt.] **jā'ger‡.** [iv, 17.

Ja'el, 1 jē'el; 2 jā'ĕl, *n. Bib.* An Israelitish heroine. *Judges*

Jaf'fa, 1 jaf'ə; 2 jăf'a, *n.* A town in Syria; the Joppa of the Bible; pop. 40,000; occupied by the British Nov. 17, 1917.

Jag, 1 jag; 2 jăg, *vt.* [JAG'GED[4]; JAG'GING.] To cut in notches or teeth like those of a saw. [< Gael. *gag*, notch.] **jagg‡.**—**jag'ged,** *a.* Having jags or notches. **jag'gy‡.** Syn.: see ROUGH.—**jag'ged-ly,** *adv.*—**jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

Jag[1], *n.* **1.** A projecting point; notch; tooth. **2.** *Mech.* A bolt with barbed point. [< Gael. *gag*, notch.]

Jag[2]. *n.* **1.** [Local.] A load for one horse. **2.** [Slang.] Enough liquor to intoxicate.

Jag'a-nath, Jag'gur-nath, *n.* Same as JUGGERNAUT.

Ja'ghir, 1 jă'gir *or* jū-gīr'; 2 jä'gĭr *or* jä-gīr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The government revenues of a tract of land assigned with the power to collect and administer. [< Per. *jā*, place, + *gīr*, taking.] **ja'ghire‡.**

Jag'uar, 1 jag'war; 2 jăg'wär, *n.* A large leopard-like mammal of wooded regions from Texas to Patagonia, typically yellowish-brown, marked with dark spots. [< Braz. *jaguara*, jaguar.] **ja-gouar'‡.**

Jaguar. 1/20

Ja-had', 1 ja-hād'; 2 ja-hăd', *n.* [Ar.] A religious war of Mohammedans against the enemies of their faith. **je-had'‡; holy war‡.**

Jail, 1 jēl; 2 jāl, *n.* A building or place for the confinement of arrested persons or those guilty of minor offenses. [< OF. *jaiole*, *gaiole*, jail.] **gaol‡.**—**jail'bird",** *n.* A convict.—**jail'-de-liv"er-y,** *n.* The legal disposal, as by trial and condemnation or acquittal, of the cases of prisoners awaiting trial; also, the breaking out or forcible liberation of prisoners.—**jail'er,** *n.* The officer in charge of a jail. **jail'or‡.**—**j.-fever,** *n.* Typhus fever.

Jain, 1 jain; 2 jīn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or Jainism. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Jainism.—**Jain'ism,** *n.* A Hindu religious system which combines certain elements of Brahmanism and Buddhism, its principal distinctive feature being the worship of sages or saints, known as *jinas*. Its adherents control a large part of the trade and wealth of India.

Jai-pur', 1 jai-pūr'; 2 ji-pur', *n.* A native state (15,579 sq. m.; pop. 2,637,000), E. Rajputana, India; also, its capital (pop. 137,000).

Ja'ĭ-rus, 1 jē'ı-rus *or* ji-ra'rus; 2 jā'ĭ-rūs *or* ja-ĭ'rūs, *n. Bib.* A ruler of a synagog whose daughter Jesus raised from the dead.

Jal'ap, 1 jal'əp; 2 jăl'ap, *n.* The dried root of a Mexican plant useful as a purgative. [< *Jalapa* (town in Mexico).] **jal'op‡.**—**ja-lap'ic,** *a.* [E. Mexico; pop. 25,000.

Ja-la'pa, 1 hə-lē'pə; 2 hä-lä'pä, *n.* A manufacturing city in

Ja-lous'ĭ, 1 jə-lūz'; 2 ja-lųs', *vt.* & *vi.* [Dial., Scot.] To suspect; be jealous or suspicious. **ja-loose'‡; ja-louse'‡.**

Ja"lou"sie', 1 ʒa"lū"zĭ'; 2 zhă"lų"sē', *n.* A Venetian blind; a portico, etc., enclosed with such blinds. [F., = JEALOUSY.]

Jam, 1 jam; 2 jăm, *v.* [JAMMED, JAMD[5]; JAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press into a tight place; crush. **2.** To fill by crowding. **II.** *i.* To become immovable from being crowded. [Form of CHAMP, *v.*] Syn.: crowd, crowd in, crowd up, crush, force, pack, press, push, squeeze, throng. See HUSTLE.—Ant.: ease, free, liberate, loosen, release, relieve.—**jammed on the wind** (*Naut.*), sailing close-hauled.

Jam[1], *n.* A number of people or objects closely crowded, or the pressure from such crowding. Syn.: see THRONG.

Jam[2], *n.* A pulpy, sweet conserve of fruit.

Ja-mai'ca, 1 jə-mē'kə; 2 ja-mā'ca, *n.* **1.** An island (4,193 sq. m.; pop. 831,000), British W. Indies; capital, Kingston. **2.** Rum produced in Jamaica.—**Ja-mai'can,** *a.* & *n.*

Jamb, 1 jam; 2 jăm, *n.* A side-post or side of a doorway, window, etc. [< OF. *jambe*, leg.]

James, 1 jēmz; 2 jāms, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* One of two apostles: (1) **J. the Greater,** executed by Herod Agrippa. (2) **J. the Less,** author of a New Testament epistle. **2. J. VI.** of Scotland, **I.** of England (1566–1625), king of England from 1603. **3. J. II.** (1633–1701), king of Great Britain, 1685; deposed, 1688. See ENGLAND. **4. Henry** (1843–1916), a novelist and essayist, of American birth but British naturalization (1915). **5. William** (1842–1910), an American psychologist and writer. **6.** A river through Va. to Chesapeake Bay; l. 450 m. **7.** The Dakota river.

James Bay. The southern projection of Hudson Bay.

Jame'son, 1 jēm'sən; 2 jām'son, **Sir Leander Starr** (1853–1917). A Scottish physician; administrator in South Africa.—**Jameson's raid,** an unsuccessful raid into the Transvaal, headed by Dr. L. S. Jameson, Dec. 29, 1895.

James'town, 1 jēmz'taun; 2 jāmg'town, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in W. New York; pop. 38,920. **2.** A ruined village in E. Virginia; first English settlement in America, 1607.

Jam-shid', 1 jăm-shĭd'; 2 jăm-shīd', *n. Persian Myth.* An early Persian king, who reigned for 700 years.

Jan., *abbr.* January.

jan'gle, 1 jaŋ'gl; 2 jăŋ'gl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [JAN'GLED; JAN'GLING.] To make discordant; sound discordantly; utter with harsh, broken sounds; hence, to wrangle; bicker. **II.** *n.* Discordant sound; wrangling. [Prob. imitative.] Syn.: see NOISE; QUARREL.—**jan'gling,** *n.* Discord; wrangling; senseless babble.

Ja-nic'u-lum, 1 ja-nik'yū-lum; 2 jă-nic'yu-lŭm, *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome.

Jan'i-na, 1 yă'nĭ-nə; 2 yă'nĭ-nä, *n.* A former province (7,045 sq. m.; pop. 245,618), and also its capital (pop. 16,800), in W. European Turkey; taken by the Greeks, 1913.

jan'i-tor, 1 jan'i-tər; 2 jăn'i-tor, *n.* One who has the care of a building; a doorkeeper; porter. [L., < *janua,* door.]—**jan'i-tress,** *n. fem.*

jan'i-za-ry, 1 jan'i-zē-ri; 2 jăn'i-zā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] One of the former body-guard of the Turkish sultans: suppressed in 1826. [< F. *janissaire.*] **jan'i-sa-ry†; jan'is-sa-ry†.**

jan'nock, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Oaten bread; a cake.

Jan'sen-ism, 1 jan'sen-izm; 2 jăn'sĕn-ĭsm, *n.* The system formulated by the Roman Catholic bishop Cornelius Jansen, A. D. 1640, holding the doctrines of irresistible grace and of total depravity.—**Jan'sen-ist,** *n.*

Jan'u-a-ry, 1 jan'yu-ē-ri; 2 jăn'yu-ā-ry, *n.* The first month of the year, containing 31 days. [< L. *Januarius,* < *Janus,* JANUS.]

Ja'nus, 1 jē'nus; 2 jā'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* An ancient Italian divinity, god of beginnings, having two faces, looking east and west; his temple was closed only in time of peace.—**Ja'nus-faced",** *a.* Two-faced; looking both ways; deceitful.

Jap., *abbr.* Japan, Japanese.

ja-pan'[1], 1 jə-pan'; 2 ja-păn'. **I.** *vt.* [JA-PANNED', JA-PAND'ST; JA-PAN'NING.] To lacquer with japan. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lacquered Japanese work. **2.** A hard black varnish. [< Chin. *Jih-pûn,* sunrise.]

Ja-pan'[2], *n.* An empire of S. E. Asia (260,000 sq. m.; pop. 59,961,600), comprising various islands and Chosen.—**Japan' sea,** between Japan and Chosen.

Jap"a-nese', 1 jap"ə-nīs'; 2 jăp"a-nēs'. **I.** *a.* Belonging to Japan or its people. **II.** *n.* A native of Japan or the language of Japan.

jape, 1 jēp; 2 jāp. **I‖.** *vt. & vi.* To joke; jest; mock. **II.** *n.* A jest; jibe. [< OF. *japer,* jest.]—**jap'er†,** *n.*—**jap'er-y†,** *n.*

Ja'pheth, 1 jē'feth; 2 jā'fĕth, *n. Bib.* The third son of Noah. *Gen.* v, 32.—**Ja-phet'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to Japheth; loosely, *Aryan,* as opposed to *Semitic* and *Hamitic.*

jar, 1 jär; 2 jär, *v.* [JARRED; JAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to tremble or shake; agitate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rattle. **2.** To clash; conflict. **3.** To shake or tremble. **4†.** To tick; beat. [< AS. *ceortan,* murmur.] Syn.: see SHAKE.

jar[1], *n.* **1.** A shaking, as from a sudden shock. **2.** A discordant sound; discord; strife. Syn.: see QUARREL.

jar[2], *n.* A deep, wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. [< Per. OF. *jarrah,* jar.]—**Leyden jar,** a condenser for static electricity, consisting of a glass jar coated inside and out with tin-foil nearly to the top. **Leyden vial†.**

jar"di'nière', 1 zar"di"nyār'; 2 zhär"dĭ"nyĕr', *n.* An ornamental pot or stand, as of porcelain, for flowers or plants. [F.]

jar'gon, 1 jär'gən; 2 jär'gon. **I.** *vi.* To talk in jargon; gabble. **II.** *n.* **1.** Confused, unintelligible speech. **2.** The dialect of a special sect or fraternity; cant. [OF., gibberish.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

jar"go-nelle', 1 jär"go-nel'; 2 jär"gō-nĕl', *n.* An early variety [of pear. [F.]

jarl, 1 yärl *or* järl; 2 yärl or järl, *n. Scand. Hist.* **1.** A nobleman. **2.** A chieftain; earl. [Ice., EARL.]

Jar'row, 1 jar'o; 2 jăr'o, *n.* A mining town and river port in N. England; the home of Bede; pop. 35,590.

Jas., *abbr.* James.

ja'sey, 1 jē'sɪ; 2 jā'sy, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A wig made of worsted [yarn.

jas'mine, } 1 jas'mɪn; 2 jăs'min, *n.* **1.** An ornamental
jas'min[e], } plant with fragrant, generally white, flowers. **2.** One of various other plants, as the **Cape jasmine,** the **Carolina** or **yellow jasmine,** etc. [< Per.[F] *yāsmīn.*] **jas'mint; jes'sa-mint; jes'sa-minet.**

Ja'son, 1 jē'sən; 2 jā'son, *n. Gr. Myth.* The leader of the Argonauts in quest of the Golden Fleece. See ARGO.

jas'per, } 1 jas'pər, -ait; 2 jăs'per, -ĭt, *n.* **1.** An im-
jas'per-ite, } pure, opaque, colored variety of quartz. **2.** *Bib.* A stone in the breastplate of the high priest. [< Gr.[OF] *taspis,* jasper.] [80,000.

Jas'sy, 1 yās'ɪ; 2 yās'ỹ, *n.* A city in N. E. Roumania; pop.

jaud, 1 jōd; 2 jad, *n.* [Scot.] A jade.

jaunce†, *v. & n.* Same as JOLT.

jaun'dice, } 1 jän'dɪs *or* jōn'dɪs; 2 jän'dĭç *or* jạn'dĭç. **I.**
jaun'dis[s], } *vt.* [JAUN'DICED[t]; JAUN'DIC-ING.] To affect with or as with jaundice; fill (the mind) with prejudice or envy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disease due to obstructed excretion or disordered action of bile, characterized by yellowness of the skin, and of the fluids and tissues. **2.** A mental condition, as in jealousy or prejudice, in which the judgment is warped. [< OF. *jaunisse,* < *jaune,* yellow.]

jaunt, 1 jänt *or* jōnt; 2 jänt *or* jạnt. **I**[d]. *vi.* **1.** To ramble or rove about. **2.** To ride on a jaunting-car. **3†.** To be jolted; jounce. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short journey; a pleasure-trip. **2†.** A jolting; jounce. [Cp. Sw. dial. *ganta,* be foolish.]—**jaunt'ing-car",** *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle common in Ireland, having seats placed lengthwise, back to back, and extending over the wheels, for carrying four persons besides the driver, who has a small seat in front.

jaunt'y, 1 jänt'ɪ[or jōnt'ɪ]; 2 jänt'ĭ[or jạnt'ĭ]y, *a.* [JAUNT'I-ER; JAUNT'I-EST.] Affecting a careless ease or self-satisfaction; sprightly. [< F. *gentil;* see GENTLE.] **jant'y†.**—**jaunt'i-ly,** *adv.*—**jaunt'i-ness,** *n.*

Ja'va, 1 jā'və; 2 jä'va, *n.* A Dutch island (50,554 sq. m.; pop. 34,157,380) in Malay Archipelago.—**Jav"a-nese',** *a. & n.*

Jave'lin, 1 jav'lɪn; 2 jăv'lĭn, *n.* A short, light spear, used as a missile weapon. [OF., < Celt.]

jaw[1], 1 jē; 2 jạ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Slang.] To scold. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the two structures forming the framework of the mouth. **2.** One of the bones forming the skeleton of one of these organs; a maxilla or a mandible. **jaw'-bone"‡. 3.** Anything like or suggesting such an organ, as one of the gripping parts of a vise: often used figuratively; as, the *jaws* of death. **4.** [Slang.] Needless talk; scolding; abuse. [ME. *jawe,* < *cheowen* (< AS. *ceōwan*), chew.]

jaw[2]. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pour rapidly; splash; dash; plunge. **II.** *n.* A flood of liquid; a wave.

jay, 1 jē; 2 jā, *n.* **1.** A small crow-like bird of brilliant coloring. See BIRD. **2.** [Slang.] A poor actor; also, a country bumpkin; greenhorn. **3†.** A coarse or loud woman. [OF., < *gai;* see GAY, *a.*]

Jay'hawk"er, 1 jē'hôk"ər; 2 jā'hạk"er, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A border-ruffian or guerrilla. **2.** [Western U. S.] A tarantula.

Jay, John (1745–1829). An American lawyer, statesman, and diplomat; first Chief Justice of the United States.

Jaz'er-ant, 1 jaz'ər-ənt; 2 jăz'er-ant, *n.* Armor consisting of small overlapping metal plates quilted into a cloth or velvet jacket. [OF., < Sp. *jacerina,* < Ar. *Jazāīr,* Algiers.]

Jazz'-band", 1 jaz'-band"; 2 jăz'-bănd", *n.* A company of musicians who play rag-time music in discordant tones on various instruments, as the banjo, saxophone, trombone, flageolet, drum and piano.

J. C., *abbr.* Jesus Christ, Julius Cæsar, *Jurisconsultus* (L., jurisconsult), Justice-Clerk.—**J. C. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Juris Civilis Doctor* (Doctor of Civil Law).—**J. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Jurum Doctor* (Doctor of Laws).

jeal'ous, } 1 jel'us; 2 jĕl'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Apprehensive of being
jel'ous[s], } displaced by a rival; revengeful on account of fickle treatment or the like. **2.** Earnestly and anxiously suspicious; vigilant in guarding; watchful. **3.** Demanding exclusive worship and love: applied to God. *Ex.* xx, 5. **4‖.** Zealous. **5†.** Fearful; doubtful. [< OF. *jalous,* < LL. *zelosus,* < L. *zelus,* ZEAL.] Syn.: see ENVIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **—jeal'ous-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*]

jean, 1 jēn *or* jin; 2 jān *or* jēn, *n.* A twilled undressed cloth of cotton and wool. [< L.[OF] *Genua,* Genoa (Italian city).] **jeans‡.**

Jebb, 1 jeb; 2 jĕb, **Sir Richard Claverhouse** (1841–1905). A Scottish classical scholar; critic, author, and translator.

Jed'dart, *a.* [Scot.] Of or pertaining to Jedburgh, a border town of Scotland. **Jed'wood‡.**—**Jeddart staff,** a kind of battle-ax. **Jedwood ax‡.**—**J. justice,** hanging a suspected criminal and holding the trial afterward.

jeer, 1 jīr; 2 jēr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To scoff at; ridicule; mock. **II.** *n.* A derisive and flouting word or speech. [< MD. *scheeren,* jest.] Syn.: (verb) see MOCK; SCOFF; (noun) see SNEER.—**jeer'er,** *n.*

Jef'fer-son, 1 jef'ər-sən; 2 jĕf'er-son. **1. Joseph** (1829–1905), an American actor. **2. Thomas** (1743–1826), see PRESIDENT.—**Jef"fer-so'ni-an,** *a.*

Jef'fer-son City. The capital of Missouri; pop. 14,490.

Jef'frey, 1 jef'rɪ; 2 jĕf'ry, **Francis, Lord** (1773–1850). A Scottish critic and essayist; Lord Advocate.

Jef'freys, 1 jef'rɪz; 2 jĕf'rys, **George** (1648–1689), Baron Jeffreys of Wem. An English judge; held the Bloody Assizes.

Je-hosh'a-phat, 1 jɪ-hesh'ə-fat; 2 je-hŏsh'a-fât, *n. Bib.* King of Judah about 873–848 B. C. *1 Kings* xxii, 41.

Je-ho'vah, 1 jɪ-hō'və; 2 je-hō'ya, *n.* Lord; specifically, the covenant God of the Hebrew people. [< Heb. *Yhwh,* usually written *Yahōwăh,* with the vowel-points of *Adōnāi,* Lord, the original word, as the ineffable divine name, being never pronounced by the Hebrews.]

Je'hu[1], 1 jī'hiū; 2 jē'hŭ, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A fast or furious driver. **2.** A coachman or driver. [< *Jehu* (*2 Kings* ix, 20).]

Je'hu[2], *n. Bib.* The tenth king of Israel. [CORPS.

jels'tie-cor, 1 jls'tɪ-kōr; 2 jĕs'tĭ-cōr, *n.* Same as JUSTE-AU-

je-june', 1 jɪ-jūn'; 2 je-jụn', *a.* Lifeless; dry; dull. [< L. *jejunus,* hungry.] Syn.: see MEAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

je-ju'num, 1 jɪ-jū'num; 2 je-jū'nŭm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] The upper two-fifths of the portion of the small intestine that succeeds the duodenum. [L., neut. of *jejunus,* hungry.]

Jel'li-coe, 1 jel'ɪ-ko; 2 jĕl'ĭ-co, **John Rushworth** (1859–), **Viscount of Scapa.** British admiral; commanded North Sea fleet, 1914–16.

jel'lied, 1 jel'ɪd; 2 jĕl'ĭd, *a.* Brought to a jelly; sweet as jelly.

jel'ly, 1 jel'ɪ; 2 jĕl'y. **I.** *vi.* [JEL'LIED; JEL'LY-ING.] To turn to jelly. **II.** *n.* [JEL'LIES[z], *pl.*] Any semisolid glutinous substance that will quiver when shaken, but will not flow, as fruit-juice boiled down with sugar. [< OF. *gelee,* fem. pp. of *geler,* freeze.]—**jel'ly-fish",** *n.* A simple disk-like marine animal of jelly-like appearance and varying size.

Je'na, 1 yē'nə; 2 ye'na, *n.* A university city (pop. 48,500) in Saxe-Weimar, Germany; French defeated Prussians, 1806.

Jen'ner, 1 jen'ər; 2 jĕn'er, **Edward** (1749–1823). An English physician; introduced vaccination.

Jen'net, 1 jen'et; 2 jĕn'ĕt, *n.* A small Spanish horse, a cross of Arabian and native stock. [< Sp. *ginete,* < Ar. *Zenāta* (Barbary tribe noted for cavalry).]

Jen'ny, 1 jen'ı; 2 jĕn'y, *n.* [JEN'NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A spinning-machine. **2.** A female ass. **3.** A wren. [< F. *Jeanne,* fem. of *Jean,* John.] **jin'ny‡.**

jeop'ard[d], } 1 jep'ərd; 2 jĕp'ard, *vt.* To expose to loss or
jep'ard[F], } injury; imperil. **jeop'ard-ize** or **-ise‡.**—**jeop'ard-y,** *n.* Exposure to or danger of death, loss, or injury; danger; peril. [< OF. *jeu parti,* divided game, even chance.] Syn.: see DANGER; HAZARD.

Jeph'thah, 1 jef'thə; 2 jĕf'tha, *n. Bib.* A judge in Israel; sacrificed his daughter; his rash vow and its sequel are recorded in *Judges* xi, 34–40.

je-quir'i-ty, 1 jı-kwir'ı-tı; 2 je-kwir'ı-ty, *n. Bot.* **1.** A twining tropical shrub. **2.** Its seed. **je-quer'i-ty‡.—je-quir'i-ty bean",** *n.* One of the handsome poisonous seeds of this plant, used in India as weights, ornaments, and in medicine.

Jer., *abbr.* Jeremiah.

jer-bo'a, 1 jər-bō'ə; 2 jer-bō'a, *n.* An Old World mouse-like rodent with the hind limbs much elongated for jumping. [< Ar. *yartu,* a leg-muscle.]

Egyptian Jerboa. 1/10

jer-eed', } 1 jer-ıd'; 2 jĕr-ēd',
jer-id', } *n.* A javelin of Turkey and Persia; also, a game in which it is used. [< Turk. *jerîd,* < Ar. *jerîd,* shaft.] **jer-rid'‡.**

Jer"e-mi'ah, 1 jer"ı-maı'ə; 2 jĕr"e-mi'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet who wrote denunciations and lamentations. **2.** The book containing his prophecies. — **jer"e-mi'ad,** *n.* A lament; tale of woe: often used sarcastically.

Je-rez', 1 hē-rēth'; 2 hę-ręth', *n.* A town in S. W. Spain; a center for the manufacture of sherry, to which it gave the name.

Jer'i-cho, 1 jer'ı-ko; 2 jĕr'i-eo, *n. Bib.* An ancient city of Palestine, 7 m. north of the Dead Sea; its walls fell before Joshua (*Josh.* vi, 20–24); taken by the British, Feb. 21, 1918.

jerk[1], 1 jûrk; 2 jĕrk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To give a jerk to; move with jerks; utter in a convulsive manner. **2.** [Obs. or Scot.] To beat. **II.** *n.* A short, sharp pull, twitch, or fling.—**jerk'y,** *a.* Spasmodic.—**jerk'i-ly,** *adv.*

jerk[2]. **I.** *vt.* To cure (meat) by cutting into strips and drying. **II.** *n.* Jerked meat, especially beef. **jerked beef‡.** [< Chilean *charqui,* dried beef.]

jer'kin, 1 jûr'kın; 2 jĕr'kin, *n.* A waistcoat; jacket. [Dim. of OD. *jurk,* frock.]—**buff jerkin,** a jerkin of buff-leather or, later, of buff-colored cloth.

Jer"o-bo'am, 1 jer"o-bō'əm; 2 jĕr"o-bō'am, *n. Bib.* A Jewish leader who led the revolt of the ten tribes against Rehoboam and became first king of Israel, as distinguished from Judah; introduced idolatry. *1 Kings* xii.

Je-rome', 1 jı-rōm' *or* jer'əm; 2 je-rōm' *or* jĕr'om, **Saint** (340?–420). A Latin Father; prepared the Vulgate.

jer-reed', *n.* Same as JEREED.

jer'ry, 1 jer'ı; 2 jĕr'y, *n.* **1.** One who erects buildings or does work in an unsubstantial and mean manner. **jer'ry-build"er‡.** **2.** Work that is inferior or fraudulent in material or construction. [< *Jerry,* abbr. of *Jeremiah.*]—**jer'ry-build"ing,** *n.*—**j.-built,** *a.* Hastily and flimsily constructed.

jer'ry-man"der, *n.* Same as GERRYMANDER.

Jer'sey[1], 1 jûr'zı; 2 jĕr'gy. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Jersey or to the State of New Jersey. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a breed of cattle originating in the island of Jersey or the Channel Islands, noted for rich milk and large butter-product. **2.** [j-] A thick seamless knit shirt as worn by athletes. **3.** [j-] A close-fitting elastic woolen or silk jacket or garment. **4.** [j-] Fine woolen yarn, or fine combed wool, as spun in Jersey. [< Isle of *Jersey.*]

Jer'sey[2], *n.* One of the English Channel Islands; 45 sq. m.; pop. 50,000.

Jer'sey Cit'y. A manufacturing city in New Jersey, on the Hudson river, opposite New York city; pop. 298,100.

Je-ru'sa-lem, 1 jı-rū'sə-lem; 2 je-ru'sa-lĕm, *n. Bib.* The capital of the ancient Hebrew nation, and later of the kingdom of Judah; seat of Solomon's temple; five times captured and twice destroyed; surrendered to British Dec. 9, 1917.

jess, 1 jes; 2 jĕs, *n. Falconry.* **1.** A short strap fastened to the leg of a hawk. **2.** A ribbon hanging from a garland or crown. [< OF. *ges,* < L. *jacius,* < *jacio,* hurl.]

jes'sa-mine, } 1 jes'ə-min; 2 jĕs'a-mĭn, *n.* The jas-
jes'sa-min[s], } mine. [iv, 17.

Jes'se, 1 jes'ı; 2 jĕs'e, *n. Bib.* The father of David. *Ruth*

jes'ser-aunte, *n.* Same as JAZERANT. **jes'ser-auncet.**

jest, 1 jest; 2 jĕst. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To joke with or about; make jokes; banter; trifle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something said or done in joke, pleasantry, or raillery; a joke. **2.** The object of laughter, sport, or raillery; a laughing-stock. **3†.** An exploit; tale of exploits; a masquerade; pageant. [< L.[or] *gestus,* pp. of *gero,* perform.] Syn.: see WIT.—**jest'er,** *n.* One who jests; specif., a medieval court fool.

Jes'u-it, 1 jez'yu-ıt; 2 jĕş'yu-ĭt, *n.* **1.** A member of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534. **2.** A subtle casuist; an intriguer: in derogation. [< F. *Jésuite,* < L. *Jesus.*]—**Jes"u-it'ic,** *a.* **Jes"u-it'i-cal‡.—Jes"u-it'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Jes'u-it-ism,** *n.*

Je'sus, 1 jī'zus; 2 jē'gŭs, *n. Bib.* **1.** The Founder of Christianity; the Savior. *Matt.* i, 21. See CHRIST. **Je'su‡.** **2.** Joshua. *Acts* vii, 45; *Heb.* iv, 8. **3.** One of various other persons; as, Justus. *Col.* iv, 11. [< L. *Jesus,* < Gr. *Iēsous,* < Heb. *Yēshū'a,* or *Yehoshua;* see JOSHUA.]

jet, 1 jet; 2 jĕt, *vt.* & *vi.* [JET'TED[d]; JET'TING.] **1.** To emit in a jet; shoot out in a jet or jets. **2.** To project; jut. **3†.** To carry oneself haughtily; strut; encroach.

jet[1], *n.* **1.** That which spurts out; a gushing flow. **2.** A spout or nozle. **3.** A projecting or overhanging course of bricks or the like; jut. [F.]

jet[2], *n.* **1.** A rich black variety of mineral coal, used for ornaments. **2.** The color of jet; deep black. **jet black‡.** [OF.]

jet d'eau, 1 zē dō; 2 zhę dō. [JETS D'EAU, *pl.*] A jet of water; fountain. [F.] **jet-teau'†; jette d'eau†; jet-to'†.**

jet'sam, 1 jet'sam; 2 jĕt'sam, *n.* **1.** Part of the cargo of a vessel cast overboard to lighten her when in danger of sinking; any goods thrown overboard. Compare FLOTSAM. **2.** Jettison. [< OF. *getaison,* < L. *jactatio(n)-,* < *jacio,* hurl.]

Jet'ti-son, 1 jet'ı-sən; 2 jĕt'i-son, *n.* **1.** The throwing overboard of goods or cargo, especially from a ship in danger of foundering. Compare JETSAM. **2.** Jetsam. [< OF. *getaison;* see JETSAM.]—**jet'ti-son,** *vt.* To throw overboard, as goods, etc. [—**jet'ti-ness,** *n.*

jet'ty, 1 jet'ı; 2 jĕt'y, *a.* Like or made of jet; black as jet.

jet'ty, *n.* [JET'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A structure in a body of water serving to control or divert a current, protect a harbor, or the like, or as a wharf or pier. **2.** *Arch.* A part of a building projecting and overhanging. [< OF. *jetee,* prop. fem. pp. of *jetter,* throw.] **jut'ty†.**

jeu d'es"prit', 1 zū des"prī'; 2 zhū dĕs"prī'. A play of wit or fancy. [F.]

Jew, 1 jū; 2 jų, *n.* **1.** A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race; a Hebrew; Israelite. **2.** Originally, a member of the tribe or of the kingdom of Judah. **3.** [Slang.] A crafty dealer, or grasping money-lender. [Ult. < Heb. *Yehūdāh,* Judah, son of Jacob.]—**Wandering Jew.** **1.** The shoemaker Ahasuerus, fabled to be condemned to wander perpetually for driving Christ from his door; hence, a restless wanderer. **2.** See WANDERING-JEW.—**Jew'ess,** *n.* A female Jew.—**Jew'ish,** *a.*—**Jew'ry,** *n.* **1.** Judea. **2.** A ward of a city set apart for or inhabited by Jews; a Jews' quarter. **3.** Jews collectively; the Jewish people.

jew'el, 1 jū'el; 2 jų'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [JEW'ELED or JEW'ELLED; JEW'EL-ING or JEW'EL-LING.] To adorn with jewels; set jewels in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A precious stone; gem; especially one set in precious metal. **2.** Anything of rare excellence or special value. **3.** A bit of precious stone, crystal, or glass used to form a durable bearing, as for a watch-pivot. [< OF. *jouel,* dim. of *joie;* see JOY, *n.*]—**jew'el-er,** *n.* A dealer in or maker of jewelry. **jew'el-ler‡.—jew'el-ry,** *n.* **1.** Jewels collectively. **2.** The art of mounting precious stones; trade of a jeweler. **jew'el-ler-y‡.**

jew'fish", 1 jū'fish"; 2 jų'fish", *n.* **1.** One of various large seabasses of American waters. **2.** The tarpon.

jew's'-harp", 1 jūz'-hārp"; 2 jųş'-hărp", *n.* **1.** A small musical instrument with a lyre-shaped metal frame and a bent metallic tongue. **2.** *Naut.* The shackle that connects a chain cable with an anchor-ring.

Jez'e-bel, 1 jez'ı-bel; 2 jĕz'e-bĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** The wife of Ahab; notorious for her evil life. *1 Kings* xvi, 31. **2.** Hence, a bold, vicious, or cruel woman.

jib, 1 jib; 2 jĭb, *vi.* [JIBBED; JIB'BING.] To move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse. [<OF. *giber,* struggle.]

jib[1], *n.* A triangular sail, set on a stay and extending from the foretopmast-head to the jib-boom or the bowsprit. See SCHOONER. [< JIBE.]—**flying jib,** a jib set out beyond the standing jib, on an extended boom, called the *flying-jib boom.*—**jib'-boom",** *n.* A spar forming a continuation of the bowsprit.

jib[2], *n. Mech.* The swinging boom of a crane.

jibe[1], 1 jaib; 2 jīb, *vt.* & *vi. Naut.* [JIBED; JIB'ING.] **1.** To swing or shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a

fore-and-aft sail; tack; shift. **2.** [Colloq.] To agree. [< Dan. *gibbe.*]

jibe[2]. Same as GIBE. [jīf†.

jif'fy, 1 jif'ɪ; 2 jĭf'y, *n.* [Colloq.] An instant; moment.

jig, 1 jig; 2 jĭg, *v.* [JIGGED; JIG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing or play in jig time (6/8 or 12/8 time). **2.** To jolt. (1) To separate (ore) by jolting. (2) To drill, as a well, with a jolting mechanism. **3.** *Mach.* To form with the aid of jigs. **4.** To play a joke on. **II.** *i.* To dance a jig.

jig, *n.* **1.** A light, gay dance to a rapid tune, or the music for it. **2.** A practical joke. **3.** *Mach.* (1) A tool or fixture used to guide cutting-tools. (2) A jolting mechanism. **4.** A fish-hook having a loaded shank. [< OF. *gigue,* < MD. *ghighe,* fiddle.]—**jig'-saw″,** *n.* A fine, narrow saw set vertically in a frame, so as to be moved rapidly up and down.

jig'ger[1], 1 jig'ər; 2 jĭg'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jigs. **2.** One of various jolting mechanisms. Specifically: (1) An apparatus for separating ores by jolting in sieves in water. (2) A potters' wheel. **3.** A small spanker sail set on a short mast in the stern of a canoe. —**jig'ger-mast,** *n.* The after mast in a yawl or a four-masted vessel.

jig'ger[2], *n.* A flea, tick, or the like.

jig'get[d], 1 jig'et; 2 jĭg'ĕt, *vi.* **1.** To jig. **2.** To be pert.

jig'gle, 1 jig'l; 2 jĭg'l, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To shake slightly; joggle. **2.** To move unsteadily up and down or backward and forward; rock; jerk. [Freq. of JIG, *v.*]

jill[1], 1 jil; 2 jĭl, *n.* A gill. [Var. of GILL[3], *n.*]

jill[2], *n.* **1.** A young woman; sweetheart. **2.** A female ferret. **3.** A cup. [< *Jille,* fem. name, < L. *Juliana,* < *Jultus.*]

jilt, 1 jilt; 2 jĭlt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To discard, as a lover; be deceitful in love. **II.** *n.* One who capriciously discards a lover. [< *Jille,* fem. name.]

jim'my, 1 jim'ɪ; 2 jĭm'y, *n.* A burglars' crowbar: sometimes made in sections. [< *Jimmy,* dim. of *James.*]

jimp, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Slender; natty; neat. **2.** Scanty; scarce. [< JUMP, *v.*] **jimp'ly†.**—**jimp,** *adv.* **jimp'ly†; jimp'y†.**

jim'son-weed″, 1 jim'sən-wid″; 2 jim'son-wēd″, *n.* A common poisonous weed of the nightshade family. [Cor. of *Jamestown-weed,* first observed in Jamestown, Va.] **jimp'-son†; jimp'son-weed″†; jim'son†.**

Jimson-weed.

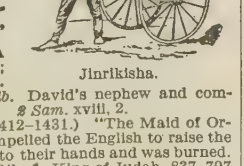
jin'gle, } 1 jiŋ'gl; 2 jĭŋ'gl. [JIN'GL(E)D[F];
jin'gl[F], } JIN'GLING.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make a slight, tinkling, ringing sound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tinkling or clinking sound; also, that which produces it. **2.** Any pleasing succession of rhythmical sounds. **3.** [Austral. & Ir.] A one-horse carriage or car. [Freq. of CHINK[1], *v.*]

jin'glet, 1 jiŋ'glet; 2 jĭŋ'glĕt, *n.* **1.** A small free metallic ball used as the clapper of a globular sleigh-bell. **2.** Any small jingling appendage.

Jin'go, 1 jiŋ'go; 2 jĭŋ'gō, *n. Polit.* One in favor of an aggressive foreign policy.—**Jin'go-ish,** *a.*—**Jin'go-ism,** *n.*

jin'nee, 1 jin'ɪ; 2 jĭn'ē, *n.* [JINN, *pl.*] *Moham. Myth.* A spirit fabled to have been under the control of Solomon. [< Ar. *jinniy.*] **jin†; jinn†; jin'ni†.**

Jin-rik'i-sha, 1 jin-rik'ɪ-shə; 2 jĭn-rik'i-sha, *n.* A small two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or two men. [Jap.] **Jin-rick'sha†; Jin-rik'sha†.**



Jinrikisha.

jit'ney, 1 jit'nɪ; 2 jĭt'ny, *n.* [Local U. S.] **1.** A small coin; a nickel. **2.** A motor-vehicle that carries passengers for a fare of five cents. [Perh. < F. *jeton,* small metal disk.] [JUTSU.

ji"u-jut"su', *n.* Same as **JU-JJ.,** *abbr.* Justices. — **Jno.,** *abbr.* John.—**Jo.,** *abbr.* Joel.

Jo, 1 jō; 2 jō, *n.* [Scot.] A sweetheart of either sex; lover. [< F. *joie,* JOY.] **joe†.**

Jo'ab, 1 jō'ab; 2 jō'ăb, *n. Bib.* David's nephew and commander-in-chief of his army. *2 Sam.* xviii, 2.

Joan of Arc, 1 jōn; 2 jōn. (1412–1431.) "The Maid of Orleans," a French heroine; compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans; later fell into their hands and was burned.

Jo'ash, 1 jō'ash; 2 jō'ăsh, *n. Bib.* **1.** King of Judah, 837–797 B. C. *2 Kings* xi, 2. **2.** King of Israel, 798–790 B. C. *2 Kings* xiii, 10.

job[1], 1 jeb; 2 jŏb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOBBED; JOB'BING.] **1.** To buy in bulk and resell in lots. **2.** To do, or cause to be done, by the job; sublet. **3.** [Eng.] To hire, or hire out, by the job. **4.** To work for one's own advantage under pretense of working for others, and especially for the public. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of work done, or to be done, as a whole. **2.** Any scheme for making money unfairly, especially at public expense. **3.** [Colloq.] An event, circumstance, or chance. **4.** [Colloq.] An engagement to work; employment. **5†.** A lump. [< *gob,* lump: of Celtic origin.] **jobb†.** Syn.: see BUSINESS; TASK.—**job'ber,** *n.* **1.** A middleman. **2.** An intriguer. **3.** One who works by the job.—**job'ber-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] The act or practise of jobbing; in a bad sense, low intriguing.—**job'-print″er,** *n.* One who does miscellaneous printing.—**job-printing,** *n.*

job[2], *vt. & vi.* To stab; jab. [< Ir. & Gael. *gob,* beak of a bird.]

job, *a.* That may be bought, sold, or used by the job.—**job lot,** a lot of miscellaneous goods sold in the lump.

Job, 1 jōb; 2 jōb, *n. Bib.* The chief character in the Book of Job; a type of patience under affliction.—**Job's comforter.** [Colloq.] **1.** One who professes to comfort, but does the opposite. **2.** A boil.

Jo-cas'ta, 1 jo-kas'tə; 2 jo-kăs'ta, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus. See ŒDIPUS.

jock'ey, 1 jok'ɪ; 2 jŏk'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOCK'EYED; JOCK'EY-ING.] **1.** To play the jockey with; be tricky; cheat. **2.** *Racing.* To take unfair advantage of, as by riding in front of. **3.** To maneuver for position, as in a yacht-race. **II.** *n.* **1.** One employed to ride horses, especially at races. **2.** One who takes undue advantage in trade. **3.** A horse-dealer. [< *Jacky,* dim. of JACK.] **jock'y†.**—**jock'ey-ism,** *n.*

jock'te-leg, *n.* [Scot.] A jack-knife. **joc'te-leg†.**

jo-cose', 1 jo-kōs'; 2 jō-cōs', *a.* Of the nature of a joke; jocular. [< L. *jocosus,* < *jocus,* joke.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: droll, facetious, funny, humorous, jocular, merry, sportive, waggish. See HUMOROUS; MERRY; VIVACIOUS.—Ant.: care-worn, cheerless, doleful, dreary, dull, grave, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, rueful, sad, serious, solemn, sorrowful, woful. — **jo-cos'i-ty,** *n.* — **joc'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Being in a joking mood; making jokes. **2.** Jocose. Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE. **joc'u-la-to-ry†.**—**joc"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*—**joc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**joc'und,** *a.* Having a blithe or gay disposition or appearance; jovial; sportive. Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY; VIVACIOUS.—**jo-cun'di-ty,** *n.*—**joc'und-ly,** *adv.*—**joc'und-ness,** *n.*

Jo'el, 1 jō'el; 2 jō'ĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet; son of Samuel. **2.** The book containing his prophecies.

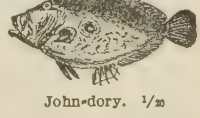
Joffre, 1 zōfr; 2 zhōfr, **Joseph Jacques Césaire** (1852–). A French field-marshal; conducted campaign against Germans, 1914; defeated them on the Marne Sept. 6, 1914.

jog, 1 jeg; 2 jŏg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOGGED; JOG'GING.] To push or move with a jog; nudge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight push, as with the elbow; any slight incentive. **2.** A slow, jolting motion. **3.** *Mach.* [U. S.] A notch. **4.** [U. S.] Any angle or break in a line or surface. [< W. *gogi,* shake.]—**jog'ger,** *n.*

jog'gle, } 1 jeg'l; 2 jŏg'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOG'GL(E)D[F]; JOG'-
jog'l[F], } GLING.] To shake slightly; jog; jolt. **II.** *n.* **1.** An irregular shake; jog; jolt. **2.** A joint by means of which a piece, as of stone, is fitted to another. **3.** A dowel. **4.** A shoulder to receive the thrust of a brace or strut. [Freq. of JOG.] Syn.: see SHAKE.

Jo-han'nes-burg, 1 jo-han'es-bŭrg; 2 jo-hăn'ĕs-bûrg, *n.* The chief town (pop. 237,000) of the Witwatersrand gold-fields, Transvaal province, Union of South Africa.

John, 1 jən; 2 jŏn, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The son of Zebedee; beloved disciple of Jesus; author of the gospel bearing his name and of the Revelation. **St. John the Divine†. 2.** *Bib.* Son of Zacharias; the forerunner of Jesus; beheaded by Herod Antipas (28). **John the Baptist†. 3. John** "Lackland" (1167–1216), king of England; compelled to sign Magna Carta, 1215. **4.** Any one of six kings of Portugal; especially, **J. I.** (1357–1433), "the Great," who warred against Spain and the Moors of Africa. **5. J. of Austria, Don** (1547–1578), a military and naval commander; victorious at Lepanto. **6. J. of Gaunt** (1340–1399), duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. of England; friend of Chaucer; supported Wyclif.—**John'-a-dreams″†,** *n.* A dreaming stupid fellow.—**John'-ap″ple,** *n.* An apple ripening late in the season. Called *apple-John* in Shakespeare's *2 King Henry IV.*—**John Bull,** the typical Englishman; a nickname; hence, the English people.— **J.-Bullism,** *n.*— **J. Chinaman,** a Chinaman, or the Chinese in general.—**J.-dory,** *n.* A yellow food-fish of the Atlantic coast of Europe, the Mediterranean, and Australian seas, of compressed form. **J.-doree†.**



John-dory. 1/20

John Gil'pin. In Cowper's ballad of that name, the hero, who meets with amusing adventures on horseback.

John'ny-cake″, *n.* [U. S.] A flat cake of Indian meal baked on a griddle.

John'son, 1 jən'sən; 2 jŏn'son. **1. Andrew** (1808–1875), a President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2. Bossiter** (1840–), an American author; editor; poet; historian; encyclopedist; *Hist. of War of the Secession.* **3. Samuel** (1709–1784), an English lexicographer; *English Dictionary.*

John'ston, 1 jən'stən; 2 jŏn'ston. **1. Albert Sidney** (1803–1862), an American Confederate general; killed at Shiloh.

2. Joseph Eggleston (1807–1891), an American soldier in the Mexican war; general in the Confederacy.

Johns'town, 1 jənz'taun; 2 jŏnz'town, *n.* A manufacturing city in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 67,330.

join, 1 join; 2 jŏin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or bring together; connect; combine. **2.** To associate with; effect a junction with. **3.** To engage in (battle, etc.) together. **4.** [Colloq.] To be next to; adjoin. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be adjacent or contiguous; lie in contact. **2.** To become associated. [< L. *or jungo,* join.]—**to join up** (*Mil.*), to enlist. Syn.: see MIX; UNITE. Compare ADD.—**join'er,** *n.* One who or that which joins; an artisan who finishes woodwork in houses.—**join'er-y,** *n.* The art of a joiner; joiners' work.

join'der, 1 join'dər; 2 jŏin'dər, *n. Law.* The joining of various things together; uniting. [< F. *joindre;* see JOIN.]

joint[d], 1 joint; 2 jŏint, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form with or divide into joints. **2.** To make for joining. **3.** To join. **II.** *i.* To unite as by joints.—**joint'er,** *n.* One who or that which joints; one of various implements, as a jointing-plane for truing the edges of boards to be joined.

joint, *a.* **1.** Produced by combined action. **2.** Sharing together. **3.** Participated in or used by two or more; held or shared in common. **4.** *Law.* Joined together in unity of interest or of liability. Syn.: see MUTUAL.—**joint'ly,** *adv.*

joint, *n.* **1.** The place, point, line, or surface where two or more things are joined together; a junction or mode of junction; articulation; hinge. **2.** A place of union of two bones, especially when movable one upon the other. **3.** One of the pieces into which a carcass is divided by the butcher. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A place of low resort, as for gambling or opium-smoking. [OF., < L. *junctus,* < *jungo,* join.]—**joint'-ring",** *n.* Same as GEMEL-RING.

join'ture, 1 join'chur *or* joint'yur; 2 jŏin'chur *or* jŏint'yur, *n. Law.* A settlement, as of land, made to a woman in place of dower. [F., < L. *junctura,* < *jungo,* join.]—**join'ture-less,** *a.* Having no jointure.—**join'tur-ess,** *n.* A woman who has a jointure. **joint'ress**‡ [Rare].

joist, 1 jeist; 2 jŏist, *n.* A horizontal timber in a floor or ceiling. [< OF. *giste,* < L. *jaceo,* lie.] Syn.: see STICK.

Jo'kai, 1 yō'kai; 2 yō'ki, **Maurus** (or **Mór**) (1825–1904). A Hungarian novelist; *A Hungarian Nabob.*

joke, 1 jōk; 2 jōk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOKED[t]; JOK'ING.] To banter; make jokes; jest. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something said or done for the purpose of creating amusement; a jest. **2.** A subject of merriment. **3.** Something not said or done in earnest; sport. [< L. *jocus,* joke.] Syn.: see WIT.—**jok'er,** *n.* **1.** One who jokes. **2.** In certain card-games, as euchre, an extra card that counts as the highest trump.

Jo"li"et', 1 zō"li"ē'; 2 zhō"li"ē', **Louis** (1645–1700). A French explorer in America; explored the Mississippi with Marquette, 1673.

jol'ly, 1 jel'i; 2 jŏl'y, *a.* [JOL'LI-ER; JOL'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial. **2.** Expressing, inspiring, or characterized by mirth; exciting gaiety. [< OF. *joli,* jolly.] Syn.: see HAPPY; MERRY.

—**jol"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Colloq.] A merrymaking.—**jol'li-ly,** *adv.* Syn.: see REVEL.—**jol'li-ness, jol'li-ty,** *n.*

jol'ly-boat", 1 jel'i-bōt"; 2 jŏl'y-bōt", *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [< Dan. *jolle,* yawl, + BOAT.]

jolt, 1 jōlt; 2 jōlt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To shake or move up and down with a jarring movement. **II.** *n.* A sudden slight shock, as when a carriage runs over an obstruction. [< JOWL.] **jounce**‡. Syn.: see SHAKE.

Jon., Jona., *abbr.* Jonathan.

Jo'nah, 1 jō'nə; 2 jō'na, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** The book bearing his name.

Jon'a-than, 1 jen'ə-thən; 2 jŏn'a-than, *n. Bib.* The son of Saul and friend of David. *1 Sam.* xviii, 7.

Jones, 1 jōnz; 2 jōns. **1. Inigo** (1573–1652), an English architect and writer. **2. Jacob** (1770–1850), an American commodore. **3. John Paul** (1747–1792), a Scottish-American naval commander; engaged in American Revolution; captured British war-ships "Drake" and "Serapis."

jon"gleur', 1 gōn"glūr' *or* jeŋ'glər; 2 zhōn"glūr' *or* jŏŋ'gler, *n.* A medieval minstrel; later, a story-teller or buffoon. See JUGGLER. [< OF. *jongleur,* < *jogler,* JUGGLE.]

jon'quil, 1 jen'kwil; 2 jŏn'kwil, *n.* **1.** An ornamental bulbous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*) related to the daffodil, having long linear leaves and fragrant white or yellow flowers. **2.** One of several other species of *Narcissus.* **3.** A light yellow color used in staining porcelains. [< F. *jonquille.*] **jon"quille'**‡.

Jon'son, 1 jen'sən; 2 jŏn'son, **Ben** (1573–1637). An English dramatist; friend of Shakespeare.

Jop'pa, 1 jep'ə; 2 jŏp'a, *n. Bib.* Ancient name of JAFFA, a Syrian seaport. *2 Chron.* ii, 16. **Jop'pe**‡.

Jor'dan, 1 jōr'dən; 2 jōr'dan, *n.* A river in Palestine; 200 m. to the Dead Sea. [tents.

jo'rum, 1 jō'rum; 2 jō'rŭm, *n.* A drinking-bowl or its con-

Jos., *abbr.* Joseph.

Jo'seph[1], 1 jō'zef; 2 jō'zĕf, *n.* A long coat formerly worn by men; also, a similar garment worn as a riding-habit by women. [In allusion to the coat of *Joseph* (*Gen.* xxxvii, 3).]

Jo'seph[2], *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew patriarch; son of Jacob and Rachel; sold by his brethren into Egypt. *Gen.* xxx. **2.** A carpenter of Nazareth; husband of the Virgin Mary. **3. J. II.** (1741–1790), an emperor of Germany; noted for his anti-clerical policy.

Jo'seph-ine, 1 jō'zef-in; 2 jō'zĕf-in, *n.* (1763–1814.) Empress of France; widow of Viscount Beauharnais; married Napoleon I., 1796; divorced, 1809.

Jo-se'phus, 1 jo-si'fus; 2 jo-sē'fŭs, **Flavius** (37–96?). A Jewish historian; *History of the Jewish War,* etc.

Josh., *abbr.* Joshua.

Josh Bil'lings, 1 jesh bil'iŋz; 2 jŏsh bil'ings. Pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw, American humorist.

Josh'u-a, 1 jesh'yu-ə; 2 jŏsh'yu-a, *n. Bib.* An Israelite leader; subject of the Book of Joshua; led the Hebrews into the promised land. [Heb. *Yehoshua,* The Lord my salvation; or, Lord the Savior.]

Jo-si'ah, 1 jo-sai'ə; 2 jo-si'a, *n. Bib.* A king of Judah; restored worship of Jehovah. *2 Kings* xxii, 1. **Jo-si'as**‡.

joss, 1 jes; 2 jŏs, *n.* A Chinese god or idol. [Pidgin-E. for Pg. *deos,* God.]—**joss'-house",** *n.* A Chinese temple or place for idols.—**j.-paper,** *n.* Gold or silver paper burnt by the Chinese at funerals, etc.—**joss'-stick",** *n.* A stick of perfumed paste burned as incense or in measuring time.

jos'tle, 1 jes'l; 2 jŏs'l, *vt. & vi.* [JOS'TL(E)D[r]; JOS'TLING.]

jos'tle[r], 2 To push or crowd against; elbow; hustle; bump. [Freq. of JUST, *v.*] **jous'tler.** Syn.: see HUSTLE.—**jos'tle**[r], *n.* A collision, bumping against, or slight shaking.

Jot, 1 jet; 2 jŏt. **I.** *vt.* [JOT'TED[d]; JOT'TING.] To write down or sketch offhand: usually with *down.* **II.** *n.* The least bit; an iota. [< L. *iota;* see IOTA.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

Jo'tun, 1 yō'tun; 2 yō'tun, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the mythic giants who personified the hostile powers of nature.—**Jo'tun-heim,** *n.* Same as UTGARD.

Jou"bert', 1 zū"ber'; 2 zhu"bĕr', *n.* **1. Joseph** (1754–1824), a French moralist and philosopher. **2. Petrus Jacobus** (1831–1900), a Boer general; defeated the British at Majuba Hill, 1881.

jouk[t], 1 jūk; 2 juk, *vt.* [Scot.] To duck the head; dodge; bow carelessly or awkwardly. [Var. of DUCK.]

joule, 1 jaul; 2 joul, *n. Elec.* The practical unit of electrical energy, equivalent to the work done in keeping up for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm. [< J. P. *Joule* (1818–1889), English physicist.]

jounce, *v. & n.* Same as JOLT.

jour., *abbr.* Journal, journey, journeyman.

jour'nal†, *a.* Happening daily; diurnal.

jour'nal, 1 jūr'nəl; 2 jûr'nal, *n.* **1.** A daily record or

jur'nal[2], register; diary. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is entered from the day-book or blotter a statement of the transactions of each day, ready to be posted in the ledger. **3.** A printed record of proceedings, memoirs submitted, etc., as of a scientific society. **4.** A newspaper. **5.** That part of a shaft or axle which rotates in or against a bearing. [F., < L. *diurnalis;* see DIURNAL.]—**jour'nal-ism,** *n.* The occupation of a journalist.—**jour'nal-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who manages, edits, or writes for a journal or newspaper. **2.** One who keeps a journal of daily events.—**jour'nal-ize** *or* **-ise,** *v.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To enter in a journal. **II.** *i.* To keep a journal or diary.

jour'ney, 1 jūr'ni; 2 jûr'ny. **I.** *vi.* To travel; go upon a

jur'ney[2], journey. **II.** *n.* **1.** Passage from one place to another, especially by land; an amount or period of travel. **2.** In glass-making, the round of work or the time taken in making raw material into glass. **3.** The employment of a day; a day's travel, labor, etc. [< F. *journée,* < L. *diurnus,* daily.]

Syn.: excursion, expedition, pilgrimage, tour, transit, travel, trip, voyage. A *journey* is a direct going from a starting-point to a destination, ordinarily over a considerable distance; we speak of a day's *journey,* or the *journey* of life. *Travel* is a passing from place to place, not necessarily in a direct line or with fixed destination; a *journey* through Europe would be a passage to some destination beyond or at the farther boundary; *travel* in Europe may be in no direct course, but may include many *journeys* in different directions. A *voyage,* which was formerly a *journey* of any kind, is now a going to a considerable distance by water, especially by sea; as, a *voyage* to India. A *trip* is a short and direct *journey.* A *tour* is a *journey* that returns to the starting-point, generally over a considerable distance; as, a bridal *tour,* or business *tour.* An *excursion* is a brief *tour* or *journey* taken for pleasure, often by many persons at once; as, an *excursion* to Chautauqua. *Passage* is a general word for a *journey* by any conveyance, especially by water; as, a rough *passage* across the Atlantic; *transit,* literally the act of passing over or through, is used specifically of the conveyance of passengers or merchandise; rapid *transit* is demanded for suburban residents or perishable goods. *Pilgrimage,* once

always of a sacred character, retains in derived uses something of that sense; as, a *pilgrimage* to Stratford-on-Avon. —**jour'ney-er,** *n.*—**jour'ney-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A mechanic who has learned his trade. — **jour'ney-work",** *n.* Work done by a journeyman.

joust, 1 just; 2 jŭst, *v.* & *n.* Same as JUST.

Jove, 1 jōv; 2 jŏv, *n.* Same as JUPITER.

jo'vi-al, 1 jō'vı-əl; 2 jō'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Possessing or expressive of good-natured mirth or gaiety; jolly. **2**†. [J-] *Astrol.* Pertaining to the influence of the planet Jupiter; favorable; benignant. [F., < LL. *Jovialis,* < Old L. *Jovis,* Jove.] SYN.: see MERRY.—**jo"vi-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being jovial. **2.** Festivity; conviviality; mirth. **jo'vi-al-ty‡.** SYN.: see SPORT.—**jo'vi-al-ize,** *vt.* To render gay or jovial.—**jo'vi-al-ly,** *adv.*—**jo'vi-al-ness,** *n.*

Jo'vi-an, 1 jō'vı-ən; 2 jō'vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Jove or to the planet Jupiter.

jow, 1 jau; 2 jow. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To swing; toll. **II.** *n.* The stroke or sound of a bell. [< JOWL.]

Jow'ett, 1 jau'et; 2 jow'ĕt, **Benjamin** (1817–1893). An English scholar; master of Balliol College, Oxford.

jowl[1], 1 jōl *or* jaul; 2 jōl *or* jowl, *n.* The cheek or jaw; head, as of a fish. [< AS. *ceafl,* jaw.] **jole‡.—jowled,** *a.* Having jowls.—**jowl'er,** *n.* A heavy-jawed hound.

jowl[2], *n.* [Scot.] The toll or sound of a bell.

joy, 1 joi; 2 jŏi. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** [Poet.] To be glad; rejoice. **2.** To enjoy. **3.** To congratulate. **4.** To gladden. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lively emotion of happiness; gladness. **2.** That which causes delight. [< F. *joie,* < L.[LL] *gaudeo,* rejoice.] SYN.: (verb) see REJOICE; (noun) see HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.—**joy'ance‖,** *n.* Gaiety; festivity.—**joy'ful,** *a.* **1.** Full of joy. **2.** Manifesting joy. SYN.: see HAPPY.—**joy'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**joy'ful-ness,** *n.*—**joy'less,** *a.* Destitute of joy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**joy'ous,** *a.* Joyful. SYN.: see AIRY; CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

joynt, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To join. **2.** To enjoin. **joynet.**

joy'-ride", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A ride in a motor-car used without permission.—**joy'-rid"er,** *n.* [Junior.

J. P., *abbr.* Justice of the Peace.—**jr., jun., junr.,** *abbr.*

Ju'an de Fu'ca, 1 jū'an də fiū'kə; 2 ju'an de fū'ca. A strait between Vancouver Island and Washington, Pacific ocean.

Ju'an Fer-nan'dez, 1 jū'an fer-nan'dız; 2 ju'ăn fer-năn'dēs. A group of islands, in the Pacific, W. of Chile, supposed refuge of Alexander Selkirk, prototype of Robinson Crusoe.

Ju-a'rez, 1 ju-ā'rez *or* (*Sp.*) hū-ā'reth; 2 ju-ä'rēz *or* (*Sp.*) hụ-ä'rẹth, **Benito Pablo** (1806–1872). President of Mexico; executed Maximilian.

Ju'bal, 1 jū'bəl; 2 jụ'bal, *n. Bib.* A descendant of Cain; invented musical instruments. *Gen.* iv, 21.

ju'bi-lant, 1 jū'bi-lənt; 2 jụ'bi-lant, *a.* **1.** Manifesting great joy; exultingly glad. **2.** Expressing triumph. [< L. *jubilo,* shout for joy.]—**ju'bi-late,** *vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To give utterance to sounds of exultation or rejoicing. —**ju"bi-la'tion,** *n.* Rejoicing; exultation.—**ju'bi-lee,** *n.* **1.** In Jewish history, every fiftieth year from the entrance of the Hebrews into Canaan. At its recurrence, all Hebrew slaves were emancipated and all alienated lands reverted to their former owners or their heirs. **2.** The fiftieth anniversary of an event. **3.** Any season of rejoicing or festivity. **4**§. A state or manifestation of exultation or delight. [< Heb. *yōbēl,* blast of a trumpet.] **ju'bi-le‡.**

Ju"bi-la'te, 1 jū"bi-lā'tı; 2 jụ"bi-lä'tē, *n.* **1.** The 100th (in the Vulgate and Douai versions, the 99th) Psalm, or the music to which it may be set: from its opening word in the Latin version. **2.** The third Sunday after Easter.

J. U. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Juris Utriusque Doctor* (Doctor of each [Canon and Civil] Law).—**Jud.,** *abbr.* Judicial; Judith.

Ju-dæ'a, } 1 jū-dī'ə; 2 jụ-dē'a, *n.* The southern part of Pales-
Ju-de'a, } tine under the Roman dominion. *Luke* iii, 1.

Ju'dah, 1 jū'də; 2 jụ'da, *n.* **1.** Fourth son of Jacob and Leah. **2.** The tribe descended from him. **3.** The kingdom ruled over by the descendants of Solomon, comprising the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

Ju-da'ic, 1 ju-dē'ık; 2 jụ-dā'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [< Gr. *Ioudaïkos,* < *Ioudaia,* < Heb. *Yehûdâh;* see JEW.] **Ju-da'i-cal‡.—Ju-da'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ju'da-ism,** *n.* **1.** Jewish beliefs or practises. **2.** Acceptance of Jewish forms and doctrines.—**Ju'da-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To bring over to or accept Judaism. **Ju'da-ise‡. —Ju'da-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.* **1.** One who accepts or advocates Judaism. **2.** A converted Jew who clung to the Mosaic ritual.

Ju'das, 1 jū'dəs; 2 jụ'das, *n.* **1. Is-car'i-ot,** one of the apostles; betrayed Jesus for 30 pieces of silver. *Luke* xxii, 3. **2.** One of the brethren of Jesus. *Matt.* xiii, 55. **3.** One of the apostles (not Iscariot). *John* xiv, 22. **4.** See MACCABEUS. **5.** [J-] One who betrays another under the guise of friendship: from Judas Iscariot.

Jude, 1 jūd; 2 jụd, *n. Bib.* **1.** One of the apostles. *John* xiv, 22. **Ju'das‡. 2.** A brother of James, author of the epistle bearing his name.

Ju-de'a, 1 jū-dī'ə; 2 jụ-dē'a, *n.* See JUDÆA.

Judg., *abbr.* Judges.

Judge, 1 juj; 2 jŭdġ, *v.* [JUDGED; JUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to a conclusion regarding; estimate; criticize. **2.** To decide authoritatively. **3.** To examine and pass sentence on; try judicially. **4.** To hold as judgment or opinion; consider. **5.** To exercise authority over as a Hebrew judge; rule. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form a judgment. **2.** To sit in judgment. **3.** To consider. **4.** To express judgment, especially adverse judgment, about another. [< F. *juger,* < L. *judico,* judge.]

Judge, *n.* **1.** An officer invested with authority to administer justice. **2.** One who decides upon the merits of things, as in contests. **3.** One who is competent to decide upon the merits of persons, animals, things, etc.; a connoisseur. **4.** *Jewish Hist.* One of the Israelitish rulers from the death of Joshua to the anointing of Saul. [< L.[F] *judex* (*judic-*), < *jus,* law, + *dico,* say.]

SYN.: arbiter, arbitrator, justice, referee, umpire. A *judge,* in the legal sense, is a judicial officer appointed or elected to preside in courts of law, and to decide legal questions duly brought before him; the name is sometimes given to other legally constituted officers; as, the *judges* of election; in other relations, any person duly appointed to pass upon the merits of contestants or of competing articles may be called a *judge;* as, the *judges* at an agricultural fair, or at a race-track; in the widest sense, any person who has good capacity for judging is called a *judge;* as, a person is said to be a *judge* of pictures, or a good *judge* of a horse, etc. In various sports the *judge* is called an *umpire* or in some cases the *referee;* as, the *umpire* of a game of ball or cricket. In law a *referee* is appointed by a court to decide disputed matters between litigants; an *arbitrator* is chosen by the contending parties to decide matters in dispute without action by a court. In certain cases an *umpire* is appointed by a court to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. *Arbiter,* with its suggestion of final and absolute decision, has come to be used only in a high or sacred sense; as, war must now be the *arbiter;* the Supreme *Arbiter* of our destinies. The *judges* of certain courts, as the United States Supreme Court, are technically known as *justices.*

—**judge advocate,** an officer acting as the legal adviser of a court martial.—**judg'er,** *n.*—**judge'ship,** *n.* The office, or period in office, of a judge.

judg'ment, } 1 juj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 jŭdġ'ment, *n.* **1.**
judge'ment, } The act of judging. **2.** The faculty of judging or deciding; the mental power concerned in the formation of a decision; hence, the faculty of deciding correctly. **3.** The decision or conclusion reached, as after consideration or deliberation; belief or assertion that something is or is not. **4.** *Law.* The sentence or final order of a court in a civil or criminal proceeding; the sentence of the law. **5.** A disaster or affliction regarded as inflicted by God as a punishment for sin. **6.** *Theol.* The final award or sentence of the human race. **Last Judgment‡.** SYN.: see IDEA; PRUDENCE; THOUGHT; UNDERSTANDING; WISDOM.—**judg'ment-day",** *n. Theol.* The day or time of the Last Judgment.—**J. of God,** trial by single combat or by ordeal or the like, supposed to be under direct divine control.—**j.-seat,** *n.* A judges' bench or a place where judgment is delivered.

Judg'es, 1 juj'es; 2 jŭdġ'ẹs, *n. pl. Bib.* The seventh book of the Old Testament. [tried or judged.

ju'di-ca-bl(eᴾ, 1 jū'dı-kə-bl; 2 jụ'di-ca-bl, *a.* That may be

ju'di-ca-ture, 1 jū'dı-kə-ċhur *or* -tiur; 2 jụ'di-ca-ċhur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The power of administering justice. **2.** The jurisdiction of a court. **3.** A court of justice. **4**†. Established right; legality.—**ju'di-ca-tiv**(eᴮ, *a.* Competent to judge.—**ju'di-ca-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the administration of justice. **II.** *n.* [-RIESᴱ, *pl.*] **1.** A tribunal. **2.** The judiciary. **3**‖. Judicial power; justice.

ju-di'cial, 1 ju-dish'əl; 2 jụ-dĭsh'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the administration of justice. **2.** Pertaining to a court. **3.** Discriminating; impartial. **4.** Serving to decide. **5**§. Inflicted as a penalty or judgment. **6**§. Established by formal enactment or positive law. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ju-di'cia-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice. **II.** *n.* **1.** That department of government which administers the law. **2.** The judges of the courts considered collectively.

ju-di'cious, 1 ju-dish'us; 2 jụ-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or acting on sound judgment; proceeding with discretion; manifesting forethought and sense; wise; prudent. **2.** Done with sound judgment; well-calculated; planned or arranged with discretion. [< LL. *judiciosus,* < L. *judicium;* see JUDGE, *n.*] SYN.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT; SAGACIOUS; WISE.—**ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

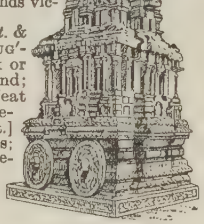
Ju'dith, 1 jū'dıth; 2 jụ'dith, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A Hebrew heroine; slayer of the Assyrian general, Holofernes. **2.** A book of the Apocrypha narrating her story. **3. Madame** (1827–1912), French tragic actress; *née* Julie Bernat: *Charlotte Corday.*

ju'do, 1 jū'do; 2 jụ'do, *n.* Same as JU-JUTSU.

Ju'dy, 1 jū'dı; 2 jụ'dy, *n.* The wife of Punch. See PUNCH[4].

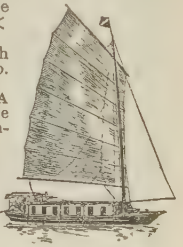
jug[1], 1 jug; 2 jŭġ, *vt.* [JUGGED; JUG'GING.] **1.** To enclose or to cook enclosed in a jug. **2.** [Slang.] To imprison.

jug[1], *vt.* To utter a cry like that of the nightingale. [Imit.]
jug[2], *vi.* To collect together and nestle in a flock or covey, as partridges. [Perhaps < F. *jucher*, perch.]
jug[1], *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A narrow-necked, stout, bulging vessel with a cork, for keeping or carrying liquids. **2.** A deep vessel for holding or serving liquids; a drinking-vessel; pitcher. **3.** A pint of ale or beer. **4.** [Slang.] A jail or prison. [Prob. < *Jug*, form of *Judith*, a woman's name.]
jug[2], *n.* The note of some birds, as the nightingale.
jug[3], *n.* A peculiar act of worship by which Brahmans affect to acquire preternatural power. **jug'gul**†.
Jug'ger-naut, 1 jŭg'ẽr-nôt; 2 jūg'ẽr-nạt, *n.* **1.** A title of Vishnu, as worshiped at Puri, Bengal, at whose festival the idol of Juggernaut was drawn on a heavy car, under whose wheels devotees were formerly supposed to cast themselves. **2.** Hence, figuratively, any law, custom, or belief that demands victims.



Car of Juggernaut.

Jug'gle, } 1 jŭg'l; 2 jŭg'l. **I.** *vt. &*
Jug'l[F], } *vi.* [JUG'GL(E)D[F]; JUG'GLING.] To deceive by trick or artifice; practise sleight of hand; cheat; beguile. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feat of legerdemain. **2.** A trick or deception. [< L. OF *joculor*, jest.] —**jug'gler**, *n.* **1.** One who juggles; a prestidigitator. **2.** One who deceives by cheating; an impostor. —**jug'gler-y**, *n.* **1.** Sleight of hand; legerdemain. **2.** Trickery; deception.
Ju"go-Slav', 1 yū"gō-slāv'; 2 yụ"-gō-slāv': erroneously, 1 jū'gō; 2 jụ'gō, *n.* A Southern Slav. [< Rus. *tugo*, south, + SLAV.]
Ju"go-Sla'vi-a, *n.* The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, together with Montenegro.
Ju'gu-lar, 1 jū'giu-lẽr; 2 jụ'gū-lar. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the throat or to the jugular vein. **II.** *n.* One of the jugular veins. [< L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.]—**jugular vein,** a large vein of the neck, as the **internal j.** that returns blood from the brain and interior of the skull, or the **external j.** that returns blood from the face and neck.
Ju-gur'tha, 1 ju-gûr'thạ; 2 jụ-gūr'tha, *n.* A Numidian king (154?–104 B. C.); conquered by the Romans.
Juice, 1 jūs; 2 jục, *n.* **1.** The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter. **2.** [Colloq.] Electric current. [< L.[S] *jus*, juice.]—**juice'less,** *a.*—**juic'y,** *a.* Abounding with juice.—**juic'i-ness,** *n.*
Ju'jube, 1 jū'jūb; 2 jụ'jụb, *n.* **1.** One of several Old World shrubs of the buckthorn family; its edible fruit. **2.** A sweetmeat. [< Ar. *zizuf*, jujube.]
Ju'jut"su, 1 jū'jut"sū; 2 jụ'-jụt"sụ, *n.* A method of self-defense in which one's opponent is compelled to use his strength to his own disadvantage. [Jap.] **ju'do**‡; **ju'-jit"su**‡.
Jul., *abbr.* Julep, Julian, Julius, July.
Ju'lep, 1 jū'lep; 2 jụ'lẽp, *n.* A drink of sweetened liquor and mint. [F., < Per. *gūl*, rose, + *āb*, water.] **ju'lap**†.
Ju'lian, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, Julius Cæsar, as the **Julian Calendar,** prescribed by him, in which three years of 365 days were followed by one of 366, and the months were of the present length.
Ju'lian, 1 jūl'yan; 2 jụl'yan, "the Apostate" (331–363). A Roman emperor; originally a Christian; attempted to restore paganism; fell in battle in Persia.
ju"li-enne', 1 zū"li-en'; 2 zhụ"li-ĕn', *n.* A clear meat soup containing shredded or chopped vegetables, especially carrots. [< *Julien*, a French caterer of Boston.]
Ju'li-et, 1 jū'li-et; 2 jụ'li-ĕt, *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. See ROMEO.
Ju-ly', 1 ju-lī'; 2 jụ-lỹ', *n.* The seventh month of the year, having 31 days. [< L. OF *Julius*, < *Julius* Cæsar.]
jum'ble, } 1 jum'bl; 2 jŭm'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JUM'BL(E)D;
jum'bl[F], } JUM'BLING.] **1.** To mix in a confused mass; put into disorder. **2.** To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. Syn.: see DISPLACE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A confused mixture or collection. **jum'ble-ment**‡. **2.** A thin sweet cake. [ME. *jumbelen*, freq. of *jumpen*, JUMP.]
Jum'na, 1 jum'nạ; 2 jŭm'na, *n.* A river in northern British India; length, 860 m. to the Ganges.
jump[1], 1 jump; 2 jŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To leap over; cross by a spring. **2.** To cause to leap. **3.** To pass over; omit. **4.** In checkers, to capture (an adversary's piece) by passing a man over to a vacant square beyond. **5.** [Slang.] To get possession of during the owner's absence or by force. **6.** To hazard or expose to danger. **II.** *i.* **1.** To impel oneself through the air by a spring; move by bounds. **2.** To act in unison; agree: followed by *with*. [< Sw. *gumpa*, jump.] Syn.: see LEAP.
Jump, *n.* **1.** The act of jumping; a leap; spring. **2.** The length of a leap. **3**†. A chance; turn of fortune.
jump†, *adv.* Precisely; exactly; immediately upon.
jump'er[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which jumps. **2.** The larva of a cheese-fly. **3.** *Mech.* A piece of mechanism or a tool having a jumping motion. **4.** A rude sled.
jump'er[2], *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A loose outer jacket of cotton drilling or coarse linen. **2.** A hooded fur jacket used by Eskimos and Arctic explorers. [< JUMP, *v.*]
Jun., *abbr.* June, Junius.—**Junc.,** *abbr.* Junction.
Jun'co, 1 jụŋ'ko; 2 jŭn'co, *n.* **1.** A genus of North-American finches, mainly gray with white under parts, commonly known as *snowbirds*. **2.** [j-] A finch of this genus; snowbird.
junc'tion, 1 jụnk'shẽn; 2 jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of joining, or condition of being joined. **2.** A place of union or meeting, as of railroads. [< L. *junctio(n-)*, < *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see UNION.—**junc'tion-al,** *a.*—**junc'ture,** *n.* **1.** A point or line of junction; joint. **2.** An occasion when circumstances meet; a crisis; exigency. Syn.: see UNION.
June, 1 jūn; 2 jụn, *n.* The sixth month of the Gregorian year, having 30 days. [< F. *Juin*, < L. *Junius*, Roman gentile name.]—**June'-bug",** *n.* [U. S.] A large brown or greenish beetle that begins to fly about early in June.
Ju-neau', 1 jū-nō'; 2 jụ-nō', *n.* A commercial and mining city (pop. 2,000); capital of Alaska.
Jung'frau, 1 yuŋ'frau; 2 yụng'frou, *n.* A mountain peak in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 13,671 ft. high.
jun'gle, } 1 jụn'gl; 2 jŭŋ'gl, *n.* A dense thicket; a forest
jun'gl[F], } choked with undergrowth. [< Hind. *jangal*, < Sans. *jañgala*, dry.]
Jun'ior, 1 jūn'yẽr; 2 jụn'yor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Younger in years or lower in rank. **2.** Denoting the younger of two. **3.** Belonging to youth or earlier life. **4.** Later in point of existence or occurrence. **5.** [U. S.] Pertaining to the third year of a collegiate course of four years, also to the first year of a course of two or three years. **II.** *n.* **1.** The younger of two; one later or lower in service or standing; a younger person. **2.** [U. S.] A student in the junior class or year. [L., < *juvenis*, young.]—**ju"ni-or'i-ty,** *n.*
Ju'ni-per, 1 jū'ni-pẽr; 2 jụ'ni-per, *n.* An evergreen shrub or low tree, with prickly leaves and dark-blue berries. [< L. *juniperus*, < *juvenis*, young, + *pario*, produce.]
Ju'ni-us, 1 jūn'yus *or* jū'ni-us; 2 jụn'yŭs *or* jụ'ni-ŭs, *n.* The pen-name of an unidentified English writer of political letters in 1769–1772.
junk[1], 1 jụŋk; 2 jŭŋk, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) Old cable or cordage cut up in pieces. (2) Salt meat. **2.** Cast-off material of any sort that can be put to some use. [< F. *jonc*, < L. *juncus*, rush.]
junk[2], *n.* A large Chinese vessel with lug-sails. [< Malay[Sp] *ajong*, or Jap. *jung*, large boat.]



Chinese Junk.

jun'ker, 1 yuŋ'kẽr; 2 yụŋ'ker, *n.* **1.** A younger member of a German noble family. **2.** [J-] One of the reactionary aristocracy in Prussia who seek to maintain social and political supremacy. [G., < *jung*, young, + *herr*, sir.]—**jun'ker-ism,** *n.*
jun'ket, 1 jụŋ'ket; 2 jŭŋ'kĕt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To take part in a convivial excursion; feast in company; revel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feast; picnic. **jun'ket-ing**‡. **2.** A delicacy made of curds; also, a drink made of cream, rennet, spice, and spirits. **3.** Any sweetmeat. [< It. *giuncata*, < *giuncoa* (< L. *juncus*), rush.]
Ju'no, 1 jū'no; 2 jụ'no, *n. Rom. Myth.* The consort of Jupiter; identified with the Greek *Hera;* the genius of womanhood and guardian of the female sex.
Ju"not', 1 zū"nō'; 2 zhū"nō', **Andoche** (1771–1813). Duc d'Abrantès, a French marshal.
jun'ta, 1 jun'tạ; 2 jŭn'ta, *n.* A Central- or South-American legislative council. [Sp., < L. *juncta*, fem. pp. of *jungo*, join.] [JUNTA.] Syn.: see CABAL.
jun'to, 1 jun'to; 2 jŭn'to, *n.* A faction; a cabal. [<
Ju'pi-ter, 1 jū'pi-tẽr; 2 jụ'pi-ter, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The supreme tutelary god of the Romans; identified with the Greek *Zeus*. **2.** The fifth planet from the sun.
ju-pon', 1 ju-pon' *or* jū'pon; 2 jụ-pŏn' *or* jụ'pŏn, *n.* **1.** A French dress-fabric with cotton warp and woolen filling. **2.** *Her.* A sleeveless surcoat emblazoned with the heraldic insignia of the wearer. **3.** A jacket or doublet (14th and 15th centuries). [F., dim. of *jupe*, < Sp. *juba*, < Ar. *jubbah*, garment so called.]
Ju'ra, 1 jū'rạ; 2 jụ'ra, *n.* A mountain chain between France [and Switzerland.
ju'ral, 1 jū'rạl; 2 jụ'ral, *a. Law.* Relating to rights and obligations as subjects of jurisprudence. [< L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.]
Ju-ras'sic, 1 ju-ras'ik; 2 jụ-răs'ic, *n. Geol.* The second period comprised in the Mesozoic era.—**Ju-ras'sic,** *a.*

Ju'rat, 1 jū'rat *or (F.)* zü"rä'; 2 ju'răt *or (F.)* zhü"rä', *n. Law.* The clause in an official certificate testifying that the deposition has been duly sworn to before a competent authority. [< L. *juratum*, neut. of *juratus*, pp. of *juro*, swear.]

ju'ra-to-ry, 1 jū'ra-to-ri; 2 ju'ra-to-ry, *a. Law.* Pertaining to an oath. [< LL. *juratorius*, < L. *juro*, swear.]

ju-rid'i-cal, 1 ju-rid'ı-kəl; 2 ju-rid'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to law and judicial proceedings. **2.** Assumed by law to exist; of the nature of a legal fiction. [< L. *juridicus*, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, + *dico*, declare.] **ju-rid'ic‡.—i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ju"ris-con'sult, 1 jū"rıs-kon'sult; 2 ju"ris-cŏn'sŭlt, *n.* One learned in the law; a jurist. [< L. *jurisconsultus*, < *jus*, law, + *consultus*, pp. of *consulo*, CONSULT.]

ju"ris-dic'tion, 1 jū"rıs-dik'shən; 2 ju"ris-dic'shon, *n.* **1.** Lawful right to exercise official authority. **2.** The territory within or the matter over which such authority may be lawfully exercised. [OF., < L. *jurisdictiō(n-)*, < *jus*, law, + *dico*, say.]

Jurisp., *abbr.* Jurisprudence.

ju"ris-pru'dence, 1 jū"rıs-prū'dens; 2 ju"ris-pru'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The philosophy of positive law and its administration; the science of law. **2.** A system of laws, as of a particular country. [< L. *jurisprudentia*, < *jus*, law, + *prudentia*; see PRUDENT.] Syn.: see LEGISLATION.—**ju"ris-pru'dent,** *a. & n.*—**ju"ris-pru-den'tial,** *a.*

ju'rist, 1 jū'rist; 2 ju'rıst, *n.* One versed in the science of laws; a qualified expounder of the law and its principles. [< L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.]—**ju-ris'tic,** *a.* **ju-ris'ti-cal‡.**

ju'ror, 1 jū'ror; 2 ju'ror, *n.* A member of a jury. [< L.OF *jurator*, swearer.]

ju'ry, 1 jū'rı; 2 ju'ry, *n.* [JU'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A body of persons (ordinarily twelve) legally qualified and summoned to serve on a judicial tribunal, and sworn to try well and truly a cause and give a true verdict according to the evidence. **2.** A committee of award in a competition. [< OF. *juree*, < LL. *jurata*, < L. *jurata*, fem. pp. of *juro*, swear.]—**grand jury,** a jury called to hear complaints of the commission of offenses and to ascertain whether there is *prima facie* ground for a criminal accusation.—**ju'ry-man,** *n.* A juror.—**petit** or **petty jury,** the jury that sits at a trial in civil and criminal cases.

ju'ry-, *prefix.* Rigged up temporarily; makeshift: used in nautical compounds; as, *jury*-mast. [Perhaps < JURY, *n.*]

Jus., **Just.,** *abbr.* Justice.

just, } 1 just, just *or* jŭst; 2 jŭst, jŭst or just. I^{3}. *vi.*
joust, } To engage in a just. **II.** *n.* A tilting match between mounted knights, usually with blunt lances and in single combat. [< OF. *jouster*, < LL. *juxto*, < L. *jungo*, join.] **-just'er,** *n.* **joust'er‡.**

just, 1 just; 2 jŭst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Doing or actuated by justice; righteous; upright; honest. **2.** Based on or conforming to the principles of justice; impartial; equitable. **3.** Agreeing with a required standard; true. **4.** Consistent with what is proper or reasonable. **5‖.** Faithful; true.

Syn.: equitable, even, exact, fair, fitting, honest, honorable, impartial, incorrupt, incorruptible, lawful, reasonable, right, righteous, rightful, square, straightforward, true, trusty, upright, virtuous. See HONEST; MORAL; RIGHT; VIRTUOUS. Compare synonyms for JUSTICE.—Ant.: corrupt, dishonest, dishonorable, faithless, false, inequitable, one-sided, partial, perfidious, treacherous, unfair, unfaithful, unjust, unreasonable, unrighteous, venal.—Prep.: just *in* one's dealings; *to* all concerned.

II. *adv.* **1.** To the exact point, instant, or degree; without lack, excess, or variation; exactly; precisely. **2.** But now; this moment; also, a moment ago; very lately. **3.** By very little; barely; only. **4.** [Colloq.] Perfectly; completely; quite; also, simply; merely. [< L. *justus*, < *jus*, law.] Syn.: see BUT.—**just'ly,** *adv.*—**just'ness,** *n.* The quality of being just; justice. Syn.: see JUSTICE.

Juste"-au"-corps', 1 züst"-ō"-kōr'; 2 zhüst"-ō"-cōr', *n.* **1.** A close-fitting long-skirted coat worn by men in the 18th century. **2.** A woman's outer garment of the 17th century. [F.]

jus'tice, } 1 jus'tıs; 2 jŭs'tiç, *n.* **1.** Conformity in conduct
jus'tis^{s}, } or practise to the principles of right or of positive law; regard for or fulfilment of obligations; rectitude; honesty; also, the body of principles by which actions are determined as right or wrong. **2.** Adherence to truth or fact; impartiality. **3.** The rendering of what is due or merited; that which is due or merited; just requital or consideration. **4.** The quality of being just or reasonable. **5.** *Law.* A judge, as of the U. S. Supreme Court, etc. **6.** Right of authority; also, formerly, jurisdiction. **7†.** Exactness or precision; justness. [F., < L. *justitia*, < *justus*; see JUST, *a.*] **jus'tise†.**

Syn.: equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honor, impartiality, integrity, justness, law, lawfulness, legality, rectitude, right, righteousness, rightfulness, truth, uprightness, virtue. In its governmental relations, human or divine, *justice* is the giving to every person exactly what he deserves, not necessarily involving any consideration of what any other may deserve; *equity* (the quality of being equal) is giving every one as much advantage, privilege, or consideration as is given to any other; it is that which is equally right or just to all concerned; *equity* is equal *justice* and is thus a close synonym for *fairness* and *impartiality*, but it has a philosophical and legal precision that those words have not. In legal proceedings, the system of *equity*, devised to supply the insufficiencies of *law*, deals with cases "to which the *law* by reason of its universality can not apply." In personal and social relations *justice* is the rendering to every one what is due or merited, whether in act, word, or thought; in matters of reasoning, or literary work of any kind, *justice* is close, faithful, unprejudiced, and unbiased adherence to essential truth or fact; we speak of the *justice* of a statement, or of doing *justice* to a subject. *Integrity, rectitude, right, righteousness*, and *virtue* denote conformity of personal conduct to the moral law, and thus necessarily include *justice*, which is giving others that which is their due. *Lawfulness* is an ambiguous word, meaning in its narrower sense mere *legality*, which may be very far from *justice*, but in its higher sense signifying accordance with the supreme *law* of *right*, and thus including perfect *justice*. *Justness* refers rather to logical relations than to practical matters; as, we speak of the *justness* of a statement or of a criticism. See JUDGE; VIRTUE.—Ant.: dishonesty, inequity, injustice, partiality, unfairness, unlawfulness, unreasonableness, untruth, wrong.

—**justice of the peace,** a local magistrate.—**jus'tic-er‖,** *n.* A magistrate; justice of the peace.—**jus'tice-ship,** *n.*—**jus-ti'ci-ar,** 1 jus-tish'ı-ər; 2 jŭs-tish'i-ar, *n.* A judge or justiciary; originally, a chief justice. **jus-ti'ci-er‡.—jus-ti'ci-a-ry. I.** *a.* Pertaining to law or the administration of justice. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A judge.

jus'ti-fy, 1 jus'tı-faı; 2 jŭs'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To show to be just; vindicate; defend; also, to make just and right. **2.** To declare guiltless or blameless; show or declare to have done justly or rightly; exonerate. **3.** *Theol.* To regard and treat as righteous on the ground of Christ's mediatorial work. **4.** To adjust or fit; make exact; specifically, in type-setting, to adjust or make even by spacing properly. **5.** [Eng. & Scot.] To pronounce judgment upon; inflict the death-penalty upon; execute. **II.** *i.* To form an even surface or true line with something else: said especially of lines of type in printing. [< L.^{F} *justus*, just, + *facio*, do, make.]

Syn.: absolve, acquit, approve, authorize, clear, defend, exculpate, excuse, exonerate, indorse, maintain, sustain, uphold, vindicate, warrant. That may sometimes be *excused* which can not be *justified;* that which can be *justified* does not need to be *excused*. See RATIFY.—Ant.: arraign, blame, censure, chide, condemn, convict, criminate, denounce, reprehend, reprobate, reprove.—**jus'ti-fi"a-bl(e^{F},** *a.* Capable of being justified.—**jus'ti-fi"a-bl(e-ness^{F},** *n.*—**jus'ti-fi"a-bly,** *adv.*—**jus"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The state of being justified; the ground of justifying, or that which justifies. Syn.: see APOLOGY; DEFENSE.—**jus-tif'i-ca-tiv(es,** *a.* Tending to justify, or capable of justifying; vindicatory. **jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry‡.—jus'ti-fi"er,** *n.* **jus'ti-fi-ca"tor‡.**

Jus'tin, 1 jus'tın; 2 jŭs'tin, *n.* "The Martyr" (103-167), a Greek Father of the Church.

Jus-tin'i-an, 1 jus-tin'ı-ən; 2 jŭs-tin'i-an, **I.** (483–565). A Roman Emperor of the East.—**Justinian Code,** the body of Roman law as codified by Justinian I.

jus'tle, *v. & n.* Same as JOSTLE.

jut, 1 jut; 2 jŭt. **I.** *vi.* [JUT'TED^{d}; JUT'TING.] To extend beyond the main portion; project: frequently with *out*. **II.** *n.* Anything that juts; a projection. [Var. of JET.]

jute, 1 jūt; 2 jut, *n.* **1.** Either of two tall annual Asiatic herbs of the linden family. **2.** The fiber obtained from the inner bark of this plant, used for bags, etc. [< Beng. *jūt*, < Sans. *jatā*, matted hair.]

Jutes, 1 jūts; 2 juts, *n. pl.* A Low-German tribe that invaded Britain (5th cent.).—**Ju'tish,** *a.*

Jut'land, 1 jut'lənd; 2 jŭt'land, *n.* A Danish peninsula off of which the British Grand Fleet and the German High Seas Fleet fought the **Battle of Jutland** May 31, 1916; 9,898 sq. m.; pop. 1,253,809.

ju've-nal^{1}†, *n.* A youth; young man. [satiric poet.

Ju've-nal^{2}, 1 jū'vı-nal; 2 jū've-nal, *n.* (55?–125?) A Roman

ju"ve-nes'cent, 1 jū"vı-nes'ent; 2 jū"ve-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming young; also, rejuvenating. [< L. *juvenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *juvenesco*, grow to youth]—**ju"ve-nes'cence,** *n.*

ju've-nile, } 1 jū'vı-nil; 2 jū've-nīl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characteris-
ju've-nil^{s}, } tic of youth; young. **2.** Adapted to youth.

II. *n.* **1.** A young person; a youth. **2.** *Theat.* An actor who interprets youthful rôles. [< L. *juvenilis*, < *juvenis*, young.] Syn.: see YOUTHFUL.—**ju"ve-nil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Youthfulness; youth. **ju've-nil(e-ness^{s}†. 2.** A youthful act or characteristic. [writings. [L.]

ju"ve-nil'i-a, 1 jū"vı-nil'ı-ə; 2 jū"ve-nīl'i-a, *n. pl.* Youthful

Jux"ta-po-si'tion, 1 juks"ta-po-zish'ən; 2 jŭks"ta-po-şish'on, *n.* A placing close together; contiguity. [< L. *juxta*, near, + POSITION.]

J. W., *abbr.* Junior Warden.

K

K k Roman **𝔎 𝔨** Black Letter. **𝒦 𝓀** Script.

K, k, 1 kē; 2 kā, *n.* [KAYS, K's, or *Ks*, 1 kēz; 2 kāg, *pl.*] The eleventh letter in the English alphabet. [kalends).

K., *abbr.* King, Knight.—**K., Kal.,** *abbr. Kalendæ* (L., **Ka'a-ba,** 1 kū'ə-bə *or* kä'bə; 2 kä'a-ba *or* kä'ba, *n.* The shrine at Mekka enclosing a sacred black stone, toward which Mohammedans face when praying. [< Ar. *ka'bah*, < *ka'b*, cube.]

kab'a-la, kab'ba-la, etc., *n.* Same as CABALA, etc.

Ka-bul', 1 kə-būl'; 2 ka-bųl', *n.* **1.** A river of Afghanistan and India; 320 m. to the Indus. **2.** A province in N. E. Afghanistan (100 sq. m.), also, its capital city (pop. 60,000).

Ka-byle', 1 kə-bīl' *or* kə-bil'; 2 ka-bȳl' *or* ka-bȳl', *n.* One of the Berbers living in Algeria, believed to be of Hamitic origin; also, the dialect spoken by them.

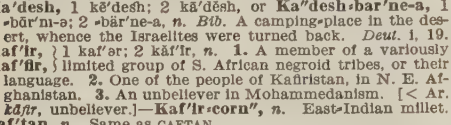
Ka'desh, 1 kā'desh, 2 kā'dĕsh, or **Ka"desh-bar'ne-a,** 1 -bär'nē-ə; 2 -bär'ne-a, *n. Bib.* A camping-place in the desert, whence the Israelites were turned back. *Deut.* i, 19.

Kaf'ir, } 1 kaf'ər; 2 kăf'ir, *n.* **1.** A member of a variously
Kaf'fir, } limited group of S. African negroid tribes, or their language. **2.** One of the people of Kafiristan, in N. E. Afghanistan. **3.** An unbeliever in Mohammedanism. [< Ar. *kâfir*, unbeliever.]—**Kaf'ir-corn",** *n.* East-Indian millet.

kaf'tan, *n.* Same as CAFTAN.

ka'go, 1 kä'go; 2 kä'go, *n.* A form of palanquin. [Jap.]

kai'ak, } 1 kaī'ak; 2 kī'ăk, *n.* The hunting canoe of arctic
kay'ak, } America, made of sealskins stretched over a pointed frame, leaving a hole amidships where the navigator sits,



Kalak.

1. Side view. 2. Viewed from above. 3. Kaiak-paddle.

excluding the water by fastening the skirt of his water-proof dress around the coaming. [Greenland.] **ka'jak‡.**

kaim, *vt. & n.* Same as COMB. **kame‡.**

kai'ser, 1 kaī'zər; 2 kī'zer, *n.* **1.** [K-] Cæsar: the German form of the title as applied to the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire; the accepted title of the German emperors since 1871. **2‖.** Any sovereign. [< AS. *cāsere*, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.]—**Kai'ser-ism,** *n.* [Recent.] The German policy that the State, as dominated by the Kaiser, is supreme and relieved of the moral obligations of the individual.

Kai'ser Wil'helm Ca-nal', 1 kaī'zər vil'helm; 2 kī'zer vil'hĕlm. A canal cut through the province of Holstein, Prussia; 61 m. long from the North Sea to the Baltic. **Kiel Canal‡.**—**Kai'ser Wil'helm Land.** A former German colony N. E. New Guinea; 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 113,000; taken by Australian troops, October, 1914.

kale, 1 kēl; 2 kāl, *n.* **1.** A variety of headless cabbage yielding curled leaves. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Cabbage of any kind. (2) Broth of kale; broth. [Var. of COLE, *n.*] **kail‡.**

Ka-le'dine, 1 kə-lē'din; 2 kä-le'din, **General** (1861–1918). Hetman of the Cossacks; took part in Russian revolution of 1917.

ka-lei'do-scope, 1 kə-laī'do-skōp; 2 ka-lī'do-scōp, *n.* An instrument which, by means of mirrors, presents objects, as bits of colored glass, viewed through it in symmetrical patterns. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *eidos*, form, + -SCOPE.]—**ka-lei"do-scop'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a kaleidoscope; hence, picturesquely diversified.

kal'en-dar, *n.* Same as CALENDAR. [< Ar. *qalay*, fry.]

kal'i, 1 kal'ī *or* kē'lī; 2 kăl'ī *or* kā'lī, *n.* The common saltwort.

ka'lif, ka'lif-ate. Same as CALIF, etc.

Kal'mi-a, 1 kal'mi-ə; 2 kăl'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with evergreen leaves and umbellate clusters of rose, purple, or white flowers. [< Peter *Kalm*, a pupil of Linnæus.]

Kal'muck, 1 kal'muk; 2 kăl'mŭk, *n.* **1.** One of the western Mongols, a race extending from western China to the valley of the Volga river; also, their language. **2.** [k-] A kind of rough, coarse cloth. [< Rus. *kalmuikă*.] **Kal'muk‡.**

kal'si-mine, kal'so-mine. Calcimine: incorrect forms.

ka-lyp'tra, 1 kə-lip'trə; 2 ka-lȳp'tra, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A thin veil worn by women over the face and as a head-dress. [Gr.]

Kam-chat'ka, 1 kam-chat'kə; 2 kăm-chăt'ka, *n.* **1.** The peninsula terminating N. E. Asia; a province of Siberia (502,424 sq. m.; pop. 41,400); capital, Petropavlovsk. **2.** A river of the peninsula; 300 m. to Bering sea. **Kam-tchat'kat.**

Kam"e-run', 1 kam"ī-rūn'; 2 kăm"e-rųn', *n.* A region (191,130 sq. m.; pop. 2,540,000) of W. Africa; conquered by British and French from Germans, Feb., 1916. **Cam"e-roons'‡.**

Ka"mi"mu"ra', 1 kä"mi"mū"rä'; 2 kä"mi"mų"rä', **III"ko"no"jo'** (1849–1916), Japanese vice-admiral; defeated Russian fleet 1906; led naval assault on Tsingtau, Nov. 6–7, 1914.

Kan., Kans. (official), **Kas.,** *abbr.* Kansas.

Ka-nak'a, 1 kə-nak'ə *or* kə-nū'kə; 2 ka-năk'a *or* ka-nä'ka, *n.* **1.** A native of Hawaii. **2.** Loosely, any South Sea islander. [Hawaiian, man.] **Ka-nak'er‡.**

Ka-na'ra, 1 kə-nā'rə; 2 ka-nä'ra, *n.* **1. North K.** A district, S. Bombay presidency, India; 3,950 sq. m.; pop. 430,000. **2. South K.** A district in N. W. Madras presidency, India; 4,020 sq. m.; pop. 1,195,000.—**Kan"a-rese',** *a. & n.*

Ka"na-za'wa, 1 kä"nə-zä'wə; 2 kä"nä-zä'wä, *n.* A seaport city in central Honshu island, Japan; pop. 158,637.

Kan"da-har', 1 kan"də-hār'; 2 kăn"da-här', *n.* The ancient fortified capital (pop. 31,500) of central and southern Afghanistan; reputed founded by Alexander the Great.

Kan'dy, 1 kān'di; 2 kän'dy, *n.* A fortified town in Ceylon, India; former capital; pop. 29,450.

Kane, 1 kēn; 2 kān, **Elisha Kent** (1820–1857). An American arctic explorer.

kan"ga-roo', 1 kaŋ"gə-rū'; 2 kăn"ga-rōō', *n.* A herbivorous marsupial mammal, mostly of Australia and Tasmania, having characteristically short, weak fore limbs and powerful hind limbs, with stout tail, and progressing usually by flying bounds. [Austral.]

Kangaroo. 1/48

Kan'sas, 1 kan'zəs; 2 kăn'gas, *n.* **1.** A N. central State (81,774 sq. m.; pop. 1,769,257) of the United States; capital Topeka. **2. K. City** (1) in E. Kansas (pop. 101,177); (2) in W. Missouri (pop. 324,410). **3. K. river,** N. E. Kansas, 200 m. to the Missouri river.

Kant, 1 känt; 2 känt, **Immanuel** (1724–1804). A German philosopher.—**Kant'i-an,** *a.*—**Kant'i-an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical doctrine of Kant. **Kant'ism‡.**

ka'o-lin, 1 kē'o-lin; 2 kā'o-lĭn, *n.* A variety of clay, perfectly white when pure; a chief ingredient of porcelain. [< Chin. *Kao Ling*, High Ridge.] **ka'o-line‡; ka'o-lin-ite‡.**

ka-pell'meis"ter, 1 kə-pel'maīs"tər; 2 kä-pĕl'mīs"ter, *n.* The musical director of a choir, orchestra, etc. [G., = CHAPEL-MASTER.]

Ka-ra'chi, 1 kə-rä'chī; 2 kä-rä'chi, *n.* A seaport city in W. British India; pop. 152,000. [MUSTAGH.

Ka"ra-ko'ram, 1 kā"rə-kō'rəm; 2 kä"ra-kō'ram, *n.* Same as

ka"ra"kul', 1 kə"rə"kul'; 2 kä"rä"kŭl', *n.* Astrakhan of the best quality. [< *Karakul*, Bokhara.]

Karls'bad, *n.* Same as CARLSBAD.

Karls'ru-he, 1 kärls'rū-ə; 2 kärls'rų-e, *n.* A city, capital of the republic of Baden; pop. 135,950; bombarded by French air-craft, 1915.

Kar'ma, 1 kär'mə *or* (*Sans.*) kur'mə; 2 kär'ma *or* (*Sans.*) kŭr'ma, *n.* The effect of any act, religious or otherwise; the law of cause and effect regulating one's future life: a Brahmanic idea developed by the Buddhists. [Sans.]

karn, 1 kārn; 2 kärn, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A heap of rocks; rarely, a rock in form like a pile of rocks. See CAIRN. [Corn.]

Kar'nak, 1 kär'nak; 2 kär'năk, *n.* A village near Luxor, Egypt; ruins of ancient Thebes. **Kar'nact.** [table-land.

ka-roo', 1 kə-rū'; 2 ka-rōō', *n.* [S. Afr.] A dry plateau or

Kar-pa'thi-an moun'tains, 1 kär-pē'thi-ən; 2 kär-pā'thi-an. A range in N. Hungary and S. E. Transylvania; length 800 m.; highest peak, 9,909 ft.—**Kar-pa'thi-an,** *a.*

Kash-gar', 1 kash-gär'; 2 kăsh-gär', *n.* A town (the capital; pop. 65,000) of E. Turkestan.

Kash-mir', 1 kash-mir'; 2 kăsh-mir', *n.* A native state (80,900 sq. m.; pop. 3,158,000) in N. E. India; capital, Srinagar.

Kas'sel, *n.* Same as CASSEL.

ka-tab'a-sis, 1 kə-tab'ə-sis; 2 ka-tăb'a-sis, *n.* The march back to the sea of the Greek mercenaries who followed Cyrus against Artaxerxes. See ANABASIS. [Gr., a going down.]

kat"a-bol'ic, ka-tab'o-lism, etc. Same as CATABOLIC, etc.

Ka-tah'din, 1 kə-tä'dın; 2 ka-tä'din, **Mt.** A peak in Piscataquis county, Me.; height, 5,200 ft.

Kat'rine, 1 kat'rın; 2 kăt'rin, **Loch.** A lake in central Scotland; chief scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

Kat'te-gat, 1 kat'ı-gat; 2 kăt'e-găt, *n.* An arm of the North Sea, between Sweden and Jutland; 150 m. by 85 m.

ka'ty-did", 1 kē'tı-did"; 2 kā'ty-dĭd", *n.* An arboreal, green, long-horned insect allied to the grasshoppers and crickets. See illus. on next page. [From its note.]

Kaul'bach, 1 kaul'baĸ; 2 koul'băĸ, **Wilhelm von** (1805–1874). A German historical painter.

kau'ri, 1 kaū'rı; 2 kou'ri, *n.* A large timber-tree of New Zealand. [Maori.]—**kau'ri-gum",** *n.* A resin obtained from it.

Ka-va'la, 1 ka-vä'la; 2 kä-vä'lä, *n.* Greek seaport where a Greek army corps surrendered to the Germans, Sept. 12, 1916.

ka-vass', 1 ka-vȧs'; 2 ka-väs', *n.* A guard or military courier attending Turkish dignitaries; also, a Turkish police officer. [< Turk. *qawds.*] **kha-wass'‡.**

Broad-winged Katydid.

kay†, *n.* Same as KEY[1], *n.*

ka'yack, kay'ak, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

Ka-zan', 1 ka-zän'; 2 kä-zän', *n.* A city in E. Russia; former capital of a Mongol kingdom; pop. 195,300.

K. C. B., *abbr.* Knight Commander of the Bath.—**K. C. I. E.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of (the order of) the Indian Empire.—**K. C. M. G.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.—**K. C. S. I.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of (the order of) the Star of India.—**K. C. V. O.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Kean, 1 kin; 2 kēn, **Edmund** (1787–1833). An English tragic actor; played in the United States.

Kear'ny, 1 kär'ni; 2 kär'ny, **Philip** (1815–1862). A United States general; served in Mexican and Civil Wars; joined the French army (1859–1861); became general in U. S. army in Civil War; fell at Chantilly, Va. [*Endymion.*

Keats, 1 kits; 2 kēts, **John** (1795–1821). An English poet;

keb'ble, 1 keb'i; 2 kĕb'i, *n.* [Scot.] A cudgel, or rude walking-stick. [*cabag.*] **keb'buck‡.**

keb'boc, 1 keb'ək; 2 kĕb'oc, *n.* [Scot.] A cheese. [< Gael.

keb'lah, 1 keb'la; 2 kĕb'la, *n.* **1.** The direction of the Kaaba in Mekka, toward which the Mohammedan worshiper turns in prayer; marked on the interior wall of a mosque by a niche called the *mihrab.* **2.** Any object of devotion. [Ar.]

Ke'ble, 1 ki'bl; 2 kē'bl, **John** (1792–1866). An English divine; professor of poetry at Oxford; *Christian Year.*

keck[1], *vt.* **1.** To heave as in vomiting; retch. **2.** Hence, to show or feel great disgust. [Imitative.] **(keck'sy‡.**

keck[1], *n.* A hollow stalk of a plant. [< KEX.] **kecks‡;**

keck][2], *n.* A retching; nausea.

keck'le, 1 kek'l; 2 kĕk'l, *vt.* [KECK'LED; KECK'LING.] *Naut.* To wrap or serve, as a cable, with canvas, rope, etc., as a protection from chafing. [< KINK[1].]

keck'son, keck'sy, *n.* See KEX.

kedge, 1 kej; 2 kĕdġ. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [KEDGED; KEDG'ING.] *Naut.* To move (a vessel) by hauling on a grounded kedge; warp. **II.** *n.* A light anchor. [< Sw. *keka,* tug.]

Ke'dron, 1 ki'dran; 2 kē'dron, *n. Bib.* A ravine E. of Jerusalem; anciently a "brook"; now dry. **Ce'dron‡** (*John* xviii, 1); **Ki'dron‡.**

keech†, *n.* A lump of fat made into a roll.

keek, 1 kik; 2 kēk. **I**[1], *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To look pryingly; peep. **II.** *n.* A peep. [Akin to G. *kucken,* D. *kijken.*] **—keek'ing-glass",** *n.* [Scot.] A looking-glass.

keel[1], 1 kil; 2 kēl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with a keel, as a vessel. **2.** To turn up the keel; show the bottom. **3.** [Poet.] To plow with a keel, as waves; sail.—**to keel over** [Colloq., U. S.], to turn bottom up; upset; fall over.

keel[2]†, *vt.* To cool. **kelet.**

keel[1], *n.* **1.** The lowest lengthwise member of the framework of a vessel, serving to stiffen it and, when it projects below the planking or plating, as is usually the case, giving it stability. **2.** Figuratively, a ship. **3.** In an air-ship, a vertical fin which extends longitudinally for a considerable length. **4.** Any keel-shaped part or object. **5.** *Zool.* A median longitudinal ridge or process, as of the breast-bone of a fowl. [Of AS. & Ice. origin.]—**keel'age,** *n.* The sum required or paid for the privilege of anchoring a vessel in a harbor.—**keel'-boat",** *n.* A covered freight-boat having a keel but no sails: used on rivers in the western United States.

keel[2], *n.* [Scot.] Red chalk or ocher. [< Gael. *cil.*]

keel'er, *n.* **1.** A shallow tub. **2.** A box used in dressing fish. [< AS. *cēlan,* cool, < *cōl,* cool.]

keel'haul", 1 kil'hôl'; 2 kēl'hal', *vt.* **1.** To haul (a man) through the water under a ship from one side to the other or from stem to stern: a former punishment. **2.** Hence, to reprove severely.—**keel'hauld"s,** *pp.*

keel'son, 1 kel'sən; 2 kĕl'son, *n. Naut.* A beam running lengthwise above the keel of a ship. [< Sw. *kölsvin,* < *köl,* keel, + *svin,* = Norw. *svill,* sill.] **kel'son‡.**

keen, 1 kin; 2 kēn. **I.** *vi.* To wail loudly, as over the dead. **II.** *n.* A wailing cry; dirge.

keen, 1 kin; 2 kēn, *a.* **1.** Very sharp and cutting; used literally and figuratively. **2.** Having or exhibiting sharpness or penetration, as in a bargain. **3.** Characterized by intensity, force, or zest. [< AS. *cēne,* bold, able, < *cunnan,* be able.] Syn.: see ACUTE; ARDENT; ASTUTE; CLEVER; EAGER; FINE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS; SHARP; VIVID.—**keen'ly,** *adv.*—**keen'ness,** *n.*

keep, 1 kip; 2 kēp, *v.* [KEPT; KEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have and retain in possession, employment, or use; manage, conduct, or attend to. **2.** To have the care of; protect; guard; defend. **3.** To provide for; support; maintain. **4.** To perform or be faithful to, as a pledge. **5.** To confine, detain, or restrain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To continue unchanged; remain; stay. **2.** To continue sound, sweet, fresh, or the like; endure. **3.** [Colloq.] To be in session. [< AS. *cēpan,* keep.] Syn.: carry, carry on, celebrate, conduct, defend, detain, fulfil, guard, hold, maintain, obey, observe, preserve, protect, refrain, restrain, retain, support, sustain, withhold. *Keep,* signifying generally to have and retain in possession, is the terse, strong Saxon term for many acts which are more exactly discriminated by other words. We *keep, observe,* or *celebrate* a festival; we *keep* or *hold* a prisoner in custody; we *keep* or *preserve* silence. *keep* the peace, *preserve* order — *preserve* being the more formal word; we *keep* or *maintain* a horse, a servant, etc.; a man *supports* his family; we *keep* or *obey* a commandment; *keep* or *fulfil* a promise. In the expressions to *keep* a secret, *keep* one's own counsel, *keep* faith or *keep* the faith, such words as *preserve* or *maintain* could not be substituted without loss. A person *keeps* a shop or store, *conducts* or *carries on* a business; he *keeps* or *carries* a certain line of goods; we may *keep* or *restrain* one from folly, crime, or violence; we *keep* from or *refrain* from evil, ourselves. *Keep* in the sense of *guard* or *defend* implies that the defense is effectual. Compare CELEBRATE; OCCUPY; PRESERVE; REGULATE; RESTRAIN; RETAIN. —Ant.: See synonyms for ABANDON.

—keep'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which keeps. **2.** A device for keeping something in place, as the socket into which a door-bolt shoots. **3.** One who remains or stays. **4.** One who observes or obeys. **5.** That which keeps well, without spoiling, as fruit.—**keep'er-ship,** *n.*—**keep'ing,** *n.* **1.** Custody, charge, or possession. **2.** Right relation or proportion; congruity. **3.** Maintenance; support.—**keep'ing-room",** *n.* [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] A family living-room or sitting-room.—**keep'sake",** *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a memento.

keep, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. **2.** The donjon of a medieval castle; hence, a castle; fortress. **3.** That in which something is kept, as a fish-tank or meat-safe.

keeve, 1 kiv; 2 kēv, *n.* A large vat. [< AS. *cȳfe,* vat.]

keg, 1 keg; 2 kĕg, *n.* A small, strong barrel, usually of 5- to 10-gallon capacity. [< Ice. *kaggi,* keg.]

keir, 1 kir; 2 kēr, *n.* A bleaching-vat. [< Ice. *ker,* vat.] **kier‡.**

kelp, 1 kelp; 2 kĕlp, *n.* Large coarse seaweeds, or their ashes; formerly the source of soda, now chiefly of iodin.

kel'pie, 1 kel'pi; 2 kĕl'pi, *n.* [Scot.] A malevolent water-sprite, supposed to haunt fords in the form of a horse. **kel'py‡.**

kel'son, *n. Naut.* Same as KEELSON.

Kelt, Kelt'ic, 1 kelt, kelt'ik; 2 kĕlt, kĕlt'ic. Same as CELT, etc.

kelt, *n.* [Scot.] Undyed cloth of black and white wool mixed.

kel'ter, 1 kel'tər; 2 kĕl'ter, *n.* Working order; kilter.

Kel'vin, 1 kel'vin; 2 kĕl'vin, **William Thomson, Baron** (1824–1907). A Scottish physicist and professor.

Kem'ble, 1 kem'bl; 2 kĕm'bl, *n.* **1. Frances Anne,** commonly called "Fanny Kemble" (1809–1893), an English actress. **2. John Philip** (1757–1823), an English tragedian.

Kem'mel Hill. A wooded region S. W. of Ypres, Flanders, where the British and Belgians fought severe engagements against the Germans in the World War, 1914–18; occupied by the American and British troops Aug. 31, 1918.

kemp†, 1 kemp; 2 kĕmp, *vt.* [Scot.] To strive for victory; struggle; also, to compete in work, as reapers. [= CAMP.]

Kem'pis. See THOMAS À KEMPIS.

ken, 1 ken; 2 kĕn. **I.** *vt.* [KENNED or KENT, KEND[8]; KEN'NING.] [Archaic or Scot.] **1.** To be cognizant of; know. **2.** To descry; see. **II.** *n.* Reach of sight or knowledge; cognizance. [< AS. *cennan,* cause to know.]

Ken., Ky. (official), *abbr.* Kentucky.

Ken'dal, 1 ken'dəl; 2 kĕn'dal, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, of green color: often in the plural. [< *Kendal,* a town in N. W. England.] **Ken'dal green‡.** [Africa; 20,000 ft. high.

Ke'ni-a, 1 ki'ni-ə; 2 kē'ni-a, *n.* A mountain in British East

Ken'il-worth, 1 ken'il-wûrth; 2 kĕn'il-wurth, *n.* **1.** A town in Warwickshire, England; pop. 6,750; ruins near by of castle where Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth, 1576. **2.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott.

Ken'ne-bec, 1 ken'i-bek; 2 kĕn'e-bĕc, *n.* A river in Maine; length, about 160 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

ken'nel, 1 ken'el; 2 kĕn'ĕl, *vt. & vi.* [KEN'NELED or KEN'NELLED; KEN'NEL-ING or KEN'NEL-LING.] To keep or confine in or as in a kennel; lodge in a kennel, as a dog.

ken'nel[1], 1 ken'el; 2 kĕn'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A house for a dog or for a pack of hounds; also, the pack. **2.** The hole or lair of a fox or like beast. **3.** A vile lodging. [< L.[LL+OF] *canis,* dog.] Syn.: see HOLE. [*canel,* < L. *canalis,* canal.]

ken'nel[2], *n.* The gutter of a street; channel; puddle. [< OF.

ke'no, 1 ki'no; 2 kē'no, *n.* A game of chance played by drawing numbers from an urn and covering with buttons the corresponding numbers on cards. [< F. *quine,* five winners, < L. *quini,* five each, < *quinque,* five.]

Ken'sing-ton, 1 ken'zıŋ-tən; 2 kĕn'sing-ton, *n.* A borough in W. London, England; pop. 175,690; palace and museums.

kent[1a], 1 kent; 2 kĕnt, *vt.* [Scot.] To push (a boat) with a kent or pole.

kent[2] [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of KEN, *v.*

kent[1], *n.* [Scot.] A long staff; a pole; cudgel. [Perhaps (as making an angle in tilting) var. of CANT[1], *n.*]

Kent[2], 1 kent; 2 kĕnt, *n.* **1. James** (1763–1847), "Chancellor," an American jurist. **2.** A county in S. E. England; first Teutonic conquest (449) by the Jutes; pop. 1,141,870.

ken'tle, 1 ken'tl; 2 kĕn'tl, *n.* A quintal. **ken'tal†.**

kent'ledge, 1 kent'lej; 2 kĕnt'lĕdg, *n. Naut.* Permanent pig-iron ballast laid over a vessel's keelson. [Perhaps < CANT[1], *n.*, + LEDGE.]

Ken'ton, 1 ken'tən; 2 kĕn'ton, **Simon** (1755–1836). An American pioneer and soldier.

Ken-tuck'y, 1 ken-tuk'ı; 2 kĕn-tŭk'y, *n.* A south-central State (40,598 sq. m.; pop. 2,416,630) of the United States; capital, Frankfort.

kepe†, *v. & n.* Same as KEEP.

Kep'ler, 1 kep'lər; 2 kĕp'ler, **Johannes** (1571–1630). A German astronomer; formulated **Kepler's laws,** relative to the motions of planets.

kept, *imp. & pp.* of KEEP, *v.*

ke-ram'ic, ke-ram'ics. Same as CERAMIC, etc.

ker'a-tin, 1 ker'ə-tin; 2 kĕr'a-tin, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound containing sulfur that forms the essential ingredient of horny tissue, as of horns, claws, nails, etc. [< Gr. *kera(t-)s,* horn.]—**ke-rat'i-nous,** *a.*

kerb, kerb'stone. Same as CURB, etc.

ker'chief, 1 kûr'chĭf; 2 kĕr'chif. **I.** *vt.* To cover or dress with a kerchief. **II.** *n.* A square, as of linen or silk, used for the head or neck, or as a handkerchief. [< OF. *covrechef,* < *covrir,* cover, + *chef,* head.]

Ke-ren'sky, 1 ki-ren'skı; 2 ke-rĕn'sky, **Alexander Feodorovitch** (1882–). Russian Socialist; Minister of Justice and, later, of War in the Provisional Government following the revolution of March, 1917.

kerf, 1 kûrf; 2 kĕrf, *n.* **1.** The channel made by a saw, or the width of such channel. **2.** A cut of a cloth-shearing machine. [< AS. *cyrf,* a cutting, < *ceorfan,* carve.]

Ker-man', 1 ker-mân'; 2 kĕr-män', *n.* A city in E. Persia, the ancient Carmania; noted for its rugs; pop. 70,000.

ker'mes, 1 kûr'mīz; 2 kĕr'mēs, *n.* The dried bodies of a cochineal-like scale-insect (*Coccus ilicis*), used as a red dyestuff. [< Ar. *qirmiz, qirmizī,* < Sans. *krimi,* worm.]

ker'mess, 1 kûr'mes; 2 kĕr'mĕs, *n.* **1.** In Flanders, etc., a periodical outdoor festival with noisy merriment. **2.** [U. S.] An indoor or outdoor festival imitative of the Flemish. **ker'mis†; kir'mes‡; kir'mess‡.**

kern[1], *n.* **1.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] (1) The last sheaf of the harvest. (2) A harvest-home. **2.** *Print.* That part of a type which overhangs the shaft or shank, as of an italic *f.* [Var. of CORN[1], *n.*]

kern[2], 1 kûrn; 2 kĕrn, *n.* **1.** An Irish irregular, light-armed foot-soldier; hence, a peasant; churl. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A vagabond. [< Ir. *ceatharnach,* soldier.]

ker'nel, 1 kûr'nel; 2 kĕr'nĕl. **I.** *vi.* [KER'NELED or KER'NELLED; KER'NEL-ING or KER'NEL-LING.] To form kernels, as plants, pods, nuts, etc.; ripen into kernels. **II.** *n.* **1.** A grain or seed; the edible part of a nut. **2.** A hard concretion of flesh. **3.** The central part of anything; nucleus; gist. [< AS. *cyrnel,* dim. of *corn,* grain.]

ker'o-sene, 1 ker'o-sīn; 2 kĕr'o-sēn, *n.* Illuminating oil distilled from crude petroleum. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax.]

ker'sey, 1 kûr'zı; 2 kĕr'gy, *n.* A smooth, light-weight beaver cloth. [< *Kersey,* in England.]—**ker'seymere,** *n.* Cassimere.

kes'trel, 1 kes'trel; 2 kĕs'trĕl, *n.* A European falcon, resembling the American sparrow-hawk. [< OF. *quercerelle.*]

ketch[1], 1 kech; 2 kĕch, *n.* A strongly built two-masted vessel. [< Turk. *qaiq,* boat.] [cutioner.

ketch[2], *n.* [Eng.] A hangman: from Jack Ketch, English exe-

ketch'up, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

ke'tone, 1 kı'tōn; 2 kē'tōn, *n.* One of a class of organic compounds containing hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. [Arbitrary var. of ACETONE.]

ket'tle, } 1 ket'l; 2 kĕt'l, *n.* **1.** A metallic vessel for stew-
ket'l[2], } ing or boiling. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A tin pail. **3.** A hole in the bottom of a stream or pond where carp lie in winter. **4.** *Geol.* A kettle-shaped cavity. [< AS. *cetel.*] —**ket'tle-drum",** *n.* A drum having a brass hemispherical shell and parchment head, and sounded by soft-headed elastic drumsticks.—**ket'tle-drum",** *n.* An informal ladies' afternoon party.—**k.-hatt,** *n.* A helmet of the 14th century.

Kew, 1 kū; 2 kū, *n.* A W. suburb of London, England: site of the Royal Botanical Gardens.

kex‖, 1 keks; 2 kĕks, *n.* **1.** A hollow stalk; a weed. **2.** A husk. **3.** Hemlock. [< W. *cecys,* hollow stalks.]

key, 1 kī; 2 kē, *vt.* **1.** To fasten with or provide with a key. **2.** To tune with a key, as a musical instrument; hence, to regulate the pitch of.

key[1], *n.* **1.** A detachable instrument for operating a lock: made in many forms, and with the general idea of turning back a catch or bolt. **2.** Anything that discloses or opens something, as to the understanding. **3.** That which opens or prepares a way. **4.** *Mech.* One of various implements, as a tightening wedge, for fixing a collar on a shaft. **5.** *Masonry.* A keystone. **6.** *Carp.* A wedging-piece. **7.** The roughness on the unfinished face that gives a stronger adherence to glue in veneers. **8.** Any one of various small tools used in bookbinding for holding bands. **9.** In building, any dovetailed space as for holding plaster in place. **10.** In musical instruments, a lever to be pressed by the finger. **11.** Any one of the operating finger-pieces in typesetting-machines, typewriters, or the like. **12.** *Elec.* A circuit-closer or -opener operated by the fingers. **13.** *Mus.* (1) Any one of various families or systems of tones in each of which the component members, tho of different absolute pitch from the corresponding members of other keys, have the same musical relations among themselves. (2) The key-note. **14.** Quality, intensity, or pitch of tone in speaking. [< AS. *cæg,* key.]—**key'board",** *n.* A range of keys as in a piano or typewriter.—**key'-bu"gle,** *n.* A bugle having keys, and a compass of two octaves including semitones.—**keyed,** *a.* **1.** Having keys: said of musical instruments, etc. **2.** Brought to a tension, as a musical string. **3.** Tuned, as a musical instrument.—**key-fruit,** *n.* A dry, indehiscent winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a samara.—**key'hole",** *n.* A hole for a key, as in a door or lock.—**key-note,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The tonic of a key, from which it is named. **key-tone†.** **2.** A ruling principle or sentiment.—**key-seat,** *n. Metal-working.* A groove in which a key is driven for the purpose of binding something, as a crank to its shaft. **key-way†.**—**key'stone",** *n.* The uppermost and last-set stone of an arch, which completes it and locks its members together: often used figuratively.—**natural key.** *Mus.* **1.** Any white key on a keyboard. **2.** The key of C♮, played on the white keys.

key[2], *n.* A low island, especially one of coral, along a coast. [Sp. *cayo.*]

key[3], *n.* A quay; wharf. [< Bret.[OF] *kai,* enclosure.]—**key'age,** *n.* Quayage.

Key West. Seaport city (pop. 19,040) on a western island of the Florida Keys (**Key West Island**).

K. G., *abbr.* Knight of the Garter.—**kg.** *abbr.* [KGS., *pl.*], Keg.—**kg.,** *abbr.* Kilogram.

kha'ki, 1 kä'kı; 2 kä'ki. [Anglo-Ind.] **I.** *a.* Of the color of dust or ashes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light drab or brownish cotton cloth used as for military uniforms.

kha'lif, etc. Same as CALIF, etc.

kham'sin, 1 kam'sın *or* kum-sīn'; 2 kăm'sin *or* käm-sīn', *n.* A hot wind from the Sahara that prevails in Egypt before the vernal equinox; simoom. [Ar.] **kam'sin†.**

khan[1], 1 kän; 2 kän, *n.* In various Oriental countries, a ruler, chief, etc.; now in India and Afghanistan, a title of respect, as for a sovereign or for any gentleman. [< Per. *khān,* prince.]—**khan'ate,** *n.* The jurisdiction of a khan; a principality. [Ult. < Per. *khāna,* house.]

khan[2], *n.* An Oriental inn surrounding a courtyard.

Khar-kof', 1 kar-kŏf'; 2 kär-kŏf', *n.* A manufacturing city in Ukraine; has a university; pop. 258,300. **Khar-kov'†.**

Khar-tum', 1 kär-tûm'; 2 kär-tum', *n.* A Nile city (pop. 23,083); political capital of the Sudan; 1,330 m. from Cairo; heroically but unsuccessfully defended by Gordon against the Mahdi, 1884–1885. **Khar-toum'†.**

khe-dive', 1 ke-dīv'; 2 kĕ-dīv', *n.* The title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt from 1867 to 1915. [< Turk. *khidīv,* < Per. *khidīw,* king.]

khir'kah, 1 kır'ka; 2 kĭr'ka, *n.* A garment made of patches, etc., worn by dervishes, etc., in Mohammedan countries.

Khi'va, 1 kı'va; 2 kĭ'vä, *n.* **1.** A khanate (24,000 sq. m.; pop. 646,000) in vassalage to Russian Turkestan. **2.** Its capital (pop. 5,000).

Kho"ra-san', 1 kō"ra-sān'; 2 kō"rä-sän', *n.* A province (210,000 sq. m.), N. E. Persia. **Kho"ras-san'†.**

Kı., *abbr.* Kings.

Ki-ao"chow', 1 ki-au"chou'; 2 ki-ou"chow', *n.* A former German protectorate (200 sq. m.; pop. 227,000), Shantung, China; also, its capital, a seaport (pop. 35,000); surrendered to British and Japanese allies after siege, Nov. 7, 1914.

kibe, 1 kaib; 2 kīb, *n.* A chap or crack in the flesh; an ulcerated chilblain. [Seemingly from W. *cibi,* chilblain.]

ki-bit'ka, 1 kı-bit'ka; 2 kĭ-bĭt'ka, *n.* **1.** A Tatar tent with rounded top. **2.** A Russian cart with rounded cover. [Rus.]

kick, 1 kik; 2 kĭk. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give a blow with the foot; excite; stir up; recoil, as a firearm. **2.** To resist; object: now principally in slang. **II.** *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot. **2.** The recoil of a firearm. **3.** [Eng.] *Football.* (1) One who kicks. (2) A turn at kicking. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] An act of violent opposition. [< W. *cicio,* kick.] —**kick'er,** *n.* One who or that which kicks; an objector.

kick'shaw, 1 kik'shō; 2 kĭk'shą, *n.* **1.** Something fantastical or trifling; a nameless trifle. **2.** An unsubstantial or unrecog-

nizable dish of food. [< F. *quelque chose*, something.] Syn.: see GAUD.

kid[1], *n.* **1.** A young goat. **2.** Leather, or, in the plural, gloves or shoes made from goatskin. **3.** The meat of a young goat. **4.** [Slang.] A child or infant; a half-grown boy. **5.** A young roe deer: used also attributively and verbally. [< Ice. *kidh*, kid.]

kid[2], *n.* A bundle of sticks. [Prob. < W. *cidys*, fagots.]

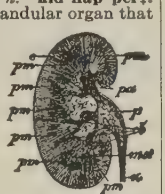
kid[3], *n. Naut.* A small tub or the like. [Cp. KIT[1], *n.*]

Kidd, 1 kid; 2 kid, **William** (1650–1701). A British sea-captain and pirate: arrested in Boston; hanged in London.

kid'ling, 1 kid'liŋ; 2 kid'ling, *n.* A young kid.

kid'nap, *vt.* [-NAPED[†] or -NAPPED[†]; -NAPT[†]; -NAP-ING or -NAP-PING.] To carry off (a person) as from home or country; steal (a child).—**kid'nap"er**, *n.* **kid'nap"per†**.

kid'ney, 1 kid'nı; 2 kid'ny, *n.* **1.** A glandular organ that secretes urine, or something resembling such an organ. **2‖.** The affections or passions. **3.** Temperament. [ME., < AS. *cwith*, womb, + Ice. *nýra*, kidney.]—**kid'ney-bean"**, *n.* The kidney-shaped seed of a plant of the bean family; French bean; haricot; also, the plant itself.



Longitudinal Section through the Human Kidney.

c, cortical portion; *mx*, medullary portion; *p*, pelvis; *u*, ureter; *pm*, pyramids of Malpighi; *pa*, papillæ; *cb*, columns of Bertin.

Ki-ef', 1 ki-ef'; 2 ki-ĕf', *n.* A division (19,676 sq. m.; pop. 4,988,000) of Ukraine; also, its capital (pop. 610,200); cathedral and university; scene of severe fighting between the Bolsheviki and the Ukrainians Feb., 1918. **Ki-eff'†**; **Ki-ev'†**.

Kiel, 1 kīl; 2 kēl, *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 205,330), Holstein province, Prussia; scene of German naval mutiny, Nov. 1918; defenses dismantled, 1919.

kie'sel-guhr, 1 kī'zel-gūr; 2 kē'ṡēl-gur, *n.* A fine, variously colored earth, derived from the accumulated deposits of the cell-walls of diatoms, used as a dope for dynamite, as a polishing-powder, etc. [G. *kiesel*, flint, + *guhr*, sediment.]

kil-am'pere, 1 kil-am'pīr; 2 kil-ăm'pēr, *n. Elec.* One thousand amperes.

Ki"lau-e'a, 1 ki"lau-ē'a; 2 ki"lou-e'ä, *n.* An active crater on Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii Island.

kil'der-kin, 1 kil'dər-kin; 2 kil'der-kin, *n.* An old English measure of 18 gallons. [< MD. *kindeken*, lit. little child, < *kind*, child.]

kil'erg, 1 kil'ərg; 2 kil'erg, *n. Phys. Sci.* A unit of work or energy; 1,000 ergs. [< Gr. *chilioi*, thousand, + *ergon*, work.]

Kil"i-man-ja'ro, 1 kil"ı-mən-jā'ro; 2 kil"ı-măn-jä'ro, *n.* A mountain in Tanganyika Territory, Africa; 19,720 ft. high.

Kil-ken'ny, 1 kil-ken'ı; 2 kil-kĕn'y, *n.* A manufacturing town in Leinster province, Ireland; pop. 11,000.

kill, 1 kil; 2 kil, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of life, animal or vegetable; destroy. **2.** To deprive of vigor, efficiency, or usefulness; neutralize; deaden. **3.** To discard or suppress; cancel. **4.** *Print.* To mark as dead matter; order distributed, as type. **5.** To butcher; also intransitively. [< Ice. *kolla*, hit on the head, < *kollr*, head.]

Syn.: assassinate, butcher, dispatch, execute, massacre, murder, put to death, slaughter, slay. To *kill* is simply to deprive of life, human, animal, or vegetable, with no suggestion of how or why. *Assassinate*, *execute*, *murder*, apply only to the taking of human life; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditation and malicious intent; to *execute* is to *kill* in fulfilment of a legal sentence; to *assassinate* is to *kill* by assault; this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public or eminent persons through alleged political motives, whether secretly or openly. To *slay* is to *kill* by a blow, or by a weapon. *Butcher* and *slaughter* apply primarily to the *killing* of cattle; *massacre* is applied primarily and almost exclusively to human beings, signifying to *kill* them indiscriminately in large numbers; to *massacre* is said when there is no chance of successful resistance; to *butcher* when the *killing* is especially brutal; soldiers mown down in a hopeless charge are said to be *slaughtered* when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied. To *dispatch* is to *kill* swiftly and in general quietly, always with intention, with or without right.—Prep.: to kill *with* or *by* sword, famine, pestilence, care, grief, etc.—**kill'buck"**, **kill'calf"**, *n.* A butcher.—**kill's courte"sy†**, *n.* A boor.—**kill'er**, *n.*—**kill'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Having the power to kill; destructive. **2.** Overpowering; irresistible; captivating. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Intensely ludicrous; as, his humor is just *killing*.

kill, 1 kil; 2 kil, *n.* A creek, stream, or channel: an element in many United States geographical names. [< D. *kil*.]

Kil-lar'ney, 1 kı-lār'nı; 2 ki-lär'ny, *n.* A town in southwest Ireland, near which are the **Killarney Lakes**, the resort of tourists.

kill'dee, 1 kil'dī; 2 kil'dē, *n.* A North-American ring-plover common in the Mississippi valley. [Imitative of its cry.]

kill'dee†; **kill'deer†**.

Kil"lie-cran'kie, 1 kil"ı-kraŋ'kı; 2 kil"i-crăŋ'ki, *n.* A pass in the Grampians, Scotland; Claverhouse defeated Mackay, July 17, 1689.

kiln, 1 kil; 2 kĭl, *n.* An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products, as for burning bricks. [< AS. *cyln*, < L. *culina*, kitchen.]—**kiln'-dry"**, *vt.* To dry in a kiln.

kil'o-, 1 kil'o-; 2 kĭl'o-. From Greek *chilioi*, thousand: a combining form.—**kil'o-dyne**, *n.* In physics, one thousand dynes.—**kil'o-gram**, **kil'o-li"ter**, **kil'o-me"ter**, **kil'o-stere**, *n.* See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.—**kil'o-gram-me"ter**, *n.* A unit of work, the equivalent of the force expended in raising one kilogram one meter vertically, being about 7.2 foot-pounds.—**kil'o-volt**, *n. Elec.* One thousand volts.—**kil'o-watt**, *n. Elec.* One thousand watts.—**kil'o-watt-hour"**, *n.* The energy resulting from an activity of one kilowatt for one hour.—**kil'o-watt-me"ter**, *n.*

kilo., **kilog.**, *abbr.* Kilogram.—**kilo.**, **kilom.**, **km.**, *abbr.* Kilometer.

Kil-pat'rick, 1 kil-pat'rık; 2 kil-păt'rik, **Hugh Judson** (1836–1881). A United States general in the Civil War.

kilt, 1 kilt; 2 kĭlt, *n.* A short skirt, as of the Scottish Highlanders. [< Dan. *kilte*, tuck up.]

kil'ter, } 1 kil'tər, kel'tər; 2 kĭl'ter, kĕl'ter, *n.* [Prov. U. S. &

kel'ter, } Eng.] Proper or working order; good condition.

Kim'ber-ley, 1 kim'bər-lı; 2 kim'ber-ly, *n.* A town (pop. 44,400), Cape of Good Hope province, S. Africa; withstood four months' siege by Boers, 1899–1900; diamond-mines.

ki-mo'no, 1 kı-mō'no; 2 ki-mō'no, *n.* [-NOS[‡], *pl.*] A Japanese loose robe fastened with a sash; imitated as a woman's garment in Europe and America. [Jap.]

Kim'ri, 1 kim'rı; 2 kim'ri, *n. pl.* The people of Wales; Cymry.

kin, 1 kin; 2 kĭn, *n.* **1.** Relation; consanguinity. **2.** Collectively, relatives by blood. [< AS. *cyn*.]

Syn.: affinity, alliance, birth, blood, consanguinity, descent, family, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as of the whole human species in man*kind*, human*kind*, etc.; *kin* denotes direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives, or relations. *Affinity* denotes *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* denotes *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred*, except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*. See KINDRED.

-kin, *suffix.* A diminutive, as in lamb*kin*.

kind, 1 kaind; 2 kīnd, *a.* **1.** Having gentleness, tenderness, or goodness of heart; humane; kindly. **2.** Gentle or tractable, as an animal. [< AS. *gecynde*.]

Syn.: see AMIABLE; AMICABLE; CHARITABLE; FRIENDLY; GOOD; HUMANE; PLEASANT; PROPITIOUS.

—**kind'hearted"ed**, *a.* Having a kind and sympathetic nature.—**kind'less§**, *a.* Unnatural; heartless. **-ly**, *adv.*—**kind'ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being kind; good will. **2.** A kind act. **3.** A kindly feeling. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; LENITY; MERCY.

kind, *n.* **1.** Essential or distinguishing quality; sort. **2.** A number of persons or things of the same character; a class. **3.** A modification or variety of a given sort of thing; a species. **4†.** Nature in general, or natural disposition. **5†.** Parentage. [< AS. *gecynd*, < *ge-* (generalizing) + *cennan*, bring forth.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN; SORT.—**in kind.** **1.** With something of the same sort; as, to repay a blow *in kind*. **2.** Specifically, in produce instead of money; as, to pay taxes *in kind*.

kin'der-gar"ten, 1 kin'dər-gär"tn; 2 kĭn'der-gär"tn, *n.* A school for little children in which instructive diversions, object-lessons, and healthful games are prominent features. [G., < *kinder*, gen. pl. of *kind*, child, + *garten*, garden.]—**kin'der-gart"ner**, *n.* A kindergarten teacher. [G.]

kin'dle[1], } 1 kin'dl; 2 kĭn'dl, *v.* [KIN'DL(E)D[†]; KIN'DLING.]

kin'dl[2], } **I.** *t.* **1.** To set fire to; ignite; light. **2.** To excite; inflame. **3.** To brighten; illuminate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To become excited, roused, or illumined. [< Ice. *kyndill*, candle, < L. *candela*, CANDLE.] Syn.: see BURN.—**kin'dler**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which kindles, illumines, or animates. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of light wood or artificial composition used in kindling fires.

kin'dl(e)[3], *vt.* & *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To give birth to; bring forth young. [< KIND, *n.*]—**kin'dle**, *n.* Progeny.

kind'ly, 1 kaind'lı; 2 kīnd'ly. **I.** *a.* [KIND'LI-ER; KIND'LI-EST.] **1.** Having or manifesting kindness. **2.** Having a favorable or grateful effect; beneficial. **3‖.** Proper to its kind; natural; native; akin. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a kind manner or spirit; good-naturedly. **2.** *Pathol.* By first intention; benignantly. **3‖.** By nature; naturally. Syn.: see FRIENDLY; PLEASANT; PROPITIOUS.—**kind'li-ness**, *n.*

kin'dred, 1 kin'dred; 2 kĭn'drĕd. **I.** *a.* Of a like nature or character; related; congenial; akin. Syn.: see ALIKE.

II. *n.* **1.** Relationship; consanguinity. **2.** Collectively,

relatives by blood; kin. **3.** Affinity. **4.** A tribe; clan. [< AS. *cynn*, kin, + *rāden*, state.]

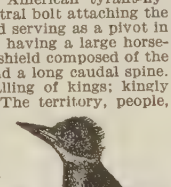
Syn.: kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen, relations, relatives. *Kin* and *kindred* are used to denote both relationship and the persons related. For the former sense, see synonyms under KIN. There are no true antonyms except the phrases made by the use of a negative, since strangers, aliens, or foreigners may still be *kindred*. See AFFINITY; KIN. Compare FAMILY.

kine‖, 1 kain; 2 kīn, *n.* Plural of cow.

kin'e-, kin'es-, ki-ne'si-, ki-net'o-, 1 kin'ı-, kin'es-, kı-nī'sı-, kı-net'o- *or* -nī'to-; 2 kīn'e-, kīn'ĕs-, ki-nē'si-, ki-nĕt'o- *or* -nī'to-. From Greek *kineō*, move, *kinēsis*, movement, *kinētōs*, moving; combining forms.—**kin'e-ma-col"or,** *n.* A method of producing moving pictures in the original colors by means of revolving color-screens.—**kin"e-mat'ics,** *n.* That branch of mechanics treating of the motion of bodies in space without reference to the action of forces.—**kin"e-mat'ic,** *a.* **kin"e-mat'i-cal‡.**—**kin"e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**kin"e-mat'o-graph,** *n.* Same as KINETOGRAPH.—**kin"es-the'si-a,** *n.* The perception of muscular movement. **kin"æs-the'si-a‡.** — **kin"es-** [or **æs-]thet'ic,** *a.*—**ki-net'ic,** *a.* Producing, consisting of, or depending upon motion.—**ki-net'ics,** *n.* That branch of dynamics treating of the production or modification of motion in bodies.—**ki-net'o-graph,** *n.* A camera for producing motion-pictures, so arranged that a large number of separate exposures are made in very rapid succession.—**ki-net'o-scope,** *n.* A device by means of which the pictures taken by the kinetograph are reproduced in such a way as to duplicate the movements of the original.—**ki-net"o-scop'ic,** *a.*

ki-net'o-phone, 1 kı-net'o-fōn; 2 ki-nĕt'o-fōn, *n.* An instrument combining the functions of a phonograph and a kinetoscope, thus reproducing simultaneously both the movement and the sounds of any given event.

king[1], 1 kiŋ; 2 kĭng, *n.* **1.** The sovereign male ruler of a kingdom. **2.** One who or that which is preeminent among others of the same kind or class; a leader; chief; head. **3.** A playing-card bearing the semblance of a king. **4.** In chess, the principal piece; in checkers, a piece that has reached the adversary's king-row, and may then be moved in any direction. **5.** *pl.* [K-] The 11th and 12th books of the Old Testament: called *1 Kings* and *2 Kings*. [< AS. *cyng*, contr. of *cyning*, < *cynn*, tribe.]—**king'-bird",** *n.* An American tyrant-fly-catcher.—**k.-bolt,** *n.* A vertical central bolt attaching the body of a vehicle to the fore-axle and serving as a pivot in turning.—**k.-crab,** *n.* A crustacean having a large horse-shoe-shaped head-shield, a posterior shield composed of the consolidated abdominal segments, and a long caudal spine.—**king'craft",** *n.* The craft or calling of kings; kingly statesmanship.—**king'dom,** *n.* **1.** The territory, people, or realm ruled by a king or queen. **2.** Any separate field of independent authority or influence. **3.** *Nat. Hist.* A primary division of natural objects; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*.—**king'fish"er,** *n.* A bird having a straight, deeply cleft bill with smooth edges, commonly feeding on fish, which it obtains by diving.—**king'let,** *n.* A little king.—**k.-pin,** *n.* A king-bolt. **2.** In tenpins, the foremost pin of a set arranged in order for playing. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A person of first importance.—**k.-post,** *n. Arch.* A single vertical strut supporting the apex of a triangular truss and itself supported by a cross-beam.—**k.-row,** *n.* In checkers, the row of squares nearest to either of the players.—**king's English,** pure or correct English. **queen's English‡.**—**k.-snake,** *n.* A large, harmless snake, that kills larger snakes, as the rattlesnake, by constriction.—**k.-vulture,** *n.* A tropical American vulture, buff and white, with black wings and tail.


Kingfisher. 1/10

King[2], *n.* **1. Rufus** (1755–1827), an American statesman, lawyer, and diplomat. **2. William Rufus** (1786–1853), an American statesman and lawyer.

kingd., km., *abbr.* Kingdom.

king'ly, 1 kiŋ'li; 2 kĭng'ly, *a.* [KING'LI-ER; KING'LI-EST.] Pertaining to or worthy of a king; regal. **king'like‡.**

Syn.: august, kinglike, magnificent, majestic, munificent, princely, regal, royal. *Royal* denotes that which actually belongs or pertains to a monarch; the *royal* residence is that which the king occupies, *royal* raiment that which the king wears. *Regal* denotes that which in outward state is appropriate for a king; a subject may assume *regal* magnificence in residence, dress, and equipage. *Kingly* denotes that which is worthy of a king in personal qualities, especially of character and conduct; as, a *kingly* bearing; a *kingly* resolve. *Princely* is especially used of treasure, expenditure, gifts, etc., as *princely* munificence, a *princely* fortune, where *regal* could not so well be used and *royal* would change the sense. The distinctions between these words are not absolute, but the tendency of the best usage is as here suggested. See IMPERIAL.—Ant.: beggarly, contemptible, inferior, mean, poor, servile, slavish, vile.—**king'li-ness,** *n.*

Kings Moun'tain. A ridge in N. W. South Carolina; here the Americans defeated the British in 1780.

King'ston, 1 kiŋ'stən; 2 kĭng'ston, *n.* A seaport city, capital of Jamaica, British West Indies; pop. 57,000.

kink[1], 1 kiŋk; 2 kĭnk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To form kinks; to be or become twisted or entangled. **II.** *n.* **1.** An abrupt bend, twist, loop, or tangle, as in a wire or rope. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A caprice; crotchet. [< Sw. *kink*, twist in a rope.] Syn.: see WHIM.—**kink'y,** *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to form kinks; having kinks. **kin'kied‡.** **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Crotchety.

kink[2‡], *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To laugh violently or convulsively. **2.** To gasp, as in laughing. [< AS. *cincung*, laughing fit.]

kin"ni-ki-nic', 1 kin"ı-kı-nik'; 2 kin"i-ki-nic', *n.* **1.** The leaves or bark of certain plants, as the willow and sumac, prepared for smoking. **2.** Any plant so used. [Am. Ind.]

ki'no, 1 kī'no *or* kū'no; 2 kī'no *or* ki'no, *n.* [E. Ind.] An astringent vegetable extract, being the dried red juice or gum of certain tropical plants: used in medicine and the arts.

ki-nol'o-gy, 1 ki-nel'o-jı; 2 ki-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of physics treating of the laws of motion. [< Gr. *kineō*, move, + -OLOGY.] **[king'ric‡.**

kin'ric, 1 kin'rık; 2 kĭn'ric, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A kingdom.

kins'folk", 1 kinz'fōk"; 2 kĭnş'fōk", *n. pl.* Relatives collectively; kin. Syn.: see KINDRED.—**kin'ship,** *n.* Relationship.—**kins'man,** *n.* [KINS'MEN, *pl.*] A blood relation.

Syn.: connection, relative, relation. *Kinsman* is preferred in certain cases, on the ground of greater clearness, to *relative*, *relation*, *connection*. A *kinsman* is a "man's kin," or one of his own blood; thus, a brother or a cousin is one's *kinsman*; a man's *relative* or *relation* is one who is related to him, either by blood, as a brother (a *kinsman*), or by law, as a brother-in-law (not a *kinsman*), or, loosely, by some other bond. *Connection* is still more vague and unsatisfactory. The same applies to *kinswoman*. See KINDRED.

—**kins'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

ki-osk', 1 kı-osk'; 2 ki-ŏsk', *n.* An open ornamental summer-house in Persia and Turkey; now imitated in other countries and modified to serve as a booth, news-stand, band-stand, or the like.

Ki-o'to, *n.* Same as KYOTO.

kip, 1 kip; 2 kĭp, *n.* Untanned calfskin. [Prob. "what is pulled off," < Ice. *kippa*, pull.] **kip'-leath"er‡; kip'-skin"‡.** [Anglo-Indian and poet.

Kip'ling, 1 kip'liŋ; 2 kip'ling, **Rudyard** (1865–). An

kip'per, 1 kip'ər; 2 kĭp'er, *vt.* To cure, as fish, by splitting down the back, dry-salting, drying, and slightly smoking.

kip'per, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A salmon cured by kippering; also, the male salmon, when unseasonable. **2.** A (Yarmouth) herring preserved by kippering. **3.** The period during which the salmon is unfit for food. [< Scot. *kip* = COP.]

Kir-ghiz' Steppes, 1 kir-gīz'; 2 kĭr-ġīz'. A sterile region of Asiatic Russia, S. of Siberia.

Kir'in, 1 kir'in *or* (*Chin.*) kil'in; 2 kĭr'in *or* (*Chin.*) kil'in, *n.* A walled city and treaty port in S. Manchuria; pop. 90,000.

kirk, 1 kûrk; 2 kĭrk, *n.* [Scot.] Church; especially, the established church of Scotland. [< AS. *circe*.]

Kirk-cal'dy, 1 kər-kô'di; 2 kĭr-ka'dy, *n.* An ancient seaport in S. E. Scotland; pop. 40,000.

kir'mes, etc. Same as KERMESS.

kirn[1], **kirn**[2], *v.* & *n.* **1.** Same as KERN[1] and KERN[2]. **2.** [Scot.] Churn.—**kirn'milk",** *n.* [Scot.] Buttermilk.

kir'tle, 1 kûr'ti; 2 kĭr'tl, *n.* A garment with a skirt; a frock or mantle. [< AS. *cyrtel*, < Ice. *skyrta*, skirt.] —**kir'tled,** *a.*

Ki"shi-nef', 1 ki"shi-nef'; 2 ki"shi-nĕf', *n.* A town (pop. 128,700), capital of Bessarabia government, S. W. Russia: massacre of Jews, 1903. **Ki"shi-nev'‡.**

kis'met, 1 kis'met; 2 kĭs'mĕt, *n.* Appointed lot; fate. [< Turk. *qismet*, < Ar. *qisma(t-)*, < *qasama*, divide.]

kiss[1], 1 kis; 2 kĭs, *v.* **I.** *t.* To touch with the lips in salutation; graze or touch slightly. **II.** *i.* To salute mutually with the lips; touch gently; meet. [< AS. *cyssan*, kiss.] Syn.: see CARESS.

—**kiss'ing-bug",** *n.* A small black predatory bug with long sharp beak.—**kiss'ing-com"fit,** *n.* A lozenge for perfuming the breath.—**kiss'ing-crust",** *n.* That part of the upper crust of a loaf which, while baking, overhangs the edge and touches another.

kiss, *n.* **1.** An affectionate salutation by contact of the lips; a gentle touch. **2.** One of various forms of confectionery. [< AS. *coss*, kiss.] [coffin.—**kist'ful,** *n.*

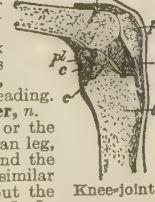
kist, 1 kist; 2 kĭst, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A chest, box, or

kit[1], 1 kit; 2 kĭt, *n.* **1.** A tub, pail, or box for packing. **2.** A small pail. **3.** A collection of articles and appliances for any special purpose; an outfit, as of tools. [D., beaker.]

kit[2], *n.* **1.** A small three-stringed violin. **2.** A guitar. [Abbr. of AS. *cytere*, < L. *cithara*; see GUITAR.]

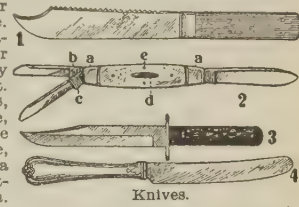
kit[3], *n.* A kitten.

kitch'en, 1 kich'en; 2 kich'ĕn, *n.* A room specially set
kich'en[F], } apart and containing the necessary utensils for cooking food; also, an establishment where food is cooked for sale. [< L.[AS] *coquina*, < *coquo*, cook.]
kitch'en-er, *n.*—**kitch'en-ette″,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A small kitchen.—**kitch'en-gar″den,** *n.* A vegetable-garden.—**k.-midden,** *n.* A mound composed of sea-shells and bones, the kitchen refuse of ancient dwellings, with rude stone implements.
Kitch'en-er, 1 kich'en-ər; 2 kich'ĕn-er, **of Khartum, Earl** (1850–1916). A British general and administrator in India and Egypt; Secretary of State for War, 1914; drowned.
kite, 1 kait; 2 kīt, *n.* **1.** A hawk-like bird having long pointed wings and a forked tail. **2.** A slender wooden frame covered with light fabric, to be flown in the air. **3.** *Naut.* A light and lofty sail, for use in a very light wind. **4.** [Slang.] In commerce, any negotiable paper of questionable value. [< AS. *cyta*, the bird kite.]
kith, 1 kiŦh; 2 kiŦh, *n.* One's friends, acquaintance, or associates: in the phrase **kith and kin.** [< AS. *cȳth*, < *cunnan*, know.]
kit'ten, 1 kit'n; 2 kit'n, *n.* A young cat or other feline animal. [ME. *kiton*, dim. of CAT, *n.*]—**kit'ten-ish,** *a.*
kit'ti-wake, 1 kit'ı-wēk; 2 kit'ı-wāk, *n.* A gull of northern seas, having the hind toe rudimentary. [From its cry.]
kit'tle, 1 kit'l; 2 kit'l, *a.* [Scot.] Hard to manage; skittish; ticklish. [< AS. *citelian*, tickle.]
kit'ty, 1 kit'ı; 2 kit'i, *n.* [KIT'TIES[Z], *pl.*] A kitten; pussy.
Kiu-shu', *n.* Same as KYUSHU.
ki'wi, 1 kī'wı; 2 kī'wi, *n.* [New Zealand.] [KI'WIS[Z] or KI'WIES[Z], *pl.*] A wingless bird, the apteryx: named from the note.
K. K. K., *abbr.* Kuklux Klan.
Klé″ber', 1 klē″bār'; 2 klē″bĕr', **Jean Baptiste** (1753–1800). A French general; assassinated at Cairo.
klep″to-ma'ni-a, } 1 klep″to-mē'nı-ə; 2 klĕp″to-mā'ni-a,
clep″to-ma'ni-a, } *n.* An insane or uncontrollable propensity to steal. [< Gr. *kleptō*, steal, + MANIA.]—**klep″to-**[or **clep″to-**]**ma'ni-ac,** *n.*
Klon'dike, 1 klen'dīk; 2 klŏn'dīk, *n.* A small tributary of the Yukon river, N. W. Canada; gold-fields.
Klop'stock, 1 klep'shtek; 2 klŏp'shtŏk, **Friedrich Gottlieb** (1724–1803). A German lyric and epic poet.
Kluck, 1 klu͝k; 2 klu͝k, **Alexander H. R. von** (1846–). A German general; fought against French and British, 1914.
K. M., *abbr.* Knight of Malta.—**km.,** *abbr.* Kilometer.—**km²,** *abbr.* Square kilometer.
knack, 1 nak; 2 năk. I§†. *vi.* To make a sharp, quick sound; snap. **II.** *n.* **1.** The trick of doing a thing readily and well; cleverness; adroitness. **2.** A clever device. **3.** [Colloq.] A knickknack. [Imitative.] SYN.: see EASE.
knack'er, 1 nak'ər; 2 năk'er, *n.* [Eng.] A dealer in, and slaughterer of, old, diseased, or disabled horses.
knag, nag, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A knot or knob.—**knag'gy,** *a.*
knap‖**[t],** 1 nap; 2 năp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To break in pieces; snap. **II.** *i.* To make a snapping sound. [< D. *knappen*, bite, crack.]
knap[1]‖, *n.* A sharp cracking noise.
knap[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A knob or mound. [< AS. *cnæp.*]
knap'sack", 1 nap'sak"; 2 năp'săk", *n.* A case of leather or canvas worn strapped across the shoulders, for carrying light luggage. [< D. *knappen*, eat, + *zak*, sack.]
knar, 1 nār; 2 när, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A knot in wood.
knarre†; knaur†.
knarled, knar'ly, *a.* Same as GNARLED, etc.
knave, 1 nēv; 2 nāv, *n.* **1.** A dishonest person; rogue. **2.** A playing-card, the jack. **3.** A familiar friend; chum. **4†.** A boy; servant. [< AS. *cnafa*, servant boy (G. *knabe*).]—**knav'er-y,** *n.* [-ER-IES[Z], *pl.*] Deceitfulness in dealing; roguery.—**knav'ish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*



Knee-joint.
A vertical section through the knee-joint, showing: *f*, femur; *t*, tibia; *pl*, posterior ligament; *c*, *c*, crucial ligament; *lp*, ligamentum patellæ; *p*, patella.

knead[d], 1 nīd; 2 nēd, *vt.* **1.** To mix and work into a homogeneous mass. **2.** To operate upon, fashion, mold, or make by or as by kneading. [< AS. *cnedan*, knead.]—**knead'er,** *n.*
knee, 1 nī; 2 nē, *n.* **1.** The joint, or the region about the joint of the human leg, midway between the hip-joint and the ankle. **2.** A region considered similar to the knee of man, as that about the carpal joint in the horse or cow. **3.** In construction, something analogous in shape to a bent human knee. [< AS. *cnēow*, knee.]—**knee'-breech″es,** *n. pl.* Breeches extending from the waist to a point just below the knee. **k.-smalls†.**—**knee'-cap″,** *n.* *Anat.* The patella. **knee'pan″†.**—**k.-deep,** *a.* **1.** Rising to the knee. **2.** Sunk to the knee.—**k.-high,** *a.* Reaching as high as the knees.—**k.-joint,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The articulation between the femur and the tibia, which includes the patella. **2.** A joint made or stiffened by a knee, as in ship-building. **3.** *Mach.* A toggle-joint.—**kneed,** *a.* **1.** Possessed of knees. **2.** Worn or disfigured by or at the knees. **3.** Formed like a bent knee.
kneel, 1 nīl; 2 nēl, *vi.* [KNELT or KNEELED, KNEELD[S]; KNEEL'ING.] To make obeisance; support the body on the bent knee or knees. [<AS. *cneōw*, knee.]—**kneel'er,** *n.*
knell, } 1 nel; 2 nĕl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [*Poet.*] To summon by
knel[P], } a knell; sound a knell; give a sad or warning sound. **II.** *n.* The tolling of a bell to announce a death; an evil omen. [< AS. *cnyll*, < *cnyllan*, knock.]
knelt, *imp.* & *pp.* of KNEEL, *v.*
knet†, knettet, *imp.* & *pp.* of KNIT, *v.*
knew, *imp.* of KNOW, *v.*
Knick'er-bock″er, 1 nik'ər-bek″ər; 2 nik'er-bŏk″er, *n.* **1.** A descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers in New York State; a New-Yorker. **2.** [k-] *pl.* Wide knee-breeches gathered below the knee. [< Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, typical Dutch character in Irving's "History of New York."]
knick'knack", 1 nik'nak"; 2 nik'năk", *n.* A trifling article; trinket; trifle. [Redup. of KNACK, *n.*]
knife, 1 naif; 2 nīf. **I.** *vt.* [KNIFED[t]; KNIF'ING.] [Slang.] **1.** To stab, cut, or kill with a knife. **2.** [U. S.] Figuratively, to defeat or ruin by secretly working against. **II.** *n.* [KNIVES, *pl.*] **1.** A blade, usually with one sharpened edge, commonly set in a handle, for cutting. **2.** *Mach.* An edged blade forming part of an implement or machine. [< AS. *cnīf*, knife.]—**war to the knife,** mortal conflict.—**knif'er,** *n.*



Knives.
1. Saw-back fish-knife. 2. Pocket-knife: *a*, *a*, bolsters; *b*, heel; *c*, kick; *d*, plate; *e*, rivet. 3. Hunting-knife. 4. Table-knife.

knight, 1 nait; 2 nīt. I[d]. *vt.* To confer the honor of knighthood upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** In medieval times, a gentleman bred to the profession of arms, and admitted with special ceremonies to honorable military rank. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] The holder of a title next below that of baronet. **3.** A champion; any man devoted to the service of a woman or a cause. **4.** A chessman bearing a horse's head and moving one square diagonally, then one straight forward, in any possible direction, without regard to intervening pieces. [< AS. *cniht*, boy, < *cyn*, kin.]—**knight errant,** a medieval knight who went forth to redress wrongs or seek adventures.—**knight'-er″rant-ry,** *n.* The customs and practises of the knights errant; chivalry.—**k. of the road,** a footpad.—**k. of the shears,** a tailor.—**k. of the shire** [Gt. Brit.], a county member of Parliament as distinguished from a borough member.—**Knights of Labor** [U. S.], a national organization of laboring men, for mutual benefit and protection.—**knight'age,** *n.* The collective body of knights.—**knight'hood,** *n.* **1.** The character or dignity of a knight. **2.** Knights collectively.—**knight'ly,** *a.* Pertaining to a knight; chivalrous.—**knight'li-ness,** *n.*—**knight'ly,** *adv.*
knit, 1 nit; 2 nĭt, *vt.* & *vi.* [KNIT or KNIT'TED[d]; KNIT'TING.] **1.** To form (a fabric or garment) by a series of interlocked loops of yarn or thread. **2.** Hence, to join or unite closely; draw together; contract; grow together. [< AS. *cnittan*, < *cnotta*, knot.]—**knit'ter,** *n.*—**knit'ting,** *n.* **1.** The act of knitting. **2.** The fabric produced by knitting. **knit'ting-work"†.**—**knit'ting-nee"dle,** *n.* A long, blunt needle, used in knitting.
knives, *n.* Plural of KNIFE.
knob, 1 neb; 2 nŏb, *n.* A rounded protuberance, bunch, or boss. Specifically: (1) A rounded handle, as of a door. (2) [U. S.] A rounded mountain; knoll. [Var. of KNOP.]—**knobbed,** *a.* Having knobs; knobby.—**knob'by,** *a.* Full of knobs; also, hilly.—**knob'bi-ness,** *n.*
knock, 1 nek; 2 nŏk. I[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To give a blow to; strike a blow with; strike; rap, as on a door, for admittance; collide or cause to collide. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To find fault with; decry. **II.** *n.* A stroke with something; a blow; rap. [<AS. *enucian*, knock; imitative.] SYN.: see BLOW.

—**to knock off. 1.** To leave off; stop, as work. **2.** To make offhand. **3.** To deduct.—**knock'-a-bout". I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by knocking about or roughness. **2.** [Colloq., Austral.] Adaptable to all kinds of labor. **II.** *n.* A small, partially decked yacht, usually carrying a mainsail and jib, and having a centerboard or keel.—**knock'er,** *n.* **1.** One who knocks. **2.** Formerly, a hinged metal hammer fastened to a door as a means of signaling for admittance.—**k.-kneed,** *a.* Having the legs bent inward at the knees.

knoll, 1 nōl; 2 nōl, *vt.* & *vi.* To proclaim by a bell; sound, as a funeral knell; toll. [ME. *knollen:* imitative.]

knoll[1], *n.* A small round hill; a mound; also, a hilltop. [< AS. *cnoll*, hill.]

knoll[2], *n.* The tolling of a bell; a knell. [top.]

knop‖, 1 nŏp; 2 nŏp, *n.* A knob or bunch. [< AS. *cnæp*, hill-

knosp, 1 nŏsp; 2 nŏsp, *n.* A flower-bud, or a bud-like architectural ornament. [< G. *knospe*, < MHG. *knospe*, knot.]

knot, 1 nŏt; 2 nŏt, *vt.* & *vi.* [KNOT'TED[d]; KNOT'TING.] To tie in a knot; form a knot in; secure as with a knot; form knots or joints, as in plants; gather in a knot.

knot, *n.* **1.** An intertwining of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, etc., so that they will not slip. **2.** An ornamental bow of silk, lace, etc. **3.** Anything that resembles a knot. Specifically: (1) A hard, gnarled portion of the trunk of a tree at the insertion of a branch. (2) A node or joint in a stem; also, a protuberance or swelling. (3) A cluster or group, as of persons. (4) *Naut.* (*a*) A division of a log-line. (*b*) Hence, a speed of a nautical mile in an hour, used as a unit. (*c*) A nautical mile. **4.** A bond of association or union. **5.** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; problem. [< AS. *cnotta*, knot.]—**knot'grass",** *n.* A slender trailing weed with jointed stem.—**knot'ted,** *a.* **1.** Having knots; knotty. **2.** Ornamented with knotwork.—**knot'ty,** *a.* [KNOT'TI-ER; KNOT'TI-EST.] Marked by knots; like a knot; difficult; intricate.—**knot'tiness,** *n.*

knout, 1 nout; 2 nout, *n.* The official form of whip or scourge used formerly for flogging in Russia. [F., < Rus. *knutŭ*, knot.]—**knout,** *vt.* To punish with the knout.

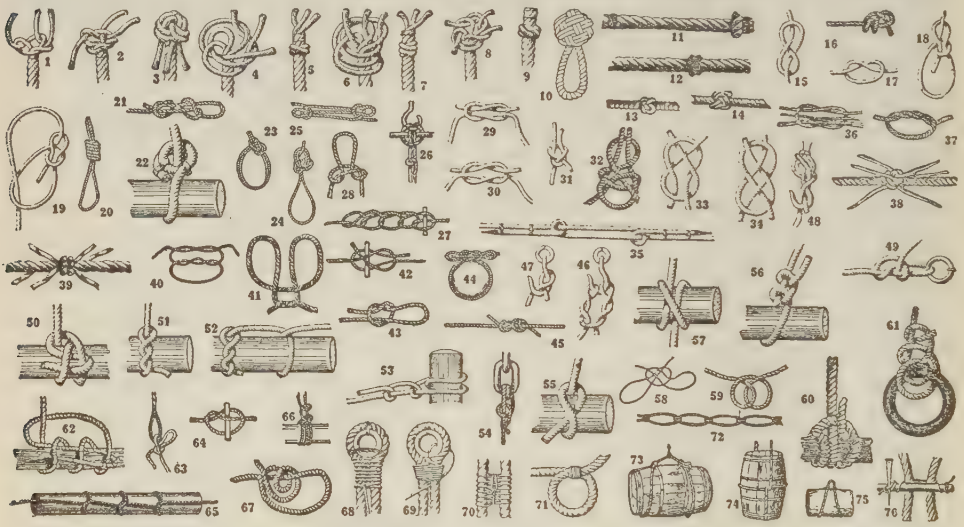
know, 1 nō; 2 nō, *v.* [KNEW; KNOWN; KNOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a clear and certain perception or apprehension of, as a truth or fact; be certain of as objectively true. **2.** To be thoroughly acquainted with; understand. **3.** To have information or intelligence of. **4.** To recognize, as through the memory or from description. **5**‖. To have sexual commerce with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have knowledge; be informed. **2.** To get knowledge; acquire experience or information. [< AS. *cnāwan*, know.]

Syn.: apprehend, ascertain, be acquainted with, be assured, be aware, be certain; be sure of, cognize, comprehend, discern, discover, discriminate, distinguish, experience, have acquaintance with, have knowledge of, learn, make sure of, perceive, realize, recognize, understand. See LEARN. Compare synonyms for KNOWLEDGE.—Ant.: be ignorant of, etc. Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.—Prep.: to know *by* study; *from* scouts; *by* or *from* experience; know *of* or *about* the matter; know right *from* wrong; know *by* or *under* the name of.—**know'a-bl(e**[ep]**,** *a.*—**know'a-bl(e-ness**[ep]**,** *n.*—**know'er,** *n.*—**know'ing,** *n.* Knowledge.

knowe, 1 nau; 2 now, *n.* [Scot.] A hillock; knoll.

know'ing, 1 nō'iŋ; 2 nō'ing, *pa.* Having perception or knowledge; done consciously or on purpose; shrewd; cute.

Syn.: acute, astute, clever, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, sagacious, sharp, shrewd. A *knowing* look, air, etc., indicates practical knowledge with a touch of shrewdness, and perhaps of cunning; in regard to some special matter, it indicates the possession of reserved knowledge which the person could impart if he chose. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. We speak of a *knowing* rascal, meaning *cunning* or *shrewd* within a narrow range, but of a *knowing* horse or dog, in the sense of *sagacious*, implying that he knows more than is commonly expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary. See ASTUTE; CLEVER; INTELLIGENT; WISE.—Ant.: dull, gullible, senseless, silly, simple, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.—**know'ingly,** *adv.* **1.** With knowledge. **2.** Shrewdly; slyly.



DIFFERENT FORMS OF KNOTS.

1. Wall-knot. 2. Wall- and crown-knot. 3. Double wall- and double crown-knot. 4, 5. Single Matthew Walker's knot, begun and finished. 6, 7. Double Matthew Walker's knot, begun and finished. 8, 9. Lanyard knot, begun and finished. 10. Spritsail-sheet knot. 11. Stopper-knot. 12. Turk's-head. 13, 14. Diamond knot, single and double. 15. Figure-of-eight or German knot. 16. Stevedore-knot. 17. Simple, single, or overhand knot. 18. Bowline-knot. 19. Running bowline-knot. 20. Hangman's knot. 21. Double Flemish loop. 22. Clinch-knot. 23. Bowline on a bight. 24. Bowline with a bight. 25. Sheep-shank knot. 26. Lark's head knot. 27. Chain-knot with toggle. 28. Harness-hitch. 29. Square or reef-knot. 30. Granny-knot. 31, 32. Sheet- or becket-bend, single and double. 33, 34. Carrick-bend, single and double. 35. Reeving-line bend. 36. Rope-yarn knot. 37. Surgeon's knot. 38, 39. Shroud-knot, begun and finished. 40. Surgeon's reef-knot. 41. Staffordshire knot. 42. Sheet-bend with toggle. 43, 44. Bow-knot, single and double. 45. Englishman's tie. 46. Cut's-paw. 47, 48. Blackwall hitch, single and double. 49. Studdingsail-tack bend. 50. Studdingsail-halyard bend. 51. Timber-hitch. 52. Timber- and half-hitch. 53. Round turn and two half-hitches. 54. Round turn and one half-hitch. 55. Half-hitch. 56. Two half-hitches. 57. Clove-hitch. 58. Double running knot. 59. Clove-hitch on a bight. 60. Magnus hitch. 61. Fisherman's bend. 62. Topsail-halyard bend. 63. Slippery hitch. 64. Boat-knot or marlinespike-hitch. 65. Marline-hitches. 66. Rolling hitch. 67. Midshipman's hitch. 68, 69. Round seizing, begun and finished. 70. Racking-seizing. 71. Throat-seizing. 72. Hawser-bend. 73. Cask-sling. 74. Barrel-sling. 75. Bale-sling. 76. Spanish windlass.

knowl'edge, 1 nel'ej; 2 nŏl'ĕdĝ, *n.* **1.** A result or product of knowing. Specifically: (1) Information; learning; scholarship. (2) Practical understanding or skill in anything. **2.** The clear and certain apprehension of truth; assured rational conviction. **3.** The act, process, or state of knowing; cognition. **4.** Any object of knowing or mental apprehension: (1) That which is or may be known; the knowable. (2) Actual or possible range of information. (3) Specific information; notice. **5**‖. Sexual intercourse. **knoul'echet**†.

Syn.: acquaintance, apprehension, cognition, cognizance, comprehension, erudition, experience, information, intelligence, instruction, learning, light, lore, perception, recognition, scholarship, science, wisdom. *Knowledge* is all that the mind knows, from whatever source derived or obtained, or by whatever process: the aggregate of facts, truths, or principles acquired or retained by the mind, including alike the *intuitions* native to the mind and all that has been learned respecting phenomena, causes, laws, principles, literature, etc. There is a tendency to regard *knowledge* as accurate and systematic, and to a certain degree complete. We say

of a studious man that he has a great store of *knowledge*, or of an intelligent man of the world, that he has a fund of varied *information*. We speak of *perception* of external objects, *apprehension* of intellectual truth. Simple *perception* gives a limited *knowledge* of external objects, merely as such; the *cognition* of the same objects is a *knowledge* of them in some relation; *cognizance* is the formal or official *recognition* of something as an object of *knowledge*; we take *cognizance* of it. *Intuition* is primary *knowledge* antecedent to all teaching or reasoning; *experience* is *knowledge* that has entered directly into one's own life; as, a child's *experience* that fire will burn. See ACQUAINTANCE; EDUCATION; LEARNING; SCIENCE; WISDOM.—Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy, inexperience, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, unfamiliarity.

known, 1 nōn; 2 nōn, *pp.* of KNOW, *v.*

know'-noth"ing, *n.* **1.** An uneducated or densely ignorant person. **2.** [K-] A member of the American party in U. S. politics (1853–1856), which aimed at excluding foreign-born persons from the government. Being originally a secret society, its members professed to "know nothing" about it when questioned, hence the name.—**Know'-noth"ing-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Know-nothings or [k-] of the agnostics.

Knox, 1 neks; 2 nŏks, *n.* **1. Henry** (1750–1802), an American Revolutionary general and statesman. **2. John** (1505–1572), a Scottish Protestant reformer, theologian, and historian. **3. Philander Chase** (1853–1921), an American statesman; Attorney-General of the U. S., 1901; Secretary of State, 1909–1913.

Knox'ville, 1 neks'vil; 2 nŏks'vil, *n.* A manufacturing city in E. Tennessee; has university; pop. 77,800.

Knt., Kt., *abbr.* Knight.

knuck'le, 1 nuk'l; 2 nŭk'l. **I.** *vi.* [KNUCK'L(E)D^{F}; **knuck'l^{F},**] KNUCK'LING.] [Colloq.] To submit to an antagonist; yield. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the joints of the fingers. **2.** The ankle-joint, as of a calf. **3.** *Mech.* A joint or hinge resembling a knuckle. **4.** *Ship-building.* An abrupt angle in a timber. [< AS. *cnuccl.*]—**knuck'led,** *a.* Jointed.

knur, 1 nûr; 2 nŭr, *n.* A knot or knob. [ME. *knor, knorre.*]

knurl, 1 nûrl; 2 nŭrl, *n.* A hard substance or protuberance; knot.—**knurled,** *a.* **knurl'y‡.**

knyllet, *v.* To knell; toll.

ko-a'la, 1 ko-ā'la; 2 ko-ä'la, *n.* [Austral.] An arboreal marsupial of Australia, about 2 feet long, with no external tail, and ash-gray woolly fur. **Australian bear‡; co-a'la‡; native bear‡; native sloth‡.**

ko'balt, *n.* Same as COBALT. [of Honshu Island, Japan.

Ko'be, 1 kō'bē; 2 kō'bę, *n.* A seaport (pop. 608,000), S. coast

Ko'blenz, *n.* Same as COBLENZ.

ko'bold, 1 kō'bold; 2 kō'bōld, *n. G. Folk-lore.* An earth-spirit inhabiting mines and caves; gnome. [G., < MHG. *kobolt*, perhaps from *kobe*, cabin, + *-walt*, ruler, < *walten*, rule.]

Koch, 1 koh; 2 koh, **Robert** (1843–1910). A German physician and bacteriologist; discovered pathogenic germs of tuberculosis and cholera.

ko'dak, 1 kō'dak; 2 kō'dăk. **I.** *vt.* To take an instantaneous picture of. **II.** *n.* A portable photographic camera with which successive instantaneous negatives are made: proprietary term invented as a trade-mark by the Eastman Kodak Company. See CAMERA.

K. of P., *abbr.* Knights of Pythias.

Koh"i-noor', 1 kō"i-nūr'; 2 kō"i-nōōr', *n.* A famous Indian diamond presented to Queen Victoria. **Koh"i-nur'‡.**

kohl, 1 kōl; 2 kōl, *n.* In Arabic-speaking countries, a powder of antimony used to darken the eyes. [Ar.] **kochl‡.**

kohl'ra"bi, 1 kōl'rā"bi; 2 kōl'rä"bi, *n.* A variety of cabbage with an edible turnip-shaped stem: a common field-crop in Sweden. [G., for It. *cavolo rapa*, < L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip.]

ko'la, ko'la-nut, etc. Same as COLA, etc.

Ko'mu-ra, 1 kō'mu-ra; 2 kō'mu-rä, **Marquis Jutaro** (1855–1911). A Japanese diplomat.

Kon'go, 1 kŏŋ'go; 2 kŏŋ'ğo, *n.* A river of W. Africa; 3,000 m. from Lake Nyassa region to S. Atlantic ocean.—**Belgian Kongo,** a country in W. Africa; 909,654 sq. m.; pop. 11,000,000; under Belgian control. **Con'go‡.**

Kö'nig-grätz, 1 kö'nih-grets; 2 kŭ'nih-grēts, *n.* A town in Bohemia; Prussians defeated Austrians, 1866.

Kö'nigs-berg, 1 kö'nihs-berh; 2 kŭ'nihs-bĕrh, *n.* A fortified city (pop. 260,900), N. E. Prussia; menaced by Russian troops, August, 1915.

koo'miss, *n.* Kumiss. **kou'miss** or **-myst.**

Koord, *n.* Same as KURD.

Koo'te-nay, 1 kū'ti-nē; 2 kōō'te-nā, *n.* A river in British Columbia and Montana; length, 400 m. to Columbia river.

kop, 1 kop; 2 kŏp, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A hill; headland.

ko'peck, ko'pek, *n.* Same as COPECK.

kop'je, 1 kep'i; 2 kŏp'e, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A hillock.

Ko-ran', 1 ko-rān' *or* kō'ran; 2 ko-rän' *or* kō'ran, *n.* The Mohammedan sacred scripture, written in Arabic and professing to record the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed. [< Ar. *qorān*, book, < *garā*, read.]

Ko-re'a, 1 ko-ri'a; 2 ko-rē'a. See CHOSEN.—**Ko-re'an,** *a.* & *n.*

Kos, 1 kes; 2 kŏs, *n.* An island in the Grecian Archipelago; 110 sq. m.; pop. 10,000. [1817). A Polish patriot.

Kos"ci-us'ko, 1 kes"i-us'ko; 2 kŏs"i-ŭs'ko, **Thaddeus** (1746–

ko'sher, 1 kō'shər; 2 kō'sher, *a.* Permitted by the Jewish ceremonial law; clean; pure: said usually of food. [Heb.]

Kos'suth, 1 kes'uth; 2 kŏs'uth, **Louis** (1802–1891). A Hungarian patriot; led insurrection, 1848.

ko-tow', 1 ko-tau'; 2 ko-tow', *n.* A Chinese form of obeisance by kneeling and touching the forehead to the ground before a superior. [Chin.]—**ko-tow',** *vi.* **kow-tow'‡.**

Kot'ze-bue, 1 ket'sə-bū; 2 kŏt'se-bu, **August Friedrich von** (1761–1819). A German dramatist. [Kreutzer.

K. P., *abbr.* Knights of St. Patrick (Gt. Brit.).—**Kr.,** *abbr.*

kraal, 1 krāl; 2 krăl, *n.* **1.** A village or group of native huts surrounded by a stockade and occupied by a chief. **2.** An enclosure for cattle. [S.-Afr. D.]

Kra"ka-tau', 1 krā"ka-tau'; 2 krä"kä-tou', *n.* A volcano on Krakatau Island, Malay Archipelago; destructive eruption, 1883. **Kra"ka-tao'‡; Kra"ka-to'a‡.**

kra'ken, 1 krō'ken *or* krē'ken; 2 krä'kĕn *or* krä'kēn, *n.* A fabulous sea-monster described as appearing in Norwegian seas. [Dan., < Norw. *krake*, < *krake*, pole.]

Kra'kow, 1 krū'kau; 2 krä'kow, *n.* An ancient city (pop. 176,000), S. W. Poland; capital of Poland, 1320–1609; shelled by Russians, 1914. **Cra'cow‡.**

krame, *n.* Same as CRAME. **cræme‡.**

kran, 1 krān; 2 krän, *n.* A Persian coin. See COIN.

Kre'feld, 1 krē'felt; 2 krę'fĕlt. *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhenish Prussia; pop. 129,000.

krem'lin, 1 krem'lin; 2 krĕm'lin, *n.* The citadel of a Russian town; specifically [K-], the citadel of Moscow, enclosing the palace of the Czar. [F., < Rus. *kremli*, citadel.]

kreut'zer, 1 kreit'sər; 2 krŏit'ser, *n.* A copper coin of Austria and formerly of Germany, worth a fraction of a cent. [G., < *kreuz*, cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] **kreu'zer‡.**

kris, 1 kris; 2 kris, *n.* A short sword; creese. [Malay.]

Krish'na, 1 krish'nə; 2 krish'na, *n. Hind. Myth.* A celebrated Hindu deity, an incarnation of Vishnu. [Santa Claus.

Kriss Krin'gle, 1 kris kriŋ'gl; 2 kris kriŋ'ğl. St. Nicholas;

kro'ne, 1 krō nə; 2 krō'ne, *n.* A coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. See COIN. **kro'na‡** [Sw.].

Kron'os, 1 kren'əs; 2 krŏn'ŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The original supreme deity, superseded by Zeus.

Kron'stadt, *n.* Same as CRONSTADT.

Krü'ger, 1 krü'gər; 2 krü'ğer, **Stephanus Johannes Paulus** (1825–1904). "Oom Paul," a Boer statesman; President of the South-African Republic from 1881 to 1901.

Krupp, 1 krup; 2 krŭp, *n.* **1. Alfred** (1812–1887), founder of the famous gun-works, Essen, Germany. **2. Friedrich Alfred** (1854–1902), a German gunmaker; son of Alfred.

kry'o-lite, *n.* Same as CRYOLITE. **kry'o-lith‡.**

kryp'ton, 1 krip'tən; 2 krŷp'ton, *n.* A gaseous constituent of the atmosphere isolated by Ramsay in 1898. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.] [Templars.

K. T., *abbr.* Knight of the Thistle (Great Britain); Knights

Ku'blai Khan, 1 kū'blai kān; 2 kų'blī kän (1214–1294). The great Khan of the Mongols; conquered China.—**Ku'bla Khan,** title of a poem by Coleridge.

Kuen"lun', 1 kwen"lūn'; 2 kwĕn"lųn', *n.* Mountains between Turkestan and Tibet; length, 2,500 m.; altitude, 25,000 ft.

Ku'fic, *a.* & *n.* Same as CUFIC.

Ku'klux", 1 kiū'kluks"; 2 kū'klŭks", *n.* **1.** A secret society in the southern United States after the Civil War, aiming to prevent negro ascendency. **Ku'klux Klan‡. 2.** A member of this society. [< Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

Kul-tur', 1 kul-tūr'; 2 kųl-tųr', *n.* [G.] Progress, achievement, and efficiency, in all phases, practical or theoretical, of political, economic, social, scientific, or artistic life. It includes the processes involved and the material and mental results attained; civilization; formerly, culture; cultivation.

ku'miss, 1 kū'mis; 2 kų'mis, *n.* Fermented mare's milk, used by the Tatar tribes of central Asia, or a drink made in imitation of it. [< Tatar *kumic.*] **ku'myst.**

kum'quat, 1 kum'kwət; 2 kŭm'kwąt, *n.* A small citrous tree cultivated in China and Japan; also, its acid fruit, orange-like in color, but of the size and shape of a plum, used for a preserve. [< Chin. *kin keu*, golden orange.]

Kur"di-stan', 1 kūr"di-stān'; 2 kųr"di-stän', *n.* A region in N. W. Persia and Turkey in Asia.—**Kurd,** *n.* A native of Kurdistan.—**Kurd'ish,** *a.*

Kurg, 1 kūrg; 2 kųrğ, *n.* A hill province in India, under British control; 1,582 sq. m.; pop. 175,000. **Coorg‡.**

Ku'ril Islands, 1 kū'ril; 2 kų'ril. Chishima; modern name.

Ku-ro'ki, 1 ku-rō'ki; 2 kų-rō'kī, **Count Tamesada** (1844–). A Japanese general in Russo-Japanese war, 1904–1905.

Ku"ro-pat'kin, 1 kū"ro-pat'kin; 2 kų"ro-pät'kin, **Alexei Nicolaievitch** (1848–). A Russian general.

Kuyp, *n.* Same as CUYP.

Kwang Tung, 1 kwāŋ tuŋ; 2 kwäng tųng. A territory in S. Manchuria leased to Japan; 1,256 sq. m.; pop. 600,640.

Kwang'tung", 1 kwaŋ'tuŋ"; 2 kwäng'tŭng", *n.* Province (99,970 sq. m.; pop. 23,700,000), S. E. China; capital, Canton.

Ky., *abbr.* Kentucky (official)

ky'ack, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

ky'an-ize, } 1 kaI'ən-aIz, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ″ING,
ky'an-ise, } -IS″ING.] To impregnate, as wood, with mercuric chlorid, to prevent decay. [< *Kyan,* inventor.]

kyar, 1 kyär; 2 kyär. *n.* Same as COIR.

kye, 1 kaI; 2 kȳ, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Kine. **keet; kiet; kyt.**

ky'loes, 1 kaI'lōz; 2 kȳ'lōs, *n. pl.* The cattle of the Hebrides or of the Scotch Highlands. [Gael.]

Kym'ry, *n. pl.* Same as CYMRY.

Kyo'to, 1 kyō'to; 2 kyō'to, *n.* A city (pop. 591,305), Honshu Island, Japan; capital of Japan till 1869.

Kyr'i-e, 1 kir'I-I; 2 kȳr'i-ē, *n.* *Eccl.* Short for *kyrie eleison* ("Lord have mercy"); a phrase used in various liturgies.

kyr″i-o-log'ic, 1 kir″I-o-lej'Ik; 2 kȳr″i-o-lŏj'ic, *a.* Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters, as the 16 letters of the original Greek alphabet, each of which represented an elementary sound. [< Gr. *kyrio-logikos,* speaking literally, < *kyrios,* authorized, + *legō,* say.] **kyr″i-o-log'i-cal**‡.

Kyu-shu', 1 kiū-shū'; 2 kū-shų', *n.* An island in S. Japan; 16,840 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000. **Kiu-shiu'‡; Kiu-shu'‡.**

L

L l Roman. **𝕷 𝖑** Black Letter. ***L l*** Script.

L[1], **l,** 1 el; 2 ĕl, *n.* [ELS, L's, or *Ls,* 1 elz; 2 ĕlş, *pl.*] The twelfth letter in the English alphabet.

L[2], *n.* Something like an L; see ELL.

L[3], *n.* [Local, U. S.] An elevated railroad.

L., *abbr.* Late, Latin, Liberal, *libra* (L., pound), Licentiate, lithium, Lord, low.—**l.,** *abbr.* Latitude, league, length, line, liter.

la, 1 lą; 2 lä, *n.* The sixth tone of the diatonic scale. [It.]

la, 1 lē: 2 lą, *interj.* [Obs. or Inelegant.] Look; O: truly; as, *la,* me! [< AS. *lā,* la.] **law‡.**

La., *abbr.* Louisiana (official).—**Lab.,** *abbr.* Labrador.

La'ban, 1 lē'bən; 2 lā'ban, *n.* Father of Leah and Rachel, wives of Jacob. *Gen.* xxiv, 29.

lab'a-rum, 1 lab'ə-rum; 2 lăb'a-rūm, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The form of the Roman military standard adopted by Constantine, bearing the cross and the monogram of Christ. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical banner borne in processions. **3.** A moral standard or guide. [LL. (= Gr. *labaron*), standard.]

La Bas″sée', 1 lą bą″sē'; 2 lä bä″sē'. A town in N. France, where the Germans were checked by the British and French in 1914 and by the British and Portuguese, April 10, 1918.

lab″e-fac'tion, 1 lab″I-fak'shən; 2 lăb″e-făc'shon, *n.* The act of making or becoming weak or tottering; decay; downfall. [< L. *labefactus,* pp. of *labefacio,* < *labo,* shake, + *facio,* make.]

la'bel, 1 lē'bel; 2 lā'bĕl. **I.** *vt.* [LA'BELED or LA'BELLED; LA'BEL-ING or LA'BEL-LING.] To mark with a label; classify; designate. **II.** *n.* A slip, as of paper, affixed to something and bearing an inscription to indicate its character, ownership, etc. [OF., < OHG. *lappa,* rag.]

la-bel'lum, 1 lə-bel'um; 2 la-bĕl'ūm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The lip, or lower petal, often enlarged or variously shaped, of an orchid. **2.** *Entom.* Part of the proboscis of a dipterous insect. [L., dim. of *labrum,* lip.]

la'bi-al, 1 lē'bI-əl; 2 lā'bi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, formed, articulated, or modified by the lips. **2.** Having edges or lips, as an organ-pipe. **3.** Pertaining to the labium. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the letters *p, b, m, f, v,* or *w,* formed by the lips. **2.** An appliance designed to correct stammering. **3.** An organ-pipe with lips. [< L. *labium,* lip.]—**la'bi-ate,** *a.* Having lips or lip-like parts, as a calyx or corolla. **la'bi-at″ed‡.**

Labiate Corolla of the Clownheal.

la″bi-o-den'tal, 1 lē″bI-o-den'təl; 2 lā″bi-o-dĕn'tal. *Phon.* **I.** *a.* Formed or articulated by the lips and teeth. **II.** *n.* A sound thus produced, or a character representing such a sound (*f* or *v*). [< L. *labium,* lip, + DENTAL.]

la″bi-o-na'sal, 1 lē″bI-o-nē'zəl; 2 lā″bi-o-nā'şal. **I.** *a.* Formed or modified by the lips and nose. **II.** *n.* A labial and nasal sound or letter (*m* only). [< L. *labium,* lip, + NASAL.]

la'bi-um, 1 lē'bI-um; 2 lā'bi-ūm, *n.* [LA'BI-A, *pl.*] A lip, or lip-like organ or part. [L.]

la'bor, 1 lē'bər; 2 lā'bor, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to toil. **2.** To produce or fashion with toil. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strive to accomplish some purpose or work; engage regularly or strenuously in some occupation, especially in manual work. **2.** To operate with difficulty. **3.** To roll or pitch, as in a heavy sea. **4.** To suffer the pains of childbirth.

la'bor, *n.* **1.** Physical or mental exertion, particularly for some useful or desired end; toil; work. **2.** That which requires exertion or effort; a task. **3.** The laboring class collectively. **4.** Parturition; travail. **5.** Any stress or difficulty. **6.** Heavy rolling and pitching of a vessel. [OF., < L. *labor,* labor.] **la'bour‡.** Syn.: see BUSINESS; INDUSTRY; TASK; TOIL; WORK.—**Labor day** [U. S.], a day, usually the first Monday in September, set apart as a holiday for the laboring classes.—**la'bored,** *pa.* Performed laboriously; elaborate. **la'boured‡.**—**la'bor-er,** *n.* One who performs physical or manual, especially unskilled, labor. **la'bour-er‡.**—**la-bo'ri-ous,** *a.* Requiring much labor; toilsome; industrious. Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT; TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME.—**la-bo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**la-bo'ri-ousness,** *n.*—**la'bor-some‡,** *a.* Involving labor; laborious. **-ly‡,** *adv.* **-ness‡,** *n.*

lab'o-ra-to″ry, 1 lab'o-rə-tō″rI; 2 lăb'o-ra-tō″ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A building or room fitted up for conducting scientific experiments, analyses, or similar work. **2.** *Mil.* A department, as in an arsenal, where cartridges, torpedoes, etc., are made. [< LL. *laboratorium,* < L. *labor,* work.]

la'bor-ite, 1 lē'bər-aIt; 2 lā'bor-īt, *n.* [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] **1.** A member of the Independent Labor party. **2.** One who supports labor interests.

La'bor par'ty. [Gt. Brit.] A federation of trade-unions, socialist societies, etc., aiming to secure political representation of labor interests in the House of Commons.

Lab″ra-dor', 1 lab″rə-dēr' *or* lab'rə-dər; 2 lăb″ra-dōr' *or* lab'ra-dōr, *n.* A peninsula between Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic ocean.

la'brum, 1 lē'brum; 2 lā'brūm, *n.* [LA'BRA or LA'BRUMS[z], *pl.*] *Zool.* A lip, or a lip-like part. [L.]

La Bru″yère', 1 lą brū″yär'; 2 lą brū″yêr', **Jean de** (1645–1696). A French writer and moralist; *Caractères.*

la-bur'num, 1 lə-bûr'num; 2 la-bûr'nūm, *n.* A European tree, with pendulous racemes of yellow flowers and hard dark wood. [L.]

lab'y-rinth, 1 lab'I-rinth; 2 lăb'y-rĭnth, *n.* **1.** A confusing network of paths or passages; a maze. **2.** Hence, any perplexing combination. **3.** *Anat.* The winding passages of the internal ear. [< Gr.[L] *labyrinthos,* < *laura,* lane.] —**lab″y-rin'thin**(es[a]. Like a labyrinth; mazy; involved. **lab″y-rin'thal‡; lab″y-rin'the-an, -thi-an‡; lab″y-rin'thic‡; lab″y-rin'thi-cal‡.**—**lab″y-rin'thal-ly,** *adv.* **lab″y-rin'thi-cal-ly‡.**

Cretan Labyrinth. (See ARIADNE.)

lac[1], 1 lak; 2 lăc, *n.* **1.** A resinous substance exuded from an East-Indian scale-insect and used in making varnishes, etc. Compare SHELLAC. **2.** The sap of certain trees or plants, used for varnish. **3.** Lacquer. [< Per. *lak,* < Sans. *lākshā,* lac-insect.]

lac[2], *n.* Same as LAKH. **lack‡.**

lac[3], *n.* *Pharm.* Milk. [L.]

lac'co-lith, } 1 lak'o-lIth, -lIt; 2 lăc'o-lĭth, -lĭt, *n.* *Geol.* A
lac'co-lite, } mass of intrusive lava spreading out between strata and lifting the overlying rocks into domes. [< Gr. *lakkos,* cistern, + *lithos,* stone.]—**lac″co-lith'ic,** *a.* **lac″co-lit'ic‡.**

lace, 1 lēs; 2 lāç. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [LACED[t]; LAC'ING.] **1.** To fasten with a lace or laces; trim with lace; interlace. **2.** To streak, as with fine stripes or intersecting lines. **3.** [Colloq.] To lash. **4.** [Colloq.] To wear tight corsets. **II.** *n.* **1.** A delicate network of threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., ornamented with figures or patterns; also, any ornamental cord or braid. **2.** A cord or string for fastening together the parts of a shoe, a corset, etc.; any string. **3†.** A snare; noose; trap. **4†.** A beam or girder. [< L.OF *laqueus,* < *lacio,* entice.] **last; lase†.—lace'-pil″low,** *n.* A cushion on which many varieties of lace are made by hand: held in the lap or on the knees.—**lace'wing″,** *n.* An insect with gauzy, lace-like wings. The larvæ are known as *aphis-lions.*—**lac'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of fastening, as with a lace. **2.** Same as LACE, 2. **3.** A connecting or strengthening member; crosspiece. **4.** [Colloq.] A thrashing.—**point-l.,** *n.* A fine lace of Italian origin, made by hand and wholly with a needle. **needle-point l.‡; point‡.**

Lac″e-dæ'mon, 1 las″I-dI'mən; 2 lăç″e-dē'mon, *n.* Same as SPARTA.—**Lac″e-dæ-mo'ni-an,** *a.*

lac'er-ate, 1 las'ər-ēt; 2 lăç'er-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″-ING.] To tear raggedly, as the flesh; figuratively, to

afflict with grief; rend; harrow, as the feelings. **II.** *a.* Rent; jagged. [< L. *lacero*, < *lacer*, mangled.] Syn.: see REND.—**lac'er-a-bl(er,** *a.*—**lac"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of rending or tearing; a jagged wound; a harrowing, as of the feelings.—**lac'er-a-tiv(eˢ,** *a.* Lacerating, or having power to lacerate; rending.

La-cer'ta, 1 lə-sûr'tə. 2 la-çĕr'ta, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus of lizards **2.** [l-] A lizard, especially of the genus *Lacerta.* [L.] —**la-cer'ti-an,** *a.* Lizard-like.

lach'es‖, 1 lach'əz; 2 lăch'ĕs, *n.* Remissness; neglect; in law, inexcusable delay in asserting a right. [< OF. *lachesse*, < *lache*, < L. *laxus*, lax.] **lachet**‡.

Lach'e-sis, 1 lak'ɪ-sɪs; 2 lăc'e-sis, *n. Class. Myth.* The Fate who presided over the future and spun the thread of life.

lach'ry-mal, -mose, etc Same as LACRIMAL, etc.

la-cin'i-ate, 1 lə-sɪn'ɪ-ēt. 2 la-çɪn'ɪ-āt. *a.* **1.** Bordered with fringe, fringed. **2.** *Bot & Zool.* Slashed or cut irregularly into narrow lobes or segments [< L. *lacinia*, flap.] **la-cin'i-at"ed**‡; **la-cin'i-ose**‡.

lack, 1 lak; 2 lăk. I‡. *vt. & vi.* To be destitute of; be in want or need; be deficient; fail. **II.** *n.* The state of being in need; want; destitution; deficiency; failure. [Cp D *lak*, stain.] Syn.: see WANT.—**lack'brain",** *n.* A person who lacks understanding. — **lack'lus"ter.** **I.** *a.* Wanting luster; dim. **II.** *n.* A lack of luster, or that which wants luster

lack'a-day", 1 lak'ə-dē"; 2 lăk'a-dā", *interj.* An exclamation of regret, or surprize. [Abbr. of ALACKADAY.] —**lack"a-dai'si-cal,** *a* Affectedly sentimental. **lack'a-dai"sy**‡.—**lack"a-dai'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**lack"a-dai'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

lack'er, *v. & n.* Same as LACQUER.

lack'ey, 1 lak'ɪ; 2 lăk'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To wait on; attend or act as a lackey. **II.** *n.* **1.** An attending male servant; a footman; menial. **2.** Any servile attendant or follower. [< F. *laquais*, < Sp. *lacayo*, prob. < Ar. *luka*, worthless.]

La-co'ni-an, 1 lə-kō'nɪ-ən; 2 la-cō'nɪ-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Laconia or Sparta; Spartan. **II.** *n.* A Spartan.

la-con'ic, 1 lə-kon'ɪk; 2 la-cŏn'ɪc, *a.* **1.** Using or consisting of few words; short and forceful; concise; pithy. **2§.** Like the Laconians; abrupt; harsh; severe. [< Gr. *Lakōnikos*, < *Lakōn*, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon in Greece.] **la-con'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see TERSE.—**la-con'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**la-con'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** A brief and sententious manner of expression. **2.** A terse, pointed phrase; laconic expression. **lac'o-nism‡.**

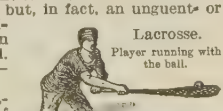
La-con'i-ca, 1 lə-kon'ɪ-kə; 2 la-cŏn'ɪ-ca, *n.* An ancient country in S. Greece; capital, Sparta. **La-co'ni-a‡.**

La"cor"daire', 1 la"kōr"dār'; 2 lä"cōr"dār', **Jean Baptiste** (1802–1861). A French Dominican pulpit orator.

lac'quer, 1 lak'ər; 2 lăk'er. **I.** *vt.* To coat or varnish with lacquer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A varnish of shellac dissolved in alcohol. **2.** Lacquered woodwork, often inlaid. **lac'quer-work"‡.** **3.** Decorative work, as on leather lacquered in imitation of enamel. [Ult. < Per. *lak*; see LAC[1], *n.*]

lac'quey, *n.* Same as LACKEY. **lac'quay‡.**

lac'ri-mal, 1 lak'rɪ-məl; 2 lăc'ri-mal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, secreting, or conveying tears. **II.** *n.* **1.** A membrane-bone, generally wholly or partly within the orbit of the eye. **2.** Lacrimatory. [< L *lacrima*, tear.] **lach'ry-mal‡.**—**lac'ri-ma-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or meant to contain tears. **lac'**[or **lach'**]**ry-ma-ry‡.**—**lac"ri-ma'tion,** *n.* The act of shedding tears.—**lac'ri-ma-to"ry,** *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] A small, narrow-necked glass bottle of a type found in ancient tombs, fabled to have contained the tears of mourners, but, in fact, an unguent- or perfume-bottle. — **lac'ri-mose",** *a.* Shedding, or given to shedding, tears; tearful. **lac'**[or **lach'**]**ry-mose"‡.** — **lac"ri-mo'sal,** *a.*


Lacrosse.
Player running with the ball.

la-crosse', 1 lə-krŏs'; 2 la-crŏs', *n.* A game of ball of Indian origin, played by two sides, in which the object of each side is to force or carry the ball with a long, racket-like implement called a *crosse*, between and past two goal-posts. [< F. *la crosse*, the crutch.]

lact-, **lac'ti-,** **lac'to-,** } From Latin *lac* (*lact-*), milk: combining forms.

lac'to-, } 1 lakt-, lak'tɪ-, lak'to-; 2 lăct-, lăc'ti-, lăc'to-. —**lac'ta-ry**§, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] A milk-house; dairy; formerly, as an adjective, having milk-like juice. —**lac'tate**ᵈ, *v.* **I.** *t.* To change or turn into milk; make like milk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form or secrete milk. **2.** To suckle young.—**lac'tate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of lactic acid.—**lac-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of secreting milk or of suckling young. —**lac'te-al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like milk; conveying a milk-like liquid. **lac'te-an‡; lac'te-ous‡.** **II.** *n. Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels that take up and convey the chyle.—**lac-tes'cence,** *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being or becoming milky. **2.** *Bot.* The flow of a milky juice from certain plants when injured.—**lac-tes'cent,** *a.* Milk-like; becoming milky; secreting a milky juice. — **lac'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from milk.—**lac'tic acid,** an acid produced by fermentation, as in sour milk.—**lac-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the density of milk.—**lac'tose,** *n.* A sugar contained in milk. **milk"-su'gar‡; sugar of milk‡.**

Lac-tan'tius, 1 lak-tan'shus; 2 lăc-tăn'shŭs, **Lucius Cæcilius.** The "Christian Cicero." A Latin Father (4th cent.).

la-cu'na, 1 lə-kiū'nə; 2 la-cū'na, *n.* [-NÆ or -NAS, *pl.*] **1.** A space from which something is wanting or has been omitted; hiatus; gap. **2.** A small pit, hollow, or depression; a gap or small opening. [L., < *lacus*, basin.] **la-cune'‡.—la-cu'nar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a lacuna. **2.** Containing or having lacunæ. **la-cu'nal‡.—lac'u-nose",** *a.* Marked by shallow depressions; furrowed.

la-cus'trine, 1 lə-kus'trɪn; 2 la-cŭs'trin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a lake. **2.** Found in or growing in lakes. [< L. *lacus*, lake.] **la-cus'tral‡; la-cus'tri-an‡.**

lad, 1 lad; 2 lăd, *n.* A boy or youth; companion; fellow. [< Ir. *lath*, stripling.] **lad'die‡** [Scot.].

lad'der, 1 lad'ər; 2 lăd'er, *n.* A device of wood, rope, etc., for climbing and descending; usually a series of rounds, supported at their ends by long side-pieces; any means of ascending. [< AS. *hlæder*, ladder.]

lade, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *vt. & vi.* [LAD'EDᵈ; LAD'EDᵈ or LAD'EN; LAD'ING.] **1.** To put a load or burden on or in; load; oppress. **2.** To dip up or out with a ladle or dipper. **3.** *Naut.* To leak. [< AS *hladan*, load.] Syn.: see LOAD.—**lad'ing,** *n.* The act of loading; a load or cargo.

la'dle, 1 lē'dl; 2 lā'dl **I.** *vt.* [LA'DLED; LA'DLING.] To dip up and pour with a ladle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cup-shaped vessel, with a long handle, for serving liquids. **2.** A mill-wheel float. [< AS. *hlædel*, < *hladan*, load.]

La'do-ga, 1 lä'do-gə: 2 lä'do-gä, *n.* **1.** A lake in N. W. Russia, largest in Europe (6.998 sq. m.). **2.** A town in Indiana.

la-drone', 1 lə-drōn': 2 la-drōn', *n.* **1.** [P. I.] An insurgent or hostile Filipino soldier. **2.** A mercenary soldier or robber; rascal. [It., < L. *latro*, robber] [the China Sea.

La-drone' Islands. **1.** Same as MARIANAS. **2.** A group in

la'dy, 1 lē'dɪ; 2 lā'dy. *n.* [LA'DIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A woman of good breeding or family; gentlewoman. **2.** [L-] [Eng.] The title belonging to the wives of peers below the rank of duke, or baronets or knights, also to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls. **3.** The mistress of a household. **4.** A wife, considered with reference to her husband. [< AS. *hlæfdie*, for **hlāfdie*, fem. of *hlāford*, lord; see LORD, *n.*]—**ladies' man,** a man very attentive to women or fond of their society. — **la'dy-bird",** *n.* A small black or reddish beetle, spotted with red, yellow, or black. **la'dy-bug"‡.**—**Lady day,** the feast of the Annunciation.—**la'dy-kill"er,** *n.* A man supposed to be peculiarly fascinating to women —**la-killing,** *n.*—**la'dy-kin§,** *n.* A little lady: a term of endearment. —**la'dy-like",** *a.* **1.** Like or suitable to a lady; gentle; delicate. **2.** Effeminate.—**la-love,** *n.* A woman who is beloved; sweetheart.—**la'dy-ship,** *n.* The rank or condition of a lady: used as a title, with *her* or *your*.—**la'dy's-slip"per,** *n.* One of several species of orchid, named from the form of the flower.—**lady's-smock,** *n.* The cuckoo-flower. **lady-smock‡.**

Lady's-slipper.

La'dy-smith, 1 lē'dɪ-smɪth; 2 lā'dy-smith, *n.* A town (pop. 6,000), N.W. Natal, S. Africa; besieged by Boers, 1899–1900.

La-er'tes, 1 lē-ûr'tiz; 2 lā-ēr'tēs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ithaca; father of Ulysses. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Ophelia's brother, who kills Hamlet and is killed by him.

La"fay-ette', 1 la"fē-et'; 2 lä"fā-ĕt', **Marquis de** (1757–1834). A French general and patriot; aided Americans in the Revolution.

La Fère, 1 la fâr; 2 lä fêr. A town in N. France; partly destroyed in action between German and French armies, Sept., 1914. [1695). A French poet; *Fables.*

La Fon"taine', 1 la fōn"tān'; 2 lä fôn"tān', **Jean de** (1621–

lag, 1 lag; 2 lăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LAGGED; LAG'GING.] **1.** To move slowly; loiter. **2.** To provide or cover with lags. **3.** [Slang.] To cause to be arrested or punished. **II.** *a.* **1.** Long-delayed; last. **2†.** Slow; tardy; late. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Retardation of movement for any cause. **2.** *Physics.* The retardation of magnetization in respect of a magnetizing force. **3.** A piece forming part of a lagging. **4§.** A laggard; loiterer. Syn.: see LINGER.—**lag'ger,** *n.* **1.** One who lags. **2.** A convict serving or having served a term of penal servitude.

la'gan, *n.* Same as LIGAN.

la'ger, 1 lā'gər; 2 lä'ger, *n.* Beer containing few hops,

formerly kept for some months before use. [G., orig. a store.] **la'ger-beer"†.**

lag'gard, 1 lag'ərd; 2 lăg'ard. **I.** *a.* Falling behind; slow; tardy. **II.** *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. [< LAG, *a.*] **lag'ger†.—lag'gard-ly,** *adv.*

lag'ging, *n.* **1.** Motion relatively slow; retardation. **2.** Strips of wood used for various purposes, as to form a jacketing for a steam-cylinder. [< LAG, *v.*]

la-goon', 1 lə-gūn'; 2 la-gōōn', *n.* **1.** A body of shallow or still water; pool; lake. **2.** The still water enclosed within an atoll. **3.** *Geol.* A depression in high table-lands of the western United States. [< It. *lagone, laguna,* < L. *lacus,* lake.] **la-gune'†.**

La"grange', 1 la"grŭnz'; 2 la"grȧnzh', **Joseph Louis, Comte** (1736–1813). A French mathematician.

La Hague, 1 lə hĕg; 2 la hȧg (*F.* 1 la ōg; 2 lä äg). A cape, N. W. France, near Cherbourg.

La-hore', 1 lə-hōr'; 2 la-hōr', *n.* A fortified city (pop. 229,-000), capital of Punjab province, British India; also, a division of the province; 24,872 sq. m.; pop. 4,580,000.

la'ic, 1 lē'ik; 2 lā'ic. **I.** *a.* Same as LAY, *a.* **la'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* A layman.

laid, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *pp.* **1.** See LAY, *v.* **2.** Covered with close, fine, parallel water-marked lines: said of paper.

laigh, 1 lāh; 2 lȧh, *a.* [Scot.] Low.

L'Aigle, 1 lēge, 2 lāg'e, **Forest of.** A densely wooded region, near Rethondes, 4 m. E. of Compiègne, France, where at 5 A. M., November 11, 1918, the Germans signed the armistice which led to the end of the World War, 1914–1918.

lain, *pp.* of LIE, *v.*

lair, 1 lâr; 2 lâr, *n.* **1.** The couch or den of a wild animal. **2.** [Scot.] A burial-plot. [< AS. *leger,* < *licgan,* lie.] Syn.: see HOLE.

laird, 1 lârd; 2 lârd, *n.* [Scot.] A lord; also, the owner of a landed estate; a landlord.—**laird'ship,** *n.*

lais"sez"-faire', 1 lē"sē"-fâr'; 2 lā"sę"-fâr', *n.* **1.** The let-alone principle; in economics, absolutely uncontrolled industrial and commercial competition. **2§.** Careless neglect, or something marked by it. [F., let alone.] **lais"ser"-faire'‡.**

lais"sez"-pas"ser', 1 lē"sē"-pa"sē'; 2 lā"sę"-pä"sę', **n.** A permit; pass. [F.]

laith, 1 lēth; 2 lāth, *a.* [Scot.] Loath; reluctant. **-ly,** *adv.*

la'i-ty, 1 lē'ı-ti; 2 lā'i-ty, *n.* The people as distinguished from the clergy; those outside any profession. [< LAY, *a.*]

La'ius, 1 lē'yus; 2 lā'yûs, *n.* See ŒDIPUS.

lake[1], 1 lēk; 2 lāk, *n.* **1.** An inland body of water. **2.** A small artificial pond. [< AS. *lacu,* < L. *lavus,* lake.] **—lake'-dwell"er,** *n.* An inhabitant of a lake-dwelling, especially in prehistoric times.—**l.-dwelling,** *n.* A habitation erected on piles over the waters of a lake, especially one of prehistoric times, as in Switzerland.

lake[2], *n.* A deep red pigment made by combining some animal (as cochineal) or vegetable (as madder) coloring-matter with a metallic oxid, usually that of aluminum or tin. [< Per.[F] *lāk,* < *lak;* see LAC[1].]

lakh, 1 lak; 2 lăk, *n.* The sum of 100,000; 100,000 rupees; a great number. [< Hind. *lak,* < Sans. *laksha,* hundred thousand.] [Moore's poem, *Lalla Rookh.*

Lal'la Rookh, 1 lā'lə rūk; 2 lā'lä ruk. Heroine of Thomas Moore's poem, *Lalla Rookh.*

Lam., *abbr.* Lamentations.

la'ma[1], 1 lā'mə; 2 lā'ma, *n.* A priest of the branch of Buddhism called Lamaism. [Tibetan.]—**La'ma-ism,** 1 lā'mə-izm; 2 lā'ma-iṣm, *n.* The religious system of Tibet and Mongolia, a variety of Buddhism. **La'ism‡.—La'ma-ist,** *n.* A follower of Lamaism.

la'ma[2], *n.* Same as LLAMA: an erroneous spelling.

La"marck', 1 lə"mȧrk'; 2 lä"märk', **Jean Baptiste P. A. de M. de, Chevalier de** (1744–1829). A French naturalist; pioneer of the theory of evolution of species by adaptation to environment.—**La-marck'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**La-marck'-ism,** *n.* **La-marck'i-an-ism‡.**

La"mar"tine', 1 lə"mȧr"tīn'; 2 lä"mär"tīn', **Alphonse M. L. de Prat de** (1790–1869). A French poet and historian.

lamb,) 1 lam; 2 lăm, *n.* **1.** A young sheep; also, its flesh.

lam[8],) **2.** Any gentle or innocent person. [< AS. *lamb.*] **—lamb'kin,** *n.* A little lamb; figuratively, a cherished child. **lamb'like",** *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; innocent; mild. **lamb'ish†.—lamb'skin",** *n.* A lamb's skin, especially when dressed, as for glove-making.—**lambs' wool,** the wool of lambs, used in the manufacture of various textile fabrics.—**lamb's-wool,** *n.* A drink made of ale with sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples. **lam'a-sool†.**

Lamb, Charles (1775–1834). An English essayist, humorist.

lam'bent, 1 lam'bent; 2 lăm'bĕnt, *a.* Playing, with a soft, undulatory movement; gliding; flickering; gleaming. [< L. *lamben(t-)s,* ppr. of *lambo,* lick.]—**lam'ben-cy,** *n.*—**lam'bent-ly,** *adv.*—**lam'bent-ness,** *n.*

Lam'beth, 1 lam'bəth; 2 lăm'bĕth, *n.* A metropolitan borough; S. W. of London, England; pop. 302,960.

lam'boys, 1 lam'bȯiz; 2 lăm'bȯys, *n. pl. Anc. Armor.* Kilted flexible steel plates worn skirt-like from the waist. [< OF. *lambeau,* < OHG. *lappa,* flap.]

lam'bre-quin, 1 lam'brı-kin; 2 lăm'bre-kĭn, *n.* **1.** A draped strip, as of cloth or leather, hanging from a window, doorway, etc. **2.** *Armor.* An ornamental covering, as of cloth, attached to a helmet. [F.]

lame, 1 lēm; 2 lām. **I.** *vt.* [LAMED; LAM'ING.] To make lame; cripple or disable **II.** *a.* **1.** Crippled or disabled in a leg; halt. **2.** Hence, inefficient; halting; limping. [< AS. *lama,* lame.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

la-mel'la, 1 lə-mel'ə; 2 la-mĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A thin plate or scale. [L., dim. of *lamina.*]—**lam'el-lar,** *a.* Scale-like; composed of thin layers or scales. **lam'el-late‡; lam'el-lat"ed‡.—lam"el-la'tion,** *n.*

la-mel'li-,) 1 lə-mel'ı-, lə-mel'o-; 2 la-mĕl'i-, la-mĕl'o-.

la-mel'lo-,) From Latin *lamella,* a plate: combining forms.—**La-mel"li-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Acephala,* or bivalve mollusks.—**la-mel"li-bran'chi-ate. I.** *a.* Having lamellate gills. **II.** *n.* A bivalve mollusk. [+ L. *branchiæ,* gills.] **la-mel'li-branch‡.**

La"men"nais', 1 la"me"nē'; 2 lä"mĕ"nā', **Hugues Félicité de** (1782–1854). A French abbé, philosopher, and publicist.

la-ment', 1 lə-ment'; 2 la-mĕnt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To feel or express sorrow for; mourn; bewail. **II.** *n.* **1.** The expression of grief; lamentation. **2.** A plaintive song or melody. [< L.[F] *lamentor,* < *lamentum,* wailing.] Syn.: see MOURN.—**lam'en-ta-bl(e**[F]**),** *a.* To be lamented; mournful. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**lam'en-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**lam"en-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of lamenting or bewailing; a wailing cry.—**la-ment'er,** *n.*—**la-ment'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Lam"en-ta'tions, *n. pl. Eth.* A lyrical book of the Old Testament (The Lamentations of Jeremiah) bewailing the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

la'mi-a, 1 lē'mi-ə; 2 lā'mi-a, *n. Class. Myth.* A female demon or vampire; hence, an evil, seductive woman; a witch.

lam'i-na, 1 lam'ı-nə; 2 lăm'i-na, *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] A thin scale, sheet, or layer. [L.]—**lam'i-na-bl(e**[F]**),** *a.* Capable of being rolled or hammered into thin sheets.—**lam'i-nate. I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To divide into laminæ. **II.** *a.* Consisting of or disposed in laminæ. **lam'i-nal†; lam'i-nar†; lam'i-na-ry†; lam'i-nat"ed†.—lam"i-na'tion,** *n.*

Lam'mas, 1 lam'əs; 2 lăm'as, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A festival celebrated on August 1; the feast of Peter's Chains. **2.** Quarter-day in Scotland, and half-quarter day in England, falling on August 1. [< AS. *hlammæsse,* for *hlāfmæsse,* < *hlāf,* loaf, + *mæsse,* MASS[2].]

lam'mer-gei"er, 1 lam'ər-gaı"ər; 2 lăm'er-gĭ"er, *n.* The great bearded vulture of the mountains of S. Europe and Asia and N. Africa. [< G. *lämmer,* lambs, + *geier,* vulture.]

La"motte'-Fou"qué', 1 la"mȯt'-fū"kē'; 2 lä"môt'-fų"kę', **Friedrich H. K., Baron de** (1777–1843). A German poet and romance writer; *Undine.*

lamp, 1 lamp; 2 lămp, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which oil is burnt through a wick; hence, any device employing a flame, incandescent wire, or the like, for furnishing an artificial light, or a similar device for heating; particularly, a vessel in which oil is burnt through a wick. **2.** Anything that gives out light, actually or metaphorically. [< Gr.[L+F] *lampas,* < *lampō,* shine.]—**lamp'black",** *n.* Fine carbon deposited from smoke or smoky flame.

lam'per-eel", 1 lam'pər-ıl"; 2 lăm'per-ēl", *n.* **1.** A lamprey. **lam'preel‡. 2.** An eel-pout or mutton-fish.

lam'pers, 1 lam'pərz; 2 lăm'perṣ, *n.* Inflammation and swelling of the fleshy bars in the roof of the mouth of a horse. [< F. *lampas,* throat.] **lam'pass‡.**

lam'pet, 1 lam'pet; 2 lăm'pĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A limpet.

lam-poon', 1 lam-pūn'; 2 lăm-pōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To abuse or satirize in a lampoon. **II.** *n.* A written satire designed to bring a person into ridicule or contempt; a pasquinade. [< F. *lampon,* < *lamper,* drink.] Syn.: see RIDICULE.—**lam-poon'er,** *n.*

lam'prey, 1 lam'prı; 2 lăm'pry, *n.* An eel-like parasitical fish, having in the adult a circular suctorial mouth, with teeth on its inner surface, and well-developed eyes. [< L.[F] *lambo,* lick, + *petra,* rock.] **lam'per†; lam'preli†; lam'pret‡.**

la'na-ry, 1 lē'nə-rı; 2 lā'na-ry, *n.* A place for storing wool. [< L. *lanaria,* < *lana,* wool.]

la'nate, 1 lē'nēt; 2 lā'nāt, *a.* Woolly; specifically, in botany, provided or covered with long, fine, wool-like hairs. [< L. *lanatus,* < *lana,* wool.] **la'nat-ed‡.**

Lan'cas-ter, 1 lan'kəs-tər; 2 lăn'cas-ter, *n.* **1.** A royal house of England (Plantagenet line); reigned 1399 to 1461; engaged with House of York in Wars of the Roses, 1455–1485; its badge was the red rose. **2.** An ancient seaport in N. W. England; pop. 40,230. **3.** A city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 53,150.—**Lan-cas'tri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

lance, 1 lans; 2 lănc. **I.** *vt.* [LANCED[t]; LANC'ING.] To pierce with a lance; cut or prick with a lancet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long shaft with a spear-head, used as a thrusting-weapon; any long, slender spear, or something resembling one. **2.** A lancet. **3.** A thrust with a lance or a lancet. **4.** One who uses a lance. **5.** *Pyrotechnics.* A small paper case of composition for white or colored fire. [F., < L. *lancea,* light spear.]—**lance'-knight"†,** *n.* A

lansquenet or pikeman. See LANSQUENET. **l.-knecht**†.—**lan'ce-o-late,** *a.* Shaped like the head of a lance or spear; tapering, as some leaves. **lan'ce-o-lar**‡; **lan'ce-o-lat"ed**‡. —**lance"pe-sade'**†, *n.* A trooper who has had his lance broken or has been unhorsed, serving temporarily as an under-officer of foot; later, a lance-corporal. **bro'ken lance"**‡.—**lanc'er,** *n.* One who lances; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance.—**lance'-wood",** *n.* A tough, elastic wood from Cuba, Guiana, or Brazil, used for carriage-shafts, etc.

Lanceolate Leaf of the Peach.

lance'let, 1 lans'let; 2 lânç'lĕt, *n. Zool.* Any of several species of small, wormlike, translucent animals, found buried in the sand of warm sea-beaches: they are the lowest recognized vertebrates. [knight of Arthur's Round Table.

Lan'ce-lot of the Lake, 1 lan'sı-lot; 2 lân'ço-lŏt. A famous

lan'cers, 1 lan'sərz; 2 lân'çerş, *n. pl.* **1.** A modern quadrille. **2.** The music for it. [F., < *lance,* LANCE.] **lan'ciers**‡.

lan'cet, 1 lan'set; 2 lân'çĕt, *n.* **1.** A surgeons' two-edged cutting or blood-letting instrument with one or more small blades. **2.** An acutely pointed window or arch. **3.** A small lance. [< F. *lancette,* dim. of *lance,* LANCE.]

lanch, *v. & n.* Same as LAUNCH.

lan'ci-nate, 1 lan'sı-nēt; 2 lân'çi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"-ING.] To shoot through, as a pain; pierce; dart.—**lan'ci-nat"ing,** *pa.*—**lan"ci-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* Shooting or acute pain. **2.** A tearing away; laceration.

Lan'cut, 1 lōn'tsūt; 2 lân'tçut, *n.* A town in S. Poland; taken by Russians, 1914.

land, 1 land; 2 lând. **I**^{a}. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To bring or come from water to the land; debark. **2.** To go or come ashore, as from a vessel. **3.** To touch and delay at a stopping-place, as a steamer; also, to descend, as from a vehicle; arrive. Syn.: see ARRIVE; REACH.

II. *n.* **1.** The solid substance composing the material part of the earth; the exposed surface of the earth as opposed to the oceans and seas. **2.** A country or district suitable for human habitation. **3.** Ground or soil; real estate. **4.** A continent or mainland. **5.** Any unindented space in a surface marked with indentations, as between the furrows of a millstone. [< AS. *land.*] Syn.: continent, country, district, earth, ground, real estate, region, shore, soil.—Ant.: deep, flood, ocean, sea, surge, water, wavé.

—**no man's land,** in the Great War (1914–18) the land between the first line trenches of opposing armies.—**land'ed,** *a.* Having an estate in land; consisting in land.—**land'er,** *n.* One who lands or makes a landing.—**land'fall",** *n.* **1.** Property in land immediately transferred by the death of its owner. **2.** A landslide. **3.** *Naut.* A sighting of or coming to land.—**land'-hold"er,** *n.* A landowner.—**land'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or place of going or putting ashore. **2.** A place where something is landed, as a wharf. **3.** A platform dividing a flight of stairs.—**land'la"dy,** *n.* [-DIES^{z}, *pl.*] A woman who keeps an inn or boarding-house, or lets her property; also, the wife of a landlord.—**land'locked",** *a.* **1.** Surrounded and protected by land. **2.** Confined to landlocked water.—**land'-lop"er‖,** *n.* A tramp; a vagabond. **land'loup"er**‡.—**land'lord",** *n.* **1.** A man who keeps an inn or hotel. **2.** A man who owns and lets real estate. **3.** *Eng.* The lord of a manor.—**land'lub"ber,** *n.* An awkward or inexperienced person on board a ship; a raw sailor.—**land'man,** *n.* A man who lives or serves on land.—**land'mark",** *n.* **1.** A fixed object serving as a boundary-mark to a tract of land, or as a guide to seamen, etc. **2.** A prominent or memorable object in the landscape. **3.** A distinguishing fact, event, etc. Syn.: see BOUNDARY.—**land'-of"fice,** *n.* A government office for the transaction of business pertaining to the public lands.—**land'own"er,** *n.* One who owns real estate.—**l.-raker**†, *n.* A vagabond.—**land'slide",** *n.* The slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level; the land that has slipped down. **land'slip"**†.—**lands'man,** *n.* One who lives on the land: opposed to *seaman.*—**land'ward,** *adv.* Toward the land. **land'wards**‡.

lan'dau, 1 lan'dō; 2 lân'da, *n.* A two-seated, four-wheeled carriage with a double top that can be removed or folded back. [< *Landau* (German town).]—**lan"dau-let',** *n.* **1.** A motor-car with landau-like body and two seats. **2.** A small or one-seated landau.

lande, 1 land; 2 lând, *n.* A level sandy region unfit for cultivation and covered with heath or broom, as on the coast in southwestern France. [F., < Celtic; cp. Ir. *land,* bush.]

land'grave", 1 land'grēv"; 2 lând'grāv", *n.* A title of superior distinction borne by certain German counts or grafs. [< G. *landgraf,* < *land,* land, + *graf,* count.] **land'graff"**†.—**land'gra-vine,** *n.* The wife of a landgrave.

Lan'dor, 1 lan'dor; 2 lân'dôr. **Walter Savage** (1775–1864). An English poet, dramatist, and essayist.

land'scape, 1 land'skēp; 2 lând'seāp, *n.* A stretch of country as seen from a single point; also, a picture representing natural scenery. Syn.: see SCENE.

Land'seer, 1 land'sīr; 2 lând'sēr, **Sir Edwin Henry** (1802–1873). An English animal-painter.

Land's End. A cape in Cornwall; the most westerly point of England. [QUENET. [G.]

lands'knecht, 1 lōns'kneнt; 2 lâns'knĕнt, *n.* Same as LANS-

land'sturm", 1 lant'shtūrm"; 2 lânt'shtuŗm", *n.* **1.** A general levy in time of war, as made in Germany, etc. **2.** The final reserve forces called out in cases of great emergency. [G.]

Land'tag, 1 lant'tāн; 2 lânt'tăн, *n.* The legislative assembly of one of the republics constituting Germany, as Prussia, or of one of the states of the former German Empire. [G.]

land'wehr", 1 lānt'vār"; 2 lânt'vêr", *n.* An emergency military force of Germany and of other countries. [G., < *land,* land, + *wehr,* guard, < *wehren,* protect.]

lane, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *n.* A narrow way, path, or street. [< AS. *lane.*] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.

Lane, Franklin Knight (1864–1921). An American statesman: Secretary of the Interior, 1913–1920.

Lan'franc, 1 lan'frank; 2 lân'frăŋc, *n.* (1005–1089.) A Benedictine prior; Archbishop of Canterbury.

lang, 1 laŋ; 2 lâng, *v., a., & adv.* [Scot.] Same as LONG.

Lang, 1 laŋ; 2 lâng, **Andrew** (1844–1912). An English critic, essayist, historian, poet, and translator.

lang., *abbr.* Language.

lang'-kale", 1 laŋ'-kēl"; 2 lâng'-kāl", *n.* [Scot.] Colewort.

Lang'land, 1 laŋ'lənd; 2 lâng'land, **William** (1330?–1400?). Middle English poet; disciple of Wycliff; reputed author of *Piers Plowman.* **Lang'ley**‡. [lan'gridge†.

lan'grage†, *n.* An old form of canister-shot. **lan'grel**†; **lang"syne',** 1 laŋ"sain'; 2 lâng"sȳn', *adv.* [Scot.] Long since; long ago: used also as a noun. See AULD.

Lang'ton, 1 laŋ'tən; 2 lâng'ton, **Stephen** (1150?–1228). An English patriot; Archbishop of Canterbury; aided in securing Magna Carta from King John.

lan'guage, 1 laŋ'gwij; 2 lăŋ'ğwaġ, *n.* **1.** The expression of ideas by words; human speech; expression. **2.** The words forming the means of communication among members of a single nation; tongue. **3.** Any other method of expressing thought, as the inarticulate utterances of the lower animals. **4.** The vocabulary or technical expressions used in a specific business, science, etc. **5.** One's characteristic manner of expression or use of speech. [< F. *langage,* < L. *lingua,* tongue.]

Syn.: barbarism, dialect, diction, expression, gibberish, idiom, jargon, lingo, mother tongue, patois, speech, tongue, vernacular. *Language* signified originally *expression* of thought by spoken words; now in its widest sense it signifies *expression* of thought by any means; as, the *language* of the eyes, the *language* of flowers. *Speech* denotes the power of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of animals, but not of their *speech.* A *tongue* is the *speech* or *language* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some locality or class, not recognized as in accordance with the best usage; a *barbarism* is a perversion of a *language* by ignorant foreigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words; it is the peculiar mold in which each *language* casts its thought. The great difficulty of translation is to give the thought expressed in one *language* in the *idiom* of another. A *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the lowest within its range; a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the lower classes; those who speak a *patois* understand the cultured form of their own language, but speak only the degraded form, as in the case of the Italian lazzaroni or the former negro slaves in the United States. *Vernacular,* from the Latin, has the same general sense as the Saxon *mother tongue,* of one's native *language,* or that of a people; as, the Scriptures were translated into the *vernacular.* See DICTION.—**lan'guaged,** *a.* **1.** Having or speaking a language: chiefly in composition. **2.** Learned in languages.

langue, 1 lōŋg; 2 lăŋğ, *n.* A body of men speaking the same tongue or language. [F.]—**langue d'oc,** Provençal: so called from the use of the word *oc,* instead of *oui,* yes.—**l. d'oui** or **l. d'oïl,** the dialect of French spoken north of the Loire during the middle ages: so called from the use of the word *oui* or *oïl* for yes. [province in S. France.

Lan"gue-doc', 1 laŋ'gə-dōk'; 2 lăŋ"ğe-dōe', *n.* A former

lan'guet, 1 laŋ'get; 2 lăŋ'ğĕt, *n.* A little tongue or something resembling a tongue. [< F. *languette,* dim. of *langue,* < L. *lingua,* tongue.] **lan"guette'**†.

lan'guid, 1 laŋ'gwid; 2 lăŋ'ğwid, *a.* Wanting in energy; feeble; weak; listless; languishing. [< L. *languidus,* faint.] Syn.: see FAINT; SICKLY.

—**lan'guid-ly,** *adv.*—**lan'guid-ness,** *n.*

lan'guish^{i}, 1 laŋ'gwish; 2 lăŋ'ğwish, *vi.* **1.** To become weak; pine; fail; fade. **2.** To manifest sentimental or tender emotion. [< F. *languissant,* ppr. of *languir,* < L. *langueo,* be weak.]—**lan'guish-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**lan'guish-ment,** *n.*

lan'guor, 1 laŋ'gər; 2 lăŋ'ğor, *n.* **1.** Lassitude of body or depression of mind, as from exertion; weakness. **2.** *Pathol.* An atonic debility or prostration. **3.** A state

of premature decay in plants.—**lan'guor-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lan'iard, *n. Naut.* Same as LANYARD.

la'ni-a-ry, 1 lē'nɪ-ē-rɪ; 2 lā'nɪ-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Adapted for tearing, as the canine teeth. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A canine tooth. [< L. *lanio*, rend.] [can poet and critic.

La-nier', 1 lə-nīr'; 2 la-nēr', **Sidney** (1842–1881). An Ameri-

la-nif'er-ous§, 1 lə-nif'ər-us; 2 la-nif'er-ûs, *a.* Bearing wool. [< L. *lanifer*, < *lana*, wool, + *fero*, bear.] **la-nig'er-ous‡.**

lank, 1 laŋk; 2 lăŋk, *a.* **1.** Lean; shrunken. **2.** Long, straight, and thin. **3†.** Languid. [< AS. *hlanc*, lank.] Syn.: see GAUNT; MEAGER.—**lank'ly,** *adv.*—**lank'ness,** *n.* —**lank'y,** *a.* Thin; shrunken.—**lank'i-ness,** *n.*

Lan'kes-ter, 1 laŋ'kes-tər; 2 lăŋ'kĕs-ter, **Sir Edwin Ray** (1847–1920). English zoologist and comparative anatomist.

lan'o-lin, 1 lan'o-lin; 2 lăn'o-lĭn, *n.* A fatty mixture obtained from various keratin tissues, as the wool of sheep: used in pharmacy as a base for unguents. [< L. *lana*, wool, + *oleum*, oil.] **lan'o-line‡.** [Huguenot soldier and writer.

La Noue, 1 la nū; 2 lä nu, **François de** (1531–1591). A French

lans'downe, 1 lanz'doun; 2 lănz'down, *n.* A material made of silk and wool mixed. [< *Lansdowne*, Marquis of.]

Lan'sing, 1 lan'sɪŋ; 2 lăn'sing, *n.* **1.** A city in S. Michigan; capital of Michigan; pop. 57,330. **2. Robert** (1864–), American statesman; Secretary of State, 1915–20.

lans'que-net, 1 lans'kɪ-net; 2 lăns'ke-nĕt, *n.* [F.] **1.** A matching game of cards in which there is betting. **2‖.** A mercenary soldier (16th or 17th cent.), as in France; pikeman.

Lan-ta'na, 1 lan-tē'ne; 2 lăn-tā'na, *n.* **1.** A genus of mainly tropical American shrubs of the verbena family bearing spikes of red or white flowers. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus.

lan'tern, 1 lan'tərn; 2 lăn'tern, *n.* **1.** A transparent case, as on a lamp-post or of portable character, for enclosing and protecting a light. **2.** A tower or the like, as on a roof or dome, open below and admitting light from the sides. **3.** One of various mechanisms likened to a lantern. [< L.[F] *lanterna*, < Gr. *lamptēr*, < *lampō*, shine.] **lant'horn†.—dark lantern,** a lantern having a case with but one transparent side, which can be covered by a shield.—**lan'tern-jack",** *n.* Same as IGNIS FATUUS.—**l.-jaws,** *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. **l.-visaget.—l.-jawed,** *a.*—**l.-wheel,** *n.* A device performing the office of a pinion, in which a circle of bars between two heads takes the place of pinion-teeth.—**magic lantern,** a device for throwing pictures upon a screen by means of a light placed behind a lens or lenses.

lan'tha-num, 1 lan'thə-num; 2 lăn'tha-nŭm, *n.* A rare dark lead-gray element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *lanthanō*, be unseen.] **lan-tha'ni-umt.**

la-nu'gi-nous, 1 lə-nū'jɪ-nus; 2 la-nū'gi-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Woolly or downy. [< L. *lanugo*, down, < *lana*, wool.] **-nose"t.**

lan'yard, 1 lan'yərd; 2 lăn'yard, *n.* **1.** A small rope used on a ship, esp., a four-stranded hemp rope. **2.** *Mil.* A cord used in firing old-style cannons. [< F. *lanière*, thong.]

La-oc'o-on, 1 lē-ok'o-ən; 2 lā-ŏc'o-ŏn, *n.* A priest who warned the Trojans against the wooden horse of the Greeks, and in consequence was, with his two sons, destroyed by serpents; portrayed in a marble group in the Vatican.

La-od"a-mi'a, 1 lē-od"ə-mɑɪ'ə; 2 lā-ŏd"a-mī'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed at Troy; expired with grief at his loss, after persuading the gods to grant him three more hours of life: subject of a poem by Wordsworth.

La-od"i-ce'a, 1 lē-od"ɪ-sɪ'ə; 2 lā-ŏd"ɪ-çē'a, *n.* **1.** Any one of eight Greek cities in Asia, especially that in Phrygia, seat of one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse. **2.** See LATAKIA.—**La-od"i-ce'an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Laodicea; hence, indifferent or lukewarm, as in religion. *Rev.* iii, 14–22.

La-om'e-don, 1 lē-em'ɪ-den; 2 lā-ŏm'e-dŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The founder and king of Troy; father of Priam. **2.** One of Alexander's generals. [Germans, 1914, recovered, 1918.

Laon, 1 lāṅ; 2 läṅ, *n.* A town in N. France; occupied by

Lâ'o-tse', 1 lā'o-tsə'; 2 lä'o-tsĕ', *n.* (604 B. C.–after 518 B. C.) A Chinese philosopher and moralist; founder of Taoism.

lap[1], 1 lap; 2 lăp, *v.* [LAPPED[t] or LAPT[S]; LAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To lay over, as one fold upon another; wrap around; infold; involve. **II.** *i.* To lie partly over or along the side of something else.

lap[2], *v.* [LAPPED[t], LAPT[S]; LAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take into the mouth with the tongue; lick up. **2.** To wash up, or ripple against, as waves. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take up any liquid with the tongue. **2.** To make a licking or lapping sound. [< AS. *lapian*, lap.]

lap[1], *n.* **1.** That part of a substance which extends over another. **2.** The length of such extension. **3.** In foot-racing, etc., one course round the track. **4.** *Mech.* A piece of soft metal, wood, or leather, usually in the form of a rotating disk, used in cutting gems and polishing hard metal. **lap'-wheel"‡.**

lap[2], *n.* **1.** The upper part of the thighs or knees, when one is in a sitting posture; also, the clothing that covers this part. **2.** A place for supporting or fostering; as, fortune's *lap*. [< AS. *læppa*.]—**lap'-dog",** *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.—**lap'ful,** *n.* As much as the lap can hold.+**lap-stone,** *n.* A stone, held in the lap, on which a shoemaker hammers leather.

Lap., *abbr.* Lapland.

lap"a-rot'o-my, 1 lap"ə-rət'o-mɪ; 2 lăp"a-rŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of opening the abdomen by incision in the loin. [< Gr. *lapara*, the flank, + *tomē*, cutting.]

La Paz, 1 lä pās; 2 lä päs. **1.** A department of Bolivia; 40,686 sq. m.; pop. 726,357. **2.** Its capital; pop. 107,250.

la-pel', 1 lə-pel'; 2 la-pĕl', *n.* The part of the front of a coat which is folded back.

lap'id-, 1 lap'ɪd-; 2 lăp'id-. From Latin *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone: a combining form.—**lap"i-des'cence,** *n.* A turning into stone.—**lap"i-des'cent,** *n.* A substance that has the power of converting into stone or petrifying another substance.—**lap"i-dif'ic,** *a.* Forming or converting into stone. **lap"i-dif'i-cal‡.—la-pid'i-fy§,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To petrify. **II.** *i.* To become stone or like stone. [+ L. *facio*, make.]—**la-pid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**lap'i-dist,** *n.* One who has a knowledge of minerals. **lap'i-da-rist‡.**

lap'i-da-ry, 1 lap'ɪ-dē-rɪ; 2 lăp'i-dā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to stones or the art of working in precious stones. **2.** Inscribed upon or cut in stone. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who cuts, engraves, and sets precious stones. **2.** A lapidist. **3.** A tombstone-cutter. [< L. *lapidarius*, < *lapi(d-)s*, stone.]

la'pis, 1 lē'pɪs; 2 lā'pis, *n.* [LAP'I-DES, 1 lap'ɪ-dīz; 2 lăp'i-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A method of calico-printing with indigo. **2.** A stone: used only in phrases. [L.]—**la'pis laz'u-li** (*Mineral.*), a rich blue complex mixture of minerals, originally used to produce ultramarine and by the ancients for decoration.

Lap'i-thæ, 1 lap'ɪ-thī; 2 lăp'i-thē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A wild Thessalian people; fought with the Centaurs.

La"place', 1 la"plōs'; 2 lä"plăç', **Pierre Simon, Marquis de** (1749–1827). French astronomer; author of the nebular hypothesis; *Mécanique Céleste.*—**La-pla'ci-an,** *a.*

Lap'land, 1 lap'land; 2 lăp'land, *n.* A region (150,000 sq. m.) in N. Norway, N. Sweden, and N. W. Russia; valuable iron ores.—**Lap'land-er,** *n.* [tĭna; pop. 90,436.

La Pla'ta, 1 la plā'tə; 2 lä plä'tä. A seaport city in E. Argen-

Lapp, } 1 lap; 2 lăp, *n.* **1.** A native of Lapland. **2.** The
Lap, } language of the Lapps. [Sw.] **Lap'land-erɪ.—Lap'ish,** *a.* & *n.*

lap'pet, 1 lap'et; 2 lăp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small lap or flap used for ornamenting a garment, etc. **2.** A fleshy process pendent from the head of a bird; a wattle.

lapse, } 1 laps; 2 lăps. **I.** *vi.* [LAPSED[t], LAPST[S]; LAPS'ING.]
laps[F], } **1.** To pass slowly or by degrees; glide; slip. **2.** *Law.* (1) To become the property of another, as by negligence. (2) To become void. **3.** To deviate from rectitude. **II.** *n.* **1.** An insensible slipping, gliding, or passing away; also, an interval of time. **2.** A slight deviation from what is right or just. **3.** Failure or miscarriage, as through negligence. [< *lapsus*, < *labor*, slip.] Syn.: (verb) see FALL.—**laps'a-bl(eF,** *a.*

lap'streak", 1 lap'strīk"; 2 lăp'strēk", *a. Naut.* Built with planks overlapping and riveted together; clinker-built, as a boat. **lap'-strake"t.**

lap'wing", 1 lap'wiŋ"; 2 lăp'wing", *n.* **1.** A plover-like bird, having the plumage of the upper parts lustrous or metallic and the head crested. **2.** *Bib.* The hoopoe. [< AS. *hleapan*, leap, + **wincan*, WINK.]

Lapwing. 1/9

Lar, 1 lār; 2 lär, *n.* [LA'RES, 1 lē'rīz; 2 lā'rēs, or LARS[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the Etruscan gods of the house and the hearth, and also of the state, adopted in the Roman cult. **2.** Figuratively, something highly prized or fondly cherished in the family. [L., < Etruscan *Larth.*]

lar'board", 1 lār'bōrd"; 2 lär'-bōrd". **I.** *a.* Being on or toward the left side of a ship as one faces the bow. **II.** *n.* The left-hand side of a ship: now disused. See PORT. [< AS. *hladan*, lade, + *bord*, board.]

lar'ce-ny, 1 lār'sɪ-nɪ; 2 lär'çe-ny, *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] *Crim. Law.* The unlawful abstraction, without claim of right, of the personal goods of another with intent to defraud the owner; theft. [< L.[F] *latrocinium*, freebooting.]—**lar'ce-ner,** *n.* A thief. **lar'ce-nist‡.—lar'ce-nous,** *a.*

larch, 1 lārch; 2 lärch, *n.* A cone-bearing, deciduous tree of the pine family. [< Gr.[OF] *larix*, larch.]

lard, 1 lārd; 2 lärd. **I**[d]. *vt.* To stuff or smear with lard;

garnish; interlard. **II.** *n.* The semisolid oil of hogs' fat after rendering. [< L.[F] *lardum*, lard.]—**lar-da'ce-in,** *n.* A fatty proteid compound produced in waxy or albuminoid degeneration. **lar-do'ce-in‡.**—**lar-da'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of lard. **2.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to or indicative of lardacein; fatty or waxy.—**lar'der,** *n.* A pantry; the provisions of a household.—**lard'-oil",** *n.* A heavy oil expressed from lard.—**lard'y,** *a.* Of the nature of or containing lard.

La'res, 1 lē'rĭz; 2 lā'rēz, *n. pl.* [LAR, 1 lär; 2 lär, *sing.*] Plural of LAR. Compare PENATES.

large, 1 lärj; 2 lärg, *a.* [LARG'ER; LARG'EST.] **1.** Great as regards size, quantity, extent, capacity, etc.; big; broad. **2.** Having unusual breadth of sympathy or comprehension. **3.** *Naut.* Fair: said of a wind when it is abeam. [F., < L. *largus*, abundant.]

Syn.: abundant, ample, big, broad, bulky, capacious, coarse, colossal, commodious, considerable, enormous, extensive, gigantic, grand, great, huge, immense, long, massive, spacious, vast, wide. *Large* denotes extension in more than one direction, and beyond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we speak of a *large* surface or a *large* solid, but of a *long* line; a *large* field, a *large* room, a *large* apple, etc. A *large* man is a man of more than ordinary size; a *great* man is a man of remarkable mental power. *Big* is a more emphatic word than *large*, but ordinarily less elegant. We do not say that George Washington was a *big* man.—Ant.: diminutive, inconsiderable, infinitesimal, insignificant, limited, little, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, scanty, short, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial.

—**at large.** **1.** In full. **2.** Free in movement; at liberty. **3.** In general; for all.—**large'ly,** *adv.*—**large'ness,** *n.*

large, *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Before the wind, or with the wind on the quarter. **2.** [Colloq.] Boastfully.

lar'gess, 1 lär'jes; 2 lär'ges, *n.* **1.** A gift; gratuity. **2‖.** Liberality; bounty. [< F. *largesse.*] **lar'gesse‡.** Syn.: see GIFT.

lar-ghet'to, 1 lär-get'to; 2 lär-gĕt'to. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow; in a time not quite so slow as *largo:* a direction to the performer. **II.** *n.* A movement requiring moderately slow time. [It.]

lar-ghis'si-mo, 1 lär-gis'si-mō; 2 lär-gis'si-mō, *a. Mus.* Very slow. [It.]

lar'go, 1 lär'gō; 2 lär'gō. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow. **II.** *n.* A movement requiring slow time. [It., = LARGE.]

lar'i-at, 1 lar'i-at; 2 lăr'i-ăt, *n.* **1.** A rope, especially of horsehair, for tethering animals. **2.** A lasso. [< Sp. *la*, the; *reata*, < *reatar*, tie.]

lark, 1 lärk: 2 lärk, *vi.* [Colloq.] To frolic.

lark[1], *n.* **1.** A small singing bird, as the European skylark, the lark of the poets. **2.** One of various other birds, as a titlark. [< AS. *lāferce*, lark.] [see FROLIC.

lark[2], *n.* A hilarious time; frolic. [< AS. *lāc*, play.] Syn.:

lark'spur, 1 lärk'spər; 2 lärk'spur, *n.* A showy herb, with clusters of usually blue flowers.

La Roche"fou"cauld', 1 la rōsh"fo͞o"kō'; 2 lä rōsh"fo͞o"cō', **François, Duc de** (1613–1680). Prince de Marsillac, a French writer, moralist, and politician; *Maxims.*

lar'ri-gan, 1 lar'i-gən; 2 lăr'i-găn, *n.* [Can.] A moccasin made of prepared oiled leather; used chiefly by lumbermen.

lar'ri-kin, 1 lar'i-kin; 2 lăr'i-kĭn. [Austral.] **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Boisterously rude; rowdyish. **II.** *n.* A rough, disorderly fellow; rowdy.

lar'rup[1], 1 lar'ŭp; 2 lăr'ŭp, *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat; thrash.

lar'um, 1 lar'um; 2 lăr'ŭm, *n.* [Obs. or Poet.] An alarm.

lar'va, 1 lär'və; 2 lär'va, *n.* [LAR'VÆ or LAR'VAS[2], *pl.*] **1.** A caterpillar or grub; the first stage of an insect after leaving the egg. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* A spirit. [L., ghost.]—**lar'val,** *a.*—**lar'vate, lar'vat-ed,** *a.* Clothed or concealed as if with a mask: said of certain diseases.

lar'yng-, } 1 lar'iŋ-, lə-riŋ'go-; 2 lăr'yng-, la-rŷŋ'ĝo-.
la-ryn'go-, } Combining forms. [< Gr. *larynx* (*laryng-*), larynx.]—**la-ryn'go-scope,** *n.* An instrument for inspecting the larynx. [+ -SCOPE.]—**lar"yn-gos'co-py,** *n.* Surgical inspection of the windpipe.—**lar"yn-got'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting into the windpipe to remove obstruction or prevent suffocation. [+ Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]

lar'ynx, 1 lar'iŋks; 2 lăr'ynks, *n.* [LA-RYN'GES, *pl.*] The organ of voice, situated at the upper part of the windpipe, consisting of a cartilaginous box across which are stretched the vocal cords, which, by vibration, produce sound. [< Gr. *larynx*, gullet.]—**la-ryn'ge-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the larynx. **la-ryn'ge-an‡.**—**lar"yn-gi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.—**lar"yn-git'ic,** *a.*

La Salle, 1 lə sāl; 2 lä säl, **Sieur de** (1643–1687). Robert Cavelier; explored the Mississippi.

las-car', 1 las-kär'; 2 läs-cär', *n.* An East-Indian native, serving as a sailor, especially on an English ship, or an artilleryman, etc., of low grade. [Anglo-Ind.]

Las Ca'sas, 1 las kä'səs; 2 läs cä'säs, **Bartolomé de** (1474–1566). A Spanish missionary to the Indians; called "Apostle of the Indies."

las-civ'i-ous, 1 la-siv'i-us; 2 lă-çĭv'i-ŭs, *a.* Tending to produce wanton desires; lustful. [Corr. < L. *lascivus*, wanton.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.

—**las-civ'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**las-civ'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

lash[1], 1 lash; 2 lăsh, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To strike with a lash; whip; ply the whip; figuratively, to censure or satirize severely. **2.** To bind or tie with a rope or cord, as to a mast, etc.

lash, *n.* **1.** A thong on a whip-handle; a whip. **2.** A stroke with or as with a whip. **3.** A sharp stroke of sarcasm. **4.** An eyelash. **5.** A dashing against, as of waves. [Perhaps < L. *laxus*, loose.] Syn.: see BLOW.

lash'er[1], 1 lash'er; 2 lăsh'er, *n.* One who or that which lashes, in any sense. [itself.

lash'er[2], *n.* Slack water, as above a weir; hence, the weir

lash'ing, 1 lash'iŋ; 2 lăsh'ing, *n.* **1.** A fastening made by passing a rope, cord, or the like, around two or more objects; also, the rope used to do this. **2.** A whipping.

las'ket, 1 las'ket; 2 lăs'kĕt, *n. Naut.* A loop of line at the foot of a sail, to which to fasten an extra sail. [Cp. LASH, *n.*]

Las Pal'mas, 1 las pal'məs; 2 läs päl'mäs. A seaport town, the former capital of the Canary Islands; pop. 69,000.

lass, 1 las; 2 läs, *n.* **1.** A young woman; girl. **2.** A sweetheart. [Fem. of LAD.]

Las'sa, 1 lōs'ə; 2 läs'ä, *n.* The Buddhist sacred city (pop. 25,000); capital of Tibet. **Lha'sa‡.**

las'sie, 1 las'i; 2 läs'i, *n.* [Scot.] A little lass. **las'sock‡.**

las'si-tude, 1 las'i-tūd; 2 läs'i-tūd, *n.* A state of disinclination to exertion; languor; debility. [F., < L. *lassitudo*, < *lassus*, faint.]

las'so, 1 las'o; 2 läs'o. **I.** *vt.* To capture with a lasso. **II.** *n.* A long line, as of hide, with a running noose, for catching horses and cattle. [< Pg. *laço*, < L. *laqueus*, snare.]—**las'so-er,** *n.*

last[1], 1 last; 2 läst, *vi.* **1.** To remain in existence; endure. **2.** To remain unconsumed; hold out. **3.** To retain excellence, value, force, etc. [< AS. *læstan*, < *lāst*, footprint.] Syn.: see PERSIST.—**last'er**[1], *n.* One who or that which endures or lasts.—**last'ing.** **I.** *pa.* That continues; durable; permanent. Syn.: see PERMANENT; PERPETUAL. **II.** *n.* A fabric used for the uppers of women's shoes, etc. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

last, *a.* **1.** Being at the end; latest; hindmost; final. **2.** Next before the present. **3.** Least likely; most remote from. **4.** Beyond or above all others; utmost. **5.** Beneath all others. [Contr. of LATEST.]

Syn.: latest. *Latest* refers only to the order of time; *last* has more extended use, as in defs. 3, 4, and 5.

last[1], *n.* A wooden form on which to make a boot or shoe. [< AS. *lāst*, footprint.]

last[2], *n.* The end; conclusion.—**at last,** at the end; finally. Syn.: see AT LENGTH, under LENGTH, *n.*—**at or to the last,** at or to the end, especially of life.

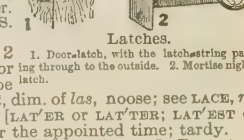
last[3], *n.* [Local or Rare.] **1.** A weight or measure varying for different articles. **2.** One or two tons: used as a unit in estimating ship capacity. [< AS. *hlæst*, < *hladan*, heap up.]

last, *adv.* After all others in time or order; finally. [< AS. *læstan*, < *lāst*, footprint.] **last'ly‡.**

Lat., *abbr.* Latin.—**lat.** Latitude.

La"ta-ki'a, 1 lā"tə-kī'ə; 2 lä"tä-kī'ä, *n.* A Syrian seaport (pop. 22,000); famous tobacco center.

latch[1], } 1 lach; 2 lăch. **I.** *vt.* To fasten with or as with a
lach[F], } latch. **II.** *n.* A catch for fastening a door, lid, shutter, etc., commonly not requiring a key. **2.** *Naut.* A lasket. [< AS. *læccan*, seize.] Syn.: see LOCK.


Latches.
1. Door-latch, with the latch-string passing through to the outside. 2. Mortise night-latch.

latch[2‡], *vt.* **1.** Same as LEACH. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To drip or pour, as water. **3†.** To anoint. [< AS. *leccan*, wet.]

latch'et, 1 lach'et; 2 lăch'ĕt, *n.* A lace or string that fastens a shoe or sandal. [< OF. *lacet*, dim. of *las*, noose; see LACE, *n.*]

late, 1 lēt; 2 lāt. **I.** *a.* [LAT'ER or LAT'TER; LAT'EST or LAST.] **1.** Coming after the appointed time; tardy. **2.** Far advanced toward the end or close. **3.** Recent or comparatively recent. **4.** Deceased, especially recently deceased. **II.** *adv.* After or beyond the usual time; not long ago; recently. [< AS. *læt*, late.] Syn.: see MODERN.—**late'ly,** *adv.* Not long ago.—**late'ness,** *n.*—**lat'er,** *adv.* At a subsequent time; hereafter.

lat'ed†, *a.* Belated

la-teen', 1 la-tēn'; 2 la-tēn', *a. Naut.* Designating a rig consisting of a short mast, a long yard, and a triangular sail. See illus. on next page. [< F. *latine*, fem. of *latin*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin, < *Latium*, Latium.] **lat-teen'‡.**

la'tent, 1 lē'tent; 2 lā'tĕnt, *a.* Not visible or apparent;

hidden; dormant. [< L. *laten(t-)s*, ppr. of *lateo*, lie hidden.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**la'ten-cy**, *n.*—**la'tent-ly**, *adv.*

lat'er-al, 1 lat'ər-əl; 2 lăt'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed toward the side. [< L. *lateralis*, < *latus*, side.] — **lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lateen Rig.

lat'er-ite, 1 lat'ər-īt; 2 lăt'er-it, *n.* A red, ferruginous, porous clay of tropical regions. [< L. *later*, brick.]—**lat"er-it'ic**, *a.*

la-tes'cent, 1 lə-tes'ent; 2 la-tĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming obscure or hidden. [< L. *latesco*, < *lateo*, lurk.] — **la-tes'cence**, *n.*

lat'est, 1 lē'est; 2 lāt'ĕst, *a.* & *adv.*, *superl.* of LATE. Syn.: see LAST.

la'tex, 1 lē'teks; 2 lā'tĕks, *n.* *Bot.* The viscid, milky juice secreted by certain seed-bearing plants, as the india-rubber tree. [L., fluid.]

lath, 1 laθ; 2 lȧth. **I.** *vt.* To cover or line with laths. **II.** *n.* A thin strip of wood serving to support a coat of plaster, etc. [Perhaps < AS. *lætt*, lath.]—**lath'ing**, *n.*

lathe, 1 lēth; 2 lāth, *n.* A machine for shaping articles by turning, in which an object is mounted and rotated, while a tool is thrust against the work, shaping it down usually to some circular form. [< Ice. *lōdh.*]

lath'er[1], 1 laθ'ər; 2 lȧth'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To spread over with or form lather; become covered with lather. **2.** [Colloq.] To flog. **II.** *n.* Foam or froth from soap-suds. [< AS. *leáthor*, lather.]—**lath'er-y**, *a.* [tering.

lath'er[2], 1 laθ'ər; 2 lȧth'er, *n.* One who nails laths for plas-

lath'y, *a.* Like a lath; long and slender.

lat'i-, 1 lat'ı-; 2 lăt'i-. From Latin *latus*, broad: a combining form.—**lat'i-clave**, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Archeol.* A broad vertical purple stripe down the tunic of Romans of senatorial rank. **2.** A tunic thus marked. [+ L. *clavus*, stripe.]—**lat"i-fo'li-ate**, *a.* *Bot.* Having broad leaves; broad-leaved. **lat"i-fo'li-ous**‡. [Latium in Italy; Latin.

La'tian§, 1 lē'shan; 2 lā'shan. *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient

Lat'i-mer, 1 lat'ı-mər; 2 lăt'i-mer, **Hugh** (1488?–1555). An English Protestant martyr; burned at the stake.

Lat'in, 1 lat'ın; 2 lăt'in. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to ancient Latium or ancient Rome, or their peoples. **2.** Pertaining to the modern nations derived from the ancient Romans. **3.** Pertaining to the Church of Rome. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Rome. **2.** One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome. **3.** A person belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. [F., < L. *Latinus*, < *Latium* (a country of Italy).]

—**Classical Latin**, the Latin of the Roman classic authors, Cicero, Cæsar, Vergil, etc.—**Late L.**, the Latin of the period immediately following the classical period, including that of the church fathers.—**Low L.**, Medieval Latin, especially that portion coined from or modified by the German, French, and other tongues.—**Medieval L.**, **Middle L.**, the Latin of the middle ages, from the 6th to the 16th century A. D., inclusive.—**Modern L.**, **New L.**, the Latin that has come into use since the revival of letters in the 15th and 16th centuries.—**Lat'in-ism**, *n.* A Latin idiom.—**Lat'in-ist**, *n.* One versed in Latin.—**La-tin'i-ty**, *n.* Latin style or idiom.—**Lat'in-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To translate into Latin; make like Latin in form, style, etc.

lat'ish, 1 lēt'ısh; 2 lāt'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Rather late.

lat'i-tude, 1 lat'ı-tūd; 2 lăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* Distance on the earth's surface northward or southward from the equator. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body above the plane of the ecliptic, as viewed from some point. **3.** A region or place with reference to its distance north or south of the equator; also, figuratively, one's proper place or environment. **4.** Extent of deviation from what is regular or customary. **5.** Stretch of application; range or scope. [< L.[F] *latitudo*, < *latus*, broad.]—**lat"i-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of latitude.

lat"i-tu"di-na'ri-an, 1 lat"ı-tūd"dı-nē'rı-ən; 2 lăt"i-tū"di-nā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Broad, tolerant, or lax in religious principles. **II.** *n.* **1.** One is extremely tolerant or lax in religious principles; a freethinker; liberal. **2.** [L-] *Eng. Ch. Hist.* One of a party of churchmen of the 17th century who advocated the union of the dissenters with the established church. **3.** *Theol.* One who departs from the strict standards of orthodoxy. **-ism**, *n.*

La'ti-um, 1 lē'shı-um; 2 lā'shi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient country in Italy; home of the Latins.

La-to'na, 1 lə-tō'nə; 2 la-tō'na, *n.* Leto: the Roman name.

la-trine, 1 lə-trīn'; 2 la-trīn', *n.* A privy or water-closet, especially one in a camp. [< L. *latrina*, < *lavo*, wash.]

-latry, -olatry, *suffixes.* Denoting extravagant worship, devotion, etc. [< Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

lat'ten, 1 lat'en; 2 lăt'en, *n.* Metal in thin sheets, especially brass. [< F.Sp *laiton*, < G. *latte*, LATH.] **lat'ont**.

lat'ter, 1 lat'ər; 2 lăt'er, *a.* **1.** Of more recent date; modern. **2.** Being the second of two things considered. [Var. of LATER.]—**lat'ter-day"**, *a.* Belonging to the present as opposed to the past; recent.—**L.-day Saint**, a Mormon.—**lat'ter-ly**, *adv.*—**lat'ter-math"§**, *n.* Aftermath.

lat'tice, 1 lat'ıs; 2 lăt'ic. **I.** *vt.* [LAT'TICED†, LAT'TIST§; **lat'tis**§,] LAT'TIC-ING.] To furnish with a lattice; interlace like lattice-bars. **II.** *n.* Openwork of crossed bars; a screen. **lat'tice-work"‡**. [< F. *lattis*, < G. *latte*, LATH.]

Lattice Window.

Lat'vi-a, 1 lat'vı-ə; 2 lăt'vi-a, *n.* Lettonia: earlier name.

laud, 1 lēd; 2 lȧd. I[d]. *vt.* To praise in words or song; extol. **II.** *n.* **1.** Praise in divine worship; a song of praise. **2.** *pl.* The prayers immediately following matins. [< L. *laus* (*laud-*), praise.] Syn.: see PRAISE. —**laud'a-bl(e)**[2], *a.* Worthy of approval; praiseworthy. **-ness**, *n.* **laud"a-bil'i-ty‡**. — **laud'a-bly**, *adv.* — **lau-da'tion**, *n.* — **laud'a-to-ry**. **I.** *a.* Eulogizing. **laud'a-tiv(es)‡**. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A panegyric.

Laud, William (1573–1645). Archbishop of Canterbury; supporter of Charles I.; impeached and beheaded.

lau'da-num, 1 lē'də-num; 2 lą 'da-nŭm, *n.* Tincture of opium: a narcotic or poisonous drug. [< L. *ladanum*, a dark-colored resin.]

laugh[1],] 1 laf; 2 lȧf, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To move by laughter or

laf[F],] ridicule. **2.** To express with laughter. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give vent to laughter; be glad. **2.** To be gay or lively. **3.** To scoff; jeer: followed by *at*. [< AS. *hlephan*, laugh.] **laughe†.—laugh'a-bl(e)**[2], *a.* Provoking laughter. Syn.: see QUEER; RIDICULOUS.—**laugh'a-bl(e-ness**[3], *n.*—**laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*—**laugh'er**, *n.*—**laugh'ing**, *ppr.* & *verbal n.*—**laugh'ing-gas"**, *n.* Nitrous oxid: an anesthetic with exhilarating effect when inhaled.—**l.-jack-ass**, *n.* **1.** A large Australian insectivorous kingfisher. **2.** A nearly extinct owl of New Zealand.—**l.-matter**, *n.* A subject for merriment.—**l.-stock**, *n.* A butt for ridicule.

laugh, *n.* An act of laughter; merriment; also, ridicule.

laugh'ter,] 1 laf'tər; 2 lȧf'ter, *n.* A series of spasmodic

laf'ter[F],] expulsions of breath, with jerky sounds, accompanied by movements of the facial muscles, provoked by mirthful feelings.

Syn.: cachinnation, fun, giggling, glee, hilarity, jollity, merriment, mirth, rejoicing, snickering, tittering.—Ant.: distress, frowning, gloom, glowering, groaning, lowering, mourning, sadness, sorrow, tears, wailing, weeping.

launch, 1 lănch *or* lônch; 2 lănch *or* ląnch. I[e]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To slide or move from the land into the water, as a boat. **2.** To send forth or start, as on a new career. **3.** To set out. **4.** To throw, as a dart. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of launching. **2.** The sliding of a newly built vessel from the stocks into the water. **3.** *Naut.* The largest of a man-of-war's boats. **4.** A large open pleasure-boat, especially when propelled by power. [< F. *lancer*, < *lance*, LANCE.] Syn.: see SEND; THROW.

laund†, *n.* A lawn; glade; dale. **launde†**.

laun'der, 1 lān'dər *or* lōn'dər; 2 lān'der *or* ląn'der, *vt.* To wash and iron, as articles of clothing. [Ult. < L. *lavo*, wash.]—**laun'der-er**, *n.*—**laun'dress**, *n.* A washerwoman. —**laun'dry**, *n.* [LAUN'DRIES[Z], *pl.*] A place for washing and ironing clothes.—**laun'dry-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*].

laun'der, *n.* A trough or gutter, as of wood, for conveying water. [Contr. of ME. *lavender*, ult. < L. *lavo*, wash.]

Lau-ra'ce-æ, 1 lə-rē'sı-ī; 2 lą-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs—the laurels. It embraces 45 genera and about 900 species, mostly natives of warm climates. [< L. *laurus*, laurel.]—**lau-ra'ceous**, *a.*

lau're-ate, 1 lē'rı-ıt; 2 lą're-at. **I.** *a.* Crowned with laurel. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The poet officially invested with the title of laureate by the crown. **2.** In former times, a poet publicly crowned with laurel in recognition of his merit. [< L. *laureatus*, < *laurus*, laurel.]—**lau're-ate-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of poet laureate.

lau'rel, 1 lē'rel; 2 lą'rĕl, *n.* **1.** An evergreen shrub (*Laurus nobilis*) belonging to the Mediterranean region. **2.** Any other species of the genus *Laurus*. **3.** [U. S.] An evergreen shrub of either of two genera of the heath family, as the rhododendron. **4.** [Eng.] An evergreen cherry-tree with flowers in racemes and inedible fruit. **5.** A crown or wreath of laurel; hence, honor or distinction. Syn.: see FAME.—**lau'reled**, *a.* **1.** Crowned or decked with laurel; laureate. **2.** Overgrown with laurel. **lau'relled‡**.

Lau-ren'tian, 1 lə-ren'shən; 2 la-rĕn'shan. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the St. Lawrence river. **II.** *n.* The very ancient Archæan rocks underlying the Algonkian rocks of North America.

Lau"ri-er', 1 lō"ri-ē'; 2 lō"ri-ĕ', **Sir Wilfred** (1841–1919). A French-Canadian statesman; premier of Canada, 1896–1911.

Lau'rus, 1 lō'rus; 2 la'rūs, *n.* A genus of evergreen trees of the family *Lauraceæ.* [L., laurel-tree.]

Lau"sanne', 1 lo"zan'; 2 lo"şăn', *n.* A Swiss city (pop. 67,858), on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva.

lau'wine, 1 lou'vīn; 2 lou'vĭn, *n.* An avalanche. [G.]

la'va, 1 lā'va; 2 lä'va, *n.* Melted rock, as from a volcanic crater. [It., stream.]

La-va'ter, 1 lə-vā'tər; 2 lä-vä'ter, **Johann Kaspar** (1741–1801). A Swiss poet, mystic, and physiognomist.

lav'a-to"ry, 1 lav'ə-tō"ri; 2 lăv'a-tō"ry. **I.** *a.* Washing. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A place for washing. **2.** *Med.* A wash; lotion. [< LL. *lavatorium,* < L. *lavo,* wash.]—**la-va'tion,** *n.* A washing. **lave'ment†.**

lave¹, 1 lēv; 2 lāv, *vt.* & *vi.* [LAVED; LAV'ING.] **1.** To wash; bathe oneself. **2.** To flow or undulate gently on or against an object. [< F. *laver,* < L. *lavo,* wash.]—**la'ver¹,** *n.* A large basin to wash in.

lave², *v.* [LAVED; LAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To flow; run down in gutters, as a melting candle. **2.** To hang or drop down. **II.** *t.* **1.** To lavish. **2.** To drink or draw in. **3.** To pour or lade out; bail out. [< AS. *lafian,* pour out.]

lave, *n.* [Scot.] The rest; remainder. [< AS. *lāf.*] **lafet.**

lav'en-der, 1 lav'en-dər; 2 lăv'ĕn-der, *n.* **1.** An aromatic shrub of the mint family cultivated for its perfume and oil; also, the perfume. **2.** The color of lavender-flowers, a pale lilac. [< It. *lavanda,* a washing.]

La"ven"tie', 1 la"vaṅ"tī'; 2 lä"vän"tē', *n.* A town in N. France; scene of severe fighting in World War, 1914.

la'ver², *n.* Any edible purple seaweed or a dish prepared from it. [L., water-plant.] [Scot.] The lark.

lav'er-ock, 1 lav'er-ək *or* lav'rək; 2 lăv'er-ok *or* lăv'rok, *n.*

lav'ish, 1 lav'ish; 2 lăv'ish. **I.** *vt.* To give out profusely; squander. **II.** *a.* **1.** Spending extravagantly; prodigal. **2.** Excessive; superabundant. **3.** Wild or unrestrained. [< LAVE², *v.*] Syn.: see SQUANDER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

La"vol"sier', 1 la"vwa"zyē'; 2 lä"vwä"sye', **Antoine Laurent** (1743–1794). A French chemist; guillotined.

la-vol'ta, 1 lə-vōl'tə; 2 la-vōl'ta, *n.* Formerly, a dance somewhat like the waltz or polka. [< It. *la volta,* the turn, < L. *tile,* that, *volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* roll.] **la-volt'†;** **la-vol'to†.**

law, 1 lē; 2 la, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To contend with at law; go to law with; prosecute. **2§.** To make law or rules for; regulate. **3†.** To enact; ordain. **4†.** *O. Eng. Forest Law.* To cut off the claws and balls of (a dog's fore feet). **lawe†.** **II.** *i.* **1.** To contend at law; litigate: now colloquial. **2†.** To study law.

law, *n.* **1.** A rule of action established by recognized authority to enforce justice and prescribe duty or obligation; a legislative enactment. **2.** A system of rules or regulations recognized by men or nations or applied in courts of law. **3.** *Bib.* The Old Testament books containing the laws of Moses. **4.** Trial by legal or judicial process. **5.** Legal science; jurisprudence. **6.** The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions. Called *natural law* or a *law of nature.* **7.** A rule established by custom. **8.** A recognized rule of action. **9.** A rule of order or progress. [< AS. *lagu,* law, < *licgan,* lie.]

Syn.: canon, code, command, commandment, decree, edict, enactment, formula, mandate, order, ordinance, principle, regulation, rule, statute. *Law* in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the Ten *Commandments.* An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific for an occasion or a purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records. *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law; enactment* is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas,* municipal *ordinances,* military *orders,* army *regulations,* ecclesiastical *canons,* the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle,* whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as, Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. See JUSTICE, LEGISLATION.

—**ceremonial law** (*Script.*), law pertaining to the ceremonies of the Jewish church, as given in the Old Testament —**civil law.** **1.** The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. **2.** The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence: also so received in the State of Louisiana.—**common law,** a system of jurisprudence originating in custom or usage, as distinguished from statutory law; as, the *common law* of England.—**law of nations,** international law; the common law of nations regulating their intercourse in peace and their relations in war.—**moral law,** the divinely prescribed law regarding moral conduct; the law of right: especially, the decalog.—**natural law.** **1.** The rule of civil conduct deducible from the common reason and conscience of mankind; as, the *natural law* of self-defense. **2.** A law of nature. See LAW, 6.—**parliamentary law,** the body of rules recognized or ordained for preserving order and regulating the modes of procedure and course of debate in legislative or deliberative bodies.—**periodic law** (*Chem.*), the statement of the natural systematic classification of the elements according to their atomic weights as elaborated by Mendelejeff. See table under ELEMENT.—**Roman law,** see CIVIL LAW.—**sumptuary laws,** laws that restrict individual expenditures as to food, clothing, etc.—**law'ful,** *a.* Permitted by law; legitimate; rightful; just. Syn.: see JUST: RIGHT.—**law'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**law'ful-ness,** *n.*—**law'giv"er,** *n.* One who makes or enacts a law or laws; a legislator. **law'mak"er†.**—**law'giv"ing,** *a.* & *n.* **law'mak"ing†.**—**law'ing,** *n.* **1.** A tavern score. **2.** A going to law.—**law'less,** *a.* Unrestrained by law; unruly; rebellious; illegal; irregular; outlawed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Law, 1. Andrew Bonar (1858–), British statesman; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1916–18; born in Canada. **2. John,** of Lauriston (1671–1729). A Scottish financier; comptroller of the French finances; originated the **Mississippi Scheme** or **Bubble** in 1717 which collapsed in 1720.

law, *interj.* LA: a corruption of LORD.

lawdet, *n.* Praise.

lawk, 1 lēk; 2 lak, *interj.* [Colloq. or Prov.] A mild expression of surprize or wonder. [Cor. of LORD.] **lauk†; lawks†.**

lawn¹, 1 lōn; 2 lan, *n.* **1.** A piece of ground covered with grass kept closely mown. **2.** A glade between woods. [< F. *lande,* heath.]—**lawn'-mow"er,** *n.* A machine for clipping the grass of lawns.—**l.-tennis,** *n.* See TENNIS.

lawn², *n.* **1.** Fine thin linen cambric. **2.** *Ceram.* A fine clay sieve. [Perhaps < F. *Laon* (town near Reims).]

lawn'y¹, 1 lōn'i; 2 lan'y, *a.* Made of lawn; dressed in lawn.

lawn'y², *a.* Having a lawn; resembling a lawn.

Law'rence, 1 lō'rens; 2 la'rĕnç, *n.* **1. Sir Henry** (1806–1857), a British general in India; killed at Lucknow. **2. James** (1781–1813), an American naval captain; killed in the "Chesapeake-Shannon" fight. **3. John, 1st Lord** (1811–1879), an English administrator in India; captured Delhi. **4. Sir Thomas** (1769–1830), an English portrait-painter.

law'suit", 1 lō'siūt"; 2 la'sūt", *n.* An action in a court of law for redress of wrongs, or for enforcement of right.

law'yer, 1 lō'yer; 2 la'yer, *n.* **1.** One who is versed in law or who practises law. **2.** Specifically, in the New Testament, one who expounded the Mosaic law.

lax, 1 laks; 2 lăks, *a.* **1.** Lacking tenseness or firmness; slack; flabby; yielding. **2.** Not stringent or energetic; negligent. **3.** Wanting exactness of meaning or application. **4.** Loose in the bowels. [< L. *laxus,* loose.] Syn.: see VAGUE.—**lax'a-tiv(es.** **I.** *a. Med.* Gently purgative. **II.** *n.* A gently purgative medicine.—**lax'i-ty,** *n.* **lax'ness†.**—**lax'ly,** *adv.*

lay, 1 lē; 2 lā, *v.* [LAID; LAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lie; place or put; deposit. **2.** To dispose methodically. **3.** To construct by putting materials in place. **4.** To think, work out, or plan out. **5.** To impose, as something burdensome. **6.** To spread over a surface. **7.** To extrude and drop, as an egg. **8.** To strike or beat down; overthrow. **9.** To put to rest; calm or allay. **10.** To attribute or ascribe; impute. **11.** To bring forward or to notice; present. **12.** To make ready, as a table for a meal; put in a specified state or condition. **13.** To put or fix something on, as a covering or decoration; cover. **14.** To arrange properly the strands of and twist them: said of a rope, cable, or the like. **15.** To bet; stake; risk. **16.** To locate, as a scene or story. **II.** *i.* **1.** To extrude and drop eggs, as fowls. **2.** *Naut.* To come or go as required; as, to *lay* aloft. **3.** To make a bet or bets. [< AS. *lecgan,* < *licgan,* lie.] Syn.: see PUT.

lay, 1 lē; 2 lā, *imp.* of LIE¹, *v.*

lay, *a.* Pertaining to the laity; non-professional; inexperienced. [< Gr.LL.F *laikos,* < *laos,* people.]

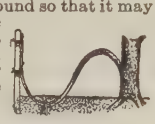
lay¹, *n.* **1.** The manner in which something lies or is placed; relative arrangement. **2.** A line of work. **3.** A definite quantity of yarn or thread. **4.** The swinging beam or batten of a loom. **5.** A profit or share of profits.—**lay'-fig"ure,** *n.* **1.** A model to hang drapery upon, etc., for artists' use. **2.** Hence, a mere puppet.

lay², *n.* A song, ballad, or narrative poem. [< F. *lai,* song.] Syn.: see SONG.

La'ya-mon, 1 lä'yə-[*or* lē'ə-]mən; 2 lä'ya-[*or* lä'a-]mŏn, *n.* An English priest and chronicler; lived about 1200.

Lay'ard, 1 lē'ərd; 2 lā'ard, **Sir Austen Henry** (1817–1894). An English diplomat, traveler, and archeologist.

lay'er, 1 lē'ər; 2 lā'er. **I.** *vt. Hort.* To propagate by bending a living shoot down under the ground so that it may strike root and become a separate plant. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which lays. **2.** A single horizontal thickness of a course, stratum, or coat. **3.** A shoot or twig laid in the ground to take root. See LAYER, *v.* **4.** In leather-working, a welt. **5.** In tanning, a pit in which hides are soaked in layers. **6.** An artificial oyster-bed.—**lay'er-ing,** *n.*



Method of Layering.

lay'man, 1 lē'mən; 2 lā'man, *n.* [LAY'MEN, *pl.*] One of the laity; a man not belonging to the clergy or other profession.

layte†, *n.* Lightning.

la'zar, 1 lē'zər; 2 lā'zar, *n.* One afflicted with a loathsome disease; a leper. [< Gr. *Lazaros* (*Luke* xvi, 20).] —**laz"a-ret'to,** *n.* **1.** A pest-house or pest-ship for diseased persons. **2.** A quarantine building. **laz'a-ret"†; la'zar-house"†.**—**la'zar-like",** *a.* Covered with sores; leprous. **la'zar-lyt.**

Laz'a-rus, 1 laz'ə-rus; 2 lăz'a-rŭs, *n. Bib.* (1) The brother of Martha and Mary; raised by Jesus from the dead. *John* xi. (2) A sick beggar in the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. *Luke* xvi, 20, etc.

laz'u-li, 1 laz'yu-lai; 2 lăz'yu-lī, *n.* Same as LAPIS LAZULI.

laz'u-lite, 1 laz'yu-lait; 2 lăz'yu-līt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, azure-blue, brittle aluminum phosphate crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< LL. *lazulus,* < Ar. *lazward,* azure.] **blue spar†; lapis lazuli†.**

la'zy, 1 lē'zi; 2 lā'zy, *a.* [LA'ZI-ER; LA'ZI-EST.] **1.** Indisposed to exertion; indolent; slothful. **2.** Moving or acting slowly or heavily; sluggish. [< L.^{OF} *laxus,* loose.] Syn.: see IDLE.—**la'zi-ly,** *adv.*—**la'zi-ness,** *n.*

laz"za-ro'ni, 1 laz"ə-rō'ni *or* (*It.*) lad"za-rō'nī; 2 lăz"a-rō'ni *or* (*It.*) lăd"zä-rō'nī, *n. pl.* [-NE, 1 -nē; 2 -ne, *sing.*] Neapolitan idlers or beggars. [It., beggar, < *lazzaro,* leper.]

lb. [LBS., *pl.*], *abbr.* [L.] *Libra* (pound).—**L. C.,** *abbr.* Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor, Lower Canada.—**l. c.,** *abbr.* Left center, letter of credit, *loco citato* (L., in the place cited), lower case.—**L. C. J.,** *abbr.* Lord Chief Justice.—**l. c. m.,** *abbr.* Least common multiple.—**L. D.,** *abbr.* Lady Day, Light Dragoons, Low Dutch.—**Ldp., Lp.,** *abbr.* Ladyship, lordship. [meadow.]

lea, 1 lī; 2 lē, *n.* A grassy field or plain. [< AS. *leăh,*

lea., *abbr.* League, leave.

leach, 1 līch; 2 lēch. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* To wash by draining, as wood-ashes; come away by draining. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wood-ashes, through which water passes, carrying away the soluble portions. **2.** The vessel in which ashes, etc., are leached. **leach'-tub"‡. 3.** The act or process of leaching. **4.** The solution obtained by leaching. [< AS. *leccan,* wet.]—**leach'y,** *a.* Pervious; porous.

lead[1], 1 līd; 2 lēd, *v.* [LED; LEAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To guide by drawing along or going before. **2.** Hence, to guide by instruction or counsel. **3.** To have the direction of; control. **4.** To move in advance of. **5.** To induce; allure. **6.** To conduct in a certain course. **7.** To guide one's course through. **8.** To indicate by going before. **9.** To compel (one) to go through; draw or drag (one) through or into; as he *led* me a dance. **10.** In cards, etc., to play first in a round. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as guide; have charge or management. **2.** To extend or reach; afford a passage. **3.** To be guided or led. **4.** To make the first play at cards, etc. [< AS. *lædan,* lead, < *lĕdhan,* go.]

Syn.: be at the head of, conduct, convey, direct, escort, excel, go before, guide, head, outstrip, precede, surpass. See ACTUATE; DRAW; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; PRECEDE.—Ant.: ape, chase, come after, come behind, copy, follow, go after, go behind, imitate, obey, pursue, succeed.—Prep.: lead *by* the hand; *in, from,* or *out of* the way; lead *to* a result, *into* a snare, *up to* a conclusion, *away from, out of* danger, *through* perils.

lead[2], 1 led; 2 lĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* [LEAD'ED; LEAD'ING.] **1.** To cover, fasten, fit, etc., with lead. **2.** *Print.* To separate, as lines of type, with thin lead. **3.** *Ceram.* To glaze with powdered metallic lead ore. **II.** *i.* To clog or fill up with lead.—**lead'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Separated by leads, as type. **2.** Set in or covered with lead or graphite.

lead[1], 1 līd; 2 lēd, *n.* **1.** Position in advance or at the head; priority; also, the distance, time, etc., by which anything precedes. **2.** The act of leading or conducting; guidance. **3.** In cards, etc., the right to play first in a round; the card, piece, or suit played first. **4.** A way or passage. **5.** *Mining.* A lode. **6.** *Naut.* The course of a rope. **7.** *Elec.* A main conductor. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.

lead[2], 1 led; 2 lĕd, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A soft, heavy, inelastic, malleable, ductile, bluish-gray metallic element. **2.** Any one of various articles made of lead or its alloys. (1) *Print.* A thin strip of type-metal or brass used in composition. (2) A mass of lead used for sounding at sea. (3) Leaden sheets or plates used for covering roofs. **3.** Graphite. **black lead‡. 4.** A mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxid. **white lead‡.** [< AS. *leăd,* lead.]—**lead'-pen"cil,** *n.* A pencil made of black lead or graphite, incased in wood, paper, etc.

lead'en, 1 led'n; 2 lĕd'n, *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the color of lead. **2.** Heavy; dull; oppressive.

lead'er, 1 līd'ər; 2 lēd'er, *n.* **1.** One who leads or conducts; a guide; commander. **2.** That which leads, precedes, or occupies a chief place, as the foremost horse or one of the foremost pair of a team, etc. **3.** A tendon or sinew. **4.** The chief editorial article of a newspaper. **5.** [Cant.] An article of merchandise offered at a special price to attract customers. Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.

—**lead'er-ship,** *n.* Guidance. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.

lead'ing, 1 līd'iŋ; 2 lēd'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having priority or influence; chief. **2.** Drawing attention, desire, or custom. **3.** Furnishing a lead or precedence. Syn.: see FIRST. **II.** *n.* A directing or guiding influence. — **lead'ing-staff"§,** *n.* The baton of a military commander.—**l.-strings,** *n. pl.* **1.** Strings by which children are supported when learning to walk. **2.** Hence, guidance or restraint, especially when obnoxious.

leaf[1], 1 līf; 2 lēf, *vi.* To put forth or produce leaves.

leaf, *n.* [LEAVES, *pl.*] **1.** A lateral appendage of the stem of a plant, commonly broad, flat, and thin, and of a green color. **2.** Something resembling this, as one of the folds forming a book, a hinged or sliding part of a table or door, or a thin sheet of metal. [< AS. *leăf.*]—**to turn over a new leaf,** to change one's ways or conduct, especially for the better.—**leaf'age,** *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.—**leaf'-bud",** *n.* A bud that develops into a leafy branch only.—**leafed,** *a.* Having leaves.—**leaf'-in"sect,** *n.* Same as PHYLLIUM.—**leaf'less,** *a.* Having no leafage.—**leaf'let,** *n.* **1.** A little leaf. **2.** A small printed leaf; a tract; also, a small, unstitched folding circular.—**leaf'-stalk",** *n.* A petiole.—**leaf'y,** *a.* [LEAF'I-ER; LEAF'I-EST.] Abounding in leaves—**leaf'i-ness,** *n.*

league, **leag**[§], 1 līg; 2 lēg, *vt. & vi.* [LEAGUED; LEAGU'ING.] To join in a league; combine; form a confederation: commonly followed by *with.*

league[1], *n.* An alliance, as of persons or states, for mutual support in a common cause. [< F. *ligue,* < L. *ligo,* bind.] Syn.: see ALLIANCE.

league[2], *n.* A measure of distance, varying from about 2.42 to 4.6 English statute miles. The marine league in common use equals three geographic miles. [< LL.^{OF} *lega, leuca,* a Gallic mile.]

lea'guer†, *vt.* To beleaguer; besiege.

lea'guer[1], 1 lī'gər; 2 lē'ger, *n.* **1**§. A siege. **2**‖. The camp of a besieging force; also, any military camp. **3**‖. An old campaigner. [< D. *leger,* camp.]

lea'guer[2], *n.* A member of a league.

Le'ah, 1 lī'ə; 2 lē'a, *n.* The elder daughter of Laban; one or the wives of Jacob. *Gen.* xxix, 16.

leak, 1 līk; 2 lēk. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To let (a liquid, etc.) enter or escape undesignedly. **2.** To pass in or out accidentally, as a liquid. **II.** *n.* **1.** An opening that permits the unintended entrance or escape of a fluid, of electric current, etc. **2.** Leakage. [Cp. D. *lek,* G. *leck,* Ice. *leki.*] —**to spring a leak,** to spring open, part, or crack, so as to let in water: properly *spring aleak.*—**leak'age,** *n.* The act of leaking, the quantity that leaks, or an allowance for loss by leaking.—**leak'y,** *a.* [LEAK'I-ER; LEAK'I-EST.] **1.** Having a leak or leaks. **2.** [Colloq.] Tattling.—**leak'i-ness,** *n.*

leal, 1 līl; 2 lēl, *a.* [Poet., Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** True-hearted; loyal; faithful. **2.** True; actual.—**land of the leal,** land of the faithful; heaven.—**leal'-heart"ed,** *a.*

lean, 1 līn; 2 lēn, *vt. & vi.* [LEANED or LEANT; LEAN'ING.] **1.** To bend or cause to bend or incline from an erect position; rest for support; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To have a mental inclination. **3.** To depart from a straight line or course. [< AS. *hlinian.*]

Syn.: bear, confide, depend, recline, rely, repose, rest, support oneself, trust. See INCLINE; REST.—Prep.: lean *against* a wall, *on* or *upon* a staff; *to* or *toward* pacification.

—**lean'-to",** *n.* A building having a single-pitched roof with its apex against an adjoining wall or building; a shed.

lean[1], 1 līn; 2 lēn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from or lacking fat; lank; thin. **2.** Lacking in richness, productiveness, or other desirable qualities. **3.** Manifesting thinness, or attended by want. **II.** *n.* Flesh or muscle without fat; lean meat. [< AS. *hlæne,* lean.] Syn.: see MEAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

COMMON AMERICAN LEAVES.

1. Horse-chestnut. 2. Black ash. 3. Sugar-maple. 4. Honey-locust. 5. Shingle-oak. 6. Fragrant crab. 7. Basswood. 8. Wild black cherry. 9. Shagbark hickory. 10. Box-elder. 11. Canoe-birch. 12. Lombardy poplar. 13. American plum. 14. White elm. 15. Chestnut.

lean[2], *n.* A leaning; inclination.

Le-an'der, 1 lī-an'dər; 2 lē-ăn'der, *n. Gr. Myth.* The lover of Hero, who nightly swam the Hellespont to meet her, till drowned in the attempt, when she cast herself into the sea.

leap, 1 līp; 2 lēp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LEAPED or LEAPT; LEAP'ING.] To spring over or off the ground; jump; move by or as by bounds; cause to bound; as, to *leap* a horse over a fence. **II.** *n.* The act of leaping; a bound; space passed over in leaping. [< AS. *hlŷp*, < *hleāpan*, leap.]

Syn.: (verb) bounce, bound, caper, dance, frisk, gambol, hop, jump, skip, spring, vault.—Prep.: leap *off* or *from* the bank; *into* the water; *out of* the chair; *over* the fence; *through* the window; *amid*, *among*, or *in among* the enemy; *upon* a rock; *upon* a foe.—**leap'-frog",** *n.* A boys' game in which one puts his hands on the back of another and leaps over him.—**l.-year,** *n.* In the calendar, a year of 366 days; every fourth year, in which February has 29 days. **bis-sex'tile year†.** —**leap'er,** *n.* One who or that which leaps, as salmon.

Lear, 1 lir; 2 lēr, *n.* The hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of *King Lear*, a legendary king of Britain, driven insane by the ingratitude of his elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, between whom he had divided his kingdom; then cared for by the youngest, Cordelia, whom he had disinherited.

learn, } 1 lûrn; 2 lĕrn, *vt. & vi.* [LEARNED, LERND[P], or
lern[P], } LEARNT; LEARN'ING.] **1.** To gain knowledge of or skill in; acquire knowledge or skill. **2.** To teach: formerly common, now disused. [< AS. *leornian*, learn.]

Syn.: acquire, commit, get, inform, instruct, know, master, memorize, teach, train. *Learn* refers to the process of getting knowledge, *know* to the result. What we once thoroughly *learn* we *know*. See ACQUIRE; GAIN; KNOW. Compare KNOWLEDGE.—Ant.: forget, lose, miss, pass, pass by, pass over, skip.—Prep.: learn *from* a master, *from* a book; *by* rote; *by* heart; *for* a purpose.—**learn'ed,** *pa.* Possessed of learning; erudite. **-ly,** *adv.*—**learn'er,** *n.*

learn'ing, *n.* Knowledge obtained by study or from instruction; scholarship; erudition.

Syn.: education, erudition, instruction, knowledge, lore, scholarship, study, training, tuition. *Knowledge* and *learning* tell nothing of mental development apart from the capacity to acquire and remember, and nothing whatever of that moral development which is included in *education* in its fullest and noblest sense; *learning*, too, may be acquired by one's unaided industry, but any full *education* must be the result in great part of *instruction*, *training*, and personal association. *Study* is emphatically what one does for himself, and in which *instruction* and *tuition* can only point the way, encourage the student to advance, and remove obstacles; vigorous, persevering *study* is one of the best elements of *training*. *Study* is also used in the sense of the thing studied, a subject to be mastered by *study*, a studious pursuit. *Lore* is used only in poetic or elevated style, for accumulated *knowledge*, as of a people or age, or in a general sense for *learning* or *erudition*. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, real or supposed, derived from persons, books, or observation; it is regarded as casual and haphazard. *Learning* is much higher than *information*, being wide and systematic *knowledge*, the result of long, assiduous study; *erudition* is recondite *learning* secured only by extraordinary industry, opportunity, and ability. See EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE; SCIENCE; WISDOM.—Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy. See synonyms for IGNORANT.

lease, 1 līs; 2 lēs. **I.** *vt.* [LEASED[t], LEAST[S]; LEAS'ING.] **1.** To grant the possession and profits of (lands or tenements) for a period; let. **2.** To take possession of or hold under a lease. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contract for the letting of land, etc., for rent; also, such letting. **2.** Any tenure by permission, or its duration. [< F. *laisser*, leave, < L. *laxo*, loosen.]—**leas'a-bl**(ĕr, *a.*—**lease'hold",** *n.* A tenure held by a lease.—**lease'hold"er,** *n.*

leash, 1 lĭsh; 2 lēsh. **I.**[t] *vt.* To bind or hold by a leash. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line or thong, as for holding a dog, etc. **2.** A brace and a half; three creatures of like kind, as greyhounds; three in general. [< L.[P] *laxa*, *laxus*, loose.]

leas'ing‖, 1 līs'ĭŋ; 2 lēs'ing, *n.* Lying, or a lie; falsehood. [< AS. *leāsung*, < *leās*, false.]

least, 1 list; 2 lēst. **I.** *a. superl.* Smallest in size, value, etc. **II.** *adv. superl.* In the lowest or smallest degree. [< AS. *lǣst*, ult. < *lǣs*, less.]

leath'er, 1 leth'ər; 2 lĕth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or change into leather. **2.** To furnish with leather; apply leather to. **3.** [Colloq.] To flog or beat with or as with a leather thong. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To beat or strike; flog.

leath'er, } 1 leth'ər; 2 lĕth'er, *n.* The skin or hide of an
leth'er[S], } animal, when tanned or dressed for use. [< AS. *lether*, leather.]—**patent leather,** japanned or lacquered leather.—**leath'er-back",** *n.* The soft-shelled turtle of warm seas, having the carapace flexible like leather. It sometimes exceeds 1,600 pounds in weight.—**leath'er-coat",** *n.* A russet apple.—**leath"er-ette',** *n.* A paper or cloth imitation of leather.—**leath'er-head",** *n.* A stupid person; blockhead.—**leath'ern,** *a.* Made of leather.—**leath'er-y,** *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

leave[1], } 1 lĭv; 2 lēv, *v.* [LEFT; LEAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To
leav[P], } allow to continue in any place or condition. **2.** To depart from; quit. **3.** To end one's connection with. **4.** To let alone; abandon. **5.** To submit for consideration or approval; refer. **6.** To put in a place and let remain; deliver. **7.** To part from at death; bequeath. **8.** To desist from; make an end of; cease. **II.** *i.* To go away; depart; discontinue. [< AS. *lǣfan*, leave.]

Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE.—**leav'er,** *n.*

leave[2], *vt.* To grant leave to; permit: usually followed by an indirect personal object and an infinitive with *to;* also often vulgarly used for *let* with *o* omitted; as, *leave* him go. [< AS. *lāfan*, < *leāf*, license.]

leave[3], *vi.* [LEAVED; LEAV'ING.] To put forth leaves.—**leaved,** *a.* Having a leaf, leaves, or folds.

leave, *n.* **1.** Permission given to do something otherwise forbidden or unlawful. **2.** Liberty to go or to be absent. **3.** A departure; parting. **leave'-tak"ing‡.** [< AS. *leāf*, license.] Syn.: see FAREWELL; PERMISSION.

leav'en, } 1 lev'n; 2 lĕv'n. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make light by fer-
lev'en[S], } mentation. **2.** To affect in character; imbue. **II.** *n.* **1.** Fermenting dough, or anything that causes fermentation. **2.** Any influence that causes general change. [< L.[P] *levo*, raise.]

Leav'en-worth, 1 lev'n-wûrth; 2 lĕv'n-wûrth, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Kansas; pop. 16,910.

leaves, 1 livz; 2 lēvz, *n.* Plural of LEAF.

leav'ing, 1 liv'ĭŋ; 2 lēv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of departure. **2.** *pl.* Things left; scraps; refuse; offal. Syn.: see REMAINDER; WASTE.

leav'y‖, 1 liv'i; 2 lēv'y, *a.* Leafy. [Syria.

Leb'a-non, 1 leb'ə-nən; 2 lĕb'a-nŏn, *n.* A mountain range in

Le Ca"teau', 1 lə ka"tō'; 2 le eä"tō'. A town in N. France where the Americans and British defeated the Germans, Oct., 1918.

Le Ca"te"let', 1 lə ka"te"lĕ'; 2 le eä"tē"le'. French village, N. of St. Quentin, where American troops defeated the Germans, Sept. 29–Oct. 1, 1918.

lech'er, 1 lech'ər; 2 lĕch'er, *n.* A habitually lewd or excessively sensual man. [< OF. *lecheor*, < Old S. *leccōn*, lick.] —**lech'er-ous,** *a.* Given to or characterized by lewdness or lust. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**lech'er-y,** *n.* **1.** Free indulgence in lust; gross sensuality. **2.** Selfish pleasure.

Leck'y, 1 lek'i; 2 lĕk'y, **William Edward Hartpole** (1838–1903). An Irish historian, statesman, and philosopher.

Le-conte' de Lisle, 1 lə-kōnt' də lĭl; 2 le-cônt' de lĭl. **Charles Marie René** (1818–1894). A French poet.

Le Creu"sot', 1 krū"sō'; 2 erû"sō'. A town in central France, where the Le Creusot gun is made.

lect., *abbr.* Lecture.

lec'tern, 1 lek'tərn; 2 lĕc'tern, *n.* A reading-desk from which the Scripture lessons of various church services are chanted or read. [< OF. *lettrun*, < LL. *lectrum*, < *lego*, read.]

lec'tion, 1 lek'shən; 2 lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A lesson appointed to be read in church service. **2.** A variation in the text of an author. [< L. *lectio(n-)*, < *lego*, read.]—**lec'tion-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A book or a table of lessons for church service.

lec'tor, 1 lek'tər; 2 lĕc'tor, *n.* A reader; specif., one who reads lessons in a church or lectures in a university. [L., reader, < *lego*, read.]

lec'ture, 1 lek'chur *or* -tiur; 2 lĕc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LEC'TURED; LEC'TUR-ING.] To deliver lectures to; reprimand; deliver a formal discourse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A discourse read or pronounced, as for instruction. **2.** A formal reproof. **3.** [Eng. Univ.] A tutor's or professor's instruction. [F., < L. *lego*, read.]—**lec'tur-er,** *n.* One who lectures, as an instructor who delivers formal discourses. —**lec'ture-ship,** *n.* A foundation for or office of lecturing.

led, *imp. & pp.* of LEAD, *v.*

Le'da, 1 lī'də; 2 lē'da, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Tyndareus; deceived by Zeus in the form of a swan.

ledge, 1 lej; 2 lĕdg, *n.* A shelf, or a projecting part, as of rock, of a building, etc. [< √ of LIE, *v.*, recline.]

ledg'er, 1 lej'ər; 2 lĕdg'er, *a.* Light. See LEGER.

ledg'er, *n.* **1.** The chief book of accounts among merchants, which shows the condition of each account. **2.** Something, as a bar, stone, or the like, that is made to lie flat or stay in a fixed position. [< √ of LIE, recline.]

lee, 1 lī; 2 lē. **I.** *a. Naut.* Pertaining to the side opposite to that from which the wind blows; as, a *lee* shore. **II.** *n.* **1.** The direction opposite that from which the wind comes; the side sheltered, or that shelters, from wind. **2.** A shelter afforded by any object in a wind. [< AS. *hleō*, shelter.]—**lee shore,** the shore on the lee side of a ship.—**lee tide,** a tide running with the wind.

Lee, *n.* **1. Fitzhugh** (1835–1905), an American soldier and statesman; Confederate general; brigadier-general, U. S. A., 1901. **2. Francis Lightfoot** (1734–1797), an American patriot; statesman; signed Declaration of Independence. **3. Henry,** "Lighthorse Harry" (1756–1818), a cavalry officer in the American Revolution. **4. Richard Henry** (1732–1794), an American patriot and orator; signed the Declara-

tion of Independence. **5. Robert Edward** (1807–1870), son of Henry; commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies, 1862–1865.

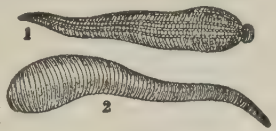
leech[1]‡, 1 liċh; 2 lēch, *vt.* To bleed with leeches. [< AS. *læcnan*, < *lǣce*; see LEECH[1], *n.*]—**leech'er**, *n.*

leech[2]‖‡, *vt.* To treat with medicine; heal. [< LEECH[1], *v.*]—**leech'ing**, *n.*

leech[2a], *v.* & *n.* Same as LEACH[1].

leech[1], *n.* A physician; doctor. [< AS. *lǣce*, perhaps < *lāc*, medicine.] **lechet**.

leech[2], *n.* **1.** An aquatic worm used for drawing blood; bloodsucker. **2.** Hence, figuratively, one who draws upon or appropriates or filches the substance or wealth of others. **3.** A blood-drawing apparatus, as a scarifier. **artificial leech**‡. [< AS. *lǣce*.]



Leech.
1. Common leech. 2. Medicinal leech.

leech[3], 1 liċh; 2 lēch, *n.* *Naut.* The edge of a square sail; after edge of a fore-and-aft sail. [< Ice. *lik.*]

leed†, *n.* Lead.

Leeds, 1 līdz; 2 lēdş, *n.* A borough (pop. 458,320) in central northern England; extensive woolen manufactures.

leef†, *adv.* Same as LIEF.—**lev'er**, *adv. comp.* Liefer.

leek, 1 lik; 2 lēk, *n.* A culinary herb closely allied to the onion. [< AS. *leāc*, leek.]

leer, 1 lir; 2 lēr, *vt.* & *vi.* To look obliquely, slyly, or with a leer, allure [AS. *hlēor*, face.]

leer[1], *n.* A sly oblique, malicious, or amorous glance. [<

leer[2], *n.* An annealing-chamber, -oven, or -arch, as in a glass-factory. [Prob. < LIE[1], *v.*] **lear**‡.

lees, 1 liz; 2 lēş, *n. pl.* The settlings of liquor; sediment; dregs. [< F. *lie*, < LL. *lia.*]

leet, 1 lit; 2 lēt, *n.* In England, a former court of jurisdiction for petty offenses. [< AS. *læth*, district.]

lee'ward, 1 li'wərd *or* (*Naut.*) lū'ərd; 2 lē'ward *or* (*Naut.*) lu'ard. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the direction in which the wind blows. **II.** *n.* The direction toward which the wind blows. **III.** *adv.* Toward the lee. **lee'ward-ly**‡.

Lee'ward Is'lands. **1.** A group of W. Indian islands, including Porto Rico and the islands W. of it. **2.** A chain of islands W. of Trinidad. **3.** A British federal island colony in the W. Indies, consisting of Dominica, St. Kitts, and others.

lee'way", *n.* **1.** The drift of a vessel to leeward. **2.** Hence, a falling behind or away from a set course.

left, 1 left; 2 lēft, *imp.* & *pp.* of LEAVE, *v.*

left, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to that side of the human body which is toward the north when facing sunrise: opposite to *right*. **2.** Situated on the left-hand side. [< AS. *left*, weak.]—**left bank of a river**, the bank to the left of a person who is facing down the river.

left, *n.* **1.** The left side or half of the body. **2.** In European countries, the liberal or democratic party, usually occupying the left side of the deliberative assembly.

left'-hand", *a.* **1.** Situated on the left side. **2.** Turning, opening, or swinging to the left.—**left'-hand"ed**, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger or more dexterous than the right. **2.** Done with the left hand; turning or moving from right to left; adapted for use by the left hand, as a tool. **3.** Hence, in general, clumsy; awkward. **4.** Without sincerity; indirect. **5.** Turning oppositely to the motion of the hands of a clock.—**left'-hand"edness**, *n.*—**left'-hand"er**, *n.* **1.** One who is left-handed. **2.** A left-handed blow, as in boxing.

leg, 1 leg; 2 lēg, *n.* **1.** A limb of an animal used for supporting the body and for walking; especially, in man, the part of the lower limb between knee and ankle. **2.** Something that resembles a leg. **3.** Hence, anything that gives support. **4.** That portion of a nether garment or stocking which covers the leg. **5.** *Naut.* The distance run by a vessel on one tack. [< Ice. *leggr*, leg.]

Leg., *abbr.* Legal, legate, *legato* (It., smoothly), *legit* (L., he reads), *legunt* (L., they read).—**Leg., Legis.**, *abbr.* Legislative, Legislature.

leg'a-cy, 1 leg'ə-si; 2 lēg'a-çy, *n.* **1.** Something left by will; a bequest. **2.** Hence, anything, as a characteristic, derived from an ancestor. [< L. *legatum*, < *lego*, bequeath.]

le'gal, 1 lī'gəl; 2 lē'gal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or according to law; lawful. **2.** That may be remedied by a resort to law. [< F. *légal*, < L. *legalis*, < *lex* (*leg-*), law.]—**le-gal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The condition of being legal; conformity to law.—**le'gal-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To give the authority of law to. **2.** To interpret, as the Scriptures, according to the letter rather than the spirit.—**le"gal-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**le'gal-ly**, *adv.* According to law; lawfully.

leg'ate, 1 leg'ıt; 2 lĕg'at, *n.* **1.** An ambassador; envoy. **2.** A representative of the Pope in various functions. [< L. *legatus*, < *lego*, send.] Syn.: see DELEGATE.—**leg'ate-ship**, *n.*—**leg'a-tin(e)s**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a legate. **leg'an-tine**‡. [legacy.

leg"a-tee', 1 leg"ə-tī': 2 lĕg"a-tē', *n.* The recipient of a

le-ga'tion, 1 ı-gē'shən; 2 le-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deputing or delegating. **2.** A diplomatic mission, or the persons composing it. **3.** The official residence of the chief of a diplomatic mission. [< L. *legatio(n-)*, < *lego*, send.]

le-ga'to, 1 le-gā'to; 2 lē-gä'to, *adv.* *Mus.* In a smooth, connected manner: opposed to *staccato*. [It., < L. *ligo*, tie.]

le-ga'tor, 1 ı-gē'tor; 2 le-gā'tŏr, *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy; a testator.

leg'end, 1 lej'end; 2 lĕġ'ĕnd, *n.* **1.** A narrative based chiefly on tradition; fable; myth. **2.** A motto or inscription, as under a picture. **3.** The musical expression of a story, without words. [< F. *légende*, < L. *lego*, read.] Syn.: see FICTION.—**leg'end-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of legends; fabulous.

Le-gendre', 1 le-ǯändr'; 2 le-zhändr', **Adrian Marie** (1752–1833). A French mathematician.

leg'er, 1 lej'ər; 2 lĕġ'er, *a.* Light and fine, as a line. [< F. *léger*, < L. *levis*, light.]—**leger lines**, in music, lines added above or below the usual staff to extend its compass.—**l. space**, a space included between two leger lines.—**le-ger'i-ty**†, *n.* Lightness; alertness.

leg'er-de-main", 1 lej'ər-dı-mēn"; 2 lĕġ'er-de-mān", *n.* A deceptive performance that depends upon dexterity; sleight of hand. [< F. *léger*, light, + *de*, of, + *main*, hand.] [bow-*legged*.

legged, 1 legd *or* leg'ed; 2 lĕgd *or* lĕġ'ĕd, *a.* Having legs; as,

leg'ging, 1 leg'ıŋ; 2 lĕġ'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg; long gaiter: chiefly in the plural. **leg'gin**‡.

Leg'horn, 1 leg'hôrn; 2 lĕġ'hôrn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Leghorn, Italy. **2.** [L- *or* l-] Made of Leghorn straw. —**Leghorn plait**, a plait of Leghorn straw of which bonnets and hats are made.—**L. straw**, the straw of a variety of wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) or, according to some, an allied species between wheat and barley, spelt (*Triticum Spelta*).

leg'horn[1], *n.* **1.** A fine plait of Leghorn straw, used for making bonnets and hats. **2.** A bonnet or hat made of this plait. **3.** [L-] A breed of domestic fowls. [< *Leghorn* (the city), < It. *Livorno*, < L. *Liburnus.*]

Leg'horn[2], 1 leg'hôrn; 2 lĕġ'hôrn, *n.* A province (133 sq. m.; pop. 135,765) and its capital, a seaport (pop. 108,600), W. Italy. **Li-vor'no**‡ [It.].

leg'i-ble, } 1 lej'ı-bl; 2 lĕġ'i-bl, *a.* That may be read with
leg'i-bl[E], } ease, or discovered or discerned from evident indications. [< L. *lego*, read.]—**leg"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **leg'i-bl(e-ness**‡.—**leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

le'gion, 1 lī'jən; 2 lē'gon, *n.* **1.** A body of Roman soldiers, of 4,500 to 6,000 men, at different periods. **2.** One of various other military organizations of other countries; a military force: in the latter sense, usually in the plural **3.** A great number; multitude. **4.** *Zool.* A group of animals usually ranking between a class and an order. [OF., < L. *legio(n-)*, < *lego*, gather.] Syn.: see ARMY.

—**le'gion-a-ry**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a legion. **2.** Innumerable. **II.** *n.* A soldier of a legion.

leg'is-late, 1 lej'ıs-lēt; 2 lĕġ'is-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** [U. S.] To bring about by legislation. **2.** To make laws.—**leg"is-la'tion**, *n.* Enactment of laws.

Syn.: code, economy, jurisprudence, law, polity. A *code* is a system of *laws*; *jurisprudence* is the science of *law*, or a system of *laws* scientifically considered, classed, and interpreted; *legislation*, primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of statutes enacted by a legislative body; an *economy* is a body of *laws* and regulations, with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part; as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence*, British *legislation*, the Mosaic *economy*. The Mosaic *economy* is known also as the Mosaic *law*, and we speak of the English common *law*, or the *law* of nations. *Polity* (Gr. *politeia*, from *polis*, a city) signifies the form, constitution, or method of government of a nation, state, church, or other institution; in usage it differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system itself, while *economy* applies especially to the method of administration or to the system as administered; an *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with especial reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars, while *polity* has more reference to broad principles. *Law*, as a collective noun, includes not only all special *laws*, but the principles on which they are based.

—**leg'is-la"tiv(e)s**, *a.* Pertaining to legislation or to a legislature; having power to legislate.—**leg'is-la"tor**, *n.* A lawgiver; member of a legislature.

leg'is-la"ture, 1 lej'ıs-lā"chur *or* -tiur; 2 lĕġ'is-lā"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A body of men empowered to make laws

for a state; specifically [U. S.], the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress. [< L. *lex* (gen. *legis*), law, + LL. *latura*, a bearing.]

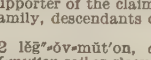
le'gist, 1 lī'jist; 2 lē'gist, *n.* One learned or skilled in the law; a writer on law; lawyer. [< F. *legiste*, < LL. *legista*, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law.] **le'gist-er†.**

le-git'i-mate, 1 lı-jit'ı-mēt; 2 le-ǧit'i-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT"-ED[4]; -MAT"ING.] To make legitimate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the sanction of law or custom; in accord with legal or logical requirements. **2.** Born in wedlock; genuine. [< L. *legitimus*, lawful.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**le-git'i-ma-cy,** *n.* The condition or quality of being legitimate.—**le-git'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*—**le-git'i-mate-ness,** *n.*—**le-git"i-ma'tion,** *n.* The act of making legitimate.

le-git'i-mist, 1 lı-jit'ı-mist; 2 le-ǧit'i-mist, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority or supports a certain authority as legitimate; specifically, in France, a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, descendants of Louis XIV. **le-git'i-ma-tist†.**

leg"-of-mut'ton, 1 leg"-ov-mut'ən; 2 lĕǧ"-ŏv-mŭt'on, *a.* Shaped like a leg of mutton; as a *leg-of-mutton* sail or sleeve.

leg'ume, 1 leg'yum; 2 lĕǧ'yum, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the bean family. **2.** *Bot.* A 1-celled 2-valved seed-vessel or pod formed of a simple pistil having the seeds arranged along the inner or ventral suture. [< F. *légume*, < L. *legumen*, < *lego*, gather.] — **le-gu'mi-nous,** *a.* Pertaining to the bean family; producing legumes. **le-gu'mi-nose†.**



Legume of the Pea.

Leib'nitz, 1 laip'nits; 2 līp'nits, **Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von** (1646–1716). A German mathematician and philosopher.—**Leib-nitz'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Leib-nitz'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Leices'ter, 1 les'tər; 2 lĕs'ter, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1533–1588), Robert Dudley, favorite of Queen Elizabeth. **2.** A borough and market-town in central England; pop. 234,190.

Lei'den, *n.* Same as LEYDEN.

leig'er†, *n.* A resident ambassador. **lieg'er†.**

Leigh'ton, 1 lī'tən; 2 le'ton, **Frederick, Lord** (1830–1896). A British painter; president of the Royal Academy.

Lein'ster, 1 len'stər; 2 lĕn'ster, *n.* A province in S. E. Ireland; 7,622 sq. m.; pop. 1,162,000.

Leip'zig, 1 lcip'SIH *or* (*Eng.*) -sik; 2 līp'sih *or* (*Eng.*) -sik, *n.* A historic university city (pop. 604,380) of Saxony, Germany; the Allies defeated the French, Oct. 16–19, 1813.

lei'sure, 1 lī'zur *or* leş'ur; 2 lē'zhur *or* lĕzh'ur. **I.** *a.* Free from occupation; spare; unoccupied. **II.** *n.* **1.** Freedom from necessary occupation; spare time. **2.** Time available, as for some particular purpose. [< F. *loisir*, < OF. *leistr*, be permitted, < L. *licet*, it is lawful.]—**lei'sure-ly.** **I.** *a.* Done at leisure; deliberate; slow. **II.** *adv.* At leisure; deliberately.—**lei'sure-li-ness,** *n.*

Leith, 1 līth; 2 lēth, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial seaport district of Edinburgh, S. E. Scotland; pop. 84,000.

Le'ly, 1 lī'li; 2 lē'ly, **Sir Peter** (1618–1680). A Dutch-English painter, employed by Charles I. and Charles II.

le'mant, 1 lī'mən; 2 lē'man, *n.* A sweetheart; mistress. [< AS. *leōf mann*, dear person.] **lem'mant.**

Le'man, 1 lī'mən; 2 lē'man, **Lake.** See GENEVA, LAKE.

Lem'berg, 1 lem'berH; 2 lĕm'bĕrH, *n.* A fortified manufacturing city, capital of Galicia; pop. 206,100; entered by the Russians, 1914; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, June 22, 1915.

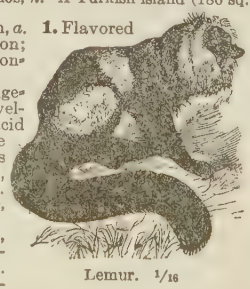
lem'ma, 1 lem'ə; 2 lĕm'a, *n.* **1.** A subject or theme assumed for treatment, as in verse. **2.** *Math.* A subsidiary proposition employed as an auxiliary in demonstrating another one. **3.** *Logic.* A proposition assumed to be true. [L., < Gr. *lēmma*, anything taken, < *lambanō*, take.]

lem'ming, 1 lem'iŋ; 2 lĕm'ing, *n.* One of several small Arctic rodents with a short tail and furry feet. [Norw.]

Lem'nos, 1 lem'nes; 2 lĕm'nŏs, *n.* A Turkish island (180 sq. m.), N. E. Ægean sea.

lem'on, 1 lem'ən; 2 lĕm'on, *a.* **1.** Flavored with or containing lemon; as, *lemon* pie. **2.** Lemon-colored.

lem'on, *n.* An oval orange-like fruit, with a bright-yellow thick skin and very acid pulp and juice; also, the tree that produces this fruit. [< Per.[LL+F] *limūn*, lemon.]—**lem"on-ade',** *n.* A drink of lemon-juice, water, and sugar.



Lemur. 1/16

le'mur, 1 lī'mur; 2 lē'mŭr, *n.* A small mammal related to the monkeys. Lemurs are mostly nocturnal, with fox-like faces and soft fur, and are of about the size of a cat; they are found mainly in Madagascar. [< L. *lemures*, ghosts.]—**lem'u-rine,** *a.* **lem'u-roid†.**

Lem'u-res, 1 lem'yu-rīz; 2 lĕm'yu-rēs, *n. pl.* *Rom. Muth.* Spirits who could not find rest; ghosts.

lend, 1 lend; 2 lĕnd. [LENT; LEND'ING.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To grant the temporary use of, usually without compensation, or, financially, at a stipulated rate of interest. **2.** Fig., to furnish, afford, or provide, as assistance, etc.; put at another's service; as, to *lend* a hand. **II.** *vi.* To make a loan, or be in the business of making loans. [< AS. *lǽnan*, < *lǽn*, loan.]—**lend'er,** *a.*—**lend'ing,** *n.* **1.** A thing lent; a loan; hence, an adjunct. **2.** The act of making a loan.

le'ne, 1 lī'nı; 2 lē'ne. *Phon.* **I.** *a.* Smooth; unaspirated. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any smooth unaspirated consonant. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* The smooth breathing, indicating the absence of the *h* sound. [< L. *lenis*, smooth.]

lenet, *vt.* To lend; grant.

leng'er†, *a.* Longer.—**leng'est†,** *a.* Longest.

length, 1 leŋth; 2 lĕngth, *n.* **1.** Extension from end to end; the greatest dimension of a body. **2.** Distance measured along a line from end to end. **3.** The state of being long. **4.** Extent in point of time. **5.** A specific or understood distance; a thing of known extent. **6.** Power of extension; reach; extent. **7.** *Gram.* & *Pros.* Quantity; the quality of a vowel as being long or short, accented or unaccented. [< AS. *length*, < *lang*, long.] —**at length.** **1.** After an interval of expectation; finally; at last. **2.** At full length; without omission or contraction.

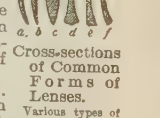
Syn.: at last. The two prepositional phrases *at last* and *at length* are quite distinct in meaning and are not, in strict usage, interchangeable. The assumption that *at length* means the same as *at last*, and is therefore superfluous, is an error. Both *at length* and *at last* presuppose long waiting; but *at last* views what comes after the waiting as a *finality*; *at length* views it as *intermediate* with reference to action or state that continues, or to results that are yet to follow; as, "I have invited him often, and *at length* he is coming"; "I have invited him often, and *at last* he has come"; "*At length* he began to recover"; "*At last* he died." "*At last* he concluded" is correct, but "*At last* he began" would seem somewhat grotesque. The distinction appears clearly in the two following quotations from Milton: "Scarce thus *at length* failed speech recovered sad." *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 357. "O, then, *at last* relent." *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 79.—**length'wise,** *adv.* In a longitudinal direction. **length'ways†.**—**length'y,** *a.* [LENGTH'I-ER; LENGTH'I-EST.] Having length; unduly long. —**length'i-ly,** *adv.*—**length'i-ness,** *n.*

length'en, 1 leŋth'n; 2 lĕngth'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or grow longer; draw out, as in pronunciation; extend the duration of; protract. Syn.: see PROTRACT; STRETCH.

le'ni-ent, 1 lī'nı-ent *or* līn'yent; 2 lē'ni-ĕnt *or* lēn'yĕnt, *a.* Not severe; inclined to clemency; merciful; mild. [< L. *lenio*, soothe, < *lenis*, soft.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE. —**le'ni-en-cy,** *n.* Mildness; lenity. **le'ni-ence†.** Syn.: see LENITY; MERCY; PATIENCE.—**le'ni-ent-ly,** *a.*—**len'i-tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to allay pain or mitigate suffering. **II.** *n.* That which soothes or mitigates; also, a laxative.—**len'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being lenient. Syn.: clemency, forbearance, gentleness, kindness, leniency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. See MERCY. —Ant.: cruelty, harshness, rigor, severity.

Le'nine, 1 lye'nin, **Nikolai Vladimir Ulyanoff** (1870–). Russian revolutionist; leader of the Bolsheviki.

lens, 1 lenz; 2 lĕnş, *n.* **1.** A piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded by two surfaces, of different curvature, generally spherical, or by one spherical or curved, and one plane surface, by which rays of light may be made to converge or to diverge. **2.** Any device for concentrating or dispersing radiation by refraction. **3.** *Anat.* A biconvex transparent body situated behind the iris of the eye. [< L. *lens*, lentil.]



a, b, c, d, e, f

Cross-sections of Common Forms of Lenses. Various types of lenses: *a*, convex-concave meniscus; *b*, plano-convex; *c*, double-convex; *d*, double-concave; *e*, plano-concave; *f*, concavo-convex meniscus.

Lens, 1 lāns; 2 lāns, *n.* A coal-mining town in N. E. France seized by Germans in 1914, and from which Canadians drove them out, Sept., 1918.

lent, 1 lent; 2 lĕnt, *imp.* & *pp.* of LEND.

Lent, *n.* A fast of forty days (excluding Sundays), observed annually, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, by the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and other churches, as a season of penitence and self-denial. [< LENTEN.]—**lent'en,** *a.* [I- or L-] Pertaining to Lent; plain; spare; meager; also, cold or chary. [< AS. *lencten*, < *lang*, long.]

len-tic'u-lar, 1 len-tik'yu-lər; 2 lĕn-tic'yu-lar, *a.* Resembling a double-convex lens; shaped like a lentil. [< L. *lenticula*, < *lens*, lentil.] **len'ti-form†.**

len'til, 1 len'tıl; 2 lĕn'til, *n.* **1.** An Old World leguminous plant with pale-blue flowers and broad pods containing edible seeds; also, the seed itself. **2.** A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. [< F. *lentille*, < L. *lenticula*, < *lens*, lentil.] **[l'en"voy'†.**

l'en"vol', 1 lăñ"vwŏ'; 2 lăñ"vwä'. Same as ENVOY[2]. [OF.]

Le'o[1], 1 lī'o; 2 lē'o, *n.* The fifth sign of the zodiac; also, a constellation in the sign Virgo. See CONSTELLATION.

Le'o[2], *n.* **1.** One of 13 popes; especially (1) **L. I., Saint,** the Great (390?–461). (2) **L. III., Saint** (750?–816); crowned Charlemagne as emperor. (3) **L. X., Giovanni de' Medici** (1475–1521); patron of the Renaissance. (4) **L. XIII., Gioacchino Pecci** (1810–1903); opponent of socialism and communism. **2.** One of 6 emperors of the East; especially **L. III., Flavius, the Isaurian** (675?–741); defeated Saracens at Constantinople (719).

Le'on, 1 lī'ən; 2 lē'ŏn (*Sp.* 1 lē-ōn'; 2 lę-ōn'), *n.* **1.** A town (pop. 57,722) in central Mexico. **2.** A former kingdom of N. W. Spain. **3.** A province (5,936 sq. m.; pop. 391,000) in N. W. Spain, part of the former kingdom; also, its capital (pop. 17,000). **4.** A town in W. Nicaragua; pop. 73,520.

Le-on'i-das, 1 lī-ən'ɪ-dəs; 2 lē-ŏn'ɪ-dȧs, *n.* One of two kings of Sparta, esp., **L. I.** (–480 B. C.), killed at Thermopylæ.

le'o-nin(e[3]), 1 lī'o-nin; 2 lē'o-nĭn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a lion; fierce; powerful; majestic. **2.** *Pros.* Designating a medieval rimed Latin verse, also English verse in which the final syllable of a line rimes with one in the middle. **3.** [L-] Belonging or relating to a pope called Leo. [< F. *léonin*, < L. *leoninus*, < *leo*, LION.]

leop'ard, } 1 lep'ərd; 2 lĕp'ard, *n.* **1.** A ferocious carniv-
lep'ard[F], } orous, cat-like mammal, of Asia and Africa, of a pale-fawn color, spotted with dark brown or black. **2.** Some similar cat-like animal, as the American jaguar. [< Gr.[L+OF] *leōn*, lion, + *pardos*, pard.]

Leopard. 1/28

Le"o-par'di, 1 lē"o-pär'dī; 2 lę"o-pär'dī, **Giacomo, Count** (1798–1837). An Italian lyric poet and prose-writer.

Le'o-pold, 1 lī'o-pōld; 2 lē'o-pōld, *n.* **1. L. I.** (1640–1705), "the Great," emperor of Germany; king of Hungary and Bohemia; defeated the Turks and the French. **2. L. II.** (1747–1792), emperor of Germany; king of Hungary. **3. L. II.** (1835–1909), a king of the Belgians.

Le-pan'to, 1 lī-pan'to; 2 lę-pȧn'to, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Greece, at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth; near here the Italian and Spanish fleets broke the power of the Turks, 1571. **2. Gulf of,** see CORINTH, GULF OF.

lep'er, 1 lep'ər; 2 lĕp'er, *n.* One afflicted with leprosy. [< Gr. *lepra*, < *lepō*, peel.]—**lep'rol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medicine that treats of leprosy.—**lep'ro-sy,** *n.* A chronic skin-disease with ulcerous spots and scaling off of dead tissue.—**lep'rous,** *a. Pathol.* **1.** Affected with leprosy; unclean. **2.** Scale-like; covered with scales. **lep'er-ous**‡.—**lep'rous-ly,** *adv.*—**lep'rous-ness,** *n.*

Lep"i-dop'ter-a, 1 lep"ɪ-dep'tər-ə; 2 lĕp"i-dŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having four wings covered with minute scales and always undergoing a complete metamorphosis through egg, caterpillar, pupa, and imago stages; butterflies and moths. [< Gr. *lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *pteron*, wing.]—**lep"i-dop'ter,** *n.* **lep"i-dop'ter-an**‡.—**lep"i-dop'ter-ous,** *a.*

Lep'i-dus, 1 lep'ɪ-dəs; 2 lĕp'i-dŭs, **M. Æmilius** (–A. D. 13). A Roman triumvir with Antony and Octavius (Augustus).

lep'o-rin(e[3]), 1 lep'o-rin *or* -rən; 2 lĕp'o-rin *or* -rĭn, *a.* **1.** Hare-like. **2.** Pertaining to hares, etc. [< L. *leporinus*, < *lepus* (*lepor-*), hare.]

Le Prê'tre, 1 lə prā'tr; 2 lę prē'tr. A wooded region in the Argonne, France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914–1915.

lere‖, 1 lɪr; 2 lēr, *n.* Learning; lore.

Ler'i-da, 1 ler'ɪ-də *or* (*Sp.*) lē'rɪ-thä; 2 lĕr'i-da *or* (*Sp.*) lę'rĭ-thä, *n.* **1.** Spanish province; 4,690 sq. m.; pop. 292,423. **2.** A town in N. E. Spain; pop. 23,000.

Ler"mon-tof', 1 lyer"mon-tōf'; 2 lyer"mon-tŏf', **Mikhail Yarevich** (1814–1841). A Russian poet and novelist.

Le-roy'-Beau"lieu', 1 lə-rwä'-bō"lyū'; 2 lę-rwä'-bō"lyŭ', **Anatole Henri** (1842–1912). A French art-historian.

Le-sage', 1 lə-säg'; 2 lę-säzh', **Alain René** (1668–1747). A French novelist and dramatist: *Gil Blas.*

Les'bos, 1 lez'bəs; 2 lĕs'bŏs, *n.* The ancient name of the island of Mitylene, Ægean sea; birthplace of Sappho.

lese"-maj'es-ty, 1 līz"-maj'es-tɪ; 2 lēs"-mȧj'ĕs-ty, *n.* Any crime against or insult offered to the sovereign power; treason. [< F. *lèse-majesté*, < L. *læsa*, fem. pp. of *lædo*, hurt, + *majestas*, MAJESTY.] **leze"-maj'es-ty**‡.

le'sion, 1 lī'ʒən; 2 lē'zhon, *n.* A hurt; loss; injury: (1) *Med.* Any morbid change in function or structure of an organ or tissue. (2) *Civ. Law.* The injury suffered by a party to a contract who does not get an equivalent for what he gives. [< L.[F] *læsio* (*n-*), < *lædo*, hurt.]

Les Mi"sé'ra'bles, 1 lē mī"zē'rä'blə; 2 lę mĭ"sę'rä'bl. A novel of Parisian life, by Victor Hugo (1862).

less, 1 les; 2 lĕs. **I.** *a.* [LEAST, *superl.*] **1.** Smaller, as in capacity; not so large or much. **2.** Of slighter consequence; inferior. **3**‖. Of smaller size. **II.** *adv.* In an inferior degree; not so much. [< AS. *læs*, *læssa*, less.]

-less, *suffix.* A termination expressing deprivation or destitution, often equivalent to "without"; as, harm*less*. [< AS. *-lēas*, < *lēas*, loose.]

less-ee', 1 les-ī'; 2 lĕs-ē', *n.* One to whom a lease is granted; one holding property by lease. [< OF. *lessé*, pp. of *lesser*, let.]

less'en, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *vt. & vi.* To make less; diminish; lower; shrink. Syn.: see ABATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH.—**less'en-er,** *n.*

Les"seps', 1 le"seps'; 2 lĕ"sĕps', **Ferdinand de, Count** (1805–1894). A French engineer; built the Suez canal, and projected the Panama canal, 1869.

less'er‖, 1 les'ər; 2 lĕs'er, *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.—**Lesser Bear** (*Astron.*), Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION; URSA.—**L. Dog** (*Astron.*), Canis Minor. See CONSTELLATION; URSA. [A German poet and critic.

Les'sing, 1 les'ɪŋ; 2 lĕs'ing, **Gotthold Ephraim** (1729–1781).

les'son, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *n.* **1.** A specific exercise to be learned or recited at one time; task assigned by a teacher. **2.** Instruction; an instance of instruction; in the plural, a course of instruction. **3.** A set portion of any work, as of Scripture, suitable for reading at one time. **4.** Knowledge gained, as by experience. **5.** A reprimand; lecture. [< F. *leçon*, < L. *lectio* (*n-*), a reading, < *lego*, read.] Syn.: see TASK.

les'sor, 1 les'ər; 2 lĕs'or, *n.* One who grants a lease or demises a property. [OF., < *lesser*; see LESSEE.]

lest, *conj.* In order that . . . not; for fear that. [< AS. *thȳ læs the*, the less that.]

let[1], 1 let; 2 lĕt, *vt. & vi.* [LET; LET'TING.] **1.** To suffer; permit; give leave to: used as an auxiliary followed by an infinitive (with *to* omitted) forming an imperative phrase of the first or third person; as, *let* me see; *let* him come. **2.** To hire; rent; be leased or hired. [< AS. *lætan*, let.] Syn.: see ALLOW; PERMIT.

—**let'ter**[1], *n.* One who lets, suffers, or permits.

let[2]‖, *v.* [LET or LET'TED[4]; LET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To hinder or impede in doing; obstruct; oppose; retard. **II**†. *i.* **1.** To be in the way; hinder. **2.** To leave off; stop. **3.** To hesitate; delay. [< AS. *lettan*, < *læt*, slow.] **lat**†; **lettet**†.

let, *n.* That which hinders; an obstacle.

-let, *suffix.* A termination forming diminutives from French and English nouns; as, gim*let*, tab*let*. [< OF. *-let*, *-lette*, < dim. *-el* (< L. *-ellus*) + *-et*.]

letch[1], *v. & n.* Same as LEACH.—**letch'y,** *a.* Leachy.

le'thal, 1 lī'thəl; 2 lē'thal, *a.* Causing death; deadly; fatal. [< L. *lethalis*, < *lethum*, prop. *letum*, death.]

leth'ar-gy, 1 leth'ər-jɪ; 2 lĕth'ar-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A state of morbid and prolonged sleep; stupor. **2.** A state of inaction, indifference, or dulness; apathy. **3.** Complete repose or torpor. [< Gr. *lēthargia*, drowsiness.] Syn.: see APATHY; STUPOR.—**le-thar'gic,** *a.* Pertaining to lethargy; drowsy; stupefying. **le-thar'gi-cal**‡.—**leth'ar-gize,** *vt.* To make lethargic. **leth'ar-gise**‡.

Le'the, 1 lī'thɪ; 2 lē'thē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The stream of Oblivion in the lower world, a drink of whose water brought forgetfulness.—**Le-the'an,** *a.*

le-thif'er-ous, 1 lɪ-thif'ər-us; 2 le-thĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Inducing sleep. **2**†. Deadly; lethal. [< L. *letum*, death, + *fero*, bear.]

Lett, 1 let; 2 lĕt, *n.* A Lithuanian.

let'ter, 1 let'ər; 2 lĕt'er. **I.** *vt.* To inscribe letters upon. **II**[2]. *n.* **1.** A mark or character used to represent a sound or articulation of human speech; a character of the alphabet; also, a type bearing such a character. **2.** A written or printed communication; epistle; certificate: often in the plural. **3.** The literal or exact meaning or requirement of the words used. **4.** *pl.* Literary culture; learning. [< L.[F] *littera*.]

Syn.: character, emblem, mark, sign, symbol, type.—**day letter,** a telegraphic communication sent in the daytime at a reduced rate, subject to the possibility of delay. —**l. of marque, l. of marque and reprisal,** a commission issued by a government authorizing a private person to take the property of a foreign state, or of its citizens or subjects, as redress for injuries; also, a vessel sailing under such commission.—**let'ter-book",** *n.* A book in which letters or copies of letters are kept.—**l.-carrier,** *n.* A postman; one who carries and delivers letters.—**l.-case,** *n.* A portable writing-desk.—**l.-drop,** *n.* A slot through which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car.—**let'tered,** *a.* **1.** Versed in letters; learned; literary; cultured. **2.** Inscribed or marked with letters.—**l.-file,** *n.* Any device for filing letters.—**l.-founder,** *n.* A type-founder.—**l.-founding,** *n.* The casting of type-fonts.—**l.-foundry,** *n.* A place where type-fonts are cast.—**l.-head,** *n.* A printed heading at the top of a sheet of letter-paper, or a sheet that bears such a heading.—**let'ter-ing,** *n.* Letters collectively; an inscription.—**l.-office,** *n.* A post-office. **let'ter-press",** **1.** *a.* Printed from type, as distinguished from matter printed

from plates. **II.** *n.* Letters and words printed; the text of a book.—**night l.,** a telegraphic communication of a certain number of words, sent at night, at reduced rates, subject to possible delay. [rate.

let'ter-gram", *n.* A long telegram dispatched at a reduced

Let-to'ni-a, 1 let-tō'nı-ə; 2 lẽt-tō'ni-a, *n.* A republic of Europe, on the Baltic littoral; 24,440 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000; capital, Riga. Formerly called **Lat'vi-a.**

let'tuce, 1 let'ıs; 2 lẽt'i̇ç, *n.* **1.** A kitchen herb used as a salad. **2.** Any one of various similar plants. [< L.OF *lactuca,* < *lac,* milk.]

leuc-, } 1 lūk-, lū'ko-; 2 lūc-, lū'co-. From Greek *leukos,*
leu'co-, } white: combining forms.—**leu'co-cyte,** *n.* One of the minute, nucleated, colorless masses of protoplasm, found swimming freely in blood and lymph (white blood-corpuscles), in bone-marrow, etc. [+ Gr. *kytos,* hollow.]—**leu"-cor-rhe'a,** *n.* Uterine catarrh. [+ Gr. *rheō,* flow.]

Leuc'tra, 1 lūk'trə; 2 lūc'tra, *n.* An ancient village in Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes; here Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, 371 B C.

Lev., Levit., *abbr.* Leviticus.

le-vant', 1 lı-vant'; 2 le-vânt', *vi.* [Slang.] To decamp; abscond. [< Sp. *levantar,* move, < L. *levo,* raise.]

Le-vant', *n.* **1.** The eastern Mediterranean and the coasts of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt. **2.** [l-] (1) Morocco from the Levant. (2) Same as LEVANTER. [F., < LL. *levant(-)s,* the east, sunrise, < L. *levant(-)s,* ppr. of *levo,* raise, < *levis,* light.]—**le-vant'er,** *n.* An easterly gale in the Mediterranean.—**le-vant'in**(eS, **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Levant; eastern; Oriental. **2.** Pertaining to the descendants of Europeans in the East. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Levant, especially of European descent. **2.** [l-] A stout, closely woven, reversible silk fabric.

le-va'tor, 1 lı-vē'tor; 2 le-vā'tôr, *n.* [-TO'RES, 1 -tō'rīz; 2 -tō'rēs, or -TORS2, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that raises an organ or part. **2.** A lever for raising the skull in trephining. [L., < *levo;* see LEVANT.]

lev-ee'1, 1 lev-ī' *or* lev'ī; 2 lĕv-ē' *or* lĕv'ē, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** An embankment beside a stream, to prevent overflow. **2.** A steep natural bank. **3.** A wharf. [< LEVY, *n.*]

lev-ee'2, *n.* **1.** A morning reception or assembly, as at the house of a sovereign or great personage. **2.** A general reception of callers or guests, at any hour. [< F. *lever,* a rising, < *lever,* < L. *levo,* raise.]

lev'el, 1 lev'əl; 2 lĕv'el, *v.* [LEV'ELED or LEV'ELLED, LEV'-ELD3; LEV'EL-ING or LEV'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make flat and even. **2.** To bring into a horizontal plane. **3.** Hence, to aim straight at an object. **4.** To reduce to a level; raze. **5.** To bring or reduce to a common or equal level, state, rank, etc. **6.** To adapt, adjust, or proportion; accommodate. **7.** *Surv.* To go over with a leveling-instrument; hence, to lay out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To aim a weapon directly in a horizontal line; hence, to take aim; point. **2.** *Surv.* To use a leveling-instrument.

lev'el, *a.* **1.** Having a flat and even surface; without inequalities; also, approximately flat. **2.** Conforming to a horizontal plane; not sloping. **3.** Being in the same line or plane with something else. **4.** Equal to something else. **5.** Aimed or moving in a direct line; hence, straightforward; honest. **6.** [Colloq.] Well-balanced. **7.** Not rising and falling; even. **8.** *Physics.* Denoting a surface everywhere at right angles to the line in which a force acts, so that motion upon it causes no gain or loss of energy. Syn.: even, flat, horizontal, plain, plane, smooth. We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even,* and that which is *even* may not be *level;* a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even.* See FLAT; HORIZONTAL; SMOOTH.—Ant.: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.—Prep.: level *with* the horizon; level *to* one's comprehension. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

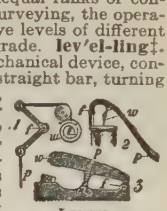
lev'el, *n.* **1.** A line or surface wholly at right angles to the vertical. **2.** Popularly, a horizontal line, surface, plane, or position; or an approximately horizontal surface, as a plain. **3.** The mean altitude of something; as, *sea-level.* **4.** Equality in rank, morals, education, etc. **5.** The line in which anything is aimed. **6.** *Mech.* A device or instrument for ascertaining or for adjusting something to a horizontal line or plane. [< OF. *livel,* < L. *libella,* dim. of *libra,* balance.]

lev'el, *adv.* **1.** In a right or level line; direct; straight. **2.** In an even manner; steadily

lev'el-er, 1 lev'el-ər; 2 lĕv'ĕl-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which levels. **2.** One who would destroy social distinctions; specifically [L-], a member of an English political body during the rule of Oliver Cromwell. **3.** A scraping-implement used in grading, or a device for leveling, as a billiard-table, by adjusting the legs. **lev'el-ler‡.**

lev'el-ing, *n.* **1.** The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level; hence, the reduction of unequal ranks or conditions to a common level. **2.** In surveying, the operation of ascertaining the comparative levels of different points of land, so as to lay out a grade. **lev'el-ling‡.**

lev'er, 1 lev'ər; 2 lĕv'er, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device, consisting of a rigid structure, often a straight bar, turning freely on a fixed point or fulcrum, and serving to impart pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance; one of the six so-called mechanical powers. **2.** Specifically, any one of various tools on the principle defined above, as a starting-bar for a marine engine; hence, figuratively, any means of exerting effective power. [< L.F *levator,* lifter.]—**lev'er-age,** *n.* **1.** The mechanical advantage gained by use of a lever. **2.** Figuratively, increased power or advantage. **3.** The arrangement by which the power of a lever is increased or reduced.



Levers.
Three classes of levers, showing different positions of *f,* fulcrum; *p,* power; and *w,* weight or resistance. 1. Bell-crank. 2. Pump-handle. 3. Tilt-hammer.

Le'ver, 1 lī'vər; 2 lē'ver, **Charles James** (1806–1872). An Irish novelist; *Charles O'Malley.*

lev'er-et, 1 lev'ər-et; 2 lĕv'er-ĕt, *n.* A young or half-grown hare. [< OF. *levret,* < L. *lepus,* hare.]

Le Ver"rier', 1 le vār"yē'; 2 le vêr"ye', **Urbain Jean Joseph** (1811–1877). A French astronomer who calculated the position of the planet Neptune in the sky Aug. 31, 1846.

Le'vi, 1 lī'vəı; 2 lē'vi, *n.* The third son of Jacob, or the tribe descended from him, which included the priests, and of which all the members were priestly attendants.—**Le'vite,** *n.*—**Le-vit'i-cal,** *a. Script.* Pertaining to the Levites or to the book of *Leviticus.* **Le-vit'ic‡.**

lev'i-a-bl(eP, 1 lev'ı-ə-bl; 2 lĕv'i-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be levied upon or seized. **2.** That may be levied.

le-vi'a-than, 1 lı-vaı'ə-thən; 2 le-vī'a-than, *n.* **1.** A large aquatic but unidentified animal mentioned in the Scriptures. **2.** Any large animal; something huge or colossal. [< Heb. *liwyāthān.*]

lev'i-gate, 1 lev'ı-gēt; 2 lĕv'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED4; -GAT"ING.] To reduce to a fine powder, as by grinding. [< L. *levigatus,* pp., < *levis,* smooth, + *ago,* make.]—**lev"i-ga'tion,** *n.*

lev'in, 1 lev'ın; 2 lĕv'in, *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Lightning. **2†.** The sun's rays. **leav'en†; lev'en‡.—lev'in-brand"†,** *n.* A flash of lightning. **lev'in-bolt"†.**

lev'i-tate, 1 lev'ı-tēt; 2 lĕv'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED4; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To render light or buoyant. **II.** *i.* To rise or move because of lightness or levity. [< L. *levita(t-)s;* see LEVITY.]—**lev"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of making light.

Le-vit'i-cus, 1 lı-vit'ı-kus; 2 le-vit'i-cŭs, *n. Bib.* The third book of the Old Testament, containing ceremonial laws.

lev'i-ty, 1 lev'ı-tı; 2 lĕv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Lightness of humor or temperament; frivolity; flippancy. **2.** The state of being light; especially, the quality of relative lightness. [< L. *levita(t-)s,* < *levis,* light.]

Syn.: flightiness, frivolity, giddiness, inconstancy, lightness, thoughtlessness, vanity.—Ant.: earnestness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, steadiness, thoughtfulness.

le'vo-, 1 lī'vo-; 2 lē'vo-. From Latin *lævus,* left: a combining form.—**le"vo-gy'rate,** *a.* Turning the plane of polarization to the left. **le"vo-gy'roust‡; le"vo-ro'ta-to-ry‡.—le"vo-gy-ra'tion,** *n.*—**le"vo-ro-ta'tion,** *n.* Left-handed or counter-clockwise rotation.

lev'y, 1 lev'ı; 2 lĕv'y, *vt.* [LEV'IED; LEV'Y-ING.] **1.** To exact by compulsion; collect by legal authority; make a levy. **2.** To call out by governmental authority, as troops. [< F. *lever,* raise.]

lev'y, *n.* [LEV'IES2, *pl.*] **1.** The act of levying or collecting compulsorily. **2.** That which is levied, as money or troops. [< F. *levée,* < LL. *levata,* tax, < L. *levo,* raise.]

lewd, 1 lūd; 2 lūd, *a.* Characterized by lust; lustful; carnal; licentious. [< AS. *lǣwed,* lay.] Syn.: see IMMODEST. **—lewd'ly,** *adv.*—**lewd'ness,** *n.*—**lewd'ster†,** *n.* A lewd person.

Lew'es, 1 lū'es; 2 lū'ēs, *n.* **1. George Henry** (1817–1878), an English philosopher and critic. **2.** A borough in S. E. England; Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III., 1264.

lew'is1, 1 lū'ıs; 2 lū'is, *n.* A dovetailed tenon made in several parts and inserted into a corresponding mortise in a heavy stone, for the purpose of attaching an apparatus for hoisting. **lew'is-son‡.**

Lew'is2, Meriwether (1774–1809). An American explorer; with William Clark ascended the Missouri and, crossing to the Columbia river, reached the Pacific, demonstrating the resources of the Northwest (1803–1806).

lex, 1 leks; 2 lĕks, *n.* [LE'GES, 1 lī'jīz; 2 lē'ĝēs, *pl.*] Law: used in numerous Latin phrases. See FOREIGN PHRASES. [L.]

Lex., *abbr.* Lexicon.—**lexicog.,** *abbr.* Lexicographer, lexicography.

lex'i-cal, 1 leks'ı-kəl; 2 lĕks'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to the words

of a language in distinction from grammatical construction. **2.** Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.

lex″i-cog′ra-phy, } 1 lĕks″ı-kŏg′rə-fi; 2 lĕks″i-cŏg′ra-fy,
lex″i-cog′ra-fy[F], } *n.* The art or process of compiling dictionaries. [< LEXICON + -GRAPH.]—**lex″i-cog′ra-pher,** *n.*—**lex″i-co-graph′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**lex″i-col′o-gy,** 1 lĕks″ı-kŏl′o-jı: 2 lĕks″i-cŏl′o-gy, *n.* The science of the study of words of a language. [< LEXICON + -LOGY.]

lex′i-con, 1 lĕks′ı-kən; 2 lĕks′i-cŏn, *n.* An alphabetically arranged book setting forth the meanings and etymology of the words of a language; a dictionary, as of Latin or Greek. [< Gr. *lexikon,* neut. of *lexikos,* of words.]

Lex′ing-ton, 1 lĕks′ıŋ-tən; 2 lĕks′ing-ton, *n.* **1.** A town in N. E. Masschusetts; scene of first armed resistance to the British in the American Revolution, April 19, 1775. **2.** A town in W. Missouri; taken by Confederates, Sept. 20, 1861.

Ley′den, 1 laı′dĕn, 2 lī′dĕn, *n.* A manufacturing and university city (pop. 61,408) of southern Holland; repelled Spaniards in memorable siege, 1573–1574. **Lei′den‡.—Ley′den jar.** See JAR, *n.* **Ley′den vi′al‡.**

ley′ser†, *n.* Leisure.

Le-zajsk′, 1 lē-zaisk′; 2 lę-zhĭsk′, *n.* A town in N. Galicia, Austria; occupied by Russia, 1914.

L. G., *abbr.* Life Guards, Low German.—**l. h.,** *abbr.* Left hand.

Lha′sa, *n.* Same as LASSA. **Lhas′sa‡.**

L. H. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor* (Doctor of the more humane letters, *i. e.* the humanities).

L. I., *abbr.* Light Infantry, Long Island.—**Li.,** *abbr.* Lithium.

li′a-bil(e[F]**,** 1 laı′ə-bl; 2 lī′a-bl, *a.* **1.** Exposed, as to damage, penalty, expense, burden, etc. **2.** Justly or legally responsible. **3.** Having a tendency, inclination, or likelihood; likely: with unfavorable sense. **4†.** Suitable. **5†.** Subject or subordinate. [< F. *lier,* < L. *ligo,* bind.]

Syn.: see LIKELY; SUBJECT.—**li″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being liable or exposed, as to accident, injury, etc. **2.** The state of being responsible or answerable; also, that for which one is liable, as a debt. **li′a-bil(e-ness**[F]**‡.**

li″ai″son′, 1 li″ĕ″zŏn′; 2 lī″ā″ẓŏn′, *n.* **1.** An illicit intimacy between two persons of opposite sex; intrigue. **2.** A bond or union, as something introduced in a dish to combine the ingredients. **3.** *Mil.* Unity of action, as between distant fighting forces, maintained by signals or special officers. [F., < L. *ligatio(n-),* < *ligo,* bind.]

li-an′a, } 1 lı-an′ə, lī″ăn′ *or* lı-ēn′; 2 lı-ăn′a, lī″ăn′ *or* lı-ān′, *n.*
li-ane′, } A twining or climbing plant of a tropical forest, with woody, rope-like stems. [< F. *liane,* < *lier,* < L. *ligo,* bind.]

Li-ao″tung′, 1 lī-ou″tuŋ′; 2 lī-ou″tụng′, *n.* A peninsula between the gulfs of Liaotung and Chosen (Korea).

li′ar, 1 laı′ər; 2 lī′ar, *n.* One who utters falsehood, or is given to lying. [cent). [OF.]

li-ard′, 1 lı-ārd′; 2 lı-ärd′, *n.* A former French coin (value ¼

Li′as, 1 laı′əs; 2 lī′as, *n. Geol.* The lowest of the series comprised in the Jurassic system of strata of Europe.

Lib., *abbr.* Librarian, library.—**lib.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Liber* (book).

li-ba′tion, 1 laı-bā′shən; 2 lī-bā′shon, *n.* **1.** Liquid poured out, as in honor of a deity; also, the act of so pouring liquid. **2.** [Humorous.] A drinking; potation. [F., < L. *libatio(n-),* < *libo,* pour.]

Li′bau, 1 lī′bau; 2 lī′bou, *n.* A seaport in N. W. Russia; pop. 90,750; occupied by the Germans May 8, 1915. **Li″ba′va‡.**

li-bec′cio, 1 lı-bet′cho; 2 lı-bĕt′cho, *n.* The southwest wind.

li′bel, 1 laı′bel; 2 lī′bĕl. **I.** *vt.* [LI′BELED OR LI′BELLED, LI′BELD[S]; LI′BEL-ING OR LI′BEL-LING.] **1.** To publish a libel concerning; defame. **2.** To bring suit against (a ship or cargo). Syn.: see ASPERSE. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything tending to degrade or asperse character or reputation. **2.** *Law.* (1) Slander written and published. (2) A false publication damaging to property or business. (3) The written allegation of the plaintiff in a suit before a court of admiralty or an ecclesiastical court. (4) The original decla ation in an action. **3†.** A declaration, certificate, or writing. [OF., < *libellus,* dim. of *liber,* book.] —**li′bel-ant,** *n.* One who institutes a libel or suit in admiralty. **li′bel-lant‡.—li′bel-er,** *n.* **li′bel-ist‡; li′bel-er‡; li′bel-list‡.—li′bel-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Li″bel-lu′li-dæ, 1 laı″bel-lū′lı-dī; 2 lī″bĕ-lū′lı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dragon-flies, especially those with unequal wings. [< LIBELLULA.]—**Li-bel′lu-la,** *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Libellulidæ.* **2.** [l-] An insect of this genus; a dragon-fly.

li′ber, 1 laı′bər; 2 lī′ber, *n.* **1.** A book, as a volume of public records of deeds, mortgages, etc. **2.** *Bot.* The bast or inner bark of exogenous plants. [L., orig. bark.]

lib′er-al, 1 lib′ər-əl; 2 lĭb′er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing or manifesting a free and generous heart; bountiful. **2.** Appropriate or fitting for a broad and enlightened mind. **3.** Free from narrowness, bigotry, or bondage to authority or creed, as in religion; inclined to democratic or republican ideas, as opposed to monarchical or aristocratic, as in politics; broad; popular; progressive. **4.** Bestowed without stint; abundant. **5.** Not restricted to the literal meaning. **6.** Free by or from birth; hence, of high character; refined; independent. **7†.** Unduly free; licentious. Syn.: see AMPLE; CHARITABLE; GENEROUS. **II.** *n.* [L-] A member of a party which advocates liberty of thought, speech, or action. [OF., < L. *liberalis,* < *liber,* free.] **lib′er-al-ist‡.—Liberal party,** a party of reform or progress, as the popular party in England, opposed to the Tories.—**lib′er-al-ism,** *n.*—**lib″er-al-is′tic,** *a.*—**lib″er-al′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The quality of being liberal or generous; a gift; donation. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE. —**lib′er-al-ize,** *vt.*—**lib′er-al-ly,** *adv.*

lib′er-ate, 1 lib′ər-ēt; 2 lĭb′er-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To set free; release from bondage. [< L. *liberatus,* pp. of *libero,* < *liber,* free.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; DELIVER; RELEASE.—**lib″er-a′tion,** *n.* The act of liberating.—**lib′er-a″tor,** *n.*

Li-be′ri-a, 1 laı-bī′rı-ə; 2 lı-bē′ri-a, *n.* A negro republic (pop. 2,100,000; 40,000 sq. m.), W. Africa.—**Li-be′ri-an,** *a. & n.*

lib′er-tin(e[S]**,** 1 lib′ər-tin; 2 lĭb′er-tĭn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Dissolute; licentious. **2‖.** Unrestrained. **II.** *n.* One who does not restrain his desires or appetites; a seducer. [< L. *libertinus,* freedman, < *liber,* free.]—**lib′er-tin-ism,** *n.* Unrestrained indulgence in licentious practises.

lib′er-ty, 1 lib′ər-tı; 2 lĭb′er-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being exempt from the domination of others or from restricting circumstances; freedom. **2.** A special exemption; franchise; privilege. **3.** Unusual or undue freedom or familiarity. **4.** The possession and exercise of the right of self-government. **5.** *Ethics.* The power of voluntary choice; freedom from necessity. **6.** A district within which certain privileges are granted; as, the *liberties* of a prison. [< F. *liberté,* < L. *liberta(t-)s,* < *liber,* free.] —**Liberty bond** [U. S.], an interest-bearing bond of several series authorized by Congress (1917–18), ranging in value from $50.00 to $100,000.

Syn.: emancipation, freedom, independence, license. In general terms, it may be said that *freedom* is absolute, *liberty* relative; *freedom* is the absence of restraint, *liberty* is the removal or avoidance of restraint. The two words are constantly interchanged; the slave is set at *liberty,* or gains his *freedom;* but *freedom* is the nobler word. *Independence* is said of states or nations, *freedom* and *liberty* of individuals; the *independence* of the United States did not secure *liberty* or *freedom* to its slaves. *Liberty* keeps quite strictly to the thought of being clear from restraint or compulsion; *freedom* takes a wider range, applying to other oppressive influences; thus, we speak of *freedom* from annoyance or intrusion. See PERMISSION. *License* is, in its limited sense, a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded *liberty;* in the wider sense, *license* is an ignoring and defiance of all that should restrain, and a reckless doing of all that individual caprice or passion may choose to do—a base and dangerous counterfeit of *freedom.* See PERMISSION; RIGHT.—Ant.: captivity, compulsion, constraint, imprisonment, necessity, obligation, oppression, serfdom, servitude, slavery, superstition.

li-bid′i-nous, 1 lı-bid′ı-nus; 2 lı-bĭd′i-nŭs, *a.* Lustful; lewd. [< L. *libidinosus,* full of lust.]

Li′bra, 1 laı′brə; 2 lī′bra. *n.* **1.** The Balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac. **2.** A constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

li′bra-ry, 1 laı′brē-rı; 2 lī′brā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A collection of books, etc., for reading or reference; the place containing them. [< L. *libraria,* < *librarius,* belonging to books.]—**li-bra′ri-an,** *n.* One in charge of a library.

li′brate, 1 laı′brēt; 2 lī′brāt, *vt. & vi.* [LI′BRAT-ED; LI′BRAT-ING.] To hold poised; balance; vibrate, as a balance. [< L. *libro* (pp. *libratus*), < *libra,* balance.]—**li-bra′tion,** *n.* **1.** Balance; equipoise. **2.** Oscillation.—**li′bra-to″ry,** *a.*

li-bret′to, 1 li-bret′to; 2 lı-brĕt′to, *n.* A book containing the words of an opera, or the words themselves. [It., little book, < L. *liber,* book.]—**li-bret′tist,** *n.* A writer of librettos.

Lib′y-a, 1 lib′ı-ə; 2 lĭb′y-a, *n.* The ancient Greek name for N. Africa; also a region of N. Africa, annexed by Italy, 1912. —**Lib′y-an,** *a. & n.*—**Libyan Desert,** the Sahara E. of Fezzan.

lice, 1 laıs; 2 līc, *n.* Plural of LOUSE.

li′cense, 1 laı′səns; 2 lī′cĕns. **I.** *vt.* [LI′CENSED[t]; LI′CENS-ING.] To grant a right or privilege to do; authorize; permit. **II.** *n.* **1.** Authority or liberty granted to do or omit an act; specifically, in law, a permission, as for manufacturing a patented article or for the sale of intoxicants. **2.** A written or printed certificate of a legal permit. **3.** Unrestrained liberty of action. **4.** Allowable deviation from established rule. [< L. *licentia,* < *licet,* it is allowed.] **li′cence‡.** Syn.: (verb) see PERMIT; (noun) LIBERTY; PERMISSION; RIGHT.—**li′cens-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**li″cen-see′,** *n.* One to whom a license is granted. **li″cen-cee′‡.—li′cens-er,** *n.* **li′cenc-er‡.—li-cen′tious,** *a.* **1.** Exceeding the limits of propriety; wanton; lewd; loose; dissolute. **2‡.** Careless of rule and accuracy, especially in literary matters. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

li-cen′ti-ate, 1 laı-sen′shı-ēt; 2 lı-cĕn′shi-āt, *n.* A person licensed to exercise a profession.

lich†, 1 lich; 2 lich, *n.* A dead body; corpse. [< AS. *līc.*]

li'chen, *vt.* To cover with lichens.

li'chen, 1 lai'ken; 2 lī'chĕn, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A flowerless plant composed chiefly of loose cellular tissue, and commonly growing flat upon a surface, as of a rock. **2.** *Pathol.* Prickly heat. [L., < Gr. *leichēn*, < *leichō*, lick.]—**li''chen-a'ceous**, *a.*—**li'chen-ous**, *a.* **li'chen-oset**.

lich'-gate'', 1 lich'-gēt''; 2 lich'-gāt'', *n.* A churchyard gate covered with a roof or having a porch, under which a bier may stand. [*licet*, it is allowed.]

lic'it, 1 lis'it; 2 lic'it, *a.* Lawful. [< L. *licitus*, pp. of

lick1, 1 lik; 2 lik, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass the tongue over the surface of. **2.** To take in by the tongue; lap. **3.** *Mech.* To lap or take up, as fiber. **4.** [Colloq.] To chastise or beat; also, to overcome. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a licking movement, as a flame. **2.** [Colloq.] To overcome; win.

lick, *n.* **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** The application of something resembling a lick, or something so applied. **3.** As much as can be taken up by the tongue at one stroke. **4.** [U. S.] A deposit of salt frequented by animals that lick it. **5.** [Colloq.] A stroke, blow, or whack; in the plural, laborious effort. [< AS. *liccian*, lick.]

Lick, James (1796–1826). An American philanthropist who founded the **Lick Observatory**, situated on the summit of Mount Hamilton, Cal., 4,343 feet above sea-level.

lick'er-ish, 1 lik'er-ish; 2 lik'er-ish, *a.* **1.** Tempting or tempted by the appetite. **2.** Eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. **3.** Lustful. [Cor. of LECHEROUS.] **lic'or-ish‡.—lick'er-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**lick'er-ish-ness**, *n.* **lick'-er-ous-ness‡.** [sycophant.

lick'spit''tle, 1 lik'spit''l; 2 lik'spit''l, *n.* A servile flatterer;

lic'o-rice, 1 lik'o-ris; 2 lī'e'o-riç, *n.* An annual herb or

lic'o-ris8, 1 its root, used in medicine and confection; also, the inspissated juice of the root. [< Gr.or *glykys*, sweet, + *rhiza*, root.] **liq'uo-rice‡.**

lic'tor, 1 lik'tor; 2 lī'e'tôr, *n.* One of the officers or guards attending the chief Roman magistrates. [L., < *ligo*, bind.]

lid, 1 lid; 2 lĭd, *n.* **1.** A cover, closing an aperture, as of a receptacle, movable to afford access to the inside. **2.** An eyelid. **3.** *Bot.* An operculum. **4.** [Colloq.] One leaf of a pasteboard book-cover. [< AS. *hlid.*]—**lid'ded**, *a.* Having a lid; covered; as, heavy-*lidded* eyes.

lie1, 1 lai; 2 lī, *vi.* [LAY; LAIN; LY'ING.] **1.** To rest or remain in an extended or prone position. **2.** To place or lay oneself prone or at full length. **3.** To continue in an inactive state. **4.** To be situated or fixed. **5.** To remain for the night; sleep; lodge. **6.** To exist in connection with something. **7.** *Law.* To be maintainable. [< AS. *licgan*, lie.] Syn.: see REST.

lie2, *vi.* [LIED; LY'ING.] To utter that which is false with intention to deceive; give a deceitful impression. [< AS. *leōgan*, lie.]

lie1, *n.* **1.** The position or arrangement in which a thing lies; lay. **2.** The lair of an animal.

lie2, *n.* An untruth; falsehood; something that creates a false impression. [< AS. *lige*, < *leōgan*, lie.]

Syn.: deceit, deception, fabrication, falsehood, untruth. A *lie* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie*, because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie*, because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie*. See DECEPTION; FRAUD.—Ant.: fact, truth, veracity.

—**white lie**, an untruth uttered or implied in deference to conventionality, expediency, or courtesy; a fib.

Lie'big, 1 lī'bin; 2 lē'biH, **Justus, Baron von** (1803–1873). A German chemist; founded agricultural chemistry.

Lieb'knecht, 1 lip'kneHt; 2 lip'knēHt, **Karl P. A. F.** (1871–1919). German Socialist leader; murdered by the Germans.

Liech'ten-stein, 1 liH'ten-shtain; 2 lēH'tĕn-shtīn, *n.* A principality in central Europe; 65 sq. m.; pop. 10,716.

lieft, *a.* **1.** Pleasing; agreeable. **2.** Willing; ready. **lievet.**

lief, 1 līf; 2 lēf, *adv.* Willingly; freely. [< AS. *leōf*, dear.] **lief'ly‡.—lief'er**, *adv. compar.* More gladly or willingly.

liege, 1 lij; 2 lēg. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Feud. Law.* Bound in vassalage to a lord. **2.** Having the right to the service of a liegeman; sovereign. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vassal; also, a citizen. **2.** A liege lord. [OF., < MHG. *ledic*, free.]—**liege'man**, *n.* A vassal.

Li''ège', 1 li''ēg'; 2 li''ezh', *n.* A province (1,117 sq. m.; pop. 888,000) in Belgium; also, its capital (pop. 167,000); entered by Germans, 1914; evacuated, 1918.

li'en, 1 li'en *or* līn; 2 lē'ĕn *or* lēn, *n.* A legal claim on property, as security for a debt or charge. [F., band.]

lieu, 1 liū; 2 lū, *n.* Place; stead: in the phrase *in lieu of.* [F.]

Lieut., Lt., *abbr.* Lieutenant.

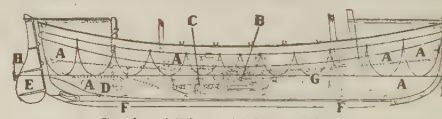
lieu-ten'ant, 1 liu-[*or* lef-]ten'ent; 2 lū-[*or* lĕf-]tĕn'ant, *n.* **1.** An officer who fills the place of a superior in his absence or acts for him under his direction; deputy: used also in compounds; as, *lieutenant*-governor. **2.** Specifically, a commissioned army officer next below a captain, or commissioned naval officer next below a commander: in compounds, an officer of the grade next below that indicated by the second element; as, *lieutenant*-colonel. [F., < LL. *locum tenen(t-)s*, < L. *locus*, place, + *teneo*, hold.] —**lieu-ten'an-cy**, *n.* **lieu-ten'ant-ry†; lieu-ten'ant-ship‡.**

lieve, 1 liv; 2 lēv, *adv.* Same as LIEF. **lievest** [Local, U. S.].

liev'er, 1 liv'er; 2 lēv'er, *adv.* Comparative of LIEF. **lief'er‡.**

life, 1 laif; 2 lif, *n.* [LIVES, 1 laivz; 2 livz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being alive; that condition in which animals and plants exist with capability of exercising their natural functions. **2.** The condition or time between birth and death. **3.** Any conscious and intelligent existence. **4.** The manner in which one lives. **5.** The vital principle. **6.** That which tends toward development and progress. **7.** That which inspires animation. **8.** The central and essential idea. **9.** The living and real form; the actual character. **10.** Animated existence. **11.** Human affairs. **12.** A biography. **13.** The means of sustaining life. **14.** The period of efficient force. [< AS. *lif*, life.]

—**life'-ar''row, l.-belt, l.-mortar, l.-rocket, l.-shot**, etc. An arrow, belt, or the like, used as life-saving apparatus to rescue shipwrecked persons.—**l.-blood**, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood: also figuratively.—**life'-boat''**,



Sectional View of Motor Life-boat.

A, air-tanks; *B*, engine; *C*, reversing-gear; *D*, propeller; *E*, rudder; *F F*, iron keel; *G*, petrol-tank; *H H*, water-line.

n. A boat having air-chambers or the like, by which it is rendered specially buoyant, and sometimes self-righting.—**l.-buoy**, *n.* A device, usually in the shape of a buoyant ring, for keeping a person in the water afloat. **l.-preserver‡.** —**l.-guard**, *n.* A guard whose business it is to protect the life of some one, especially of a sovereign.—**l. insurance**, insurance on the life of oneself or of another upon payment of a yearly sum.—**life'like''**, *a.* Resembling that which is living. **-ness**, *n.*—**l.-line**, *n.* **1.** A long line thrown to a wreck. **2.** A line for the security of sailors during heavy weather. **3.** A line attached to a buoy or boat, as for the protection of bathers.—**life'long''**, *a.* Lasting or continuing through life.—**l.-rent**, *n.* A tenancy for life in payment of rent.—**l.-renter**, *n.*—**l.-rentrix**, *n.*—**life'string''**, *n.* A nerve supposed to be essential to life; hence, the essential support of life.—**life'time''**, *n.* The whole period of a life.

Syn.: vitality. *Life* is the state of actual living; *vitality* is the power of living or the capacity of maintaining *life*; reptiles have remarkable *vitality*. *Life* may also be used for the vital principle; as, the *life* of a seed. Figuratively, we speak of the *vitality* of a truth, a prejudice, an error. See WARMTH.—Ant.: death, decease, dissolution.

life'less, 1 laif'les; 2 lif'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of life; dead; listless; dull; insensible.—**life'less-ly**, *adv.*—**life'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn.: dead, deceased, defunct, dull, extinct, inanimate, inert, spiritless, torpid. *Dead* primarily applies to a once living organism from which life has departed; this original meaning controls the derived senses; *inanimate* primarily applies to that which never had life; we speak of a slain warrior as *dead;* of a rock as *inanimate*. *Lifeless* may be used in either connection; as, of the *lifeless* form of the warrior; the *lifeless* rock. *Lifeless* may be also used of that which exhibits none of the signs of life, as one may be said to fall *lifeless* in a swoon, comparable to which is the popular expression, a *dead* faint. The derived meanings of these words are very many. A picture, a statue, a poem, an actor's rendering of his part may be spoken of as *lifeless*, or less frequently as *inanimate;* we speak of a *dead* book, *dead* capital, a *dead* wall, and even of a *dead* (*i. e.* a dull or nonresonant) sound. *Deceased* is in formal and approved use as a euphemism for *dead; defunct* is now somewhat contemptuous or opprobrious; as, a *defunct* author, *defunct* mythologies. *Extinct* implies cessation of vitality or force; as, an *extinct* race; an *extinct* volcano. See DEAD, FLAT.—Ant.: active, alive, animated, live, living, stirring, vigorous.

liftd, 1 lift; 2 lĭft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise against gravity; move to a higher point; elevate. **2.** To maintain in an elevated position. **3.** To raise to a higher degree or condition; exalt. **4.** To remove the pressure of. **5.** [Colloq.] To take away surreptitiously; especially, to steal, as cattle. **6.** [U. S.] To get rid of; pay off, as a mortgage. **7.** [Prov Eng.] To draw (wages); collect (rents); levy (contributions). **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert the strength for the

purpose of raising something. **2.** To rise, or appear to rise, as mist. [< Icel. *lypta*, < *lopt*, air.]
Syn.: see CARRY; HEIGHTEN; RAISE.—**lift'er**, *n.*

lift[1], *n.* **1.** The act of lifting or raising. **2.** The height to which a thing is raised. **3.** *Mining.* The difference in height between one level and another; also, a set of pumps raising water from a common level and delivering it to a common height. **4.** Assistance by lifting; hence, assistance in general. **5.** A machine, device, or other thing that lifts or assists in lifting, as a hoisting-apparatus, or a hook for raising a window-sash. **6.** That which is raised or hoisted. **7.** A rise in condition; promotion. **8.** [Eng.] An elevator. **9.** A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe.

lift[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The heavens, sky, or atmosphere.

lig'a-ment, 1 lig'ə-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 lig'a-mənt, *n.* A band which connects related structures (as bones, etc.); a bond of union. [F., < L. *ligamentum*, < *ligo*, bind.]—**lig"a-men'tous**, *a.* **lig"a-men'tal**‡.

li'gan, 1 lī'gən; 2 lī'gan. *n. Law.* Goods cast adrift or sunken at sea with something attached to float, as a buoy, as evidence of ownership. [Apparently < L. *ligamen* (< *ligo*, tie), band; but cp. LIE[1].] **la'gan**‡.

li'gate, 1 lī'gēt; 2 lī'gāt, *vt.* [LI'GAT-ED[d]; LI'GAT-ING.] To bind with a ligature; bandage. [< L. *ligo* (pp. *ligatus*), tie.]—**li-ga'tion**, *n.* A tying, especially of an artery.

lig'a-ture, 1 lig'ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 lig'a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Anything that constricts, or serves for binding or tying; specifically, a thread or wire tied around a blood-vessel to arrest bleeding. **2.** A ligation. **3.** In writing and printing, two or more connected letters, as *fi*, *ffi*, *æ*; also, in writing, the character used to indicate the connection (‿). **4.** *Mus.* A slur. [F., < L. *ligo*, bind.]

light[1], 1 lait; 2 līt, *v.* [LIGHT'ED[d] or LIT; LIGHT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set fire to; inflame. **2.** To illuminate. **3.** To furnish with a light. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire; kindle. **2.** To become luminous. [< AS. *lȳhtan*, < *leōht*, light.]

light[2], *vi.* [LIGHT'ED[d] or LIT; LIGHT'ING.] **1.** To descend and settle down, as a bird, after flight. **2.** To happen or stumble, as by chance; alight: used with *on* or *upon* in both senses. [< AS. *lȳhtan*, < *leōht*, light.]

light[3], *vt.* To lighten: obsolete except in nautical use.

light[1], *a.* **1.** Full of light; bright. **2.** Of a faint or pale shade of color. [< AS. *liht.*]

light[2], *a.* **1.** Having little weight. **2.** Easy to carry, handle, move, digest, etc. **3.** Free from that which encumbers. **4.** Of no great consequence; trivial. **5.** Lacking in intensity or effect. **6.** Not burdened with care; cheerful. **7.** Flighty; dizzy. **8.** Short in weight. **9.** Well-leavened and raised. **10.** Loose or sandy. **11.** Characterized by levity or by moral laxity. **12.** Lightly equipped; as, *light* infantry. **13.** Easy or graceful in touch or movement. [< AS. *leōht*, light.] Syn.: see AIRY; VAIN.—**light'-fin"gered**, *a.* **1.** Addicted to petty theft; thievish. **2.** Light or graceful in touch.—**l.-footed**, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing. **l.-heeled**‡.—**l.-handed**, *a.* **1.** Short-handed. **2.** Having little to carry. **3.** Having ability to use the hands lightly.—**l.-headed**, *a.* **1.** Silly; frivolous. **2.** Dizzy; flighty.—**l.-hearted**, *a.* Free from care; gay. Syn.: see MERRY.—**l.-heartedly**, *adv.*—**l.-heartedness**, *n.*—**l.-horse**, *n.* Cavalry bearing light arms and equipments.—**l.-horseman**, *n.*—**l.-minded**, *a.* Lacking seriousness or strength of mind; foolish.—**l.-weight**, *a.* **1.** *Sporting.* Of light weight; weighing 133 pounds. **2.** Hence, of little account.—**light'weight"**, *n.* One who or that which is of light weight.

light, *n.* **1.** (1) The form of radiant energy that acts on the retina of the eye and renders visible the objects from which it comes; radiance. (2) The sensation produced by exciting the eye. (3) Mental or spiritual illumination. **2.** A source of light, as a flame, lamp, beacon, etc.; also, an emission of light. **3.** That which admits light; a window or pane. **4.** The state of visibility; hence, publicity. **5.** Daytime; dawn. **6.** Aspect. **7.** A part of a picture with reference to its luminosity. **8.** The power of vision; perception. [< AS. *leōht*, light.]
Syn.: blaze, flame, flare, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glistening, glitter, glow, illumination, incandescence, scintillation, sheen, shimmer, shine, shining, sparkle, twinkle, twinkling. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; if it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light*, tho it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen-*flame*. A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame*. *Light* is the general term for any luminous effect discernible by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the *blaze* of the noonday sun. A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze*; a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant; as, a *flash* of lightning; the *flash* of gunpowder. The *glare* and *glow* are steady, the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued; as, the *glare* of torches; the *glow* of dying embers. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light*; *sheen* is a faint *shining*, usually by reflection. *Glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light*. We speak of the *glimmer* of distant lamps through the mist; of the *shimmer* of waves in sun*light* or moon*light*. A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a sudden *gleam* of *light* came through the half-open door; a *glitter* is a hard *light*; as, the *glitter* of burnished arms. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light*, as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission; as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Twinkle* and *twinkling* are used of the intermittent *light* of the fixed stars. *Glistening* is a *shining* as from a wet surface. *Illumination* is a wide-spread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat. See KNOWLEDGE.—Ant.: blackness, dark, darkness, dimness, dusk, gloom, gloominess, obscurity, shade, shadow.
—**light'-wave"**, *n.* A wave or undulation of light.—**l.-year**, *n.* The space that a ray of light traverses in one year. It travels at the rate of about 186,600 miles per second.—**northern lights**, the aurora borealis.—**shining l.**, a genius; prodigy.—**spot'-light"**, *n.* [U. S.] Light concentrated and directed, as on the stage, upon some person or thing: used also figuratively. [light.]

light, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. [< AS. *leōhte*, < *leōht*, light.]

light'en[1], 1 lait'n; 2 līt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give or add light to; illumine. **2.** To enlighten. **3.** To make lighter in shade or in effect. **4**‖. To relieve of gloom or sadness. **5**§. To emit or radiate, as a flash. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become or grow lighter. **2.** To emit lightning.

light'en[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To relieve of weight. **2.** To render less oppressive; relieve from distress; gladden. **II.** *i.* To become less heavy or burdensome.
Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.

light'er, 1 lait'ər; 2 līt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To transport in a lighter. **II.** *i.* To do transporting by lighters.

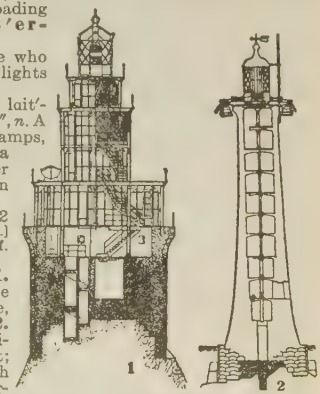
light'er[1], 1 lait'ər; 2 līt'er, *n.* A barge-like vessel used in loading or unloading ships.—**light'er-man**, *n.*

light'er[2], *n.* One who or that which lights or illuminates.

light'house", 1 lait'-haus"; 2 līt'hous", *n.* A tower bearing lamps, erected at a point of danger to guide seamen by night.

light'ly, 1 lait'li; 2 līt'ly, *vt.* [Scot.] To make light of. **licht'ly**‡.

light'ly, *adv.* **1.** With little weight, pressure, or effect. **2.** Without heaviness of spirit; airily. **3.** With levity; also, irreverently. **4.** In a slight degree; slightly; mildly. **5.** For slight reasons. **6.** Nimbly. **7.** Easily; readily 8†. Usually.



Lighthouses.

1. Lighthouse of concrete and steel construction, Mile Rock, San Francisco, Cal. 2. Lighthouse of concrete construction, Eddystone Rock, England.

light'ness, 1 lait'nes; 2 līt'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being light, in any sense. Syn.: see LEVITY.

light'ning, 1 lait'niŋ; 2 līt'ning, *n.* Light caused by the discharge of electricity, as from a cloud.—**light'ning-bug"**, *n.* [U. S.] A firefly.—**l.-rod**, *n.* A sharp-pointed metallic conductor used to protect buildings from lightning by carrying an electric current harmlessly to the ground.

light'-o'-love', 1 lait'-o-luv'; 2 līt'-o-lōv', *n.* **1.** An old dance-tune. **2.** A coquettish or wanton woman.

lights, 1 laits; 2 līts, *n. pl.* Lungs. [< LIGHT[2], *a.*]

light'-ship", 1 lait'-ship"; 2 līt'-shĭp", *n.* A vessel, having warning lights, signals, etc., moored as a guide to seamen where a lighthouse would be impracticable.

light'some[1], 1 lait'səm; 2 līt'som, *a.* Of a light or cheerful character; playful; airy. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

light'some[2], *a.* [Poet.] Full of light; luminous.—**light'-some-ly**, *adv.*—**light'some-ness**, *n.*

light'wood", 1 lait'wud"; 2 līt'wo͝od", *n.* [So. U. S.] Resinous pine, commonly the heart of the yellow pine.

lig-nal'oes, 1 lig-nal'oz *or* laln-al'oz; 2 lĭg-năl'ōz *or* lĭn-ăl'ōz, *n.* A fragrant Oriental wood; aloes-wood. [OF., < L. *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes; see LIGNEOUS and ALOE.]

lig'ne-ous, 1 lig'nı-us; 2 lĭg'ne-ŭs, *a.* Composed of or like wood. [< L. *ligneus*, < *lignum*, wood.]

lig'ni-form, 1 lig'nı-fôrm; 2 lĭg'nı-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + -FORM.]

lig'ni-fy, 1 lig'nı-fai; 2 lĭg'nı-fy, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To convert into or become wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + -FY.] —**lig"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

lig'nin, 1 lig'nın; 2 lĭg'nĭn, *n.* A compound resembling cellulose and forming the essential part of wood-cells and plant-fibers. [< L. *lignum*, wood.] **lig'nose‡.**

lig'nite, 1 lig'nait; 2 lĭg'nīt, *n.* A compact carbonized vegetable substance used as coal.—**lig-nit'ic,** *a.*

lig'nose, 1 lig'nos; 2 lĭg'nos, *n.* A high explosive, a mixture of wood-pulp and nitroglycerin: now little used. [< L. *ligno-sus*, < *lignum*, wood.]

lig'num-vi"tæ, 1 lig'num-vai"tī; 2 lĭg'nŭm-vī"tē, *n.* A small tropical American tree, with hard, heavy wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *vita*, life.]

Li"gny', 1 li"nyi'; 2 lī"nyī', *n.* A village in S. Belgium; here Napoleon defeated Blücher, June 16, 1815.

lig'u-la, 1 lig'yu-la; 2 lĭg'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A tongue-like part or organ. [< L. *ligula*, *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.] — **lig'u-lar,** *a.* — **lig'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Strap-shaped. **2.** Having a ligula. **lig'u-lat"ed‡.**

Ligule (*l*) of a Grass.

lig'ule, 1 lig'yul; 2 lĭg'yul, *n.* *Bot.* A strap-shaped organ or part.

lig'ure, 1 lig'yur; 2 lĭg'yur, *n.* *Script.* A precious stone in the high priest's breastplate. [< Gr. *lynkourion*, a gem.]

Li-gu'ri-a, 1 li-giū'rı-a; 2 li-gū'rı-a, *n.* An ancient district in N. W. Italy; 2,037 sq. m.; pop. 1,197,230.

Li Hung Chang, 1 lī hun chāŋ; 2 lī hŭng chäng (1822–1901). A Chinese statesman and diplomat.

like, 1 laik; 2 lĭk, *v.* [LIKED‡; LIK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To incline favorably toward; take pleasure in; enjoy. **2‖.** To be agreeable to; suit; please. **II.** *i.* To please, or be pleased; choose. [< AS. *līcan*, perhaps < *līc*, form.]

Syn.: affect, approve, care for, enjoy, esteem, fancy, love, relish. See LOVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABHOR.

like, *a.* **1.** Having resemblance; similar. **2.** Equal, or nearly equal; virtually equivalent. **3.** [Colloq.] Desirous of; inclined to. **4.** Giving reason to expect; likely. [< AS. *gelīc*, < *ge-*, together, + *līc*, body.]

Syn.: see ALIKE; SYNONYMOUS.—Prep.: *to*; as, "Man is *like to* vanity." *Ps.* cxliv, 4. The form *like to* is now archaic, the preposition being omitted (but understood) in modern use, by which means *like* has the effect of a preposition; as, he acts *like* (to) a maniac.

like¹, *n.* A like person, thing, or event; counterpart.

like², *n.* Favorable opinion; liking; inclination.

like, *adv.* **1.** In the manner of; similarly to: with prepositional force. **2.** [Colloq.] In the way that: incorrectly substituted for *as* or *as if*; as, run *like* (as) I do; I felt *like* (as if) I should die. **3.** Likely; probably. **4§.** Alike.

like'li-hood, 1 laik'li-hud; 2 lĭk'li-hŏŏd, *n.* The character of being likely. **like'li-ness‡.** Syn.: see PROBABILITY.

like'ly, 1 laik'lı; 2 lĭk'ly. **I.** *a.* [LIKE'LI-ER; LIKE'LI-EST.] **1.** Apparently true or real; plausible; probable. **2.** Reasonably to be expected; liable. **3.** Apt to please; promising. **4.** Well adapted for the purpose.

Syn.: apt, credible, conceivable, conjectural, liable, presumable, probable, reasonable. *Apt* implies a natural fitness or tendency; an impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder at any moment. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable, and usually, tho not always, favorable; as, an industrious worker is *likely* (not *liable*) to succeed. *Credible* signifies readily to be believed; as, a *credible* narrative; *likely* in such connection is used ironically to signify the reverse; as, a *likely* story! A thing is *conceivable* of which the mind can entertain the possibility; a thing is *conjectural* which is conjectured as possible or probable without other support than a conjecture, or tentative judgment; a thing is *presumable* which, from what is antecedently known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof. *Reasonable* in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief; as, that seems a *reasonable* supposition. Compare APPARENT; PROBABLE.—Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely.

II. *adv.* Probably. [Syn.: see COMPARE.

lik'en, 1 laik'n; 2 lĭk'n, *vt.* To represent as similar.

like'ness, 1 laik'nes; 2 lĭk'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being like; a resemblance. **2.** A portrait; representation. **3.** Counterfeit form; guise. Syn.: see ANALOGY; APPROXIMATION; DUPLICATE; IMAGE; PICTURE.

like'wise", 1 laik'waiz"; 2 lĭk'wīz", *adv.* & *conj.* In like manner; moreover. Syn.: see ALSO.

lik'ing, 1 laik'ıŋ; 2 lĭk'ing, *a.* **1‖.** Looking: in compounds; as, fat and well-*liking*. **2†.** Comely; pleasing.

lik'ing, 1 laik'ıŋ; 2 lĭk'ing, *n.* **1.** Inclination due to some attractive quality; kindly feeling; preference. **2‖.** Looks. Syn.: see APPETITE; FANCY; LOVE.

li'lac, 1 lai'lak; 2 lī'lac, *n.* **1.** An ornamental flowering shrub having fragrant purplish flowers. See FLOWER. **2.** The color of the lilac-flower. [Sp., < Ar. *lilāk*, < Per. *lilaj*, indigo-plant. < Sans. *nīla* dark-blue indigo.]

Lil'ith, 1 lil'ıth; 2 lĭl'ith, *n.* In the *Talmud*, the legendary wife of Adam before Eve.

Lille, 1 lil; 2 līl, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. France; has a university; pop. 200,952; entered by the Germans, 1914, who were driven out by the British Oct. 16–17, 1918.

Lil'li-put, 1 lil'ı-put; 2 lĭl'ı-pŭt, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a country inhabited by a race of pigmies.—**Lil"li-pu'tian,** *a.* & *n.* **Lil"i-pu'tian‡.**

lilt, 1 lilt; 2 lĭlt. [d. *vt.* & *vi.* To sing or to utter in a gay or lively manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brisk, merry song. **2.** Rhythmic movement or flow.

lil'y, 1 lil'ı; 2 lĭl'y. **I.** *a.* White and soft; lily-white. **II.** *n.* [LIL'IES, *pl.*] **1.** An ornamental plant having a bulbous root and erect stem, with large, showy, erect or nodding flowers. **2.** A fleur-de-lis. [< Gr.$^{L+AE}$ *leirion*, lily.]—**lil'y-liv"er,** *n.* A coward.—**lil'y-liv"ered,** *a.*—**lil'y-of-the-val'ley,** *n.* [LIL'IES-OF-THE-VALLEY, *pl.*] A low, smooth, stemless lilywort with two oblong leaves and nodding, fragrant, cup-shaped flowers.—**l.-pad,** *n.* The large floating leaf of the water-lily.—**lily-wort",** *n.* Any plant of the lily family.—**lil"i-a'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lily.—**lil'led,** *a.* [Poet.] Abounding in or like lilies.

Li'ma, 1 li"ma; 2 lī'mä, *n.* A department and province (13,310 sq. m.; pop. 298,000) in Peru; also, a city, the capital (pop. 175,000) of Peru.

limb, 1 lim; 2 lĭm, *vt.* **1.** To dismember. **2.** *Logging.* To remove limbs from (a tree). **3§.** To supply with limbs.

limb¹, } *n.* **1.** One of the jointed parts of the animal
lim⁸, } body, as a leg, arm, or wing. **2.** A branch of a tree. [< AS. *lim*, limb.]—**limbed,** *a.* Possessing limbs: often used in compounds; as, strong-*limbed*.—**limb'-less,** *a.*—**limb'-meal‡,** *adv.* Limb from limb.

limb², *n.* An edge or part, as of a disk. [< L.^{F} *limbus*, edge.]

lim'bect, lim'beck‡, *vt.* To distil.

lim'bec, 1 lim'bek; 2 lĭm'bĕc, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A bearing representing an alembic. **2†.** A still. [Contr. of ALEMBIC.] **-beck‡.**

lim'ber¹, 1 lim'bar; 2 lĭm'ber, *vt.* & *vi.* To attach or fasten the limber to, as a cannon: commonly with *up*.

lim'ber², *vt.* To make limber or pliant.

lim'ber, *a.* Easily bent; pliant; limp [< LIMP, *a.*]

Syn.: see SUPPLE.—**lim'ber-ness,** *n.*

lim'ber, *n.* The fore part of a gun-carriage, having two wheels and a pole to which horses are attached. [< Ice. *limar*, limbs.]

lim'bo, 1 lim'bo; 2 lĭm'bo, *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** An indefinite region supposed by some to exist on the outskirts of hell. **lim'bus‡.** **2.** A place of neglect or oblivion. **3.** A prison; place of confinement. [< L. *limbus*, edge.]

lime, 1 laim; 2 līm, *vt.* [LIMED; LIM'ING.] To apply lime to; catch with birdlime; ensnare. [< AS. *limian*, < *līm*, glue.]

lime¹, *n.* A white earth-like calcium oxid produced by calcining limestone, sea-shells, etc., and used in building. [< AS. *līm*, glue.]—**lime'-kiln",** *n.* A kiln for burning lime from limestone or shells.—**l.-light,** *n.* A powerful light produced by burning lime; often thrown on the stage to make actors more prominent; hence, notoriety; publicity.—**lime'-stone",** *n.* A rock composed of calcium carbonate.—**l.-twig,** *n.* A twig on which birdlime has been smeared; hence, a snare; a trick.—**l.-water,** *n.* A saturated solution of lime in water: used in medicine.

lime², *n.* A small tree of the orange family, or its sour, lemon-like fruit. [F., < Per. *līmū*.]

lime³, *n.* The linden. [Corr. of LINDEN.]

lime⁴†, *n.* A leash for a dog.—**lime'hound",** *n.*

lim'er-ick¹, 1 lim'er-ık; 2 lĭm'er-ik, *n.* A nonsense verse of 5 anapestic lines, of which the first, second, and fifth lines are three-stress and rime, and the third and fourth lines are two-stress and rime.

Lim'er-ick², *n.* An Irish county (1,064 sq. m.; pop. 105,000); also, its capital (pop. 47,000).

li-mic'o-line, 1 lai-mik'o-lin; 2 lī-mĭc'o-lĭn, *a.* Inhabiting the shore: said of certain wading birds. [< L. *limus*, mud, + *colo*, dwell.]

lim'it¹, 1 lim'ıt; 2 lĭm'it. *vt.* **1.** To set a bound or bounds to; confine; restrict. **2†.** To assign; specify. [< F. *limiter*, < L. *limito*, bound, < *limes*, cross-path.]

Syn.: bound, check, circumscribe, confine, define, hinder, hold in check, impede, keep in check, repress, restrain, restrict. See CIRCUMSCRIBE; SCRIMP.—**lim'it-a-bl(e)ᴾ,** *a.*—**lim'i-ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Limiting. **2.** Limited.—**lim"i-ta'tion.** *n.* **1.** The act of limiting; restriction; circumscription. **2.** *Law.* (1) A restrictive condition or stipulation. (2) A term

fixed by law for the validity of certain acts. Syn.: see RESERVE.—**lim't-ta"tiv**(es, *a.*—**lim'it-ed,** *pa.* Confined to certain limits; in law, restricted within prescribed limits; circumscribed, as a government, a monarchy, etc., held in check by a constitution. Syn.: see SCANTY.—**limited express or train,** an express-train carrying only a limited number of passengers.—**lim'it-less,** *a.*

lim'it, *n.* **1.** That which limits; a line, point, or boundary beyond which something ceases to extend, operate, avail, etc. **2.** That which is limited or has bounds; a district; period. **3.** That which impedes or hinders; a check. **4.** *Math.* A definite quantity or value which a varying quantity is conceived or proved to approach. Syn.: see BOUNDARY; END; MARGIN.

lim'mer, 1 lim'er; 2 lim'er, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A scoundrel; jade.

limn, 1 lim; 2 lim, *vt.* To draw or paint, as a picture; delineate. [ME *limnen,* for *enluminen,* < OF. *enluminer,* < L. *illumino,* ILLUMINATE, *v.*]—**lim'ner,** *n.* A painter; artist.—**lim'ning,** *n.*

Li"moges', 1 li"mōzh'; 2 li"mōzh', *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 92,000) in France; celebrated for its porcelain and enamels. [in central France.

Li"mou"sin', 1 li"mū"zaṅ'; 2 li"mu"ṡaṅ', *n.* An old province

li"mou"sine', 1 li"mū"zin'; 2 li"mu"ṡin'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Designating a type of motor-car having a landau-like carriage-body, but with the top projecting over the driver's seat. **II.** *n.* A motor-car with a limousine body. [*lemp.*]

limp[1], 1 limp; 2 limp, *vi.* To walk lamely; halt. [< AS.

limp, *a.* **1.** Lacking stiffness; limber. **2.** Lacking positiveness or firmness. [Cp. Ice. *limpa,* weakness.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

limp, *n.* The step of a lame person; a halt.

lim'pet, 1 lim'pet; 2 lim'pĕt, *n.* A small edible shell-fish, found clinging to rocks. [< LL.OF *lampreda, lampetra,* LAMPREY.]

lim'pid, 1 lim'pid; 2 lim'pid, *a.* Characterized by sparkling clearness; transparent; lucid; clear. [< L. *limpidus,* clear.] Syn.: see CLEAR; TRANSPARENT.—**lim-pid'i-ty,** *n.* **lim'pid-ness‡.**—**lim'pid-ly,** *adv.*

Lim-po'po, 1 lim-pō'po; 2 lim-pō'po, *n.* A river in South Africa; length 900 m.; Transvaal to S. Indian ocean.

limp'sy, 1 limp'si; 2 limp'sy, *a.* [Colloq., N. E.] Limp; flimsy. **lim'sy‡.**

lim'y, 1 laim'i; 2 lim'y, *a.* **1.** Containing or covered with lime. **2.** Resembling lime. **3.** Smeared with birdlime.

lin, *n.* [Scot. or Rare.] **1.** A waterfall. **2.** A precipice or ravine. [< AS. *hlynn,* torrent.] **linn†; lyn‡.**

lin., *abbr.* Lineal, linear.

linch'pin", 1 linch'pin"; 2 linch'pin", *n.* A pin through the end of an axle, to keep a wheel in place. [< AS. *lynis,* axle, + PIN.]

Lin'coln, 1 liŋ'kən; 2 liŋ'con, *n.* **1. Abraham** (1809–1865), President of the United States through the Civil War; issued Proclamation of Emancipation Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863. See PRESIDENT. **2. Benjamin** (1733–1810), an American Revolutionary general and statesman. **3.** A city in N. E. England; has ancient castle and cathedral; pop. 66,020. **4.** A city, capital of Nebraska; has university; pop. 55,000. ["the Swedish nightingale."

Lind, 1 lind; 2 lind, **Jenny** (1820–1887). A Swedish singer;

lin'den, 1 lin'den; 2 lin'dĕn, *n.* A tree of soft white wood, with cordate leaves and cream-colored flowers. [< AS. *linden,* < *lind,* linden.] [botanist.

Lind'ley, 1 lind'li; 2 lind'ly, **John** (1799–1865). An English

Lind'say, *n.* See LYNDSAY.

line[1], 1 lain; 2 lin, *v.* [LINED; LIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make lines upon, or mark with lines. **2.** To adapt or train to a particular kind of work. **3.** To put in line. **4.** To read out, line by line. **II.** *i.* To form in line, as for playing football; be in line. [< L.F *lineo,* < *linea,* line.]

line[2], *vt.* [LINED; LIN'ING.] **1.** To put a covering, usually of different material, on the inside surface of. **2.** To cover or fill the inside of. **3.** To arrange persons or things along (a line, etc.): often with *up.* **4**§. To aid. [Prob. orig. < *line,* LINEN.]

line[3], *n.* **1.** A string or cord. **2.** A mark drawn by a pen, pencil, or the like; any slender mark or streak. **3.** Something relatively long; as, a railway *line.* **4.** Outline; also, a lineament. **5.** A dividing edge. **6.** A bound in thought or conduct. **7.** A course in which anything proceeds; route. **8.** A course of thought or action. **9.** A series of objects or events; row. **10.** Kinship in direct descent; also, a series of persons thus related. **11.** A row of written or printed words; hence, a short letter. **12.** A branch of mercantile business. **13.** A stock of goods of a particular kind. **14.** *Math.* That which is conceived to have length without breadth or thickness. **15.** A measure of length, one-twelfth inch. **16.** A transportation system operating in a route under one management. **17.** *Mil. & Naval.* (1) A row of soldiers drawn up in an extended front. (2) A trench or rampart or a row of fortifications. (3) *pl.* The territory inclosed or occupied by a military force. (4) The aggregation of combatant troops; specif., in the United States, the aggregation of officers in line to succeed to a command. **18.** *Naut.* The equator: with the definite article. **the equinoctial line‡. 19.** *Script.* A cord for measuring land. *Ps.* xvi, 6. **20.** *Geog.* A marking on a map by which a circle of latitude or longitude is indicated. [< F. *ligne,* < L. *linea,* linen thread, < *linum,* flax.] Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARK. — **line of force,** the straight line in which a force acts, as in magnetism.—**Mason and Dixon's line,** the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, the northern limit of slavery, roughly separating the North from the South; so called from the English astronomers who surveyed it in 1763–1767.

line[2], *n.* **1.** The fiber of flax. **2.** Linen.

lin'e-age, 1 lin'i-ij; 2 lin'e-aǧ, *n.* Ancestral line of consanguinity; pedigree; family. [< L. *linea,* LINE.]

lin'e-al, 1 lin'i-əl; 2 lin'e-al, *a.* **1.** In a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary. **2.** Made with lines. [< L. *linealis,* < *linea;* see LINE, *n.*] **-ly,** *adv.*

lin'e-a-ment, 1 lin'i-ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 lin'e-a-ment, *n.* A distinguishing line or mark; a feature. [< L. *lineamentum,* < *lineo;* see LINE[1], *v.*] [posed of lines.

lin'e-ar, 1 lin'i-ər; 2 lin'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to or com-

lin'e-ate, 1 lin'i-ēt; 2 lin'e-āt. *a.* Marked with lines; bearing five longitudinal lines, as a leaf. **lin'e-at"ed‡.**

line'man, 1 lain'mən; 2 lin'man, *n.* **1.** *Surv.* A man who carries the tape, line, or chain. **2.** A man employed about a telegraph or other line, especially in making repairs.

lin'en, 1 lin'en; 2 lin'ĕn, *n.* A fabric woven from the fibers of flax; articles made of linen. [< AS. *linen,* < *līn,* < L. *linum,* flax.]—**lin'en-dra"per,** *n.* A dealer in linen goods.

lin'er[1], 1 lain'er; 2 lin'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel belonging to a steamship-line. **2.** One who draws lines. **3.** *Baseball.* A ball batted or thrown with force horizontally.

lin'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who makes linings. **2.** A lining, or a piece used in forming a lining.

ling[1], 1 liŋ; 2 liŋ, *n.* A cod-like food-fish of the North Atlantic, or one of various other fishes, as the turbot, etc. [< AS. *lang,* long.]

ling[2], 1 liŋ; 2 liŋ, *n.* The heath or heather. [< Ice. *lyng.*]

-ling[1], *suffix.* Used to form adverbs from nouns; as, *sideling.* [< AS. *-ling, -linga, -lunga.*] [*lting.* [< AS. *-ling.*]

-ling[2], *suffix.* Used to form diminutives; as, *lordling;* duck-

lin'ger, 1 liŋ'gər; 2 liŋ'ger, *vt. & vi.* To protract or pass waitingly; drag; be long about going or coming; lag. [< AS. *lengan,* put off, < *lang,* long.]

Syn.: be slow, crawl, creep, dawdle, delay, drag, flag, halt, hang fire, hesitate, lag, loiter, saunter, wait.—Ant.: see synonyms for ACCELERATE.—**lin'ger-er,** *n.*—**lin'ger-ing,** *pa.* Protracted; slow; dilatory. Syn.: see SLOW.

lin"ge-rie', 1 lañ'zə-ri'; 2 lañ'zhe-rē', *n.* Linen articles of dress collectively; women's lace-trimmed linen or cotton underwear, etc. [F.]

lin'go, 1 liŋ'go; 2 liŋ'ǧo, *n.* [Slang.] Language, especially if slightly unintelligible; a dialect. [< L. *lingua,* tongue.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

lin'gua, 1 liŋ'gwə; 2 liŋ'ǧwa, *n.* [LIN'GUÆ, 1 -gwī; 2 -ǧwē, *pl.*] **1.** The tongue. **2.** A language. [L.]

—**lingua Franca,** a mixture of Italian with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc.: used between the inhabitants of western Europe and the Orientals; also, any similar jargon.—**l. rustica,** rural or rustic Latin.—**lin"gua-den'tal,** *a. & n.* Dentilingual. **lin"gul-den'tal‡.**—**lin'gui-form,** *a. Bot.* Tongue-shaped. **lin'guæ-form‡.**

lin'gual, 1 liŋ'gwəl; 2 liŋ'ǧwal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the tongue or use of the tongue in utterance. **II.** *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly with the tongue, as *d, s, z, dh,* etc. [< L. *lingua,* tongue.]

lin'guist, 1 liŋ'gwist; 2 liŋ'ǧwĭst, *n.* An adept in languages. [< L. *lingua,* tongue.]—**lin-guis'tic** or **-ti-cal,** *a.*—**lin-guis'tics,** *n.* The science of languages; comparative philology.

lin'i-ment, 1 lin'i-ment *or* -mənt; 2 lin'i-ment, *n. Med.* A liquid preparation for external use, in case of bruises, inflammation, etc. [F., < LL. *linimentum,* < *lino,* smear.]

lin'ing, 1 lain'iŋ; 2 lin'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering of the inner surface of a thing, especially when of a different material; also, material suitable for such use. **2.** *Mech.* Lagging. **3.** Figuratively, contents.

link[1], 1 liŋk; 2 liŋk, *vt. & vi.* To join or connect by links; unite; be connected or joined. Syn.: see UNITE.

link[2], *vt.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To do anything quickly.

link[3], *n.* **1.** One of the loops of which a chain is made. **2.** A single constituent part of a continuous series. **3.** A connecting-rod which transmits power from one part of a machine to another. **4.** *Surv.* A length of 7.92 inches. [< AS. *hlence,* link.]

link[2], *n.* A torch. [Corr. of *lint*, < D. *lont*, match.]—**link'boy"**, *n.* A boy or man who lights passengers in a city with a link or torch. **link‡; link'man‡.**

link'=mo"tion, 1 lĭnk'=mō"shŏn; 2 lĭnk'=mō'shon, *n. Steam-Engin.* An assemblage of parts for operating the valves of locomotive and similar engines, its essential feature being a slotted bar, which is driven by one or two eccentrics.

links, *n. pl.* **1.** A stretch of sandy country more or less covered with grass. **2.** A course as laid out for the game of golf. [< AS. *hlinc*, ridge.]

linn, *n.* Same as LIN.

Linn., *abbr.* Linnæus, Linnean.

Lin-næ'us, 1 li-nī'us; 2 lĭ-nē'ŭs, *n.* (1707–1778.) A Swedish botanist; devised a system of botanical classification. **Carl von Linné‡.—Lin-ne'an,** *a.* **Lin-næ'an‡.**

lin'net, 1 lin'et; 2 lĭn'ĕt, *n.* A small singing bird, with a crimson-red breast and crown in the male. [< AS. *linete*, < L. *linum*, flax.]

li-no'le-um, 1 li-nō'lī-ŭm; 2 lī-nō'le-ŭm, *n.* A preparation of linseed-oil and cork used as a floor-covering. [< L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil.]

li'no-type, 1 lai'no-taip; 2 lī'no-tȳp, *n.* **1.** A line of type cast in one piece. **2.** A machine for producing type cast in lines or bars for printing. [< L. *linea*, line, + OF., + TYPE.] [*līn*, flax, + *sād*, seed.]

lin'seed", 1 lin'sīd"; 2 lĭn'sēd", *n.* Flaxseed. [< AS.

lin'sey-wool'sey, 1 lin'zi-wul'zi; 2 lĭn'sy-wo͝ol'sy. **I.** *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. **II.** *n.* A cloth of this mixture. [< OF. *linsel*, linen cloth, + WOOL.]

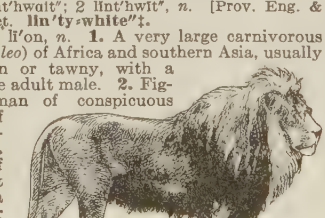
lin'stock, 1 lin'stok; 2 lĭn'stŏk, *n.* An iron-shod pike with a crotch designed to hold a rope match for firing a gun. [< D. *lontstok*, < *lont*, match, + *stock*, stick.] **lint'stock‡.**

lint, 1 lint; 2 lĭnt, *n.* **1.** The soft down of raveled or scraped linen; also, downy feathers. **2.** A net; netting. **3.** Cotton fiber. [Prob. < ME. *lin*, flax, < AS. *lin;* see LINEN.]

lin'tel, 1 lin'tel; 2 lĭn'tĕl, *n. Arch.* **1.** The horizontal top piece of a doorway or window-opening. **2.** Any horizontal beam resting on vertical supports. [OF., < LL. *lintellus*, < L. *limes*, boundary.]

lint'white", 1 lint'hwait"; 2 lint'hwit", *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The linnet. **lin'ty-white"‡.**

li'on, 1 lai'ən; 2 lī'on, *n.* **1.** A very large carnivorous mammal (*Felis leo*) of Africa and southern Asia, usually yellowish-brown or tawny, with a long mane in the adult male. **2.** Figuratively, a man of conspicuous courage; one of lion-like character or mien. **3.** An object of peculiar interest and curiosity; a prominent or notable person. **4.** [L-] The sign or constellation Leo. See CONSTELLATION. [F., < L. *leo*, < Gr. *leōn*, lion.]—**li'on-ess,** *n.* A she lion.—**li'on-heart",** *n.* **1.** A person of exceptional bravery. **2.** [L-] Sobriquet of Richard I. of England.—**l.-hearted,** *a.*—**li'on-ize,** *vt. & vi.* To treat as a lion; pay social attentions to. **li'on-ise‡.**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lip, 1 lip; 2 lĭp, *v.* [LIPPED[t]; LIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Poet.] To touch with the lips; hence, to kiss. **2§.** To utter with the lips; whisper; breathe. **3.** [Scot.] To notch; trim; clip. **II.** *i.* To bring one's lips into play, as on the reed or mouthpiece of any wind-instrument.—**lipped,** *a.* Having lips.

lip, *n.* **1.** One of the two muscular organs that bound the mouth and cover the teeth. **2.** The organs of speech; the mouth; speech. **3.** Anything having the purpose or appearance of a lip. [< AS. *lippa*, lip.] Syn.: see MARGIN.

Lip'a-ri Islands, 1 lip'ə-ri; 2 lip'a-ri. A volcanic group of islands, Messina province, Italy; pop. 20,500.

li-poth'y-my, 1 li-poth'ı-mi; 2 lī-pŏth'y-my, *n.* Fainting; syncope. [< Gr. *leipō* (√ *lip*), leave, lack, + *thymos*, life.]

Lip'pe, 1 lip'ə; 2 lip'e, *n.* A republic in N. W. Germany; 469 sq. m.; pop. 154,318.

lip'pen, 1 lip'n; 2 lip'n, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To trust; depend upon; confide in: often followed by *to* or *on*.

Lip'pi, 1 lip'pi; 2 lip'pi, **Filippo** (1412–1469). "Fra Lippo Lippi"; an Italian painter of frescoes and in oil.

liq., *abbr.* Liquid, liquor.

liq'ua-bl(e[r], 1 lik'wə-bl; 2 lĭk'wa-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or liquefied. [< LL. *liquabilis*, < L. *liqueo*, be liquid.]

li'quate, 1 lai'kwēt; 2 lī'kwāt, *vt. & vi.* [LI'QUAT-ED[2]; LI'QUAT-ING.] To liquefy; melt. [< L. *liquatus*, pp., < *liqueo*, be liquid.]—**li-qua'tion,** *n.*

liq"ue-fac'tion, 1 lik"wı-fak'shən; 2 lĭk"we-fă'e'shon, *n.* The act of melting; state of being melted.—**liq"ue-fa'-cient,** *a. & n.*

liq'ue-fy, 1 lik'wı-fai; 2 lĭk'we-fȳ, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'-ING.] To convert into or become liquid; melt. [< L. *liqueo*, be fluid, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see MELT.—**liq'ue-fi"a-bl(e**[r], *a.*—**liq'ue-fi"er,** *n.*

li-ques'cent, 1 li-kwes'ent; 2 li-kwĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Melting, or having a tendency to melt. [< L. *liquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *liquesco*, < *liqueo*, be fluid.]—**li-ques'cence,** *n.*

li-queur', 1 li-kûr'; 2 lĭ-kûr', *n.* An alcoholic cordial sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances. [F.]

liq'uid, 1 lik'wıd; 2 lĭk'wid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing, or capable of flowing; being a liquid. **2.** Limpid; clear. **3.** Flowing smoothly; mellifluous. **4.** Containing or suggesting liquid; watery. **5.** Pronounced with a smoothly flowing sound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, remain in one mass, and take always the form of the containing vessel. **2.** One of the four consonants *l, m, n, r.* [< L.[F] *liquidus*, < *liqueo*, be fluid.] Syn.: see FLUID.—**liquid air** (*Physics*), ordinary air liquefied by compression together with intense cold.—**liquid fire,** flaming petroleum, ejected by high pressure.—**liquid measure,** see MEASURE.—**liq'ui-date,** *v.* [-DAT"ED[2]; -DAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To deliver the amount of; settle. (2) To reduce to order or precision; adjust. **2.** To render more liquid, as a sound. **3§.** To make plain. **II.** *i.* To settle one's debts. Syn.: see PAY.—**liq"-ui-da'tion,** *n.*—**liq'ui-da"tor,** *n.*—**li-quid'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being liquid. **liq'uid-ness‡.—liq'uid-ly,** *adv.*

liq'uid-am"bar, 1 lik'wid-am"bər; 2 lĭk'wid-ăm"bar, *n. Bot.* **1.** A balsamiferous tree of eastern Asia and Atlantic North America. **2.** The balsam it yields: used in medicine and the arts.

liq'uor, 1 lik'ər; 2 lĭk'or, *vt.* **1.** To treat with a liquor or solution. **2†.** To anoint; glaze, as a pie.

liq'uor[1], 1 lik'ər; 2 lĭk'or, *n.* **1.** Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid. **2.** One of various solutions. **3.** A liquid of any sort. [< F. *liqueur*, < L. *liquor*, < *liqueo*, be fluid.]

li'quor[2], 1 lai'kwər; 2 lī'kwŏr, *n.* [LI'QUOR-ES, *pl.*] An aqueous solution in the U. S. Pharmacopœia of a non-volatile substance, except sirups, infusions, and decoctions. [L.]

liq'uo-rice, *n.* Same as LICORICE. **liq'uor-ish†.**

li'ra, 1 li'rə; 2 lī'ra, *n.* [-RE, 1 -rē; 2 -rē, *pl.*] **1.** A franc: the Italian name. **2.** A Turkish gold coin. **3.** Formerly, an Austrian silver coin. [It., < L. *libra*, pound.]

Lis'bon, 1 liz'bən; 2 lĭs'bon, *n.* **1.** A seaport (pop. 435,360), capital of Portugal; destructive earthquake, 1755: scene of the assassination of King Carlos I. in 1908. **2.** A city in Ohio.

Lisle, 1 lil; 2 līl, **Claude Rouget de** (1760–1836). A French poet; author of the *Marseillaise*.

lisp, 1 lisp; 2 lĭsp. **I.**[t] *vt. & vi.* To speak with a lisp, or timidly; to pronounce *s* and *z* as *th;* speak imperfectly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or habit of lisping. **2.** A childish or timid utterance. [< AS. *wlisp*, lisping.]

lis'som, 1 lis'əm; 2 lĭs'om, *a.* Lithesome. [Cor. of LITHESOME.] **lis'some‡.** Syn.: see SUPPLE.—**lis'some-ness,** *n.*

list[1d], 1 list; 2 lĭst, *vt. & vi.* To enroll in a list or catalog; enlist. Syn.: see ENROLL.

list[2d], *vt.* To cover with list or the like.

list[3d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To cause to careen, as a ship. **2‖.** To please; gratify. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To careen. **2‖.** To wish; choose. [< AS. *lystan*, < *lust*, pleasure.]

list[4d], *vt. & vi.* [Poet.] To listen to; listen. [< AS. *hlystan*, < *hlyst*, hearing.] Syn.: see LISTEN.

list[5d], *vt.* To enclose, as a field, for combat.

list[1], *n.* A roll or catalog. [< MHG.[F] *liste*, border, strip.] Syn.: catalog, category, enrolment, enumeration, index, inventory, invoice, record, register, registry, roll, schedule.

list[2], *n.* **1.** The selvage of cloth: called also *listing*. **2.** Any outer edge; boundary. [< AS. *līst*, border of cloth.]

list[3], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A careening. **2†.** Desire. [< AS. *lust*, pleasure.]

list[4], *n.* A barrier of a justing-field; in the plural, the field itself: also figuratively. [< OF. *lisse*, < LL. *licia*, barrier, prob. < L. *licium*, thread.]

lis'tel, 1 lis'tel; 2 lis'tĕl, *n. Arch.* A small square molding. [F., dim. of *liste;* see LIST[1], *n.*]

lis'ten, 1 lis'n; 2 lĭs'n, *v.* **I‖.** *t.* To hear; attend to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To attend closely for the purpose of hearing; harken. **2.** To heed or trust what is heard. [< LIST[4], *v.*]

Syn.: attend, hark, harken, hear, heed, list. To *hear* is simply to become conscious of sound, to *listen* is to make a conscious effort or endeavor to *hear*. We may *hear* without *listening*, as words suddenly uttered in an adjoining room; or we may *listen* without *hearing*, as to a distant speaker. Between *listen* and *hear* is a difference like that between the words "look" and "see." In *listening* the ear is intent upon the sound; in *attending* the mind is intent upon the thought, tho *listening* implies some attention to the meaning or import of the sound. To *heed* is not only to *attend*, but to remember and observe. *Harken* is nearly obsolete.—Ant.: be

deaf to, ignore, neglect, scorn, slight.—Prep.: we listen *for* what we expect or desire to hear; we listen *to* what we actually do hear; listen *for* a step, a signal, a train; listen *to* the debate.—**lis'ten-er,** *n.*—**listening post.** (*Mil.*) A post from which soldiers can detect mining or other operations by an enemy.

Lis'ter, 1 lis'tər; 2 lis'ter, **Lord** (1827–1912). Joseph Lister, an English surgeon; father of antiseptic surgery.—**Lis'ter-ism,** *n.*—**lis'ter-in**(e§, 1 lis'tər-in *or* -in; 2 lis'ter-in *or* -in, *n.* An antiseptic solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, borax, thymol, etc., used in surgery.

list'less, 1 list'les; 2 list'lĕs, *a.* Inattentive; heedless of what is passing; languid. [< LIST[3], *n.*, 2.] Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; FAINT; INATTENTIVE.—**list'less-ly,** *adv.*—**list'-less-ness,** *n.* [poser and pianist.

Liszt, 1 list; 2 list, **Franz** (1811–1886). A Hungarian com-

lit, *imp. & pp.* of LIGHT, *v.*

lit., *abbr.* Liter, literally, literary, literature.

lit'a-ny, 1 lit'ə-nı; 2 lit'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] A supplicatory or responsive prayer. [< Gr. *litaneia,* < *lissomai,* pray.] Syn.: see PRAYER.

li"tchi', 1 li"chi'; 2 li"chi', *n.* A Chinese tree bearing a strawberry-like fruit; also, the fruit. [Chin.]

Lit. D., Litt. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Literarum* (*Litterarum*) *Doctor* (Doctor of Letters).

-lite, } *suffixes.* Used in mineral-names. Compare -ITE. [<
-lith, } F. *-lithe,* < L. *-lithus,* < Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

li'ter, 1 li'tər; 2 li'ter, *n.* A measure of capacity. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *litre,* < Gr. *litra,* pound.] **li'tre†.** [dition of being literate.

lit'er-a-cy, 1 lit'ər-ə-sı; 2 lit'er-a-çy, *n.* The state or con-

lit'er-al, 1 lit'ər-əl; 2 lit'er-al, *a.* **1.** According to the letter or verbal statement; not metaphorical. **2.** Following the exact words. **3.** Consisting of or expressed by letters. **4.** Matter-of-fact; unimaginative. **5.** Exact as to fact or detail. [< L. *litera,* letter.] Syn.: see VERBAL.—**lit'er-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Literal exactitude of expression. **2.** In the fine arts, a tendency to represent without idealizing.—**lit'er-al-ist,** *n.*—**lit'er-al-ly,** *adv.*—**lit'er-al-ness,** *n.*
lit"er-al'i-ty†.

lit'er-a-ry, 1 lit'ər-ē-rı; 2 lit'er-ā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, practised in, or devoted to literature.

lit'er-ate, 1 lit'ər-ıt; 2 lit'er-at. **I.** *a.* Having a knowledge of letters. (1) Able to read and write. (2) Literary. **II.** *n.* One versed in letters. [< L. *literatus,* < *litera,* letter.]

lit"e-ra'ti, 1 lit"ı-rē'tai; 2 lit"e-rā'tī, *n. pl.* [-TUS, *sing.*] Men of letters; scholars. [L.]

lit"e-ra'tim, 1 lit"ı-rē'tım; 2 lit"e-rā'tim, *adv.* Letter for letter; with exact literalness; literally. [LL., < L. *litera,* letter.]

lit'er-a-ture, 1 lit'ər-ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 lit'er-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Written or printed productions; in the eminent sense, such as are marked by elevation, vigor, and catholicity of thought, purity and grace of style, and artistic construction. **2.** The portion of such writings that pertains to any particular epoch, subject, etc. **3.** In a restricted sense, the portion of literary productions that excludes the positive sciences. **4.** Literary work. **5.** Acquaintance with letters or books. [OF., < L. *literatura,* < *litera,* letter.]

Syn.: belles-lettres, books, literary productions, publications, writings. *Literature* is collective, referring to all that has been published in some land or age, or in some department of human knowledge; as, the *literature* of Greece; the *literature* of the Augustan age; the *literature* of politics or of art. *Literature,* used absolutely, denotes what has been called "polite *literature*" or *belles-lettres, i. e.,* the works collectively that embody taste, feeling, loftiness of thought, and purity and beauty of style, as poetry, history, fiction, and dramatic compositions, including also much of philosophical writing, as the *Republic* of Plato, and oratorical productions, as the orations of Demosthenes. In the broad sense we can speak of the *literature* of science; in the narrower sense, we speak of *literature* and science as distinct departments of knowledge. *Literature* is also used to signify literary pursuits or occupations; as, to devote one's life to *literature.* Compare KNOWLEDGE; SCIENCE.

-lith, *suffix.* See -LITE.

Lith., *abbr.* Lithuanian.—**lith., lithog.,** *abbr.* Lithography.

lith'arge, 1 lith'ərj; 2 lith'ärg, *n.* Lead monoxid, made by heating lead in a current of air; used in glass-making, etc. [< Gr. *lithos,* stone, + *argyros,* silver.]

lithe, 1 laith; 2 lith, *a.* Bending easily or gracefully; supple. [< AS. *lithe,* soft.] Syn.: see SUPPLE.—**lithe'ly,** *adv.*—**lithe'ness,** *n.*—**lithe'some,** *a.* Somewhat lithe. **lis'som†.** Syn.: see SUPPLE.

lith'er[1], 1 lith'ər *or* laith'ər; 2 lith'er *or* lith'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Lithe; supple; pliant.—**lith'er-ness[1]†,** *n.* Litheness.

lith'er†, *a.* Worthless; idle. [< AS. *ligthre.*] **lith'er-ous†.**—**lith'er-ly[1]†,** *adv.*—**lith'er-ness[2]†,** *n.* Worthlessness.

lith'er-ly, 1 lith'ər-lı; 2 lith'er-ly, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Crafty; mischievous. **2†.** Lazy.—**lith'er-ly[2]†,** *adv.*

lith'i-a, 1 lith'ı-ə; 2 lith'i-a, *n. Chem.* A white caustic compound that dissolves slowly in water to form lithium hydrate. [< LITHIUM.]

lith'i-um, 1 lith'ı-um; 2 lith'i-ŭm, *n.* A soft metallic element, the lightest solid element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *lithos,* stone.]—**lith'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining (1) to lithium; (2) to stone.

lith'o-, } 1 lith'o-, lith-; 2 lith'o-, lith-. From Greek *lithos,*
lith-, } stone: combining forms.—**lith"o-frac'teur,** *n.* A high explosive compound of nitroglycerin. [+ L. *fractus,* broken.]

lith'o-graph, } 1 lith'o-graf; 2 lith'o-grăf. **I**[t]. *vt.* To
lith'o-graf[F], } produce by lithography. **II.** *n.* A lithographic print. [< Gr. *lithos,* stone, + -GRAPHY.]—**lith-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**lith"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by lithography. **lith"o-graph'i-cal‡.**—**lith-ographic stone,** a yellowish, compact, fine-grained, slaty limestone used in lithography. **l. slate‡.**—**lith-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of producing printed matter from a stone or stones on which a design has been made.

Lithol., *abbr.* Lithology.

lith-ol'a-try, *n.* Worship paid to stones. [< LITHO- + Gr. *latreia,* worship.]—**lith-ol'a-trous,** *a.*—**lith-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The science that treats of rocks as mineral masses, especially with reference to their microscopic character. **2.** *Med.* The branch that treats of calculi in the human system and their removal. [+ -LOGY.]—**lith"o-log'ic,** *a.* **lith"o-log'i-cal‡.**—**lith-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**lith'o-tint,** *n.* **1.** The art of producing pictures in color-tints from lithographic stones. **2.** A picture so produced.—**lith-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of removing stone from the bladder by incision into the organ. [+ Gr. *temnō,* cut.]—**lith"o-tom'ic,** *a.*—**lith-ot'o-mist,** *n.*—**lith-ot'ri-ty,** *n. Surg.* The operation of reducing stone in the bladder to fine fragments. [+ L. *tritus,* pp. of *tero,* rub.] **lith-ot'rip-sy‡.**—**lith'o-trite,** *n.* Any instrument used in lithotrity.

Lith"u-a'ni-a, 1 lith"yu-ē"nı-ə; 2 lith"yu-ā'nı-a, *n.* A northern, semi-independent republic, formed from five governments of the late Russian Empire in 1917.—**Lith"u-a'-ni-an,** *a. & n.*

lith'y, 1 laith'ı; 2 lith'y, *a.* Lithe; flexible; willowy.

lit'i-gant, 1 lit'ı-gənt; 2 lit'i-gant. **I.** *a.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in litigation. **II.** *n.* A party to a lawsuit.

lit'i-gate, 1 lit'ı-gēt; 2 lit'i-gāt, *vt. & vi.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"-ING.] To bring into or engage in litigation. [< L. *litigatus,* pp. of *litigo,* strive.]—**lit'i-ga-bl**(e[p], *a.*—**lit"i-ga'-tion,** *n.* The act of carrying on a suit in a law court.—**lit'i-ga"tor,** *n.* A litigant.—**li-tig'ious,** *a.* Inclined to litigation. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lit'mus, 1 lit'mus; 2 lit'mŭs, *n.* A blue dyestuff made by fermenting certain coarsely powdered lichens. It is turned red by acids and when treated with an alkali it returns to its original color. [< D. *lackmoes,* < *lak,* LAC[1], + *moes,* pulp.]—**l. paper,** bibulous paper dipped into a solution of litmus, and used to test solutions, etc., in order to determine whether they are acid or alkaline.

li'tre, *n.* Same as LITER.

lit'ten§, *pp.* of LIGHT, *v.*

lit'ter, 1 lit'ər; 2 lit'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring forth, as a litter of young. **2.** To scatter (straw, etc.) for bedding. **3.** To scatter things in carelessly. **II.** *i.* To give birth to a litter of young.

lit'ter, *n.* **1.** A number of young animals at a birth. **2.** Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. **3.** A state of disorder. **4.** A stretcher for carrying the sick or wounded; formerly also a vehicle having shafts at each end. [< L[F] *lectica,* < *lectus,* bed.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

lit"ter-a-teur', 1 lit"ər-ə-tūr'; 2 lit"er-a-tûr', *n.* One who is by profession engaged in literature. [F., < L. *literator,* < *litera,* letter.]

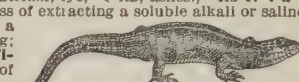
lit'tle, 1 lit'l; 2 lit'l. **I.** *a.* [LESS; LEAST; also (dial. or colloq.), LIT'TLER; LIT'TLEST.] **1.** Of a size, amount, quantity, etc., below the ordinary. (1) Diminutive; small. (2) Below the usual amount; restricted. (3) Below the normal distance or time; short; brief. (4) Insignificant; petty; hence, mean. **2.** Smaller than other like things. **II.** *n.* A small quantity, space, time, etc. **III.** *adv.* [LESS; LEAST.] **1.** In a small degree; slightly. **2.** When used before a verb, not at all; as, she *little* knows. [< AS. *litel,* < *lyt,* little.]

Syn.: (adj.) brief, contemptible, diminutive, feeble, inconsiderable, insignificant, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, short, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial, unimportant. See INSIGNIFICANT; MINUTE; SMALL.—Ant.: see synonyms for IMMENSE; LARGE.

—**Lit'tle-En'gland-er,** *n.* One opposed to British territorial expansion and imperial federation.—**lit'tle-ness,** *n.*

Lit'tle Red Rid'ing-Hood". In Charles Perrault's *Contes des Temps,* a little girl with a red cloak, who meets a wolf that impersonates her and devours her grandmother.

Lit'tle Rock. A city, capital of Arkansas; pop. 65,140.
Lit'tle Rus'sia. A portion of S. Russia; 59,173 sq. m.; pop. 11,111,600.
lit'to-ral, 1 lit'o-rəl; 2 lĭt'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the shore. [< L. *litoralis,* < *litus,* shore.]
lit'to-ral, 1 lit'o-rəl; 2 lĭt'o-ral, *n.* A shore and the country contiguous to it.
Lit"tré', 1 lī"trē'; 2 lĭ"trē', **Maximilien Paul Émile** (1801–1881). A French philologist, physician, and lexicographer.
liturg., *abbr.* Liturgies.
lit'ur-gy, 1 lit'ur-ji; 2 lĭt'ŭr-gy. [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A collection of prescribed forms for public worship; a ritual. **2.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The mass. [< Gr. *leitos,* public, + *ergon,* work.]—**li-tur'gic,** *a.* **li-tur'gi-cal†.**—**li-tur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*
Li-ut'prand, 1 li-ūt'prənd; 2 lī-ŭt'prănd, *n.* (922?–972?) An Italian prelate, diplomat, and historian.
liv., *abbr.* *Livre* (F., book, pound [weight or coin]).
live, 1 liv; 2 lĭv, *v.* [LIVED; LIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To continue in constantly or habitually; spend; pass. **2.** To conform to habitually. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exist with inherent powers; exhibit the phenomena characteristic of life. **2.** To continue in operation or existence. **3.** To pass life (in a particular manner); also, to enjoy life. **4.** To have a settled residence; abide. **5.** To get a livelihood; subsist. **6.** To be quickened by divine influence or faith. **7.** To escape destruction; survive: said figuratively of inanimate objects, as of a ship. [< AS. *lifian,* live.]
Syn.: be alive, continue, endure, exist, feed (on or upon), have life, subsist, support oneself, survive, sustain life. See ABIDE. Compare synonyms for LIFE.—Ant.: see synonyms for DIE.—Prep.: live *in* the country, *in* town; *at* or *in* Washington (see AT); *on* the hill; to live *on* or *upon* a vegetable diet; to live *by* one's wits; *with* or *among* friends.
—to live down, to so live as to disprove or efface (a calumny or the like).—**liv'a-bl(eᴾ),** *a.* Worth living; fit for living in. **live'a-bl(eᴾ.—lived,** 1 laivd; 2 lĭvd, *a.* Having a life: used only in composition.—**live'li-hood,** *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; regular maintenance; living. **2†.** Liveliness.—**live'long",** *a.* That lives long or is long in passing; whole; entire.—**live'ly,** *a.* [LIVE'LI-ER; LIVE'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of vital energy or of animation; brisk; vivacious. **2.** Intensely alive or active in the mind. **3.** Striking to the sense. **4†.** Lifelike. Syn.: see ACTIVE; AIRY; ALERT; ALIVE; CHEERFUL; GOOD; MERRY; NIMBLE; RACY; SPRIGHTLY; VIVACIOUS; VIVID.—**live'li-ly,** *adv.*—**live'li-ness,** *n.*—**live'-oak",** *n.* One of several durable trees of the United States of the oak family.
live, 1 laiv; 2 lĭv, *a.* **1.** Possessing life; alive; quick. **2.** Manifesting life or energy. (1) Ready for use; operative, as an engine. (2) Burning or glowing. (3) *Print.* Ready for printing; held for use; as, *live* matter. (4) Of present interest. **3.** [U. S.] Possessing liveliness or animation; alert; energetic. Syn.: see ALIVE.
—live circuit or **wire,** a circuit or wire through which an electric current is flowing.—**live wire** [Colloq. U.S.]. A hustler.
liv'er[1], 1 liv'ər; 2 lĭv'er, *n.* One who lives; a dweller.
liv'er[2], *n.* *Anat.* A large internal organ of vertebrates, which secretes bile, and changes the blood that passes through it. [< AS. *lifer,* liver.]—**liv'er-col"or,** *n.* A reddish brown.—**l.-colored,** *a.*
liv'er-leaf", 1 liv'ər-līf"; 2 lĭv'er-lēf", *n.* A stemless perennial herb of early spring. See HEPATICA.
Liv'er-pool, 1 liv'ər-pūl; 2 lĭv'er-pōōl, *n.* A seaport city (pop. 803,120) of Lancashire, England; on the river Mersey.
liv'er-wort, 1 liv'ər-wûrt"; 2 lĭv'er-wûrt", *n.* **1.** One of various lichen-like plants. **2.** The liverleaf.
liv'er-y, 1 liv'ər-i; 2 lĭv'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A uniform worn by servants; also, the distinguishing dress of any organization. **2.** The keeping of horses and vehicles ready for use or hire. **3.** Formerly, a stated allowance of food. **4.** *Law.* Delivery, as of lands. **5.** [U. S.] A livery-stable. [< L.[LL-ᵀᴾ] *libero,* < *liber,* free.]—**liv'er-led,** *a.* Dressed in livery, as a servant.—**liv'er-y-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A livery-stable keeper. **2.** A freeman of any of the 76 city companies or gilds of London, England. **3†.** A liveried retainer.—**livery of seizin,** the formal transfer of possession of lands and tenements of freehold. **seizin and livery‡.**—**liv'er-y-sta"ble,** *n.* A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire.
liv'id, 1 liv'id; 2 lĭv'id, *a.* Black-and-blue, as contused flesh; lead-colored; ashy-pale. [< L. *lividus,* < *liveo,* be livid.]—**liv'id-ness,** *n.* **li-vid'i-ty†.**
liv'ing, 1 liv'iŋ; 2 lĭv'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having life or vitality. **2.** Quickening or vivifying. **3.** Flowing. **II.** *n.* **1.** Livelihood. **2.** In the Anglican Church, a benefice, or the revenue derived from it. **3.** Manner of life. **4.** Those who live. **5†.** An estate; property; possessions. [See LIVE, *v.*] Syn.: see ALIVE.—**living rock** or **stone,** rock or stone in its original or native state or location.
Liv'ing-ston, 1 liv'iŋ-stən; 2 lĭv'ing-ston, **Philip** (1716–1778). An American patriot; signed Declaration of Independence.
Liv'ing-stone, 1 liv'iŋ-stən; 2 lĭv'ing-ston, **David** (1813–1873). A Scottish explorer and missionary in Africa.
Liv'i-us, 1 liv'i-us; 2 lĭv'i-ŭs, **Titus Patavinus** (59 B. C.–A. D. 17). A Roman historian; usually called **Liv'y.**
li'vre, 1 li'vrə; 2 lē'vre, *n.* An old French money of account, and a silver coin, worth 19⅓ cents. [F., < L. *libra,* pound.]
lix-iv'i-al, 1 liks-iv'i-əl; 2 liks-iv'i-al, *a.* Resembling lye; obtained by lixiviation. **lix-iv'i-ate†; lix-iv'i-ous†.**
lix-iv'i-ate, 1 liks-iv'i-ēt; 2 liks-iv'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"ING.] To leach. [< L. *lixivium,* lye, < *lix,* ashes.]—**lix-iv"i-a'tion,** *n.* The process of extracting a soluble alkali or saline compound from a mixture by washing; leaching. — **lix-iv'i-um,** *n.* A solution of alkaline salts, as lye.


Wall-lizard. 1/8

liz'ard, 1 liz'ərd; 2 lĭz'ard, *n.* A four-footed reptile as the chameleon, with a long scaly body and long tail. [< L.[F] *lacerta,* lizard.]
L. L., *abbr.* Late Latin, Law Latin, Low Latin.—**l. l.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Loco laudato* (in the place quoted).
lla'ma, 1 lä'mə; 2 lä'ma, *n.* A South-American camel-like ruminant with woolly coat. [Peru.]
lla'no, 1 lä'no *or* (*Sp.*) lyä'no; 2 lä'no *or* (*Sp.*) lyä'no, *n.* A flat treeless plain, as the wide grassy tracts of northern South America. [Sp. Am.]

Llama 1/25

LL. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Legum Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Laws).—**LL. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Legum Doctor* (Doctor of Laws).
Lloyd George, 1 loid jôrj; 2 lŏyd gôrj, **David** (1863–), Eng. statesman; premier, 1917–
Lloyd's, 1 loidz; 2 lŏydz, *n.* An association of English underwriters of marine insurance, devoted to the collection and distribution of marine news.
L.M., *abbr.* Long meter.—**L.M.D.,** *abbr.* Long meter double.
lo, 1 lō; 2 lō, *interj.* Behold! observe! [< AS. *lā.*]
loach, 1 lōch; 2 lōch, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, like a minnow. [< F *loche,* loach.]
load[d], 1 lōd; 2 lōd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay a burden on; lade. **2.** To put on or into to be carried. **3.** To charge with ammunition. **4.** To weigh down; encumber. **5.** To impose or to confer on in great abundance; heap. **6.** To make heavy by means of something added. **7.** To adulterate. **8.** *Paint.* To mix with white so as to render more opaque. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take on a load. **2.** To charge a gun with a load. Syn.: burden, charge, cumber, lade, oppress, weigh down.—**load'er,** *n.*
load, *n.* **1.** That which is laid upon anything for conveyance; a burden. **2.** That which is borne with difficulty; figuratively, grievous mental burden. **3.** The charge of a firearm. **4.** A weight of various amounts. **5.** The resistance to a motor of the machinery which it drives. **6.** Downward pressure on a structure caused by gravity alone (**dead load**) or by gravity increased by the stresses of transverse motion (**live load**). [ME. *lode,* lit. a carrying, < AS. *lād;* see LODE.]
Syn.: burden, cargo, charge, clog, encumbrance, freight, incubus, pack, weight. A *burden* is what one has to bear, and the word is used chiefly of that which is borne by a living agent. A *load* is what is laid upon a person, animal, or conveyance, or what is customarily so imposed; as, a two-horse *load. Weight* measures the pressure due to gravity; the same *weight* that one finds a moderate *load* when in his full strength becomes a heavy *burden* in weariness or weakness. A ship's *load* is called distinctively a *cargo,* or it may be known as *freight* or *lading. Load* is used largely of transportation or of merchandise transported by rail, which is, in commercial language, said to be "shipped." *Freight* denotes merchandise in or for transportation. A *load* to be fastened upon a horse or mule is called a *pack,* and the animal is known as a pack-horse or pack-mule. See WEIGHT.
load'star", **load'stone",** *n.* Same as LODESTAR, LODESTONE.
loaf[t], 1 lōf; 2 lōf, *vt.* & *vi.* To pass (the time) lazily or idly; lounge; loiter. [< G. *laufen,* run.]—**loaf'er,** *n.* An idler; lounger; vagrant.
loaf, *n.* [LOAVES, *pl.*] A shaped mass, as of bread, cake, etc., intended to be cut. [< AS. *hlāf,* load.]
loam, 1 lōm; 2 lōm. **I.** *vt.* To coat or smear with loam. **II.** *n.* **1.** A non-coherent mixture of sand and clay, containing organic matter. **2.** In founding, a mixture of sand and clay, usually with straw or the like: used to make molds. [< AS. *lām,* loam.]—**loam'y,** *a.*
loan, 1 lōn; 2 lōn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [U. S.] To lend. **II.** *n.*

Something lent, as money; act of lending. [< AS. *lān*, loan.]

Lo-an'da, Saint Paul de. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

loan'ing, 1 lōn'iŋ; 2 lōn'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A space between cultivated fields through which cattle are driven; also, a milking-place. [< LANE.] **loan‡.**

loath, } 1 lōṯh; 2 lōṯh, *a.* **1.** Strongly disinclined; reluc-
loth, } tant. **2†.** Hateful. [< AS. *lāth*, hateful.]
Syn.: see RELUCTANT.

loathe, 1 lōṯh; 2 lōṯh, *vt.* & *vi.* [LOATHED; LOATH'ING.] To regard with hatred and disgust; abhor; detest. [< AS. *lāthian*, < *lāth*, hateful.] Syn.: see ABHOR.
—**loath'er,** *n.*—**loath'ful,** *a.* Abhorring.—**loath'ing,** *n.* Extreme dislike or nausea; aversion. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY.—**loath'ly,** *a.* Loathsome.—**loath'ness,** *n.*—**loath'some,** *a.* Exciting aversion or disgust. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

loaves, 1 lōvz; 2 lōvs, *n.* Plural of LOAF.

lob[1], 1 lob; 2 lŏb. **I.** *vt.* [LOBBED; LOB'BING.] To pitch or strike (a ball) so as to make a lob. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soft thick lumpy mixture; a lump. **2.** A worm for bait. **3.** *Lawn-tennis.* A stroke that sends the ball well into the air and the full distance of the opponent's court. **4.** *Cricket.* A slow ball, delivered underhand. **5‖.** A dull lout. [< W. *llob*, dunce.] [guidly. [Var. of LOP[2], *v.*]

lob[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to droop. **II.** *i.* To hang or move lan-

lo'bate, 1 lō'bēt; 2 lō'bāt, *a.* Composed of lobes; lobe-like. **lo'bat-ed‡.—lo-ba'tion,** *n.*

lob'by, 1 lob'i; 2 lŏb'y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [LOB'BIED; LOB'BYING.] [U. S.] To try to carry (a bill) through a legislative body by outside influence. **II.** *n.* [LOB'BIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An anteroom, as of a legislative hall. **2.** Men engaged in lobbying. [< LL. *lobia*, < OHG. *loubā*, arbor.]—**lob'by-ist,** *n.*

lobe, 1 lōb; 2 lōb, *n.* A protuberance, especially globular, as of the ear or of a leaf. [F., < Gr. *lobos*, prob. < *lepō*, peel.]—**lobed,** *a.* Lobate.

Lo-be'li-a, 1 lo-bī'li-ə; 2 lo-bē'li-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbaceous plants with showy flowers either axillary or in bracted racemes. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. [< Matthias de *Lobel*, botanist.]

lob'lol"ly, 1 lob'lol'i; 2 lŏb'lŏl"y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] *Naut.* A thick oatmeal gruel.—**lob'lol-ly-pine",** *n.* A large tree found in swamps and old fields from Delaware to Florida and thence to Texas; also, any of several allied trees.

lob'scouse", 1 lob'skaus"; 2 lŏb'scous", *n.* *Naut.* A dish consisting of salt meat, vegetables, and biscuit. **lob's course†.**

lob'ster, 1 lob'stər; 2 lŏb'ster, *n.* **1.** A large marine crustacean used as food. **2.** One of various other long-tailed crustaceans, as a crawfish. [< AS. *loppestre*, < L. *locusta*, shell-fish.]

lob'ule, 1 lob'yūl; 2 lŏb'yul, *n.* A small lobe. [Dim. of LOBE.]
—**lob'u-lar,** *a.*—**lob'u-late,** *a.* Having lobes or lobelets.

lo'cal, 1 lō'kəl; 2 lō'cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to place in general. **2.** Pertaining to a prescribed place or a limited portion of space. **II.** *n.* An accommodation or suburban train. [< LL. *localis*, < L. *locus*, place.]—**lo'cal-ism,** *n.* A mode peculiar to a place; local custom; idiom; provincialism.—**lo-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] A definite region in any part of space; geographical position; restriction to a particular place. Syn.: see NEIGHBORHOOD; PLACE.—**lo"cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**lo'cal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To determine the exact place of.—**lo'cal-ly,** *adv.*

lo-cale', 1 lo-kāl'; 2 lo-cal', *n.* Locality; specif., a spot considered with reference to surrounding circumstances. [F.]

lo'cate, *v.* [LO'CAT-ED[2]; LO'CAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in a particular spot. **2.** [U. S.] To designate and assign the place of; also, to fix the future situation of. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To place oneself; settle. [< L. *locatus*, pp. of *loco*, < *locus*, place.] Syn.: see SET.
—**lo-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of locating, or the state of being located. **2.** The exact position in space; place. **3.** [U. S.] A plot of ground defined by boundaries. **4.** *Law.* [U. S.] The defining of the boundaries of a plot of ground. Syn.: see PLACE.

loc'a-tive (e[S], 1 lek'ə-tiv; 2 lŏc'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Indicating place. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Indicating relative position in a series. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* In the original Indo-European language, the case denoting locality. **locative case‡.** [< LL. *locativus*, < L. *loco*; see LOCATE.]

loc. cit., *abbr.* [L.] *Loco citato* (in the place cited).

loch, 1 loh; 2 lŏh, *n.* [Scot.] A lake, bay, or arm of the sea. [Gael., lake.]— **och'an,** *n.* A little loch; pond.

Loch-iel', 1 loh-il'; 2 lŏh-ēl', *n.* See CAMERON.

lock'[1], 1 lek; 2 lŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast with lock and key; prevent passage by fastening; shut in or out securely, as by a locked door or the like. **2.** To bind or join together. **3.** To supply with a lock. **4.** To cause to pass through a canal-lock. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become securely closed, as by the agency of a lock and key. **2.** To be held fast. [< AS. *lūcan*, fasten.] Syn.: see SHUT.—**lock'jaw",** *n.* A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw.—**lock'out",** *n.* The closing of a factory by employers to coerce employees.—**l.-step,** *n.* *Mil.* A marching-step in close file, in which the foot of each man moves forward at the same moment.—**l.-stitch,** *n.* A stitch made by two interlocking threads, as on some sewing-machines.—**lock'up",** *n.* A place for the detention of persons under arrest.

lock[1], *n.* **1.** A device to fasten an object, specifically one for so securing a door, drawer, or the like, as to prevent its being opened except by a special key or combination. **2.** A spring mechanism for exploding the charge of a firearm. **3.** A mechanical structure for enabling vessels to pass from one level to another in a canal. **4.** An intermingling or fastening together; hence, a hug or grapple in wrestling. **5.** A lockup. **6.** One of various mechanical devices for fixing something so that it may remain in place. [< AS. *loc*, bar, < *lucan*, lock.]

Tumbler-lock.

b, bolt; *A*, door-knob holes, operating the latch-bolt (*l*) by means of the tail-piece (*tp*); *t*, tumblers which swing independently according to the wards in the key-bit.

Syn.: bar, bolt, catch, clasp, fastening, hasp, hook, latch. A *bar* is a piece of wood or metal, usually of considerable size, by which an opening is obstructed, a door held fast, etc. A *bar* may be movable or permanent; a *bolt* is a movable rod or pin of metal sliding in a socket, and adapted for securing a door or window. A *lock* is an arrangement by which an enclosed *bolt* is shot forward or backward by a key, or other device; the *bolt* is the essential part of the *lock*. A *latch* or *catch* is an accessible *fastening* designed to be easily movable, and simply to secure against accidental opening of the door, cover, etc. A *hasp* is a metallic strap that fits over a staple, calculated to be secured by a padlock; a simple *hook* that fits into a staple is also called a *hasp*. A *clasp* is a *fastening* that can be sprung into place, to draw and hold the parts of some object firmly together, as the *clasp* of a book.
—**combination lock,** a lock having two or more dials, either of which controls the bolt, so that the lock can be opened only by combining the permutations of all.—**lock'age,** *n.* **1.** Material going to form a canal-lock. **2.** The difference in level of a canal having locks. **3.** The toll levied for passing through a lock.—**lock'fast",** *a.* **1.** Securely held by some locked contrivance. **2.** Adapted for locking something fast.—**locks'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A warden; turnkey.—**lock'smith",** *n.* A maker or repairer of locks.

lock[2], *n.* **1.** A tuft of hair; ringlet; tress. **2.** A small quantity of any commodity, as hay. [< AS. *locc.*]

Locke, 1 lek; 2 lŏk, *n.* **1. John** (1632–1704), an English philosopher. **2. William J.** (1863–), an English novelist.

lock'er, 1 lek'ər; 2 lŏk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which locks. **2.** A closet or receptacle fastened with a lock.

lock'et, 1 lek'et; 2 lŏk'ĕt, *n.* A small case, suspended to a necklace or chain, often holding a portrait. [< F. *loquet*, latch.]

Lock'hart, 1 lek'ərt; 2 lŏk'art, **John Gibson** (1794–1854). A Scottish writer and biographer; *Life of Sir Walter Scott.*

lock'ram, 1 lek'rəm; 2 lŏk'ram, *n.* A coarse, cheap linen. [< *Locrenan*, in Brittany.]

lo'co, 1 lō'ko; 2 lō'co, *vt.* [U. S.] To poison or derange with or as with loco-weed: usually in the past participle, *locoed.*

lo'co, *n.* Any one of several poisonous plants of the bean family in the W. and S. W. United States. **lo'co-weed"‡.**

Lo"co-fo'co, 1 lō"ko-fō'ko; lō"co-fō'co, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party; any adherent of that party. **2†.** [l-] A friction-match. [< L. *locus*, place, + *focus*, hearth.]

lo"co-mo'tion, 1 lō"ko-mō'shən; 2 lō"co-mō'shon, *n.* The act or power of moving from one place to another.

lo"co-mo'tive (e[S], 1 lō"ko-mō'tiv; 2 lō"co-mō'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to locomotion. **2.** Moving from one place to another. **3.** Possessed of the power of moving. **II.** *n.* A self-propelling steam-engine on wheels, especially one for use on a railway. [< L. *locus*, place, + *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.]—**lo"co-mo-tiv'i-ty§,** *n.*

lo"co-mo'tor. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. **II§.** *n.* One who or that which has the power of locomotion.—**locomotor ataxia,** a disease of the spinal cord, characterized by unsteadiness and inability to coordinate locomotor and other voluntary movements.

Loc'ris, 1 lek'ris; 2 lŏc'ris, *n.* Either of two districts of ancient Greece: **Eastern,** N. W. of Bœotia: **Western,** N. of the Gulf of Corinth.—**Loc'ri,** *n. pl.* The people of Locris.—**Loc'ri-an,** *a.*

loc'u-lus, 1 lek'yu-lus; 2 lŏc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -li, *pl.*] A small cavity or chamber; a cell.—**loc'u-lar,** *a.* **loc'u-late‡.**

lo'cum-te'nens, 1 lō'kum-tī'nenz; 2 lō'cŭm-tē'nĕns, *n.* A temporary representative or substitute. [LL. See LIEUTENANT.]

lo'cus, 1 lō'kus; 2 lō'cŭs, *n.* [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çi, *pl.*] **1.** A

place; locality; area. **2.** *Math.* A surface or curve regarded as traced by a line or point moving under specified conditions. **3.** *Optics.* A figure formed by the foci of a series of pencils of light. **4.** A passage in a writing; in the plural, a series of passages, as from the Scriptures, classified for reading or study; any book containing such passages. [L.]

lo'cust[1], 1 lō'kust; 2 lō'cŭst, *n.* **1.** One of various grasshopper-like insects, especially when destructive and migratory, as those of E. Europe, Africa, and Asia. **2.** [U. S.] A cicada or harvest-fly, as the American seventeen-year locust. [< L. *locusta*, locust.]

lo'cust[2], *n.* A North-American tree of the bean family, with a rough bark and white flowers; also, its wood.

lo-cu'tion, 1 lo-kiū'shon; 2 lo-cū'shon, *n.* A mode of speech; discourse. [< L. *locutio(n-)*, < *loquor*, speak.]

loc'u-to-ry, 1 lok'yu-to-ri; 2 lōc'yu-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A place for conversation; specif., a reception-room in a monastery or convent.

lode, 1 lōd; 2 lōd, *n.* **1.** A metal-bearing vein. **2.** A reach of water, as in a canal. **3†.** A path. [< AS. *lād*, < *lithan*, go.] [sterre"†.

lode'star", *n.* A guiding star; the pole-star. **lode'-lode'stone",** *n.* Magnetic iron ore.

lodge, 1 loj; 2 lŏdg, *v.* [LODGED; LODG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with lodging. **2.** To implant; infix, as an arrow. **3.** To beat down, as growing grain. **4.** To put in keeping. **5.** To endow or invest with or in (an individual, a board, or the like). **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or live in a temporary abode or habitation. **2.** To fall or be beaten down and become fixed, as growing grain. **3.** To reach a place and rest there. Syn.: see ABIDE; ACCOMMODATE.

lodge, *n.* **1.** A small house affording temporary accommodations; a cabin. **2.** A small dwelling appurtenant to a manor-house, park, or the like. **3.** The lair of a wild animal. **4.** In secret societies, a local subdivision of the society. [< F. *loge*, < LL. *lobia*, gallery.]

Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.

—**lodg'er,** *n.* One who lodges; one who rents a room in another person's house.—**lodg'ing,** *n.* A temporary abode.—**lodg'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged. **2.** An accumulation or deposit. **3.** A foothold gained in some place. **lodge'ment†.**

Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph (1851–). An English physicist and investigator in psychic phenomena.

Lo'di, 1 lō'di; 2 lō'di, *n.* A city (pop. 28,000), Milan province, Italy; here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 1796.

Lo-dore', 1 lo-dōr'; 2 lo-dōr', *n.* A cataract in N. W. England.

Lodz, 1 lōdz; 2 lōdz, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 429,780), in Poland, entered by German troops, Dec. 6, 1914.

loess, 1 lūs *or* lō'es; 2 lûs *or* lō'ĕs, *n.* *Geol.* A pale, yellowish clay or loam forming deposits along river-valleys, etc. [G.]

loffe†, *v.* & *n.* Same as LAUGH.

Lo-fo'den, 1 lo-fō'den; 2 lo-fō'dĕn, *n.* A group of islands (2,247 sq. m.) off N. W. Norway.

loft, 1 lôft; 2 lôft, *n.* **1.** A low story directly under a roof. **2.** Any large storeroom. **3.** An elevated floor or gallery within a large building, as in a church or a barn. **4†.** The sky; the upper air. [< Ice. *loft.*]

loft'y, 1 lôft'i; 2 lôft'y, *a.* [LOFT'I-ER; LOFT'I-EST.] Elevated, as in position, character, or quality; exalted; stately. Syn.: see EMINENT; GRAND; HIGH; SUBLIME.—**loft'i-ly,** *adv.*—**loft'i-ness,** *n.*

log[1], 1 leg; 2 lŏg. **I.** *vt.* [LOGGED, LOGD[S]; LOG'GING.] To cut down and get out, as logs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bulky piece of timber cut down and cleared of branches. **2.** Figuratively, a dull, stupid person. [< Ice. *lāg*, < *liggja*, lie.]—**log cabin, log house, log hut,** a small, rough house of logs.

log[2]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To enter in a vessel's log-book. **2.** To show (a specified speed) by means of the log. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device for showing the speed of a vessel, as by a log-chip. **2.** A record of the daily progress of a vessel. [< Sw. *logg.*]—**log'-book",** *n.* The book in which the official record of a voyage is entered.—**log-chip,** *n.* A triangular board weighted on one edge, and attached to a line (the **log-line**) that runs out from a reel on shipboard.

log., *abbr.* Logarithm.

Lo'gan, 1 lō'gən; 2 lō'gan, *n.* **1.** (1725?–1780). Indian chief; "Friend of the White Man." **2. James** (1674–1751), an American statesman; secretary to William Penn. **3. John Alexander** (1826–1886), a United States general and Senator. **4.** A city in N. E. Utah; seat of Brigham Young College (Latter Day); pop. 9,440.

log'a-rithm, 1 leg'ə-riṭhm; 2 lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n.* *Math.* The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised in order to produce a given number. [< Gr. *logos* (< *legō*, speak) + *arithmos*, number.]—**log"a-rith'mic,** *a.* **log"a-rith'mi-cal†.**

log'ats, 1 leg'ats; 2 lŏg'ats, *n. pl.* [Eng.] A game in which each player tries to toss truncheon-like pins as near as possible to a wheel-shaped bowl. **log'gats‡.**

loge, 1 lōzh; 2 lōzh, *n.* A theater-box; booth; stall. [F.]

log'ger-head", 1 leg'ər-hed"; 2 lŏg'er-hĕd", *n.* **1.** A blockhead; dunce. **2.** A large marine turtle. **3.** An American shrike.—**to fall, get, or go to loggerheads,** to come to blows.

log'gia, 1 loj'ə; 2 lŏj'ä, *n.* *Arch.* A covered gallery or portico. [It.]

log'ic, 1 loj'ik; 2 lŏj'ic, *n.* **1.** The science of correct and accurate thinking; the science of the principles governing the comparative and constructive faculties in the pursuit and use of truth; the science or art of reasoning. **2.** A right use of thought or the rational powers. **3.** Correct inference or ratiocination. [< Gr. *logikē*, < *logos*, speech, reason.]—**log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of logic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**lo-gi'cian,** *n.* One versed in logic.

log'i-on, 1 leg'ı-en; 2 lŏg'i-ŏn, *n.* [LOG'I-A, *pl.*] A saying. [Gr.]

lo-gis'tics, 1 lo-jis'tiks; 2 lo-ǧis'tics, *n. pl.* The branch of military science that treats of moving or supplying armies and conducting campaigns. [< Gr. *logistikos*, < *legō*, speak.]

log'o-, 1 leg'o-; 2 lŏg'o-. From Greek *logos*, speech, ratio (< *legō*, speak): a combining form.—**log'o-gram,** *n.* **1.** An abbreviation or other sign representing a word, as $ for *dollar.* **2.** A form of versified word-puzzle. [+ Gr. *gramma*, letter.]—**log'o-graph,** *n.* A written word. [+ -GRAPH.]—**log"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or representing by logographs. **2.** Relating to logography.—**lo-gog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** In printing, the use of logotypes. **2.** The art of reporting speeches in long hand by several reporters, each taking down a few words in succession.—**lo-gom'a-chy,** *n.* **1.** A strife about mere words; also, a wordy contest without deeds. **2.** Any one of various games of word-making. [+ *machomai*, fight.]

Log'os, 1 leg'es; 2 lŏg'ŏs, *n.* *Theol.* The divine creative Word, the Son of God, the second person of the Trinity. [< L. *logos*, < Gr. *logos*, < *legō*, speak.]

log'o-type, 1 leg'o-taip; 2 lŏg'o-tȳp, *n.* In printing, a type bearing a syllable, a word, or words.

log'roll", 1 leg'rōl"; 2 lŏg'rōl", *vt.* To engage in log-rolling.—**log'-roll"ing,** *n.* **1.** A joining together of neighbors or others for the purpose of handling logs, as in clearing land. **2.** [N. Am.] Hence, a joining together of politicians, to mutually further each other's schemes.

log'wood", 1 leg'wud"; 2 lŏg'wŏŏd", *n.* A Central-American tree or its wood: used as a dyestuff.

lo'gy, 1 lō'gi; 2 lō'ǧy, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Dull; heavy; lethargic.

-logy, *suffix.* Derived from Gr. *-logia* (< *logos*, speech, < *legō*, say).

Lo'hen-grin, 1 lō'en-grin; 2 lō'ĕn-ǧrĭn, *n.* The hero of several German medieval romances and of an opera by Wagner.

loin, 1 lein; 2 lŏin, *n.* The part of the body between the lower rib and hip-bone: in relation to man, usually in the plural. [< F. *longe*, < L. *lumbus*, loin.]—**loin'-cloth",** *n.* See WAIST-CLOTH.

Loire, 1 lwär; 2 lwär, *n.* The longest river in France; 620 m. to the Bay of Biscay.

loi'ter, 1 lei'tər; 2 lŏi'ter, *vi.* To linger idly by the way; lag; idle. [< D. *leuteren*, loiter.] Syn.: see LINGER.—**loi"ter-er,** *n.*—**loi"ter-ing,** *pa.* Idle.

Lo'ki, 1 lō'ki; 2 lō'ki, *n.* *Norse Myth.* An evil giant god who caused Balder's death. **A'sa-Lo"ki†.**

loll, 1 lel; 2 lŏl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause or permit to hang out and down, as the tongue. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie or lean at ease. **2.** To hang loosely out and down, as the tongue of a dog. [< MD. *lollen*, sit over the fire.]

Lol'lard, 1 lel'ərd; 2 lŏl'ard, *n.* One of Wyclif's followers, English religious reformers of 1350–1450.

lol'ly-pop, *n.* Taffy; candy. **lol'li-pop†.**

Lom'bard, 1 lem'bərd; 2 lŏm'bard, *n.* **1.** One of the Teutonic race of Longobardi who established a kingdom in N. Italy (568–774), the modern **Lombardy. 2†.** A banker or money-lender.—**Lombard street,** a street in London formerly occupied mainly by Lombard bankers; hence, the "money-market."

Lom"bard', 1 lōn"bār'; 2 lŏn"bär', **Peter** (1100?–1160). An Italian theologian and schoolman.

Lom-bro'so, 1 lem-brō'so; 2 lŏm-brō'so, **Cesare** (1836–1909). An Italian criminologist and psychic investigator.

lo'ment, 1 lō'ment; 2 lō'mĕnt, *n.* *Bot.* An indehiscent legume with constrictions or transverse articulations between the seeds. [< L. *lomentum*, a cosmetic.] **lo-men'tum‡.**

Lo'mond, 1 lō'mənd; 2 lō'mond, **Loch.** A lake in central Scotland; 24 by 5 m.; it has 30 islands.

Lon., Lond., *abbr.* London.—**lon., long.,** *abbr.* Longitude.

lond'ageț, *n.* Landing; coming ashore.

Lon'don, 1 lun'dən; 2 lŏn'don, *n.* **1.** A metropolis, capital of England and of British Empire; on the Thames river, 60 m. from the sea: pop. (City and County of London) 4,483,250; (Greater London, embracing the Metropolitan and City Police districts) 7,476,170. **2.** A commercial city in Ontario province, Canada; pop. 46,000.

Lon'don-der"ry, 1 lun'dən-der"i; 2 lŏn'don-dĕr"y, *n.* A

county (816 sq. m.; pop. 99,845) in Ulster, Ireland; also, its capital (pop. 41,000), a seaport; resisted a siege by James II., 1689.

lone, 1 lōn; 2 lōn, *a.* **1.** Standing by itself; solitary. **2.** Single; unmarried. **3§.** Unfrequented. [< ALONE, by apheresis.]—**lone'ly,** *a.* [LONE'LI-ER; LONE'LI-EST.] **1.** Deserted or unfrequented by human beings. **2.** Addicted to solitude; living in seclusion. **3.** Sad from lack of companionship or sympathy; lonesome. Syn.: see SOLITARY.—**lone'li-ness,** *n.*—**lone'ness,** *n.*—**lone'some,** *a.* **1.** Sad because of loneliness. **2.** Lonely or secluded. Syn.: see SOLITARY.—**lone'some-ly,** *adv.*—**lone'some-ness,** *n.*

long[1], 1 lŏŋ; 2 lông, *vi.* To have an eager craving or desire. [< AS. *langian*, long, perhaps < *lang*, long.]

long[2]†, *vi.* To belong. **long'en†.**

long, *a.* **1.** Having relatively great linear extension. **2.** Having relatively great extension in time; lasting. **3.** Extended either in space or time to a specified degree. **4.** Continued in a series to a great extent. **5.** Delayed unexpectedly or unduly; dilatory. **6.** Far-reaching. **7.** *Com.* Holding for a rise, as stocks. [< AS. *lang*, long.] Syn.: see LARGE.—**a long dozen,** thirteen.—**long'-boat",** *n.* A large ship's boat, often from 30 to 40 feet long.—**long'-drawn,** *a.* Protracted; prolonged; tedious.—**long'hand,** *n.* Ordinary writing with the words spelled in full, as distinguished from *shorthand*.—**long'-headed,** *a.* [Colloq.] Of a shrewd disposition; astute. Syn.: see INTELLIGENT.—**long'-headedness,** *n.*—**long'-lived,** *a.* Having a long life.—**long primer,** a size of printing-type, between small pica and bourgeois.

This line is set in Long Primer.

—**long'shore"man,** *n.* One who loads and unloads vessels; a stevedore.—**long'-sighted,** *a.* Seeing far or to a great distance; sagacious; far-sighted.—**long'staple,** *a.* Having a long fiber; said of cotton.—**long'stop,** *n.* *Cricket.* The fielder who supports the wicket-keeper; also, the ground he occupies.—**long'suffering,** *a.* Enduring injuries for a long time; patient; forbearing.—**long'suffering,** *n.* **long'sufferance†.**—**long'tongued,** *a.* **1.** Gossiping; talkative. **2.** Having a long tongue.—**long'winded,** *a.* Continuing for a long time in speaking or writing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

long, *n.* **1.** The whole extent of a thing; something that is characterized by length: used elliptically. **2.** *Old Mus.* A note equal to four or sometimes to six whole notes. **3.** *Pros.* A long syllable. **4.** *pl. Com.* Those who have purchased securities or commodities and are holding them for an advance in price: opposed to *shorts*.

—**the long and the short,** the whole; the entire sum and substance.

long, *adv.* **1.** To or at a great extent or period. **2.** For a length of time. **3.** Through the whole extent or duration. **4.** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* before or after. [< AS. *lange*, < *lang*, long.]

long, *conj.* [Archaic or Local.] Because; on account: with *of*.

lon"ga-nim'i-ty, 1 lŏŋ"gə-nim'i-ti; 2 lôŋ"ga-nim'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to endure long under offense; patience. [LL. *longanimita(t-)s*, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.]

long'bow", 1 lŏŋ'bō"; 2 lôŋ'bō", *n.* A hand-bow, as distinguished from the crossbow. — **to draw** or **pull the longbow,** to overstate; exaggerate.

longe, 1 lunj; 2 lônj, *n.* **1.** A pass, thrust, or lunge, as with a foil. **2.** A training-ground for a horse. [Form of LUNGE, *n.*]

lon-gev'i-ty, 1 lon-jev'i-ti; 2 lôn-ġĕv'i-ty, *n.* Great age, or length of life; tendency to live long. [< L. *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age.]—**lon-ge'vous‖,** *a.*

Long'fel-low, 1 lŏŋ'fel-o; 2 lông'fĕl-o, **Henry Wadsworth** (1807–1882). An American poet; *Evangeline*, etc.

lon'gi-, 1 lon'ji-; 2 lôn'ġi-. From Latin *longus*, long: a combining form.—**lon"gi-pen'nate.** **I.** *a.* Long-winged; of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Longipennes*.—**Lon"gi-pen'nes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of long-winged birds with webbed feet, as the gulls. [+ L. *penna*, wing.]—**lon"gi-pen'nin**(e[s], *a.* Longipennate.—**lon"gi-ros'tral,** *a.* **1.** Having a long bill. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Longirostres*, a family of birds, including ibises, snipes, etc. [+ L. *rostrum*, beak.] **lon"gi-ros'trate†.**—**lon'gi-ros"ter,** *n.*

long'ing, 1 lŏŋ'iŋ; 2 lông'ing, *n.* An eager craving. Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE.—**long'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Lon-gi'nus, 1 lon-jai'nus; 2 lôn-ġi'nŭs, **Dionysius Cassius** (213?–273). A Greek Platonic philosopher.

long'ish, 1 lŏŋ'iśh; 2 lông'ish, *a.* Rather long.

Long Island. An island (1,682 sq. m.; pop. 2,623,760) S. of Connecticut, from which it is separated by **Long Island Sound**; part of New York State.

lon'gi-tude, 1 lon'ji-tiūd; 2 lôn'ġi-tūd, *n.* **1.** Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian through a place makes with some standard meridian, as that of Greenwich or Paris. **2.** The angular distance from the vernal equinox to the foot of the perpendicular from a heavenly body upon the ecliptic. **3†.** Length. [F., < L. *longitudo* (*-din-*), < *longus*, long.]—**lon"gi-tu'di-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length; running lengthwise. **-ly,** *adv.*

Long'street, 1 lŏŋ'strīt; 2 lông'strēt, **James** (1821–1904). An American soldier; Confederate general in the Civil War.

long'wise§, 1 lŏŋ'waiz; 2 lông'wiġ, *adv.* Lengthwise. **long'ways‡** [Prov. or Colloq.].

Long"wy', 1 lôñ"vī'; 2 lôñ"vÿ', *n.* A fortified frontier town in N. E. France; entered by Germans, August 26, 1914.

loo, } 1 lū; 2 lōō, *n.* A game of cards, like euchre, played by
lu, } several persons with 3 or 5 cards apiece. [< L. *lanterlu*.]

loof[1], 1 lūf; 2 lōōf, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The hand or the palm. [Cp. GLOVE.] **lufe†; luift; luve†.**

loof[2], 1 lūf *or* luf; 2 lōōf *or* lūf, *n.* That part of the bow of a ship where the timbers begin to curve inward toward the stem. See LUFF. [< D. *loef*.] **lufe†.**

look[1], 1 luk; 2 lōōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express by the looks or presence. **2.** To influence by the looks or presence. **3†.** To seek. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct the gaze toward an object for the purpose of seeing it. **2.** To apply the mind; consider. **3.** To have a particular direction; face. **4.** To have a particular appearance; seem. **5.** To expect. **6.** To take care; pay attention; watch. [< AS. *lōcian*, look.]

Syn.: behold, contemplate, descry, discern, gaze, glance, inspect, regard, scan, see, stare, survey, view, watch. To *see* is simply to become conscious of an object of vision; to *look* is to make a conscious and direct endeavor to *see*. To *behold* is to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. We may *look* without *seeing*, as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking*, as in the case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to *look* intently, long, and steadily upon an object. To *glance* is to look casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to *look* with a fixed intensity such as is the effect of surprize, alarm, or rudeness. To *scan* is to *look* at minutely, to note every visible feature. To *inspect* is to go below the surface, study item by item. *View* and *survey* are comprehensive, *survey* expressing the greater exactness of measurement or estimate. *Watch* brings in the element of time; we *watch* for a movement or change. See APPEAR.

—**to look after,** to take care of.—**to l. out,** to be on the watch: with *for;* with the imperative, take care!—**to l. over.** **1.** To glance over hastily or superficially. **2.** To examine with care. **3.** To look above and beyond.—**look'er-on",** *n.* A spectator. Syn.: see SPECTATOR.—**look'ing-glass",** *n.* A mirror.—**look'out",** *n.* **1.** The act of watching; also, a place for observation, or the person set to watch. **2.** Something to be looked out for or guarded against.

look, *n.* A glance of the eye; cast of countenance; aspect; appearance. Syn.: see AIR; MANNER.

Lookout Mountain, a mountain in Tennessee; scene of a battle, Nov. 24, 1863, in the American Civil War.

loom, 1 lūm; 2 lōōm, *vi.* **1.** To rise gradually into a prominent position. **2.** To shine. [< L. *lumino*, < *luceo*, shine.]

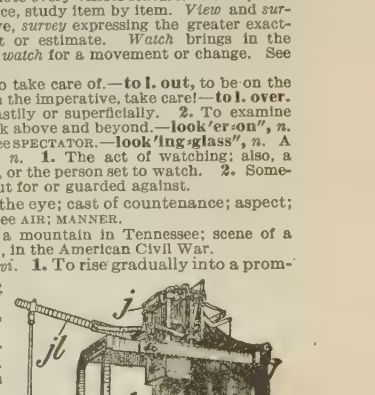
loom[1], *n.* **1.** A machine for weaving. **2.** The shaft of an oar. [< AS. *gelōma*, tool.]

loom[2], *n.* A coming indistinctly but broadly into view.

loom'ing, 1 lūm'iŋ; 2 lōōm'ing, *n.* Mirage that elevates and elongates a figure, especially when viewed across water.

loon[1], 1 lūn; 2 lōōn, *n.* **1.** A stupid person. **2.** A rogue; scamp. **3.** (1) A menial. (2) A boy. **4.** A strumpet. [< OD. *loen*.] **lown†.**

loon[2], *n.* A diving water-bird, with short tail-feathers and webbed feet. See BIRD. [< Ice. *lómr*.]



Jacquard Loom.

b, breast-beam; *c*, cloth; *d*, driving-crank; *h*, harness; *j*, Jacquard apparatus; *jl*, Jacquard lever; *l*, lay; *pc*, pattern-cards; *p*, *p*, picker-sticks; *sb*, swivel-batten; *sh*, shipper-handle; *t*, take-up wheel.

loop, 1 lūp; 2 lōōp, *vt.* & *vi.* To fasten by a loop; make or form into loops.—**loop'er,** *n.* **1.** A bodkin-like instrument for making loops. **2.** Same as MEASURING-WORM.—**loop'hole",** *n.* **1.** A narrow opening through which small arms are fired. **2.** A means of escape, or place of observation.

loop[1], *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling, as of a string or rope, so as to form an eye or a bend through which something

may be passed; a noose; bight. **2.** A curve or bend of any kind. **3.** *Mach.* A slotted member guiding the motion of a piece. [Prob. < Gael. *lub*, bend.]

loop², *n.* **1.** Any small window or aperture; a loophole. **2.** A fence-paling arranged to slide into the adjoining panel. [< OF. *loup*, < D. *luip*, < *luipen*, peep.]

Loos, 1 lōs; 2 lōs, *n.* A town, N. France, where the British defeated the Germans Sept. 25-27, 1915.

loose, 1 lūs; 2 lōōs. **I.** *vt.* [LOOSED†; LOOS'ING.] **1.** To free from anything that binds, restrains, or hinders; release. **2.** To dissolve or destroy the restraint of; unbind; disengage. **3.** To relax; let go.
Syn.: see RELAX; RELEASE.
II. *a.* [LOOS'ER; LOOS'EST.] **1.** Not fastened or confined. **2.** Lax in power, quality, principle, etc.; slack; also, dissolute; lewd. **3.** Not precise or exact; vague; rambling. **4.** Not dense or compact; slackly joined or tied. **III.** *n.* **1.** The act of loosing or letting go, as an arrow. **2.** *Archery.* The action of a bow and string in respect to the discharge of the arrow. **3†.** The issue, end, or conclusion of a matter. [< AS. *lēas*, loose.] Syn.: see IMMORAL; VAGUE; VULGAR; WANTON.—**loose'ly**, *adv.*—**loos'en**, *vt.* & *vi.* To free from tightness or restraint; become less tight, firm, or compact. Syn.: see RELAX.—**loose'ness**, *n.*

loose'strife", 1 lūs'straif"; 2 lōōs'straif", *n.* Any one of various widely distributed plants, having frequently four-cornered branches and regular or irregular flowers.

loot, 1 lūt; 2 lōōt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To plunder, as a city; sack; pillage. **II.** *n.* **1.** Booty taken from a sacked city by a victorious army; plunder. **2.** Anything unlawfully taken, as by one in an official position. [< Hind. *lūt*, < Sans. *lotra*, plunder.]

loot, 1 lūt; 2 lŏt, *pret.* [Scot.] Permitted; allowed; let.

lop¹, 1 lep; 2 lŏp, *vt.* [LOPPED†, LOPT†; LOP'PING.] To cut off, as the top of anything. [A use of LOP², *v.*]—**lop**, *n.* A cutting from a tree.

lop², *vt.* & *vi.* [LOPPED†; LOP'PING.] To permit to droop or hang down; to be pendent, as the ears of some dogs. [Var. of LAP¹, *v.*]—**lop'-eared"**, *a.* Having drooping or pendulous ears.—**lop'sid"ed**, *a.* Having one side heavier than the other; also, having one side shorter than the other; full of idiosyncrasies.

lope, 1 lōp; 2 lōp. [U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To gallop slowly and steadily with a swinging motion. **II.** *n.* A slow, easy gallop. [< AS. *hleāpan*, leap.]—**lop'er**, *n.*

loq., *abbr.* [L.] *Loquitur* (speaks).

lo-qua'cious, 1 lo-kwē'shus; 2 lo-kwā'shŭs, *a.* Given to continual talking; chattering. [< L. *loquax*.] Syn.: see GARRULOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**lo-quac'i-ty**, *n.*

lo'quat, 1 lō'kwat; 2 lō'kwät, *n.* A low-growing pomaceous tree, cultivated in the Gulf States for its fruit, a small yellow pome used for preserving; also, its fruit. [Chin.]

lord, 1 lôrd; 2 lôrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat or address as a lord. **2.** To rule or preside over. **II.** *i.* To bear rule with lordly sway; domineer.

lord, *n.* **1.** One possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler. **2.** [*L-*] The Supreme Being; Jehovah: also applied to Jesus Christ. **3.** A title of respect, formerly given to any superior, as by a wife to a husband: still sometimes humorously so used. **4.** *Feud. Law.* A landlord. **5.** A title of nobility in Great Britain; also, a title of office; as, the *Lord* Chancellor, etc. [< AS. *hlāford*, < *hlāf*, loaf, + *weard*, guardian.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**Lord Advocate** [Scot.], the principal public prosecutor in Scotland.—**lord'ling**, *n.* A little lord. **lord'ling‡.**—**lord'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a lord; imperious; arrogant; pompous. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS.—**lord'li-ness**, *n.*—**lord'ly**, *adv.*—**lord'ship**, *n.* The state or jurisdiction of a lord; title of address given to noblemen and judges; sovereignty; supremacy.—**Lord's day**, the Christian Sabbath; Sunday. Syn.: see SABBATH.—**Lord's Supper**, the sacrament of the communion; eucharist. Syn.: see SACRAMENT.—**Lord's table**, the altar or table on which the consecrated elements are laid; also, the sacrament.

Lord, Chester S. (1850-). An American scholar; editor; litterateur; managing editor of "The Sun," New York, over 30 years; Chancellor of the Board of Regents, New York State.

lore¹, 1 lōr; 2 lōr, *n.* The side of a bird's head between the eye and the beak, or a corresponding part in other animals. [F.]

lore², *n.* Learning in any branch of knowledge; erudition. [< AS. *lār*, learning.] Syn.: see LEARNING; WISDOM.

Lo're-lei, 1 lō're-lai; 2 lō're-lī, *n. Folk-lore.* A siren of the Rhine, who lured boatmen to shipwreck by her singing.

lor"gnette', 1 lôr"nyet'; 2 lôr"nyĕt', *n.* **1.** A pair of eyeglasses having an ornamental handle into which they may be folded. **2.** A long-handled opera-glass. [F.]

lo-ri'ca, 1 lo-rai'ka; 2 lo-rī'ca, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* A cuirass or corselet. **lo'ric‡.** **2.** *Zool.* A protective covering, as in infusorians or rotifers. **3.** A lute used to protect vessels from the action of fire. [L., < *lorum*, thong.]—**Lor"li-ca'ta**, *n. pl.* Any one of various divisions of the animal kingdom, microscopic or other, each individual of which is provided with a horny mail or shell, including the *Loricati*. [< L. *loricatus*, pp. of *lorico*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*; see LORICA.]—**lor'i-cate**, *vt.* [-CAT"ED‡; -CAT"ING.] To cover with a protective coating.—**lor'i-cate**, *a.*—**lor"i-ca'tion**, *n.*—**Lor"i-ca'ti**, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of edentates, including armadillos.

lor'i-keet, 1 ler'i-kīt; 2 lōr'i-kēt, *n.* A small Polynesian parrot of the lory kind. [< LORY + (PARRA)KEET.]

lo'ris, 1 lō'ris; 2 lō'ris, *n.* A small arboreal Asiatic lemur. [< D. *loeris*, < F. *lourd*, < L. *luridus*, wan.]

lorn, 1 lôrn; 2 lôrn, *a.* **1.** Without kindred or friends; forlorn. **2‖.** Lost. [< AS. *loren*, pp. of *leōsan*, lose.]

Lor"raine', 1 lo"rēn'; 2 lo"rān', *n.* A former duchy and later a department of E. France; since the Franco-Prussian war part of Alsace-Lorraine; occupied by United States troops, 1918.

lor'ry, 1 ler'i; 2 lŏr'y, *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled platform wagon. **2.** A motor-car for carrying heavy loads.

lo'ry, 1 lō'ri; 2 lō'ry, *n.* An Australian parrot with brilliant scarlet plumage. [< Malay *luri*.]

lost†, *n.* **1.** Fame; praise. **2.** Loss. [< L. *laus*, praise.]

Los An'ge-les, 1 los an'ji-liz; 2 lŏs ăn'ge-lēg. A county in S. California (4,202 sq. m.; pop. 790,630), and its capital, a manufacturing city; pop. 576,670.

lose, 1 lūz; 2 lǫs, *v.* [LOST; LOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To part with unintentionally, as by accident, forfeit, or the like; mislay; let slip. **2.** To be deprived or bereaved of. **3.** To miss so as not to be able to find. **4.** To squander; waste. **5.** To fail to keep or maintain. **6.** To miss; as, to *lose* a chance. **7.** To deprive of; subject to the loss of. **8.** To give over to disgrace or ruin. **9.** To cause to perish. **10.** To escape observation or notice. **II.** *i.* To fail of success; incur a loss. [< AS. *losian*, < *los*, loss, < *leōsan*, lose.] **lese†.** Syn.: be defeated in (as a suit at law or a battle), be deprived of, fail in, fail of, fail to win, forfeit, let go, let slip, mislay, miss, neglect, overlook, waste.—**los'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **lose'a-bl(e)‡.**—**los'er**, *n.* One who loses or fails to win; a defeated contestant.

lo'sel, 1 lō'zel; 2 lō'zĕl. **I.** *a.* Inclined to idleness. **II.** *n.* A worthless fellow. [< AS. *leōsan*, lose.]

loss, 1 lēs; 2 lŏs, *n.* **1.** The act or state of losing; failure to win or keep. **2.** That which is lost. **3.** The state of being lost. **4.** Useless application; waste. [< AS. *los*, < *leōsan*, lose.]
Syn.: damage, defeat, deprivation, destruction, detriment, disadvantage, failure, forfeiture, injury, misfortune, privation, waste. See INJURY.—**at a loss.** **1.** At so low a price as to result in a loss. **2.** In confusion or doubt; perplexed.

lost, 1 lēst; 2 lŏst, *pa.* **1.** Not to be found or recovered; not gained, used, or enjoyed; missed; wasted. **2.** Ruined, especially in a moral or spiritual sense. **3.** Bewildered; perplexed.

lot, 1 let; 2 lŏt, *vt.* & *vi.* [LOT'TED‡; LOT'TING.] To divide or draw by lot; allot; apportion.

lot¹, *n.* **1.** Anything, as a die or piece of paper, used in determining something by chance. **2.** The share that comes to one as the result of drawing lots; the part in life that comes to one without his planning; chance; fate. **3.** A collection or parcel of things separated from others. **4.** A parcel of land, as surveyed and apportioned for sale or other special purpose. **5.** [Colloq.] A great quantity or amount. **6.** A proportion of taxes allotted to one. [< AS. *hlot*, < *hleōtan*, get by lot.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

Lot², *n. Bib.* A nephew of Abraham. *Gen.* xi, 27.

lo'tah, 1 lō'ta; 2 lō'tä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small round pot, usually of brass or copper, used for drinking and ablution by Hindus and Mohammedans. **lo'ta‡; lo'to‡.**

lote, 1 lōt; 2 lŏt, *n.* Same as LOTUS. [F.]

loth, 1 lōth; 2 lŏth, *a.* Loath.

Lo-thaire', 1 lo-thār'; 2 lo-thâr', *n.* An emperor of the West (795-855); defeated by his brothers at Fontenoy, France, 841.

Lo-tha'ri-o, 1 lo-thē'ri-ō; 2 lo-thā'ri-ō, *n.* A gay deceiver; libertine. [< a character in an old play.]

Lo'ti, 1 lō'ti; 2 lō'tĭ, **Pierre.** Pseudonym of Louis Viaud.

lo'tion, 1 lō'shən; 2 lō'shon, *n.* **1.** A liquid preparation for use as a wash. **2†.** A bathing or washing. [< L. *lotio*, a washing.]

Lo-toph'a-gi, 1 lo-tof'ə-ji; 2 lo-tŏf'a-ǧī, *pl. Gr. Myth.* The lotus-eaters; a legendary African people visited by Ulysses. [L., < Gr. *lōtophagoi*, < *lōtos*, lotus, + *phagein*, eat.]

lot'ter-y, 1 let'ər-i; 2 lŏt'er-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A distribution of prizes as determined by chance or lot. [< F. *loterie*, < *lot*, lot.]

lot'to, 1 let'o; 2 lŏt'o, *n.* A parlor game of chance played with cards and disks. [It., < LL. *lottum*, lot.] **lo'to²‡.**

lo'tus, 1 lō'tus; 2 lō'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Any of various Old World plants of the water-lily family. **2.** The lotus-tree. [< Gr. *lōtos*.] **lo'tos‡.**—**lo'tus-eat"er**, *n.* One fabled to have lived in indolent enjoyment from eating the fruit of the lotus-tree.—**1.-tree**, *n. Class. Myth.* A tree whose fruit produced dreamy forgetfulness in the eater.

Lot'ze, 1 lōt'se; 2 lŏt'se, **Rudolf Hermann** (1817-1881). A German philosopher; *Mikrokosmus*, etc.

loud, 1 laud; 2 loud, *a.* **1.** Striking the auditory nerves with great force; noisy. **2.** Making a great noise. **3.** [Colloq.] Pressing or urgent. **4.** [Colloq.] Conspicuous or ostentatious without taste or refinement; vulgarly showy; flashy. [< AS. *hlūd.*]—**loud'ly,** *adv.* **loud‡.**—**loud'ness,** *n.*

loud'en§, 1 laud'n; 2 loud'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow louder.

lough, 1 lɔH; 2 lȯH, *n.* [Ir.] A loch. [< Gael. *loch.*]

lou'is¹, 1 lū'ı; 2 lu'ı, *n.* A French gold coin worth twenty francs. [F., < *Louis* XIII.] **lou'is d'or†.**

Lou'is², 1 lū'ı; 2 lu'ı, *n.* Any one of several kings of France; especially (1) **L. I.,** "Le Debonnaire" (778–840), an emperor of the West; son and successor of Charlemagne. (2) **L. IX., Saint** (1215–1270); defeated by Saracens in Egypt, 1249. (3) **L. XI.** (1423–1483), patron of learning and encourager of manufactures. (4) **L. XIV.,** "Le Grand Monarque" (1638–1715); engaged in wars with England, Austria, and Spain. (5) **L. XV.** (1710–1774); reigned from 1715; ceded Canada to Great Britain. (6) **L. XVI.** (1754–1793), dethroned by the Revolution, and guillotined.

Lou'is-burg, 1 lū'ıs-būrg; 2 lu'ıs-bûrg, *n.* A village in northeast Nova Scotia, Canada; site of a fortress captured by the American colonists from the French, June 17, 1745, and by the British, July 26, 1758.

Lou"i-si-an'a, 1 lū"ı-zi-an'ə; 2 lu"ı-si-ăn'a, *n.* A Gulf State (48,506 sq. m.; pop. 1,798,509) of the United States; capital, Baton Rouge; purchased from France, with much other territory, 1803.

Lou"is' Phi"lippe', 1 lū"ı' fi"lip'; 2 lu"ı' fi"lip' (1773–1850). "The citizen king" of the French from 1830 until his abdication in 1848.

Lou'is-ville, 1 lū'ıs[*or* -ı]-vil; 2 lu'ıs[*or* -ı]-vil, *n.* A commercial city (pop. 234,890), in N. W. Kentucky.

loun'der, 1 laun'dər; 2 loun'dər, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat severely. **lount.**—**loun'der,** *n.* [Scot.] A heavy, stunning blow.

loun'der-ert, *n.* A lounger; loafer.

lounge, 1 launj; 2 loung. **I.** *vi.* [LOUNGED; LOUNG'ING.] To pass time in a lazy or idle manner; loaf; loll. **II¹.** *n.* **1.** The act of lounging. **2.** A lounging-place. **3.** A couch with little or no back; any sofa. [Etym. conjectural.]—**loung'er,** *n.*

lounge²†, *n.* Same as LUNGE.

loup, 1 laup; 2 loup, *v.* [LAP; LOUP'EN; LOUP'ING.]. [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To jump from or over. **II.** *i.* **1.** To jump; leap. **2.** To melt suddenly, as snow. [= LEAP.] **lowpe†.**

loup"ga"rou', 1 lū"gə"rū'; 2 lu"gä"ru', *n.* A werwolf. [F.]

lour, *vi.* Same as LOWER².

Lourdes, 1 lūrd; 2 lurd, *n.* A town in S. W. France; the site of the shrine and grotto of **Our Lady of Lourdes.**

Lou-ren'ço Mar-ques', 1 lū-ren'so mar-kes'; 2 lu-rĕn'ço mär-kĕs'. A Portuguese seaport on Delagoa Bay; pop. 9,800.

louse, 1 laus; 2 lous, *n.* [LICE, *pl.*] **1.** A small parasitic insect which sucks the blood of mammals. **2.** One of various other insects or arthropods parasitic on other animals or infesting books or plants. [< AS. *lūs,* louse.]—**lous'y,** *a.* Infested with lice.—**lous'i-ly,** *adv.*—**lous'i-ness,** *n.*

lout¹d, 1 laut; 2 lout, *vi.* **1.** To loiter; tarry. **2‖.** To make a bow or courtesy; bend; stoop. [< AS. *lūtan,* courtesy.]

lout²†, *vt.* To treat as a lout; make a fool of; disappoint.

lout, *n.* An awkward fellow; clown. [Perhaps < Ice. *lūtr,* bent.]—**lout'ish,** *a.* Clumsy; awkward. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Lou"vain', 1 lū"vaN'; 2 lu"văN', *n.* A city near Brussels, Belgium; seat of an ancient university; pop. 40,070; entered and destroyed by the Germans, 1914, in reprisal for alleged civilian attacks upon their troops.

lou'ver, 1 lū'vər; 2 lu'ver, *n. Arch.* **1.** A window, as in a belfry-tower, designed for ventilation and having slats (**louver-boards**) sloped to keep out the rain. **lou'ver-win"dow‡.** **2.** A lantern-like cupola or turret on the roof of a medieval dwelling. [< OF. *lover,* < LL. *lobia;* see LOBBY, *n.*]

Lou'vre, 1 lū'vr; 2 lu'vr. *n.* An ancient palace of the kings of France, in Paris; now a museum of science and art.

lov'a-bl(eᴱ), 1 luv'ə-bl; 2 lȯv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. **love'a-bl(eᴱ)†.** Syn.: see AMIABLE; LOVELY. —**lov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **lov'a-bl(e-nessᴱ)†.**—**lov'a-bly,** *adv.*

lov'age, 1 luv'ij; 2 lȯv'ag, *n.* One of two European herbs of the parsley family, used sometimes as a domestic remedy. [< OF. *luwesche,* < L. *ligusticum,* < *Ligus,* Ligurian.]

love, } 1 luv; 2 lȯv, *v.* [LOVED; LOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have
luvᴱ, } a feeling of affection or tender regard for. **2.** To regard with the affection that is characteristic of the sexual relation. **3.** To take pleasure or delight in. **4.** To caress. **II.** *i.* To have a feeling of yearning affection or of tenderness or passion inspired by the sexual relation. [< AS. *lufian,* love.]

Syn.: like. Altho their distinction in meaning is one of the peculiar felicities of the English language, *love* and *like* are often confounded in use. We *love* that which ministers to our affections; we *like* what ministers to appetite, taste, fancy, etc. A man *loves* his wife and children; he *likes* roast beef; he *likes* some good-natured acquaintance whom he could not be said to *love,* except as he should *love* all men; he *likes* a fast boat, a fine house, a pleasing picture, a brisk walk, a chat with friends, a ride through the country, etc. See ADMIRE; LIKE. Compare LOVE, *n.*—**lov'er,** *n.* One who loves; one who is in love.—**lov'er-ly,** *a.*—**lov'ing,** *pa.*—**lov'ing-kind"ness,** *n.* Kindness that comes from personal attachment; specif., the loving care of God for his people. —**lov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

love, *n.* **1.** A strong complex emotion or feeling causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the object and to please or promote the welfare of that object; devoted affection or attachment. **2.** Specifically, such feeling between husband and wife or lover and sweetheart. **3.** One who is beloved; a sweetheart. **4.** Animal passion. **5.** [L-] A personification of the love-passion; Cupid. **6.** In some games, as tennis, nothing. [< AS. *lufe,* < *lufian,* love.]

Syn.: affection, attachment, attraction, charity, devotion, esteem, feeling, fondness, friendship, liking, passion, regard, tenderness. *Affection* is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love. Love* is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object. *Love* may denote the sublimest and holiest spiritual *affection,* as when we are taught that "God is *love.*" *Charity* has so far swung aside from this original meaning that probably it never can be recalled (compare BENEVOLENCE). The Revised Version uses *love* in place of *charity* in *1 Cor.* xiii, and elsewhere. *Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship,* more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection;* we speak of fervent *love,* but of deep or tender *affection,* or of close, firm, strong *friendship. Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes, in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed by *liking,* as *love,* in its full sense, denotes something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses. See ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; HATRED.—Prep.: love *of* country; *for* humanity; love *to* God and man.

—**love'-ap"ple,** *n.* The tomato.—**l.-bird,** *n.* One of various small parrots, remarkable for the affection they show for their mates.—**l.-feast,** *n.* **1.** A common devotional meal partaken of by early Christians, originally culminating in the eucharist. **2.** A somewhat similar modern observance.—**l.-in-idleness,** *n.* The pansy.—**l.-knot,** *n.* A knot tied in pledge of love and constancy.—**l.-letter,** *n.* A letter professing love.—**l.-lies-bleeding,** *n.* Any one of several species of amaranth.—**l.-lock,** *n.* A separate lock of hair worn curled and tied with ribbons by 17th-century cavaliers. —**l.-lorn,** *a.* Forsaken by or pining for a lover.—**l.-making,** *n.* Courtship.—**l.-sick,** *a.* Languishing with love.—**l.-sickness,** *n.*—**love'some,** *a.* Inspiring love; also, manifesting love.—**love'less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Love'lace, 1 luv'lēs; 2 lȯv'lac, **Richard** (1618–1658). An English poet and Royalist captain; *To Althea, from Prison.*

love'ly, 1 luv'li; 2 lȯv'ly, *a.* [LOVE'LI-ER; LOVE'LI-EST.] **1.** Possessing mental or physical qualities that inspire admiration and love; charming. **2.** [Colloq.] Attractive; inviting. **3.** [Colloq.] Delightful. **4†.** Affectionate; loving.

Syn.: amiable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enchanting, lovable, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. See AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL.

—**love'li-ly,** *adv.* **love'li-ly‡** [Rare].—**love'li-ness,** *n.*

Lov'er, 1 luv'ər; 2 lȯv'er, **Samuel** (1797–1868). An Irish novelist.

low, 1 lō; 2 lō, *vi.* To bellow, as cattle.

low. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively little upward extension or elevation. **2.** Situated below a recognized level; deep; depressed. **3.** Having less than the normal or regular height. **4.** Of sounds: (1) Having depth of pitch; deep. (2) Having little volume or strength; soft. **5.** Being below some standard or customary rate or condition, as in price, quality, spirits, character, etc.; cheap; moderate; scant; inferior; weak; despondent; vulgar; base. Syn.: see BASE; COMMON; HUMBLE; VULGAR.

II. *adv.* **1.** In a low way, or in or to a low position. **2.** At a low price **3.** In a humble rank or degraded condition. **4.** Softly; also, at a low pitch. [< Ice. *lāgr;* cp. LIE, recline.]—**low'-bred",** *a.* Vulgar; ill-bred.—

Low-church, *a.* Pertaining to a party in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches opposed to the High-church party and to extreme ritualism. — **low-lived,** *a.* Characteristic of or coming from low life; coarse; mean.— **low'ly.** **I.** *a.* [LOW'LI-ER; LOW'LI-EST.] Lying low; humble. Syn.: see HUMBLE. **II.** *adv.*—**low'li-ness,** *n.* A lowly state or condition.—**low-necked,** *a.* Cut low in the neck; as, a *low-necked* dress.—**low'ness,** *n.*—**low-pressure,** *a.* **1.** Requiring a low degree of pressure. **2.** Having a condenser, as an engine.—**low-spirited,** *a.* Lacking spirit or animation; despondent; melancholy. — **low-studded,** *a.* Built with short studs; low-ceiled, as a room. **[low'ing‡.**

low[1], *n.* The bellow of cattle. [< AS. *hlōwan,* moo.]

low[2], 1 lou; 2 low, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A glowing fire; blaze. [< Ice. *logi,* fire.] **lowe‡.**

Low Countries, The. The Netherlands.

Low'ell, 1 lō'el; 2 lō'ĕl. **1. Abbott Lawrence** (1856–), an American lawyer, educator, and author. **2. James Russell** (1819–1891), an American poet and essayist; U. S. minister to Spain, 1877–1880, and to England, 1880–1885; *Vision of Sir Launfal.* **3. Percival** (1855–1916), an American astronomer, traveler, and author.

low'er[1], 1 lō'ər; 2 lō'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen or bring down, as in height, amount, quality, etc. **2.** Hence, to abase the spirit of; treat with indignity; humble. **3.** To bring into a lower position. **4.** *Mus.* To change to a lower pitch. **II.** *i.* To become lower.
Syn.: see ABASE; ABATE; DISPARAGE; WEAKEN.

low'er[2], 1 lau'ər; 2 low'er. **I.** *vi.* To look angry or sullen; scowl. **II.** *n.* A scowl; a gloomy aspect. [Ult. < LEER, *v.*]—**low'er-ing,** *pa.* **low'er-y‡; low'ring‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

low'er, 1 lō'ər; 2 lō'er, *a.* [Compar. of LOW.] Inferior (1) in position, (2) in value or rank.—**low'er-case",** *a. Typog.* Describing the small letters of a font, kept in the lower case (see CASE). — **low'er-most,** *a. superl.* Lowest.

Low'er Cal"i-for'ni-a. A peninsula and territory of Mexico (58,328 sq. m.; pop. 52,000); capital, La Paz.

low'land, 1 lō'lənd; 2 lō'land. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a low or level country. **2.** [L-] Belonging to the Lowlands. **II.** *n.* A tract of land lower than the adjacent country; level land: usually in the plural.— **Low'land-er,** *n.*—**the Lowlands,** the less elevated districts constituting the south and west of Scotland.

lown, 1 laun; 2 lown, *n.* Same as LOON[1].

lox'o-, 1 leks'o-; 2 lŏks'o-. From Greek *loxos,* slanting, oblique: a combining form.—**lox"o-drom'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing on the loxodromic line. [+ Gr. *dromos,* a running.]—**loxodromic line,** the course of a ship oblique to the equator and cutting all the meridians at the same angle.—**lox"o-drom'ics,** *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic line.

loy'al, 1 lei'əl; 2 lŏy'al, *a.* **1.** Constant and faithful in any relation implying trust or confidence; bearing true allegiance. **2.** Professing or indicative of faithful devotion. **3†.** Legitimate; legal. [F., < L. *legalis,* LEGAL.] Syn.: see FAITHFUL.—**loy'al-ist,** *n.* One who adheres to and defends his sovereign or state.—**loy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**loy'al-ty,** *n.* Devoted allegiance. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; FIDELITY.

Lo-yo'la, 1 lo-yō'la; 2 lo-yō'lä, **Ignatius** (1491-1556). A Spanish soldier and priest; founder of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits).—**Lo'yo-lism,** *n.*

Lozenge Ornamentation in Bookbinding.

Loy"son', 1 lwɑ"zōṅ'; 2 lwä"sōṅ', **Charles Jean Marie.** See HYACINTH, FATHER.

lo'zel, *a. & n.* Same as LOSEL.

loz'enge, 1 loz'enj; 2 lŏz'ĕnġ, *n.* **1.** A rhombus with all sides equal, having two acute and two obtuse angles. **2.** A small medicated or sweetened tablet. [OF., < *losenge,* flattery, gravestone.]

L. P. M., *abbr.* Long particular meter.—**L. P. S.,** *abbr.* Lord Privy Seal.—**L. S.,** *abbr.* Linnean Society, *locus sigilli* (L., the place of the seal).—**l. s.,** *abbr.* Left side.—**L.** (or £) **s. d.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Libræ, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).—**Lt.,** *abbr.* Lieutenant.—**l. t.,** *abbr.* Long ton.

lub'bard§, 1 lub'ərd; 2 lŭb'ard, *n.* A lubber. **lub'bert‡** [Scot.].

lub'ber, 1 lub'ər; 2 lŭb'er, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow; specif., a raw or green landsman on shipboard. [< W. *llob,* a dunce.]—**lub'ber-li-ness,** *n.*—**lub'ber-ly,** *a. & adv.*

Lub'bock, 1 lub'ək; 2 lŭb'ok, **Sir John** (1834–1913). Created Lord Avebury, 1900; an English scientist, archeologist, and author.

Lü'beck, 1 lü'bek; 2 lü'bĕk, *n.* A free city in N. Germany, composing with its suburbs an imperial state; 115 sq. m.; pop. 45,450.

lu'bri-cate, 1 liū'bri-kēt; 2 lū'bri-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] To supply with a lubricant, as bearings, to lessen friction. [< L. *lubrico,* make slippery.]—**lu'bri-cant,** *a. & n.*—**lu"bri-ca'tion,** *n.*—**lu'bri-ca"tor,** *n.*

lu-bric'i-ty, 1 liu-bris'i-ti; 2 lū-briç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being slippery; hence, shiftiness; instability; evanescence. **2.** Lewdness. **3.** Power for lubrication. [< F. *lubricité,* < LL. *lubricitas,* < L. *lubricus,* slippery.]

lu"bri-fac'tion, 1 liū"bri-fak'shən; 2 lū"bri-fāc'shon, *n.* The act or process of lubricating, or making slippery or smooth. [< L. *lubricus,* slippery, + *factio(n-),* making, < *facio,* make.]

Lu'can, 1 liū'kən; 2 lū'căn, *n.* A Roman poet (39–65).

Lu-ca'ni-a, 1 liū-kē'ni-ə; 2 lū-cā'ni-a, *n.* An ancient country in S. E. Italy.

lu-carne', 1 liu-kārn'; 2 lū-cärn', *n.* A dormer- or garret-window; also, a small window or light in a spire. [F., < L. *lucerna,* oil-lamp, < *luceo,* shine.] **lu-cayne'†.**

Luc'ca, 1 lūk'ka; 2 lục'cä, *n.* A province (555 sq. m.; pop. 347,169), central Italy; also, its capital; pop. 79,110.

luce, 1 liūs; 2 lūç, *n.* A fish, the pike, especially when fully grown. [< OF. *lus,* < LL. *lucius,* fish.]

lu'cent§, 1 liū'sent; 2 lū'çĕnt, *a.* Showing radiance or brilliance; luminous. [< L. *lucen(t-)s,* ppr. of *luceo,* shine.]— **lu'cen-cy,** *n.*

lu-cer'nal, 1 liu-sūr'nəl; 2 lū-çĕr'nal, *a.* Relating to any artificial light. [< L. *lucerna,* lamp, < *luceo,* shine.]

lu-cerne'[1], 1 liū-sūrn'; 2 lū-çĕrn', *n.* A tall, clover-like herb used for forage: now commonly called *alfalfa.* [< F. *lucerne,* lucerne.] **lu-cern'‡.**

Lu-cerne'[2], 1 lu-sern'; 2 lụ-çĕrn', *n.* A Swiss canton (580 sq. m.; pop. 176,190); also, its capital city (pop. 43,700), situated on the picturesque **Lake of L.**

Lu'cian, 1 liū'shən; 2 lū'shan, *n.* (125?–210?) A Greek rhetorician and satirist; *Dialogues,* etc. **Lu"ci-a'nus‡.**

lu'cid, 1 liū'sid; 2 lū'çid, *a.* **1.** Intellectually clear; sane. **2.** Easily understood; perspicuous; clear. **3.** Giving forth light; shining. **4.** Translucent; pellucid. **5.** *Bot. & Entom.* Smooth and shining. [< L. *lucidus,* < *luceo,* shine.] Syn.: see CLEAR; SANE; TRANSPARENT.—**lu-cid'i-ty,** *n.* **lu'cid-ness‡.**—**lu'cid-ly,** *adv.*

Lu'ci-fer, 1 liū'si-fər; 2 lū'çi-fer, *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** Satan. **3.** [l-] A friction-match. **lu'ci-fer-match"‡.** [L., light-bringing, < *lux,* light, + *fero,* bear.]—**Lu-cif'er-ous§,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lucifer. **2.** [l-] Emitting light; used also figuratively.

lu'ci-form§, 1 liū'si-fōrm; 2 lū'çi-fôrm, *a.* Having the nature or appearance of light. [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + -FORM.]

lu'ci-gen, 1 liū'si-jen; 2 lū'çi-ġĕn, *n.* An oil-lamp in which the oil is sprayed to increase the light-surface. [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + -GEN.]

Lu-ci'na, 1 liu-sai'nə; 2 lū-çī'na, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess [presiding over childbirth.

luck, 1 luk; 2 lŭk, *n.* That which happens by chance; fortune or lot. [Cp. D. *luk,* G. *glück.*]—**luck'less,** *a.* Having no luck.—**luck'y,** *a.* [LUCK'I-ER; LUCK'I-EST.] Favored by fortune; successful; auspicious. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY; WELL.—**luck'i-ly,** *adv.*— **luck'i-ness,** *n.*

Luck'now, 1 luk'nau; 2 lŭk'now, *n.* A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India (12,040 sq. m.; pop. 5,857,000); also, a city (pop. 260,000), its capital; scene of a notable siege during the Indian mutiny, 1857–1858.

lu'cra-tiv(e)[3], 1 liū'krə-tiv; 2 lū'cra-tiv, *a.* Productive of wealth; highly profitable. Syn.: see PROFITABLE.— **lu'cra-tiv(e-ly**[3], *adv.*—**lu'cra-tiv(e-ness**[3], *n.*

lu'cre, 1 liū'kər; 2 lū'cer, *n.* Money, especially as the object of greed; gain. [F., < L. *lucrum,* gain.] Syn.: see WEALTH.

Lu-cre'ti-a, 1 liu-kri'shi-ə; 2 lū-crē'shi-a, *n.* A Roman lady whose suicide when dishonored by Sextus Tarquinius led to the expulsion of the Tarquin kings.

Lu-cre'ti-us, 1 liu-kri'shi-us; 2 lū-crē'shi-ūs, **Titus L. Carus** (95–51? B. C.). A Roman poet and philosopher.

lu'cu-brate, 1 liū'kiu-brēt; 2 lū'cū-brāt, *v.* [-BRAT"ED[4]; -BRAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To elaborate or perfect, as by night study. **II.** *i.* To study or write laboriously; think or reason closely. [< L. *lucubratus,* pp. of *lucubro,* < *lux* (*luc-*), light.]—**lu"cu-bra'tion,** *n.* **1.** Close and earnest meditation or study. **2.** A literary composition.—**lu'cu-bra-to"ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by lucubration.

lu'cu-lent, 1 liū'kiu-lent; 2 lū'cū-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Full of light; brilliant; pellucid. **2.** Clearly evident; lucid. [< L. *luculentus,* < *lux* (*luc-*), light.]

Lu-cul'lus, 1 liu-kul'us; 2 lū-cūl'ūs. **Lucius Licinius** (110?–57? B. C.). A Roman consul, proverbial for his wealth and luxury.—**Lu-cul'li-an,** *a.*

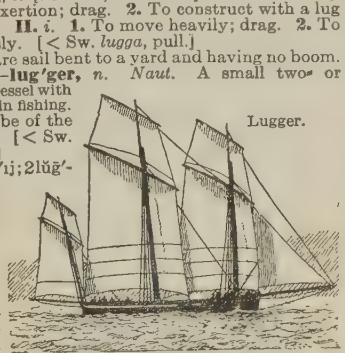
lu'di-crous, 1 liū'di-krus; 2 lū'di-crŭs, *a.* Calculated to

excite laughter; droll; ridiculous. [< L. *ludicrus*, < *ludo*, play.] Syn.: see ABSURD; HUMOROUS; QUEER; RIDICULOUS.—**lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.*—**lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

luff, ı 1 luf; 2 lu̇f. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To steer closer to the
luf², ȷ wind. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of sailing a ship close to the wind. **2.** The rounded part of a vessel's bow. [< D. *loeven*, < *loef*, the weather-gage.] **looft.**

lug¹, 1 lug; 2 lu̇ğ, *v.* [LUGGED; LUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or pull with exertion; drag. **2.** To construct with a lug or projection. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move heavily; drag. **2.** To pull laboriously. [< Sw. *lugga*, pull.]

lug², *n.* A square sail bent to a yard and having no boom.
lug'sail"‡.—lug'ger, *n. Naut.* A small two- or three-masted vessel with lug-sails, used in fishing.


Lugger.

lug³, *n.* The lobe of the ear; the ear. [< Sw. *lugg*, forelock.]

lug'gage, 1 lug'ıj; 2 lu̇ğ'-aġ, *n.* **1.** Anything burdensome or heavy to carry. **2.** [Eng.] Baggage. [< LUG, *v.*]

lu-gu'bri-ous, 1 liu-giū'bri-us; 2 lū-ğū'bri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or producing sadness; doleful. **2.** Exaggeratedly solemn. [< L. *lugubris*, < *lugeo*, mourn.] Syn.: see SAD.—**lu-gu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**lu-gu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

lug'worm", 1 lug'wȯrm"; 2 lu̇ğ'wûrm", *n.* An annelid living in the sand of seashores, with two rows of tufted gills on the back, much used for bait. **lug'bait"‡.**

Lu-i'ni, 1 lū-ī'nī; 2 lu̇-ī'nī, **Bernardino** (1470?–1530?). An Italian painter; *Madonna of the Rose-Hedge.*

Luke, 1 lūk; 2 lu̇k, **Saint.** One of the four Evangelists; companion of the Apostle Paul on his missionary journeys and during his imprisonment.

luke'warm", 1 lūk'wȯrm"; 2 lūk'wąrm", *a.* **1.** Moderately warm; tepid. **2.** Hence, not ardent or hearty; indifferent. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

lull, ı 1 lul; 2 lu̇l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To soothe to rest; become
lul², ȷ calm; quiet; abate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An abatement of noise or violence; an interval of calm. **2.** [Poet.] That which lulls or soothes [Imitative.] Syn.: see TRANQUILIZE.

lull'a-by, 1 lul'ə-bai; 2 lu̇l'a-bȳ, *n.* [-BIES², *pl.*] A cradle-song. [< LULL.]

lum, 1 lum; 2 lu̇m, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A chimney. [< W. *llumon.*]—**lum'head"**, *n.* A chimney-top.

lum'bar, 1 lum'bər; 2 lu̇m'bar. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the loins. **II.** *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve. [< L. *lumbus*, loin.]—**lum-ba'go**, *n.* Rheumatic pain in the back or loins.

lum'ber¹, 1 lum'bər; 2 lu̇m'bər, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill with lumber or useless material. **2.** To encumber. **3.** To heap in disorder. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] To deal in lumber.—**lum'ber-ing**, *n.* Felling and shaping timber.

lum'ber², *vi.* To move heavily; rumble. [< Sw. *lomra*, < *ljumm*, heavy rumble.]—**lum'ber-ing**, *a.* Clumsily huge; rumbling.

lum'ber, *n.* **1.** Timber sawed into merchantable form, especially boards. **2.** Disused articles laid aside. **3.** Hence, rubbish. [Prob. orig. 'pawnshop,' < *Lombard*, the Lombards having been pawnbrokers.]—**lum'ber-man**, *n.* A worker or dealer in timber. **lum'ber-er‡.—lum'ber-room"**, *n.* A room for lumber or useless articles.—**l. yard**, *n.* A yard for the storage or sale of lumber.

lu'mi-na-ry, 1 liū'mi-nē-ri; 2 lū'mi-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES,² *pl.*] Any body that gives light. [< L. *lumen*, light, < *luceo*, shine.]—**lu"mi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing or conveying light. Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**lu"mi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being luminous. **lu'mi-nous-ness‡.—lu'mi-nous**, *a.* **1.** Giving or emitting light; shining. **2.** Full of light; well lighted; bright. **3.** Perspicuous; lucid. Syn.: see BRIGHT; VIVID.—**lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.*

lump, 1 lump; 2 lu̇mp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw into a lump; heap indiscriminately. **2.** To take or consider in the gross. **3.** [Slang.] To put up with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do service as a stevedore. **2.** To grow lumpy.

lump, *n.* **1.** A shapeless mass of inert matter, especially a small mass. **2.** A mass of things thrown together. **3.** A protuberance. **4.** A stupid person. [< Sw. Norw. *lump*, stump.] Syn.: see MASS.—**lump'ing**, *a.* Heavy; bulky.—**lump'ish**, *a.* Like a lump; stupid. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**lump'y**, *a.* [LUMP'I-ER; LUMP'I-EST.] Full of lumps; gross.—**lump'i-ness**, *n.*

lump'fish", 1 lump'fish"; 2 lu̇mp'fish", *n.* A fish of northern seas, oval in shape and with the skin studded with three lateral rows of tubercles. **lump'-suck"er‡.**

Lu'na, 1 liū'nə; 2 lū'na, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of the moon and of months.

lu'na-cy, 1 liū'nə-sı; 2 lū'na-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** An intermittent form of insanity; mental unsoundness. **2.** Exaggerated foolishness; wanton and senseless conduct. [< LUNATIC.] Syn.: see INSANITY.

lu'nar, 1 liū'nər; 2 lū'nar, *a.* Pertaining to or measured by revolutions of the moon; lunate. [< L. *lunaris*, < *luna*, the moon.]—**lu-na'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the moon. **II.** *n.* A supposed inhabitant of the moon.—**lu'na-ry.** **1.** *a.* Connected with the moon. **II.** *n.* A fern, the moonwort.—**lu'nate**, *a.* Crescent-shaped. **lu'nat-ed‡.—lu'na-tic.** **I.** *a.* Affected with lunacy; crazy; insane. Syn.: see INSANE. **II.** *n.* An insane person.—**lu-na'-tion**, *n.* The interval between two returns of the new moon.

lunch, 1 lunch; 2 lu̇nch. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To take lunch; furnish lunch for. **II.** *n.* A light meal between other meals, as breakfast and dinner. [Var. of LUMP.]

lunch'eon, 1 lunch'ən; 2 lu̇nch'on, *n.* Same as LUNCH.

Lun'dy's Lane, 1 lun'dız; 2 lu̇n'dys. A region near Drummondsville, Ont., where the Americans fought the British, 1814.

lune, 1 liūn; 2 lu̇n, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure bounded by two arcs of circles. **2.** The moon. **3†.** An outbreak of lunacy; a mad freak. [F., < L. *luna*, the moon, < *luceo*, shine.]

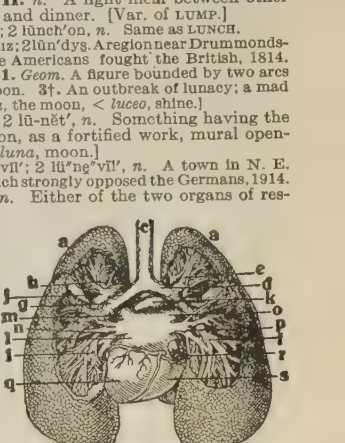
lu-nette', 1 liu-net'; 2 lū-nĕt', *n.* Something having the shape of a half-moon, as a fortified work, mural opening, etc. [F., < L. *luna*, moon.]

Lu"nē"ville', 1 liū"nē"vil'; 2 lū"nę"vīl', *n.* A town in N. E. France; here the French strongly opposed the Germans, 1914.

lung, 1 luŋ; 2 lu̇ŋ, *n.* Either of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing creatures. [< AS. *lungen*, lung.]

lunge, 1 lunj; 2 lu̇nġ. **I.** *vi.* [LUNGED; LUNG'ING.] To make a lunge; thrust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, sudden thrust. **2.** [Colloq.] A sudden forward lurch; plunge. [< F. *allonger*, lengthen.]

lung'wort", 1 luŋ'wūrt"; 2 lu̇ŋ'wûrt", *n.* A European herb of the borage family, having white blotches on the leaves.



Posterior View of Human Lungs.

a, a, summit; *b, b*, base; *c*, trachea; *d*, right bronchus; *e*, division to the upper lobe; *f*, division to the lower lobe; *g*, left bronchus; *h*, division to the upper lobe; *i*, division to the lower lobe; *j*, left branch of the pulmonary artery; *k*, right branch of the pulmonary artery; *l*, left auricle; *m*, left superior pulmonary vein; *n*, left inferior pulmonary vein; *o*, right superior pulmonary vein; *p*, right inferior pulmonary vein; *q*, left ventricle; *r*, inferior vena cava; *s*, right ventricle.

lu'ni-, 1 liū'nı-; 2 lū'-ni-. From Latin *luna*, moon: a combining form.—**lu'ni-form**, *a.* Like the moon in shape. [+ -FORM.]—**lu"ni-so'lar**, *a.* Relating to the sun and moon conjointly. [+ SOLAR.]—**lu"ni-ti'dal**, *a.* Relating to the tides as produced by the moon's attraction.

lunt, 1 lunt; 2 lu̇nt, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A whiff of smoke. **2†.** A match for firing a cannon; a match-lock. [< D. *lont*, match.]

lu'nu-la, 1 liū'niu-lə; 2 lū'nū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A crescentic structure or appearance; specifically, the whitish area at the base of the nails. **2.** *Math.* A lune. [L., dim. of *luna*; see LUNE.]—**lu'nu-lar**, *a.* Having the form of a small crescent. **lu'nu-late‡.**

lu'nule, 1 liū'niūl; 2 lū'nūl, *n.* **1.** A crescent-shaped part or marking. **2.** *Math.* A lune. [< L. *lunula*; see LUNULA.]

Lu"per-ca'li-a, 1 liū"pər-kē'lı-ə; 2 lū"per-cā'li-a, *n.* A Roman festival celebrated on Feb. 15, in honor of a rustic deity, **Lupercus. Lu'per-cal‡.**

lu'pine, ı 1 liū'pın; 2 lū'pin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a
lu'pin², ȷ wolf; like a wolf; wolfish. **2.** *Zool.* Pertaining to the group of canines that includes dogs and wolves.

lu'pine, ı *n.* A plant of the bean family bearing terminal
lu'pin², ȷ racemes of mostly blue or purple flowers, as the **white lupine** of the Old World, whose seeds have been used for food, and the **wild lupine** of the Eastern United States. [< F. *lupin*, < L. *lupinus*, wolf-like.]

lu'pus, 1 liū'pus; 2 lū'pŭs, *n.* **1.** [L-] *Astron.* The Wolf, a constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** A chronic tubercular excrescence, generally about the nose. [< L. *lupus*, wolf.]

lurch¹, 1 lûrch; 2 lûrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To swindle. **II.** *i.* In cribbage, piquet, and similar games, to win a double game. [LURK.]

lurch², *vi.* To roll to one side, as a ship at sea; sway. [For
lurch¹, *n.* In cribbage, the state of one who has made only 30 holes while his opponent has won by 61; also,

a game thus won. [< OF. *lourche.*]—**to leave in the lurch,** to leave in an embarrassing position.

lurch[2], *n.* A swaying or rolling.

lurch'er, 1 lûrch'ər; 2 lûrch'er, *n.* **1.** A lurking thief; a poacher. **2.** A cross-bred dog that hunts by scent and in silence.

lur'dan‖, 1 lûr'dən; 2 lûr'dan. **I.** *a.* Stupid; incapable. **II.** *n.* A stupid person; blockhead. [< OF. *lourdin,* < *lourd,* heavy, < L. *luridus;* see LURID.] **lur'dane‡.**

lure, 1 liûr; 2 lûr, *vt.* & *vi.* [LURED; LUR'ING.] To entice, as a hawk, by the lure and call of a falconer; hence, to attract by anything that promises pleasure or advantage; allure. Syn.: see ALLURE; DRAW.

lure, *n.* **1.** A device resembling a bird and sometimes baited with food: fastened to a falconer's wrist and used to recall the hawk. **2.** In angling, an artificial bait. **3.** Anything that invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure. [< OF. *leurre,* < MHG. *luoder,* bait.]

lu'rid, 1 liû'rıd; 2 lû'rid, *a.* **1.** Giving a ghastly or dull-red light; dismal. **2.** *Bot.* Of a dingy, dirty-brown color. **3.** Figuratively, ghastly and sensational. [< L. *luridus,* lurid.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lurk[t], 1 lûrk; 2 lûrk, *vi.* **1.** To lie hidden in ambush or in wait, as for attack; hide. **2.** To lie unnoticed. [Perhaps < Sw. *lurka,* lurk.]

lus'cious, 1 lush'ụs; 2 lŭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Very grateful to the sense of taste: rich, sweet, and delicious: pleasing to any sense or to the mind. **2.** Sweet and rich to excess. [< LUSTY.] Syn.: see DELICIOUS; SWEET. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lush, 1 lush; 2 lŭsh, *a.* **1.** Full of juice or succulence; fresh and luxuriant. **2.** Easily plowed and mellow, as ground. [Abbr. of LUSCIOUS.]

Lu"si-ta'ni-a, 1 liû"sı-tē'nı-ə; 2 lû"si-tā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** The ancient name of W. Hispania; now poetic name for Portugal. **2.** A British passenger-ship sunk by a German submarine, May 7, 1915, with loss of 1,134 lives.—**Lu"si-ta'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

lust, 1 lust; 2 lŭst. **I**[d], *vi.* To have passionate or inordinate desire, especially sexual desire. **II.** *n.* **1.** Vehement or covetous affection or desire. **2.** Inordinate desire for carnal pleasure. **3**†. Pleasure; inclination. [< AS. *lust.*] Syn.: see APPETITE.—**lust'ful,** *a.* Having carnal or sensual desire. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lus'ter[1], ‖ 1 lus'tər; 2 lŭs'ter, *n.* **1.** Brilliancy or sheen;

lus'tre, ‖ gloss; brightness. **2.** Brilliancy of character or of achievements. **3.** A dress-material with a highly finished surface. **4.** A chandelier. [< F. *lustre,* < L. *luceo,* shine.]—**lus'trous,** *a.* Having luster; shining. Syn.: see BRIGHT.

lus'ter[2], *n.* A lustrum. **lus'tre‡.**

lus'tring, 1 lus'trıŋ; 2 lŭs'tring, *n.* A glossy plain heavy silk. [< F. *lustrine,* < It. *lustrino,* < *lustro,* splendor, < L. *luceo,* shine.] **lus'trin**(es‡; **lute'string‡.**

lus'trum, 1 lus'trum; 2 lŭs'trŭm, *n.* **1.** A lustration or purification; the solemn ceremony of purification of the entire Roman people made every five years. **2.** A period of five years. [L., < *luo,* wash.]—**lus'tral,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in purification. **2.** Pertaining to a lustrum. —**lus'trate**[d], *vt.* To purify.—**lus-tra'tion,** *n.*

lust'y, 1 lust'ı; 2 lŭst'y, *a.* [LUST'I-ER; LUST'I-EST.] Full of vigor and health; robust.—**lust'i-hood‖,** *n.*—**lust'i-ly,** *adv.*—**lust'i-ness,** *n.*

lu'sus na-tu'ræ, 1 liû'sus nə-tiû'rī; 2 lû'sŭs na-tû'rē, *sing.* & *pl.* A strange and abnormal natural production; a freak or sport of nature; sometimes abbreviated *lusus.* [L.]

lute[1d], 1 liût *or* lût; 2 lût *or* lụt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To play on or as if on the lute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play the lute. **2.** [Poet.] To sound softly and sweetly, as a lute does.

lute[2d], *vt.* **1.** To seal up crevices in, with lute. **2.** *Brick-making.* To smooth the surface of (a drying-yard) before placing new bricks upon it to dry. **3.** To make fast with some hardening mixture or fluid.—**lu-ta'tion,** *n.* The process of luting, as applied to vessels.

lute[1], *n.* A guitar-like musical instrument. [< Ar.$^{sp+of}$ *al* '*ūd,* < *al,* the, + '*ūd,* lute.]

lute[2], *n.* **1.** A composition used to exclude air, as around pipe-joints. **2.** *Brickmaking.* A scraper having a cutting edge, to lute a drying-yard. **3.** A rubber lid-gasket for tightly sealing fruit-jars. [< L.^{F} *lutum,* mud.] **lut'ing‡.**

lu-te'ci-um, 1 liu-tī'shı-um; 2 lū-tē'shi-ŭm, *n.* A chemical element. See ELEMENT.

Luth., *abbr.* Lutheran.

Lu'ther, 1 liû'thər; 2 lû'ther, **Martin** (1483–1546). A German monk; leader of the Protestant Reformation; excommunicated by Leo X. (1520) and proscribed by the Diet of Worms (1521); translated the Bible into German.—**Lu'ther-an,** *a.* Pertaining to Martin Luther, or to his doctrines; also, pertaining to the Lutheran Church or doctrine.

Lu'ther-an[1], *n.* A follower or disciple of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church.—**Lu'ther-an-ism,** *n.* [**ther-an**[2]‡.

lu'thern, 1 liû'thərn; 2 lû'thern, *n.* *Arch.* A lucarne. **lu'-**

Lüt'zen, 1 lüt'sen; 2 lüt'sĕn, *n.* A town in S. Prussia; here the Swedes defeated the Austrians, Nov. 16, 1632; Napoleon defeated the Allies, May 2, 1813; pop. 3,800.

lux'ate[d], 1 luks'ēt; 2 lŭks'āt, *vt.* *Surg.* To disconnect at a joint; put out of joint; dislocate. [< L. *luxatus,* pp. of *luxo,* < Gr. *loxos,* slanting.]—**lux-a'tion,** *n.* A dislocation.

luxe, 1 lüks; 2 lüks, *n.* Superfine quality; luxury: usually with *de;* as, edition *de luxe.* [F.]

Lux'em-burg, 1 luks'em-bûrg; 2 lŭks'ĕm-bûrg, *n.* **1.** A grand duchy between Belgium, France, and Germany; 998 sq. m.; pop. 263,800; neutral territory, violated by the Germans, 1914. **2.** Its capital; pop. 20,350.

Lux'or, 1 luks'ər; 2 lŭks'ôr, *n.* A winter resort on the Nile in Upper Egypt; the site of ancient Thebes; has many antiquities.

lux-u'ri-ant, 1 lug-zû'rı-ənt; 2 lŭg-zhụ'ri-ant, *a.* Superabundant in growth; prolific; superfluous. [< L. *luxurio,* abound.] Syn.: see FERTILE.—**lux-u'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.* —**lux-u'ri-ance,** *n.* **lux-u'ri-an-cy‡.**

lux-u'ri-ate, 1 lug-zû'rı-ēt; 2 lŭg-zhụ'ri-āt, *vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To grow profusely. **2.** To live sumptuously. **3.** Figuratively, to glory or revel.—**lux-u"ri-a'tion,** *n.*

lux-u'ri-ous, 1 lug-zû'rı-us; 2 lŭg-zhû'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or administering to luxury; voluptuous. **2.** Supplied with luxuries. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lux'u-ry, 1 luk'shu-rı; 2 lŭk'shụ-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A free indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses. **2.** Anything productive of great pleasure; a delicacy. **3.** Anything that ministers to comfort or pleasure, but is not necessary to life, health, subsistence, etc. [< L. *luxuria,* < *luxus,* extravagance.]

Lu-zon', 1 lû-zen' *or* (*Sp.*) lû-thōn'; 2 lụ-zŏn' *or* (*Sp.*) lụ-thōn', *n.* The largest (40,969 sq. m.; pop. 3,799,000) of the Philippine Islands; capital, Manila.

lv., *abbr.* Leave, livres.

-ly[1], *suffix.* Like; of the nature of; pertaining to: used to form adjectives from nouns; as, *manly, godly.* [< AS. *-līc,* form.]

-ly[2], *suffix.* In a (specified) manner: used to form adverbs from adjectives, or (rarely) from nouns; as, *brightly, longingly.* [< AS. *-līce,* < *līc,* form.]

ly-can'thrope, 1 lai-kan'thrōp; 2 lỹ-căn'thrōp, *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* A werwolf. **2.** One afflicted with lycanthropy. [< Gr. *lykos,* wolf, + *anthrōpos,* man.]—**ly-can'thro-py,** *n.* **1.** (1) The fabulous power of transformation of a human being into a wolf. (2) Belief in werwolves. **2.** A mania in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf.

ly"cée', 1 lī"sē'; 2 lỹ"çę', *n.* A public classical secondary school qualifying for a university; a lyceum. [F.]

ly-ce'um, 1 lai-sī'um; 2 lỹ-çē'ŭm, *n.* [-UMS[z] or -A, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] An association for popular instruction by lectures, a library, debates, etc.; also, its building or hall. **2.** An intermediate classical school. **3.** [L-] Originally, a grove near Athens in which Aristotle taught. [L., < Gr. *Lykeion,* < *Lykeios,* Apollo, the 'wolf-slayer,' < *lykos,* wolf.]

lych, *n.* Same as LICH, *n.*—**lych'-gate"**, *n.*

Lyc'i-a, 1 lis'ı-ə; 2 lỹç'i-a, *n.* An ancient district of southwestern Asia Minor.—**Lyc'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ly"co-po'di-um, 1 lai"ko-pō'dı-um; 2 lỹ"co-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of evergreen plants, the club-mosses. **2.** [l-] An inflammable fine yellow powder, the spores of club-mosses. [< Gr. *lykos,* wolf, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**ly'co-pod,** *n.* A plant of the club-moss family.

Ly-cur'gus, 1 lai-kûr'gus; 2 lỹ-cûr'gŭs, *n.* **1.** A semi-mythical Spartan lawgiver (about 820 B. C.). **2.** An Attic orator; supporter of Demosthenes.

lyd'dite, 1 lid'ait; 2 lỹd'ĭt, *n.* An explosive used by the British army, and said to be of such force as to destroy all life within a radius of fifty yards merely by concussion. [< *Lydd,* Kent, England, where it is manufactured.]

Ly-dek'ker, 1 lai-dek'ər; 2 lỹ-dĕk'er, **Richard** (1849–1915). An English naturalist, author, and compiler.

Lyd'i-a, 1 lid'ı-ə; 2 lỹd'i-a, *n.* **1.** The first Christian convert at Philippi. *Acts* xvi, 14. **2.** An ancient maritime province of W. Asia Minor, famous for wealth, luxury, and music.—**Lyd'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

lye, 1 lai; 2 lỹ, *n.* A solution leached from ashes or derived from any substance containing alkali, used in making soap, preparing hulled corn, etc. [< AS. *lēah,* lye.]

Ly'ell, 1 lai'el; 2 lỹ'ĕl, **Sir Charles** (1797–1875). An English geologist.

ly'ing[1], 1 lai'ıŋ; 2 lỹ'ing, *pa.* Being in a horizontal position; prostrate; resting. See LIE[1], *vi.*—**ly"ing-in',** *n.* The confinement of women during childbirth; parturition: used also adjectively.

ly'ing[2], *pa.* Addicted to, conveying, or constituting falsehood; mendacious; false.—**ly'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ly'ing, *n.* The practise of telling lies; untruthfulness. Syn.: see DECEPTION. Compare LIE[2], *n.*

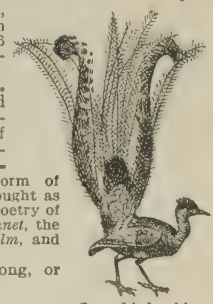
Lyl'y, 1 lil'ı; 2 lỹl'y, **John** (1554–1606). An English dramatist and romance-writer. See EUPHUISM. **Lyl'le‡.**

lym[1]**‡,** *v.* & *n.* Same as LIMB.[2]

lym²†, *n.* A lime-hound. **lyme'-hound"†; lym'ere†.**
lym³†, *n.* Lime.
lyme⁴†, *n.* Birdlime.
lyme⁵†, *n.* End: limit.
lymph, } 1 limf; 2 lĭmf, *n.* **1.** A transparent, colorless,
lymf", } alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma resembling that of the blood and of corpuscles like the white blood-corpuscles. **2.** The coagulable exudation from the blood-vessels in inflammation. **3.** The virus, or a culture of the virus, of a disease, used in vaccination or similar treatment. [< L. *lympha*, clear water.]
lym'phad, *n.* [Scot.] A galley with oars and one mast. [< Gael. *longfhada.*]
lym-phat'ic, 1 lim-fat'ık; 2 lĭm-făt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph; absorbent. **2.** Having a phlegmatic temperament. **II.** *n.* A vessel that conveys lymph into the veins; an absorbent vessel.
lynch', 1 linch; 2 lĭnch, *vt.* To punish for imputed crime by lynch-law. [< Charles *Lynch*, of Virginia.]—**lynch'-law",** *n.* Summary punishment by a self-appointed commission without trial by law.
Lynd'say, 1 lind'zı; 2 lĭnd'sy, **Sir David,** "of the Mount" (1490–1555). A Scottish poet; *Historie of Squyer Meldrum.*
Lynn, 1 lin; 2 lĭn, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing and seaport city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 99,150. **2.** A seaport and market-town in E. England; pop. 19,970. **King's Lynn†.**
lynx, 1 liŋks; 2 lĭŋks, *n.* **1.** A feline mammal with short tail, tufted ears, and relatively long limbs. **2.** [L-] A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < Gr. *lynx*, lynx.]

Common Lynx. 1/20

—**lynx'-eyed",** *a.* Having acute sight.
Ly"on"nais', 1 lĭ"ə"nē'; 2 lĭ"ə"ō"nā', *n.* An ancient province of S. E. France.
Ly"ons', 1 lĭ"ənṅ'; 2 lĭ"ŏn', *n.* A seaport city (pop. 561,592) of S. E. France.—**Gulf of L.,** an inlet of the Mediterranean sea, S. coast of France.
lyr., *abbr.* Lyric.
ly'rate, 1 laı'rēt; 2 lī'rāt, *a.* Lyre-shaped, as a pinnatifid leaf having its upper lobes largest. **ly'rat-ed†.**
lyre, 1 laır; 2 līr, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An ancient harp-like stringed instrument, having a hollow body and two horns bearing a crosspiece, between which and the body were stretched the strings, generally seven. **2.** [L-] The constellation Lyra. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** Lyric verse. [F., < Gr.[L] *lyra*, lyre.]—**lyre'-bird",** *n.* An Australian bird having the 16 tail-feathers of the males arranged in lyre shape.



Lyre-bird. 1/12

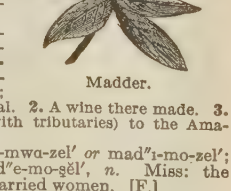
lyr'ic, 1 lir'ık; 2 lĭr'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a lyre; adapted for singing to a lyre. **2.** Characterizing emotional verse of song-like form. [< Gr. *lyrikos*, < *lyra*, lyre.] **lyr'i-cal†.**—**lyric poetry,** that form of poetry giving expression to thought as penetrated with emotion; the poetry of sentiment. It includes the *sonnet*, the *elegy*, and the *ode*, *song*, *psalm*, and *hymn*.—**lyr'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
lyr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem, song, or verse. **2§.** A lyric poet.
Syn.: see SONG.
lyr'ist, 1 laır'ist; 2 līr'ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who plays the lyre. **2.** A lyric poet. [< Gr. *lyra*, lyre.]
Lys, 1 lis; 2 lĭs, *n.* A river in N. France and Belgium; scene of severe fighting in World War, 1914–1915, and of a German defeat, April, 1918.
Ly-san'der, 1 laı-san'dər; 2 lī-săn'der, *n.* A Spartan general who took Athens, 404 B. C. [orator of Syracuse.
Lys'i-as, 1 lis'ı-əs; 2 lĭs'i-as, *n.* (458–378 B. C.) A Greek
Ly-sim'a-chus, 1 laı-sim'ə-kus; 2 lī-sim'a-cŭs, *n.* A king of Thrace (361–281 B. C.); one of Alexander's generals; defeated and slain at Corupedion. [Sicyon, 4th cent.
Ly-sip'pus, 1 laı-sip'us; 2 lī-sip'ŭs, *n.* A Greek sculptor of
-lysis, -lytic, *suffixes.* Indicating loosing, dissolving, etc.; as, hydro*lysis*, electro*lytic*. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose.]
lyt'ta, 1 lit'ə; 2 lĭt'a, *n.* A vermiform cartilage or fibrous band on the under surface of the tongue in carnivores, as the dog. [< Gr. *lytta*, rage.]
Lyt'ton, 1 lit'ən; 2 lĭt'on, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1831–1891), Edward Bulwer-Lytton; an English poet and diplomat; *Lucile.* **2. Lord** (1803–1873), Edward Lytton Bulwer, an English poet and novelist; *Pelham*, etc.

M

M m Roman. **𝔐 𝔪** Black Letter. ***M m*** Script.

M, m, 1 em; 2 ĕm, *n.* [EMS, M's, or *Ms*, 1 emz; 2 ĕmş, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the thirteenth in the English alphabet. **2.** Same as EM.
M., *abbr.* Majesty, Master, Member, middle, *mille* (F., one thousand), Monday, monsieur.—**m.,** *abbr. Manipulus* (L., a handful), married, masculine, *mensura* (L., measure, by measure), *meridiem*, *meridies* (L., noon), meter, mile, mill, minim, minute, month, moon.—**m.²,** *abbr.* Square meter.—**m.³,** *abbr.* Cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM.
ma, 1 mā; 2 mä, *n.* Mama; mother.
M. A., *abbr.* [L.] *Magister Artium* (Master of Arts).
ma'am, 1 mām *or* mam; 2 măm *or* mām, *n.* [Colloq.] Madam.
Maas, 1 mās; 2 mäs, *n.* A river in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; length, 500 m. to the North Sea. **Meuse†.**
Mab, 1 mab; 2 măb, *n. Eng. Folk-lore.* The queen of the fairies. **Queen Mab†.**
Mac-, *prefix.* [Scot. or Ir.] Son: abbreviated *Mc*, *Me*, or *M'*. [< Gael. *mac.*]
Mac., Macc., *abbr.* Maccabees.
Ma-ca'ber, 1 mə-kā'bər; 2 ma-cā'ber, *a.* Relating to or descriptive of a dance symbolizing the power of death. [< F. *macabre*, < Ar. *makbara*, funeral-chamber.] **Ma-ca'-bre†.** [various lemurs.
ma-ca'co, 1 mə-kē'ko; 2 ma-cā'co, *n.* [Madagascar.] One of
mac-ad'am-ize or **-ise,** 1 mək-ad'əm-aız; 2 măc-ăd'am-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To pave with small broken stone. [< *McAdam*, a Scottish engineer (1756–1836).]—**mac-ad'am,** *n.* Broken stone for macadamizing or a roadway made therefrom.—**mac-ad"am-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**mac-ad'am-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*
Mc'A-doo, William Gibbs (1863–). American statesman: United States Secretary of Treasury, 1913–18.
ma-caque', 1 mə-kak'; 2 ma-căk', *n.* A monkey of stout form, with pronounced muzzle. [F., < Afr. *macaquo.*]
mac"a-ro'ni, 1 mak"ə-rō'nı; 2 măc"a-rō'ni, *n.* **1.** An edible Italian paste of flour made into slender tubes. **2.** A medley. **3.** An exquisite or fop. [< O. It. *maccaroni*, < *maccare*, bruise, < L. *macero*, soften.] **mac"ca-ro'ni†.**—**mac"a-ron'ic,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of a burlesque medley of words; hence, jumbled; mixed. **2.** Pertaining to or like macaroni.
mac"a-roon', 1 mak"ə-rūn'; 2 măc"a-rōōn', *n.* A small cake of pounded almonds, white of egg, and sugar. [< F. *macaron*, < O. It. *maccaroni;* see MACARONI.]
Mac-Ar'thur, 1 mək-är'thur; 2 mac-är'thûr, **Arthur** (1845–1912). An American general; governor of the Philippines.
Ma-cas'sar, 1 mə-kas'ər; 2 ma-cās'ar. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the district of Makassar, in the island of Celebes. **II.** *n.* An oil, as sandalwood-oil, originally obtained from Makassar, but later castor-oil, or the like, perfumed: used as a hair-dressing. **Ma-cas'sar-oil"†.**
Ma-cau'lay, 1 mə-kô'lı; 2 ma-cą'ly, **Lord** (1800–1859). Thomas Babington Macaulay, an English historian, essayist, and statesman.
ma-caw', 1 mə-kô'; 2 ma-cą', *n.* A large tropical American parrot. [< Braz. *macao.*] See BIRD.
Mac-beth', 1 mək-beth'; 2 măc-bĕth', *n.* King of Scotland (–1057); hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name. Inflamed by a witch's prophecy and by the ambitious promptings of his wife, he murders King Duncan, whom he succeeds, but is finally slain by MacDuff, whose wife and children he has murdered.
Mac"ca-be'us, 1 mak"ə-bi'us; 2 măc"a-bē'ŭs, **Judas** (–160 B. C.). A Jewish patriot: his family, known as **The Maccabees,** led a religious revolt against the Syrians (175–164 B. C.).—**Mac"ca-be'an,** *a.*
mac'ca-boy, 1 mak'ə-bəı; 2 măc'a-bŏy, *n.* A finely ground rose-scented dark snuff, originally made from tobacco grown at Macouba, Martinique. **mac'co-boy†.**
Mc-Clel'lan, 1 mə-klel'ən; 2 ma-clĕl'an, **George Brinton** (1826–1885). An American general in the Civil War.
Mc-Clure', 1 mə-klūr'; 2 ma-clur', **Sir Robert John Le Mesu'ri-er** (1807–1873). An Irish admiral who first made the northwest passage.
Mac-don'ald, 1 mək-don'əld; 2 mac-dŏn'ald, *n.* **1. George** (1824–1905), a Scottish novelist and poet; *Annals.* **2. Sir John Alexander** (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; organized the first government of Canada.

Mac-Dow'ell, 1 mək-dau'el; 2 mac-dow'ĕl. *n.* **Edward Alexander** (1861–1908), an American pianist and composer.
Mc-Dowell, Irvin (1818–1885), an American general.
Mac-Duff', 1 mak-dŭf'; 2 măc-dŭf'. *n.* See MACBETH.
mace[1], 1 mēs; 2 māç, *n.* **1.** A club-shaped staff of office borne before officials or displayed on the table of a legislative body as a symbol of authority. **2.** A medieval steel war-club. **3.** A mace-bearer. **4.** A curriers' knobbed mallet for softening hides. **5.** *Billiards.* A flat-headed form of cue, formerly used on pocket-tables. [OF., < LL. *matia,* mallet.]—**mace'-bear"er,** *n.* A public or corporation officer who carries the mace. **mac'er‡.**
mace[2], *n.* An aromatic spice made from the covering of nutmeg-seed. [< Gr.[L+F] *maker,* an East-Indian spice.]
Mac"e-do'ni-a, 1 mas"ı-dō'nı-ə; 2 măç"e-dō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient country of N. Greece; seat of empire under Alexander the Great; ceded to Greece by Turkey, 1913; battle-ground in the Great War, 1915–18. **Mac"e-do'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*
mac'er-ate, 1 mas'ər-ēt; 2 măç'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"-ING.] **1.** To reduce to a soft mass by soaking. **2**‖. To make lean; mortify by fasting. [< L. *maceratus,* pp. of *macero,* soften.]—**mac"er-a'tion,** *n.*
mach., **machin.,** *abbr.* Machinery, machinist.
ma-che'te, 1 mə-chē'tē; 2 mä-che'tę, *n.* A heavy knife or cutlas used both as an implement and a weapon by the natives of tropical America. [Sp.]
Mach"i-a-vel'li-an, 1 mak"ı-ə-vel'ı-ən; 2 măc"i-a-vĕl'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Florentine politician **Niccolo Machiavelli** (1469–1527), or to the system of unscrupulous political trickery taught in his book *Il Principe* ("The Prince"); crafty; treacherous. **II.** *n.* A follower of Machiavelli. **Mac"chi-a-vel'i-an‡.**—**Mach"i-a-vel'lism,** *n.*
mach"i-co-la'tion, 1 mach"ı-ko-lē'shən *or* mə-chik"o-lē'shən; 2 măch"i-co-lā'shon *or* ma-chic'o-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An opening between a wall and a parapet to permit missiles or boiling liquids to be dropped upon an assailing enemy. **2.** The act of showering missiles on an attacking party through such openings. [< OF. *machicolie,* < *mesche,* MATCH, + *couler,* flow, < L. *colo,* filter.]—**ma-chic'o-late,** *vt.* To furnish with machicolations.
ma-chin'al, 1 mə-shīn'əl *or* mak'ı-nəl; 2 ma-çhīn'al *or* mac'i-nal, *a.* Relating to machines.
mach"i-na'tion, 1 mak"ı-nē'shən; 2 măc"i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of contriving a secret or hostile plan; also, such a plan; plot. [Ult. < L. *machina,* MACHINE.]. Syn.: see ARTIFICE.—**mach'i-nate,** *vt.* & *vi.*—**mach'i-na"tor,** *n.*
ma-chine', 1 mə-shīn'; 2 ma-çhīn', *n.* **1.** Any combination of mechanism for utilizing or applying power. Specifically: (1) A construction for mechanical production or modification, generally complicated. (2) A simple mechanism, as a lever and fulcrum. (3) An automobile. (4) In many trades or vocations, the construction principally used or typical of the trade. **2.** One who acts in a mechanical manner. **3.** The organization of the powers of any complex body, as of a government. **4.** [U. S.] An organization of persons, as within a political party to control patronage. [F., < L. *machina,* < Gr. *mēchanē,* engine.] Syn.: see TOOL.—**ma-chine'-gun",** *n.* A breech-loading mounted gun of one or more barrels, loaded and fired by means of some mechanical device.—**ma-chin'er-y,** *n.* **1.** The parts of a machine, or a number of machines and kindred appliances collectively. **2.** Any combination of means working together; a complex system of appliances.—**ma-chine'-shop",** *n.* A workshop for making or repairing machines.—**m.-tool,** *n.* A machine for doing work with cutting-tools, or one utilizing minor tools in performing the actual work, as a lathe. **en'gine-tool"‡.**—**ma-chin'ist,** *n.* A maker or repairer of machines; one expert in their design or construction or in using metal-working tools.
Mc-Ken'na, 1 mə-ken'ə; 2 ma-kĕn'a. **1. Joseph** (1843–). An American jurist; legislator; Attorney-General, 1897–1898. **2. Reginald** (1863–). British statesman, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1915–16.
Mack'en-sen, August von (1849–). German field-marshal; drove Russians from Galicia and Poland.
Mac-ken'zie, 1 mə-ken'zı; 2 ma-kĕn'zi, *n.* **1. Sir Morell** (1837–1892), an English throat-specialist. **2.** A district in Saskatchewan, Canada (pop. 41,000); also, a river (length, 1,100 m. to Arctic ocean) in N. W. Canada.
mack'er-el, 1 mak'ər-el; 2 măk'er-ĕl, *n.* An Atlantic food-fish, steel-blue above with blackish bars, and silvery beneath; also, some fish resembling it. [< L.[OF] *macula,* spot.]—**mackerel sky,** cirro-cumulus cloud-formation with numerous detached cloudlets. **dappled sky‡.**
Mack'i-nac, 1 mak'ı-nō; 2 măk'i-nạ, **Strait of.** A strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron; 4 m. wide.
Mc-Kin'ley, 1 mə-kin'lı; 2 ma-kin'ly, *n.* **1. William** (1844–1901), a President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A peak in W. Alaska, 20,464 ft.; highest in N. America.
mack'in-tosh, 1 mak'ın-toš; 2 măk'in-tŏsh, *n.* **1.** A water-proof overgarment or cloak. **2.** Thin rubber-coated cloth. [< *Mackintosh,* the inventor.]
mack'le, 1 mak'l; 2 măk'l. **I.** *vt. Print.* To make a blurred impression of. **II.** *n. Print.* A spot or blemish; also, a blurred impression. [< F. *macle,* < L. *macula,* spot.]
Mac"-Ma'hon', 1 mak"-mə'ōn'; 2 măc"-mä'ôn', **Marie Edmé Patrice Maurice de** (1808–1893). A French marshal who served in the Crimean and Franco-Prussian wars; President of France, 1873–1879.
Ma'con, 1 mē'kən; 2 mā'con, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in central Georgia; pop. 52,995. **2.** 1 mɑ"kən'; 2 mä"côn'. A French city.
Mac-Pher'son, 1 mək-fŏr'sən; 2 mac-fĕr'son, **James** (1736–1796). A Scottish writer and politician. See OSSIAN.
Ma-crea'dy, 1 mə-krē'dı; 2 ma-erä'dy, **William Charles** (1793–1873). An English tragedian.
mac'ro-, mac'r-, 1 mak'ro-, mak'r-; 2 măc'ro-, măc'r-. From Greek *makros,* long, large: combining forms.—**mac-ro'bi-an,** *n.* One who lives long, especially over a hundred years; a macrobiote.—**mac"ro-bi-o'sis,** *n.* Longevity.—**mac-ro'bi-ote,** *n.* One who or that which is long-lived. [+ Gr. *bios,* life.]—**mac"ro-bi-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to long life.—**mac'ro-cosm,** *n.* **1.** The great world; the universe: opposed to *microcosm.* **2.** The whole of any sphere or department of nature or knowledge to which man is related. [+ Gr. *kosmos,* world.]—**mac-rom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument like a sextant, for measuring distant objects by means of two telescopes. [+ METER.]—**mac"ro-scop'ic,** *a.* Visible to the naked eye. [+ Gr. *skopeō,* view.] **mac"ro-scop'i-cal‡.**
ma'cron, 1 mē'krən; 2 mā'eron, *n.* A straight line (¯) over a vowel to show that it is long; as, ā: opposed to *breve* (˘).
mac'u-la, 1 mak'yu-lə; 2 măc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A spot, as of color on the skin; fleck; blotch. [L., spot.]—**mac'u-late.** I[a], *vt.* To spot; fleck; stain. **II.** *a.* Spotted; stained.—**mac"u-la'tion,** *n.*
mac'ule, *v.* & *n.* Same as MACKLE.
mad, 1 mad; 2 mād. I[a]. *vt.* & *vi.* To madden; act madly; rave; rage. **II.** *a.* [MAD'DER; MAD'DEST.] **1.** Disordered in mind; insane. **2.** Uncontrollably excited by strong feeling, as desire, terror, or grief; infatuated; distracted. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] Angry; enraged. **4.** Reckless; rash. **5.** Having hydrophobia. [< AS. *gemād, ge-* (generalizing), + *mād,* mad.] Syn.: see INSANE; VIOLENT. —**mad'house",** *n.* A lunatic asylum.—**mad'ly,** *adv.*—**mad'man,** *n.* A lunatic; maniac.—**mad'ness,** *n.* Insanity. Syn.: see FRENZY; INSANITY.—**mad'stone",** *n.* [U. S.] A stone popularly supposed to cure hydrophobia.
Mad., **Madm.,** *abbr.* Madam.
Mad"a-gas'car, 1 mad"ə-gas'kər; 2 mād"a-găs'car, *n.* An island (228,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,512,700) off E. South Africa; French colony.—**Mad"a-gas'can,** *a.* & *n.*
mad'am, 1 mad'əm; 2 mād'am, *n.* My lady; mistress: a title of respectful address. [< L.[F] *mea,* my, + *domina,* DAME.] [Madam: the original French form.
ma"dame', 1 mɑ"dām'; 2 mä"dăm', *n.* [MES"DAMES', *pl.*]
mad'cap", **I.** *a.* Wild; rattle-brained. **II.** *n.* One who acts wildly or rashly. **mad'brain"‡.**
mad'den, 1 mad'n; 2 mād'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To drive or become mad; inflame with passion; enrage.—**mad'den-ing,** *pa.*
mad'der, *a. Comp.* of MAD, *a.*
mad'der, 1 mad'ər; 2 mād'er, *n.* An Old World perennial herb, or the extract from its root, used in dyeing red, also as a pigment. [< AS. *mæddere,* madder.]



Madder.

mad'ding, 1 mad'ıŋ; 2 mād'ing, *a.* Being or growing mad; delirious; raging; wild.
made, 1 mēd; 2 mād, *pa.* **1.** Fabricated; produced, especially artificially. **2.** Assured of fortune. [Pp. of MAKE, *v.*] —**made'-up",** *a.* **1.** Artificial; fictitious. **2.** Completed; finished.
Ma-dei'ra, 1 mə-dī'rə; 2 ma-dē'ra, *n.* **1.** A Portuguese island, one of a group (the **Madeira Islands**) in the Atlantic, W. of Morocco (315 sq. m.; pop. 169,000); capital, Funchal. **2.** A wine there made. **3.** A river of Brazil, 2,500 m. (with tributaries) to the Amazon.—**Ma-dei'ran,** *a.*
ma"de-mol-selle', 1 mɑ"də-mwɑ-zel' *or* mad"ı-mo-zel'; 2 mä"de-mwä-sĕl' *or* măd"e-mo-sĕl', *n.* Miss: the French appellation for unmarried women. [F.]
Ma-de'ro, 1 mɑ-dē'ro; 2 mä-de'ro, **Francisco I.** (1873–1913.) A Mexican president (1911–1913); overthrown; shot.
Mad'i-son, 1 mad'ı-sən; 2 mād'i-son, *n.* **1. James** (1751–1836), a President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A manufacturing city, capital of Wisconsin; has university; pop. 38,378.
Ma-don'na, 1 mə-den'ə; 2 ma-dŏn'a, *n.* **1.** My lady; signora: an old Italian equivalent of *madam.* **2.** [M-] The Virgin

Mary; a painting or statue of the Virgin, usually with the infant Jesus. [It., = MADAM.]

Madr., *abbr.* Madras.

Ma-dras′, 1 mə-drăs′; 2 ma-drăs′, *n.* A province and presidency (141,726 sq. m.; pop. 41,405,000) of India, or its capital, a seaport city (pop. 519,000).

mad′re-pore, 1 mad′rı-pōr; 2 măd′re-pōr, *n.* A branched reef-coral. [< It. *madrepora*, coral, < L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *pōros*, soft stone.] **mad″re-po′ra‡.**

Ma-drid′, 1 mə-drid′; 2 ma-drid′, *n.* A cathedral city (pop. 652,000), capital of Spain and of Madrid province (3,084 sq. m.; pop. 963,000).

mad′ri-er, 1 mad′rı-er; 2 măd′ri-er, *n. Mil.* A heavy beam or plank; specifically, a thick iron-plated plank covering the mouth of a petard. [F., < L. *materia*, stuff.]

mad′ri-gal, 1 mad′rı-gəl; 2 măd′ri-ġal, *n.* **1.** A shepherd's song; pastoral song; love-ditty. **2.** A vocal composition more elaborate than the glee, set to a pastoral lyric. [F.]

Mæ-ce′nas, 1 mı-sī′nəs; 2 mē-çē′nas, **C. Cilnius** (73?–8 B. C.). A Roman statesman; patron of letters; friend of Horace.

Mael′strom, 1 mēl′strəm; 2 māl′strom, *n.* **1.** A famous whirlpool or current off the N. W. coast of Norway. **2.** [m-] Figuratively, any resistless movement or influence. [< Norw. *maelstraum*, < *mala*, grind, + *straum*, stream.]

mæ′nad, 1 mı′nad; 2 mē′năd, *n.* A bacchante. [< Gr.L *maina(d-)s*, < *mainomai*, rave.]

ma-es′tro, 1 mə-es′tro; 2 mä-ĕs′tro, *n.* A master in any art, especially in music. [It., = MASTER.]

Mae′ter-linck, 1 mā′tar-lıŋk; 2 mā′ter-lıŋk, **Maurice** (1862–). A Belgian dramatic poet; *The Blue Bird.*

Ma′fe-king, 1 mā′fə-kıŋ; 2 mā′fe-king, *n.* A town in N. Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa; siege by Boers, 1899–1900; pop. 25,000. [society. [Sicilian.] **Maf′fi-a‡.**

Ma′fi-a, 1 mā′fı-a; 2 mä′fī-ä, *n.* A Sicilian anarchistic secret

Mag., *abbr.* Magazine.—**mag.,** *abbr.* Magnitude.

mag″a-zine′, 1 mag″ə-zīn′; 2 măġ″a-zīn′, *n.* **1.** A house, storeroom, or receptacle in which anything is stored. **2.** The chamber of a repeating rifle. **3.** A periodical, containing stories, sketches, etc., and often illustrated. [< Ar.OF *akhmāzin*, pl. of *makhzan*, storehouse.]

Mag′da-len, 1 mag′də-len; 2 măġ′da-lĕn, *n.* **1.** See MARY, 2: by confusion with the unnamed penitent of *Luke* vii, 36–50, represented as a fallen woman raised to saintship. **2.** [m- or M-] A reformed prostitute. [< *Magdala*, a town in Galilee.] **Mag′da-lene‡.**

Mag″da-le′na, 1 māg″də-lē′nə; 2 măġ″dä-lē′nä, *n.* A river in Colombia; length, 1,060 m. to the Caribbean sea.

Mag′de-burg, 1 māg′də-burh *or* (*Eng.*) mag′dı-bûrg; 2 măġ′de-buʀh *or* (*Eng.*) măġ′de-bûrġ, *n.* A fortified commercial city in S. E. Prussia; pop. 285,850.

mage, 1 mēj; 2 măġ, *n.* A magician. [F., < L. *magus*, < Gr. *magos*, magician, ult. prob. < Zend *maz*, great.]

Ma-gel′lan, 1 mə-jel′ən; 2 ma-ġĕl′an, **Fernando** (1470?–1521). A Portuguese navigator; discovered, in 1520, the **Strait of Magellan** (370 m. long, 2½ to 70 m. wide), between South America and Tierra del Fuego.—**Mag″el-lan′ic,** *a.*

ma-gen′ta1, 1 mə-jen′tə; 2 ma-ġĕn′ta, *n.* **1.** A coal-tar dyestuff derived from anilin. **2.** A rich reddish-purple color. [F., < *Magenta*, in Italy.]

Ma-gen′ta2, *n.* A town in N. Italy; here the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, June 4, 1859; pop. 8,000.

ma-geste′†, *n.* Majesty.

Mag-gio′re, 1 mad-jō′rē; 2 mäd-ġō′rę, *n.* A lake in N. Italy and Switzerland; 40 by 2 miles.

mag′got, 1 mag′ət; 2 măġ′ot, *n.* **1.** The larva of a fly; a grub. **2.** A whim; fancy. [< W. *maceiad*, < *magu*, breed.]—**mag′got-pie″†,** *n.* A magpie. **mag′ot-pie″†.**—**mag′got-y,** *a.* Infested with maggots; flyblown; whimsical.

Ma′gi, 1 mē′jai; 2 mā′ġī, *n. pl.* [MA′GUS, *sing.*] The priestly caste of the Medes and Persians; specif., the "wise men" of *Matt.* ii, 1. [L., *pl.* of *Magus*, < Gr. *Magos.*]—**Ma′gi-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Magi. **II.** *n.* One of the Magi.—**Ma′gi-an-ism,** *n.* The creed and cult of the Magi.

mag′ic, 1 maj′ık; 2 măġ′ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of magic; possessing supernatural powers; sorcerous. **2.** Magical. **3.** Acting like magic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any pretended or supposed supernatural art; necromancy. **2.** Sleight of hand. **3.** Any agency that works with wonderful effect. [< Gr. *magikos*, magical, of the Magi.] Syn.: (adjective) see MAGICAL; (noun) see SORCERY.—**magic lantern,** see LANTERN.—**ma-gi′cian,** *n.* An expert in magic arts; a sorcerer; wizard.

mag′i-cal, 1 maj′ı-kal; 2 măġ′i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by or as by magic.

Syn.: magic. The adjective *magic* is applied more commonly to the powers, influences, or practises, while *magical* is more frequently used of the effects of magic; we speak of *magic* arts, a *magic* wand, but of *magical* effect, a *magical* result; the *magic* art of Circe produced *magical* transformations of her victims. In many cases the choice between the two words is determined by euphony, or, in poetry, by meter. —**mag′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mag″is-te′ri-al, 1 maj″ıs-tī′rı-əl; 2 măġ″is-tē′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy; authoritative; judicial; dictatorial. [< L. *magister*, MASTER.]

Syn.: see DOGMATIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mag′is-trate, 1 maj′ıs-trēt; 2 măġ′is-trāt, *n.* **1.** One clothed with public civil authority; a judicial officer. **2.** Usually, a minor local justice. [< L.F *magister*, master.] —**mag′is-tra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The office of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

mag′ma, 1 mag′mə; 2 măġ′ma, *n.* **1.** Any soft doughy mass. **2.** *Geol.* (1) The molten mass from which igneous rocks are formed. (2) The glassy base of an igneous rock. **3.** The residuum obtained after expressing the juice from fruits. [< Gr. *magma*, < *massō*, knead.]

Mag′na Car′ta, 1 mag′nə kär′tə; 2 măġ′na cär′ta. **1.** The Great Charter of English liberties, delivered June 19, 1215, by King John, at Runnymede, on the demand of the English barons. **2.** Any fundamental constitution that secures personal liberty and civil rights. [L.] **Mag′na Char′ta‡.**

Mag′na Grae′cia, 1 mag′nə grī′shə; 2 măġ′na ġrē′sha. The part of S. Italy colonized by Greeks in the 8th and following centuries B. C. [L.]

mag-nan′i-mous, 1 mag-nan′ı-mus; 2 măġ-năn′i-mŭs, *a.* Elevated in soul; scorning what is mean or base; unselfish. [< L. *magnus*, great, + *animus*, soul.]

Syn.: see GENEROUS. **-ly,** *adv.*—**mag″na-nim′i-ty,** *n.*

mag′nate, 1 mag′nēt; 2 măġ′nāt, *n.* **1.** A person of rank or importance; a noble. **2.** A member of the upper house of the Hungarian Reichstag. [< L.LL *magnus*, great.]

mag-ne′si-a, 1 mag-nī′shı-ə; 2 măġ-nē′shi-a, *n. Chem.* A light, white, earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid or laxative. [< Gr. *Magnēsia* (district in Thessaly).]—**mag-ne′sian,** *a* —**mag-ne′sium,** *n.* A light, silver-white metallic element, used chiefly to produce a brilliant light by its combustion, as in photography. See ELEMENT.

mag′net, 1 mag′net; 2 măġ′nĕt, *n.* **1.** A body with a peculiar form of polarity, capable of exerting and being acted on by magnetic force, and attracting to itself magnetizable substances, as iron and steel. **2.** Figuratively, a person or thing exercising a strong attraction. [< Gr. *magnēs*, < *Magnēsia*, Magnesia (district in Thessaly).]—**mag-net′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a magnet or magnetism. Specifically: (1) Having the properties of a magnet. (2) Magnetizable by induction. (3) Pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. **2.** Possessing personal magnetism. **3.** Pertaining to mesmerism. **mag-net′i-cal‡.—magnetic needle** (*Elec.*), a movably mounted magnetized needle-shaped piece of steel, the two points of which tend to point to the north and south (magnetic) poles of the earth.—**magnetic pole,** either of those points on the earth's surface where the lines of magnetic force are vertical. These do not coincide with the geographical poles and are slowly changing in position.—**mag-net′ic,** *n.* A substance that has or may be given a magnetic field, as iron, steel, nickel, and cobalt. — **mag-net′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **mag-net′ics,** *n.* The science of magnetism. — **mag′net-ism,** *n.* **1.** That quality or agency to which magnetic force is due. **2.** *Physics.* The science that treats of the laws and conditions of magnetic force. **3.** The sympathetic personal quality that attracts or interests. **4.** Mesmerism. **animal magnetism‡.**—**mag′net-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To develop or acquire magnetic properties; attract by sympathetic personal influence. — **mag′net-iz″a-**[or **-is″a-**] **bl(eP‡,** *a.*—**mag″net-i-za′tion** or **-sa″tion,** *n.*

mag′net-ite, 1 mag′net-ait; 2 măġ′nĕt-īt, *n. Mineral.* A massive, granular, black iron oxid; lodestone; an important ore of iron. [< MAGNET.]

mag′net-o-, 1 mag′net-o- *or* mag-nī′to-; 2 măġ′nĕt-o- *or* măġ-nē′to-. Derived from MAGNET: a combining form. —**mag″net-o-e-lec′tric, mag″net-o-e-lec′tri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by magneto-electricity.—**magneto-electric machine,** a machine in which the rotation of a coil of wire between the poles of a permanent magnet induces a current of electricity in the coil; widely used as a means of igniting the explosive mixtures used in internal-combustion engines, as in automobiles. **mag-ne′to‡; mag-ne′to-ma-chine′‡; mag-ne′to-dy′na-mo‡.**—**mag″net-o-e-lec′tric′i-ty,** *n.* Electricity generated by the inductive action of a magnet.—**mag-net′o-graph,** *n.* A recording magnetometer. [+ -GRAPH.]—**mag″net-om′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring magnetic intensity. [+ -METER.]

Mag-nif′i-cat, 1 mag-nif′ı-kat; 2 măġ-nĭf′i-căt, *n.* The hymn of the Virgin Mary (*Luke* i, 46–55): named from its opening Latin word; also, the music to which it is sung. [L.]

mag-nif′i-cent, 1 mag-nif′ı-sent; 2 măġ-nĭf′i-çĕnt, *a.*

Grand or majestic, as in quality or character; splendid. [< L. *magnus*, great, + *facio*, make.] **mag-nif'ic†; mag-nif'i-cal†.** Syn.: see GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY; SUBLIME. —**mag-nif'i-cence**, *n.*—**mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

mag-nif'i-co, 1 mag-nif'i-ko; 2 măg-nif'i-co, *n.* **1.** A noble of the Venetian republic: an old title of courtesy. **2.** A lordly personage; one who affects state or splendor. [It.]

mag'ni-fy, 1 mag'ni-fi; 2 măg'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"-ING.] **1.** To increase the apparent size of, as by a microscope; hence, to enlarge; exaggerate. **2.** To exalt; extol; glorify. **3.** To cause to seem greater or more important in any way. **4.** To increase the magnitude of. [< L.F *magnifico*, < *magnus*, great; and see -FY.] Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; INCREASE; PRAISE.—**mag'ni-fi"a-bl**(eF, *a.* That can be magnified.—**mag"ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or degree of magnifying; magnifying power. **2.** The act of extolling or glorifying.—**mag'ni-fi"er**, *n.*

mag-nil'o-quent, 1 mag-nil'o-kwent; 2 măg-nil'o-kwĕnt, *a.* Of pompous style; hence, vainglorious. [< L. *magnus*, great, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loquor*, speak.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**mag-nil'o-quence§**, *n.*

mag'ni-tude, 1 mag'ni-tūd; 2 măg'ni-tūd, *n.* **1.** Great size or extent; grandeur; importance. **2.** *Math.* That which is conceived of as measurable. **3.** The property of having size or extent. **4.** *Astron.* The brightness of a star expressed on a scale in which the brightest are numbered one, and the faintest visible to the naked eye six. **5.** Largeness in respect to relation or effect. [< L. *magnitudo*, < *magnus*, great.]

Syn.: bigness, bulk, dimension, extent, greatness, hugeness, immensity, largeness, size, vastness.—Ant.: diminutiveness, littleness, pettiness, slightness, smallness.

Mag-no'li-a, 1 mag-nō'li-ə; 2 măg-nō'li-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of highly ornamental trees or shrubs of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*), with evergreen or deciduous leaves and large, handsome flowers. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus. [< *Magnol*, a French botanist.]

Ma'gog, 1 mē'gog; 2 mā'gŏg, *n.* See GOG and MAGOG.

mag'pie, 1 mag'pai; 2 măg'pī, *n.* A crow-like bird with black-and-white plumage and a long, tapering tail: capable of being taught to speak, and notable for its thievishness. **2.** [Austral.] A crow-shrike resembling a magpie. [< *Mag*, Margaret (ult. < Gr. *margaros*, pearl-oyster), + PIE¹.] **mag'-ot-pie"†.**

Magpie. 1/20

ma-guey', 1 mə-gwē'; 2 mă-gwĕ', *n.* The American aloe. [< Mex. *maguei.*]

Mag'yar, 1 mad'yər *or* mag'yər; 2 măd'yär *or* măg'yär, *n.* **1.** A Hungarian. **2.** The Hungarian language.—**Mag'yar**, *a.*

Ma"ha-bha'ra-ta, 1 mä"hə-bū'rə-tə; 2 mä"hä-bä'ra-ta, *n.* An ancient Hindu epic: assigned to 500 B. C. [Sans.]

Ma-han', 1 mə-han'; 2 ma-hän', **Alfred Thayer** (1840–1914). An American rear admiral and historian.

ma"ha-ra'ja, 1 mä"hə-rä'jə; 2 mä"hä-rä'ja, *n.* A great Hindu prince or religious teacher. [Sans.] **ma"ha-ra'jah†.**

Mah'di, 1 mä'di; 2 mä'di, *n.* The Mohammedan messiah, or one claiming the title; specif., Mohammed Ahmed (1843–1885), who led a revolt in the Sudan, 1883. [Ar.] **Mah'dee†.**

mahl'stick", } 1 māl'stik", mēl'-; 2 mäl'stĭk", mal'-, *n.* A
maul'stick", } staff, with a ball at one end, used by painters to support and steady the hand while using the brush. [< G. *mahlstock*, < *mahlen*, *malen*, paint, + *stock*, stick.]

ma-hog'a-ny, 1 mə-hog'ə-ni; 2 ma-hŏg'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A large tropical American tree, with hard, reddish wood. **2.** One of various trees yielding a similar wood. **3.** A mahogany table. **4.** A drink of gin and molasses. [< S. Am. *mahogoni.*]

Ma-hom'ed-an, Ma-hom'et, Ma-hom'et-an, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc. [a Mohammedan.

Ma-hound'†, 1 mə-haund'; 2 ma-hound', *n.* Mohammed, or

ma-hout', 1 mə-haut'; 2 ma-hout', *n.* [E. Ind.] The keeper and driver of an elephant. [< Hind. *mahāut.*]

Mah-rat'ta, 1 mä-rät'ə; 2 mä-rät'a, *n.* **1.** A member of an ethnic division of the Hindus in southwestern and central India. **2.** Their language. **Mah-ra'ti†.** [< Hind. *Marhatā*, < Sans. *maha-*, great, + *rāshtra*, country.]

maid, 1 mēd; 2 mād, *n.* **1.** Any unmarried woman; virgin; girl; maiden. **2.** A female servant. **maid servant†.** [< AS. *mægth*, maiden.]—**Maid Marian, or Maid"mar'i-an.** **1.** A character in morris-dances and other ancient sports, at first a May queen, afterward a grotesque buffoon; hence, a masculine, bold, or unchaste woman. **2.** One of the dances of the morris-dancers.—**m. of honor.** **1.** A female attendant upon an empress, queen, or princess. **2.** [U. S.] The special attendant of a bride at a wedding ceremony: distinguished from *bridesmaid.*

maid'en, 1 mēd'n; 2 mād'n. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or suitable for a maiden. **2.** Virgin; unmarried. **3.** Initiatory; unused; untried. **II.** *n.* **1.** An unmarried woman, especially if young; a maid; virgin. **2**‖. A female servant. **3.** Something untried or unused. **4.** A rude kind of beheading-machine, used in Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries. [<AS. *mægden*, < *mægth*, MAID.]—**maid'en-hair"**, *n.* A very delicate and graceful fern with an erect black stem, common in damp, rocky woods.—**maid'en-head**, *n.* Maidenhood.—**maid'en-hood**, *n.* The state of being a maiden. **maid'hood‡.**—**maid'en-ly**, *a.* Befitting a maiden; gentle; modest.

Maidenhair.
a, section of frond, showing the edge curled over to form the indusium.

mal'gre, 1 mē'gr; 2 mā'gr, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of flesh or its juices: said of dishes used by Roman Catholics in abstinence. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or being a fast. [F.]

mal'hem†, *n.* Same as MAIM and MAYHEM. [penny.

malk[1], 1 mēk; 2 māk, *n.* [Slang, North Eng. & Scot.] A half-

malk[2], *n.* [Scot.] A mate. [< AS. *gemaca.*] **make‡.**

mail[1], 1 mēl; 2 māl, *vt.* [U. S.] To send by mail, as letters; place in a mail-box; post.—**mail'a-bl**(eF, *a.* That may be sent by mail.

mail[2], *vt.* To put a coat of mail on.

mail[3], *n.* **1.** The governmental system for handling letters, etc.; also, the conveyance that carries such matter or the bag (*mail-bag*) in which it is placed for conveyance. **2.** Matter conveyed by post. **3.** A bag or trunk for carrying clothing, etc. [< LL.F *mala*, bag.]

mail[2], *n.* **1.** Armor consisting of chains, rings, or scales; by extension, any kind of armor. **2.** Any strong covering or defense, as the shell of a turtle. [< L.F *macula*, spot, net.]—**chain mail**, mail properly so called. See MAIL[2], 1. **shirt of mail‡.**

mail[3]**†**, *n.* Rent; especially, dues unlawfully extorted; blackmail. [< OF. *maille*, a coin, = MEDAL.]

mailed, 1 mēld; 2 māld, *a.* *Zool.* Having a defensive armor, as scales.

maim, 1 mēm; 2 mām. **I.** *vt.* To deprive (a person or animal) of any part of the body; mutilate; disable. **II.** *n.* A crippling; mutilation; maiming. [< OF. *mehaigner*, maim.]

Mai-mon'i-des, 1 mai-mən'i-dīz; 2 mī-mŏn'i-dēs, *n.* (1135–1204.) A Spanish Jewish rabbi, theologian, and philosopher.

main, 1 mēn; 2 mān, *a.* **1.** First or chief in size, importance, extent, etc. **2.** Principal; concentrated; undivided. **3**†. Mighty; powerful; vast. [< L.OF *magnus*, great.]—**main'-deck"**, *n.* The gun-deck of a war-ship, or the upper deck of a merchantman.—**main'land**, *n.* A principal body of land; a continent, as distinguished from an island.—**main'ly**, *adv.* For the most part.—**main'mast"**, *n.* The principal mast of a vessel; ordinarily, the second mast from the bow.—**m.-post**, *n.* The stern-post of a vessel.—**main'roy"al**, *n.* *Naut.* A sail carried on the main-royalmast.—**main'roy"al-mast**, *n.* The upper part of the maintopgallantmast.—**main'sail"**, *n.* A sail bent to the main-yard or one carried on the mainmast.—**m.-sheet**, *n.* The sheet that secures the mainsail when set.—**main'-spring"**, *n.* **1.** A principal spring of a mechanism, as of a watch. **2.** The most efficient cause or motive.—**main'-stay"**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope from the mainmast-head forward to support the mast. **2.** A chief support or dependence.—**main'top"**, *n.* *Naut.* A platform at the head of the mainmast and the rigging attached to it.—**main"top-gal'-lant-mast"**, *n.* *Naut.* The mast next above the maintopmast.—**main'top"mast**, *n.* *Naut.* The mast just above the mainmast.—**main'top"sail**, *n.* A square sail bent to a yard on the maintopmast.—**m.-yard**, *n.* The lower yard on the mainmast.

main[1], *n.* **1.** The ocean; hence, a considerable expanse, as of land. **2.** A chief conduit-pipe or conductor, as for water. **3.** Violent effort; strength: chiefly in the phrase **might and main.** [< AS. *mægen*, power, < *mæg*, I am able.]

main[2], *n.* **1.** A match of several battles at cock-fighting. **2.** A hand or throw of dice. [F., < L. *manus*, hand.]

Maine, 1 mēn; 2 mān, *n.* **1.** A State of the N. E. United States (33,040 sq. m.; pop. 768,014); capital, Augusta. **2.** A United States battle-ship, blown up in Habana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898. **3.** An ancient province in W. France.

main'or, 1 mēn'er; 2 mān'ŏr, *n.* *Law.* **1.** Formerly, a thing stolen found on the thief. **2.** The act of theft. [< F. *manœuvre*; see MANEUVER.] **main'our‡; man'ner†.**

main'per-nort, *n.* *Law.* A surety. **main'per-nour†.**

main'prise†. **1.** *vt.* To set (a prisoner) free on recognizance, with sureties for his appearance as required. **II.** *n.* *Law.* **1.** The receiving into friendly custody by his surety of one who would otherwise be imprisoned. **2.** A writ com-

manding the sheriff to take bail. [OF., < L. *manus*, hand, + *prehendo*, take.] **main'prize†.**

mains, 1 mēnz; 2 māns, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The principal or home farm. [= MANSE.]

main-tain', 1 mēn-tēn'; 2 mān-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold or keep in any particular state. **2.** To supply with means of support. **3.** To uphold by reason or argument; vindicate; make good. **4.** To hold possession of. **II.** *i.* To assert; affirm. [< L.^{F} *manus*, hand, + *teneo*, hold.]

Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; JUSTIFY; KEEP; PRESERVE; RETAIN; SUPPORT. — **main-tain'a-bl(e^{F},** *a.*— **main-tain'er,** *n.*—**main'te-nance,** *n.* **1.** The act of maintaining. **2.** Means of support.

Main"te-non', 1 mañ"tə-nōñ'; 2 māñ"te-nōñ', **Marquise de** (1635–1719). Françoise d'Aubigné; secretly married to Louis XIV. of France.

Mainz, 1 mints; 2 mints, *n.* A fortified city of S. W. Germany (pop. 107,930); under the joint occupation of American and Belgian troops, Dec. 6, 1918–20. **Ma"yence'†.**

mair, 1 mār; 2 mār, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] More. **[-ly,** *adv.*

maist, 1 mēst; 2 māst, *a.*, *n.*, & *adv.* [Scot.] Most; almost.

mais'ter, 1 mēs'tər; 2 mās'ter, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Master.

mais'trie†, *n.* Mastery; skill. **mais'trise†; mais'try†.**

mai'tre, 1 mā'tr; 2 mā'tr, *n.* A master. [F.]

maiz(e^{F}, 1 mēz; 2 māz, *n.* A tall, stout grass, cultivated for food and forage; also, its grain; Indian corn: called in U. S. simply *corn*. [< Sp. *maiz*, < W. Ind. *mahiz*.]

Maj., *abbr.* Major.

maj'es-ty, 1 maj'es-tı; 2 măj'ĕs-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** Exalted dignity; stateliness; grandeur. **2.** [M-] A title given to reigning monarchs. [< L. *majesta(t-)s*, < *majus*, neut. compar. of *magnus*, great.] — **ma-jes'tic,** *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; royal; august. **ma-jes'ti-cal†** [Rare]. Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY; SUBLIME.—**ma-jes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ma-jes'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

ma-jol'i-ca, } 1 mə-jel'ı-kə *or* mə-yō'li-kə; 2 ma-jŏl'i-ca
ma-io'li-ca, } *or* mä-yō'lĭ-cä, *n.* Earthenware coated with an opaque white enamel and decorated in colors. [< *Majolica*, for MAJORCA.]

ma'jor, 1 mē'jər; 2 mā'jor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Greater in dignity or importance; principal. **3.** *Mus.* Standard or normal; containing a major third (see THIRD), sixth, and seventh. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain. **2.** *Law.* One who is of age. **3.** *Mus.* The major key. [F., < L. *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great.]—**ma"jor-do'mo,** *n.* A steward, as of a royal household.—**ma'jor-gen'er-al,** *n. Mil.* An officer ranking below a lieutenant-general and above a brigadier-general.—**major key** (*Mus.*), a key or mode characterized by the use of the major third (see THIRD), producing a cheerful or inspiring effect.—**major tone** (*Mus.*), a whole tone or step.

Ma-jor'ca, 1 mə-jer'kə; 2 ma-jŏr'ca, *n.* One of the Balearic Isles; 1,352 sq. m.; pop. 252,000.—**Ma-jor'can,** *a.* & *n.*

ma-jor'i-ty, 1 mə-jer'ı-tı; 2 ma-jŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** More than half of a given number or group; the greater part. **2.** The amount or number by which one group of things exceeds another group; excess. **3.** The age at which the laws of a country permit a person to manage his own affairs. **4.** Rank or commission of a major. [< L.^{LL} *major*, greater.]

Ma-ju'ba Hill, 1 mə-jū'bə; 2 ma-jų'ba. A hill in N. Natal, where the Boers defeated the British, Feb. 27, 1881.

make, 1 mēk; 2 māk, *v.* [MADE; MAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to exist; bring into being; produce. (1) To form out of nothing; create. (2) To form out of given materials; manufacture. (3) To form with special design or adaptation. (4) To form and put forth; compose; deliver; utter. **2.** To cause to be or become; produce by agency, influence, or instrumentality; bring about; constitute; effect; accomplish. **3.** To force; induce. **4.** To make evident; cause to be or appear. **5.** To obtain or attain as a result of effort; procure; gain. **6.** To pass over; traverse. **7.** *Naut.* To come in view of; arrive at. **8.** To decide to be; reckon. **9.** To constitute as an essential or suitable element or part. **10.** To put into desired or desirable form or condition; as, to *make* a bed or one's toilet. **11.** To bring to completion. **12.** To reach as a conclusion; conclude; think. **13‖.** To bring to bear upon; render effective or profitable. **14‖.** To purpose to do; be about; do. **15†.** To fasten; bar; close, as a door. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed in some direction; tend. **2.** To have effect; contribute. **3.** To act or appear in a certain way; show oneself. **4.** To flow or rise, as water. **5‖.** To interfere; as, to meddle and *make*. **6.** To come into existence; form, as ice; appear. [< AS. *macian*, make.]

Syn.: become, bring about, bring into being, bring to pass, cause, compel, compose, constitute, constrain, construct, create, do, effect, establish, execute, fabricate, fashion, force, frame, get, make out, make up, manufacture, occasion, perform, reach, require, shape. *Make* is essentially causative; to the idea of cause all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for CAUSE, *n.*). To *make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain form or in certain relations; the word thus includes the idea of *create*, as in *Gen.* 1, 31, "And God saw every thing that he had *made*, and, behold, it was very good." *Make* includes also the idea of *compose*, *constitute*; as, the parts *make* up the whole. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is to *make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fact. See COMPEL; GET; PRODUCE; REACH; RENDER; (make a beginning) INITIATE; (make a butt of, make game of) MOCK; (make acquainted) INTRODUCE; (make an end) END; (make arrangements, make provision, make ready) PREPARE; (make believe, make a show) PRETEND; (make better) AMEND; (make clear, make out) INTERPRET; (make effective) EFFECT; (make known, make public) ANNOUNCE; INFORM; PUBLISH; (make prisoner) ARREST; (make sure of) KNOW; (make up) ADD; (make void) ANNUL; CANCEL; (make white) BLEACH; (make worse) AGGRAVATE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH.—Prep.: make *of*, *out of*, or *from* certain materials, *into* a certain form, *for* a certain purpose or person; made *with* hands, *by* hand; made *by* a prisoner, *with* a jack-knife.

—to make believe, to pretend; sham. Syn.: see PRETEND.—**make'bate",** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant, Jacob's-ladder; also, a species of jasmine. **2†.** One who excites quarrels or contentions. **make'-strife"†.—make'-be-lieve".** **I.** *a.* Pretended; unreal. **II.** *n.* A mere pretense; sham. **m.-belief†.—make'game"§,** *n.* A butt of ridicule; laughing-stock.—**mak'er,** *n.* One who makes, in any sense. Specifically: (1) [M-] The Creator. (2) A manufacturer. (3) The one who signs a promissory note. (4†) A poet.—**make'shift".** **I.** *a.* Having the character of a temporary resource. **II.** *n.* Something adopted as a temporary contrivance in any emergency.—**m.-up,** *n.* **1.** The arrangement or combination of the parts of which anything is composed. **2.** *Print.* The arrangement of composed type in pages, columns, or forms, as in imposition. **3.** The manner in which an actor prepares himself to assume a rôle, especially the disguising of the face.—**make'weight",** *n.* **1.** That which is thrown into a scale to increase weight; hence, an unimportant person or thing used to fill up a deficiency. **2.** Something used in adulteration.

make^{1}, 1 mēk; 2 māk, *n.* **1.** The manner in which parts or qualities are grouped to constitute a whole; structure; shape. **2.** The operation or product of manufacture. **3.** The amount produced; yield.

make^{2}, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MAIK^{1} and MAIK^{2}.

mal, 1 mal; 2 măl, *n.* Evil; ailment; malady: obsolete except in French names of diseases, as *mal de mer* (seasickness). [F.]

mal-, 1 mal-; 2 măl-, *prefix.* Bad; ill; evil; wrong; defective; imperfect: signifying also simple negation, and forming words directly from Latin and mediately through French: opposed to *ben-*, *bene-*, *eu-*, *ev-*. [< F. *mal-*, < L. *male-*, < *malus*, bad.]

Many words containing the prefix *mal-* are self-explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning 'defective' or 'evil'; as:

mal"ad-ap-ta'tion	mal"con-for-ma'tion	mal-in'flu-ence
mal"ad-just'ment	mal"con-struc'tion	mal"nu-tri'tion
mal"as-sim'i-la'tion	mal"ex-e-cu'tion	

Mal., *abbr.* Malachi. Malayan.

Mal'a-bar, 1 mal'ə-bār; 2 măl'a-băr, *n.* A district in W. Madras, British India; 5,795 sq. m.; pop. 2,800,555.

Ma-lac'ca, *n.* Same as MALAKKA.

Mal'a-chi, 1 mal'ə-kı; 2 măl'a-cī, *n.* A minor Hebrew prophet, or the book containing his prophecies.

mal'a-chite, 1 mal'ə-kait; 2 măl'a-cīt, *n. Mineral.* A light-green native carbonate of copper. [< Gr.^{L} *malachē*, < *malakos*, soft.]

mal"a-col'o-gy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of mollusks. [< Gr. *malakos*, soft, + -LOGY.]

mal"ad-dress', 1 mal"a-dres'; 2 măl"ă-drĕs', *n.* Awkwardness or rudeness in speech or manner; lack of politeness or tact.

mal"ad-min"is-tra'tion, *n.* Bad management, as of public affairs.—**mal"ad-min'is-ter,** *vt.*

mal"a-droit', 1 mal"ə-dreit'; 2 măl"a-drŏit', *a.* Clumsy or blundering. Syn.: see AWKWARD. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mal'a-dy, 1 mal'ə-dı; 2 măl'a-dy, *n.* [-DIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A disease, especially when chronic or deep-seated; sickness; illness. **2.** Mental disease; in a wider sense, any disordered condition. [< F. *maladie*, disease.]

Syn.: see DISEASE.

Mal'a-ga, 1 mal'ə-gə; 2 măl'a-ga, *n.* **1.** A province in S. Spain; 2,812 sq. m.; pop. 527,250. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city, famous for its wines: pop. 141,050. **3.** A white wine resembling sherry made in Malaga, or a grape grown near Malaga, as the muscatel.

Mal″a-gas′y, 1 mal″ə-gas′ı; 2 măl″a-găs′y, *a.* & *n.* Madagascan.

mal″aise′, 1 mal″ēz′; 2 măl″āg′, *n.* Uneasiness; indisposition. [F., < *mal-*, MAL-, + *aise*, EASE.]

Ma-lak′ka, 1 mə-lak′ə; 2 ma-lăk′a, *n.* **1.** A peninsula in S. E. Asia; the most southern part of Asia. **Ma-lay′ Pe-nin′su-la‡.** **2.** A British colony on the W. coast of this peninsula; about 700 sq. m.; pop. 149,050.—**Ma-lak′kan,** *a.* & *n.*

mal′a-pert, 1 mal′ə-pûrt; 2 măl′a-pērt. **I.** *a.* Bold or forward; impudent; saucy. **II.** *n.* A saucy person. [OF.]

Mal′a-prop, Mrs. A character in Sheridan's *The Rivals*, who uses words inappropriately. See MALAPROPOS.—**mal″a-pro′pi-an,** *a.*—**mal′a-prop-ism,** *n.*

mal-ap″ro-pos′, 1 mal-ap″ro-pō′; 2 măl-ăp″ro-pō′, *a.* Out of place; not appropriate. [< MAL- + APROPOS.]—**mal-ap″ro-pos′,** *adv.*—**mal-ap″ro-po′ism,** *n.*

ma′lar, 1 mē′lər; 2 mā′lar, *a.* Relating to or being in or near the cheek. [< L. *mala*, cheek, < *mando*, chew.]

ma-la′ri-a, 1 mə-lē′rı-ə; 2 ma-lā′ri-a, *n.* **1.** Any foul or unwholesome air, as from decomposition. **2.** A disease caused by parasites, which are introduced into the system by the bite of certain mosquitoes, and invade the red corpuscles of the blood; chills and fever; malarial fever. [< It. *mal' aria*, bad air.]—**ma-la′ri-al,** *a.* Caused by or affected with malaria.—**ma-la′ri-ous,** *a.* Containing or producing malaria.

Ma-lay′, 1 mə-lē′; 2 ma-lā′. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malays. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant race in Malaysia. **2.** The language of the Malays.—**Malay Archipelago,** an island group in the Indian and Pacific oceans, S. E. of Asia.—**M. Peninsula,** same as MALAKKA, 1.—**Ma-lay′an,** *a.*—**Ma-lay′sia,** *n.* Malakka and the adjacent islands.—**Ma-lay′sian,** *a.* [of India, related to Tamil.

Mal″a-ya′lam, 1 mal″ə-yū′ləm; 2 măl″a-yā′lam, *n.* A dialect

mal′con-tent, 1 mal′kən-tent; 2 măl′con-tẽnt. **I.** *a.* Discontented, as with state affairs. **II.** *n.* A person dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs; one rebellious against authority.

male, 1 mēl; 2 māl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sex that begets young. **2.** Made up of men or boys. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Having stamens, but no pistil. (2) Adapted to fertilize, but not to produce fruit, as stamens. **4.** Noting some implement or object having a mate or correlative known as *female*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A male person or animal. **2.** A plant with only staminate flowers. [OF., < L. *masculus*, male.] Syn.: see MASCULINE.

Male″branche′, 1 mal″brănsh′; 2 măl″brănch′. **Nicolas de** (1638–1715). A French Cartesian philosopher.

mal″e-dic′tion, 1 mal″ı-dik′shən; 2 măl″e-dĭc′shon, *n.* An invocation of evil; imprecation; curse. [< L. *male*, evil, + *dico*, speak.] Syn.: see IMPRECATION; OATH.

mal″e-fac′tor, 1 mal″ı-fak′tər; 2 măl″e-fȧc′tor, *n.* One who commits a crime; a criminal. [L., < *male*, ill, + *facio*, do.]—**mal″e-fac′tion,** *n.* A criminal deed; wrong.—**mal″e-fac′tress,** *n. fem.*

ma-lef′i-cent, 1 mə-lef′ı-sent; 2 ma-lĕf′ı-cẽnt, *a.* Causing or doing evil or mischief; mischievous: opposed to *beneficent*. [< L. *maleficus*, < *malefacio*; see MALEFACTOR.]

ma-lev′o-lent, 1 mə-lev′o-lent; 2 ma-lĕv′o-lẽnt, *a.* Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed. [< L. *malus*, bad, + *volo*, wish.] Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**ma-lev′o-lence,** *n.*—**ma-lev′o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

mal-fea′sance, 1 mal-fī′zəns; 2 măl-fē′sanç, *n.* **1.** Unlawful or wrongful action. **2.** Wrong-doing in general. [F. *malfaisance*.]

mal″for-ma′tion, *n.* Any congenital irregularity in an organism; a defective formation.

mal-formed′, *a.* Badly formed or made; deformed.

ma′lic, 1 mē′lık; 2 mā′lic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from apples. [< L. *malum*, apple.]—**malic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_5$) contained in the juice of certain fruits and plants.

mal′ice, } 1 mal′ıs; 2 măl′ıç, *n.* **1.** A disposition to injure
mal′is[s], } another; evil intent; spite; ill will. **2.** *Law.* A wilfully formed design to do another an injury. [F., < L. *malitia*, < *malus*, bad.] Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.

ma-li′cious, 1 mə-lish′ us; 2 ma-lĭsh′ ŭs, *a.* Harboring malice or enmity; due to malice; spiteful; malevolent. Syn.: bitter, evil-disposed, evil-minded, hostile, ill-disposed, ill-natured, invidious, malevolent, malign, malignant, mischievous, rancorous, resentful, spiteful, venomous, virulent. The *malevolent* person wishes evil to another; the *malicious* person has the desire and intent to do evil, if possible, to another. The *malign* or *malignant* spirit has a deep, intense, and insatiable hostility, such as is indicated by *rancorous* or *venomous*, with or without active desire or intent to injure. *Malign* is used of secret or mysterious evil influence, such as astrology attributes to certain aspects or conjunctions of stars or planets. *Spiteful* is a feeble word indicating the desire or intent to inflict petty, exasperating annoyance or injury. Compare ACRIMONY; BITTER; ENMITY; HATRED.—Ant.: amiable, amicable, beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, friendly, good-natured, kind, kind-hearted, kindly, sympathetic, tender, well disposed.

ma-lign′, 1 mə-lain′; 2 ma-lĭn′. **I.** *vt.* To speak evil of, falsely and maliciously. Syn.: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed; malevolent. **2.** Tending to injure; pernicious. [< L.[F] *malignus*, malign.] Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**ma-lign′ly,** *adv.*—**ma-lig′nant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or manifesting extreme malevolence or enmity. **2.** Evil in nature, or tending to do great harm. (1) *Med.* So aggravated as to threaten life; virulent. (2) *Astrol.* Boding ill. **3.** Extremely heinous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* A Royalist during the Cromwellian epoch; a Cavalier.—**ma-lig′nan-cy,** *n.* **ma-lig′-nance‡.**—**ma-lig′nant-ly,** *adv.*—**ma-lign′er,** *n.*—**ma-lig′ni-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being malign; violent animosity. **2.** Destructive tendency; virulence. **3.** An evil thing. Syn.: see ACRIMONY; ENMITY; HATRED.

Ma″lines′, 1 mə″līn′; 2 mă″lĭn′, *n.* A commercial city in N. Belgium; pop. 59,869; partly destroyed by the Germans in reprisal for alleged civilian attacks, 1914.

ma-lin′ger, 1 mə-lin′gər *or* -lin′jər; 2 ma-lĭn′gẽr *or* -lĭn′gẽr, *vi.* To feign sickness. [< F. *malingrer*, suffer. < *mal-* (see MAL-) + *OF. haingre* (< L. *æger*), sick.]—**ma-lin′ger-er,** *n.* One who feigns sickness to shirk duty. [OF.]

mal′i-son, 1 mal′ı-sən; 2 măl′ı-soN, *n.* A malediction; curse.

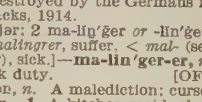
mal′kin‖, 1 mōl′kın; 2 mal′kin, *n.* **1.** A kitchen-maid; slattern. **2.** A cat. [ME. dim. of *Moll.*] **maw′kin‡.**

mall, 1 mōl; 2 mal, *vt.* Same as MAUL.

mall[1], 1 mōl; 2 mal, *n.* **1.** A maul. **2.** A war-hammer. **3.** Pall-mall. [< OF. *mal* (< L. *malleus*), hammer.]

mall[2], 1 mal *or* mōl; 2 mal *or* mąl, *n.* A level shaded walk. [< MALL[1], as in PALL-MALL.]

mal′lard, 1 mal′ərd; 2 măl′ard, *n.* The common wild duck; also, formerly, its drake.
[< OF. *malard*, < *male*, MALE.]


Mallard. 1/18

mal′le-a-bl(e″, 1 mal′ı-ə-bl; 2 măl′e-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being hammered or rolled out without breaking; ductile; pliant. — **mal″le-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **mal′le-a-bl(e-ness‡.**

mal′le-ate, 1 mal′ı-ēt; 2 măl′e-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To shape into a plate or leaf by beating; hammer. [< L. *malleus*, hammer.]—**mal″le-a′tion,** *n.*

mal′let, 1 mal′et; 2 măl′ĕt, *n.* **1.** A wooden hammer or light maul. **2.** In specific uses, a light hammer, frequently of metal. **3.** A long-handled wooden hammer used in the game of croquet. **4.** A wooden-headed Malakka cane or stick used in the game of polo. [OF., dim. of *mal*, hammer.]

mal′le-us, 1 mal′ı-us; 2 măl′e-ŭs, *n.* [-LE-I, *pl.*] One of the small bones of the middle ear. [L., hammer.]

mal′low, } 1 mal′ō, -ōz; 2 măl′ŏ, -ōs, *n.* **1.** Any plant of
mal′lows, } the genus *Malva*. The most common in the United States is the **low** or **dwarf mallow** (*M. rotundifolia*), a trailing weed with roundish leaves, small pale-pink flowers, and flat, disk-like fruit. **2.** Any plant of the mallow family; as, the Indian *mallow;* marsh*mallow*. [< Gr.[L+AS] *malakos*, soft.]

Malmes′bur-y, 1 mämz′bėr-ı; 2 mämş′bĕr-y, **William of** (1095–1143?). An Anglo-Saxon monk and historian.

malm′sey, 1 mām′zı; 2 mämş′sy, *n.* A rich sweet wine made in the Canary and Madeira islands, Spain, and Greece. [< F.]

mal-o′dor-ous, 1 mal-ō′dėr-us; 2 măl-ō′dor-ŭs, *a.* Having a disagreeable smell, literally or figuratively; obnoxious.

Mal′o-ry, 1 mal′o-rı; 2 măl′o-ry, **Sir Thomas** (–1470?). An English knight and writer; *Morte d'Arthur*.

Mal″pla″quet′, 1 mal″pla″kē′; 2 măl″plă″kę́, *n.* A village in N. France, where the English, Dutch, and Austrians under Marlborough and Eugene defeated the French, Sept. 11, 1709.

mal-prac′tise, 1 mal-prak′tıs; 2 măl-prăc′tis, *n.* **1.** Improper or illegal treatment, as in medicine or surgery. **2.** Improper or immoral conduct.

malt, 1 mōlt; 2 malt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To convert into or become malt. **II.** *n.* **1.** Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture and heat. **2.** Malt liquor. [< AS. *mealt*, < *meltan*, melt.] — **malt′-horse″,** *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull, stupid person.—**malt′ster,** *n.* A maker of or dealer in malt.—**malt′-worm″†,** *n.* A drunkard; tippler.—**malt′y,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling malt. **2.** Given to the use of malt liquor. **3.** [Slang.] Drunk.

Mal′ta, 1 mōl′tə; 2 mal′ta, *n.* A fortified British island in the Mediterranean sea (95 sq. m.; pop. 228,000); capital, Valetta; ancient **Mel′i-ta.**—**Mal-tese′.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Malta, its inhabitants or language, or to the Knights of Malta (1530 to 1798). **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Malta, or the people of Malta collectively. **2.** The language of Malta. **3.** A Maltese cat or terrier.—**Maltese cat,** a cat

of a bluish-gray color.—**Maltese cross,** an eight-pointed cross formed by four arrow-heads joining at their points.

Mal-thu'sian, 1 mal-thiū'zən *or* -si-ən; 2 măl-thū'zhan *or* -si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas R. Malthus (1766–1834), English economist, who held that population increases faster than the means of support, unless checked by famine, pestilence, war, etc., and proposed social and moral restraints. — **Mal-thu'sian,** *n.* — **Mal-thu'sian-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of Malthus and his followers.

mal-treat'd, 1 mal-trīt'; 2 măl-trēt', *vt.* To use ill; treat unkindly; abuse. Syn.: see ABUSE.—**mal-treat'ment,** *n.*

Mal-va'ce-æ, 1 mal-vā'sı-ī; 2 măl-vā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A cosmopolitan order of herbs, shrubs, or trees—the mallow family—with alternate palmately nerved leaves and regular flowers. [L., fem. pl. of *malvaceus,* like mallows, < *malva;* see MALLOW.]—**Mal'va,** *n.* A genus of hairy herbs of the family *Malvaceæ* bearing purple, red, or white flowers.—**mal-va'ceous,** *a.*

Mal'vern Hill, 1 mal'vərn; 2 măl'vern. A plateau near Richmond, Va., where McClellan repulsed Lee, July 1, 1862.

mal''ver-sa'tion, 1 mal''vər-sē'shən; 2 măl''ver-sā'shon, *n.* Evil or corrupt conduct; misconduct, as in public office. [< L.^{F} *male,* bad, + *versatio(n-),* turning.]

mal'voi-sie, 1 mal'və-zı; 2 măl'vo-şi, *n.* Same as MALMSEY.

mam., *abbr.* Mammal, mammalogy.

ma-ma', } 1 mə-mā' *or* mä'mə; 2 ma-mä' *or* mä'ma, *n.*
mam-ma'ı, } Mother: a term of familiar address and endearment. [Repetition of infantile syllable *ma.*]

Mam'e-luke, 1 mam'ı-lūk; 2 măm'e-lūk, *n.* **1.** A member of a celebrated cavalry corps, originally slaves, which dominated Egypt from 1254 to 1811. **2.** [m-] A male servant in Turkey. [< Ar. *mamlūk,* slave.] **Mam'a-luke†.**

Ma''metz', 1 mɑ''mes'; 2 mä''mĕs', *n.* A village in Northeast France; battle-ground in the World War in 1918.

mam'ma², 1 mam'ə; 2 măm'a, *n.* [MAM'MÆ, *pl.*] *Anat.* The milk-secreting organ of a mammal; a breast, udder, or bag. [L., breast.]—**mam'ma-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mamma or breast.—**mam'mate,** *a.* Having mammæ or breasts. **mam'me-at''ed†.**—**mam'mi-fer,** *n.* A mammal. [+ L. *fero,* bear.] **Mam-mif'e-ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Mammalia.*—**mam-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Having mammæ or breasts; mammalian.—**mam'mi-form,** *a.* Shaped like a breast or nipple. **mam'mi-formed†.**

mam'mal, 1 mam'əl; 2 măm'al, *n.* A vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young. [< LL. *mammalis,* < L. *mamma,* breast.]—**Mam-ma'li-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A class of animals whose females have milk-secreting mammæ to nourish their young, embracing man, all warm-blooded quadrupeds, seals, cetaceans, and sirenians.—**mam-ma'li-an.** *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Mammalia.* **II.** *n.* A mammal.—**mam''ma-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing remains of mammals, as geological strata. [+ L. *fero,* bear.]—**mam-mal'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Mammalia.* [+ -LOGY.]

mam'mer†, *vt.* To stammer; hesitate.—**mam'mer-ing†,** *n.* A state of doubt or perplexity. **mam'mer-y†.**

mam'met, mam'met-rous, etc. Same as MAUMET, etc.

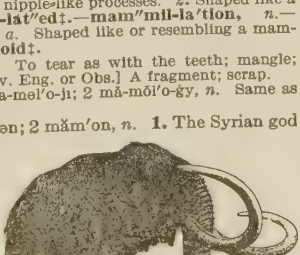
mam'mie, *n.* Same as MAMMY.

mam-mil'la, 1 ma-mil'ə; 2 mă-mil'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A nipple or teat, or some nipple-like or teat-shaped structure or protuberance. [L., dim. of *mamma,* breast.]—**mam'mil-la-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mammilla or a mamma. **2.** Studded with or composed of breast-shaped or rounded protuberances or the like. **mam'mil-lar†.**—**mam'mil-late.** **I.** *vt.* [-LAT''ED^{d}; -LAT''ING.] To shape like a breast or a nipple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a mammilla, mammillæ, or nipple-like processes. **2.** Shaped like a nipple. **mam'mil-lat''ed†.**—**mam''mil-la'tion,** *n.*—**mam-mil'li-form,** *a.* Shaped like or resembling a mammilla. **mam'mil-loid‡.**

mam'mock. I†. *vt.* To tear as with the teeth; mangle; munch. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A fragment; scrap.

mam-mol'o-gy, 1 ma-mel'o-jı; 2 mă-mŏl'o-ğy, *n.* Same as MAMMALOGY.

Mam'mon, 1 mam'ən; 2 măm'on, *n.* **1.** The Syrian god of riches; worldliness personified. **2.** [m-] The spirit of avarice. [LL., < Syr.^{Gr} *mâmônâ,* riches.] Syn.: see WEALTH. — **mam'mon-ish,** *a.*—**mam'mon-ism,** *n.* Devotion to the acquisition of wealth; worldliness. —**mam'mon-ist,** *n.* **mam'mon-ite‡.**


Mammoth. 1/125

mam'moth, 1 mam'əth; 2 măm'oth. **I.** *a.* Huge; colossal. **II.** *n.* A very large extinct elephant with enormous tusks. [< Rus. *mamantŭ.*]

mam'my, 1 mam'ı; 2 măm'y, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Mother; mama. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A colored nurse or foster-mother of white children. **3.** [Eng.] Grandmother. **mam'mie‡.**

man, 1 man; 2 măn, *vt.* [MANNED, MAND^{S}; MAN'NING.] **1.** To supply with men; place men at, on, or in. **2.** To supply with strength or courage. [< AS. *mannian,* < *man,* man.]

man, *n.* [MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A human being; the human race; any one, indefinitely. **2.** An adult male of the human kind: often used adjectively; as, *man* servant. **3.** The male part of the race collectively. **4.** A male person who is manly. **5.** An adult male servant. **6.** A figure, disk, etc., as in chess or checkers. **7.** *Naut.* A ship or vessel: only in composition; as, a *man*-of-war. [< AS. *man,* < √ *man,* think.] Syn.: see MANKIND.—**man Friday,** a person devoted or subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant of that name; a factotum.—**man'-quell''er,** *n.* A murderer; also, an executioner.

man., *abbr.* Manège, manual.

man'a-cl(e^{F}, 1 man'ə-kl; 2 măn'a-cl. **I.** *vt.* [-CL(E)D^{P}; -CLING.] To put manacles on; hence, to constrain. **II.** *n.* A handcuff: usually in the plural. [< L.^{F} *manicæ* (pl.), handcuff, < *manus,* hand.] Syn.: see FETTER.

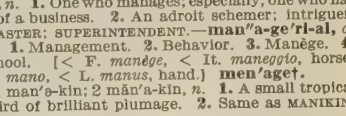
man'age, 1 man'ıj; 2 măn'ağ, *v.* [MAN'AGED; MAN'AGING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control or direct the movements or working of by manipulation. **2.** To direct or conduct the affairs of. **3.** To guide or restrain by address. **4.** To carry out by action, effort, or skill of any kind. **II.** *i.* To carry on or regulate business or affairs; make prudent or thrifty use of means. Syn.: see GOVERN; REGULATE. —**man'age-a-bl(e^{F},** *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; docile. Syn.: see DOCILE.—**man'age-a-bl(e-ness^{F},** *n.* —**man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*—**man'age-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of managing, controlling, or conducting. **2.** The skilful use of means to accomplish a purpose. **3.** Managers or directors collectively. Syn.: see CARE; INFLUENCE; OVERSIGHT.—**man'ag-er,** *n.* **1.** One who manages; especially, one who has the control of a business. **2.** An adroit schemer; intriguer. Syn.: see MASTER; SUPERINTENDENT.—**man''a-ge'ri-al,** *a.*

man'age†, *n.* **1.** Management. **2.** Behavior. **3.** Manège. **4.** A riding-school. [< F. *manège,* < It. *maneggio,* horsemanship, < *mano,* < L. *manus,* hand.] **men'age†.**

man'a-kin, 1 man'ə-kin; 2 măn'a-kin, *n.* **1.** A small tropical American bird of brilliant plumage. **2.** Same as MANIKIN. [Var. of MANIKIN.]

Ma-nas'sas, 1 mə-nas'əs; 2 ma-năs'as, *n.* A town in N. E. Virginia; scene of the two battles of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862.

Ma-nas'seh, 1 mə-nas'ə; 2 ma-năs'e, *n. Bib.* **1.** A son of Joseph. *Gen.* xli, 51. **2.** A king of Judah; son of Hezekiah; restored idolatrous worship. *2 Kings,* xli.


Manatee. 1/55

man''a-tee', 1 man''ə-tī'; 2 măn''a-tē', *n.* A herbivorous fish-like mammal of the Atlantic shores and rivers within the tropics; a sea-cow. [< Sp. *manatí,* < W. Ind. *manatt.*]

Man'ches-ter, 1 man'ches-tər; 2 măn'chĕs-ter, *n.* **1.** A borough and city in Lancashire, England (pop. 730,550): center of cotton trade. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. New Hampshire; pop. 78,384.

man'chet‖, 1 man'chet; 2 măn'chĕt, *n.* A small loaf of fine white bread: used also adjectively.

man''chi-neel', 1 man''chı-nīl'; 2 măn''chi-nēl', *n.* A tropical American tree (*Hippomane Mancinella*) having an acrid milky juice and an apple-like fruit reputed to be poisonous. [< Sp. *manzanillo,* < *manzana,* apple, < L. *Matianus,* Matian, < *Matius,* a Roman gens.]

Man-chu'ri-a, 1 man-chū'rı-ə; 2 măn-chu'ri-a, *n.* A N. E. division of China (363,310 sq. m.; pop. about 20,000,000); capital, Mukden. **Man-choo'ri-an†.**—**Man-chu',** *n.* **1.** One of a race that conquered China in 1643 and established the dynasty overthrown in 1912. **2.** The language of this race. **Man-choo'‡.**—**Man-chu',** *a.*—**Man-chu'ri-an,** *a.* **Man-choo'ri-an†.**

man''ci-pa'tion, 1 man''sı-pē'shən; 2 măn''çi-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* (1) The alienation of property by sale. (2) The formality by which a father gave his son freedom. [< L. *mancipatio(n-),* delivery, < *manus,* hand, + *capio,* take.]

man'ci-pl(e^{P}, 1 man'sı-pl; 2 măn'çi-pl, *n.* A steward, as of an English college. [< OF. *mancipe,* < L. *manus,* hand, + *capio,* take.]

man'cus, 1 maŋ'kus; 2 măŋ'cŭs, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon coin worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 61 cents. [AS.] **man'ca†; man-cu'sa‡.**

-mancy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *manteia,* divination. [< *mantis,* prophet, < *mainomai,* rave.]

Man'da-lay, 1 man'də-lē; 2 măn'da-lā, *n.* A town, capital of the division of Upper Burma, N. E. British India; pop. 138,299.

man-da'mus, 1 man-dē'mus; 2 măn-dā'mŭs, *n. Law.* A writ of right, issued by courts of superior jurisdiction and directed to subordinate courts, corporations, or the like, commanding them to do something therein specified. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. of *mando;* see MANDATE.]

man'da-rin, 1 man'də-rin *or* man"də-rīn'; 2 măn'da-rĭn *or* măn"da-rīn', *n.* **1.** A Chinese official, either civil or military: a title used by foreigners. **2.** [M-] The official language of China. **3.** A Chinese orange. **4.** An orange or reddish-yellow dyeing-color. **5.** An Asiatic duck. [Ult. < Sans. *mantrin,* counselor.]

man'date, 1 man'dēt; 2 măn'dāt, *n.* An authoritative requirement; a command; order; charge. [< L. *manus,* hand, + *do,* give.] Syn.: see LAW.—**man'da-ta-ry,** *n.* One to whom a charge is given; an agent.—**man'da-to-ry,** *a.* Expressive of positive command.

Man'de-ville, 1 man'dı-vil; 2 măn'de-vĭl, **Sir John** (1300?–1371?). A pseudonym of a reputed English traveler in the East who wrote marvelous stories in French, 1357–1371, translated into English early in the 15th century.

man'dĭ-ble, 1 man'dı-bl; 2 măn'dĭ-bl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The lower jaw-bone, or its equivalent. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Either the upper or the lower part of the beak of a bird. (2) Either one of the upper or outer pair of jaws in an insect. [< LL. *mandibula,* jaw, < L. *mando,* chew.]—**man-dib'u-lar,** *a.*

man'do-lin, } 1 man'do-lin; 2 măn'do-lĭn, *n.* A stringed
man'do-line, } musical instrument with an almond-shaped body and metal strings arranged like those of a violin. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *pandoura,* a musical instrument with three strings.] See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mandrake.
a, leaf; *b,* fruit; *c,* root; *d,* section of flower.

man'drake, 1 man'drēk; 2 măn'drāk, *n.* **1.** A poisonous plant (*Mandragora officinalis*), of the Mediterranean region, or its fleshy root. **2.** [U. S.] A common woodland plant with narcotic qualities; the May-apple. [< Gr. *mandragoras.*] **man-drag'o-ra†.**

man'drel, 1 man'drel; 2 măn'drĕl, *n.* **1.** A shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation. **2.** A cylindrical or conical core used in various mechanical operations. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *mandra,* stall.] **man'dril‡** [incorrect form].

man'drill, 1 man'dril; 2 măn'drĭl, *n.* A large and ferocious West-African baboon, having enormous canine teeth and bony prominences on the cheeks striped with blue and scarlet. [< MAN + DRILL^2, a West-African baboon.]

man"du-ca'tion, 1 man"dıu-kē'shən; 2 măn"dū-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** Mastication. **2.** [Rare.] Eating. **3.** *Eccl.* The act of partaking of the eucharist. [< L. *manducatus,* pp. of *manduco,* < mando, chew.]

Mandrill. 1/28

mane, 1 mēn; 2 mān, *n.* The long hair growing on and about the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc. [< AS. *manu.*]—**maned,** *a.* Having, or provided with, a mane.—**mane'less,** *a.*

ma-nège', 1 ma-nēzh'; 2 mă-nęzh', *n.* **1.** The art of training and riding horses. **2.** A school of horsemanship. [F.; see MANAGE, *n.*]

ma'nes, 1 mē'nīz; 2 mā'nēs, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The spirits of the dead. **2.** The lower world, as the home of departed spirits. [L., < OL. *manus,* good.]

Man'e-tho, 1 man'ı-thō; 2 măn'e-thō, *n.* An Egyptian priest and writer of the 3d century B. C. **Man'e-thon†.**

ma-neu'ver, } 1 ma-nū'var; 2 ma-nų'ver, *vt.* & *vi.*
ma-nœu'vre, } [-VERED, -VERD^S, -VRED; -VER-ING, -VRING.] **1.** To put through evolutions; perform military or naval evolutions. **2.** To make adroit or artful moves; intrigue.—**ma-neu'ver-er, ma-nœu'vrer,** *n.*

ma-neu'ver, } *n.* **1.** A movement or change of position,
ma-nœu'vre, } as of troops or war-vessels. **2.** Any dexterous or artful proceeding. [< L.^{F} *manus,* hand, + *opera,* work.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE.

man'ful, 1 man'ful; 2 măn'fụl, *a.* Having a manly spirit; characterized by courage and perseverance; sturdy; brave. Syn.: see MANLY; MASCULINE.
—**man'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**man'ful-ness,** *n.*

man"ga-nese', 1 man"gə-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 măn"ğa-nēs' *or* -nēş', *m.* A hard, brittle, metallic element, used in making glass and paints. See ELEMENT. [< L.$^{F+It}$ *magnes,* MAGNET.]

mange, 1 mēnj; 2 mānġ, *n.* An itch-like skin-disease, as of dogs; caused by parasitic mites. **the mange‡.** [< L.^{OF} *manduco,* chew.]—**man'gi-ness,** *n.*

man'gel-wur"zel, 1 maŋ'gl-wûr"zl; 2 măn'ğl-wûr"zl, *n.* A large-rooted beet fed to cattle. [G.]

man'ger, 1 mēn'jər; 2 mān'ger, *n.* A feeding-trough or -box, as for horses. [< F. *mangeoire,* < *manger,* eat.]

man'gl(e^{Fl}**,** 1 maŋ'gl; 2 măn'ğl, *vt.* [MAN'GL(E)D^F; MAN'GLING.] **1.** To disfigure or mutilate, as by cutting, bruising, and crushing; lacerate. **2.** Figuratively, to make a blundering performance or treatment of; botch. [< L.^{AS} *mancus,* maimed.] Syn.: see REND.

man'gl(e^{Fl}**,** *vt.* To smooth with a mangle.

man'gl(e^F**,** *n.* A machine for smoothing fabrics by pressing them between rollers. [< D. *mangel,* < Gr. *manganon,* a war-engine.]

man'gler^1, 1 maŋ'glər; 2 măn'ğler, *n.* One who or that which mangles; specif., a meat-chopping machine.

man'gler^2, *n.* One who works with a mangle.

man'go, 1 maŋ'gō; 2 măn'ğō, *n.* [-GOES^Z or -GOS^Z, *pl.*] **1.** The edible fruit of a tropical tree allied to the sumac. Some varieties are large, fleshy, and of a delicious flavor. **2.** The tree producing the fruit. **man'go-tree"‡. 3.** A pickled green muskmelon. [< Malay *mañggá.*]

man'gold, m.-wurzel, *n.* Same as MANGEL-WURZEL.

man'go-nel, 1 maŋ'go-nel; 2 măn'ğo-nĕl, *n.* A military engine formerly used for throwing stones and other missiles. [OF., < LL. *mangonellus,* dim. of *mangonum,* < Gr. *manganon,* a war-engine.] **mag'nel†; man'go-na†.**

man'go-steen, 1 maŋ'go-stīn; 2 măn'ğo-stēn, *n.* **1.** The reddish brown fruit of an East-Indian tree, about the size of an apple, having a thick, fleshy rind, and a white, juicy pulp of a delicate sweet and acid flavor. **2.** The tree producing this fruit. [< Malay *mangusta.*]

man'grove, 1 maŋ'grōv; 2 măn'ğrōv, *n.* **1.** A tropical tree which grows in muddy places on low coasts. It throws out numerous roots from the lower branches and stem, forming impenetrable thickets. **2.** A shrub of the vervain family, as the **black mangrove** and the **white m.** [< Malay *manggi-manggi,* mangrove.]—**man'grove-cuck"oo,** *n.* A cuckoo frequenting mangroves of the West Indies, Florida, etc.

man'gy, 1 mēn'jı; 2 mān'ğy, *a.* [MAN'GI-ER; MAN'GI-EST.] Affected with the mange; squalid.

man'han"dle, 1 man'han"dl; 2 măn'hăn"dl, *vt.* To move by man-power without mechanical aids; hence, to handle with roughness, as in anger.

Man-hat'tan, 1 man-hat'ən; 2 măn-hăt'an, *n.* A borough of New York city, consisting of **Manhattan Island** and adjacent islands; 22 sq. m.; pop. 2,284,103.—**Man-hat'tan-ese,** *a.* & *n.*

man'hole", 1 man'hōl"; 2 măn'hōl", *n.* An opening by which a man may enter a boiler, tank, sewer, or the like, as for repairing.

man'hood, 1 man'hud; 2 măn'ho͝od, *n.* **1.** Manly qualities collectively. **2.** The state of being of age; man's estate. **3.** The state of being a man.

ma'ni-a, 1 mē'nı-ə; 2 mā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A form of mental unsoundness, shown in hallucination and delirium; often, raving insanity; loosely, insanity in general. **2.** A strong, ungovernable desire; craze. [L., < Gr. *mania,* < *mainomai,* rage.] Syn.: see FRENZY; INSANITY.
—**ma'ni-ac. I.** *a.* Maniacal. Syn.: see INSANE; VIOLENT. **II.** *n.* A person wildly or violently insane; a madman.—**ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.* Affected by mania; insane; raving; mad. Syn.: see INSANE; VIOLENT.—**ma-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Man'i-che"ism, } 1 man'ı-kī"izm; 2 măn'i-cē"işm, *n.* A
Man'i-chæ"ism, } dualistic religious philosophy of the Persian Manes, Mani, or Manichæus, in which light and goodness, personified as God, are represented as in conflict with chaos and evil: taught from the 3d to the 7th century.—**Man"i-che'an (-chæ'an),** *a.* & *n.*

man'i-cure, 1 man'ı-kiūr; 2 măn'i-cūr, *n.* **1.** One whose business is the care and treatment of the hands and finger-nails. **man'i-cur"ist‡. 2.** The care or treatment of hands and finger-nails. [< L. *manus,* hand, + *cura,* care.]—**man'i-cure,** *vt.* To take care of or treat people's hands and nails.

man'i-fest, 1 man'ı-fest; 2 măn'i-fĕst. **I**^{d}. *vt.* To make plain to sight or understanding; reveal. **II.** *a.* Plainly apparent to sight or understanding; evident; plain.
Syn.: apparent, bare, clear, conspicuous, distinct, evident, glaring, indubitable, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, plain, transparent, unmistakable, visible. See CLEAR; EVIDENT; NOTORIOUS; OVERT.—Ant.: concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen; unthought of.—**man"i-fes-ta'tion,** *n.*

The act of manifesting or making plain; a revelation. Syn.: see MARK; SIGN.—**man'i-fest-ly,** *adv.*

man'i-fest, *n.* An invoice of a cargo for custom-house purposes; way-bill. [< L. *manifestus,* manifest.]

man"i-fes'to, 1 man"ı-fes'to; 2 măn"ı-fĕs'to, *n.* [-TOES^{z}, *pl.*] A public official and authoritative declaration or proclamation. [It.]

man'i-fold, 1 man'ı-fōld; 2 măn'ı-fōld. I$^{d.}$ *vt.* To make more than one copy of at once. **II.** *a.* Of great variety; numerous. Syn.: see COMPLEX; MANY. **III.** *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifolding. **2.** An aggregation. **3.** *Math.* A number of objects related under one system. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

man'i-kin, 1 man'ı-kin; 2 măn'ı-kĭn, *n.* **1.** A model of the human body, showing its structure, as for artists' use. **2.** A little man; dwarf. [< MD.^{F} *manneken,* dim. of *man,* man.]

Ma-nil'a, 1 mə-nil'ə *or* (*Sp.*) mą-nī'lą; 2 ma-nĭl'a *or* (*Sp.*) mä-nē'lä. *n.* **1.** A province of central Luzon, P. I.; 24 sq. m.; pop. 283,613. **2.** A manufacturing city, capital of Luzon and of the Philippine Islands; coextensive with the province. **3.** [m-] A cigar made in Manila. **4.** [m-] The fiber of a tall perennial herb related to the banana, of which the fine grades are made into textile fabrics and the coarser into ropes, bagging, paper, etc. **Ma-nil'la‡.—Manila Bay,** an inlet of the China sea in W. Luzon, P. I.; length, 25 m.; scene of Commodore Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet, May 1, 1898.

man'i-oc, 1 man'ı-ok; 2 măn'ı-ŏc, *n.* **1.** The product of the cassava-plant, from which tapioca is derived. **2.** [W. Ind.] The mangrove-cuckoo. [< Pg. (Braz.) *mandioca.*]

man'i-ple, 1 man'ı-pl; 2 măn'ı-pl, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A band worn on the left arm as a vestment by the clergy of the Roman Catholic and sometimes of the Anglican Church. **2.** A subdivision of the Roman legion containing from 60 to 120 men. [OF, < L. *manipulus,* handful, < *manus,* hand, + √ *pal,* in *plenus,* full.]

ma-nip'u-lar, 1 mə-nip'yu-lər; 2 ma-nĭp'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to manipulation or handling. **2.** Pertaining to a maniple.

ma-nip'u-late, 1 mə-nip'yu-lēt; 2 ma-nĭp'yu-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] To operate on or work with or as with the hands; hence, to influence artfully; manage. [< LL. *manipulatus,* pp. of *manipulo,* < L. *manipulus,* handful.]—**ma-nip"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**ma-nip'u-la"tive,** *a.* **ma-nip'u-la-to-ry‡.—ma-nip'u-la"tor,** *n.*

Manit., *abbr.* Manitoba.

man'i-to, ⟨ 1 man'ı-to, -tō; 2 măn'ı-to, -tọ, *n.* Among the **man'i-tou,** ⟩ Chippeway Indians, a spirit or spiritual being; also, a fetish; an amulet. [Am. Ind.]

Man"i-to'ba, 1 man"ı-tō'bə; 2 măn"ı-tō'ba, *n.* A province in W. Canada; 251,832 sq. m.; pop. 613,010; capital, Winnipeg. —**Man"i-to'ban,** *a.* & *n.*

man"kind', 1 man"kaind'; 2 măn"kīnd', *n.* The whole human species; also, men collectively as distinguished from women. Syn.: humanity, humankind, human nature, man, men, the genus *Homo,* the human race, the human species. See HUMANITY.

man'like", 1 man'laik"; 2 măn'līk", *a.* Like a man; having the qualities proper (1) to the human race, (2) to the male sex, or (3) to manly character. Syn.: see MANLY; MASCULINE.

man'ly, 1 man'lı; 2 măn'ly, *a.* [MAN'LI-ER; MAN'LI-EST.] Possessing the characteristics of a true man, as strength, frankness, and intrepidity.

Syn.: manful, manlike, mannish. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or it may be substantially equivalent to *manly. Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful* especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle; *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness, or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as, a *mannish* boy or woman. See MASCULINE.—**man'li-ness,** *n.*

Mann, 1 man; 2 măn, **Horace** (1796–1859). An American lawyer, philanthropist, writer, and educator.

man'na, 1 man'ə; 2 măn'a, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Hist.* Food on which the Israelites subsisted in the wilderness; hence, spiritual nourishment. **2.** A sweetish substance obtained from the stems of a species of ash of southern Europe. [< Gr. *manna,* < Heb. *mān,* manna.]

man'ner^{1}, 1 man'ər; 2 măn'er, *n.* **1.** The way of doing anything; usual practise; habit; method. **2.** Appearance; bearing; mien. **3.** *pl.* Behavior: when unqualified, often polite behavior; deportment. **4.** Sort or kind. [< F *manière,* < *main,* hand.]

Syn.: appearance, aspect, carriage, demeanor, deportment, fashion, habit, look, method, mien, mode, practise, style, way. See ADDRESS; AIR^{2}; BEHAVIOR; CUSTOM; SYSTEM.

—**to the manner born,** familiar with something from birth: often improperly *manor.*—**man'ner-ism,** *n.* Adherence to one manner, style, or peculiarity.—**man'ner-ist,** *n.*—**man'ner-less,** *a.*—**man'ner-ly.** **I.** *a.* Well-behaved; polite. **II.** *adv.* With good manners; politely. — **man'ner-li-ness,** *n.*

man'ner^{2}**†,** *n.* Same as MANOR. **man'ner-y†.**

Mann'heim, 1 man'haim; 2 măn'hīm, *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town in N. Baden; pop. 229,576.

man'ni-kin, *n.* Same as MANIKIN.

Man'ning, 1 man'ıŋ; 2 măn'ing, **Henry Edward** (1808–1892). An English cardinal, writer, and reformer.

man'nish, 1 man'ish; 2 măn'ish, *a.* · Resembling a man; aping manhood; masculine; as a woman or boy. Syn.: see MANLY; MASCULINE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ma-nœu'ver, ma-nœu'vre. Same as MANEUVER.

man'-of-war', *n.* [MEN'-OF-WAR', *pl.*] An armed vessel belonging to a military marine.

ma-nom'e-ter, 1 mə-nom'ı-tər; 2 ma-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring elastic pressure, as of gases. [< Gr. *manos,* rare, + *metron,* measure.]—**man"o-met'ric,** *a.* **man"o-met'ri-cal‡.**

man'or, 1 man'ər *or* -ər; 2 măn'or, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A nobleman's or gentleman's landed estate. **2.** [U. S.] A tract of land originally granted as a manor and let by the proprietor to tenants in perpetuity or for a long term. [< F. *manior,* < L. *maneo,* dwell.] Syn.: see HOUSE.

—**man'or-house",** *n.* The residence of the lord of the manor. **man'or-seat"‡.—ma-no'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

man'sard, 1 man'sord; 2 măn'särd, *n.* **1.** A roof with a double pitch on all sides. **man'sard roof‡.** **2.** A room within such a roof; an attic. [< *Mansard,* a French architect.]

manse, 1 mans; 2 măns, *n.* **1.** A clergyman's house, as in the Scottish Presbyterian churches; a parsonage. **2.** A landholder's residence. [OF., < LL. *mansa,* < L. *maneo,* dwell.]

man'sion, 1 man'shən; 2 măn'shon, *n.* A large or handsome dwelling. [OF., < L *mansio(n-),* dwelling.]

Syn.: see HOUSE.—**man'sion-ry§,** *n.* An abiding; residence.

man'slaugh"ter, 1 man'slē"tər; 2 măn'sla"ter, *n.* The killing of man by man; especially, such killing without malice.

man'swear", 1 man'swār"; 2 măn'swār", *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To swear falsely; commit perjury.—**man'sworn",** *pp.*

man'teau, 1 man'to *or* (*F.*) mąn'tō'; 2 măn'to *or* (*F.*) măn'tō', *n.* [MAN'TEAUS^{z} or -TEAUX, 1 -tōz'; 2 -tō', *pl.*] **1.** A cloak or mantle worn by women; any mantle. **2†.** A woman's gown. [F. (OF. *mantel*); see MANTLE, *n.*]

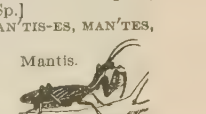
Man-te'gna, 1 man-tē'nya; 2 măn-tē'nyä, **Andrea** (1413–1506). An Italian painter and engraver.

man'tel, 1 man'tl; 2 măn'tl, *n.* The facing about a fireplace, including the shelf above it; also, the shelf. [OF., cloak, shelf.] **man'tel-piece"‡; man'tel-tree"†.—man'tel-shelf",** *n.* The shelf of a mantel.

man'tel-et, 1 man'tl-et; 2 măn'tl-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small mantle or short cloak. **2.** *Mil.* A movable roof or shield to protect troops. **3.** A movable shelter used by hunters. [OF., dim. of *mantel;* see MANTLE, *n.*]

man-til'la, 1 man-til'ə; 2 măn-tĭl'a, *n.* **1.** A woman's light cape or head-covering of lace, as worn in Spain, Italy, etc. **2.** Any short mantle. [Sp.]

man'tis, 1 man'tıs; 2 măn'tis, *n.* [MAN'TIS-ES, MAN'TES, *pl.*] An insect which assumes a position as of prayer when waiting for its insect prey. [< Gr. *mantis,* prophet, locust.]


Mantis.

man'tl(e^{r}, 1 man'tl; 2 măn'tl, *v.* [MAN'TL(E)D^{d}; MAN'TLING.] **I.** *t.* To cover with or as with a mantle; conceal. **II.** *i.* **1.** To overspread or cover the surface of something; become covered. **2.** To spread out the wings.

man'tl(e^{r}, *n.* **1.** A loose sleeveless cloak. **2.** That which clothes, covers, or conceals, as in anatomy or zoology, some covering or concealing part or organ. **3.** The outer covering of a wall. **4.** *Arch.* A mantel. **5.** A hood formed of the salts of certain rare earths, used over a gas-flame to increase its brilliancy by incandescence. [< L.^{As} *mantellum,* cloak.]

man'tu-a^{1}, 1 man'chu-ə *or* -tıu-ə; 2 măn'chu-a *or* -tū-a, *n.* A woman's loose cloak, worn about 1850. [Cor. of MANTEAU.]—**man'tu-a-mak"er,** *n.* A dressmaker.

Man'tu-a^{2}, *n.* **1.** A province in Lombardy, Italy; 903 sq. m.; pop. 360,409. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city; birthplace of Vergil; pop. 34,500.—**Man'tu-an,** *a.* & *n.*

man'u-al, 1 man'yu-əl; 2 măn'yu-al. **I.** *a.* Done, made, or used by the hand. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compact volume; handbook, as a church service-book. **2.** A keyboard, as of an organ. **3.** *Mil.* Systematic exercise in the handling of some weapon. [< L.^{F} *manus,* hand.]—**man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

manuf., *abbr.* Manufactory, manufacturer, manufacturing.

man″u-fac′to-ry, 1 man″yu-fak′to-rı; 2 măn″yu-fā′c-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A place or establishment where anything is manufactured. [< L. *manus*, hand, + FACTORY.]

man″u-fac′ture, 1 man″yu-fak′chur *or* -tiur; 2 măn″yu-fā′c-chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **1.** To make or fashion by preparing and combining material; fashion by hand or machinery. **2.** To form or make into something. **3.** To fabricate; create by artifice; invent. Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE. **II.** *n.* The production of goods by industrial art or processes; manufactured articles collectively. [< L. *manus*, hand, + *facio*, make.]—**man″u-fac′tur-er,** *n.*—**man″u-fac′tur-ing,** *pa.* Pertaining or devoted to manufacture.

man″u-mit′, 1 man″yu-mit′; 2 măn″yu-mĭt′, *vt.* [-MIT′TED²; -MIT′TING.] To free from bondage, as a slave; emancipate; liberate. [< L. *manus*, hand, + *mitto*, send.]—**man″u-mis′sion,** *n.*

ma-nure′, 1 mə-niūr′; 2 ma-nūr′. **I.** *vt.* [MA-NURED′; MA-NUR′ING.] To apply manure or other fertilizer to, as soil. **II.** *n.* Any substance, as dung, applied to fertilize soil. [< F. *manœuvrer;* see MANEUVER.]

ma′nus, 1 mē′nus; 2 mā′nŭs, *n.* **1.** The hand, or the corresponding terminal part of a limb, as a fore foot, claw, hoof, or the like. **2.** *Rom. Lit.* Authoritative control. [L.]

man′u-script, 1 man′yu-skript; 2 măn′yu-scrĭpt. **I.** *a.* Written by hand. **II.** *n.* **1.** Matter written by hand with a pen, typewriter, or the like: abbreviated MS. **2.** A roll or book written before the invention of printing. [< L. *manus*, hand, + *scribo*, write.]

Ma-nu′ti-us, 1 mə-niū′shi-us; 2 ma-nū′shi-ŭs, **Aldus** (1447–1555). An Italian printer; inventor of *italic* letters.

man′u-type, 1 man′yu-taip; 2 măn′yu-tȳp, *v.* [-TYPED²; -TYP′ING.] To print by hand, letter by letter; typewrite.—**man′u-type,** *n.* Matter printed by hand.—**man′u-typ″er,** *n.* A person who manutypes; a manutyping machine; a typewriter.

Manx, 1 maṇks; 2 măṇks. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man, its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the people of the Isle of Man. **2.** In a plural sense, the people of the Isle of Man. [< *Man*, Isle of Man.]—**Manx′man,** *n.*

man′y, 1 men′ı; 2 mĕn′y. **I.** *a.* [MORE; MOST.] Constituting a large number; numerous. **II.** *n.* Any large number; the masses; crowd; multitude: often *the many*. [< AS. *menigu*, < *manig*, many.]

Many followed by *a*, *an*, or *another* indicates a great number thought of singly; as, *many* a man; *many* a time. *Many* is used as a predicate adjective in inverted construction (now only colloquially); as, *many* is the time. It is also used in numerous self-explaining compounds; as, *many*-armed, *many*-hued, *many*-sided.

Syn.: divers, frequent, manifold, multifarious, multiplied, multitudinous, numerous, sundry, various.—Ant.: few, infrequent, rare, scarce, uncommon.—**so many,** the same or nearly the same number of.—**too m.** **1.** A number too great. **2.** [Colloq.] Too strong; too difficult.

man′y-plies, 1 men′ı-plaiz; 2 mĕn′y-plīş, *n.* The third stomach of a ruminant, whose lining membrane is raised into many closely set longitudinal folds. [< MANY, *a.*, + PLY, *n.*]

o-ma′sum†; **psal-te′ri-um**†.

Man-zo′ni, 1 man-dzō′nı; 2 măn-dzō′nĭ, **Alessandro** (1785–1873). An Italian novelist; *I Promessi Spost*, etc.

Ma′o-ri, 1 mä′o-rı *or* (*colloq.*) mau′rı; 2 mä′o-rı *or* (*colloq.*) mou′rı, *n.* A Polynesian native of New Zealand.—**Ma′o-ri,** *a.*

map, 1 map; 2 măp. **I.** *vt.* [MAPPED†; MAP′PING.] To make a map of; plan in detail. **II.** *n.* **1.** A representation of any region, as of the earth's surface; a chart. **2.** Figuratively, any exact delineation. [< L.ᴾ *mappa*, napkin.]

ma′ple, 1 mē′pl; 2 mā′pl, *n.* A deciduous tree of many varieties, confined to the north temperate zone. See LEAF. [< AS. *mapol.*]—**ma′ple-sir″up,** *n.* A sirup obtained by boiling down sugar-maple sap, or by melting maple-sugar. **m.-molasses**†.—**m.-sugar,** *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporating the sap of the sugar-maple.

mar, 1 mär; 2 mär. **I.** *vt.* [MARRED; MAR′RING.] To do physical harm to; impair; spoil. Syn.: see HURT. **II.** *n.* A disfiguring mark; blemish; injury. [< AS. *myrran*, injure.]

Mar., *abbr.* March.—**mar.**, *abbr.* Maritime.

mar′a-bou, 1 mar′ə-bū; 2 mär′a-bu, *n.* **1.** An African stork whose soft white lower tail- and wing-feathers are used for trimming hats and dress apparel. **2.** A plume from the marabou. [F., < *marabout;* see MARABOUT².] [BOU.

mar′a-bout¹, 1 mar′ə-būt; 2 mär′a-but, *n.* Same as MARA-

Mar′a-bout², *n.* A Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of northern Africa, revered as a saint by the Berbers. [F., < Ar. *morābit*, hermit, < *mo-* (formative) + *ribat*, religious house.]

Ma″ra-cai′bo, 1 mä″ra-kaı′bo; 2 mä″rä-cī′bo, *n.* A seaport city in Venezuela; pop. 50,000.

Ma″ra-ñon′, 1 mä″ra-nyōn′; 2 mä″rä-nyōn′, *n.* The Amazon river.

mar″a-schi′no, 1 mar″ə-skı′no; 2 mär″a-scī′no, *n.* A cordial distilled from fermented cherries and flavored with the bruised pits. [It.] **mar″a-sque′no**†; **mar″a-squi′no**†.

ma-ras′mus, 1 mə-raz′mus; 2 ma-rȧs′mŭs, *n.* A gradual and continuous wasting away of the bulk of the body from some morbid cause. [< Gr. *marasmos*, < *marainō*, waste.]

Ma″rat′, 1 ma″rā′; 2 mä″rä′, **Jean Paul** (1743–1793). A French revolutionary leader; killed by Charlotte Corday.

Mar′a-thon, 1 mar′ə-thon; 2 mär′a-thŏn, *n.* **1.** A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of decisive battle of the same name, 490 B. C. See MILTIADES. **2.** A race of 26 miles 385 yards, in commemoration of the legendary run of the messenger who brought to Athens the news of the victory at Marathon, and fell dead on his arrival.

ma-raud′ᵈ, 1 mə-rōd′; 2 ma-rȧd′, *vt. & vi.* To pillage; plunder; rob. [< F. *marauder*, < *maraud*, rogue.]—**ma-raud′er,** *n.* A plunderer; robber. Syn.: see ROBBER.

mar″a-ve′di, 1 mar″ə-vē′dı; 2 mär″a-vẹ′dı, *n.* A former Spanish coin worth two-fifths of a cent. [< Sp. *maravedí*, < Ar. *Murābitīn*, a Moorish dynasty of Spain.]

mar′bl(eᴱ), 1 mär′bl; 2 märˈbl. **I.** *vt.* [MAR′BL(E)Dᴱ; MAR′BLING.] To color in imitation of marble, as book-edges. **mar′ble-ize**†. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of or like marble. **2.** Without feeling; cold. Syn.: see PALE. **III.** *n.* **1.** A stone composed of calcium carbonate or the like, valuable for building or ornamental purposes. **2.** A small ball made of this stone, or of baked clay, glass, or porcelain. **3.** *pl.* A boys' game played with such balls. **4.** A piece of sculpture. [OF., < L. *marmor*, < Gr. *marmaros*, < *marmairo*, sparkle.]—**mar′bled,** *a.* Veined, clouded, or variegated like marble.—**mar′ble-wood″,** *n.* A large East-Indian tree yielding a variegated wood.—**mar′bly,** *a.* **1.** Resembling or containing marble. **2.** Still or rigid like marble.

Mar′burg, 1 mär′burh; 2 märˈburh, *n.* A town in S. W. Prussia; has a university; pop. 18,000.

marc, 1 märk *or* (*F.*) mär; 2 märc *or* (*F.*) mär, *n.* Solid refuse remaining from grapes or other fruit, as in wine-making. [F., < L. *emarcus*, kind of wine.]

mar-cel′, 1 mar-sel′; 2 mär-çĕl′, *vt.* [MAR-CELLED′; MAR-CEL′LING.] To wave (the hair) in the style introduced by the French hairdresser Marcel.—**Marcel wave,** in hair-dressing, a style of waving the hair in tiers, introduced by Marcel.—**mar-cel′ler,** *n.* One who or that which marcels the hair.

march¹, 1 märch; 2 märch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move or cause to move with measured steps, as a soldier. **2.** To force to go according to order or under authority. [< F. *marcher*, < LL. *marcus*, hammer.]—**march′er,** *n.*

march¹, *n.* **1.** Movement together on foot and in time, as of soldiers; a stately, dignified walk. **2.** A movement, as of soldiers, from one stopping-place to another; also, the distance thus passed over. **3.** Onward progress. **4.** *Mus.* A piece of music suitable for regulating the movements of persons marching.

March², *n.* The third month of the year, having 31 days. [OF., < L. *Martius*, < *Mar(t-)s*, Mars.]

march³, *n.* A boundary between adjacent territories; frontier; also, the region or district lying along a boundary-line. [< AS. *mearc*, border.] **marche**†. Syn.: see BOUNDARY.

March, Peyton Conway (1864–). American general; Chief of Staff in World War, 1917–18.

March., *abbr.* Marchioness.

mar′chion-ess, 1 mär′shən-es; 2 märˈçhon-ĕs, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** A woman having in her own right the rank corresponding to a marquis. [< LL. *marcionissa*, fem. of *marchio(n-)*, prefect of the marches, < *marcha* (< OHG. *marcha*), boundary.]

march′pane″, 1 märch′pēn″; 2 märch′pān″, *n.* A confection of nuts, sugar, and white of eggs, once popular in England. [< OF. *marcepain*, < L. *Martius*, Mars, + *panis*, bread.]

mar-co′ni-gram, 1 mär-kō′nı-gram; 2 mär-cō′nı-grăm, *n.* A wireless message. [< Guglielmo *Marconi* (1874–), inventor of wireless telegraphy, + Gr. *gramma*, writing.]—**Marconi system,** see WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mar′cus An-to′ni-us. Same as MARK ANTONY.

Mar′cus Au-re′li-us, 1 mär′kus o-rī′lı-us; 2 mär′cŭs a-rē′lı-ŭs. Roman emperor and philosopher. See ANTONINUS.

Mar′di gras, 1 mär′dı grä; 2 mär′dı grä. Shrove Tuesday: last day of carnival. [F., fat Tuesday, < L. *Mars*, Mars, + *crassus*, fat.]

Mar′duk, 1 mär′duk; 2 märˈdŭk, *n.* A Babylonian deity; identified with Zeus: originally a local sun-god.

mare¹, 1 mār; 2 mâr, *n.* The female of the horse.—**mare's nest,** a seemingly important discovery that proves to be worthless or fraudulent.—**mare's′-tail″,** *n.* Long fibrous cirrus clouds, supposed to indicate rain.

mare²†, *n.* Oppression in sleep: now only in the compound *nightmare*.

Ma-ren′go, 1 mə-reŋ′go; 2 ma-rĕŋ′gŏ, *n.* A village in Piedmont: here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 1800.

mar′e-schal†, *n.* A marshal.

marg., *abbr.* Margin, marginal.

Mar'ga-ret, 1 mär'gə-ret; 2 mär'ġa-rēt, *n.* **1. M. of Anjou** (1430–1482); wife of Henry VI. of England. **2. M. of France,** or **Valois** (1553–1615); daughter of Henry II., and wife of Henry IV., of France. **3. M. of Navarre** (1492–1549); sister of Francis I. of France; queen of Navarre.

mar'ga-rin, 1 mär'gə-rin; 2 mär'ġa-rin, *n.* Any imitation of butter whether containing butter or not. [< Gr. *margaros*, pearl-oyster.] **mar'ga-rine‡.**

mar'gay, 1 mär'gē; 2 mär'ġā, *n.* One of various South- and Central-American striped and spotted wildcats, especially the long-tailed *Felis tigrina.* [Braz.] **mar'jay‡.**

marge, 1 märj; 2 märġ, *n.* [Poet.] Same as MARGIN. [F.]

mar'gent, 1 mär'jent; 2 mär'ġent. **I.** *a.* Marginal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A marginal note. **2†.** A margin. [Var. of MARGIN.]

mar'gin, 1 mär'jin; 2 mär'ġin, *n.* **1.** A bounding-line; border; verge; brink; edge. **2.** An allowance, provision, or reservation for contingencies or changes. **3.** Range or scope. **4.** *Com.* The difference between the cost of an article and its selling price. **5.** A sum deposited with a broker to protect him against loss in buying and selling for his principal. [< L.^{OF} *margo*, brink.]

Syn.: beach, border, boundary, brim, brink, confines, edge, limit, lip, marge, shore, skirt, verge. See BANK; BOUNDARY.

mar'gi-nal, 1 mär'jı-nəl; 2 mär'ġi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a margin; placed on the margin.—**mar"gi-na'li-a,** *n. pl.* Marginal notes.

mar'grave, 1 mär'grēv; 2 mär'ġrāv, *n.* A German nobleman corresponding to the English marquis. [F., < G. *markgraf*, < *mark*, border, + *graf*, count.]—**mar'gra-vate,** *n.* The territory of a margrave. **mar-gra'vi-ate‡.—mar'gra-vine,** *n.* The wife or widow of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite, 1 mär'gə-rīt; 2 mär'ġe-rīt, *n.* A daisy; oxeye daisy. [F., ult. < Gr. *margaros*, pearl-oyster.]

Ma-ri'a The-re'sa, 1 mə-rī'ə tē-rē'zə; 2 mä-rī'ä te-re'ġa (1717–1780). Empress of Germany; wife of Emperor Francis I.; last of the Hapsburgs.

Ma"rie', 1 mə"rī'; 2 mä"rē', *n.* **1. M. Antoinette** (1755–1793), queen of France; wife of Louis XVI.; executed by the Jacobins. **2. M. de Medici** (1573–1642), second wife of Henry IV. of France and mother of Louis XIII.

mar'i-gold, 1 mar'ı-gōld; 2 mär'i-ġōld, *n.* A plant with golden-yellow flowers, of the aster family. [< the Virgin *Mary* + GOLD.]

ma-rine', 1 mə-rīn'; 2 ma-rīn'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sea; pelagic; nautical. Syn.: see NAUTICAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier serving on a war-vessel. **2.** Shipping, or shipping interests generally. **3.** A sea-picture or -painting. [< L.^{F} *marinus*, < *mare*, sea.]

mar'i-ner, 1 mar'ı-nər; 2 mär'i-ner, *n.* One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor. **mar'i-neer†; mar'i-neret.** Syn.: see SAILOR.

Ma"ri-ol'a-try, 1 mē"rı-ol'ə-trı; 2 mā"ri-ōl'a-try, *n.* The worship of Mary, the mother of Christ: an opprobrious term. [< Gr. *Maria*, Mary, + *latreia*, worship, < *latron*, hire.]

Mar'i-on, 1 mar'ı-ən; 2 mär'i-on, **Francis** (1732–1795). American Revolutionary general.

mar"i-o-nette', 1 mar"ı-o-net'; 2 mär"i-o-nēt', *n.* A puppet moved by strings, as on a mimic stage. [< F. *marionnette*, Par *Mariolette*, dim. of *Mariole*, small image of Virgin Mary, < *Marie*, Mary.]

Mar"i-po'sa, 1 mar"ı-pō'sə; 2 mär'i-pō'sa, *n.* A county in central California; it contains the Yosemite Valley and the big trees.

mar'ish, 1 mär'ish; 2 mâr'ish. [Poet. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Marshy; boggy; also, growing in marshes, as plants. **II.** *n.* A marsh; fen. [OF.]

mar'i-tal, 1 mar'ı-təl; 2 mär'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [< L. *maritalis*, < *maritus*, husband.]

mar'i-time, 1 mar'ı-tim *or* -taim; 2 mär'i-tīm *or* -tīm, *a.* Situated on or near the sea; pertaining to the sea; marine. [F., < L. *maritimus*, < *mare*, sea.] Syn.: see NAUTICAL.

Ma'ri-us, 1 mā'rı-us; 2 mā'ri-ūs, **Caius** (157–86 B. C.). A Roman general; seven times consul.

mar'jo-ram, 1 mär'jo-rəm; 2 mär'jo-ram, *n.* A perennial culinary herb of the mint family with oblong spikes of flowers. [< F. *marjolaine*, < Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram.]

mark[1], 1 märk; 2 märk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a mark or marks on; designate. **2.** To produce by means of marks; make by writing, drawing, or the like. **3.** To register or enumerate. **4.** To give marks to. **5.** To pay particular attention to; heed; regard. Syn.: see INSCRIBE. Compare CIRCUMSCRIBE. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pay special attention; give heed. **2.** To keep score or tally.—**mark'er,** *n.*

mark[1], *n.* **1.** A visible trace or impression, produced by drawing, stamping, etc., as a line, dot, spot, or the like. **2.** A character used to fix a student's grade. **3.** A token; badge; characteristic. **4.** A target; goal. **5.** Distinction; eminence. **6.** Same as MARQUE. **7.** An observing or noting; heed. **8.** *Eng. Hist.* A piece of land held in common by a body of kindred freemen. [< AS. *mearc*, mark.] Syn.: badge, characteristic, finger-print, footprint, impress, impression, indication, line, manifestation, print, sign, stamp, symbol, token, trace, track, vestige. See AIM; CHARACTERISTIC; LETTER; SIGN; TRACE.

—**God save** or **bless the mark! save the mark!** ejaculations of deprecation, irony, scorn, or humorous surprize: used originally of a good, then ironically of a bad marksman.

mark[2], *n.* **1.** A German coin, worth about 24 cents. See COIN. **2.** A former silver coin of Scotland, worth about 27⅞ cents. **3.** An Anglo-Saxon money of account, worth $3.23. **4.** A former European unit of weight, equal to 256.27 grains. [< AS. *marc*, weight.]

Mark[3], *n.* **1.** One of the four Evangelists. **2.** The gospel narrative written by him.

Mark An'to-ny, 1 an'to-nı; 2 ăn'to-ny (83–30 B. C.). A Roman general and triumvir with Octavius and Lepidus; in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatra.* **Mar'cus An-to'ni-us†.** See ACTIUM.

marked, } 1 märkt; 2 märkt, *pa.* Brought prominently to
mark'ed[3], } notice; distinguished; prominent.—**mark'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a marked manner.—**mark'ed-ness,** *n.*

mar'ket[1], 1 mär'ket; 2 mär'kĕt, *vt. & vi.* To take or send to market; buy, sell, or deal in a market.—**mar'ket-a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* Salable; in demand.—**mar'ket-er,** *n.* One who buys or sells in a market.

mar'ket, *n.* **1.** A place where merchandise is exposed for sale. **2.** The state of trade as determined by prices, supply, and demand; traffic; sale. **3.** A locality or country where anything can be bought or sold. [< AS. *market*, < L. *mercatus*, pp. of *mercor*, trade.]—**mar'ket-cross",** *n.* A cross set up where a market is held: often an important monument in European towns.

marks'man, 1 mȧrks'mən; 2 märks'man, *n.* [MARKS'MEN, *pl.*] One who shoots at a mark, with reference to his skill.—**marks'man-ship,** *n.* The marksman's skill or art.

Mark Twain, 1 twēn; 2 twān. Pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910), American humorist.

marl, 1 mȧrl; 2 märl, *vt.* To wrap, as a rope, with spun yarn or marline, knotted at each turn. [< D. *marlen*, < *marlijn*; see MARLINE, *n.*]

marl, *n.* An earthy deposit containing lime, clay, and sand, used as a fertilizer. [< L.^{OF} *marga*, marl.]—**mar-la'ceous,** *a.* Resembling or containing marl.—**marl'y,** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of marl; abounding in marl.

Marl'bor-ough, 1 mȧrl'bur-o *or* mȧrl'brə; 2 märl'bôr-o *or* märl'bro, **Duke of** (1650–1722). John Churchill, an English general; defeated French at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704.

mar'line, } 1 mȧr'lin; 2 mär'lin, *n.* A small rope of two
mar'lin[3], } strands loosely twisted together: used for winding ropes, cables, etc. [< D. *marren*, bind, + *lijn*, line.]—**mar'line-spike",** *n.* A sharp-pointed iron pin used as in splicing ropes. **mar'ling-spike"‡; mar'lin-spike"‡.**

Marlinespikes.

Mar'lowe, 1 mȧr'lo; 2 mär'lo, **Christopher** (1564–1593). An English dramatist; *Dr. Faustus*, etc.

mar'ma-lade, 1 mȧr'mə-lēd; 2 mär'ma-lād, *n.* A preserve made by boiling the pulp of bitter or acid fruits with sugar to the consistency of jam. [< Pg.^{OF} *marmelada*, < *marmelo*, quince.]

Mar'mi-on, 1 mȧr'mı-ən; 2 mär'mi-on, **Lord.** The hero of a romantic martial poem of this name by Sir Walter Scott.

Mar'mo-ra, 1 mȧr'mo-rə; 2 mär'mo-rä, **Sea of.** A sea between Europe and Asia, leading by the Bosporus to the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles to Ægean sea; 160 by 50 m.

mar-mo're-al, 1 mar-mō'rı-əl; 2 mär-mō're-al, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling marble. [< L. *marmor;* see MARBLE.] **mar-mo're-an†.**

mar'mo-set, 1 mȧr'mo-zet; 2 mär'mo-şĕt, *n.* **1.** A small South-American monkey with soft, woolly hair; a squirrel-monkey. **2†.** Any small monkey. **3†.** Hence, an ugly little fellow. [OF., puppet.] **mar'mo-zet†.**

mar'mot, 1 mȧr'mət; 2 mär'mot, *n.* **1.** A stout, short-tailed, burrowing rodent of mountain regions. **2.** A related rodent, as the prairie-dog. [< L.^{F} *mus montanus*, mountain-mouse.]

Marne, 1 mȧrn; 2 märn, *n.* A river in N. France; length, 325 m. to the Seine; scene of German defeat by the allied British and French, Sept. 5–12, 1914, and by the American, British and French, July–August, 1918.

ma-roon', 1 mə-rūn'; 2 ma-rōōn', *vt.* To put ashore and abandon, as on a desolate coast.—**ma-roon'er,** *n.* One who is marooned.

ma-roon', *a.* Having the color maroon. [< It.^{F} *marrone*, chestnut.]

ma-roon'[1], *n.* **1.** A dull-red color. **2.** A coal-tar dyestuff. **3.** A marron.

ma-roon'[2], *n.* **1.** A negro living wild in the mountains of some West Indian islands. **2.** A marooner. [< Sp.[F] *cimarron*, wild.] [mar″ro-quin'†.

mar″o-quin'†, *n.* Morocco leather. [F., = MOROCCO.]

mar'plot″, 1 mär'plot″; 2 mär'plŏt″, *n.* One who, by meddling, mars or frustrates a design or plan.

marque, 1 märk; 2 märk, *n.* A license of reprisal upon an enemy, as at sea in war-time: in the phrase **letters of marque.** [F., < MHG. *marc*, border.]

mar-quee', 1 mar-kī'; 2 mär-kē', *n.* **1.** A large field-tent, esp. one for an officer. **2.** The outer flap or roof of a fly-tent. **3.** An awning for a window. [< F. *marquise*, canopy.]

Mar-que'sas Is'lands, 1 mar-kē'sas; 2 mär-ke'säs. A group in the S. Pacific ocean; 480 sq. m.; pop. 3,425.—**Mar-que'san**, *a. & n.*

mar'quet-ry, 1 mär'ket-rı; 2 mär'kĕt-ry, *n. Art.* Inlaid work of wood often interspersed with stones, ivory, etc. [< F. *marqueterie.*] **mar'ket-ry†.**

Mar″quette', 1 mar″ket'; 2 mär″kĕt', **Jacques** (1636–1675). A French Jesuit; Canadian explorer and missionary.

mar'quis, 1 mär'kwıs; 2 mär'kwis, *n.* The title of a nobleman next in rank below a duke. [< F. *marquis*, < LL. *marchensis*, < *marcha*, border.] **mar'quess‡.**—**mar'quis-ate**, *n.* The rank or dignity of a marquis.—**mar″quise'**, *n.* **1.** The wife of a French marquis. **2.** An ornamental hood over a house-door. [F.]

mar'riage, 1 mar'ıj; 2 mär'ăg, *n.* **1.** The act of marrying, or the state of being married. **2.** A wedding; a nuptial celebration. **3.** Figuratively, any close union.

Syn.: conjugal union, matrimony, nuptials, union, wedding, wedlock. *Matrimony* denotes the state of those united in the marriage relation; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is much used also for the state. *Wedlock*, a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony*. *Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea.—Ant.: bachelorhood, celibacy, divorce, maidenhood, virginity, widowhood.—Prep.: marriage *of* or *between* two persons; *of* one person *to* or *with* another; *among* the Greeks.

—**mar'riage-a-bl(eF)**, *a.* Fitted by age, physical condition, etc., for marriage.—**mar'ried**, *pa.* **1.** Pertaining to marriage; connubial. **2.** Having a spouse; wedded.

mar″ron', 1 ma″rōn'; 2 mä″rōn', *n.* **1.** *Pyrotechny.* A paper shell used to imitate the report of a cannon. **2.** The color of a chestnut. **3.** A large sweet chestnut of southern Europe: used as food and in confectionery. [F.; see MAROON, *a.*]

mar-roon'†, *n.* See MAROON.

mar'row, 1 mar'o; 2 măr'o, *n.* **1.** A soft vascular tissue found in the central cavities of bones. **2.** The interior substance of anything; essence; pith. [< AS. *mearg*, marrow.]—**mar'row-bone″**, *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] One's knees.—**mar'row-fat**, *n.* A large rich kind of pea.—**mar'row-less**, *a.* Destitute of marrow.—**mar'row-y**, *a.* Full of marrow.

mar'ry, 1 mar'ı; 2 măr'y, *v.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite (a man and woman) in matrimony. **2.** To accept in marriage; espouse. **3.** To dispose of in wedlock. **4.** To unite in a close union. **5.** To fasten end to end, as ropes, without increasing the diameter. **II.** *i.* To enter into the conjugal state; wed. [< L.[F] *marito*, < *maritus*, husband.]

mar'ry, *interj.* An exclamation of surprize or asseveration: a corruption of *Mary!* or *by Mary* (the Virgin)!

Mar'ry-at, 1 mar'ı-at; 2 măr'y-ăt, **Frederick** (1792–1848). An English novelist; captain in the British navy.

Mars, 1 märz; 2 märz, *n.* **1.** The fourth planet from the sun, and next to the earth in orbit. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of war and of fertility. [L., < Old L. *Mavors*, Mars.]

Mar″seil-lais', **Mar″seil-laise'**, *fem.*, } 1 mär″sə-lōz' *or* (*F.*) mar″sĕ″lyĕ'; 2 mär″se-lāz' *or* (*F.*) mär″sę″lyāz'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marseilles, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Marseilles. **2.** *fem.* The national hymn of the French republic. [F.]

mar-seilles'[1], 1 mar-sēlz'; 2 mär-sęlz', *n.* A heavy cotton fabric with raised pattern. [< *Marseilles*, in France.]

Mar-seilles'[2], 1 mar-sēlz'; 2 mär-sęlz', *n.* A commercial and seaport city in S. France; pop. 586,341. **Mar-sellе'†.**

marsh, 1 märsh; 2 märsh, *n.* A tract of low wet land; swamp. [< AS. *mersc*, < *mere*, pool.]—**marsh'-har″ri-er**, *n.* A harrier of Europe and America which seeks snakes, frogs, and other prey in marshes.—**m.-hawk**, *n.* **1.** The American harrier. **2.** The European marsh-harrier.—**marsh'mal″low**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the mallow family. **2.** A sweetmeat made from this plant.—**marsh'y**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a marsh; wet; boggy.—**marsh'i-ness**, *n.*

mar'shal, 1 mär'shəl; 2 mär'shal. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [MAR'-SHALED OF -SHALLED; MAR'SHAL-ING OF -SHAL-LING.] **1.** To arrange in order; array. **2.** To lead (something) as a marshal; manage; discipline; train. **3.** To come together; assemble. **II.** *n.* **1.** An officer authorized to regulate ceremonies, preserve order, etc. **2.** [U. S.] An official of the United States courts; also, the head of the police force or fire-department in some cities. **3.** A military officer of high rank; a field-marshal. [< OF. *mareschal.*]—**mar'shal-er, mar'shal-ler**, *n.*—**mar'shal-ship**, *n.*

Mar'shall, 1 mär'shəl; 2 mär'shal, *n.* **1. John** (1755–1835), an American statesman and judge; Secretary of State. **2. Thomas Riley** (1854–), an American lawyer; Vice-President of the United States (1913–1920).

mar'shal-sea, 1 mär'shəl-sī; 2 mär'shal-sē, *n.* [Eng.] The court or seat of a marshal; specifically [M-], a prison formerly in Southwark under the authority of the knight marshal.

Mar'ston Moor, 1 mär'stən; 2 mär'ston. A place in Yorkshire, England, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, July 2, 1644.

mar-su'pi-a, *n.* Plural of MARSUPIUM.

mar-su'pi-al, 1 mär-siū'pı-əl; 2 mär-sū'pi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a marsupium. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or of the nature of a marsupium or pouch. **II.** *n.* A mammal, as an opossum, having a marsupium. —**Mar-su″pi-a'li-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals having a marsupium, like the kangaroos, opossums, etc. [< L. *marsupium;* see MARSUPIUM.] **Mar-su″pi-a'ta‡.**—**mar-su'pi-a'li-an, mar-su'pi-an**, *a. & n.*

mar-su'pi-um, 1 mär-siū'pı-um; 2 mär-sū'pi-ŭm, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] An external pouch of certain mammals, for carrying young. [L.]

Mar'sy-as, 1 mär'sı-əs; 2 mär'sy-as, *n.* A Phrygian satyr and flute-player, who was defeated in a musical contest, and flayed alive by Apollo.

mart†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To trade in or with. **II.** *i.* To traffic.

mart[1], 1 märt; 2 märt, *n.* A place of public traffic; market. [Contr. from MARKET.]

mart[2], *n.* **1.** Martinmas. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A beef or other animal, especially one slaughtered at Martinmas time. [Abbr. of MARTINMAS.] **mairt‡.**

mart[3]**†**, *n.* Battle; war; also [M-], Mars, the god of battle. [OF., < L. *Mars*, Mars.]

mar'tel, 1 mär'tel; 2 mär'tĕl, *n.* A hammer, as a weapon or heraldic bearing. [F., < L. *martulus*, dim. of *marcus*, hammer.]

mar-tel'lo tow'er, 1 mar-tel'o; 2 mär-tĕl'o. An isolated circular tower of masonry, formerly erected on coasts for defense against invasion. [< *Mortello* Point, in Corsica.]

mar'ten, 1 mär'ten; 2 mär'tĕn, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like fur-yielding carnivorous animal. **2.** The fur of a marten. [< F. *marte.*]

Mar'tha, 1 mär'thə; 2 mär'tha, *n. Bib.* Friend of Jesus and sister of Lazarus and Mary. *Luke* x, 38.

Mar'tha's Vine'yard. An island off the south coast of Massachusetts; length, 21 m.

mar'tial, 1 mär'shəl; 2 mär'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, connected with, or suggestive of war or military operations. **2.** [M-] Martian. [< L. *Mar(t-)s*, Mars, god of war.] Syn.: see WARLIKE.—**mar'tial-ism**, *n.*—**mar'tial-ist**, *n.*

Mar'tial, *n.* A Latin epigrammatist (40?–100?); *Epigrams.* **Marcus Valerius Martialis‡.**

Mar'tian, 1 mär'shən; 2 mär'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Mars, either the Roman god of war or the planet.

mar'tin, 1 mär'tın; 2 mär'tin, *n.* **1.** A bird of the swallow variety, having a tail less forked than the common swallows. **2.** Some bird likened to a true martin, as a kingbird or chimney-swift. [< *Martin*, man's name.]

Mar'tin, Saint (316?–396?). A bishop of Tours; regarded by the French people as the patron saint of France.

Mar'ti-neau, 1 mär'tı-nō; 2 mär'ti-nō, *n.* **1. Harriet** (1802–1876), an English writer. **2. James** (1805–1900), an English minister and writer; *Seat of Authority in Religion.*

mar″ti-net', 1 mär″tı-net' *or* mär'tı-net; 2 mär″ti-nĕt' *or* mär'ti-nĕt, *n.* A strict disciplinarian: usually in a derogatory sense. [< *Martinet*, a French general.]

mar'tin-gale, 1 mär'tın-gēl *or* mär'tıŋ-gēl; 2 mär'tin-gāl *or* mär'tiŋ-gāl, *n.* **1.** A forked strap for holding down a horse's head by connecting the head-gear with the belly-band. **2.** *Naut.* A vertical spar under the bowsprit used in guying the stays. [F.] **mar'tin-gal‡.**

Mar″ti-nique', 1 mär″tı-nīk'; 2 mär″ti-nīk', *n.* An island in the French West Indies; 380 sq. m.; pop. 193,090; capital, Fort de France.

Mar'tin-mas, 1 mär'tın-mas; 2 mär'tin-mas, *n.* A festival in honor of St. Martin of France (about 316–400), that was formerly celebrated Nov. 11.

mart'let[1], 1 märt'let; 2 märt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** Same as MARTIN. **2.** Same as SWIFT, *n.*, 1. [< F. *martinet*, dim. of *martin*, MARTIN.]

mart'let[2], *n. Her.* A martin or swallow without feet; used as a bearing, a crest, etc. [< OF. *merlette*, dim. of *merle*, blackbird, < L. *merula*, blackbird.]

mar'tyr, 1 mär'tər; 2 mär'tŷr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To punish with

death because of one's Christian faith, or for adherence to any cause; persecute; torture. **2.** To pursue with deadly cruelty. **mar'tyr-ize‡.** *II. n.* **1.** One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion, or who suffers for any object or cause. **2.** One who suffers much or long, as from ill health. **3.** A former instrument of torture. [< Gr. *martyr*, witness.]—**mar'tyr-dom,** *n.* **1.** The condition or fate of a martyr. **2.** Protracted or extreme suffering.—**mar"tyr-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who writes of martyrs.—**mar"tyr-ol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] A historical record of martyrs.—**mar"tyr-o-log'ic, mar"tyr-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

mar-ve'diet, *n.* Same as MARAVEDI.

mar'vel, 1 mär'vel; 2 mär'vĕl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-VELED or -VELLED, -VELD⁸; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING.] To wonder at or about; be affected with wonder, astonishment, surprize, etc. **II.** *n.* That which excites wonder; a prodigy. [< OF. *merveille*, < L. *mirabilia*, < *miror*, wonder.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mar'vel-ous,** *a.* Of a character to excite astonishment or amazement. **mar'vel-lous‡.** Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**mar'vel-(l)ous-ly,** *adv.*—**mar'vel-(l)ous-ness,** *n.*

Marx, 1 märks; 2 märks, **Karl** (1818–1883). A German socialist and writer; *Das Kapital*.—**Marx'i-an,** *a.*—**Marx'ist,** *n.*

Ma'ry, 1 mē'ri; 2 mā'ry, *n.* **1.** Either of two queens of England: (1) **M. I.** (Tudor) (1516–1558), daughter of Henry VIII.; (2) **M. II.**'(Stuart) (1662–1694), daughter of James II. and wife of William III., who reigned jointly with her. See ENGLAND. **2. M. Magdalene,** a devoted disciple of Jesus. *Luke* viii, 2; *John* xx, 1–18. See MAGDALEN, 1. **3. M. Queen of Scots** (Stuart) (1542–1587), daughter of James V. of Scotland; beheaded by Queen Elizabeth.—**The Virgin Mary,** Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Ma'ry-land, 1 mer'i-lənd; 2 mĕr'y-land, *n.* A middle Atlantic State of the United States; 12,210 sq. m.; pop 1,449,661; capital, Annapolis.

mas., masc., *abbr.* Masculine.

Ma"sa-ryk', 1 mä"sə-rik'; 2 mä"sä-rȳk', **Thomas G.** (1850–). Czecho-Slovak statesman; first President of Czecho-Slovak Republic.

mas'cot, 1 mas'kət; 2 mäs'eot, *n.* [Colloq.] A person, animal, or thing thought to bring good luck by its presence. [< F. *mascotte*, < Pr. *mascotto*, witchcraft.]

mas'cu-line, } 1 mas'kiu-lin; 2 mäs'eū-lĭn, *a.* **1.** Dis-
mas'cu-lin⁸, } tinctively manly or manlike. **2.** *Gram.* Being of the male gender, natural or grammatical. **3.** [Archaic, except in Bot.] Male; staminate. [< L. *masculinus*, < *masculus*, < *mas*, a male.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: male, manful, manlike, manly, mannish, virile. We apply *male* to the sex, *masculine* to the qualities, especially to the stronger, hardier, and more imperious qualities that distinguish the *male* sex; as applied to women, *masculine* has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, or harsh; as, a *masculine* face or voice, or the like; tho one may say in a commendatory way, she acted with *masculine* courage or decision. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or may be closely equivalent to *manly*. *Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful*, especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle, *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as, a *mannish* boy or woman. *Masculine* may apply to the distinctive qualities of the *male* sex at any age; *virile* applies to the distinctive qualities of mature manhood only, as opposed not only to *feminine* or *womanly* but to *childish*, and is thus an emphatic word for *sturdy*, *intrepid*, etc.—Ant.: see synonyms for FEMININE.

—**mas"cu-lin'i-ty,** *n.*

mash¹, 1 mash; 2 mäsh, *vt.* **1.** To reduce to a soft state, as by bruising. **2.** To convert into mash, as grain. **3.** [Slang.] To flirt with.—**mash'er,** *n.*

mash, 1 mash; 2 mäsh, *n.* **1.** A mass of something beaten or soaked into a soft state, as a mixture of bran and water, for feeding cattle. **2.** *Brewing.* Crushed or ground grain or malt, infused in hot water to produce wort. [< AS. *māx-* (in *māxwyrt*, mash-wort); cp. MIX, *v.*]

mash'lin, 1 mash'lin; 2 mäsh'lĭn, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Mixed grain. [< OF. *mestillon*, ult. < L. *misceo*, mix.]

mask¹, 1 mask; 2 mäsk, *vt.* & *vi.* To conceal with or as with a mask; put on or wear a mask.

Syn.: cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, hide, masquerade, pretend, screen, shroud, veil. See HIDE.—Ant.: betray, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, exhibit, explain, expose, lay open, make known, publish, reveal, show, tell. See HIDE.—**masked,** *pa.*—**mask'ing,** *n.*

mask, *n.* **1.** A cover or disguise, as for the features; protection. **2.** A subterfuge. **3.** A cast of the face taken just after death. **4.** A play, formerly in vogue, in which actors wore masks; masquerade. **5.** A masker. [< Ar. Sp+F *maskharat*, buffoon.] **masque‡.** Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**mask'er,** *n.* One who wears a mask. **mas'quer‡.**

mas'ki-nonge, 1 mas'ki-nənj *or* mas"ki-nenj'; 2 mäs'ki-nŏnġ *or* mäs"ki-nŏng', *n.* A large North-American pike. [< Algonkian *maskinonge*, < *mas*, great, + *kinonge*, pickerel.] **mas'ca-longe‡; mus'ka-longe‡.** See FISH.

ma'son, 1 mē'sn; 2 mā'sn, *n.* **1.** One who lays brick and stone in building; also, a stone-cutter. **2.** [M-] A member of the order of Freemasons. [< F. *maçon*, < OHG. *mezzo*, mason.]—**Ma-son'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to Masons or to Freemasonry.—**ma'son-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The art or work of building with brick or stone. **2.** That which is built by masons or of materials such as masons use. **3.** [M-] Freemasonry. [and Confederate statesman.

Ma'son, James Murray (1798–1871). An American lawyer

Mas'o-ra, 1 mas'o-rə *or* mə-sō'rə; 2 mäs'o-ra *or* ma-sō'ra, *n.* **1.** A collection of criticisms and marginal notes to the Old Testament, made by Jewish writers previous to the 10th century. **2.** [m-] The tradition relied on by the Jews to preserve the Old Testament text from corruption. [Heb.]—**Mas"o-ret'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* **Mas"so-ret'ic** or **-i-cal‡.**

masque, mas'quer. Same as MASK, MASKER.

mas"quer-ade', 1 mas"kər-ēd'; 2 mäs"ker-ād'. **I.** *vi.* [-AD'ED⁸; -AD'ING.] To wear a disguise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A social party composed of persons masked and costumed. **2.** A false show or disguise. **3.** A form of dramatic representation formerly in vogue. [F.] Syn.: see MASK.—**mas"quer-ad'er,** *n.*

mass¹, 1 mas; 2 mäs, *vt.* & *vi.* To form into a mass.

mass², *n.* **1.** An assemblage of things that collectively make one quantity. **2.** A body of concrete matter; a lump. **3.** The principal part of anything. **4.** Extent of volume. **5.** *Physics.* The measure or expression of quantity of matter in a body, as indicated either by its weight or by the amount of force necessary to produce a given amount of motion in the body in a given time. [< F. *masse*, < L. *massa*, < Gr. *maza*, barley cake.]

Syn.: aggregate, body, bulk, heap, lump, matter, substance, total, totality, whole. See AGGREGATE; HEAP; THRONG.

—**mass'-meet"ing,** *n.* A public meeting to which every one is privileged to go.—**mass'y,** *a.* Consisting of a mass or masses; massive; big.—**mass'i-ness,** *n.*—**the masses,** the common people; populace. Syn.: see MOB.

mass³, *n.* **1.** The celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** *Mus.* A musical service rendered with the mass. [< AS. *mæsse*, < LL. *missa*, dismissal.]—**mass'-pen"ny‖,** *n.* An offering at the altar.

Mass., *abbr.* Massachusetts (official).

Mas"sa-chu'setts, 1 mas"ə-chū'sets; 2 mäs"a-chu'sĕts, *n.* A State of the N. E. United States; 8,266 sq. m.; pop. 3,852,356; capital, Boston.

mas'sa-cre, 1 mas'ə-kər; 2 mäs'a-ker, *vt.* [-CRED; -CRING.] To kill with fury in great numbers. Syn.: see KILL.

mas'sa-cre, *n.* The indiscriminate killing of human beings, as in savage warfare; reckless slaughter. [F., < LG. *matsken*, hew.]

Syn.: butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter. A *massacre* is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting or defenseless; *butchery* is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as *massacre*, nor so coldly brutal as *butchery*, but is more widely spread and furious; it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organizations, interests, etc., as well as to human life. *Carnage* (Latin *caro*, *carnis*, flesh) refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; *slaughter* is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, as *carnage* does to the result; these two words only of the group may be used of great destruction of life in open and honorable battle; as, the enemy was repulsed with great *slaughter*, or the *carnage* was terrible.—**mas'sa-crer,** *n.*

mas-sage', 1 mə-säzh'; 2 mä-säzh', *n.* A system of remedial treatment consisting of manipulation of a part or of the whole of the body with the hands. [F., < *masser* (< Gr. *massō*), knead.]—**mas-sage',** *vt.*—**mas"seur',** *n.* One who massages. **mas-sag'ist‡.**—**mas"seuse',** *n. fem.*

Mas'sa-soit", 1 mas'ə-soit"; 2 mäs'a-sŏit", *n.* An American Indian chief (1580?–1661) of Massachusetts.

Mas"sé"na', 1 mą"sē"nā'; 2 mä"sę"nä', **André** (1758–1817). A French marshal under Napoleon I.

Mas"se-net', 1 mą"sə-nē'; 2 mä"se-nę', **Jules Émile Frédéric** (1842–1912). A French composer of operas, etc.

mas-se'ter, 1 ma-si'tər; 2 mä-sē'ter, *n.* A masticatory muscle connected with the lower jaw. [< Gr. *masētēr*, a chew, < *masaomai*, chew.]—**mas"se-ter'ic, -ter-in**(es, *a.*

mas'sif, 1 mas'if *or* (F.) mą"sīf; 2 mäs'if *or* (F.) mä'sīf', *n.* A thickly wooded hill-side or cluster of trees, or other obstacle, that obstructs the view beyond.

Mas'sil-lon, 1 mas'i-lən: 2 mäs'i-lŏn, *n.* A city in N. Ohio; pop. 17,000.

Mas'sin-ger, 1 mas'in-jər; 2 mäs'in-ger, **Philip** (1583–1640). An English dramatist and poet; *The Virgin Martyr*.

mas'sive, } 1 mas'iv; 2 mäs'iv, *a.* **1.** Constituting a large
mas'siv⁸, } mass; ponderous; massy. **2.** Belonging to the

total mass of anything. **3.** *Mineral.* Being without definite crystalline form. **4.** *Geol.* Homogeneous. Syn.: see LARGE.—**mas'sive(-ly**[3]**, -ness**[3]**,** *adv.*—**mas'siv(e-ness**[3]**,** *n.*

mast[1], 1 mȧst; 2 mȧst, *n.* **1.** A stick or spar of round timber or tubular iron or steel, set upright in a vessel to sustain the yards, sails, etc. **2.** The upright pole of a derrick. **3.** Any large pole. [< AS. *mæst*, mast.]—**mast'less**[1], *a.*—**mast'head"**, *n.* **1.** The head or top of a mast. **2.** A sailor acting as lookout at the topmast-head.

mast[2], *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other trees; acorns and the like. [< AS. *mæst*, mast.] **-less**[2], *a.*

mas'ter, 1 mȧs'tər; 2 mȧs'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bring under control; overpower; rule. **2.** To understand thoroughly. Syn.: see ATTAIN; CONQUER; GAIN; LEARN; SUBDUE.

II. *a.* Having the mastery; chief. **III.** *n.* **1.** A male person who has authority over others. **2.** One who has control or disposal of something; an owner. **3.** One who is familiar with all the details of an art, profession, science, or trade. **4.** One who has charge of some special thing, place, or business. **5.** [M-] A young gentleman. **6.** An honorary title; specifically [M-], a scholastic title and rank between bachelor and doctor. [< L.[OF] *magister*, < *mag*, in *magnus*, great.]

Syn.: boss, captain, chief, commander, despot, director, employer, foreman, governor, head, leader, lord, manager, monarch, overseer, owner, prince, principal, proprietor, schoolmaster, sovereign, teacher. See CHIEF; SUPERINTENDENT; VICTOR.—Ant.: assistant, attendant, dependent, drudge, inferior, menial, retainer, serf, servant, servitor, slave, subaltern, subordinate, valet, waiter.

—**master builder.** **1.** A contractor who employs men to build. **2.** One who has charge of building operations; a foreman or architect.—**master in chancery,** an officer in equity courts whose duty is to inquire into and report on matters of fact referred to him, and to perform such other acts as are directed by the statute or by the court.—**mas'ter-dom,** *n.* Power of mastery; dominion.—**mas'ter-ful,** *a.* Having the characteristics or force of a master. (1) Arbitrary. (2) Showing mastery, as of an art, science, situation, etc. — **mas'ter-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mas'ter-ful-ness,** *n.* —**mas'ter-key",** *n.* A key that will unlock two or more locks of a set.—**mas'ter-ly,** *a.* Characteristic of a master; befitting a master.—**mas'ter-piece",** *n.* A work showing the hand of a master; an admirable production. **mas'ter-work"**‡.—**mas'ter-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state or character of a master. **2.** Masterly skill; preeminence. **3.** A masterpiece. —**m.-stroke,** *n.* **1.** An action or achievement worthy of a master. **2.** *Art.* An important or controlling line in a picture, etc.—**mas'ter-y,** *n.* **1.** The condition of having power and control; dominion. **2.** The knowledge or the skill of a master. **3.** Superiority in contest; victory. Syn.: see INFLUENCE; VICTORY. [Same as MEISTERSINGER.

mas'ter-sing"er, 1 mȧs'tər-siŋ"ər; 2 mȧs'ter-siŋ"er, *n.*

mas'tic, 1 mȧs'tik; 2 mȧs'tic, *n.* **1.** A small Mediterranean evergreen tree; also, a valuable resin obtained from it. **2.** A quick-drying cement. [F.]

mas'ti-cate, 1 mȧs'ti-kēt; 2 mȧs'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To crush or grind (food) for deglutition; chew. [Ult. < Gr. *mastizō*, chew.]—**mas"ti-ca'tion,** *n.*—**mas'ti-ca"tor,** *n.*—**mas'ti-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

mas'tiff, 1 mȧs'tif; 2 mȧs'tif, *n.* One of an old English breed of large watch-dogs. See DOG. [< OF. *mestif*, mongrel.]

mas'to-don, 1 mas'to-den; 2 măs'to-dŏn, *n.* An extinct elephant of great size. [< Gr. *mastos*, breast, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

mas'toid, 1 mas'teid; 2 măs'tŏid, *a.* Breast-like; as, the **mastoid process,** a prominence of the temporal bone for the attachment of muscles. [< Gr. *mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, form.]

mat[1], 1 mat; 2 măt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [MAT'TED[d]; MAT'TING.] To knot, interweave, or felt into a mat; be tangled. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flat article woven or plaited, or made of some perforated or corrugated material, to be laid on a floor, as for wiping the feet. **2.** A border, as of cardboard, for a picture. [< L.[AS] *matta*, mat.]

mat[2]. *Metal-working.* **I.** *vt.* To produce a dull surface on, as metal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lusterless or dull surface in a metal. **2.** A tool for producing such a surface. [< G. *matt*, dim. < LL. *mattus*; see MATE[2], *v.*] **matt**‡.

mat"a-dor', } 1 mat"ə-dōr'; 2 măt"a-dōr', *n.* In bull-
mat"a-dore', } fighting, the man who kills the bull with a thrust of a sword. [Sp.]

match[1], } 1 mach; 2 măch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put with an-
mach[F], } other, or put together as mates or companions. **2.** To set up as competitors. **3.** To suit. **4.** To marry; as, an ill-*matched* pair. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be of similar or the same size, character, or quality. **2.** To be united, as in matrimony. **3**‡. To contend; fight.—**match'less,** *a.* That can not be matched; peerless.

match[1], *n.* **1.** One who is equal, as in appearance or strength; a suitable mate; one of a pair. **2.** A contest as of skill or strength. **3.** A marriage or mating. **4**†. A bargain; agreement. [< AS. *gemæcca*, companion.]

match[2], *n.* A splinter of soft wood tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction; also, a fuse; slow- or quick-match. [< Gr.[OF] *myxa*, nozle of a lamp.]—**match'lock",** *n.* Formerly, a musket fired by pressing a lighted match against the powder in the pan.

match'-mak"er, *n.* **1.** One who makes matches for lighting, etc. **2.** One who makes or plans marriages.—**match'-mak"ing,** *a.*

mate[1], 1 mēt; 2 māt, *v.* [MAT'ED[d]; MAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To join, as companions or mates; match or marry. **2**§. To vie with; rival; match oneself against. **II.** *i.* To be united or associated, as mates.

mate[2], *vt.* [MAT'ED[d]; MAT'ING.] **1.** In chess, to checkmate. **2**†. To daunt or confound; defeat; overcome. [< Per.[LL+F] *māt*, confounded.]—**mat'ing,** *n.*

mate[1], *n.* **1.** A companion or associate; comrade. **2.** One who is paired or mated with another, as in matrimony. **3.** An equal in a contest; a match. **4.** *Naut.* An officer of a merchant vessel, ranking below a captain. **5.** *U. S. Navy.* An officer next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion. [< AS. *gemaca*, mate.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**mate'less,** *a.*

mate[2], *n.* In chess, a checkmate.

ma'té, 1 mä"tē *or* mat'ı; 2 mä'te *or* mät'e, *n.* An infusion of the leaves of a Brazilian holly, much used as a beverage by the South-Americans. [Sp., vessel in which the herb is infused.]

mat'e-lote, 1 mat'ə-lōt; 2 mät'e-lōt, *n.* A stew of fish in wine and oil, with herb seasoning. [F.] **mat'e-lotte**‡.

ma'ter, 1 mē'tər; 2 mā'ter, *n.* [L.] Mother: in Latin phrases, as *alma mater*, fostering mother.

mat'eret, *n.* Matter; subject; business. **mat'er**†.

ma-te'ri-al, 1 mə-tī'rı-əl; 2 ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to matter; having a corporeal existence; physical. **2.** Pertaining to matter in a corporeal relation. (1) Affecting the physical nature. (2) Pertaining to the body or the appetites; corporeal; sensuous; sensual. **3.** Pertaining to the subject-matter; essential; important. **4.** *Philos.* & *Logic.* Pertaining to matter as opposed to form. **5**†. Replete with matter or good sense. [< L. *materia*, matter.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT; PHYSICAL.

ma-te'ri-al, *n.* **1.** That of which anything is composed or may be constructed. **2.** Specifically, the matter that forms, or may form, a component part of some structure. Syn.: see STOCK.—**ma-te'ri-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The denial of any immaterial part in man or in the universe. **2.** Undue regard for material interests.—**ma-te'ri-al-ist,** *n.*—**ma-te"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**ma-te'ri-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* & *vt.* To render actual and observable; realize; assume a material form.—**ma-te"ri-al-i-za'**(or-sa')**tion,** *n.*—**ma-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a material and important manner. **2.** In essence or substance. **3.** From a physical point of view.—**ma-te'ri-al-ness,** *n.* **ma-te"ri-al'i-ty**‡.

ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca, 1 mə-tī'rı-ə med'ı-kə; 2 ma-tē'ri-a mĕd'i-ca. **1.** The branch of medical science that relates to medicinal substances, their nature, uses, effects, etc. **2.** The substances employed as remedial agents. [L.]

ma"tē"ri"el', 1 ma"tē"rı"el'; 2 mä"te"rı"ĕl', *n.* Materials collectively, as in military matters: opposed to *personnel*. [F.]

ma-ter'nal, 1 mə-tūr'nəl; 2 ma-tēr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; motherly. [< L. *maternus*, < *mater*, mother.]—**ma-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*—**ma-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The condition of being a mother.—**maternity hospital,** a lying-in hospital.

math, 1 maθ; 2 măth, *n.* A mowing, or that obtained by mowing: now only in *aftermath* and *lattermath*.

math., *abbr.* Mathematical, mathematics.

math"e-mat'i-cal, 1 maθ"ı-mat'ı-kəl; 2 măth"e-măt'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mathematics; rigidly exact. [< Gr.[L] *mathēmatikos*, < *manthanō*, learn.] **math"e-mat'ic**‡ [Rare]. **-ly,** *adv.*—**math"e-ma-ti'cian,** *n.* One versed in mathematics.

math"e-mat'ics, 1 maθ"ı-mat'ıks; 2 măth"e-măt'ics, *n.* The science that treats of quantity, especially by the use of symbols; the science that treats of the measuring of quantities and the ascertainment of their properties and relations. See SIGN, *n.* 4.

Math'er, 1 maθ'ər; 2 măth'er, *n.* **1. Cotton** (1663–1728), an American clergyman and writer. **2. Increase** (1638–1723), an American theologian and educator.

Ma-til'da, 1 mə-til'də; 2 ma-til'da, *n.* **1.** Either of two queens of England: (1) (1080–1118) daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland and wife of Henry I. (2) (1103–1152), wife of Stephen. **2. Empress M.** (1102–1167), daughter of Henry I. and Matilda; mother of Henry III.

mat'in, 1 mat'ın; 2 măt'in. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the morning. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* *R. C. Ch.* One of the daily offices: properly recited at midnight. **2.** *pl.* The morning service in Anglican churches. **mat'tins**‡. **3.** Fig-

uratively, any morning song, as of a bird. **4†.** Morning. [< F. *matin*, morning.]—**mat'in-al,** *a.*—**mat"i-née',** *n.* An entertainment or reception held in the daytime. [F.]

mat'rass, 1 mat'rəs; 2 măt'ras, *n. Chem.* A long-necked round-bodied glass vessel for distilling and digesting. [< F. *matras*, < L. *matara*, pike.]

mat'ri-ces, 1 mat'rı-sīz; 2 măt'ri-cēs, *n.* Plural of MATRIX.

mat'ri-cide, 1 mat'rı-sɑid; 2 măt'ri-cīd, *n.* The killing of one's mother; also, one who kills his mother. [< L. *mater*, mother, + *cædo*, kill.]—**mat'ri-ci"dal,** *a.*

ma-tric'u-late, 1 mə-trik'yu-lēt; 2 ma-trĭc'yu-lāt. *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT"ED²; -LAT"ING.] To admit or gain admittance to membership, as in a college, by enrolment. **II.** *n.* One who is so enrolled. [< LL. *matricula*, dim. of *matrix*. public register.]—**ma-tric"u-la'tion,** *n.*

mat'ri-mo-ny, 1 mat'rı-mo-nı; 2 măt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* The state or condition of being married; marriage. [< L. *matrimonium*, < *mater*, mother.] Syn.: see MARRIAGE.—**mat"ri-mo'ni-al,** *a.* Pertaining to matrimony.

Syn.: bridal, conjugal, conjugial, connubial, hymeneal, hymenean, nuptial, sponsal, spousal.—Ant.: celibate, single, unespoused, unwedded.—**mat"ri-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

ma'trix, 1 mē'trıks; 2 mā'trĭks, *n.* [MAT'RI-CES, *pl.*] **1.** That which contains and gives shape or form to anything. (1) *Anat.* The womb. (2) *Biol.* Intercellular substance; hence, the formative cells from which a structure grows. **2.** A mold in which anything is cast or shaped, or that which encloses like a mold, as a papier-maché or other impression of a form of type, from which a cast for printing may be made. [< L. *matrix*, breeding animal, < *mater*, mother.]

ma'tron, 1 mē'trən; 2 mā'trŏn, *n.* **1.** A married woman; mother; also, a woman of established age and dignity. **2.** A housekeeper, or a female superintendent, as of an institution. [< L. *matrona*, < *mater*, mother.]—**ma'tron-age,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being a matron. **2.** Matrons collectively.—**ma'tron-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a matron.—**ma'tron-ize,** *vt.* **ma'tron-ise†.**—**ma'tron-like,** *a.*—**ma'tron-ly,** *a.* Of or like a matron; elderly.

mat"ro-nym'ic, 1 mat"ro-nim'ık; 2 măt"ro-nym'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a mother's name. **II.** *n.* A name so derived. [< L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

Matt., *abbr.* Matthew.

matte, 1 mat; 2 măt, *n. Metal.* An impure metallic product containing sulfur, obtained in smelting metals, as copper. [F.]

mat'ted, 1 mat'ed; 2 măt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covered with mats or matting. **2.** Tangled like the fibers of a mat. **-ly,** *adv.*

mat'ter, 1 mat'ər; 2 măt'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To be of concern or importance; signify. **2.** To form or discharge pus, as a sore. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which makes up the substance of anything, especially of material things. **2.** The material of which a thing is composed. **3.** *Philos.* & *Physics.* The form of being or substance that is characterized by extension, inertia, weight, etc. **4.** That which constitutes the essence or substance of a particular thing. **5.** Something not exactly conceived or stated; an indefinite, often a comparatively small, amount. **6.** A subject for discussion or feeling. **7.** Something of moment and importance. **8.** A condition of affairs, especially if unpleasant or unfortunate; case; difficulty; trouble. **9.** *Logic.* The thought, or material of thought. **10.** *Pathol.* Pus. [< F. *matière*, < L. *materia*, stuff.] Syn.: (verb) see INTEREST; (noun) see MASS; TOPIC.—**mat'ter-of-fact",** *a.* Closely adhering to facts; not diverted by the imaginary.

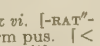
Mat'ter-horn. 1 mā'tər-hōrn; 2 mā'ter-hōrn, *n.* A steep mountain in the Alps, Switzerland; 14,780 ft. high.

Mat'thew, 1 math'yu; 2 măth'yu, *n.* **1.** One of the twelve apostles; wrote first Gospel. **2.** The gospel he wrote.

Mat'thew of Par'is (1200?–1259). An English monk; chronicler; wrote a history of the world.

mat'ting, 1 mat'ıŋ; 2 măt'ing, *n.* A coarsely woven fabric used as a floor-covering, etc.

mat'tock, 1 mat'ək; 2 măt'ŏk, *n.* A pickax-like tool having blades instead of points. [< AS. *mattoc*, < W. *matog*, hoe.]



Mattock.

mat'tress, 1 mat'res; 2 măt'rĕs, *n.* A cloth sack or tick stuffed with hair, straw, etc., used as a bed. [< Ar.LL+OF *matrah*, < *taraha*, throw down.] **mat'trass†.**

mat'u-rate, 1 mat'yu-rēt; 2 măt'yu-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT"ED²; -RAT"ING.] To cause to suppurate; form pus. [< L. *maturatus*, pp. of *maturo*, MATURE.]—**mat"u-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The formation of pus. **2.** The process of ripening.—**mat'u-ra"tiv(es²,** *a.*

ma-ture', 1 mə-tiūr'; 2 ma-tūr', *v.* [MA-TURED'; MA-TUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to ripen or come to maturity. **2.** *Med.* To bring to the point of suppuration. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become ripe; develop fully. **2.** To become due, as a note. [< F. *maturer*, < L. *maturo*, < *maturus*, ripe.] Syn.: see RIPE.—**ma-tu'ri-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being mature. **ma-ture'ness†.** **2.** Full development, as of the body. **3.** The time at which a thing matures.

ma-ture', *a.* **1.** Having become completely developed. **2.** Highly developed; approaching perfection. **3.** Thoroughly elaborated. **4.** *Com.* Due and payable. **-ly,** *adv.*

ma-tu'ti-nal, 1 mə-tiū'tı-nəl; 2 ma-tū'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the morning; early. [< L. *matutinalis*, < *matutinus*, early.]

Mau"beuge', 1 mo"būg'; 2 mo"bûzh', *n.* A fortified town in N. E. France; pop. 15,000; surrendered to Germans after siege, Sept. 7, 1914.

Maude, Frederick Stanley (1864–1917), British general; captured Bagdad, March 11, 1917; died of cholera.

maud'lin, 1 mēd'lın; 2 mad'lin, *a.* Made foolish by liquor; foolishly and tearfully affectionate.

mau'gre†, 1 mē'gər; 2 mą'ger, *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [OF.] **mau'ger†; maul'gre†.**

maul, 1 mōl; 2 mąl. **I.** *vt.* To pound with or as with a maul; handle roughly; abuse. **II.** *n.* A heavy mallet. [OF., < L. *malleus*, hammer.]—**maul'er,** *n.*

Maul"main', 1 maul"mān'; 2 moul"măn', *n.* A commercial town in Lower Burma, India; pop. 58,000. **Moul-mein'†.**

mau'met†, *n.* An idol; from the belief that the Mohammedans worshiped idols. [Contr. of *Mahomet.*] **mam'met†; maw'met†.**—**mau'met-roust†,** *a.* Idolatrous; originally, Mohammedan. **mam'met-roust†.**—**mau'met-ry†,** *n.* Mohammedanism; idolatry. [MAY.]

maun, 1 mən; 2 mąn, *vt.* [Scot.] Must. [ME. *mown*, pl. of **mau'na,** 1 mē'nə; 2 mą'na. [Scot.] Must not. **maun'na†.**

Mau'na Lo'a, 1 mau'nə lō'ə; 2 mou'nä lō'ä. An active volcano on Hawaii Island; 13,675 ft. high.

maund, 1 mənd; 2 mąnd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket.

maun'der, 1 mən'dər; 2 mąn'der, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To utter grumblingly or incoherently. **2.** To wander dreamily. **3†.** To beg. [< OF. *mendir*, < L. *mendico*, beg.]

maun'dy, 1 mən'dı; 2 mąn'dy, *n.* The religious ceremony of washing the feet of others, especially of inferiors. [< OF. *mandé*, < L. *mandatum*; see MANDATE.]—**Maundy Thursday,** the day before Good Friday, commemorating the washing of the disciples' feet by the Savior.

Mau"pas"sant', 1 mo"pə"sān'; 2 mo"pä"sän', **Henri René Albert Guy de** (1850–1893). A French novelist.

Mau'rice, 1 mē'rıs; 2 mą'riç, *n.* **1.** (1521–1553.) An elector of Saxony; he secured religious liberty in Germany. **2. M. of Nassau** (1567–1625), a prince of Orange; son of William the Silent; Dutch commander; defeated Spanish.

Mau"ri-ta'ni-a, 1 mē"rı-tē'nı-ə; 2 mą"ri-tā'ni-a, *n.* An ancient name for a district in N. Africa, west of Numidia. **Mau"re-ta'ni-a†.**—**Mau"ri-[or -re-]ta'ni-an,** *a.*

Mau-ri'tius, 1 mə-rish'us; 2 mą-rish'ŭs, *n.* A British island of the Indian ocean, east of Madagascar; 713 sq. m.; pop. 377,000; capital, Port Louis. **Isle of France†.**

mau'ser, 1 mou'zər; 2 mou'ger, *n.* A magazine rifle of great range and bullet-speed. [< *Mauser*, Ger. gunsmith (1838–1914).]

mau"so-le'um, 1 mē"so-lī'um; 2 mą"so-lē'ŭm, *n.* A large, stately tomb. [L., < Gr. *mausōleion*, tomb of *Mausōlos* (king of Crete, 352 B. C.).]—**mau"so-le'an,** *a.*

maut, *n.* [Scot.] Malt.

mauve, 1 mōv; 2 mōv, *n.* A delicate purple color or dye-stuff. [F., < L. *malva*, MALLOW.]

mav'er-ick, 1 mav'ər-ik; 2 măv'er-ĭk, *n.* [Western U. S.] An unbranded animal, particularly a calf.

ma'vis, 1 mē'vıs; 2 mā'vis, *n.* The European song-thrush or throstle. [< F. *mauvis*; cp. Breton *milfid*, *milvid.*]

ma-vour'neen, 1 mə-vūr'nīn; 2 ma-vur'nēn, *n.* My darling: an expression of affection. [Ir.] **ma-vour'nin†.**

maw, 1 mō; 2 mą, *vt.* [Scot.] To mow, as hay.

maw, *n.* **1.** The craw of a bird. **2.** The stomach. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish. [< AS. *maga*, stomach.]—**maw's worm",** *n.* A parasitic intestinal worm.

maw'kin, 1 mē'kın; 2 mą'kin, *n.* Same as MALKIN.

mawk'ish, 1 mē'kısh; 2 mąk'ish, *a.* Provoking disgust; sickening or insipid. [< Ice. *maðkr*, maggot.]

Syn.: see FLAT.—**mawk'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**mawk'ish-ness,** *n.*

Max., *abbr.* Maxim, Maximilian.—**max.,** *abbr.* Maximum.

max-il'la, 1 maks-il'ə; 2 măks-il'a, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the jaw-bones, especially of the upper jaw. **2.** One of the jaws of an arthropod. [L.]—**max'il-la-ry,** *a.* **max'il-lar†.**

max'im, 1 maks'ım; 2 măks'im, *n.* **1.** A brief statement of a practical principle or proposition. **2.** A self-evident truth; axiom. [< L.F *maximus*, superl. of *magnus*, great.] Syn.: see ADAGE; RULE.

Max'im, *n.* **1. Sir Hiram** (1840–1916), an English engineer of American birth; inventor of machine gun (see GUN). **2. Hudson** (1853–), an American inventor of explosives and engineer. [moderate Russian revolutionary party.

Max'i-ma-list, 1 maks'ı-mə-list; 2 măks'i-ma-list, *n.* One of a

Max"i-mil'i-an, 1 maks"ı-mil'ı-ən; 2 măks"i-mil'i-an, *n.* **1.** Either of two emperors of Germany: (1) **M. I.** (1459–1519), warred with France; (2) **M. II.** (1527–1576), made peace with the Turks. **2. M. Ferdinand Joseph** (1832–1867), an Austrian archduke; emperor of Mexico; executed.

Mattoon Everett

max'i-mum, 1 maks'ı-mum; 2 măks'i-mŭm. **I.** *a.* The greatest possible.. **II.** *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] **1.** The greatest quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned. **2.** A value of a varying quantity that is greater than any neighboring value. [L., neut. s. of *maximus*, greatest.] —**max'i-mal,** *a.*

ma-xi'xe, 1 mo-shī'shə; 2 mä-shī'she, *n.* A Brazilian dance similar to the two-step. [L.-Am.]

may[1], 1 mē; 2 mā, *vi.* To observe May-day.—**may'ing,** *n.*

may[2], *v.* [MIGHT, *imp.*] **1.** To have permission; be allowed. **2.** To be contingently possible. **3.** To chance, or be by chance: used elliptically. **4.** To have power or ability. **5.** To desire earnestly: used in apostrophes and exclamations. **6.** *Law.* To have liberty or power to. [< AS. *mæg*, be strong.]

May, *n.* **1.** The fifth month of the year, containing 31 days. **2.** Figuratively, the springtime of life. **3.** [m-] English hawthorn. **May'-bush"**‡. [< F. *mai*, < L. *Maius*, < *Maia*, goddess of growth, < √ *mag* in *magnus*, great.]—**May'-ap"ple,** *n. Bot.* **1.** The ovoid oblong yellowish fruit of the mandrake. **2.** The plant itself.—**May-beetle,** *n.* A cockchafer. **May-bug**‡.—**May-day,** *n.* The first day of May.—**May'flow"er,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The trailing arbutus. **2.** [Eng.] The hawthorn or may; the marsh-marigold.—**May-fly,** *n.* **1.** An ephemerid insect, which in the larval state inhabits water and is long-lived, and in the adult state merely propagates its kind and soon dies. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A caddis-fly. **3.** An artificial fly in imitation of the May-fly. —**May-pole,** *n.* A pole decorated with flowers or ribbons, etc., around which dancing took place on May-day.—**May-pop,** *n.* [So. U. S.] The fruit of the passion-flower.—**May-queen,** *n.* A young girl crowned with flowers in May-day festivities.—**May'thorn",** *n.* The hawthorn.—**May'tide",** *n.* Maytime.—**May-weed,** *n.* A strong-scented acrid weed common on roadsides. **dill'weed"**‡; **dog'-fen"nel**‡; **wild** or **stinking camomile**‡. [may'hap‡.

may'be, 1 mē'bī; 2 mā'bē, *adv.* Perhaps; possibly.

Ma"yence', 1 ma"yŏns'; 2 mä"yäns', *n.* Same as MAINZ. [F.]

Ma"yenne', 1 ma"yen'; 2 mä"yĕn', **Duc de** (1554–1611). Charles of Lorraine; a French general.

May'flow"er, the, 1 mē'flou"ər; 2 mā'flow"er. A ship of 180 tons, which sailed from Plymouth, Eng., Sept. 6, 1620; arrived off Cape Cod, Mass., Nov. 9, 1620, with 103 Pilgrims.

may'hem, 1 mē'hem; 2 mā'hĕm, *n. Law.* The offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or causing any mutilation of the body. [Old form of MAIM, *n.*]

maylle†, *n.* Same as MAIL[2].

may"on-naise', 1 mē"on-ēz'; 2 mā"ŏn-āz', *n.* A sauce or dressing of raw egg-yolk, olive-oil, lemon-juice, and condiments, or a cold dish of which it forms an element. [F.]

may'or, 1 mē'ər; 2 mā'or, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation. [< F. *maire*, < L. *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great.]—**may'or-al-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The office or term of a mayor.

mays'try†, *n.* Same as MASTERY.

maz'ard, 1 măz'ərd; 2 măz'ard, *n.* **1.** A European wild cherry, small and dark. **2.** Same as MAZER, 1. **3**†. The jaw; the skull; the head. [Var. of MAZER.] **maz'zard**‡.

Maz"a-rin', 1 maz"ə-rīn' *or* (*F.*) mā"zą"raṅ'; 2 măz"a-rīn' *or* (*F.*) mä"zä"raṅ', **Jules** (1602–1661). A French cardinal and statesman; prime minister under Louis XIV.

maze§, 1 mēz; 2 māz, *vt.* To astonish; amaze; confuse; perplex. [Cp. Norw. *masa*, pore over something, Ice. *masa*, chatter.] **mase**†.

maze, *n.* **1.** An intricate network of paths or passages; a labyrinth. **2.** Embarrassment; uncertainty; perplexity. —**maz'y,** *a.* Of the nature of a maze; intricate.—**maz'i-ly,** *adv.*—**maz'i-ness,** *n.*

Ma-zep'pa, 1 mə-zep'ə; 2 ma-zĕp'a, **Ivan Stephanovich** (1644–1709). A Cossack chief; lashed naked on a horse and turned adrift, but survived, and afterward committed suicide; hero of a poem by Byron.

maz'er, 1 mēz'ər; 2 māz'er, *n.* **1.** A bowl, goblet, or drinking-cup originally made of maple or other hard wood. **2**†. Wood for such bowls. **3**†. Same as MAZARD, 3. [< Ice. *mǫsurr*, maple-wood.] **maz'ser**†; **maz'ard**†.

Ma-zu'ren-land, 1 ma-zū'rən-lənt; 2 mä-sụ'ren-länt, *n.* A lake and marsh in East Prussia, invaded by the Russians, 1914, driven out by the Germans, 1915.

ma-zur'ka, 1 mə-zûr'kə; 2 ma-zụr'ka, *n.* **1.** A lively round dance resembling the polka, for four or eight couples. **2.** The music of such a dance. [< Pol. *mazurka*, < *Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland.]

maz'zard, *n.* Same as MAZARD.

Maz-zi'ni, 1 mat-sī'nī; 2 mät-sī'nī, **Giuseppe** (1805–1872). An Italian patriot and writer; aided Garibaldi to unite Italy.

M. C., *abbr.* Master Commandant, Master of Ceremonies, Member of Congress, Member of Council.

M. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Medicinæ Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine).—**m. d.,** *abbr.* *Main droite* (F., right hand), months [after] date.—**Md.,** *abbr.* Maryland (official).—**Mdlle.,** *abbr.* [F.] Mademoiselle.—**Mdm.,** *abbr.* Madam.—**mdse.,** *abbr.* Merchandise.

me, 1 mī; 2 mē, *pron.* The person speaking, myself, as a grammatical object; *me* being the objective case of *I*. [< AS. *mē*, me, used as dat. and accus. of *ic*, I.]

M. E., *abbr.* Methodist Episcopal, Middle English, Military Engineer, Mining Engineer.—**Me.,** *abbr.* Maine (official).

mea'cock†, *n.* A coward; an effeminate person.

mead, 1 mīd; 2 mēd, *n.* **1.** A liquor of fermented honey and water. **2.** [U. S.] A drink, made of sirup of sarsaparilla and carbonated water. [< AS. *medu*, mead.]

mead[2], 1 mīd; 2 mēd, *n.* [Poet.] A meadow.

Meade, 1 mīd; 2 mēd, **George Gordon** (1815–1872). A United States general; defeated Lee at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863.

mead'ow, } 1 med'o; 2 mĕd'o, *n.* A tract of low or level
med'ow[s], } land, producing grass for hay. [< AS. *mæd*, meadow.]—**mead'ow-lark",** *n.* An American bird, brownish or grayish above, marked with black and yellow beneath. See BIRD.—**mead'ow-sweet",** *n.* A shrub of the rose family, having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers.—**mead'ow-y,** *a.*

mea'ger, } 1 mī'gər; 2 mē'ger, *a.* **1.** Deficient or desti-
mea'gre, } tute of quantity or quality; scanty; inadequate. **2.** Deficient in or scantily supplied with fertility, strength, or richness. **3.** Wanting in flesh; thin; emaciated. [< OF. *megre* (< L. *macer*), lean.]

Syn.: barren, emaciated, feeble, gaunt, jejune, lank, lean, poor, skinny, spare, starved, starveling, tame, thin. See GAUNT.—Ant.: bonny, bouncing, burly, chubby, corpulent, fat, fleshy, hearty, obese, plump, portly, round, stout.

—**mea'ger-ly, mea'gre-ly,** *adv.*—**mea'ger-ness, mea'gre-ness,** *n.*

meal†, *vt.* To spot or stain.

meal[1], 1 mīl; 2 mēl, *n.* Coarsely ground grain; unbolted wheat-flour. [< AS. *melu*.]

meal[2], *n.* The portion of food taken at one time; a repast. [< AS. *mæl*.]—**meal'-time",** *n.*

meal'ie, 1 mīl'ı; 2 mēl'i, *n.* [S. Afr.] An ear of maize: used mostly in the plural.

meal'y, 1 mīl'ı; 2 mēl'y, *a.* Resembling or having the qualities of meal; farinaceous; farinose.—**meal'i-ness,** *n.*—**meal'y-mouthed",** *a.* Afraid to express opinions plainly; indefinite; insincere.

mean, 1 mīn; 2 mēn, *v.* [MEANT, 1 ment, 2 mĕnt; MEAN'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To intend as a matter of present effect or expression; aim at and desire. **2.** To intend to accomplish in the future; purpose. **3.** To signify, or wish to signify; indicate. **II.** *i.* To have disposition or intention; be minded. [< AS. *mænan*, mean.]

Syn.: see IMPORT; PURPOSE.

mean[1], *a.* **1.** Low in grade, quality, or condition. (1) Of humble antecedents; lowly. (2) Indicative of or suited to low rank; inferior; poor; shabby. **2.** Ignoble in mind, character, and spirit. (1) Lacking magnanimity or honor; base; petty. (2) Miserly in expenditure. **3.** Worthy of no respect; slight or contemptible. **4.** Of little value or efficiency. [< AS. *mæne*, wicked; cp. *mān*, false, and *gemæne*, common.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE; COMMON; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SMALL; VULGAR.—**mean'ly,** *adv.*—**mean'ness,** *n.*

mean[2], *a.* **1.** Intermediate as to position between extremes. **2.** Intermediate as to size, degree, or quality; medium; average. **3.** Intermediate as to time; intervening. [< OF. *meien*, < L. *medianus*, middle, < *medius*, middle.]

mean, *n.* **1.** The middle state between two extremes; hence, moderation; medium. **2.** *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between several quantities, especially the average, or arithmetical mean. **3.** *pl.* The medium through which anything is done; instrumentality: used often with singular construction; as, a *means*. [The singular form in this sense has rare archaic use.] **4.** *pl.* Money or property as a procuring medium; wealth. **5.** A plan of procedure. **6.** *Logic.* The middle term in a syllogism. **7**†. An intermediary; mediator. Syn.: see AGENT.

me-an'der, 1 mı-an'dər; 2 me-ăn'der. **I.** *vi.* To flow circuitously; wind. **II.** *n.* A tortuous or winding course; hence, a maze; perplexity. [< Gr.[L] *Maiandros* (a crooked river in Asia Minor).]

mean'ing, *pa.* Significant; suggestive. **-ly,** *adv.*

mean'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is intended; object; intention; aim. **2.** That which is signified; acceptation; import. Syn.: see PURPOSE.—**mean'ing-less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**mean'ing-ly,** *adv.*

means, 1 mīnz; 2 mēns, *n.* Plural of MEAN.

meant, 1 ment; 2 mĕnt, *imp.* & *pp.* of MEAN, *v.*

mean'time". } **I.** *n.* Intervening time or occasion. **II.**
mean'while". } *adv.* In the intervening time.

meas., *abbr.* Measure.

mea'sles, } 1 mī'zlz; 2 mē'ṣlṣ, *n.* An acute infectious
mea'slˢ, } eruptive disease; also, a disease of swine and cattle, caused by larval tapeworms. [< D. *maselen*, measles.]—**mea'sly,** *a.*

mea'sure, } 1 mezh'ur; 2 mĕzh'ur, *v.* [MEA'SURED; MEA'-
me'sureˢ, } SUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take the dimensions of; compare with a fixed standard. **2.** Hence, to estimate by comparison with something else; weigh; judge. **3.** To serve or be taken as, or be capable of expressing, the measure of. **4.** To set apart by measure; apportion. **5.** To traverse as tho measuring. **6.** To proportion; gage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take the measure of anything. **2.** To show, on measurement, an ascertained value or extent.—**mea'sur-a-bl(eᴾ),** *a.* Capable of computation; moderate. **-ness,** *n.*—**mea'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*—**mea'sured,** *pa.* **1.** Ascertained, adjusted, or proportioned by rule. **2.** Hence, uniform; slow and stately; rhythmical; deliberate. **3.** In moderation; held in restraint; guarded. **-ly,** *adv.*—**mea'sure-less,** *a.* Incapable of measurement; unlimited; immense. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**mea'sure-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of measuring; mensuration. **2.** The result of measuring.—**mea'sur-er,** *n.*—**mea'sur-ing-worm",** *n.* Any geometrid caterpillar that progresses by alternately looping and straightening its body as if measuring.

mea'sure, *n.* **1.** The extent or dimensions of anything. **2.** A standard of measurement. **3.** Hence, any standard of comparison, judgment, or award. **4.** A series of measure-units. **5.** An instrument or vessel of measurement. **6.** The act of measuring; measurement. **7.** A quantity measured, or regarded as measured. **8.** Reasonable limits; moderation. **9.** A certain proportion; relative extent. **10.** A specific act or course; transaction; specifically, a legislative bill. **11.** That which makes up a sum or total. **12.** *Math.* Any quantity regarded as a unit and standard of comparison with other quantities. **13.** *Mus.* (1) That division of time by which the air and motion of music are regulated. (2) The portion of music between two bars. (3) Rate of movement; time. **14.** [Poet.] Meter; a rhythmical period. **15.** A slow and stately dance. **16.** *pl. Geol.* A series of related strata, having some common feature. [< F. *mesure*, < L. *mensura*, measure.] Syn.: see METER; TUNE.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure

(used in compounding medicines).

60 minims (♏)	=	1 fluid dram (f ʒ).
8 fluid drams	=	1 fluid ounce (f ℥).
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint (O.).
8 pints	=	1 gallon (C.).

Cubic Measure

(used in measuring things which have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness).

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	=	1 cubic foot (cu. ft.).
27 cubic feet	=	1 cubic yard (cu. yd.).
24¾ cubic feet	=	1 perch (P.).

Dry Measure

(used in measuring dry articles).

2 pints (pt.)	=	1 quart (qt.).
8 quarts	=	1 peck (pk.).
4 pecks	=	1 bushel (bu.).

NOTE.—In the United States, a bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.; in Great Britain, 2218.2.

See BUSHEL in the vocabulary.

Liquid Measure

(used in measuring liquids).

4 gills (gi.)	=	1 pint (pt.).
2 pints	=	1 quart (qt.).
4 quarts	=	1 gallon (gal.).

NOTE.—In the United States, a gallon contains 231 cu. in.; 31 gallons are considered a barrel (bbl.), and 63 gallons a hogshead (hhd.); but barrels and hogsheads are made of various sizes.

See BARREL, GALLON, and HOGSHEAD in the vocabulary.

Long or Linear Measure

(used in measuring lengths and distances).

12 inches (in.)	=	1 foot (ft.).
3 feet	=	1 yard (yd.).
5½ yards or 16½ feet	=	1 rod (rd.) or pole (p.).
40 rods	=	1 furlong (fur.).
8 furlongs	=	1 mile (m.).
320 rods or 5280 feet	=	1 mile.
3 miles	=	1 league

Mariners' Measure.

6 feet	=	1 fathom.
120 fathoms	=	1 cable-length (or cable).
7½ cable-lengths	=	1 mile.
5280 feet	=	1 statute mile.
6085 feet	=	1 nautical or geographical mile.

Measure of Angles or Arcs.

60 seconds (″)	=	1 minute (′).
60 minutes	=	1 degree (°).
90 degrees	=	1 right angle or quadrant (∟).
360 degrees	=	1 circle.

Paper Measure.

24 sheets	=	1 quire.	
20 sheets	=	1 quire of outsides.	
25 sheets	=	1 printers' quire.	
20 quires	=	1 ream.	
21½ quires	=	1 printers' ream.	
		2 reams	= 1 bundle.
		4 reams	= 1 printers' bundle.
		10 reams	= 1 bale.
		60 skins	= 1 roll of parchment.

NOTE.—A *short ream* = 480 sheets; a *long ream* = 500 or 516 sheets.

Square Measure

(used in measuring the area of surfaces).

144 square inches	=	1 square foot (sq. ft.).
9 square feet	=	1 square yard (sq. yd.).
30¼ square yards or 272½ square feet	=	1 square rod (sq. rd.).
160 square rods	=	1 acre (A.).
640 acres	=	1 square mile (sq. mi.).

NOTE.—A perch (P.) is a square rod, and a rood (R.) = 40 sq. rd.

Time Measure.

60 seconds (sec.)	=	1 minute (min.).
60 minutes	=	1 hour (hr.).
24 hours	=	1 day (d.).
7 days	=	1 week (wk.).
365 days or 12 months	=	1 common year (yr.).
366 days	=	1 leap year.
100 years	=	1 century.

NOTE.—One month is commonly reckoned as 30 days.

Wood Measure

(used in measuring wood and other merchandise).

16 cubic feet	=	1 cord foot.
8 cord feet or 128 cubic feet	=	1 cord (cd.).

NOTE.—A cord of wood, as generally piled, is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high.

meat, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *n.* **1.** The flesh of animals used as food. **2‖.** Anything eaten for nourishment; victuals; hence, that which nourishes. **3.** The edible part of anything. **4.** [Colloq. U. S.] The essence, gist, or pith; as, the *meat* of an essay. [< AS. *mete*, meat.] **metet.** Syn.: see NUTRIMENT.—**meat'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of or resembling meat. **2.** Having strength; nourishing; pithy.

me-a'tus, 1 mi-ē'tus; 2 me-ā'tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or -TUS-ES, *pl.*] A conspicuous passage or canal; as, the auditory *meatus*. [L., passage, < *meo*, go.]

mea'zelt, *n.* Same as MESEL. **mea'slet.**

mé"bu', 1 mē"bü'; 2 mę"bü', *n.* [F.] An underground gun-emplacement of reenforced concrete.

Mec'ca, *n.* Same as MEKKA.

mech., *abbr.* Mechanical, mechanics.

me-chan'ic, 1 mi-kan'ik; 2 me-căn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanics; mechanical. **2.** Materialistic; atomistic. **3‖.** Common; vulgar. **II.** *n.* **1.** One exercising a mechanical employment. **2.** An unintelligent workman. [< Gr.ᴸ⁺ᵒʳ *mēchanikos*, < *mēchanē*, machine.] Syn.: see ARTIST.—**me-chan'i-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanics; in accordance with the laws of mechanics. **2.** Produced by a machine. **3.** Operated by mechanism. **4.** Materialistic, as a theory. **5.** Having inventive or constructive talent; doing the work of a mechanic; also, automatical. **II§.** *n.* A mechanic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**mechanical powers,** the mechanical contrivances that enter into the composition or formation of all machines—the lever (with its derivatives, as the balance, wheel and axle, and pulley) and the inclined plane (with its modifications, the screw and the wedge).—**mech"a-ni'cian,** *n.* One who understands the science of mechanics.—**me-chan'ics,** *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies; the science of machinery.—**mech'a-nism,** *n.* **1.** The parts of a machine collectively; machinery in general. **2.** A system which constitutes a working agency. Syn.: see TOOL.—**mech'a-nist,** *n.* A mechanician.—**mech'a-nize,** *vt.*

Meck'len-burg-Schwe-rin', 1 mek'len-bûrg-shvē-rīn'; 2 mĕk'lĕn-bụrg-shvę-rīn', *n.* A German republic; 5,068 sq. m.; capital, Schwerin; pop. 658,940.

Meck'len-burg-Stre'litz, 1 -shtrē'lits; 2 -shtrę'lits, *n.* A German republic; 1,131 sq. m.; capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 106,300.

med., *abbr.* Medical, medicine, medieval.

med'al, 1 med'əl; 2 mĕd'al, *n.* A small disk of metal, bearing a device, usually commemorative or honorary. [< OF. *medaille*, < L. *metallum*, METAL.]—**med'al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A collector or designer of medals. **2.** The recipient of a medal awarded for services or merit. **med'al-istt.**—**me-dal'lion,** *n.* **1.** A large medal; also, a subject painted, engraved, etc., and set in a circular or oval frame. **2.** A coin.

med'dle, } 1 med'l; 2 mĕd'l, *vi.* [MED'DLED, MED'LD[P]; **med'l[P],** } MED'DLING.] **1.** To interfere in the concerns of others impertinently and without request. **2†.** To mix; mingle; be mixed. **3†.** To engage in contest; fight. [< OF. *medler, mesler,* < L. *misceo,* mix.]

Syn.: see INTERPOSE; MIX.—**med'dler,** *n.*—**med'dling,** *a. & n.*

med'dle-some, } *a.* Given to meddling; officiously in-
med'l-sum[P], } clined; interfering; intrusive.

Syn.: impertinent, intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious. The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. *Obtrusive* is oftener applied to words, qualities, actions, etc., than to persons; *intrusive* is used chiefly of persons, as is *officious,* tho we speak of *officious* attentions, *intrusive* remarks; *meddlesome* is used indifferently of persons, or of words, qualities, actions, etc. Compare ACTIVE; INQUISITIVE; INTERPOSE. —Ant.: modest, reserved, retiring, shy, unassuming, unobtrusive.—**med'dle-some-ly,** *adv.*—**med'dle-some-ness,** *n.*

Me-de'a, 1 mi-dī'ə; 2 me-dē'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of the king of Colchis; aided Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece; murdered her own children; heroine of tragedies by various Greek and Roman poets.

me'di-a[1], 1 mī'di-ə; 2 mē'di-a, *n. Anat.* The middle coat of a vessel. [< L. *medius,* middle.]

me'di-a[2], *n.* Plural of MEDIUM.

Me'di-a[3], *n.* An ancient country; seat of the Medo-Persian empire; now N. W. Persia.—**Mede,** *n.*—**Me'di-an,** *a. & n.*

me'di-a-cy, 1 mī'di-ə-si; 2 mē'di-a-çy, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mediate. **2.** Mediation.

me"di-æ'val. Same as MEDIEVAL.

me'di-an, 1 mī'di-ən; 2 mē'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to the middle. Specifically: (1) *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to or situated in the median plane. (2) *Bot.* Situated in the plane of the bract and axis. [< L. *medianus,* < *medius,* middle.] **me'di-al‡.**—**me'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**median plane** (*Anat. & Zool.*), that plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves.

me'di-ate, 1 mī'di-ēt; 2 mē'di-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To interpose between parties in order to harmonize or reconcile them. **2.** To be intermediate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Acting as an intervening agency. **2.** Occurring as a result of means. **3.** Intermediate. [< LL. *mediatus,* pp. of *medio,* divide in the middle.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**me'di-ate-ness,** *n.*—**me"di-a'tion,** *n.* The act of mediating; intercession; interposition.—**me'di-a"tiv**(es, *a.*—**me'di-a"tor,** *n.*—**me"di-a-to-ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a mediator or mediation. **me'-di-a-to-ry‡.**—**me'di-a"tress, me'di-a"trix,** *n. fem.*

med'ic, 1 med'ik; 2 mĕd'ic, *n.* Any one of several plants of the bean family, especially the lucerne.

Med'i-ci, 1 med'i-chi; 2 mĕd'i-chi, *n.* A family of Florentine bankers who became rulers of Tuscany, patrons of the arts, literature, etc. Among its members were (1) **Catherine de' M.** (1519–1589), queen of Henry II. of France; brought about the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day; (2) **Cosmo de' M.** (1389–1464); (3) **Cosmo de' M.** (1519–1574); (4) **Lorenzo de' M.** (1448–1492), "the Magnificent." See also MARIE, 2.—**Med"i-ce'an,** *a.*

med'i-cine, } 1 med'i-sin; 2 mĕd'i-çin. **I‖.** *vt.* To treat
med'i-cin[5], } or cure by medicine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A substance possessing, or reputed to possess, curative or remedial properties. **2.** The healing art. **3.** Among North-American Indians, a charm. [< L.[OF] *medicina,* fem. of *medicinus,* of a physician.]—**patent medicine,** a medicinal compound or preparation, the exclusive right for which has been secured by letters patent.—**med'i-ca-bl**(e[P], *a.* Capable of relief by medicine; curable.—**med'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to medicine or the practise of medicine. **2.** Having curative properties. **-ly,** *adv.*—**med'i-ca-ment,** *n.* **1.** Any substance for the alleviation of disease. **2.** Healing agency. —**med"i-ca-men'tal,** *a.*—**med'i-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To treat medicinally. **2.** To tincture or impregnate with medicine.—**med"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The process of medicating; medical treatment.—**med'i-ca-tiv**(es, **med'i-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Medicinal; healing.—**me-dic'i-nal,** *a.* Adapted to cure or mitigate disease. **me-dic'i-na-bl**(e[P]†. **-ly,** *adv.*—**med'i-cine-lodge",** *n.* A tepee or lodge in an Indian village devoted to mystic ceremonies.—**m.-man,** *n.* Among savages, a witch-doctor or exorciser.—**med'i-cin-er§,** *n.* A medical man: sometimes used in a disparaging sense.—**med"i-co-le'gal,** *a.* Relating to medical science in connection with the administration of justice.

me"di-e'val, 1 mī"di-ī'vəl; 2 mē"di-ē'val, *a.* Belonging to or descriptive of the middle ages. [< L. *medius,* middle, + *ævum,* age.] **me"di-æ'val‡.**—**me"di-e'val-ism,** *n.*

Me-di'na, 1 mē-dī'nə; 2 me-dī'nä, *n.* Holy city of Hejaz, Arabia; goal of Mohammed's Hegira; place of his tomb.

me'di-o"cre, 1 mī'di-ō"kər; 2 mē'di-ō"cer, *a.* Of only middle quality; ordinary; commonplace. [< L. *mediocris,* < *medius,* middle.]—**me"di-oc'ri-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Commonplace ability or condition. **2.** A commonplace person.

Medit., *abbr.* Mediterranean.

med'i-tate, 1 med'i-tēt; 2 mĕd'i-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT'ING.] To plan in the mind; think with a view to planning or acting; contemplate; cogitate. [< L. *meditatus,* pp. of *meditor,* consider.]—**med'i-tat"er,** *n.* **med'i-ta"tor‡.** Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; MUSE.—**med"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of meditating. **2.** A theme treated in a meditative manner. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT. —**med'i-ta-tiv**(es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Med"i-ter-ra'ne-an sea, 1 med'i-te-rē'ni-ən; 2 mĕd"i-tĕ-rā'-ne-an. An arm of the Atlantic ocean between Europe and Africa; 2,100 m. long by 250 to 700 m. wide.

me'di-um, 1 mī'di-um; 2 mē'di-ŭm. **I.** *a.* Intermediate in quantity, quality, or degree; middle; mediocre. **II.** *n.* [ME'DI-UMS or ME'DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that acts or serves intermediately; an intervening instrumentality. **2.** *Spiritualism.* A person believed to be possessed or controlled by the personality of some deceased person. **3.** *Physics.* The ether through which light and heat pass; also, any substance, as the air, through or in which something may move, live, or be conveyed. **4.** *Art.* A liquid vehicle, as oil. **5.** An intermediate object or state. **6.** *Math.* A mean. [L., neut. s. of *medius,* middle.]—**circulating medium,** a money currency.

med'lar, 1 med'lər; 2 mĕd'lar, *n.* A small, spreading European tree of the rose family, or its fruit.

med'le†. **I.** *vi.* Same as MEDDLE. **II.** *n.* Same as MEDLEY.

med'ley, 1 med'li; 2 mĕd'ly, *n.* A mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a jumble; especially, a composition of parts of songs run together. [< OF. *medler,* MEDDLE.]—**med'ley,** *a.*

Leaves, Flower, and Fruit (*a*) of the Common Medlar.

me-dul'la, 1 mi-dul'ə; 2 me-dŭl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -I; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The inner portion of an organ or part. (1) The marrow of long bones. (2) The pith of a hair. (3) The spinal cord. **me-dul'la spi-na'lis‡.** (4) The continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium. **me-dul'la ob'lon-ga'ta‡.** **2.** *Bot.* Pith. [L., < *medius,* middle.]—**med'ul-la-ry,** *a.* **me-dul'lar†.**

Me-du'sa, 1 mi-diū'sə; 2 me-dū'sa, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The Gorgon whose head was cut off by Perseus. See GORGON; PERSEUS. **2.** [m-] [-SÆ, *pl.*] A jelly-fish.

meed, 1 mīd; 2 mēd, *n.* **1.** A well-deserved reward; recompense. **2§.** A present; bribe. **3†.** Personal worth; excellence. [< AS. *mēd,* meed.]

meek, 1 mīk; 2 mēk, *a.* **1.** Of gentle and long-suffering disposition. **2.** Submissive. **3.** Humble; lowly. [< Ice. *mjūkr,* meek.] Syn.: see HUMBLE; PACIFIC. —**meek'ly,** *adv.*—**meek'ness,** *n.*

meere†, *vt.* To bound. **meer†.**—**meer†,** *n.* A boundary.

meer'schaum, 1 mīr'shōm; 2 mēr'sham, *n.* **1.** A soft, light mineral used for carving into tobacco-pipes, cigar-holders, and the like. **2.** A pipe made of this mineral. [G., < *meer,* sea, + *schaum,* foam.]

Mee'rut, 1 mi'rut; 2 mē'rūt, *n.* A town in N. British India; here the Sepoy mutiny first broke out; pop. 116,200.

meet, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *v.* [MET; MEET'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to (a person or thing moving toward the same point from a different direction). **2.** To come to be or act in conformity with. **3.** To pay, as a note or claim; satisfy. **4.** To encounter. **5.** To refute. **6.** To become acquainted with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come together; assemble. **2.** To approach each other so as to arrive at the same place. **3.** To come together so as to touch each other or form a union. **4.** To come together in opposition; contend. **5‖.** To agree exactly; balance. [< AS. *mētan,* < *mōt,* meeting.]

meet, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *a.* Suitable, as to an occasion; adapted; fit. [< AS. *mǣte,* measured, fit, < *metan,* measure.] Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING. —**meet'ly,** *adv.*—**meet'ness,** *n.*

meet, *n.* An assembling together, as of huntsmen; also, the company or the rendezvous.—**meet'ing,** *n.* **1.** A coming together. **2.** An assembly of persons. **3.** A junction. **4.** A duel. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COLLISION; COMPANY. —**meet'ing-house",** *n.* A house used for public worship, especially among the Friends.

meg-, } 1 meg-, meg'ə-, meg'ə-lo-; 2 mĕg-, mĕg'a-,
meg'a-, } mĕg'a-lo-. From Greek *megas,* large: com-
meg'a-lo-, } bining forms. *Meg-* or *mega-,* in physics, is

also prefixed to a unit of measure to signify that it is taken a million times, as **meg'a-dyne,** a million dynes, **meg'a-erg,** a million ergs, **meg'a-for"ad,** a million forads, **meg"ampere',** a million amperes, etc.—**meg'a-lith,** *n.* A huge stone, especially such as is found in prehistoric monuments. —**meg"a-lith'ic,** *a.*—**meg"a-lo-ma'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** Insanity in which the subject thinks himself great or exalted. **2.** A tendency to magnify and exaggerate.—**meg"a-lo-ma'ni-ac,** *a.* & *n.*—**Meg"a-lo-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles. **Meg"a-lo-sau'rid,** **meg'a-lo-saur,** *n.*—**meg"a-lo-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Meg"a-lo-sau'rus,** *n.* **1.** A genus typical of dinosaurian reptiles (*Megalosauridæ*). **2.** [m-] A dinosaurian of this genus; a gigantic, terrestrial, carnivorous reptile. [+ Gr. *sauros,* lizard.]—**meg'a-phone,** *n.* **1.** An appliance for enabling persons to converse from a distance as great as two miles without a connecting wire. It consists of two large funnels for collecting the sound-waves, and a central speaking-tube. **2.** A form of speaking-trumpet. [+ Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]—**meg'a-scope,** *n.* **1.** A form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen. **2.** *Phot.* An enlarging camera.—**meg"a-scop'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Visible to the naked eye.—**meg"a-the'ri-um,** *n.* A gigantic, extinct, sloth-like edentate. [+ Gr. *thērion,* wild animal.] **meg'a-there‡.**

Meg'a-ra, 1 meg'ə-rə; 2 mĕg'a-ra, *n.* A town in Greece near the Gulf of Corinth.—**Me-ga'ri-an,** *a.* **Me-gar'ic‡.**

Meg'a-ris, 1 meg'ə-ris; 2 mĕg'a-ris, *n.* A small mountainous region of ancient Greece.

me'grim, 1 mī'grɪm; 2 mē'grim, *n.* **1.** A headache confined to one side of the head. **2.** *pl.* Dulness; depression of spirits. [< F. *migraine,* < Gr. *hēmi,* half, + *kranion,* head.]

mei'kle, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as MICKLE. **mek'lil‡.**

mei'nyt, *n.* An army or retinue; attendants; household; crew. [< OF. *mesnee,* < L. *mansio,* MANSION.] **mei'niet; me'nyt; mey'net; mey'nyt.**

Meis"so"nier', 1 mē"sō"nyē'; 2 mę"sō"nyę', **Jean Louis Ernest** (1815–1891). A French painter; *Retraite de Russie.*

meis'ter-sing"er, 1 mais'ter-sing"ər; 2 mīs'ter-sing"er, *n.* One of the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the successors of the minnesingers. [G., = MASTERSINGER.] **mas'ter-sing"er‡.**

meith, 1 miṫh; 2 mēth, *n.* [Scot.] A boundary; mark.

Mek'ka, 1 mek'ə; 2 mĕk'a, *n.* A city; capital of Hejaz, W. Arabia; birthplace of Mohammed; place of Mohammedan pilgrimage; taken by the Grand Sherif, June 21, 1916.

Me"kong', 1 mē"kog'; 2 mę"kông', *n.* A river in Tibet, Siam, and French Indo-China; 2,600 m. to China sea.

mel"an-cho'li-a, 1 mel"ən-kō'li-ə; 2 mĕl"an-cō'li-a, *n.* **1.** Mental derangement characterized by continued gloom and depression. **2.** Melancholy. [LL.]

mel'an-chol-y, } 1 mel'ən-kol-i; 2 mĕl'an-cŏl-y. **I.** *a.* **1.**
mel'an-col-y[F], } Morbidly gloomy; sad; dejected. **2.** Suggesting or promoting sadness. **3.** Afflicted with melancholia. **II.** *n.* **1.** Low spirits; despondency; depression. **2.** Melancholia. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black, + *cholē,* bile.] Syn.: (adjective) see SAD; (noun) see GRIEF.—**mel'an-chol'ic,** *a.* Of melancholy temperament or character.—**mel'an-chol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Me-lanch'thon, 1 mi-laṅk'ṫhən; 2 me-lăṅc'ṫhon, **Philip** (1497–1560). A German Lutheran reformer and scholar. **Me-lanc'thon‡.**

Mel"a-ne'si-a, 1 mel"ə-ni'shi-ə *or* -shə; 2 mĕl"a-nē'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* A chain of high volcanic islands 1,000 miles off the E. coast of Australia.—**Mel"a-ne'si-an,** *a.* & *n.*

mē"lange', } 1 mē"lāṅz', mel'ənj; 2 mę"lāṅzh', mel'anǧ, *n.* A
mel'ange, } mixture or medley; also, a literary miscellany. [F.]

mel'a-no-, } 1 mel'ə-no-, mel'ən-; 2 mĕl'a-no-, mĕl'an-.
mel'an-, } From Greek *melas* (*melan-*), black: combining forms.—**mel"a-no-chro'ic,** *a.* Brunette; having dark hair, skin, and eyes.—**mel'a-noid,** *a.* Looking black or having a dark appearance.

Mel'bourne, 1 mel'bərn; 2 mĕl'burn, *n.* A city, capital of Victoria, S. E. Australia; pop. 743,000.

Mel-chis'e-dec, 1 mel-kiz'i-dek; 2 mĕl-cĭs'e-dĕc, *n. Bib.* A priest; king of Salem. *Gen.* xiv, 18. **Mel-chiz'e-dek‡** (R.V.).

mel'der, 1 mel'dər; 2 mĕl'der, *n.* [Scot.] The quantity of grain ground at one time; a grist. [< ice. *meldr,* < *mala,* grind.]

Mel"e-a'ger, 1 mel'i-ē'jər; 2 mĕl"e-ā'ger, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Argonauts; his death was caused by his mother, Althæa, who, in a fit of anger, burned the brand on which an oracle had stated that his life depended.

mē"lée', 1 mē"lē'; 2 mę"lę', *n.* A general hand-to-hand fight; an affray. [F.]

mel'ic, 1 mel'ɪk; 2 mĕl'ic, *a.* Suitable for singing, or meant to be sung: said of poetry. [< Gr. *melikos,* < *melos,* song.]

mel'i-lot, 1 mel'ɪ-let; 2 mĕl'i-lŏt, *n.* Any one of several clover-like herbs; as, the common yellow *melilot,* or true sweet clover. [OF., < Gr. *melilōtos,* < *meli,* honey, + *lōtos,* lotus.]

mel'i-nite, 1 mel'ɪ-nait; 2 mĕl'i-nit, *n.* An explosive of great power yielded by combining guncotton with other substances. [< Gr. *mēlinos,* of a quince-yellow.]

me'lio-rate, 1 mīl'yo-rēt; 2 mēl'yo-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] To improve, as in condition; ameliorate. [< LL. *meliōratus,* pp., < L. *melior,* better.] Syn.: see AMEND.—**me"lio-ra'tion,** *n.*—**me'lio-ra-tiv**(e[s], *a.*

mell‡, 1 mel; 2 mĕl, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To mix; mingle; meddle. **2.** To fight; wrangle. [< OF. *meller, medler;* see MEDDLE.]

mel'lay§, *n.* Same as MELÉE. **mel'ley‡.**

mel'li-, mell-, 1 mel'i-, mel-; 2 mĕl'i-, mĕl-. From Latin *mel,* honey: combining forms.—**mel'lic,** *a.* Pertaining to honey.—**mel-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing or bearing honey. [+ L. *fero,* bear.] **mel-lif'ic‡.**—**mel"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The making of honey.—**mel-lif'lu-ence,** *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a smooth sweet flow.—**mel-lif'lu-ent-ly,** *adv.* **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly‡.**—**mel-lif'lu-ous,** *a.* Flowing like or as with honey; sweetly or smoothly flowing; dulcet. [+ L. *fluo,* flow.] **mel-lif'lu-ent‡.**—**mel-lif'lu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Mel'lon, 1 mel'ən; 2 mĕl'on, **Andrew W.** (1852–). An American banker; U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, 1921– .

mel'low, 1 mel'o; 2 mĕl'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or become mellow; ripen; soften. **2.** To make soft or friable, as soil. **II.** *a.* **1.** Soft by reason of ripeness. **2.** Of a rich or delicate quality. **3.** Companionable; jolly. **4.** Tipsy. **5.** Soft and friable, as soil. [< AS. *mearu* (*mearw-*), soft.] Syn.: see RIPE.—**mel'low-ness,** *n.*

me-lo'de-on, 1 mi-lō'di-ən; 2 me-lō'de-on, *n.* A small reed-organ or harmonium. [< Gr. *melōdia;* see MELODY.]

me-lod'ic, 1 mi-led'ɪk; 2 me-lŏd'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or containing melody; melodious. **me-lo'di-al‡.**—**me-lod'ics,** *n.* The department of musical science relating to the pitch of tones and the laws of melody.

me-lo'di-ous, *a.* Agreeable to the ear; producing melody; tuneful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mel'o-dra"ma, 1 mel'o-drā"mə; 2 mĕl'o-drä"ma, *n.* **1.** A drama with a romantic story or plot, and startling situations. **2.** A musical drama; an operetta. **3.** An opera. [< Gr.[F] *melos,* song, + *drama;* see DRAMA.]—**mel"o-dra-mat'ic,** *a.*—**mel"o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mel"o-dram'a-tist,** *n.* A producer of melodramas.

mel'o-dy, 1 mel'o-di; 2 mĕl'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An agreeable succession of sounds; a rhythmic succession of simple tones, commonly in the same key, constituting, in combination, a characteristic and pleasing whole. **2.** A tuneful poem or song arranged to music. **3.** *Mus.* The air; soprano. **4.** *Rhet.* A euphonic arrangement of the clauses or members of sentences. [< Gr.[F] *melos,* song, + *ōdē,* ODE.]

Syn.: harmony, music, unison. *Harmony* is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the pleasing correspondence of two or more notes sounded at once, *melody* the pleasing succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony; unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. When the pitch is the same, there may be *unison* between sounds of very different volume and quality, as a voice and a bell may sound in *unison.* Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison,* altho this is not literally exact; this usage arises from the fact that bass and tenor voices in attempting to sound the same note as the soprano and alto will in fact sound a note an octave below. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony.* A *symphony* (apart from its technical orchestral sense) is any pleasing consonance of musical sounds, vocal or instrumental, as of many accordant voices or instruments. Compare METER; SONG; TUNE.—Ant.: discord, dissonance.

—**mel'o-dist,** *n.* **1.** A composer or singer of melodies. **2.** A collection of melodies.—**mel'o-dize,** *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To render melodious. **II.** *i.* To make melody or melodies.

mel'on, 1 mel'ən; 2 mĕl'on, *n.* A trailing plant of the gourd family, or its fruit, as a muskmelon or watermelon. [F.]—**citron-melon,** *n.* A watermelon with a small hard-fleshed fruit. Its rind is used like a citron.

Me'los, 1 mī'les; 2 mē'lŏs, *n.* Same as MILO, 2.

Mel-pom'e-ne, 1 mel-pem'i-nī; 2 mĕl-pŏm'e-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The muse of tragedy.

Mel'rose, 1 mel'rōz; 2 mĕl'rōs, *n.* A village in S. E. Scotland; has ruined Cistercian abbey, founded 1136.

melt, 1 melt; 2 mĕlt, *v.* [MELT'ED[d] or MOLT'EN; MELT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve. **2.** To soften the feelings of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be changed to a liquid. **2.** To be softened. **3.** To be lost in something else; blend. **4.** To become weak. **5.** To be dissipated; disappear. [< AS. *meltan,* melt.]

Syn.: dissolve, fuse, liquefy, thaw.—Ant.: congeal, freeze, harden, indurate, solidify.—Prep.: melt *in* the fire; *by* or *with* heat; *at* a certain temperature.

—**melt'er,** *n.* **1.** One who melts. **2.** A melting-pot.

melt, *n.* **1.** Something melted. **2.** A single operation of fusing. **3.** The amount of a single fusing.

mel'ton, 1 mel'tən; 2 mĕl'ton, *n.* A heavy woolen cloth used for making overcoats. [< *Melton*-Mowbray, Eng.]

Me-lun', 1 mə-lun'; 2 me-lûn', *n.* A town in N. E. France, 17 m. S. S. E. of Paris; pop. 12,000.

Mem., *abbr.* Member, memorandum.

mem'ber, 1 mem'bər; 2 mĕm'ber, *n.* **1.** A limb or other functional organ of an animal body, as an arm or leg; hence, anything likened to such limb. **2.** A part or element of a whole. [< L.^{F} *membrum,* part, limb.]

Syn.: see PART; TERM.—**mem'bered,** *a.* Having members.—**mem'ber-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a member. **2.** The members of an organization, collectively.

mem'brane, 1 mem'brēn; 2 mĕm'brān, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A thin sheet-like structure serving as a cover, connection, or lining. **2.** A piece of parchment. [F., < L. *membrana,* < *membrum,* member.]—**mem'bra-nous, mem"bra-na'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like membrane.—**mem"bra-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing membranes.

me-men'to, 1 mi-men'to; 2 me-mĕn'to, *n.* Something to awaken memory; a reminder; souvenir. [< L. *memento,* 2d per. sing. imper. of *meminī,* remember.]

Mem'non, 1 mem'nen; 2 mĕm'nŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Tithonus and Eos; killed by Achilles. **2.** A statue at Thebes, Egypt, fabled to emit music at dawn.

mem'oir, 1 mem'wer; 2 mĕm'wŏr, *n.* **1.** An account of something deemed worthy of record, especially one addressed to a public institution or scientific society. **2.** *pl.* The reminiscences of a person, either general or relating to a particular period, published together. **3.** A biographic memorial. [< F. *mémoire,* < L. *memoria,* MEMORY.] Syn.: see HISTORY.

mem"o-ran'dum, 1 mem"o-ran'dum; 2 mĕm"o-răn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA or -DUMS^{2}, *pl.*] **1.** Something to be remembered; hence, a brief note of a thing or things to be remembered. **2.** *Law.* A brief written outline of the terms of a transaction. [L., a thing to be remembered.] Syn.: see RECORD.

me-mo'ri-al, 1 mi-mō'ri-əl; 2 me-mō'ri-al. **I.** *a.* Commemorating the memory of a deceased person or of any event. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something designed to keep in remembrance a person, event, etc. **2.** A summary or presentation of facts. **3.** *Law.* A memorandum filed for record. Syn.: see HISTORY; RECORD; TRACE. — **Memorial day,** same as DECORATION DAY.—**me-mo'ri-al-ist,** *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial.—**me-mo'ri-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* **1.** To present a memorial to. **2.** To commemorate.

me-mor'i-ter, *adv.* From memory. [L.]

mem'o-ry, 1 mem'o-ri; 2 mĕm'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{2}, *pl.*] **1.** The act, process, or faculty of representing in consciousness an act, experience, or impression, with recognition that it belongs to time past; remembrance; recollection. **2.** That which is remembered; a reminiscence. **3.** The period of time covered by the faculty of remembrance. **4.** The state of being remembered. **5.** That which reminds. [< L.^{OF} *memoria,* < *memor,* mindful.]

Syn.: recollection, remembrance, reminiscence, retrospect, retrospection. *Memory* is the faculty by which knowledge is retained or recalled; in a more general sense, *memory* is a retention of knowledge within the grasp of the mind, while *remembrance* is the having what is known consciously before the mind. *Remembrance* may be voluntary or involuntary; a thing is brought to *remembrance* or we call it to *remembrance;* the same is true of *memory. Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy *memory* of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Retrospection* is to *reminiscence* much what *recollection* is to *remembrance.*—Ant.: forgetfulness, oblivion, obliviousness, oversight, unconsciousness.

—**mem"o-ra-bil'i-a,** *n. pl.* Things worthy of record, or an account of them.—**mem'o-ra-bl**(E^{P}, *a.* Worthy to be remembered. — **mem'o-ra-bly,** *adv.* — **mem'o-rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] **1.** To commit to memory. **2.** To hold in remembrance. Syn.: see LEARN.

Mem'phis, 1 mem'fis; 2 mĕm'fĭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city (now ruined); former capital of Egypt. **2.** A city (pop. 162,350) in Tennessee; seat of Christian Brothers' College (R. C.), founded 1871.—**Mem'phi-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Memphis.

men, *n.* Plural of MAN.

men'ace, 1 men'is; 2 mĕn'ac. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [MEN'ACED^{t}; MEN'AC-ING.] **1.** To express a determination to inflict injury or loss upon; make threats. **2.** To become threatening. **II.** *n.* A threatening; threat. [F., < L. *minaciæ,* threats.]—Syn.: (verb) see THREATEN.—**men'ac-ing-ly,** *adv.*

mĕ"nage', 1 mĕ"näzh': 2 mę"näzh', *n.* **1.** The persons of a household, collectively. **2.** Household management. [F.]

me-nag'er-ie, 1 mi-naj'ər-i; 2 me-năg'er-e, *n.* A collection of wild animals kept for exhibition. [F.]

Men'ai Strait, 1 men'ai; 2 mĕn'ī. A channel between the island of Anglesey and N. W. Wales; spanned by a suspension and a tubular bridge. [m. to Gulf of Siam.

Me-nam', 1 mi-năm'; 2 me-năm', *n.* Chief river of Siam; 750

mend^{1}, 1 mend, 2 mĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to sound or serviceable condition; repair; patch up. **2.** To make right again, where there has been injury, loss, or wrong. **3.** To change for the better. **4.** Hence, to improve on. **II.** *i.* To grow or become better; improve. [For AMEND.] Syn.: see AMEND.—**mend'a-bl**(E^{R}, *a.*—**mend'er,** *n.*

mend, *n.* **1.** The condition or course of mending. **2.** A mended portion of a garment.

men-da'cious, 1 men-dē'shus; 2 mĕn-dā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Addicted to lying; falsifying. **2.** Characterized by deceit; false. [< L. *mendax* (*mendac-*), lying.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**men-dac'i-ty,** *n.* Lying; falsity.

Men'del, 1 men'del; 2 mĕn'dĕl. **Gregor Johann** (1822–1884). An Austrian botanist; abbot of Brünn; discoverer, by experiments on garden peas, of **Mendel's Law,** governing the inheritance of contrasting parental characters by offspring. —**Men-de'li-an,** *a.*—**Men'del-ism,** *n.* The theory of heredity as put forth by Mendel. **Men-de'li-an-ism‡.**

Men'dels-sohn-Bar-thol'dy, 1 men'del-sōn-bar-tōl'dī; 2 mĕn'dĕl-sŏn-bär-tōl'dy, **Felix** (1809–1847). A German composer; *Elijah; Songs without Words.*

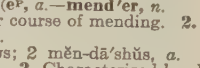
men'di-cant, 1 men'di-kant; 2 mĕn'di-cant. **I.** *a.* Reduced to beggary; begging. **II.** *n.* A beggar; especially, a begging friar. [< L. *mendican(t-)s,* ppr. of *mendico,* beg.]—**men'di-can-cy, men-dic'i-ty,** *n.*

Men"do-ci'no, 1 men"do-si'no; 2 mĕn"do-cī'no, *n.* A cape on the Pacific coast of California; its most westerly point.

Men"e-la'us, 1 men"i-lē'us; 2 mĕn"e-lā'ŭs, *n.* In the Iliad, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; a Greek leader at the siege of Troy.

Men'e-lik II., 1 men'i-lik; 2 mĕn'e-lik (1844–1913). The emperor of Abyssinia from 1889. **Men'i-lek‡.**

men-ha'den, 1 men-hē'dn; 2 mĕn-hā'dn, *n.* A shad-like fish, of the N. E. coast of the United States. [Am. Ind.]



Menhaden. 1/25

me'ni-al, 1 mī'ni-əl; 2 mē'ni-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to servants. **2.** Servile. **II.** *n.* One doing servile work: generally in contempt. [OF., ult. < L. *mansio(n-),* MANSION.] Syn.: see BASE.—**me'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

me-nin'ges, 1 mi-nin'jīz; 2 me-nin'gēs, *n. pl.* [ME'NINX, *sing.*] The membranes (the dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid) enveloping the brain and spinal cord. [< Gr. *mēninx* (*mēning-*), membrane.]—**me-nin'ge-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the meninges.

men"in-gi'tis, 1 men"in-jai'tis *or* -ji'tis; 2 mĕn"in-gī'tis *or* -gī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the enveloping membranes of an organ, especially those of the brain. [L.]

me-nis'cus, 1 mi-nis'kus; 2 me-nis'cŭs, *n.* [-CI or -CUSES, *pl.*] **1.** Any crescent-shaped body. **2.** A lens convex on one side and concave on the other. **3.** *Anat.* A disk-like body found in some joints. [L., < Gr. *mēniskos,* dim. of *mēnē,* moon.]

men'o-pause, 1 men'o-pōz; 2 mĕn'o-pas, *n.* Final cessation of the menses; change of life. [< Gr. *mēn,* month, + *pauō,* cause to cease.] [< L. *mensa,* table.]

men'sal^{1}§, 1 men'səl; 2 mĕn'sal, *a.* Belonging to the table.

men'sal^{2}§, *a.* Monthly. [< L. *mensis,* month.]

men'ses, 1 men'siz; 2 mĕn'sēs, *n. pl.* A periodical flow from the uterus of any female mammal: occurring with women about once in every lunar month; the menstrual flow. [L., pl. of *mensis,* month.]

Men"shi-vi-ki', 1 men"shi-vi-ki'; 2 mĕn"shi-vi-kī', *n. pl.* [Rus.] The Russian Social Democrats of moderate views. [Rus. the smaller; hence, the minority.]

men'stru-al^{1}, 1 men'stru-əl; 2 mĕn'stru-al, *a.* **1.** Continuing a month; occurring monthly. **2.** Pertaining to the menses.—**men'stru-ate,** *vi.* [-AT"ED^{2}; -AT"ING.] To discharge the menses.—**men"stru-a'tion,** *n.*—**men'stru-ous,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or having the menses. **2.** *Bot.* Lasting a month.

men'stru-al^{2}, 1 men'stru-əl; 2 mĕn'stru-al, *a.* Pertaining to a menstruum.

men'stru-um, 1 men'stru-um; 2 mĕn'stru-ŭm, *n.* [-STRU-A or -UMS^{2}, *pl.*] The medium in which a substance is dissolved; a solvent. [LL., < L. *mensis,* month.]

men'su-ral, 1 men'shu-rəl; 2 mĕn'shu-ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to measure. **2.** Relating to the earliest form of music characterized by indicated rhythm and measure, with notes and rests. [< L. *mensura,* MEASURE.]

men"su-ra'tion, 1 men"shu-rē'shən; 2 mĕn"shu-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of measuring. **2.** The branch of mathematical science that has to do with measurement, as of lines, surfaces, or volume. **3.** The result of measuring; measure. [< LL. *mensuratus,* pp., < *mensura,* MEASURE.]—**men'su-ra-bl**(E^{P}, *a.* That can be measured.—**men"su-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

-ment, *suffix.* A termination used to form from verbs nouns

denoting result, condition, action, or agency; as, achievement, atonement, document, etc. [< L. *-mentum.*]

men'tal[1], 1 men'təl; 2 mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the mind. **2.** Effected by or due to the mind, especially without the aid of written symbols. [F., < L. *men(t-)s*, mind.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**men-tal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The sum of the mental faculties or powers; mental activity. **2.** Cast or habit of mind.

men'tal[2], *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the chin; as, the *mental* point. [< L. *mentum*, chin.]—**men'tal**, *n.* A plate or scale of the chin, as in snakes.

Men'tha, 1 men'thə; 2 mĕn'tha, *n. Bot.* A genus of odorous perennial herbs of the mint family, with opposite leaves and small flowers, including the peppermint, the spearmint, etc. [< L. *mentha*, MINT[2].]

men'thol, 1 men'thōl *or* -thel; 2 mĕn'thōl *or* -thŏl, *n.* A white, waxy, crystalline compound having the odor of oil of peppermint: used locally as a remedy for neuralgia and similar ailments. [< L. *mentha*, MINT[2], + -OL.]

men'tion, 1 men'shən; 2 mĕn'shon. **I.** *vt.* To refer to or name without description. **II.** *n.* The act of mentioning; allusion; notice. [F., < L. *mentio(n-)*, < *memini*, remember.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; INFORM.—**men'tion-a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* That may be or is fit to be mentioned.

men'tor, 1 men'tər; 2 mĕn'tor, *n.* A wise and faithful teacher, guide, and friend; an elderly monitor or adviser. [< Gr. *Mentōr*, tutor of Telemachus.]—**men-to'ri-al**, *a.*

men'u, 1 men'yu *or* (*F.*) mə-nü'; 2 mĕn'yu *or* (*F.*) me-nü', *n.* A bill of fare or the dishes included in it. [F.]

men'zie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MEINY.

Meph"is-toph'e-les, 1 mef"ɪs-tef'ɪ-liz; 2 mĕf"is-tŏf'e-lēz, *n.* A spirit who plays the part of tempter in Goethe's *Faust*; a fallen archangel of legend.—**Meph"is-to-phe'li-an**, *a.*

me-phit'ic, 1 mɪ-fit'ɪk; 2 me-fit'ic, *a.* Poisonous; pestilential; foul; noxious; often figuratively with moral application. [< L. *mephiticus*, < L. *mephitis*, pestilential exhalation.] **me-phit'i-cal**‡.

me-phi'tis, 1 mɪ-faɪ'tɪs *or* -fī'tɪs; 2 me-fī'tis *or* -fī'tis, *n.* A noxious exhalation caused by the decomposition of organic remains; any pestilential or deadly gas, as from a cave, mine, or the like. [L.] **me-phi'tism**‡.

mer., *abbr.* Meridian, meridional.—**merc.**, *abbr.* Mercurial, mercury.

mer'can-tile, } 1 mūr'kən-tīl *or* -tail; 2 mĕr'căn-tīl *or* -tīl,
mer'can-til[3], } *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of merchants; commercial. [< L. *mercan(t-)s*; see MERCHANT.]

mer"ca-tan'te†, *n.* A merchant. [It.]

mer'ce-na-ry, 1 mūr'sɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 mĕr'çe-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Influenced by desire for gain or reward. **2.** Serving for pay or profit. **3.** Pertaining to or resulting from sordidness. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A person working or serving only or chiefly for pay; a hired soldier in foreign service. [< L. *mercenarius*, < *merces*, reward, hire.] Syn.: (adjective) see VENAL; (noun) see AUXILIARY.—**mer'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**mer'ce-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

mer'cer, 1 mūr'sər; 2 mĕr'çer, *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a dealer in small wares; now, a dealer in cloth or silks. [< F. *mercier*, < L. *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise.]—**mer'cer-y**, *n.* A mercer's wares or place of business.

mer'cer-ize, 1 mūr'sər-aɪz; 2 mĕr'çer-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To treat cotton fabrics, as with caustic soda or potash, so as to increase their color-absorbing qualities and impart to them a silky gloss. [< John *Mercer*, inventor of the process.] —**mer"cer-i-za'tion**, *n.*

mer'chant, 1 mūr'chənt; 2 mĕr'chant, *n.* **1.** A person who buys and sells commodities as a business or profit; a trader. **2.** A shopkeeper; storekeeper. [< L.[F] *mercan(t-)s*, buyer, ppr. of *mercor*, trade.]—**mer'chan-dise**, *n.* **1.** Goods traded in by merchants. 2‖. Mercantile dealings; hence, profit.—**mer'chant-a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* That can be bought or sold.—**mer'chant-man**, *n. Naut.* A trading vessel.

Mer'ci-a, 1 mūr'shɪ-ə *or* -sɪ-ə; 2 mĕr'shi-a *or* -çi-a, *n.* An ancient Anglian kingdom of central England, later annexed to Wessex.—**Mer'ci-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Mer'ci-er, 1 mār"syē'; 2 mĕr"çye', **Desiré Joseph** (1851–). Belgian Cardinal; courageous defender of the Belgian people during the German violation of Belgium (1914–18).

mer'ci-ful, 1 mūr'sɪ-ful; 2 mĕr'çi-ful, *a.* **1.** Full of mercy; compassionate. **2.** Characterized by or indicating mercy.

Syn.: benignant, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, humane, pitiful, pitying, tender, tender-hearted. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. See CHARITABLE; GOOD; HUMANE; PROPITIOUS. —**mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

mer'cu-ry, 1 mūr'kiu-rɪ; 2 mĕr'cū-ry, *n.* **1.** A silver-white metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperatures: quicksilver. See ELEMENT. **2.** The quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, as indicating temperature, etc. **3.** [M-] The planet of our system nearest the sun. **4.** *Rom. Myth.* [M-] The herald and messenger of the gods; god of commerce; patron of heralds, messengers, merchants, and thieves. See HERMES. **5.** A messenger.—**mer-cu'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the god Mercury; hence, lively; volatile. **2.** Of or relating to quicksilver. —**mer-cu'ri-al-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To treat with a medicine containing mercury. **2.** *Phot.* To treat with mercury in developing. **3.** To be sprightly or fickle.—**mer-cu'ric**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its highest valence.—**mer'cu-rous**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its lowest valence.

mer'cy, 1 mūr'sɪ; 2 mĕr'çy, *n.* [MER'CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of treating an offender with less severity than he deserves; also, forbearance to injure others when one has power to do so. **2.** The act of relieving suffering, or the disposition to relieve it; compassion. **3.** A providential blessing. **4.** Unrestricted power or disposal, as to punish or spare; full control. [< F. *merci*, < L. *merces*, reward, LL. pity.]

Syn.: benevolence, benignity, blessing, clemency, compassion, favor, forbearance, forgiveness, gentleness, grace, kindness, lenience, leniency, lenity, mildness, pardon, pity, tenderness. *Mercy* is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of *kindness* or *favor* beyond what one may rightly claim. *Clemency* is a colder word than *mercy*, and without its religious associations, signifying *mildness* and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal or military, rather than moral, sanction; it often denotes a habitual *mildness* of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is matter rather of good nature or policy than of principle. *Leniency* or *lenity* denotes an easy-going avoidance of severity; these words are more general and less magisterial than *clemency;* we should speak of the *leniency* of a parent, the *clemency* of a conqueror. *Grace* is *favor*, *kindness*, or *blessing* shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness*, *mercy*, and *pardon* are exercised toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended; *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have *mercy*. See LENITY; PITY.—Ant.: cruelty, hardness, harshness, implacability, justice, penalty, punishment, revenge, rigor, severity, sternness, vengeance.—Prep.: the mercy *of* God *to* or *toward* sinners; have mercy *on* or *upon* one.—**mer'ci-less**, *a.* Having or showing no mercy. Syn.: see BARBAROUS; IMPLACABLE.—**mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.*—**mer'ci-less-ness**, *n.* —**mer'cy-seat"**, *n.* **1.** The place where mercy is dispensed. **2.** The golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest, and upon which was sprinkled the blood of the yearly atonement.

mere, 1 mīr; 2 mēr, *a.* Such (as is mentioned) and no more; nothing but. [< L. *merus*, unmixed, bare.] Syn.: see PURE.—**mere'ly**, *adv.* Without including anything else; only; solely. Syn.: see BUT.

mere[1], *n.* **1.** A pond; pool. **2.** [Scot.] The sea. [< AS. *mere.*]

mere[2], *n.* [Eng.] A boundary-line. [< AS. *gemǽra*, boundary.]—**mere'stead**, *n.* A farm.—**mere'stone**, *n.* A stone used as a boundary; a boundary-stone.

Mer'e-dith, 1 mer'ɪ-dɪth; 2 mĕr'e-dith, **George** (1828–1909). An English novelist, poet, and essayist.

mer"e-tri'cious, 1 mer"ɪ-trɪsh'us; 2 mĕr"e-trĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Deceitfully or artificially attractive; vulgar; tawdry. **2.** Pertaining to a harlot; wanton. [< L. *meretricius*, < *mereo*, gain.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

mer-gan'ser, 1 mər-gan'sər; 2 mer-ğăn'ser, *n.* A duck-like water-bird with tooth-like processes along the upper edge of the bill. [< L. *mergus*, merganser, + *anser*, goose.]

merge, 1 mūrj; 2 mĕrg, *vt.* & *vi.* [MERGED; MERG'ING.] To sink the identity or individuality of; be absorbed into something else. [< L. *mergo*, dip.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**merg'er**, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The extinguishment of a lesser estate, right, or liability in a greater one. **2.** One who merges. **3.** A commercial combination of a number of interests or companies in one.

Me'ri-da, 1 mē'rɪ-thə; 2 mē'rĭ-thä. A city in S. E. Mexico; [pop. 62,000.

me-rid'i-an, 1 mɪ-rid'ɪ-ən; 2 me-rĭd'ĭ-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or passing the highest point attained by the sun in its daily course; noonday. **2.** Pertaining to the highest or culminating point. **3.** Pertaining to a geographical meridian. **II.** *n.* **1.** Noonday; hence, the highest or culminating point of anything; the zenith. **2.** *Astron.* (1) The vertical plane (at any place) that contains or is parallel to the earth's axis and so passes through the celestial pole. **plane of the meridian**‡. (2) The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere. **celestial meridian**‡. **3.** *Geog.* The

line in which the plane defined above intersects the earth's surface; a north-and-south line passing through the poles. **terrestrial meridian‡.** **4.** *Geom.* A line on a surface of revolution in the same plane as its axis. [< L. *meridianus*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day.]—**me-rid'i-o-nal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the meridian. **2.** Relating to southern climates or people. **3.** Approximating a direction north and south.—**me-rid"i-o-nal'i-ty,** *n.*

me-ringue', 1 mə-raŋ'; 2 me-răng', *n.* The beaten white of eggs sweetened and used to garnish pastry; also, pastry so garnished. [F., < *Mehringen*, in Germany.]

me-ri'no, 1 mi-rī'no; 2 me-rī'no. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to merino sheep or their wool. **2.** Made of merino wool. **II.** *n.* [-NOS, *pl.*] **1.** A superior breed of sheep, originating in Spain, and having very fine, closely set, silky wool. See SHEEP. **merino sheep‡.** **2.** A fabric made of this wool or resembling one so made; also, a kind of knitted goods used for underwear. [Sp., moving from pasture to pasture, < *merino*, shepherd.]

mer'it, 1 mer'ıt; 2 mĕr'it. **I**[1]. *vt.* To earn a right to, either as a reward or as a punishment. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state or fact of deserving or meriting, either in a favorable or unfavorable sense; desert; as used absolutely, the state or fact of deserving well. **2.** That which deserves consideration, reward, or esteem. **3.** Ground or basis of consideration or judgment. **4.** Reward or recompense deserved or received, as in a school. [< L. *meritum*, < *mereo*, deserve.] Syn.: see WORTH.—**mer"i-to'ri-ous,** *a.* Deserving of reward; praiseworthy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

merk[1], 1 mûrk; 2 mĕrk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MARK[2], 3. **merke‡.**

merk[2]**†,** *n.* A mark; character. **merke†.**

merle, 1 mûrl; 2 mĕrl, *n.* The European blackbird. [F., < L. *merula*, blackbird.]

mer'lin, 1 mûr'lın; 2 mĕr'lin, *n.* A falcon of Europe, America, and N. Asia, colored mostly bluish-gray above and whitish-brown below. [< OF. *esmerillon*, < LL. *smerillus*, apparently < L. *merula*, blackbird.]

American Merlin. 1/13

Mer'lin, *n.* In Arthurian and medieval romances, a Welsh magician.

mer'lon, 1 mûr'lən; 2 mĕr'lon, *n.* The solid part of an embattlement, between the embrasures. [F., < L. *murus*, wall.]

mer'maid, 1 mûr'mēd; 2 mĕr'mād, *n.* A fabled marine creature having the head and body of a lovely woman to the waist, and ending in the tail of a fish. [< MERE[1], *n.*, + MAID.] **mer'maid"en‡.—mer'man,** *n.* A fabled marine creature, half man, half fish.

mer'o-, mer-, 1 mer'o-, mer-; 2 mĕr'o, -mĕr-. From Greek *meros*, part: combining forms.—**mer'o-blast,** *n.* A meroblastic ovum.—**mer"o-blas'tic,** *a.* Undergoing segmentation only in the germinal disk, as the eggs of birds. [+ Gr. *blastos*, germ.]—**mer"og-nos'tic,** *n.* One who claims to know in part: distinguished from *agnostic* and *agnostic.*—**mer"og-nos'ti-cism,** *n.*

-merous, *suffix. Bot.* Parted; having a specified number of parts: as, *bimerous*, etc. (often written 2-*merous*, etc.). [< Gr. *-merēs*, < *meros*, part, < *meiromai*, divide.]

Mer"o-vin'gi-an, 1 mer"o-vin'ji-ən; 2 mĕr"o-vin'gi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or the dynasty of the Merovingians, a Frankish tribe, who under Clovis founded the first French dynasty in A. D. 486. **Mer"o-win'gi-an‡.** [< OHG. *Merwig.*]—**Mer"o-vin'gi-an,** *n.*

Mer'ri-mac, 1 mer'ı-mak; 2 mĕr'i-măc, *n.* **1.** A Confederate ironclad which engaged indecisively the Federal "Monitor" in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. **2.** A river in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; length, 110 m.

mer'ry, 1 mer'ı; 2 mĕr'y, *a.* [MER'RI-ER; MER'RI-EST.] **1.** Inclined to mirth and laughter; full of fun; jovial; mirthful. **2.** Exhilarating; enlivening. [< AS. *merige*, pleasant.]

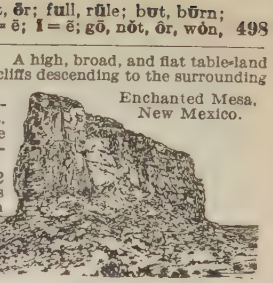
Syn.: blithe, blithesome, facetious, frolicsome, gay, glad, gladsome, gleeful, hilarious, jocose, jocund, jolly, jovial, joyous, light-hearted, lively, mirthful, sportive. See CHEERFUL; HAPPY; JOCOSE; VIVACIOUS; WANTON.—Ant.: see synonyms for SAD.

—**mer'ri-ly,** *adv.*—**mer'ri-ment,** *n.* The act of making merry; mirth. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER; SPORT.—**mer'ry-an"drew,** *n.* A clown or buffoon.—**m.-go-round,** *n.* A revolving ring of hobby-horses or of boat-like vehicles on which people ride for amusement.—**mer'ry-make",** *vi.*—**mer'ry-mak"er,** *n.*—**mer'ry-mak"ing,** *n.* A merry social entertainment; frolic. Syn.: see FROLIC; REVEL; SPORT.—**mer'ry-thought",** *n.* The wishbone of a fowl's breast.

mer-veille'†, *v.* & *n.* Same as MARVEL. **mervaylle‡.**

mes-, 1 mes-; 2 mĕs-. From Greek *mesos*, middle: a combining form.

me'sa, 1 mē'sə; 2 mę'sa, *n.* A high, broad, and flat table-land usually with precipitous cliffs descending to the surrounding plain. [Sp.]



Enchanted Mesa, New Mexico.

mé"sal"li"ance', 1 mē"zə"lī"ŭns'; 2 mę"şă"lī"ăńç', *n.* [F.] A marriage with one of inferior position; misalliance.

mes-cal', 1 mes-kal'; 2 mĕs-căl', *n.* A spineless cactus of the southwestern United States or a drink made from its juice. [< Mex. *maxcalli.*]

mes"dames', 1 mē"dam'; 2 mę"dăm', *n.* Plural of MADAM. [F.] — **mes"de-moi-selles',** *n.* Plural of MADEMOISELLE.

me-seems', 1 mi-sīmz'; 2 me-sēms', *v. impers.* [Poet.] It seems to me. See METHINKS.

me'sel†, *n.* A leper.

mes"en-ceph'a-lon, *n. Anat.* The midbrain. [< MES- + ENCEPHALON.]—**mes-en"ce-phal'ic,** *a.*—**mes"en-ter'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a mesentery. **mes"en-te'ri-al‡.**—**mes'en-ter-y,** *n. Anat.* A fold of the peritoneum that invests an intestine and connects it with the abdominal wall; especially, the fold investing the small intestine. [+ Gr. *enteron*, intestine.] **mes"en-te'ri-um‡.**

mesh, 1 mesh; 2 mĕsh. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To net; make into a mesh or network. **2.** To entangle; to become engaged, as gear-teeth. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the open spaces between the cords of a net or the wires of a sieve; in the plural, such cords or wires collectively. **2.** Anything that entangles or involves; a trap. **3.** *Mech.* The engagement or meshing of gear-teeth. [< AS. *max*, mesh.]—**mesh'y,** *a.* Forming or formed like a network.

Me'shach, 1 mī'shak; 2 mē'shăc, *n. Bib.* A Hebrew captive in Babylon, 607 B. C. *Dan.* iii. See SHADRACH.

mes'i-al, 1 mes'ı-əl *or* mī'zı-əl; 2 mĕs'i-al *or* mē'şi-al, *a.* Situated in or directed toward the middle; median. [< Gr. *mesos*, middle.] **mes'i-an‡.—mesial plane,** the meson or median plane of the body.—**mes'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

mes'mer-ism, 1 mez'mər-izm; 2 mĕş'mer-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The theory, as exemplified by Franz Mesmer (1733–1815), that one person can produce in another an abnormal condition resembling sleep, during which the mind of the subject remains passively subject to the will of the operator: now identified with hypnotism. **2.** Personal magnetism.—**mes-mer'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling mesmerism. **mes-mer'i-cal‡.**—**mes-mer'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mes'mer-ist,** *n.* **1.** A professional mesmerizer. **2.** A believer in mesmerism.—**mes'mer-ize, -ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To control or influence by mesmerism; hypnotize; figuratively, to fascinate.—**mes"mer-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**mes'mer-iz"**[or **-is"**]**er,** *n.* One who mesmerizes.

mesne, 1 mīn; 2 mēn, *a. Law.* Being between two periods or extremes, [OF., < L. *medianus*; see MEAN[2], *a.*]

mes'o-, mes-, 1 mes'o-, mes-; 2 mĕs'o-, mĕs-. From Greek *mesos*, middle: a combining form.—**mes'o-blast,** *n.* The middle germinal layer of the embryo. [+ Gr. *blastos*, germ.]—**mes'o-carp,** *n. Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp. [+ Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**mes'o-derm,** *n.* **1.** The middle germ-layer of the embryo, from which are developed the muscular, vascular, and osseous systems. **2.** *Bot.* The middle layer of the wall of a moss and capsule. [+ Gr. *derma*, skin.]—**mes"o-der'mal,** *a.*—**mes"o-der'mic,** *a.*

mes'on, 1 mes'en; 2 mĕs'ŏn, *n.* **1.** The plane that divides the body longitudinally into two symmetrical halves; the median or mesial plane. **2.** *Mus.* A tetrachord: a loose use. [< Gr *meson*, neut. of *mesos*, middle.]

mes'o-plast, 1 mes'o-plast; 2 mĕs'o-plăst, *n.* A cell-nucleus. [< MESO- + Gr. *plastos*, formed.]—**mes"o-plas'tic,** *a.*

Mes"o-po-ta'mi-a, 1 mes"o-po-tē'mi-ə; 2 mĕs"o-po-tā'mi-a, *n.* **1.** The country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. **2.** A division of Turkey in Asia; 143,250 sq. m.; pop. 2,849,280.—**Mes"o-po-ta'mi-an,** *a.*

mes"o-tho-rac'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesothorax.—**mes"o-tho'rax,** *n. Entom.* The middle one of the three segments of the thorax, bearing the anterior wings and the middle legs.

Mes"o-zo'ic, 1 mes"o-zō'ık; 2 mĕs"o-zō'ic, *n. Geol.* The era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic.—**Mes"o-zo'ic,** *a.*

mes-qui'te, 1 mes-kī'tə; 2 mĕs-kī'te, *n.* Either of two shrubs or small trees of the bean family of the southwestern United States. [< Sp. *mezquite*, < Mex. Ind.] **mes-quit'‡.**

mess[1]**†,** 1 mes; 2 mĕs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide meals for. **2.** To make into messes. **II.** *i.* To eat regularly in company; belong to a mess.

mess[2]**†,** *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix up together in a disorderly way. **2.** To make dirty; befoul. **3.** To throw into hopeless confusion. **II.** *i.* To make a mess or mixture.

mess[1], *n.* **1.** A quantity of food sufficient for a particular

occasion. **2.** A number of persons who habitually take their meals together, as on board ship. **3.** The sum or total of a haul of fish. [< OF. *mes*, dish.]—**mess's kit"**, *n.* The cooking-utensils of a camp-equipage, sometimes with the chest containing them.—**mess'mate"**, *n.* An associate at a mess, especially on board ship.

mess[2], *n.* **1.** A state of disorder; especially, a condition of unclean confusion. **2.** A confusing and embarrassing situation. [Var. of MASH, *n.*]—**mess'y**, *a.*—**mess'i-ness**, *n.*

mes'sage, 1 mes'ıj; 2 mĕs'ag, *n.* **1.** A communication, as of information, sent in any way. **2.** A formal communication from a chief executive to a legislative body. [F., < L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]

mes'san, 1 mes'ən; 2 mĕs'an, *a.* [Scot.] Same as MESSIN.

mes'sen-ger, 1 mes'en-jər; 2 mĕs'ĕn-ġer, *n.* **1.** One sent with a message or on an errand of any kind. **2.** A forerunner; herald. **mes'sa-ger‡.**

Mes-si'ah, 1 me-sci'ə; 2 mē-sī'a, *n.* The Anointed One; the Christ. [< Heb.[Gr] *Māshīach*, anointed.] **Mes-si'as‡.**—**Mes-si'ah-ship**, *n.*—**Mes"si-an'ic**, *a.*

mes'sieurs, 1 mes'yərz *or* (*F.*) mē"syū'; 2 mĕs'yerȝ *or* (*F.*) mē"syū', *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen: in English in the contracted form *Messrs.* (1 mes'rz; 2 mĕs'rȝ), as plural of *Mr.* [F.] [dog. [< OF. *mastin*, MASTIFF.]

mes'sin. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Currish. **II.** *n.* A common or mongrel

Mes-si'na, 1 me-sī'nə; 2 mē-sī'na, *n.* **1.** A province in Sicily; 1,254 sq. m.; pop. 537,348. **2.** Its capital, a commercial city; pop. 150,000; devastated by an earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.—**Strait of Messina**, a strait between Italy and Sicily; 20 m. long by 2½ to 12 m. wide.

Mes"sines', 1 me"sīn'; 2 mē"sīn', *n.* Village in W. Belgium where the British defeated the Germans and blew up **Messines Ridge**, June, 1917.

Messrs., *abbr.* [F.] *Messieurs* (gentlemen).

mes'suage, 1 mes'wij; 2 mĕs'wag, *n. Law.* A dwelling-house with its belongings, outhouses, etc. [< OF. *mesuage*, < L. *mansio(n-)*, MANSION.]

mes-tee', 1 mes-tī'; 2 mēs-tē', *n.* [W. Ind.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [Contr. of MESTIZO.]

mes-ti'zo, *n.* Any one of mixed blood; in Mexico and the western United States, a person of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. [Sp., < L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, mix.]

mes-te'so‡; mes-ti'no‡.

met, *imp. & pp.* of MEET, *v.*

met-, **meta-**, **meth-**, *prefix.* Used (1) in words of Greek origin to mean "between, with, after, over, reversely"; (2) (*Chem.*) to denote resemblance, etc. [< L. *meta-*, < Gr. *meta-*, < *meta*, between, after, reversely.] [Metropolitan.

met., metaph., *abbr.* Metaphor.—**Met., Metrop.**, *abbr.*

me-tab'o-lism, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The act or process by which on the one hand the dead food is built up into living matter, and by which on the other the living matter is broken down into simpler products within a cell or organism. **2.** *Entom.* Metamorphosis. **3.** *Poet.* A change from one meter to another. [< Gr. *metabolos*, changeable, < *meta*, beyond, + *ballō*, throw.] **me-tab'o-ly‡.**—**met"a-bol'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or exhibiting metabolism. **2.** Pertaining to change or transformation in a disease.

met"a-car'pal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. **II.** *n.* One of the bones of the metacarpus. [< META- + Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]—**met"a-car'pus**, *n.* The part of the fore or thoracic limb between the carpus or wrist and the phalanges or bones of the finger. It consists in man of five bones. [+ Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]—**met"a-cen'ter, met"a-cen'tre**, *n. Hydrostatics.* That point in a floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium through which the resultant upward pressure of the fluid always passes. [+ Gr. *kentron*, center.] **center of cavity‡.**—**met"a-cen'tric**, *a.*—**me-tach'ro-nism**, *n.* A chronological error consisting in assigning too late a date to an event. [+ Gr. *chronos*, time.]—**met"a-chro'sis**, *n.* The power of changing color at will, as in certain lizards. [+ Gr. *chrōsis*, coloring, < *chroa*, color.]—**met"a-gen'e-sis**, *n. Biol.* **1.** A kind of alternation of generations in which a series of generations of unlike forms come between the egg and the parent type. **2.** Development of an embryo into an organism unlike the parent, as in alternation of generations. [+ GENESIS.]—**met"a-ge-net'ic**, *a.*—**me-tag'na-thous**, *a.* Having the points of the mandibles crossing each other, as in the crossbill. [+ Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]—**met"ag-nos'tic.** **I.** *a.* Beyond the knowledge, whether of the sense or the understanding, of man as at present constituted; metaphysical. **II.** *n.* [Recent.] One who holds that there is a Supreme Being, but that he transcends knowledge. [+ GNOSTIC.]—**met"ag-nos'ti-cism**, *n.* [Recent.] *Philos.* The doctrine that there is a positive knowledge of the Absolute attained, not by the logical reason, but by a higher religious consciousness.—**met"ag-nos'tics**, *n.* Metaphysics, as going beyond ordinary knowledge; philosophy.

met'al, 1 met'əl; 2 mĕt'al, *n.* **1.** An elementary substance, usually hard, heavy, lustrous, malleable, tenacious, and a good conductor; as iron, gold, tin, etc. **2.** Something composed of one or more of the metallic elements, or supposed to resemble them. **3.** The constituent material of anything; essential quality. [< L.[OF] *metallum*, < Gr. *metallon*, metal.]—**me-tal'lic**, *a.* **1.** Being, containing, or having characteristics of a metal. **2.** Pertaining to a metal.—**met"al-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding metal.—**me-tal'li-form**, *a.* Of the form or nature of metals.—**met'al-lin**(es, *a.* Relating to, having the properties of, or resembling metal.—**met'al-list**, *n.* **1.** One who works in or has special knowledge of metals. **2.** An advocate of metallic money as against a paper currency. **met'al-ist‡.**—**met'al-lize**, *vt.* To turn into a metal. **met'al-lise‡.**—**met'al-lur"gy**, *n.* The art of economically extracting metals from ores, as by smelting and alloying.—**met"al-lur'gic, met"al-lur'gi-cal**, *a.*—**met'al-lur"gist**, *n.*

metal., metall., *abbr.* Metallurgy.

me-tal'lo-, met'al-, 1 mı-tal'o-, met'əl-; 2 me-tăl'o-, mĕt'al-. From Greek *metallon*, metal: combining forms.—**met"al-log'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of metallic substances; also, a treatise on metals. **2.** *Print.* A process for utilizing metal plates in a manner similar to lithographic stones. **3.** A process of imitating the grain of wood on metals.—**met'al-loid.** **I.** *a. Chem.* **1.** Resembling a metal. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a metalloid. **met"al-loi'dal‡.** **II.** *n. Chem.* One of those non-metallic elements that resemble the metals in some of their properties, as arsenic and antimony.

met'a-mer, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A metameric compound. **2.** *Bot.* A plant-part. [< META- + Gr. *meros*, part.] **phy'to-mer‡.**—**me-tam'er-al, me-tam'er-ous**, *a.*—**met'a-mere**, *n. Zool.* One of the series of segments that form the body of a vertebrate or articulate animal, as a worm. [+ Gr. *meros*, part.] **me-tam'e-ron‡.**—**met"a-mer'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Having the property of or possessing metamerism. **2.** *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or being a metamere.—**met"a-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**met'a-mer-ism**, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A variety of isomerism in which the compounds have not only the same percentage of composition, but also the same molecular weight. **2.** *Zool.* Disposition in metameres; the state of being a metamere. **met'a-mer"y‡.**

met"a-mor'pho-sis, 1 met"ə-mōr'fo-sis; 2 mĕt"a-môr-
met"a-mor'fo-sis[E], fo-sis, *n.* [-SES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A passing from one form or shape into another; especially, the series of marked external changes through which an individual passes, as the larva, pupa, and imago of an insect. **2.** Chemical decomposition. **3.** *Bot.* The change or modification of one organ into another, as stamens into petals. **met'a-mor"phy‡.** **4.** *Pathol.* A morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form. [L., < Gr. *metamorphōsis*, < *meta*, over, + *morphē*, form.]—**met"a-mor'phic**, *a.* **1.** Producing metamorphism. **2.** Pertaining to or exhibiting metamorphism.—**met"a-mor'phism**, *n.* **1.** The changes taking place in rocks and due to heat, moisture, pressure, etc. **2.** Any metamorphosis.—**met"a-mor'phose**, *vt.* [-PHOSED; -PHOS-ING.] To change the form of; transmute. **met"a-mor'phize‡.** Syn.: see CHANGE.

met'a-phor, 1 met'ə-fər; 2 mĕt'a-for, *n.* A figure of speech in which one object is likened to another by speaking of it as if it were that other: distinguished from *simile* by not employing any word of comparison, such as 'like' or 'as.' [< Gr. *metaphora*, < *meta*, over, + *pherō*, bear.] Syn.: see ALLEGORY; SIMILE.—**met"a-phor'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to or abounding in metaphor; figurative. **met"a-phor'ic‡.**—**met"a-phor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

met'a-phrase. **I.** *vt.* [-PHRASED; -PHRAS"ING.] To translate word for word. **II.** *n.* **1.** A literal translation. **2.** A phrase in response; retort. **3.** A school exercise consisting in the rendering of a piece of poetry into prose or of prose into verse. [< META- + Gr. *phrazō*, speak.] **me-taph'ra-sis‡.**—**met'a-phrast**, *n.* One who translates word for word.—**met"a-phras'tic**, *a.* Rendering or rendered literally. **met"a-phras'ti-cal‡.**

met"a-phys'ics, 1 met"ə-fiz'ıks; 2 mĕt"a-fȳz'ics, *n.* **1.**
met"a-fys'ics[E], The systematic study or science of the first principles of being and of knowledge; ontology. **2.** Speculative philosophy in the wide sense. **3.** The principles of philosophy as applied to the methods of any particular science. **4.** Mental science in general; psychology. **5.** In popular use, abstruse and bewildering discussion. [< Gr.[E] *meta ta physika*, description of those of Aristotle's works which came after physics; *meta*, after; *physika*, PHYSICS.] **met"a-phys'ic‡.**—**met"a-phys'i-cal**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**met"a-phy-si'cian**, *n.* One skilled in metaphysics. **met"a-phys'i-cist‡.**

met'a-plasm, *n.* A stable form of protoplasm found in the walls and granular contents of cells. [< META + Gr. *plassō*, form.]—**me-tas'ta-sis**, *n.* **1.** Change of one thing into another. (1) *Biol.* Metabolism. (2) *Theol.* Baptismal regeneration. **2.** *Med.* The shifting of a disease or of its manifestations from one part to another. [+ Gr. *histēmi*, place.]—**met"a-stat'ic**, *a.*—**met"a-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—

met"a-tar'sus, *n.* The part of the hind or pelvic limb that is between the tarsus or ankle and the phalanges or bones of the toe. In man it consists of five bones. [+ TARSUS.]—**met"a-tar'sal,** *a.* & *n.*—**me-tath'e-sis,** *n.* The transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as *lisp* (*lips*). [+ Gr. *tithēmi,* place.]—**met"a-tho'rax,** *n. Entom.* The hindmost of the three segments of the thorax, bearing the hind wings and the third pair of legs.—**met"a-tho-rac'ic,** *a.*—**Met"a-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, including all animals higher than protozoans. [+ Gr. *zōon,* animal.]—**met"a-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*—**met"a-zo'ic,** *a.*—**met"a-zo'on,** *n.*

Metch'ni-koff, 1 mĕch'nı-kef; 2 mĕch'ni-kŏf, **Élie** [Rus., **Ilya Ilich**] (1845–1916). A Russian physiologist.

mete, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *vt.* [MET'ED[d]; MET†; MET'ING.] **1.** To allot or distribute by measure; apportion. **2**‖. To measure. **3.** To serve as a standard of measurement. [< AS. *met,* measure, < *metan,* measure.] Syn.: see ALLOT.

mete‖, *n.* **1.** A boundary-line; limit; confine: usually in the phrase **metes and bounds.** **2.** Measure.

me-temp"sy-cho'sis, 1 mı-temp"sı-kō'sıs; 2 me-tĕmp"sy-cō'sis, *n.* Transmigration of souls from body to body. [< Gr. *metempsychōsis,* < *meta,* over, + *en,* in, + *psychē,* soul, < *psychō,* blow.]

me'te-or, 1 mī'tı-or; 2 mē'te-ŏr, *n.* **1.** A luminous phenomenon, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces striking the air with planetary velocity and undergoing heating, dissipation, or combustion: when not very brilliant, called a *shooting star.* **2.** Same as METEOROID. [< Gr. *meteōron,* < *meta,* beyond, + *aetrō,* raise.]—**me"te-or'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to meteors. **2.** Meteorological. **3.** Transitorily brilliant.—**me'te-or-ite,** *n.* **1.** A fallen meteor: a mass that has fallen upon the earth from space. **2.** A meteoroid. **me"te-or'o-lite‡.—me"te-o-rit'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to meteorites.—**me'te-or-oid,** *n.* One of innumerable small particles of matter moving through the celestial spaces. [+ -OID.]—**me"te-or-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The phenomena of the atmosphere, especially those that relate to weather. **2.** The character of the weather and of atmospheric changes.—**me"te-or"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* **me"te-or"o-log'ic‡.—me"te-or-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A specialist in meteorology.

Ahnighito ("the Tent") Meteorite.
(Original in American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

meteor., *abbr.* Meteorological, meteorology.

me'ter[1], } *n.* 1 mī'tər; 2 mē'ter, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* Definite measurement by feet and lines of a given length; also, a specific rhythmic arrangement of words. **2.** *Hymnology.* The character of a stanza as being composed of a given number of lines, each composed of feet of a given number and character. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The character of a composition as being divisible into measures equal in time and length and similar in rhythmic construction. (2) A foot, as a subdivision of a bar or measure. [< OF. *metre,* < L. *metrum,* < Gr. *metron,* measure.]

Syn.: euphony, measure, rhythm, verse. *Euphony* is agreeable linguistic sound, however produced; *meter, measure,* and *rhythm* denote agreeable succession of sounds in the utterance of connected words; *euphony* may apply to a single word or even a single syllable; the other words apply to lines, sentences, paragraphs, etc.; *rhythm* and *meter* may be produced by accent only, as in English, or by accent and quantity combined, as in Greek or Italian; *rhythm* or *measure* may apply either to prose or to poetry, or to music, dancing, etc.; *meter* is more precise than *rhythm,* applies only to poetry, and denotes a measured *rhythm* with regular divisions into *verses,* stanzas, strophes, etc. A *verse* is strictly a metrical line, but the word is often used as synonymous with stanza. *Verse,* in the general sense, denotes metrical writing without reference to the thought involved; as, prose and *verse.* Compare MELODY; POETRY.

me'ter[2], } *n.* **1.** An instrument, apparatus, or machine for measuring fluids, gases, electric currents, grain, etc., and recording the results obtained. **2.** Any person or thing that measures. [< AS. *metan,* measure; confused with -METER.]—**me'ter-age,** *n.* The act or result of measuring; also, the charge for measurement.

me'ter[3], } *n.* The fundamental unit of length in the metric system, originally defined as one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the pole to the equator: 39.37 inches. [< F. *mètre* (OF. *metre*), < L. *metrum,* < Gr. *metron,* measure.]

-meter, *suffix.* Indicating (1) that by which a thing is measured, as *calorimeter, voltmeter;* (2) a measure in poetry, as *hexameter, pentameter.* [< L. *metrum,* < Gr. *metron,* measure.]

mete'-yard"†, *n.* A yard-measure.

Meth., *abbr.* Methodist.

meth'ane, 1 meth'ēn; 2 mĕth'ān, *n.* A stable colorless gas formed by decomposition of vegetable matter: an important constituent of illuminating-gas. [< METHYL.] **marsh'-gas"†.**

me-theg'lin, 1 mı-theg'lın; 2 me-thĕg'lin, *n.* A fermented drink made of water and honey; mead. [< W. *meddyglyn,* < *medd,* mead, + *llyn,* liquor.]

me-thinks', 1 mī-thiŋks'; 2 mē-thĭŋks', *v. impers.* [ME-THOUGHT'.] [Poet.] It seems to me. [< AS. *mē thynceth; mē,* dat. s. of *ic,* I; *thynceth,* 3d per. s. pres. ind. act. of *thyncan,* seem.]

meth'od, 1 meth'ad; 2 mĕth'od, *n.* **1.** A general or established way or order of doing. **2.** Suitable and convenient arrangement. **3.** Orderly procedure. **4.** *Nat. Hist.* The arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics. **5.** A mode of applying logical principles to the discovery, confirmation, or elucidation of truth. [< Gr. *methodos,* < *meta,* after, + *hodos,* way.] Syn.: see MANNER; RULE; SYSTEM.

—**Montessori method,** a system of teaching small children by training their sense-perception, and by directing their activity rather than by controlling it: devised by Dr. Maria Montessori, of Rome, Italy, in 1907.—**me-thod'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by orderly arrangement. **2.** Arranged with method. **me-thod'ic‡.—me-thod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**meth'od-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to method; regulate. **II.** *i.* To act methodically. **meth'od-ist‡.** Syn.: see REGULATE.—**meth"od-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of method.

Meth'od-ist, 1 meth'ad-ist; 2 mĕth'od-ĭst, *n.* **1.** A member of any branch of the Protestant Christian church that has grown out of the religious movement begun by John Wesley. **2.** [m-] An observer of method or order.—**meth'od-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being methodical. **2.** [M-] The doctrines, polity, and worship of the Methodists.—**meth"od-is'tic, meth"od-is'ti-cal,** *a.* **1.** Given to methodism. **2.** [M-] Relating to the Methodists.

meth'ol, 1 meth'ōl *or* -ol; 2 mĕth'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* Any primary alcohol, especially methyl alcohol. [< Gr. *methy,* wine, + -OL.]

me-thought', 1 mī-thôt'; 2 mē-thôt', *imp.* of METHINKS, *v.*

Me-thu'se-lah, 1 mı-thiū'sı-la; 2 me-thū'se-la, *n. Bib.* Son of Enoch; a Hebrew patriarch; lived 969 years. *Gen.* v, 27.

meth'yl, 1 meth'il; 2 mĕth'yl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical, existing only in combination, as in methyl alcohol, etc. [< MET- + Gr. *hylē,* wood.] **meth'ule‡.—meth'y-late,** *vt.* To mix or saturate with methyl or methyl alcohol.—**meth'y-lene,** *n.* An organic radical known only in combination.—**me-thyl'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or containing methyl.

me-tic'u-lous, 1 mı-tik'yu-lus; 2 me-tic'yu-lŭs, *a.* Careful about trivial matters; finical; particular. [< L. *meticulosus,* < *metus,* fear.]—**me-tic'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*

mé"tier', 1 mē"tyē'; 2 mę"tyę', *n.* Trade; profession. [F.]

mé"tis', 1 mē"tīs'; 2 mę"tīs', *n.* Any one of mixed blood, as a mulatto. [F., = MESTIZO.] **me"tisse'‡.—mē"tis'sage,** *n.* Miscegenation.

meton., *abbr.* Metonymy.

me-ton'y-my, 1 mı-ton'ı-mı; 2 me-tŏn'y-my, *n.* A figure of speech that consists in the naming of a thing by one of its attributes, as "the crown" for the "king" or the "royal power." [< Gr.[LL] *metōnymia,* < *meta,* after, + *onyma,* name.]—**met"o-nym'ic,** *a.* **met"o-nym'i-cal‡.—met"o-nym'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'o-pe[1], 1 met'o-pi; 2 mĕt'o-pē, *n. Arch.* A square slab, sculptured or plain, between triglyphs in a Doric frieze. [< Gr. *metopē,* < *meta,* between, + *opē,* hollow.]

met'o-pe[2], *n.* The face, forehead, or frontal surface. [< Gr. *metōpon,* forehead, < *meta,* between, + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye.]

me'tre, *n.* Same as METER.

met'ric, 1 met'rik; 2 mĕt'ric, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to measure or meter. **2.** Pertaining to the meter as a unit of measurement or to the metric system.

The Metric System.

This is a system of weights and measures depending upon the *meter,* in which the original factors are derived from the meter. The system includes measures of length, of which the *meter* is the unit; measures of surface, of which the *are* is the unit; measures of capacity, of which the *liter* is the unit; and weights, of which the *gram* is the unit. Ascending in

value from each unit the measure is multiplied by ten, and bears a Greek prefix indicating its value, as *decameter*, which is 10 meters; *hectometer*, which is 100 meters; *kilometer*, which is 1,000 meters; and *myriameter*, which is 10,000 meters. Similarly descending in value the terms bear Latin prefixes indicating their relation to the unit, as *decimeter*, which is $^1/_{10}$ of a meter; *centimeter*, which is $^1/_{100}$ of a meter; and *millimeter*, which is $^1/_{1000}$ of a meter. The following tables show the various units with corresponding factors in other systems. The metric system has been legalized by the United States and Great Britain, is in use in almost every civilized nation, and is the accepted standard among scientific men of all nations.

Measures of Length.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
myr'i-a-me"ter	10,000 m	6.214 miles
kil'o-me"ter	1,000 m	0.62137 mile (3,280 feet, 10 inches)
hec'to-me"ter	100 m	328 feet, 1 inch
dec'a-me"ter	10 m	393.7 inches
me'ter	1 m	39.37 inches
dec'i-me"ter	$^1/_{10}$ m	3.937 inches
cen'ti-me"ter	$^1/_{100}$ m	0.3937 inch
mil'li-me"ter	$^1/_{1000}$ m	0.03937 inch

NOTE. In the United States the value of the meter is legalized at 39.37 inches, while in Great Britain and France its exact value is given as 39.37079 inches.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One inch = 0.0254 meter; one foot = 0.3048 meter; one mile = 1609.35 meters. ABBREVIATIONS*: cm = centimeter, dm = decimeter, km = kilometer, m = meter, mm = millimeter.

Measures of Capacity.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Liter.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.
kil'o-li"ter (stere)	1,000	1 m^3	1.308 cu. yds.
hec'to-li"ter	100	$^1/_{10}$ m^3	2 bush., 3.35 pecks
dec'a-li"ter	10	10 dm^3	9.08 qts.
li'ter	1	1 dm^3	0.908 qt.
dec'i-li"ter	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ dm^3	6.1022 cu. in.
cen'ti-li"ter	$^1/_{100}$	10 cm^3	0.6102 cu. in.
mil'li-li"ter	$^1/_{1000}$	1 cm^3	0.061 cu. in.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Liter.	Cubic Measure.	Liquid Measure.
kil'o-li"ter (stere)	1,000	1 m^3	264.17 gals.
hec'to-li"ter	100	$^1/_{10}$ m^3	26.42 gals.
dec'a-li"ter	10	10 dm^3	2.64 gals.
li'ter	1	1 dm^3	1.0567 qts.
dec'i-li"ter	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ dm^3	0.845 gill.
cen'ti-li"ter	$^1/_{100}$	10 cm^3	0.338 fl. oz.
mil'li-li"ter	$^1/_{1000}$	1 cm^3	0.27 fl. dr.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One cubic inch = 0.0164 liter; one bushel = (U. S.) 35.24 or (British) 36.35 liters; one quart (dry measure) = 1.1011 liters; one peck = (U. S.) 8.81 or (British) 9.09 liters; one cubic yard = 765 liters; one fluid dram = 0.00369 liter; one fluid ounce = 0.0296 liter; one gill = 0.1183 liter; one quart (liquid measure) = 0.9463 liter; one gallon standard (231 cubic inches) = 3.785 liters; one gallon imperial (277 cubic inches) = 4.543 liters. ABBREVIATIONS*: cl = centiliter, cm^3 = cubic centimeter, dal = decaliter, dl = deciliter, dm^3 = cubic decimeter, hl = hectoliter, l = liter, m^3 = cubic meter, ml = milliliter, mm^3 = cubic millimeter.

Measures of Surface.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
hec'tare	10,000 m^2	2.471 acres
are	100 m^2	119.6 square yards
cen'tare	1 m^2	1,550 square inches

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One square inch = 0.0006452 square meter; one square yard = 0.836 square meter; one acre = 4,047 square meters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: a = are, ha = hectare, m^2 = square meter.

Weights.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Gram.	Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
mil"lier' (tonneau)	1,000,000	1 m^3	2,204.6 pounds
quin'tal	100,000	1 hl	220.46 pounds
myr'i-a-gram	10,000	10 l	22.046 pounds
kil'o-gram	1,000	1 l	2.204 pounds
hec'to-gram	100	1 dl	3.527 ounces
dec'a-gram	10	10 cm^3	0.353 ounce
gram	1	1 cm^3	15.432 grains
dec'i-gram	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ cm^3	1.543 grains
cen'ti-gram	$^1/_{100}$	10 mm^3	0.154 grain
mil'li-gram	$^1/_{1000}$	1 mm^3	0.015 grain

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One grain = 0.0648 gram; one avoirdupois ounce = 28.3495 grams; one troy ounce = 31.103 grams; one pound = 453.59 grams. ABBREVIATIONS*: cg = centigram, dg = decigram, g = gram, kg = kilogram, mg = milligram, q = quintal, t = tonneau (millier).

* Officially adopted abbreviations by International Congress of Metric Weights and Measures.

met'ri-cal, 1 met'rı-kəl; 2 mĕt'ri-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to meter; composed in poetic measures; rhythmical. **2.** Pertaining to measure or the meter; metric. **-ly,** *adv.*

me'trist, 1 mi'trist *or* met'rist; 2 mē'trist *or* mĕt'rist, *n.* One versed in meters or skilled in metrical composition; a verse-maker. **me-tri'cian‡.**

me'tro-¹, 1 mi'tro-; 2 mē'tro-. From Greek *mētra*, womb (< *mētēr*, mother): a combining form.

met'ro-², 1 met'ro-; 2 mĕt'ro-. From Greek *metron*, measure: a combining form.—**met'ro-graph,** *n.* An apparatus for registering the speed of a railway-train and the places and duration of stops. [< METRO-² + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

metrol., *abbr.* Metrology.

me-trol'o-gy, *n.* The science that treats of systems of weights and measures or of units of measure; also, a metrological treatise. [< METRO-² + -LOGY.]—**met"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**me-trol'o-gist,** *n.*—**met'ro-nome,** *n.* An instrument for indicating and marking exact time in music, consisting usually of a reversed pendulum whose period of vibration is regulated by a shifting weight. [+ Gr. *nomos*, law.]

me-trop'o-lis, 1 mi-trop'o-lis; 2 me-trŏp'o-lis, *n.* [-LISES, *pl.*] **1.** A chief city. **2.** *Eccl.* The seat of a metropolitan bishop. [< Gr. *mētropolis*, city, < *mētēr*, mother, + *polis*, city.] Syn.: see CAPITAL.—**met"ro-pol'i-tan.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis. **II.** *n.* **1.** An archbishop who exercises a limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province. **2.** A citizen of a metropolis.

-metry, *suffix.* Denoting the process, science, or art of measuring, as *geometry*, *hygrometry*. [< Gr. *-metria*, measurement, < *metron*, measure.]

Met'ter-nich, 1 met'ar-niH; 2 mĕt'er-niH, **Prince,** Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar (1773–1859). An Austrian diplomat and statesman.

met'tle, } 1 met'l; 2 mĕt'l, *n.* The stuff or material of
met'tle, } which a thing is composed; especially, constitutional temperament or disposition; specifically, courage; ardor. [A var. of METAL.] Syn.: see COURAGE.—**met'tl(e-some,** *a.* Having courage or spirit; ardent; fiery. **met'tled‡.**

Metz, 1 mets *or* (*F.*) mes; 2 mĕts *or* (*F.*) mĕs, *n.* A fortified city, capital of Lorraine; pop. 69,000; surrendered by the French to the Germans, Oct. 29, 1870; entered by American and French troops, Nov., 1918; returned to France by Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.

me'um, 1 mi'um; 2 mē'ûm, *pron.* Mine; belonging to me: used colloquially in the phrase **meum and tuum,** mine and thine, one's own and another's (property). [L.]

Meuse, 1 miūz *or* (*F.*) mūz; 2 mūz *or* (*F.*) mûs, *n.* A river in E. France and Belgium; battle-ground of the Allies against the Germans, 1914–15, and of the Allies and United States against the Germans, 1917–18.

mew¹, 1 miū; 2 mû, *vi.* To cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

mew², *vt.* To shut up or in; immure; confine.

mew³†, *vt. & vi.* To molt.

mew¹, *n.* The ordinary plaintive cry of a cat. [**gull"‡.**

mew², *n.* A European sea-gull. [< AS. *mæw.*] **mew's**

mew³, *n.* **1.** A cage for molting birds; an enclosure; pen. **2.** *pl.* A stable. See MEWS. [< OF. *mue*, < *muer;* see MEW³, *v.*]

mewl, 1 miūl; 2 mûl. **I.** *vi.* To cry as an infant. **II.** *n.* An infant's cry or crying. [Freq. of MEW¹, *v.*]

mews, 1 miūz; 2 mûs, *n. pl.* Stables in London in which the royal horses were formerly kept; hence, any city stable.

Mex., *abbr.* Mexican, Mexico.

Mex'i-co, 1 meks'ı-ko; 2 mĕks'i-co, *n.* **1.** A federal republic in S. North America; 785,881 sq. m.; pop. 15,502,000. **2.** A state in the same; 9,247 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000. **3.** The capital

of the republic; ancient capital of the Aztecs; pop. 1,080,000.—**Gulf of M.**, an inlet of the Atlantic ocean: nearly enclosed by the United States, Mexico, and Cuba; 1,000 by 800 m.—**Mex'i-can**, *a. & n.*

Mey'er-beer, 1 maĭ'ər-bēr; 2 mȳ'er-bęr, **Giacomo** (1791–1864). A German composer; *The Huguenots*, etc.

Mé"zières', 1 mē"zyâr'. 2 mę"zyĕr', *n.* A fortified town in N. E. France; pop. 8,000; entered by Germans, 1914.

mez'za-nine, 1 mez'ə-nin *or* -nīn; 2 mĕz'a-nin *or* -nīn, *n.* A low story between two higher ones, especially between the ground floor and the story above it. [F.]

mez'zo, 1 med'zo; 2 mĕd'zo, *a.* Half; medium; moderate. [It., < L. *medius*, middle.] **mez'za**‡ [*fem.*].—**mez"zo-ri-lie'vo**, *n.* Sculpture, or a piece of sculpture, in half-relief; demi-relief.—**m. soprano**, a voice lower than a soprano and higher than a contralto.

mez'zo-tint, 1 mez'o-tint; 2 mĕz'o-tĭnt. **I**d. *vt.* To engrave in or represent by mezzotint. **II.** *n.* A method of copperplate engraving, producing an even gradation of tones, like a photograph. [< It. *mezzo*, middle, + *tinto*, painted.]

m. f., *abbr. Mus.* [It.] *Mezzo forte* (moderately loud).—**mfd.**, *abbr.* Manufactured.—**mfg.**, *abbr.* Manufacturing.—**Mfs.**, *abbr.* [MFRS., *pl.*] Manufacturer.—**Mg.**, *abbr.* Magnesium.—**mg.**, *abbr.* Milligram (see METRIC SYSTEM).—**Mgr.**, *abbr.* Monsignor; manager.—**M. H. G.**, *abbr.* Middle High German.—**M. H. R.**, *abbr.* Member of the House of Representatives. [2. The note E. [It.]

mi, 1 mī; 2 mē, *n.* **1.** The third note of the diatonic scale.

mi-as'ma, 1 mi-az'mə; 2 mi-ăs'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Polluting exhalations; malarial poison. [< Gr. *miasma*, pollution.] **mi'asm**‡.—**mi-as'mal**, *a.* Abounding in miasma.—**mi"as-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by miasma. **mi"as-mat'i-cal**‡; **mi-as'mic**‡.

mi-au', 1 mi-au'; 2 mi-ou', *v. & n.* Same as MEW¹.

Mic., *abbr.* Micah.

mi'ca, 1 maĭ'kə; 2 mī'ca, *n.* A silicate that cleaves in thin, tough, transparent to translucent scales; isinglass. [L., *mica*, crum.]—**mi-ca'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling mica.

Mi'cah, 1 maĭ'kə; 2 mī'ca, *n.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet contemporary with Isaiah. **2.** His prophetic book.

Mi-caw'ber, 1 mi-kô'bər; 2 mi-ca'ber, *n.* In Dickens's novel *David Copperfield*, an unpractical optimistic man, always waiting for "something to turn up."

mice, 1 maĭs; 2 mīc, *n.* Plural of MOUSE.

Mich., *abbr.* Michaelmas, Michigan (official).

Mi'chael, 1 maĭ'kel; 2 mī'cĕl, *n. Bib.* An archangel (*Rev.* xii, 9); in *Paradise Lost*, expels Adam and Eve from Paradise.

Mich'ael-mas, 1 mik'el-məs; 2 mic'ĕl-mas, *n.* The feast of St. Michael; Sept. 29; a quarterly rent-day in England.

miche, 1 mich; 2 mich, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Archaic.] To skulk; to pilfer. **mich**‡.—**mich'ert**, *n.* A sneak-thief; an idler.

Mi"chel-an'ge-lo, 1 maĭ"kel-an'ji-lo; 2 mī"cĕl-ăn'ge-lo, **Buo"nar-rot'ti** (1475–1564). An Italian sculptor, painter, and poet. [French historian; *Histoire de France.*

Miche"let', 1 mish"lā'; 2 mich"le', **Jules** (1798–1874). A

Mich'i-gan, 1 mish'i-gən; 2 mich'i-gan, *n.* A north-central State of the United States; 57,980 sq. m.; pop. 3,668,412; capital, Lansing.—**Lake M.**, one of the Great Lakes of N. America, between Michigan and Wisconsin; 300 m. by 75 m.

mick'le, 1 mik'l; 2 mik'l. [Archaic or Scot.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Large; great. **2.** Much; many. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large amount or quantity; abundance. **2.** By corruption, a small amount or quantity. [< AS. *micel*, great.]

mi'cr-, } 1 maĭ'kr-, maĭ'kro-; 2 mī'cr-, mī'cro-. From Greek
mi'cro-, } *mikros*, small; combining forms.

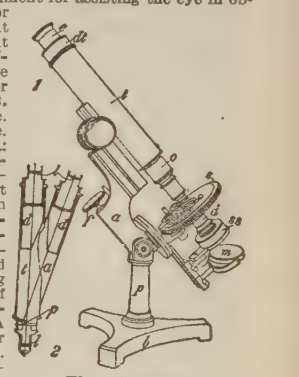
mi'crobe, 1 maĭ'krōb; 2 mī'crōb, *n.* A microscopic organism; a bacterium. **mi-cro'bi-on**‡.—**mi-cro'bi-al**, *a.* **mi-cro'bi-an**‡; **mi-cro'bic**‡.—**mi-cro'bi-cide**, *n.* Any substance or agent that destroys microbes; microbe-killer. [+ L. *cædo*, kill.]—**mi"cro-bi-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The science or study of microbes. [+ -OLOGY.]—**mi"cro-bi"o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**mi"cro-bi-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

mi"cro-coc'cus, *n.* [-COC'CI, *pl.*] A bacterium having spherical cells. [< MICRO- + Gr. *kokkos*, seed.]—**mi'cro-cosm**, *n.* **1.** The world or universe on a small scale; hence, man. **2.** A little community. [+ Gr. *kosmos*, world.] **mi"cro-cos'mos**, or **-mus**‡.—**mi"cro-cos'mic** or **-cos'mi-cal**, *a.* **mi"cro-cos'mi-an**‡.—**mi'cro-graph**, *n.* **1.** A pantograph instrument for minute writing, drawing, or engraving. **2.** A microscopic picture. [+ -GRAPH.]—**mi-crog'ra-phy**, *n.* The description of microscopic objects.—**mi"cro-graph'o-phone**, *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing very faint sounds: practically a graphophone with unusually delicate diaphragms. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write, + *phōnē*, sound.]—**mi-crom'e-ter**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring very small angles or dimensions. **2.** A caliper or gage arranged to allow of minute measurements. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.] **mi-crom'e-ter-cal'i-per**‡.—**mi"cro-met'ric**, or **-ri-cal**, *a.* Relating to or made by the micrometer; of the nature of minute measurement.—**mi-crom'e-try**, *n.* The art of using the micrometer; the measurement of minute dimensions and angles.—**mi"cro-or'gan-ism**, *n.* A microscopic organism, as a microbe or bacterium.—**mi'cro-phone**, *n.* An apparatus for magnifying faint sounds by means of electrical devices. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**mi"cro-phon'ic**, *a.*

mi'cron, 1 maĭ'krən *or* mik'ren; 2 mī'crŏn *or* mīe'rōn, *n.* One-millionth of a meter: represented by the symbol μ. The combination $\mu\mu$ represents one-thousandth of a micron. [< Gr. *mikron*, neut. s. of *mikros*, small.]

micros., *abbr.* Microscopy.

mi'cro-scope, *n.* An instrument for assisting the eye in observing minute objects, or features of objects, that would be invisible without such aid.—**mi"cro-scop'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the microscope; adapted for minute observation. **2.** Made with the microscope. **3.** Exceedingly minute. **mi"cro-scop'i-cal**‡. Syn.: see LITTLE; SMALL.—**mi"cro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**mi-cros'co-py**, *n.* The art of examining objects with the microscope.—**mi-cros'co-pist**, *n.*—**mi"cro-spec'tro-scope**, *n.* A combination of the microscope and spectroscope for observing the absorptive spectrum of a minute body.—**mi"cro-spo-ran'gi-um**, *n. Bot.* A sporangium producing or containing microspores. **mi"cro-spo'ranget**‡.—**mi'cro-spore**, *n. Bot.* A small asexually produced spore, male in function.—**mi'cro-tome**, *n.* One of various instruments for making very thin sections for microscopic observations. [+ Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]—**mi"cro-tom'ic**, *a.*



The Microscope.

1. Compound microscope: *a*, arm; *b*, base; *c*, eyepiece; *f*, fine-adjustment screw; *m*; mirror; *o*, object-glass; *p*, pillar; *s*, stage; *ss*, substage; *t*, tube. 2. Diagram of the tubes of a binocular microscope: *a*, additional tube; *d*, *d*, draw-tubes; *l*, *l*, lenses; *p*, small prism; *t*, ordinary tube.

mid, 1 mid; 2 mĭd, *a.* Middle: sometimes treated as an adjective, but properly part of a compound word. [< AS. *mid;* cp. L. *medius*, middle.]—**mid'day"**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the middle of the day. **II.** *n.* Noon.—**mid'-hour"**, *n.* **1.** Midday. **2.** An hour between two other hours.—**mid'rib"**, *n. Bot.* The central or main rib of a leaf. —**mid'ribbed"**, *a.*—**mid'stream"**, *n.* The middle of the stream.—**mid'most**, *a.* Same as MIDDLEMOST.—**mid-noon**, *n.* The middle of the day.

mid, *prep.* **1.** [Poet.] Amid; among. **2**†. With.

mid., *abbr.* Middle, midshipman.

Mi'das, 1 maĭ'dəs; 2 mī'das, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia who was granted the power of turning everything that he touched into gold.

mid'den, 1 mid'n; 2 mĭd'n, *n.* **1.** Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A dunghill, or heap of refuse. [Dan. *mödding*, *mögdynge*, < *mög*, muck, + *dynge*, heap.]

mid'dle, } 1 mid'l; 2 mĭd'l. **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying a posi-
mid'lᵖ, } tion equally distant from the extremes; mean. **2.** Occupying any intermediate position. **3.** *Gram.* See MIDDLE VOICE, under VOICE. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part equally distant from the extremities. **2.** Something that is intermediate. [< AS. *middel*, middle, < *mid*, mid.] Syn.: see CENTER.—**mid'dle-aged"**, *a.* Being between youth and old age.—**Middle Ages**, the period in European history from the downfall of Rome, A. D. 476, to about A. D. 1500.—**m.-class**, *a.* Pertaining to the middle class. —**m. class**, the class that occupies an intermediate position socially.—**mid'dle-man**, *n.* One who acts as an agent; one who buys in bulk from producers and resells.—**mid'dle-most"**, *a.* Nearest to the middle.

Mid'dle-ton, 1 mid'l-tən; 2 mĭd'l-ton, **Thomas** (1570?–1627). An English dramatist; *The Spanish Gipsy.*

mid'dling, } 1 mid'liŋ; 2 mĭd'ling, *a.* **1.** Of middle rank,
mid'lingᶠ, } condition, quality, etc.; medium. **2.** In tolerable health. **-ly**, *adv.*

mid'dlings, 1 mid'liŋz; 2 mĭd'lings, *n.* The coarser part of ground wheat, as distinguished from flour and bran.

mid'dy, 1 mid'i; 2 mĭd'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A midshipman.

Mid'gard", 1 mid'gärd"; 2 mĭd'gärd", *n. Norse Myth.* The earth, the abode of men.

midge, 1 mij; 2 mĭdg, *n.* **1.** A gnat or small fly. **2.** A dwarf. [< AS. *mycge.*]—**midg'et**, *n.* A very small dwarf.

Mid'i-an, 1 mid'i-ən; 2 mĭd'i-an, *n. Bib.* A nomadic tribe of N. W. Arabia. *Ex.* ii, 15.—**Mid'i-an-ite**, *n.*—**Mid'i-an-it"ish**, *a.*

mid'land, 1 mid'lənd; 2 mĭd'land. **I.** *a.* In the interior country. **II.** *n.* The interior of a country, especially of England, where it is used in the plural.

mid'night″, 1 mid'nait″; 2 mĭd'nīt″. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or like the middle of the night; dark. **II.** *n.* The hour of 12 o'clock at night.

mid'riff, 1 mid'rif; 2 mĭd'rĭf, *n. Anat.* The diaphragm. [< AS. *midrif*, < *mid* (see MID) + *hrif*, belly.] **mid'rift**.

mid'ship″, 1 mid'ship″; 2 mĭd'shĭp″, *a.* At or pertaining to the middle of a vessel's hull.—**mid'ships″**. **I.** *n. pl.* The midship timbers. **II.** *adv. Naut.* Amidships.

mid'ship″man, 1 mid'ship″mən; 2 mĭd'shĭp″man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A student at the Naval Academy at Annapolis or at sea prior to becoming an ensign. **2.** One who holds the intermediate rank between a naval cadet and the lowest commissioned officer in the British navy.

midst, 1 midst; 2 mĭdst. **I.** *n.* The central part; middle. **II.** *adv.* In the middle. **III.** *prep.* Amidst. [< AS. *midd.*] Syn.: see CENTER.

mid'sum″mer, *n.* The middle of summer.

mid'way″. **I.** *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. **II.** *n.* **1.** The middle or the middle course. **2.** [U. S.] The space, at a fair or exposition, assigned for the display of curiosities, etc. **III.** *adv.* Half-way.

mid'wife″, *n.* [MID'WIVES″, *pl.*] A woman who assists at childbirth. [< AS. *mid*, with, + *wif*, wife.]—**mid'wife″ry**, *n.*

mid'win″ter, *n.* The middle of winter.

mien, 1 mīn; 2 mēn, *n.* The external appearance or manner of a person; carriage; bearing. [< F. *mine*, < It. *mina*, < *menare*, conduct.] Syn.: see AIR[2], *n.*; MANNER.

miff, 1 mif; 2 mĭf. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt.* To cause to be slightly vexed or displeased. **II.** *n.* A huff.

might, 1 mait; 2 mit, *imp.* of MAY, *v.*

might, *n.* Ability to do anything requiring force or power; strength. [< AS. *miht*, < *magan*, have power.] Syn.: see POWER.—**might'y**. **I.** *a.* [MIGHT'I-ER; MIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Possessed of might; powerful; strong. **2.** Of unusual bulk, consequence, etc. Syn.: see POWERFUL. **II.** *adv.* [Colloq.] To a great degree; very much. [< AS. *mihtig*, < *miht*, might.]—**might'i-ly**, *adv.*—**might'i-ness**, *n.*

mi″gnon-ette', 1 min″yən-et'; 2 mĭn″yon-ĕt', *n.* A North-African plant, bearing small flowers, and widely cultivated for its fragrance. [F.]

mi'grate, 1 mai'grēt; 2 mī'grāt, *vi.* [MI'GRAT-ED[d]; MI'GRAT-ING.] To remove from one country, region, etc., to another, especially in companies. [< L. *migratus*, pp. of *migro*, remove.] Syn.: see EMIGRATE.—**mi-gra'tion**, *n.* The act of migrating.—**mi'gra-tor**, *n.* **mi-gra'tion-ist**.—**mi'gra-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to migration; roving. **mi'grant**. [Jap., 'exalted gate.']

mi-ka'do, 1 mi-kä'do; 2 mĭ-kä'do, *n.* The sovereign of Japan.

mil, 1 mil; 2 mĭl, *n. Elec.* A unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire; 1/1000 inch. [< L. *mille*, thousand.]

mil., **milit.**, *abbr.* Military, militia.

mi-la'di, 1 mi-lä'di; 2 mĭ-lä'dĭ, *n.* My lady. [It.]

Mil'an, 1 mil'ən; 2 mĭl'an, *n.* **1.** A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,221 sq. m.; pop. 1,833,950. **2.** Its capital; pop. 663,059. [AS. *meolce*, < *meolc*, milk.]

milch, 1 milch; 2 mĭlch, *a.* Giving milk, as a cow. [<

mild, 1 maild; 2 mīld, *a.* **1.** Moderate in action or disposition. **2.** Expressing kindness; calm. **3.** Moderate in effect or degree. **4.** Not of strong flavor. [< AS. *milde*, mild.] Syn.: see BLAND; CHARITABLE; PACIFIC.—**mild'ly**, *adv.*—**mild'ness**, *n.*

mil'dew, 1 mil'diū; 2 mĭl'dū. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To taint, or become tainted, with mildew. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any one of various fungi that attack plants. **2.** A decayed condition; any mold, as on walls or clothing. [< AS. *meledeāw.*]—**mil'dew-y**, *a.*

mile, 1 mail; 2 mīl, *n.* **1.** A measure of distance: 5,280 feet. See MEASURE. **2.** A measure of surface: 640 acres. [< AS. *mīl*, < LL. *milia*, < L. *mille* (sc. *passuum*, of paces), thousand.]—**geographical** or **nautical mile**, one-sixtieth of a degree of the earth's equator, or 6,087 ft. That of the United States Coast Survey is 6,080.27 ft. (1,853.25 meters), that of the British Admiralty 6,080 ft., and that of France 1,851.9 meters (6,076.1 ft.).—**mile'age**, *n.* **1.** The length of anything measured in miles. **2.** Compensation per mile for expenses of travel.—**mile'-post″**, **m.-stone**, *n.* A post or stone set up to indicate distance from a given point.

Miles, 1 mailz; 2 mīlz, **Nelson Appleton** (1839–). An American lieutenant-general; fought in the Civil War; also, in the Spanish-American War.

Mi-le'sian[1], 1 mi-lī'shən *or* -zən; 2 mĭ-lē'shan *or* -zhan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Miletus. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Miletus.

Mi-le'sian[2]. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the latest of the Irish races or to Ireland. **II.** *n.* A member of the Milesian race fabled to have come from Spain to Ireland. [< *Milesius*, legendary king of Spain.]

Mi-le'tus, 1 mi-lī'tus; 2 mĭ-lē'tŭs, *n.* A ruined city in Ionia; [once the seaport of Ephesus.

mil'foil, 1 mil'foil; 2 mĭl'fŏĭl, *n.* A common perennial herb with a stem branching at the top, and having whitish flowers and finely divided leaves. [OF.]

mil'i-a-ry, 1 mil'i-ə-ri; 2 mĭl'ĭ-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Like millet-seeds. **2.** Accompanied by a rash having pimples the size of a millet-seed. [< L. *miliarius*, < *milium*, millet.]

mi″lieu', *n.* Literally, center; middle; hence, surroundings; environment. [F.]

mil'i-tant, 1 mil'i-tənt; 2 mĭl'ĭ-tant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to conflict with opposing powers or influences. **2.** Of a warlike or combative tendency. **II.** *n.* **1.** A combative person; a soldier. **2.** [Recent, Gt. Brit. & Ir.] An advocate of woman suffrage who favors or practises violent or destructive measures to obtain it. [< L. *militan(t-)s*, ppr., < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**mil'i-tan-cy**, *n.*

mil'i-ta-ry, 1 mil'i-tē-ri; 2 mĭl'ĭ-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to soldiers or warfare; martial; warlike. **2.** Done or carried on by force of arms. Syn.: see WARLIKE. **II.** *n.* A body of soldiers; soldiery in general. [< L. *militaris*, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] Syn.: see ARMY.—**military mast**, a strong mast-like structure on a war-ship, designed to carry a turret, observation-tower, etc.—**mil'i-ta-rism**, *n.* A system emphasizing the military spirit and the need of constant preparation for war.—**mil'i-ta-rist**, *n.*

mil'i-tate, 1 mil'i-tēt; 2 mĭl'ĭ-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT″ED[d]; -TAT″-ING.] **1.** To have influence (against). **2.** To contend. [< L. *militatus*, pp., < *miles*, soldier.]

mi-li'tia, 1 mi-lish'ə; 2 mi-lĭsh'a, *n.* Citizens who are enrolled and drilled in military organizations other than the regular military forces. [< L.[F] *militia*, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.]—**mi-li'tia-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

milk, 1 milk; 2 mĭlk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To draw milk from; yield milk. **II.** *n.* **1.** The opaque, whitish liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** The sap of certain plants. **3.** One of various emulsions. [< AS. *meolc*, milk.]—**milk'er**, *n.*—**milk'ing**, *n.*—**milk'-liv″ered**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.—**milk'maid″**, *n.* A dairymaid.—**milk'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who delivers milk from door to door. **2.** A man who milks cows.—**m.-sickness**, *n.* A kind of malignant fever affecting both man and beast.—**milk'sop″**, *n.* An effeminate man.—**m.-sugar**, *n.* The sugar contained in milk; lactose. **sugar of milk**.—**m.-tooth**, *n.* A tooth of the deciduous or first dentition.—**milk'weed″**, *n.* One of several plants having a milky juice.—**milk'y**, *a.* [MILK'I-ER; MILK'I-EST.] **1.** Containing or like milk. **2.** Yielding milk. **3.** Very mild; spiritless. **4.** Containing young or spawn. **milch'y**.—**Milky Way** (*Astron.*), a luminous band encircling the heavens, composed of distant stars and nebulæ invisible separately to the naked eye.—**milk'i-ness**, *n.*

mill, } 1 mil; 2 mĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grind in a mill. **2.** To
mil', } subject to any process like that performed by a mill. **3.** To bring up and indent or flute the edge of (a coin), to protect the face from wear and to guard against clipping. **4.** [Slang.] To strike with the fists. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dive and swim under water: said of whales. **2.** [U. S.] To move slowly in a circle: said of cattle.

mill[1], *n.* **1.** A machine for grinding, or any one of various machines that transform raw material into some other form. **2.** A building fitted up for grinding grain, reducing ores, etc. **3.** [Slang.] A pugilistic combat; set-to. [< LL.[AS] *molina*, < L. *molo*, grind.]—**mill'-dam″**, *n.* **1.** A barrier thrown across a watercourse to raise its level sufficiently to turn a mill-wheel. **2.** The pond formed by such a barrier.—**m.-pond**, *n.* A raised body of water dammed up to run a mill. **m.-pool**.—**m.-race**, *n.* The sluiceway through which the water runs to a mill-wheel. **m.-run**.—**mill'stone″**, *n.* One of a pair of thick heavy stone disks for grinding something, as grain.—**m.-wheel**, *n.* The water-wheel that drives a mill.—**mill'wright″**, *n.* One who plans, builds, or fits out mills.

mill[2], } *n.* A thousandth part; in the United States, the
mil', } thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent. [< L. *mille*, thousand.]

Mill, John Stuart (1806–1873). An English philosopher.

Mil-lais', 1 mi-lē'; 2 mi-lā', **Sir John Everett** (1829–1896). An English painter.

mill'board″, 1 mil'bōrd″; 2 mĭl'bōrd″, *n.* Heavy pasteboard used for the covers of books.

mil'le-na-ry, 1 mil'i-nē-ri; 2 mĭl'e-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a thousand. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The space of a thousand years; the Millennium. **2.** A millenarian. [< LL. *millenarius*, < *milleni*, a thousand each, < L. *mille*, thousand.] **mil'len-na-ry**.—**mil″le-na'ri-an**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a thousand; specif., relating to the Millennium. **II.** *n.* One who believes in a millennium.—**mil″le-na'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

mil-len'ni-um, 1 mi-len'i-um; 2 mi-lĕn'i-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A period of a thousand years. **2.** [M-] The thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth, based on *Rev.* xx, 1–5. **3.** Hence, by extension, any period of happiness, bene-

ficial government, or the like. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *annus*, year.]—**mil-len'ni-al**, *a.*—**mil-len'ni-al-ist**, *n.*

mil'le-ped, 1 mil'ı-ped; 2 mĭl'e-pĕd, *n.* **1.** A myriapod with numerous segments. **2.** A small crustacean, as a wood-louse. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *pes*, foot.] **mil'le-pede‡**; **mil'li-ped‡**; **mil'li-pede‡**.

mil'le-pore, 1 mil'ı-pōr; 2 mĭl'e-pōr, *n.* A coral-like animal, with numerous cavities in the enclosing structure. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *porus*, pore.] **mil-lep'o-ra‡**.

Ripe Millet. *a*, a single spikelet.

mill'er, 1 mil'ər; 2 mĭl'er, *n.* **1.** One who keeps or tends a mill, particularly a grist-mill. **2.** A milling-machine. **3.** A pale moth, with floury wings. **moth'-mill"er‡.**—**mill'er's-thumb"**, *n.* A small fresh-water fish with broad flattened head.

Mille"rand', 1 mil"rän'; 2 mĭl"răn', **Alexandre** (1859–). French statesman; President of France, 1921– .

mil-les'i-mal, 1 mi-les'ı-məl; 2 mi-lĕs'i-mal, *a.* Pertaining to thousandths. [< L. *millesimus*, < *mille*, thousand.]

mil'let, 1 mil'et; 2 mĭl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A grass cultivated for forage and as a cereal. **2.** One of various other grasses. [F.]

Mil"let', 1 mi"yĕ'; 2 mĭ"yĕ', **Jean François** (1814–1875). A French painter of peasant life.

mil'li-, 1 mil'ı-; 2 mĭl'i-. From Latin *mille*, one thousand: a combining form signifying usually a thousandth part, or sometimes a thousand.—**mil'liard**, *n.* **1.** A thousand millions. **2.** Hence, elliptically, 1,000,000,000 francs. [F.]—**mil'li-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a Roman mile. **II.** *n.* A Roman mile-stone, set up at intervals of 1,000 paces.—**mil"lier'**, 1 mil"yē'; 2 mĭl"yē', *n.* A metric ton, 1,000 kilograms. [F.]—**mil'li-gram**, *n.* A mass (weight) of one-thousandth of a gram. **mil'li-gramme‡.**—**mil'li-li"ter**, *n.* The thousandth part of a liter. **mil'li-li"tre‡.**—**mil'li-me"ter**, *n.* A lineal measure of one-thousandth of a meter. **mil'li-me"tre‡.** See METRIC SYSTEM.

mil"line', 1 mil"lain'; 2 mĭl"līn', *n.* [Recent.] A unit of measurement used in computing the rate of cost per agate line, of one million copies of an advertisement.

mil'li-ner, 1 mil'ı-nər; 2 mĭl'i-ner, *n.* **1.** A person employed in making, trimming, or selling bonnets, women's hats, etc. **2†.** A dealer in small wares; a haberdasher. [Prob. < *Milan*, in Italy.]—**mil'li-ner-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The articles made or sold by the occupation or store of a milliner.

mill'ing, *n.* **1.** The operating of a mill or mills, or the making of flour or meal from grain. **2.** A milled surface, as of a coin, or the act or process of producing it.

mil'lion, 1 mil'yən; 2 mĭl'yon. **I.** *a.* Consisting of a thousand thousand: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thousand thousand; 1,000,000: a cardinal number. **2.** An indefinitely great number. [F., augmentative of *mille* (< L. *mille*), thousand.]—**mil"lion-aire'**, *n.* A person whose possessions are valued at a million or more. **mil"-lion-naire'‡.**—**mil'lionth**, *a.* & *n.*

mil'li-ped, *n.* A milleped. **mil'li-pede‡.**

Mil'man, 1 mil'man; 2 mĭl'man, **Henry Hart** (1791–1868). An English ecclesiastic, historian, and poet.

Mil'ner, Alfred, Viscount (1854–). English statesman, Secretary for War, 1918.

Mi'lo, 1 mai'lo; 2 mī'lo, *n.* **1.** A renowned Greek athlete, about 520 B. C. **2.** An island in the Cyclades group; the ancient **Melos.**—**Venus of Milo**, a statue of the goddess found on the island in 1820.

mi-lord', 1 mi-lōrd'; 2 mī-lôrd', *n.* An English nobleman or wealthy tourist on the Continent. [F., < Eng. MY LORD.]

mil'reis, 1 mil'rēs *or* -rīs; 2 mĭl'rĕs *or* -rēs, *n.* A thousand reis: a Portuguese and Brazilian unit of account, equal to 4*s.* 5½*d.* or $1.07⅓ in Portugal, or to 2*s.* 2½*d.* or 53⅓ cents in Brazil. See COIN. [Pg., < L. *mille*, thousand; see REL.]

milt[1], 1 milt; 2 mĭlt, *n.* The spleen. [< AS. *milte*, spleen.] [milk.] **melt‡.**

milt[2], *n.* The sperm of a fish. [< Sw. *mjölke*, < *mjölk*, milk.]

Mil-ti'a-des, 1 mil-tai'ə-dīz; 2 mil-ti'a-dēs, *n.* An Athenian general; defeated the Persians at Marathon, 490 B. C.

Mil'ton, 1 mil'tən; 2 mĭl'ton, **John** (1608–1674). An English poet; *Paradise Lost.*—**Mil-ton'ic**, *a.* **Mil-to'ni-an‡.**

Mil-wau'kee, 1 mil-wō'kī; 2 mĭl-wą'kē, *n.* A city and port on Lake Michigan in S. E. Wisconsin; pop. 457,147.

mim, 1 mim; 2 mĭm, *a.* [Colloq. or Prov.] Demure; precise.

mime, 1 maim; 2 mīm, *v.* [MIMED; MIM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To mimic; imitate. **II.** *i.* To play the mime; act the buffoon.—**mim'er**, *n.*

mime, *n.* **1.** A mimic play or farce. **2.** An actor in a mime; a mimic. [F., < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *mimos*, actor, drama.]—**mi-met'ic**, *n.* **1.** Quick to mimic; imitative. **2.** Relating to mimicry. **mi-met'i-cal‡.**—**mim'ic.** **I.** *vt.* [MIM'ICKED‡; MIM'ICK-ING.] **1.** To imitate, as for ridicule. **2.** To copy closely. **3.** *Biol.* To assume the form or color of, as for protection. Syn.: see IMITATE. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mimicry; consisting in imitation; mimetic; as, a *mimic* gesture. **2.** Copying the real; simulated; mock; as, a *mimic* court. **mim'i-cal‡.** **III.** *n.* **1.** One who is given to mimicry. **mim'ick-er‡.** **2.** A copy; imitation.—**mim'ic-ry**, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The act of imitating, especially for sport; also, a thing produced as a copy. **2.** *Zool.* An imitative resemblance in one animal to another or to some inanimate object. Syn.: see CARICATURE.

mim'e-o-graph, 1 mim'ı-o-graf; 2 mĭm'e-o-grâf, *n.* An apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written or typewritten matter. [< Gr. *mimeomai*, mimic, + -GRAPH.]

Mi-mo'sa, 1 mi-mō'sə; 2 mi-mō'sa, *n.* A large genus of tropical American herbs, shrubs, or trees of the bean family, with clusters of small flowers. [< L. *mimus*; see MIME.] [eralogy.

min., *abbr.* Mining, minute.—**min., mineral.**, *abbr.* Min-

mi'na, 1 mai'nə; 2 mī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, or MI'NAS, *pl.*] An ancient weight or sum of money, of varying value. [L.]

mi-na'cious, 1 mi-nē'shus; 2 mi-nā'shŭs, *a.* Threatening; of a menacing character. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

min'a-ret, 1 min'ə-ret; 2 mĭn'a-rĕt, *n.* A slender tower characteristic of mosques, built of several stories, each surrounded by a balcony, from which is sounded the stated summons to prayer. [Ult. < Ar. *manāra*, < *manār*, lighthouse.]

Minarets of the Mosque of Suleiman, Constantinople.

min'a-to-ry, 1 min'ə-to-ri; 2 mĭn'a-to-ry, *a.* Threatening, as with destruction or punishment. [< L. *minatus*, pp. of *minor*, threaten.] **mi-na'cious‡.**

mince, 1 mins; 2 mĭnç, *v.* [MINCED‡; MINC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To chop into small bits, as meat. **2.** To utter with primness, as through affected preciseness or delicacy. **3.** To diminish the strength or force of; lessen. **II.** *i.* **1.** To show affectation in manner or gait. **2.** To be affectedly proper in speech. [< AS. *minsian*, make less.]—**minc'ing**, *pa.*—**minc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mince, *n.* **1.** Same as MINCE-MEAT. **2.** An affectation.—**mince'-meat"**, *n.* **1.** Meat chopped very fine. **2.** A mixture of chopped meat, fruit, spices, etc., used in mince pie.—**m. pie**, a pie made of mince-meat.

mind[d], 1 maind; 2 mīnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix one's mind or thoughts upon; pay attention to. **2.** To regard with care or concern or as objectionable; care for. **3.** To obey. **4.** To have charge of; tend; watch. **5.** [Colloq.] To be on guard against. **6‖.** To remind. **7.** [Colloq.] To call to mind. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pay attention. **2.** To be obedient. **3.** To have an inclination. **4.** To recollect.

mind, *n.* **1.** That which thinks, feels, and wills; the entire psychical being of man; soul; spirit. **2.** Any mental state or activity, as of the intellect, memory, the feelings, or the will; inclination; determination. **3.** The intellect or cognitive faculty, as distinguished from the feelings and the will. **4.** The renewed nature in man. **5.** Animal mind. [< AS. *gemynd*, < *munan*, think.]

Syn.: brain, consciousness, disposition, instinct, intellect, intelligence, reason, sense, soul, spirit, thought, understanding. *Mind*, in a general sense, includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities; in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with *intellect*, but includes *disposition*, or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase "to have a *mind* to work." The *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers; the *understanding*, which Sir Wm. Hamilton has called "the faculty of relations and comparisons," is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason* in that "*reason* is the faculty of the higher cognitions or a priori truth." *Thought*, the act, process, or power of thinking, is often used to denote the thinking faculty, and especially the *reason*. The *instinct* of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great. "An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction." PALEY, *Natural Philosophy*, ch. 18. In this sense we speak of human *instincts*, thus denoting tendencies independent of reasoning or instruction. As the seat of mental activity, *brain* (colloquially *brains*) is often used as a synonym for *mind*, *intellect*, *intelligence*. *Sense* may be an antonym of *intellect*, as when we speak of the *sense* of hearing; but *sense* is used also as denoting clear mental action, good judgment, acumen; as, he is a man of *sense*, or, he showed good *sense*; *sense*, even in its material signification,

must be reckoned among the activities of *mind*, tho dependent on bodily functions; the *mind*, not the eye, really sees; the *mind*, not the ear, really hears. *Consciousness* includes all that a sentient being perceives, knows, thinks, or feels, from whatever source arising and of whatever character, kind, or degree, whether with or without distinct thinking, feeling, or willing; we speak of the *consciousness* of the brute or of the sage. See GENIUS; SOUL; UNDERSTANDING.—Ant.: body, brawn, brute force, material substance, matter.

—**mind'ₛread"ing,** *n.* The alleged ascertaining of the thought or purpose of some other mind, independently of the ordinary channels of the senses.—**m.ₛreader,** *n.*—**mind'ed,** *a.* **1.** Disposed. **2.** Having a (specified kind of) mind.—**mind'ful,** *a.* Keeping in mind; heedful; having knowledge (of). Syn.: see THOUGHTFUL.—**mind'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mind'ful-ness,** *n.*—**mind'less,** *a.* **1.** Devoid of intelligence. **2.** Not giving heed or attention; careless.

Min"da-na'o, 1 min"da-nä'o; 2 min"dä-nä'o, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 36,292 sq. m.; pop. 499,600.

Min-do'ro, 1 min-dō'ro; 2 min-dō'ro, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 4,050 sq. m.; pop. 28,400.

mine, 1 main; 2 min, *v.* [MINED; MIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain by digging out of the earth; also, to make diggings into for ore or the like. **2.** To undermine. **3.** To make by digging in the earth. **4.** To lay a mine or mines; as, to *mine* a harbor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dig a mine; engage in mining. **2.** To burrow. **3.** To work stealthily or insidiously. [< F. *miner*, < LL. *mino*, open a mine, drive.]—**min'er,** *n.*—**min'ing,** *n.* The business or work of a mine.

mine, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* (1) An excavation for digging out some useful product, as ore or coal. (2) Any deposit of such material suitable for excavation. **2.** *Mil.* A cavity for an explosive charge, as for blowing up a fort; also, a case containing such a charge floating on or near, or anchored beneath, the surface of the water, to destroy an enemy's vessel. **3.** Any productive source of supply. **4.** A burrow made by an insect.

mine, *pron.* Belonging to me; of me: possessive of *I*: (1) Used independently in the predicate or in an elliptical expression, as a substitute for *my* with a noun; as, that book is *mine*. (2) Absolutely, that which I own or upon which I have a claim. (3) [Archaic.] Attributively before a noun beginning with a vowel or (sometimes) *h*. [< AS. *mīn.*]

min'er-al, 1 min'ər-əl; 2 mĭn'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling minerals; inorganic. **2.** Impregnated with mineral constituents. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inorganic homogeneous substance of definite or approximately definite chemical composition, found in nature. Minerals, tho commonly solid, may exist in a gaseous, liquid, or viscid state. **2.** Any inorganic substance, as a rock or a fossil. [OF., < LL. *minerale*. < *mino;* see MINE, *v.*]—**mineral jelly,** vaseline.—**min'er-al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To change from a metal into a mineral. **II.** *i.* To mineralogize. **min'er-al-iseǂ.**—**min"er-al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**min'er-al-iz"er,** *n.* **1.** An element that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulfur. **2.** *Petrol.* A volatile or other substance, as boron or water, that facilitates the recrystallization of rocks. **min'er-al-isˢer‡.**—**min"er-al'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science of minerals. **2.** A work on minerals.—**min"er-a-log'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mineralogy. **2.** Mineral. **min"er-a-log'i-cǂ.**—**min"er-al'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in mineralogy. **min'er-al-istǂ.**—**min"er-al'o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] To study and collect minerals.

Mi-ner'va, 1 mi-nēr'va; 2 mi-nēr'va, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of wisdom; identified with the Greek **Athena.**

Ming, 1 miŋ; 2 ming, *n.* In Chinese history, a dynasty founded in 1368 by Hung-Wu; it lasted until 1644.

min'gl(eᴿ, 1 miŋ'gl; 2 mĭŋ'gl, *vt.* & *vi.* [MIN'GL(E)Dᴰ; MIN'GLING.] **1.** To unite together or with something else; become mixed. **2.** To join intimately; blend. [Freq. < AS. *mengan*, mix.] Syn.: see MIX.

min'i-a-ture, 1 min'i-ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 mĭn'i-a-chuᵣ *or* -tūr. **I.** *a.* Much smaller than reality. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small and delicate painting, as a portrait. **2.** A portrayal of anything on a small scale; hence, reduced size. **3**†. Lettering in red, as in manuscripts. Syn.: see PICTURE.

min'i-fy, 1 min'i-fai; 2 min'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make small; diminish. **2.** To lessen the worth or importance of; undervalue. [< L. *minor*, less, + -FY.]

min'i-kin, 1 min'i-kin; 2 min'i-kin, *n.* Something very minute or delicate, as the smallest size of pin. [< MD. *minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love.]—**min'i-kin‖,** *a.*

min'im, 1 min'im; 2 mĭn'im, *n.* **1.** An apothecaries' fluid measure; roughly, one drop. See MEASURE, *n.* **2.** *Mus.* A half note. **3.** An extremely small creature; a pygmy. [< F. *minime*, < L. *minimus*, least.]

min'i-mum, 1 min'i-məm; 2 mĭn'i-mŭm. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or showing the least possible amount or degree; being a minimum. **II.** *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] **1.** The least possible quantity, amount, or degree. **2.** *Math.* A value of a function that is less than any value corresponding to neighboring values of the variable. [L., neut. s. of *minimus*, least.]—**min'i-mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the minimum; smallest; least.—**min'i-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ"ING.] To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

min'i-mus§, 1 min'i-məs; 2 min'i-mŭs, *n.* **1.** A very small creature. **2.** *Anat.* The fifth finger or toe.

min'ion§, 1 min'yən; 2 min'yon, *a.* **1.** Dainty; delicate; fine. **2.** Favorite.

min'ion, *n.* **1.** A servile favorite. **2.** *Print.* A size of type-body: about 7-point. See TYPE.

This line is set in minion.

3. A minx. [< F. *mignon*, darling.]

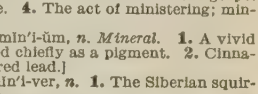
min'ish‖†, 1 min'ish; 2 mĭn'ish, *vt.* & *vi.* To diminish. [< OF. *menuiser*, < L. *minutia;* see MINUTIA.] **men'useǂ.**

min'is-ter, 1 min'is-tər; 2 mĭn'is-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To supply, as something needed. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give attendance or service. **2.** To perform a rite of worship. **3.** To contribute. Syn.: see SERVE.

min'is-ter, *n.* **1.** The chief of an executive department of a government. **2.** One commissioned to represent his government in diplomatic intercourse with another government at its capital. **3.** One who is authorized to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of the Church; a clergyman. **4‖.** One who acts in subservience to the will of another; a servant; agent; attendant. **5.** One who promotes or dispenses. [< F. *ministre*, < L. *minister*, assistant.]—**min"is-te'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a minister or to ministry. **-ly,** *adv.*—**min"is-te'ri-al-ist,** *n.* *Eng. Polit.* One who supports the ministry.—**min'is-trant.** **I.** *a.* Ministering. **II.** *n.* One who ministers.—**min"is-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of performing service as a minister. **2.** Any religious ceremonial.—**min'is-try,** *n.* [-TRIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The entire body of officials having in charge the administration of the departments of a government. **2.** An executive department of government. **3.** Ministers of the gospel collectively, or their office. **4.** The act of ministering; ministration.

min'i-um, 1 min'i-um; 2 mĭn'i-ŭm, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A vivid red opaque lead oxid: used chiefly as a pigment. **2.** Cinnabar. [F., < L. *minium*, red lead.]

mink, 1 miŋk; 2 mĭŋk, *n.* An amphibious carnivore, valued for its fur.—**American mink,** a variety about 2 ft. long, commonly dark above and white underneath. [< Sw. *mänk*, mink.]



Mink. 1/18

Minn., *abbr.* Minnesota (official).

Min"ne-ap'o-lis, 1 min'i-ap'o-lis; 2 mĭn"e-ăp'o-lis, *n.* A manufacturing city of E. Minnesota; pop. 380,580.

min'ne-sing"er, 1 min'i-siŋ"ər; 2 min'e-sing"er, *n.* A lyric poet of medieval Germany (1170–1250). Compare TROUBADOUR. [G., < *minne*, love, + *singer*, singer.] Syn.: see POET.

Min"ne-so'ta, 1 min"i-sō'tə; 2 mĭn"e-sō'ta, *n.* A State in the N. central United States; 84,682 sq. m.; pop. 2,387,125; capital, St. Paul.

min'now, 1 min'o; 2 mĭn'o, *n.* **1.** A small European or American fish of the carp family. **2.** One of various other small fishes. [< AS. *myne*, minnow, < *min*, less.] **min'nieǂ.**

mi'nor, 1 mai'nər; 2 mī'nor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Less in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Of secondary consideration. **3.** *Mus.* (1) In the minor key; solemn and plaintive. (2) Less by a semitone. **II.** *n.* **1.** One below the age when full civil and personal rights can be exercised. **2.** *Logic.* A minor term or minor premise. See SYLLOGISM. **3.** *Mus.* The minor key. [< L. *minor*, less.]—**minor key** (*Mus.*), a key or mode characterized by the use of the minor third, producing a plaintive or mournful effect. See THIRD, *n.*—**m. term** (*Logic*), the subject of a conclusion in a syllogism. See SYLLOGISM.—**mi-nor'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The smaller in number of two parts or parties. **2.** The state of being a minor.

Mi-nor'ca, 1 mi-nōr'kə; 2 mi-nôr'ca, *n.* An island of the Balearic group; Spanish possession; 335 sq. m.; pop. 38,000.

Mi'nos, 1 mai'nəs; 2 mī'nŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete. See MINOTAUR.

Min'o-taur, 1 min'o-tōr; 2 mĭn'o-tạr, *n.* A monster, half bull and half man, kept by Minos in a labyrinth at Crete; killed by Theseus.

Min. Plen., *abbr.* Minister Plenipotentiary.

min'ster, 1 min'stər; 2 mĭn'ster, *n.* A monastery church; in Great Britain, often a cathedral: an element in place-names. [< LL.ᴬˢ *monasterium*, monastery.]

min'strel, 1 min'strel; 2 mĭn'strĕl, *n.* **1.** A wandering musician; anciently, a troubadour; later, a mountebank. **2.** A singer of negro melodies, etc., with blackened face. **negro minstrel‡.** **3.** *Poet.* A lyric poet. [< L.OF *minister,* attendant; see MINISTER.] Syn.: see POET.—**min'strel-sy,** *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The occupation of a minstrel. **2.** Ballads or lyrics collectively.

mint[1d], 1 mint; 2 mĭnt, *vt.* **1.** To make and stamp as money by authority. **2.** To fabricate in any way.—**mint'age,** *n.* The act of minting or coining.—**mint'er,** *n.*

mint[2d], *vt.* **1.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To endeavor; aim. **2.** [Scot.] To insinuate; suggest. [< AS. *myntan,* < *munan,* be mindful.] **ment‡.**

mint[1], *n.* **1.** A place for the legal manufacture and issue of coin. **2.** Figuratively, an abundant supply, as of money. **3.** Figuratively, the source of a fabrication or invention. [< AS. *mynet,* coin.]

mint[2], *n.* Any one of several aromatic herbs of the mint family, as spearmint or peppermint. [< AS. *minte,* < Gr.L *mintha,* mint.]

min'u-end, 1 min'yu-end; 2 mĭn'yu-ĕnd, *n. Arith.* The number from which another is to be subtracted: opposed to *subtrahend.* [< L. *minuendus,* to be lessened.]

min"u-et', 1 min"yu-et'; 2 mĭn"yu-ĕt', *n.* An old-time stately dance in triple measure. [< F. *menuet,* < *menuet,* dim. of *menu,* small.]

mi'nus, 1 mai'nus; 2 mī'nŭs, *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Less: indicated by a dash (—). (2) Negative. **2.** [Colloq.] Deprived of; lacking. [L., neut. s. of *minor,* less.]—**mi'nus-sign",** *n.* A sign (—) denoting subtraction, or reckoning or measuring in the negative direction.

min'ute, 1 min'it; 2 mĭn'it, *vt.* [-UT-ED[d]; -UT-ING.] **1.** To make a minute or brief note of. **2.** [Eng.] To time to the minute.

mi-nute', 1 mi-niūt'; 2 mī-nūt', *a.* **1.** Exceedingly small. **2.** Attending to small things; very exact. [< L. *minutus,* little.]

Syn.: circumstantial, comminuted, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, fine, little, particular, precise, slender, tiny. That is *minute* which is of exceedingly limited dimensions, as a grain of dust, or which attends to matters of exceedingly slight amount or of little apparent importance; as, a *minute* account. That which is broken up into *minute* particles is said to be *comminuted;* things may be termed *fine* which would not be termed *comminuted;* as, *fine* sand; *fine* gravel; but, in using the adverb, we say a substance is finely *comminuted, comminuted* referring more to the process, *fine* to the result. An account extended to very *minute* particulars is *circumstantial, detailed, particular;* an examination so extended is *critical, exact, precise.* See FINE; LITTLE; PRECISE; SMALL. Ant.: see synonyms for LARGE.—**mi-nute'ness,** *n.*

min'ute, 1 min'it; 2 mĭn'it, *n.* **1.** The 60th part of an hour; hence, a moment. **2.** The 60th part of a degree. **3.** A memorandum. **4.** *pl.* The official records of a deliberative body. [F., < LL. *minutum,* < L. *minutus;* see MINUTE, *a.*]—**min'ute-book",** *n.* A book for recording minutes.—**m.-gun,** *n.* A gun fired at intervals of a minute.—**m.-hand,** *n.* The hand of a timepiece that marks the minutes.—**m.-man,** *n.* A man ready for service at a minute's notice; specifically applied to certain militiamen during the American Revolution.

mi-nute'ly[1], 1 mi-niūt'li; 2 mi-nūt'ly, *adv.* In a minute manner; very particularly or exactly.

min'ute-ly[2], 1 min'it-li; 2 mĭn'it-ly, *a.* & *adv.* At intervals of a minute.

mi-nu'ti-a, 1 mi-niū'shi-ə; 2 mi-nū'shi-a, *n.* [-TI-Æ, *pl.*] A small or unimportant detail: commonly used in the plural. [L., smallness.]

minx, 1 miŋks; 2 mĭŋks, *n.* A saucy girl. [Cor. of MINIKIN.]

Mi'o-cene, 1 mai'o-sin; 2 mī'o-çēn. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the middle Tertiary. **Mi"o-cen'ic‡.** **II.** *n.* The Miocene strata. [< Gr. *meiōn,* less, + *kainos,* recent.]

Mi"ra"beau', 1 mi"ra"bō'; 2 mī"ra"bō', **Comte de** (1749–1791). Gabriel H. de Riquetti, a French statesman and writer.

mir'a-cl(e[F]**,** 1 mir'ə-kl; 2 mĭr'a-cl, *n.* **1.** Any wonderful or amazing thing, fact, or event; a wonder. **2.** *Theol.* An event in the natural world, but out of its established order, and possible only by the intervention and exertion of divine power; a supernatural event. **3.** A medieval dramatic representation of religious subjects. **mir'a-cle-play"‡.** [F., < L. *miraculum,* < *mirus,* wonderful.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mi-rac'u-lous,** *a.* **1.** Effected by direct divine agency; supernatural. **2.** Surpassingly strange; wonderful. **3.** Possessing the power to work miracles; wonder-working. Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL.—**mi-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**mi-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

mi-rage', 1 mi-rāj'; 2 mī-räzh', *n.* An optical illusion, as of an oasis or a sheet of water in the desert, or ships seen inverted in the air. [F., < *mirer,* look at, < L. *mirus,* wonderful.]

mire, 1 mair; 2 mīr. **I.** *vt.* [MIRED; MIR'ING.] **1.** To fix, stall, or sink in mud. **2.** To defile. **II.** *n.* Wet, yielding earth; deep mud. [< Icel. *mýrr,* bog.]—**mir'y,** *a.*—**mir'i-ness,** *n.*

Mir'i-am, 1 mir'i-əm; 2 mĭr'i-am, *n. Bib.* The sister of Moses and Aaron. *Ex.* xv, 20.

mirk, mirk'i-ly, etc. Same as MURK, etc.

mir'ror, 1 mir'ər; 2 mĭr'or. **I.** *vt.* To give an image of. **II.** *n.* **1.** An object having a nearly perfect reflecting surface. **2.** Whatever reflects or clearly represents. **3.** A crystal used by diviners. [< L.OF *miror,* wonder at.]

mirth, 1 mûrth; 2 mĭrth, *n.* **1.** Pleasurable feelings, or gaiety of spirits, manifested in jesting and laughter; social merriment; jollity. **2†.** Pleasure; joy. [< AS. *mirgth,* < *mirige, merige,* pleasant.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER; SPORT.—**mirth'ful,** *a.* Merry. Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY; VIVACIOUS.—**mirth'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mirth'ful-ness,** *n.*—**mirth'less,** *a.* Lacking mirth or merriment. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mir'za, 1 mir'zə; 2 mĭr'zä, *n.* A Persian title, placed before a name to denote a scholar and after a name to denote a prince. [Per.]

mis-[1], 1 mis-; 2 mis-, *prefix.* Less: used with negative or depreciatory force; as, *misuse, misprize.* It is sometimes accented. [< OF. *mes-,* F. *mes-, mé-,* < L. *minus,* less.]

mis-[2], *prefix.* Wrong; wrongly: used as a prefix to nouns, verbs, and participles; as, *misconduct.* It never has the primary accent. [< AS. *mis-,* wrong; allied with MISS, *v.*]

The following list includes some words that are explainable by this prefix taken in connection with the meaning of the principal element, as found in vocabulary place; others not here given will be readily understood by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the principal element:

mis"ac-cep-ta'tion
mis"ad-just'[d]
mis"ad-just'ment
mis"ad-mea'sure-ment
mis"ad-vise'
mis-aim'
mis"al-lege'
mis-ap"pli-ca'tion
mis"ap-ply'
mis-ap"pre-hend'
mis-ap"pre-hen'-sion
mis"ar-range'
mis"ar-range'ment
mis"be-come'
mis"be-get'
mis"be-got'
mis"be-got'ten
mis"be-have'
mis"be-haved'
mis"be-ha'vior, -viour
mis"be-lief'
mis"be-lieve'
mis"be-liev'er
mis-cal'cu-late
mis-cal"cu-la'tion
mis-charge'
mis-choose'
mis"ci-ta'tion
mis-cite'[d]
mis-com"pu-ta'tion
mis"com-pute'†, *v.* & *n.*
mis"con-ceit'[d]
mis"con-ceive'
mis"con-cep'tion
mis"con-clu'sion
mis"con-jec'ture
mis"con-struc'tion
mis"con-strue'
mis-count'
mis"cre-ate'[d]
mis"cre-a'tion
mis-date'
mis-deal'
mis-deem'
mis"de-mean'
mis"di-rect'
mis"di-rec'tion
mis-doubt'
mis"em-ploy'
mis"em-ploy'ment
mis-en'try
mis-es'ti-mate[d]
mis-faith'
mis-fash'ion
mis-fire'
mis-form'
mis"for-ma'tion
mis-got'ten
mis-gov'ern
mis-graft', mis-graff'†
mis"gov'ern-ment
mis-han'dle
mis"in-fer'
mis"in-struct'
mis"in-struc'tion
mis"in-tel'li-gence
mis-join'
mis-judge'
mis-judg'ment
mis-know'
mis-la'bel
mis-like', *v.* & *n.*
mis-live', *v.*
mis-make'
mis-match'
mis-mate'
mis-name'
mis"per-suade'†
mis"per-sua'sion
mis-place'
mis-play', *v.* & *n.*
mis"pro-nounce'
mis"pro-nun"ci-a'-tion
mis"pro-por'tion, *vt.*
mis"quo-ta'tion
mis-quote'
mis-read'
mis"re-ci'tal
mis"re-cite'
mis-reck'on
mis"re-late'
mis"re-la'tion†
mis"re-mem'ber
mis"re-port'
mis-say'
mis-send'
mis-serve'†
mis-spell'
mis-spell'ing
mis-spend'
mis-spent'
mis-state'
mis-state'ment
mis-teach'
mis-tell'†
mis-term'
mis-think'
mis-time'
mis-ti'tle, *v.*
mis-train', *v.*
mis"trans-late'
mis"trans-la'tion
mis-treat'
mis-treat'ment
mis-tri'al
mis-tune'
mis-word'
mis-write'.

Mis., *abbr.* Missouri.

mis"ad-ven'ture, *n.* An unlucky chance; misfortune. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; MISFORTUNE.—**mis"ad-ven'tured†,** *a.* Unfortunate.

mis"al-li'ance, 1 mis"a-lai'ans; 2 mis"ă-li'anç, *n.* An undesirable alliance, as marriage with one of inferior station or character. **mé"sal"li"ance'‡.**

mis'an-thrope, 1 mis'an-thrōp; 2 mĭs'ăn-thrōp, *n.* One who entertains aversion to or distrust of his fellow men. [< Gr. *misanthrōpos,* hating mankind, < *miseō,* hate, + *anthrōpos,* man.] **mis-an'thro-pist‡.**—**mis"an-throp'ic, mis"an-throp'i-cal,** *a.* Hating mankind.—**mis"an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mis-an'thro-py,** *n.* Hatred or distrust of mankind.

mis"ap-pro"pri-a'tion, *n.*

mis"ap-pro'pri-ate[d], *vt.* To appropriate wrongly.—**misc.,** *abbr.* Miscellaneous, miscellany.

mis-call', *vt.* To give a wrong or bad name to.

mis-car'ry, *vi.* **1.** To fail of an intended effect. **2.** To

bring forth prematurely. **3.** To go wrong.—**mis-car'riage,** *n.* **1.** A premature birth. **2.** Failure to reach an expected conclusion. **3†.** Improper behavior.

mis"ce-ge-na'tion, 1 mis"ı-ji-nē'shən; 2 mis"ə-jə-nā'shon, *n.* Mixture of races, especially amalgamation of the black and white races. [< L. *misceo,* mix, + *genus,* race.]—**mis"ce-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

mis"cel-la'ne-a, 1 mis"ə-lē'nı-ə; 2 mis"ĕ-lā'ne-a, *n. pl.* A miscellaneous collection; especially, literary miscellanies. [L., neut. pl. of *miscellaneus;* see MISCELLANEOUS.]

mis"cel-la'ne-ous, 1 mis"ə-lē'nı-ụs; 2 mis"ĕ-lā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of several kinds; variously mixed. [< L. *miscellaneus,* < *misceo,* mix.] Syn.: see HETEROGENEOUS.—**mis'cel-la'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**mis"cel-la'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*—**mis'cel-la-ny,** *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] **1.** A collection of literary compositions on various subjects. **2.** Any miscellaneous collection.

mis-chance', *n.* An instance of ill luck; a mishap.
Syn.: see CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.

mis'chief, 1 mis'ćhif; 2 mis'chif, *n.* **1.** Any occurrence attended with evil or injury; damage; vexation. **2.** Any annoying or vexatious action or course of conduct; a prank. **3.** A prankish person. [< OF. *meschef,* < L. *minus* (see MINUS) + *caput,* head.] Syn.: see INJURY.—**mis'chief-mak"er,** *n.* One who causes mischief.—**m.-making,** *a.*—**mis'chie-vous,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to mischief. **2.** Injurious. Syn.: see BAD; MALICIOUS; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**mis'chie-vous-ly,** *adv.*—**mis'chie-vous-ness,** *n.*

mis'ci-bl(eᴾ**),** 1 mis'ı-bl; 2 mis'i-bl, *a.* Such as can be mixed. [< L. *misceo,* mix.]—**mis"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

mis"con-duct'ᵈ, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To conduct badly; behave improperly. **2.** To mismanage.

mis-con'duct, *n.* **1.** Improper conduct; bad behavior. **2.** Mismanagement.

mis'cre-ant, 1 mis'krı-ənt; 2 mis'cre-ant, *n.* **1.** A vile wretch. **2†.** A misbeliever; infidel. [< OF. *mescreant,* unbelieving.]—**mis'cre-ant†,** *a.*

mis-cue', 1 mis-kiū'; 2 mis-cū', *n.* In billiards or pool, a stroke spoiled in effect by a slipping of the cue.

mis-deed', *n.* A wrong or improper act.
Syn.: see OFFENSE; SIN.

mis"de-mean'or, 1 mis"dı-mın'ər; 2 mis"de-mēn'or, *n.* **1.** Misbehavior. **2.** *Law.* Any offense less than a felony.
mis"de-mean'our†. Syn.: see OFFENSE.

mis-do', *vt. & vi.* To do badly; bungle in doing.—**mis-do'er,** *n.*—**mis-do'ing,** *n.*

mis-doubt'‖ᵈ, 1 mis-daut'; 2 mis-dout', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To doubt; call in question. **2.** To surmise; suspect. **II.** *i.* To be in doubt; lack faith or hope.—**mis-doubt',** *n.*

mise en scène, 1 miz ọn sān; 2 mīz än sēn. The setting of a play on the stage; visible surroundings generally. [F., < L. *missus,* put; *in,* on; *scena,* SCENE.]

mi'ser¹, 1 mai'zər; 2 mī'zer, *n.* **1.** One who saves and hoards avariciously. **2†.** One who is miserable. [< L. *miser,* wretched.]—**mi'ser-ly,** *a.* Of or like a miser. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS.—**mi'ser-li-ness,** *n.*

mi'ser², *n.* A tubular well-boring bit having a valve and a screw for forcing the earth upward. **mi'zer†.**

mis'er-a-bl(eᴾ**),** 1 miz'ər-ə-bl; 2 mīz'er-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Wretched or grievously unhappy. **2.** Of mean quality. **3.** Producing or exhibiting misery. [OF., < L. *miserabilis,* wretched.] Syn.: see PITIFUL; SAD.—**mis'er-a-bl(e-ness**ᴾ**),** *n.*—**mis'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

Mis"e-re're, 1 miz"ə-rī'rı; 2 mīz"e-rē'rē, *n.* **1.** The 51st psalm; from the opening words in the Latin version, *Miserere mei, Domine* (Have mercy upon me, O God!). **2.** A musical setting of this psalm. **3.** [m-] A prayer for mercy.

mis"er-i-corde', 1 miz"ər-ı-kōrd'; 2 mīz"er-i-cōrd', *n.* A small dagger used in the middle ages to give the death-blow to a fallen knight. [OF., < L. *misericordia,* < *misereor,* pity, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.]

mis'er-y, 1 miz'ər-ı; 2 mīz'er-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Extreme distress or suffering; wretchedness; also, a cause of wretchedness. **2.** [Scot. or Archaic.] Miserliness. [< OF. *miserie,* < L. *miseria,* < *miser,* wretched.] Syn.: see ADVERSITY; MISFORTUNE; PAIN.

mis-fea'sance, 1 mis-fī'zəns; 2 mis-fē'sanç, *n. Law.* **1.** The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful or culpably negligent manner. **2.** A trespass or wrong. [< OF. *mesfaisance,* < *mesfaisant,* ppr. of *mesfaire,* < *mes-,* MIS-¹, + *faire* (< L. *facio*), do.]

mis-fit'. [Something that fits badly.
mis-fit'. Iᵈ. *vt.* To fail to make fit; fit badly. **II.** *n.*

mis-for'tune, *n.* **1.** Adverse or ill fortune. **2.** An unlucky chance; calamity.
Syn.: adversity, affliction, bereavement, blow, calamity, chastening, chastisement, disappointment, disaster, distress, failure, hardship, harm, ill, ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, mischance, misery, mishap, reverse, ruin, sorrow, stroke, trial, tribulation, trouble, visitation. *Misfortune* is adverse fortune or any instance thereof, any untoward event, usually of lingering character or consequences, and such as the sufferer is not deemed directly responsible for; as, he had the *misfortune* to be born blind. Any considerable *disappointment, failure,* or *misfortune,* as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, when long continued or attended with enduring consequences, constitutes *adversity.* For the loss of friends by death we commonly use *affliction* or *bereavement. Calamity* and *disaster* are used of sudden and severe *misfortunes,* often overwhelming; *ill fortune* and *ill luck,* of lighter troubles and failures. We speak of the *misery* of the poor, the *hardships* of the soldier. *Affliction, chastening, trial,* and *tribulation* have all an especially religious bearing, suggesting some disciplinary purpose of God with beneficent design. *Affliction* may be keen and bitter, but brief; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We speak of an *affliction,* but rarely of a *tribulation,* since *tribulation* is viewed as a continuous process, which may endure for years or for a lifetime; but we speak of our daily *trials.* Compare ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; LOSS.—Ant.: blessing, boon, comfort, consolation, good fortune, good luck, gratification, happiness, joy, pleasure, prosperity, relief, success, triumph.

mis-giv(e'ᴾ**),** *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to fail somewhat in confidence, self-approval, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be apprehensive. **2.** To fail.—**mis-giv'ing,** *n.* A feeling of apprehension. Syn.: see ANXIETY; DOUBT; FEAR.

mis-guide'ᵈ, *vt.* To guide amiss; lead astray.—**mis-gui'dance,** *n.*

mis-hap', *n.* An unfortunate accident; misfortune.
Syn.: see ACCIDENT; CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.

mish'mash, 1 mish'mash; 2 mish'mäsh. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To make a hotchpotch of. **II.** *n.* A medley; hotchpotch.

Mish'na, 1 mish'nə; 2 mish'na, *n.* **1.** The first part of the Talmud: a collection of traditions and decisions made by Rabbi Juda, called the Holy (born about A. D. 150). **2.** [m-] [MISH'NOTH, *pl.*] A paragraph of the above collection. [< Heb. *mishnāh,* repetition, < *shānāh,* repeat.]

mis"im-prove', *vt.* To neglect the improvement of.—**mis"im-prove'ment,** *n.*

mis"in-form', *vt.* To give false or erroneous information to.—**mis-in"for-ma'tion,** *n.*

mis"in-ter'pretᵈ, 1 mis"in-tūr'pret; 2 mis"in-tĕr'prĕt, *vt.* To interpret wrongly.—**mis"in-ter"pre-ta'tion,** *n.*

mis-lay', *vt.* **1.** To lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered. **2.** To attribute wrongly.
Syn.: see DISPLACE; LOSE.

mis-lead', *vt.* [MIS-LED'; MIS-LEAD'ING.] To direct wrongly; lead astray or into error. Syn.: cheat, deceive, delude, disappoint, dupe, fool, frustrate, mock, tantalize. See DECEIVE.—**mis-lead'er,** *n.*—**mis-lead'ing,** *pa.*

mis'le-toe, *n.* Same as MISTLETOE.

mis-man'age, *vt.* To manage badly, improperly, or unskilfully. **-ment,** *n.*—**mis-man'ag-er,** *n.*

mis-no'mer, 1 mis-nō'mər; 2 mis-nō'mer, *n.* A name wrongly applied; an inapplicable designation. [< L.ᴼᶠ *minus-,* MIS-¹, + *nomino,* name.]

mis-og'a-my, 1 mis-og'ə-mı; 2 mis-ŏg'a-my, *n.* Hatred of marriage. [< Gr. *miseō,* hate, + *gamos,* marriage.]—**mis-og'a-mist,** *n.*

mis-og'y-ny, 1 mis-ej'ı-nı; 2 mis-ŏg'y-ny, *n.* Hatred of women. [< Gr. *miseō,* hate, + *gynē,* woman.]—**mis-og'y-nist,** *n.*

mis-print'. [error in printing.
mis-print'. Iᵈ. *vt.* To print erroneously. **II.** *n.* An

mis-pri'sion¹, 1 mis-prig'ən; 2 mis-prizh'on, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The concealment of a crime, especially of treason or felony. (2) Loosely, contempt or high misdemeanor. **2‖.** Misconception. [< OF. *mesprision,* < *mesprís,* pp. of *mesprendre,* mistake, < L. *minus-,* MIS-¹, + *prehendo,* seize.]

mis-pri'sion²†, *n.* The act of undervaluing; contempt.

mis-prize'¹†, *vt.* To mistake; misunderstand. **mis-prise'†.**

mis-prize'²†, *vt.* To undervalue. **mis-prise'²†.**

mis-rep"re-sent'ᵈ, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make wrong representations; give a wrong impression. **2.** To act unfaithfully in behalf of. Syn.: see PERVERT.—**mis-rep"re-sen-ta'tion,** *n.*

mis-rule'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To rule unwisely or unjustly; misgovern. **II.** *n.* **1.** Bad or unjust rule or government. **2.** Disorder or confusion.

miss¹, 1 mis; 2 mis, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fail to hit, find, or attain; come short of. **2.** To feel the loss or absence of, as friends, etc. **3.** To pass over or by; fail to attend, keep, or observe. **4.** To avoid or escape by chance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fail to hit the mark, as a shot or a marksman; be unsuccessful. **2.** To fail to attain, secure, receive, or succeed in something: followed by *of* or *in.* [< AS. *missan.*] Syn.: see LOSE.

miss², 1 mis; 2 mis, *n.* **1.** The act of missing. **2†.** Loss.

miss³, *n.* **1.** [M-] A title prefixed to the name of a girl or an unmarried woman. **2.** A young girl. ¡Contr. of MISTRESS.]

Miss., *abbr.* Mission, missionary, Mississippi.

For words in *mis-* not given above see MIS-, *prefix,* page 506.

mis'sal, 1 mis'əl; 2 mĭs'al, *n. R. C. Ch.* The book containing the service for the celebration of mass. [< LL. *missale,* < *missa,* MASS[2].]

mis'selt, *n.* Mistletoe. **mis'sel-den†; mis'sel-dine†.**

mis'sel-thrush", 1 mis'l-thrush"; 2 mĭs'l-thrŭsh", *n.* A large European thrush that feeds largely on mistletoe-berries. [< MISSEL (< MISTLETOE) + THRUSH[1].]

mis-shape'ᵗ, *vt.* To shape ill; deform.—**mis-shap'en,** *pa.* Shaped amiss; deformed.

mis'sile, } 1 mis'il; 2 mĭs'il. **I.** *a.* Such as may be thrown
mis'silˢ, } or hurled. **II.** *n.* Any object, especially a weapon, intended to be thrown or discharged; a projectile. [< L. *missilis,* + *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.]

miss'ing, 1 mis'iŋ; 2 mĭs'ing, *pa.* Absent from the proper or accustomed place; lost; gone.

mis'sion, 1 mish'ən; 2 mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of sending, or the state of being sent, as on some service. **2.** Service on which one is sent, or the persons sent to perform it. **3.** The destined end of one's efforts. **4.** The work of spreading religious teaching, either at home or abroad. **5.** A missionary field or station. **6.** In some churches, a course of special religious services. **7.** The office of a foreign ambassador. [F., < L. *missio(n-),* < *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.]—**mis'sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to missions. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A person sent to some place to teach and preach and do charitable work. **2.** A messenger; an ambassador.

mis'sis, 1 mis'iz; 2 mĭs'ĭs, *n.* **1.** Mistress: a common pronunciation of the title usually written *Mrs.* **2.** [Colloq. & Dial.] A wife. [Contr. of MISTRESS.] **mis'sus†.**

Mis"sis-sip'pi, 1 mis"i-sip'i; 2 mĭs"i-sĭp'i, *n.* **1.** A river in the central United States; 2,406 m. long to the Gulf of Mexico; with the Missouri, 4,200 m. long. **2.** A State in the S. central United States; 46,665 sq. m.; pop. 1,790,620; capital, Jackson.—**Mis"sis-sip'pi-an,** *a. & n.*

mis'sive, } 1 mis'iv; 2 mĭs'iv. **I.** *a.* Sent or designed to
mis'sivᵉ, } be sent. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is sent; especially, a letter; a message in writing. **2**†. A messenger. [< L. LL+F *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.]

Mis-sou'ri, 1 mi-sū'ri, *or* mi-zū'ri; 2 mi-sų'ri *or* mi-sų'ri, *n.* **1.** A river in the N. central United States; 2,900 m. long from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi near St. Louis. **2.** A State in the central United States; 69,420 sq. m.; pop. 3,404,055; capital, Jefferson City.—**Mis-sou'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

mis-step', 1 mis-step'; 2 mĭs-stĕp'. **I**[t]. *vi.* **1.** To make a false step; stumble. **2.** To err. **II.** *n.* A false or wrong step; a slip; error.

miss'y, *n.* [Eng. & Southern U. S.] Miss: a diminutive.

mist, 1 mist; 2 mist. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cover or cloud with mist; be misty. **2.** To rain in very fine drops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A superabundance of moisture in the atmosphere. **2.** Vapor condensed on and dimming a surface. **3.** Anything that dims or darkens. [< AS. *mist,* darkness.]

mis-take', 1 mis-tēk'; 2 mĭs-tāk', *v.* [MIS-TOOK'; MISTAK'EN.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To understand wrongly. **2.** To take or choose wrongly. **II.** *i.* To be wrong. [< Ice. *mistaka,* < *mis-,* MIS-[2], + *taka,* take.]—**mis-tak'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.*—**mis-tak'en,** *pa.* **1.** Characterized by mistake; incorrect; wrong. **2.** Being in error; wrong in opinion or judgment. **3.** Misunderstood. Syn.: see ABSURD.—**mis-tak'en-ly,** *adv.*—**mis-ta'ken-ness,** *n.*

mis-take', *n.* An error in action, judgment, perception, or impression; a blunder. Syn.: see ERROR.

mis-tem'peredᵗ, *pa.* **1.** Wrathful. **2.** Disordered; ill-conditioned.

Mis'ter, 1 mis'tər; 2 mĭs'ter, *n.* Master: a title of address for a man: written *Mr.* [Corr. of MASTER, *n.*]

mis'tle-toe, } 1 mis'l-tō; 2 mĭs'l-tō, *n.* **1.** An evergreen
mis'tl-toeᴱ, } parasitic shrub, with yellowish-green leaves and inconspicuous flowers, succeeded by glutinous white berries: found on various deciduous trees. **2.** The American or false mistletoe. [< AS. *mistelān,* < *mistel,* birdlime, + *tān,* twig.] **mis'tle-to†.**

Mistletoe.
a, male flower; *b,* female flower.

mis-took', 1 mis-tuk'; 2 mis-tōōk', *imp. & obs. pp.* of MISTAKE, *v.*

mis'tral, 1 mis'trəl; 2 mis'tral, *n.* A cold, dry, and violent northwest wind of the Gulf of Lyons and the adjoining Mediterranean provinces. [F., < Pr. *mistral,* < *maestre,* master, < L. *magister;* see MASTER, *n.*]

mis'tress, 1 mis'tres; 2 mĭs'trĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman in authority. **2.** [M-] A title of address given to a married woman: written *Mrs.* and pronounced *missis.* **3.** A woman who unlawfully fills the place of a wife. **4.** A woman skilled in something. **5.** A sweetheart. **6.** A bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls; the jack. [< LL.OF *magistrix,* fem. of L. *magister,* MASTER, *n.*]—**mis'tress-shipş,** *n.* The authority or rule of a mistress.

mis-trust', 1 mis-trust'; 2 mĭs-trŭst'. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To regard with suspicion. **2.** To apprehend. **II.** *n.* Lack of trust. Syn.: (verb) see DOUBT; SUSPECT.
—**mis-trust'ful,** *a.*—**mis-trust'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mis-trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

mist'y, 1 mist'i; 2 mĭst'y, *a.* [MIST'I-ER; MIST'I-EST.] Overspread with mist; dimmed by mist; hazy; obscure. Syn.: see THICK.—**mist'i-ly,** *adv.*—**mist'i-ness,** *n.*

mis-un"der-stand', *vt.* To understand wrongly; also, to fail to understand.—**mis-un"der-stand'ing,** *n.* **1.** A misapprehension. **2.** A disagreement. Syn.: see QUARREL.

mis-use', } 1 mis-yūz'; 2 mĭs-yųs', *vt.* To use wrongly
mis-uzeᵛ, } or improperly; subject to ill treatment. Syn.: see ABUSE.

mis-use', 1 mis-yūs'; 2 mĭs-yųs', *n.* **1.** Ill treatment; abuse. **2.** Erroneous use. **mis-u'sage†.**

Mitch'ell, 1 mich'el; 2 mich'ĕl, *n.* **1. Donald Grant** (1822–1908), an American essayist. **2. Maria** (1818–1889), an American astronomer. **3. Silas Weir** (1829–1914), an American physician, poet, and novelist.

miteˡ, 1 mait; 2 mīt, *n.* **1.** An arachnid, especially one of the smaller forms, as a cheese-mite or itch-mite. **2.** Some insect mistaken for the above. [< AS. *mite,* mite.] —**mit'y,** *a.* Containing or full of mites.

miteᵡ, *n.* **1.** A very small amount or particle. **2.** Any very small coin or sum of money; as, the widow's *mite. Mark* xii. 42. [< D. *mijt,* mite.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

mi'ter, 1 mai'tər; 2 mī'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To confer a miter upon. **2.** To adorn with a miter. **3.** *Mech.* To make or join with a miter-joint. **II.** *i.* To form a miter-joint. **mi'tre†.**

mi'ter, *n.* **1.** A head-dress, especially one worn by popes, bishops, abbots, etc., and consisting of a tall ornamental cap terminating in two peaks; hence, the office or dignity of a bishop, etc. **2.** *Mech.* The junction of two bodies at an angle; a slanting joint. **mi'ter-joint"†.** **3.** A cap or cowl for a chimney or ventilator-pipe. **4.** A gusset in a garment. [F., < L. *mitra,* < Gr. *mitra,* turban, belt.] **mi'tre†.—mi'ter-box",** *n.* A box having a bottom and sides, but no top or ends, the sides having kerfs or saw-guides in which wooden strips may be sawed to accurate miters.

Miter.

Mith'ra, 1 mith'ra; 2 mith'ra, *n.* The Persian god of light; his worship introduced into Rome. **Mith'rast.**

Mith"ri-da'tes, 1 mith"ri-dē'tiz; 2 mith"ri-dā'tēş, *n.* "The Great," king of Pontus (—63 B. C.); defeated by Pompey.

mit'i-gate, 1 mit'i-gēt; 2 mĭt'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To render less harsh or painful; make milder; assuage. [< L. *mitis,* mild, + *agᵠo,* make.] Syn.: see ABATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; AMEND; PALLIATE; RELAX.—**mit'i-ga-bl**(eᴾ, *a.*—**mit'i-gant,** *a.* Mitigating; lenitive.—**mitˢi-ga'tion,** *n.*—**mit'i-ga"tiv**(eᵊ, *a.*—**mit'i-ga"tor,** *n.*

mi-to'sis, 1 mi-tō'sis; 2 mi-tō'sis, *n. Biol.* The series of changes through which the nucleus passes in indirect cell-division. [< Gr. *mitos,* thread.]

mi"trail"leuse', 1 mi"trə"yūz'; 2 mĭ"trā"yūs', *n.* A breech-loading machine-gun of grouped barrels for the rapid firing of small missiles. [F.]—**mi"trail"leur',** *n.* One who operates a mitrailleuse.

mi'tral, 1 mai'trəl; 2 mī'tral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a miter. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mitral valve. [F., < L. *mitra;* see MITER, *n.*]—**mitral valve,** a membranous valve between the left auricle and the left ventricle of the heart.

mitt, 1 mit; 2 mĭt, *n.* **1.** A glove, often of lace or knit-work, that does not extend over the fingers. **2.** A mitten. [Abbr. of MITTEN.]

mit'ten, 1 mit'n; 2 mĭt'n, *n.* **1.** A covering for the hand, encasing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. **2.** A mitt. **3.** [Colloq. or Obs.] A glove. **4.** [Colloq.] Rejection, as of a lover. [< F. *mitaine.*]

mit'ti-mus, 1 mit'i-mus; 2 mĭt'i-mŭs, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An order by a magistrate committing a prisoner to jail. **2.** A dismissal. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mitto,* send.]

Mit"y-le'ne, 1 mit"i-lī'ni; 2 mit"y-lē'nē, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea; 675 sq. m.; pop. 182,170; the ancient **Lesbos. Myt"i-le'neţ.**

mix, 1 miks; 2 mĭks, *vt. & vi.* [MIXED[t] or MIXT; MIX'ING.] **1.** To unite promiscuously into one mass; mingle; blend. **2.** To associate. [< AS. *miscian,* mix.]
Syn.: amalgamate, associate, blend, combine, commingle, commix, compound, confuse, fuse, incorporate, join, meddle, mingle, unite. Compare COMPLEX; HETEROGENEOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for SEPARATE.—Prep.: to mix chicory *with* coffee; mix *with* the crowd; *in* the business.
—**mix'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* **mix'i-bl**(eᴾ‡.—**mixed,** *pa.* **1.**

Mingled in a body or mass. **2.** Promiscuous. **3.** Mentally confused.—**mix'er,** *n.* One who or that which mixes; a machine or device for mixing.—**mix'ture,** *n.* **1.** The act of mixing. **2.** Something resulting from mixing. **3.** Something added as an ingredient. **4.** *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of an aqueous solution in which is suspended an insoluble compound and intended for internal use. **5.** *Chem. & Mineral.* A commingling in which the ingredients retain their individual properties or separate chemical nature: if chemically combined it is a *compound.*

mix'en, 1 miks'n; 2 miks'n, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A dung-heap; compost-heap. [< AS. *mixen,* < *meox,* dung.] **mix'on†.**

mix"ti-lin'e-al, 1 miks"tı-lin'ı-əl; 2 miks"ti-lin'e-al, *a. Math.* Formed by or containing a mixture of right or curved lines. [< L. *mixtus,* pp. of *misceo,* mix, + LINEAL.]

Miz'pah, 1 miz'pɑ; 2 miz'pä, *n. Bib.* A sacred spot in Gilead. *Gen.* xxxi, 49. [Heb., watch-tower.]

miz'zen, 1 miz'n; 2 miz'n, *n. Naut.* A triangular storm-sail sometimes set on the mizzenmast. See SHIP.—**miz'zen-mast,** *n.* The mast next abaft the mainmast.

miz'zle[1], 1 miz'l; 2 miz'l, *vi.* [MIZ'ZL(E)D²; MIZ'ZLING.] To rain in very fine drops; mist. [Freq. of MIST, *v.*] **mis'le†.**

miz'zle[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To muddle; confuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succumb; sometimes, colloquially, to become tipsy. **2.** [Sl.] To run off; abscond. [*a.* Misty.

miz'zle, *n.* Mist-like rain; drizzle. **miz'zling†.—miz'zly,**

ml., *abbr.* Milliliter.—**M. L. A.,** *abbr.* Modern Language Association.—**M. L. G.,** *abbr.* Middle Low German.—**Mlle.,** *abbr.* [F.] Mademoiselle.—**MM.,** *abbr.* [Their] Majesties, *Messieurs.*—**mm.,** *abbr.* Millimeter.—**mm.**[1], *abbr.* Square millimeter.—**mm.**[2], *abbr.* Cubic millimeter.—**Mme.,** *abbr.* [MMES., *pl.*] [F.] Madame.—**Mn.,** *abbr.* Manganese.

mne-mon'ic, 1 nı-mən'ık; 2 ne-mŏn'ic, *a.* Aiding the memory. [< Gr. *mnemonikos,* < *mnaomai,* remember.] **mne-mon'i-cal†.—mne-mon'ics,** *n.* The science of artificial memory.

Mne-mos'y-ne, 1 nı-mes'ı-nī; 2 ne-mŏs'y-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of memory; mother of the Muses.

mo†, *a., n., & adv.* More. **moe†; moo†.**

-mo. A suffix added to numbers to indicate into how many leaves a sheet is folded; as, 12*mo* or duodecimo. [< *-mo* as in DUODECIMO.]

M. O., *abbr.* Money-order.—**Mo.,** *abbr.* Missouri (official), Monday.—**mo.,** *abbr.* [MOS., *pl.*] Month.

mo'a, 1 mō'ə; 2 mō'a, *n.* A very large, recently extinct, bird of New Zealand, etc., having enormous legs with at least three toes, and obsolete wings. [Maori.]

Mo'ab, 1 mō'ab; 2 mō'ăb, *n. Bib.* A territory E. of the Dead Sea.—**Mo'ab-ite,** *a. & n.*—**Moabite stone,** a tablet of the 9th century B. C., found in 1868, containing one of the earliest inscriptions in the Phenician alphabet, recording the revolt of the Moabites against Israel.—**Mo'ab-it"ess,** *n. fem.*—**Mo'ab-it"ish,** *a.*

moan, 1 mōn; 2 mōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To lament; utter a low, mournful sound. **II.** *n.* A feeble or suppressed groan. [< AS. *mænan,* moan.]

moat, 1 mōt; 2 mōt. I[d.] *vt.* To surround with a moat. **II.** *n.* A defensive ditch on the outside of a fortress wall. [< OF. *mote,* embankment.]

mob[1], 1 meb; 2 mŏb. **I.** *vt.* [MOBBED; MOB'BING.] To assail or impede, as by a disorderly crowd. **II.** *n.* **1.** A turbulent or lawless crowd. **2.** The lowest class of people. [Abbr. of L. *mobile,* orig. *mobile vulgus,* fickle crowd.]

Syn.: canaille, crowd, dregs of the people, lower classes, masses, populace, rabble. The *populace* are poor and ignorant, but may be law-abiding; a *mob* is disorderly and lawless, but may be rich and influential. The *rabble* is despicable, worthless, purposeless; a *mob* may have effective desperate purpose. A *crowd* may be drawn by mere curiosity; some strong, pervading excitement is needed to make it a *mob.*—**mob'ber,** *n.*—**mob'bish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

mob[2]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To cover or conceal with a cap or cowl; hood. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To dress awkwardly. **II.** *n.* A cap or head-dress worn by women and girls and usually tied under the chin. **mob'cap"†.** [< MD. *mop,* woman's cap.]

mo'bile, } 1 mō'bıl; 2 mō'bil, *a.* **1.** Characterized by
mo'bil[3], } ease or freedom of motion; hence, fickle. **2.** Movable. [F., < L. *mobilis,* movable.]

Syn.: changeable, changing, expressive, fickle, movable, sensitive, variable, volatile. See ACTIVE.—Ant.: dull, fixed, immovable, inexpressive, still, stolid, unchanging, unvarying.—**mo-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The character or state of being mobile.—**mo'bil-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make or become ready for active service, as soldiers, or (rarely) a fleet. **mo'bil-i-se†.—mo"bil-i-za'tion,** *n.* **mo"bil-i-sa'tion†.**

mob'i-le[1], 1 meb'ı-lı; 2 mŏb'i-lē, *n.* Anything movable: now chiefly in philosophy. [L.] **mo'bile†.**

Mo-bile[2], 1 mo-bil'; 2 mo-bīl', *n.* A seaport city in S. W. Alabama; pop. 60,780.

mob'let, *vt.* To cover with a cap or mob, as the head.

moc'ca-sin[1], 1 mek'ə-sın; 2 mŏc'a-sin, *n.* A foot-covering made of soft leather or buckskin: worn by North-American Indians. [< Algonkian *mawcahsun,* shoe.]—**moc'ca-sin-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of certain orchids of the genus *Cypripedium,* common in the United States. **la'dy's-slip"per†.**

moc'ca-sin[2], *n.* A dark-colored, obscurely blotched, venomous snake of the southern United States. [Appar. < MOCCASIN[1].]

Moccasin. 1/10

mo'cha[1], 1 mō'kə; 2 mō'ca, *n.* **1.** A choice coffee, properly that brought from Mocha in Arabia. **2.** A weight of Abyssinia, equal to a troy ounce.

Mo'cha[2], 1 mō'kə; 2 mō'ca, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. W. Arabia; pop. 5,000.

mochet, *a. & adv.* Great; much.

mock[1], 1 mek; 2 mŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mimic in derision. **2.** To deceive by false show. **II.** *i.* To manifest ridicule or scorn; jeer. [< OF. *mocquer.*]

Syn.: banter, chaff, deride, flout, gibe, insult, jeer, make a butt of, make game of, taunt. See IMITATE; MISLEAD; RIDICULE; SCOFF. Compare COUNTERFEIT.—Ant.: see PRAISE.—Prep.: mock *at* misfortune; mock a person *with* deceitful hopes.

mock, *a.* Merely imitating the reality; sham.

mock, *n.* An act of mocking; a jeer; mockery.—**mock'-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**mock'er,** *n.*—**mock'er-y,** *n.* [MOCK'ER-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Derisive or contemptuous mimicry. **2.** A false show; sham. **3.** A butt of ridicule. **4.** Labor in vain. Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE; SCORN.—**mock'ing-bird",** *n.* **1.** A bird common in the southern United States, noted for its rich song and extraordinary power of mimicry. **2.** One of various other birds that mock.—**mock'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Mocking-bird. 1/7

mod., *abbr. Moderato* (It., moderate), modern.

mode, 1 mōd; 2 mōd, *n.* **1.** Manner of being, doing, etc.; way; method. **2.** Prevailing style; common fashion. **3.** *Gram.* The manner in which the action expressed by a verb is stated: denoted by the form of the verb: less correctly called *mood.* **4.** *Mus.* A method of dividing an octave by placing the steps and half steps of which it is composed in certain arbitrary relations, as in the **Greek, Gregorian, major,** and **minor modes,** etc. **5.** *Logic.* (1) The style of the connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a proposition. (2) Same as MOOD. **6.** *Psychol.* A faculty or a phenomenon of mind considered as a state of consciousness. **7.** *Philos.* The manner of a thing's existence so far as it is not essential. [F., < L. *modus,* manner.]

Syn.: see MANNER; SYSTEM.—**mo'dal,** *a.* Of or denoting a mode.—**mo-dal'i-ty,** *n.* Modal character.

mod'el, 1 med'el; 2 mŏd'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED, MOD'ELD[3]; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To form on or over something as a model; shape: often followed by *on.* **2.** In drawing and painting, to give an appearance of relief to, as a face. **3.** To make a model. **4.** To assume a form like that of a model. **II.** *a.* Answering or used as a model; suitable for a model; worthy to be imitated. **III.** *n.* **1.** An object representing accurately something to be made or already existing; whatever constitutes a pattern or example; a plaster or clay original of a statue, etc. **2.** That which is taken as a pattern; a person who poses as a copy for a painter or sculptor, or woman who tries on cloaks, etc., as in a salesroom, to exhibit them to advantage. **3.** That which strikingly resembles something else. [< L.[OF] *modulus,* measure.]

Syn.: archetype, copy, design, ectype, example, facsimile, image, imitation, mold, original, pattern, prototype, replica, representation, type. A *pattern* is always, in modern use, that which is to be copied; a *model* may be either the thing to be copied or the copy that has been made from it; as, the *models* in the Patent Office. A *pattern* is commonly superficial; a *model* is usually in relief. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a faithful copyist; a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model;* his workmen must exactly copy in

marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. The *archetype* is the original form, actual or ideal, in accordance with which existing things are made, especially the original form in the mind of the Creator; a *prototype* is either the original or an authenticated copy that has the authority of the original as a standard to which other objects of its kind must conform, tho the latter sense is comparatively rare. See EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL.—**mod'el-er,** *n.* **mod'el-ler†.**

Mo'de-na, 1 mŏ'dē-nə; 2 mŏ'dę-nä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Italy; 1,002 sq. m.; pop. 373,506. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city; pop. 76,584.

mod'er-ate, 1 mŏd'ər-ēt; 2 mŏd'er-at, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To bring to a state of less strength or intensity; allay; lessen; make or become less intense or violent. **2.** To act as presiding officer. [< L. *moderatus*, pp. of *modero*, regulate.] Syn.: see ABATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; TEMPER; TRANQUILIZE.

mod'er-ate, 1 mŏd'ər-it; 2 mŏd'er-at, *a.* **1.** Keeping or kept within reasonable limits or control; calm; gentle. **2.** [Collog.] Characterized by habitual deliberateness.

Syn.: see GRADUAL; MODEST; SLOW; SOBER.

—**mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**mod"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of moderating or the quality or state of being moderate. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.—**mod'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who restrains or regulates. **2.** The presiding officer of a meeting, especially in the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

mod'ern, 1 mŏd'ərn; 2 mŏd'ern. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the present or recent period; not ancient. **2†.** Commonplace; common; trite.

Syn.: fresh, late, new, novel, recent. *Modern* history pertains to any period since the middle ages; *modern* literature, *modern* architecture, etc., are not strikingly remote from the styles and types prevalent to-day. That which is *late* is somewhat removed from the present, but not far enough to be called old. That which is *recent* is very close to the present, but not quite so sharply distinguished from the past as *new; recent* publications range over a longer time than *new* books. That which is *novel* is unprecedented in kind; that which is *new* is just produced, but may be of a familiar or even of an ancient sort, as a *new* copy of an old book. See NEW.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANCIENT.

II. *n.* A person of modern times, of modern views or characteristics. **mod'ern-er†.** [< LL.[F] *modernus*, modern.]—**mod'ern-ism,** *n.* A modern practise, style, idiom, or system.—**mod'ern-ist,** *n.*—**mod'ern-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To render modern.—**mod"ern-i-za'-**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

mod'est, 1 mŏd'est; 2 mŏd'ĕst, *a.* **1.** Restrained by a sense of propriety or humility. **2.** Characterized by reserve, propriety, or purity; decorous; chaste. **3.** Free from excess; moderate. [< L. *modestus*, moderate, modest.]—**mod'est-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: chaste, decent, decorous, humble, moderate, proper, pure, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending, unpretentious, virtuous. See HUMBLE.

mod'es-ty, 1 mŏd'es-ti; 2 mŏd'ĕs-ty, *n.* Decent reserve and propriety; delicacy; decorum.

Syn.: backwardness, bashfulness, coldness, constraint, coyness, diffidence, reserve, shyness, timidity, unobtrusiveness. *Bashfulness* is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. *Diffidence* is self-distrust; *modesty*, a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others or with the demands of some undertaking. *Modesty* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate. *Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity*, a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others. *Reserve* may be the retreat of *shyness*, or, on the other hand, the contemptuous withdrawal of pride and haughtiness. Compare ABASH; PRIDE; RESERVE; TACITURN.—Ant.: abandon, arrogance, assumption, assurance, boldness, conceit, confidence, egotism, forwardness, frankness, freedom, haughtiness, impudence, indiscretion, loquaciousness, loquacity, pertness, sauciness, self-conceit, self-sufficiency, sociability.

mod'i-cum, 1 mŏd'ı-kum; 2 mŏd'i-cŭm, *n.* [MOD'I-CA, *pl.*] **1.** A moderate amount; a little. **2.** A small thing or person. [L., < *modus*, measure.]

mod'i-fy, 1 mŏd'ı-fai; 2 mŏd'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make somewhat different; limit or restrict; vary. **2.** To make more moderate or less sweeping. [< L.[F] *modus*, measure, + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: see CHANGE; TEMPER.—**mod'i-fi"a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**mod"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** A modifying; qualification. **2.** A modified form.—**mod'i-fi"er,** *n.*

mod'ish, 1 mŏd'ısh; 2 mŏd'ish, *a.* Conformable to the mode, fashion, or usage; conventional. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mo"diste', 1 mŏ"dist'; 2 mŏ"dist', *n.* A dressmaker. [F.]

Mod-jes'ka, 1 me-jes'kə; 2 mŏ-jĕs'ka, **Helena** (1844–1909). A Polish actress, mainly in Shakespearian rôles.

mod'u-late, 1 mej'u-lēt *or* mŏd'yu-lēt; 2 mŏj'u-lāt *or* mŏd'yu-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To vary in tone, inflection, pitch, etc. **2.** *Mus.* To change to a different key. [< L. *modulatus*, pp. of *modulor*, measure.]—**mod"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**mod'u-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which modulates. **2.** A musical chart showing the relations of tones and scales.

mod'ule, 1 mŏd'yul; 2 mŏd'yul, *n. Arch.* A measure of proportion among the parts of a classical order. [< L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure.]

mod'u-lus, 1 mŏd'yu-lus; 2 mŏd'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lI, *pl.*] *Math.* A number, coefficient, or quantity that measures a force, function, or effect. [L., dim. of *modus*, measure.]

moet†, *a. & adv.* More.

mo'dus, 1 mō'dus; 2 mō'dŭs, *n.* [L.] Mode; manner.—**modus vivendi,** literally, a mode of living; a temporary arrangement pending a final settlement.

Mœ'si-a, 1 mī'shı-ə; 2 mē'shi-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province; the modern Bulgaria and Servia.

Mo-gul'. 1 mo-gul'; 2 mo-gŭl', *n.* See MONGOL.—**the Great** or **Grand Mogul. 1.** The former emperor of Delhi. **2.** [g- m-] Any imposing or pretentious personage.

mo'hair, 1 mō'hār; 2 mō'hâr, *n.* **1.** The hair of the Angora goat. **2.** A dress-fabric made therefrom. [< F. *moire*, prob. < Ar. *mukhayyar*, goat's-hair cloth.]

Moham., *abbr.* Mohammedan.

Mo-ham'med, 1 mo-ham'ed; 2 mo-hăm'ĕd, *n.* **1.** (570–632.) An Arabian religious and military leader; founder of Islam; author of the Koran. **2.** One of five sultans of Turkey, especially **M. II.,** "the Great," who took Constantinople in 1453. **Ma-hom'et†.—Mo-ham'me-dan. I.** *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion and institutions. **II.** *n.* A follower of Mohammed or a professor of his religion.—**Mo-ham'me-dan-ism,** *n.* The religion founded by Mohammed; Islam.

Mo'hawk, 1 mō'hēk; 2 mō'hąk, *n.* **1.** A river in central New York; length, 175 m. to the Hudson river. **2.** One of a tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquoian stock, who migrated from New York to Canada. **3.** One of a band of lawless persons, often aristocratic rakes, who frequented the streets of London early in the 18th century. **Mo'hock†.**

Mo-hi'can, } 1 mo-hī'kən, -hī'gən; 2 mo-hī'can, -hĕ'gan, *n.*
Mo-he'gan, } One of a warlike tribe of Indians belonging to the Algonkian stock.

mo'hur, 1 mō'hūr; 2 mō'hûr, *n.* A gold coin of British India, worth £1 12*s.* or about $7.50. [< Hind. *mohr.*]

moi'der, 1 mei'dər; 2 mŏi'der, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bewilder; confuse. **2.** To pass in toil, as time or life. **II.** *i.* To toil; drudge. [Cp. MUDDLE.] **moi'ther†.—moi'dert,** *a.* Stupid.

moi'dore, 1 mei'dōr; 2 mŏi'dōr, *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin, worth about $6.50. [< Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, coin of gold.]

moi'e-ty, 1 mei'ı-ti; 2 mŏi'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A half. **2.** A small portion. [< F. *moitié.*]

moil, 1 meil; 2 mŏil. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To soil, or be soiled; defile. **2.** To weary, or be wearied; toil. **II.** *n.* A soiling; defilement; spot. [< OF. *moiller*, wet.]

moire, 1 mwār; 2 mwär, *n.* **1.** A watered silk or mohair fabric. **moi"rē†; moire an"tique'†. 2.** A watered or clouded finish given to textile fabrics. [F., watered silk; see MOHAIR.]

moist, 1 meist; 2 mŏist, *a.* Having slight sensible wetness; damp. [< OF. *moiste*, < L. *musteus*, dew.]—**mois'ten,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become moist.—**mois'-ten-er,** *n.*—**moist'ness,** *n.*—**mois'ture,** *n.* Slight sensible wetness.

mol'ther, *vt. & vi.* Same as MOIDER.

moke, 1 mōk; 2 mōk, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A donkey.

Mo'kha, *n.* Same as MOCHA.

mo'lar[1], 1 mō'lər; 2 mō'lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Grinding, or adapted for grinding. **2.** Pertaining to a molar. **II.** *n.* A tooth with flattened crown; a double or back tooth. [< L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill.]

mo'lar[2], *a.* Pertaining to a mass; acting on or exerted by a mass, as force. [< L. *moles*, great mass.]

mo-las'ses, 1 mo-las'ez; 2 mo-lăs'ĕs, *n.* A viscid dark-colored liquor drained off from crystallizable sugar; treacle. [< L.[Sp] *mellaceus*, honey-like.]

mold[1], } 1 mōld; 2 mōld. **I[d].** *vt.* To form in or as in a
mould, } mold. Syn.: see BEND; GOVERN; INFLUENCE.

II. *n.* **1.** A form or matrix for shaping any fluid or plastic material; a pattern; model; also, form; character. **2.** *Arch.* A molding. [< F. *moule*, < L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure.] Syn.: see MODEL.—**mold'a-bl**(e[F], *a.* **mould'a-bl**(e†.—**mold'er, mould'er,** *n.* **1.** One who molds anything, as tempered clay into bricks. **2.** A machine for molding or shaping.

mold[2], } **I[d].** *vt.* To cover with mold. **II.** *n.* **1.** Earth
mould. } that is fine and soft, and rich in organic matter. **2.** The constituent material of anything. **3.** The earth; ground. [< AS. *molde*, earth.]

mold[3], **mould,** } I[d]. *vt. & vi.* To become, or cause to become, moldy. **II.** *n.* Any fungous growth on food, clothing, etc.; mustiness; decay. [< Icel. *mygla*, < *mugga*, mist.]

mold[4], **mould,** } I[d]. *vt.* To stain or spot, as with rust. **II.** *n.* A stain or discolored mark, as from rust. [< MOLE[1], *n.*]

mold'er, } *vt. & vi.* To crumble, or cause to crumble; waste away. [Freq. of MOLD[2], *v.*]
Syn.: see DECAY.

mold'ing, } *n.* **1.** The act of shaping with a mold. **2.**

mould'ing, } Anything made in a mold. **3.** A more or less ornamental strip on some part of a structure. **4.** *Arch.* A cornice or other depressed or projecting decorative member on a surface or angle of any part of a building.

Some Varieties of Moldings.

1. Square billet. 2. Cyma recta. 3. Round billet. 4. Roll and fillet. 5. Pellet. 6. Torus. 7. Nailhead. 8. Roll and scroll. 9. Cable. 10. Cavetto. 11. Ogee. 12. Chain. 13. Fillet. 14. Vitruvian scroll. 15. Hatched.

mold'warp", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The mole.

mold'y, } *a.* [MOLD'I-ER; MOLD'I-EST.] Covered with

mould'y, } mold; hence, old; musty.—**mold'i-ness,** *n.*

mould'i-ness†.

mole[1], 1 mōl; 2 mōl, *n.* **1.** A small permanent spot on the skin; a birthmark. **2.** A stain or spot, as in a garment. [< AS. *māl*, spot.]

mole[2], *n.* A worm-eating mammal having velvety fur, minute eyes, very broad fore feet adapted for digging and forming extensive underground excavations. [Abbr. of MOLDWARP, < AS. *molde*, dirt, + *weorpan*, throw.] **mole'warp"**† [Prov. Eng.].—**mole'-hill",** *n.* A small heap or ridge of earth raised by a mole in burrowing.—**mole'skin",** *n.* The skin of a mole; also, a cloth resembling it, or a garment made of the cloth.

Common European Mole and its Burrow. 1/15

mole[3], *n.* A jetty or breakwater, partially enclosing an anchorage or harbor. [< F. *môle* (< L. *moles*), great mass.]
Syn.: see RAMPART.

mol'e-cule, 1 mel'ɪ-kiūl; 2 mŏl'e-cūl, *n.* **1.** The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately; the structural unit of physics. **2.** Any small particle. **3.** The germinating point in the yolk of a bird's egg. [< F. *molécule*, dim. < L. *moles*, mass.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.
—**mo-lec'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of molecules. **2.** Resulting from the action of molecules.

mo-lest'[d], 1 mo-lest'; 2 mo-lĕst', *vt.* To annoy or harm; disturb injuriously. [< L. *molesto*, < *moles*, burden.]
Syn.: see ABUSE; PERSECUTE.
—**mo"les-ta'tion,** *n.*—**mo-lest'er,** *n.*

Mo"lière', 1 mō"lyār'; 2 mō"lyĕr', *n.* Pseudonym of Jean Baptiste Poquelin (1622–1673), a French dramatist.

mol'lah, 1 mel'ä; 2 mŏl'ä, *n.* A Mohammedan complimentary title given to religious dignitaries; also, a judge. [< Turk. *molla*, < Ar. *maulā*, judge.] **moo'lah**‡.

moll'cod"dle, *n.* Same as MOLLYCODDLE.

mol'li-ent, 1 mel'ɪ-ent *or* mel'yent; 2 mŏl'ɪ-ĕnt *or* mōl'yĕnt, *a.* Same as EMOLLIENT.

mol'li-fy, 1 mel'ɪ-faɪ; 2 mŏl'ɪ-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the violence or asperity of. **2.** To make soft or tender. **3.** To mitigate. **II.** *i.* To grow mild, soft, or tender. [< L.[F] *mollis*, soft; and see -FY.]

Syn.: see ALLAY; TEMPER.—**mol"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**mol'li-fi"a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**mol'li-fi"er,** *n.*

Mol-lus'ca, 1 me-lus'kə; 2 mō-lŭs'ca, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of invertebrates, embracing cuttlefishes, snails, and bivalves. [< L. *molluscus;* see MOLLUSK.]—**mol-lus'can,** *a. & n.*—**mol-lus'cous,** *a.*

Mol"lus-coi'de-a, 1 mel"us-kei'dɪ-ə; 2 mŏl"ŭs-cŏi'de-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, especially a branch embracing the brachiopods and polyzoans. [< MOLLUSCA + -OID.]—**mol-lus'coid,** *a. & n.*—**mol"lus-coi'dal,** *a.*—**mol"lus-coi'dan** or **-de-an,** *a. & n.*

mol'lusk, 1 mel'usk; 2 mŏl'ŭsk, *n.* An invertebrate animal, as a bivalve, snail, slug, cuttlefish, or the like. [< L.[F] *molluscus*, soft.] **mol'lusc**‡.

mol'ly-cod"dle, *n.* [Slang.] Same as MILKSOP.

Mo'loch, 1 mō'lek; 2 mō'lŏc, *n.* **1.** A god of the Phenicians, to whom human sacrifices were offered. **2.** Any system involving merciless sacrifice. **3.** [m-] An Australian lizard.

Mo"lo-ka'i, 1 mō"lo-kā'ī; 2 mō"lo-kä'ī, *n.* An island of the Hawaiian group; 261 sq. m.; pop. 2,500; has a leper colony.

molt, } 1 mōlt; 2 mōlt. I[d]. *vt.* To cast or slough off, as

moult, } hair, feathers, etc. **II.** *n.* The molting process or season. [< ME. *mouten*, < L. *muto*, change.]

mol'ten, 1 mōl'tn; 2 mōl'tn, *pa.* **1.** Reduced to fluid by heat; melted. **2.** Made by molding; cast. [Pp. of MELT, *v.*]

Molt'ke, 1 mōlt'kə; 2 mōlt'ke. **1. Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von** (1800–1891). A Prussian field-marshal; strategist; planned campaign against France, 1870–1871. **2. Count Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von** (1848–1916). Chief of the German General Staff, 1914.

Mo-luk'ka Is'lands, 1 mo-luk'ə; 2 mo-lŭk'a. A group of Dutch islands of the Malay Archipelago; 43,864 sq. m.; pop. 407,900. **Mo-luc'cas**‡.

mol. wt., *abbr.* Molecular weight.

mo'ly, 1 mō"lɪ; 2 mō'ly, *n.* **1.** A fabled plant of magic virtues, with a white flower and a black root. **2.** A European wild garlic. [L., < Gr. *mōly.*]

mo-lyb'de-num, 1 mo-lib'dɪ-num *or* mol"ɪb-dī'num; 2 mo-lȳb'de-nŭm *or* mōl"yb-dē'nŭm, *n.* A hard, silver-white, metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, < *molybdos*, lead.] **mol"yb-de'na**‡.—**mo-lyb'date,** *n.* A salt of molybdic acid.—**mo-lyb'de-nous,** *a.*—**mo-lyb'dic,** *a.* Pertaining to or containing molybdenum.

Mom-ba'sa, 1 mem-bā'sə; 2 mŏm-bä'să, *n.* A seaport of British East Africa; pop. 30,000. **Mom'baz**‡.

momet, *n.* A stupid fellow; also, a buffoon.

mo'ment, 1 mō'ment *or* -ment; 2 mō'ment, *n.* **1.** A very small period of time; an instant. **2.** The present time. **3.** Consequence or importance, as in influencing judgment or action. **4.** Same as MOMENTUM. **5.** *Mech.* The measure of a force by its effect in producing rotation. **6.** *Philos.* The thing originating or causing; principle of movement or development. [F., < L. *momentum*, movement.] Syn.: see WEIGHT.—**mo'men-ta-ry,** *a.* Lasting but a moment. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**mo'men-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* **1.** For a moment. **2.** From moment to moment. **mo'ment-ly**‡. — **mo'men-ta-ri-ness,** *n.* — **mo-men'tous,** *a.* Of great importance; weighty. Syn.: see IMPORTANT; SERIOUS. — **mo-men'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **mo-men'tous-ness,** *n.*

mo'men-ta-ny†, *a.* Momentary. **mo'men-ta-nie**†.

mo-men'tum, 1 mo-men'tum; 2 mo-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** The impetus of a moving body. **2.** *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a body as measured by the product of its mass by its velocity. **3.** An essential or constituent element. **4.** *Mus.* An eighth rest. [< L. *momentum*, movement, balance, alteration.] — **mo-men'tal,** *a.*

Momm'sen, 1 mōm'zen; 2 mōm'sĕn, **Theodor** (1817–1903). A German historian; *Roman History*, etc.

Mo'mus, 1 mō'mus; 2 mō'mŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* An evil spirit of blame and mockery who was expelled from Olympus.

mon, 1 men; 2 mŏn, *n.* (Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Man.

mon-, 1 men-; 2 mŏn-. From Greek *monos*, single, unitary, one: a combining form.

Mon., *abbr.* Monastery, Monday.—**mon.,** *abbr.* Monetary.

mon'a-chism, 1 men'ə-kizm; 2 mŏn'a-cĭşm, *n.* The monastic manner of life; monasticism. [< Gr. *monachos*, MONK.]—**mon'a-chal,** *a.* Pertaining to monks, nuns, or the monastic life.

Mon'a-co, 1 men'ə-ko; 2 mŏn'ä-co, *n.* A principality on the Mediterranean, S. E. France; 8 sq. m.; pop. 23,000. See MONTE CARLO.

mon'ad, 1 men'ad; 2 mŏn'ad. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a monad; in chemistry, having a combining power of one. **mo-nad'ic** or **-i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** An indestructible unit; a simple and indivisible substance. **2.** *Biol.* A minute simple single-celled organism. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element with a combining power of one. **4.** *Theos.* The one indivisible spirit in mankind manifesting itself in each person; also, the one indivisible spirit in nature. [< Gr.[LL] *monas* (*monad-*),

unit.]—**mon'ad-ism,** *n.* A theory of monads in philosophy or physics.

mo-nan'drous, 1 mo-nan'drus; 2 mo-nan'drŭs, *a.* **1.** Having one male or husband. **2.** *Bot.* Having one stamen. [MON- + Gr. *anēr*, man.]

mon'arch, 1 men'ərk; 2 mŏn'arc, *n.* A sovereign, as a king or emperor; originally, the sole ruler of a nation. [< Gr.LL+F *monos*, alone, + *archō*, rule.] Syn.: see MASTER. —**mo-nar'chal,** *a.*—**mo-nar'chi-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a monarch or monarchy. **mo-nar'chi-al‡; mo-nar'chic‡.** —**mo-nar'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mon'arch-ism,** *n.* Monarchical principles.—**mon'arch-ist,** *n.* An advocate of monarchy.—**mon'arch-y,** *n.* [-ARCH-IES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** Government by a monarch; sovereign control. **2.** A government or territory ruled by a monarch.

Mo-nar'cho†, *n.* A title taken by an insane Italian, who fancied himself king of the world; hence, any pretender.

mon'as-ter-y, 1 men'as-ter-i; 2 mŏn'as-tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES^{Z}, *pl.*] A dwelling-place occupied in common by persons under religious vows of seclusion. [< Gr.LL *monastērion*, < *monos*, alone.] Syn.: see CLOISTER.

—**mo-nas'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to religious seclusion. **2.** Characteristic of monasteries. **mon"as-te'ri-al‡; mo-nas'ti-cal‡.**—**mo-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mo-nas'ti-cism,** *n.* The monastic life; asceticism.

Mon"as-tir', 1 mon'as-tir'; 2 mŏn"as-tĭr', *n.* A town in southern Serbia; pop. 60,000; fell before Austro-German-Bulgarian advance, Dec. 2, 1915; retaken by Anglo-French troops, Nov. 18, 1916.

Mon'day, 1 mun'di; 2 mon'dy, *n.* The second day of the week. [< AS. *mōna*, moon, + *dæg*, day.]—**Black Monday,** a name given to Easter Monday: variously explained. [F., < L. *mundus*, world (orig. clean).]

monde, 1 mend; 2 mŏnd, *n.* The world: in French phrases.

mone†, *n.* The moon.

mon'e-tize, 1 mun'i-taiz; 2 mon'e-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"-ING.] **1.** To legalize as money; give a standard value to, as a metal. **2.** To coin into money. **mon'e-tise‡.** —**mon"e-ti-za'**[or -sa']**tion,** *n.*

mon'ey, 1 mun'i; 2 mon'y, *n.* [-EYS^{Z} or -IES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** **mun'ey**^{P}, Anything that serves as a common medium of exchange in trade, as coin or notes. **2.** Wealth; property. **3.** *pl.* Cash payments or receipts. **4.** A system of coinage. [< OF. *moneie*, < L. *moneta*, mint.]

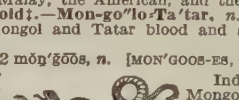
Syn.: bills, bullion, capital, cash, coin, currency, funds, gold, notes, property, silver, specie. *Money* is the authorized medium of exchange; coined *money* is called *coin* or *specie*. What are termed in England bank-*notes* are in the United States commonly called *bills;* as, a five-dollar *bill*. The *notes* of responsible men are readily transferable in commercial circles, but they are not *money;* as, the stock was sold for $500 in *money* and the balance in merchantable paper. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the *cash* account; the *cash* price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money*, and *money* is not *property;* for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money*, as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money*. The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment. Compare PROPERTY; WEALTH.

—**mon'e-ta-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to money or finance; consisting of money; pecuniary. Syn.: see FINANCIAL.—**mon'ey-bags"**, *n.* [Slang.] A rich man.—**m.-changer,** *n.* A person who changes money at a prescribed rate. **m.-dealer‡; m.-jobber‡.**—**mon'eyed,** *a.* **1.** Possessed of money; wealthy. **2.** In the form of money. **mon'led‡.**—**mon'ey-er,** *n.* A coiner of money.—**mon'ey-less,** *a.* Impecunious; penniless.—**m.-maker,** *n.*—**m.-making,** *a.* **1.** Bent upon and successful in accumulating wealth. **2.** Likely to bring in money; profitable.—**m.-making,** *n.*—**m.-market,** *n.* The market in which money is the commodity bought and sold; the sphere of financial operations.—**m. of account,** a monetary denomination used in keeping accounts, but not represented by a coin, as the mill of the United States.—**m.-order,** *n.* An order to pay a specified sum of money; specif., one drawn by one postmaster on another, under the postal laws.

mon'ger, 1 mun'gər; 2 mŏn'ger, *n.* A dealer or trader: chiefly in compounds, and when figurative, derogatory; as, cheese-*monger*, scandal*monger*. [< AS. *mangere*, < *mangian*, trade.]

Mon-go'li-a, 1 men-gō'li-ə; 2 mŏn-gō'li-a, *n.* A principal division of China; 1,367,600 sq. m.; pop. 2,600,000.—**Mon'gol. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols. **II.** *n.* A member of the former conquering race inhabiting Mongolia, now tributary to China.—**Mon-go'li-an. I.** *a.* **1.** Same as MONGOL. **2.** In a wider sense, of or pertaining to the yellow peoples of Asia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Mongol. **2.** A Chinaman; a member of one of the yellow races.—**Mon-gol'ic,** *a.*—**Mon'go-loid. I.** *a.* Like the Mongols in ethnic characteristics. **II.** *n.* One of the great types of mankind, including the Malay, the American, and the Mongolian. **Mon-go'li-oid‡.**—**Mon-go"lo-Ta'tar,** *n.* Any Asiatic people of Mongol and Tatar blood and speech. **Mongol Tartar‡.**

mon'goos, 1 men'gūs; 2 mŏn'gōōs, *n.* [MON'GOOS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** An ichneumon of India able to kill venomous snakes with safety to itself. **2.** A white lemur. [< Marathi *mangus.*] **mon'goose, -gooz,** or **-gous‡.**


Indian Mongoos. 1/18

mon'grel, 1 mun'grel; 2 mŏn'grĕl. **I.** *a.* Of mixed breed or origin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The progeny of crossed breeding. **2.** Any incongruous mixture. [< AS. *mengan*, mix.]

mon'ish†, *vt.* To warn; admonish.—**mon'ish-ment†,** *n.*

mon'ism, 1 men'izm *or* mō'nizm; 2 mŏn'izm *or* mō'nizm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of cosmology that attempts to explain the phenomena of the cosmos by one principle of being or ultimate substance. **2.** Any theory that refers many different facts to a single principle. **3.** *Biol.* Same as MONOGENESIS, 1. [< Gr. *monos*, single.]—**mon'ist,** *n.* A believer in monism.—**mon-is'tic,** *a.*

mo-ni'tion, 1 mo-nish'ən; 2 mo-nish'on, *n.* **1.** Friendly counsel given by way of warning and implying caution or reproof; admonition. **2.** Indication; notice. **3.** *Law.* A summons or citation in civil law and admiralty practise. [F., < L. *monitio*, < *monitus*, pp. of *moneo*, warn.] —**mon'i-tive,** *a.* Conveying monition; admonitory. **mon'i-to-ry‡.**

mon'i-tor, 1 men'i-tər; 2 mŏn'i-tor, *n.* **1.** One who advises or cautions. **2.** A senior pupil placed in charge, as of a class. **3.** An ironclad having a low, flat deck, sharp stern, and one or more turrets carrying heavy guns; specif., the first vessel of the type, "The Monitor." See MERRIMAC. **4.** A large lizard of tropical regions, reaching 7 feet in length. [L., < *monitus*, pp. of *moneo*, warn.] —**mon"i-to-ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a monitor or to instruction by monitors. **2.** Monitory.—**mon'i-tress,** *n. fem.* **mon'i-trix‡.**

monk, } 1 munk; 2 mŏnk, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a religious her-
munk^{P}, } mit. **2.** A member of a monastic order. [< AS. *munuc*, < Gr.LL *monachos*, living alone.]—**monk'er-y,** *n.* [MONK'ER-IES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** Monastic life, ways, or beliefs, generally by way of opprobrium. **2.** A monastery or its inmates. — **monk'ish,** *a.* — **monk's'-hood",** *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, having the upper sepal arched at the back like a hood.

Monk, George (1608–1670). Duke of Albemarle; English soldier; Cromwellian general; helped to restore Charles II. to English throne.

mon'key, } 1 mun'ki; 2 mŏn'ky. **I.** [Colloq.] *vi.* To
mun'key^{P}, } ape; play pranks; meddle: usually with *with*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mammal using the feet as hands; an ape, marmoset, baboon, or lemur, especially one of the smaller aboreal forms. **2.** An epithet, applied usually in slight ridicule or banter. **3.** One of various small articles or contrivances, as a small glass-melting crucible. — **mon'key-bread",** *n.* See BAOBAB. — **mon'key-gaff",** *n.* A gaff attached to the mizzentopmast of a vessel for the display of signals.—**mon'key-ish,** *a.*—**m.-jacket,** *n.* A short pea-jacket worn by sailors.—**m.-wrench,** *n.* A wrench having a movable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like.

Monkey-wrench.

mon'o-, 1 men'o-; 2 mŏn'o-. From Greek *monos*, single, one: a combining form.—**mon'o-chord,** *n.* An acoustical instrument with one string and a movable bridge, used for the measurement of intervals. [+ Gr. *chordē*, string.]—**mon"o-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* Of one color.—**mon'o-chrome,** *n.* Painting in a single color, or different shades of a single color.—**mon'o-cle,** *n.* An eyeglass for one eye.—**mon"o-cli'nal,** *a. Geol.* Dipping only in one direction, or composed of strata so dipping.—**mon"o-cot"y-le'don,** *n. Bot.* A plant having a single cotyledon or seed-leaf in the embryo; an endogen.—**mon"o-cot"y-led'o-nous,** *a.*—**mo-noc'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** One-eyed. **2.** Of or pertaining to one eye. **mo-noc'u-lous‡.**—**mon"o-dac'ty-lous,** *a. Zoöl.* Having only one toe or finger. [+ Gr. *daktylos*, finger.] **mon"o-dac'tyl‡.**—**mon'o-dy,** *n.* A composition with a single motive; also, a solo of a somber character.—**mo-nod'ic,** *a.*—**mon'o-dist,** *n.*—**mo-nœ'cious,** *a. Bot.* Having male and female organs on the same individual, as stamens and pistils in separate blossoms on the same plant. **mo-ne'cious‡.**—**mo-nog'a-my,** *n.* **1.** The principle or practise of single marriage. **2.** *Zoöl.* The habit of having but one mate. [+ Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**mo-nog'a-mous,** *a.* **mon"o-gam'ic‡.**—**mon"o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* **1.** Oneness of origin; the doctrine of the descent of all living

organisms from a single cell. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Asexual reproduction. (2) Direct development of an ovum into an organism resembling the parent.—**mon″o-ge-net′ic, mon″o-gen′-ic,** *a.*—**mo-nog′e-nism,** *n.* The doctrine that the whole human race is of one blood or species. **mo-nog′e-ny‡.**—**mo-nog′e-nist. I.** *a.* Pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism. **II.** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of monogenesis or of monogenism. **mon″o-ge-nis′tic‡.**—**mo-nog′e-ny,** *n.* The practise of mating with only one female or with only one wife. [+ Gr. *gynē,* woman.]—**mon′o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A character consisting of two or more letters interwoven into one. **2.** A single character in writing, or a mark representing a word. [+ Gr. *gramma,* letter.] — **mon′o-graph, mon′o-graf²,** *n.* A description or systematic exposition of one thing. [+ Gr. *graphē,* writing.]—**mon″o-graph′ic,** *a.*—**mo-nog′ra-phy,** *n.*—**mon′o-lith,** *n.* A single block of stone, especially when large or standing alone. [+ Gr. *lithos,* stone.]—**mon″o-lith′ic,** *a.*—**mon′o-log, mon′o-logue,** *n.* That which is spoken by one person alone; especially, a dramatic soliloquy. [+ Gr. *legō,* speak.]—**mon″o-ma′ni-a,** *n.* **1.** Mental derangement confined to one idea. **2.** The unreasonable pursuit of one idea. Syn.: see INSANITY.—**mon″o-ma′ni-ac,** *n.*—**mon″o-ma-ni′a-cal,** *a.*—**mon″o-met′al-ism,** *n.* The theory or system of a single metallic standard (usually gold) in coinage. **mon″o-met′-al-lism‡.**—**mon″o-met′al-ist** or **-met′al-list,** *n.*—**mo-no′mi-al,** *n. Alg.* An expression consisting of a single term.—**mo-no′mi-al,** *a.*

Mo-non″ga-he′la, 1 mo-noŋ″gə-hī′lə; 2 mo-nŏŋ″gə-hē′la, *n.* A river in West Virginia and W. Pennsylvania; 150 m. to the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh.

mon″o-pet′a-lous, *a. Bot.* Having corollas of a single petal.—**Mo-noph′y-site,** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect originating in the 5th century who affirmed that Christ had but one nature. [< MONO- + Gr. *physis,* nature.]—**Mo-noph′y-sit-ism,** *n.*—**mon′o-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane with one pair of wings.—**mon′oph-thong,** *n.* **1.** A pure vowel, or single simple sound. **2.** A vowel digraph, or two written vowels with a simple sound. [+ Gr. *phthongos,* sound.]—**mon′-oph-thon″gal,** *a.*

mo-nop′o-ly, 1 mo-nop′o-li; 2 mo-nŏp′o-ly, *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] **1.** The exclusive right or privilege of engaging in a particular traffic; especially, such control, as of a commodity, as allows prices to be raised. **2.** A combination controlling a monopoly. **3.** Exclusive possession of anything. [< Gr. *monopōlion,* < *monos,* alone, + *pōleō,* sell.]—**mo-nop′o-lism,** *n.*—**mo-nop′o-list,** *n.* One who possesses a monopoly.—**mo-nop″o-lis′tic,** *a.*—**mo-nop′o-lize** or **-lise,** *vt.* **1.** To secure a monopoly of. **2.** To assume exclusive control of; engross.—**mo-nop″o-li-za′**[or **-sa′]-tion,** *n.*—**mo-nop′o-liz″er** or **-lis″er,** *n.*

mon′o-rail, *n. Railroad.* A single rail for cars which travel along it suspended or over it balanced by means of gyroscopes or by straddling.—**mon″o-sep′a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Gamosepalous.—**mon″o-sper′mous,** *a. Bot.* One-seeded. [+ Gr. *sperma,* seed.] — **mon′o-stich,** *n.* A composition of one verse, especially an epigram. [+ Gr. *stichos,* line.]—**mo-nos′tro-phe,** *n. Pros.* A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe.—**mon″os-troph′ic,** *a.*—**mon′o-syl″la-bl(e²,** *n.* A word of one syllable.—**mon″o-syl-lab′ic,** *a.*—**mon′o-the″ism,** *n.* The doctrine that there is but one God. [+ Gr. *theos,* god.]—**mon″o-the′ist,** *n.*—**mon″o-the-is′tic,** *a.*—**mon′o-tone,** *n.* **1.** Sameness of utterance or tone. **2.** Monotony of style. **3.** *Mus.* A single tone unvaried in pitch. [+ Gr. *tonos,* tone.]—**mo-not′o-nous,** *a.* **1.** Not varied in inflection, cadence, or pitch. **2.** Tiresomely uniform. Syn.: see TEDIOUS.—**mo-not′o-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**mo-not′o-nous-ness,** *n.*—**mo-not′o-ny,** *n.* Tiresome uniformity.—**Mon″o-trem′a-ta,** *n. pl.* An order of mammals without true teeth in adults and having a bill with long jaws, as in duckbills. [+ Gr. *trēma,* hole.]—**mon″o-trem′a-tous,** *a.* **mon′o-tre-mous‡.**—**mon′o-treme,** *a. & n.*—**mon′o-type,** *n.* **1.** The only representative of its kind, as a species of a genus or the like. **2.** A machine which automatically casts and sets single types. Compare LINOTYPE.—**mon″o-typ′ic,** *a.*—**mon-ox′id, mon-ox′ide,** *n. Chem.* A compound containing a single atom of oxygen in combination with a basic radical.

Mon-roe′, 1 mən-rō′; 2 mon-rō′, **James** (1758–1831). Fifth President of the United States; enunciated the **Monroe Doctrine** that European powers shall not intervene in American affairs or seize American territory. See PRESIDENT.

Mon-ro′vi-a, 1 mən-rō′vı-ə; 2 mŏn-rō′vi-a, *n.* A seaport on the Atlantic; capital of Liberia; pop. 8,000.

Mons, 1 mȯ̃ns; 2 mȯ̃ns, *n.* A city in E. Belgium; pop. 26,-770; scene of British check by the Germans, Aug. 23–24, 1914, and of German defeat by the Canadians, Nov. 10–11, 1918.

Mons., *abbr.* Monsieur.

mon″sel″gneur′, 1 mȯ̃ń″sə̄″nyûr′ *or* (*Eng.*) mən-sen′yər; 2 mȯ̃ń″sę″nyûr′ *or* (*Eng.*) mŏn-sēn′yer, *n.* My lord: a title given in France to princes of the Church and formerly given in France to princes of the Church and formerly to the higher nobility. [F., < L. *meus,* my, + *senior,* elder.]

mon-sieur′, 1 mə-syū′; 2 mo-syū′, *n.* [MES-SIEURS′, *pl.*] **1.** A French title of respect, equivalent to *Mr.* and *sir.* **2.** [M-] *French Hist.* A title of a French king's eldest brother. **3.** A Frenchman.

Monsig., *abbr.* Monsignor.

mon-sī′gnor, 1 mən-sī′nyər; 2 mŏn-sī′nyôr, *n. R. C. Ch.* A title of honor of certain prelates and other officials, as of the Papal court. [It., my lord.] **mon″si-gno′re‡.**

mon-soon′, 1 mən-sūn′; 2 mŏn-sōōn′, *n.* **1.** A wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, in winter from the northeast (**dry monsoon**), in summer from the southwest (**wet monsoon,** or popularly, *the monsoon*). **2.** A trade-wind. [< It. *monsone,* ult. < Ar. *mawsim,* season.]

mon′ster, 1 mən′stər; 2 mŏn′ster. **I.** *a.* Extraordinary or enormous in size or numbers; huge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabulous animal, compounded of various brute-forms. **2.** A being that is greatly malformed; anything hideous or abnormal. **3.** One abhorred because of his unnatural or inhuman character. **4.** A very large person or thing. [< L.ᵉ *monstrum,* < *moneo,* warn.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mon-stros′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Anything unnaturally huge or distorted. **2.** The character of being monstrous. Syn.: see PRODIGY. — **mon′strous,** *a.* Deviating greatly from the natural; huge; hideous; abhorrent. Syn.: see ABSURD; EXTRAORDINARY; FLAGRANT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mon′strance, 1 mən′strəns; 2 mŏn′stranç, *n. R. C. Ch.* A transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown to the multitude. [OF., < L. *monstran(t-)s,* ppr. of *monstro,* show.]

Mont., *abbr.* Montana (official).

Mon′ta-gue, 1 mən′tə-giu; 2 mŏn′ta-gū, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the father of Romeo, at variance with the Capulets.

Mon-taigne′, 1 mən-tēn′; 2 mŏn-tān′, **Michel Eyquem de** (1533–1592). A French philosopher and essayist.

Mon-ta′na, 1 mən-tā′nə; 2 mŏn-tā′na, *n.* A State in the W. United States; 146,997 sq. m.; pop. 548,889; capital, Helena.

mon-tan′ic, 1 mən-tan′ik; 2 mŏn-tăn′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to mountains; mountainous. **mon′tane‡.**

mon′tant†, *n.* In fencing, an upward thrust.

Mont-calm′, 1 mənt-kām′; 2 mŏnt-cäm′, **Joseph Louis, Marquis de** (1712–1759). A French general; fell in defense of Quebec against Wolfe.

Mont″dī″dier′, 1 mȯ̃ń″dī″dyē′; 2 mȯ̂ń″dī″dyę′, *n.* French town; taken by Germans March, 1918; raided by Americans May, recaptured by French, August, 1918. [cards.

mon′te, 1 mən′tı; 2 mŏn′te, *n.* A Spanish gambling-game of

Mon′te Car′lo, 1 mən′tı kär′lo; 2 mŏn′te cär′lo. A town in Monaco, on the Mediterranean; a gambling-resort; pop. 9,600.

Mon″te-ne′gro, 1 mən″tı-nī′gro; 2 mŏn″te-nē′gro, *n.* A former kingdom of the Balkans, now part of Jugo-Slavia; 5,603 sq. m.; pop. 238,420; capital, Cettinje.—**Mon″te-ne′grin.** *a.&n.*

Mon″te-rey′, 1 mən″tı-rē′; 2 mŏn″te-rę′, *n.* A city in N. W. Mexico; captured by United States troops, Sept. 24, 1846.

Mon′te Ro′sa, 1 mən′tı rō′zə; 2 mŏn′te rō′ga. A mountain in the Pennine Alps, Switzerland; 15,217 ft. high.

Mon″tes-quieu′, 1 mən″tes-kiū′ *or* (*F.*) mȯ̃n″tes″kī″ū′; 2 mŏn″tĕs-kū′ *or* (*F.*) mȯ̂n″tĕs″kī″ū′, **Baron** (1689–1755), Charles de Secondat. A French jurist and writer.

Mon″tes-so′ri, Maria (1870–). An Italian educator.

Mon″te-vid′e-o, 1 mən″tı-vid′ı-o; 2 mŏn″te-vid′e-o, *n.* **1.** A department of Uruguay; 256 sq. m.; pop. 387,900. **2.** A seaport city, capital of Uruguay.

Mon″te-zu′ma, 1 mən″tı-zū′mə; 2 mŏn″te-zų′ma, *n.* (1470?–1520). Aztec emperor of Mexico; dethroned by Cortez.

Mont″fau″con′, 1 mȯ̃ń″fō″kȯ̃ń′; 2 mȯ̂ń″fō″cȯ̂ń′, *n.* Village near the forest of Argonne taken from the Germans by American troops Sept. 1918.

Mont′fort, 1 mənt′fərt *or* (*F.*) mȯ̃ń″fōr′; 2 mŏnt′fort *or* (*F.*) mȯ̂ń″fōr′, *n.* **1. Simon de** (1160?–1218), a French crusader. **2. Simon de** (1208?–1265), earl of Leicester; an English baronial leader.

Mont-gom′er-y, 1 mənt-[*or* mənt-]gum′ər-ı; 2 mŏnt-[*or* mont-]gŏm′er-y, *n.* **1. Richard** (1736–1775), a general in the Continental Army; killed at Quebec. **2.** A city, capital of Alabama; pop. 43,460.

month, 1 munth; 2 mŏnth, *n.* **1.** One of the 12 parts into which the calendar year is divided. **2.** *Astron.* The time of the revolution of the moon. [< AS. *mōnath,* < *mōna,* moon.]—**month′ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing a month, or done in a month. **2.** Happening once a month. **II.** *n.* [MONTH′LIES², *pl.*] **1.** A periodical published once a month. **2.** *pl.* The menses. **III.** *adv.* Once a month.

Mont-pe′li-er, 1 mənt-pī′lı-ər; 2 mŏnt-pē′li-er, *n.* A city, capital of Vermont; pop. 7,130.

Mont″pel″lier′, 1 mȯ̃ń″pe″lyē′; 2 mȯ̂ń″pĕ″lyę′, *n.* A city in S. France; has a university; pop. 80,200.

Mon″tre-al′, 1 mən″trı-ȯl′; 2 mŏn″tre-ąl′, *n.* A city and river-port in Quebec province, Canada; pop. 607,063.

Mon-trose′, 1 mən-trōz′; 2 mŏn-trōs′. **Marquis of** (1612–1650). James Graham, Scottish royalist leader; executed.

mon′u-ment, 1 mən′yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 mŏn′yu-ment, *n.* **1.** Something erected to perpetuate the memory of a person or of an event. **2.** A notable structure, deed,

etc., worthy to be considered as a memorial of some event or person. **3.** *Surv.* A stone or other permanent mark serving to indicate an angle or boundary. [F.,< L. *monumentum*, < *moneo*, remind.]—**mon"u-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a monument. **2.** Serving as a monument; memorial; impressive; conspicuous. **3.** [Colloq.] Spectacular; excessive. **-ly,** *adv.*

mon'y, 1 mən'ı; 2 mŏn'y, *a.* [Scot.] Many. **mon'le‡.**

-mony, *suffix.* Used to form nouns from other nouns or from adjectives or verbs; as, parsi*mony*, testi*mony*, ali*mony*. [< L. *-monia*, *-monium*.]

moo, 1 mū; 2 mōō. **I.** *vi.* To low as or like a cow: a child's word. **II.** *n.* The lowing noise made by a cow. [Imitative.]

mood[1], 1 mūd; 2 mōōd, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* The arrangement of the propositions of a syllogism according to their quantity and quality. **2.** *Gram. & Mus.* Same as MODE. [Form of MODE, *n.*]

mood[2], *n.* **1.** Temporary or capricious state of the mind. **2.** The state of being moody. [< AS. *mōd*, mood.]

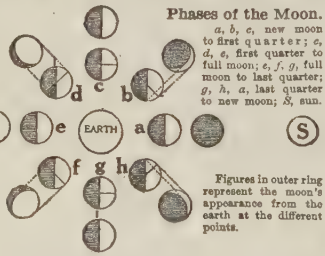
Syn.: see FANCY; TEMPER.

—mood'y, *a.* [MOOD'I-ER; MOOD'I-EST.] **1.** Given to capricious moods. **2.** Petulant; sullen; melancholy. Syn.: see MOROSE.—**mood'i-ly,** *adv.*—**mood'i-ness,** *n.*

Mood'y, 1 mūd'ı; 2 mōōd'y, **Dwight L.** (1837-1899). An American evangelist; founder of schools for the imparting of lay instruction under Christian influence.

moon, 1 mūn; 2 mōōn, *vi.* [Colloq.] To roam about as if moonstruck.

moon, *n.* **1.** A celestial body revolving around the earth; also, a satellite revolving about any planet. **2.** A lunar month: 27 days, 8 hours. **3.** Something resembling a moon or crescent. [< AS. *mōna*, moon.]—**moon'beam",** *n.* A ray of moonlight.—**moon'calf,** *n.* **1.** A dolt; stupid fellow. **2.** A monster; deformity.—**moon'glade",** *n.* The silvery reflection of moonlight on the water.—**moon'ish,** *a.* Variable like the moon; affected by the moon; flighty; fickle; whimsical. — **moon'less,** *a.* Lacking a moon or moonlight.—**moon'light".** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the light of the moon; illuminated by moonlight. **II.** *n.* The light of the moon.—**moon'lit",** *a.* Lighted by the moon.—**moon'rise",** *n.* The appearing of the moon above the horizon, or the time when it appears.—**moon'seed",** *n.* A North-American climbing plant: so called from its crescent-shaped seeds.—**moon'shine",** *n.* **1.** Moonlight. **2.** Something visionary or unreal; pretense; nonsense. **3.** [Local, U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Smuggled or illicitly distilled spirits. — **moon'shin"er,** *n.* [U. S.] An illicit distiller; smuggler.—**moon'shin"y,** *a.* Like moonshine; visionary. —**moon'stone",** *n.* A whitish feldspar with changeful luster, valued as a gem.—**moon'struck",** *a.* Affected by or as by the moon; lunatic. **moon'strick"en‡.**—**moon'y,** *a.* **1.** Moonstruck. **2.** Like the moon or moonlight.



Phases of the Moon.
a, b, c, new moon to first quarter; *c, d, e,* first quarter to full moon; *e, f, g,* full moon to last quarter; *g, h, a,* last quarter to new moon; *S,* sun.

Figures in outer ring represent the moon's appearance from the earth at the different points.

moor, 1 mūr; 2 mōōr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure (a floating object, as a ship) in a particular station either by means of anchors or by fastening to some object on shore. **2.** Hence, in general, to fasten. **II.** *i.* To tie up; lie at anchor. [< D. *marren*, moor.]—**moor'age§,** *n.* A mooring-place.—**moor'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of mooring. **2.** The place where a vessel is moored. **3.** Anything by which an object is fastened; mostly in the plural.

moor[1], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A tract of waste land, or a tract kept for hunting. [< AS. *mōr*, moor.]—**moor'fowl",** *n.* The red grouse. **m.-game‡.**—**m.-grass,** *n.* A European grass common in mountain pastures.—**moor'land,** *n.* A moor or marsh.—**moor'y,** *a.* Of the nature of moorland.

Moor[2], *n.* **1.** A member of the mixed Mauritanian-Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the southern Mediterranean coast, including part of Spain. **2.** Any dark-skinned person; a blackamoor; negro. [< L. *Maurus*, < Gr. *Mauros*, perhaps < *mauros*, dark.]

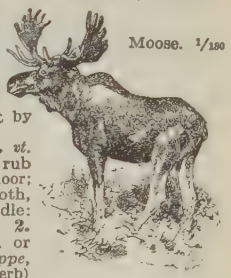
Moore, 1 mūr; 2 mōōr, *n.* **1. Sir John** (1761–1809), a Scottish general; fell at Coruña. **2. Thomas** (1779–1852), an Irish poet; *Lalla Rookh*.

moor'ish[1], *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a moor. **2.** Figuratively, barren; empty.

Moor'ish[2], *a.* Pertaining to the Moors.

moose, 1 mūs; 2 mōōs, *n.* [MOOSE, *pl.*] The American form of the elk, found in northern North America. [< Algonkian *musa*, lit. 'wood-eater.'—**bull moose.** **1.** The male moose. **2.** [B- M-] [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the Progressive political party. See PROGRESSIVE.

moot, 1 mūt; 2 mōōt. **I**[d]. *vt.* To argue for and against; debate. **II.** *a.* Still open to discussion; intended merely for discussion. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* The meeting of freemen and cultivators of the soil. **2.** Hence, discussion. [< AS. *mōt*, meeting.]—**moot'-court",** *n.* A court for the trial of a fictitious suit by law-students for training.


Moose. 1/180

mop[1], 1 mep; 2 mŏp. **I.** *vt.* [MOPPED‡; MOP'PING.] To rub or wipe with a mop, as a floor; swab. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth, or the like, attached to a handle: used for washing floors, etc. **2.** Any loosely tangled bunch or mass, as of hair. [< F. *mappe*, napkin; see MAP, *n.*] Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE.—**mop'board",** *n.* A board skirting the lower edge of the wall of a room.—**mop'stick",** *n.* The handle of a mop.

mop[2], *n.* **1.** A wry mouth; grimace. **2.** A pouting or petted young person; a young girl. [Akin to MOPE.]

mope, 1 mōp; 2 mōp, *v.* [MOPED‡; MOP'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make dull or spiritless. **II.** *i.* To conduct oneself in a listless, melancholy manner. [= D. *moppen*, pout.]—**mope,** *n.* One who mopes.—**mop'ish,** *a.* Like a mope; dejected. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mop'pet, 1 mep'et; 2 mŏp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A rag baby or doll made of cloth. **2.** A baby or a little girl: pet name. [Dim. of MOP[2], *n.*]

mo-quette', 1 mo-ket'; 2 mo-kĕt', *n.* A carpet having a long, loose, velvety pile and a back of coarse stuff. [F.]

mo-raine', 1 mo-rēn'; 2 mo-rān', *n.* A ridge or heap of earth and stones collected by a glacier on its surface or deposited on adjacent ground. [F.]—**mo-rain'al, mo-rain'ic,** *a.*

mor'al, 1 mer'əl; 2 mŏr'al. **I†.** *vi.* To moralize. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to action with reference to right and wrong, and obligation of duty; ethical. **2.** Conformed to right conduct, especially in sexual relations; virtuous; chaste. **3.** Acting through man's sense of right. **4.** In logic, probable, as opposed to demonstrative; as, *moral* certainty. **III.** *n.* **1.** The lesson taught by a fable or the like. **2.** *pl.* Conduct or behavior; ethics. [F., < L. *moralis*, < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, pl. *mores*, morals.]

Syn.: (adjective) dutiful, ethical, excellent, faithful, good, honest, honorable, incorruptible, just, pious, religious, right, righteous, true, upright, virtuous, worthy.—Ant.: see synonyms for IMMORAL.—**mor'al-ism,** *n.* The belief in a morality divested of all religious character.—**mor'al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A teacher of morals. **2.** One who practises morality without religion.—**mor"al-is'tic,** *a.*—**mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The doctrine of man's moral duties; ethics. **2.** Moral conduct; virtue. **3.** The quality of being morally right. **4.** A lesson inferred; a moral. **5.** An allegorical play (14th century). Syn.: see RELIGION; VIRTUE.—**mor'al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To apply to a moral purpose; render moral. **II.** *i.* To make moral reflections. **mor'al-ise‡.**—**mor"al-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**mor'al-iz"**[or **-is"**]**er,** *n.*—**mor'al-ly,** *adv.*

mo-rale', 1 mo-rāl'; 2 mo-räl', *n.* State of mind, as of soldiers, with reference to confidence, courage, etc. [F.]

mo-rass', 1 mo-ras'; 2 mo-räs', *n.* A tract of low-lying, soft, wet ground; marsh. [< D. *moeras*.]

mo'rat, 1 mō'rat; 2 mō'răt, *n.* A drink made of honey flavored with mulberry-juice. [< It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < *moro*, mulberry, < L. *morum*, < Gr. *mōron*, mulberry.]

mor"a-to'ri-um, 1 mer"ə-tō'rı-um; 2 mŏr"a-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Law.* An emergency act of legislation authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period.

Mo-ra'vi-a, 1 mo-rē'vı-ə; 2 mo-rā'vi-a, *n.* A state of Czecho-Slovakia; formerly a province of N. W. Austria; 8,580 sq. m.; pop. 2,622,720.—**Mo-ra'vi-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Moravia. **2.** One of a Christian sect founded by disciples of John Huss in Moravia (15th century), and now in Germany, Britain, and America.

mor'bid, 1 mêr'bıd; 2 môr'bid, *a.* **1.** Being in a diseased or abnormal state. **2.** Caused by or denoting a diseased condition. **3.** Of or pertaining to disease; pathological. [< L. *morbidus*, < *morbus*, disease.]—**mor-bid'i-ty,** *n.* —**mor'bid-ly,** *adv.*—**mor'bid-ness,** *n.*

mor-bif'ic, 1 mər-bif'ık; 2 mŏr-bĭf'ic, *a.* Producing disease. [< L. *morbus*, disease, + *facio*, make.] **mor-bif'i-cal‡.**—**mor-bif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mor-bose'†, *a.* Proceeding from disease; diseased. [< L. *morbus,* disease.]

mor"ceau', 1 môr"sō'; 2 môr'çō', *n.* [-CEAUX', 1 -sō'; 2 -çō', *pl.*] A small bit or fragment; also, a short composition, as of music or poetry. [F., = MORSEL.]

mor-da'cious‖, 1 mər-dē'shus; 2 môr-dā'shŭs, *a.* Biting, or given to biting; hence, sarcastic. [< L. *mordax* (*mordac-*), < *mordeo,* bite.]—**mor-da'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**mor-dac'i-ty,** *n.*

mor'dant, 1 mêr'dənt; 2 môr'dant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Biting; pungent; fixing. **2.** *Dyeing.* Acting as a mordant. **II.** *n.* **1.** A substance for fixing a dye. **2.** *Art.* The corrosive used in etching. [F., < L. *mordens,* ppr. of *mordeo,* bite.]

more, 1 môr; 2 môr. **I.** *a. compar.* [*Positive* wanting; MOST, *superl.*] **1.** Greater in amount, extent, or degree: as comparative of *much.* **2.** Greater in number: as comparative of *many.* **3.** Greater in rank or dignity. **4.** Added to some former number; extra. **II.** *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, etc. **2.** Something that exceeds something else. **III.** *adv.* **1.** To a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition. [< AS. *māre,* adv., < *māra,* more.]

More, 1 môr; 2 môr, *n.* **1. Hannah** (1745–1833), an English author. **2. Sir Thomas** (1478–1535), a lord chancellor of England; author; beheaded by Henry VIII.; *Utopia.*

Mo-re'a, 1 mo-rī'ə; 2 mo-rē'a, *n.* A peninsula in S. Greece.

Mo"reau', 1 mo"rō'; 2 mo"rō', **Jean Victor** (1761–1813). A French republican general; rival of Napoleon.

mo-reen', 1 mo-rīn'; 2 mo-rēn', *n.* A heavy watered woolen fabric, as for hangings. [Prob. < F. *moire;* see MOHAIR.]

mo-rel', 1 mo-rel'; 2 mo-rĕl', *n.* An edible mushroom, common in Europe and in parts of the United States, used for flavoring gravies, etc. [F.]

mo-relle', 1 mo-rel'; 2 mo-rĕl', *n. Bot.* The nightshade. [F., < *moreau,* black, < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR³, *n.*]

more-o'ver, 1 môr-ō'vər; 2 môr-ō'vər, *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; likewise.
Syn.: see BUT.

Mo-resque', 1 mo-resk'; 2 mo-rĕsk'. **I.** *a.* Moorish; decorated in Moresque. **II.** *n.* Decorative work, by means of interlacings, relief, etc., highly colored and gilded. [F., < It. *moresco,* < LL. *Moriscus,* < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR³, *n.*]

Mor'gan, 1 môr'gən; 2 môr'gan, *n.* **1. Daniel** (1736–1802), an American Revolutionary general. **2. Edward Dennison** (1811–1883), an American statesman. **3. Sir Henry** (1635?–1688), a Welsh leader of American buccaneers. **4. John Hunt** (1826–1864), a Confederate brigadier-general. **5. John Pierpont** (1837–1913), an American financier; publicist; patron of art.

mor"ga-nat'ic, 1 môr"gə-nat'ık; 2 môr"ga-năt'ic, *a.* Noting a legitimate marriage between a male member of certain royal families of Europe and a woman of inferior rank, in which the titles and estates of the husband are not shared by the wife or their children. [< LL. *morganticus,* < OHG. *morgengeba,* morning gift.] **mor"ga-nat'i-cal‡.—mor"ga-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mor'gen-thau, 1 môr'gen-tau; 2 môr'gĕn-tou, **Henry** (1856–). American ambassador to Turkey, 1913–1916.

morgue, 1 môrg; 2 môrg, *n.* A place where corpses of the unknown dead are exposed for identification. [F.]

Mo-ri'ah, 1 mo-rī'ə; 2 mo-rī'a, *n. Bib.* A hill; site of the temple of Jerusalem. *2 Chron.* iii, 1.

mor'i-bund, 1 mer'ı-bund; 2 mŏr'i-bŭnd, *a.* Dying; at the point of death. [< L. *moribundus,* < *morior,* die.]

mo'ri-on, 1 mō'ri-ən; 2 mō'ri-on, *n. Armor.* A kind of open helmet without vizor or beaver, worn by men-at-arms. [F., < Sp. *morrion,* prob. < *morro,* anything round, perhaps < Basque *murua,* hill.]

Mo-ris'co, 1 mo-ris'ko; 2 mo-ris'co. **I.** *a.* In the style of architecture and decoration practised in Spain by Moorish designers and workmen after the Spanish conquest. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the Moors who remained in Spain after the conquest of Granada in 1492; a Moor. **2.** The language of the Moors. **3.** A morris-dance or -dancer. **4.** The Morisco style of architecture or decoration. [Sp., < LL. *Moriscus;* see MORESQUE.] **Mo'risk†; Mo-ris'ko†.**

Mor'ley, 1 mêr'lı; 2 môr'ly, **John** (1838–). 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn; English statesman, and historian.

Mor'mon, 1 mêr'mən; 2 môr'mon, *n.* One of a sect organized in 1830, accepting the Book of Mormon, together with the Bible; polygamy, originally taught and practised, was formally abandoned by vote of the people in 1890. [< *Mormon,* a character in the Book of Mormon.] **Mor'mon-ist‡; Mor'mon-ite‡.—Mor'mon-ism,** *n.* The system of Mormon doctrine and practise.

morn, 1 mêrn; 2 môrn, *n.* **1.** The morning. **2.** [Scot.] The morrow. [< AS. *morgen.*] **morne†.**

morn., *abbr.* Morning.

morn'ing, 1 mêrn'ıŋ; 2 môrn'ing. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the early part of the day. **II.** *n.* The early part of the day, as between dawn and noon; hence, any early stage. [< MORN.]—**morn'ing-glo"ry,** *n.* A twining plant with funnel-shaped flowers of various colors.—**morning star.** Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, or Venus, when rising shortly before the sun.—**m.-star,** *n.* A weapon made of a metal ball set with spikes and chained to a handle.

Mo'ro, 1 mō'ro; 2 mō'ro, *n.* [MO'ROS, *pl.*] A member of one of the Mohammedan tribes of the S. Philippine Islands.

Mo-roc'co, 1 mo-rek'o; 2 mo-rŏc'o, *n.* **1.** A sultanate in N. W. Africa; 219,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000; under French and Spanish control. **2.** A city; southern capital of Morocco; pop. 60,000. **3.** [m-] Leather made from goatskin, or sometimes from sheepskin, and tanned with sumac.

mo'ron, 1 mō'ren; 2 mō'rŏn, *n.* A type of feeble-minded person, of higher intelligence than an idiot.

mo-rose', 1 mo-rōs'; 2 mo-rōs', *a.* Having a surly temper; sullen and austere. [< L. *morosus,* particular, fretful.] Syn.: acrimonious, bitter, churlish, crabbed, crusty, dogged, gloomy, gruff, ill-humored, ill-natured, moody, severe, sour, splenetic, sulky, surly. The *sullen* and *sulky* are discontented and resentful in regard to that against which they are too proud to protest, or consider all protest vain; *sullen* denotes more of pride, *sulky* more of resentful obstinacy. The *morose* are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The *sullen* and *sulky* are for the most part silent; the *morose* growl out bitter speeches. A *surly* person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as intrusion, and ready to take offense at anything; thus we speak of a *surly* dog. *Sullen* and *sulky* moods may be transitory; one who is *morose* or *surly* is commonly so by disposition or habit. See AUSTERE. Compare ACRIMONY.—Ant.: amiable, benignant, bland, complaisant, friendly, genial, gentle, good-natured, indulgent, kind, mild, pleasant, sympathetic, tender.
—**mo-rose'ly,** *adv.*—**mo-rose'ness,** *n.*—**mo-ros'i-ty,** *n.*

morph., morphol., *abbr.* Morphology.

Mor'pheus, 1 mêr'fiūs; 2 môr'fūs, *n. Rom. Myth.* The son of sleep (*Somnus*) and god of dreams; hence, sleep. [L., < Gr. *morphē,* form, as calling up forms in sleep.]—**Mor-phe'an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Morpheus.

mor'phin, ‖ 1 mêr'fin, -fin *or* -fin; 2 môr'fin, -fin *or* -fin, *n.*

mor'phine, ‖ *Chem.* A bitter narcotic contained in opium and used for alleviating pain. [< F. *morphine,* < L. *Morpheus;* see MORPHEUS.] **mor'phi-a‡.**

mor-phol'o-gy, 1 mər-fel'o-ji; 2 môr-fŏl'o-ġy, *n.* That branch of biology which treats of form and structure: thence widely extended to other sciences. [< Gr. *morphē,* form, + -LOGY.]—**mor"pho-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**mor"pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mor-phol'o-gist,** *n.*

mor-pho'sis, 1 mer-fō'sıs; 2 mŏr-fō'sis, *n. Biol.* The order or mode of formation of an organ or organism. [< Gr. *morphōsis,* shaping, < *morphē,* form.]

mor'ri-on, *n.* Same as MORION.

mor'ris¹, 1 mer'ıs; 2 mŏr'is, *n.* An old-fashioned rustic dance in England, in which the performers took the part of Robin Hood and other characters in English folklore. **2.** A dance by a single dancer with castanets. [< Sp.? *Morisco,* Moorish.] **mor'rice‡; mor'ris-dance"‡.—mor'ris-pike"†,** *n.* A Moorish pike.

Mor'ris², *n.* **1. Gouverneur** (1752–1816), an American statesman; financier. **2. Lewis** (1726–1798), signer of the Declaration of Independence. **3. Robert** (1734–1806), an American statesman, financier, and philanthropist; signer of the Declaration of Independence. **4. William** (1834–1896), English poet and socialist; invented the **Morris chair,** an easy chair with adjustable back.

mor'row, 1 mer'o; 2 mŏr'o. **I.** *a.* Next succeeding, as a day. **II.** *n.* **1.** The first day after the present or after a day specified; hence, any time following immediately after a specified event. **2.** Formerly, morning; as, good *morrow.* [< AS. *morgen,* morning.]

morse, 1 mērs; 2 mōrs, *n.* **1.** The walrus. **2.** In heraldry, a sea-lion. [F.; cp. Rus. *morju,* perhaps < *more,* sea.]

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese (1791–1872). An American inventor; constructed first practical telegraph, 1832–1835.

mor'sel, 1 mêr'sel; 2 mŏr'sĕl, *n.* **1.** A bit of food; bite. **2.** A small piece of anything. [OF., < LL. *morsellum,* < L. *mordeo,* bite.]

mort¹, 1 mêrt; 2 môrt, *n.* **1.** Death. **2.** A flourish on the hunting-horn, announcing the death of game. [< F. *mort,* < L. *mor(t-)s,* death, < *morior,* die.] **morte‡.—Le Mort Homme,** 1 lə mêr"tem'; 2 le môr"tŏm'. [F.] Lit., "the dead man." Name of a hill N. W. of Verdun, France, held alternately by the Germans and French during the World War, August, 1917–18.

mort², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A great quantity or number. [< Ice. *mart,* < *margr,* many.]

mor'tal, 1 mêr'tel; 2 môr'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subject to death; hence, pertaining to humanity; human. **2.** Causing death; deadly; fatal. **3.** Incurring the penalty of eternal death, as a sin. **4.** Marking the end of life. **5.** Subject to fatal injury, as a vital organ. **6.** [Colloq.] (1) Extreme; as, a *mortal* fright. (2) Long and tedious. **II.** *n.* Whatever is mortal or subject to death; a human being.

[< L. *mortalis*, < *mor(t-)s*, death.]—**mor·tal'i·ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being mortal. **2.** Death. **3.** The death-rate. **4.** Humanity.—**mor'tal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Fatally. **2.** Extremely.

mor'tar¹, 1 môr'tər; 2 môr'tar, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded. **2.** A piece of ordnance with a large bore for firing heavy shells at great angles of elevation that they may drop upon the object aimed at. **3.** A tub-like cast-iron receptacle with grated sides, in which ore is stamped. [< L.AS *mortarium*, mortar.]

mor'tar², *n.* **1.** A mixture of sand and slaked lime used for joining bricks, etc. **2.** Loosely, a cement. [< L.OF *mortarium*, mortar.]—**mor'tar-board",** *n.* **1.** A square board with a handle, on which a mason holds mortar. **2.** The academic cap, because of its flat four-cornered crown.

mort'gage, 1 môr'gij; 2 môr'gaġ. **I.** *vt.* [-GAGED; -GAGING.] **1.** To make over (property) by mortgage. **2.** Hence, to pledge; plight. **II.** *n.* **1.** A conditional lien upon property as security for the payment of money. **2.** A condition of being pledged as security for a debt. [F., dead pledge.]—**mort"ga-gee',** *n.* The person to whom a mortgage is given.—**mort'ga-gor,** *n.* A person who gives a mortgage. **mort'gag-er‡.**

mor'tice, *n.* See MORTISE.

mor"tier', 1 môr"tyē'; 2 môr"tyę', *n.* A cap of state formerly worn in England and still used by law functionaries in France. [F.; see MORTAR².]

mor'ti-fy, 1 môr'tı-fai; 2 môr'tı-fy̆, *v.* [-FIED; -FYING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with humiliation or vexation. **2.** To subdue or reduce by fasting, etc., as the passions. **3.** To destroy the organic texture and vital function of, as a part of the body. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose vitality, as living flesh; gangrene. **2.** To be subdued. [< LL. *mortifico*, kill.] Syn.: see ABASH.—**mor"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being mortified, especially the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive. **2.** That which mortifies. Syn.: see CHAGRIN.

mor'tise, ‖ 1 môr'tıs; 2 môr'tis. **I.** *vt.* [-TISED¹; -TIS-ING.]

mor'tis², ‖ **1.** To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join by a tenon and mortise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A space hollowed out, as in a timber, to receive a tenon or the like. **2.** Figuratively, adhering power; firmness. [< F. *mortaise*, mortise.] **mor'tice‡.**

mort'main", 1 môrt'mēn"; 2 môrt'mān", *n. Law.* The condition of lands or tenements held inalienably, as by an ecclesiastical corporation. [< L.OF *mortua manus*, dead hand.]

Mor'ton, 1 môr'tan; 2 môr'ton, **Levi Parsons** (1824–1920). An American banker, diplomat, and statesman.

mor'tu-a-ry, 1 môr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-rı; 2 môr'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead; also, relating to or reminiscent of the dead. [< L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead.]

mo-sa'ic, 1 mo-zē'ık; 2 mo-ṡā'ie. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to inlaid work. **II.** *n.* Inlaid work composed of bits of stone, glass, etc., forming a pattern or picture. [< Gr.LL *mousetos*, < *mousa*, muse.]

Mos'by, 1 mōz'bı; 2 mōṡ'by, **John Singleton** (1833–1916). An American Confederate soldier, lawyer, and historian.

Mos'cow, 1 mes'ko; 2 mōs'eo, *n.* **1.** A government in central European Russia: 12,859 sq. m.; pop 3,662,900. **2.** Its capital, and ancient capital of Russia; pop. 1,817,100; burned by Russians when taken by Napoleon, Sept. 14, 1812.

Mo-selle', 1 mo-zel'; 2 mo-ṡêl', *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. France; flows 320 m. to the Rhine at Coblenz. **2.** A former department of France, now **Meurthe and Moselle;** part ceded to Germany in 1870; returned to France under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. **3.** A wine from this vicinity.

Mo'ses, 1 mō'zes; 2 mō'ṡęs, *n.* A Hebrew lawgiver and seer; led the Israelites out of Egypt. *Ex.* ii.—**Mo-sa'ic²,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses or his writings.

Mos'lem, 1 mez'lem; 2 mōṡ'lĕm, *a.* & *n.* Mohammedan: the name used by Mohammedan peoples themselves. [Ult. < Ar. *muslim*, < *salama*, submit.]

mosque, 1 mesk; 2 mŏsk, *n.* A Mohammedan temple of worship. [< Ar.$^{Sp+F}$ *masjid*, < *sajada*, pray.] **mosk‡.**

mos-qui'to, 1 mas-kī'to; 2 mos-kī'to, *n.* **1.** A two-winged insect having (in the female) a long proboscis, capable of puncturing the skin and extracting blood. The infection of malaria and yellow fever is spread by the bite of certain species of mosquito. See illus. in next column. **2.** Some other gnat or fly inflicting a similar puncture. [Sp. dim. of *mosca*, fly.]

moss¹, 1 mês; 2 mŏs, *vt.* To cover with moss.

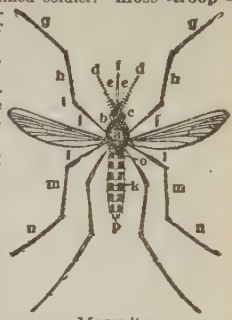
moss², *n.* A delicate cryptogamous plant which grows on the ground, on rocks, etc. [Cp. AS. *meōs*, moss.]—**moss'-ag"ate,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of quartz containing mineral oxids, as manganese dioxid, arranged in moss-like forms.—**m.-rose,** *n.* A cultivated variety of the rose with a mossy calyx and stem.—**moss'-troop"er,** *n.* One of the marauders who infested the mossy marches between England and Scotland prior to the union of the two kingdoms; hence, a bandit or undisciplined soldier.—**moss'-troop"-ing,** *n.*—**moss'y,** *a.* Overgrown with, abounding in, or like moss.—**moss'i-ness,** *n.*

moss³, *n.* A bog; peat-bog. [< AS. *mos.*]

moss'bunk"er, 1 mōs'bunk"-ər; 2 mōs'bŭnk"er, *n.* The menhaden. **moss'bank"er‡.**

most, 1 mōst; 2 mōst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of the greatest number: superlative of *many.* **2.** Consisting of the greatest amount or quantity: superlative of *much.* **3‖.** Greatest in size, rank, or age. **II.** *n.* **1.** The greater number; the larger part. **2.** Greatest amount; utmost degree. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In the highest degree. **2.** Mostly. [< AS. *mæst*, most.]—**most'ly,** *adv.* For the most part; principally.

-most, *suffix.* Added to adverbs and prepositions to form their superlatives, as *outmost*, *inmost.* [< AS. *-mest*, a superlative form.]



Mosquito.
a, thorax; *b*, head; *e*, eye; *dd*, antennæ, *ee*, palpi; *f*, beak; *gg*, tarsus; *hh*, tibia; *i*, knee; *jj*, femur; *k*, abdomen; *ll*, femur; *mm*, tibia; *nn*, tarsus; *o*, basal segment; *p*, apical segment.

Mo-sul', 1 mo-sūl'; 2 mo-ṡul', *n.* **1.** A town on the Tigris in Mesopotamia: pop. 80,000. **2.** A type of hand-woven Oriental rug from this region. **Mos-sul'‡.**

mot¹, 1 met *or* mō; 2 mōt *or* mō, *n.* A witty or pithy saying; bon mot. [F., word, < LL. *mutum*, word; see MOTET.]

mot², *n.* A bugle-note, or its mark in music. [OF.]

mote‖, 1 mōt; 2 mōt, *v.* May; might. [< AS. **mōtan* (pres. *mōt*), be obliged.]

mote¹, *n.* A minute particle; speck. [< AS. *mot*, atom.]—**mot'ed,** *a.* Full of motes or specks.—**mote'less,** *a.*

mote², *n. Old Eng. Hist.* An assembly. [< AS. *mōt*, meeting.]

mo-tet', 1 mo-tet'; 2 mo-tĕt', *n.* **1.** A sacred musical composition set to words. **2.** A sacred cantata of disconnected movements. [< It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto*, word, < LL. *muttum* < L. *muttio*, mutter.]

moth, 1 môth; 2 môth, *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect resembling a butterfly; specifically, one whose larvæ destroy woolen fabrics or furs, as the **clothes-moth.** [< AS. *moththe*, moth.]—**moth'-eat"en,** *a.* Eaten by moths; hence, used up or worn out. **moth'y‡.**

moth'er¹, 1 muth'ər; 2 móth'er, *vt.* **1.** To act as a mother toward. **2.** To bring forth.

moth'er², *vi.* To become mothery, as vinegar.

moth'er, *a.* **1.** Native; vernacular. **2.** Holding a maternal relation.—**mother tongue,** one's native language. Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

moth'er¹, *n.* **1.** A female parent. **2.** That which has given birth to anything. **3.** An abbess or other nun of rank and dignity. **4.** An elderly woman or matron: a familiar title. [< AS. *mōdor*, mother.]—**moth'er-cell",** *n. Biol.* A cell which by division produces other cells.—**moth'er-hood,** *n.* The state of being a mother.—**m.-hubbard,** *n.* A woman's loose flowing gown, unconfined at the waist.—**m.-in-law,** *n.* The mother of one's spouse.—**moth'er-less,** *a.* Having no mother.—**moth'er-ly,** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a mother.—**m.-of-pearl,** *n.* The hard iridescent internal layer of certain shells, as the pearl-oysters.—**m.-wit,** *n.* Inherent, natural, or native wit.

moth'er², *n.* **1.** A stringy mucilaginous substance that forms in fermenting vinegar. **2.** Dregs; lees. [< MD. *modder*, mud.]—**moth'er-y,** *a.*

mo"tif', 1 mō"tīf'; 2 mō"tĭf', *n.* The leading feature in literary or artistic work, especially in music. [F.]

mo'tile, 1 mō'til; 2 mō'til, *a.* **1.** Having the power of spontaneous motion, as certain molecules. **2.** Causing motion. [< L. *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.]—**mo-til'i-ty,** *n.* The power of motion.

mo'tion, 1 mō'shən; 2 mō'shon. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make a gesture; guide by gesture. **II.** *n.* **1.** Change of position in reference to an assumed point or center; a movement; gesture. **2.** A combination of parts in a mechanism, to produce a particular result. **3.** A formal proposition, as in a deliberative assembly. **4.** A significant movement of the limbs, eyes, etc.; a gesture. **5.** An impulse to action; incentive. **6.** *Mus.* Melodic progression. **7.** *Law.* An application to a court to obtain an order or rule directing some act to be done. **8†.** A puppet or puppet-show. [F., < L. *motio(n-)*, motion.]

Syn.: act, action, change, move, movement, passage, transit, transition. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete,

that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion;* of military *movements*, but of perpetual *motion*. *Motion* is *change* of place or position in space; *transition* is a passing from one point or position in space to another. *Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move;* a shrewd *move* of the opposition. We now rarely speak of mental or spiritual *motions*, but rather of mental or spiritual *acts* or processes, or of the laws of mental *action*, but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion*. *Action* is a more comprehensive word than *motion*. See ACT; TOPIC.—Ant.: quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, etc. —**mo'tion-al,** *a.*—**mo'tion-less,** *a.*—**mo'tion-pic"ture,** *n.* A moving picture. See MOVE, *v.*—**perpetual motion,** a mechanical motion that once started will continue until the parts are worn out; impossible because of the existence of friction.

mo'tive, } 1 mō'tɪv; 2 mō'tiv. **I.** *vt.* [MO'TIV(E)D[8]; MO'-
mo'tiv[3], } TIV-ING.] **1.** To act as a motive for. **2.** To base upon something as a motive. **II.** *a.* Having power to move; causing motion. **III.** *n.* **1.** That which incites to motion or action. **2.** A predominant idea; design. [< LL. *motivus*, causing to move.]

Syn.: consideration, ground, incentive, incitement, inducement, influence, reason. *Motive* may signify either a mental impulse, or something external that is an object of desire, and so an *inducement* or *incitement* to action; thus, we can say "his *motive* was hatred," or "his *motive* was money." Compare CAUSE; IMPULSE; PURPOSE; REASON.—Prep.: the motive *of* or *for* the act.—**motive power.** **1.** The power, or means of generating power, by which motion is imparted to an object, machine, etc. **2.** Figuratively, an impelling force.—**mo'ti-vate,** *vt.* [-VAT"ED; -VAT"ING.] To act as the motive for; instigate; induce.

mo-tiv'i-ty, 1 mo-tiv'i-ti; 2 mo-tiv'i-ty, *n.* The power of producing motion; motive energy.

mot'ley, 1 met'li; 2 mŏt'ly. **I.** *a.* **1.** Variegated in color; party-colored. **2.** Composed of heterogeneous elements. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dress of various colors, such as was formerly worn by court jesters. **2.** A jester or fool in motley garments. **3.** A medley, as of colors. [< OF. *mattelé*, clotted.] **mot'ly†.**

Mot'ley, 1 met'li; 2 mŏt'ly, **John Lothrop** (1814–1877). An American historian; *Rise of the Dutch Republic.*

mo'tor, 1 mō'tar; 2 mō'tor, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convey in an automobile. **II.** *i.* To travel or drive in an automobile. —**mo'tor-ing,** *n.* The act of riding or driving in an automobile.—**mo'tor-ist,** *n.* One who motors.

mo'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which produces motion, as a machine, nerve, etc. **2.** An automobile or motor-car. [LL., one who moves.]—**mo'tor-boat",** **-bus,** **-car,** **-cycle,** **-dray,** *n.* A boat, an omnibus, a car, a bicycle, a dray propelled by motor.—**m.-man,** *n.* One who operates a motor, as on an electric car.—**mo'tor,** *a.* **mo-to'ri-al†.**

mot'tle, } 1 met'l; 2 mŏt'l, *vt.* [MOT'TLED, MOT'LD[8]; MOT'-
mot'l[8], } TLING.] To mark with spots of different colors or shades; blotch. [< MOTLEY.]

mot'to, 1 met'o; 2 mŏt'o, *n.* An expressive word or pithy sentence enunciating some guiding principle, rule of conduct, or the like. [It.; see MOTET.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

mould, moult, etc. See MOLD, etc.

mou'lin', 1 mū'lañ'; 2 mų'lăñ', *n.* A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, formed by the surface-water trickling through a crevice. [F., mill, < LL. *molina;* see MILL[1], *n.*]

mou-line', } 1 mū-lin', mū'li-net; 2 mų-lin', mų'li-nĕt, *n.* **1.**
mou'li-net, } *Mil.* The circular swing of a saber. **2.** The drum of a winch, capstan, or the like; a windlass mechanism. **3.** A form of turnstile. [< F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin*, mill, < LL. *molina;* see MILL[1], *n.*]

Moul-mein', *n.* Same as MAULMAIN.

moult, moult'ing, etc. Molt, etc.: the English spelling.

Moul'trie, 1 mūl'[mūl' *or* mū']tri; 2 mōl'[mų' *or* mų']tri, **William** (1731–1805). American Revolutionary general.

mound[4], 1 maund; 2 mound, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To fortify, shelter, or protect by a mound. **2.** To form into a mound. **II.** *i.* To become covered with mounds.

mound, *n.* A heap or pile of earth, either natural or artificial; hillock. [< AS. *mund*, hand, protection.] Syn.: see RAMPART.—**mound'-build"ers,** *n.* The race that built the **Indian mounds** in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi, probably ancestors of the existing red Indians.

moun"seer', 1 maun"sīr'; 2 moun"sēr', *n.* Monsieur: a corruption.

mount[4], 1 maunt; 2 mount, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ascend and seat oneself upon. **2.** To ascend by climbing. **3.** To attach to something, as for exhibition, ornament, etc. **4.** To equip and prepare for representation on a stage. **5.** To prepare for use by placing in position and adjusting parts. **6.** To carry or be equipped with. **7.** To equip or furnish with a horse for riding. **8.** To set on horseback. **9.** To lift or elevate; exalt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ascend. **2.** To get on horseback. **3.** To amount. [< L. LL+F *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]—**mount'er,** *n.*—**mount'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of mounting; elevation. **2.** A mount, as of a picture. **3.** The act of preparing for use, etc.

mount[1], *n.* **1.** An elevation of the earth's surface; a mountain. **2.** *Fort.* A raised work commanding the surrounding country. [< L.[AS] *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

mount[2], *n.* **1.** That upon or by which anything is mounted. **2.** A saddle-horse. **3.** A signal for mounting.

moun'tain, 1 maun'tɪn; 2 moun'tin, *n.* **1.** A lofty, rocky elevation, high above the surrounding country. **2.** Something of great magnitude. [< L.[OF] *montana*, neut. pl. of *montanus*, mountainous.]—**mountain chain,** a series of mountains connected and having some common characteristics.—**m.-dew,** *n.* [Colloq.] Illicitly distilled whisky.—**moun"tain-eer',** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a mountainous district. **2.** One who climbs mountains.—**moun'tain-ous,** *a.* **1.** Full of mountains. **2.** Huge.

Mount De-sert', 1 dɪ-zūrt' *or* dez'ərt; 2 de-sērt' *or* dĕz'ert. An island off the coast of Maine; 100 sq. m.; pop. 8,000.

moun'te-bank, 1 maun'tɪ-baŋk; 2 moun'te-băŋk, *n.* **1.** A vender of quack medicines, as at country fairs. **2.** Hence, any boastful pretender; charlatan. [< It. *montambanco*, < *montare*, MOUNT, *v.*, + *in* (< L. *in*), on, + *banco*, bench, < MHG. *banc*, bench.] Syn.: see QUACK.

Mount Ver'non, 1 vūr'nan; 2 vēr'non. The homestead and burial-place of George Washington; 15 m. from Washington, D. C., on the Potomac.

mourn, 1 mōrn; 2 mōrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grieve or sorrow for. **2.** To utter in a lamenting manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To express sorrow. **2.** To wear mourning. [< AS. *murnan*, mourn.] Syn.: bemoan, bewail, deplore, lament, regret, rue, sorrow. To *mourn* is to feel or express sadness or distress because of some loss, affliction, or misfortune: mourning is thought of as prolonged, grief or regret may be transient. One may *grieve* or *mourn*, *regret*, *rue*, or *sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; he *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. He *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words, as the prophet Jeremiah in his "Lamentations." One *deplores* with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend. —Ant.: be joyful, exult, joy, make merry, rejoice, triumph. —**mourn'er,** *n.* One who mourns; one who attends a funeral.—**mourn'ful,** *a.* **1.** Indicating or expressing grief **2.** Oppressed with grief. **3.** Exciting sorrow. Syn.: see PITIFUL; SAD.—**mourn'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mourn'ful-ness,** *n.*—**mourn'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of expressing grief. **2.** The symbols or outward manifestation of grief. Syn.: see GRIEF.

mouse, } 1 maus; 2 mous, *vt.* & *vi.* [MOUSED; MOUS'ING.]
mouz[7], } **1.** To hunt for by sly and patient search; prowl about. **2.** To catch mice. **3.** To apply mousing to (a hook). See MOUSING, 2. **4.** To rend as a cat does a mouse.—**mous'er,** *n.* An animal that catches mice; especially, a cat.—**mous'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Given to catching mice; prowling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of hunting mice. **2.** *Naut.* A lashing or shackle passed around the shank and point of a hook, to prevent its spreading or unhooking.

Harvest-mouse. 1/3

mouse, 1 maus; 2 mous, *n.* [MICE, *pl.*] **1.** A small rodent; especially, the common house = mouse. **2.** One of various animals like the above. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A swelling worked on a rope. (2) A mousing. [< AS. *mūs.*] —**har'vest-mouse",** *n.* A small mouse that frequents the grain-fields and builds a globular nest.—**mouse'-bird",** *n.* A small African bird: so called from its manner of creeping among the branches of trees.—**m.-ear,** *n.* Any one of various plants whose leaves resemble the ears of a mouse.—**m.-trap,** *n.* A trap for catching mice.

mous"que-taire', 1 mūs"kɪ-tār'; 2 mųs"ke-târ', *n.* **1.** A musketeer. **2.** A women's cloth cloak with large buttons: in fashion about 1855. **3.** A long glove of kid or silk, loose above the wrist: worn by women. [F., = MUSKETEER.]

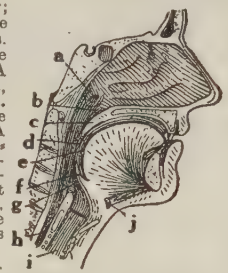
mousse"line', 1 mūs"lin'; 2 mųs"lin', *n.* **1.** Fine French mus-

lin. **2.** A thin glass blown in imitation of lace. [F.; see MUSLIN.]—**mousse"line'-de-laine',** *n.* [F.] An untwilled many-colored printed woolen dress-fabric.—**m.-de-soie,** *n.* [F.] A diaphanous silk fabric, often figured; silk muslin.

mous-tache', *n.* See MUSTACHE.

mouth, 1 mauth; 2 mouth, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To use the mouth upon. **2.** To enunciate in an unnatural manner; rant. **3.** To grimace, as for insult.—**mouth'er,** *n.*—**mouth'y,** *a.* **1.** Garrulous. **2.** Addicted to grimacing in speaking.

mouth, 1 mauth; 2 mouth, *n.* **1.** The orifice at which food is taken into the body; also, any opening or orifice resembling or likened to this. **2.** The human mouth as the channel of speech. **3.** A wry face. [< AS. *mūth,* mouth.]—**mouth'ful,** *n.* **1.** The amount taken into the mouth at one time. **2.** A small quantity. — **mouth'-or"gan,** *n.* A reed-instrument played by the breath.—**mouth'piece",** *n.* **1.** That part of any instrument, tool, etc., that is applied to the mouth. **2.** One who speaks for others.



Region of the Mouth or Pharynx.

Median section of the head and neck. *a,* Eustachian tube; *b,* nasopharynx; *c,* soft palate; *d,* isthmus of the fauces; *e,* oropharynx; *f,* epiglottis; *g,* entrance to the larynx; *h,* esophagus; *i,* trachea; *j,* hyoid bone.

move, 1 mūv; 2 mov, *v.* [MOVED; MOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to change place or posture. **2.** To incite to an action. **3.** To stir the feelings of. **4.** To offer for consideration, as in a deliberative body. **5.** To cause to operate, as the bowels. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change place; change one's residence; pass; go. **2.** To take action. **3.** To make progress. **4.** To change the place of a piece, as in games. [< L. *moveo,* move.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; CARRY; CONCERN; CONVEY; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; STIR.—**mov'a-bl(e)**†. **I.** *a.* Capable of being moved. **II.** *n.* Anything that can be moved; in the plural, movable goods; chattels. **move'a-bl(e)-ness.** Syn.: see MOBILE.—**movable feast** (*Eccl.*), a feast-day which is determined by the date of Easter. See FEAST.—**mov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **mov'a-bl(e-ness**†.—**mov'a-bly,** *adv.*—**mov'er,** *n.*—**mov'ing. I.** *pa.* **1.** Causing to move; influencing. **2.** Exciting the feelings; affecting; touching. **II.** *n.* The act of moving; a move; change, as of residence. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**moving picture,** a progressive series of pictures thrown on a screen by a kinetoscope. **mo'tion-pic"ture**†.

move, *n.* **1.** The act of moving; movement. **2.** An act in the carrying out of a plan. **3.** In games, the changing of the place of a piece.—Syn.: see MOTION.—**move'ment,** *n.* **1.** Any change of place or position. **2.** One of a series of motions, actions, etc. **3.** *Mech.* A particular arrangement of related parts accomplishing motion; as, the *movement* of a watch. **4.** *Mus.* Natural pace or speed of a composition. Syn.: see ACT; MOTION.

mov'ies, 1 mūv'iz; 2 mov'iş, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Moving pictures; by extension, a theater in which they are shown.

mow[1], 1 mō; 2 mō, *vt.* & *vi.* [MOWED; MOWN; MOW'ING.] To cut down, as grass; cut off or down in general; cut grass from. [< AS. *māwan,* mow.]

mow[2], 1 mau; 2 mow, *vt.* To store or place in a mow, as hay. [mock.

mow[3], 1 mō *or* mau; 2 mō *or* mow, *vi.* To make faces;

mow[1], 1 mau; 2 mow, *n.* Hay or grain stored in a barn; also, the place of storage. [pout.

mow[2], 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* A grimace. [< MD.[F] *mouwe,* a

mow'er, *n.* One who mows; a mowing-machine.—**mow'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle with a revolving axle that actuates a series of moving knives for cutting standing grass, etc.

mown, 1 mōn; 2 mōn, *pp.* Cut down, as by mowing.

mox'a, 1 meks'a; 2 mŏks'a, *n.* **1.** A cottony material for cauterizing, prepared in China and Japan from certain plants. **2.** Any of the plants producing this material.

Mo"zam-bique', 1 mō"zəm-bīk'; 2 mō"zam-bīk', *n.* **1.** A province in N. Portuguese East Africa; 295,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,120,000. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city; pop. 363,000.—**Mozambique channel,** a channel separating Madagascar from the E. coast of Africa; breadth 250 to 550 m.

Mo"zart', 1 mō"zärt'; 2 mō"zärt', **Wolfgang Amadeus** (1756–1791). An Austrian composer.

M. P., *abbr.* Member of Parliament, Methodist Protestant, Metropolitan Police, Municipal Police.—**M. P. C.,** *abbr.* Member of Parliament in Canada.—**m. p. h.,** *abbr.* Miles per hour.—**M. E.,** *abbr.* Master of the Rolls.—**Mr.,** *abbr.* Mister (Master).—**Mrs.,** *abbr.* Missis (Mistress).—**m. s.,** *abbr.* Months [after] sight.—**MS.,** *abbr.* [MSS., *pl.*] Manuscript.—**m. s. l.,** *abbr.* Mean sea-level.—**Mt.,** *abbr.* [MTS., *pl.*] Mount, mountain.—**mth.,** *abbr.* Month.

much, 1 much; 2 mŭch. **I.** *a.* **1.** Great in quantity or amount. 2‖. Many in number. **II.** *n.* **1.** A considerable quantity. **2.** A remarkable or important thing. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In a great degree. **2.** For the most part. [< AS. *micel,* much.]—**much'ness,** *n.* The state of being much; greatness.—**much of a muchness** [Colloq.], about the same thing.

mu'ci-, 1 miū'si-; 2 mū'çi-. From Latin *mucus,* mucus: a combining form.—**mu'cid,** *a.* Slimy; mucilaginous.—**mu-cif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing mucus. **mu-cip'a-rous**‡.

mu'ci-lage, 1 miū'si-lij; 2 mū'çi-laj, *n.* An adhesive solution of vegetable gum in water. [F., < L. *muceo,* be moldy.]—**mu"ci-lag'i-nous,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

mu'cin, 1 miū'sin; 2 mū'çin, *n. Physiol.* A glutinous fluid secreted by the mucous membranes. [< L. *mucus,* mucus.]

muck, 1 muk; 2 mŭk, *n.* **1.** Moist manure containing decomposed vegetable matter. **2.** A nasty mess. [< Ice. *mykt,* dung.]—**muck'-rak"er,** *n.* One who exposes real or apparent dishonesty, immorality, or the like.—**muck'-rak"ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**muck'y,** *a.*—**muck'i-ness,** *n.*

muck'le, 1 muk'l; 2 mŭk'l. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Much. **II.** *n.* A large quantity. {+ -OID.}

mu'coid, 1 miū'keid; 2 mū'cŏid, *a.* Like mucus. [< MUCUS

mu'cous, 1 'miū'kus; 2 mū'cŭs, *a.* Secreting mucus; pertaining to or resembling mucus. **mu'cose**‡.—**mucous membrane,** a membrane secreting or producing mucus, that lines passages communicating with the exterior, as the alimentary canal, air-passages, etc.

mu'cro, 1 miū'kro; 2 mū'cro, *n.* [MU-CRO'NES, 1 miu-krō'niz; 2 mū-crō'nēş, *pl.*] A small, sharp process or part, as the point of a leaf; a spine. [L.]—**mu'cro-nate,** *a.* Terminating in a mucro.

mu'cus, 1 miū'kus; 2 mū'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A viscid animal substance, as that secreted by the mucous membrane. **2.** A gummy substance in plants. [L.]

mud, 1 mud; 2 mŭd, *n.* Wet and sticky earth; mire. [< MLG. *mudde,* mud.]—**mud'-cat",** *n.* A large catfish of the bottoms of the Mississippi valley.—**mud'dy. I.** *vt.* [MUD'DIED; MUD'DY-ING.] **1.** To make turbid or dirty. **2.** To confuse; muddle. **II.** *a.* [MUD'DI-ER; MUD'DI-EST.] **1.** Bespattered with mud; turbid; mentally confused. **2.** Consisting of mud; earthy; gross; impure. Syn.: see FOUL; OBSCURE; THICK.—**mud'di-ly,** *adv.*—**mud'di-ness,** *n.*—**mud'sill",** *n.* **1.** The foundation timber of a structure placed directly on the ground. **2.** [U. S.] A person of low social state or condition.

mud'dle, } mud'l; 2 mŭd'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [MUD'DLED;

mud'l[F], } MUD'DLING.] **1.** To make turbid. **2.** To confuse or be confused. **3.** To waste. **4.** To mix. Syn.: see MIX. Compare OBSCURE. **II.** *n.* A muddy or confused condition; a mess. [< MUD.]—**mud'dle-head"ed,** *a.* Confused; stupid.—**mud'dler,** *n.*

mu-ez'zin, 1 miū-ez'in; 2 mū-ĕz'in, *n.* In Mohammedan countries, a public crier who calls the faithful to prayer. [Ar.] **mou-ez'zin**‡; **mu-ed'din**‡.

muff[1], 1 muf; 2 mŭf, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To perform (some act) clumsily; blunder. **2.** In ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) in attempting a catch.

muff[2], *n.* A covering, usually cylindrical, into which the hands are thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm. [< D. *mof,* < MHG. *mouwe,* a wide sleeve.]

muff[2], *n.* **1.** A bungling action; in ball-playing, a failure to catch the ball. **2.** A bungler.

muf'fin, 1 muf'in; 2 mŭf'in, *n.* A light spongy cake eaten hot with butter. [< MUFF[1], *n.*]

muf'fle, } 1 muf'l; 2 mŭf'l. **I.** *vt.* [MUF'FLED, MUF'LD[F];

muf'l[F], } MUF'FLING.] **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal. **2.** To prevent from seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wrapping up the head. **3.** To deaden the sound of, as by wraps. **II**[F]. *n.* **1.** Something used for muffling. **2.** A clay oven, as for firing pottery. [< MD. *moffel,* kind of mitten.]—**muf'fler,** *n.* **1.** Anything used for wrapping up or muffling. **2.** In automobiles, a chamber or series of chambers to minimize noise and prevent dust. **si'lenc-er**‡. **3.** A scarf of wool or silk worn about the neck or throat.

muf'fle[2], *n.* The naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant.

muf'ti, 1 muf'ti; 2 mŭf'ti, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law. **2.** [Colloq., Brit.] Citizens' dress worn by a military or naval officer. [Ar.]

mug[1], 1 mug; 2 mŭg, *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup, usually cylindrical, with a handle and no lip. **2.** That which is contained in a mug. [Cp. Ir. *mugan,* Norw. *mugge.*]

mug[2], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** The human face or mouth. **2.** A grimace. [Perhaps Gipsy, < Sans. *mukha,* face.]

mug'ger[1], 1 mug'ər; 2 mŭg'er, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler of earthenware.

mug'ger[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] A small crocodile with a very wrinkled snout. **mug'gar**‡; **mug'gur**‡.

mug'gins, 1 mug'ınz; 2 mŭg'ins, *n.* A children's card-game; also, a certain game of dominoes.

mug'gy, 1 mug'ı; 2 mŭg'y, *a.* [MUG'GI-ER; MUG'GI-EST.] Warm, moist, and close. [< Ice. *mugga,* fog.]—**mug'gi-ness,** *n.*

mug'wump", 1 mug'wump"; 2 mŭg'wŭmp", *n. U. S. Politics.* An adherent in general of one party, but claiming the right of independent action. [< Algonkian *mugguomp,* chief.]

Mu-ham'ma-dan, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

muir, 1 mür; 2 mür, *n.* [Scot.] A moor; heath.—**muir'y,** *a.*

Muk-den', 1 mūk-den'; 2 mu̯k-dĕn', *n.* A city in S. Manchuria; pop. 158,132; Japanese defeated Russians, Feb. 20–March 15, 1905. **Mouk-den'‡.**

mu-lat'to, 1 miu-lat'o; 2 mū-lăt'o, *n.* One having white and negro blood in equal or nearly equal proportions. [< Sp. *mulato,* = *muleto,* dim. of *mulo* (< L. *mulus*), mule.]

mul'ber"ry, 1 mul'ber"ı; 2 mŭl'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A tree whose leaves are valued for silkworm-culture; also, its berry-like fruit. [< Gr.[L+AS] *moron,* mulberry, + BERRY, *n.*]

Black Mulberry.
a, the fruit; *b,* a lobed leaf.

mulch, 1 mulch; 2 mŭlch. I‡. *vt.* To cover with mulch. **II.** *n.* Any loose material, as straw, placed about the stalks of plants to protect their roots. [Cp. AS. *molsnian,* molder.]

mulct, 1 mulkt; 2 mŭlct. I‡. *vt.* To fine; also, to fine unjustly. **II.** *n.* A fine, or similar penalty. [< L. *mulcta;* of Sabine orig.] [= MEWL.]

mule, 1 miūl; 2 mūl, *vt.* [MULED; MUL'ING.] To cry; mewl.

mule[1], 1 miūl; 2 mūl, *n.* **1.** The offspring of a jackass and a mare. **2.** Any hybrid or cross. **3.** A spinning-machine which draws, stretches, and twists at one operation. **spin'ning-mule"‡. 4.** A person having the stubborn qualities of a mule. [F., < L. *mulus,* mule.]—**mu"le-teer',** *n.* A mule-driver.—**mul'ish,** *a.* Resembling a mule; stubborn. Syn.: see OBSTINATE; RESTIVE.—**mul'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**mul'ish-ness,** *n.*

mule[2], *n.* A heelless, quarterless slipper. [< F. *mule,* < L. *mullius,* slipper.]

mul'ey, 1 miūl'ı; 2 mūl'y. **I.** *a.* Horniess: said of cattle. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A hornless cow; any cow. **mul'ley‡.**

Mul"house', 1 mül"oz'; 2 mül"uş', *n.* A town in S. Alsace; pop. 95,041; entered by French, 1914–1915.

mu"li-eb'ri-ty§, 1 miū"lı-eb'rı-tı; 2 mū"li-ĕb'ri-ty, *n.* The state of being a woman. (1) Womanhood; womanliness; hence, effeminacy. (2) The state of female puberty. [< LL. *muliebrita(t-)s,* < L. *mulier,* woman.]

mull[1], 1 mul; 2 mŭl, *vt.* To heat and spice, as wine.

mull[2], *vt.* To reduce to dust or powder; grind; crumble. **2.** To mix up; muddle. [dle. [< AS. *myl,* dust.]

mull[1], *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A confused state of affairs; mud-

mull[2], *n.* A thin, soft, cotton dress-goods. [snuff-box.

mull[3], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bold cape or promontory. **2.** A horn

mul'lah, *n.* Same as MOLLAH.

mul'len, 1 mul'en; 2 mŭl'ĕn, *n.* A tall, stout, woolly weed of the figwort family. [< AS. *molegn,* mullen.] **mul'lein‡.**

mull'er, 1 mul'ər; 2 mŭl'er, *n.* **1.** A pestle-like implement with which to mix paints. **2.** A mechanical pulverizer or grinder. [< OF. *moleur,* < *molre,* < L. *molo,* grind, < *mola,* millstone.]

Mül"ler', 1 mü"ler' *or* (*Ang.*) mil'ər; 2 mü"lĕr' *or* (*Ang.*) mil'er. **Friedrich Max** (1823–1900). An English philologist and Orientalist of German birth.

mul'let, 1 mul'et; 2 mŭl'ĕt, *n.* A food-fish, usually greenish or copper-colored, with silvery sides.

mul"li-ga-taw'ny, 1 mul"ı-gə-tō'nı; 2 mŭl"i-ğa-tą'ny, *n.* A strongly flavored soup of meat and curry. [< Tamil *milagu-tannīr,* pepper-water.]

mul'lion, 1 mul'yən; 2 mŭl'yon. **I.** *vt.* To furnish with or divide by means of mullions. **II.** *n. Arch.* A division-piece between window-lights or panels. [< F. *moignon,* stump.] **mun'nion‡.—mul'lioned,** *a.*

mulse, 1 muls; 2 mŭls, *n.* Wine heated and sweetened. [< L. *mulsum,* < *mulsus,* pp. of *mulceo,* sweeten.]

mul'ti-, mult-, 1 mul'tı-, mult-; 2 mŭl'ti-, mŭlt-. From Latin *multus,* many: combining forms.—**mult-an'gular,** *a.* Having many angles. **mul"ti-an'gu-lar‡.—mul"ti-cap'su-lar,** *a. Bot.* Producing or having many capsules.—**mul"ti-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Many-celled.—**mul"ti-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Having great diversity or variety. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**mul'ti-fid,** *a.* Cut into many lobes or segments. [+ L. *findo,* cleave.] **mul-tif'i-dous‡.—mul'ti-fold,** *a.* Many times doubled; manifold. [+ -FOLD.]—**mul'ti-form,** *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. Syn.: see COMPLEX.—**mul"ti-for'mi-ty,** *n.*—**mul"ti-lat'er-al,** *a.* Having many sides. [+ L. *latus,* side.]—**mul"ti-lin'e-al,** *a.* Many-lined. [+ L. *linea,* line.] **mul"ti-lin'e-ar‡.—mul-til'o-quent,** *a.* Talkative.—**mul"ti-mil"lion-aire',** *n.* One who is worth many millions.—**mul"ti-nom'i-nal,** *a.* Having many names. [+ L. *nomen,* name.] **mul"ti-nom'i-nous‡.—mul-tip'a-rous,** *a.* **1.** Giving birth to many at one time. **2.** *Bot.* Many-bearing. [+ L. *pario,* produce.]—**mul"ti-par'tite,** *a.* Divided into many parts. [+ L. *partitus,* divided.]—**mul'ti-ped. I.** *a.* Having many feet. **II.** *n.* A many-footed animal. [+ L. *pes,* foot.] **mul'ti-pede‡.—mul'ti-phase,** *a. Elec.* Same as POLYPHASE.—**mul'ti-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane with more than three planes.—**mul'ti-plex,** *a.* **1.** Made up of many parts; manifold. **2.** Designating a system of telegraphy or telephony in which a plurality of messages may be sent at once over the one wire.

mul'ti-graph, 1 mul'tı-graf; 2 mŭl'ti-ğrăf, *n.* A machine which fulfils the double function of type-setting and printing, the type being moved by means of a key from a type-setting drum to a printing drum: a trade-name.

mul'ti-ply, 1 mul'tı-plaı; 2 mŭl'ti-plỹ, *v.* [-PLIED; -PLY"-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication upon. **2.** To make more numerous. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become greater in number, etc. **2.** *Math.* To be engaged in multiplication. Syn.: see PROPAGATE.—**mul'ti-pl(eP. I.** *a.* Containing or consisting of more than one; manifold. **II.** *n. Math.* A resultant of multiplying a quantity by whole numbers.—**mul'ti-pli"a-bl(eP.,** *a.* That may be multiplied. **mul'ti-pli-ca-bl(eP‡.—mul'ti-pli-cand",** *n. Math.* A number multiplied, or to be multiplied, by another.—**mul'ti-pli-cate,** *a.* Consisting of many or more than one.—**mul"ti-pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of multiplying. **2.** *Arith.* The process of finding the sum of a number repeated as many times as there are units in another number.—**mul'ti-pli-ca"tiv(eS,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**mul"ti-plic'i-ty,** *n.* The condition of being manifold or various.—**mul'ti-pli"er,** *n.* One who or that which multiplies or increases in quantity; the number by which another number is multiplied. **mul'ti-pli-ca"tor‡.**

mul"ti-po'lar, 1 mul"tı-pō'lar; 2 mŭl"ti-pō'lar, *a.* Having more than two poles: specifically said of nerve-cells and of electrical apparatus. [< MULTI- + L. *polus,* pole.]—**mul-tip'o-tent§,** *a.* Having power to do much or many things. [+ L. *poten(t-)s,* powerful.]—**mul-tis'o-nous,** *a.* Emitting much sound or many sounds. [+ L. *sonus,* sound.]

mul'ti-tude, 1 mul'tı-tiūd; 2 mŭl'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being many or numerous. **2.** A large gathering; concourse. **3.** A large number of things.
Syn.: see ARMY; ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; THRONG.
—**mul"ti-tu'di-nous,** *a.* Consisting of a vast number. Syn.: see MANY.—**mul"ti-tu'di-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**mul"ti-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

mul'ti-va"lent, *a. Chem.* **1.** Having a valence greater than unity. **2.** Having two or more valences. [< MULTI- + L. *valen(t-)s,* ppr. of *valeo,* be strong.]—**mul'ti-va"lence,** *n.*—**mul'ti-valve",** **I.** *a.* Having many valves. **II.** *n.* A shell with many valves.—**mul-tiv'o-cal. I.** *a.* Having various meanings. **II.** *n.* A word that has more than one signification. [+ L. *voz,* voice.]—**mul-toc'u-lar,** *a.* Having two or more eyes; having eyes divisible, like those of a fly, into facets. [+ OCULAR.]

mul'ture, 1 mul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 mŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A grinding of grain. **2.** The grain ground. **3.** The percentage of ore paid to the proprietor of a pulverizing-mill. [OF., < L. *molitura,* grinding, < *molo,* grind.]

mum[1], 1 mum; 2 mŭm, *vi.* To keep one's thoughts to oneself; reveal nothing; be silent: in the imperative used interjectionally.

mum[2], *vi.* [MUMMED; MUM'MING.] To make sport in a mask. [< OF. *momer,* < MD. *mommen,* < *momme,* mask.] **mumm‡.**

mum, *a.* Saying nothing; silent. [Imitative.]
—**mum'chance". I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Silent and unoccupied. **II‡.** *n.* A game of cards formerly played, requiring strict silence. [by Christian Mumme, 1492.

mum[1], *n.* A strong sweet beer, first brewed in Germany

mum[2]§, *n.* Silence.

mum[3], *n.* [Colloq.] Madam; ma'am.

mum'ble, } 1 mum'bl; 2 mŭm'bl, *v.* [MUM'BL(E)D[P];
mum'bl[P], } MUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in low, indistinct tones; mutter. **2.** To chew slowly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To mutter. **2.** To eat with lips partly closed. [Freq. of *mum,* be silent (imitative).]—**mum'bl(eP,** *n.*—**mum'ble-news"‡,** *n.* A talebearer; sneak.—**mum'bler,** *n.*

mum'bo-jum'bo, 1 mum'bo-jum'bo; 2 mŭm'bo-jŭm'bo, *n.* [Afr.] **1.** In the true negro region of western Africa, a demon greatly feared, especially by women. **2.** Hence, any ridiculous object of superstitious homage or idolatry.

mum'mer, 1 mum'ər; 2 mŭm'er, *n.* One who makes sport in a mask.—**mum'mer-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A masked performance. **2.** Hypocritical parade of ritual. [< OF. *mommerie,* < *momer;* see MUM[2], *v.*]

mum'mi-fy, 1 mum'ı-faı; 2 mŭm'i-fỹ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make a mummy of; embalm; hence, to preserve by a drying process. [< MUMMY + -FY.] **mum'my‡.—mum"mi-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

mum'my, 1 mum'ı; 2 mŭm'y, *n.* [MUM'MIES[z], *pl.*] *Archeol.* **1.** A body embalmed in the ancient Egyptian manner. **2.** A person or thing that is dried up and withered. **3†.** The dried flesh of mummies; also, a liquor exuding from such flesh, anciently supposed to be medicinal or magical. [< Ar.or *mūmiyā*, < *mūm*, wax used in embalming.] —**mum'my-cloth",** *n.* **1.** The fabric in which a mummy is enwrapped. **2.** A modern fabric used as a basis for embroidery. **3.** A crape-like dress-goods, of cotton or silk and wool. **mo'mie-cloth"‡.—mum'mi-form,** *a.*

mump[t], 1 mump; 2 mŭmp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mumble. **2.** To play the beggar; also, to cheat. [< D. *mompen*, < *mommen*; see MUM[2], *v.*]—**mump'er,** *n.* One who mumps; a beggar.

mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky; morose; petulant.

mumps, 1 mumps; 2 mŭmps, *n. pl.* An epidemic inflammation and swelling of the parotid glands.

mun, 1 mun; 2 mŭn, *n.* [Dial.] Man.

munch[t], 1 munch; 2 mŭnch, *vt. & vi.* To chew noisily and with deliberation. [< F. *manger*, eat.]

Mun-chau'sen, 1 mun-chô'zen *or* (*G.*) mün'hou-zen; 2 mŭn-cha'sĕn *or* (*G.*) mün'hou-zĕn, **Baron** (1720–1797). A Hanoverian nobleman, whose extravagant stories of adventure formed the basis of the *Tales of Munchausen*, collected by Rudolph Eric Raspe. **Münch'hau-sen‡** [G.].—**Mun-chau'sen-ism,** *n.*

mun'dane, 1 mun'dēn; 2 mŭn'dān, *a.* Pertaining to the world; worldly. [< L.[F] *mundus*, world.] **-ly,** *adv.*

mun'goos, 1 mun'gūs; 2 mŭn'gōōs, *n.* A mongoos. **mun'goose‡.**

Mu'nich, 1 mū'nik; 2 mū'nie, *n.* A university city, capital of Bavaria; pop. 630,710. **Mün'chen‡** [G.].

mu-nic'i-pal, 1 miu-nis'ı-pal; 2 mū-nĭç'i-pal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a town or city or its local government. **2.** Pertaining to the internal government of a state or nation. [F., < L. *municipalis*, < *munus*, duty, + *capio*, take.]—**mu-nic"i-pal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] An incorporated borough, town, or city.

mu-nif'i-cent, 1 miu-nif'ı-sent; 2 mū-nĭf'i-çĕnt, *a.* Having or exhibiting munificence; extraordinarily generous or bountiful. [< L. *munus*, gift, + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: see GENEROUS; KINGLY.—**mu-nif'i-cence,** *n.* Extraordinary liberality; bountifulness. **mu-nif'i-cen-cy‡.** Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.—**mu-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

mu'ni-ment, 1 miū'nı-ment *or* -mant; 2 mū'ni-ment, *n.* **1.** That which supports or defends, as a deed, or record, by which title to property may be defended. **2.** Anything specially guarded. **3†.** A stronghold; fortification. **4†.** The act of supporting or defending. [OF., < L. *munio*, fortify.] Syn.: see HISTORY; RECORD.

mu-ni'tion, 1 miu-nish'ən; 2 mū-nĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** Ammunition and all necessary war-material. **2.** Hence, the requisites for any undertaking. **3†.** A fort; stronghold. [F., < L. *munitio(n-)*, < *munio*, fortify.]—**mu-ni"tion-ette,** *n.* A woman who works in a munitions factory.

Mun'ká-csy, 1 mun'kā-chi; 2 mun'kä-chÿ, **Mihaly** (1844–1900). A Hungarian painter; *Christ before Pilate.*

Mun'ster, 1 mun'stər; 2 mŭn'ster, *n.* A province in S. Ireland; 9,481 sq. m.; pop. 1,035,495. [pop. 100,450.

Mün'ster, 1 mün'stər; 2 mün'ster, *n.* A town in W. Prussia;

mu'ral, 1 miū'rəl; 2 mū'ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or supported by a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall. [F., < L. *muralis*, < *murus*, wall.]

Mu"rat', 1 miū"rā'; 2 mü"rä', **Joachim** (1771–1815). A French marshal; king of Naples, 1808–1815.

Mur'ci-a, 1 mûr'shi-ə *or* (*Sp.*) mûr'thi-a; 2 mûr'shi-a *or* (*Sp.*) mur'thī-ä, *n.* A manufacturing and cathedral city in S. E. Spain; pop. 133,330.

mur'der, 1 mûr'dər; 2 mûr'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice. **2.** To put to death in a barbarous manner. **3.** To spoil; mar; destroy. **II.** *n.* The wrongful and intentional killing of one human being by another. [< AS. *morthor*, < *morth*, death.] Syn.: see KILL.—**mur'der-er,** *n.* One who commits murder.—**mur'der-ess,** *n. fem.*—**mur'der-ous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to murder; destructive. **2.** Given to murder. **3.** Characterized by murder. Syn.: see SANGUINARY. —**mur'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**mur'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

mure†. 1. *vt.* To immure. **II.** *n.* A wall. **murt†.**

mu'rex, 1 miū'reks; 2 mū'rĕks, *n.* [MU'RI-CES *or* MU'REX-ES, 1 miū'rı-siz *or* miū'reks-ez; 2 mū'ri-çēş *or* mū'rĕks-ēş, *pl.*] A marine gastropod from some species of which the ancients obtained their purple dye. [L.]

Mur'frees-bor-o, 1 mûr'friz-bur-o; 2 mûr'frēş-bŭr-o, *n.* A city in central Tennessee; pop. 5,370.

mur'geon, 1 mûr'jən; 2 mûr'gon, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A smirk; grimace. **2.** A mumbling or murmuring. [Cp. F. *morgue*, wry face.]

mu'ri-ate. 1 miū'rı-ēt; 2 mū'ri-āt, *n.* Chlorid: old name. [< L. *muria*, brine.]—**mu'ri-at"ed,** *a.* **1.** Salted; pickled. **2.** *Chem.* Treated with muriatic acid.—**mu"ri-at'ic,** *a.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC.

Mu'ri-dæ, 1 miū'rı-dī; 2 mū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A large family of rodents, of mouse-like form, including rats and mice. [< L. *mus* (*mur-*), mouse.]—**mu'rid,** *n.*

mu'ri-form, 1 miū'rı-fôrm; 2 mū'ri-fôrm, *a.* Regularly arranged like bricks in a wall: said of cells in plants. [< L. *murus*, wall, + -FORM.] **mu'rinet.**

Mu-ril'lo, 1 miu-ril'o *or* (*Sp.*) mū-rīl'yo; 2 mū-rĭl'o *or* (*Sp.*) mu-rĭl'yo, **Bartolomé Esteban** (1618–1682). A Spanish painter. [ness; gloom. [< AS. *mirce*, dark.]

murk, 1 mûrk; 2 mûrk. **I.** *a.* Murky; dark. **II.** *n.* Darkness.

murk'y, 1 mûrk'ı; 2 mûrk'y, *a.* [MURK'I-ER; MURK'I-EST.] Darkened, thickened, or obscured; hazy; obscure.

Syn.: see DARK.—**murk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**murk'i-ness,** *n.*

mur'mur, 1 mûr'mur; 2 mûr'mŭr, *v.* **I.** *i.* To utter in a low, half-articulate tone. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak complainingly in an undertone; mutter; mumble. **2.** To make a murmur. [< L. *murmuro*, < *murmur*, murmur (imitative).] Syn.: see BABBLE; COMPLAIN.

mur'mur, *n.* **1.** A complaint uttered in a half-articulate voice. **2.** A low sound continually repeated.—**mur'mur-er,** *n.*—**mur'mur-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**mur'mur-ous,** *a.* Giving forth murmurs; murmuring.

mur'rain, 1 mur'in; 2 mŭr'in, *n.* A malignant epizootic contagious fever affecting domestic animals; any plague. [< OF. *morine*, < L. *morior*, die.]—**mur'rain,** *a.* Infected with murrain.

Mur'ray, 1 mur'ı; 2 mŭr'y, *n.* **1. Sir James Augustus Henry** (1837–1915), a Scottish philologist and lexicographer; editor of *A New English Dictionary on Historic Principles*, 1879–1915. **2. James Stuart, Earl of** (1533–1570), regent of Scotland: assassinated. **3.** The chief river of Australia: length, 1,700 m. to Indian ocean.

murre, 1 mûr; 2 mŭr, *n.* [MURRE or MUR'RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Same as GUILLEMOT. **2.** The razor-billed auk. **murr‡.** [auk.

murre'let, 1 mûr'let; 2 mŭr'lĕt, *n.* A small North-Pacific

mur'rey, 1 mur'ı; 2 mŭr'y, *a.* Of a dark reddish-brown or mulberry color. [< OF. *moree*, < LL. *moratus*, blackish, < L. *morus*, < Gr. *mōron*, mulberry.]

mur'ther†, mur'ther-er†, etc. Same as MURDER, etc.

Mus., *abbr.* Museum, music, musical.

Mu'sa, 1 miū'za; 2 mū'ŝa, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the banana family (*Musaceæ*). [Prob. < Ar. *mūze*, banana.]—**Mu-sa'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants—the banana family—proceeding from rootstocks, with stems composed of sheathing leafstalks and flowers bursting through spathes.

Mus'ca, 1 mus'kə; 2 mŭs'ca, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Muscidæ*. **2.** [m-] [MUS'CÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A fly. [L., fly.] —**Mus'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects, common flies.—**mus'cid,** *a. & n.*

mus'ca-din(e[s], 1 mus'kə-din *or* -dain; 2 mŭs'ca-dĭn *or* -dīn, *n.* [U. S.] The southern fox-grape. [< F. *muscadin*, musk-lozenge, < LL. *muscus*, MUSK.]

mus'cat, 1 mus'kat; 2 mŭs'căt, *n. Bot.* One of several varieties of musk-flavored Old World grapes, or a wine made therefrom. [F., < It. *moscato*, musk, < LL. *muscus*, MUSK.] **mus'ca-del‡; mus'ca-tel‡.**

mus'ca-tel, 1 mus'kə-tel; 2 mŭs'ca-tĕl, *n.* **1.** A rich, fruity wine made from the muscat grape. **mos'ca-tel‡. 2.** The muscat grape. **mus'ca-del‡.**

mus'cl(e[s], 1 mus'l; 2 mŭs'l, *n. Anat.* **1. An organ composed of contractile fibers, by the action of which bodily movement is effected. **2.** The tissue of the muscular organs. **3.** Muscular strength. [F., < L. *musculus*, muscle.]—**mus'cu-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or depending upon muscles. **2.** Possessing strong muscles; powerful.—**mus"cu-lar'i-ty,** *n.*—**mus'cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

mus'coid, 1 mus'keid; 2 mŭs'coid. **I.** *a. Bot.* Moss-like. **II.** *n.* A moss-like plant. [< L. *muscus*, moss, + -OID.]

mus"co-va'do, 1 mus"ko-vē'do; 2 mŭs"co-vä'do, *n.* Unrefined sugar. [< Sp. *moscabado*, unrefined, ult. < L. *minus*, less, + *ad*, to, + *caput*, head.]

Mus'co-vite, 1 mus'ko-vait; 2 mŭs'co-vīt. **I.** *a.* Belonging to Muscovy or Moscow; hence, Russian. **Mus"co-vit'ic‡. II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Russia.

mus'co-vy[1], 1 mus'ko-vı; 2 mŭs'co-vy, *n.* [-VIES[z], *pl.*] A large tropical American duck. [< *Muscovy*, Moscow.]

Mus'co-vy[2], *n.* Russia: an old name. [*Muskova*, Moscow.]

muse, 1 miūz; 2 mūz, *v.* [MUSED; MUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To meditate upon; ponder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cogitate. **2.** To indulge in reverie. [< OF. *muser*, perhaps lit. 'sniff about.' < *muse*, muzzle.] Syn.: brood, cogitate, consider, contemplate, deliberate, dream, meditate, ponder, reflect, ruminate, stew, study, think. Compare REFLECTION.—Prep.: *on* or *upon*.—**mus'ing,** *pa. & n.*—**mus'ing-ly,** *adv.* Thoughtfully. **mus'i-ly‡.**

Muse[1], *n.* **1.** [M- or m-] The inspiring power of poetry. **2.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine goddesses presiding over poetry, art, and science. [F., < Gr.[L] *Mousa*, Muse.]

muse[2], *n.* **1.** The act or state of musing; reverie. **2.** Wonder.

muse'ful, *a.* Meditative; deeply thoughtful.

muse'less, *a.* Having no poetic inspiration.

mu'set, 1 miū'zet; 2 mū'ṡēt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A breach in a hedge or opening in a fence, used by small animals.

mu-se'um, 1 miu-zī'um; 2 mū-ṡē'ŭm, *n.* A place devoted to works of nature, art, curiosities, etc.; also, the collection itself. [L., < Gr. *mouseion*, temple of the Muses, < *Mousa*, MUSE.]—**British Museum,** a museum founded in London in 1753 by the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane.—**Metropolitan M.,** a museum in New York famed for the size and value of its art collection.—**United States National M.,** see SMITHSONIAN.

mush, 1 muṡh; 2 mŭsh, *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq., Alaska & N. W. Canada.] **1.** To travel, as a miner. **2.** To drive, as a dog-team.

mush, 1 muṡh; 2 mŭsh, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Thick porridge, made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk. **2.** Anything soft and pulpy. [Prob. corr. of MASH, *n.*]—**mush'y,** *a.* Soft; easily moved; effeminate.

mushed, 1 muṡht; 2 mŭsht, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Reduced to an enervated or inert state; worn out; exhausted.

mush'room, 1 muṡh'rūm; 2 mŭsh'rōōm. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or made of mushrooms. **2.** Sudden in growth and rapid in decay. **II.** *n. Bot.* A large, rapidly growing fungus, consisting of an erect stalk and a cap-like expansion: certain poisonous varieties are called *toadstools*, but the distinction is not scientifically correct. [< OF. *mouschron*, < *mousse*, moss.]

Common Mushroom.

mu'sic, 1 miū'zık; 2 mū'ṡic, *n.* **1.** The science and art of the rhythmic combination of tones, vocal or instrumental, embracing melody and harmony. **2.** A composition, or mass of compositions, conceived or executed according to musical rule or spirit. **3.** Any rhythmical succession or combination of sounds, especially if pleasing to the ear; melody. **4.** *Zool.* Stridulation. [< Gr.[F] *mousikē*, Muses' art.] Syn.: see MELODY.

—**music of the spheres,** in the Platonic theory, the harmony heard by the gods alone, which is produced by the movements of the celestial spheres.—**mu'si-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to music. **2.** Capable of producing music. **3.** Melodious.—**musical box,** a case or cabinet containing a mechanism contrived to reproduce melodies. **mu'sic-box"‡.** — **mu"si-cale',** *n.* [F.] An informal concert or private recital. **mu'si-cal‡.**—**mu'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mu'si-cal-ness,** *n.*—**mu-si'cian,** *n.* One skilled in music.

Musk-ox. 1/24

musk, 1 musk; 2 mŭsk, *n.* **1.** A soft, reddish-brown powdery substance of a penetrating odor, obtained from the male musk-deer. **2.** The odor of musk. [< F. *musc*, musk.]—**musk'-cat",** *n.* A civet; figuratively, a perfumed effeminate man; a dandy.—**m.-deer,** *n.* A small deer of central and eastern Asia, having (in the males) a musk-secreting gland.—**musk'mel"on,** *n.* The juicy, edible gourd-like fruit of a trailing herb; cantaloup.—**m.-ox,** *n.* An American arctic ruminant combining the characteristics of the sheep and ox and exhaling a strong odor of musk.—**musk'rat",** *n.* A North-American aquatic rodent yielding a valuable fur and secreting a substance with a musky odor.—**m.-rose,** *n.* A cultivated climber from Europe, with usually large white flowers in panicled clusters.—**musk'y,** *a.* Like musk; smelling of musk. — **musk'i-ness,** *n.*

American Muskrat and its House. 1/18

mus'ka-longe, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE.

mus'ket, 1 mus'-ket; 2 mŭs'kĕt, *n.* A former smooth-bore military hand-gun. [< OF. *mosquet*, gun, hawk, < It. *moschetto*, lit. 'hawk,' < L. *musca*, fly.]—**mus"ket-eer',** *n.* A soldier armed with a musket; hence, a foot-soldier.—**mus'ket-ry,** *n.* **1.** Muskets collectively. **2.** The science of firing rifles.

Mus'lim, *n.* Same as MOSLEM.

mus'lin, 1 muz'lin; 2 mŭs'lin, *n.* **1.** A fine cotton fabric for dress-goods. **2.** A plain light cotton cloth. [< F. *mousseline*, ult. < Syriac *Mosul*, Mosul (city in Mesopotamia).]—**mus'lin-de-laine',** *n.* Same as MOUSSELINE-DE-LAINE.—**m.-glass,** *n.* Same as MOUSSELINE, 2.

mus'quash, 1 mus'kwoṡh; 2 mŭs'kwąṡh, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The muskrat.

mus-qui'to, 1 mus-kī'to; 2 mŭs-kī'to, *n.* Same as MOSQUITO

muss, 1 mus; 2 mŭs. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.**[t] *vt.* To disarrange; mess. **II.** *n.* A mess; disturbance.

mus'sel, 1 mus'l; 2 mŭs'l, *n.* A small bivalve mollusk. [< L.[AS] *musculus*, a small fish, muscle.]

Mus'sul-man, 1 mus'ul-man; 2 mŭs'ŭl-man. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Moslems. **II.** *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] A Moslem. [< Turk. *musulmān*, ult. < Ar. *muslim*, Moslem.]

must[1], 1 must; 2 mŭst, *vi.* [Auxiliary.] [A defective verb, without any inflection, used as an auxiliary to another verb, which in archaic style may be omitted; as, I *must* away.] **1.** To be necessitated or obliged. **2.** To be necessary. [< AS. *mōste*, pret. of *mōtan*, may.]

must[2d], *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become musty.

must[1], *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must[2], *n.* **1.** The expressed unfermented juice of the grape. **2.** Unfermented potato-pulp. [< L.[AS] *mustum*, neut. s. of *mustus*, new.]

mus-tache', 1 mus-taṡh' *or* -taṡh'; 2 mŭs-tăçh' *or* -tąçh', *n.* **1.** The growth of hair upon the upper lip of men. **2.** *Zool.* (1) A stripe of color on the side of the head or about the neck of a bird. (2) Hair, or the like, growing in the neighborhood of the mouth. **3.** A West-African monkey. **4.** A soldier. [< Gr.[lit+F] *mystax*, < *mastax*, mouth.] **mous-tache'‡; mus-tach'lo‡.**—**mus-tached',** *a.*

Mus-tagh', 1 mus-tăH'; 2 mus-tăH', *n.* A mountain range of central Asia between Turkestan and Kashmir.

mus'tang, 1 mus'taŋ; 2 mŭs'tăng, *n.* The half-wild horse of the American plains. [< Sp. *mesteño*, wild.]

mus'tard, 1 mus'tərd; 2 mŭs'tard, *n.* **1.** Either of two species of the mustard family (white or black), both annual herbs with yellow flowers and pods of roundish seeds. **2.** The pungent seed of the mustard. [< L.[OF] *mustum*; see MUST[2], *n.*]

mus'te-lin(es, 1 mus'ti-lin; 2 mŭs'te-lĭn, *a. Mam.* Pertaining to the family which includes weasels and martens.

mus'ter, 1 mus'tər; 2 mŭs'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To summon and gather together, as troops or militia; be assembled. **II.** *n.* **1.** An assemblage, especially of troops for parade or review. **2.** A muster-roll. [< OF. *mostrer*, < L. *monstro*, show, < *moneo*, admonish.] Syn.: see CONVOKE.—**mus'ter-roll",** *n.* A return of all troops at a muster; hence, any similar return. —**to pass muster,** to be acceptable or accepted.

must'y, 1 must'i; 2 mŭst'y, *a.* **1.** Having a moldy odor; ill-flavored; stale. **2.** Without life or flavor. **3.** Without life or energy; listless; apathetic. [< MOIST.] Syn.: see TRITE.—**must'i-ness,** *n.*

mu'ta-bl(e, 1 miū'tə-bl; 2 mū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of changing; liable to change; hence, fickle; unstable. [< L. *mutabilis*, < *muto*, change.]

Syn.: see FICKLE.—**mu'ta-bl(e-ness,** **mu"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**mu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of changing. **2.** Modification; change. Syn.: see CHANGE.

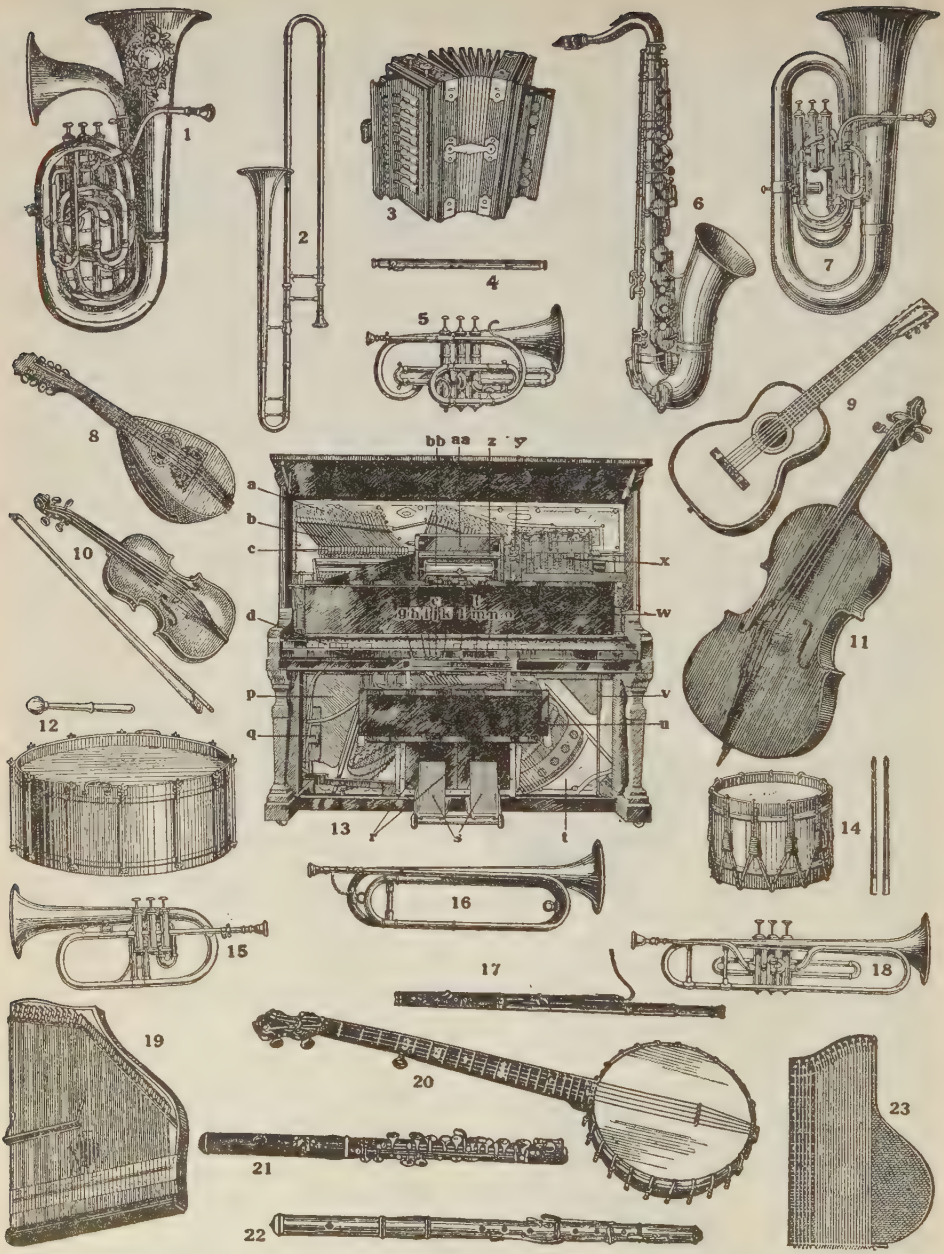
mutch, 1 much; 2 mŭch, *n.* [Scot.] A women's close-frilled cap. [< MD. *mutse*, < LL. *almutia*, hood.]

mutch'kin, 1 much'kin; 2 mŭch'kin, *n.* [Scot.] A liquid measure containing four gills or one imperial pint. [Dim. of MUTCH.]

mute, 1 miūt; 2 mūt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Uttering no word or sound; silent; in law, refusing to plead upon arraignment. **2.** Lacking the power of speech; dumb. **3.** *Gram.* & *Philol.* (1) Unpronounced; silent. (2) Produced by absolute closure of the mouth-organs. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is silent, especially a person who refuses or is unable to speak. (1) A person who is dumb by reason of deafness or other infirmity. **deaf'-mute"‡.** (2) An undertaker's attendant. (3) A prisoner who on arraignment refuses to plead. (4) In Turkey, an officer of the seraglio who acts as executioner. **2.** *Gram.* & *Philol.* A sound formed by the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage; a stopped sound. **3.** *Mus.* A device to silence, muffle, or deaden the tone of an instrument. [< L.[F] *mutus*, apparently < *mu*, sound made with closed lips.] Syn.: see TACITURN.—**mute'ly,** *adv.*—**mute'ness,** *n.*

mu'ti-late, 1 miū'ti-lēt; 2 mū'ti-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"-ING.] **1.** To deprive of a limb or essential part; maim; disfigure. **2.** To expunge or delete a material part of, so as to render incomplete, as a literary composition. [< L. *mutilatus*, pp. of *mutilo*, maim.]—**mu"ti-la'tion,** *n.* The act of mutilating; a mutilated condition.—**mu'ti-la"tor,** *n.*

mu'ti-ny, 1 miū'ti-ni; 2 mū'ti-ny. **I.** *vi.* [-NIED; -NY-ING.] **1.** To rise against constituted authority, as in the



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. Euphonium (double bell). 2. Trombone. 3. Accordion. 4. Fife. 5. Cornet. 6. Alto saxophone. 7. Bass tuba. 8. Mandolin. 9. Guitar. 10. Violin and bow. 11. Violoncello. 12. Bass drum and baton. 13. Player-piano: *a*, tuning-pins; *b*, strings; *c*, hammers; *d*, keyboard; *e*, reroll-lever; *f*, tempo-dial; *g*, sustaining-pedal lever; *h*, soft bass; *i*, soft tenor; *j*, soft treble; *k*, pianissimo-lever; *l*, tracker-adjuster; *m*, silencer; *n*, tempo-lever; *o*, emphasizer and pianissimo-button; *p*, sounding-board; *q*, expression-device; *r*, exhaust-bellows; *s*, treadles; *t*, plate; *u*, storage-bellows; *v*, motor-governor; *w*, pneumatic action-chest; *x*, motor; *y*, transmission-mechanism; *z*, tracker-bar; *aa*, tracker-box; *bb*, take-up spool. 14. Regimental snare-drum and sticks. 15. Bugle with pistons. 16. Trumpet. 17. Bassoon. 18. Trumpet with pistons. 19. Zither. 20. Banjo 21. Piccolo. 22. Flute. 23. Concert-zither.

army or navy. **2†.** To quarrel. **mu'tine†.** **II.** *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] **1.** Rebellion against constituted authority; especially, a revolt of soldiers or seamen against their commander. **2†.** Tumult; discord; strife. [< F. *mutin*, mutineer, < *meute*, sedition.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**mu"ti-neer'.** **I.** *vt.* To engage in mutiny. **II.** *n.* One who takes part in mutiny. **mu'tine†.**—**mu'ti-nous,** *a.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS; RESTIVE; TURBULENT.—**mu'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**mu'ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

mut'ism, 1 mi͞ut'izm; 2 mi͞ut'iṣm, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Inability to utter articulate sounds. **2.** Muteness.

mut'ter, 1 mut'ər; 2 mŭt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with imperfect articulation, or in low, sullen tones. **2.** To murmur. **II.** *n.* An imperfect utterance; murmur. [ME. *muteren* (imitative).]—**mut'ter-er,** *n.*—**mut'ter-ing,** *n.*

mut'ton, 1 mut'n; 2 mŭt'n, *n.* The flesh of sheep as food. [< F. *mouton*, sheep.]—**mut'ton-chop",** **I.** *a.* Shaped like a mutton-chop: said of whiskers. **II.** *n.* A piece of mutton from the rib for broiling or frying.

mu'tu-al, 1 mi͞u'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 mi͞u'chu-[*or* -ti͞u-]al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining reciprocally to both of two; reciprocally related or bound. **2.** Shared or experienced alike; joint; common. [< L.F *mutuus*, < *muto*, change.]

Syn.: common, correlative, interchangeable, joint, reciprocal. That is *common* to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims, or in which they have equal interest or participation; that is *mutual* (Latin *mutare*, to change) which is freely interchanged; that is *reciprocal* in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act or movement in return; we speak of our *common* country, *mutual* affection, *reciprocal* obligations, the *reciprocal* action of cause and effect, where the effect becomes in turn a cause. In strictness, it is incorrect to say "a *mutual* friend"; "a *common* friend" would be more accurate; but "*common* friend" is practically never used, because of the disagreeable suggestion that attaches to *common* of ordinary or inferior. "*Mutual* friend" has high literary authority (of Scott, Dickens, and others) and a considerable usage of good society in its favor, the expression being quite naturally derived from the thoroughly correct phrase "*mutual* friendship."—Ant.: detached, disconnected, dissociated, distinct, disunited, separate, separated, severed, sundered, unconnected, unreciprocated, unshared.

—**mu"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being mutual; reciprocity.—**mu'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

mu'tule, 1 mi͞u'ti͞ul; 2 mi͞u'tūl, *n.* *Arch.* One of a series of rectangular blocks under a Doric corona, with dependent drop-like ornaments called *guttæ*. [< L. *mutulus*, mutule.]

mu-zhik', 1 mu-zik'; 2 mu-zhik', *n.* A Russian peasant. [< Rus. *muzhikŭ*.] **mou-jik'†.**

muz'zle, } 1 muz'l; 2 mŭz'l. **I.** *vt.* [MUZ'ZLED, MUZ'LD²; **muz'l²,** } MUZ'ZLING.] **1.** To fasten the mouth of to prevent eating or biting. **2.** To silence. **II.** *n.* **1.** The snout of an animal. **2.** A guard or covering for an animal's snout. **3.** The front end of a firearm. [< L.OF *morsus*, a bite.]—**muz'zle-load"er,** *n.* A firearm loaded through the muzzle.—**m. -loading,** *a.*

muz'zy, 1 muz'ı; 2 mŭz'y, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Muddled; stupid; tipsy. [< MUSE, *v.*]

m. v., *abbr. Mus.* [It.] *Mezza voce* (with half the power of the voice).—**M. W.,** *abbr.* Most Worshipful, Most Worthy.

my, 1 mai; 2 mȳ, *pron.* Belonging to me: the possessive case of the pronoun *I* in the singular. Compare MINE. [< AS. *mīn*, of me, < *mē*, me.]

my-ce'li-um, 1 mai-si'li-um; 2 mȳ-çē'li-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* The thallus or vegetative portion of a fungus. [< Gr. *mykēs*, fungus, + *hēlos*, nail.] **my'cele†.**—**my-ce'li-al,** *a.*

My-ce'næ, 1 mai-si'ni; 2 mȳ-çē'nē, *n.* An ancient city of Greece; destroyed 468 B. C. Its ruins were excavated 1876–1877.—**My"ce-næ'an,** *a.*

my-ce'to-, my'cet-, 1 mai-si'to-, mai'set-; 2 mȳ-çē'to-, mȳ'çēt-. From Greek *mykēs*, *mykēt-*, fungus: combining forms.—**My-ce"to-zo'a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A class of protozoans occurring on damp surfaces exposed to atmospheric air, and which feed on organic débris. [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**my-ce"to-zo'an,** *a. & n.*—**my-ce"to-zo'on,** *n.*

my-col'o-gy, 1 mai-kol'o-ji; 2 mȳ-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of fungi. [< Gr. *mykēs*, fungus, + -OLOGY.] **my"ce-tol'o-gy†.**—**my"co-log'ic,** *a.*

myk'el†, *a.* Same as MICKLE.

myn-heer', 1 min-hēr' *or* min-hir'; 2 mȳn-hęr' *or* min-hēr', *n.* **1.** Sir; mister: a title of address in Holland. **2.** Hence, a Dutchman. [D.]

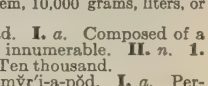
my'o-, my-, 1 mai'o-, mai-; 2 mȳ'o-, mȳ-. From Greek *mys*, muscle: combining forms.—**my-og'ra-phy,** *n.* A scientific description of muscles. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**my-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific knowledge of the muscular system. [+ -LOGY.]—**my-op'a-thy,** *n.* Disease of a muscle. [+ Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] **my"o-path'i-a†.**—**my"o-path'ic,** *a.*

my-o'pi-a, 1 mai-ō'pi-a; 2 mȳ-ō'pi-a, *n.* Defect in vision; near-sightedness. [< LL. *myops*; see MYOPE.] **my'o-pȳ†.**—**my'ope,** *n.* One who is near-sighted. [< Gr. *myōps*, short-sighted, < *myō*, close, + *ōps*, eye.] **my'ops†.**—**my-op'ic,** *a.*

myr'i-, myr'i-a-, 1 mir'i-, mir'i-ə-; 2 mȳr'i-, mȳr'i-a-. From Greek *myrios*, numberless (< *myriot*, ten thousand): combining forms.—**myr'i-a-gram, myr'i-a-li"ter, myr'i-a-me"ter,** *n.* In the metric system, 10,000 grams, liters, or meters. See METRIC SYSTEM.

myr'i-ad, 1 mir'i-ad; 2 mȳr'i-ad. **I.** *a.* Composed of a very large indefinite number; innumerable. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vast indefinite number. **2.** Ten thousand.

myr'i-a-pod, 1 mir'i-ə-ped; 2 mȳr'i-a-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myriapoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Myriapoda*.—**Myr"i-ap'o-da,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A subclass of insects or class of arthropods with numerous pairs of legs, as centipeds. [< MYRIA- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **Myr"i-op'o-da†.**—**myr"i-ap'o-dan,** *a. & n.*—**myr"i-ap'o-dous,** *a.*



1. Round Myriapod. ½
2. Flat Myriapod. ½

Myr'mi-don, 1 mu͞r'mi-dən; 2 mȳr'mi-don, *n.* **1.** One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly, represented as followers of Achilles in the Trojan war. **2.** [m-] A reckless servitor or retainer.—**Myr"mi-do'ni-an,** *a.*

My'ron, 1 mai'rən; 2 mȳ'ron, *n.* A Greek sculptor (5th century B. C.); *Runner*, *Discobolus*, etc.—**My-ron'ic,** *a.*

myrrh, 1 mur; 2 mȳr, *n.* **1.** An aromatic gum resin that exudes from several trees or shrubs of Arabia or Abyssinia. **2.** Any shrub or tree that yields the gum. [< GR.LT.AS *myrrha*, < Ar. *murr*, bitter.]—**myr'rhin,** *n.* A resinous principle contained in myrrh. **myr'rhine†.**

myr'tl(e[F]**,** 1 mur'tl; 2 mȳr'tl, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub 6 to 20 feet high, with glossy evergreen leaves, fragrant white or rose-colored flowers, and black berries. **2.** One of various other plants like the common myrtle. **3.** [U. S.] The periwinkle: an improper use. [Ult. < Per. *mūrd*, myrtle.]

True Myrtle.
a, the fruit or berry; *b*, a transverse section of the fruit.

mys'cre-ant†, *n.* Same as MISCREANT.

my-self', 1 mai-self'; 2 mȳ-sĕlf', *pron.* I; me: emphatic form of *I* and *me*, and reflexive of *me*.

mys"en-form'†, *v.* Same as MISINFORM.

mys'er-et†, *n.* Same as MISERY.

My'si-a, 1 mish'i-ə; 2 mȳsh'i-a, *n.* An ancient district in N. W. Asia Minor; it included the Troad.

My-sore', 1 mai-sōr'; 2 mȳ-sōr', *n.* **1.** A native state of S. India; 29,444 sq. m.; pop. 5,806,193. **2.** Its capital, a trade center; pop. 71,306.

Myst., *abbr.* Mysteries.

mys-te'ri-ous, 1 mis-ti'ri-us; 2 mȳs-tē'ri-ŭs, *a.* Involved in or implying mystery.

Syn.: abstruse, cabalistic, dark, enigmatical, hidden, incomprehensible, inexplicable, inscrutable, mystic, mystical, obscure, occult, recondite, secret, transcendental, unfathomable, unfathomed, unknown. That is *mysterious* in the true sense which is beyond human comprehension, as the decrees of God or the origin of life. That is *mystic* or *mystical* which has associated with it some *hidden* or *recondite* meaning, especially of a religious kind; as, the *mystic* Babylon of the Apocalypse. That is *dark* which we can not personally see through, especially if sadly perplexing; as, a *dark* providence. That is *secret* which is intentionally *hidden*. See DARK; OBSCURE; SECRET.—Ant.: see synonyms for CLEAR.

—**mys-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**mys-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

mys'ter-y¹, 1 mis'tər-i; 2 mȳs'ter-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Something unknown, unexplained, or incomprehensible in its nature. **2.** *pl.* *Class. Antiq.* Religious ceremonies connected with the secret worship of a god. **3.** *Theol.* (1) A sacrament. (2) [N. T.] Truth formerly hidden, but now revealed. **4.** Any enigma. [< Gr.L *mystērion*, mystery.]

mys'ter-y², *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A medieval dramatic performance, such as the early English miracle-plays. **2||.** A trade; occupation. [ME. *misterie*, for *mister*, trade.]

mys'tic, } 1 mis'tık, mis'ti-kal; 2 mȳs'tic, mȳs'ti-cal, *a.*

mys'ti-cal, } **1.** Remote from or obscure to human observation; secret; dark. **2.** Pertaining to mystics or mysticism. **3.** Betokening a hidden meaning. [< Gr.F *mystikos*, < *myō*, close the lips or eyes.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS. —**mys'tic,** *n.* One who professes direct divine illumination or relies chiefly upon meditation in acquiring truth.—**mys'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mys'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*—**mys'ti-cism,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being mystic. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine and belief that man may attain to an immediate consciousness or knowledge of God.—**mys"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The

act of mystifying.—**mys'ti-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To confuse designedly; perplex. **2.** To make obscure. Syn.: see PERPLEX.

myth, 1 miſh; 2 mȳth, *n.* **1.** A fictitious narrative for a time received as historical; an imaginary person, object, or event. **2.** An unproven tradition; popular fable. [< Gr. *mythos,* word, legend.] Syn.: see FICTION.

—**myth'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to myth; legendary. **2.** Fictitious. **myth'ic†.**—**myth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**my-thol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The myths and legends of a race. **2.** The scientific collection and study of myths.—**myth"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to mythology; fabulous. **myth"o-log'ic†.**—**myth"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**my-thol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in mythology; an expounder of myths. **my-thol'o-giz"er** or **-gis"er†.**—**my-thol'o-gize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To convert into a myth; interpret mythologically. **II.** *i.* **1.** To narrate or expound myths. **2.** To compose or relate fables; fabulize. **my-thol'o-gise†.**

myth., *abbr.* Mythological, mythology.

Myt'i-le'ne, *n.* Same as MITYLENE.

N

N n Roman. 𝔑 𝔫 Black Letter. 𝒩 𝓃 Script.

N, n, 1 en; 2 ĕn, *n.* [ENS, N's, or *Ns,* 1 enz; 2 ĕnz, *pl.*] A letter: the fourteenth in the English alphabet.

-n, *suffix.* Same as -EN.

N., *abbr.* Navy, Neptune, new, nitrogen, Norse, North, northern.—**n.,** *abbr.* *Natus* (L., born), neuter, nominative, noon, note, noun, number.

na, 1 nä; 2 nä, *a.* & *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] No; not.

N. A., *abbr.* National Academician, North America, North-American.—**Na.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Natrium* (sodium).

Na'a-man, 1 nē'ə-mən; 2 nā'a-man, *n. Bib.* A Syrian captain of the host; cured of leprosy by Elisha. *2 Kings* v.

nab, 1 nab; 2 năb, *vt.* [NABBED; NAB'BING.] [Colloq.] To seize suddenly and furtively. [< Sw. *nappa,* grasp.]

na'bob, 1 nē'bŏb; 2 nā'bŏb, *n.* **1.** An Anglo-Indian who has amassed wealth; any luxurious rich man. **2.** A nawab, viceroy, or governor in India, as under the old Mogul empire. [< Hind. *nawwāb,* < Ar. *nāib,* deputy.]

Na'both, 1 nē'bŏth; 2 nā'bŏth, *n. Bib.* The owner of a vineyard coveted by Ahab; stoned to death. *1 Kings* xxi.

na"celle', 1 nə"sel'; 2 nă"çĕl', *n. Aero.* **1.** The basket suspended from a balloon. **2.** The framework below the envelop of a dirigible balloon, which carries the motor, passengers, etc. **3.** The box-like cockpit of an air-plane. [F.]

na'cre, 1 nē'kər; 2 nā'cer, *n.* Mother-of-pearl. [F.]

nack'ert; na'kert.—**na'cre-ous,** *a.* Pearly.

N. A. D., *abbr.* National Academy of Design.

na'dir, 1 nē'dər; 2 nā'dĭr, *n.* **1.** The point of the celestial sphere directly beneath where one stands; the lowest possible point: opposed to *zenith.* **2.** A hive under the regular beehive. [F.]

nae, 1 nē; 2 nā, *a.* [Scot.] No; none.

nae'thing, 1 nē'thiŋ; 2 nā'thing, *n.* [Scot.] Nothing.

næ'vus, 1 nī'vus; 2 nē'vŭs, *n.* [NÆ'VI, 1 nī'vai; 2 nē'vī, *pl.*] A mother's mark, birthmark, or mole on man or animal. [< L. *nævus,* blemish.] **nævet; nevet.**—**næ'vose,** *a.*

nag, 1 nag; 2 năg, *vt.* & *vi.* [NAGGED; NAG'GING.] To scold, find fault, or urge continually. [< AS. *gnagan,* gnaw.]

nag, *n.* A horse, especially a small horse; pony. [< D. *negge,* diminutive horse.]

Na"ga-sa'ki, 1 nä"gə-sä'kī; 2 nä"gă-sä'kĭ, *n.* A seaport in N. W. Kyushu Island, Japan; pop. 176,550.

Na'go-ya, 1 nä'go-yə; 2 nä'ğo-yä, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. Honshu Island, Japan; pop. 430,000. **Na'ga-ya†.**

Nag-pur', 1 nag-pūr' *or* näg'pūr; 2 năg-pur' *or* näg'pur, *n.* A manufacturing city in central British India; pop. 101,415.

Nah., *abbr.* Nahum.

Na'hum, 1 nē'hum; 2 nā'hŭm, *n.* **1.** A Hebrew minor prophet. **2.** The book containing his prophecies.

Na'iad, 1 nē'yad *or* nai'ad; 2 nā'yad *or* nī'ăd, *n.* [NA'IADES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A water-nymph. **2.** [n-] A plant of the pondweed family. [< Gr.[L] *Naïas,* < *naō,* flow.]

na-if', 1 na-īf'; 2 nä-ĭf', *a.* **1.** Same as NAIVE: the masculine form. **2.** Having a natural luster when uncut, as a gem.

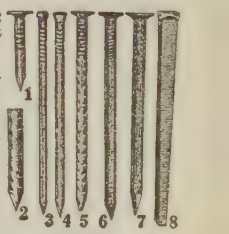
naig, 1 nēg; 2 nāg, *n.* [Scot.] A nag; riding-horse. **naig'let.**

nail, 1 nēl; 2 nāl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fasten with a nail; drive a nail into. **2.** To clinch, as a bargain. **3.** [Colloq.] To stop the circulation of; detect and expose, as a lie. **4.** *Naut.* To spoil.

Human Nail.

1. Longitudinal section of a finger-end. 2. Transverse section: *a,* nail-fold; *b,* nail; *c,* nail-bed with its papillary ridges.

II. *n.* **1.** A thin horny plate on the end of a finger or toe. **2.** A claw, talon, or hoof. **3.** A slender piece of metal having a head, and used for driving into wood. Nails are commonly distinguished as *twopenny* (an inch in length), *threepenny* (1¼ inches), *fourpenny* (1½ inches), *fivepenny* (1¾ inches), etc. **4.** A measure: 2¼ inches. **5.** A callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg. [< AS. *nægl(i)an,* < *nægel,* nail.]—**nail'-bed",** *n.* That portion of the true skin upon which the nail rests.—**nail'er,** *n.* **1.** A maker of or dealer in nails. **2.** One who nails.—**nail'er-y,** *n.* A place where nails are made.—**n.-fold,** *n. Anat.* The duplication of the skin that surrounds the edges of a nail.



Nails.

1. Barbed-wire roofing-nail. 2. Barbed-wire dowel-pin. 3. Wire finishing-nail. 4. Wire casing-nail. 5. Barbed-wire box-nail. 6. Common wire nail. 7. Wire fence-nail. 8. Cut flooring-nail.

nain'sook, 1 nēn'suk *or* nan'suk; 2 nān'sōōk *or* nān'sōōk, *n.* A stout India muslin, striped or plain. [< Hind. *nainsukh.*]

na-ive', 1 nä-ēv'; 2 nä-ĭv', *a.* Ingenuously piquant. [< F. *naïve,* fem. of *naïf,* < L. *nativus,* NATIVE.] Syn.: see CANDID.—**na-ive'ly,** *adv.*—**na"ive"té',** 1 nä"ēv"tē'; 2 nä"ĭv"tē', *n.* The state of being naive. **na'ive"ty†.**

na'ked, 1 nē'ked; 2 nā'kĕd, *a.* **1.** Having no clothes on; nude; bare. **2.** Without defense or shelter; defenseless; destitute. **3.** Without concealment; plain; evident. **4.** *Zool.* Devoid of epidermal growths (hairs, scales, feathers, etc.). [< AS. *naced,* nude.]—**na'ked-ly,** *adv.*—**na'ked-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being naked; lack of clothing, covering, means of defense, etc. **2.** The genitals.

na'ker†, *n.* An ancient drum, especially a kettle-drum. [< OF. *nacre,* < Ar. *nākīr.*] **na'kere†; na'ker-y†.**—**na'ker-in†,** *a.*

na'ker‡, *n.* Same as NACRE.

Na-kich"e-van', 1 nə-kich"ə-vān'; 2 nä-kich"e-vän', *n.* A country of Transcaucasia formed from territory once belonging to Armenia and Georgia; created by treaty between the Turks and the Soviet Republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia, Oct. 13, 1921.

Na'ma-land, 1 nā'mə-land; 2 nä'mă-länd, *n.* The coast land of the Protectorate of Southwest Africa: formerly German.

nam"by-pam'by, 1 nam"bi-pam'bi; 2 năm"by-păm'by. **I.** *a.* Weakly sentimental; insipid; inane. **II.** *n.* Writing or talk of a feebly sentimental or finical character. [< *Ambrose* Philips (1671–1749), a sentimental poet.]

name, 1 nēm; 2 nām. **I.** *vt.* [NAMED; NAM'ING.] To give a name to; call by name; nominate; affirm. **II.** *n.* **1.** The appellation by which a person or thing is known. **2.** A title. **3.** General reputation. **4.** A person, cause, thing, or class, or the claims or authority thereof, as represented by the name; as, in the *name* of decency. **5.** An opprobrious appellation. [< AS. *nama,* name.]

Syn.: agnomen, appellation, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, style, title. *Name* in the most general sense includes all other words of this group; in the more limited sense a *name* is personal, an *appellation* is descriptive, a *title* is official. In the phrase William the Conqueror, king of England, William is the man's *name,* which belongs to him personally, independently of any rank or achievement; Conqueror is the *appellation* which he won by his acquisition of England; king is the *title* denoting his royal rank. An *epithet* is by derivation something placed upon a person or thing; the *epithet* does not strictly belong to an object like a *name,* but is given to mark some assumed characteristic, good or bad, now usually the latter. An *epithet* is always an adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, and is properly used to emphasize a characteristic but not to add information, as in the phrase "the *sounding* sea"; the idea that an *epithet* is always opprobrious, and that any word used opprobriously is an *epithet,* is a popular error. *Designation* may be used much in the sense of *appellation,* but is far broader and more general in meaning; a *designation* properly so called rests upon some inherent quality, while an *appellation* may be fanciful. One's personal *name,* as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given *name* or Christian *name,* or simply the first *name.* The *cognomen* or *surname* is the family *name* which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. In modern use, *style* is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations; as, the *name* and *style* of Baring Brothers. A *denomination* is a specific, and especially a collective name; the term is applied to a separate

religious organization, without the opprobrious meaning attaching to the word *sect;* also to money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the *denomination* of one thousand dollars. See TERM.—**nam'a-bl**(ə)**‡**, *a.* That may be named. **name'a-bl**(ə)**‡.—name'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no name or reputation. **2.** Not fit to be named. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**name'ly,** *adv.* That is to say; to wit.—**name'sake",** *n.* One who is named after another.

Na"mur', 1 nɑ"mür'; 2 nä"mür', *n.* **1.** A province of S. W. Belgium; 1,413 sq. m.; pop. 352,520. **2.** A cathedral city in this province; pop. 31,680; once entered by Germans, 1914.

Nan'cy, 1 nan'sı *or* (*F.*) nɑ̃n"sē'; 2 nän'çy *or* (*F.*) nän"çē', *n.* A manufacturing city of E. France; pop. 119,949; Charles the Bold of Burgundy defeated by Swiss, Jan. 5, 1477.

nane, 1 nēn; 2 nān, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot.] None; no.

nan-keen', 1 nan-kīn'; 2 nän-kēn', *n.* **1.** A buff-colored Chinese cotton fabric. **2.** *pl.* Clothes made of nankeen. **nan-kin'‡.**

Nan"king', 1 nan"kiŋ'; 2 nän"king', *n.* A commercial city and treaty port on the Yangtze river; capital of Kiang. See province, China; pop. 376,291.

Nan'sen, 1 nān'sen; 2 nän'sĕn, **Fridtjof** (1861–). A Norwegian arctic explorer and naturalist.

Nantes, 1 nants *or* (*F.*) nɑ̃nt; 2 nänts *or* (*F.*) nänt, *n.* A cathedral city of W. France; pop. 170,535.—**edict of Nantes,** an order granting freedom of conscience to Protestants, by Henry IV. of France in 1598, revoked by Louis XIV, 1685.

Nan-tuck'et, 1 nan-tuk'et; 2 nän-tŭk'ĕt, *n.* An island off the coast of Massachusetts; length, 15 m.

Na-o'mi, 1 nē-ō'mı; 2 nā-ō'mi, *n. Bib. Ruth* i, 2.

nap, 1 nap; 2 năp. **I.** *vi.* [NAPPED‡; NAP'PING.] To take a nap; be off one's guard. **II**[1]. *n.* A short sleep; doze. [< AS. *hnappian,* nap.]

nap[2], *n.* **1.** The short fibers on the surface of flannel, silk hats, etc., forming a soft surface lying smoothly in one direction. **2.** A covering resembling the above, as upon some plants or insects. [< AS. *noppe.*]

Nap., *abbr.* Napoleon.

nape, 1 nēp; 2 nāp, *n.* **1.** The back of the neck, especially its upper part. **2.** The back of a fish next the head. [< Ice. *hnappr,* button.]

na'per-y, 1 nē'pər-ı; 2 nā'per-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] An article of household or personal linen, or household linen collectively. [< F. *napperie,* < *nappe,* < L.[LL] *mappa,* a cloth.]

Naph'ta-li, 1 naf'tə-lı; 2 năf'ta-lī, *n. Bib.* Son of Jacob; ancestor of the tribe of that name. *Gen.* xxx, 8.

naph'tha, } 1 naf'thə; 2 năf'tha, *n.* A light, colorless,
naf'tha[2], } volatile, inflammable oil, now distilled principally from petroleum. [L., < Gr. *naphtha.*]

Na'pier, 1 nēp'yer *or* nā-pīr'; 2 nāp'yer *or* nā-pēr', *n.* **1. Sir Charles James** (1782–1853), a British general in the Peninsular war and in India. **2. John** (1550–1617), a Scottish mathematician; invented logarithms. **3. Robert Cornelis, Lord N. of Magdala** (1810–1890), a British general in the Indian mutiny and in Abyssinia.

na'pi-form, 1 nē'pı-[*or* nap'ı-]fôrm; 2 nā'pi-[*or* năp'ı-]fôrm, *a.* Turnip-shaped; large above and small or slender below; as, a *napiform* rootstock. [< L. *napus,* turnip, + -FORM.]

nap'kin, 1 nap'kın; 2 năp'kin, *n.* **1.** A small cloth, as of linen, for use at table, etc. **2†.** A handkerchief. [< F. *nappe,* < L. *mappa,* cloth.]

Na'ples, 1 nē'plz; 2 nā'pls, *n.* **1.** A province in S. Italy; 351 sq. m.; pop. 1,360,324. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city; pop. 697,917.

nap'less, *a.* **1.** Made without a nap. **2.** Threadbare.

Na-po'le-on, 1 nə-pō'lı-ən; 2 na-pō'le-on, *n.* **1. N. I.** See BONAPARTE. **2. N. II.** (1811–1832), son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa of Austria: never ascended throne. **3. N. III.** (1808–1873), nephew of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, 1852–1871; died in England. **4.** [n-] A former French gold coin, worth 20 francs. **5.** [n-] *Card-playing.* (1) A form of euchre. (2) The taking of all the tricks in this game by one player. **6.** [n-] A kind of rich iced cake.—**Na-po"le-on'ic,** *a.*

nap'py[1], 1 nap'ı; 2 năp'y, *a.* Having or characterized by a nap, or abundance of nap or pile; shaggy.

nap'py[2], *a.* **1.** Inclined to fall asleep; drowsy. **2.** Tending to produce drowsiness or intoxication.

nap'py, *n.* [Scot.] Strong ale or beer. [< NAPPY[2], *a.*]

Nar-cis'sus, 1 nar-sis'us; 2 när-cis'ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a pool and pined away, but was changed by the gods into the flower of this name. **2.** A genus of flowering plants, including the daffodil and jonquil, or a plant or flower of this genus. See FLOWER.

nar-cot'ic, 1 nar-kot'ık; 2 när-cŏt'ic. **I.** *a.* Having the quality of causing narcosis or stupor. **nar'cose‡; nar-cot'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Any one of various substances, as opium, that in medicinal doses relieve pain and induce sleep, and in large doses produce coma and death. [< Gr. *narkōtikos,* < *narkē,* torpor.]—**nar-co'sis,** *n.* Narcotic poisoning. **nar-co'ma‡.—nar-cot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**nar'co-tin, nar'co-tine,** *n.* An alkaloid derived from the aqueous extract of opium.—**nar'co-tism,** *n.* The influence or effect of narcotics; narcotic stupor.—**nar'co-tize,** *vt.*—**nar"co-ti-za'tion,** *n.*

nard, 1 närd; 2 närd, *n.* **1.** Spikenard (the plant, oil, or ointment). **2.** Any one of several aromatic plants or roots (mostly species of valerian) formerly used in medicine. [Per.]—**nard'in**(e, *a.* **nard'y‡.**

na'res, 1 nē'rız; 2 nā'rēs, *n. pl.* [NA'RIS, 1 nē'ris; 2 nā'ris, *sing.*] **1.** Openings into the nose or nasal passages. **2.** The nostrils. [L., pl. of *naris,* nostril.]—**na'ri-al,** *a.* **na'ric‡; na'rin**(e**‡.**

nar'ghi-le, 1 när'gı-lē; 2 när'gi-lę, *n.* Same as HOOKA. [Turk.] **nar'gi-le‡; nar'gi-leh‡.**

nar'ra, 1 nar'a; 2 när'a, *a.* [Scot.] Same as NARY.

nar-rate', 1 na-rēt'; 2 nă-rāt', *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT'ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] To tell or relate, as a story, in orderly fashion. [< L. *narro* (pp. *narratus*), relate.] Syn.: see RELATE.—**nar-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of narrating the particulars of an event, or series of events, in the order of time or occurrence. **2.** That which is narrated; a narrative. Syn.: see HISTORY; REPORT.—**nar-ra'tor,** *n.*—**nar'ra-to-ry,** *a.*

nar'ra-tive, } **I.** *a.* Pertaining to narration. **II.** *n.* **1.**
nar'ra-tiv[s], } An orderly continuous account of an event or series of events. **2.** The act or art of narrating. Syn.: see HISTORY; REPORT; STORY.

nar'row, 1 nar'o; 2 năr'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To diminish in breadth; contract; make or grow narrow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having comparatively little distance from side to side. **2.** Limited. **3.** Illiberal; bigoted. **4.** Niggardly; parsimonious. **5.** Barely accomplished, attained, or sufficient. **6.** Scrutinizing closely. **III.** *n.* A narrow passage; a strait. [< AS. *nearu,* narrow.] Syn.: see LITTLE; SCANTY; SMALL.—**the Narrows,** a fortified strait between Long Island and Staten Island; chief entrance to New York harbor; 1¼ m. wide.—**nar'row-gage",** *a.* Noting a width of track less than the standard gage.—**nar'row-ly,** *adv.*—**n.-minded,** *a.* Of contracted mental scope; also, illiberal or bigoted.—**n.-mindedness,** *n.*—**nar'row-ness,** *n.*

nar'whal, 1 nār'hwal; 2 när'hwal, *n.* A large arctic whale-like animal, having in the male a long straight tusk: valued for its oil and ivory. [< Sw. *narhval,* narwhal.] **nar'whale‡.**

nar'y, 1 ner'ı; 2 nĕr'y, *a.* [Slang.] Never a; not one; not; no. **nar'rot; nar'rowt; nar'ry‡.**

nas[1]**‡,** *v.* Was not (*ne was*).—**nas**[2]**‡,** *v.* Has not (*ne has*).

N. A. S., *abbr.* National Academy of Sciences.

na'sal, 1 nē'zəl; 2 nā'şal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nose. **2.** Pronounced through or with the aid of the nose. **II.** *n.* **1.** A nasal sound or letter, as *m.* **2.** Something in the nose, or a nose-piece. [F., < L. *nasus,* nose.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**na-sal'i-ty,** *n.*—**na'sal-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.*

nas'cent, 1 nas'ent; 2 năs'ĕnt, *a.* Beginning to exist or develop. [< L. *nascen*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *nascor,* be born.]

Nase'by, 1 nēz'bı; 2 nāş'by, *n.* A village in central England; Cromwell defeated Charles I., June 14, 1645.

nash'gab", 1 nash'gab"; 2 năsh'găb", *n.* [Scot.] Impudent talk.

Nash'ville, 1 nash'vil; 2 năsh'vĭl, *n.* A city, capital of Tennessee; pop. 118,340; scene of Confederate defeat, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864.

na"so-phar'ynx, 1 nē"zo-far'ıŋks; 2 nā"şo-făr'yŋks, *n.* The upper part of the pharynx, above and behind the soft palate.

Nas'sau, *n.* **1.** 1 nā'sou; 2 nä'sou. A former independent German duchy; now part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. **2.** 1 nas'ō; 2 nās'ą. A seaport, capital of the Bahama Islands; pop. 9,000.

nas-tur'tium, 1 nas-tūr'shum *or* -shı-um; 2 năs-tûr'shŭm *or* -shi-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A plant of the geranium family with rich flowers, commonly orange, scarlet, or crimson. **2.** A rich reddish-orange color. [L.]

nas'ty, 1 nas'tı; 2 năs'ty, *a.* [NAS'TI-ER; NAS'TI-EST.] **1.** Filthy or offensively dirty. **2.** Morally filthy; indecent. **3.** Nauseous. **4.** [Colloq.] Disagreeable; offensive. **5.** Difficult to handle or deal with. [< dial. Sw. *naskug,* filthy.] Syn.: see FOUL.—**nas'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**nas'ti-ness,** *n.*

Nat., *abbr.* National.—**nat.,** *abbr.* Natural, naturalist.

na'tal, 1 nē'təl; 2 nā'tal, *a.* Pertaining to one's birth; dating from birth. [F., < L. *natalis,* < *nascor,* be born.] Syn.: see NATIVE.

Na-tal', 1 nə-tal'; 2 na-tăl', *n.* A British province of the Union of South Africa; 35,290 sq. m.; pop. 1,194,100.

na'tant, 1 nē'tant; 2 nā'tant, *a. Bot.* Floating or swimming in water, as the leaves of certain aquatic plants. [< L. *natan*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *nato,* < *no,* swim.] **na'lant‡.—na-ta'tion,** *n.* The art of swimming or floating.—**na"ta-to'ri-al,** *a.* Swimming, or adapted for swimming. **na'ta-to-ry‡.—na"ta-to'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-UMS[z] or -RI-A, *pl.*] A swimming-school or -bath.

Natch'ez, 1 nach'ez; 2 năch'ĕz, *n.* A commercial city and river port in S. W. Mississippi; pop. 12,600.

Nath., *abbr.* Nathanael. [buked David. *2 Sam.* xii.

Na'than, 1 nē'thən; 2 nā'than, *n.* A Hebrew prophet; re-

Na-than'a-el, 1 nə-thăn'ı-el; 2 na-thăn'a-ēl, *n. Bib.* An early disciple of Jesus. *John* i, 45. **Na-than'i-el†.**

Nat. Hist., *abbr.* Natural History.

nath'less"†, *adv.* Nevertheless. **na'the-less"†.**

nath'more"†, *adv.* Never the more. **na'the-more"†.**

na'tion, 1 nē'shən; 2 nā'shon, *n.* **1.** A people as an organized body politic. **2.** An aggregation of people of common origin and language; a race; tribe. [F., < L. *natio(n-)*, < *nascor*, be born.] Syn.: see PEOPLE.

na'tion-al, 1 nash'ən-el; 2 năsh'on-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a nation as a whole: opposed to *local*. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a nation as distinguished from other nations. **3.** Patriotic. **4.** Authorized by a national government. **-ly,** *adv.*—**na'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Devotion to the nation as a whole. **2.** A system demanding conduct of all industries by the nation. **3.** Demand for national independence. **4.** A national custom, trait, etc.—**na'tion-al-ist,** *n.*—**na"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being national. **2.** A nation. **3.** A connection with a particular nation, as by citizenship. **4.** Patriotism.—**na'tion-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.]—**na"tion-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

na'tive, } 1 nē'tıv; 2 nā'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Born or produced
na'tiv², } in the country in which one lives; indigenous. **2.** Pertaining to one's birth or to its place. **3.** Inborn; inherited. **4.** Occurring in nature in a pure state.

Syn.: indigenous, innate, natal, natural, original. *Native* denotes that which belongs to one by birth; *natal* that which pertains to the event of birth; *natural* denotes that which rests upon inherent qualities of character or being. We speak of one's *native* country, or of his *natal* day; of *natural* ability, *native* genius. See INHERENT; NATURAL; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.—Ant.: acquired, alien, artificial, assumed, foreign.

II. *n.* **1.** One born in, or any product of, a given country or place. **2.** Live stock common to a country. [< L. *nativus*, < *natus;* see NATURE.]—**na'tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**na'tiv(e-ness²,** *n.*—**na-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The coming into life or the world; birth. **2.** [N-] Specif., the birth of Christ. **3.** A horoscope. **4.** *Feudalism.* The condition of being born a serf or villein; the condition of a native.

nat. ord., *abbr.* Natural order.

nat'ty, 1 nat'ı; 2 năt'y, *a.* [NAT'TI-ER; NAT'TI-EST.] [Colloq.] Neatly fine; spruce; tidy. [Dim. of NEAT¹, *a.*] Syn.: see NEAT.—**nat'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**nat'ti-ness,** *n.*

nat'u-ral, 1 nach'u-[or nat'yu-]rəl; 2 năch'u-[or năt'yu-]ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's nature; also, indigenous; native. **2.** Derived from or produced by nature. **3.** Pertaining to nature; normal. **4.** Coming within common experience. **5.** Not forced or artificial; unaffected. **6.** Animal. **7.** Illegitimate; bastard. **8.** Produced by nature; as, a *natural* bridge. **9.** Connected by ties of consanguinity. **10.** *Mus.* Not sharped nor flatted.

II. *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A natural note. **2.** A born fool. [F., < L. *naturalis*, < *natura*, NATURE.] Syn.: see COMMON; INHERENT; NATIVE; NORMAL; PHYSICAL; RADICAL.

—**natural history,** that form of history whose facts are those of nature as distinguished from man: sometimes used of zoology alone.—**n. philosophy,** physics: formerly the usual term.—**n. selection** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the process whereby individual variations or peculiarities that are of advantage in a certain environment tend to become perpetuated in the race; survival of the fittest.—**nat'u-ral-ism,** *n.* **1.** A mere state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all phenomena may be referred to natural as distinguished from supernatural causes. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the revelation in nature is adequate to the religious needs of man, without supernatural revelation. **4.** *Art.* Careful adherence to nature. — **nat'u-ral-ist,** *n.* **1.** One versed in natural sciences, as a zoologist or botanist. **2.** One who holds the philosophical doctrines of naturalism.—**nat"u-ral-is'tic,** *a.* **1.** In accordance with nature; not conventional or ideal. **2.** According to the doctrines of naturalism. **3.** Pertaining to naturalists.—**nat'u-ral-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* **1.** To make natural; habituate. **2.** To explain by natural laws. **3.** To confer the rights of citizenship upon.—**nat"u-ral-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*—**nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.*

na'ture, 1 nē'chur *or* nē'tiur; 2 nā'chur *or* nā'tūr, *n.* **1.** The existing universe, with all things that it contains and their phenomena and laws. **2.** The characteristics or constitution received or derived from birth or origin. **3.** Naturalness in expression, conduct, or the like; spontaneity. **4.** *Theol.* Unregenerate condition. [F., < L. *natura*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.] Syn.: see CHARACTER; SORT; TEMPER.

naught, 1 nôt; 2 nạt. **I.** *a.* Of no value or account. **II.** *n.* **1.** Not anything; nothing. **2.** A cipher. **III.** *adv.* Not in the least. [< AS. *nawiht*, < *ne*, not, + *āwiht;* see AUGHT, *n.*]—**naugh'ty,** *a.* [NAUGH'TI-ER; NAUGH'TI-EST.] **1.** Perverse and disobedient. **2.** Unfavorable or unfit. **3‖.** Corrupt; wicked. [< NAUGHT, *n.*] Syn.: see BAD.—**naugh'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**naugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

nau'se-a, 1 nô'shı-ə; 2 nạ'she-a, *n.* Sickness of the stomach, producing dizziness and an impulse to vomit; hence, a feeling of loathing in general. [L., < Gr. *nausia*, < *naus*, ship.]—**nau'se-ate,** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT"-ING.] To affect with or feel nausea or disgust. Syn.: see ABHOR.—**nau'se-ous,** *a.* Nauseating; disgusting. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

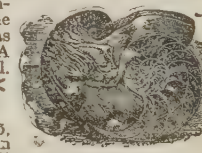
naut., *abbr.* Nautical.

nautch, 1 nôch; 2 nạch, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a dance; an entertainment the principal feature of which is the performance of dancing girls. [< Hind. *nāch*, dance, prob. < Sans, *nâtya*, play.]—**nautch'-girl",** *n.* A professional dancer of the nautch.

nau'ti-cal, 1 nô'tı-kəl; 2 nạ'ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation. [< Gr. *nautikos*, < *naus*, ship.] **nau'tic†.**—**nau'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: marine, maritime, naval, ocean, oceanic. *Marine* signifies belonging to the ocean, *maritime* bordering on or connected with the ocean; as, *marine* products; *marine* animals; *maritime* nations; *maritime* laws. *Naval* refers to the armed force of a nation on the sea, and, by extension, to similar forces on lakes and rivers; *nautical* denotes primarily anything connected with sailors, and hence with ships or navigation; as, a *naval* force; a *nautical* almanac. *Ocean*, used adjectively, is applied to that which belongs to or is part of the *ocean; oceanic* may be used in the same sense, but is especially applied to that which borders on (or upon), or is connected with, or which is similar to or suggestive of an *ocean*. We speak of *ocean* currents, *oceanic* islands.

nau'ti-lus, 1 nô'tı-lus; 2 nạ'ti-lus, *n.* [-LI, -LUS-ES², *pl.*] **1.** A small mollusk of southern seas, creeping over the bottom (not swimming, as formerly supposed). **2.** A cuttlefish with a papery shell. **pa'per-nau'ti-lus‡.** [L., < Gr. *nautilos*, sailor.]



Nautilus. 1/7

A shell of the true or pearly nautilus cut sidelengthwise. Behind it is an unbroken shell.

nav., *abbr.* Naval, navigation.

Nav'a-ho, 1 nav'ə-hō; 2 năv'a-hō, *n.* [-HOS, 1 -hōz; 2 -hōs, *pl.*] An Indian tribe of New Mexico and Arizona. **Nav'a-jo‡.**

na'val, 1 nē'vəl; 2 nā'val, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to ships and a navy. **2.** Having a navy; relating to the navy. [< L. *navalis*, < *navis*, ship.] Syn.: see NAUTICAL.

Na"va-ri'no, 1 nä"vu-rī'no; 2 nä"vä-rī'no, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. W. Greece; pop. 3000; British, French, and Russian allies defeated Turkish fleet, Oct. 20, 1827.

Na-varre', 1 nu-vär'; 2 nä-vär', *n.* A former kingdom of S. W. Europe, divided in 1512 between France and Spain.—**Na"var-rese',** *a. & n.*

nave¹, 1 nēv; 2 nāv, *n.* The main body of a cruciform church, between the aisles. [OF., < L. *navis*, ship.]

nave², *n.* **1.** The central part or hub of a wheel. **2†.** The navel. [< AS. *nafu.*]

na'vel, 1 nē'vl; 2 nā'vl, *n.* **1.** The depression on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached. **2.** A central part or point. [< AS. *nafela*, dim. of *nafu*, nave.]—**na'veled,** *a.* Having a navel; set as in a navel or hollow. **na'velled‡.**

na-vic'u-lar, 1 nə-vik'yu-lər; 2 na-vic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Boat-shaped. **2.** Pertaining to a boat. [< LL. *navicularis*, < L. *navicula*, dim. of *navis*, ship.]

na-vic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A bone on the upper row of the tarsus. **2.** A bone on the radial side of the wrist. **3.** A large bone behind the joint between the second and third phalanges of a horse's foot.

navig., *abbr.* Navigation, navigator.

nav'i-gate, 1 nav'ı-gēt; 2 năv'i-gāt, *vt. & vi.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT"ING.] **1.** To traverse or journey by ship. **2.** To direct a ship; steer. **3.** [Colloq.] To find one's way. [< L. *navis*, ship, + *ago*, drive.]—**nav'i-ga-bl(e,** *a.* Fit to be navigated; capable of navigation.—**nav"i-ga-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **nav'i-ga-bl(e-ness‡.**—**nav'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*—**nav"i-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of navigating. **2.** The art of ascertaining the position and directing the course of vessels at sea. **3.** [Poet.] Shipping.—**nav'i-ga"tor,** *n.*

nav'vy, 1 nav'ı; 2 năv'y, *n.* [NAV'VIES², *pl.*] [Eng.] A laborer on canals, railways, etc. [Abbr. < NAVIGATOR.]

na'vy, 1 nē'vı; 2 nā'vy, *n.* [NA'VIES², *pl.*] **1.** The entire marine military force of a country; also, the shipping engaged in commerce. **2.** A fleet of ships. [< L. *navis*, ship.]—**navy blue,** a dark blue.—**na'vy-yard",** *n.* A place for the construction, repair, or equipment of vessels of war, or for their care when out of commission.

na-wab', 1 nu-wäb'; 2 nä-wạb', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Moslem ruler or viceroy in India; by courtesy, any person of rank and distinction. See NABOB. [< Hind. *nauwāb*, NABOB.]

nay, 1 nē; 2 nā. **I.** *n.* A negative vote or voter; a nega-

tive; denial. **II.** *adv.* **1.** No: indicating negation. **2.** Not only so. [< Ice. *ne*, not, + *ei*, ever.]—**nay'-word"†**, *n.* **1.** A watchword. **2.** A byword.

Naz'a-reth, 1 naz'ə-reŧh; 2 năz'a-rĕth, *n. Bib.* A city of N. E. Palestine; scene of Christ's childhood; pop. 15,000.—**Naz"a-rene'.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nazareth. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; applied specif. to Christ, as *The Nazarene*, or disparagingly to the early Christians by opponents. **Naz"a-re'an†.**

Naz'a-rite, 1 naz'ə-rait; 2 năz'a-rīt, *n.* **1.** A Hebrew who had assumed certain vows, including total abstinence (*Numbers* vi). **2.** Erroneously, a Nazarene. [< Gr. *Nazaritēs*, < Heb. *nāzar*, abstain.] **Naz'i-rite‡.**—**Naz"a(or -i-)rit'ic,** *a.*

N. B., *abbr.* New Brunswick, North Britain, North British, *nota bene* (L., note well).—**N. C.,** *abbr.* New Church, North Carolina (official).—**n. d.,** *abbr.* No date.—**N. Dak.,** *abbr.* North Dakota (official).

ne, 1 nĭ; 2 nē, *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Not; nay; never.

N. E., *abbr.* New England, northeast, northeastern.—**N. E. A.,** *abbr.* National Education Association.

Ne-æ'ra, 1 ni-ĭ'rə; 2 ne-ē'ra, *n.* One of several nymphs or maidens in pastoral poetry. [L.] [*neſi*, fist.]

neaf, 1 nĭf; 2 nēf, *n.* [Prov Brit.] The fist or hand. [< Ice.

ne-al'o-gy, 1 ni-al'o-ji; 2 ne-ăl'o-ġy, *n.* The study or description of early adolescent stages of an animal. [< Gr. *nealēs*, young (< *neos*, new), + -LOGY.]—**ne"a-log'ic,** *a.*

Ne-an'der, 1 nē-ăn'dər; 2 nę-ăn'der, **Johann A. W.** (1789–1850). A German ecclesiastical historian and theologian.

neap, 1 nīp; 2 nēp, *a.* Low; lowest. [< AS. *nēp*, scant.] —**neap tide,** the tide occurring one or two days after the first and third quarters of the moon.

neap[1], *n.* **1.** A neap tide. **2.** The lowest ebb; ebb.

neap[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A wagon-tongue. [Cp. NEB.]

Ne"a-pol'i-tan, 1 nĭ"ə-pol'i-tən; 2 nē"a-pŏl'i-tan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples, Italy. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of Naples.

near, 1 nĭr; 2 nēr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To come nearer to; approach; draw near. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not distant in place, time, or degree; contiguous; nigh. **2.** Closely related; familiar. **3.** Closely touching one's interests. **4.** In riding or driving, placed on the left. **5.** Miserly; close. **6.** Resembling, as a substitute for; as, *near* beer. **III.** *adv.* **1.** At little distance. **2.** Nearly; almost. **3.** In a close relation. **4.** *Naut.* Close (to the wind). **IV.** *prep.* Close by. [< AS. *nēara*, compar. of *nēah*, near.] Syn.: (adjective) see ADJACENT; (preposition) see AT.—**near'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Within a little; almost. **2.** With a close regard to one's interest. **3.** At no great distance; narrowly. **4.** Stingily. **5.** Closely.—**near'-ness,** *n.*—**near'-sight"ed,** *a.* Short-sighted. **-ness,** *n.*

neat[1], 1 nīt; 2 nēt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by strict order and tidiness. **2.** Well proportioned; trim; spruce. **3.** Clever. **4.** Clear of extraneous matter. [< L.[F] *nitidus*, shining.]

Syn.: clean, cleanly, dapper, natty, nice, orderly, prim, spruce, tidy, trim. That which is *clean* is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are *orderly* when in due relation to other things; a room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place; a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so. *Tidy* denotes that which conforms to propriety in general; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly *clean*, but is not *tidy*. *Neat* refers to that which is *clean* and *tidy*, with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy, as when we speak of plain but *neat* attire; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech," "a *neat* turn," "a *neat* reply," etc. A *clean* cut has no ragged edges; a *neat* stroke just does what is intended. *Nice* is stronger than *neat*, implying value and beauty; a *cheap*, coarse dress may be perfectly *neat*, but would not be termed *nice*. *Spruce* is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness, and is always a term of mild contempt; as, a *spruce* serving-man. *Trim* denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace; as, a *trim* suit; a *trim* figure. *Prim* applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. *Dapper* is *spruce* with the suggestion of smallness and slightness; *natty*, a diminutive of *neat*, suggests minute elegance, with a tendency toward the exquisite; as, a *dapper* man in a *natty* business suit. See BECOMING.—Ant.: dirty, disorderly, dowdy, negligent, rough, rude, slouchy, slovenly, soiled, uncared for, untidy.

neat[2], *a.* Pertaining to bovine animals; as, *neat* cattle.

neat, *n.* **1.** Bovine cattle collectively. **2.** A single bovine animal. [< AS. *nēat*, < *nēotan*, use.]—**neat'herd",** *n.* A cow-keeper or herdsman.

'neath, 1 nĭŧh; 2 nēŧh, *prep.* Beneath.

neb, 1 neb; 2 nĕb, *n.* **1.** The beak or bill, as of a bird. **2.** The tip, as of a pen; nib. [< AS. *neb*.]

Neb. (official), **Nebr.,** *abbr.* Nebraska.

Ne'bo, 1 nĭ'bo; 2 nē'bo, *n. Bib.* A mountain in Moab, whence Moses saw the Promised Land. *Deut.* xxxii, 49.

Ne-bras'ka, 1 ni-bras'kə; 2 ne-brăs'ka, *n.* A State in the N. central United States; 77,530 sq. m.; pop. 1,296,372; capital, Lincoln.

Neb"u-chad-rez'zar, 1 neb"yu-kəd-rez'ər; 2 nĕb"yu-ead-rĕz'ar, *n. Bib.* A king of Babylon (604–561 B. C.); destroyed Jerusalem, 586 B. C., and carried the Jewish people into captivity. *Dan.* i, 1. **Neb"u-chad-nez'zar‡.**

neb'u-la, 1 neb'yu-lə; 2 nĕb'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** Any luminous cloud-like object in the sky, as a distant star-cluster. **2.** A gaseous body of unorganized stellar substance. [L.]—**neb'u-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to a nebula.—**neb"u-los'i-ty,** *n.* A misty or nebulous appearance.—**neb'u-lous,** *a.* **1.** Having its parts confused or mixed. **2.** Like a nebula.

nece†, *n.* Same as NIECE.

nec'es-sa-ry, 1 nes'e-sē-ri; 2 nĕs'ĕ-sā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being such in its nature or conditions that it must exist, occur, or be true. **2.** Essential. **3.** Compulsory.

Syn.: compulsory, essential, indispensable, inevitable, needed, needful, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable. That which is *essential* belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing can not exist in its completeness without it; that which is *indispensable* may be only an adjunct, but it is one that can not be spared; vigorous health is *essential* to an arctic explorer; warm clothing is *indispensable*. That which is *requisite* (or required) is so in the judgment of the person requiring it, but not absolutely; thus the *requisite* is more a matter of personal feeling than the *indispensable*. *Inevitable* and *unavoidable* are applied to things which some at least would escape or prevent, while that which is *necessary* may meet with no objection; food is *necessary*, death is *inevitable*; a *necessary* conclusion satisfies a thinker; an *inevitable* conclusion silences opposition. *Needed* and *needful* are more concrete than *necessary*, and respect an end to be attained, while *necessary* may apply simply to what exists; we speak of a *necessary* inference; *necessary* food is what one can not live without, while *needful* food is that without which he can not enjoy comfort, health, and strength.—Ant.: casual, contingent, needless, non-essential, optional, unnecessary, useless, worthless.—Prep.: necessary *to* a sequence or a total; *for* or *to* a result or a person; unity is necessary *to* (to constitute) completeness; decision is necessary *for* command, or *for* a commander.

II. *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] An essential requisite; a necessity. [< L. *necessarius*, necessary.]—**nec"es-sa'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to necessarianism. **II.** *n.* An advocate of necessarianism. **ne-ces"si-ta'ri-an†.**—**nec"es-sa'ri-an-ism,** *n. Philos.* The doctrine that acts of volition are predetermined by the force of motives within; determinism; fatalism; necessity. **ne-ces"si-ta'ri-an-ism‡.**—**nec'-es-sa"ri-ly,** *adv.*—**nec'es-sa"ri-ness,** *n.*—**ne-ces'si-tate,** *vt.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"ING.] To make necessary; compel. Syn.: see COMPEL.—**ne-ces'si-tous,** *a.* Extremely needy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ne-ces'si-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being necessary. **2.** Something that is necessary. **3.** The condition of being in want; poverty. **4.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all events, including the voluntary actions of men, are necessarily predetermined; fatalism.

Syn.: compulsion, destiny, emergency, essential, exigency, extremity, fatality, fate, indispensability, indispensableness, need, requirement, requisite, sine qua non, unavoidableness, urgency, want. An *essential* is something, as a quality, or element, that belongs to the essence of something else so as to be inseparable from it in its normal condition, or in any complete idea or statement of it. *Need* and *want* always imply a lack; *necessity* may be used in this sense, but in the higher philosophical sense *necessity* simply denotes the exclusion of any alternative either in thought or fact; righteousness is a *necessity* (not a *need*) of the divine nature. *Need* suggests the possibility of supplying the deficiency which *want* expresses; to speak of a person's *want* of decision merely points out a weakness in his character; to say that he has *need* of decision implies that he can exercise or attain it. As applied to a deficiency, *necessity* is more imperative than *need;* a weary person is in *need* of rest; when rest becomes a *necessity* he has no choice but to stop work. See PREDESTINATION; WANT. Compare NECESSARY.—Ant.: choice, contingency, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiousness, fortuity, freedom, option, possibility, uncertainty.—Prep.: the necessity *of* surrender; a necessity *for* action; this is a necessity *to* me.

neck, 1 nek; 2 nĕk, *n.* **1.** The part of an animal that connects the head with the trunk; any similarly constricted portion of an organ or part. **2.** A similar part; anything like or likened to the neck; a neck-like part. **3.** *Geog.* A peninsula. [< AS. *hnecca*, neck.]—**neck and neck,** with equal speed in a race.—**n. or nothing,** at all risks; desperate.—**neck'cloth",** *n.* A folded cloth worn round the neck and collar; a cravat. Cp. STOCK, 10.—**neck'er-chief,** *n.* A kerchief for the neck.—**neck'lace,** *n.* An ornament, as of beads or the like, worn round the neck. —**neck'tie,** *n.* Any tie worn under the chin.—**n.-yoke,** *n.* **1.** A yoke for the neck. **2.** A cross-piece to connect the forward end of the tongue of a vehicle with the harness.

Neck'er, 1 nek'ər; 2 nĕk'er, **Jacques** (1732–1804). A French financier; minister of Louis XVI.

nec'ro-, 1 nek'ro-; 2 nĕc'ro-. From Greek *nekros*, dead

body: a combining form.—**ne-crol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES^{z}, *pl.*] A list of persons who have died.—**nec"ro-log'ic,** *a.* **nec"ro-log'i-cal†.**—**ne-crol'o-gist,** *n.*—**nec'ro-man"cer,** *n.* One who practises necromancy.—**nec'ro-man"cy,** *n.* **1.** Divination by means of pretended communication with the dead. **2.** The black art; magic. Syn.: see SORCERY.—**nec"ro-man'tic,** *a.* Relating to necromancy.—**ne-croph'a-gous,** *a.* Subsisting on carrion.—**ne-crop'o-lis,** *n.* [-LIS"-ES^{z}, *pl.*] A city of the dead; a cemetery.—**ne-cro'sis,** *n.* The death of a part, as of a bone; mortification; gangrene.—**ne-crot'ic,** *a.*

nec'tar, 1 nek'tər; 2 nĕc'tar, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The drink of the gods. **2.** Any delicious drink. **3.** *Bot.* The honey of plants. [L., < Gr. *nektar*, drink of the gods.]—**nec-ta're-al,** *a.* **1.** Nectareous. **2.** *Bot.* Nectarial.—**nec'tared,** *a.* Flavored, mixed, or filled with nectar. Syn.: see SWEET.—**nec-ta're-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to nectar; grateful to the taste. **nec-ta're-an†.**—**nec-ta'ri-al,** *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a nectary.—**nec'tar-in**(e^{s}. **I.** *a.* Sweet and delicious. **II.** *n.* A variety of the peach having a smooth, waxy skin, and a firm and aromatic pulp.—**nec'ta-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] The organ or part of a plant that secretes honey.

N. E. D., *abbr.* New English Dictionary (Clarendon Press, Oxford).

nēe, 1 nē; 2 nę, *a.* Born: noting the maiden name of a married woman. [F., < L. *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.]

need^{d}, 1 nīd; 2 nēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be in want of; require. **II.** *i.* To be necessary or required.—**need'er,** *n.*

need, *n.* **1.** A lack of something requisite or desirable; hence, indigence. **2.** A situation of want or peril. **3.** The thing needed. [< AS. *nȳd*, need.] Syn.: see NECESSITY; POVERTY; WANT.—**need'fire",** *n.* **1.** *Teut. Myth.* Fire obtained by friction: supposed to possess peculiar virtues. **2.** [Scot.] A signal-fire or beacon.—**need'ful,** *a.* Needed; requisite; necessary. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**need'less,** *a.* Useless. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

need'i-ly, need'i-ness. See NEEDY.

nee'dl(e^{r}, 1 nī'dl; 2 nēd'dl, *n.* **1.** A small, slender, pointed instrument containing an eye to carry thread through a fabric in sewing. **2.** The rod used in knitting, etc. **3.** A straight wire, as in a compass. **4.** Any object like or likened to a needle, as a pinnacle of rock. [< AS. *nǽdl*, needle.] **nee'dl†; neelet.**—**nee'dle-ful,** *n.* As much thread as may be conveniently used in a needle at one time.—**nee'dle-gun",** *n.* A breech-loading small arm, exploding the cartridge by a blow from a spring-needle.—**nee'dle-wo"man,** *n.* A seamstress.—**nee'dle-work",** *n.* **1.** Work done with a needle; sewing; specifically, embroidery. **2.** The business of sewing with a needle.—**nee'dle-work"er,** *n.*

1. Needles for testing gold with a touchstone. 2. Spaying-needle. 3. Packing-needle. 4. Glovers' needle. 5. Harness-needle. 6. Sail-needle. 7, 8, 9. Bone needles.

needs, 1 nīdz; 2 nēdz, *adv.* Necessarily; indispensably: often with *must*.

need'y, 1 nīd'ī; 2 nēd'y, *a.* [NEED'I-ER; NEED'I-EST.] Being in need, want, or poverty; necessitous.—**need'i-ly,** *adv.*—**need'i-ness,** *n.*

ne'er, 1 nēr; 2 nęr, *adv.* Never: a contraction.

neezet, *vt.* To sneeze. **neeset.**

nef, 1 nef; 2 nēf, *n.* [F.] A medieval trading vessel.

ne-fa'ri-ous, 1 nı-fē'rı-ŭs; 2 ne-fā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Wicked in the extreme; heinous. [< L. *ne*, not, + *for*, utter.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS; SINFUL. — **ne-fa'ri-ously,** *adv.*—**ne-fa'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Nef.

neg., *abbr.* Negative, negatively.

ne-ga'tion, 1 nı-gē'shən; 2 ne-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** Negative statement; denial. **2.** Absence of anything affirmative or definite. [< L. *negatio* (*n-*), < *nego*, deny.]

neg'a-tive, | **neg'a-tiv**^{s}, | 1 neg'ə-tıv; 2 nĕg'a-tiv. **I.** *vt.* [-TIV(E)D^{s}; -TIV-ING.] **1.** To contradict; veto. **2.** *Gram.* To change by substituting a negative for a positive. **II.** *a.* **1.** Containing or characterized by denial or refusal. **2.** Expressing negation: the opposite of *positive*. **3.** *Phot.* Exhibiting the reverse. **4.** *Math.* & *Physics.* Noting a direction or quality the opposite of another assumed as positive. **5.** *Elec.* Having relatively low potential. **III.** *n.* **1.** Something expressing negation. **2.** The side of a question that denies. **3.** The right to veto. **4.** *Phot.* A picture having the lights and shades reversed. **5.** *Gram.* A particle employing or expressing denial. **6.** *Elec.* Negative or frictional electricity. [< L. *negativus*, < *nego*; see NEGATION.] Syn.: see PASSIVE.—**neg'a-tiv(e-ly**^{s}, *adv.*—**neg'a-tiv(e-ness**^{s}, *n.*

neg-lect', 1 neg-lĕkt'; 2 nĕg-lĕct'. I^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To fail to treat with attention. **2.** To ignore. **3.** To fail to perform through carelessness or oversight. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of neglecting, or the state of being neglected. **2.** Habitual want of attention or care; negligence. [< L. *negligo* (pp. *neglectus*), < *nec*, not, + *lego*, gather.]

Syn.: carelessness, default, disregard, failure, heedlessness, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, neglectfulness, negligence, oversight, remissness, slackness, slight. *Neglect* is the failing to take such care, show such attention, pay such courtesy, etc., as may be rightfully or reasonably expected. *Negligence*, which is the same in origin, may be used in almost the same sense, but with a slighter force, as when Whittier speaks of "the *negligence* which friendship loves"; but *negligence* is often used to denote the quality or trait of character of which the act is a manifestation, or to denote the habit of neglecting that which ought to be done. *Neglect* is transitive, *negligence* is intransitive; we speak of *neglect* of his books, friends, or duties, in which cases we could not use *negligence*; *negligence* in dress implies want of care as to its arrangement, tidiness, etc.; *neglect* of one's garments would imply leaving them exposed to defacement or injury, as by dust, moths, etc. *Neglect* has a passive sense which *negligence* has not; the child was suffering from *neglect*, *i. e.*, from being neglected by others; the child was suffering from *negligence* would imply that he himself was neglectful. The distinction sometimes made that *neglect* denotes the act, and *negligence* the habit, is but partially true; one may be guilty of habitual *neglect* of duty; the wife may suffer from her husband's constant *neglect*, while the *negligence* which causes a railroad accident may be that of a moment, and on the part of one ordinarily careful and attentive; in such cases the law provides punishment for criminal *negligence*. For the trait of character we say *negligence* rather than *neglect*. See SLIGHT. For verb see LOSE; SLIGHT.—Ant.: see synonyms for CARE.—Prep.: neglect *of* duty; *of* the child *by* the parent; neglect *on the part of* the teacher.

—**neg-lect'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.*—**neg-lect'er,** *n.*—**neg-lect'ful,** *a.* Exhibiting neglect. Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.—**neg-lect'ful-ly,** *adv.* **neg-lect'ing-ly†.**

neg"li-gée', 1 neg"lı-zē'; 2 nĕg"li-zhę'. **I.** *a.* Appearing careless in dress. **II.** *n.* Unceremonious or careless attire. [< F. *négligée*, neglected.]

neg'li-gent, 1 neg'lı-jent; 2 nĕg'li-gĕnt, *a.* **1.** Apt to omit what ought to be done; neglectful. **2.** Unconventional. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; INATTENTIVE.—**neg'li-gence,** *n.* **1.** The act of neglecting. **2.** An act of neglect. **3.** Disregard for appearances. Syn.: see NEGLECT.—**neg'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*—**neg'li-gi-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* That may be disregarded.

ne-go'ti-ate, 1 nı-gō'shı-ēt; 2 ne-gō'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat for by bargain, conference, or agreement. **2.** To transfer for a value received, as a note. **3.** [Colloq.] To accomplish or cope with successfully. **II.** *i.* To treat or bargain with others. [< L. *negotiatus*, pp. of *negotior*, traffic.] Syn.: see TRANSACT.—**ne-go'ti-a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* That may be negotiated.—**ne-go"ti-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ne-go"ti-a'tion,** *n.* The act of negotiating.—**ne-go'ti-a"tor,** *n.*—**ne-go'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.*

Ne-gril'lo, 1 nē-grī'lyo; 2 nę-grī'lyo, *n.* **1.** A dwarfish African negro. **2.** Same as NEGRITO. [Sp., dim. of *negro*, NEGRO.]

Ne-gri'to, 1 nı-grī'to; 2 ne-grī'to, *n.* One belonging to the dwarfish negroid peoples of Malaysia. [Sp.] **Ne-gril'lo†.**

ne'gro, 1 nī'gro; 2 nē'gro, *n.* [-GROES^{z}, *pl.*] [N- *or* n-] A black man; esp. a black native of Africa or one of his descendants; one belonging to the woolly-haired type of mankind; used also attributively. [Sp., < L. *niger*, black.]—**ne'gress,** *n. fem.*—**ne'groid,** *a.* Resembling or related to negroes or negro-like peoples. [< NEGRO + -OID.]

ne'gus^{1}, 1 nī'gus; 2 nē'gŭs, *n.* A drink made of wine, water, and lemon-juice sweetened. [< Col. *Negus*, its inventor.]

Ne'gus^{2}, *n.* [Abys.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Neh., *abbr.* Nehemiah.

Ne"he-mi'ah, 1 nī"hı-mī'ə; 2 nē"he-mī'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew statesman and historian. **2.** The book attributed to him, recounting the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

n. e. i., *abbr.* [L.] *Non est inventus* (is not found).

neigh, 1 nē; 2 nę. **I.** *vi.* To utter the cry of a horse. **II.** *n.* A whinny. [< AS. *hnǽgan*, neigh.]

neigh'bor, 1 nē'bər; 2 nę'bor. **I.** *vi.* To adjoin or border on; live or be near to. **II.** *a.* Neighboring. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who lives near another. **2.** One who is near; a friend. **3.** A fellow man. [< AS. *nēahgebūr*, < *nēah*,

nigh, + *gebūr*, inhabitant.] **neigh'bour‡.—neigh'bor-hood**, *n.* **1.** The region near where one is or resides; vicinity. **2.** The people in the vicinity. **3.** Nearness. **4.** Friendly relations. **5.** A district considered with reference to a given characteristic. Syn.: district, locality, vicinage, vicinity. See APPROXIMATION.—**neigh'bor-ing**, *a.* Adjacent.—**neigh'bor-ly**, *a.* Appropriate to a neighbor; sociable. Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY.—**neigh'bor-li-ness**, *n.*

neist, 1 nīst; 2 nēst, *a., adv., & prep.* [Dial.] Next; nearest.

nei'ther, 1 nī'ᵺər *or* nē'ᵺər; 2 nē'ther *or* nī'ther. **I.** *a.* Not either. **II.** *pron.* Not the one nor the other. **III.** *conj.* **1.** Not one nor the other: followed by correlative *nor*; as, he will *neither* go *nor* send. **2.** Not at all: intensive terminal, now replaced by *either* except in vulgar usage; as, he has no strength, nor sense *neither*. **3.** Nor yet. [< AS. *nāther*.]

Nel'son, 1 nel'sən; 2 nĕl'son, **Horatio, Viscount** (1758–1805). An English admiral; defeated French at Aboukir Bay (Battle of the Nile), Aug. 1, 1798; Danes off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; and the French and Spanish off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, where he was killed.

Nem"a-to'da, 1 nem"ə-tō'də; 2 nĕm"a-tō'da, *n. pl.* An order of worms having a mouth and intestinal canal, some of which are intestinal parasites in man and other vertebrates. **Nem"a-to'de-a‡.—nem'a-tode**, *a. & n.*

nem. con., *abbr.* [L.] *Nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting, *i. e.*, unanimously).

Ne-me'a, 1 ni-mī'ə; 2 ne-mē'a, *n.* A vale in ancient Argolis; celebrated for the **Nemean games**, one of the four great Panhellenic festivals.—**Ne-me'an**, *a.*—**Nemean lion** (*Gr. Myth.*), a monstrous lion slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors.

Nem'e-sis, 1 nem'ı-sis; 2 nĕm'e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of chastisement and vengeance. **2.** [n-] Hence, retributive justice; retribution. [L., < Gr. *Nemesis*, < *nemō*, distribute.]

nem'o-ral§, *a.* Pertaining to a wood, grove, or the like. [< L. *nemoralis*, < *nemus*, < Gr. *nemos*, grove.]

ne'o-, **ne-**, 1 nī'o-, nī-; 2 nē'o-, nē-. From Greek *neos*, new, recent: combining forms, frequent in scientific words, pottery, agriculture, etc.: opposed to *Paleolithic*.—**ne-ol'o-gis'tic**, *a.* Tending to neology, especially in religion. **ne-ol"o-gis'ti-cal‡.—ne-ol'o-gism**, *n.* **1.** A new word or phrase. **2.** The use of a word or phrase, old or new, in an unsanctioned sense. **3.** A new doctrine. **ne"o-lo'gi-an-ism‡.—ne-ol'o-gist**, *n.* **1.** A coiner of new words or of new meanings of words. **2.** One who introduces or supports new doctrines.—**ne-ol'o-gize**, *vi.*—**ne-ol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The using of new words or new meanings. **2.** The origination or adoption of new views or ideas; rationalism. **3.** A new word or phrase. —**ne"o-log'i-cal**, *a.* **ne"o-log'ic‡. -ly**, *adv.*

ne'on, 1 nī'ȯn; 2 nē'ȯn, *n. Chem.* A gaseous element occurring in very small quantities in the air. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *neos*, new.]

ne'o-phyte, 1 nī'o-fait; 2 nē'o-fīt, *n.* **1.** A recent convert. **2.** A novice. [< Gr. *neos*, new, + *phyō*, produce.] Syn.: see CONVERT.

Ne"o-pla'to-nism, *n.* An Alexandrian system of philosophy (3d century) commingling Jewish and Christian ideas with Greek philosophy and Oriental mysticism. [< Gr. *neos*, new, + PLATONISM.]—**ne"o-ter'ic. I.** *a.* Recent in origin; new. **II.** *n.* One of modern times; a modern. Syn.: see MODERN. **ne"o-ter'ick‡.—ne"o-ter'i-cal**, *a.*—**ne"o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ne-ot'er-ism**, *n.* That which is new, modern, or recently introduced; the coining of new words; a newly coined word.—**ne-ot'er-ist**, *n.*—**ne-ot"er-is'tic**, *a.* —**Ne"o-zo'ic**, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the later series of rocks, as the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, as contrasted with the Paleozoic. [< NEO- + Gr. *zōē*, life, < *zaō*, live.]

Ne"op-tol'e-mus, 1 nī"op-tel'ı-mus; 2 nē"ŏp-tŏl'e-mŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Achilles; slew Priam.

Nep., *abbr.* Neptune.

Ne-pal', 1 nı-pōl'; 2 ne-pal', *n.* An independent kingdom between Tibet and India; 54,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,000,000. **Ne-paul'‡.**

Ne-pen'thes, 1 nı-pen'ᵺīz; 2 ne-pĕn'thēs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of mainly East-Indian herbs or half-shrubby plants—the East-Indian pitcher-plants. **2.** [n-] A drug or potion reputed among the ancients to banish pain and sorrow. [< Gr. *nēpenthēs*, free from sorrow, < *nē-*, not, + *penthos*, sorrow.] **ne-pen'the‡.—ne-pen'thic**, *a.*

neph'ew, 1 nef'yu *or* nev'yu; 2 nĕf'yu *or* nĕv'yu, *n.* The son of a sister or a brother. [< F. *neveu*, < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), grandson, nephew.]—**nep'o-tism**, 1 nep'o-tizm; 2 nĕp'o-tĭsm, *n.* Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives.—**ne-pot'ic**, *a.*—**nep'o-tist**, *n.*

ne-phol'o-gy, 1 nı-fel'o-jı; 2 ne-fŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The department of meteorology that treats of clouds. [< Gr. *nephos*, cloud, + -LOGY.]—**neph"o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

neph'o-scope, 1 nef'o-skōp; 2 nĕf'o-scōp, *n.* An instrument used in the observation of clouds to determine their direction, elevation, etc. [< Gr. *nephos*, cloud, + -SCOPE.]

neph'r-, **neph'ro-.** From Greek *nephros*, a kidney: combining forms.—**neph'rite**, *n.* A very hard, white to dark-green mineral, used by prehistoric man for utensils and ornaments, also more recently for fine-art carving in eastern Asia. Compare JADE².—**ne-phrit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or affecting the kidneys. **2.** Affected with nephritis. **3.** Of the nature of nephrite. **ne-phrit'i-cal‡.—ne-phrit'ic**, *n.* Any medicine applicable to kidney-disease. —**ne-phri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the kidneys.—**neph'roid**, *a.* Shaped like a kidney.

ne plus ul'tra, 1 nī plus ul'trə; 2 nē plŭs ŭl'tra. Nothing more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; perfection. [L.]

Ne'pos, 1 nī'pes; 2 nē'pŏs, **Cornelius.** A Roman author of the 1st century B. C.

Nep'tune, 1 nep'ᵺūn *or* -tiun; 2 nĕp'ᵺun *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of the sea. **2.** The most remote planet of the solar system; discovered Sept. 23, 1846 (as the result of calculations by Le Verrier), by Galle of Berlin. See also ADAMS, 2. **3.** Figuratively, the ocean. [< L. *Neptunus*, sea-god.]

Ner-bud'da, 1 nər-bud'ə; 2 ner-bŭd'a, *n.* A river of central British India; length, 735 m. to the Arabian sea.

Ne're-id, 1 nī'rı-id; 2 nē're-ĭd, *n.* [NE-RE'I-DES or NE'RE-IDS², *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sea-nymphs. [< Gr.ᴸ *Nēreïs*, < *Nēreus*, Nereus, a sea-god.]

Ne're-us, 1 nī'rı-us *or* nī'rūs; 2 nē're-ŭs *or* nē'rus, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A wise sea-god ruling the Ægean sea.

Ne'ro, 1 nī'ro; 2 nē'ro, **Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus** (37–68). Roman emperor; notorious for his cruelty.—**Ne-ro'ni-an, Ne-ron'ic**, *a.*

nerve, 1 nūrv; 2 nĕrv. **I.** *vt.* [NERVED, NERVD⁸; NERV'-ING.] To imbue with nerve or vigor; supply with resolution. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A cord-like structure, composed of delicate filaments, by which sensations or stimulative impulses are transmitted to or from the brain, etc. **2.** A tendon. **3.** Anything likened to a nerve, as a rib or vein of a leaf or of an insect's wing. **4.** Active strength or vigor; coolness; intrepidity. **5.** *pl.* Nervous excitability. [< L.ᴱ *nervus*, sinew.]—**ner'val**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system.—**ner'vate**, *a. Bot.* Nerved.—**ner-va'tion**, *n.* The arrangement or disposition of nerves, as in plants and insects. **ner'va-ture‡.—nerv(e)d⁸**, *a.* Possessed of nerves.—**nerve'fi"-ber**, *n.* One of the essential thread-like units of which a nerve is composed.—**n.-force**, *n.* The force characteristic of the nervous system.—**nerve'less**, *a.* Destitute of nerve or force. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ner'vi-duct**, *n.* A passage in a bone for a nerve. [< L. *nervus*, nerve, + *ductus*, DUCT.] —**ner'vin(e)⁸.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the nerves. **2.** Calming or quieting to the nerves. **II.** *n.* Any medicine acting on the nerves.—**ner'vure**, *n.* A principal vein, as on a leaf or an insect's wing.—**nerv'y**, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting force or strength; sinewy. **2.** Full of nerve or courage; brave. **3.** [Slang.] Displaying brazen assurance; cool; impudent.

ner'vous, 1 nūr'vus; 2 nĕr'vŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or affected by the nerves. **2.** Easily disturbed or agitated. **3.** Abounding in nerve-force. **4.** Pertaining to the nervous system. [< L. *nervosus*, sinewy.]—**nervous prostration**, same as NEURASTHENIA. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

nes'cience, 1 neṡh'ens; 2 nĕsh'ĕnċ, *n.* The state of not knowing; ignorance, especially that due either to the nature of the human mind or of external things. [< L.ᴸᴸ *nescio*, be ignorant.]—**nes'cient**, *a. & n.*—**nes'cient-ist**, *n.* An advocate of nescience.

Nesle, 1 nāl; 2 nĕl, *n.* A town in France, taken by the Germans, 1914; retaken by the French, 1918.

-ness. A suffix added to adjectives and participles to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, *darkness*, indebtedness. [< AS. *-nes*, *-nts*, *-ness*, etc.]

Nes'sus, 1 nes'us; 2 nĕs'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A centaur, whose blood-stained shirt poisoned Hercules.

nest, 1 nest; 2 nĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in a nest. **2.** To supply with nests. **3.** To place one inside another. **II.** *i.* **1.** To build a nest. **2.** To hunt for nests. [< AS. *nistan*, < *nest*, nest.]

nest, *n.* **1.** The habitation prepared by a bird for the

rearing of its young. **2.** The bed or home of insects, etc. **3.** Any cozy place of abode. **4.** A haunt; den. **5.** A set of similar things fitting into each other. **6.** A connected set of small gear-wheels, springs, or the like. **7.** *Geol.* An isolated deposit of any ore or mineral in a rock. [< AS. *nest.*]—**nest'-egg"**, *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial egg kept in a nest to attract a fowl. **2.** Something laid by as a basis for accumulation.

nes'tle, 1 nes'l; 2 nĕs'l, *v.* [NES'TLED, NES'TLD[F]; NES'-TLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To place in a nest; shelter. **2.** To embrace closely; cuddle; fondle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest. **2.** To build or use a nest. **3.** To cuddle; snuggle. [< AS. *nestlian,* < *nest,* nest.]—**nes'tling.** **I.** *a.* Recently hatched. **II.** *n.* A bird too young to leave the nest; hence, a young child.

Nes'tor, 1 nes'tər; 2 nĕs'tor, *n.* **1.** An aged Greek chief at the siege of Troy; renowned for his wisdom. **2.** Hence, the oldest or wisest member of any company or association.

Nes-to'ri-an, 1 nes-tō'rɪ-ən; 2 nĕs-tō'ri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Christians named after Nestorius, a patriarch of Constantinople (5th century A. D.).—**Nes-to'ri-an,** *a.*

net[1], 1 net; 2 nĕt, *v.* [NET'TED[d]; NET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch in a net; ensnare. **2.** To form into a net. **3.** To restrain with a net. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make network. **2.** To use nets in capturing game, etc.

net[2d], *vt.* To earn or yield as clear profit.

net[1], *a.* **1.** Manufactured or formed of netting, or resembling netting. **2.** Captured or snared in a net.

net[2], *a.* Free from everything extraneous; obtained after deducting all expenses. [F., < L. *nĭteo,* shine.]

net, *n.* **1.** An open fabric, woven or tied with meshes, for the capture of fishes, birds, etc. **2.** Some openwork fabric, as lace. **3.** Anything constructed with meshes, like a net. **4.** That which entangles mentally or morally. [< AS. *net.*]—**net'work",** *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork; netting. **2.** A system of cross-lines.

Neth., *abbr.* Netherlands.

neth'er, 1 neth'ər; 2 nĕth'er, *a.* Situated at the lowest part; especially, pertaining to the parts beneath the heavens or the earth. [< AS. *neothera,* under.]—**neth'er-most",** *a. superl.* Lowest.—**neth'er-stock"ŧ,** *n.* A stocking.—**neth'er-ward,** *adv.* In a descending course; downward.

Neth'er-lands, 1 neth'ər-ləndz; 2 nĕth'er-lands, *n.* A kingdom of W. Europe; 13,741 sq. m.; pop. 6,841,155; capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague: often loosely termed *Holland.*

net'ting, 1 net'ɪŋ; 2 nĕt'ing, *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork; a net. **2.** The act or operation of net-making.

net'tle[1], } 1 net'l; 2 nĕt'l. **I.** *vt.* [NET'TLED; NET'TLING.]
net'tl[F], } To prick or sting, as a nettle; hence, to excite irritation in; provoke. **II.** *n.* **1.** A common herb, with minute stinging hairs. **2.** Any one of various other plants resembling it. **3.** A condition of irritation. [< AS. *netle,* nettle.] Syn.: see PIQUE.—**net'tle-fe"ver,** *n.* An eruptive skin-disease. **n.-rash†.**—**net'tler,** 1 net'lər; 2 nĕt'ler, *n.* One who nettles or irritates.

net'tl(e[2]r, *n. Naut.* A small rope made by tightly twisting two or three yarns. **net'tle-stuff"†.**

Neu"châ"tel', 1 nū"shą"tel'; 2 nū"chä"tĕl', *n.* A town in W. Switzerland; has watchmaking industry; pop. 22,960.

neuk, 1 nūk; 2 nūk, *n.* [Scot.] Nook; corner.

neur-, } 1 nūr-, nū'rɪ-, nū'ro-; 2 nūr-, nū'ri-, nū'ro-. From
neu'ri-, } Greek *neuron,* a nerve: combining forms.—**neu'-**
neu'ro-, } **ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nerves or a nerve.—**neu-ral'gi-a,** *n.* An acute, paroxysmal pain along the course and over the local distribution of a nerve.—**neu-ral'-gic,** *a.*—**neu"ras-the'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Derangement of the nervous system with depression of vital force; nervous prostration.—**neu"ras-then'ic,** *a. & n.*—**neu-ra'tion,** *n.* The system of arrangement or distribution of nerves, veins, or nervures, as in leaves, insects, etc.—**neu-re'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Functional disorder of the nerves. [+ Gr. *haima,* blood.]—**neu-re'mic,** *a.*—**neu'ric,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. **2.** Having a nervous system.—**neu-ri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a nerve.—**neu-rit'ic,** *a.*—**neu'roid,** *a.* Nerve-like. [+ -OID.]—**neu-rol'-o-gy,** *n.* The science of the nervous system.—**neu"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**neu-rol'o-gist,** *n.*—**neu'ron,** *n.* **1.** The brain and spinal cord taken as one; the cerebrospinal axis. **2.** A nerve-cell with its attached fiber considered as a structural unit.—**Neu-rop'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects, especially those having 4 reticulated wings, mandibles free, and active carnivorous larvæ, as ant-lions, etc. [+ Gr. *pteron,* wing.]—**neu-rop'ter,** *n.*—**neu-rop'ter-al,** *a.*—**neu-rop'ter-an,** *a. & n.*—**neu-rop'ter-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera.* **2.** Having netted-veined wings.—**neu'rose,** *a. Biol.* Nerved; specifically, in entomology, having many nervures.—**neu-ro'sis,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Disease of the nerves. **2.** A nerve-change, the physical basis of consciousness. Compare PSYCHOSIS.—**neu-ro'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to neurosis.—**neu-rot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Affecting or relating to the nerves or nervous diseases. **II.** *n.* A person affected with disease of the nerves; also, the disease itself.—**neu-rot'o-my,** *n.* The division of a nerve, or dissection of the nervous system. [+ -TOMY.]—**neu"ro-tom'ic,** *a.*—**neu-rot'o-mist,** *n.*

neut., *abbr.* Neuter.

neu'ter, 1 nū'tər; 2 nū'ter. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) Neither masculine nor feminine. (2) Intransitive. **2.** *Bot.* Sexless. **3.** *Zool.* Having no developed sex. **4‖.** Neutral. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal of no apparent sex, as a worker bee. **2.** A eunuch. **3.** *Gram.* A neuter noun. [L., < *ne,* not, + *uter,* either.]

neu'tral, 1 nū'trəl; 2 nū'tral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Refraining from interference in a contest. **2.** Belonging to neither of two contestants. **3.** Having no decided character; indefinite; middling. **4.** Having no decided color, but predominantly bluish or grayish. **5.** *Biol.* Neuter. **6.** *Chem.* Lacking decided acid or alkaline qualities. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is neutral; specifically, a state or nation that refrains from aiding or interfering between belligerents. [< L. *neutralis,* < *neuter,* NEUTER.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**neu'tral-ism,** *n.* The spirit and practise of neutrality.—**neu-tral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The state of being neutral.—**neu'tral-ize, -ise,** *vt.* **1.** To declare to be neutral. **2.** To make neutral or of no effect. **3.** *Chem.* To make neutral or inert, as by the addition of an alkali to an acid solution.—**neu"tral-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Neuve Cha"pelle', 1 nūv shą"pel'; 2 nūv chä"pĕl'. A hill in N. E. France; captured by the British from the Germans, March 10, 1915.

Nev., *abbr.* Nevada (official).

Ne-va'da, 1 nɪ-vā'də; 2 ne-vä'da, *n.* A State of W. United States; 110,700 sq. m.; pop. 108,736; capital, Carson City.

nev'er, 1 nev'ər; 2 nĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** Not at any time. **2.** Not at all; positively not. [< AS. *ne,* not, + *æfre,* ever.]—**nev'er-more",** *adv.* Never again.—**nev"er-the-less',** *conj. & adv.* None the less; yet. Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

nev'oy†, *n.* Nephew. **nev'o†; nev'owt.**

new, 1 nū; 2 nū, *a.* **1.** Recently come into existence or use; lately made. **2.** Lately discovered. **3.** Beginning or recurring afresh; renewed. **4.** Changed in essence, constitution, force, etc.: usually for the better. **5.** Another; different from that heretofore known or used. **6.** Recently come from any place or out of any condition. **7.** Unaccustomed; unfamiliar. [< AS. *nīwe,* new.]

Syn.: fresh, modern, novel, recent, young, youthful. That which is *modern* has begun to exist in the present age, and still exists; *recent* denotes that which has come into existence within a comparatively brief period, and may or may not be existing still. See FRESH; MODERN. A *novel* contrivance is one that has never before been known. *Young* and *youthful* are applied to that which has life; that which is *young* is possessed of a comparatively *new* existence as a living thing, possessing actual youth; that which is *youthful* manifests the attributes of youth. Compare YOUTHFUL. *Fresh* applies to that which has newness or youth, but may deteriorate in time; as, a *fresh* countenance, *fresh* eggs, *fresh* flowers. *New* is opposed to *old, modern* to *ancient, recent* to *remote, young* to *old, aged,* etc.

—**new'com"er,** *n.* One recently arrived.—**new"fan'-gled,** *a.* **1.** Of new fashion: generally in depreciation; as, *newfangled* notions. **2.** Disposed to value things for their novelty; as, *newfangled* people.—**new'ish,** *a.*—**New Jeru-salem,** the city of God; heaven. *Rev.* xxi, 2.—**new'ly,** *adv.* —**new'ness,** *n.*—**new style,** see STYLE[1], *n.*—**New Testa-ment,** see TESTAMENT.—**New World,** the western hemisphere.—**New'-year".** **I.** *a.* Relating to the New-year or to New-year's day. **II.** *n.* The first day of January: usually a festival and legal holiday. **New-year's day†.**

New is the first element of many adjectives as, **new-born, new-laid, new-made,** etc. [Dutch occupation.

New Am'ster-dam. New York City; name during the

New'ark, 1 nū'ərk; 2 nū'ark, *n.* A manufacturing city of N. E. New Jersey; pop. 414,524.

New Bed'ford. A city in S. E. Massachusetts; pop. 121,217.

New Bruns'wick, 1 brunz'wɪk; 2 brŭnz'wik. A province in E. Canada; 27,985 sq. m.; pop. 388,090.

New Cal"e-do'ni-a. An island in the S. Pacific ocean; a French penal colony; 7,654 sq. m.; pop. 60.000.

New'cas-tle-on-Tyne, 1 nū'kas-l-ən-taɪn; 2 nū'cȧs-l-ŏn-tīn, *n.* A seaport in Northumberland, England; pop. 275,960.

New'comb, 1 nū'kəm; 2 nū'com, **Simon** (1835–1909). An American astronomer, editor, and author.

new'el, 1 nū'el; 2 nū'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A post from which the steps of a winding stair radiate. **2.** A post at the end of a stair- or hand-rail. See illus. on next page. [< LL.[or] *nucalis,* of a nut, < L. *nux,* nut.]—**hollow newel,** a space about which the steps of a circular staircase are built.

New En'gland. A part of the United States comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.—**New-En'gland-er,** *n.*

New'found-land", 1 niū'fənd-land"; 2 nū'fund-lănd". *n.* **1.** A British island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada; 42,734 sq. m.; pop. 260,920; capital, St. Johns. **2.** One of a breed of large dogs from Newfoundland. See DOG.

New'gate, 1 niū'gēt; 2 nū'gāt, *n.* A prison in London, England, built in 1213; demolished in 1902.

Newel of Stone in a Winding Stair in Alnwick Castle.

New Gra-na'da. Same as COLOMBIA.

New Guin'ea, 1 ginˈı; 2 ginˈe. An island of the Malayan archipelago, N. of Australia; 311,023 sq. m.; pop. about 1,000,000; divided between Great Britain, Holland, and Germany, the last division taken from the Germans by the Australian troops Sept. 11, 1914.

New Hamp'shire, 1 hamp'shīr; 2 hămp'shīr. A State of the N. E. United States; 9,341 sq. m.; pop. 443,083; capital, Concord.

New Ha'ven, 1 hē'vn; 2 hā'vn. A manufacturing city, E. Connecticut; pop. 162,537; seat of Yale University.

New Jer'sey, 1 jûr'zı; 2 jĕr'gy. A State in the East United States; 8,224 sq. m.; pop. 3,155,900; capital, Trenton.

New Lon'don. A seaport city in S. E. Connecticut; seat of Connecticut College (for women); pop. 25,688.

New M., *abbr.* New Mexico.

New'man, 1 niū'mən; 2 nū'man, **John Henry, Cardinal** (1801–1890). An English divine, writer, and philosopher.

New'mar-ket, 1 niū'mār-ket; 2 nū'mär-kĕt, *n.* **1.** A market-town in E. England; a horse-racing center; pop. 18,640. **2.** A close-fitting coat for outdoor wear. **Newmarket coat‡.**

New Mex'i-co, 1 meks'ı-ko; 2 mĕks'ı-co. A State of the S. W. United States; 122,634 sq. m.; pop. 360,350; capital, Santa Fé.

New Neth'er-land. New York; the original Dutch name.

New Or'le-ans, 1 ōr'lı-ənz; 2 ôr'le-anş. A seaport of Louisiana; cotton-center; pop. 387,219; defended against British, 1815; taken by Federals, May 1, 1862.

New'port, 1 niū'pōrt; 2 nū'pōrt, *n.* A seaport in S. E. Rhode Island; summer resort; pop. 30,255.

news, 1 niūz; 2 nūş, *n.* [*Pl.* in form, but singular in use; as, the latest news *is*—.] **1.** Fresh information concerning something that has recently taken place. **2.** Anything new or strange. [< NEW, *a.*, representing F. *nouvelles.*] Syn.: see TIDINGS.—**news'a"gent,** *n.* A dealer in newspapers and other periodicals.—**news'boy",** *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers.—**news'man,** *n.* A man who delivers or sells newspapers.—**news'mon"ger,** *n.* One who carries news about, especially a gossip.—**news'mon"ger-y†,** *n.*—**news'pa"per,** *n.* **1.** A publication issued for general circulation at frequent intervals; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, etc. **2.** The thin, unsized paper on which the ordinary daily or weekly newspaper is printed.—**news'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Full of news.

New South Wales. A state of the Commonwealth of Australia; 310,372 sq. m.; pop. 2,002,630; capital, Sydney.

newt, 1 niūt; 2 nūt, *n.* One of various small aquatic salamander-like amphibians.

New Test., *abbr.* New Testament.

New'ton, 1 niū'tən; 2 nū'ton, **Sir Isaac** (1642–1727). An English philosopher and mathematician; discovered the law of gravitation.—**New-to'ni-an,** *a.*

New York, 1 yôrk; 2 yôrk. **1.** A State of the N. E. United States; 49,204 sq. m.; pop. 10,384,829; capital, Albany. **2.** A seaport city and metropolis in this State, as now constituted including the boroughs of the Bronx (pop. 732,016), Brooklyn (pop. 2,018,356), Manhattan (pop. 2,284,103), Queens (pop. 469,042), and Richmond (pop. 116,531), known as **Greater New York;** 320 sq. m.; pop. 5,620,048.—**New York'er,** *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of the State of New York or of New York City.

New Zea'land, 1 zı'lənd; 2 zē'land, **Dominion of.** A British dominion, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean; 104,751 sq. m.; pop. 1,164,405; capital, Wellington.—**New Zea'land-er,** *n.*

next, 1 nekst; 2 nĕkst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being only one step removed. **2.** Nearest in place. **II.** *adv.* Immediately succeeding. **III.** *prep.* Nearest to. [< AS. *nēhst,* superl. of *nēah,* nigh.] Syn.: see ADJACENT; IMMEDIATE.

nex'us, 1 neks'ŭs, *n.* [NEX'US, *pl.*] A bond or tie between the several members of a group or series. [L., < *nexus,* pp. of *necto,* tie.]

Ney, 1 nē; 2 nę, **Michel** (1769–1815). A French marshal under Napoleon I.; shot by the restoration government.

N. F., *abbr.* Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.—**N. G.,** *abbr.* National Guard, New Granada, Noble Grand.—**n. g.,** *abbr.* [Slang.] No good.—**N. H.,** *abbr.* New Hampshire (official).—**N. H. G.,** *abbr.* New High German.—**Ni.,** *abbr.* Nickel.

Ni-ag'a-ra, 1 nı-ag'ə-rə; 2 nı-ăğ'a-ra, *n.* A river between Ontario province, Canada, and New York State, flowing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; length, 36 m.; in its course occur the **Niagara Falls,** 167 *ft.* high, over 4,000 ft. wide.

nib, 1 nib; 2 nĭb. **I.** *vt.* [NIBBED; NIB'BING.] To furnish with a nib; sharpen the nib or point of. **II.** *n.* A projecting part; beak; neb; point of a pen. [< AS. *neb.*]

nib'ble, } 1 nib'l; 2 nĭb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [NIB'BLED, NIB'LD²;
nib'l², } NIB'BLING.] **1.** To bite off small bits of; eat little bits. **2.** [Slang.] To nab. **II.** *n.* The act of nibbling; a little bite. [Freq. of NIP¹, *v.*]—**nib'bler,** *n.*

Ni'be-lung, 1 nı'bə-luŋ; 2 nı'be-lụng, *n.* [NI'BE-LUNGS, NI'BE-LUNG"EN, 1 -luŋz, -luŋ"en; 2 -lụngş, -lụng"ĕn, *pl.*] *G. Myth.* One of a supernatural race possessed of or guarding a treasure that is wrested from them by Siegfried.

Ni'be-lung"en-lied", 1 nı'bə-luŋ"en-līt"; 2 nı'be-lụng"ĕn-lēt", *n.* The lay of the Nibelungs, a medieval German poem.

Ni-cæ'a, 1 nıı-sı'ə; 2 nı-çē'a, *n.* **1.** Nice, France. **2.** An ancient town in Asia Minor; the modern village of **Iznik; Council of Nicæa,** held here A. D. 325, promulgated the **Nicene Creed.**—**Ni'cene,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicæa.

Nicar., *abbr.* Nicaragua.

Nic"a-ra'gua, 1 nik"ə-rā'gwə; 2 nĭc"a-rä'ğwa, *n.* A republic of Central America; 49,200 sq. m.; pop. 746,000; capital, Managua.—**Nic"a-ra'guan,** *a. & n.*

nice, 1 nıs; 2 nīç, *a.* [NIC'ER; NIC'EST.] **1.** Refined and scrupulous in tastes or habits. **2.** Requiring careful consideration or treatment; delicate; subtile. **3.** Acute. **4.** Exactly fitted or adjusted; accurate. **5.** Delicately constructed; fragile. **6.** [Colloq.] Agreeable in any way. **7†.** Ignorant; silly; weak. **8†.** Trifling; trivial. [F., < L. *nescius,* ignorant, < *ne,* not, + *scio,* know.] Syn.: CHOICE; FINE; NEAT; PRECISE; TASTEFUL.—**nice'ly,** *adv.*—**nice'ness,** *n.*—**ni'ce-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being nice. **2.** Something that is nice; subtlety; delicacy.

Nice, 1 nıs; 2 nīç, *n.* **1.** A Mediterranean winter resort and seaport of S. E. France; pop. 155,839. **2.** Same as NICÆA, 2.

niche, 1 nich; 2 nĭch, *n.* **1.** A recessed space or hollow; specifically, a recess in a wall, as for a statue or the like. **2.** Hence, any position specially adapted to its occupant. [F.]

Niche.

nich'er, 1 nich'ər; 2 nĭch'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To neigh; laugh loudly. **nick'er‡.**

Nich'o-las, 1 nik'o-ləs; 2 nĭc'o-las, *n.* **1. Saint** (–340), Bishop; patron of children. See SANTA CLAUS. **Nic'o-las‡.** **2.** Any one of several popes, especially **N. V.** (1398–1455), Tommaso Parentucelli or Sarzano; founder of Vatican Library. **3. N. I.** (1796–1855), czar of Russia; engaged in Crimean war. **4. N. II.** (1868–1918), czar of Russia 1894–1917, when he abdicated; assassinated, July, 1918. **5. N. I., Petrovic Njegos** (1841–1921), first king of Montenegro; succeeded as prince, 1860. **6. N., Grand Duke** (1856–), Russian commander-in-chief in World War, 1914–1915.

Ni'ci-as, 1 nish'ı-əs; 2 nish'ı-as, *n.* An Athenian general; killed at Syracuse, 413 B. C.

nick[1†], 1 nik; 2 nĭk, *vt.* To make a nick in; notch; mark with a nick. [of NICK¹, *n.*

nick[2‡], *vt. & vi.* To hit, fit, or suit exactly; tally. [A use of NOCK, *n.*]

nick[1], *n.* **1.** A slight cut or indent; notch. **2.** A score or tally. [winning throw. **3.** Any point.

nick[2], *n.* **1.** A point of time; critical moment. **2.** In hazard, a **Nick**[1], *n.* The devil. [< St. *Nicholas.*] **Old Nick‡.**

nick'el, 1 nik'el; 2 nĭk'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A hard, ductile, magnetic, silver-white metallic element, almost always found associated with cobalt. See ELEMENT. **2.** A U. S. five-cent piece, of a nickel-and-copper alloy. [Sw., abbr. of *kopparnickel,* mineral containing nickel.] [KNACK.

nick'nack", 1 nik'nak"; 2 nĭk'năk", *n.* Same as KNICK-

nick'name", 1 nik'nēm"; 2 nĭk'nām". **I.** *vt.* To give a nickname to. **II.** *n.* A familiar name given in derision or compliment. [ME. *an ekename, nekename;* see AN, EKE, and NAME.] [ruler of the Jews. *John* iii, 1.

Nic"o-de'mus, 1 nik"o-dī'mus; 2 nic"o-dē'mŭs, *n. Bib.* A

ni-co'tian, 1 ni-kō'shən; 2 nı-cō'shan, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

nic'o-tin, } 1 nik'o-tin, -tīn; 2 nĭc'o-tĭn, -tīn, *n.* A poi-
nic'o-tine, } sonous alkaloid contained in the leaves of tobacco. [< Jean *Nicot,* who introduced tobacco into France.] **ni-co'tia‡; nic"o-tyl'i-a‡.**

Nic"the-roy', 1 nik"tē-roi'; 2 nic"te-rôy', *n.* A city opposite Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; bombarded in royalist insurrection, 1893; pop. 86,730.

nic'ti-tate, 1 nik'tı-tēt; 2 nĭc'tı-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED⁴; -TAT"ING.] To wink. [< L. *nictitatus,* pp., < *nicto,* wink, < *nico,*

beckon.] **nic'tatet.**—**nictitating membrane,** the third or lateral eyelid, as in birds, crocodiles, etc., springing from the inner and anterior border of the eye.—**nic"ti-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of winking; in pathology, rapid and involuntary winking due to nervous derangement. **nic-ta'tiont.**

nid'der-ing, 1 nid'ər-iŋ; 2 nid'er-ing, *n.* [Prov.] An ignoramus. [Akin to NODDY.]

nid'er-ingt, *a. & n.* Same as NIDING. **nid'er-lingt.**

nid'i-fy, 1 nid'i-fī; 2 nid'i-fy, *vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To build a nest. [< L. *nidifico,* < *nidus,* nest, + *facio,* make.] **nid'i-fi-catet.**—**nid'i-fi-cant,** *a.* Nest-making, as a bird.—**nid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

ni'dingt. **I.** *a.* Wicked; dastardly. **II.** *n.* A low fellow; a coward. [< AS. *nīthing,* < *nīth,* hatred.] **ni'thingt.**

ni-dol'o-gy, 1 ni-del'o-ji; 2 ni-dŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of birds' nests. [< NIDUS + -LOGY.] —**ni-dol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in nidology.

nid'u-lant, 1 nid'yu-lənt; 2 nid'yu-lant, *a.* Nestling; in botany, lying free, as seeds in a pulpy fruit. [< L. *nidulan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nidulor,* nidify, < *nidus,* nest.] **nid'u-latet.**

nid'u-late, 1 nid'yu-lēt; 2 nid'yu-lāt. **I**d. *vi.* Same as NIDIFY. **II.** *a.* Niduiant.—**nid"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ni'dus, 1 naĭ'dus; 2 nī'dŭs, *n.* [NI'DI, 1 -daĭ; 2 -dī, *pl.*] **1.** A place for the natural deposit of eggs; a place in an organism adapted to the development of some germ or parasite; hence, a center of infection. **2.** *Anat.* A collection of nerve-cells. [L.]

Nie'buhr, 1 ni'būr; 2 nē'bur, **Barthold Georg** (1776–1831). A German historian, philologist, and critic. [ter. [OF.]

niece, 1 nis; 2 nēç, *n.* The daughter of a brother or sis-

Nietzsch'e, 1 nich'ə; 2 nēch'e, **Friedrich Wilhelm** (1844–1900). A German philosopher; died insane.

Nieuw'poort, 1 nyüv'pōrt; 2 nyŭv'pōrt, *n.* A town, W. Flanders, Belgium, where Belgians and Germans fought, 1914–15.

nig, 1 nig; 2 nig, *vt.* [NIGGED; NIG'GING.] **1.** To cut off the edges of, as coin. **2.** To dress, as stone, with a sharp-pointed hammer. [Var. of NICK¹.] [2,600 m. to Atlantic ocean.

Ni'ger, 1 naĭ'jər; 2 nī'ger, *n.* A river of W. Africa; length,

Ni-ge'ri-a, 1 naĭ-jī'rī-ə; 2 nī-ġē'ri-a, *n.* A British territory in W. Africa; 336,000 sq. m.; pop. 17,000,000.

nig'gard, 1 nig'ərd; 2 nīġ'ard. **I**§d. *vt. & vi.* To supply stingily; limit in quantity; be niggardly. **II.** *a.* Sordidly parsimonious. **III.** *n.* A parsimonious person. [< Ice. *knöggr,* stingy.]—**nig'gard-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**nig'gard-li-ness,** *n.*

nig'ger, 1 nig'ər; 2 nīġ'er, *n.* **1.** A negro: now vulgar. **2.** [Colloq.] A native East-Indian, or an Australian aborigine. **3.** One of several mechanical devices. [< F. *nègre,* NEGRO.]

nig'gle, } 1 nig'l; 2 nīġ'l, *vt. & vi.* [NIG'GLED, NIG'LDP; NIG'-
nig'le, } GLING.] **1.** To fill up with trifling details; overelaborate. **2.** To befool. **3.** To trifle.

nigh, 1 naĭ; 2 nī. **I.** *a.* [NIGH'ER; NIGH'EST or NEXT.] **1.** Being close by; near. **2.** [Colloq.] On the left: used of a team. **3.** [U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Close-fisted; stingy. **4.** Closely allied, as in kinship; intimate. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Not remote in time or place. **2.** Almost; nearly. **III.** *prep.* Close to; near. [< AS. *nēah,* nigh.] Syn.: (adjective) see ADJACENT.

night, 1 naĭt; 2 nīt, *n.* **1.** The period during which the sun is below the horizon. **2.** The close of the day; evening. **3.** A condition of darkness or gloom; sorrow; misfortune. **4.** Death, the grave, or extreme old age. [< AS. *niht,* night.]—**night'bird",** *n.* **1.** A bird that flies or sings by night. **2.** The European moor-hen. **3.** [Colloq.] One who does his work or takes his pleasure by night.—**night'cap",** *n.* **1.** A head-covering for sleeping in. **2.** [Slang.] A drink of liquor just before going to bed.—**night'-clothes",** *n. pl.* Clothes for wearing while in bed.—**n.-crow,** *n.* **1.** A bird that cries in the night. **2.** The nightjar.—**n.-dog,** *n.* A dog used for hunting by night.—**n.-dress,** *n.* A nightgown.—**night'ed§,** *a.* **1.** Overtaken by night. **2.** Darkened; saddened.—**night'fall",** *n.* The close of day.—**n.-glass,** *n.* A spy-glass or telescope arranged with concentrating lenses for use at night.—**night'gown",** *n.* A loose gown for bed or bedroom wear. **n.-dress†; n.-robe†.**—**n.-hawk,** *n.* **1.** An American goatsucker. **2.** The European goatsucker. **3.** [Slang.] One who walks the streets at night, or is often abroad at night.—**night'jar",** *n.* A goatsucker, especially the common European species.—**n.-key,** *n.* A key operating a night-latch.—**n.-latch,** *n.* A spring latch operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob or the like. **n.-lock†.**—**night'ly.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to night or to every night; occurring at night or every night. **II.** *adv.* By night; every night.—**night'-mare",** *n.* **1.** An oppressive condition in sleep usually with bad dreams. **2.** Hence, an oppressive influence. **3.** *Folk-lore.* An evil spirit once supposed to oppress people during sleep.—**n.-owl,** *n.* **1.** An owl especially nocturnal in habits. **2.** Same as NIGHT-HAWK, 3.—**n.-piece,** *n.* A painting or literary description of a night-scene.—**n.-rider,** *n.* [So. U. S.] One of a band of masked mounted men who travel at night to intimidate.—**n.-rulet,** *n.* A night orgy or revel.—**night'shade",** *n.* A flowering plant yielding medicinal poisons.—**night'shirt",** *n.* A loose shirt used for sleeping in at night.—**n.-soil,** *n.* The contents of privies.—**n.-time,** *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise, or from dark to dawn.—**n.-walker,** *n.* **1.** One who walks in his sleep. **2.** One who frequents the streets at night for evil purposes.—**n.-watch,** *n.* **1.** A guard for night duty. **2.** A watch-period of the night hours.

night'in-gale, 1 naĭt'ın-gēl; 2 nīt'in-ġāl, *n.* **1.** A small old-world migratory bird, noted for the melodious night-song of the male. **2.** One of various birds like a nightingale. [< *nihtegale,* < *niht,* night, + *galan,* sing.]

Night'in-gale, 1 naĭt'ın-gēl; 2 nīt'in-ġāl, **Florence** (1820–1910). An English nurse; writer; founder of the British military hospital service through her labors during Crimean War 1854–56.

ni-gres'cence, 1 ni-gres'ens; 2 nī-ġrĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The process of becoming black, or the blackness so produced. [< L. *nigresco,* grow black, < *niger,* black.]

nig'ri-fy, 1 nig'rı-faĭ; 2 nīġ'ri-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make black. [< LL. *nigrifico,* blacken, < L. *niger,* black, + *facio,* make.]—**nig"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of making black.—**nig'ri-tudeş,** *n.* Blackness.

ni'hil, 1 naĭ'hıl; 2 nī'hil, *n.* Nothing. [L.] **nilt.**—**ni'hil-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine that nothing exists or can be known. **2.** Originally, in Russia, a social doctrine that denied all authority; later [N-], a revolutionism bent on the overthrow of all existing institutions.—**ni'hil-ist,** *n.*—**ni"hil-is'tic,** *a.*—**ni-hil'i-ty,** *n.* Nothingness.

nil, 1 nil; 2 nil, *n.* Nothing. [L., contr. < *nihil,* nothing.]

Nile, 1 naĭl; 2 nīl, *n.* A river in E. Africa; rises in the Victoria Nyanza, whence, as far as Khartum, it is known as the **White Nile,** where it is joined by the **Blue Nile,** which rises in the Abyssinian mountains; total length, 4,000 m. to the Mediterranean sea.—**Battle of the Nile,** fought near the mouth of the river Aug. 1, 1798; Nelson defeated French fleet.

nil'gau, 1 nil'gau; 2 nil'ġou, *n.* A large, short-maned antelope with the hind legs much shorter than the fore. [< Per. *nīlgāu,* < *nīl,* blue, + *gāu,* cow.] **nil'gait; nil'ghaut; nyl'gau†.**

Nilgau. 1/58

nill, 1 nil; 2 nil, *vi.* To be unwilling; will not. [< AS. *nillan,* < *ne,* not, + *willan,* will.] **nilt.**

Ni-lot'ic, 1 naĭ-let'ık; 2 nī-lŏt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the river Nile. **2.** Noting the Eastern division of the negro races of the Sudan. **Ni"le-ot'ict.**

nim'bl(e^{r}, 1 nim'bl; 2 nĭm'bl, *a.* [NIM'BLER; NIM'BLEST.] **1.** Light and quick in motion or action; agile. **2.** Intellectually alert or acute. [< AS. *numul,* < *niman,* take.]

Syn.: active, agile, alert, brisk, bustling, lively, prompt, quick, speedy, sprightly, swift. *Nimble* refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a somewhat narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point; *swift* applies commonly to more sustained motion over greater distances; a pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed; an arrow, a race-horse, or an ocean steamer is *swift;* Shakespeare's "*nimble* lightnings" is said of the visual appearance in sudden zigzag flash across the sky. Figuratively, we speak of *nimble* wit, *swift* intelligence, *swift* destruction. *Alert,* which is strictly a synonym for *ready,* comes sometimes near the meaning of *nimble* or *quick,* from the fact that the ready, wide-awake person is likely to be *lively, quick, speedy.* See ACTIVE; ALERT; SPRIGHTLY.—Ant.: clumsy, dilatory, dull, heavy, inactive, inert, slow, sluggish, unready.—**nim'ble-ness,** *n.*—**nim'bly,** *adv.*

nim'bus, 1 nim'bus; 2 nĭm'bŭs, *n.* [NIM'BUS-ES^{2} or NIM'BI, *pl.*] **1.** A dark, heavy, rain-bearing cloud. **2.** *Art.* A halo of light encircling the head, as of Christ or a saint. [< L. *nimbus,* rain-cloud.]—**nim'bose§,** *a.* Cloudy; threatening; stormy.

Nîmes, 1 nim; 2 nīm, *n.* A cathedral city in S. France, containing a fine Roman amphitheater; pop. 82,774.

Nim'rod, 1 nim'red; 2 nim'rŏd, *n. Bib.* Grandson of Ham; a mighty hunter. *Gen.* x, 8.

nin'com-poop, 1 nin'kəm-pūp; 2 nĭn'com-pōōp, *n.* [Colloq.] A foolish or silly person; simpleton. [Cor. of L. *non compos* in phrase *non compos mentis,* not possessed of one's mind.]

nine, 1 nain; 2 nīn. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than eight. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of eight and one. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or IX. **3.** A playing-card having nine spots. **4.** The nine players forming one side in a baseball-game. [< AS. *nigon,* nine.]—**nine'fold",** *a.* Nine times as many.—**nine'pins,** *n. pl.* A game similar to tenpins, in which nine large wooden pins are employed.—**nine-teen'.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of nine more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and nine; also, its symbols, 19 or XIX.—**nine-teenth'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Ninth in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of nineteen equal parts. **II.** *n.* One

of nineteen equal parts of anything.—**nine'ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the eightieth. **2.** Being one of ninety equal parts of anything. **II.** *n.* One of ninety equal parts of anything. —**nine'ty.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of nine times ten. **II.** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The sum of ten and eighty; also, its symbols, 90 or XC.—**nine'ty-fold,** *a.* & *adv.*—**ninth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighth. **2.** Being one of nine equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of nine equal parts. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of an octave and a second, or a note separated from another by this interval; also, the two notes written or sounded together.—**ninth'ly,** *adv.*

Nin'e-veh, 1 nin'ı-vē; 2 nin'e-ve, *n.* An ancient city on the Tigris river; capital of Assyria; destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians about 600 B. C.—**Nin'e-vite,** *n.*

Ning'po', 1 niŋ'pō'; 2 ning'pō', *n.* A walled city and treaty-port in E. China; pop. 670,000.

nin'ny, 1 nin'ı; 2 nin'y, *n.* [NIN'NIES², *pl.*] A simpleton; dunce. [Cp. It. *ninno*, Sp. *niño*, child.]

Ni'nus, 1 nai'nus; 2 ni''nûs, *n.* Reputed founder of Nineveh, 2182 B. C.; husband of Semiramis.

Ni'o-be, 1 nai'o-bi; 2 ni''o-bē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A Grecian mother, whose children were slain by Apollo and Artemis, with whom she had boastfully compared them, after which she herself was turned into stone.—**Ni''o-be'an,** *a.*

nip[1], 1 nip; 2 nip. **I.** *vt.* [NIPPED[1], NIPT[3]; NIP'PING.] **1.** To cut, bite, or pinch slightly and suddenly. **2.** To bite or sting, as by frost. **3.** To gibe. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of compressing sharply; a pinch. **2.** A biting, pinching, or clipping off. **3.** A freezing up and closing in of ice about a vessel. **4.** A sudden blight, as by frost. [ME. *nippen*; cp. D. *knippen*, nip.]—**nip and tuck** [Colloq., U. S.], a case of equality, as between two runners.—**nip'py,** *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Biting; acid; sarcastic. **2.** [Eng.] Active; vigorous; alert. **3.** [Scot.] Stingy; niggardly.

nip[2]. **I.** *vi.* To take a drink. **II.** *n.* A small dram.

Ni'pa, 1 nai'pa *or* ni''pa; 2 ni''pa *or* ni''pa, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of palms of tropical southeastern Asia, of which the nipa, or nipa-palm, has feathery leaves, used for weaving, thatching, etc., and bunches of edible fruit. [< Malay *nipah.*]

nip'per, 1 nip'ər; 2 nip'er, *n.* **1.** One who nips. **2.** One of various tools for nipping; pincers or tongs. **3.** An incisor, as of a horse. **4.** A great claw, as of a crab. **5.** One of various fish.

nip'ple, 1 nip'l; 2 nip'l, *n.* **1.** The cone-shaped process **nip'ˈple,** of the breast; a pap; teat. **2.** A protuberance to receive a percussion-cap. **3.** A small tubular pipe-fitting. **4.** An artificial substitute for the female nipple. [Dim. of NIB, NEB.]

Nip''pon', 1 nip'pen'; 2 nip'pŏn', *n.* Japan. [< Jap. *Dai*, great, *Nippon* or *Nihon*, land of the rising sun.] **Dai Nippon‡.**

Nir-va'na, 1 nir-vā'na; 2 nir-vä'na, *n.* In Sanskrit, literally a "blowing out"; in Buddhism, the loss of all personal consciousness by absorption into the divine. **Nir-wa'na‡.**—**Nir-va'nic,** *a.*

Ni'san, 1 nai'san *or* ni-sän'; 2 ni'sän *or* ni-sän', *n.* *Bib.* The first month of the Jewish calendar, corresponding approximately to April. *Neh.* ii, 1. **Nis'san‡.**

Nish, 1 nish; 2 nish, *n.* An ancient fortified and commercial city in S. E. Servia; temporary capital in 1914–15; pop. 25,000; entered by Bulgarian troops Nov. 5, 1915; recovered by Serbians, 1918.

ni'si, 1 nai'sai; 2 ni'sī, *conj.* Unless. [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.] —**ni'si pri'us,** 1 prai'us; 2 pri'ŭs. *Law.* Literally, "unless sooner": an authority or commission to the judges to go on their several circuits for the trial of causes by jury; hence, a general designation suggestive of the trial of civil causes before a judge and jury. [small speck. [< AS. *hnitu.*]

nit, 1 nit; 2 nit, *n.* The egg of a louse or other insect; a

ni'ter, 1 nai'tər; 2 ni''ter, *n.* A crystalline white salt; saltpeter; potassium nitrate. [< F. *nitre*, < L. *nitrum*, < Gr. *nitron*, soda.] **ni'tre‡.**

ni'ton, 1 nai'tan; 2 ni''ton, *n.* The emanation of radium viewed as an element; symbol **Nt,** atomic weight 222.4.

nitr-, 1 naitr-, nai'tri-, nai'tro-; 2 nitr-, ni''tri-, ni''tro-. **ni'tri-,** **ni'tro-,** Forms. From New Latin *nitrum*, niter: combining Indicating in chemistry the presence of nitrogen in some form.—**ni'trate.** **I.** *vt.* To treat or combine with nitric acid or one of its compounds. **II.** *n.* A salt of nitric acid.—**nitrate of silver,** silver dissolved in nitric acid; lunar caustic.—**ni'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from niter.—**nitric acid,** a colorless, highly corrosive liquid, used for dissolving metals. **aqua fortis‡.**—**ni'tri-fy,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To combine or treat with nitrogen; form nitrogenous compounds.—**ni'tri-fi''a-bl(e,** *a.*—**ni''tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ni''trite,** *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.—**ni'trous,** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from niter.—**nitrous acid,** an acid containing less oxygen than nitric acid.—**nitrous oxid,** laughing-gas.

ni'tro-gen, 1 nai'tro-jen; 2 ni''tro-ǧĕn, *n.* An odorless, colorless gaseous element found in the mineral kingdom, also in the air (forming four-fifths of its volume), and also in the tissues of plants and animals. See ELEMENT. [< NITRO- + -GEN.]—**ni''tro-gen-ize,** *vt.* To treat or combine with nitrogen.—**ni-trog'e-nous,** *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. **ni''tro-ge'ne-ous‡.**

ni''tro-glyc'er-in, 1 nai''tro-glis'er-in; 2 ni''tro-ǧlÿç'er-in, *n.* A light-yellow oily liquid made by nitrating glycerin; explosive; commonly combined as with infusorial earth, to form dynamite, to reduce the danger of its explosion by percussion. [< NITRO- + GLYCERIN.]

ni'val, 1 nai'val; 2 ni'val, *a.* Pertaining to the snow; growing under the snow. [< L. *nivalis*, < *niz* (*niv-*), snow.] —**niv'e-ous,** *a.* Snowy; like snow.

Ni''velle', 1 ni''vel'; 2 ni''vĕl', **Robert** (1866–). French general; commander-in-chief and defender of Verdun, 1916.

nix[1], 1 niks; 2 niks, *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A water-spirit. Compare KELPIE. [< G. *nixe.*] **nis‡; nisse‡; nix'ie‡; nix'y‡.**

nix[2], **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Nothing. **2.** *Postal Service.* A piece of mail-matter addressed to a place that is not a post-office. [< G. *nichts*, < *nicht*, not.] **nix'y‡.**

Ni-zam', 1 ni-zām'; 2 ni-zäm', *n.* **1.** The native ruler of Hyderabad, India. **2.** *sing.* & *pl.* The Turkish soldier of the first line of service. [Hind.]—**Ni-zam'ate,** *n.*

Nizh'ni Nov''go-rod', 1 niǧ'ni nev''go-red'; 2 nizh'nĭ nŏv''ǧo-rŏd'. A city of central Russia, capital of the government of this name; pop. 112,300; famed for its fairs.

N. J., *abbr.* New Jersey (official).

Njord, 1 nyērd; 2 nyôrd, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The god of the winds and sea; father of Frey and Freya.

N. l., *abbr.* North latitude.—**n. l.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Non licet* (it is not permitted), *non liquet* (it is not clear), *non longe* (not far).—**N. M., N. Mex.** (official), *abbr.* New Mexico.

no, 1 nō; 2 nō. **I.** *a.* Not any; not one; none. **II.** *n.* **1.** A negative reply. **2.** A negative vote or voter.—**no one,** not any one; nobody.

no[1]. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Nay; not so; not: opposed to *yes.* **2.** Not: used at the end of a sentence or clause; as, whether or *no.* **3.** [Scot.] Not. **II.** *conj.* Nor. [< AS. *nā*, < *ne*, not, + *ā*, ever.] [*no* faster.

no[2], *adv.* Not in any wise; in no case or respect; not; as,

N. O., *abbr.* Natural order, New Orleans.—**No.,** *abbr.* North, *Numero* [Nos., *pl.*] (L., number).

No'ah, 1 nō'ə; 2 nō'a, *n.* *Bib.* A righteous man, saved in the ark, together with his family, at the time of the deluge. *Gen.* vi, vii.—**No-a'chi-an, No-ach'ic,** *a.*

nob[1], 1 neb; 2 nŏb, *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] The head. **2.** A knob. [< KNOB.] [swell.

nob[2], *n.* [Slang.] A person of social distinction; nobleman; a

nob'by, 1 neb'ı; 2 nŏb'y, *a.* [Slang.] Having an elegant or flashy appearance; showy; stylish. [< NOB².]

No-bel', 1 no-bel'; 2 no-bĕl', **Alfred Bernard** (1833–1896). A Swedish chemist and manufacturer of explosives; originator of dynamite; founder of **Nobel Prizes,** paid annually to benefactors in science, literature, and the furtherance of peace.

no'ble, 1 nō'bl; 2 nō'bl. **I.** *a.* [NO'BLER; NO'BLEST.] **1.** Exalted in character or quality. **2.** Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; of lofty lineage; aristocratic. **3.** Imposing in appearance; magnificent. **4.** Precious; pure: said of minerals and metals. **II.** *n.* **1.** A nobleman; peer. **2.** An old English gold coin worth 6*s.* 8*d.* or about $1.60 in nominal value. [F., < L. *nobilis*, well known, < *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see AWFUL; GENEROUS; HIGH; ILLUSTRIOUS; IMPERIAL.—**no-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being noble, as in character or rank. **2.** The peerage; aristocracy.—**no'ble-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man of noble rank; peer.—**no'ble-ness,** *n.*—**no'ble-wo''man,** *n. fem.* —**no'bly,** *adv.* In a noble manner.

no-blesse', 1 no-bles'; 2 no-blĕs', *n.* **1.** The body of the nobility. **2‖.** Noble birth; nobleness. [F.]—**no-blesse' o-blige',** 1 o-bliz'; 2 o-blīzh', nobility compels: a French phrase implying that nobility of birth requires nobleness of conduct.

no'bod-y, 1 nō'bed-ı; 2 nō'bŏd-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** No person. **2.** [Colloq.] A person of no estimation.

no''cı-as-so''ci-a'tion, 1 nō''sı-a-so''si-ē'shan; 2 nō''çi-ă-sō''çi-ā'shon, *n.* The loss of nerve force resulting from over-stimulation or from shock or exhaustion.

nock, 1 nek; 2 nŏk, *n.* **1.** The upper fore corner, as of a boom-sail. **2†.** A notch. [= Dan. *nok*, MD. *nocke*, NOTCH.]

noct-, 1 nekt-, nek'tu-, nek'to-, nek'tiu-; 2 nŏct-, **noc'ti-,** nŏc'ti-, nŏc'to-, nŏc'tū-. From Latin *nox* **noc'to-,** (*noct-*), night: combining forms.—**noc-tam''-** **noc'tu-,** **bu-la'tion§,** *n.* The act or practise of walking in one's sleep. [+ L. *ambulatio(n-)*, a walk.] **noc-tam'bu-lism‡.**—**noc-tam'bu-list,** *n.* A somnambulist.—**noc''ti-flo'rous,** *a.* Blooming at night. [+ L. *flos*, flower.]

Noc-tu'i-dæ, 1 nek-tiū'ı-dī; 2 nŏc-tū'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of moths, especially those of stout form with large palpi. **Noc'tu-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., night-owl, < *nox* (*noct-*), night.]—**noc'tu-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**noc''tu-id'e-ous, noc-tu'i-dous, noc'tu-oid,** *a.*

noc'turn, 1 nek'tûrn; 2 nŏc'tûrn, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A service held at night. **2.** Same as NOCTURNE. [< F. *nocturne*, < L. *nocturnus*, nightly, < *nox* (*noct-*), night.]—**noc-tur'-**

nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to night; occurring at night; seeking food by night. **2.** Relating to a nocturn.—**noc'turne,** *n.* **1.** *Art.* A night-scene. **2.** *Mus.* A dreamy, sentimental composition; serenade.

nod, 1 nŏd; 2 nŏd, *v.* [NOD'DED[d]; NOD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To incline or bend forward, as the head. **2.** To signify by a nod. **3.** To effect by means of a nod. **II.** *i.* To incline the head or top. **2.** To be drowsy. [Cp. dial. G. *notteln,* shake.]—**nod'der,** *n.*

nod, *n.* A forward and downward motion of the head, more or less quick or jerky; also, a similar motion of the top of anything, as a tree. [iv, 12.

Nod, Land of, *n. Bib.* The land in which Cain settled. *Gen.*

nod'dle, } 1 nŏd'l; 2 nŏd'l, *n.* The head: used contemptu-
nod'l[e], } ously.

nod'dy, 1 nŏd'ı; 2 nŏd'y, *n.* [NOD'DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A dunce; a fool. **2.** A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle. **3.** One of various stupid birds. [< NOD, *v.*]

node, 1 nōd; 2 nōd, *n.* **1.** A knot or knob; swelling. **2.** *Bot.* The joint of a stem. **3.** *Math.* A point at which a curve cuts or crosses itself. **4.** The point where the orbit of a heavenly body intersects the ecliptic. **5.** *Pathol.* A firm, flattened tumor on a bone, tendon, or the like. **6.** The plot of a story or drama. [F., < L. *nodus,* knot.]—**no'dal,** *a.* Pertaining to a node.—**no'dose,** *a.* Having nodes or knots; knobby.—**no-dos'i-ty,** *n.* Knottiness.—**nod'ule,** *n.* A little knot, lump, or node.—**nod'u-lar,** *a.*—**nod'uled,** *a.* Having nodules.

no-et'ic, 1 no-et'ık; 2 no-ĕt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to or conceived by the mind; intuitive. [< Gr. *noētikos,* intelligent, < *noos,* mind.] **no-et'i-cal‡.**

nog[1], 1 neg; 2 nŏg, *n.* **1.** A square or rectangular block of wood. **2.** A wooden pin driven through the heel of a shoe, supporting a vessel on the slip. [Var. of KNAG; cp. Sw. *knagg,* Dan. *knag.*] [Abbr. of NOGGIN.]

nog[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small pot or mug. **2.** A strong ale.

nog'gin, 1 neg'ın; 2 nŏg'in, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A wooden vessel. **2.** A mug, or its contents. **3.** A tub-like receptacle. **4.** [Colloq.] The head. [< Ir. *noigin,* wooden vessel.]

nog'ging, 1 neg'ıŋ; 2 nŏg'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening shore-heels to a slip under a vessel in construction. **2.** Pieces of wood inserted in a masonry wall, to stiffen it, or upon which to nail finishing-stuff. [< NOG[1].]

no'how, 1 nō'hau; 2 nō'how, *adv.* [Vulgar.] **1.** In no way; not by any means. **2.** Out of order; out of sorts.

noise, 1 neiz; 2 nŏiz. **I.** *vt.* [NOISED; NOIS'ING.] **1.** To spread by rumor or report: often with *about* or *abroad.* **2.** To disturb with noise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sound of any kind, especially a disturbing sound. **2.** In acoustics, the confused sound obtained by a number of discordant vibrations. **3.** Clamor; discussion. [< F. *noise,* quarrel.]

Syn.: blare, clamor, clatter, din, hubbub, jangle, outcry, racket, rattle, roar, tumult, uproar. See SOUND; TUMULT.—Ant.: calmness, noiselessness, peace, quiet, silence, stillness.—**noise'less,** *a.* Causing or making no noise; silent.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

noi'some, 1 nei'sәm; 2 nŏi'som, *a.* Very offensive, particularly to the sense of smell; also, noxious. [< -NOY, suffix of ANNOY.]

Syn.: deadly, deleterious, destructive, detrimental, fetid, foul, harmful, hurtful, insalubrious, mischievous, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous, pestilential, poisonous, unhealthful, unwholesome. *Noxious* is a stronger word than *noisome,* as referring to that which is injurious or *destructive. Noisome* now always denotes that which is disgusting, especially to the sense of smell; as, the *noisome* stench proclaimed the presence of *noxious* gases. — Ant.: beneficial, healthful, invigorating, rejuvenating, reviving, salubrious, salutary, wholesome.—**noi'some-ly,** *adv.*—**noi'some-ness,** *n.*

nois'y, 1 neiz'ı; 2 nŏiş'y, *a.* [NOIS'I-ER; NOIS'I-EST.] **1.** Making a loud noise. **2.** Characterized by noise.

Syn.: blatant, blustering, boisterous, brawling, clamorous, obstreperous, riotous, tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious, vociferous.—Ant.: dumb, hushed, inaudible, mute, noiseless, quiet, silent, still.—**nois'i-ly,** *adv.*—**nois'i-ness,** *n.*

nold†, *v.* Would not: contraction of *ne wolde.* **noldet.**

nolet†, *n.* Same as NOLL.

no'lens vo'lens, 1 nō'lenz vō'lenz; 2 nō'lĕns vō'lĕns. Whether one will or not; unwilling or willing; willy-nilly. [L.]

no'li-me-tan'ge-re, 1 nō'lı-mı-tan'jı-rı; 2 nō'lı-mē-tăn'ge-rē, *n.* **1.** One of various plants, as the garden-balsam, that discharge the seeds from their ripe capsules when touched. **2.** A picture of the risen Christ as he appeared to Mary Magdalene. **3.** Any person or thing not to be touched or interfered with. [< L. *noli me tangere,* touch me not.]

nolit†, *n.* The head; hard brain-work. [< AS. *hnol.*] **nolet.**

nol'le pros'e-qui, 1 nel'ı pres'ı-kwı; 2 nŏl'e prŏs'e-kwi. *Law.* An entry of record in a civil or criminal case, to signify that the plaintiff or prosecutor will not press it. [L.]

nol. pros., *abbr.* [L.] *Nolle prosequi* (to be unwilling to prosecute).—**nom.,** **nomin.,** *abbr.* Nominative.

nom, 1 nŏm; 2 nŏm, *n.* Name. [F., < L. *nomen.*]

nom'ad, 1 nem'әd *or* nō'mad; 2 nŏm'ad *or* nō'măd. **I.** *a.* Nomadic. **II.** *n.* A rover; one of an unsettled, wandering race. [< Gr.[L] *noma(d-)s,* roving, < *nemō,* graze.]—**no-mad'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to nomads; roaming. **2.** Unsettled.—**nom'ad-ism,** *n.* Nomadic tendency.

nom'bles†, *n.* Same as NUMBLES. [*men,* name.]

nome[1], 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n. Alg.* A term. [< F. *nôme,* < L. *no-*

nome[2], 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n.* A province or prefecture of ancient Egypt or modern Greece. [F., < Gr.[L] *nomos,* province.]—**nom'arch,** *n.* The governor of a nome.

no'men-cla"tor, 1 nō'men-klē"ter *or* -tәr; 2 nō'mĕn-clā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who assigns names. **2.** A list of names. [L., < *nomen,* name, + *calo,* call.]

no'men-cla"ture, 1 nō'men-klē"chur *or* -tiur; 2 nō'mĕn-clā"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A system of names, as used in any art or science. [< L. *nomenclatura,* list of names.]

no'mi-al, 1 nō'mı-әl; 2 nō'mi-al, *n. Alg.* A single term. [< NOME[1].]

nom'i-nal, 1 nem'ı-nәl; 2 nŏm'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a name; existing in name only; inconsiderable. **2.** Pertaining to a term or noun. **3.** Nominalistic. [< L. *nominalis,* < *nomen,* name.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**nom'i-nal-ism,** *n. Philos.* The doctrine that abstract conceptions have no real existence.—**nom'i-nal-ist,** *n.*—**nom"i-nal-is'tic,** *a.*

nom'i-nate, 1 nem'ı-nēt; 2 nŏm'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To name; designate as a candidate. **2†.** To call or entitle; denominate. **3†.** To express in terms. [< L. *nominatus,* pp. of *nomino,* < *nomen,* name.]—**nom"i-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of nominating. **2.** The power of appointment.—**direct nomination** (*U. S. Polit.*), a method of nominating candidates for office by the direct votes of the people instead of by means of a representative convention.—**nom'i-na-tiv**(es. **I.** *a. Gram.* Naming or being the subject of a sentence. **II.** *n.* The case of the subject of a finite verb; the nominative case, or a word in this case.—**nom'i-na"tor,** *n.* One who nominates. **nom'i-nor"‡** [Law].—**nom"i-nee',** *n.* **1.** One who receives a nomination. **2.** A designated person on whose life another's annuity depends.

-nomy. A suffix, denoting "the science of"; as, astro*nomy.* [< Gr. *-nomia,* < *nomos,* law, < *nemo,* distribute.]

non-, *prefix.* Not. [< L. *non,* < *ne,* not, + *oinom, unum,* acc., one.] *Non-* is the Latin negative adverb adopted as an English prefix. It denotes in general simple negation; as, "*non*-attendance," lack of attendance, etc. Compare *un-.*

Numerous words beginning with *non-* are self-explaining, as the following:

non"-ap-pear'ance	non-in"ter-fer'ence	non"-re-sis'tance
non-cel'lu-lar	non-in"ter-ven'tion	non"-re-sis'tant
non"-com-mis'-sioned	non-le'gal	non"-sec-ta'ri-an
non"-com-pli'ance	non-lu'mi-nous	non"-sub-scrib'er
non"-com-pli'ant	non-met'al	non-tech'ni-cal
non"-ef-fi'cient	non"-me-tal'lic	non-u'nion
non"-e-lec'tric	non-nat'u-ral	non-u'nion-ism
non"-es-sen'tial	non"-par-tic'i-pat'-ing	non-u'nion-ist
non"-ex-is'tent	non-par'ti-zan	non-us'er
non"-in-duc'tive	non-pay'ment	non-ven'om-ous
non-in'ter-course	non"-per-form'ance	non-vol'a-tile

non'age, 1 nen'ij; 2 nŏn'ag, *n.* The period of minority.

non"a-ge-na'ri-an, 1 nen"ә-ji-nē'rı-an; 2 nŏn"a-ge-nā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the nineties. **II.** *n.* A person between the ages of ninety and a hundred. [< L. *nonagenarius,* of ninety.] **non"o-ge-na'ri-an‡.**

nonce, 1 nens; 2 nŏnç, *n.* Present time or occasion. [ME. *the nones,* misdivision of *then ones.*]—**nonce' word",** *n.* A word coined for an occasion.

non"cha-lance', 1 nen"shә-lans'; 2 nŏn"ça-lăns', *n.* A state of mind indicating jaunty indifference or unconcern. [F., < *nonchalant,* ppr. of OF. *nonchaler,* neglect.]—**non"cha-lant',** *a.*

non"-com'bat-ant, *n.* **1.** An attaché of an army who does not fight, as a surgeon. **2.** Any one not connected with the military service in time of war; as, women, children, and other *non-combatants.* [opinion. **-ly,** *adv.*

non"-com-mit'tal, *a.* Not having or expressing a decided **non com'pos men'tis,** 1 nen kem'pes men'tıs; 2 nŏn cŏm'-pŏs mĕn'tis. Not of sound mind; mentally unbalanced.

non"-con-duc'tor, *n.* Something that offers resistance to the passage of some form of energy; as, a *non-conductor* of heat or electricity.—**non"-con-duct'ing,** *pa.*—**non"-con-form'ist,** *n.* One who does not conform to established usage, as in religion; a dissenter.—**non"-con-form'i-ty,** *n.*

non'de-script, 1 nen'dı-skript; 2 nŏn'de-script. **I.** *a.* Indescribable; odd. **II.** *n.* A person or thing very odd and difficult to describe; anything not yet described. [< NON- + L. *descriptus,* pp. of *describo;* see DESCRIBE.]

nonet, *n.* Noon.

none, 1 nun; 2 nŏn. **I.** *a.* Not one; no one; no. **II.** *pron.* Not one; no one; no part: used as *sing.* or *pl.* **III.** *adv.* In no respect; not at all. [< AS. *ne,* not, + *ān,* one.]

non-en'ti-ty, 1 nen-en'tı-tı; 2 nŏn-ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z],

pl.] **1.** The negation of being; non-existence. **2.** A person or thing of no account; a nobody. [NON-; and see ENTITY.]

nones, 1 nōnz; 2 nōns, *n. pl.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The ninth day before the ides in the Roman calendar. **2.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The canonical office, recited between noon and 3 P. M. [F., < L. *nonus*, ninth, < *novem*, nine.]

none'such", 1 nun'sučʰ"; 2 nŏn'sučʰ", *n.* Formerly, a person or thing having no equal; an unexampled thing. **non'such"‡.**

no-nil'lion, 1 no-nil'yən; 2 no-nil'yon, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French and American numeration denoted by 1 followed by thirty ciphers; in the English system, 1 with fifty-four ciphers.

non-ju'ror, *n. Eng. Hist.* An English or Scotch clergyman refusing to take the oath of allegiance after the Revolution of 1688. [< NON- + L. *juro*, swear.]

nonne†, *n.* A nun.—**non'ner-ye,** *n.* Nunnery.

non"pa-reil', 1 nən"pə-rel'; 2 nŏn"pa-rĕl'. **I.** *a.* Of unequaled excellence. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something of unequaled excellence. **2.** A size of type between agate and minion. See TYPE. **3.** One of various birds of brilliant coloring, as the *painted finch*, of the southern United States. [F., < *non*, not (< L. *non*; see NON-), + *pareil*, equal, ult. < L. *par*, equal.]

non'plus, 1 nən'plus; 2 nŏn'plŭs. **I.** *vt.* [NON'PLUSED[t] or -PLUSSED[t], NON'PLUST[s]; NON'PLUS-ING or -PLUS-SING.] To bring to a stand by disconcerting. **II.** *n.* A mental standstill; perplexity. [< L. *non*, not, + *plus*, more.]

non pros., *abbr.* [L.] *Non prosequitur* (he does not prosecute).

non-res'i-dent. **I.** *a.* Not resident in a place. **II.** *n.* One not permanently residing in a particular place.—**non-res'i-dence,** *n.*

non'sense, 1 nən'sens; 2 nŏn'sĕns, *n.* **1.** That which is without sense, or without good sense; absurdity. **2.** [Colloq.] Things of no importance.—**non-sen'si-cal,** *a.*—**non-sen'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**non-sen'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

non seq., *abbr.* [L.] *Non sequitur.*

non seq'ui-tur, 1 nən sek'wi-tur; 2 nŏn sĕk'wi-tŭr. An irrelevant conclusion. [L., literally, it does not follow.]

non'suit", 1 nən'sūt"; 2 nŏn'sūt". *Law.* **I.**[3] *vt.* To order the dismissal of the suit of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The abandonment of a suit. **2.** A judgment dismissing a suit. [< OF. *non suit*, he does not follow.]

noo'dle[1], 1 nū'dl; 2 nōō'dl, *n.* [Colloq.] A simpleton.

noo'dle[2], *n.* A strip of dried dough, of the character of macaroni, for use in soup, etc. [< G. *nudel*, macaroni.]

nook, 1 nuk; 2 nŏŏk, *n.* A narrow and retired place. [< Gael. *niuc*, nook.]—**nook'shot"ten‖,** *a.* Abounding in nooks and corners, either of land or water.

noon, 1 nūn; 2 nōōn, *n.* That time of day when the sun is in the meridian; midday. [< AS. *nōn*, < L. *nona*, fem. of *nonus*, ninth.]—**noon'day".** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to midday. **II.** *n.* The middle of the day.—**noon'ing,** *n.* A time of rest taken at noon.—**noon'tide".** **I.** *a.* Occurring at noon. **II.** *n.* Noon. **noon'time"‡.**

noose, 1 nūs; 2 nōōs. **I.** *vt.* [NOOSED[t], NOOST[s]; NOOS'-ING.] **1.** To capture with a noose; ensnare; hang. **2.** To tie in or provide with a noose. **II.** *n.* A slip-knot. [Prob. < L. OF[F] *nodus*, knot.]

n. o. p., *abbr.* Not otherwise provided for.

nor, 1 nēr; 2 nôr, *conj.* And not; likewise not. [Contr. of ME. *nother*, var. of *neither*, NEITHER.]

Nor., *abbr.* Norman, North.

Nor'folk, 1 nēr'fək; 2 nôr'fok, *n.* **1.** A county in E. England; 2,044 sq. m.; pop. 504,280. **2.** A seaport city in S. E. Virginia; pop. 115,780; a naval station and coaling-point.

no'ri-a, 1 nō'rɪ-ə; 2 nō'ri-a, *n.* A water-raising apparatus consisting of a large wheel having buckets on its rim: used in the Levant, Spain, etc. [Sp., < Ar. *nā'ōra.*]

Noria.

norm, 1 nōrm; 2 nôrm, *n.* **1.** A rule or authoritative standard. **2.** *Biol.* A typical structural unit. [< L. *norma*, rule.]

nor'mal, 1 nōr'məl; 2 nôr'mal, *a.* **1.** In accordance with an established law or principle; conforming to a type or standard; regular; natural. **2.** Constituting a standard; model. **3.** *Geom.* Perpendicular. **4.** *Physics.* Average; mean. **5.** *Chem.* Standard; typical. [< L. *normalis*, < *norma*, rule.]

Syn.: common, natural, ordinary, regular, typical, usual. That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal*; the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group, while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts, qualities, etc., of a single object; the specimen was *typical*; color, size, and other characteristics *normal*. The *regular* is that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular*. That which is *common* or *usual* is shared by many persons or things. See COMMON; GENERAL; NATURAL; USUAL.—Ant.: abnormal, exceptional, irregular, monstrous, rare, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual.—**normal school,** a school for the training of pupils to become teachers.—**nor'mal-cy,** *n.* A state of normality.—**nor-mal'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being normal. **nor-mal'ness‡.**—**nor'mal-ly,** *adv.*

nor'mal, *n.* **1.** A usual or accepted rule or process. **2.** Average or mean value. **3.** A perpendicular.

Nor'man, 1 nēr'mən; 2 nôr'man. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans. **II.** *n.* A native of Normandy. [OF., < Dan. *Normand*, < *nord*, north, + *mand*, man.]—**Norman architecture,** the form assumed by Romanesque architecture in Normandy, introduced thence into England.—**N. Conquest,** the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in the 11th century.—**N. English,** English as spoken in the period following the Norman Conquest (12th–14th cent.).—**N. French,** the dialect of French spoken by the Norman conquerors of England.

Nor'man-dy, 1 nēr'mən-dɪ; 2 nôr'man-dy, *n.* An ancient duchy and later a province of N. France.

Norn, 1 nērn; 2 nôrn, *n.* [NORNS, NOR'NIR, 1 nērnz, nēr'nir; 2 nôrnz, nôr'nir, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the three giant goddesses deciding the destinies of men and gods. **Nor'na†.**

Norse, 1 nērs; 2 nôrs. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Scandinavian countries, or to their peoples or languages. **II.** *n.* The Scandinavian languages, especially the Icelandic, known as *Old Norse.* [< Ice. *Norskr*, < *nordhr*, north.]—**Norse'man,** *n.* An ancient Scandinavian. **North'man‡.**

north, 1 nērth; 2 nôrth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying toward or in the north. **2.** Issuing from the north. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass: opposed to *south.* **2.** Any region north of a given point. **3.** [N-] Specifically: [U. S.] That portion north of the former slave-holding States. **III.** *adv.* Toward the north; northerly. [< AS. *north.*]—**north"east',** *n.* That point of the horizon lying midway between north and east; any region lying toward that point.—**north"east',** *a. & adv.*—**north"-east'er,** *n.* A gale or storm coming from the northeast.—**north"east'er-ly,** *a.*—**north"east'ern,** *a.*—**north"east'-ward, -ly,** *adv.* Toward the northeast.—**north'most",** *a.* **north'ern-most‡.**—**north star,** the pole-star.—**north'-ward,** *a.* Directed or lying toward the north.—**north'-ward, north'wards,** *adv.* In a northerly direction.—**north'ward-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**north"west',** *n.* That point of the compass lying midway between north and west; any region situated toward that point.—**northwest passage,** a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coasts of America; the object of arctic exploration for many years; traversed by McClure, 1850–1854, but found impracticable for commerce.—**north"west',** *a. & adv.*—**north"-west'er,** *n.* A gale from the northwest.—**north"west'er-ly,** *a.*—**north"west'ern,** *a.*—**north"west'ward, -ly,** *adv.* Toward the northwest.

North, *n.* **1. Christopher,** pen-name of John Wilson. **2. Frederick, Lord** (1732–1792), a British prime minister; largely responsible for American Revolutionary War.

North-amp'ton, 1 nērth-amp'tən; 2 nôrth-amp'ton, *n.* **1.** English county; 998 sq. m.; pop. 302,430. **2.** A manufacturing borough in central England; pop. 90,920. **3.** A city in W. central Massachusetts; seat of Smith College; pop. 22,000.

North Cape. A cape on Magero Island, Norway; the most northerly point in Europe.

North Car"o-li'na, 1 kar"o-lɪ'nə; 2 căr"o-lī'na. A S. E. State of the United States; 52,426 sq. m.; pop. 2,559,123; capital, Raleigh.

North Da-ko'ta, 1 də-kō'tə; 2 da-kō'ta. A N. central State of the U. S.; 70,837 sq. m.; pop. 645,680; capital, Bismarck.

north'er, *n.* A north wind or gale.—**north'er-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**north'ern.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the north. **2.** Directed toward or coming from the north. **II.** *n.* A northerner.—**north'ern-er,** *n.* One residing in the north.

North'ern Ter'ri-to-ry. A region of north central Australia, N. of 26° S. latitude, betw. 129° and 138° E. longitude; 523,620 sq. m.; pop. 4,700.

north'ing, 1 nērth'ɪŋ *or* nēr'thɪŋ; 2 nôrth'ing *or* nôr'thing, *n.* **1.** *Surv. & Naut.* Difference of latitude measured toward the north. **2.** *Astron.* North declination. **3.** Deviation toward the north. [a Norseman. [< AS.]

North'man, 1 nērth'mən; 2 nôrth'man, *n.* A Scandinavian; a Norseman.

North Riv'er. The Hudson flowing past New York city.

North Sea. The body of water between Great Britain and the continent of Europe, from the English Channel to the Arctic ocean; 600 by 350 m.; often called the **German ocean.**

North-um'bri-a, 1 nērth-um'brɪ-ə; 2 nôrth-ŭm'bri-a, *n.* An ancient northern English kingdom (547–827).—**North-um'bri-an,** *a. & n.*

North"west' Ter'ri-to-ry. **1.** A region N. of the Ohio river

between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783; now divided into five States. **2.** *pl.* Part of the Dominion of Canada, W. of Hudson Bay; 1,242,224 sq. m.; pop. 6,684.

Nor'ton, 1 nêr'tən; 2 nôr'ton, **Charles Eliot** (1827–1908). An American educator, art-critic, and author.

Nor"um-be'ga, 1 nôr"um-bī'gə; 2 nôr"ŭm-bē'gạ, *n.* A country, city, and river, supposedly in New England, said to have been occupied by Norsemen before the 14th century.

Norw., *abbr.* Norway, Norwegian.

Nor'way, 1 nêr'wē; 2 nôr'wā, *n.* A kingdom of N. Europe, occupying the W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula; 124,642 sq. m.; pop. 2,691,855; capital, Christiania.

Nor-we'gi-an, 1 nôr-wī'ji-ən; 2 nôr-wē'ġi-ən, *n.* **1.** A native of Norway. **2.** The language of Norway.

Nor'wich, 1 nər'ich; 2 nôr'ich. **1.** A city and county in the E. of England; pop. 120,650. **2.** 1 nêr'wich; 2 nôr'wich. A city of S. E. Connecticut; pop. 29,685.

Nos., *abbr.* [L.] *Numeros* (numbers).

nose, 1 nōz; 2 nōs, *v.* [NOSED; NOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by smell. **2.** To touch with the nose. **3.** To discover by prying: with *out*. **4.** To utter nasally. **II.** *i.* To explore pryingly; snuff.

nose, *n.* **1.** That part of the face of an animal containing the nostrils and the organ of smell. **2.** The power of smelling. **3.** That which resembles a nose; a ship's prow; a spout, nozle, etc. [< AS. *nosu*, nose.]—**nose dive** (*Aero.*), a steep downward plunge by an aviator in a flying machine.—**Roman nose,** an aquiline nose.—**nose'bleed",** *n.* **1.** Bleeding from the nose. **2.** The plant yarrow; milfoil.—**nosed,** *a.* Having or furnished with a nose.—**nose'gay",** *n.* A bouquet.—**nose'herb"†,** *n.* A fragrant herb or flower.

nos'o-, 1 nes'o-; 2 nŏs'o-. From Greek *nosos*, disease: a combining form.—**nos-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in nosology.—**nos-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the systematic classification of diseases; also, such a classification.—**nos"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

nos-tal'gi-a, 1 nes-tal'ji-ə; 2 nŏs-tăl'ġi-ạ, *n. Pathol.* Severe or morbid homesickness. [< Gr. *nostos*, return, + *algos*, pain.]—**nos-tal'gic,** *a.*

nos'tril, 1 nes'tril; 2 nŏs'tril, *n.* One of the anterior openings in the nose. [< AS. *nosu*, nose, + *thyrl*, hole.]

nos'trum, 1 nes'trum; 2 nŏs'trŭm, *n.* **1.** A favorite remedy; patent medicine; quack recipe. **2.** Anything savoring of quackery. [L., ours, < *nos*, we.]

not, 1 net; 2 nŏt, *adv.* In no manner, or to no extent; in a state the reverse or negation of that of the expression with which *not* is connected: used in negation, prohibition, or refusal. [< AS. *nawiht;* see NAUGHT.]

no'ta-ble[1], } 1 nō'tə-bl; 2 nō'ta-bl. **I.** *a.* Worthy of
no'ta-bl[F], } note; remarkable; conspicuous. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which is worthy of note, distinguished, or eminent. **2.** *F. Hist.* One of the persons summoned by the king to a deliberative assembly in national crises. [F., < L. *notabilis*, notable.] **-ness,** *n.*—**no"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Notableness. **2.** A person of distinction.—**no'ta-bly**[1], *adv.*

not'a-bl(e[2F]**,** 1 net'ə-bl; 2 nŏt'a-bl, *a.* Eminently careful, thrifty, or skilful, as in housekeeping.—**not'a-bly**[2], *adv.*

no'ta-ry, 1 nō'tə-ri; 2 nō'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An officer empowered to administer oaths, take depositions, etc. **no'ta-ry pub'lic†. 2.** Formerly, a scrivener, or one who drew up legal papers. [< L. *notarius*, < *nota;* see NOTE, *n.*]—**no-ta'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a notary.

no-ta'tion, 1 no-tē'shən; 2 no-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of designating by figures, etc. **2.** Any system of signs, figures, or abbreviations employed for convenience in the discussion of any science or art, especially algebraic and arithmetical characters; as, modern calculation is founded upon a decimal *notation*. The arithmetical notations now in use are the Arabic, employing the nine digits (1–9) and the cipher (0), and the Roman, using the letters of the alphabet. See NUMERAL. [< L. *notatio(n-);* see NOTE, *n.*]

notch, } 1 noch; 2 nŏch. **I.**[†] *vt.* **1.** To make a notch in.
noch[F], } **2.** To adjust the notch of (an arrow). **3.** To record by means of notches, as on a tally. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hollow cut or sunk in anything; a nick; indentation. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A narrow, short defile. **3.** [Colloq.] A degree; as, he is a *notch* above the others. [Form of NOCK.] Syn.: see HOLE.

note, 1 nōt; 2 nōt. **I.** *vt.* [NOT'ED[3]; NOT'ING.] **1.** To take notice or note of; observe; remark. **2.** To set down, as in writing. **3.** To annotate. **4.** To set down in musical notation. **5†.** To stigmatize; charge. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outward sign. **2.** A character used to indicate something; an annotation; memorandum. **3.** A written communication or brief letter. **4.** Notice; observation. **5.** High importance; distinction. **6.** *Mus.* (1) A character indicating the length of a tone, and its position in the scale. (2) Any musical sound. (3) A key. **7.** A sound; especially, a melodious sound; tone. **8.** *Com.* A signed promise by one party to another to pay a certain sum. **9.** *Art.* The general tone or quality of a painting. [F., < L. *nota*, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see REMARK; SIGN; SOUND.—**note'book",** *n.* A book in which to enter memoranda.—**not'ed,** *a.* Well known by reputation or report. Syn.: see EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**not'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**not'ed-ness,** *n.*—**note'head,** *n.* A sheet of paper of the size of note-paper, bearing a printed business heading.—**note'less,** *a.* **1.** Not noted; unobserved; obscure. **2§.** Unmusical.—**note'paper,** *n.* Writing-paper, about 5 by 8 inches to a page.—**note'wor"thy,** *a.* Worthy of note; remarkable.—**note'wor"thi-ly,** *adv.*—**note'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

noth'ing, 1 nu'thiŋ; 2 nŏth'ing. **I.** *n.* **1.** Not any being or existence; no thing. **2.** A state of non-existence. **3.** A trifle. **4.** *Math.* A cipher. **II.** *adv.* In no degree; not at all.—**noth'ing-ness,** *n.* **1.** A state of non-existence. **2.** Worthlessness.

no'tice, } 1 nō'tis; 2 nō'tiç. **I.** *vt.* [NO'TICED[4], NO'TIST[3];
no'tis[3], } NO'TIC-ING.] **1.** To take cognizance of. **2.** To refer to. **3.** To make remarks upon. **4.** To notify. **5.** [Colloq.] To treat with attention. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of noticing or observing. **2.** Intelligence, however communicated. **3.** Respectful treatment. **4.** An order communicated. [F., < L. *notitia*, celebrity.]—**no'tice-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**no'tice-a-bly,** *adv.*—**no'ti-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"-ING.] **1.** To give notice to; inform. **2.** To publish. Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM.—**no"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of notifying. **2.** Notice given. **3.** The writing that gives information.—**no'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

no'tion, 1 nō'shən; 2 nō'shon, *n.* **1.** A mental apprehension; an idea. **2.** Loosely, an opinion; a hastily formed theory. **3.** [Colloq.] Intention; inclination. **4.** [Colloq.] Any small convenience: usually in the plural. [F., < L. *notio(n-)*, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see IDEA; THOUGHT.—**no'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to notions or concepts. **2.** Existing in imagination only. **3.** Given to entertaining pet ideas or hobbies.—**no'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

no'to-, } 1 nō'to-, net-; 2 nō'to-, nŏt-. From Greek *notos*, the
not-, } back: combining forms.—**no'to-chord,** *n.* A cartilaginous rod formed in the early embryo in a situation afterward occupied by the vertebral column. [+ CHORD.]

no"to-ri'e-ty, 1 nō"to-rai'i-ti; 2 nō"to-rī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The character of being notorious. **2.** Common knowledge or talk. **3.** One who or that which is notorious. [< L.[F] *notorius*, making known, < *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see FAME.—**no-to'ri-ous,** *a.* Being publicly known and the subject of general unfavorable remark. Syn.: egregious, evident, known, manifest, obvious, open, overt, patent, plain, undeniable, undenied, undisputed, unquestionable, well-known.

—**no-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**no-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

no"to-tre'ma, *n.* A pouch-toad (genus *Nototrema*) or the marsupial frog. [< NOTO- + Gr. *trēma*, hole.]

Not'ting-ham, 1 net'iŋ-əm; 2 nŏt'ing-am, *n.* **1.** English county; 844 sq. m.; pop. 641,130. **2.** A borough in central England; pop. 262,660.

No'tus, 1 nō'tus; 2 nō'tŭs, *n.* [often, any wind. [L.] The south or southwest wind;

not"with-stand'ing, 1 net"with-stand'iŋ; 2 nŏt"with-stănd'ing, *adv.* In spite of the fact; nevertheless.

not"with-stand'ing, *prep.* Without regard to.

Syn.: despite, in spite of. *Notwithstanding* simply states that circumstances shall not be or have not been allowed to withstand; *despite* and *in spite of* refer primarily to personal and perhaps spiteful opposition; as, he failed *notwithstanding* his good intentions; or, he persevered *in spite of* the most bitter hostility. When *despite* and *in spite of* are applied to inanimate things, it is with something of personification; "*in spite of* the storm" is said as if the storm had a hostile purpose to oppose the undertaking.

not"with-stand'ing, *conj.* In spite of the fact that.

Syn.: altho, but, howbeit, however, nevertheless, still, tho, yet. *However* simply waives discussion, and (like the archaic *howbeit*) says, "be that as it may, this is true"; *nevertheless* concedes the truth of what precedes, but claims that what follows is none the less true; *notwithstanding* marshals the two statements face to face, admits the one and its seeming contradiction to the other, while insisting that it can not, after all, withstand the other; as, *notwithstanding* the force of the enemy is superior, we shall conquer. *Yet* and *still* are weaker than *notwithstanding*, while stronger than *but*. *Tho* and *altho* make as little as possible of the concession, dropping it, as it were, incidentally; as, "*tho* we are guilty, thou art good"; to say "we are guilty, *but* thou art good," would make the concession of guilt more emphatic. See BUT.

nought, 1 nēt; 2 nōt, *a.* & *n.* Same as NAUGHT.

nou'me-nal, 1 nū'[*or* nou']mi-nəl; 2 nų'[*or* nou']me-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the noumenon or "thing in itself": opposed to *phenomenal*. [< Gr. *nooumenon*, neut. ppr. pass. of *noeō*, think, < *noos*, mind.]—**nou'me-nal-ly,** *adv.*

noun, 1 naun; 2 noun, *n. Gram.* **1.** A word used as the name of a thing, quality, or action existing or conceived by the mind; a substantive. **2.** Anything that can be used as subject, object, or appositive, as a substantive clause. [OF., < L. *nomen*, name.]

A **proper noun** is the name of an individual as distinguished from others of the same class, as *John, London;* a **common noun** is the name an individual object has in common with others of its class, as *man, city, hill;* a **collective noun** is one expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, as *assembly, army;* an **abstract noun** is one indicating a quality, as *goodness, beauty.*

nour'ishᵗ, 1 nur'iṡh; 2 nu͝r'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish material to sustain the life and promote the growth of (a living organism). **2.** Hence, to support; maintain. **3.** To furnish with knowledge; educate. **II.** *i.* To promote growth and repair waste. [< F. *nourrir,* < L. *nutrio,* nurse.] Syn.: see CHERISH.—**nour'ish-a-bl(e,**ᴿ *a.*—**nour'ish-er,** *n.*—**nour'ish-ing,** *pa.*—**nour'ish-ment,** *n.* **1.** Nutriment. **2.** The act of nourishing. **3.** That which promotes growth in any way. Syn.: see FOOD; NUTRIMENT.

nou"veau' riche, 1 nü"vō' rīṡh; 2 nu͞"vō' rīch. [F.] One recently become rich; a parvenu.—**nou"velle' riche** *(fem.).*

Nov., *abbr.* November.

No'va Sco'tia, 1 nō'və skō'ṡhə; 2 nō'va sco͞'ṡha. A maritime province of E. Canada; 21,428 sq. m.; pop. 524,580; capital, Halifax.

No'va Zem'bla, 1 zem'blə; 2 zĕm'bla. Russian islands in the Arctic ocean; 34,500 sq. m.; practically uninhabited.

nov'el, 1 nev'el *or* nŏv'l; 2 nŏv'ĕl *or* nŏv'l. **I.** *a.* Of recent origin; new, strange, or unusual. **II.** *n.* A fictitious tale, assuming to portray real life and actual emotions in the characters depicted. [OF., < L. *novellus,* dim. of *novus,* new.] Syn.: (adjective) see FRESH; MODERN; NEW; (noun) see FICTION.—**nov"el-ette',** *n.* A short novel.—**nov'el-ist,** *n.* A writer of novels.—**nov'el-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being novel. **2.** Something novel or unusual. **3.** An innovation. Syn.: see CHANGE.

No-vem'ber, 1 no-vem'bər; 2 no-vĕm'ber, *n.* The eleventh month of the year, having 30 days. [< L. *November,* ninth month of the Roman year, < *novem,* nine.]

no-ve'na, 1 no-vī'nə; 2 no-vē'na, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A devotion consisting of a prayer said on nine successive days, asking for some special blessing. **neu"vaine'ṫ.**

nov'e-na-ry, 1 nev'ı-nē-ri; 2 nŏv'e-nā-ry, *a.* Relating to the number nine. [< L. *novenarius,* < *novem,* nine.]—**no-ven'ni-al,** *a.* Occurring every ninth year.

nov'ice, } 1 nev'ıs; 2 nŏv'ıç, *n.* **1.** A beginner; tyro. **2.**
nov'isˢ, } Specifically, one who enters a religious house on probation. [F., < L. *novicius,* new.]—**no-vi'ti-ate,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a novice: a period of probation. **2.** The part of a monastic establishment inhabited by novices. **3.** A novice. **no-vi'ci-ateṫ.**

no'vo-ca"ine, 1 nō'vo-kə"ın; 2 nō'vo-cā"ĭn, *n. Chem.* A nonirritant local anesthetic used as a substitute for cocaine.

no'vum, 1 nō'vum; 2 nō'vŭm, *n.* An old game with dice, in which the principal throws were nine and five. [L.] **no'vem quin'que**ṫ.

now, 1 nau; 2 now. **I.** *n.* The present time or moment. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At once. **2.** At or during the present time. **3.** A little while ago; recently. **4.** Things being so; in such circumstances. [< AS. *nū,* now.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY; YET.—**now'a-days",** *adv.* In the present time or age.—**now and then,** occasionally; from time to time.

no'way", 1 nō'wē"; 2 nō'wā", *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree. **no'ways"†.**

no'where", *adv.* In no place or state.

no'whith"er, *adv.* Toward no definite place.

no'wise", *adv.* In no manner or degree.

Nox, 1 neks; 2 nŏks, *n. Class. Myth.* The goddess of night, oldest of the fabled deities. [L., night.] **Nyxṫ.**

nox'ious, 1 nek'ṡhus; 2 nŏk'ṡhŭs, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, injury, as to health or morals; pernicious. [< L. *noxius,* < *noceo,* hurt.] **noy'ous**ṫ. Syn.: see BAD; INIMICAL; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

noz'l(eᴿ, } 1 nez'l; 2 nŏz'l, *n.* A spout for discharge of
noz'zle, } liquid, as from a hose.

N. P., *abbr.* New Providence, *nisi prius* (L., unless sooner), Notary Public.—**N. S.,** *abbr.* New Series, New Style, Nova Scotia.—**n. s.,** *abbr.* Not specified.—**N. S. W.,** *abbr.* New South Wales.—**N. T.,** *abbr.* New Testament, Northern Territory.—**n. u.,** *abbr.* Name unknown.

nu"ance', 1 nü"ȧ̃ns'; 2 nu͞"ȧ̃nc', *n.* [F.] A shade of difference in color; hence, a slight degree of difference in anything perceptible to the mind.

nub'bin, 1 nub'ın; 2 nŭb'ĭn, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An imperfectly developed ear of maize. [Dim. of *nub,* var. of KNOB.]

Nu'bi-a, 1 nü'bi-ə; 2 nu͞'bi-a, *n.* A region of N. Africa, S. of Egypt, between the Red Sea and the Sahara; mostly desert; 280,000 sq. m.—**Nu'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

nu'bil(eᴿ, 1 nü'bıl; 2 nu͞'bĭl, *a.* Of suitable age to marry; marriageable. [< L. *nubilis,* < *nubo,* wed.]

nu'bi-lous, 1 nü'bı-lus; 2 nu͞'bi-lŭs, *a.* Cloudy. [< F. *nubileux,* < L. *nubilus,* < *nubes,* cloud.] **nu'bi-loseṫ.**

nu-cif'er-ous, 1 nu-sif'ər-us; 2 nu͞-cif'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Nut-bearing. [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + *fero,* bear.]

nu'cle-us, 1 nü'kli-us; 2 nu͞'cle-ŭs, *n.* [-CLE-I, *pl.*] **1.** A center of development; central mass; kernel. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Biol.* A round or oval body embedded in the protoplasm of a cell. (2) *Anat.* A group of cells from which nerve-fibers originate. (3) *Zool.* The apex, or earliest-formed part of a shell. (4) The star-like point seen in the head of a comet. [L., dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.]—**nu'cle-ar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a nucleus. **nu'cle-alṫ.**—**nu'cle-ate.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form or gather into a nucleus. **II.** *a.* Having a nucleus. **nu'cle-at"edṫ.**—**nu-cle'o-lus,** *n. dim.* [-LI, *pl.*]

nude, 1 niud; 2 nu͞d, *a.* Destitute of clothing or covering; naked. (1) *Art.* Having no drapery. (2) *Law.* Made without a consideration. (3) *Bot. & Zool.* Having no hair, feathers, scales, leaves, or the like. [< L. *nudus,* naked, bare.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**nu-da'tion,** *n.* The act of making nude.—**nu'di-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] The state of being nude; a naked part; anything uncląd.

nudge, 1 nuj; 2 nŭdġ. **I.** *vt.* [NUDGED; NUDG'ING.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow. **II.** *n.* The act of nudging. [Form of KNOCK.]

nu'ga-to-ry, 1 niū'gə-to-ri; 2 nu͞'ga-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Having no power; inoperative. **2.** Having no worth or meaning. [< L. *nugatorius,* < *nugæ,* trifles.] Syn.: see USELESS.—**nu'ga-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'ga-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

nug'get, 1 nug'et; 2 nŭg'ĕt, *n.* A lump, as of gold, found in a free state. [Dim. of *nug,* lump.]—**nug'get-y,** *a.* **1.** Found in the form of nuggets. **2.** Nugget-shaped.

nui'sance, 1 niū'səns; 2 nu͞'sanç, *n.* **1.** That which annoys, vexes, or harms. **2.** That which by its use or existence works annoyance or damage to another. [F., < LL. *nocentia,* hurt.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

nul(Iᴾ, 1 nul; 2 nŭl. **I§.** *vt.* To make void; annul. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of no legal force or effect; void. **2.** Having no existence. **3.** Of no avail. **III.** *n.* Something that has no force or no meaning; a cipher. [< L. *nullus,* no, none.] Syn.: see USELESS.

nul"li-fid'i-an‖, 1 nul'ı-fid'ı-ən; 2 nŭl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Having no religious faith. **II.** *n.* One who has no religious faith. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *fides,* faith.]

nul'li-fy, 1 nul'ı-fai; 2 nŭl'ĭ-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To deprive of force or effect; make void; annul. [< LL. *nullifico,* < L. *nullus* (see NULL), + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.—**nul"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of nullifying; in United States history, the claim of right by a State to refuse obedience to the laws of the United States, as by South Carolina in 1832.—**nul'li-fi"er,** *n.*—**nul'li-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being null. **2.** A nonentity. **3.** *Law.* A void act or instrument.

Num., Numb., *abbr.* Numbers.—**num.,** *abbr.* Numeral.

Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us, 1 niū'mə pom-pil'ı-us; 2 nu͞'ma pŏm-pil'ĭ-ŭs. The second king of Rome (715–672 B. C.).

numb, } 1 num; 2 nŭm. **I.** *vt.* To deprive of the power
numᵇ, } of sensation; benumb. **II.** *a.* Destitute, wholly or partially, of the power of sensation or of motion; benumbed. [< AS. *numen,* pp. of *niman,* take.]

Syn.: benumbed, deadened, dull, insensible, narcotized, paralyzed, stupefied, torpid.—Ant.: feeling, impressionable, sensitive, sentient.—**numb'ly,** *adv.*—**numb'ness,** *n.*

num'ber, 1 num'bər; 2 nŭm'ber. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To enumerate; count. **2.** To reckon. **3.** To designate by number. **4.** To amount to. **5.** To limit to a small or finite number. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a series of symbols used in arranging or classifying quantities; a numeral. **2.** A collection of units. **3.** The science of numerals: often in the plural. **4.** One of a numbered series. **5.** Poetic measure; verse: often in the plural. **6.** *Gram.* The form of inflection that indicates whether one thing or more is spoken of. [< F. *nombrer,* < L. *numero,* number.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**num'ber-er,** *n.*—**num'ber-less,** *a.* **1.** Very numerous. **2.** Having no number. Syn.: see INFINITE.

Num'bers, 1 num'bərz; 2 nŭm'bers, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, giving the two censuses of Israel.

num'blesṫ, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer. [OF., **nom'blesṫ.**

nu'mer-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Used in expressing a number. **2.** Pertaining to number. **II.** *n.* **1.** A symbol or word used to express a number. See table on next page. **2.** *Gram.* A word that expresses number or is used in numerating or counting.

—**nu'mer-a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* That may be numbered.—**nu'mer-al-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'mer-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to numbers.—**nu'mer-ate,** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED⁴; -AT"ING.] To enumerate; count.—**nu"mer-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The art of reading or naming numbers. **2.** Enumeration.—**nu'mer-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** In a vulgar fraction, the term that denotes how many of the parts of a unit (expressed by the *denominator*) are taken. **2.** One who counts.—**nu-mer'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to num-

ber. **2.** Numerable. **-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'mer-ous,** *a.* Consisting of a great number of units; many. Syn.: see FREQUENT; MANY.—**nu'mer-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'mer-ous-ness,** *n.*

ARABIC AND ROMAN NUMERALS

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
1	I	12	XII	50	L
2	II	13	XIII	60	LX
3	III	14	XIV	70	LXX
4	IV	15	XV	80	LXXX
5	V	16	XVI	90	XC
6	VI	17	XVII	100	C
7	VII	18	XVIII	500	D
8	VIII	19	XIX	900	CM
9	IX	20	XX	1,000	M
10	X	30	XXX	1,900	MCM
11	XI	40	XL	1,000,000	$\overline{M}$

Nu-mid'i-a, 1 niu-mid'ı-ə; 2 nū-mid'i-a, *n.* An ancient kingdom and Roman province in N. Africa; the modern Algeria. —**Nu-mid'i-an,** *a.*

numis., *abbr.* Numismatics, numismatology.

nu"mis-mat'ic, 1 niū"mis-mat'ık; 2 nū"mis-măt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to coins or medals. [< L. *numisma,* < Gr. *nomisma,* coin, custom.] **nu"mis-mat'i-cal‡.**—**nu"mis-mat'ics,** *n.* The science of coins and medals. **nu-mis"-ma-tol'o-gy‡.**—**nu-mis'ma-tist,** *n.*

num'skull", } 1 num'skul"; 2 nŭm'skŭl", *n.* A block-
num'skul"², } head; dunce. [< NUMB + SKULL.]

nun, 1 nun; 2 nŭn, *n.* **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent. **2.** One of various birds, as the nun-bird. [< LL.[AS] *nunna, nonna,* nun, mother.]—**nun'-bird",** *n.* A South-American bird having black plumage, usually with white about the head.—**nun'ner-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] A convent for nuns. Syn.: see CLOISTER.—**nun'nish,** *a.* Pertaining to nuns.—**nun's'-veil"ing,** *n.* A very soft, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used both for veiling and as a dress-material.

Nunc Di-mit'tis, 1 nuŋk dı-mit'ıs; 2 nūŋc di-mit'is. The canticle of Simeon, beginning "Lord, now lettest thou" (*Luke* ii, 29–32), used in the liturgy of various churches. [L.]

nun'ci-o, 1 nun'shı-o; 2 nŭn'shi-o, *n.* **1.** An ordinary ambassador of the Pope to a foreign court. **2.** Any messenger. [It., < L. *nuntius,* messenger.] **nun'ci-us‡.**

nun'cle†, *n.* Same as UNCLE.

nun'cu-pa"tiv(e[S], 1 nuŋ'kiu-pē"tıv *or* nun-kiū'pə-tiv; 2 nūŋ'cū-pā"tiv *or* nŭn-cū'pa-tîv, *a. Law.* Oral as distinguished from written: said especially of a will. [< L. *nuncupo,* call by name.] **nun-cu'pa-to-ry‡.**

nup'tial, 1 nup'shel; 2 nŭp'shal, *a.* Pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony. [< L. *nuptialis,* < *nuptus,* pp. of *nubo,* marry.] Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL.—**nup'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**nup'tials,** *n. pl.* The marriage ceremony or state. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.

Nu'rem-berg, 1 niū'rem-bûrg; 2 nū'rĕm-bērg, *n.* A manufacturing city of N. Bavaria; pop. 352,680; noted for its toys.

nurl, 1 nûrl; 2 nûrl, *vt.* To mill or roughen, as the periphery of a coin. [Var. of KNURL.]

nurse, 1 nûrs; 2 nûrs, *v.* [NURSED†, NURST[S]; NURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To care for, as during illness. **2.** To nourish at the breast; suckle; loosely, to feed and care for in infancy. **3.** To promote the development or growth of. **4.** To encourage; foster; cherish. **5.** To use with care; restrain; conserve. **6.** To caress; fondle; dandle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take care of a sick person; suckle a babe. **2.** To be suckled at the breast. Syn.: see CHERISH.—**nurs'er,** *n.*

nurse, *n.* **1.** One who nurses; one who or that which fosters and promotes. **2.** One of various sharks. [< F. *nourrice,* < L. *nutrix,* < *nutrio,* feed.]—**nurs'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A playroom for children. **2.** A place where trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for sale or transplanting. **3.** The place where anything is fostered; hence, any condition that promotes growth.—**nurs'er-y-man,** *n.* One who has a nursery for trees, etc.—**nurs'ling,** *n.* An infant.

nur'ture, 1 nûr'chur *or* -tiur; 2 nûr'chur *or* -tûr. **I.** *vt.* [NUR'TURED; NUR'TUR-ING.] **1.** To give nourishment to. **2.** To bring or train up. **II.** *n.* The act of nurturing; that which nourishes or fosters. [OF., < LL. *nutritura,* < L. *nutrio,* feed.]

Syn.: breeding, discipline, education, instruction, schooling, teaching, training, tuition. *Breeding* and *nurture* include *teaching* and *training,* especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association; *breeding* having reference largely to manners with such qualities as are deemed distinctively characteristic of high birth; *nurture* (literally *nourishing*) having more direct reference to moral qualities, not overlooking the physical and mental. See EDUCATION; (verb) see CHERISH; TEACH.

nut, 1 nut; 2 nŭt. **I.** *vi.* [NUT'TED[d]; NUT'TING.] To gather nuts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fruit consisting of a kernel or seed enclosed in a woody shell that does not open when ripe, as in the hazel, beech, or chestnut. **2.** A small block of metal having an internal screw-thread. **3.** [Slang.] The head. [< AS. *hnutu,* nut.]—**nut'crack"-er,** *n.* **1.** A device for cracking nuts. **2.** One of certain crow-like birds.—**nut'gall",** *n. Bot.* A gall.—**nut'-hatch",** *n.* A bird related to the titmice, having a slender bill as long as the head. —**nut'hook†,** *n.* A bailiff.—**nut'meg,** *n.* The aromatic kernel of the fruit of various trees; also, the tree itself. — **nut'shell",** *n.* The shell of a nut; hence, anything of small size.—**nut'ter,** *n.* One who gathers nuts.—**nut'ting,** *n.*—**nut'ty,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in nuts. **2.** Having the flavor of nuts.—**nut'ti-ness,** *n.*

Some Forms of Mechanical Nuts.
1. Hexagonal case-hardened double-chamfered. 2. Thumb-nut, not bored. 3. Joint, not tapped. 4. Hexagonal chamfered.

nu'tant, 1 niū'tənt; 2 nū'tant, *a.* Nodding: said of organs, especially flowers. [< L. *nutan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nuto,* nod.]

nu-ta'tion, 1 niu-tē'shən; 2 nū-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The periodic inequalities in the motion of the axis and pole of the earth around the pole of the ecliptic as a center. **2.** *Bot.* A revolving movement. **3.** The act of nodding the head. [< L. *nutatio(n-),* < *nuto,* nod.]

nu'tri-ent, 1 niū'trı-ent; 2 nū'tri-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving nourishment. **2.** Conveying nutrition. **II.** *n.* Something that nourishes. [< L. *nutrio,* feed.]—**nu'tri-ment,** *n.* **1.** That which nourishes; food. **2.** That which promotes development.

Syn.: aliment, food, meat, nourishment, provision, sustenance. *Nourishment* and *sustenance* apply to whatever can be introduced into the system as a means of sustaining life; we say of a convalescent, he is taking *nourishment. Aliment* is similar in meaning, but less frequent in use. *Nutriment* and *nutrition* have more of scientific reference to the vitalizing principles of various *foods;* thus, wheat is said to contain a great amount of *nutriment.* Compare FOOD.

—**nu"tri-men'tal,** *a.*—**nu-tri'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process by which growth is promoted and waste repaired in living organisms. **2.** Nutriment. Syn.: see FOOD.—**nu-tri'-tious,** *a.* Nourishing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**nu'tri-tiv(e[S],** *a.* **1.** Having nutritious properties. **2.** Pertaining to nutrition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

nux vom'i-ca, 1 nuks vom'ı-kə; 2 nŭks vŏm'i-ca. The flattened, disk-like, silky, poisonous seed of an Indian tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*). [< L. *nux,* nut, + *vomo,* vomit.]

nuz'zle, 1 nuz'l; 2 nŭz'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To root as a hog. **2.** To rub the nose against. **3.** To nestle; snuggle. **4.** To loiter; idle. [< NOSE, *n.*; confused in some senses with NURSE and NESTLE.]

N. W., *abbr.* Northwest, northwestern.—**N. W. T.,** *abbr.* Northwest Territory.—**N. Y.,** *abbr.* New York (official).

ny-an'za, 1 nı-an'zə; 2 ny-ăn'za, *n.* A sheet of water; lake; also, a river feeding a lake. [Afr.] **ny-as'sa‡.**

Nya'sa, 1 nyā'sə; 2 nyä'sä, *n.* A lake lying W. of German and Portuguese East Africa; 340 by 40 m. **Lake Nyas'sa‡.**

Nya'sa-land Pro-tec'to-rate. A British protectorate in E. central Africa; 39,573 sq. m.; pop. 1,203,742.

nyet†, *n.* A brood, as of pheasants.

nymph, } 1 nimf; 2 nŷmf, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* An inferior fe-
nymf[F], } male divinity inhabiting a grove, forest, spring, etc. **2.** [Poet.] A damsel. **3.** A pupa or chrysalis. **nym'pha‡.** [< Gr.[L] *nymphē,* nymph, bride.]—**nymph'al, nym-phe'an,** *a.*

Nym-phæ'a, 1 nim-fī'ə; 2 nŷm-fē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic plants of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*)—the spatter-docks or yellow water-lilies. [L., < Gr. *nymphaia,* water-lily, < *nymphē,* nymph.]

nym'pho-, } 1 nim'fo-, nimf-; 2 nŷm'fo-, nŷmf-. From
nymph-, } Latin *nympha,* a nymph: combining forms. —**nym'pho-lep"sy§,** *n.* A kind of ecstasy or frenzy, said to have taken possession of one who looked upon a nymph in a spring or stream; hence, a demoniac frenzy; a form of religious mania; ecstasy. [+ Gr. *lambanō* (√ *lab*), take.]—**nym'pho-lept,** *n.* One affected with nympholepsy.—**nym"pho-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid sexual desire in women. [+ Gr. *mania,* madness.] **nym'pho-ma"ny‡.**

Nyx, 1 niks; 2 nŷks, *n. Gr. Myth.* Same as NOX.

N. Z., N. Zeal., *abbr.* New Zealand.

O

O o. Roman. 𝕺 𝖔 Black Letter. 𝒪 𝑜 Script.

O, o, 1 ō; 2 ŏ, *n.* [OES, O's, or *Os*, 1 ōz; 2 ŏȝ, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fifteenth in the English alphabet. **2.** An oval or circle; a spot or spangle.

O, 1 ō; 2 ŏ, *interj.* **1.** An exclamation used in address or to express a wish or emotion. **2.** Same as OH. [< AS. *ēā.*]

O., *abbr.* Ohio, oxygen.—**o.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Octarius* (a pint).

oaf, 1 ōf; 2 ŏf, *n.* Originally, a misshapen bantling left in place of a pretty child supposed to be stolen by fairies; a changeling; an imbecile; simpleton. [< Icel. *álfr*, elf.]—**oaf'ish,** *a.* Stupid; doltish.—**oaf'ish-ness,** *n.*

O-a'hu, 1 o-ä'hū; 2 o-ä'hu, *n.* An island of the Hawaiian group; 600 sq. m.; pop. 82,000; capital, Honolulu.

oak, 1 ōk; 2 ŏk, *n.* **1.** A hard-wood, acorn-bearing tree, much valued for the manufacture of timber of great hardness, strength, and durability. **2.** The wood of the oak. **3.** One of various other plants having a resemblance or relation to a true oak. **4.** A stout door, because usually of oak. [< AS. *āc*, oak.]—**quartered oak,** oaken boards cut by a special process, and exhibiting a handsome grain.—**to sport one's oak,** to exclude visitors, as by closing the outer oaken door of a student's apartment: primarily English university slang.—**oak'-ap"ple,** *n.* A gall produced on an oak; a gall-fly. **oak'-gall"‡; oak'-wart"‡.—oak'en,** *a.* Made of oak.

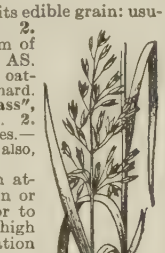
Oak'land, 1 ōk'lənd; 2 ŏk'land, *n.* A city in W. California; pop. 216,261.

oak'um, 1 ōk'um; 2 ōk'ŭm, *n.* Hemp-fiber obtained by untwisting old rope: used in calking, etc. [< AS. *ā-*, out, + *cemban*, comb.]

oar, 1 ōr; 2 ōr. **I.** *vt.* To propel with an oar; use as an oar. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wooden implement for propelling a boat, consisting of a long shaft with a blade or spoon at one end. **2.** An oarsman. **3.** *Helminth.* An oar-like swimming-appendage. [< AS. *ār*, oar.]—**oar'age,** *n.* Oars collectively.—**oared,** *a.* **1.** Having oars for propulsion. **2.** *Zool.* Having oar-like feet or swimming-appendages.—**oar'-lock",** *n.* A device on the side of a boat for keeping an oar in place; rowlock.—**oars'man,** *n.* One who rows.—**oar'y,** *a.*

o'a-sis, 1 ō'ə-sis *or* o-ē'sis; 2 ō'a-sĭs *or* o-ā'sis, *n.* [O'A-SES, *pl.*] A fertile spot in a waste or desert. [< Gr. *Oasis* (fertile spot in Libyan desert).]

oat, 1 ōt; 2 ŏt, *n.* **1.** A cereal grass or its edible grain: usually in the plural and collectively. **2.** A musical pipe made from a stem of the oak; a shepherd's pipe. [< AS. *āte*, oat.]—**oat'-cake",** *n.* A cake of oat-meal, usually rolled thin and baked hard.—**oat'en,** *a.* Made of oats.—**oat'grass",** *n.* **1.** Any uncultivated kind of oats. **2.** Any one of various oat-like grasses.—**oat'meal",** *n.* The meal of oats; also, porridge made of it.



Oat.

oath, 1 ōth; 2 ŏth, *n.* **1.** A solemn attestation in support of a declaration or a promise, by an appeal to God or to some person or thing regarded as high and holy; in law, such an attestation under the penalties of perjury. **2.** A frivolous or blasphemous use of the name of the Deity or of any sacred name or object. [< AS. *āth*, oath.]

Syn.: adjuration, affidavit, anathema, ban, blaspheming, blasphemy, curse, cursing, denunciation, execration, imprecation, malediction, profane swearing, profanity, reprobation, swearing, sworn statement, vow. In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an *oath* is a reverent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says," ABBOTT *Law Dict.*; an *affidavit* is a *sworn statement* made in writing in the presence of a competent officer, an *adjuration* is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An *oath* is made to man in the name of God; a *vow*, to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an *oath* may be mere *blasphemy* or *profane swearing*. *Anathema*, *curse*, *execration*, and *imprecation* are modes of invoking vengeance or retribution from a superhuman power upon the person against whom they are uttered. *Anathema* is a solemn ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God; or, it may be wanton and powerless: "so the *curse* causeless shall not come," *Prov.* xxvi, 2. *Execration* expresses most of personal bitterness and hatred; *imprecation* refers to the coming of the desired evil upon the person against whom it is uttered. *Malediction* is a general wish of evil, a less usual but very expressive word. Compare TESTIMONY.—Ant.: benediction, benison, blessing.

ob†, *n.* A halfpenny. [Abbr. of OBOLUS.]

Ob², 1 ōb; 2 ŏb, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Arctic ocean in W. Siberia. **2.** A river in W. Siberia; flows 2,000 m. to Arctic ocean. **O'bi‡.**

ob-, *prefix.* Toward; to; against; facing; reversely; over; near; before; up; out; upon; about; as, *object*, *oblique*. [< L. *ob*, toward, for, against.] [*obiter* (by the way).

Ob., Obad., *abbr.* Obadiah.—**ob.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Obiit* (he died).

O"ba-di'ah, 1 ō"bə-dī'ə; 2 ŏ"ba-dī'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew minor prophet. **2.** The book containing his prophecies.

ob"bli-ga'to, 1 ob"blī-gä'to; 2 ŏb"blī-gä'to. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* That can not be dispensed with; also, loosely, of secondary importance. **II.** *n.* An accessory movement written for a particular instrument. [It., < L. *obligatus;* see OBLIGATE.]

ob-cor'date, 1 əb-kôr'dēt; 2 ŏb-côr'dāt, *a. Biol.* Inversely cordate. **ob-cor'di-form‡.**

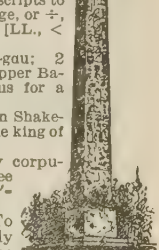
obdt., obt., *abbr.* Obedient.

ob'du-rate, 1 əb'diu-rēt; 2 ŏb'dū-rāt, *a.* **1.** Unmoved by feelings of humanity or pity. **2.** Perversely impenitent. **3.** Unyielding. [< L. *ob*, to, + *durus*, hard.] **ob-dure'†; ob-dured'†.** Syn.: see HARD; OBSTINATE.—**ob'-du-rate-ly,** *adv.*—**ob'du-rate-ness,** *n.*—**ob'du-ra-cy,** *n.* Obstinacy; obdurateness.

o-be'di-ent, 1 o-bī'di-ent; 2 o-bē'di-ĕnt, *a.* Complying with or submitting to a behest, law, etc.; dutiful. [OF., < L. *obœdien(t-)s*, ppr. of *obœdio*, obey.] Syn.: see DOCILE; OBSEQUIOUS.—**o-be'di-ence,** *n.* **1.** Submission to command, prohibition, law, or duty. **2.** The fact of being obeyed, or having subjects obedient to one; rule; authority. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; SUBMISSION.—**o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

o-bei'sance, 1 o-bī'səns; 2 o-bē'sanç, *n.* **1.** An act of courtesy or reverence, consisting of bowing or a bending of the knee. **2†.** Obedience. [< F. *obéissance*, < *obéir*, OBEY.] **o-bei'san-cy†; o-bei'saunce†.**

ob'e-lisk, 1 əb'ı-lisk; 2 ŏb'e-lĭsk, *n.* **1.** A square shaft with pyramidal top, usually monumental. **2.** The dagger-sign (†) used as a mark of reference. [< Gr.[L] *obeliskos*, pointed pillar.]


Obelisk "Cleopatra's Needle," in Central Park, New York.

ob'e-lus, 1 əb'ı-lus; 2 ŏb'e-lŭs, *n.* A critical mark, as — or †, used in ancient manuscripts to designate a suspected reading or passage, or ÷, to indicate a superfluous passage. [LL., < Gr. *obelos*, a spit.]

O"ber-Am'mer-gau, 1 ō"bər-ām'er-gau; 2 ŏ"ber-ăm'er-gou, *n.* A village in Upper Bavaria, 45 m. S. W. of Munich; famous for a passion-play presented decennially.

O'ber-on, 1 ō'bər-en; 2 ŏ'ber-ŏn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the king of the fairies. See TITANIA.

o-bese', 1 o-bīs'; 2 o-bēs', *a.* Very corpulent. [< L. *obesus*, fat.] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**o-bes'i-ty,** *n.* **o-bese'-ness‡.**

o-bey', 1 o-bē'; 2 o-be', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do the bidding of. **2.** To comply with or carry into effect. **3.** To be controlled by. **II.** *i.* To yield obedience. [< L.[F] *ob*, near, + *audio*, hear.]

Syn.: comply, defer, keep, observe, submit, yield. See FOLLOW; KEEP; SERVE.—Ant.: contemn, defy, disobey, infringe, refuse, resist, violate. See synonyms for GOVERN.

ob-fus'cate, 1 əb-fus'kēt; 2 ŏb-fŭs'cāt, *vt.* **1.** To obscure, perplex, or confuse, as the mind. **2†.** To cloud or darken. [L.[LL] *ob*, to, + *fuscus*, tawny.]—**ob"fus-ca'tion,** *n.*

o'bi¹, 1 ō'bı; 2 ō'bi, *n.* A kind of sorcery practised by the negroes of the West Indies; also, a fetish. [Afr.] **o'be‡.**

o'bi², *n.* A broad silken sash worn by Japanese women. [Jap.]

o'bit, 1 ō'bıt *or* əb'ıt; 2 ō'bit *or* ŏb'it, *n.* **1.** The death or date of death of a person. **2.** A ceremony or service commemorating a death. [< L. *obitus*, approach, < *ob*, to, + *eo*, go.]

ob'i-ter dic'tum, 1 əb'ı-tər dik'tum; 2 ŏb'i-ter dĭc'tŭm. [L.] A remark by the way or in passing. See DICTUM, 2. Syn.: see PRECEDENT.

o-bit'u-a-ry, 1 o-bich'u-[*or* -bit'yu-]ē-rı; 2 o-bĭch'u-[*or* -bĭt'yu-]ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to death. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[s],

pl.] A published notice of a death. [< LL. *obituarius*, < L. *obitus*, death.]

obj., *abbr.* Object, objection, objective.

ob-ject[v], 1 əb-jĕkt'; 2 ŏb-jĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To allege as a reason against something. **II.** *i.* To declare oneself opposed to something. Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**ob-jec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of objecting. **2.** An impediment raised.—**ob-jec'tion-a-bl**(er, *a.*—**ob-jec"tion-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**ob-jec'tor**, *n.*

ob'ject, 1 ŏb'jĕkt; 2 ŏb'jĕct, *n.* **1.** Anything that comes within the cognizance of the senses. **2.** That which is affected by an action. **3.** That on which one sets his mind as an end; purpose; aim. **4.** *Gram.* A noun, clause, etc., to which the action of the verb is directed. **5.** [Colloq.] A person of pitiable or ridiculous aspect: an opprobrious epithet. [< *ob*, before, + *jacio*, throw.] Syn.: see AIM; DESIGN; PURPOSE; REASON.—**ob'ject-glass"**, *n.* A lens or combination of lenses for focusing the rays of light passing through it.—**ob'ject-less**, *a.*

ob-jec'tiv(e[s], 1 ob-jek'tıv; 2 ŏb-jĕc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Psychol. & Philos.* (1) Of or belonging to an object; having the nature of an object or being that is thought of or perceived, as opposed to that which thinks or perceives. (2) Directed to and corresponding with objects. (3) Having independent existence or authority, apart from experience or thought; substantive; self-existent. **2.** Directing the mind or activity toward external things without reference to personal sensations. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting the case of the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition; accusative. Syn.: see SUBJECTIVE.

II. *n.* **1.** The objective case. **2.** The lens or lenses bringing the rays from an object to a focus. **3.** An objective point.—**objective point**, any ultimate object of exertion.—**ob-jec'tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**ob-jec'tiv-ism**, *n.* **1.** The power that enables an author or artist to treat subjects objectively, or apart from his own personality. **2.** *Philos.* The tendency to give undue prominence to the facts of sense-perception.—**ob-jec-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **ob-jec'tiv**(e-ness[‡].

ob'jur-gate, 1 əb'jur-gēt; 2 ŏb'jûr-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To rebuke severely; scold; rail at. [< L. *ob*, against, + *jurgo*, scold.]—**ob"jur-ga'tion**, *n.*—**ob-jur'-ga-tiv**(e[s], **ob-jur'ga-to-ry**, *a.*

obl., *abbr.* Oblique, oblong.

ob-lan'ce-o-late, 1 əb-lan'sı-o-lēt; 2 ŏb-lăn'çe-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Lance-shaped, but tapering toward the base.

ob-late'[1], 1 əb-lēt'; 2 ŏb-lāt', *a.* Flattened at the poles. [< L. *ob*, out, + *latus*, borne.]

ob'late[2], *a. R. C. Ch.* Consecrated to sacred uses: devoted to a religious life.—**ob-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** Anything offered in worship. **2.** *Eccl.* The elements of the eucharist as offered on the altar in some churches.

ob'late, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A person, not bound by religious vows, devoted to the church. **2.** *Eccl.* Altar-bread. [< LL. *oblatus* (def. 2, *oblata*), < L. *oblatus*, offered.]

ob'li-gate, 1 əb'lı-gēt; 2 ŏb'li-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] **1.** To bind by some requirement. **2.** To hold to the fulfilment of duty. [< L. *ob*, about, + *ligo*, bind.]—**ob"li-ga'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of obligating. **2.** The constraining power of conscience. **3.** A requirement imposed. **4.** A legal bond bearing a penalty. Syn.: see DUTY.—**ob'li-ga-to-ry**, *a.* Of a nature to impose obligation.

o-blige', 1 o-blaıj'; 2 o-blīj', *vt.* [O-BLIGED'; O-BLIG'ING.] **1.** To constrain in any manner. **2.** To place under necessity. **3.** To render indebted, as for favors. [< L.[F] *obligo*, bind.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; BIND; COMPEL.—**ob"li-gee'**, *n.* The person in whose favor an obligation is entered into.—**o-blig'ing**, *pa.* Disposed to do favors. Syn.: see GOOD; PLEASANT; POLITE.—**o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**o-blig'ing-ness**, *n.*—**o-blig'er**, *n.*—**ob"li-gor'**, *n. Law.* The person who is bound to perform an obligation.

ob-lique', 1 əb-līk' *or* -laık; 2 ŏb-līk' *or* -lık. **I.** *vi.* [OB-LIQUED'[t]; OB-LIQU'ING.] To deviate from the perpendicular or from a right line; slant. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Deviating from the perpendicular or from a right line by any angle except a right angle; neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting. (2) Differing from a right angle; either acute or obtuse: said of angles. **2.** Evasive; indirect. **3.** Disingenuous. **4.** Not in the direct line of descent; collateral. **5.** *Bot.* Unequal-sided. **6.** *Gram.* Having to do with cases other than the nominative and vocative. [F., < L. *obliquus*, < *ob*, before, + **liquis*, LL. *liquis*, awry.]—**ob-lique'-an"gled**, *a.* Having the angles oblique; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle. **ob-lique"-an'gu-lar‡.**—**ob-lique'ly**, *adv.*—**ob-lique'ness**, *n.*—**ob-liq'ui-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* Oblique quality; inclination to or from the horizon or the level. **2.** Deviation from right principles.

ob-lit'er-ate, 1 əb-lit'ər-ēt; 2 ŏb-lĭt'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To blot or wipe out. **2.** To destroy so as to leave no trace; efface utterly. [< L. *ob*, over, + *litera*, letter.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.—**ob-lit"er-a'tion**, *n.*

ob-liv'i-on, 1 əb-lıv'ı-ən; 2 ŏb-lĭv'i-on, *n.* **1.** The state of being utterly forgotten. **2.** The act of forgetting completely. **3.** Amnesty. [F., < L. *oblivio*(*n*-), < *obliviscor*, forget.]—**ob-liv'i-ous**, *a.* **1.** Forgetful, or given to forgetfulness. **2.** Lost in thought; abstracted. **3.** Inducing forgetfulness. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ob'long, 1 əb'lŏŋ; 2 ŏb'lŏng. **I.** *a.* **1.** Longer than broad. **2.** *Math.* Having one principal axis longer than the other or others. **II.** *n.* A figure having greater length than breadth; in geometry, a long rectangle. [< L. *ob*, before, + *longus*, long.]

ob'lo-quy, 1 əb'lo-kwı; 2 ŏb'lo-kwy, *n.* **1.** The state of one who is under odium or disgrace; infamy. **2.** Vilification; defamation. **3**†. A cause of disgrace or reproach. [< L. *ob*, against, + *loquor*, speak.] Syn.: see SCANDAL.

ob-nox'ious, 1 əb-nok'shus; 2 ŏb-nŏk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of a character to give offense or excite aversion. **2.** Liable, as to penalty. [< L. *obnoxius*, liable.] Syn.: see SUBJECT.—**ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

o'boe, 1 ō'bei; 2 ō'bŏi, *n.* A wooden flute-like wind-instrument, of soprano compass. [It.]

ob'o-lus, 1 əb'o-lus; 2 ŏb'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A weight and a silver coin of Greece: one-sixth of a drachma. **2.** A medieval silver coin of Hungary and Bohemia.

ob-o'vate, 1 əb-ō'vēt; 2 ŏb-ō'vāt, *a.* Inversely ovate.

O"bre-gon', 1 ō"brē-gōn'; 2 ō"brę-gōn'. **Alvaro** (1880–). Mexican general; President of Mexico, 1920– .

obs., *abbr.* Observation, observatory, obsolete.

ob-scene', 1 əb-sīn'; 2 ŏb-sēn', *a.* **1.** Offensive to chastity or decency. **2.** [Poet.] Offensive to the senses; foul. [< L. *obscenus*, ill-omened.] Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST; VULGAR. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ob-scen'i-ty**, *n.* Obscene quality of thought, speech, or representation. Syn.: see INDECENCY.

ob-scure', 1 əb-skiūr'; 2 ŏb-scūr'. **I.** *vt.* [OB-SCURED'; OB-SCUR'ING.] To dim, darken, or hide from view. **II.** *a.* [OB-SCUR'ER; OB-SCUR'EST.] **1.** Presenting obstructions to clear vision. **2.** Not clear to the mind. **3.** Faintly marked; indistinct. **4.** Little known; lowly. [< L.[F] *obscurus*, dark.]

Syn.: abstruse, ambiguous, cloudy, complex, complicated, dark, darksome, deep, dense, difficult, dim, doubtful, dusky, enigmatical, hidden, incomprehensible, indistinct, intricate, involved, muddled, muddy, mysterious, profound, turbid, unintelligible. That is *obscure* which the eye or the mind can not clearly see, discern, or see through, whether because of the want of distinctness or transparency of the object or matter itself, its depth or intricacy, or the intervention of some hindering medium, or because of mere defect of light. That which is *complicated* is likely to be *obscure*, but that may be *obscure* which is not at all *complicated* and scarcely *complex*, as a *muddy* pool. In that which is *abstruse* (L. *abs*, from, and *trudo*, push) as if removed from the usual course of thought or out of the way of apprehension or discovery, the thought is remote, *hidden;* in that which is *obscure* there may be nothing to hide; it is hard to see to the bottom of the *profound*, because of its depth, but the most shallow turbidness is *obscure*. Compare AMBIGUOUS; COMPLEX; DARK; EQUIVOCAL; HUMBLE; MYSTERIOUS; SECRET; VAGUE; VULGAR.—Ant.: see synonyms for CLEAR.

—**ob-scur'ant**, *n.* One who obscures; specifically, one who opposes education, popular enlightenment, and freedom of thought: used also adjectively. **ob-scur'ant-ist‡.**—**ob-scur'ant-ism**, *n.*—**ob"scu-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of obscuring; obscurity.—**ob-scure'ly**, *adv.*—**ob-scure'ness**, *n.*—**ob-scu'ri-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The state or quality of being obscure. (1) Dimness; darkness. (2) Lack of distinctness or perspicuity. (3) The condition of being unknown to fame.

ob'se-crate‡, 1 əb'sı-krēt; 2 ŏb'se-crāt, *vt.* To pray to; beseech.—**ob'se-cra"to-ry**, *a.*

ob"se-cra'tion, 1 əb"sı-krē'shən; 2 ŏb"se-crā'shon, *n. Eccl.* Any clause in the litany beginning with *by* and giving a ground of appeal for fulfilment of prayer. [< L. *obsecratio*(*n*-), < *obsecro*, beseech, < *ob*, before, + *sacer*, sacred.]

ob'se-quies, 1 əb'sı-kwız; 2 ŏb'se-kwiş, *n. pl.* Funeral rites. [< L.[LL+OF] *ob*, upon, + *sequor*, follow.]

ob-se'qui-ous[1], 1 əb-sī'kwı-us; 2 ŏb-sē'kwi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Sycophantic or adulatory in manner. 2‖. Promptly obedient. [< L.[F] *obsequiosus*, < *obsequor*, follow.]

Syn.: attentive, compliant, cringing, deferential, fawning, flattering, obedient, servile, slavish, submissive, sycophantic. See BASE; SUPPLE.—Ant.: independent, self-assertive, self-respecting. See synonyms for AUSTERE.—**ob-se'qui-ous-ly**[1], *adv.*—**ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob-se'qui-ous[2]†, *a.* Of or pertaining to obsequies. **-ly**[2], *adv.*

ob-serve', } 1 əb-zūrv'; 2 ŏb-ŝĕrv', *v.* [OB-SERVED', OB-

ob-serv'[s], } SERVD'[s]; OB-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take notice of; note. **2.** To scrutinize carefully. **3.** To celebrate; comply with. **4.** To remark incidentally. **II.** *i.* **1**§. To comment. **2**†. To take notice. [< L.[F] *ob*, be-

fore, + *servo*, keep.] Syn.: see CELEBRATE; DISCERN; EXAMINE; FOLLOW; OBEY.—**ob-serv'a-bl(e**[F], *a.* **1.** That can be observed; manifest. **2.** Notable. **3.** Customary. **-ness,** *n.* —**ob-serv'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ob-ser'vance,** *n.* **1.** The act of observing, as a custom or ceremony; compliance. **2.** Any common custom, form, rite, etc. **3§.** Heedful attention; observation. **4†.** Obsequious compliance. Syn.: see FORM; SACRAMENT.—**ob-ser'vant. I.** *a.* **1.** Carefully attentive; habitually noting. **2.** Strict in observing rules. **II.** *n.* **1§.** One strict in complying with rules of practise. **2†.** A slavish or sycophantic attendant. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ob"ser-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or habit of observing. **2.** Scientific scrutiny of a natural phenomenon. **3.** Experience acquired by observing. **4.** An incidental remark. **5§.** Observance. Syn.: see REMARK.—**ob"ser-va'tion-post,** *n. Mil.* A position from which an artillery officer can observe the effect of the fire of his own gun.—**ob-ser'va-to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A building or dome designed for systematic astronomical observations. **2.** A tower built for the view.—**ob-serv'er,** *n.* One who observes; specif., a person who accompanies the pilot of an aeroplane to make observations, as of an enemy's positions, etc.—**ob-serv'ing,** *pa.* Observant. **-ly,** *adv.*

ob-ses'sion, 1 əb-sĕsh'ən; 2 ŏb-sĕsh'on, *n.* A vexing or haunting, as by an evil spirit or morbidly dominant idea. [< L. *ob,* before, + *sedeo,* sit.]—**ob-sess',** *vt.*

ob-sid'i-an, 1 əb-sid'ı-ən; 2 ŏb-sid'i-an, *n.* A glassy volcanic rock, usually black. [< *Obsius,* the discoverer.]

ob-sid'i-o-nal, 1 əb-sid'ı-o-nəl; 2 ŏb-sid'i-o-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a siege. [< L. *obsidionalis,* < *obsideo,* besiege.]

ob'so-lete, 1 əb'so-lît; 2 ŏb'so-lēt. **I.** *a.* Gone out of use, as a word or phrase, a style, fashion, etc.; of a discarded type or fashion. **II.** *n.* An obsolete word or form of expression. [< L. *obsoletus,* pp. of *obsolesco,* decay.]

Syn.: ancient, antiquated, archaic, disused, obsolescent, old, out of date, rare. Some of the most *ancient* words are not *obsolete*, as father, mother, etc. A word is *obsolete* which has quite gone out of reputable use; a word is *archaic* or *obsolescent*, which is falling out of reputable use; *archaic* is also applied to a word which, having been *obsolete*, is taken up tentatively by writers or speakers of influence, so that it may perhaps regain its position as a living word; a word is *rare* if there are few present instances of its reputable use. See OLD.—Ant.: see synonyms for FRESH; MODERN; NEW.

—**ob"so-les'cent,** *a.* Growing obsolete.—**ob"so-les'cence,** *n.*—**ob'so-lete-ness,** *n.*—**ob'so-let"ism,** *n.*

ob'sta-cl(e[F], 1 əb'stə-kl; 2 ŏb'sta-cl, *n.* That which stands in the way of progress; a hindrance. [F., < L. *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

ob-stet'rics, *n.* The branch of medical science relating to midwifery: abbreviated *obstet.*—**ob-stet'ri-cal,** *a.* Relating to midwifery. **ob-stet'ric‡. -ly,** *adv.*—**ob"stetri'cian,** *n.* A practitioner of midwifery.

ob'sti-nate, 1 əb'stı-nıt; 2 ŏb'sti-nat, *a.* **1.** Persistently and unreasonably resolved in a purpose or opinion; stubborn. **2.** Hard to control or cure. [< L.[OF] *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: contumacious, decided, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, heady, immovable, indomitable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, opinionated, persistent, pertinacious, refractory, resolute, resolved, stubborn, unconquerable, unflinching, unyielding. The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may be *obstinate* on some one point; the *stubborn* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *obstinate* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted or right-minded person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* applies to that which is active and aggressive; *pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided, firm, inflexible, resolute;* that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.* See INFLEXIBLE; PERVERSE; RESTIVE.—Ant.: amenable, complaisant, compliant, docile, dutiful, gentle, irresolute, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, teachable, tractable, undecided, wavering, yielding.—**ob'sti-na-cy,** *n.* **1.** Persistent and usually unreasonable adherence to one's own opinion or purpose; stubbornness. **2.** The quality of being difficult to subdue.—**ob'sti-nate-ly,** *adv.*

ob-strep'er-ous, 1 əb-strep'ər-us; 2 ŏb-strĕp'er-ŭs, *a.* Making a great disturbance; clamorous. [< L. *ob,* before, + *strepo,* roar.] Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT.—**ob-strep'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ob-strep'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob-struct'[d], 1 əb-strukt'; 2 ŏb-strŭct', *vt.* **1.** To fill with impediments; block or stop up; hence, by extension, to shut out (the sight or view of). **2.** To hinder or retard the progress of. [< L. *ob,* before, + *struo,* build.]

Syn.: arrest, bar, barricade, check, choke, clog, embarrass, hinder, impede, interrupt, oppose, retard, stay, stop. To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees; the passage of liquid through a tube is *obstructed* by solid deposits. We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way or putting a barrier across his path. Anything that makes one's progress slower, whether from within or from without, *impedes, checks, hinders, retards,* or *stays;* an obstruction to one's progress is always from without. To *arrest* is to cause to stop suddenly; *obstructing* the way may have the effect of *arresting* progress. See CHECK; HINDER; OPPOSE.—Ant.: accelerate, advance, aid, clear, facilitate, forward, free, further, open, pave the way for, promote.

—**ob-struct'er, ob-struc'tor,** *n.*—**ob-struc'tion,** *n.* **1.** A hindrance; obstacle. **2.** The act of preventing progress. Syn.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.—**ob-struc'tion-ist,** *n.* One who obstructs, as legislative business, etc.—**ob-struc'tion-ism,** *n.*—**ob-struc'tiv(e**[S], *a.* Tending to obstruct. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ob'stru-ent, 1 əb'stru-ənt; 2 ŏb'stru-ĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Causing obstruction or impediment. **II.** *n.* A medicine that obstructs. [< L. *obstruent(-s),* ppr. of *obstruo;* see OBSTRUCT.]

ob-tain', 1 əb-tēn'; 2 ŏb-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into one's own possession; get. **2.** To attain by effort. **3‖.** To arrive at; win. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be established by law or custom; have place. **2.** To succeed; prevail. [< L.[F] *obtineo,* < *ob,* before, + *teneo,* hold.]

Syn.: acquire, earn, gain, get, procure, receive, secure, win. When one *gets* the object of his desire, he is said to *obtain* it, whether he has *gained* or *earned* it or not. *Win* denotes contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard; in popular language, a person is often said to *win* a lawsuit, or to *win* in a suit at law, but in legal phrase he is said to *gain* his suit, case, or cause. One *obtains* a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own; he *procures* it commonly by the intervention of some one else; he *procures* a dinner or an interview; he *secures* what has seemed uncertain or elusive, when he *gets* it firmly into his possession or under his control. Compare ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; MAKE; PURCHASE.—**ob-tain'a-bl(e**[F], *a.*—**ob-tain'er,** *n.*—**ob-tain'ment,** *n.*

ob-test'‖[S], 1 əb-test'; 2 ŏb-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To beseech for aid. **2.** To supplicate for. **II.** *i.* To protest. [< OF. *obtester,* < L. *obtestor,* < *ob,* before, + *testis,* witness.]—**ob"tes-ta'tion,** *n.*

ob-trude', 1 əb-trūd'; 2 ŏb-trŭd', *vt. & vi.* [OB-TRUD'ED[d]; OB-TRUD'ING.] To thrust or be pushed into undue prominence. [< L. *ob,* before, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**ob-trud'er,** *n.*—**ob-tru'sion,** *n.* The act of obtruding.—**ob-tru'siv(e**[S], *a.* Tending to obtrude; obtruding. Syn.: see MEDDLESOME.—**ob-tru'siv(e-ly**[S], *adv.*—**ob-tru'siv(e-ness**[S], *n.*

ob-tund'‖[d], 1 əb-tund'; 2 ŏb-tŭnd', *vt.* To render blunt or dull; deaden, as pain. [< L. *obtundo,* < *ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat.]

ob-tuse', 1 əb-tūs'; 2 ŏb-tūs', *a.* **1.** *Math.* Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°. **2.** Blunt or rounded at the extremity, as a leaf. **3.** Dull intellectually or emotionally; stupid; insensible. **4.** Heavy and indistinct, as a sound. [< L. *obtusus,* pp. of *obtundo,* < *ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat.] Syn.: see BLUNT.—**ob-tuse'ly,** *adv.*—**ob-tuse'ness,** *n.*

ob-verse', 1 əb-vūrs'; 2 ŏb-vĕrs', *a.* Noting the face of a medal or coin. [< L. *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ob'verse,** *n.* **1.** The obverse side of a coin or medal. **2.** An opposite face of the same fact or truth.

ob-vert'[d], 1 əb-vūrt'; 2 ŏb-vĕrt', *vt.* To turn the front or principal side of (a thing) toward any person or object. [< L. *obverto,* < *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn.]—**ob-ver'sion,** *n.*

ob'vi-ate, 1 əb'vı-ēt; 2 ŏb'vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To meet or anticipate, so as to dispose of or remove; prevent. [< LL. *obvio,* meet.] Syn.: see PRECLUDE.—**ob"vi-a'tion,** *n.*

ob'vi-ous, 1 əb'vı-us; 2 ŏb'vi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Immediately evident; manifest. **2†.** Standing or placed in the way. [< L. *obvius,* in the way, < *ob,* before, + *via,* way.] Syn.: see APPARENT; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—**ob'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ob'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

oc-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of OB- before *c.*

oc., *abbr.* Ocean.

Oc'cam, 1 ek'əm; 2 ŏc'am, **William of** (1270?–1349?). An English Franciscan and schoolman.

oc-ca'sion, 1 e-kē'ʒən; 2 ŏ-cā'zhon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cause or bring about. **2†.** To lead to.

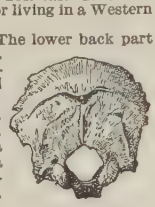
Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE.

II. *n.* **1.** A particular event, or juncture of events. **2.** An opportunity permitting or a reason requiring action. **3.** A condition that opens the way for the production of an event. **4.** A need or exigency. **5‖.** Cause or agency. [F., < L. *occasio(n-),* occasion.] Syn.: see CAUSE; OPPORTU-

NITY.—**oc-ca'sion-al,** *a.* **1.** Occurring at irregular intervals. **2.** Belonging to some special occasion. Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.—**oc-ca'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Oc'ci-dent, 1 ŏk'sı-dent; 2 ŏ'çe'çi-dĕnt, *n.* **1.** The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish empire. **2.** [o-] The west. [F., < L. *occiden(t-)s,* ppr. of *occido,* fall, set, < *ob,* before, + *cado,* fall.]—**Oc"ci-den'tal.** **I.** *a.* Belonging to the West. **II.** *n.* One born or living in a Western country.

oc'ci-put, 1 ŏk'sı-put; 2 ŏ'çe'çi-pŭt, *n.* The lower back part of the head. [L.]—**oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the occiput. **2.** Pertaining to the occipital bone.—**occipital bone,** the hindmost bone of the skull.



Occipital Bone.

oc-clude', 1 ə-klūd'; 2 ŏ-elyd', *vt.* [OC-CLUD'ED; OC-CLUD'ING.] **1.** *Chem. & Physics.* To absorb, as a gas by a metal. **2.** *Pathol.* To close, as a passage. [< L. *occludo,* < *ob,* before, + *claudo,* close.]—**oc-clu'sion,** *n.*

oc-cult', 1 ə-kult'; 2 ŏ-eült'. **I**‖. *vt.* To cover from view, or conceal, as by intervention. **II.** *a.* **1.** Concealed from observation or knowledge; mysterious; mystical. **2.** Not immediately known; perceivable only by investigation. [< L. *occultus,* pp. of *occulo,* hide.]

Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET.—**oc"cul-ta'tion,** *n.* Concealment, as of one heavenly body by another.—**oc-cult'ism,** *n.* The science of the occult.—**oc-cult'ly,** *adv.*

oc'cu-py, 1 ŏk'yu-pai; 2 ŏ'eyu-pȳ, *v.* [-PIED; -PY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To use or employ in an exclusive manner; engage. **2.** To take and hold possession of. **3.** To give occupation or employment to. **II**‖. *i.* To carry on business. [< L.[F] *occupo,* < *ob,* to, + *capio,* take.]

Syn.: be in possession of, busy, employ, engage, fill, have possession of, hold, keep, possess, preoccupy, use. See AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; HAVE; INTEREST; POSSESS.

—**oc'cu-pan-cy,** *n.* The act of occupying; a taking possession; also, the time during which anything is occupied. Syn.: see OCCUPATION.—**oc'cu-pant,** *n.* One who occupies; a tenant. **oc'cu-pi"er‡.—oc"cu-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** One's regular, principal, or immediate business. **2.** The state of being busy. **3.** Occupancy. Syn.: occupancy, possession, tenure, use. See BUSINESS; EXERCISE; WORK.—Ant.: dispossession, ejectment, eviction, resignation, vacating.

oc-cur', 1 ə-kūr'; 2 ŏ-eûr', *vi.* [OC-CURRED'; OC-CUR'RING.] **1.** To be found here and there; happen. **2.** To present itself to the mind. [< L. *ob,* upon, + *curro,* run.] Syn.: see HAPPEN.—**oc-cur'rence,** *n.* An event; the happening of an event. Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT.—**oc-cur'rent.** **I**‖. *a.* Happening at the same time. **II†.** *n.* An occurrence or happening.

o'cean, 1 ō'shən; 2 ō'shan, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water that covers about two-thirds of the earth's surface. **2.** Any one of the greater tracts of water that cover the globe; as, the Atlantic *ocean.* **3.** Any unbounded expanse. [< Gr.[L+OF] *ōkeanos,* ocean.] [CAL.—**o"ce-an'ic,** *a.* Relating to the ocean. Syn.: see NAUTI-

O"ce-an'i-a, 1 ō"shı-an'ı-ə; 2 ō"shi-ân'i-a, *n.* Those islands of the S. Pacific not in Asia or America. **O"ce-an'i-ca‡.—O"ce-an'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

O-ce'a-nus, 1 o-sı'ə-nus; 2 o-çē'a-nŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** God of the ocean (river); oldest of the Titans. **2.** The mighty river believed by the ancients to encircle the habitable world. **o'cean-riv"er‡.**

oc'el-lat"ed, 1 ŏs'e-lēt"ed; 2 ŏç'ĕ-lāt"ĕd, *a.* Having eye-like spots. [< L. *ocellus,* dim. of *oculus,* eye.]

o-cel'lus, 1 o-sel'ʊs; 2 o-çĕl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -ı, *pl.*] **1.** A minute simple eye, as of many invertebrates. **2§.** One of the simple elements in a compound eye, as in insects. **3.** A spot of color surrounded by a ring or rings of color.

o'ce-lot, 1 ō'sı-let; 2 ō'çe-lŏt, *n.* An American leopard-like cat of a prevailing yellowish or reddish gray, with black-edged blotches. [< Mex. *ocelotl.*]

Ocelot. 1/40

o'cher, 1 ō'kər; 2 **o'chre,** ō'ker, *n.* A native yellow earth, of iron and clay, used as a pigment and as a paint. [< Gr. *ōchra,* yellow ocher.] — **o'cher-ous,** *a.* **o'cher-y†; o'chre-ous†; o'chry†.**

-ock, *suffix.* A diminutive suffix. [< AS. *-uc.*]

o'-clock', 1 o-klok'; 2 o-clŏk'. Of the clock: a contraction signifying according to or by the clock.

O'-Con'nell, 1 o-ken'el; 2 o-cŏn'ĕl, **Daniel** (1775–1847). An Irish patriot; leader of Roman Catholic emancipation.

Oct., *abbr.* October.

oct-, oc'ta-, oc'ti-, oc'to-, 1 ekt-, ek'tə-, ok'tı-, ek'to-; 2 ŏct-, ŏc'ta-, ŏc'ti-, ŏc'to-. From Greek *oktō* or Latin *octo,* eight: combining forms.—**oc'ta-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure with eight sides and eight angles.—**oc-tag'o-nal,** *a.* Eight-sided.—**oc"ta-he'dral,** *a.* Having eight equal plane faces.—**oc"ta-he'dron,** *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by eight plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* seat.]—**oc-tan'gu-lar,** *a.* Eight-angled.

oc'tave, 1 ek'tēv; 2 ŏc'tāv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of eight. **oc'ta-val‡.** **2.** In prosody, composed of eight lines. **3.** Of or belonging to a musical octave. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) An interval of seven degrees. (2) A note at this interval above or below any other. **2.** Any interval similar to the musical octave; specifically, a stanza of eight lines. **3.** *Eccl.* The eighth day from a feast-day, beginning with the feast-day as one; also, the lengthening of a festival so as to include a period of eight days. [F., < L. *octava,* fem. of *octavus,* eighth, < *octo,* eight.]

oc-ta'vo, 1 ek-tē'vo; 2 ŏc-tā'vo. **I.** *a.* **1.** Folded into eight leaves. **2.** Denoting a certain size of page (commonly 6 x 9½ inches): 8*vo.* **II.** *n.* A book of such leaves or pages. [L.]

oc-ten'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Recurring at intervals of eight years. **2.** Occupying periods of eight years. [< OCT- + L. *annus,* year.]

oc-tet', 1 ek-tet'; 2 ŏc-tĕt', *n. Mus.* **1.** A musical composition for eight parts or eight performers. **2.** A choir of eight voices, or an orchestra of eight performers. **oc-tette'‡.**

oc-til'lion, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French and American systems, represented by a figure 1 with 27 ciphers annexed; in the English system by a figure 1 with 48 ciphers.—**oc-til'lionth,** *a.*

Oc-to'ber, 1 ek-tō'bər; 2 ŏc-tō'ber, *n.* The tenth month of the year (the eighth of the Roman year), having 31 days. [L., eighth (month), < *octo,* eight.]

Oc-to'brist, *n.* One of a Russian political party of conservative views who supported the imperial manifesto issued October 30, 1905.

oc"to-ge-na'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Being eighty or from eighty to ninety years of age. **II.** *n.* A person of between eighty and ninety years. [< L. *octogenarius,* < *octoginta,* eighty.] **oc-tog'e-na-ry‡.—oc"to-lat'er-al,** *a.* Eight-sided. [+ L. *latus,* side.]—**oc'to-pus,** *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] **1.** An eight-armed cuttlefish; a devil-fish. **2.** Figuratively, any organized power regarded as of far-reaching capacity for harm. [+ Gr. *pous,* foot.]—**oc"to-roon',** *n.* A person having one-eighth negro blood.—**oc"to-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-seeded. [+ Gr. *sperma,* seed.]—**oc"to-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* Composed of eight syllables. — **oc"to-syl'la-bl(ep,** *n.* An eight-syllabled word.—**oc'tu-ple,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of eight parts. **2.** Multiplied by eight.—**oc'tu-ply,** *adv.*

Octopus. 1/30

oc"troi', 1 ek'troi'; 2 ŏc"trŏi', *n.* **1.** A trade monopoly conferred by government. **2.** A tax levied at the gates of a city on articles of trade. **3.** The gate where it is collected; also, the service of collection. [F.]

oc'u-lar, 1 ek'yu-lər; 2 ŏc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or connected with the eye. **II.** *n.* The lenses forming the eyepiece of an optical instrument. [< L. *oculus,* eye.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**oc'u-list,** *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

od, 1 ŏd *or* ed; 2 ŏd *or* ŏd, *n.* A hypothetical force formerly supposed by some to pervade all nature: assumed to account for the alleged phenomena of mesmerism. [< Gr. *hodos,* road.] **odic force‡; odylic force‡.**

Od†, *n. & interj.* God: used in oaths. **Odd†.**

o'da-lisk, ō'da-lisk; 2 ō'da-lisk, *n.* A female slave in an Eastern harem. [< Turk. *odalik.*] **o'da-lik‡; o'da-lisque‡.**

O. Dan., *abbr.* Old Danish.

odd, 1 ed; 2 ŏd, *a.* **1.** Not even; leaving a remainder **od"d,** when divided by two. **2.** Marked with an odd number. **3.** Left over after a division. **4.** Additional to any round number. **5.** Occasional. **6.** Peculiar; singular; queer. [< Ice. *oddi,* triangle.]

Syn.: anomalous, bizarre, comical, droll, eccentric, extraordinary, fantastic, fantastical, grotesque, peculiar, quaint, queer, rare, strange, uncommon, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. See QUEER; RARE.—Ant.: common, conventional, customary, normal, ordinary, usual.—**odd'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** Singularity. **2.** An eccentricity. **3.** Something odd or peculiar.—**odd'ly,** *adv.*—**odd'ness,** *n.*

odds, 1 edz; 2 ŏds, *n. pl. & sing.* **1.** Advantage or excess arising from distribution or comparison; as, the *odds* in one's favor. **2.** *Betting.* The chances of success conceded to one contestant; hence, an allowance by way of handicap.—**at odds,** at variance.—**odds and ends,** fragments; miscellaneous articles.

ode, 1 ōd; 2 ōd, *n.* A brief poem characterized by exalted feeling. [< Gr. *ōdē*, song, < *aeidō*, sing.]

-ode[1]. From Greek *hodos*, way: a suffix denoting direction.

-ode[2]. From Greek *-ōdēs*, like, similar, < *-o-* + *eidos*, form: a suffix denoting likeness to.

o-de'on, 1 o-dī'on; 2 o-dē'on, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greece, a roofed theater. **2.** Rarely, in modern usage, a theater or music-hall. [< Gr. *ōdeion*, < *ōdē*, song, < *aeidō*, sing.]

O'der, 1 ō'dər; 2 ō'der, *n.* A river in Czecho-Slovakia and Prussia; 550 m. to the Baltic sea.

O-des'sa, 1 o-des'ə; 2 o-dĕs'a, *n.* A Russian seaport on the Black Sea; pop. 631,040; shelled by Turkish navy, 1914; taken by German forces, March 13, recaptured by Russians March 27, 1918.

o'dic[1], 1 ō'dik *or* ed'ik; 2 ō'dĭc *or* ōd'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to od. See OD, *n.*

o'dic[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to an ode.

O'din, 1 ō'din; 2 ō'dĭn, *n. Norse Myth.* Chief of the gods; god of war, and founder of art and culture.

o'di-um, 1 ō'di-um; 2 ō'di-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The quality that makes odious; the state of being odious; offensiveness; unpopularity. **2.** A feeling of extreme repugnance or disgust. [L., < *odi*, hate.] Syn.: see SCANDAL.

—**o'di-ous,** *a.* **1.** Exciting extreme repugnance or disgust. **2.** Regarded with aversion or disgust. Syn.: see FOUL; INFAMOUS.—**o'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**o'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

O"do-a'cer, 1 ō"do-ē'sər; 2 ō"do-ā'cer, *n.* (434?–493.) German general; ruled Italy from 476; killed by Theodoric.

o-dom'e-ter, 1 o-dom'i-tər; 2 o-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* An appliance for measuring distance traveled, as a mechanical registering attachment to the wheel of a vehicle. [< Gr. *hodos*, way, + *metron*, measure.]—**o-dom'e-try,** *n.* Mechanical measurement of distance.

o-dont'-, ‖ 1 o-dont'-, o-don'to-; 2 o-dŏnt'-, o-dŏn'to-. From **o-don'to-,** ‖ Greek *odous* (*odont-*), a tooth: combining forms. —**o"don-tal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* The toothache. [+ Gr. *algos*, pain.]—**o"don-tal'gic.** **I.** *a.* Relating to toothache. **II.** *n.* A remedy for toothache.—**o"don-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The body of scientific knowledge that relates to the teeth. [+ -LOGY.]—**o-don"to-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

o'dor, 1 ō'dər; 2 ō'dor, *n.* **1.** That quality of a material substance that renders it perceptible to the sense of smell; scent. **2.** Hence, regard or estimation. **3.** A volatile emanation, as from some animal or plant, that affects the organs of smell. [OF., < L. *odor*, *olor*, < *oleo*, smell.] **o'dour‡.** Syn.: see SAVOR; SMELL.—**o'dored,** *a.*—**o"dor-if'er-ous,** *a.* Diffusing an odor.—**o'dor-less,** *a.* Having no odor. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**o'dor-ous,** *a.* Having an odor; fragrant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Od'ys-sey, 1 od'i-si; 2 ŏd'y-sy, *n.* An epic poem attributed to Homer, describing the wanderings of Ulysses (Gr. Odysseus) after the siege of Troy.—**Od"ys-sey'an,** *a.*

O. E., *abbr.* Old English; omissions excepted.

œ"u-men'ic, œ-de'ma, etc. Same as ECUMENIC, etc.

Œd'i-pus, 1 ed'i-[*or* ī'di-]pus; 2 ĕd'i-[*or* ē'di-]pŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius, king of Thebes: killed his father by mistake in fulfilment of an oracle; guessed the riddle of the sphinx and endured many vicissitudes. His story forms the theme of several Greek tragedies.

œil'de-bœuf', 1 ū'yə-də-būf'; 2 û'ye-de-bûf', *n. Arch.* A circular or oval window; a bull's-eye. [F., < L. *oculus*, eye, + *de*, of, + *bos*, ox.]

œil"lade't, *n.* A glance; an ogle; an amorous look.

Œ-no'ne, 1 i-nō'ni; 2 ē-nō'ne, *n. Gr. Myth.* A nymph of Mount Ida; wife of Paris, who deserted her for Helen.

o'er, 1 ōr; 2 ōr, *adv. & prep.* [Poet.] A contraction of OVER.

œ-soph'a-gus, *n.* Same as ESOPHAGUS.

of, 1 ov; 2 ŏv, *prep.* **1.** Associated or connected with, usually in some causal relation. **2.** From, out from, or proceeding from, usually indicating the relation of instrument, movement, separation, or the result of some acting cause or agency. **3.** Directed toward or exerted upon, indicating direction of causal agency or action. **4.** In respect to; concerning; about. **5.** Equivalent to special senses of various prepositions: (1) During. (2) With. (3) Over. (4) Among; included in. [< AS. *of*, from.]

O. F., *abbr.* Odd Fellow; Old French.

off, 1 ōf; 2 ŏf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Farther, or more distant; specifically, to the right-hand, as one of a pair of animals abreast. **2.** Aside from a main track or way. **3.** Noting interruption, as of something usual; as, an *off* day. **4.** *Cricket.* On the left of the bowler. **5.** [Colloq.] Circumstanced or situated in a particular manner; as, well *off*. **6.** [Colloq.] Aside or away from the facts; wrong. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Away. (1) Noting a point at a (certain) distance. (2) So as to be lessened, decreased, or stopped. (3) Noting the act of removing or separation. (4) So as to keep away. **2.** Entirely to an end or to completion; utterly. **3.** *Naut.* Away, as from the wind. **III.** *prep.* **1.** From: noting deviation, distance, separation, or removal; as, *off* the key, *off* the table, *off* one's hands, *off* shore. **2.** Extending away or out from; as, *off* Broadway. **3.** Of or on: noting material; as, to dine *off* bread and cheese. **IV.** *interj.* Begone! away! [< OF, *prep.*]—**off and on,** now and then; occasionally.—**off'cast",** *n.* Anything thrown away or rejected.—**off color,** unsatisfactory in color; hence, inferior. — **off'scour"ing,** *n.* That which is scoured off; something vile or despised; refuse. Syn.: see WASTE.—**off'shoot",** *n.* Something that branches off from the parent stock or is regarded as a side issue.—**off'shore".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving or directed away from the shore. **2.** Situated or occurring at some distance from the shore. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At a distance from the shore. **2.** From or away from the shore.

off., *abbr.* Official, officinal.

of'fal, 1 ef'əl; 2 ŏf'al, *n.* **1.** Those parts of a butchered animal that are rejected as worthless. **2.** Rubbish or refuse of any kind. [< OFF + FALL, *n.*] Syn.: see WASTE.

Of'fen-bach, 1 ef'en-bāh; 2 ŏf'ĕn-bäh, **Jacques** (1819–1880). A naturalized French composer of German birth.

of-fend'[d], 1 e-fend'; 2 ŏ-fĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give displeasure or offense to; affront. **2**‖. To sin against; cause to sin or stumble. **II.** *i.* **1.** To transgress laws or commands; sin. **2.** To displease, or give offense. [< L. *ob*, before, + *fendo*, strike.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.—**of-fend'er,** *n.*—**of-fend'ress§,** *n. fem.*—**of-fense',** *n.* **1.** The act of offending; any sin. **2.** That which injures the feelings or causes displeasure; that which provokes. **3.** The state of being offended; umbrage. **4.** Assault or attack. **5**‖. A cause of sin. [OF.] **of-fence'‡.**

Syn.: affront, anger, crime, delinquency, displeasure, fault, indignity, insult, misdeed, misdemeanor, outrage, resentment, sin, transgression, trespass, umbrage. See ABOMINATION; AGGRESSION; ANGER; OUTRAGE; PIQUE; SIN.—Ant.: see synonyms for APOLOGY.—Prep.: an offense *against* good morals, an offense *to* honest men.—**of-fense'less,** *a.* **of-fence'less‡.**—**of-fen'siv**[es]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or intended to give offense. **2.** Causing unpleasant sensations; disagreeable. **3.** Serving as a means of attack. **4.** Injurious. **II.** *n.* Aggressive methods, operations, or attitude. Syn.: see FOUL; ROTTEN; VULGAR.—**of-fen'siv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*—**of-fen'siv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

of'fer, 1 ef'ər; 2 ŏf'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tender or present for acceptance or rejection; bring forward or into notice in general. **2.** To proffer; volunteer. **3.** To essay or attempt, as an insult or resistance. **4.** To present with solemnity or in worship; sacrifice. **II.** *i.* **1.** To present itself. **2.** To make an attempt: with *at*. **3**‖. To make an offering, as of prayer or thanks. [< L.[AS] *ob*, toward, + *fero*, bear.]

Syn.: adduce, allege, bid, exhibit, extend, hold forth, hold out, make an offer, make a proposal, present, proffer, propose, tender, volunteer. What one *offers* he brings before another for acceptance or rejection; one may *offer* a gift, a suggestion, or a sacrifice; one may even *offer* an insult, leaving the other party, in common phrase, to "take it up" or not. *Proffer* is a more formal and deferential word, with a suggestion of contingency; as, to *proffer* one's services; the worshiper *offers*, but does not *proffer* sacrifice. See ALLEGE. —Ant.: alienate, divert, refuse, retain, retract, withdraw, withhold.—**of'fer,** *n.* The act of offering; a proffer or proposal. Syn.: see PROPOSAL.—**of'fer-er,** *n.*—**of'fer-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making an offer. **2.** That which is offered; sacrifice; a contribution at a religious service.—**of'fer-to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] *Eccl.* Verses or words said or sung during the collection of offerings; hence, the offering.

offg., *abbr.* Officiating.

off'hand", *a. & adv.* Without preparation; unceremonious or unceremoniously. Syn.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

of'fice, ‖ 1 ef'is; 2 ŏf'ic, *n.* **1.** A particular duty, charge, **of'fis**[s], ‖ or trust. **2.** A right to exercise a public or private function. **3.** A service or duty; business. **4.** That which is done, or intended to be done, by a particular thing; function. **5.** A place where business is carried on. **6.** *pl.* [Eng.] The outbuildings devoted to culinary or other domestic purposes. **7.** The persons collectively whose headquarters are in an office. **8.** *Eccl. Liturg.* A prescribed religious or devotional service. **9.** A proffered action of any kind: usually in the plural; service; aid. [F., < L. *officium*, < *opus*, work, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see DUTY.—**of'fice-seek"er, of'fice-hold"er,** *n.* One who seeks or holds an office under government.—**of'fi-cer.** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To command as an officer. **2.** To appoint officers for. **II.** *n.* **1.** One elected or appointed to office, as in a company, a society, an ecclesiastical body, etc. **2.** *Mil. & Naval.* One appointed to a certain rank and authority, whether by commission, warrant, or otherwise.—**of-fi'cial.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an office or public trust. **2.** Derived from the proper office or officer; authoritative. **3.** *Pharm.* Authorized to be used in medicine. **II.** *n.* One holding a public office or performing duties of a public nature. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**of-fi'cial-ism,** *n.* **1.** Official state, condition, or system. **2.** Rigid adherence to official forms.—

of-fi'ci-ate, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **I**‖. *t.* To conduct or assist in. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Eccl.* To conduct a service; act as celebrant of any rite or ceremony. **2.** To transact the business of an office or public trust; act as an officer or leader.—**of-fi'cious,** *a.* **1.** Intermeddling with what is not one's concern. **2†.** Disposed to serve or oblige; friendly. Syn.: see MEDDLESOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

of-fic'i-nal, 1 ə-fĭs'ī-nəl *or* ŏf"ĭ-sī'nəl; 2 ō-fĭç'ī-nal *or* ōf"ĭ-çī'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Prepared and on hand. **2.** *Bot.* Employed in the arts or as a medicine. **II.** *n.* Any drug or medicine kept ready for sale. [< L. *officina,* workshop.]

off'ing, 1 ôf'ĭŋ; 2 ôf'ing, *n.* That part of the visible sea off shore but beyond anchorage.

off'ish, *a.* Inclined to be distant in manner. **-ness,** *n.*

off"set', *v.* [OFF"SET'; OFF"SET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set off, or set over against another; balance. **2.** *Surv.* To measure (land) by the offset method. **3.** *Building.* To make a set-off in. **4.** To form (land) into terraces. **II.** *i.* *Print.* To smut on the back, as in printing the second side of a sheet. [< OFF + SET.]

off'set", *n.* **1.** A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account as an equivalent. **2.** *Bot.* A short lateral branch that takes root where it rests on the soil. **3.** *Surv.* A line set off to assist in measuring areas or in plotting. **4.** A thing whose course is continued to one side of the original direction; a part set off. **5.** [U. S.] A terrace. **6.** *Print.* A smut; set-off.

off'shoot", off'shore". See OFF.

off'spring", *n.* A child or children; a descendant or descendants; issue. [< AS. *of,* from, + *springan,* spring.]

O. Fries., *abbr.* Old Friesian. [< AS. *oft.*]

oft, 1 ôft; 2 ôft. [Poet.] **I.** *a.* Frequent. **II.** *adv.* Often.

oft'en, 1 ôf'n; 2 ôf'n, *adv.* On frequent or numerous occasions; repeatedly.—**oft'en-times",** *adv.* At frequent times. **oft'times"†.** [Israelites *Josh.* xii, 4.

Og, 1 ŏg; 2 ōg, *n. Bib.* The king of Bashan; conquered by the

O. Gael., *abbr.* Old Gaelic.

o-gee', 1 o-jī'; 2 o-ğē', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A molding having in section a reverse or long S curve. **2.** Such a curve used in any construction. [< OGIVE; from its appearance.]

O'gil-vie, 1 ō'gĭl-vī; 2 ō'gil-vi, **John** (1797–1867). A British lexicographer; *Imperial Dictionary.*

o'give, 1 ō'jaĭv *or* ō'jīv; 2 ō'ğiv *or* ō'ğiv, *n. Arch.* **1.** A diagonal rib of a vaulted arch or bay. **2.** A pointed arch. [F., < LL. *augiva,* < It. *auge,* summit.]—**o-gi'val,** *a.*

o'gle, 1 ō'gl; 2 ō'ğl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [O'GLED; O'GLING.] To look, or look at, as in coquetry or admiration or with coarse familiarity. **II.** *n.* An amorous or coquettish look. [< MD. *ooghelen,* < *oogen,* eye, < *oog,* eye.]—**o'gler,** *n.*—**o'gling,** *n.*

O'gle-thorpe, 1 ō'gl-thôrp; 2 ō'ğl-thôrp, **James Edward** (1696–1785). A British general; planted colony of Georgia, and named it after King George II.

o'gre, } 1 ō'gər; 2 ō'ğer, *n.* A demon fabled to devour
o'ger[s], } human beings. [F., < L.[Sp] *Orcus,* abode of the dead.] Syn.: see SCARECROW.—**o'gre-ish,** *a.* **o'grish†.**—**o'gress,** *n. fem.*

O-gyg'i-a, 1 o-jĭj'ī-ə; 2 o-ğyğ'ī-a, *n. Myth.* The island of Calypso, mentioned in the *Odyssey.*

oh, 1 ō; 2 ō, *interj.* **1.** An ejaculation evoked by sudden emotion. **2.** Same as O, *interj.*

O. H. G., *abbr.* Old High German.

O-hi'o, 1 o-hī'o; 2 o-hī'o, *n.* **1.** A river in E. central United States; length, 936 miles to the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill. **2.** A N. E. central State of the United States; 41,040 sq. m.; pop. 5,759,394; capital, Columbus.

ohm, 1 ōm; 2 ōm, *n.* The unit of electrical resistance, equivalent to the resistance of 400 feet of common iron telegraph-wire. [< Dr. G. S. *Ohm,* German electrician.] —**ohm'me"ter,** *n.* A galvanometer having a dial or scale graduated to ohms and fractions of ohms, for measuring the resistance of electric circuits.—**ohm'ic,** *a.*

o-ho', 1 o-hō'; 2 o-hō', *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment, real or affected, or a bantering spirit.

-oid, *suffix.* Like; resembling; having the form of; as, *ovoid, celluloid, hydroid.* [< F. *-oïde,* < L. *-oides,* < Gr. *-o-eidēs, -ōdēs,* < *eidos,* form.]

oil, 1 eil; 2 ŏil. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To smear, lubricate, or treat with oil. **2.** To anoint. **3.** To render smooth and pleasing. **II.** *n.* A greasy or unctuous liquid, of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin, insoluble in water. [< L.[OF] *oleum,* oil.]—**oil'-cake",** *n.* The mass of compressed seeds, etc., from which oil has been expressed.—**oil'cloth",** *n.* **1.** Coarse cloth coated with white lead ground in oil, and ornamented with printed patterns. **2.** *Naut.* A tarpaulin.—**oil-color,** *n.* **1.** Paint made from a pigment mixed with oil. **oil-paint†.** **2.** An oil-painting.—**oil'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which oils. **2.** A coat of oilskin. **3.** A vessel for the transportation of oil.—**oil'man,** *n.* A manufacturer of or dealer in oils.—**oil-painting,** *n.* **1.** The art of painting in oils. **2.** A painting done in oils or oil-colors.—**oil'skin",** *n.* Cloth made water-proof with drying-oil or a garment of such material.—**oil'-stone",** *n.* A smooth stone, used, when moistened with oil, for sharpening tools, etc.—**oil-well,** *n.* A well or boring for petroleum.

oil'y, 1 eil'ī; 2 ŏil'y, *a.* [OIL'I-ER; OIL'I-EST.] Pertaining to, containing, or smeared with oil; smooth in speech or manners.—**oil'i-ly,** *adv.*—**oil'i-ness,** *n.*

oint'ment, 1 eint'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 ŏint'ment, *n.* A fatty preparation, with which a medicine has been incorporated: an external remedy. [< L.[OF] *unguo,* smear.]

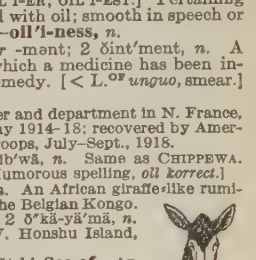
O. Ir., *abbr.* Old Irish.

Oise, 1 wāz; 2 wäğ, *n.* A river and department in N. France, overrun by the German army 1914–18; recovered by American, British, and French troops, July–Sept., 1918.

O-jib'way, 1 o-jib'wē; 2 o-jib'wā, *n.* Same as CHIPPEWA.

O. K., *abbr.* All correct. [Humorous spelling, *oll korrect.*]

o-ka'pi, 1 o-kā'pī; 2 ō-kä'pi, *n.* An African giraffe-like ruminant discovered in 1900 in the Belgian Kongo.



Okapi. 1/60

O"ka-ya'ma, 1 ō"ka-yū'ma; 2 ō"kä-yä'mä, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. W. Honshu Island, Japan; pop. 96,450.

O-khotsk', 1 o-kotsk'; 2 o-kōtsk', **Sea of.** An inlet of the N. Pacific ocean in E. Siberia. [(official).

Okla., *abbr.* Oklahoma

O"kla-ho'ma, 1 ō"klə-hō'ma; 2 ō"kla-hō'ma, *n.* A State in S. central United States; 69,414 sq. m.; pop. 2,028,283; capital, Oklahoma City.

o'kra, 1 ō'krə; 2 ō'kra, *n.* A herb of African origin or its mucilaginous pods, used in soups. [W. Ind.] **o'chra†; o'chro†.**

O'ku, 1 ō'ku; 2 ō'ku, **Count Yasukata** (1844–). A Japanese general; commanded in the Russian war.

O'ku-ma, 1 ō'ku-ma; 2 ō'ku-mä, **Count Shigenobu** (1838–1922). A Japanese statesman and financier.

-ol, *suffix. Chem.* A termination denoting: (1) properly, an alcohol; as, *phenol.* (2) Loosely, an oil. [Abbr. of ALCOHOL; or < L. *oleum,* oil.]

Ol., *abbr. Oleum* (L., oil), Olympiad.

O'laf, 1 ō'laf; 2 ō'läf, **Saint** (995–1030). King and patron saint of Norway, who Christianized the country. **O-la'us†.**

-olatry, *suffix.* See -LATRY.

old, 1 ōld; 2 ōld, *a.* **1.** Having lived or existed in a certain state for a long time; far advanced in life; aged. **2.** Having some specified age. **3.** Having been made, used, or known for a long time. **4.** In old style; antiquated; worthless. **5.** Continued or established for a long time; familiar; customary. **6.** [Colloq.] Unusual; surprizing; as, a high *old* time. **7†.** More than enough; plenty. [< AS. *eald,* old.]

Syn.: aged, ancient, antiquated, antique, decrepit, elderly, gray, hoary, immemorial, obsolete, olden, patriarchal, remote, senile, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. That is termed *old* which has existed long, or which existed long ago. *Old,* from the Anglo-Saxon, is the most familiar of this group of words. Familiarity, on one side, is near to contempt; thus we say, an *old* coat, an *old* hat. On the other hand, familiarity is akin to tenderness, and thus *old* is a word of endearment; as, "the *old* homestead," the "*old* oaken bucket." "Tell me the *old,* old story!" *Olden* is a statelier form of *old,* and is applied almost exclusively to time, not to places, buildings, persons, etc. As regards periods of time, the familiar are also the near; thus, the *old* times are not too far away for familiar thought and reference; the *olden* times are more remote, *ancient* times still further removed. *Aged* applies chiefly to long-extended human life. *Decrepit, gray,* and *hoary* refer to the effects of age on the body exclusively; *senile* upon the mind also; as, a *decrepit* frame, *senile* garrulousness. One may be *aged* and neither *decrepit* nor *senile. Elderly* is applied to those who have passed middle life, but scarcely reached *old* age. *Remote* (L. *re,* back or away, and *moveo,* move) primarily refers to space, but is extended to that which is far off in time; as, at some *remote* period. See ANCIENT; OBSOLETE; PRIMEVAL. Compare ANTIQUE.—Ant.: Compare synonyms for NEW; YOUTHFUL.

—of old. **1.** Of ancient times. **2.** A long time.—**old'en.** **1.** *vt. & ri.* To render old; grow old. **II.** *a.* Old; ancient. Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**old'-fan"gled,** *a.* Having a fondness for what is old-fashioned.—**old-fashioned,** *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics or customs of former times; antiquated; old-time. **2.** Having the notions or ways of an old person. Syn.: see ANTIQUE.—**Old French,** the French language from the earliest times to the 14th century.—**Old Glory** [U. S.], the flag of the United States.—**old'ish,** *a.* —**old-light.** **I.** *a.* Favoring old principles; in the Scottish Church, favoring union between church and state. **II.** *n.* One who maintains old-light principles.—**old maid,** a single and elderly woman; spinster.—**old-maidish,** *a.*—**old'ness,** *n.*

—**old'-squaw,** *n.* A sea-duck of the northern hemisphere. **old' wife†.**—**old'-style,** *a.* **1.** Of a former style: specifically said of type of a face in use in the 18th century, recently revived.

This is Old-style Type.

2. Noting a mode of reckoning time. See STYLE[1], *n.*, 9.—**old'-time,** *a.* Of long standing.—**old'-timer,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who has resided in a place or filled a position for a long time. —**old' wife,** *n.* **1.** The old-squaw duck. **2.** One of various fishes.—**old'-world,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Old World or eastern hemisphere. **2.** Prehistoric; antique.

old[1], *n.* Former or ancient times; as, men of *old.*

old[2]†, *n.* Same as WOLD.

Old'en-burg, 1 ōld'en-burH; 2 ōld'ĕn-bʊrH, *n.* **1.** A northern German free state; 2,482 sq. m.; pop. 517,765. **2.** Its capital; pop. 32,540.

Old'ham, 1 ōld'əm; 2 ōld'am, *n.* A manufacturing town in N. W. England; pop. 145,000.

old'ster, 1 ōld'stər; 2 ōld'stĕr, *n.* [Colloq.] A person of advanced years; an old or elderly man.

Old Test., O. T., *abbr.* Old Testament.

-ole, *suffix.* Forming diminutives, as nucle*ole.*

o"le-ag'i-nous, 1 ō"li-aj'ı-nus; 2 ō"le-ăġ'i-nŭs, *a.* Pertaining to oil; oily. [< L.[LL] *oleum,* oil.] **-ness,** *n.*

o"le-an'der, 1 ō"li-an'dər; 2 ō"le-ăn'dĕr, *n.* An Old World evergreen ornamental shrub with leathery leaves and clusters of pink or white flowers. [< F. *oleandre,* < L. *rhododendron* (see RHODODENDRON).]

Oleander.

o"le-as'ter, 1 ō"li-as'tər; 2 ō"le-ăs'tĕr, *n.* An ornamental shrub or small tree; the wild olive. [L., < *olea* (< Gr. *elaia*), olive.]

o"le-fi'ant, 1 ō"li-fai'ənt *or* o-lī'fi-ənt; 2 ō"le-fī'ant *or* o-lē'fi-ant, *a.* Producing oil. [< L. *oleum,* oil, + *facio,* make.]—**olefiant gas,** bicarbureted hydrogen: a former name.

o'le-in, 1 ō'li-in; 2 ō'le-ın, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound, the chief constituent of fatty oils. [< L. *oleum,* oil.]

o'le-o-, 1 ō'li-o-; 2 ō'le-o-. Derived from Latin *oleum,* oil; a combining form.—**o'le-o-graph,** *n.* **1.** A chromolithograph imitating an oil-painting. **2.** The pattern assumed by a drop of oil placed on water. [+ -GRAPH.]—**o"le-o-mar'ga-rin** or **-rine,** *n.* Artificial butter, variously made. [+ MARGARIN.] **o'le-o‡.**—**o"le-o-oil',** *n.* Animal fat.—**o"le-o-res'in,** *n.* A native compound of an essential oil and a resin.

ol-fac'to-ry, 1 ol-fak'to-rı; 2 ŏl-făċ'to-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sense of smell. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] [Colloq.] The organ of smell. [< L. *olfactorium,* smelling-bottle.]

o-lib'a-num, 1 o-lib'a-num; 2 o-lĭb'a-nŭm, *n.* A gum-resin; Oriental frankincense. [LL., < Ar. *al-lubān,* < *al,* the, + *lubān.* frankincense.]

ol'i-gar"chy, 1 ol'i-gär"kı; 2 ŏl'i-ġär"ċy, *n.* [-CHIES[z], *pl.*] A form of government in which supreme power is restricted to a few. [< Gr. *oligos,* few, + *archō,* rule.]—**ol'i-garch,** *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy.—**ol"i-gar'chic,** *a.* **ol"i-gar'chal†; ol"i-gar'chi-cal†.**

Ol'i-go-cene, 1 ol'ı-go-sin; 2 ŏl'i-ġo-ċēn, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the second in order of age of the series of strata comprised in the Tertiary system.—**Ol'i-go-cene,** *n.*

o'li-o, 1 ō'li-o; 2 ō'li-ō, *n.* A miscellaneous collection, as of musical pieces or numbers; a medley. [< L. *olla,* pot.]

ol'ive, ⎫ 1 ol'ıv; 2 ŏl'iv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the olive.

ol'ive[a], ⎭ **2.** Having a dull greenish-yellow color. **II.** *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree with leathery leaves and an oily fruit. **2.** The fruit of the olive-tree. **3.** A dull yellowish-green color. [F., < L. *oliva,* < Gr. *elaia,* olive-tree.] —**ol'ive-branch",** *n.* A branch of the olive-tree, as an emblem of peace.—**o.-oil,** *n.* Oil expressed from olives: used in salad-dressings.—**ol"i-va'ceous,** *a.* Olive-green.—**ol'i-va-ry,** *a.* Like an olive, especially in shape.

Ol'i-ver, 1 ol'ı-vər; 2 ŏl'i-ver, *n.* A paladin of Charlemagne's court. Compare ROLAND.

Ol'i-vet, 1 ol'ı-vet; 2 ŏl'i-vĕt, *n.* An eminence east of Jerusalem. *Matt.* xxi, 1. **Mount of Olives†.**

ol'i-vin, ⎫ 1 ol'ı-vin, -vin *or* -vīn; 2 ŏl'i-vin, -vin *or* -vīn, *n.*

ol'i-vine, ⎭ **1.** Same as CHRYSOLITE. **2.** Green garnet: a commercial use.

ol'la, 1 ol'ə; 2 ŏl'a, *n.* A wide-mouthed pot or jar, especially one of earthenware. [Sp., < L. *olla,* pot.]

ol'la po-dri'da, 1 ol'ə po-drī'də; 2 ŏl'a po-drī'da. **1.** A dish of meat and vegetables stewed together. **2.** Any heterogeneous mixture or miscellany. [Sp.]

Ol'len-dorf, 1 ol'ən-dōrf; 2 ŏl'ĕn-dôrf, **Heinrich Gottfried** (1803–1865). A German grammarian and teacher.

ol'o-gy, 1 ol'o-ji; 2 ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] [Humorous.] A science or branch of learning.

-ology, *suffix.* A suffix used in English words derived from the Greek; denoting (1) a science, as phil*ology;* (2) (rarely) a collection, as anth*ology.* [(1) < L. *-ologia,* < Gr. *-ologia,* < *legō,* speak; (2) < L. *-ologia,* < Gr. *-ologia,* < *legō,* gather.]

o'ly-koek", 1 ō'li-kūk"; 2 ō'ly-kūk", *n.* A Dutch cake like a cruller. [< D. *oliekoek,* oil-cake, < *olie,* oil, + *koek,* cake.]

Olym., abbr. Olympiad.

O-lym'pi-a, 1 o-lim'pı-ə; 2 o-lym'pi-a, *n.* **1.** An ancient sacred vale, near Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece; scene of the Olympic games. **2.** A city on Puget Sound; capital of Washington State; pop. 8,540.

O-lym'pus, 1 o-lim'pus; 2 o-lym'pŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The home of the gods, on the summit of the mountain of that name in Thessaly.—**O-lym'pi-ad,** *n.* The interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which intervals the ancient Greeks reckoned time: erroneously used to designate the games.—**O-lym'pi-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to the great gods of Olympus or to the Olympic games. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the higher gods of the Greek mythology. **2.** A contestant in the Olmpic games. —**O-lym'pic,** *a.* Pertaining to Mount Olympus, or the plain of Olympia, where athletic games and races (the **Olympic** or **Olympian games** or the **O-lym'pics**) were held for five days in succession.

O-lyn'thus, 1 o-lin'thus; 2 o-lyn'thŭs, *n.* An ancient city in S. E. Macedonia; destroyed by Philip II., 347 B. C.—**O-lyn'thi-ac, orations,** *a.*—**Olynthiac orations,** three orations of Demosthenes (349 B. C.), to incite Athens to reinforce Olynthus against Philip.

Om, 1 ōm; 2 ōm, *n.* **1.** A mystic ejaculation representing the name of the Supreme Being, uttered by Hindus on solemn occasions of invocation to Brâhmâ. **2.** In modern occultism, the spiritual essence. [Sans.] **Aum‡.**

O. M., *abbr.* Old measurement, Order of Merit.

-oma. *Pathol.* A suffix denoting a tumor or morbid growth; as, sarc*oma.* [< Gr. *ōma.*]

O'ma-ha[1], 1 ō'mə-hō; 2 ō'ma-ha, *n.* A city of E. Nebraska; [pop. 191,600.

O'ma-ha[2], *n.* One of a Siouan tribe of North-American Indians now living in Nebraska.

O-man', 1 ō-mān'; 2 ō-män', *n.* A sultanate in S. E. Arabia; under British influence; 82,000 sq. m.; pop. 500,000.

O'mar, 1 ō'mər; 2 ō'mar, *n.* **1.** (582–644.) A Mohammedan calif; captured Jerusalem; destroyed library at Alexandria. **2. O. Khayyam,** 1 kai-yōm'; 2 kȳ-yäm', "the tent-maker" (1025?–1123), a Persian poet, mathematician, and astronomer. **3. O. Pasha** (1806?–1871), Turkish commander-in-chief in the Crimean war.

o-ma'sum, 1 o-mē'sum; 2 o-mā'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] The manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant. [L., paunch.]

om'ber, 1 em'bər; 2 ŏm'ber, *n.* A gambling game with 40 cards, much played in the 18th century. [< Sp.[F] *hombre,* man.] **om'bre‡.**

Om"dur-man', 1 em"dur-mōn'; 2 ŏm"dụr-män', *n.* A town in the Egyptian Sudan, on the Nile near Khartum; here Kitchener defeated the Khalifa, successor of the Mahdi, Sept. 2, 1898. See MAHDI.

o-me'ga, 1 o-mī'gə; 2 o-mē'ġa, *n.* The twenty-fourth and last letter in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); figuratively, the end. [< Gr. *ō mega,* great o.]

om'e-let, 1 em'ı-let; 2 ŏm'e-lĕt, *n.* A dish of eggs and milk, etc., beaten together and fried. [< F. *omelette,* < L. *lamella,* thin plate.]

o'men, 1 ō'men; 2 ō'mĕn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To serve as an omen; presage. **II.** *n.* A phenomenon or incident regarded as a prophetic sign. [L.] Syn.: see SIGN.—**om'i-nous,** *a.* Of the nature of an evil omen; ill-omened. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o-men'tum, 1 o-men'tum; 2 o-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A free fold of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera. [L., fat-skin.] [< Heb. *khŏmer.*]

o'mer, 1 ō'mər; 2 ō'mer, *n.* A Hebrew measure (5.1 pints).

o-mit', 1 o-mit'; 2 o-mĭt', *vt.* [O-MIT'TED[d]; O-MIT'TING.] **1.** To leave out; drop; discard. **2.** To leave unperformed. [< L. *ob,* by, + *mitto,* send.]—**o-mis'si-ble,** *a.* That may be omitted; subject to omission.—**o-mis'-siv**(es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**o-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of omitting. **2.** Anything omitted or neglected. Syn.: see ERROR.

om'ni-, 1 em'ni-; 2 ŏm'ni-. From Latin *omnis,* all: a combining form.

om'ni-bus, 1 em'nı-bus; 2 ŏm'ni-bŭs. **I.** *a.* Covering a full collection of objects. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long four-wheeled passenger-vehicle with seats along the sides. **2.** *Arch.* A large box on a level with the stage of a theater. **omnibus box‡. 3.** [Colloq.] A waiter's assistant, as in a hotel. [F., < L. *omnibus,* to or for all.]

om"ni-fa'ri-ous, *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. [< OMNI- + L. *for,* speak.]—**om-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing all kinds. [+ L. *fero,* bear.]—**om-nif'ic,** *a.* All-creating. [+ L. *facio,* make.]—**om'ni-form,** *a.* Having or including all forms, or having power to take every form. [+ -FORM.] —**om"ni-par'i-ty,** *n.* Universal equality. [+ L. *par,* equal.]—**om-nip'a-rous,** *a.* Producing or bearing all things. [+ L. *pario,* produce.]

om-nip'o-tence, 1 ɔm-nip'o-tens; 2 ŏm-nĭp'o-tĕnç, *n.* **1.** Unlimited and universal power, especially as a divine attribute; hence, God. **2.** Unlimited power within a certain sphere, or of a certain kind. [< L. *omnis,* all, + *potens,* powerful.] **om-nip'o-ten-cy‡.—om-nip'o-tent,** *a.* Almighty. **-ly,** *adv.*—**the Omnipotent,** God.

om"ni-pres'ence, 1 ɔm"ni-prez'ens; 2 ŏm"ni-prĕş'ĕnç, *n.* The quality of being everywhere present at the same time; ubiquity. [< L. *omnis,* all, + *præsen(t-)s;* see PRESENT, *a.*]—**om"ni-pres'ent,** *a.*

om-nis'cience, 1 ɔm-nish'ens; 2 ŏm-nĭsh'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** Infinite knowledge: an attribute of God. **2.** Loosely, very extensive knowledge. [< L. *omnis,* all, + *scien(t-)s,* knowing; see SCIENCE.] **om-nis'cien-cy‡.—om-nis'cient,** *a.* Knowing all things; all-knowing. **-ly,** *adv.*

om'ni-um-gath'er-um, 1 ɔm'ni-um-gath'ər-um; 2 ŏm'ni-ŭm-găth'er-ŭm, *n.* [Colloq.] A miscellaneous collection; a medley. [< L., gen. pl. of *omnis,* all, + Eng. gather.]

Om-niv'o-ra, 1 ɔm-niv'o-rə; 2 ŏm-niv'o-ra, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ungulates with a non-ruminant stomach, including swine, etc.

om-niv'o-rous, 1 ɔm-niv'o-rus; 2 ŏm-nĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating food of all kinds indiscriminately; hence, greedy. **2.** *Zool.* Eating both animal and vegetable food. [< L. *omnivorus,* < *omnis,* all, + *voro,* eat.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Om'pha-le, 1 ɔm'fə-li; 2 ŏm'fa-le, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Lydian queen whom Hercules served as a slave for three years.

om'pha-los, 1 ɔm'fə-les; 2 ŏm'fa-lŏs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A round stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, supposed to mark the middle point of the earth. (2) The central boss of a shield. **2.** A central point; hub. [< Gr. *omphalos,* navel.]

on, 1 ɔn; 2 ŏn. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In a position or condition of adherence. **2.** In such a position as to cover or overspread. **3.** In the same direction or manner; with unbroken advance; forward; ahead; along. **4.** In or into the proper channel or place. **5.** In or into existence or operation. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In or into contact with the upper side or surface of, or as if in or into such contact; within the superficial limits of; by means of; in addition to; over and above; supported by or suspended from; by the authority of. **2.** In the relation of following after; in the wake of; close behind; by reason of; for the sake of; at the charge of; in accordance with. **3.** In the relation of being directed, tending, or moving toward. **4.** In the relation of covering with, environing, or lying along or by. **5.** In the act or process of; under the influence of. **6.** In the relation of being engaged in the making of or comprised in. **7.** Hence, in the interest or in favor of. **8.** In reference to; concerning the subject of; about; in archaic use, against; as, to exclaim *on* a person. **9.** Into or in a state of; as, *on* record. **10.** In old and for the most part obsolete relations. (1) At. (2) By. (3) For. (4) From. (5) In. (6) Into. (7) Of. (8) Over. (9) To. (10) With. **11.** Indicating time, as in naming a day: as, she left *on* Monday. [< AS. *on, an,* related to IN, *prep.*] Syn.: see ABOVE; AT.

On, *n. Bib.* Same as HELIOPOLIS, 1. *Gen.* xli, 45.

O. N., *abbr.* Old Norse.

once, } 1 wuns; 2 wŏnç, *adv.* **1.** One time, without repe-
onseF, } tition. **2.** During some past time. **3.** At any time; ever. [< AS. *anes,* < *ān,* one.]—**all at once,** all of a sudden.—**at once.** **1.** Simultaneously. **2.** Immediately.

on dit, 1 ōn dī; 2 ōn dī. They say; it is said: used also substantively; as, it is a current *on dit.* [F.]

one, 1 wun; 2 wŏn (earlier 1 ōn; 2 ōn, as in *atone, alone, only,* etc.). **I.** *a.* **1.** Being a unit; single. **2.** Being a thing thought of indefinitely. **3.** Designating a person, thing, or group as contrasted with another; this; that. **4.** Single in kind; the same. **II.** *n.* **1.** A single unit; a symbol (1 or I) representing this number. **2.** (1) A single thing or person. (2) A person conceived and spoken of indefinitely: in this use often classed as an indefinite pronoun. **III.** *pron.* A person or thing considered indefinitely; also, one of certain persons or things already mentioned. [ME. *one, on,* < AS. *ān,* one.]—**all one,** of the same or of no consequence.—**at one,** in harmony; the same.—**one day,** some indefinite day or period in the past or future.—**one'-horse",** *a.* **1.** Adapted to be worked by one horse. **2.** Of inferior resources or capacity.—**one'ness,** *n.* Singleness; unity. Syn.: see UNION.—**one"self',** *pron.* One's own personality: the reflexive of ONE, *n.*, 2 (2).—**one'-sid"ed,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to but one side; hence, partial; unfair; inadequate. **2.** *Bot.* Unequal-sided, as elm-leaves. **-ly,** *adv.*—**one-step,** *n.* [U. S.] A round dance consisting of a long step in two-four time: a development of the turkey-trot.—**the one, and the other,** the last-named, and the first-named. The signification is now often reversed.

-one. *Chem.* A suffix designating certain organic compounds, as ketones. [< L. *-onus.*]

O-ne'ga, 1 o-nī'gə; 2 o-nē'ga, *n.* A lake in N. Russia; 3,763 sq. m.; length, 145 m.

O-nei'das, 1 o-nai'dəz; 2 o-nī'das, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquolan stock.

on'er-ous, 1 ɔn'ər-us; 2 ŏn'er-ŭs, *a.* Burdensome or oppressive. [< L.F *onerosus,* < *onus,* burden.] Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

on'ion, 1 un'yən; 2 ŏn'yon, *n.* **1.** An underground edible bulb of the lily family: remarkable for its strong odor. **2.** One of various allied plants. [< L.F *unio(n-),* union.]

on'look"er, 1 ɔn'luk"ər; 2 ŏn'lo͝ok"er, *n.* A spectator.—**on'look"ing,** *a.* Looking on; also, looking forward.

on'ly, 1 ōn'li; 2 ōn'ly. **I.** *a.* **1.** Alone in its class; having no fellow or mate; sole; single; solitary. **2.** Standing alone by reason of superior excellence. Syn.: see SOLITARY.

II. *adv.* **1.** Without another or others; singly. **2.** In one manner or for one purpose alone. **3.** In full; wholly; solely. **III.** *conj.* Except that; but. [< AS. *ænlīce.*] Syn.: see BUT.

onomat., *abbr.* Onomatopoetic.

on"o-mat"o-pœ'ia, 1 ɔn"o-mat"o-pī'yə; 2 ŏn"o-măt"o-pē'ya, *n.* **1.** *Philol.* The formation of words in imitation of natural sounds; as, *crack, splash, bow-wow;* a word so formed. **2.** An imitative word. [< Gr. *onoma(t-),* name, + *poteo,* make.] **on"o-mat"o-po-e'sis‡; on"o-mat'o-py‡.—on"o-mat"o-pœ'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **on"o-mat"o-po-et'ic‡.**

On"on-da'ga, 1 ɔn"ən-dē'gə; 2 ŏn"ŏn-da'ga. *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquois formerly living in New York and Ontario.

on'rush", *n.* **1.** An onward rush; onset. **2.** A setting about; outset.

on'set", *n.* An impetuous attack; assault. Syn.: see ATTACK.

on'slaught", *n.* A violent hostile assault. Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK.

on'stead, 1 ɔn'sted; 2 ŏn'stĕd, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A farmhouse. [< AS. *wunian,* dwell, + *stead,* place.] **on'sted‡.**

Ont., *abbr.* Ontario.

On-ta'ri-o, 1 ɔn-tē'ri-ō; 2 ŏn-tā'ri-ō, *n.* **1.** A lake between New York State and Ontario province, Canada; 190 by 55 m. **2.** A province in S. Canada; 407,262 sq. m.; pop. 2,929,054; capital, Toronto.

on'to, 1 ɔn'tū; 2 ŏn'tọ, *prep.* Upon the top of; to and upon; on to. [Not accepted as correct usage by many authorities.]

on'to-, 1 ɔn'to-; 2 ŏn'to-. From Greek *ōn,* being: a combining form.—**on-tog'e-ny,** *n. Biol.* The history of the evolution or development of the individual; germ-history: opposed to *phylogeny.* [+ -GENY.]—**on"to-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **on"to-gen'ic‡.—on-tog'e-nist,** *n.*—**on"to-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to ontology; metaphysical. **on"to-log'ic‡.—on"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**on-tol'o-gy,** *n. Philos.* The science of real being; the philosophical theory of reality; the doctrine of the universal and necessary characteristics of all existence. Compare METAPHYSICS; PHILOSOPHY.—**on-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

o'nus, 1 ō'nus; 2 ō'nŭs, *n.* A burden or responsibility. [L.]

on'ward, 1 ɔn'wərd; 2 ŏn'ward. **I.** *a.* Moving or leading forward or ahead. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In the direction of progress; forward. **2.** On in time. **on'wards‡.**

on'y, 1 ən'i; 2 ōn'y, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Any.

on'yx, 1 ən'iks; 2 ŏn'yks, *n.* A variety of quartz consisting of layers of different colors, usually in even planes. [< Gr. *onyx,* nail.]

o'o-, o-, 1 ō'o-, ō-; 2 ō'o-, ō-. From Greek *ōon,* egg: combining forms.—**o'o-lite,** *n.* **1.** A granular variety of limestone. **2.** [O-] The upper part of the Jurassic system in England.—**o"o-lit'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling oolite.—**o-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of eggs.—**o"o-log'ic, o"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

oo'long, 1 ū'lɔŋ; 2 ụ'lŏng, *n.* A variety of dark cured tea. [< Chin. *oolung,* < *oo,* black, + *lung,* dragon.]

oo'rie, 1 ū'ri; 2 ụ'ri, *a.* [Local, Scot.] **1.** Shivering; cold; depressed in spirit. **2.** Bleak; desolate. [< Ice. *ūrigr,* < *ūr,* rain.] **oo'ry‡; ou'rie‡.**

o'o-sphere, *n. Bot.* In algæ and fungi, the egg-cell prior to fertilization. [< OO- + SPHERE.]—**o'o-spore,** *n. Bot.* The fertilized and fully developed oosphere. [+ SPORE.]

ooze, } 1 ūz; 2 o͞oz. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [OOZ(E)D^{8}; OOZ'ING.] To
oozF, } emit or discharge gradually; leak out or pass slowly; percolate. **II.** *n.* **1.** Slimy mud, or wet, spongy soil. **2.** A gentle flow. **3.** An infusion or decoction of a substance, such as oak-bark, used in tanning. [< AS. *wōs,* juice, + *wase,* mud.]—**ooz'y,** *a.* **1.** Containing ooze; miry. **2.** Slowly leaking; gently dripping.

o. p., *abbr.* Opposite prompt [side], out of print.—**Op.,** *abbr.* Opera, *opus* (L., work).—**op.,** *abbr.* Opposite, *optime* (L. best).

o-pac'i-ty, 1 o-pas'i-ti; 2 o-păç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being opaque; obscurity. **2.** That which is opaque. [< L. *opacita(t-)s,* < *opacus,* shady.]

o'pal, 1 ō'pəl; 2 ō'pal, *n.* A mineral of hydrous silica, variously colored, and often transparent. The precious opal presents a peculiar play of delicate colors and is highly esteemed as a gem. [< F. *opale,* < L. *opalus,* < Gr. *opal-*

lios, opal.]—**o'paled,** *a.* Rendered opalescent.—**o"pal-esce't,** *vi.* To display opaline iridescence.—**o"pal-es'-cence,** *n.* An iridescent play of pearly colors, as in an opal.—**o"pal-es'cent,** *a.* **o"pal-esque't; o'pal-in**(es)‡.

o-paque', 1 o-pēk'; 2 o-pāk', *a.* **1.** Impervious to light; not translucent; in a loose sense, imperfectly transparent; also, impervious to radiant heat, electric radiation, etc. **2.** *Entom.* & *Bot.* Having no luster; dull. **3.** Unintelligible; obscure. [F., < L. *opacus*, shady.]

o-pake't. Syn.: see DARK. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ope, 1 ōp; 2 ōp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic & Poetic.] To open.

o'pen, 1 ō'pn; 2 ō'pn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set open so as to make passage possible; unclose. **2.** To unfasten; unlock. **3.** To remove the covering, wrapping, etc., of. **4.** To spread out; expand. **5.** To free from obstacles. **6.** To cut into. **7.** To make public or free of access. **8.** To make accessible, as for commerce. **9.** To inaugurate; speak or act first in, as a battle or a debate; start; begin. **10.** To make capacious; enlarge. **11.** To impart freely the knowledge of; reveal; disclose. **12.** To make known the particulars of; expound. **13.** To bring under discussion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become unfastened or unclosed. **2.** To burst and discharge, as old wounds. **3.** To crack, rupture, or yawn. **4.** To begin; be started; begin to bark on finding scent, as hounds. **5.** To develop or to become receptive, as a child's mind. **6.** To become unfolded or more clearly visible. **7.** To be or act as a door or opening. [< AS. *openian*, < *open*, open.]

o'pen, *a.* **1.** Affording approach, view, passage, or access because of the absence or removal of barriers, restrictions, etc.; unenclosed; unobstructed; uncovered; unsealed; unfolded; unbounded; exposed; expanded. **2.** Ready to receive or be affected by that which approaches or is sent. (1) Ready for business, occupation, appointment, etc. (2) Not yet closed, settled, or decided; pending. (3) Ready and free for engagement, employment, etc. (4) Ready to consider proof or argument; unbiased; receptive. (5) Ready to communicate, impart, etc.; not secretive or selfish; frank; ingenuous; generous; liberal. (6) Liable or subject, as to attack, robbery, etc. (7) Not closed or covered over. **3.** Having openings, holes, or perforations, as woven goods or needlework; spread apart; not close, as the lines of a printed page. **4.** Not frost-bound; mild; as, an *open* winter. **5.** *Mus.* (1) Not stopped by the finger: said of a string. (2) Having the top uncovered: said of an organ-pipe. **6.** *Phonol.* (1) Uttered with vocal organs comparatively unclosed. (2) Not followed or ended by a consonant. [< AS. *open*, akin to UP.] Syn.: see APPARENT; BLUFF; CANDID; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; OVERT.

—**open door,** the policy of granting the same commercial privileges to all nations.—**o'pen-er,** *n.*—**o'pen-eyed",** *a.* Having the eyes open; wary; watchful; amazed.—**o.-handed,** *a.* Giving freely; liberal. Syn.: see GENEROUS.—**o.-hearted,** *a.* Disclosing the thoughts and intentions plainly; frank; candid. Syn.: see GENEROUS.—**o.-hearted-ness,** *n.*—**o. house,** a house in which unstinted hospitality is extended to all visitors.—**o'pen-ly,** *adv.*—**o.-minded,** *a.* Free from prejudiced conclusions; amenable to reason; receptive.—**o.-mouthed,** *a.* **1.** Having the mouth open; gaping; greedy. **2.** Noisy; clamorous.—**o'pen-ness,** *n.*—**o'pen-work",** *n.* Any product of art or handicraft containing numerous small openings.

o'pen, *n.* Any wide space not enclosed, obstructed, or covered, as by woods, rocks, etc.; open land or water.

o'pen-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming open or of causing to be open. **2.** Something that is open; a vacant or unobstructed space. **3.** The first part or stage, as of a period, act, or process; a beginning; prelude. **4.** An opportunity for action, especially in business. Syn.: see BEGINNING; BREACH; ENTRANCE; HOLE; OPPORTUNITY.

o'pen-ses"a-me, 1 ō'pn-ses"ə-mi; 2 ō'pn-sĕs"a-me, *n.* A magical conjuration for opening secret doors and gaining an entrance. [From an incident in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" where the door of the robbers' cave opened only at the words "open sesame."]

op'er-a, 1 ep'er-ə; 2 ŏp'er-a, *n.* The musical form of drama, composed of airs, recitatives, choruses, etc., with accompaniment of orchestra, scenery, and acting. **2.** A particular musical drama. [It., < L. *opera*, work.]—**opera bouffe,** a farcical comic opera. [F.]—**o. comique** [F.], an opera in which the dialog is spoken and the story ends happily.—**op'er-a-glass",** *n.* A double telescope of small size, with a tube for each eye. **o.-glasses**‡.—**op"er-at'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of opera. **-ly,** *adv.*

op'er-ate, 1 ep'er-ēt; 2 ŏp'er-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in action; run. **2.** To conduct the affairs of. **3.** To accomplish; effect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act continuously. **2.** To effect any result. **3.** To bring about a (specified) result. **4.** To produce the proper or intended effect. **5.** To evacuate the bowels. **6.** To deal in speculative securities. **7.** *Surg.* To perform an operation. [< L. *operatus*, pp., < *opus*, work.]

op"er-a'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of operating. **2.** A mode of action. **3.** A single act. **4.** A series of acts; process. **5.** Surgical treatment, as for removal of a part. **6.** *Math.* The effecting of a change in value or form.

Syn.: action, agency, effect, execution, force, influence, performance, procedure, result. *Operation* is *action* resulting in change, whether produced by the *action* of an intelligent agent or of a material substance or *force*; as, military *operations*; the *operation* of a medicine. *Performance* and *execution* denote intelligent *action*, considered with reference to the actor or to that which he accomplishes; *performance* accomplishing the will of the actor, *execution* often the will of another; we speak of the *performance* of a duty, the *execution* of a sentence. Compare ACT; EXERCISE.—Ant.: failure, inaction, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inutility, powerlessness.

—**op'er-a-tiv**(es). **I.** *a.* **1.** Exerting power or force. **2.** Working efficiently. **3.** *Surg.* Connected with operations. **II.** *n.* A person employed as a worker in a mill or factory. **op'er-ant**‡ [Archaic]. Syn.: see ARTIST.—**op'er-a-tiv(e-ly**‖, *adv.*—**op'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who operates; any skilled worker. **2.** A broker who acts for others in trading in speculative securities. **3.** *Meth.* A symbol indicating a mathematical process. Syn.: see AGENT.—**op'er-ose"**‖, *a.* Laborious.

o-per'cu-lum, 1 o-pūr'kiu-lum; 2 o-pēr'cū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* A lid, cover, or lid-like part or organ. [L., lid, < *operio*, cover.]—**o-per'cu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to an operculum.—**o-per'cu-late,** *a.* Having an operculum. **o-per'-cu-lat"ed**‡.

op"e-ret'ta, 1 ep"ɪ-ret'ə; 2 ŏp"e-rĕt'a, *n.* A short humorous opera with dialog. [It., dim. of *opera*; see OPERA.]

O-phe'li-a, 1 o-fī'li-ə; 2 o-fē'li-a, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the heroine, in love with Hamlet, whose feigned madness wrecks her reason: she is drowned while gathering flowers.

oph-, oph'i-, oph'i-do-, oph'i-o-, } 1 ef-, ef'i-, ef'i-do-, ef'i-o-; 2 ŏf-, ŏf'i-, ŏf'i-do-, ŏf'i-o-. From Greek *ophis*, serpent; combining forms.—**oph'i-cleide,** *n.* A brass musical wind-instrument producing fundamental tones and resembling a cornet, but having a greater number of finger-levers. [+ Gr. *kleis* (*kleid-*), key.]—**O-phid'i-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles; serpents; snakes.—**o-phid'i-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to serpents. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ophidia*; a serpent or snake.—**oph"i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of herpetology that treats of serpents. [+ -LOGY.]

O'phir, 1 ō'fər; 2 ō'fĭr, *n. Bib.* A region, possibly in S. Arabia, from which Solomon obtained gold and gems. *1 Kings* x, 11.

oph-thal'mi-a, of-thal'mi-a‖, } 1 ef-thal'mi-ə; 2 ŏf-thăl'mi-a, *n.* Inflammation of the eye, its membranes, or its lids. [< Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.] **oph-thal'my**‡.—**oph-thal'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to the eye or to ophthalmia.—**oph-thal'mo-scope,** *n.* An optical instrument having a concave mirror with a hole in its center, for illuminating and viewing the center of the eye.—**oph-thal"mo-scop'ic,** *a.*—**oph"thal-mos'co-py,** *n.*

o'pi-ate, 1 ō'pi-ēt; 2 ō'pi-āt. **I.** *a.* Consisting of opium; tending to induce sleep. **II.** *n.* **1.** Medicine containing opium. **2.** Something inducing sleep.

o-pine'‖, 1 o-pain'; 2 o-pīn', *v.* [O-PINED'; O-PIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To hold as an opinion; think. **II.** *i.* To conjecture. [< F. *opiner*, < L. *opinor*, think.]

o-pin'ion, 1 o-pin'yən; 2 o-pĭn'yon, *n.* **1.** A conclusion or judgment held with confidence, but falling short of positive knowledge. **2.** A settled judgment or conviction. **3.** Favorable judgment or estimation; reputation. [F., < L. *opinio*(*n-*), < *opinor*, think.]

Syn.: belief, conviction, decision, determination, doctrine, estimate, idea, impression, judgment, notion, persuasion, sentiment, view. An *opinion* is a general conclusion held as probable, tho without full certainty; a *conviction* is a fixed *opinion* sustained by such evidence as removes all doubt from the believer's mind; a *persuasion* is a confident *opinion*, involving the heart as well as the intellect. In religion, a *doctrine* is a statement of *belief* regarding a single point; a *creed* is a summary statement of *doctrines*. Such a system of *doctrines* is often called a faith; as the Anglican or Lutheran faith. Compare BELIEF; FAITH; IDEA; THOUGHT.—**o-pin'-ion-at"ed,** *a.* Unwarrantably attached to one's own opinion. Syn.: see DOGMATIC; OBSTINATE.—**o-pin'ion-a"tiv**(es)‖, *a.* **1.** Opinionated. **2.** Of the nature of opinion.

o'pi-um, 1 ō'pi-um; 2 ō'pi-ŭm, *n.* A milky exudation from the unripe capsules of the poppy, rendered concrete and dark-colored by exposure to the air.

As found in commerce, it is a reddish-brown, sticky, gum-like body with bitter taste and heavy odor: used in medicine as a sedative; also, taken or smoked as an intoxicant. [F., < L. *opium*, < Gr. *opion*, < *opos*, juice.]—**o'pi-um-eat"er,** *n.* One addicted to the use of opium as a stimulant.—**o.-joint,** *n.* A resort of opium-smokers.

op"o-del'doc, 1 ep"o-del'dek; 2 ŏp"o-dĕl'dŏc, *n.* A camphorated Castile soap liniment. [Prob. < Gr. *opos*, juice.]

O-por'to, 1 o-pōr'to; 2 o-pōr'to, *n.* A city of N. W. Portugal; capital of the district of the same name; pop. 194,000; wine-trade center; Wellington defeated French, May 12, 1809.

o-pos'sum, 1 o-pes'um; 2 o-pŏs'ŭm, *n.* An American marsupial having the foot adapted for grasping and the tail prehensile. The common opossum ranges from the central United States to Brazil. [N. Am. Ind.]

Opossum. 1/25

opp., *abbr.* Opposed, opposite.

op-po'nent, 1 e-pō'nent; 2 ŏ-pō'nĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting against something; opposing. **2.** *Anat.* Bringing one part into opposition to another. **II.** *n.* One who opposes another, as in debate; an antagonist. [< L. *ob,* before, + *pono,* place.] Syn., see ENEMY.

op"por-tune', 1 ep"ər-tiūn'; 2 ŏp"or-tūn', *a.* Meeting some requirement; especially seasonable. [< L. *ob,* before, + *portus,* harbor.] Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; CONVENIENT.—**op"por-tune'ly,** *adv.*—**op"por-tune'ness,** *n.*—**op"por-tu'nism,** *n.* One who governs his course by opportunities or circumstances rather than by fixed principles.—**op"por-tu'nis-tic,** *n.*—**op"por-tu'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A fit or convenient time; favorable occasion.

Syn.: convenience, favorable or fit time; good, happy, or lucky chance; nick of time, occasion, opening, season. *Occasion* in the popular sense is a conjunction of circumstances which seems to require or inclines to or is fit for certain action; an *opportunity* is a conjunction of circumstances which makes certain action possible, with probability of success, advantage, or gratification; as, I had *occasion* to interfere; I found an *opportunity* for a good investment; a mean man can easily find *opportunity* to do a mean thing, to a true man there never comes *occasion* for it. Compare synonyms for CAUSE.

op-pose', 1 e-pōz'; 2 ŏ-pōz', *vt.* & *vi.* [OP-POSED'; OP-POS'ING.] **1.** To act in opposition to; offer resistance. **2.** To object. **3.** To set up in opposition; set over against. **4.** To stand opposite. [< F. *opposer,* < L. *ob,* before, + F. *poser;* see POSE¹, *v.*]

Syn.: check, combat, conflict with, confront, contend with, contradict, contravene, defy, face, object to, obstruct, oppugn, resist, withstand. See CONTEND; CONTRAST; DISPUTE; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; REPEL.—Ant.: see synonyms for AID.—**op-pos'a-bl(e*R*,** *a.* **1.** That may be opposed, as a person, plan, etc. **2.** That may be placed opposite, as the thumb to the fingers.—**op-posed',** *pa.* **1.** Set or placed in front or before; opposite. **2.** Being in opposition, as in principle, meaning, purpose, etc. Syn.: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; INIMICAL; RELUCTANT.—**op-pose'less,** *a.* Not to be opposed with effect; irresistible.—**op-pos'er,** *n.*—**op'po-sit(e*S*,** **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated in front of or over against. **2.** Having contrary tendency. **3.** Radically different. **4.** *Bot.* Arranged (as similar parts or organs) in pairs, as leaves on a stem. Syn.: see CONTRARY. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is in opposition or marked contrast. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**op"po-si'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of opposing or resisting. **2.** The state of being opposite or opposed. **3.** An obstacle; obstruction. **4.** The political party opposed to the ministry or administration. **5.** *Astron.* The relative position of two bodies that are 180° apart. Syn.: see AMBITION; ANTIPATHY; COLLISION; COMPETITION; EMULATION.—**op"po-si'tion-al,** *a.*—**op"po-si'tion-ist,** *n.* One who belongs to the opposition.

op-press'ᵗ, 1 e-pres'; 2 ŏ-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To impose hardships upon unreasonably or unjustly. **2.** To lie heavy upon or burden, physically or mentally; weigh down; depress; dispirit. **3**‖. To overwhelm. [< L. *opprimo* (pp. *oppressus*), < *ob,* against, + *premo,* press.] Syn.: see ABUSE; LOAD; PERSECUTE.—**op-pressed',** *a.* Downtrodden.—**op-pres'sion,** *n.* **1.** Subjection to unjust hardships; tyranny. **2.** Mental depression; languor. **3.** A sense of weight or of constriction. **4.** That which oppresses or is hard to bear.—**op-pres'siv(e*S*,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by oppression; tyrannical. **2.** Producing a sense of depression, physical or mental. Syn.: see HARD; HEAVY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**op-pres'sor,** *n.*

op-pro'bri-um, 1 e-prō'bri-um; 2 ŏ-prō'bri-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The state of being scornfully reproached; ignominy. **2.** Reproach mingled with disdain. **3.** A cause of disgrace. [L., < *ob,* upon, + *probrum,* disgrace.]—**op-pro'bri-ous,** *a.* Consisting of contemptuous abuse. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

op-pugn', 1 e-piūn'; 2 ŏ-pūn', *vt.* **1.** To militate against; conflict with; oppose. **2.** To assail with argument. [< L.*F ob,* against, + *pugna,* fight.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**op-pug'nan-cy,** *n.* Opposition or resistance. **op-pug'nance‡.**—**op-pug'nant,** *a.* **1.** Opposing in a hostile manner. **2.** Combative.—**op-pugn'er,** *n.*

Ops, 1 ȯps; 2 ŏps, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of agriculture, harvest, and plenty, identified with the Greek Rhea.

op'so-nin, *n. Med.* A substance thought to exist in the blood and to assist in the absorption of pathogenic bacteria. [< Gr. *opsōnio,* supply nourishment to.]—**op-son'ic,** *a.*

opt., *abbr.* Optative, optical, optician, optics.

op'ta-tiv(e*S*, 1 ep'ta-tiv; 2 ŏp'ta-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Expressing desire or choice. **II.** *n. Gram.* The mode expressing wish, as in the Greek; also, a word in that mode. [< LL. *optativus,* < L. *optatus,* pp. of *opto,* wish.]

op'tic, 1 ep'tik; 2 ŏp'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the eye or vision. **2.** Optical. **II.** *n.* An eye. [< Gr.*F optikos,* < *opsomai,* shall see.]—**optic angle.** **1.** The visual angle, or angle formed at the organ of sight by two lines drawn from the extremities of an object of vision. **2.** The angle formed by the visual axes of the eyes, varying with the distance of the object beheld.—**o. nerve,** the special nerve of vision.—**op'ti-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to optics or to the eyesight; assisting vision. **-ly,** *adv.*—**op-ti'cian,** *n.* One who makes or deals in optical goods.—**op'tics,** *n.* The science that treats of light, vision, and sight.

op'ti-mism, 1 ep'ti-mizm; 2 ŏp'ti-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that everything is ordered for the best. (2) The doctrine that the universe is constantly tending toward a better state. **2.** Disposition to look on the brightest side of things. [< L.*F optimus,* best.]—**op'ti-mist,** *n.* A believer in optimism; one who hopes for the best.—**op"ti-mis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.* **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

op'tion, 1 ep'shan; 2 ŏp'shon, *n.* **1.** The right of choosing; choice. **2.** *Com.* The purchased privilege of either buying or selling something at a specified price within a specified time. [F., < L. *optio(n-),* choice.] Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE.—**op'tion-al,** *a.* Depending on choice; elective.

op-tom'e-try, 1 ep-tem'i-tri; 2 ŏp-tŏm'e-try, *n.* Measurement of the powers of vision.—**op-tom'e-trist,** *n.*

op'to-phone, 1 ep'to-fōn; 2 ŏp'to-fōn, *n.* An instrument for enabling the blind to locate and estimate light by the ear.

op'u-lent, 1 ep'yu-lent; 2 ŏp'yu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Possessing large wealth. **2.** Exuberant; profuse. [F., < L. *opulen(t-)s,* < *opes,* riches.]—**op'u-lence,** *n.* **1.** Wealth; affluence. **2.** Luxuriance. **op'u-len-cy‡.** Syn.: see COMFORT.

o'pus, 1 ō'pus; 2 ō'pŭs, *n.* [OP'ER-A, *pl.*] A literary or musical work or composition. See FOREIGN PHRASES. [L.]

or, 1 ôr; 2 ôr, *n. Her.* Gold: represented in engraving by a white surface powdered with dots. [F., < L. *aurum,* gold.]

or¹, 1 ēr; 2 ôr, *conj.* **1.** Either; else; otherwise (as a complement): a disjunctive, often with *either* or *whether* as a correlative; as, sink *or* swim. **2.** Also (by another name or word); alias; as, a violin *or* fiddle. **3.** [Poet.] Either. [< AS. *āwther,* < *ā,* ever, + *hwæther,* whether.]

or², *adv., prep., & conj.* [Obs. or Scot.] Before; ere. [< *ær,* before.]—**or ever,** before ever; ere.

-or, *suffix.* A termination used to form (1) nouns of agent; as, *actor, competitor;* (2) comparatives of Latin origin; as, *junior;* (3) abstract and concrete nouns of Latin origin; as, *honor, terror.* [Def. 1 (*a*) < OF. *-or,* F. *-eur,* < L. *-or,* termination after *t, s,* of nouns of agent; (*b*) < OF. *-eör,* F. *-eur,* < L. *-ator.* Def. 2 < L. *-or,* compar. suffix. Def. 3 < OF. *-or,* F. *-eur,* < L. *-or, -os.*]

or'a-cl(e*F*, 1 er'e-kl; 2 ôr'a-cl, *n.* **1.** The seat of the worship of some ancient divinity, as of Apollo at Delphi, where prophecies were given out by the priests in answer to inquiries. **2.** A prophecy thus given. **3.** The deity whose prophecies were given. **4.** An infallible authority: often ironical. **5.** A wise saying. [F., < L. *oraculum,* < *oro,* pray.]—**o-rac'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an oracle. **2.** Obscure; enigmatical. **3.** Prophetic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o-ra'gious§, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous. [F.]

o'ral, 1 ō'rel; 2 ō'ral, *a.* **1.** Consisting of spoken words. **2.** Pertaining to or situated at or near the mouth. [< L. *os (or-),* mouth.] Syn.: see VERBAL.—**o'ral-ly,** *adv.* By word of mouth.

O-ran', 1 o-rān'; 2 o-ràn', *n.* A fortified seaport in N. W. Algeria: occupied by the French in 1831; pop. 123,086.

o-rang', 1 ō-raŋ'; 2 ō-răng', *n.* An orang-utan.

or'ange, 1 er'inj; 2 ŏr'anj. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an orange. **2.** Reddish-yellow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large roundish juicy fruit, with a reddish-yellow rind enclosing membranous divisions and a refreshing sweetish or subacid pulp; also, the tree that bears it. **2.** A reddish-yellow color; also, a pigment of this color. [F., ult. < Per. *nārang,* orange.] — **O'sage orange,** a handsome spreading tree, with inedible fruit resembling an orange: extensively used for hedges. [< the *Osage* mountains of Arkansas.]—**mock'-or"ange,** *n.* The syringa.—**or'ange-blos"som,** *n.* The white blossom of the orange-tree: much worn by brides as typical of purity.—**or'ange-ry,** *n.* A place for cultivating orange-trees; an orange-grove or -greenhouse.

Or'ange, *n.* **1. William of,** see WILLIAM. **2.** A river in

South Africa; length, 1,300 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **3.** A former principality of Europe; became part of France in 1713.

Or'ange Free State. A province of the Union of South Africa; 50,392 sq. m.; pop. 528,174; capital, Bloemfontein; a Boer republic until 1900.

Or'ange-man, 1 ôr'inj-mən; 2 ŏr'aṅg-man, *n.* **1.** Formerly, an adherent of William of Orange, as the champion of Protestantism. **2.** A member of a secret society founded in 1795 for the purpose of upholding the Protestant ascendancy, originally in Ireland. **Or'ange-ist‡; Or'ang-ist‡.—Or'ange-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Orangemen; Irish Protestantism.—**Or'ange-ize,** *vt. & vi.*

o-rang'-u-tan", } 1 o-raŋ'-ū-tan", -taŋ"; 2 o-răng'-ụ-
o-rang'-ou-tang", } tăn", -tăng", *n.* A large red-haired anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra, about 4½ feet in height and having long arms reaching to the ankle. [< Malay *ōrang-ūtan,* < *orang,* man. + *ūtan,* woods.]

Orang-utan. 1/48

orat., *abbr.* Orator.

or'a-tor, 1 ər'ə-tər *or* -tər; 2 ŏr'a-tor, *n.* **1.** One who delivers an oration. **2.** An eloquent public speaker. [< L. *orator,* < *oratus,* pp. of *oro,* pray, plead.]—**o-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** An elaborate public speech. **2.** A graduation speech. Syn.: see SPEECH.—**or"a-to'ri-an,** *n. R.C.Ch.* A priest belonging to an oratory.—**or"a-tor'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to oratory; displaying oratory.—**or"a-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**or"a-to'ri-o,** *n. Mus.* A sacred composition for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, usually semi-dramatic.—**or'a-to-ry,** *n.* **1.** The art of public speaking; eloquence. **2.** Eloquent language. **3.** A place for prayer; a private chapel. **4.** [O-] *Ch. Hist.* One of various congregations of priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Syn.: see SPEECH.

orb, 1 ōrb; 2 ôrb. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To surround; encircle. **2.** To shape into an orb. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rounded mass; a sphere or globe. **2.** A circle or orbit; anything circular. [< L.F *orbis,* circle.]—**orbed,** *pa.* **1.** Spherical. **2.** Encircled. **3.** Having orbs or eyes. Syn.: see ROUND.—**or-bic'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of an orb or orbit. **2.** Well rounded. **3.** *Bot.* Circular, as a leaf or petal. **or-bic'u-late‡.**

Syn.: circular, globular, spherical, spheroidal. See ROUND.—**or'bit,** *n.* **1.** The path in space along which a heavenly body moves about its center of attraction. **2.** One of the two cavities of the skull containing the eye.—**or'bit-al,** *a.*

or'chard, 1 ôr'chərd; 2 ôr'chard, *n.* A collection of fruit-trees; also, the enclosure or ground containing them. [< AS. *ort-* for *wyrt,* herb, + *geard,* garden.]

or'ches-tra, 1 ôr'kes-trə; 2 ôr'cĕs-tra, *n.* **1.** A band of musicians; also, the instruments on which they play. **2.** In theaters, the place immediately before the stage, occupied by the musicians; sometimes, by extension, the part of the lower floor near them. [< Gr. *orchestra,* < *orcheomai,* dance.]—**or'ches-tral,** *a.*—**or"ches-tra'-tion,** *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra.

or-ches'tri-on, 1 er-kes'tri-ən; 2 ôr-cĕs'tri-on, *n.* A mechanical musical instrument, similar in action to a barrel organ, designed to imitate an orchestra. [< ORCHESTRA.]

or'chil, 1 ôr'kil; 2 ôr'cil, *n.* **1.** A purple or blue dye obtained from archil. **2.** Archil. [< OF. *orchel,* ARCHIL.]

Or'chis, 1 ôr'kis; 2 ôr'cis, *n.* **1.** A genus of terrestrial tuber-bearing plants having dense spikes of small flowers, frequently of remarkable shape and structure. **2.** [o-] Any plant of the genus *Orchis;* sometimes, any orchid. [L.]—**or'chid,** *n.* Any plant of the orchis family.—**or"chi-da'ceous,** *a.*

Or'cus, 1 ôr'kus; 2 ôr'cŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* **1.** The abode of the dead. **2.** Hades or Pluto, the god of the underworld.

ord., *abbr.* Ordained, order, ordinance, ordinary.—**ord., ordn.,** *abbr.* Ordnance.

or-dain', 1 ôr-dān'; 2 ôr-dān', *vt.* **1.** To give formal orders for. **2.** To appoint and consecrate; especially, to invest with ministerial functions. [< L.F *ordino,* set in order.] Syn.: see INSTALL; INSTITUTE.—**or-dain'er,** *n.*

or'de-al, 1 ôr'di-əl; 2 ôr'de-al, *n.* **1.** A trying course of experience. **2.** A medieval form of trial, as by fire, poison, or battle: an appeal to the immediate judgment of God. [< AS. *ordĕl.*] Syn.: see PROOF.

or'der, 1 ôr'dər; 2 ôr'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give a command to. **2.** To give instructions for. **3.** To put in order. **4.** To regulate. **5.** *Eccl.* To ordain, as in Anglican churches. **II.** *n.* **1.** Methodical and harmonious arrangement, as of successive things. **2.** Proper or working condition; available state. **3.** A command or authoritative regulation. **4.** *Com.* A commission or instruction to supply, purchase, or sell something. **5.** Established use or customary procedure. **6.** Established or existing state of things. **7.** A class or body of persons united by some common bond. **8.** An honor or dignity conferred by a government or sovereign. **9.** Social rank. **10.** A class or kind of a common degree. **11.** *pl.* The clerical office. **12.** A rite or sacrament. **13.** *Arch.* The general character of a column and its parts as distinguishing a style of architecture; a style of architecture. Usually there are considered to be five orders of classical architecture—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. See CAPITAL. **14.** A column with its entablature. **15.** *Zool.* A group of families. **16.** *Bot.* A group between a genus or tribe and a class. **17.** *Math.* A number expressing the degree of complexity of an algebraic expression. [< L. *ordo,* order.]

Syn.: (verb) see DICTATE; PREPARE; REGULATE; (noun) command, direction, injunction, instruction, prohibition, requirement. *Instruction* implies more superiority of knowledge, *direction* more of authority; a teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils, an employer gives *directions* to his workmen; but the *instructions* of a superior regarding action are viewed as specific *commands. Order* is more absolute still; soldiers and railroad employees have simply to obey the *orders* of their superiors, without explanation or question. *Command* is a loftier word less frequent in common life; we speak of the *commands* of God, or sometimes, by polite hyperbole, ask of a friend, "Have you any *commands* for me?" A *requirement* is imperative, but not always formal; it may be in the nature of things; as, the *requirements* of the position. *Prohibition* is wholly negative; it is a *command* not to do; *injunction* is now oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare ARRAY; CLASS; COMMAND; DISPOSAL; FRAME; LAW; RULE; SORT; SYMMETRY; SYSTEM.—Ant.: allowance, consent, leave, liberty, license, permission, permit.—**or'der-ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having regard for arrangement; methodical; systematic. **2.** Peaceful. **3.** Characterized by order. **4.** Pertaining to orders. Syn.: see NEAT. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier or non-commissioned officer, commonly a sergeant, detailed to carry orders for superior officers. **2.** A hospital attendant. **III.** *adv.* According to the rules of order; methodically; regularly; properly.—**or'der-li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being orderly.

or'di-nal, 1 ôr'di-nəl; 2 ôr'di-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Denoting position in an order or succession. **2.** Pertaining to an order, as of plants. **II.** *n.* **1.** That form of the numeral that shows the order in a series, as *first, fifth,* etc.: opposed to *cardinal.* **2.** *Eccl.* A collection of orders, rubrics, etc. [F., < LL. *ordinalis,* < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

or'di-nance, 1 ôr'di-nəns; 2 ôr'di-nanç, *n.* **1.** An authoritative rule; a law of a municipal body. **2.** *Eccl.* A religious rite or ceremony. **3.** *Arch.* System of arrangement. [OF., < L. *ordinan(t-)s,* pp. of *ordino;* see ORDAIN.] Syn.: see LAW; SACRAMENT.

or'di-nant§, 1 ôr'di-nənt; 2 ôr'di-nant, *a.* Exercising authority; ruling. [< L. *ordinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *ordino;* see ORDAIN.]

or'di-na-ry, 1 ôr'di-nē-ri; 2 ôr'di-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of common occurrence or use. **2.** Methodical; normal. **3.** Commonplace. **4.** [Vulgar or Obs.] Inferior; worthless. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** That which is usual or common; a table d'hôte. **2.** One who exercises jurisdiction of his own right. **3.** *Her.* A portion of an escutcheon bounded between lines, usually straight, as a bar or bend. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* The order of the mass. [< L. *ordinarius,* < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.] Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL; USUAL.—**in ordinary.** **1.** In actual and constant service. **2.** *Naut.* Out of commission or laid up, as a ship.—**or'di-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*

or'di-nate, 1 ôr'di-nit; 2 ôr'di-nat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by order; regular. **2.** *Entom.* Arranged in a regular row or rows. **II.** *n.* In coordinate geometry, the distance of any point from the axis of abscissas, measured on a line parallel to the axis of ordinates; also, the line or number indicating such distance.

or"di-na'tion, *n.* **1.** The rite of consecration to the Christian ministry. **2.** The state of being ordained, regulated, or settled. **3.** Arrangement of things in order; array. **4.** Natural or proper order. [F., ult. < L. *ordino,* order.]

ord'nance, 1 ôrd'nəns; 2 ôrd'nanç, *n.* A general name for all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war; especially, artillery. [A form of ORDINANCE.]

or'don-nance, 1 ər'də-nəns; 2 ôr'dŏ-nanç, *n.* **1.** A right arranging of parts, as in a picture, so as to produce the best effect. **2.** A law or ordinance. [F.; see ORDINANCE.]

Or"do-vi'cian, 1 ôr"do-vish'ən; 2 ôr"do-vish'an, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the series of Lower Silurian rocks. **Or-do'-vi-an‡.—Or"do-vi'cian,** *n.*

or'dure, 1 ôr'jur; 2 ôr'jur, *n.* Excrement; feces. [OF., < *ord,* foul, nasty.]

ore', 1 ôr; 2 ôr, *n.* **1.** A natural substance, sometimes

forming part of a rock, containing metal. **2§.** Metal; sometimes, precious metal. [< AS. *ær*, ore.]

ore[2†], *n.* An oar.

Ore. (official), **Oreg.,** *abbr.* Oregon.

o're-ad, 1 ō'rı-ad; 2 ō're-ăd, *n. Class. Myth.* A mountain nymph. [< Gr. *oreias* (*oreiad-*), < *oros*, mountain.]

Or'e-gon, 1 ər'ı-gən; 2 ôr'e-gŏn, *n.* A Pacific State of the United States; 96,699 sq. m.: pop. 783,390; capital, Salem.

O"rel-la'na, 1 ō"rel-yā'nɑ; 2 ō"rĕl-yä'nä. **Francisco** (1500?–1545). A Spanish explorer and lieutenant of Pizarro; discovered the course of the Amazon.

O-res'tes, 1 o-res'tīz; 2 o-rĕs'tēz, *n.* Son of Agamemnon, whose murder he avenged by killing his mother, Clytemnestra; subject of plays by Æschylus and Euripides.

or'fe"vert, *n.* A goldsmith. [< OF. *orfevre*, < L. *auri faber*, worker in gold.]—**or'fe"ver-yet,** *n.* Wrought gold.

org., *abbr.* Organic, organized.

or'gan, 1 ôr'gən; 2 ôr'gan, *n.* **1.** A musical wind-instrument consisting of a collection of pipes made to sound by means of compressed air from bellows and played upon by means of keys. **2.** A musical instrument resembling or having some mechanism resembling the pipe-organ. Specifically: (1) A reed-organ. (2) A barrel organ. **3.** Any part of an organism performing some definite function. **4.** A newspaper or periodical published in the interest of some party or denomination. [< L. *organum*, < Gr. *organon*, instrument.]—**or'gan-grind"er,** *n.* The player of a hand-organ.—**or-gan'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to organisms, or animals and plants. **2.** Organized; systematized. **3.** *Chem.* Containing carbon as an essential ingredient. **4.** Constitutive. **5.** *Philol.* Depending on structure: fundamental. **or-gan'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see RADICAL.—**or-gan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**or'gan-ism,** *n.* **1.** An organized or living being; an animal or plant. **2.** The state of being organized; also, any organ. **3.** Anything that is analogous to a physical organism.—**or'gan-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who plays the organ. **2.** In the middle ages, a singer who accompanied the plain-song with another part.—**o.-loft,** *n.* A gallery, as in a church, containing an organ.—**o.-pipe,** *n.* One of the long tubes of a pipe-organ, in which a column of air is made to vibrate so as to produce a tone of definite pitch.

or'gan-dy, 1 ôr'gan-dı; 2 ôr'gan-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] A fine translucent muslin dress-goods, often figured. [< F. *organdi*, book-muslin.] **or'gan-die‡.**

or'gan-ize, 1 ôr'gən-aız; 2 ôr'gan-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into systematic relation as parts of a whole. **2.** To prepare for transaction of business, as a deliberative assembly, by choosing officers, committees, etc. **3.** *Biol.* To furnish with organs. **II.** *i.* To unite in a society. [< L. *organum;* see ORGAN.] **or'gan-ise‡.** Syn.: see INSTITUTE.—**or"gan-iz"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**or'gan-iz"a-bl(e,** *a.*—**or"gan-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of organizing. **2.** A number of individuals systematically united. **3.** Any combination of parts. Syn.: see TEMPER.—**or'gan-iz"er, or'gan-is"er,** *n.*

or'ga-no-, 1 ôr'gə-no-; 2 ôr'ga-no-. From Greek *organon*, organ: a combining form.—**or"gan-og'ra-phy,** *n. Biol.* Scientific description of organs; descriptive organology.—**or"gan-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology that treats of organs of the body.

or'gan-zin(e[3], 1 ôr'gən-zın; 2 ôr'gan-zīn, *n.* **1.** A silk thread made of several single threads twisted together; thrown silk. **2.** A fabric made of organzine. [< F. *organsin*, < It. *organzino*, organzine.]

or'gasm, 1 ôr'gazm; 2 ôr'găşm, *n.* Immoderate or extreme excitement or behavior. [< Gr. *orgaō*, swell, be eager.]

or'geat, 1 ôr'ğat *or* (*F.*) ôr"ğō'; 2 ôr'zhät *or* (*F.*) ôr"zhä', *n.* A sirup made from sugar, orange-flower water, and almonds. [F., < L. *hordeum*, barley.]

Or-get'o-rix, 1 ər-jet'o-rıks; 2 ôr-ğĕt'o-rĭks, *n.* (–62 B. C.) A Helvetian chief of noble birth who opposed Julius Cæsar.

or'gies, 1 ôr'jız; 2 ôr'ğīş, *n. pl.* [OR'GY, *sing.*] **1.** Wild or wanton revelry. **2.** The rites in honor of certain ancient Greek and Roman deities, as Bacchus. [F., < L. *orgia*, < Gr. *orgia*, secret rites.]—**or"gi-as'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Greek orgies; hence, marked by wild revelries. **or'gi-act; or'gic‡.** [**or'gil-lous‡.**

or'gule‡, *n.* Pride; haughtiness.—**or'gu-lous‡,** *a.* Proud.

o'ri-el, 1 ō'rı-el; 2 ō'rı-ĕl, *n.* A window built out from a wall and resting on a bracket, or like support: distinguished from a *bay window.* See illus. in next column.

o'ri-ent, 1 ō'rı-ent; 2 ō'rı-ĕnt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To find or fix the position of with reference to the east. **2.** To cause to face the east exactly. **3.** To find the proper bearings or relations of (any matter or subject). **II.** *a.* **1.** [O-] Oriental. **2.** Resembling sunrise; bright. **3.** Ascending. **III.** *n.* **1.** [O-] The East, especially those countries in Asia east of the Mediterranean. **2.** The eastern sky. **3.** The iridescent luster of a pearl. [F., < L. *orien(t-)s*, ppr. of *oriōr*, rise.]—**o"ri-en'tal. I.** *a.* **1.** [O-] Pertaining to the Orient. **2.** Magnificent; gorgeous. **3§.** Eastern. **4.** Specially bright, clear, and pure: said of gems. **II.** *n.* [O-] An inhabitant of Asia. **-ly,** *adv.*—**O"ri-en'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** An Oriental peculiarity of thought, speech, or manners, or the disposition to adopt such. **2.** Knowledge of or proficiency in Oriental languages, literature, etc. —**O"ri-en'tal-ist,** *n.* One versed in Oriental languages or learning. —**o'ri-en-tate,** *vt. & vi.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"ING.] **1.** To place, face, or point toward the east. **2.** To worship, facing the east. — **o"ri-en-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Construction with reference to the east. **2.** *Surv.* Any process of determining a bearing. **3.** *Zool.* The homing instinct, as in pigeons.

Oriel.

or'i-fice, } 1 ər'ı-fis; 2 ôr'ı-fĭç, *n.* A
or'i-fis[s], } small opening into a cavity; an aperture. See HOLE. [F., < L.LL *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facio*, make.]

or'i-flamme, 1 ər'ı-flam; 2 ôr'ı-flăm, *n.* **1.** The early royal standard of France. **2.** *Her.* A blue banner charged with three fleurs-de-lis of gold. **3.** Any royal flag or glorious symbol. [F., < LL. *auriflamma*, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame. In "*Chanson de Roland*" (11th cent.) *orie flambe* (L. *auream flammam*), suggesting that the flag itself was golden.]

orig., *abbr.* Origin, original, originally.

Or'i-gen, 1 ər'ı-jen; 2 ôr'ı-ğĕn, *n.* (182?–251?) An Alexandrian father of the Greek Church.

or'i-gin, 1 ər'ı-jın; 2 ôr'ı-ğĭn, *n.* **1.** The commencement of the existence of anything. **2.** A primary source; cause. **3.** Parentage; ancestry. [< L.[y] *origo* (*origin-*), < *oriōr*, rise.] Syn.: see BEGINNING; CAUSE; SOURCE.—**o-rig'i-nal. I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the origin or beginning of a thing. **2.** Immediately produced by one's own mind and thought; not copied or imitated. **3.** Able to produce mental works, without copying or imitating, or to devise skilful inventions or to form novel combinations. **4.** Having the character of a production conceived or composed for the first time; novel. Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; FIRST; NATIVE; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL; TRANSCENDENTAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The first form of anything. **2.** The language in which a book is first written. **3.** A person of unique character or genius. **4§.** Origin. Syn.: see IDEAL; MODEL.—**o-rig"i-nal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The power of originating; inventiveness. **2.** The quality of being original or novel. **3.** That which is original.—**o-rig'i-nal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** At the beginning. **2.** In a new and striking manner.—**o-rig'i-nate,** *v.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To be the producing cause of; create. **II.** *i.* **1.** To arise from some origin or source. **2§.** To deduce. Syn.: see INSTITUTE; PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.—**o-rig"i-na'tion,** *n.* A beginning; origin.—**o-rig'i-na"tor,** *n.*

O"ri-no'co, 1 ō"rı-nō'ko; 2 ō"rı-nō'co, *n.* A river in Venezuela; 1,550 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

o'ri-ol†, *n.* Oriel. **o'ry-al†.**

o'ri-ole, 1 ō'rı-ōl; 2 ō'rı-ōl, *n.* **1.** A black-and-yellow bird of the Old World, related to the crows, that builds a hanging nest. **2.** One of various black-and-yellow American birds building a hanging nest. [< OF. *oriol*, < L. *aureolus;* see AUREOLA.]—**Baltimore oriole,** an American oriole: so named because the colors of the male, orange and black, were those of Lord Baltimore. See BIRD.

O-ri'on, 1 o-raı'ən; 2 o-rī'on, *n.* **1.** A constellation noted for its group of three bright stars in a line (the Sword-belt or Girdle), and for its nebula, visible to the naked eye. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hunter of gigantic size and great beauty. [L., < Gr. *Oriōn.*]

O-ris'ka-ny, 1 o-ris'kə-nı; 2 o-ris'ka-ny, *n.* A village in central New York; British defeated Americans, Aug. 6, 1777.

or'i-son, 1 ər'ı-zən *or* -sən; 2 ôr'ı-şon *or* -son, *n.* A devotional prayer. [< L.[y] *oratio*(*n-*); see ORATION.] Syn.: see PRAYER.

O"ri-za'ba, 1 ō"rı-zā'bɑ; 2 ō"rī-zä'bä, *n.* A volcano in E. [Mexico; 18,300 ft. high.

Ork'ney Is'lands, 1 ôrk'nı; 2 ôrk'ny. An island group of N. Scotland; 376 sq. m.; pop. 26,000; capital, Kirkwall.

Or'lé-ans, 1 ôr'li-anz *or* (*F.*) ôr"lē"ōñ'; 2 ôr'le-anş *or* (*F.*) ôr"le"äñ', *n.* **1.** Any of several French dukes; especially (1) **Louis** (1372–1407), son of Charles V. and head of the first House of Orleans; assassinated. (2) **Louis Philippe Joseph** (1747–1793), "Philippe Égalité"; guillotined. (3) **Philippe** (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV.; founder of the present house of Orleans. **2.** A city of N. W. France; captured by the Germans, Oct. 11, recovered by the French, Nov. 10, and retaken by the Germans, Dec. 5, 1870; pop. 72,000.—**Or'le-an-ism,** *n.* Adherence to the Orleans family.—**Or'le-an-ist,** *a. & n.*

or'lop, 1 ôr'lep; 2 ôr'lŏp, *n. Naut.* The deck below the berth-deck of a line-of-battle ship. [< D. *overloopen*, run over.]

or'mo-lu, 1 ôr'mo-lū; 2 ôr'mo-lų, *n.* Gilded bronze or an alloy in imitation of it. [< F. *or moulu*, ground gold.]

Or'muz, 1 ôr'muz; 2 ôr'mŭz, *n.* **1.** An island in the Persian Gulf; site of a once populous city. **2. Gulf of O.,** a strait

connecting the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. **Or'mus‡.**

Or'muzd, 1 ōr'muzd; 2 ôr'mŭzd, *n.* The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism: opposed to *Ahriman.*

or'na-ment, 1 ōr'na-ment *or* -mant; 2 ôr'na-ment. **I.**, *vt.* To embellish with ornaments. Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH. **II.** *n.* **1.** A part or an addition that contributes to the beauty or elegance of a thing. **2.** Ornamentation in the abstract, or ornaments collectively. **3.** Any thing or person considered as a source of honor or credit. **4.** A mark of distinction; decoration. **5**‖. Furniture; vesture; equipment. [< F. *ornement,* < L. *ornamentum,* < *orno,* adorn.]—**or"na-men'tal,** *a.* Serving to adorn. **-ly,** *adv.*—**or"na-men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned. **2.** Ornamental things collectively. **3.** A form of accessory art whose function it is to ornament useful objects.—**or'na-ment"er,** *n.*

or-nate', 1 ōr-nēt'; 2 ôr-nāt', *a.* Ornamented to a marked degree; artistically finished. [< L. *orno,* adorn.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ornith., *abbr.* Ornithological, ornithology.

or'nith-, ‖ 1 ōr'nıth-, ōr'nı-fho-; 2 ôr'nith-, ôr'ni-tho-.

or'ni-tho-, ‖ From Greek *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird: combining forms.—**or"ni-thich'nite,** *n.* The fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird. [+ Gr. *ichnos,* track.]—**or"ni-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of ornithology that describes birds.

or"ni-thol'o-gy, 1 ōr"nı-thel'o-jı; 2 ôr"ni-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The branch of zoology that treats of birds. **2.** A treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird, + -LOGY.]—**or"ni-tho-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**or"ni-thol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in ornithology.

or"ni-thop'ter, *n.* A flying-machine sustained and propelled by an upward and downward movement of the wings, as in the flight of a bird. [< ORNITHO- + Gr. *pteron,* wing.]—**or"nith-o-rhyn'chus,** *n.* [-CHI, *pl.*] An egg-laying mammal with a duck-like bill; a duckbill. [+ Gr. *rhynchos,* beak.]

o-rog'ra-phy, 1 o-rog'ra-fı; 2 o-rŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The branch of physiography that treats of the development and relations of highlands and mountain ranges. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -GRAPHY.]—**or"o-graph'ic,** *a.*

o'ro-ide, 1 o'ro-aid; 2 ô'ro-id, *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and other metals, having a golden luster. [< F. *or* (see OR, *n.*) + Gr. *eidos;* see -OID.] **o're-ide‡.**

o-rol'o-gy, 1 o-rel'o-jı; 2 o-rŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of mountains. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -LOGY.]—**or"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

o"ro-phar'ynx, 1 ō"ro-far'ıŋks; 2 ô"ro-fâr'ynks, *n.* That part of the pharynx behind the mouth; the pharynx proper.

o'ro-tund, 1 ō'ro-tund; 2 ô'ro-tŭnd. **I.** *a.* Full, clear, rounded, and resonant: said of the voice or utterance. **II.** *n.* The quality of voice so characterized. **o"ro-tun'di-ty‡.** [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *rotundus,* round.]

or'phan, ‖ **or'fan**[E], ‖ 1 ōr'fən; 2 ôr'fan. **I.** *vt.* To bereave of parents. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having lost one or (more commonly) both parents: said of a child. **2.** Pertaining to one so bereaved. **III.** *n.* A child deprived of its parents by death. [< Gr. *orphanos,* bereft.]—**or'phan-age,** *n.* **1.** The state of being an orphan. **2.** An orphan asylum.—**or'phan-hood,** *n.*

Or'pheus, 1 ōr'fıūs *or* -fı-us; 2 ôr'fūs *or* -fe-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A legendary Thracian musician and hero; inventor of the lyre; charmed wild beasts and moved trees by his music. Compare EURYDICE.—**Or-phe'an,** *a.* Belonging or relating to Orpheus, famous for the enchantment of his lyre; hence, melodious; enchanting.—**Or'phic,** *a.* Belonging, relating, or similar to Orpheus or his works.

or'pi-ment, 1 ōr'pı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ôr'pi-ment, *n. Mineral.* A sectile, flexible, pearly, lemon-yellow, subtransparent arsenic trisulfid, used as a pigment and as a dyestuff. [F., < L. *auripigmentum,* < *aurum,* gold; and see PIGMENT.]

or're-ry, 1 or'ı-rı; 2 ôr'e-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A philosophical apparatus for exhibiting the relative motions and positions of the members of the solar system. [< the Earl of *Orrery.*] **cos'mo-scope‡; plan"e-ta'ri-um‡.**

or'ris, 1 or'ıs; 2 ôr'is, *n.* Any one of the several species of *Iris* having a scented root. [Corr. of IRIS, 3.] **or'rice‡.**

ort, 1 ōrt; 2 ôrt, *n.* A worthless leaving: generally in plural, *orts.* [< AS. *or-,* out, + *etan,* eat.]

Or"te-gal', 1 ōr"tē-gäl'; 2 ôr"te-gäl', *n.* A headland of N. W. Spain.

or'tho-, orth-, 1 ōr'fho-, ōrth-; 2 ôr'tho-, ôrth-. From Greek *orthos,* straight, right, direct: combining forms.—**or'tho-clase,** *n. Mineral.* A massive, brittle, vitreous, variegated potassium-aluminum silicate. [+ Gr. *klasis,* fracture.]—**or'tho-dont"ist,** *n.* One who corrects the irregularities of teeth. [+ Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), a tooth.]

or'tho-dox, 1 ōr'fho-deks; 2 ôr'tho-dŏks, *a.* **1.** Correct or sound in doctrine; holding the commonly accepted faith; especially, in a restricted sense, Trinitarian. **2.** Approved; accepted. **3.** [O-] Pertaining to the Greek Church. [< Gr. *orthos,* right, + *dokeō,* think.]—**or'tho-dox"ly,** *adv.*—**or'tho-dox"y,** *n.* **1.** Belief in established doctrine. **2.** Agreement with accepted standards, especially of faith; specifically, acceptance of a Trinitarian church creed.—**or"tho-dox'i-cal,** *a.*

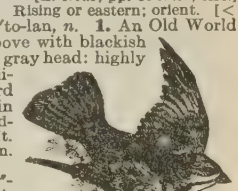
or'tho-ep"y, 1 ōr'fho-ep"ı *or* ər-fhō'ı-pı; 2 ôr'tho-ĕp"y *or* ôr-thō'e-py, *n.* **1.** The art of correct pronunciation. **2.** Pronunciation in general. [< Gr. *orthos,* correct, + *epos,* word.]—**or"tho-ep'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.—**or"tho-ep'i-cal‡.**—**or"tho-ep'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**or'tho-ep"ist,** *n.* An authority on pronunciation.

or-thog'ra-phy, ‖ 1 ēr-fheg'rə-fı; 2 ôr-thŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** **or-thog'ra-fy**[E], ‖ A mode or system of spelling, especially of spelling correctly or according to usage. **2.** The science that treats of letters and spelling. **3.** *Arch.* The art or act of drawing in correct projection. [< Gr. *orthos,* straight: and see -GRAPHY.]—**or-thog'ra-pher,** *n.* One versed in orthography. **or-thog'ra-phist‡.**—**or"thograph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to orthography; also, correctly spelled. **2.** *Geom.* Pertaining to right lines or angles. **or"tho-graph'i-cal‡.**—**or"tho-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

or"tho-pe'di-a or **-pæ'di-a,** *n. Med.* The correcting or preventing of deformity, especially in infants. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *pais* (*paid-*), child.] **or'tho-pe"**[or **-pæ"]dic** or **-di-cal,** *a.*—**or-thoph'o-ny,** *n.* The art of speaking correctly. [+ Gr. *phōnē,* voice.]—**Or-thop'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects with hind wings membranous and fore wings coriaceous and generally straight, including locusts, crickets, grasshoppers, etc. [+ Gr. *pteron,* wing.]—**or-thop'ter,** *n.*—**or-thop'ter-al,** *a.*—**or-thop'ter-an,** *a. & n.*—**or-thop'ter-ous,** *a.*—**or"thorhom'bic,** *a.* Pertaining to that crystalline system assumed to contain three unlike axes at right angles. [+ RHOMBIC.]

or'tiv(**e**[S], 1 ōr'tıv; 2 ôr'tiv, *a.* Rising or eastern; orient. [< L. *oriens* (*orient-*), rising, < *orior,* rise.]

or'to-lan, 1 ōr'to-lən; 2 ôr'to-lan, *n.* **1.** An Old World bunting, reddish green above with blackish spots, and with a greenish gray head: highly esteemed as a table delicacy. **2.** Some other bird considered a delicacy, as in the United States the reed-bird or bobolink. [F., < It. *ortolano,* < L. *hortulus,* dim. of *hortus,* garden.]


Ortolan. 1/5

or"vi-e'tan‖, 1 ōr"vı-ı'tən; 2 ôr"vi-ē'tan, *n.* A supposed antidote for poison. [< F. *orviétan,* < It. *Orvieto* (city in Italy).]

Or"vi-e'to, 1 ōr"vı-ē'to; 2 ôr"vī-ĕ'to, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city in central Italy; pop. 18,000. **2.** A white muscatel wine.

-ory, *suffix.* A suffix of English nouns and adjectives, of Latin origin, signifying, in nouns, place; as, dormi*tory;* in adjectives, relating to or like; as, amat*ory.* [< L. *-orius, -oria, -orium,* adj. termination; *-orium,* noun termination.]

o'ryx, 1 ō'rıks *or* ər'ıks; 2 ô'ryks *or* ôr'yks, *n.* [O'RYX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** An African antelope, as the gemsbok. **2.** A weaver-bird (*Ploceus oryx*). [L., < Gr. *oryx* (*oryg-*), antelope.]

os[1], 1 os; 2 ôs, *n.* [O'RA, 1 ō'rə; 2 ô'ra, *pl.*] A mouth or opening into the interior of an organ. [L.]

os[2], *n.* [OS'SA, 1 os'ə; 2 ôs'a, *pl.*] A bone. [L.]

O. S., *abbr.* Old Saxon, Old School, Old Series, Old Side, Old Style, Outside Sentinel.

O-sage' riv'er, 1 o-sēj'; 2 o-sāg'. A river in E. Kansas; length, 500 m. to the Missouri river.

O'sa-ka, 1 ō'za-kɑ; 2 ô'gä-kä. *n.* A manufacturing seaport (pop. 1,253,000) in S. W. Honshu Island, Japan.

Os"ce-o'la, 1 os"ı-ō'lə; 2 ôs"e-ô'la, *n.* A Seminole chief (1804–1838); leader of the second Seminole war.

os'cil-late, 1 os'ı-lēt; 2 ôs'i-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to swing to and fro. **II.** *i.* **1.** To vibrate or swing back and forth, as a pendulum. **2.** To pass from one state to another and back again; fluctuate; waver. [< L. *oscillo,* < *oscillum,* swing.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE; SHAKE.—**os"cil-la'tion,** *n.* The act or state of oscillating.—**os'cil-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which oscillates. **2.** Any oscillating machine, or part of a machine.—**os'cil-la-to-ry,** *a.*

os'cine, 1 os'ın; 2 ôs'in. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines,* a suborder of birds including the thrushes, sparrows, etc., commonly referred to as the *singing birds,* tho many do not sing. **os'cin‡; os'ci-nine‡.** **II.** *n.* An oscine bird. [< L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird.]

os'ci-tan-cy‖, 1 os'ı-tən-sı; 2 ôs'i-tan-cy, *n.* **1.** The act of yawning or gaping. **2.** Unusual drowsiness; dulness. [< L. *oscito,* < *os,* mouth, + *cito,* move quickly.] **os'citance‡.**—**os'ci-tant,** *a.*

os'cu-late, 1 os'kiu-lēt; 2 ôs'eū-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** *Geom.* To touch, as two curves. [< L. *osculor,* kiss, < *osculum,* dim. of *os,* mouth.]—**os"cu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of kissing; a kiss. **2.** *Geom.* The contact between any given curve and another curve of the same curvature at the point of contact.—**os'cu-la-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to kissing. **2.** *Geom.* Having the property of coincident curvature.

-ose. Same as -OUS.

Osh'kosh, 1 ŏsh'kŏsh; 2 ôsh'kôsh, *n.* A manufacturing city in E. Wisconsin; pop. 33,000.

o'sier, 1 ō'zər; 2 ō'zher. **I.** *a.* Consisting of twigs of willow or the like. **II.** *n.* **1.** A species of willow. **2.** A similar plant of some other genus or family, or its shoots. **3.** A shoot of willow used in basket-making. [F.] **o'zier‡.**

O-si'ris, 1 o-sī'rĭs; 2 ō-sī'ris. *n. Egypt. Myth.* The Egyptian god of light, health, and agriculture; husband of Isis.

-osity, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin, signifying "fulness, abundance of"; as, verb*osity*. [< -OSE + -TY².]

Os'ler, 1 os'lər; 2 ôs'ler, **Sir William** (1849–1920). A Canadian physician, educator, and author.

Os'man, 1 ŏs'mən; 2 ôs'män, *n.* **1. O. Pasha** (1832–1900), a Turkish general; defender of Plevna, 1877. **2. O. Digna** (1836–1900), a Sudanese sheik; largely responsible for General Gordon's fate. **3.** Same as OTHMAN.—**Os-man'li,** *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant race in Turkey; a Turkish official. **2.** A Turkish subject of the sultan of Turkey. [< Turk. *'Osmanli*, < *'Osman*, Osman, Othman.]

os'mi-um, 1 os'mĭ-əm; 2 ôs'mĭ-ûm, *n. Chem.* A blue-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *osmē*, odor, < *ozō*, smell.]—**os'mic,** *a.*

os'mose, 1 os'mōs; 2 ôs'mōs, *n.* **1.** The mixing of two liquids or gases by passage through a separating membrane or porous wall. **2.** That which causes osmose. [< Gr. *ōsmos*, pushing, < *ōtheō*, push.] **os-mo'sis‡.—os-mot'ic,** *a.* **os"-mo-sīt'ic‡.—os-mot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

os'prey, 1 os'prĭ; 2 ôs'pry, *n.* A dark-brown, hawk-like bird that preys upon fish.

Osprey. 1/18

Os'sa, 1 os'ə; 2 ôs'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly, on which Pelion was piled by giants who wished to see into Olympus. See OLYMPUS; PELION.

os'se-let, 1 os'ĭ-let *or* os'let; 2 ôs'e-lĕt *or* ôs'lĕt, *n.* **1.** An ossicle. **2.** Cuttlebone. [F.]

os'se-ous, 1 os'ĭ-us; 2 ôs'e-ûs, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing bones. [< L. *osseus*, bony, < *os*, bone.]

os'si-, 1 os'ĭ-; 2 ôs'i-. From Latin *os* (*oss-*), bone: a combining form.—**os'si-cle,** *n.* **1.** A small bone. **2.** *Zool.* One of various small hard nodular structures. **os'si-cule‡.—os-sif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing bones. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**os'si-frage,** *n.* **1.** The osprey. **2.** The lammergeier. [+ L. *frango*, break.]

Os'sian, 1 osh'ən; 2 ôsh'an, *n.* **1.** A hero and bard of Gaelic legend of the 3d century. **2.** A cycle of poems by James Macpherson, purporting to be a translation from the Gaelic of Ossian, published 1760–1763.

os'si-fy, 1 os'ĭ-fī; 2 ôs'i-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into bone; harden like bone. **II.** *i.* To be changed into bone. [< L. *os* [*oss-*], bone, + -FY.]—**os-sif'ic,** *a.* Bone-forming.—**os"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** A changing into bone. **2.** The state of being ossified; also, an ossified part.

Os-ta'de, 1 os-tä'də; 2 ôs-tä'de, *n.* **1. Adrian** (1610–1685), a Dutch genre-painter. **2. Isaac** (1621–1649), a Dutch landscape-painter; brother of Adrian.

Os-tend', 1 os-tend'; 2 ôs-tĕnd', *n.* A seaport of Belgium; pop. 45,970; entered by Germans, Oct. 15, 1914; harbor blocked by sinking of British warship "Vindictive," May 9, 1918.

os-ten'si-bl(e[F], 1 os-ten'sĭ-bl; 2 ôs-tĕn'si-bl, *a.* Offered as real or as having the character represented; seeming; professed or pretended.

Syn.: apparent, assigned, avowed, colorable, displayed, exhibited, expressed, plausible, professed, shown, specious. A man's *apparent* purpose or motive is what appears on the surface, with or without his own intent; his *ostensible* motive or purpose is that which is *assigned*, *avowed*, *displayed* by him; the word often implying that the *ostensible* may be only the pretended, a *specious* cover for a purpose or motive of a different sort. Compare synonyms for APPARENT.—Ant.: actual, genuine, real, true, veritable.—**os-ten'si-bly,** *adv.* — **os-ten'siv(e**[S], *a.* Exhibiting; showing.

os'tent, 1 os'tent; 2 ôs'tĕnt, *n.* 1‖. A manifestation; portent. 2†. Appearance; air. [< L. *ostentus;* see OSTENTATION.]

os"ten-ta'tion, 1 os"ten-tē'shən; 2 ôs"tĕn-tā'shon, *n.* The act of displaying vauntingly; pretentious parade. [< L. *ostento*, freq. of *ostendo*, exhibit.]

Syn.: boast, boasting, display, flourish, pageant, pageantry, parade, pomp, pomposity, pompousness, show, vaunt, vaunting. *Ostentation* is an ambitious showing forth of whatever is thought adapted to win admiration or praise; *ostentation* may be without words; as, the *ostentation* of wealth in fine residences, rich clothing, costly equipage, or the like; when in words, *ostentation* is rather in manner than in direct statement; as, the *ostentation* of learning. *Boasting* is in direct statement, and is louder and more vulgar than *ostentation*. There may be great *display* or *show* with little substance; *ostentation* suggests something substantial to be shown. *Pomp* is some material demonstration of wealth and power, as in grand and stately ceremonial, rich furnishings, processions, etc., considered as worthy of the person or occasion in whose behalf it is manifested; *pomp* is the noble side of that which as *ostentation* is considered as arrogant and vain. *Pageant* and *pageantry* are inferior to *pomp*, denoting spectacular *display* designed to impress the public mind, and since the multitude is largely ignorant and thoughtless, the words *pageant* and *pageantry* have a suggestion of the transient and unsubstantial. *Parade* (L. *paro*, prepare) is an exhibition as of troops in camp going through the evolutions that are to be used in battle, and suggests a lack of earnestness and direct or immediate occasion or demand; hence, in the more general sense, a *parade* is an uncalled for exhibition, and so used is a more disparaging word than *ostentation; ostentation* may spring merely from undue self-gratulation, *parade* implies a desire to impress others with a sense of one's abilities or resources, and is always offensive and somewhat contemptible; as, a *parade* of wealth or learning. *Pomposity* and *pompousness* are the affectation of *pomp*. See PRIDE.—Ant.: diffidence, modesty, quietness, reserve, retirement, shrinking, timidity.

—**os"ten-ta'tious,** *a.* **1.** Given to display; pretentious. **2.** Marked by vain display; showy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

os'te-o-, } 1 os'tĭ-o-, os'tĭ-; 2 ôs'te-o-, ôs'te-. From Greek
os'te-, } *osteon*, a bone: combining forms.—**os"te-o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Bone-formation; ossification. **os"te-og'e-ny‡.—os"te-o-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**os"te-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The description of bones.—**os"te-ol'o-gy,** *n. Anat.* The part of anatomical science that treats of the bones of the skeleton and the properties of the osseous tissue.—**os"te-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**os'te-o-path, os"te-op'a-thist,** *n.* One who practises osteopathy.—**os"te-o-path'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to osteopathy.—**os"te-op'a-thy,** *n.* The treatment of disease without drugs or knife, as by the manipulation of bone, cartilage, ligament, or muscle.

Os'ti-a, 1 os'tĭ-ə; 2 ôs'ti-a, *n.* An ancient city and port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.

os'tler, *n.* Same as HOSTLER.—**os'tler-y†,** *n.* A hostelry.

os-to'sis, 1 os-tō'sĭs; 2 ôs-tō'sis, *n.* Ossification. [L., < Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

os-tra'ce-an, 1 os-trē'sĭ-ən; 2 ôs-trā'çe-an, *n.* A bivalve; oyster.—**os-tra'ce-an,** *a.* **os-tra'ceous‡.**

os'tra-cize or **-cise,** 1 os'trə-sīz; 2 ôs'tra-çīs, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ"ING.] To subject to ostracism. [< Gr. *ostrakizō*, < *ostrakon*, shell, voting-tablet.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**os'tra-cism,** *n.* **1.** Exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in politics, etc. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* Banishment by popular vote.

os'trich, 1 os'trĭch; 2 ôs'trich, *n.* **1.** A large, two-toed bird of Africa and Arabia. It has aborted wings and long, powerful legs, giving it great speed. The plumage of the male is black, with white plumes at the end of the wings and tail much esteemed for ornamental purposes. **2.** A rhea. **American ostrich‡.** [< Gr.[L+OF] *strouthiōn*, ostrich.]

Ostrich. 1/48

Os'tro-goth, 1 os'tro-gŏth; 2 ôs'tro-gôth, *n.* A member of the E. branch of the Goths, which established a kingdom in Italy (493–555). See VISIGOTH.

Os-we'go, 1 os-wī'go; 2 ôs-wē'go, *n.* A city in N. central New York; a port of entry; pop. 23,630

O. T., *abbr.* Old Testament.

o-tal'gi-a, 1 o-tal'jĭ-ə; 2 o-tăl'ġi-a, *n.* Neuralgia of the ear; earache. [< Gr. *ōtalgia*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *algos*, pain.] **o-tal'gy‡.—o-tal'gic,** *a.*

O-thel'lo, 1 o-thel'o; 2 o-thĕl'o, *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a Moor of Venice, who kills his wife, Desdemona, in a jealous rage inspired by the treachery of Iago.

oth'er, 1 uth'ər; 2 ôth'er. **I.** *a.* **1.** Different from the one specified; not the same. **2.** Being over and above; additional. **3.** Second: noting the remaining one of two persons or things. Specifically: (1) Opposite; contrary; as, the *other* side. (2) Alternate. **II.** *pron.* **1.** A different person or thing. **2.** The second of two; the opposite one. **III.** *adv.* Otherwise. [< AS. *ōther*, other.]—**the other day,** a day not long ago; recently.—**oth'er-where",** *adv.* In some other place; elsewhere.—**oth'er-while"‖,** *adv.* At some other time; sometimes. **oth'er-whiles"‡.—oth'er-wise".** **I.** *a.* Different. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a different manner or by other means. **2.** In other respects. **III.** *conj.* But for the cause named; else. **oth'er-gates‡** [Scot.]; **oth'er-guess‡** [Scot.].

Oth'man, 1 ŏth'mən; 2 ôth'män, *n.* The name of several rulers of Turkey or Moslem califs; especially **O. I.** (1259–1326), who founded the Ottoman empire.

O'tho, 1 ō'thō; 2 ō'tho, *n.* **1. Marcus Salvius** (32–69), em-

peror of Rome. **2.** One of several emperors of Germany, especially: **O. I.** (912–973), "the Great"; parallel Italy.

o'tic, 1 ō'tik *or* et'ik; 2 ō'tic *or* ōt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the ear. [< Gr. *ōtikos,* < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

o'ti-ose, 1 ō'shi-ōs; 2 ō'shi-ōs, *a.* Being at rest or ease; having nothing to do; hence, characterized by indolence or easy negligence. [< L. *otiosus,* < *otium,* leisure.]—**o"ti-os'i-ty,** *n.*

O'tis, 1 ō'tis; 2 ō'tis, **James** (1725–1783). An American patriot and orator.

o-tol'o-gy, 1 o-tel'o-ji; 2 o-tōl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of the ear and its diseases. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]—**o"to-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**o-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

O-tran'to, 1 o-trän'to; 2 o-trän'to, *n.* **1.** A seaport town of S. E Italy; pop 2,400; sacked by the Turks in 1480. **2. Strait of O.,** a strait between the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, 40 m. wide.

ot'tar, ot'to, *n.* Same as ATTAR.

Ot'ta-wa, 1 ot'a-wa; 2 ōt'a-wa, *n.* **1.** A city in Ontario province, capital of the Dominion of Canada; pop. 107,140. **2.** A river in eastern Canada; 600 m. to St. Lawrence river.

Ot'ta-was, 1 ot'a-waz; 2 ōt'a-was, *n. pl.* A tribe of North American Indians of the Algonkian stock.

ot'ter, 1 ot'ər; 2 ōt'er, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like, web-footed carnivore, inhabiting streams and lakes, and feeding upon fish; the common *otter* is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and furnishes a valuable dark-brown fur. **2.** A marine carnivore of the North Pacific, with an otter-like form, hind feet enlarged and webbed, and blunt molars; it feeds principally on shell-fish. **sea's ot"ter†.** [< AS. *oter,* otter.]

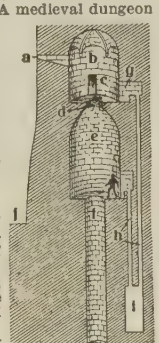
Ot'ter-burn, 1 ot'ər-bûrn; 2 ōt'er-bûrn, *n.* A village in Northumberland, England; here the English were defeated by the Scotch, Aug. 10, 1388. See CHEVY CHASE.

Ot'to-man, 1 ot'o-mən; 2 ōt'o-man. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Turks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Turk. **Ot'to-mite†. 2.** [o-] A low cushioned seat without back. **3.** [o-] A carpet-covered foot-rest. [< Turk. *'Othman,* Osman I.]

Ot'way, 1 ot'wē; 2 ōt'wā, **Thomas** (1651–1685). An English tragic dramatist; *Venice Preserved.*

Ouach'i-ta, 1 wash'i-tô; 2 waċh'i-ta, *n.* A river in W. Arkansas; length, 545 m. to the Red River.

ou"bli-ette', 1 ü"bli-et'; 2 u"bli-ēt', *n.* A medieval dungeon with an entrance only through the top. [F., < *oublier,* forget.]



Oubliette.

a, ventilation passage, *b,* dungeon, *c,* entrance; *d,* opening of the entrance to the oubliette; *e,* oubliette proper; *f,* well; *g,* latrine, *h,* drain-pipes; *i,* cesspool; *k,* moat of the castle.

ouch, 1 auch; 2 ouch, *n.* **1.** The setting of a jewel. **2.** An ornament of gold. [< *a nouch,* misdivided as *an ouch. Nouch,* < OF. *nouche,* < OHG. *nuscja,* brooch.]

ouch, *interj.* An exclamation indicating a slight pain.

Ou"de-nar'de, 1 ü"də-när'də; 2 u"de-när'de, *n.* A town in S. W. Belgium; here Marlborough defeated the French, July 11, 1708; pop. 6,200.

Oudh, 1 aud; 2 oud, *n.* A division of British India; 23,966 sq. m.; pop. 12,558,000; part of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; capital, Lucknow.

Ou"dl"not', 1 ü"dl"nō'; 2 u"dl"nō', **Charles Nicolas** (1767–1847). Duke of Reggio; a French marshal; invaded Spain.

ought, 1 ôt; 2 ôt, *v.* **1.** To be under moral obligation to be or do. **2.** To be fitting or imperative. **3.** To be required by necessity. [< AS. *āhte,* pret. of *āgan,* owe.]

Syn.: should. One *ought* to do that which he is under moral obligation or in duty bound to do. *Ought* is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory," i. *e.,* he will need it. *Ought* is sometimes used of abstractions or inanimate things as indicating what the mind deems to be imperative or logically necessary in view of all the conditions; as, these goods *ought* to go into that space; these arguments *ought* to convince him; *should* in such connections would be correct, but less emphatic. Compare DUTY.

ought[1], *n.* & *adv.* Aught; anything.

ought[2], *n.* A cipher; naught.

Oui'da, 1 wi'də; 2 wī'da, *n.* Pen-name of Louise de la Ramée.

ounce[1], 1 auns; 2 ouns, *n.* **1.** A unit of weight; $^1/_{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois. See WEIGHT. **2.** One-sixteenth of a pint. **3.** Formerly, in California, a Spanish double doubloon, worth $16. [< L. *uncia,* twelfth part.]

ounce[2], *n.* **1.** A feline carnivorous mammal of central Asia having long fur and a long thick tail. **2.** Some similar American cat, as the jaguar. [< F. *once,* prob. < Per. *yūz,* panther, lynx.]

ouphe‖, 1 ūf; 2 uf, *n.* A goblin or fairy; elf. **ouph†.**

our, 1 aur; 2 our, *poss. pron.* Pertaining to us: *ours* when not followed by a noun. [< AS. *ūre,* < *ure,* of us, akin to *us,* us.]—**our-self',** *pron.* Myself: only in formal or regal style.—**our-selves',** *pron. pl.* We or us.

-our, *suffix.* Same as -OR.

ou-rang', 1 ü-rang'; 2 u-rāng', *n.* The orang-utan.

ou-ra'ri, 1 ü-rä'ri; 2 u-rā'ri, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.

ou'rie, *a.* [Scot.] Same as OORIE.

-ous, *suffix.* Used (1) To denote possession or presence of a quality in any degree. (2) *Chem.* To denote a compound in which the element to which it is affixed has a less valence than in compounds whose names end in *-ic.* [< OF. *-ous,* F. *-eux,* < L. *-osus;* or directly < L. *-us.*]

ou'sel, *n.* Same as OUZEL.

oust[1], 1 aust; 2 oust, *vt.* To turn out from possession or occupancy; eject. [< OF. *ouster,* F. *ôter,* draw.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**oust'er,** *n.* The act of putting one out of possession or occupancy; dispossession.

out[1], 1 aut; 2 out, *v.* **I.** *t.* To deprive of anything by expulsion; drive out; expel. **II.** *i.* To come or go out; be removed; be disclosed. [< AS. *ūtian,* < *ūt,* out.]

out, *n.* **1.** An outer nook or corner; an outside place; also, an outer aspect of a matter. **2.** A person who is out; specifically, in the plural, the party not in power; the opposition. **3.** In printing, etc., any matter in the copy omitted from the composed type. **4.** In some games, as baseball, the result of a play in which a player is put out. **5.** An outing; a holiday.

out, *adv.* **1.** In a condition of issuance, as from a place, state, or relation. **2.** In a condition as of having issued; forth or away; outward bound, as a ship; in active service, as soldiers; from one's own possession or control to that of others; as, to let *out;* in a state of existence or development. **3.** Not in harmony, fashion, or practise; not in play; not in the right; in error; not concealed; public; in a condition of having lost, failed, or become useless or powerless; at a loss (of so much). **4.** In a free, open, unreserved way or manner; completely; thoroughly. **5.** So as to rid of something obstructing or encumbering. **6.** To a conclusion or end; to success; to the uttermost; to exhaustion or extinction. [Partly < AS. *ūt,* out, and partly < *ūtan, ūte,* < *ūt,* out.]

In numerous self-explaining compound verbs *out* adds the sense of surpassing or exceeding, usually meaning "more than," "beyond," "in excess"; as

out-act'	out-flash'	out-num'ber	out-stay'
out-bal'ance	out-fly'	out-play'	out-swear'
out-bid'	out-frown'	out-rank'	out-talk'
out-blaze'	out-gaze'	out-ri'val	out-vie'
out-brag'	out-gen'er-al	out-run'	out-vote'
out-brave'	out-jest'	out-sail'	out-walk'
out-burn'	out-jock'ey	out-scorn'	out-watch'
out-climb'	out-last'	out-sell'	out-wear'
out-dare'	out-learn'	out-shine'	out-weep'
out-dis'tance	out'ma-neu'ver	out-sit'	out-weigh'
out-face'	out-march'	out-speak'	out-work'
out-flank'	out-mea'sure	out-stare'	

—out'-and-out'. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Thoroughgoing; unqualified; genuine. **II.** *adv.* Unqualifiedly; genuinely. **—out of. 1.** From or beyond the inside of. **2.** Beyond the limits, reach, scope, or proper position of; not in or included in; as, *out of* sight. **3.** Without; as, *out of* breath. **—out of sorts. 1.** Indisposed or unwell. **2.** Dissatisfied or unhappy.—**out there** [Recent], on the battle-front or firing-line.

out, *prep.* **1.** [Colloq. or Obs.] From the inside of; forth from; as, throw it *out* the window. **2.** [Poet. or Obs.] Outside of; without. **3†.** Beyond. [upon; as, *out on* you!

out, *interj.* Go out! away! begone!—**out on** or **upon,** shame

out'board", 1 aut'bōrd"; 2 out'bōrd". *Naut.* **I.** *a.* Situated on the outside of a vessel. **II.** *adv.* Away from the center.

out'bound", 1 aut'baund"; 2 out'bound", *a.* Outward bound.

out"break', 1 aut"brēk'; 2 out"brāk', *vi.* To burst out; break forth.

out'break", 1 aut'brēk"; 2 out'brāk", *n.* A sudden and violent breaking forth; said especially of manifestations of passion or of disease affecting large numbers of people at once. Syn.: see TUMULT.

out'build"ing, *n.* A smaller building appurtenant to a main building and generally separate from it.

out'burst", 1 aut'bûrst"; 2 out'bûrst", *n.* A bursting out; a violent manifestation, especially of passion.

out'cast", 1 aut'kast"; 2 out'cāst". **I.** *a.* Rejected as unworthy or useless; cast out. **II.** *n.* One who is cast out, from home or country; one rejected and despised.

out-class'[1], 1 aut-klas'; 2 out-clās', *vt.* To cause to take inferior standing; exceed in skill, quality, or powers.

out'come", 1 aut'kum"; 2 out'cŏm", *n.* The consequence or visible result. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE; END; EVENT; PRODUCT.

out-crop'ı, 1 aut-krep'; 2 out-crŏp', *vi.* To crop up or out; in geology, to appear above the ground, as rocks.

out'crop", 1 aut'krep"; 2 out'crŏp", *n.* The exposure at or above the surface of the ground of any stratum, vein, etc.; also, the rock so exposed.

out'cry", 1 aut'krai"; 2 out'crÿ", *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry, as of distress, alarm, or opposition. **2.** A public auction. Syn.: see NOISE.

out-do', 1 aut-dū'; 2 out-dọ', *vt.* To exceed in performance; surpass; excel. Syn.: see SURPASS.

out'door", 1 aut'dōr"; 2 out'dôr", *a.* **1.** Being or done in the open air. **2.** Outside of certain public institutions. **—out'doors"**. **I.** *n.* [Colloq.] The world beyond the house; the open air. **II.** *adv.* Out of the house. **out'-of-doors"‡.**

out-dwell'†, *vt.* To stay or dwell beyond.

out'er, 1 aut'er; 2 out'er, *a.* **1.** Being on the exterior side; external. **2.** Farther from a center or from something regarded as the inside. **—out'er-most"**, *a.*

out'field", *n.* **1.** In baseball, etc., the players who occupy the outer part of the field, or the field occupied by them. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Arable land continually cropped without being manured. (2) Any open field. **3.** A bordering region or domain. **—out'field"er**, *n.*

out'fit, *n.* **1.** A fitting out or equipment. **2.** Hence, the expenses occasioned by and incidental to a journey. **—out'fit"ter**, *n.* One who furnishes the necessaries for a voyage, business, etc.

out'flow", 1 aut'flō"; 2 out'flō", *n.* That which flows out, or the process of flowing out.

out-go', 1 aut-gō'; 2 out-gō'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To go farther than; excel in any way. **2.** To go outward. **3.** To come to an end. **II.** *n.* That which goes out; cost or outlay. Syn.: see EXPENSE. **—out'go"ing**, *a.* & *n.*

out-grow', 1 aut-grō'; 2 out-grō', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in growth. **2.** To grow out of or away from, as an infirmity or a habit. **—out'growth"**, *n.* That which grows out of something else, as an excrescence. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE. [or post.

out'guard", 1 aut'gärd"; 2 out'gärd", *n.* An outlying guard

out"-Her'odᵈ, 1 aut"-her'ed; 2 out"-hĕr'od, *vt.* To outdo, exaggerate, or overact (Herod as depicted by the old miracle-plays); hence, to surpass in cruelty or crime.

out'house", 1 aut'haus"; 2 out'hous", *n.* An outbuilding.

out'ing, *n.* The act of going out; a holiday excursion.

out-land'ish, 1 aut-land'ish; 2 out-lănd'ish, *a.* **1.** Of strange or barbarous aspect or action. **2.** Situated in an unfamiliar spot; remote. **3‖.** Not native. **out-land'**‡. [< AS. *ūtlendisc*, < *ūtland*, < *ūt*, out, + *land*, land.] Syn.: see RUSTIC. **—out'land-er**†, *n.* A foreigner. **—out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.* **—out-land'ish-ness**, *n.*

out'law", 1 aut'lô"; 2 out'lą". **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put out of the protection of the law. **2.** To deprive of legal force. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is outlawed. **2.** One who habitually breaks or defies the law; a freebooter. **—out'law"ry**, *n.* The state of being proscribed.

out'lay", 1 aut'lē"; 2 out'lā", *n.* A laying out or disbursing; hence, that which is disbursed. Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

out-leap', *n.* A leaping outward; a sally.

out'let", 1 aut'let"; 2 out'lĕt", *n.* A passage or vent for escape or discharge; an egress.

out'line", 1 aut'lain"; 2 out'lin". **I.** *vt.* To draw the outline of; sketch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sketch showing the principal features of a thing. **2.** The bordering line that serves to define a figure; also, a sketch made of such lines without shading. Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT; SKETCH.

out-liv(e'r, 1 aut-liv'; 2 out-lĭv', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To live beyond or longer than (another); survive. **2.** To last longer than.

out'look", 1 aut'luk"; 2 out'lŏŏk", *n.* **1.** The expanse in view; hence, the condition or prospect of a thing. **2.** Distance of view; hence, foresight. **3.** Vigilance. **4.** A place where watch is kept. **5.** The watch; sentinel.

out'ly"ing, 1 aut'lai"iŋ; 2 out'lÿ"ing, *a.* **1.** Situated apart with regard to the central part or main body; extrinsic. **2.** Outside the boundary. **—out'ly"er**, *n.* One outside the main body; a skirmisher.

out-man', 1 aut-man'; 2 out-măn', *vt.* **1.** To outnumber in point of men. **2.** To excel in manly doing.

out'most, 1 aut'mōst; 2 out'mōst, *a.* Outermost.

out'ness, 1 aut'nes; 2 out'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being outside; externality. **2.** The quality of being interested in external things.

out'-of-door", *a.* Same as OUTDOOR.

out'-of-the-way", *a.* **1.** Remotely situated; difficult to reach; secluded. **2.** Different from what is common; out of the common range; unusual; singular; eccentric.

out'par"ish, 1 aut'par"ish; 2 out'păr"ish, *n.* A parish situated in the country or somewhat distant from a city parish.

out'part", 1 aut'pārt"; 2 out'pärt", *n.* An outer or remote part.

out'port", 1 aut'pōrt"; 2 out'pôrt", *n.* **1.** A port far from the chief custom-house or seat of trade. **2.** A place of export.

out'post", 1 aut'pōst"; 2 out'pōst", *n.* A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from the main body as a guard against surprize, or the station occupied by them.

out-pour', 1 aut-pōr'; 2 out-pôr'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To pour out; send forth in a stream; issue in a stream; flow freely. **II.** *n.* A free outflow; outpouring. **—out'pour"er**, *n.* **—out'pour"ing**, *n.* A copious outflow; effusion.

out'put", 1 aut'put"; 2 out'pŭt", *n.* **1.** The quantity put out or produced in a specified time. Syn.: see PRODUCT. **2.** *Physiol.* That which is excreted from the body by the lungs, skin, or kidneys.

out'rage, 1 aut'rēj; 2 out'rāg. **I.** *vt.* [OUT'RAGED; OUT'RAG-ING.] **1.** To commit outrage upon or violence against; wrong or abuse atrociously; rape. **2.** To grossly violate the rights of. **II.** *n.* An act of shocking violence or cruelty; a gross infringement of morality or decency. [F., < *outre*, beyond, < L. *ultra*, beyond.] Syn.: (verb) see VIOLATE; (noun) abuse, affront, indecency, indignity, injury, insult, offense, violence. An *outrage* combines *insult* and *injury*. See INJURY; OFFENSE; VIOLENCE. Compare synonyms for AFFRONT. **—out-ra'geous**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an outrage; atrocious. **2.** Heedless of authority or decency. **3†.** Exceeding bounds. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS; VIOLENT. **— out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.* **— out-ra'-geous-ness**, *n.*

ou"trance', 1 ū"trāns'; 2 ų"trănç', *n.* The utmost extremity; the bitter end. [F., < L. *ultra*, beyond.]

ou"tré', 1 ū"trē'; 2 ų"trę', *a.* Deviating from conventional usage; strikingly odd; exaggerated. [F., < L. *ultra*, beyond.]

out-reach'ı, 1 aut-rīch'; 2 out-rēch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reach or go beyond. **2‖.** To overreach; cheat. **II.** *i.* To reach out; extend. **—out'reach"**, *n.* The act of reaching out; extent of reaching out.

ou"tre-cul"dance'†, 1 ū"tr-kwĭ"dāns'; 2 ų"tr-ewĭ"dănç', *n.* Excessive pride or arrogance. [F., < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *cogito*, COGITATE.]

ou"tre-mer', 1 ū"tr-mār'; 2 ų"tr-mêr', *n.* **1.** The region beyond the sea. **2†.** Ultramarine blue. [F., ULTRAMARINE.]

out'rick", 1 aut'rik"; 2 out'rik", *n.* [Eng.] A rick standing in the open.

out-ride', 1 aut-raid'; 2 out-rīd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To ride faster than. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ride abroad. **2.** To ride beside a carriage as an attendant. **—out'rid"er**, *n.* **1.** A mounted servant who rides in advance of a carriage. **2†.** One who rides out, as for pleasure. **3†.** A bailiff employed to summon men to court. **4†.** A highwayman.

out'ride"†, *n.* **1.** The act of riding out; an excursion; a place for riding. **2.** An expedition; foray.

out'rig"ger, 1 out'rig"er; 2 out'rĭg"er, *n.* A part built out; specifically: (1) A bracket for projecting a rowlock. (2) A projecting contrivance for balancing a canoe. (3) A spar for extending a sail.

out'right", 1 aut'rait"; 2 out'rīt". **I.** *a.* Free from reserve or restraint. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Without reservation or limitation. **2.** Without delay. [sentry; picket.

out'sen"try, 1 aut'sen"tri; 2 out'sĕn"try, *n. Mil.* An outer

out'set", 1 aut'set"; 2 out'sĕt", *n.* A first entrance on any business, journey, or the like; a setting out. **out'-set"ting**‡. Syn.: see BEGINNING.

out'side", 1 aut'said"; 2 out'sīd". **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the outside; exterior; extraneous. **2.** Reaching the limit. **3.** Foreign. **II.** *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; the side or part that forms or adjoins the surface. **2.** Hence, the part that is seen; superficial appearance. **3.** The space beyond a bounding line or surface; outer region. **4.** The utmost limit; the extreme. **5.** [Colloq.] An outside passenger. **III.** *adv.* Without. **IV.** *prep.* On or to the exterior of; beyond the limit of. **—out"sid'er**, *n.* One who is outside; an intruder.

out'skirt", 1 aut'skŭrt"; 2 out'skĭrt", *n.* A place on the skirts or border; outer verge: generally in the plural.

out'span", 1 aut'span"; 2 out'spăn", *vt.* & *vi.* [S. Afr.] To unharness animals from a vehicle; also, to unsaddle.

out'spo"ken, 1 aut'spō"kn; 2 out'spō"kn, *a.* Bold or free of speech; frank. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

out-spread', 1 aut-spred'; 2 out-sprĕd', *vt.* & *vi.* To spread out; extend.

out-stand', 1 aut-stand'; 2 out-stănd', *v.* **I§.** *t.* To withstand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stand out; project. **2.** To stand over; remain unpaid. **—out-stand'ing**, *a.*

out-stretch'ı, *vt.* **1.** To stretch or spread out. **2.** To stretch or extend outside of or beyond.

out-strip', 1 aut-strip'; 2 out-strĭp', *vt.* To leave behind in a race; outrun; hence, to go beyond; escape. Syn.: see LEAD¹, *v.*; SURPASS.

For words in *out* not given above see OUT, *adv.*, page 553.

out-take'†, *vt.* To except; omit.—**out-ta'kent†,** *pp. & prep.* Excepted; excepting; save. **oute"-tane'†.** — **out"tak'-ing-ly†,** *adv.* Exceptionally.

out-tell', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in telling. **2.** To declare; say.

out'ward, 1 aut'wərd; 2 out'ward, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the exterior; external. **2.** Tending to the outside. **3.** Extrinsic. **4.** *Theol.* Pertaining to the world or the outer man; carnal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

out'ward, } *adv.* **1.** To or in the direction of the out-
out'wards, } side; away from an inner place. **2.** On the surface; superficially. **3.** Away from port or home.

out-wit', 1 aut-wit'; 2 out-wĭt', *vt.* [OUT-WIT'TED[d]; OUT-WIT'TING.] To excel or defeat in a contest of wits. Syn.: see BAFFLE; DECEIVE.

out'work", 1 aut'wûrk"; 2 out'wûrk", *n.* Any outer defense, as beyond the ditch of a fort. Syn.: see RAMPART.

ou'zel, 1 ū'zl; 2 u'zl, *n.* One of various European thrushes, as the blackbird, the ring-*ouzel*, or the dipper or water-*ouzel*.

o'va, *n.* Plural of OVUM.

o'val, 1 ō'vəl; 2 ō'val. **I.** *a.* Having the figure of the longitudinal section of an egg; roughly elliptical. **II.** *n.* A figure or body of such form or outline. [< F. *ovale*, < LL. *ovalis*, < L. *ovum*, egg.]

o'va-ry, 1 ō'və-rı; 2 ō'va-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] An organ or part where an egg or seed is developed. [< L. *ovum*, egg.]—**o-va'ri-an,** *a.* **o-va'ri-al†.**

o'vate, 1 ō'vēt; 2 ō'vāt, *a.* Egg-shaped: said of leaves. [< L. *ovatus*, < *ovum*, egg.] **-ly,** *adv.*

o-va'tion, 1 o-vē'shən; 2 o-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** A spontaneous acclamation of popularity. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A secondary triumphal honor.[< L. *ovatio(n-)*,< *ovo*, triumph.]

ov'en, 1 uv'n; 2 ov'n, *n.* A chamber in which substances are heated: used for baking, annealing, etc. [< AS. *ofen*, oven.]—**ov'en-bird",** *n.* A bird that builds a domed nest.

o'ver, 1 ō'vər; 2 ō'ver. **I.** *vt.* To jump over; vault; clear. **II.** *a.* Outer; superior: not properly an adjective. **III.** *n.* **1.** The part of the game of cricket during which one bowler retains uninterrupted possession of his wicket; the time occupied in bowling five balls in England, and usually six in the United States. **2.** [U. S.] An overplus unaccounted for; excess of cash remaining after balancing accounts. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** So as to pass from one of two sides or places to the other. **2.** In distance across; in width. **3.** From one side, condition, possession, opinion, or purpose to another. **4.** So as to invert, reverse, or transpose. **5.** So as to overflow. **6.** In a position beyond or covering a space; hence, completely; from beginning to end. **7.** With repetition; once again. **8.** So as to constitute a surplus. **9.** Excessively. **10.** In the condition of being done; at an end. **V.** *prep.* **1.** In a higher place or position than; higher than and extending across or beyond; above. **2.** In higher power, authority, or station than. **3.** In superiority to. **4.** In spite of; notwithstanding. **5.** Upon the surface or exterior of; so as to rest upon or extend across; in motion above or on the surface of; across. **6.** In excess of. **7.** Here and there upon. **8.** Through a period; during the entire continuance of; as, the ice kept *over* summer. [< AS. *ofer*.]—**over the top** [Recent], above and outside of a parapet or breast-work, or out of a first line trench into the open, preparatory to making an attack: soldiers' slang. Syn.: see ABOVE.

Over, with the general meaning of "too," "too much," "too great," etc., is an element of self-explaining compounds; as, *over*anxiety, too great anxiety; *over*act, to act unduly or to excess; *over*bounteous, giving too freely; *over*careful, extremely careful; *over*eagerness, the state of being too eager; also, in the following partial list,

o"ver-act'	o"ver-far'	o"ver-proud'
o"ver-anx'ious, -ly	o"ver-fa-tigue'	o"ver-quick'
o"ver-bold'	o"ver-feed'	o"ver-rate'
o"ver-boun'te-ous	o"ver-fond'	o"ver-ripe'
o"ver-brim'	o"ver-freight'	o"ver-scru'pu-lous
o"ver-bur'den	o"ver-full'	o"ver-sleep'
o"ver-burn'	o"ver-hap'py	o"ver-stay'
o"ver-care'ful	o"ver-has'ty	o"ver-stock'
o"ver-con'fi-dence	o"ver-heat'	o"ver-strain'
o"ver-con'fi-dent	o"ver-in-dulge'	o"ver-sub-scribe'
o"ver-cred'u-lous	o"ver-is'sue	o"ver-sup-ply'
o"ver-crowd'	o"ver-leav'en	o"ver-task'
o"ver-de-vel'op	o"ver-load'	o"ver-tax'
o"ver-dose'	o"ver-long'	o"ver-teem'
o"ver-dress'	o"ver-lust'y	o"ver-tire'
o"ver-drive'	o"ver-man'	o"ver-train'
o"ver-eat'	o"ver-mas'ter	o"ver-val'u-a'tion
o"ver-ear'nest	o"ver-nice'	o"ver-val'ue
o"ver-es'ti-mate	o"ver-pay'	o"ver-weigh'
o"ver-ex-cite'	o"ver-praise'	o"ver-weight'
o"ver-ex-er'tion	o"ver-prize'	o"ver-wise'
o"ver-ex-pose'	o"ver-pro-duce'	o"ver-work'

Over is also an element in a large number of compounds with the general meaning of "above," "surmounting," "covering," as in the following list:

o"ver-arch'	o"ver-gaze'	o"ver-pass'
o"ver-can'o-py	o"ver-glance'	o"ver-skip'
o"ver-cov'er	o"ver-go'	o"ver-span'
o"ver-flood'	o"ver-lean'	o"ver-walk'
o"ver-fly'	o"ver-lie'	o"ver-weave'

o'ver-all", 1 ō'vər-ōl"; 2 ō'ver-ąl", *a.* Including all; from one extremity to the other: said of dimensions measured.

o'ver-alls", 1 ō'vər-ōlz"; 2 ō'ver-ąlş", *n. pl.* **1.** Loose coarse trousers worn by workmen over their clothing for protection from soiling. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) Waterproof leggings. (2) A cavalryman's walking-trousers.

o"ver-aw(e', 1 ō"vər-ô'; 2 ō"ver-ą', *vt.* To overpower or restrain by awe. Syn.: see ABASH.

o"ver-bal'ance, 1 ō"vər-bal'əns; 2 ō"ver-băl'anç. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To exceed, as in weight, value, or importance; preponderate. **2.** To cause to lose balance. **II.** *n.* Excess of weight or value.

o"ver-bear', 1 ō"vər-bār'; 2 ō"ver-bâr', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overpower, as by determination or argument; repress. **2.** To crush down; overpower. **II.** *i.* To bear too much fruit. Syn.: see SUBDUE.—**o"ver-bear'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Inclined to arrogance; dictatorial. **2.** Overwhelming; crushing. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.

O'ver-beck, 1 ō'vər-bek; 2 ō'ver-bĕk, **Johann Friedrich** (1789–1869). A German painter.

o"ver-bid', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To outbid. **2.** To offer too much for. **II.** *i.* To bid or offer more than a fair value.

o"ver-blow'[1], 1 ō"vər-blō'; 2 ō"ver-blō', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disperse or scatter, as by wind; blow away. **2.** To blow across or above. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To blow with excessive violence. **2†.** To blow over; pass away.—**o"ver-blown'[1],** *pa.* Blown away; hence, forgotten; over.

o"ver-blow'[2]‖, *vt.* To cover with bloom; lay or scatter flowers on.—**o"ver-blown'[2],** *pa.* Too productive of flowers; also, past flowering.

o'ver-board", 1 ō'vər-bōrd"; 2 ō'ver-bōrd", *adv.* Over the side of or out of a boat or ship.

o"ver-cap'i-tal-ize, *vt.* To capitalize excessively, as a railroad, especially in forming a joint-stock company.

o"ver-cast', 1 ō"vər-kast'; 2 ō"ver-cąst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover, as the sky with clouds; overshadow. **2.** To sew (the edge of a fabric or of a seam) with long wrapping stitches. **3.** *Surg.* To heal over. **4.** *Bookbinding.* To double (an edge, as of a leaf) in order to permit its being well sewed in. **5‖.** To cast, throw, or spread something over or past. **II.** *i.* To become dull or gloomy.

o"ver-charge', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To charge, as a person, more than is justly due. **2.** To load, as a firearm, with too heavy a charge. **3.** To weigh down with an excessive load; overburden. **4.** To exaggerate. **5.** To bring an extravagant or fanciful charge against. **II.** *i.* To make an unjust or exorbitant charge.—**o'ver-charge",** *n.* An excessive charge of any kind.

o'ver-check", 1 ō'vər-chek"; 2 ō'ver-chĕk", *n.* A check-rein passing over a horse's head between the ears.

o"ver-cloud'[d], 1 ō"vər-klaud'; 2 ō"ver-cloud', *vt.* To cover with clouds; affect with depression and gloom.

o'ver-coat", 1 ō'vər-kōt"; 2 ō'ver-cōt", *n.* An extra outdoor coat worn over a suit; a greatcoat; topcoat.

o"ver-come', 1 ō"vər-kum'; 2 ō"ver-eōm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain the mastery over or the control of, as the result of a contest; conquer. **2‖.** To go beyond; excel. **II.** *t.* To achieve the mastery. Syn.: see BEAT; CONQUER; REPRESS; SUBDUE.

o"ver-do', 1 ō"vər-dū'; 2 ō"ver-dǫ', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do excessively. Specifically: (1) To exaggerate, as by overacting; burlesque. (2) To overtax the strength of; exhaust. (3) To cook to excess. **2.** [Poet.] To surpass in action; outdo. **II.** *i.* To labor too assiduously.

o"ver-draw', *vt.* **1.** To draw against (an account) beyond one's credit. **2.** To draw or strain excessively. **3.** To exaggerate a representation of.—**o'ver-draft",** *n.*

o"ver-due', *a.* **1.** Remaining unpaid after becoming due. **2.** Not appearing or taking place at the usual time.

o"ver-dye', 1 ō"vər-dai'; 2 ō"ver-dȳ', *vt.* **1.** To dye to excess. **2.** To dye a second time with a new color.

o"ver-flour'ish, 1 ō"vər-flur'ish; 2 ō"ver-flūr'ish, *vt.* **1.** To make an undue show of; parade. **2.** To depict too flatteringly. **3‖.** To embellish or cover with flowers or foliage.

o"ver-flow', *v.* **I.** *t.* To flow over; spread over; flood; overwhelm. **II.** *i.* To run over the edge or banks; hence, to abound. Syn.: see INUNDATE.—**o"ver-flow'ing,** *pa.* Running over the brim or edge; hence, copious; abundant. Syn.: see REDUNDANT.

o'ver-flow", *n.* **1.** That which flows over; a flood; hence, superabundance. **2.** A passage or outlet for liquid.

For words in *out* not given above see OUT, *adv.*, page 553.

o'ver-gar"ment, *n.* An outer garment.

o"ver-grow', 1 ō"vər-grō'; 2 ō"ver-grō', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overspread with growth; cover with herbage. **2.** To grow too rapidly or too big for. **II.** *i.* To increase unduly.—**o"ver-grown',** *pa.* Unsuitably or abnormally large.—**o'ver-growth",** *n.* **1.** Luxuriant or excessive growth. **2.** A growth upon or over something.

o'ver-hand", 1 ō'vər-hand"; 2 ō'ver-hănd", *a.* **1.** *Baseball & Cricket.* Delivering the ball, or delivered, as the ball, with the hand well above the level of the elbow or shoulder. **o'ver-arm"‡. 2.** Made by carrying the thread over and over, as a seam.

o"ver-hang', 1 ō"vər-haŋ'; 2 ō"ver-hăng', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To project or hang over; impend over; menace. **2.** To suspend from above. **3.** To furnish too elaborately with hangings. **II.** *i.* To hang or jut over something.

o'ver-hang", 1 ō'vər-haŋ"; 2 ō'ver-hăng", *n.* An overhanging portion of a structure, as of a roof, the bow of a ship, etc.; also, the amount or degree of projection.

o"ver-haul', 1 ō"vər-hôl'; 2 ō"ver-hạl', *vt.* **1.** To haul over; hence, to inspect carefully or examine the condition of. **2.** *Naut.* To overtake or gain upon in pursuit. Syn.: see EXAMINE.

o'ver-haul", 1 ō'vər-hôl"; 2 ō'ver-hạl", *n.* A thorough inspection or examination. **o"ver-haul'ing‡.**

o'ver-he(a)d"ˢ, 1 ō'vər-hed"; 2 ō'ver-hĕd", **I.** *a.* **1.** Placed or working above or aloft. **2.** Relating to cost, as of running a business; as, *overhead* expenses. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft. **2.** So as to be submerged; over one's head.

o"ver-hear', 1 ō"vər-hīr'; 2 ō"ver-hēr', *vt.* To hear, as by accident or design (words not intended for the hearer).

o'ver-nours", 1 ō'vər-aurz"; 2 ō'ver-ourz", *n. pl.* **1.** Time outside and in addition to the assigned or usual number of hours; overtime. **2.** Unduly long hours of employment.

o"ver-joy', 1 ō"vər-joi'; 2 ō"ver-jŏy', *vt.* To overcome with joy; delight or please excessively. Syn.: see RAVISH.

o"ver-lade', 1 -lād'; 2 -lăd', *vt.* To load too heavily; overload.

o'ver-land", 1 ō'vər-land"; 2 ō'ver-lănd", *a.* & *adv.* Journeying by or principally by land.

o"ver-lap'ˢ, 1 ō"vər-lap'; 2 ō"ver-lăp', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie or be folded partly upon. **2.** To cause to lap or fold over upon. **II.** *i.* To extend so as to rest partly on the next.

o'ver-lap", 1 ō'vər-lap"; 2 ō'ver-lăp", *n.* The state, condition, or extent of overlapping; also, the part that overlaps.

o"ver-lay', 1 ō"vər-lē'; 2 ō"ver-lā', *vt.* **1.** To spread something over the surface of; cover with a layer. **2.** *Print.* To apply overlays to. **3.** To overcast; obscure; cloud. **4.** To span by laying a bridge across.

o'ver-lay", 1 ō'vər-lē"; 2 ō'ver-lā", *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper placed on the tympan of a press to make the impression heavier at the corresponding part of the form, or to compensate for a depression in the form. **2.** Anything that overlies, covers, or partly covers something.

o"ver-leap'ˢ, 1 ō"vər-līp'; 2 ō"ver-lēp', *vt.* **1.** To leap over; leap beyond. **2.** To outleap.

o"ver-leath'er†, *n.* An upper leather, as of a shoe.

o"ver-lie', 1 ō"vər-lai'; 2 ō"ver-lī', *vt.* **1.** To lie above or upon. **2.** To suffocate by lying upon, as a babe: often erroneously *overlay.*

o"ver-live', 1 ō"vər-liv'; 2 ō"ver-lĭv', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To outlive; survive. **2.** To live too long. **3.** To live too actively.

o"ver-look'ˢ, 1 ō"vər-luk'; 2 ō"ver-lo͝ok', *vt.* **1.** To view or see from a higher place; look down upon. **2.** To command a view of from a higher position. **3.** To superintend; oversee. **4.** To look over, by, or beyond, so as to avoid seeing; forgive; condone. **5.** To fail to see or observe; slight; disregard; neglect. **6.** To examine, especially in a cursory manner. **7.** To bewitch or enchant, as by the supposed power of the evil eye. Syn.: see COMMAND: LOSE; PARDON; SLIGHT.

o'ver-look", 1 ō'vər-luk"; 2 ō'ver-lo͝ok", *n.* **1.** The act of looking over, as from a height. **2.** A high point of view. **3.** A three-leaved climber of the bean family.

o'ver-lord", 1 ō'vər-lôrd"; 2 ō'ver-lôrd", *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* In Saxon times, a superior lord or chief who outranked and held authority over other lords. **2.** Hence, one who holds supremacy over another.—**o'ver-lord"ship,** *n.*

o"ver-match'ᵗ, 1 ō"vər-mach'; 2 ō"ver-măch', *vt.* To be more than a match for. Syn.: see CONQUER.

o'ver-match", 1 ō'vər-mach"; 2 ō'ver-măch", *n.* **1.** One who or that which is superior in strength, skill, etc. **2.** A contest in which one party overmatches the other.

o"ver-much', 1 ō"vər-mu͞ch'; 2 ō"ver-mŭch', *a.* & *adv.* Exceeding what is necessary or proper; too much.

o"ver-name'†, *vt.* To name over; repeat the name of.

o'ver-name"†, *n.* A nickname or surname.

o"ver-night', 1 ō"vər-nait'; 2 ō"ver-nīt', *adv.* During or through the night. [powers.

o"ver-part'†, *vt.* To cast (an actor) for a part beyond his

o"ver-pass', 1 ō"vər-pas'; 2 ō"ver-pȧs', *vt.* **1.** To pass across or over, as a river. **2.** To pass without heeding; overlook. **3.** To pass by or through. **4.** To surpass. **5.** To run over mentally; review.

o"ver-peer'†, *vt.* To look down on; overlook.

o'ver-plus, 1 ō'vər-plus; 2 ō'ver-plŭs, *n.* That which remains after a certain part has been used or set aside; surplus; excess. Syn.: see EXCESS.

o"ver-poise', 1 ō"vər-poiz'; 2 ō"ver-pŏiz', *vt.* To outweigh.

o"ver-pow'er, 1 ō"vər-pau'ər; 2 ō"ver-pow'er, *vt.* **1.** To gain supremacy or victory over. **2.** To overwhelm by intensity or energy. Syn.: see CONQUER; REPRESS; SUBDUE.

o"ver-pro-duc'tion, 1 ō"vər-pro-duk'shən; 2 ō"ver-prodŭc'shon, *n.* Production in excess of demand.

o"ver-reach'ᵗ, 1 ō"vər-rīch'; 2 ō"ver-rēch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain an advantage over, as by trickery; outwit. **2.** To stretch out too far, as a limb. **3.** To overshoot (a mark). **4.** To extend over; spread so as to cover. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike the hind against the fore foot: said of a horse. **2.** *Naut.* To stand on a tack farther than is necessary. Syn.: see DECEIVE.—**o'ver-reach",** *n.* A wound of the heel or quarter of a fore foot of a horse, caused by overreaching.—**o"ver-reach'er,** *n.*—**o'ver-reach"ing,** *n.*

o"ver-read'†, *vt.* To read over.

o"ver-red'†, *vt.* To paint or smear with red.

o"ver-ride', 1 ō"vər-raid'; 2 ō"ver-rīd', *vt.* **1.** To overcome, as if by trampling under the feet of one's horse. **2.** To set aside or disregard arbitrarily. **3.** To ride to excess; exhaust by riding. **4.** *Surg.* To slide over (the corresponding fragment), as one end of a fractured bone.

o"ver-rule', 1 ō"vər-rūl'; 2 ō"ver-rul', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To control by superior power in a way contrary to the tendency or desire of the person or thing controlled. **2.** *Law.* Specifically: (1) To set aside the authority of (a decision) as a precedent by maintaining a different doctrine in a later case. (2) To pronounce invalid. **3.** To rule over, sway, or influence. **II.** *i.* To hold sway.—**o"ver-rul'ing,** *pa.* Exercising controlling power, especially for good.

o"ver-run', 1 ō"vər-run'; 2 ō"ver-rŭn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To run or spread over; infest or ravage. **2.** To run beyond; exceed or go beyond. **3.** *Print.* To carry over (type) to another line; alter the arrangement of (matter in type) by change of lines, etc. **4.** In baseball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base). **5.** To pass over in review either mentally or orally; scan. **II.** *i.* To pass just, prescribed, or usual limits.

o"ver-scutched'†, *a.* Overworked; outworn.

o"ver-sea', 1 ō"vər-sī'; 2 ō"ver-sē', *adv.* Beyond the sea; abroad. **o"ver-seas'‡.—o'ver-sea"†,** *a.* Coming from beyond the sea; foreign.

o"ver-see', 1 ō"vər-sī'; 2 ō"ver-sē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overlook; superintend; supervise. **2.** To fail to see; neglect. **3.** To see too well or clearly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To see over things. **2.** To act as overseer.—**o"ver-se'er,** *n.* One who oversees; especially, one who superintends laborers or slaves at their work. Syn.: see MASTER; SUPERINTENDENT.

o"ver-set', 1 ō"vər-set'; 2 ō"ver-sĕt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To capsize; upset. **2.** To cause the downfall of. **3.** To set in type too much of. **II.** *i.* To fall over; topple down.—**o'ver-set",** *n.* **1.** A turning over; upset. **2.** *Print.* Excess of composed type. **3†.** Superfluity.

o"ver-shade'ᵈ, 1 ō"vər-shēd'; 2 ō"ver-shād', *vt.* & *vi.* To cast a shade or darkness over; make shade from above.

o"ver-shad'ow, 1 ō"vər-shad'o; 2 ō"ver-shăd'o, *vt.* **1.** To throw a shadow over. **2.** To cast into the shade or render insignificant by comparison. **3‖.** To shelter.

o'ver-shoe", 1 ō'vər-shū"; 2 ō'ver-shọ", *n.* A shoe worn over another: usually of india-rubber or felt.

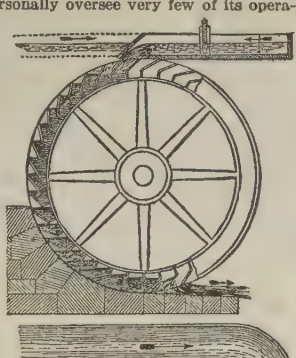
o"ver-shoot', 1 ō"vər-shūt'; 2 ō"ver-sho͞ot', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot over or beyond, as a mark. **2.** To go beyond; overstep; exceed. **3.** To speed or flow swiftly over, as a stream over a mill-wheel. **II.** *i.* To shoot or fly beyond the mark.—**o'ver-shot",** *pa.* **1.** Surpassed in any way. **2.** Operated by overshooting, as a mill-wheel.—**overshot wheel,** a water-wheel for power, with buckets that are filled by water from a race over the top, the weight and impetus of the water turning the wheel. See illus. on next page.

o'ver-sight", 1 ō'vər-sait"; 2 ō'ver-sīt", *n.* **1.** An error due to inattention; an inadvertent mistake or omission. **2.** Watchful supervision; superintendence.

Syn.: care, charge, command, control, direction, inspection, management, superintendence, supervision, surveillance, watch, watchfulness. *Oversight* strictly implies constant personal presence; *superintendence* requires only so much of presence or communication as to know that the

For words in *over* not given above see OVER, page 555.

superintendent's wishes are carried out; the superintendent of a railroad will personally oversee very few of its operations; the railroad company has supreme *direction* of all its affairs without *superintendence* or *oversight*. But a person may look over a matter in order to survey it carefully in its entirety, or he may look over it with no attention to the thing itself because his gaze and thought are concentrated on something beyond; *oversight* has thus two contrasted senses, in the latter sense denoting inadvertent error or omission, and in the former denoting watchful *supervision*. *Control* is chiefly used with reference to restraint or the power of restraint; a good horseman has a restless horse under perfect *control*; there is no high character without *self-control*. *Surveillance* is an invidious term signifying watching with something of suspicion. See CARE; ERROR; NEGLECT.



Overshot Wheel.

o'ver-skirt', 1 ō'vər-skûrt"; 2 ō'ver-skɪrt", *n.* A skirt or drapery worn over the skirt of a dress.

o"ver-spread', 1 ō"vər-spred'; 2 ō"ver-sprĕd', *vt.* **1.** To spread over. **2.** To lie scattered over. **o"ver-spred'ᴵᴾ‡.**

o"ver-state'ᵈ, 1 ō"vər-stēt'; 2 ō"ver-stāt', *vt.* To state in too strong terms; exaggerate.—**o"ver-state'ment**, *n.*

o"ver-step'ᵖ, 1 ō"vər-step'; 2 ō"ver-stĕp', *vt.* To step over or beyond; exceed.

o"ver-strung', 1 ō"vər-struŋ'; 2 ō"ver-strŭng', *a.* **1.** Strung too tensely. **2.** Having two sets of strings crossing obliquely.

o"ver-sway'‖, *vt.* To influence; overrule.

o'vert, 1 ō'vûrt; 2 ō'vĕrt, *a.* Open to view; outwardly manifest; in law, done with criminal intent. [OF., pp. of *ovrir*, < L. *operio*, open.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS. — Ant.: contemplated, hidden, intended, meditated, secret.—**o'vert-ly**, *adv.*

o"ver-take', 1 ō"vər-tēk'; 2 ō"ver-tāk', *vt.* **1.** To come up with by following; catch. **2.** To take by surprize. Syn.: see CATCH.

o"ver-throw', 1 ō"vər-thrō'; 2 ō"ver-thrō'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To throw over; throw down; upset. **2.** To overcome the power of; defeat. Syn.: see ABOLISH; CONQUER; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE; RUIN; SUBVERT. **II.** *n.* The act of overthrowing; destruction; demolition.

o'ver-thwart", 1 ō'vər-thwôrt"; 2 ō'ver-thwart". **I†.** *a.* **1.** Situated over against; opposite. **2.** Transverse; crossing. **II‖.** *prep.* **1.** From side to side of. **2.** On the other side of. **3.** In front of.

o'ver-time", 1 ō'vər-taim"; 2 ō'ver-tīm". **I.** *n.* Time used in working beyond the specified hours. **II.** *adv.* Beyond the stipulated time. [harmonic.

o'ver-tone", 1 ō'vər-tōn"; 2 ō'ver-tōn", *n. Acoustics.* A

o"ver-top'ᵗ, 1 ō"vər-tɒp', 1 ō"ver-tɒp', *vt.* **1.** To mount above the top of; tower over. **2.** Hence, to exceed in eminence.

o"ver-trade'ᵈ, 1 ō"vər-trād'; 2 ō"ver-trād', *vi.* To trade beyond one's capital or the requirements of the market.

o'ver-ture, 1 ō'vər-chur *or* -tiur; 2 ō'ver-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An instrumental prelude, as to an opera; an orchestral piece illustrating a dramatic or graphic theme. **2.** A tentative proposal intended to lead to further negotiations. Syn.: see PROPOSAL.

o"ver-turn', 1 ō"vər-tûrn'; 2 ō"ver-tûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to fall; upset. **2.** To destroy the power of. **3‖.** To overpower. **II.** *i.* To turn over; capsize. Syn.: see DEMOLISH; SUBVERT.

o'ver-turn", 1 ō'vər-tûrn"; 2 ō'ver-tûrn", *n.* **1.** The act of overturning; an upset; overthrow. **2.** A subversion or destruction.

o"ver-watch'ᵗ, 1 ō"vər-wɒch'; 2 ō"ver-wąch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To watch to excess. **2.** To watch over. **3†.** To wear out with watching. **II.** *i.* To watch, or be awake, too long.

o"ver-ween'ing, 1 ō"vər-wīn'iŋ; 2 ō"ver-wēn'ing, *pa.* Characterized by presumptuous pride or conceit; arrogant. [< OVER + AS. *wēnan*, guess.] **-ly**, *adv.*

o"ver-whelm', 1 ō"vər-ⱳelm'; 2 ō"ver-hwĕlm', *vt.* **1.** To whelm or submerge completely. **2.** To crush with sudden or irresistible onset. **3.** To overcome with effusiveness or profusion. Syn.: see BURY; HIDE; INUNDATE; INVOLVE; SUBDUE.—**o"ver-whelm'ing**, *pa.* Crushing by reason of force, weight, or numbers; irresistible. **-ly**, *adv.*

o"ver-worn', 1 ō"vər-wōrn'; 2 ō"ver-wōrn', *pa.* Worn out or exhausted.

o"ver-wrought', 1 ō"vər-rōt'; 2 ō"ver-rôt', *pa.* **1.** Worked up or excited excessively; overstrained. **2.** Worked over, as with embroidery. **3.** Worked too hard.

o'vi-, } 1 ō'vi-, ō'vo-; 2 ō'vi-, ō'vo-. From Latin *ovum*,
o'vo-, } an egg: combining forms.—**o'vi-duct**, *n. Anat.* The passage by which the ova are conveyed from the ovary to the uterus.—**o-vif'er-ous**, *a. Zool.* Bearing or holding eggs. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**o'vi-form**, *a.* Having the form of an egg or ovum; egg-shaped.

Ov'id, 1 ɒv'id; 2 ŏv'id, **Publius Ovidius Naso** (43 B. C.–A. D. 17). A Roman poet; banished by Augustus; died in exile.—**O-vid'i-an**, *a.*

o'vine, } 1 ō'vin *or* -vain; 2 ō'vīn *or* -vīn. **I.** *a.* Of or
o'vinᴮ, } pertaining to a sheep; sheep-like. **II.** *n.* An ovine animal. [< L. *ovis*, sheep.]

o"vi-par'i-ty, *n.* The condition of being oviparous.—**o-vip'a-rous**, *a.* Producing eggs or ova that mature and are hatched outside the body. [+ L. *pario*, produce.]—**o-vip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**o-vip'a-rous-ness**, *n.*—**o"vi-pos'itᵈ**, *vi.* To lay an egg or eggs; specifically, in entomology, to deposit eggs by means of an ovipositor. [+ L. *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.]—**o"vi-po-si'tion**, *n.*—**o"vi-pos'i-tor**, *n.* The tubular organ at the extremity of the abdomen in many insects, by which the eggs are deposited: sometimes modified as a sting, as in bees and wasps.—**o'vi-sac"**, *n.* **1.** The closed capsule in which ova are developed within the ovary. **2.** The investment of an egg or eggs. [+ L. *saccus*, sack.]

o'void, 1 ō'void; 2 ō'vŏid, *a.* Egg-shaped. [< L. *ovum*, egg, + -OID.] **o-voi'dal‡.**

o'vo-lo, 1 ō'vo-lō; 2 ō'vo-lō, *n. Arch.* A convex molding; a quarter-round. [It., < LL. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, egg.]

o'vule, 1 ō'viūl; 2 ō'vūl, *n.* An rudimentary seed; smallovum.

o'vum, 1 ō'vum; 2 ō'vŭm, *n.* [O'VA, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A nucleated cell, formed in the ovary; an egg, in the widest sense. **2.** *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

owe, } 1 ō; 2 ō, *v.* [OWED (formerly OUGHT or OWN);
owᴾ, } OW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be under obligation for. **2.** To be indebted for. **3†.** To be the owner of; own; have. **II.** *i.* To be indebted; be due. [< AS. *āgan*, have.]—**ow'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Due; yet to be paid: used passively. **2.** Attributable.—**owing to**, attributable to; on account of; in consequence of: a prepositional phrase.

O'wen, 1 ō'en; 2 ō'ĕn, **Robert** (1771–1858). A Scottish socialist and philanthropist.

ow'er, 1 au'ər; 2 ow'er, *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Sa ɪe as OVER.

owl, 1 aul; 2 owl, *n.* **1.** A nocturnal bird havi g large eyes and a circular facial disk of radiating feathers. See BIRD. **2.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons having an owl-like head and a prominent frill. **3.** A person accustomed to be up late at night. [< AS. *ūle*.]—**owl'et**, *n.* A small or young owl.—**owl'ish**, *a.* Like an owl; grave; stupid; also, night-prowling.—**owl'ish-ness**, *n.*

own¹, 1 ōn; 2 ōn, *vt.* To have the legal or rightful title to; possess; have. [< AS. *āgnian*, < *āgen*; see OWN, *a.*]

own², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To admit to be true; acknowledge; confess. **2.** To avow the ownership of; recognize. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To admit; acknowledge. [< AS. *unnan*, give.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; CONFESS; HAVE.

own, *a.* **1.** Belonging to oneself; individual. **2.** Being of the nearest degree; real; as, *own* cousin. **3.** Intimately related or inshrined in the affections. [< AS. *āgen*, orig. pp. of *āgan*, have.]

own'er, *n.* One who has the legal title or right to or possession of a thing. Syn.: see MASTER. Compare POSSESS. —**own'er-less**, *a.* Having no owner.—**own'er-ship**, *n.* The state of being an owner. Syn.: see PROPERTY.

ows'en, 1 auz'n; 2 ows'n, *n. pl.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Oxen.

ox, 1 eks; 2 ŏks, *n.* [OX'EN, *pl.*] **1.** An adult castrated male of a domestic bovine quadruped; in the plural, domestic cattle. **2.** A bovine quadruped, as a buffalo, bison, or yak. [< AS. *oxa*, ox.]—**ox'-bot"**, *n.* A bot-fly, or its larva, found under the skin of cattle, etc. **ox'-fly"‡.**—**ox-bow**, *n.* A bent piece of wood in an ox-yoke, that forms a collar for the ox.—**ox'eye"**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of several plants of various genera of the aster family. **2.** One of various birds, as the black-bellied plover. **3.** An oval dormer-window.—**oxeye daisy**, an erect perennial weed with oblong leaves and solitary white flowers with yellow centers. **white'weed‡.—ox'lip"**, *n.* **1.** A species of primrose closely resembling and possibly a variety of the cowslip. **2.** A hybrid primrose. **oxlip primrose‡.—ox'peck"er**, *n.* An African bird that devours the parasites on oxen, etc.—**ox'tongue"**, *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants having rough,

For words in *over* not given above see OVER, page 555.

tongue-shaped leaves. **2.** A short broadsword.—**ox'-yoke,** *n.* A yoke consisting of a heavy piece of wood which lies over the necks of the oxen and from which depend two ox-bows.

ox-al'ic, 1 ŏks-al'ĭk; 2 ŏks-ăl'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from the oxalis or sorrel. [< Gr.[L] *oxalis,* < *oxys,* sharp, acid.]—**oxalic acid,** a white crystalline poisonous compound, found in the vegetable kingdom as in sorrel and also made artificially in various ways, as by decomposing sugar with nitric acid.

Ox'a-lis, 1 ŏks'a-lĭs; 2 ŏks'a-lĭs, *n.* A large widely distributed genus of mostly stemless herbs of the wood-sorrel family, with handsome yellow, rose, or white flowers; also [o-], a plant of this genus; wood-sorrel. [< L. *oxalis,* < Gr. *oxalis,* < *oxys,* sharp, acid.]

Oxf., *abbr.* Oxford.

Ox'ford, 1 ŏks'fərd; 2 ŏks'ford, *n.* A city, county town of Oxfordshire, England; pop. 57,050; seat of **Oxford University** (first charter granted 1248).—**Ox'ford shoe,** a low laced shoe tied at the instep. **O. tie‡.**—**Ox-o'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford, or its university. **II.** *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford University.

ox'id, } 1 ŏks'ĭd; 2 ŏks'id, *n. Chem.* Any binary com-
ox'ide, } pound of oxygen, either with an element or with an organic radical, as iron-rust. [< Gr. *oxys,* acid.]—**ox"i-da'tion,** *n.* The act of uniting with oxygen; also, the state of being so united.—**ox'i-dize,** *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause the oxidation of: rust. **II.** *i.* To unite with oxygen. **ox'i-date‡; ox'i-dise‡.**—**ox'i-diz"**[or **-dis"**]**er,** *n.*

Oxon., *abbr.* [L.] *Oxonia* (Oxford), *Oxoniensis* (of Oxford).

Ox'us, 1 ŏks'ŭs; 2 ŏks'ŭs, *n.* A historic river of central Asia. See AMU-DARIA.

ox'y-, 1 ŏks'ĭ-; 2 ŏks'y-. From Greek *oxys,* sharp, acid: a combining form. In chemical words it indicates the presence of oxygen or its compounds.

ox'y-gen, 1 ŏks'ĭ-jen; 2 ŏks'y-jĕn, *n.* A colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gaseous element, existing in large quantity in both the air and water. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *oxys,* sharp, acid, + -GEN.]—**ox'y-gen-ate[d],** *vt.* To treat with oxygen. **ox'y-gen-ize** or **-ise‡.**—**ox"y-gen-a'tion,** *n.*—**ox"y-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing oxygen. **ox-yg'e-nous‡.**—**ox'y-gen-iz"**[or **-is"**]**a-bl** (ĕ"), *a.*

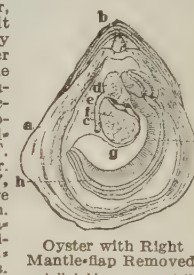
ox'y-gon, *n. Geom.* A triangle with three acute angles. [< OXY- + Gr. *gōnia,* corner.] **ox'y-gone‡.**—**ox-yg'o-nal,** *a.* Acute-angled. **ox"y-go'ni-al‡.**—**ox"y-hy'dro-gen,** *a.* Pertaining to or using a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.—**oxyhydrogen blowpipe,** a blowpipe in which hydrogen is burned in oxygen, producing a temperature estimated at 5,000° Fahr., sufficient to fuse very refractory substances.—**ox'y-mel,** *n.* A mixture of honey and vinegar boiled to a sirup. [+ Gr. *meli,* honey.]—**ox'y-tone.** **I.** *a. Gram.* **1.** Having the acute accent on the last syllable. **2.** Causing a preceding word to take an acute accent. **II.** *n.* A word thus accented. [+ Gr. *teinō,* stretch.]—**ox"y-ton'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an oxytone.

O-ya'ma, 1 o-yä'mä; 2 o-yä'mä, **Iwao, Prince** (1842–1916). A Japanese field-marshal; commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies against Russia in Manchuria, 1904.

o'yer, 1 ō'yər; 2 ō'yer, *n.* A hearing or trial of causes; an assize. [< F. *ouïr,* < L. *audio,* hear.]—**oyer and terminer.** **1.** [Eng.] A court composed of two or more judges of assize held at least twice a year in each county. **2.** [U. S.] In some States, a court of higher criminal jurisdiction.

o'yes", } 1 ō'yes" *or* ō'yez"; 2 ō'yĕs" *or* ō'yĕs", *v. imperative.*
o'yez", } Hear! hear ye! an introductory word to call attention to a proclamation, as by a court crier. [OF. See OYER.]

oys'ter, 1 ois'tər; 2 ŏys'ter, *n.* **1.** A bivalve found in salt and brackish water moored by the left shell to stones, other shells, and the like, as the common edible species of Europe and America, respectively. **2.** Some other analogous bivalve, as the pearl-oyster. [< OF. *oistre* (F. *huître*), < L. *ostrea,* < Gr. *ostreon,* oyster.]—**oys'ter-bed",** *n.* A place where oysters are found or where they are grown. —**o.-farm,** *n.* A space of sea-bottom where oysters are cultivated. — **o.-farming,** *n.* — **o.-plant,** *n.* Salsify.—**o.-tongs,** *n.* [U. S.] A pair of long-handled stout rakes, with heavy inward-bending teeth, pivoted together like scissors, and used from a boat to gather up oysters.



Oyster with Right Mantle-flap Removed.
a, shell; *b,* hinge; *c,* anus; *d,* liver; *e,* heart; *f,* adductor; *g,* stomach-sac; *h,* gills.

oz., *abbr.* [oz. or ozs., *pl.*] Ounce.

O'zark mountains, 1 ō'zärk; 2 ō'zärk. A range in Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

o'zone, 1 ō'zōn; 2 ō'zōn, *n. Chem.* A colorless gas with a pungent odor like that of chlorin, regarded as an allotropic form of oxygen containing three atoms in the molecule. [< Gr. *ozō* (ppr. *ozōn*), smell.]—**o-zo'nic, o'zo-nous,** *a.*—**o'zo-nize** or **-nise,** *vt.* & *vi.* To treat with, or be converted into, ozone.

P

P p Roman. 𝔓 𝔭 Black Letter. 𝒫 𝓅 Script.

P, p, 1 pī; 2 pē, *n.* [PEES, P's, or *Ps,* 1 pīz; 2 pēs, *pl.*] A letter: the sixteenth in the English alphabet.

P., *abbr.* Pastor, phosphorus, post, president, prince.—**p.,** *abbr.* Page, part, participle, past, *piano* (It., soft), pint, pipe, pole, population.—**P. A.,** *abbr.* Power of Attorney, private account (*bookkeeping*).—**p. a., pa.,** *abbr.* Participial adjective.—**Pa.,** *abbr.* Pennsylvania (official).

pab'u-lum, 1 pab'yu-lum; 2 păb'yu-lŭm, *n.* Any substance affording nutriment; aliment. [L., fodder, < *pasco,* feed.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**pab'u-lar,** *a.*

pa'ca, 1 pā'kə *or* pak'ə; 2 pä'cä *or* păc'a, *n.* A semiocturnal rodent of Central and South America, brownish with white spots. [Sp., < Braz. *pak.*] **pak‡; paq‡.**

pace, 1 pēs; 2 pās, *v.* [PACED[t]; PAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To walk with regular steps; measure by strides. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move with even steps. **2.** To move, as a horse, by lifting both feet on the same side at once.—**pac'er,** *n.*

pace, *n.* **1.** A step in walking. **2.** A measure of length, usually 3 feet. **3.** Gait. **4.** Rate of speed. **5.** The movement of a horse in which both feet on the same side are lifted and moved forward at once, alternating with the two on the other side. [< F. *pas,* step.]

pa-cha', *n.* Same as PASHA.

pa-chi'si, } 1 pə-chī'si *or* -zi; 2 pä-chī'si *or* -si, *n.* A game of
par-chi'si, } East-Indian origin resembling backgammon. [< Hind. *pachchīsī.*] **par-che'si‡.**

pach'y-, } 1 pak'i-, pak-; 2 păc'y-, păc-. From Greek *pachys,*
pach-, } thick: combining forms.—**pach'y-derm.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Thick-skinned. **2.** Pertaining to the *Pachydermata.* **pach"y-der'mous‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Pachydermata.*—**Pach"y-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl.* A former order or division of hoofed mammals without a ruminating stomach, including the elephant, horse, hog, hippopotamus, etc. [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.]

pa-cif'ic, 1 pə-sif'ik; 2 pa-çĭf'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to peace; peaceable; calm. **2.** [P-] Pertaining to the great western ocean, as relatively free from storms. [< L.[v] *pax,* peace, + *facio,* make.] **pa-cif'i-cal‡.**

Syn.: calm, conciliating, conciliatory, gentle, meek, mild, peaceable, peaceful, placid, quiet, smooth, still, tranquil, unruffled, waveless.—Ant.: belligerent, contentious, controversial, enraged, exasperated, exasperating, fighting, furious, harsh, hateful, hostile, irritated, irritating, provoked, provoking, quarrelsome, stormy, tumultuous, turbulent, warlike.—**pa-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ci'fi-co, 1 pə-si'fi-kō; 2 pä-çĭ'fi-cō, *n.* A peaceable person; neutral; specif., (1) a native of Cuba or the Philippines who did not oppose the Spaniards; (2) a non-combatant during the Spanish-American war. [Sp.]

Pa-cif'ic o'cean. An ocean between the American continents and Asia and Australia, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic ocean; 70,000,000 sq. m.; 11,000 m. wide.

pac'i-fist, 1 pas'i-fist; 2 păç'i-fĭst, *n.* [Recent.] One who advocates a policy of peace, as opposed to militarism; slacker.

pac'i-fy, 1 pas'i-fai; 2 păç'i-fĭ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To bring into a peaceful state. **2.** To assuage the anger of; calm. [< F. *pacifier,* < L. *pacifico,* < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: and see -FY.] **pa-cif'i-cate‡.** Syn.: see ALLAY; TEMPER; TRANQUILIZE.—**pac"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Conciliation. —**pac'i-fi-ca"tor,** *n.* A peacemaker. **pac'i-fi"er‡.**—**pa-cif'i-ca-to"ry,** *a.*—**pa-cif'i-cist,** *n.* A pacifist.

pack[t], 1 pak; 2 păk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dispose with orderly arrangement in compact shape, as for carrying or handling. (1) To stow in any receptacle. (2) To make a pack or bundle of. **2.** To fill compactly. **3.** To compress tightly. **4.** To dismiss peremptorily; send away. **5.** To assort or bring together for an unfair end. **6.** To load with a pack. **7.** To carry on the back. **8.** *Mech.* To fill in, as a joint, crack, or crevice; make fluid-tight. **9.** In water-cure treatment, to envelop (a person) in a wet sheet, usually with dry wrappings outside. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bestow things for safe-keeping or carrying. **2.** To

form into a pack; settle into a firm mass. **3.** To allow of being put into compact shape. **4.** To leave in haste. Syn.: see JAM.—**pack'er**, *n.*—**pack'ing**[1], *n.*

pack[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To arrange by a compact; contrive treacherously. **II.** *i.* To form a compact; conspire.—**pack'ing**[2]†, *n.*

pack, *n.* **1.** A bundle or large package; a collection of anything; heap. **2.** A full set of like or associated things, as cards. **3.** A number of dogs or wolves that hunt together; any gang or band. **4.** A large area of floating broken ice. **5.** In water-cure, a wrapping of sheets. Syn.: see FLOCK; LOAD.—**pack'an"i-mal**, *n.* An animal used to carry packs or burdens, as a **pack'-horse"** or **pack'-mule"**.—**pack'er**, *n.* One who packs or a device for packing.—**pack'et**[1], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a packet. **2.** To send in a packet-boat. **II.** *i.* To navigate with a packet-boat.—**pack'et**, *n.* **1.** A small package; parcel. **2.** A steamship for conveying mails, passengers, and freight at stated times. **pack'et-boat"**†.—**pack'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A pedler.—**p.-saddle**, *n.* A saddle for a pack-animal.—**pack'thread"**, *n.* Twine used for doing up packages, etc.

pack'age, 1 pak'ij; 2 păk'ag, *n.* **1.** The act of packing; also, that which is packed; something wrapped up or bound together; a packet or parcel. **2.** A charge for packing. [< OF. *pacquage*, < *pacquer*, to pack.]

Pac. oc., *abbr.* Pacific ocean. [*pactum*, agreement.]

pact, 1 pakt; 2 păct, *n.* An agreement; compact. [< L.

pac'tion§, 1 pak'shən; 2 păc'shon, *n.* A bargain.

Pac-to'lus, 1 pak-tō'lus; 2 păc-tō'lŭs, *n.* A stream in Lydia, traditional source of Cræsus's gold.

pad[1], 1 pad; 2 păd, *v.* [PAD'DED[4]; PAD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stuff with pads; furnish with pads. **2.** To put up in pads. **II.** *i.* **1.** To wear pads. **2.** To lengthen literary productions by padding.

pad[2,4], *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To travel over on foot; tramp.

pad[1], *n.* **1.** An elastic cushion serving to protect from jarring. **2.** A number of sheets of paper packed and gummed together; tablet. **3.** A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant. **4.** *Zool.* (1) A soft cushion-like enlargement of skin, as on the under surface of the toes of many animals. (2) The foot of a fox, otter, etc.; also, the footprint of an animal. [Var. of POD.]

pad[2], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A road-horse. **pad'-horse"**†. **2.** A footpad. **pad'der**†. **3.** A path; road. [Var. of PATH.]

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** The act of forming a pad. **2.** That of which a pad is made. **3.** Matter put in, as in a book, merely to fill space.

pad'dle, } 1 pad'l; 2 păd'l, *v.* [PAD'DLED; PAD'DLING.]
pad'l', } **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel with a paddle. **2.** To beat with a paddle. **3.** To pat repeatedly; stroke caressingly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ply a paddle. **2.** To dabble, as in water. [Var. of *pattle*, freq. of PAT, *v.*]—**pad'dler**, *n.*

pad'dle, } *n.* **1.** A bladed implement resembling an oar,
pad'l', } used without a rowlock in propelling a boat. **2.** Some similar implement, as for mixing, or for inflicting bodily punishment. **3.** *Zool.* A flipper.—**pad'dle-fish"**, *n.* A fish of the sturgeon tribe, with a scaleless body, found in the Mississippi valley.—**p.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having projecting floats or boards for propelling a vessel.

pad'dock[1], 1 pad'ək; 2 păd'ŏk, *n.* An enclosure for exercising horses. [< AS. *pearroc*, park.]

pad'dock[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The tadpole-fish. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A toad or frog. [Dim. < ME. *padde*, = D. *pad*, Ice. *padda*, toad.] **pud**†.

Pad'dy[1], 1 pad'i; 2 păd'y, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] An Irishman: a nickname for *Patrick*. [Anglo-Ind.]

pad'dy[2], *n.* Rice in the husk, whether gathered or growing.

Pa"de-rew'ski, 1 pa"de-rev'ski *or* -res'kī; 2 pä"dĕ-rĕv'skĭ *or* -rĕs'kī. **Ignace Jan** (1859–). A Polish prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 1918–19; pianist and composer; *Manru*.

pa'di-shah, 1 pā'di-shə; 2 pä'dĭ-shä, *n.* Lord protector; emperor: a title of the Ottoman sultan and of the shah of Persia. [Per.] **pad'shah**†; **pad'shaw**†.

pad'lock", 1 pad'lek"; 2 păd'lŏk". **I.** *vt.* To fasten or provide with a padlock. **II.** *n.* A detachable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened. [< PAD, *n.*, + LOCK[1], *n.*]

pa'dre, 1 pā'drē; 2 pä'drę, *n.* Father: a title given to a priest. [Sp., Pg., & It., < L. *pater*, father.]

pa-dro'ne, 1 pə-drō'nē; 2 pä-drō'ne, *n.* [-DRO'NES or -DRO'NI, *pl.*] Master; a proprietor; employer; specif., a contractor with or for Italian laborers, etc. [It.]

Pad'u-a, 1 pad'yu-ə; 2 păd'yŭ-a. *n.* A university city, capital of the Italian province of the same name; pop. 105,135.

pad'u-a-soy, 1 pad'yu-ə-soi; 2 păd'u-a-sŏy, *n.* A strong, rich silk fabric, originally made at Padua. **pad'e-soy**†.

Pa-du'cah, 1 pə-dū'kə; 2 pa-dų'ca, *n.* A manufacturing city and river port in W. Kentucky; pop. 24,735.

p. æ., *abbr.* [L.] *Partes æquales* (equal parts).

pæ'an, 1 pi'ən; 2 pē'an, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A choral ode, essentially a song of joy. **2.** Hence, any song of joy or exultation. [L., < Gr. *paian*, < *Paian*, Apollo.] **pe'an**‡.

Pæs'tum, 1 pes'təm; 2 pĕs'tŭm, *n.* An ancient Greek city in S. Italy; has extensive ruins.

pa'gan, 1 pē'gən; 2 pā'gan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to pagans; heathenish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A worshiper of false gods; a heathen. **2.** An irreligious person. [< F. *païen*, < L. *paganus*, peasant.]—**pa'gan-ism**, *n.*—**pa'gan-ize**, *vt.*

Pa"ga-nī'nī, 1 pä"gə-nī'nī; 2 pä"gă-nī'nĭ, **Niccolo** (1784–1840). An Italian violin virtuoso and composer.

page[1], 1 pēj; 2 pāg, *vt.* [PAGED; PAG'ING.] To mark the pages of, as a book, with numbers.—**pag'ing**, *n.*

page[2], *vt.* [U. S.] To notify or summon, as by a page.

page[1], *n.* A male servant or attendant. Specif.: (1) In chivalry, a lad or young man in training for knighthood. (2) A boy or youth of gentle parentage who waits on a royal or princely personage. (3) [U. S.] A boy whose duty it is to attend upon legislators while in session. (4) A boy in livery, employed in a hotel, club, or private house to perform light duties. [F.]

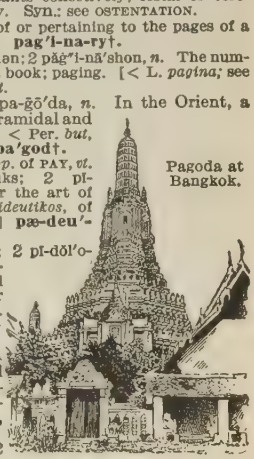
page[2], *n.* **1.** One side of a leaf, as of a book; also, the type for printing one such side. **2.** Hence, any source of knowledge. [F., < L. *pagina*, < *pango*, fasten.]

pag'eant, 1 paj'ənt *or* pē'jənt; 2 păg'ant *or* pā'gant, *n.* **1.** An imposing exhibition or parade. **2.** A theatrical spectacle; hence, unsubstantial display. **3.** Hangings having scenic enrichment. [< LL. *pagina*, scaffold, < L. *pagina*, leaf, slab.] Syn.: see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE.—**pag'eant-ry**, *n.* Pageants collectively; festal or ceremonial splendor or display. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

pag'i-nal†, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to the pages of a book; also, page for page. **pag'i-na-ry**†.

pag"i-na'tion, 1 paj"i-nē'shən; 2 păg"i-nā'shon, *n.* The numbering of the pages, as of a book; paging. [< L. *pagina*; see PAGE[2], *n.*]—**pag'i-nate**, *vt.*

pa-go'da, 1 pə-gō'də; 2 pa-gō'da, *n.* In the Orient, a sacred tower, usually pyramidal and profusely adorned. [Sp., < Per. *but*, idol. + *kadah*, temple.] **pa'god**†.


Pagoda at Bangkok.

paid, 1 pēd; 2 pād, *imp.* & *pp.* of PAY, *vt.*

pai-deu'tics, 1 pai-diū'tiks; 2 pī-dū'tĭcs, *n.* The theory or the art of instruction. [< Gr. *paideutikos*, of teaching, < *pai(d-)s*, boy.] **pæ-deu'tics**‡; **pe-du'tics**‡.

pai-dol'o-gy, 1 pai-del'o-ji; 2 pī-dŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Recent.] The scientific study of the child by specialists trained for that purpose. [< Gr. *pais* (*paid-*), child, + -OLOGY.]

pail, 1 pēl; 2 pāl, *n.* A conical or cylindrical vessel for carrying liquids, etc., properly having a bail. — **pail'ful**, *n.* [PAIL'FULS, *pl.*]

pail-lasse', 1 pal-yas'; 2 pāl-yās', *n.* A mattress of straw, excelsior, or the like. [F., < *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff.]

pain, 1 pēn; 2 pān, *vt.* **1.** To cause bodily pain to; hurt. **2.** To afflict with mental suffering; grieve; disquiet. Syn.: see HURT; PIQUE.

pain, *n.* **1.** The state of feeling that is the opposite of pleasure; the disturbing feeling resulting from or accompanying some derangement, overstrain, or obstruction of the physical powers; any distressing or afflicting emotion, or such emotions in general. **2.** *pl.* Care, trouble, effort, or exertion expended on anything: used often as a singular; as, with much *pains*. **3.** Punishment for crime; penalty; as, under *pain* of death. **4.** *pl.* The pangs of childbirth. [< L.OF *pœna*, < Gr. *poine*, a fine.]

Syn.: ache, affliction, agony, anguish, discomfort, distress, misery, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture, trouble, twinge, uneasiness, wo, wretchedness. *Pain* is the most general term of this group, including all the others; *pain* is a disturbing sensation from which nature revolts, resulting from some injurious external interference (as from a wound, a bruise, a harsh word, etc.), or from some lack of what one needs, craves, or cherishes (as, the *pain* of hunger or bereavement), or from some abnormal action of bodily or mental functions (as, the *pains* of disease, envy, or discontent). *Ache* is lingering *pain*, more or less severe; *pang*, a *pain* short, sharp, intense, and perhaps repeated. We speak of the *pangs* of hunger or of remorse. *Throe* is a violent and thrilling *pain*. *Paroxysm* applies to an alternately recurring and receding *pain*, which comes as it were in waves; the *paroxysm* is the rising of the wave. *Torment* and *torture* are intense and terrible *sufferings*. Compare ADVERSITY; AFFLICTION; AGONY; INJURY; SUFFERING.—Ant.: comfort, delight, ease, enjoyment, peace, rapture, relief.

solace.—**pained,** *pa.*—**pain'ful,** *a.* **1.** Giving pain; distressing. **2.** Requiring care; arduous. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME.—**pain'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**pain'ful-ness,** *n.*—**pain'less,** *a.* Free from pain; causing no pain. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pains'tak"ing.** **I.** *a.* Taking pains. **II.** *n.* Diligent and careful endeavor. **-ly,** *adv.*

Paine, 1 pēn; 2 pān, *n.* **1. Robert Treat** (1731–1814), an American patriot and jurist; a signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Thomas** (1737–1809), an American deist, born in England; author; *Age of Reason.*

paint[1], 1 pēnt; 2 pānt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coat with paint; adorn with colors. **2.** To make, as a picture, by employing pigments. **3.** To depict in language; portray. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise the painters' art. **2.** To color the face artificially. [< L. *pingo,* paint.]

paint, *n.* **1.** A color or pigment, either dry or mixed with oil, water, etc. **2.** A cosmetic, as rouge.—**paint's tube",** *n.* A tube-like receptacle of thin, flexible metal, to preserve artists' colors from drying.

paint'ed, 1 pēnt'ed; 2 pānt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covered or coated with paint. **2.** Depicted in colors; existing merely in semblance. **3.** Marked with bright colors.

paint'er[1], *n.* One whose occupation it is to paint. (1) One who covers surfaces with a preservative or decorative coat of paint. (2) One who portrays scenes or objects in colors.

paint'er[2], *n.* A rope with which to fasten a boat by its bow. [< OF. *pantiere,* < L. *panther,* net.]

paint'er[3], *n.* [U. S.] The puma. [Corr. of PANTHER.]

paint'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or employment of laying on paints with a brush. **2.** The art of representing objects on a surface by means of pigments. **3.** A picture.

pair, 1 pâr; 2 pâr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To bring together as mates or as antagonists; mate, as male and female; unite as complementary or correspondent; suit; match; marry. **2.** To offset votes: with *off.* **II.** *n.* **1.** In general, two persons or things of a kind, joined, related, correspondent, or associated; a couple; brace. **2.** A single thing having two like or correspondent parts dependent on each other; as, a *pair* of scissors. **3.** A married couple; two animals mated. **4.** In legislative bodies, two opposed members who agree to abstain from voting, and so offset each other. **5.** A set of like or equal things making a whole; as, a *pair* of stairs. [< F. *paire,* < L. *par,* < *par,* equal.]

Pais'ley, 1 pēz'li; 2 pāş'ly, *n.* A manufacturing town on the Clyde, suburban to Glasgow, Scotland; pop. 84,840.

pa-ja'mas, 1 pə-jä'məz; 2 pa-jä'maş, *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers. **2.** Similar trousers with coats to match, used as night-wear. [< Hind. *pāējāmā,* < *pāē,* leg, + *jāma,* garment.] **pal-ja'mas†; py-ja'mas†.**

pal, 1 pal; 2 păl, *n.* [Slang.] A mate; chum; confederate.

Pal., *abbr.* Palestine.—**pal.,** *abbr.* Paleontology.

pal'ace, 1 pal'is; 2 păl'aç, *n.* **1.** A royal residence, or the official residence of some high dignitary. **2.** Any splendid residence or stately building. [< L.[F] *Palatium,* Palatine Hill, at Rome.] **pal'ais†.** Syn.: see HOUSE.—**pa-la'tial,** *a.* Of, like, or befitting a palace; magnificent.

pal'a-din, 1 pal'ə-din; 2 păl'a-dĭn, *n.* Any one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; hence, a paragon of knighthood. [F.]

pa-læ'o-. Same as PALEO-.

Pa"læ-ol'o-gus, 1 pē"li-el'o-gus; 2 pā"lĕ-ŏl'o-gŭs, *n.* A Byzantine imperial family; ruled, 1260–1453.

Pal'a-me'des, 1 pal'ə-mi'dīz; 2 păl'a-mē'dēş, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Greek prince; the reputed inventor of weights, measures, and dice; offended Ulysses, who had him put to death.

pal"an-quin', 1 pal"ən-kīn'; 2 păl"an-kĭn', *n.* An Oriental conveyance borne on the shoulders of men by poles. [F., ult. < Sans. *palyanka,* bed.] **pal"an-keen'†.**

pal'ate, 1 pal'it; 2 păl'at, *n.* **1.** The roof of the mouth. **2.** The sense of taste; relish. [< OF. *palat* (< L. *palatum*), palate.]—**pal'at-a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the palate; savory. **2.** Acceptable. **-ness,** *n.*—**pal'at-a-bly,** *adv.*—**pal'a-tal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the palate. **2.** Produced by the palate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bone of the palate. **2.** Any sound produced chiefly by the palate.

pa-lat'i-nate, 1 pə-lat'i-nēt; 2 pa-lăt'i-nāt, *n.* **1.** A political division ruled over by a prince possessing certain prerogatives of royalty within his own domain. **2.** The office of a count palatine or of an elector palatine.—**the Palatinate,** an electorate of the old German empire, including part of Bavaria (the Upper Palatinate), and the territory now divided among Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia (the Lower or Rhine Palatinate).

pal'a-tin(e[18], 1 pal'ə-tain *or* -tin; 2 păl'a-tĭn *or* -tin. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a royal palace or its officials. **2.** Possessing royal prerogatives as ruler of a palatinate. **3.** Exercising or endowed with regal rights within a certain domain; as, a count or county *palatine.* [< F. *palatin,* < L. *palatinus,* of the Palatine Hill, < *Palatium,* Palatine Hill.]

pal'a-tin(e[18], *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate.

pal'a-tin(e[18], *n.* **1.** A high judicial functionary in medieval France and Germany. **2.** The ruler of a palatinate, or a county palatine. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A palace official of a Roman emperor.—**the Palatine,** or **the Palatine Hill,** the central hill of the seven on which ancient Rome was built.

pal'a-tin(e[18], *n.* A bone of the hard palate. **palatine bone†.**

pa-lav'er, 1 pə-lav'ər *or* -lā'vər; 2 pa-lăv'er *or* -lā'ver. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To flatter; cajole; talk much and idly. **II.** *n.* Empty talk, especially that intended to flatter. [< L.Pg *parabola,* comparison.] Syn.: see BABBLE.

pale[1], 1 pēl; 2 pāl, *vt.* [PALED; PAL'ING.] To enclose with pales.

pale[2], *vt. & vi.* To make or turn pale; blanch.

pale, *a.* **1.** Of a whitish or ashen appearance. **2.** Of a very light shade of any color. [OF., < L. *pallidus,* pale.] Syn.: ashy, bloodless, cadaverous, colorless, ghastly, marble, pallid, wan, white. See GHASTLY.—Ant.: blushing, flaming, florid, flushed, purple, red, red and white, roseate, rosy, rubicund, ruddy.—**pale'face",** *n.* A white person: a name represented in stories and poems as used by the American Indians.—**pale'ly,** *adv.*—**pale'ness,** *n.* **paled'ness†.** —**pal'ish,** *a.* Somewhat pale.

pale, *n.* **1.** Originally, a pointed stick of wood for driving in the ground; a stake; a paling. **2.** A fence enclosing a piece of ground; hence, any boundary or limit. **3.** That which is enclosed within bounds, literally or figuratively; as, the social *pale.* **4.** *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical band through the middle of the shield, occupying one-third of its width. [< F. *pal,* < L. *palus, palum,* ult. < *pango,* fasten.]

pa'le-a, 1 pē'li-ə; 2 pā'le-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A chaff-like bract; also, one of the chaffy inner scales of a grass-flower. **palet. 2.** *Ornith.* A dewlap.—**pa"le-a'ceous,** *a.* **pa'le-ate†.**

Pa"lem-bang', 1 pā"lem-bāŋ'; 2 pä"lĕm-bäng', *n.* A seaport town in S. E. Sumatra; pop. 53,800.

Pa-len'que, 1 pa-leŋ'kē; 2 pä-leŋ'kę, *n.* A ruined city in S. Mexico, with remarkable prehistoric ruins.

pa'le-o-, 1 pē'li-o-, pē'li-; 2 pā'le-o-, pā'le-. From Greek *palaios,* ancient, old: combining forms. **pa'læ-o-†.** [portion of the Tertiary.

Pa'le-o-gene, 1 pē'li-o-jin; 2 pā'le-o-ĝēn, *n. Geol.* The older

pa'le-o-graph, *n.* An ancient manuscript. [< PALEO- + -GRAPH.]—**pa"le-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**pa"le-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pa"le-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** An ancient mode of writing: ancient writings collectively. **2.** The science of ancient writings.—**pa'le-o-lith,** *n.* A chipped stone object or implement of the earlier or more primitive stone age. [+ Gr. *lithos,* stone.] **pa'læ-o-lith†.**—**pa"le-o-lith'ic,** *a.* Having the marks or characteristics of the rude stone age; chipped.—**pa"le-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of antiquity or antiquities; archeology. [+ -LOGY.]—**pa"le-ol'o-gist,** *n.* —**pa"le-on-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the ancient life of the globe or of fossil organisms. [+ ONTOLOGY.] — **pa"le-on-tol'o-gist,** *n.* — **Pa"le-o-zo'ic, Pa"læ-o-zo'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lowest geological age or series of strata above the Archæan and below the Mesozoic. **II.** *n.* The Paleozoic era. [+ Gr. *zōē,* life.]

Pa-ler'mo, 1 pə-lėr'mo; 2 pa-lĕr'mo, *n.* A city in N. W. Sicily; pop. 346,000.

Pal'es-tine, 1 pal'es-tain; 2 păl'ĕs-tĭn, *n.* A country in S. W. Syria; 11,000 sq. m.; capital, Jerusalem. **Holy Land†.**—**Pal"es-tin'i-an,** *a.* **Pal"es-tin'e-an†.**

pa-les'tra, 1 pə-les'trə; 2 pa-lĕs'tra, *n.* [-TRÆ, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A school of athletics. (2) A fixed series of five athletic exercises; also, the wrestling-court in a public gymnasium; gymnasium; hence, any school for youth. **2.** Academic oratory. **3.** A gymnasium. [< L. *palæstra,* < Gr. *palaistra,* < *palē,* wrestling.]—**pa-les'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to wrestling; athletic. **pa-les'tral†; pa-les'tri-ant†.**

Pa"les-tri'na, 1 pā"les-tri'nə; 2 pä"lĕs-trē'nä, **Giovanni Pierluigi da** (1524 or 5?–1594). An Italian composer; reformed church music; *Missa Papæ Marcelli.*

pal'et, 1 pal'et; 2 păl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A thin tablet, with a hole for the thumb, upon which artists lay their colors for painting. **2.** An arrangement of colors placed on the tablet. **3.** A pallet: see PALLET[1]. [F.]

pal'e-tot, 1 pal'i-to; 2 păl'e-to, *n.* A loose overcoat for man or woman. [F.]

Pa'ley, 1 pē'li; 2 pā'ly, **William** (1743–1805). An English divine and philosopher; *Evidences.*

pal'eyst†, *n.* Same as PALACE.

pal'frey, 1 pēl'fri; 2 pal'fry, *n.* A saddle-horse, especially a woman's saddle-horse. [< F. *palefroi.*] **pal'froy†.**

Pa'li, 1 pā'li; 2 pä'lĭ, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists of eastern and southeastern India. [< Hind. *Pāli.*]

pal'imp-sest, 1 pal'imp-sest; 2 păl'ĭmp-sĕst, *n.* A parchment, etc., written upon twice, the earlier writing having been wholly or partially erased to make room for the second. [< Gr.[L] *palimpsēstos,* < *palin,* again, + *psaō,* rub.]

pal'in-drome, 1 pal'ın-drōm; 2 păl'ın-drōm, *n.* A word or words that read the same forward or backward. [< Gr. *palindromos,* < *palin,* again, + *dramein,* run.]

pal'ing, 1 pē'lıŋ; 2 pāl'ing, *n.* One of a series of upright pales forming a fence; also, such pales collectively.

pal"in-gen'e-sis, 1 pal"ın-jen'ı-sis; 2 păl"ın-gĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* A new or second birth into a higher or better life or being; a regeneration, as the metamorphosis of an insect. [< Gr. *palin,* again, + GENESIS.] **pal"in-gen'e-sy‡.**

pal'i-node, 1 pal'ı-nōd; 2 păl'ı-nōd, *n.* **1.** A metrical recantation. **2.** *Scots Law.* A solemn retraction in an action. [< F.LL+Gr *palinodie,* < Gr. *palin,* again, + *ōdē,* song.]

Pal"i-nu'rus, 1 pal"ı-nū'rus; 2 păl"ı-nū'rŭs, *n.* In Vergil's *Æneid,* Æneas's pilot, who slept and fell overboard as the Trojans approached the coast of Italy.

pal"i-sade', 1 pal"ı-sēd'; 2 păl"ı-sād'. **I.** *vt.* [-SAD'ED[d]; -SAD'ING.] To enclose with a palisade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fence or fortification made of strong timbers set in the ground. **2.** *pl.* An extended cliff. [F.] **pal"i-sa'do‡.**

Pa"lis"sy', 1 pa"lı"sı'; 2 pä"lē"sē', **Bernard** (1509–1589). A noted French potter; inventor of enameled pottery.

pall[1], 1 pōl; 2 pąl, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become insipid or dull; cloy. [Short form of APPAL.]

pall[2]§, *vi.* To enshroud with or as with a pall.

pall, *n.* **1.** A cover, usually of black cloth, thrown over a coffin or over a tomb; figuratively, that which brings deep sorrow or fear. **2.** *Eccl.* A chalice-cover. **3†.** A mantle or cloak; specif., a coronation-robe; also, formerly, the cloth from which the mantles of nobles were made. [< AS. *pæl,* < L. *palla,* robe.]—**pall'-bear"er,** *n.* One who attends a coffin at a funeral.

Pal-la'di-o, 1 pal-lō'dı-o; 2 păl-lā'dĭ-o, **Andrea** (1518–1580). An Italian architect and author.

Pal-la'di-um[1], 1 pa-lē'dı-um; 2 pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* An image of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend. **2.** [p-] Any safeguard. [< Gr.[L] *Palladion,* < *Pallas,* Pallas.]

pal-la'di-um[2], *n. Chem.* A rare silver white, malleable, ductile metal found native with platinum, etc. See ELEMENT.

pal'lah, *n.* A S. African antelope, dark red fading into clear white below, with spreading horns in the male. [Bantu.]

Pal'las, 1 pal'as; 2 păl'as, *n.* The Greek goddess Athena; often called **Pallas Athena.**

pal'let[1], 1 pal'et; 2 păl'ĕt, *n.* One of various mechanical devices: (1) A click, pawl, etc. (2) A disk in the endless chain of a chain-pump. (3) A potters' wheel. (4) A paddle for mixing and shaping clay. (5) A tool used in gilding the backs of books. (6) *Paint.* A palet. [Var. of PALETTE.]

pal'let[2], *n.* A bed or mattress, usually of straw. [< F *paillet,* heap of straw.] [armpits. [F.]

pal'lette, 1 pal'et; 2 păl'ĕt, *n. Armor.* A plate protecting the

pall'i-a-ment†, *n.* A white robe or gown.

pal'li-ate, 1 pal'ı-ēt; 2 păl'ĭ-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To cause to appear less guilty or offensive; extenuate. **2.** To reduce the severity of; mitigate. **3†.** To clothe. **4†.** To conceal. [< L. *pallium,* cloak.]

Syn.: apologize for, cloak, conceal, cover, excuse, extenuate, hide, mitigate, screen, veil. *Cloak,* from the French, and *palliate,* from the Latin, are the same in original signification, but have diverged in meaning; a cloak may be used to *hide* completely the person or some object carried about the person, or it may but partly *veil* the figure, making the outlines less distinct; *cloak* is used in the former, *palliate* in the latter, sense; to *cloak* a sin is to attempt to *hide* it from discovery; to *palliate* it is to attempt to *hide* some part of its blameworthiness. "When we *palliate* our own or others' faults we do not seek to *cloak* them altogether, but only to *extenuate* the guilt of them in part." TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 266. Either to *palliate* or to *extenuate* is to admit the fault; but *extenuate* (L. *ex,* out, + *tenuis,* thin) seeks especially to lessen the culpability involved: hence we speak of *extenuating* circumstances, since circumstances, while they can not change the inherent wrong of an act, may yet lessen the blameworthiness of him who does it; *palliating* a bad thing by giving it a mild name does not make it less evil. In reference to diseases, to *palliate* is really to diminish their violence, or partly to relieve the sufferer. See ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; HIDE.—Ant.: see synonyms for AGGRAVATE.—**pal"li-a'tion,** *n.* Alleviation; mitigation.—**pal'li-a-tiv(es. I.** *a.* Having a tendency to palliate. **II.** *n.* That which serves to palliate.

pal'lid, 1 pal'ıd; 2 păl'ĭd, *a.* Of a pale or wan appearance; feeble in color. [< L. *pallidus;* see PALE, *a.*] Syn.: see GHASTLY; PALE.—**pal'lid-ly,** *adv.*—**pal'lid-ness,** *n.*

pall"-mall', 1 pel"-mel'; 2 pĕl"-mĕl', *n.* **1.** A game formerly played in England and France by driving a wooden ball through a raised iron ring, along an alley, by means of a mallet. **2.** The mallet used in this game. **3.** An alley or long space for playing the game. It gave its name to one of the streets of London (1 pal"-mal'; 2 păl"-măl'), noted for its numerous clubs and formerly the site of the English War Office. [< OF. *palmail,* < It. *palamaglio,* < *palla* (< OHG. *palla*), ball, + *maglio,* < L. *malleus,* mallet.]

pal'lor, 1 pal'or; 2 păl'or, *n.* The state of being pale or pallid. [L., < *palleo,* be pale.]

palm, 1 pām; 2 pām, *vt.* **1.** To hide in the hand. **2.** To impose fraudulently: with *off.*—**palm'er**[1], *n.*

palm[1], *n.* **1.** The hollow inner surface of the body of the hand. **2.** The breadth or the length of the hand used as a lineal measure. **3.** That which covers the palm. **4.** The flattened, palmate portion of an antler, as of a moose or fallow deer. [< L. *palma,* hand.]—**pal'mate, pal'mat-ed,** *a.* **1.** Resembling an open hand, with the fingers spread. **2.** Web-footed.—**pal'mate-ly,** *adv.*—**pal-ma'tion,** *n.*

palm[2], *n.* **1.** A tropical tree or shrub of which there are at least 1,000 species, mostly having very large leaves. **2.** A leaf or branch of the palm, used as a symbol of victory or joy. **3.** Hence, supremacy; triumph. [< L.[AS] *palma,* palm-tree.]—**doom'-palm",** *n.* A species of palm of northern Africa of which the fruit has the flavor of gingerbread. **dom'-palm"‡; gin'ger-bread"-tree"‡.**—**pal-ma'ceous,** *a.*—**palm'er**[2], *n.* A medieval pilgrim who had visited Palestine and brought back a palm-branch.—**palm'-er-worm",** *n.* A hairy, voracious caterpillar.

pal'ma, 1 pal'mə; 2 păl'ma, *n.* The palm, or the corresponding part in an insect or other animal. [L., palm of the hand.]—**pal'mar,** *a.* Situated near the palm or palma.

pal"ma-Chris'ti, 1 pal"mə-kris'tı; 2 păl"ma-crĭs'tī, *n.* Same as CASTOR-OIL PLANT.

pal'ma-ry[1], 1 pal'mə-rı; 2 păl'ma-rĭ, *a.* Deserving the palm or prize; principal; chief. [< L. *palmarius,* < *palma,* palm-branch; see PALM[2], *n.*]

pal'ma-ry[2]§, *a.* Same as PALMAR.

Palm'er-ston, 1 pām'er-stən; 2 päm'er-ston, **Viscount** (1784–1865). Henry John Temple, a British statesman and prime minister.

pal-met'to, 1 pal-met'o; 2 păl-mĕt'o, *n.* Any one of various fan-palms, especially the cabbage-palm of the southern United States. [< Sp. *palmito.*]

pal'mi-, 1 pal'mı-; 2 păl'mĭ-. From Latin *palma,* palm of the hand: a combining form. [ing palm-trees.

pal-mif'er-ous, 1 pal-mif'ər-us; 2 păl-mĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Producpal'mi-grade, 1 pal'mı-grēd; 2 păl'mĭ-grād, *a.* Plantigrade. [< PALMI- + L. *gradior,* walk.]—**pal'mi-ped. I.** *a.* Web-footed, as a swimming bird. **II.** *n.* A swimming bird. [+ L. *pes,* foot.] **pal'mi-pede‡.**

palm'is-try, 1 pām'ıs-trı *or* pal'mıs-trı; 2 päm'is-try *or* păl'mis-try, *n.* **1.** The so-called art of reading one's character or future by the marks in the palm of the hand. **2.** Sleight of hand: said humorously of a pick-pocket.—**palm'is-ter,** *n.* **palm'ist‡.**

Palm Sun'day. The Sunday before Easter: commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem (*John* xii, 13).

palm'y, 1 pām'ı; 2 päm'y, *a.* [PALM'I-ER; PALM'I-EST.] **1.** Marked by prosperity. **2.** Abounding in palms.

Pal-my'ra, 1 pal-maı'ra; 2 păl-mȳ'ra, *n.* A ruined city in Syria; sacked by the Romans, A. D. 273.

Pa'lo Al'to, 1 pē'lo al'to; 2 pä'lo ăl'to. A battle-field in S. Texas; Mexicans defeated, May 8, 1846.

palp, 1 palp; 2 pălp, *n.* A feeler, especially one of the jointed sense-organs attached to the mouth-organs of many insects. [< L. *palpo,* stroke.] **pal'pus‡** [-PI, *pl.*].

pal'pa-bl(e", 1 pal'pə-bl; 2 păl'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be touched or felt. **2.** Readily perceived; obvious. [< LL. *palpabilis,* < L. *palpo,* touch.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**pal"pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **pal'pa-bl(e-nessP‡.**—**pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

pal-pa'tion, 1 pal-pē'shən; 2 păl-pā'shon, *n. Med.* The process of examining or exploring morbid conditions by means of touch; a digital or manual exploration.

pal'pe-bra, 1 pal'pı-brə; 2 păl'pe-bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, 1 -brī; 2 -brē, *pl.*] *Anat.* An eyelid. [L.]—**pal'pe-bral,** *a.*

pal'pi-tate, 1 pal'pı-tēt; 2 păl'pi-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To pulsate or beat quickly; flutter. [< L. *palpito,* pp. *palpitatus,* pant.]—**pal"pi-ta'tion,** *n.* Rapid and irregular pulsation.

pals'grave", 1 pōlz'[or palz']grēv"; 2 pąls'[or pąls']grāv", *n.* *G. Hist.* Originally, one having charge of a royal or the imperial court or household; also, one of an order of nobility; one of the hereditary rulers of the Palatinate. [< MD. *palts-grave,* < *palts,* palace (< L. *palatium*), + *grave,* count.]

pal'sy, 1 pēl'zı; 2 pal'sy. **I.** *vt.* [PAL'SIED; PAL'SY-ING.] **1.** To strike with palsy; paralyze. **2.** To destroy function or energy in. **II.** *n.* **1.** Paralysis; any impairment or loss of sensation or of voluntary motion. **2.** Inefficiency; apathy. [< F. *paralysie,* < L. *paralysis;* see PARALYSIS.]—**pal'sied,** *a.* Paralytic.

pal'ter, 1 pēl'tər; 2 pąl'ter, *vi.* To deal in a trifling or unworthy manner. [Cp. PALTRY.]—**pal'ter-er,** *n.*

pal'try, 1 pēl'trı; 2 pąl'try, *a.* [PAL'TRI-ER; PAL'TRI-EST.]

Having little or no worth or value; trifling; trivial. [< MLG. *palter-* in *palterlappen*, rags.] Syn.: see BASE; CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; PITIFUL.—**pal'tri-ly,** *adv.*—**pal'tri-ness,** *n.*

pa-lu'di-, } 1 pə-lū'dĭ-, pal'ud-; 2 pa-lū'dĭ-, păl'ud. From
pal'ud-, } Latin *palus* (*palud-*), marsh: combining forms.—**pal"u-di'nal,** *a.* Inhabiting swamps.—**pal'u-din(e),** *a.* Pertaining to a marsh. **pal'u-dal**‡; **pa-lus'tral, -tri-an, -trin**(e)‡.

pa'ly, *a.* [Poet.] Lacking color or brilliancy; pale.

pam., pamph., *abbr.* Pamphlet.

Pa-mir', 1 pə-mir'; 2 pä-mēr', *n.* A table-land in central Asia; elevation, 11,000 to 25,000 ft. **The Pamirs**‡.

Pam'li-co, 1 pam'lĭ-kō; 2 păm'lĭ-cō, *n.* A sound off E. North Carolina; length, 75 m.; greatest width, 25 m.

pam'pas, 1 pam'pəs; 2 păm'pas, *n. pl.* The great open treeless plains south of the Amazon. [Sp., < Peru. *pampa*, plain.]—**pam'pas-grass",** *n.* A tall ornamental grass with very large, thick, silvery panicles.

Pampas-grass.

pam'per, 1 pam'pər; 2 păm'per, *vt.* To feed with rich food; indulge excessively. [< LG. *pampen.*]

Syn.: caress, cockle, coddle, glut, indulge, pet, spoil. See CARESS; INDULGE.—Ant.: deny, discipline, harden, inure, starve, stint.

pam'phlet, } 1 pam'flet; 2 păm'flĕt,
pam'flet‡, } *n.* **I.** A printed work stitched or pasted, but not permanently bound. **2.** A brief treatise or essay. [< L. *Pamphila*, author of booklets, A. D. 50.]—**pam"phlet-eer',** *n.* One who writes pamphlets.

Pam-phyl'i-a, 1 pam-fil'ĭ-ə; 2 păm-fĭl'ĭ-a, *n. Bib.* An ancient country in S. Asia Minor. *Acts* ii, 10.

pan, 1 pan; 2 păn, *v.* [PANNED; PAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mining.* To separate (gold) by shaking the gold-bearing earth or gravel with water in a pan: often with *out.* **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, to obtain by any means; secure; bag; net. **3.** To cook and serve in a pan. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] *Mining.* **1.** To yield gold, as earth; also, to appear, as gold, in a pan: with *out;* hence [Colloq.], to afford result or profit. **2.** To try to obtain gold by using the pan.

pan, *n.* **1.** A wide, shallow vessel, especially such a vessel, usually metallic or earthen, for domestic use, as in holding liquids or in cooking. **2.** A vessel, either open or closed, for boiling and evaporating. **3.** A circular sheet-iron dish with sloping sides, in which gold is separated. **4.** The powder-cavity of a flint-lock. **5.** *Carp.* The socket of a hinge. **6.** The skull; brain-box. **7.** [S. Afr.] Any natural depression in the earth containing water or mud. **8.** Hard-pan. [< AS. *panne*, < L.LL *patina*, prob. < *pateo*, be open.]

Pan, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian woodland spirit; inventor of the reed-pipe.

pan-, 1 pan-; 2 păn-. A combining form found in Greek words and used also before English proper adjectives; as, *Pan*-Hellenic (embracing all Greeks); *Pan*-Presbyterian. [< Gr. *pas* (*pant-*), all.]

Pan., *abbr.* Panama.

pan"a-ce'a, 1 pan"ə-sĭ'ə; 2 păn"a-çē'a, *n.* **1.** A pretended remedy for all diseases. **2.** Some herb credited with remarkable healing virtues. [L., < Gr. *pas*, all, + *akos*, cure.]—**pan"a-ce'an**‡, *a.* [feathers. [F.]

pa-nache', 1 pə-năsh'; 2 pa-năch', *n.* A plume, or bunch of

pa-na'da, 1 pə-nā'də *or* -nä'də; 2 pa-nä'da *or* -nä'da, *n.* A dish made of crackers or bread soaked with boiling water, sweetened, and eaten with milk, or flavored with wine, etc. [< Sp. *panada*, < L. *panis*, bread.]

Pan"a-ma', 1 pan"ə-mä'; 2 păn"a-mä, *n.* **1.** A republic of N. W. South America; 32,380 sq. m.; pop. 401,430. **2.** Its capital on the Pacific; pop. 104,000.—**Isthmus of Panama,** an isthmus connecting North and South America; length, 500 m.; minimum width, 30 m.—**Panama canal,** a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, undertaken by the French 1880–1888; recommenced by the United States Jan. 1, 1907; completed, 1914.—**Panama hat,** a hat woven from the young leaves of a palm-like tree of Central America.

Pan"-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Including or pertaining to the whole of America, both North and South, or to all Americans.—**Pan-American Congress,** any one of various conferences of delegates from the states of North and South America.—**Pan-American Union** (formerly the International Bureau of American Republics), a bureau established in Washington, D. C., in 1890, to promote a better understanding among all the republics of the western hemisphere.

pan'cake", 1 pan'kēk"; 2 păn'cāk", *n.* A thin batter-cake fried in a pan or baked on a griddle.

pan-cra'ti-um, 1 pan-krē'shĭ-um; 2 păn-crā'shĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A contest of athletes, including both boxing and wrestling. [L., < Gr. *pankration*, < *pas*, all, + *kratos*, strength.]—**pan-crat'ic,** *a.*

pan'cre-as, 1 pan'[*or* paŋ']krĭ-əs; 2 păn'[*or* păŋ']cre-as, *n.* A gland connecting with the alimentary canal; the sweetbread. [< Gr. *pankreas*, < *pas*, all, + *kreas*, flesh.]—**pan"cre-at'ic,** *a.*—**pancreatic juice,** a colorless fluid, resembling saliva, secreted by the pancreas, and forming an important factor in digestion, by emulsifying fats.

Pancreas.

1. Pancreas. 2. Body. 3. Tail. 4. Bile-duct. 5. Head. 6. Duodenum. 7. Kidney.

Pan'da-rus, 1 pan'də-rus; 2 păn'da-rŭs, *n* In Homer's *Iliad*, the leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war.

Pan-de'an, 1 pan-dĭ'ən; 2 păn-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the god Pan.—**Pandean pipes,** a primitive wind-instrument made of graduated reeds. **Pan's pipes**‡.

pan'dect, 1 pan'dekt; 2 păn'dĕct, *n.* **1.** An encyclopedic treatise; a complete digest of some department of knowledge. **2.** *pl.* [P-] *Rom. Law.* A compilation of excerpts from the writings of Roman jurists (A. D. 533). [< Gr. *pandektēs*, all-containing, < *pas*, all, + *dechomai*, receive.]

pan-dem'ic, 1 pan-dem'ik; 2 păn-dem'ic, *a.* Widely epidemic. [< Gr. *pandēmos*, < *pas*, all, + *dēmos*, people.]

pan"de-mo'ni-um, } 1 pan"dĭ-mō'nĭ-um; 2 păn"de-mō'-
pan"dæ-mo'ni-um, } ni-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The place of abode of all demons; the infernal regions. **2.** Hence, any place or gathering remarkable for disorder and uproar. **3.** A riotous uproar. [< PAN- + Gr. *daimōn*, devil.]

pan'der, 1 pan'dər; 2 păn'der. **I.** *vi.* To minister to the gratification of passions or prejudices of others. **II.** *n.* One who ministers to the passions or base desires of others. [< Gr. *Pandaros*, Pandarus, Trojan leader.]—**pan'der-age,** *n.* The act, practise, or trade of pandering.—**pan'der-ism,** *n.*—**pan'der-ly**‡, *a.*

Pan-do'ra, 1 pan-dō'rə; 2 păn-dō'ra, *n. Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman sent to earth by the gods to avenge the theft of fire from heaven by Prometheus; she brought with her a box whence escaped all human ills, while hope alone remained. See EPIMETHEUS.

pan'dour, } 1 pan'dûr; 2 păn'dur, *n.* **1.** A Hungarian foot-
pan'dur, } soldier of a class formerly dreaded for barbarous warfare; any inhuman or marauding soldier. **2.** One of the armed servants in noble households in Croatia and Slavonia. [< F. *pandour*, < *Pandur*, in Hungary.] **pan'door**‡.

pan-dow'dy, 1 pan-dau'dĭ; 2 păn-dow'dy, *n.* [-DIES2, *pl.*] A dessert made of baked sliced apples.

pan-du'ra, 1 pan-dū'rə; 2 păn-du'ra, *n.* An ancient lute-like musical instrument.—**pan'du-rate,** *a.* Fiddle-shaped.

pane, 1 pēn; 2 păn, *n.* **1.** A piece or compartment, particularly if flat and rectangular. (1) Most commonly, a piece of window-glass filling one opening in a sash. (2) A square or division in a checker pattern. **2.** A flat surface, as on an object having several sides; a panel. [< L.F *pannus*, a cloth.]

pan"e-gyr'ic, 1 pan"ĭ-jir'ik; 2 păn"e-ğŭr'ic. **I.** *a.* Elaborately eulogistic or laudatory. **pan"e-gyr'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* A formal public eulogy; encomium; laudation. [< Gr. *panēgyrikos*, of an assembly.] Syn.: see EULOGY; PRAISE.—**pan"e-gyr'ist,** *n.* A eulogizer.—**pan'e-gy-rize,** *vt. & vi.*

pan'el, 1 pan'el; 2 păn'el. **I.** *vt.* [PAN'ELED or PAN'-ELLED; PAN'EL-ING or PAN'EL-LING.] **1.** To form or divide into panels. **2.** To decorate with colored panels. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rectangular piece set in a frame, as in a door, thinner than the framing, or sunken below it, as a window-pane; by extension, any such piece, even if raised above the general plane; loosely, any rectangular space, as in a bridge-truss. **2.** One or more pieces of a different color inserted lengthwise in a woman's dress-skirt. **3.** *Art.* A tablet of wood, used as the surface for an oil-painting; also, the picture on such a tablet. **4.** *Law.* The official list of persons summoned for jury-duty. [< L.LL or *pannus*, cloth.]—**pan'el-ing,** *n.* **pan'el-ling**‡.

pang, 1 paŋ; 2 păng, *n.* A sudden and poignant pain; a throe of bodily or mental anguish. [ME. *prange;* cp. PRONG.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.

pan'go-lin, 1 paŋ'go-lin; 2 păŋ'ğo-lĭn, *n.* A scaly ant-eater of Asia and Africa. [Malay.]

Pan"-Hel-len'ic, *a.* Of or relating to the whole Hellenic or [Greek race.

pan'ic1, 1 pan'ik; 2 păn'ic, *n.* **1.** A sudden, unreasonable overpowering fear, especially when affecting a large number simultaneously. **2.** *Com.* The prevalence of sudden and overpowering alarm or distrust in financial or commercial circles, precipitating mercantile and

banking failures: also used adjectively. Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT.—**pan'ic-strick"en, pan'ic-struck"**, *a.*—**pan'ick-y**, *a.* [Colloq.]

pan'ic[2], *n.* A North-American grass used for forage. [< AS. *panic*, < L. *panicum*, < *panis*, bread.] **pan'ic-grass"**†.

pan'i-cl(e[F]), 1 pan'ı-kl; 2 păn'ĭ-el, *n.* A loose compound flower-cluster, produced by irregular branching.

Pan-jab', *n.* Same as PUNJAB.

pan'nier, 1 pan'yar; 2 păn'yer, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of baskets adapted to be slung on each side of a beast of burden. **2.** A basket for carrying a load on the back. **3.** A light framework, as for extending a woman's dress at the hips. [< L.[F] *panarium*, bread-basket.] **pan'ier**†.

Panniers.

pan'ni-kin, 1 pan'ı-kin; 2 păn'ĭ-kin, *n.* **1.** A small saucepan. **2.** *Naut.* A tin cup.

Pan-no'ni-a, 1 pa-nō'nı-ə; 2 pă-nō'nĭ-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province between the Danube and Save rivers.

pan'o-ply, 1 pan'o-plı; 2 păn'o-ply, *n.* [-PLIES[2], *pl.*] The complete equipment of a warrior: often figuratively. [< Gr. *pas*, all, + *hopla*, armor.]—**pan'o-plied**, *a.* Arrayed in complete armor.—**pan'o-plist**, *n.* A panoplied warrior.

pan"o-ra'ma, 1 pan"o-rā'mə; 2 păn"o-rä'ma, *n.* **1.** A series of large pictures representing a continuous scene, or a series of scenes, arranged to unroll and pass before the spectator. **2.** A complete view in every direction. **3.** A cyclorama. [< PAN- + Gr. *horama*, sight, < *horaō*, see.]—**pan"o-ram'ic**, *a.*—**panoramic sight**, a device for seeing over intervening objects, for use by marksmen.

pan'sy, 1 pan'zı; 2 păn'sy, *n.* [PAN'SIES[2], *pl.*] A species of violet having blossoms of a variety of colors of great beauty. See FLOWER. [< F. *pensée*, < *pensée*, pp. of *penser*, think.]

pant-, **pan'ta-**. Same as PAN-.

pant, 1 pant; 2 pănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter gaspingly or convulsively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To breathe hard or spasmodically; gasp. **2.** To long intensely; yearn. **3.** To heave, with short and labored breaths, as the breast. **4.** [Poet.] To move languidly, as a faint breeze. [< F. *panteler*, pant, gasp.] Syn.: see PUFF.—**pant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pant, *n.* A short or labored breath; also, a quick or a violent heaving, as of the breast.

pan'ta-graph, -ic, -i-cal. See PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pan-tag'ru-el, 1 pan-tag'ru-el; 2 păn-tăg'rụ-ĕl, *n.* The hero of Rabelais's work of that name; a good giant prince.

pan"ta-lets', 1 pan"tə-lets'; 2 păn"ta-lĕts', *n. pl.* Long drawers, formerly worn by women and children. [Dim. < PANTALOON.] **pan"ta-lettes'**†.

pan"ta-loon', 1 pan"tə-lūn'; 2 păn"ta-lōōn', *n.* **1.** In pantomimes, an absurd old man on whom the clown plays tricks. **2.** In old Italian comedies, an old dotard. **3.** An imbecile or feeble old man: a term of contempt. [F.]

pan"ta-loons', *n. pl.* Trousers.

pan-ta'ta, 1 pan-tā'tə; 2 păn-tä'ta, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One having authority; a boss. [Czech, < *pan*, master, mister, + *tata*, father.]

pan-tech'ni-con, 1 pan-tek'nı-kən; 2 păn-tĕk'nĭ-cŏn, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A general depot for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of manufactured articles. **2.** A van for moving furniture. [< PAN- + Gr. *technē*, art.]

pan-tel'e-graph, 1 pan-tel'ı-graf; 2 păn-tel'e-ğrȧf, *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for transmitting autographs, drawings, or the like, in facsimile by telegraph. [< PAN- + TELEGRAPH.]—**pan"te-leg'ra-phy**, *n.* *Elec.* Facsimile telegraphy.

pan'the-ism, 1 pan'thı-izm; 2 păn'thĕ-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The form of monism that identifies mind and matter, the finite and the infinite, making them manifestations of one universal or absolute being. **2.** The worship of all the gods, as in polytheism. [< PAN- + THEISM.]—**pan'the-ist**, *n.*—**pan"the-is'tic**, *a.* **-is'ti-cal**†.

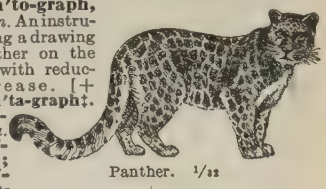
Pan'the-on, 1 pan'thı-ən; 2 păn'the-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A circular temple at Rome. **2.** [p-] The deities of a people, taken collectively; also, a treatise on all the gods. **3.** A mausoleum or temple commemorating the great. [L., < Gr. *pas*, all, + *theos*, god.]

pan'ther, 1 pan'thər; 2 păn'ther, *n.* **1.** A leopard, especially one dark-colored, from southern Asia. **2.** Some other large feline carnivore, as the North-American puma. See illus. in next column. [< Gr. *panthēr*, panther.]—**pan'ther-ess**, *n. fem.*

pan'tile, 1 pan'tail; 2 păn'tĭl, *n.* A tile displaying a curved cross-section, making laps on each side with adjacent tiles of reverse form. [< PAN, *n.*, 5, + TILE.]

pan'tler†, *n.* A servant in charge of the pantry.

pan'to-, 1 pan'to-; 2 păn'to-. A combining form: same as PAN-. — **pan'to-graph, pan'to-graf**[2], *n.* An instrument for copying a drawing or diagram, either on the same scale or with reduction or increase. [+ -GRAPH.] **pan'ta-graph**†. — **pan"to-graph'ic**, *a.* **pan"ta-graph'ic or -i-cal**†; **pan"to-graph'i-cal**†. — **pan-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** A description of an object as a whole. **2.** The act or art of using the pantograph.



Panther. 1/22

pan'tof-fle†, *n.* A slipper. **pan'to-fle**†.

pan'to-mime, 1 pan'to-maim; 2 păn'to-mīm, *n.* **1.** A series of actions, as gestures and postures, used to express ideas or convey information. **2.** *Theat.* (1) Any play in which the actors express their meaning by action without dialog. (2) *Class. Antiq.* A play or part of a play in which the actor used gestures or movement only, while the chorus sang. [< Gr. *pas*, all, + *mimos*, imitator.]—**pan"to-mim'ic or -i-cal**, *a.*—**pan'to-mim"ist**, *n.*

pan'try, 1 pan'trı; 2 păn'try, *n.* [PAN'TRIES[2], *pl.*] A room or closet in which to keep provisions, etc. [< L.[LL] *panis*, bread.] [Abbr. from PANTALOONS.]

pants, 1 pants; 2 pănts, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers; drawers.

Pan-urge', 1 pan-ūrj' *or* (*F.*) pɑ"nürz'; 2 păn-ûrğ' *or* (*F.*) pä"-nürzh', *n.* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, the boon companion of the hero.

Pan'za, 1 pan'zə *or* (*Sp.*) pän'thɑ; 2 păn'za *or* (*Sp.*) pän'thä. **Sancho.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, the squire of that knight.

pap[1], 1 pap; 2 păp, *n.* A teat; nipple; also, the whole breast. [< Sw. *papp*, pap.]

pap[2], *n.* **1.** Any soft food for babes. **2.** Weak mental nourishment. **3.** Pulp, as of fruit. **4.** [Slang.] The fees, favors, and privileges of public office. [< L. *papa*, *pappa*, infants' cry for food.]

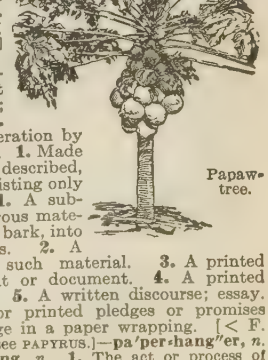
pa-pa'[1], 1 pə-pɑ' *or* pɑ'pə; 2 pa-pä' *or* pä'pa, *n.* Father: said for the most part by or to children.

pa'pa[2], 1 pɑ'pɑ; 2 pä'pä, *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** The bishop of Rome; the Pope. **2.** A parish priest of the Greek Church. [< Gr.[LL] *papas*, father.] **pa'pas**†.

pa'pa-cy, 1 pē'pə-sı; 2 pā'pa-cy, *n.* **1.** The office of the Pope of Rome. **2.** The Roman Catholic system of church government. [< OF. *papacie*, ult. < Gr. *papas*, father.]—**pa'pal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the papacy or the Pope. **2.** Assuming infallibility or supreme authority. **3.** Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.—**pa'pal-ism**, *n.* Papacy as a system.—**pa'pal-ist**, *n.*

pa-pav'er-ous, 1 pə-pav'er-us; 2 pa-pāv'er-ŭs, *a.* Having the properties of the poppy. [< L. *papaver*, poppy.]

pa-paw', 1 pə-pē' *or* pē'pē; 2 pa-pạ' *or* pạ'pạ, *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree of the passion-flower family. **2.** A small tree of the custard-apple family, bearing edible fruit. **pa-pa'ya**‡. [< Sp. *papaya*, < Malabar *papaiamaram*.] **paw'paw**‡.



Papaw-tree.

pa'per, 1 pē'pər; 2 pā'per. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put paper upon in any way; cover with paper. **2.** To subject to any operation by means of paper. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of paper. **2.** Enrolled, described, or stated on paper; existing only on paper. **III.** *n.* **1.** A substance made from fibrous material, as rags, wood, or bark, into thin sheets or strips. **2.** A sheet or a web of such material. **3.** A printed or written instrument or document. **4.** A printed journal; newspaper. **5.** A written discourse; essay. **6.** *Com.* Written or printed pledges or promises to pay. **7.** A package in a paper wrapping. [< F. *papier*, < L. *papyrus*; see PAPYRUS.]—**pa'per-hang"er**, *n.* **pa'per-er**†.—**p.-hanging**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering walls, ceilings, etc., with paper. **2.** *pl.* Webs of tinted or decorative paper used for covering interior walls, ceilings, etc.—**p.-knife**, *n.* A blade of bone or other hard substance, for cutting folded leaves, creasing paper, etc.—**p. money.** **1.** Currency consisting of paper on which certain fixed values are printed, as bank-notes, government

notes, etc. **2.** Negotiable commercial papers, as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc.—**p. nautilus**, *n.* The argonaut.—**pa'per-y**, *a.* Of or like paper.

pa-pes'cent, 1 pə-pes'ənt; 2 pa-pĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Having the qualities of or containing pap or milky juice.

pa''pe-terie', 1 pa''pə-trī'; 2 pä''pe-trē', *n.* **1.** An ornamental box or case for writing-materials. **2.** Stationery. [F.]

Paph''la-go'ni-a, 1 paf''lə-gō'nı-ə; 2 päf''la-gō'nı-a, *n.* An ancient country in N. Asia Minor.

Pa'phos, 1 pē'fos; 2 pā'fŏs, *n.* An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.—**Pa'phi-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pa''pier'-mā''ché', 1 pɑ''pyē'-mɑ''shē'; 2 pä''pyę'-mä''-chę', *n.* Pulped paper molded while moist into various forms. [F.]

pa-pil'i-o-na'ceous, 1 pə-pil''ı-o-nē'shus; 2 pa-pil''i-o-nā'-shŭs, *a. Bot.* **1.** Butterfly-shaped; composed of five petals, of a certain shape and arrangement. **2.** Belonging to a suborder of the bean family, in which the flowers have such corollas, as the bean, pea, etc. [< L. *papilio(n-)*, butterfly.]

Pa-pil''i-on'i-dæ, 1 pə-pil''ı-en'ı-dī; 2 pa-pil''i-ŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies; the common butterflies.—**pa-pil''i-on'id**, *a.* & *n.*

pa-pil'la, 1 pə-pil'ə; 2 pa-pil'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The nipple of the mammary glands; any small nipple-like protuberance. [L., nipple, bud; dim. of *papula*, pustule.]—**pap'il-la-ry**, *a.*—**pap'il-lose''**, *a.* Abounding in papillæ; papillary; also, pimply; warty. **pap'il-lous‡**.

Pa''pi''neau', 1 pɑ''pī''nō'; 2 pä''pī''nō', **Louis Joseph** (1787–1871). A Canadian revolutionary politician.

pa'pist, 1 pē'pıst; 2 pā'pist, *n.* An adherent of the papacy: an opprobrious use.—**pa-pis'ti-cal**, *a.* **pa-pis'-tic‡**.—**pa'pist-ry**, *n.* The religion or ceremonial of the papists.

pa-poose', 1 pə-pūs'; 2 pa-pōōs', *n.* [Am. Ind.] A North-American Indian infant. **pap-poose'‡**.

pappet†, *n.* Same as PAP[1].

Pap'pen-heim, 1 pɑp'en-hoim; 2 päp'ĕn-hīm, **Gottfried Heinrich, Graf zu** (1594–1632). A German general.

pap'pus, 1 pap'us; 2 päp'ŭs, *n. Bot.* The peculiar limb to the calyx of a floret of the aster family, consisting either of a downy tuft of hairs, as in thistles, or teeth, scales, bristles, or awns. [< Gr. *pappos*, down, < *pappos*, grandfather.]

pap'py, 1 pap'ı; 2 päp'y, *a.* Resembling pap; pulpy.

pa'pri-ka, 1 pɑ'prī-kə; 2 pä'prī-kä, *n.* A condiment made from a mild variety of capsicum. **pa'pri-ca‡**.

Pa'pu-a, 1 pā'pu-ə *or* pap'yu-ə; 2 pä'pu-a *or* päp'yu-a, *n.* **1.** Same as NEW GUINEA. **2.** A British territory in S. E. New Guinea; 90,540 sq. m.; pop. 251,000.—**Pap'u-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pap'u-la, 1 pap'yu-lə; 2 päp'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An isolated pimple. [L.] **pap'ule‡**.

pa-py'rus, 1 pə-paı'rus; 2 pa-pŷ'rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -raı; 2 -rī, *pl.*] **1.** The writing-paper of the ancient Egyptians, made from the papyrus-plant. **2.** A manuscript written on this material. **3.** *Bot.* A perennial rush-like plant of the sedge family having stems 6 to 10 feet high. [F., < Gr.[L] *papyros*, papyrus.]

par, 1 pär; 2 pär, *n.* Equality of value; equivalence; parity. Specif.: (1) Equality between nominal and actual value. Shares of stock are said to be **at par** when exchangeable for their face value in money, **above par** when their market price is greater, and **below par** when it is less, than their nominal value. (2) An accepted standard with which to compare variations. [< L. *par*, equal.]—**on a par**, on a level; equal.

par-[1], *prefix.* Per-; used in a few words from the French; as, *pardoner*, *parboil*. [< F. *par*, < L. *per*, through.]

par-[2], ⟩ *prefix.* Beside; near by: used in certain words of
para-, ⟩ foreign origin and in new chemical, biological, and pathological terms. [< Gr. *para-*, < *para*, beside.]

par., *abbr.* Paragraph, parallel, parenthesis, parish.

Pa-ra', 1 pɑ-rō'; 2 pä-rä', *n.* **1.** An estuary of the Amazon river; length, 200 m.; 12 to 40 m. wide. **2.** A state in Brazil, South America; 443,904 sq. m.; pop. 992,290; center of rubber industry. **3.** Same as BELEM.

Para., *abbr.* Paraguay.

par'a-bl(e[F]**)**, 1 par'ə-bl; 2 păr'a-bl, *vt.* & *vi.* To express in a parable; represent allegorically; to utter parables.

Parabola.

A, vertex; *GX*, axis; *MX*, directrix; *F*, focus; *FL*, semi-latus rectum; *P*, any point on the curve; *PM*, perpendicular from *P* to the directrix. *PM* is always equal to *PF*.

par'a-bl(e[F]**)**, *n.* A short religious allegory. [OF., < L. *parabola*, comparison, < Gr. *parabolē*, < *para*, beside, + *ballō*, throw.] Syn.: see ALLEGORY.

pa-rab'o-la, 1 pə-rab'o-lə; 2 pa-răb'o-la, *n.* A conic section arising from the cutting of a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. [< Gr. *parabolē*; see PARABLE.]—**pa-rab'o-loid**, *n. Math.* A solid of which all the plane sections parallel to a certain line are parabolas. [+ -OID.]—**pa-rab''o-loi'dal**, *a.*

pa-rab'o-le, 1 pə-rab'o-lī; 2 pa-răb'o-lē, *n. Rhet.* A comparison; a formal simile. [L., = *parabola*; see PARABLE.]

par''a-bol'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parable. **par''a-bol'-i-cal‡**. **2.** Pertaining to or having the form of a parabola.

Par''a-cel'sus, 1 par''ə-sel'sus; 2 păr''a-çĕl'sŭs, *n.* Pseudonym of Theophrastus von Hohenheim, a Swiss alchemist (1493–1541).

par''a-cen'tric, 1 par''ə-sen'trık; 2 păr''a-çĕn'trıc, *a. Math.* Directed to or from the center: said of motion. **par''a-cen'tri-cal‡**.

par'a-chute, 1 par'ə-shūt; 2 păr'a-chut, *n.* A large umbrella-shaped apparatus for retarding the descent of a body through the air, as from a balloon. [F.]

par'a-clete, 1 par'ə-klīt; 2 păr'a-clēt, *n.* One called to the aid of another, especially in legal process; an advocate; hence [P-], the Holy Spirit as the helper or comforter. [< Gr. *paraklētos*, < *para*, beside, + *kaleō*, call (rendered *Comforter* in John xiv, 16, etc.; *Advocate*, 1 John ii, 1).]

pa-rade', 1 pə-rēd'; 2 pa-rād', *v.* [PA-RAD'ED[d]; PA-RAD'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mil.* To cause to assemble and form in full equipment for a parade. **2.** To place or marshal, as persons or things, as if in military order. **3.** To display in a pretentious or conspicuous manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Mil.* To maneuver for display or inspection. **2.** To promenade for conspicuous display. Syn.: see FLAUNT.

pa-rade', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A marshaling and maneuvering of troops for display or official inspection; a review. **2.** A ceremonious procession. **3.** A ground where military reviews are held. **4.** [Eng.] A promenade or public walk. **5.** A setting forth or arrangement of persons or things for display. **6.** Pompous show; ostentation. [F., < Sp. *parada*, < *parar*, halt, < L. *paro*, prepare.] Syn.: see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE.

—**dress parade** (*Mil.*), a parade of troops in full uniform and under arms.—**pa-rad'er**, *n.*

par'a-digm, 1 par'ə-dim; 2 păr'a-dĭm, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A model for the inflection of a class of words, as of a particular declension. **2.** A pattern. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *deiknymi*, show.]—**par''a-dig-mat'ic‖**, *a.*

par'a-dise, 1 par'ə-dais; 2 păr'a-dīs, *n.* **1.** [P-] The garden of Eden. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The intermediate place or state where the souls of the saved await the resurrection. (2) Heaven. **3.** Any region or state of surpassing delight. **4.** Originally, a park or pleasure-ground. [< Gr. *paradeisos*, park.]—**par''a-di-si'a-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of paradise; supremely beautiful or blissful. **par''a-di-sa'ic** or **-i-cal‡**.

Par'a-dise Lost, Par'a-dise Re-gained'. Epic poems by John Milton depicting the fall and redemption of man.

par'a-dox, 1 par'ə-doks; 2 păr'a-dŏks, *n.* **1.** A statement or expression seemingly absurd or self-contradictory in its terms, but perhaps really true. **2.** A statement essentially absurd and false. [< Gr. *paradoxon*, < *paradoxos*, incredible.] Syn.: see RIDDLE.—**par''a-dox'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox. **2.** Prone to paradox. Syn.: see ABSURD.—**par''a-dox''i-cal'i-ty**, *n.* **par''a-dox'i-cal-ness‡**.—**par''a-dox'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'af-fin, 1 par'ə-fin; 2 păr'a-fĭn, *n.* **I.** *vt.* To treat, usually by heat, with paraffin. **par'af-fin-ize‡**. **II.** *n.* A translucent, waxy, solid substance, a mixture of hydrocarbons, rich in carbon and indifferent to most chemical reagents: derived principally in the distillation of petroleum. [< F. *paraffine*.] **par'af-fine‡**.

par''a-go'ge, 1 par''ə-gō'ji; 2 păr''a-gō'ġe, *n. Rhet.* The addition of a meaningless sound at the end of a word. [LL., < Gr. *paragōgē*, < *para*, beyond, + *agō*, lead.]—**par''a-gog'ic**, *a.*

par'a-gon, 1 par'ə-gən; 2 păr'a-gŏn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1§.** To compare with or equal. **2§.** To hold up as a pattern. **3†.** To hold equal. **4†.** To surpass. **II†.** *i.* To presume to compare.

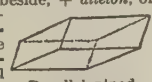
par'a-gon, 1 par'ə-gən; 2 păr'a-gŏn, *n.* **1.** A model of excellence. **2.** *Print.* A size of type: about 3½ lines to the inch: 20-point. **3‖.** A match or rival. [OF.]

par'a-graph, ⟩ 1 par'ə-graf; 2 păr'a-grăf. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To ar-
par'a-graf[s], ⟩ range in a paragraph or paragraphs. **2.** To comment on in a paragraph. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short passage in a written or printed discourse, begun on a new line. **2.** In a newspaper, a short article. **3.** A mark (¶) used to indicate where a paragraph is to be begun, or as a reference-mark. [< Gr.[LL+F] *paragraphos*, line in the margin§.]—**par'a-graph''er**, *n.* A writer of newspaper paragraphs. **par'a-graph-ist‡**.—**par''a-graph'ic**, *a.* **par''a-graph'i-cal‡**.

Par'a-guay, 1 par'ə-gwē; 2 păr'a-gwā, *n.* **1.** A republic in South America; 172,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000; capital, Asuncion. **2.** A river in S. E. South America; 1,420 m. to the Parana river.—**Par'a-guay''an**, *a.* & *n.*

par'al-lax, 1 par'ə-laks; 2 păr'a-lăks, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Such difference of position, as of a star, as would appear if the object were viewed from two points. It is **diurnal parallax** when due to the change of place of the observer caused by the earth's rotation; **annual p.,** when the observer's change of place is due to the earth's motion around the sun. **2.** Any apparent displacement of an object due to an observer's position. [< Gr. *para,* beside, + *allassō,* make otherwise.]—**par"al-lac'tic,** *a.* **par"al-lac'ti-cal‡.**—**par"al-lac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'al-lel, 1 par'ə-lel; 2 păr'a-lĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-LELED or -LELLED; -LEL-ING or -LEL-LING.] **1.** To be a parallel to or match for. **2.** To place in a parallel position. **3.** To place in comparison with. **4.** To furnish a parallel or match for. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Not meeting or intersecting how far soever extended: said of straight lines or planes. **2.** Having lines or surfaces lying in the same or approximately the same direction. **3.** Having a like course; conforming in action. **4.** Essentially alike; similar. **III.** *n.* **1.** A line extending in the same direction with and equidistant at all points from another line. **2.** Essential likeness. **3.** A comparison tracing similarity, as between persons. **4.** A counterpart. **5.** Any person or thing ranked as equal to another; a match. **6.** A trench dug parallel to the outline of a fortification. **7.** *Print.* A reference-mark (‖). **8.** A degree of latitude. [< Gr. *para,* beside, + *allēlon,* of one another.] Syn.: see COMPARE.—**par"al-lel"e-pi'ped, par"al-lel"o-pi'ped,** *n.* A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. **par"al-lel"o-pip'e-don‡.**—**par'al-lel-ism,** *n.* **1.** Parallel position. **2.** Essential likeness; analogy. **3.** Similarity of construction in successive passages or clauses, as in Hebrew poetry. **4.** A parallel or comparison.—**par"al-lel'o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A four-sided plane figure whose opposite sides are parallel, including the *square, rectangle, rhomb,* and *rhomboid.* **2.** Any area or object having such form: often specifically applied in popular usage to an oblong or elongated rectangle.


Parallelepiped.

pa-ral'o-gism, 1 pə-ral'o-jizm; 2 pa-răl'o-ġizm, *n.* *Logic.* A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner is unconscious; any false reasoning. [< Gr. *paralogismos,* < *para,* beside, + *logos,* reason.] **pa-ral'o-gy‡.** Syn.: see SOPHISTRY.

pa-ral'y-sis, 1 pə-ral'ı-sis; 2 pa-răl'y-sĭs, *n.* **1.** Partial or complete loss of the power of contracting the muscles and sometimes of the power of perceiving sensations; palsy. **2.** Loss of power in general. [L., < Gr. *para,* beside, + *lyō,* loosen.]—**par"a-lyt'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with paralysis. **II.** *n.* A person subject to or suffering from paralysis.—**par'a-lyze,** *vt.* **1.** To make paralytic. **2.** To deprive of the power to act. **par'a-lyse‡.** Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**par'a-lyz"er** or **-lys"er,** *n.* **par'a-ly"zant** or **-ly"sant‡.**—**par'a-ly-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

par"a-mag-net'ic, 1 par"ə-mag-net'ık; 2 păr"a-măg-nĕt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* *Elec.* Exhibiting magnetic polarity in the same direction as the magnetizing force. **II.** *n.* A magnetic substance.

Par"a-mar'i-bo, 1 par"ə-mar'ı-bo; 2 păr"a-măr'ĭ-bo, *n.* A seaport city, capital of Dutch Guiana; pop. 36,040.

par'a-morph, 1 par'ə-mōrf; 2 păr'a-mōrf, *n.* A pseudomorph having the same chemical composition as the mineral that it simulates. [< PARA- + Gr. *morphē,* shape.]—**par"a-mor'phic, par"a-mor'phous,** *a.*—**par"a-mor'phism,** *n.* *Mineral.* The alteration of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition, but other molecular structure and physical properties. **par"a-mor-pho'sis‡.**

par'a-mount, 1 par'ə-maunt; 2 păr'a-mount, *a.* **1.** Possessing the highest title. **2.** Superior to all others; supremely controlling. [OF., < *par,* through, + *amount, amont,* AMOUNT.]

Syn.: chief, eminent, foremost, preeminent, principal, superior, supreme.—Ant.: inferior, minor, secondary, subordinate.—**par'a-mount-cy,** *n.* The condition of being paramount.—**par'a-mount-ly,** *adv.*

par'a-mour, 1 par'ə-mūr; 2 păr'a-mur, *n.* One who unlawfully takes the place of a husband or wife. [< OF. *par amour; par,* by; *amour,* love.]

Pa"ra-ná', 1 pä"ra-nä'; 2 pä"rä-nä', *n.* A river in S. E. Brazil and Argentine Republic; 2,000 m. to the Plata.

par"a-noi'a, 1 par"ə-noi'ə; 2 păr"a-nŏi'a, *n.* Chronic mental unsoundness, hereditary or acquired; sometimes monomania. [< Gr. *paranoia,* < *para,* beside, + *noeō,* think.]—**par"a-no'ic,** *a.* & *n.* **par"a-noi'ac‡.**

par'a-pet, 1 par'ə-pet; 2 păr'a-pĕt, *n.* **1.** A low wall about the edge of a roof, terrace, bridge, fortification, etc. **2.** A breastwork. [F., < It. *parapetto,* breastwork, < *parare* (< L. *paro,* prepare), guard, + *petto* (< L. *pectus*), breast.] Syn.: see BARRIER.—**par'a-pet-ed,** *a.*

par"a-pher-na'li-a, 1 par"ə-fər-nē'lı-ə; 2 păr"a-fer-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** Miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment; appendages; trappings. **2.** *Law.* Personal articles reserved to a wife over and above her dower. [< Gr.LL *para,* beyond, + *pherō,* bring.]

par'a-phrase, 1 par'ə-frēz; 2 păr'a-frāz, **par'a-frase‡,** [-PHRASED; -PHRAS"ING.] To reproduce the sense of in other terms. **II.** *n.* **1.** A restatement or free translation of a passage or work. **2.** Specifically, in the Scottish churches, a poetical version of a passage of Scripture. [F., < Gr.L *para,* beside, + *phrazō,* say.]—**par'a-phras"er,** *n.*—**par"a-phras'tic,** *a.*—Pertaining to paraphrase. **-ti-cal‡.**—**par"a-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par"a-ple'gi-a, 1 par"ə-plī'jı-ə; 2 păr"a-plē'ġi-a, *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body, due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. [< Gr. *paraplēgia,* < *para,* beside, + *plēssō* (√ *plēg*), strike.] **par'a-ple"gy‡.**

par"a-quet, par"a-qui't, *n.* A parrakeet.

par'a-sang, 1 par'ə-saŋ; 2 păr'a-săng, *n.* A Persian and Turkish road-measure, reckoned at 3.88 m., but varying with time and place. [< Gr.L *parasanǧēs,* < Per. *farsang.*]

par"a-se-le'ne, 1 par"ə-sı-lī'nı; 2 păr"a-se-lē'nĕ, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nı; 2 -nē, *pl.*] *Meteor.* A mock moon appearing on a lunar halo. [< PARA- + Gr. *selēnē,* moon.]

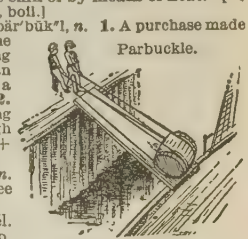
par'a-site, 1 par'ə-sait; 2 păr'a-sīt, *n.* **1.** (1) A living organism, as an animal or a plant, that lives on or in another organism, from which it gets nourishment. (2) A bird that lays its eggs in the nest of another. (3) An animal that steals the food of another. **2.** An obsequious sycophant who lives at another's expense. [< Gr. *para,* beside, + *sitos,* food.]—**par"a-sit'ic,** *a.* **1.** Living on or in another organism; pertaining to parasites. **2.** Sycophantic. **par"a-sit'i-cal‡.**—**par"a-sit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**par'a-sı-tism,** *n.* The state or condition of being a parasite.

par'a-sol, 1 par'ə-sel; 2 păr'a-sŏl, *n.* A small, light umbrella carried by women; a sunshade. [F.]

par'a-vane, 1 par'ə-vēn; 2 păr'a-vān, *n.* A torpedo-shaped water-plane with projecting fins; used to ward off and destroy moored mines.

par'boil, 1 pär'boil; 2 pär'bŏil, *vt.* **1.** To boil partially. **2.** To raise vesicles on the skin of by means of heat. [< L. OF *per,* through, + *bullio,* boil.]

par'buck"le, 1 pär'buk"l; 2 pär'bŭk"l, *n.* **1.** A purchase made by looping a rope in the middle to aid (1) in rolling casks, etc., up or down an incline, or (2) in furling a sail by rolling the yards. **2.** A sling made by passing both ends of a rope through its bight. [< PAR, *a.*, + BUCKLE[1], *v.*]


Parbuckle.

Par'cæ, 1 pär'sı; 2 pär'çē, *n. pl.* The three Fates. See FATE, 2.

par'cel, 1 pär'sel; 2 pär'çĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-CELED or -CELLED, -CELD[E]; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING.] **1.** To divide into parts or shares; distribute: generally with *out* or *into.* **2.** To make up into a parcel. **3.** *Naut.* To wrap canvas strips around; cover with canvas strips. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything wrapped up; a package; bundle. **2.** An integral part. **3.** A group or lot composed of an indefinite number or quantity; as, a *parcel* of rascals. **4.** A distinct portion, as of land. **III‖.** *adv.* Partly; partially: probably an elliptical use of the noun. [< F. *parcelle,* < L LL *particula;* see PARTICLE.]—**par'cel-gilt",** *a.* Partly gilt.—**par'cel-post",** *n.* A postal service for the carriage and delivery of parcels: begun in the United States Jan. 1, 1913.

par'ce-ner, 1 pär'sı-nər; 2 pär'çe-ner, *n.* *Law.* A coparcener. [OF., < L. *partitio(n-),* share; see PARTITION.]—**par'ce-na-ry,** *n.* Same as COPARCENARY.

parch[1], 1 pärch; 2 pärch, *vt.* & *vi.* To make extremely dry; become dry; scorch.

parch'ment, 1 pärch'ment *or* -mənt; 2 pärch'ment, *n.* **1.** Sheepskin, etc., polished with pumice-stone for writing. **2.** A formal writing on parchment. [< F. *parchemin,* < Gr. *Pergamon,* Pergamum, a city of Asia Minor.]

par'ci-mo-ny, 1 pär'sı-mo-nı; 2 pär'çi-mo-ny, *n.* *Logic.* Sparingness, as in assumptions. [< F. *parcimonie;* see PARSIMONY.]

pard[1]‖, 1 pärd; 2 pärd, *n.* A leopard; panther.

pard[2], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A partner; mate; chum.

par"di', 1 pär"di'; 2 pär"dĭ', *adv.* & *interj.* By God. [F., < L. *per,* by, + *deus,* god.] **par-de't; par-dee'†.**

par'don, 1 pär'dən; 2 pär'don, *vt.* To remit the penalty of; forego; forgive; excuse. [< L.LL+F *per,* through, + *dono,* give.]

Syn.: absolve, acquit, condone, excuse, forgive, overlook, pass by, pass over, remit. *Forgive* has reference to feelings, *pardon* to consequences; hence, the executive may *pardon,* but has nothing to do officially with *forgiving.* Personal injury may be *forgiven* by the person wronged; thus, God at once *forgives* and *pardons;* the *pardoned* sinner is exempt from punishment; the *forgiven* sinner is restored to the divine favor. To *pardon* is the act of a superior, implying the right

to punish; to *forgive* is the privilege of the humblest person who has been wronged or offended. In law, to *remit* the whole penalty is equivalent to *pardoning* the offender; but a part of a penalty may be *remitted* and the remainder inflicted, as where the penalty includes both fine and imprisonment. To *condone* is to put aside a recognized offense by some act which restores the offender to forfeited right or privilege, and is the act of a private individual, without legal formalities. To *excuse* is to *overlook* some slight offense, error, or breach of etiquette; *pardon* is often used by courtesy in nearly the same sense. A person may speak of *excusing* or *forgiving* himself, but not of *pardoning* himself. Compare ABSOLVE; MERCY; PARDON, *n.*—Ant.: castigate, chasten, chastise, condemn, convict, correct, doom, punish, recompense, scourge, sentence, visit.—**par'don-a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.* That may be pardoned. Syn.: see VENIAL.—**par'don-a-bly**, *adv.*—**par'don-er**, *n.* **1.** One who pardons. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One commissioned to grant papal indulgences.

par'don, *n.* **1.** Remission of penalty incurred. **2.** Courteous forbearance. **3.** *Law.* (1) Remission of guilt. (2) An official warrant declaring the act of pardon.

Syn.: absolution, acquittal, amnesty, forbearance, forgiveness, mercy, oblivion, remission. *Acquittal* is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty. *Pardon* is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is the adjudging one not to be guilty, as by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant a *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblivion*, from the Latin, signifies overlooking and virtually forgetting an offense, so that the offender stands before the law in all respects as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty* or *oblivion*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblivion*," and includes a full *pardon* to all offenders who come within its provisions. *Absolution* is a religious word (compare synonyms for ABSOLVE). *Remission* is a discharge from penalty; as, the *remission* of a fine.—Ant.: penalty, punishment, retaliation, retribution, vengeance.—Prep.: a pardon *to* or *for* the offenders; *for* all offenses; the pardon *of* offenders or offenses.

par'dy‖, *interj.* Same as PARDI. **per'dy†**.

pare, 1 pâr; 2 pâr, *vt.* [PARED; PAR'ING.] **1.** To cut off a covering layer or edge of: with *off* or *away*. **2.** To diminish by taking away a little at a time: often with *down*. [< L.^{F} *paro*, prepare.]—**par'er,** *n.*—**par'ing,** *n.*

par"e-gor'ic, 1 par"ı-ger'ık; 2 pâr"e-gŏr'ie, *n.* A medicine that assuages pain; specif., a camphorated tincture of opium. [< Gr. *parēgorikos*, encouraging, soothing.]

par'elt†, *v. & n.* Same as APPAREL.

pa-ren'chy-ma, 1 pə-reŋ'kı-mə; 2 pa-rĕŋ'ey-ma, *n. Biol.* The soft cellular substance of glandular and other organs, as the pith in plants or the pulp of fruits. [< Gr. *parenchyma*, < *para*, beside, + *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *chĕō*, pour.] **pa-ren'chymeţ.**—**par"en-chym'a-tous,** *a.*

par'ent, 1 pâr'ent; 2 pâr'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** A father or a mother. **2.** Any organism that generates another; a producer; cause; occasion. [< L. *paren(t-)s*, < *parien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pario*, beget.]—**par'ent-age,** *n.* **1.** The relation of parent to child or of the producer to the produced. **2.** Descent or derivation, as from parents.—**pa-ren'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a parent. **-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ren'the-sis, 1 pə-ren'thı-sis; 2 pa-rĕn'the-sĭs, *n.* [-SES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A clause inserted in a sentence that is grammatically complete without it, separated usually by upright curves, or by brackets or dashes. **2.** Either or both of the upright curves ( ) so used. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *en*, in, + *tithēmi*, put.]—**par"en-thet'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parenthesis. **2.** Abounding in parentheses. **3.** Thrown in; episodical. **par"en-thet'icţ.**—**par"en-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'e-sis, 1 par'ı-sis *or* pə-rī'sıs; 2 păr'e-sĭs *or* pa-rē'sis, *n.* Partial paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. [< Gr. *paresis*, < *para*, beside, + *hiēmi*, let go.]—**pa-ret'ic,** *a.*—**pa-ret'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par ex"cel"lence', 1 pär ek"se"lāns'; 2 pär ĕk"çĕ"läńç'. By virtue of the highest excellence; beyond comparison. [F.]

par'fyteţ, *a.* Perfect.

par'get, 1 pär'jet; 2 pär'ĝĕt, *n.* **1.** Gypsum. **2.** Plaster suitable for lining chimneys. **3.** Pargeting. [< LL. *spargito*, freq. of *spargo*, sprinkle.]—**par'get-ing,** *n.* **1.** Plastering; specifically, ornamental stucco- or plaster-work in relief. **2.** Same as PARGET, 2.

par-he'li-on, 1 par-hī'lı-ən *or* -hīl'yən; 2 pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn *or* -hēl'yon, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A mock sun, appearing in connection with solar halos, due to ice-crystals in the air. [< Gr. *parēlion*, < *para*, beside, + *hēlios*, sun.] **par-he'li-umţ.**

Pa'ri-ah, 1 pē'[*or* pâ']rı-ə; 2 pā'[*or* pä']ri-a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** One of an aboriginal non-Brahmanic people of southern India, employed as servants. **2.** [p-] A Hindu outcast; hence, any social outcast. [Tam.] **Pa'ri-aţ.**

Pa'ri-an, 1 pē'rı-ən; 2 pā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea: said especially of its white marble. **2.** *Ceram.* Resembling the marble of Paros.

pa-ri'e-tal, 1 pə-raī'ı-təl; 2 pa-rī'e-tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the walls of any cavity in the body, as the skull. **2.** Pertaining to residence within walls, as of a college. [< L.^{LL} *parie(t-)s*, wall.]

par'ing, 1 pâr'ıŋ; 2 pâr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of cutting off the surface or edge. **2.** The part pared off. **3.** Worthless scrap.

pa'ri pas'su, 1 pē'raı pas'ū; 2 pā'rī päs'u. With equal pace or movement; in like proportion. [L.]

Par'is^{1}, 1 par'ıs; 2 pâr'is, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of King Priam, of Troy. Appealed to by the three goddesses, Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena, to decide which was the most beautiful, he awarded the golden apple deciding this to Aphrodite, who promised him the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife. With her help he carried off Helen, causing the Trojan war.

Par'is^{2}, 1 par'ıs *or* (*F.*) pa"rī'; 2 pär'is *or* (*F.*) pä'rī', *n.* A city, capital of France; on the Seine; pop. 2,906,480; intermittently shelled by the Germans in 1918.—**Pa-ri'sian,** *a. & n.*

par'ish, 1 par'ısh; 2 păr'ish, *n.* A religious congregation worshiping in one church; also, the district in which they live; an ecclesiastical district. [< Gr.^{F} *para*, beside, + *oikos*, house.]—**pa-rish'ion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a parish.—**pa-rish'ion-er,** *n.* A member of a parish.

par"i-syl-lab'ic, 1 par"ı-sı-lab'ık; 2 păr"i-sy-lăb'ic, *a.* Having the same number of syllables. [< L. *par*, equal, + SYLLABIC.] **par"i-syl-lab'i-cal‡.**

par'i-tor†, *n.* An apparitor.

par'i-ty, 1 par'ı-tı; 2 păr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Equality, as of condition or rank; equal value. **2.** *Logic.* Perfect analogy. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *par*, equal.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; SYMMETRY.

park, 1 pärk; 2 pärk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To enclose in a park. **2.** To collect or mass together; as, to *park* artillery. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tract of land, generally large and enclosed, set apart for ornament or recreation. **2.** An open, champaign country. **3.** A picturesque sparsely wooded valley or plateau in the Rocky Mountains. **4.** [Scot.] A cultivated field; paddock. **5.** *Mil.* (1) An enclosure where animals, guns, wagons, etc., are placed for safety. (2) A complete train of cannon, including gunners, equipment, ammunition, etc. [< F. *parc*, park.]

Park, Mungo (1771–1806). A Scottish African explorer.

Par'ker, 1 pär'kər; 2 pär'ker, *n.* **1. Sir (Horatio) Gilbert** (1862–), a Canadian novelist and dramatist; *The Right of Way*. **2. Matthew** (1504–1575), an English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury, 1559–1575. **3. Theodore** (1810–1860), an American Unitarian minister and abolitionist.

Park'man, 1 pärk'mən; 2 pärk'man, **Francis** (1823–1893). An American historian.

Parl., *abbr.* Parliament, parliamentary.

par'lance, 1 pär'ləns; 2 pär'lanç, *n.* Mode of speech; language; phrase; also, conversation. [OF., < *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak.]

par"le-men"taire', 1 par"lə-mən"târ'; 2 pär"le-mĕn"târ', *n.* [F.] A bearer of a flag of truce; one who parleys.

par'ley, 1 pâr'lı; 2 pär'ly. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To hold a conference, especially with an enemy. **2.** To prolong talk; dispute; argue. **II.** *n.* **1.** An oral conference, as with an enemy. **2.** Mutual discourse. [< F. *parler*, speak.] **parleţ.** Syn.: see CONVERSATION.

par'lia-ment, 1 pâr'lı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 pär'li-ment, *n.* **1.** A legislative body, especially [P-] the supreme legislature of Great Britain, also of some of her colonies. **2.** [P-] In France, one of several tribunals of justice. [< F. *parlement*, speaking, < *parler*, speak.]—**Long Parliament,** the Parliament which assembled Nov. 3, 1640, and secured the king's assent to an act providing that it should not be dissolved but by its own consent; known as the **Rump Parliament** after all but the Independents had been excluded by "Pride's Purge," 1648; forcibly expelled by Cromwell, 1653; restored, 1659, and finally dissolved by its own consent, March, 1660.—**par"lia-men-ta'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** One versed in parliamentary law and usages. **2.** [P-] A supporter of the Long Parliament in its contests with the Royalists. — **par"lia-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parliament. **2.** According to the rules of Parliament; admissible in a deliberative assembly.

par'lor, 1 pär'lər; 2 pär'lor, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A guest-room; drawing-room. **2.** [Eng.] A family sitting-room or the like. [< F. *parloir*, < *parler*, speak.] **par'lourţ.**

par'lous, 1 pär'lus; 2 pär'lŭs, *a.* Perilous.

Par'ma, 1 pär'mə; 2 pär'mä, *n.* **1. Duke of,** see FARNESE. **2.** Province and former duchy of N. Italy; 1,250 sq. m.; pop. 340,050. **3.** Its capital; Austrians and Russians defeated French, June 19, 1799.—**Par"me-san',** *a.* **Par-mese'ţ.**

Par-nas'sus, 1 pär-nas'us; 2 pär-năs'ŭs, *n.* A mountain in central Greece, anciently regarded as sacred to Apollo and the Muses.—**Par-nas'si-an,** *a.*

Par-nell', 1 pär-nel' *or* pär'nel; 2 pär-nĕl' *or* pär'nĕl, *n.* **1. Charles Stewart** (1846–1891), an Irish politician; leader of the Home Rule party **2. Thomas** (1679–1718), a British minor poet.

pa-ro'chi-al, 1 pə-rō'kı-əl; 2 pa-rō'ci-al, *a.* Pertaining to, supported by, or confined to a parish. [OF., < LL. *parochia,* for *parœcia;* see PARISH.]—**pa-ro'chi-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Government or control by a vestry or parochial board. **2.** Narrowness of view; provincialism.

par'o-chin, 1 par'o-shın; 2 pär'o-çhin, *n.* [Scot.] A parish.

par'o-dy, 1 par'o-dı; 2 pär'o-dy. **I.** *vt.* [-DIED; -DY-ING.] To make a parody of; travesty. **II.** *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] A burlesque composition imitating some serious work; a travesty; also, that class of literature. [< Gr. *para,* beside, + *ōdē,* song.] Syn.: see CARICATURE.—**par'o-dist,** *n.*

par'o-ket'†, *n.* Same as PARRAKEET.

pa-rol', 1 pə-rōl'; 2 pa-rōl', *a. Law.* **1.** Given by word of mouth; oral. **2.** Written but not under seal. **pa-role'‡.**

pa-role', 1 pə-rōl'; 2 pa-rōl'. **I.** *vt.* [PA-ROLED'; PA-ROL'-ING.] To release on parole. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A pledge of honor by a prisoner that he will not seek to escape or will not serve against his captors until exchanged. (2) The watchword used by the officers of a guard. **2.** *Law.* An oral statement. **pa-rol'‡. 3.** [F.] Word of honor. [< F. *parole,* < L. *parabola,* word; see PARABLE.]

par"o-no-ma'si-a, 1 par"o-no-mē'sı-ə *or* -şı-ə; 2 pär"o-no-mā'si-a *or* -zhi-a, *n. Rhet.* A play upon words, especially as dependent upon similarity of sound. [L., < Gr. *paronomasia,* < *para,* beside, + *onoma,* name.]

par'o-nym, 1 par'o-nım; 2 pär'o-nym, *n. Gram.* **1.** A word derived from another, as *priesthood* from *priest,* or *civil* from the Latin *civilis.* **2.** One of two words having similar sound, but differing in spelling and meaning, as *ale* and *ail.* [< F. *paronyme,* < Gr. *parōnymos,* < *para,* beside, + *onyma,* name.]—**pa-ron'y-mous,** *a.* Having the nature of a paronym. **par"o-nym'ic‡.** [form.

par'o-quet, 1 par'o-kĕt; 2 pär'o-kĕt, *n.* Parrakeet: the old

Pa'ros, 1 pē'res; 2 pā'rŏs, *n.* An island in the Grecian Archipelago; 64 sq. m.; the source of Parian marble; pop. 12,000

pa-rot'id, 1 pə-rot'id; 2 pa-rŏt'id. **I.** *a.* Situated near the ear. **II.** *n.* A salivary gland below the ear. **pa-ro'tis‡.** [< Gr.[L] *para,* beside, + *ous* (ōt-), ear.]

-parous, *suffix.* Giving birth to; bearing; producing; as, *ovi*parous, *vivi*parous. [< L. *pario,* produce.]

par'ox-ysm, 1 par'oks-ızm; 2 pär'ŏks-ỹsm, *n.* **1.** A periodic attack of disease; a fit. **2.** Sudden and violent excitement or emotion, as of anger; a convulsion of any kind [< Gr. *para,* beside, + *ozys,* sharp.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**par"ox-ys'mal,** *a.* **1.** Relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by a paroxysm. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from convulsive action of natural forces. **par"ox-ys'mic‡.**—**par"ox-ys'mal-ly,** *adv.*

par-ox'y-tone, 1 par-oks'ı-tōn; 2 pär-ŏks'y-tōn. **I.** *a* Having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable. **II.** *n.* A word thus accented, as *ly'kos.* [< Gr. *paroxytonos,* < *para,* beside, + *oxys,* sharp, + *teinō,* stretch.]

par-quet', 1 pär-kĕ' *or* -ket'; 2 pär-kę' *or* -kĕt', *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The main-floor space behind the orchestra of a theater; sometimes, the whole lower floor. **2.** Parquetry. [F., enclosure.] **par-quette'‡.**—**parquet circle,** the section of theater seats at the rear of the parquet and under the balcony.

par'quet-ry, 1 pär'ket-rı; 2 pär'kĕt-ry, *n.* Wooden mosaic for furniture or floors. [< F *parqueterie.*]

parr, 1 pär; 2 pär, *n.* A young salmon before its first migration seaward.

par'ra-keet, 1 par'ə-kıt; 2 pär'a-kĕt, *n.* A small parrot, especially one with a long, wedge-shaped tail. [< OF. *parroquet.*] **par'o-quet"‡.**

Par-rha'si-us, 1 pa-rē'shı-us; 2 pä-rā'shi-ŭs, *n.* An Athenian painter; lived about the 4th century.

par'ri-cide, 1 par'ı-said; 2 pär'i-çid, *n.* **1.** The murder of a parent, or of an ancestor. **2.** One who has committed such a crime. [F., < L. *pater,* father, + *cædo,* kill.] —**par'ri-ci'dal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Gray Parrot. 1/14

par'rot, 1 par'ət; 2 pär'ot, *n.* **1.** A bird of warm regions having the bill hooked and toes in pairs and usually brilliant plumage; noted for its ability to imitate human speech. **2.** Hence, one who repeats or imitates without understanding. [< F. *Perrot,* dim. of *Pierre,* Peter.]

par'ry, 1 par'ı; 2 pär'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PAR'RIED; PAR'RY-ING.] To ward off, as a thrust in fencing or a prying question; ward off strokes or passes, as in fencing; stop; evade; avoid, as by repartee. **II.** *n.* [PAR'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A defensive movement, as in fencing. **2.** An evasion or diversion in a contest of wits. [< F. *parer,* ward off, dress.]

Par'ry, Sir William Edward (1790–1855). A British admiral; arctic explorer.

parse, 1 pārs; 2 pärs, *vt. & vi.* [PARSED[t]; PARS'ING.] **1.** To describe and analyze (a word or sentence) according to the rules of grammar. **2.** To meet the requirements of grammatical principles. [< L. *pars,* part.]—**pars'er,** *n.*

par'sec, 1 pär'sek; pär'sĕç, *n. Astron* A unit of length used to express the distance of stars: nearly 206,265 times the distance of the earth from the sun. [<PARA- + *sec* (ond).]

Par'see, 1 pär'sı *or* par-sī'; 2 pär'sē *or* pär-sē', *n.* A Zoroastrian; especially, an adherent of the old Persian religion. [< Hind. *Parsi,* ult. < Per. *Pārs,* Persia.] **Par'si‡.**—**Par'see-ism,** *n.* The religion of the Parsees; Zoroastrianism. **Par'si-ism‡; Par'sism‡.**

Par'si-fal, 1 pär'sı-fal; 2 pär'si-făl, *n.* The title-character in an opera by Wagner, a knight of the Holy Grail who heals the wound of Amfortas. **Par'zi-val‡; Per'ci-val‡.**

par'si-mo-ny, 1 pär'sı-mo-nı; 2 pär'si-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** Undue sparingness in the expenditure of money; stinginess. **2.** *Logic.* See PARCIMONY. [< L.[F] *parsimonia,* < *parco,* spare.] Syn.: see FRUGALITY.—**par"si-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Niggardly; penurious. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS; SCANTY.—**par"si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**par"si-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see FRUGALITY.

pars'ley, 1 pärs'lı; 2 pärs'ly, *n.* A cultivated biennial herb with aromatic finely divided leaves. [< F. *persil,* < Gr. *petros,* rock, + *selinon,* parsley.]

pars'nip, 1 pärs'nip; 2 pärs'nĭp, *n.* A European herb of the parsley family, with a large edible root. [< OF. *pastenaque,* < L. *pastinaca,* < *pastinum,* forked dibble.]

par'son, 1 pär'sən; 2 pär'son, *n.* **1.** The clergyman of a parish or congregation; a minister. **2.** [Eng.] Specifically, a beneficed clergyman of the Anglican Church, having full charge of a parish. [< F. *personne;* see PERSON.]—**par'son-age,** *n.* A clergyman's free official residence; in England, a rectory.

Par'sons, 1 pär'sənz; 2 pär'sons, *n.* **1. Theophilus** (1750–1813), an American jurist; Chief Justice of Massachusetts. **2. Theophilus** (1797–1882), an American jurist and writer.

part, 1 pärt; 2 pärt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into shares or portions. **2.** To sever into two or more pieces. **3.** To remove from one another; dissociate. **4.** To separate by lying or standing between. **5.** To separate by intervention, as combatants. **6.** To arrange or divide with a partition. **7.** To have in two portions. **8.** To separate, as mingled substances, into their constituents. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undergo separation into parts; break in two. **2.** To depart from one another; take leave; sever a union; depart; die. **3.** To become dissociated or detached. [< F. *partir,* < L. *partio,* < *par(t-)s,* part.]

Syn.: see SEPARATE; compare synonyms for PART, *n.*— Prep.: part *into* shares; part *in* the middle; part one *from* another; part *among* the claimants; part *between* contestants (archaic); in general, to part *from* is to relinquish companionship; to part *with* is to relinquish possession; we part *from* a person or *from* something thought of with some sense of companionship; a traveler parts *from* his friends; he may be said also to part *from* his native shore; a man parts *with* an estate, a horse, a copyright; he might be said to part *from* a favorite horse that he did not sell; part *with* may be applied to a person thought of in any sense as a possession; an employer parts *with* a clerk or servant; the seller parts *with* a piece of property; but *part with* is sometimes used by good writers as meaning simply to separate from. —**to part from,** to separate from; leave.—**to part with,** to dispose of; dismiss; also, to separate from.—**part'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Situated or placed apart; separated. **2.** Having parts: used in composition; as, a five-*parted* calyx. **3.** Having parts or talents; gifted.

part, 1 pärt; 2 pärt, *n.* **1.** A certain portion or amount of anything. **2.** One of certain fractional portions of a thing. **3.** An essential portion of a body or an organism; a member. **4.** A region; quarter. **5.** So much as is allotted or belongs to one; specifically, the rôle or lines assigned to an actor in a play. **6.** A side, cause, or party opposed to another. **7.** A component or quality of mind or character; talent. [F., < L. *par(t-)s,* part.]

Syn.: atom, component, constituent, division, element, fraction, fragment, ingredient, instalment, member, particle, piece, portion, section, segment, share, subdivision. *Part* is the general word, including all the others. A *fragment* is the result of breaking, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a *piece* may be smoothly or evenly separated and have a certain completeness in itself. A *piece* is often taken for a sample; a *fragment* scarcely would be. *Division* and *fraction* are always regarded as in connection with the total; *divisions* may be equal or unequal, a *fraction* is one of several equal *parts* into which the whole is supposed to be divided. A *portion* is a *part* viewed with reference to some one who is to

receive it or some special purpose to which it is to be applied; in a restaurant one *portion* (*i. e.*, the amount designed for one person) is sometimes, by special order, served to two; a *share* is a *part* to which one has or may acquire a right in connection with others; an *instalment* is one of a series of proportionate payments that are to be continued till the entire claim is discharged; a *particle* is an exceedingly small *part*. A *component*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, or *element* is a *part* of some compound or mixture; an *element* is necessary to the existence, as a *component* or *constituent* is necessary to the completeness of that which it helps to compose; an *ingredient* may be foreign or accidental. A *subdivision* is a *division* of a *division*. We speak of a *segment* of a circle. Compare BRANCH; PARTICLE; PLACE; PORTION.—Ant.: see synonyms for AGGREGATE.—**part of speech**, one of the eight classes into which words are divided, viz.: *noun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *adverb*, *conjunction*, *preposition*, and *interjection*.

part, *adv.* In some degree; to some extent; partly.

part., *abbr.* Participle.

par-take', 1 pɑr-tēk'; 2 pär-tāk', *vt.* & *vi.* [PAR-TOOK'; PAR-TAK'EN.] **I.** *vt.* To have a part in; participate in or possess a share: with *in*. **II.** *vi.* To possess somewhat of the nature, property, character, or function: with *of*. [< PART + TAKE.] Syn.: see SHARE.—**par-tak'er,** *n.* A sharer.

par"terre', 1 pär"târ'; 2 pär"tĕr', *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A flower-garden having beds arranged in a pattern. **2.** A level plot or space. **3.** Part of the floor of a theater. [F., < *par*, on (< L. *per*, through), + *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth.]

par"the-no-gen'e-sis, 1 pär"thi-no-jen'ə-sis; 2 pär"the-nō-jĕn'e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction without sexual union, as by means of unfertilized eggs, seeds, or spores. [< Gr. *parthenos*, virgin, + GENESIS.] **par"the-nog'e-ny‡.**

Par'the-non, 1 pär'thi-nŏn; 2 pär'the-nŏn, *n.* The temple of Athena on the Acropolis at Athens; dedicated 438 B. C.; now in ruins. See ARCHITECTURE. Cp. PHIDIAS.

Par"the-no-pæ'us, 1 pär"thi-no-pī'us; 2 pär"the-no-pē'ûs, *n.* In Æschylus's *Seven against Thebes*, a warrior.

Par'the-nos, 1 pär'thi-nes; 2 pär'the-nŏs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* Literally, the virgin: an epithet applied by the Greeks to certain of their goddesses, as Artemis, and especially to Athena.

Par'thi-a, 1 pär'thi-ə; 2 pär'thi-a, *n.* An ancient district N. W. of Persia; long an independent kingdom; conquered by the Persians, A. D. 226.—**Par'thi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Parthian arrow** or **shot,** a shot delivered in retiring, as by the Parthians in their battles; a parting thrust.

par'tial, 1 pär'shəl; 2 pär'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or involving a part only. **2.** Favoring one side; prejudiced; biased. **3.** [Colloq.] Having a special liking. [F., < LL. *partialis*, < L. *par(t-)s*, part.]—**partial tone,** a harmonic.—**par"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being partial. **2.** Unfairness; bias. **3.** A particular fondness; predilection. Syn.: see PREJUDICE; RELISH.—**par'tial-ism,** *n.*—**par'tially,** *adv.* **1.** In part only. **2.** With unjust favoritism. **par'tial-ness‡.**

part'i-bl(eR), *a.* Divisible.—**part"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

par-tic'i-pate, 1 pɑr-tis'i-pēt; 2 pär-tĭç'i-pāt, *v.* [-PAT"ED; -PAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To partake of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or enjoy a share in common with others: *with* a person, *in* a thing. **2.** To have qualities or characteristics in common: with *in*. [< L. *par(t-)s*, part, + *capio*, take.] Syn.: see SHARE.—**par-tic'i-pant,** *a.* & *n.*—**par-tic"i-pa'tion,** *n.* The state of sharing in common with others.—**par-tic'i-pa"tor,** *n.* One who shares. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

par'ti-ci-pl(eR), 1 pär'ti-si-pl; 2 pär'ti-çi-pl, *n.* A form of the verb that permits its use either verbally or adjectively, or both verbally and adjectively. The **present participle** ends in *-ing* and the **past participle** commonly in *-d*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-n*, or *-t*. [< L. *par(t-)s*, part, + *capio*, take.]—**par"ti-cip'i-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

par'ti-cl(eR), 1 pär'ti-kl; 2 pär'ti-el, *n.* **1.** A minute part or portion of matter. **2.** Any very small amount or slight degree. **3.** *Mech.* A mass of matter so small that it is treated as a point, while still having inertia and attraction. **4.** *Gram.* One of the minor uninflected parts of speech, as a preposition, etc. [< L.F *particula*, dim. of *par(t-)s*, part.]

Syn.: atom, corpuscle, element, grain, iota, jot, mite, molecule, scintilla, scrap, shred, tittle, whit. A *particle* is a very small part of any material substance; as, a *particle* of sand or of dust; it is a general term, not accurately determinate in meaning. *Atom* etymologically signifies that which can not be cut or divided, and is the smallest conceivable *particle* of matter, regarded as absolutely homogeneous and as having but one set of properties; *atoms* are the ultimate *particles* of matter. A *molecule* is made up of *atoms*, and is regarded as separable into its constituent parts; as used by physicists, a *molecule* is the smallest conceivable part, which retains all the characteristics of the substance; thus, a *molecule* of water is made up of two *atoms* of hydrogen and one *atom* of oxygen. *Element* in chemistry denotes, without reference to quantity, a substance regarded as simple, *i. e.*, one incapable of being resolved by any known process into simpler substances; the *element* gold may be represented by an ingot or by a *particle* of gold-dust. In popular language, an *element* is any essential constituent; the ancients believed that the universe was made up of the four *elements*, earth, air, fire, and water; a storm is spoken of as a manifestation of the fury of the *elements*. We speak of *corpuscles* of blood. Compare synonyms for PART.—Ant.: aggregate, entirety, mass, quantity, sum, sum total, total, whole.

par-tic'u-lar, 1 pɑr-tik'yu-lər; 2 pär-tĭç'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Specifying or comprising a part; separate. **2.** Peculiar to a specified person, thing, time, or place; specific. **3.** Specially noteworthy. **4.** Comprising all details or circumstances. **5.** Marked by, requiring, or giving minute attention. **6.** Exact in performance or requirement. **7.** Nice in taste; fastidious.

Syn.: accurate, appropriate, characteristic, circumstantial, definite, detailed, distinct, distinctive, especial, exact, individual, peculiar, separate, single, special. See MINUTE; PRECISE; SQUEAMISH.

II. *n.* **1.** A separate matter or item, especially one of a number. **2.** An individual instance. [< L.F *particula*, PARTICLE.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.—**par-tic"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being particular. **2.** Something particular.—**par-tic'u-lar-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To make particular. **II.** *i.* To give particulars.—**par-tic"u-lar-iza'tion,** *n.*—**par-tic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

part'ing, 1 pārt'iŋ; 2 pärt'ing, *n.* **1.** Separation; division. (1) A leave-taking; a departure. (2) *Chem.* The separation of metals in an alloy, for assay. **2.** A point or line of separation. **3.** Something that parts or separates.

par'ti-san, -ship. Same as PARTIZAN, etc.

par'tite, 1 pär'tait; 2 pär'tit, *a.* **1.** Divided into or composed of parts: used in composition, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Cleft nearly to the base, as a leaf. [< L. *partitus*, pp. of *partio*, < *pars*, part.]

par-ti'tion, 1 pɑr-tish'ən; 2 pär-tĭsh'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To set divisions between so as to make separate; divide. **2.** To separate by a partition: with *off*. **3.** To separate into constituent parts; distinguish apart. **4.** To divide into shares for distribution. **II.** *n.* **1.** Division. **2.** A dividing line or boundary. **3.** A wall or other barrier dividing one part or apartment from another. **4.** *Bot.* An internal wall separating cells or cavities. [F., < L. *partitio(n-)*, < *partio*, divide, part.]

par'ti-tive, 1 pär'ti-tiv; 2 pär'ti-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Separating into integral parts or into distinct divisions. **2.** *Gram.* (1) Signifying a part. (2) Distributive. **II.** *n.* A partitive word or case. [< L.F *partio*, divide, part.] **-ly,** *adv.*

par'ti-zan¹, 1 pär'ti-zən; 2 pär'ti-zan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to a party or faction; unreasonably devoted to a party or faction. **2.** Pertaining to or carried on by partizans or irregular troops. **II.** *n.* **1.** An adherent of a party or cause; especially, a blind adherent. **2.** *Mil.* A member of a body of detached or irregular troops; guerrilla. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ADHERENT.—**par'ti-zan-ship,** *n.*

par'ti-zan², 1 pär'ti-zən; 2 pär'ti-zan. *n.* **1.** A pike or halberd; also, a soldier armed with this weapon. **2.** A quarter-staff; a truncheon. [< OF. *pertuisane*.] Syn.: see STICK.

part'let, 1 pärt'let; 2 pärt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A garment, frequently ruffled, covering the throat and bust, worn, especially by women, in the 16th century. **2†.** A hen. [OF.]

part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some degree.

part'ner, 1 pärt'nər; 2 pärt'ner, *n.* One who is associated with another or others more or less permanently, as in business, a dance, on the same side in a game, etc. [For PARCENER.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE.—**part'ner-ship,** *n.* **1.** Joint interests or ownership. **2.** An association of two or more persons in business; a copartnership. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.

par-took', *imp.* of PARTAKE, *v.*

par'tridge, 1 pär'trij; 2 pär'trĭdg, *n.* **1.** A small gallinaceous game-bird of the Old World. **2.** [U. S.] One of various other birds, as the *ruffed grouse* in the North and the *bob-white* in the South. [< Gr.LL+OF *perdix*, partridge.]—**par'tridge-ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** A small trailing evergreen herb with dark-green leaves, white fragrant flowers, and a scarlet double berry; also, the berry. **2.** Less properly, the wintergreen or its berry.

par-tu'ri-ent, 1 pɑr-tiū'ri-ənt; 2 pär-tū'ri-ĕnt, *a.* Bringing forth young; pertaining to childbirth. [< L. *parturient(t-)s*, ppr. of *parturio*, desire to bring forth, < *pario*, bring forth.]—**par"tu-ri'tion,** *n.* The act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.

par'ty, 1 pär'ti; 2 pär'ty, *a.* Divided into or consisting of parts or of different parties. [< F. *parti*, pp. of *partir*; see PART, *v.*]—**par'ty-col"ored,** *a.* Having various colors. **par'ti-col"ored‡.**

par'ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A body of persons united for some common purpose, as political ascendency. **2.** A social company. **3.** A small company or detachment,

as of soldiers. **4.** A person interested, as in a contract, deed, suit, etc. **5.** One concerned in or privy to a matter. **6.** [Colloq.] A person. **7†.** A part; portion. [< F. *partie*, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partio*, divide, part.] Syn.: see SECT.

par've-nu, 1 pär'vı-niū; 2 pär've-nū, *n.* One who has suddenly attained wealth or position beyond his birth or worth, as by accident of fortune; an upstart: also adjectively. [F.] **par've-nue‡** [*fem.*].

pas, 1 pä; 2 pä, *n.* **1.** A step. **2.** A dance. **3.** Right of going before; precedence. [F., PACE.] [mathematician.

Pas'cal, 1 pas'kəl; 2 päs'cal, **Blaise** (1623–1662). A French

pasch‖, 1 paṡk; 2 päṡc, *n.* The feast of the Passover. [< Gr. *pascha*, < Heb. *pesach*, < *pāsach*, pass over.] **pas'cha‡.**

pas'chal, 1 pas'kəl; 2 päs'cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish Passover or to Easter. [< Gr. *pascha*; see PASCH.]

pash[1]. **I†.** *vt.* To dash to pieces. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A heavy fall of rain or snow. **2†.** A crushing blow.

pash[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The head; face; brains.

pa-sha', 1 pə-ṡhä' *or* pash'ə; 2 pa-ṡhä' *or* päṡh'a, *n.* An Ottoman or Egyptian general, governor, or high functionary. [< Turk. *pāshā*, < Per. *pāshā*, sovereign.] **—pa-sha'lic,** *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pa-siph'a-e, 1 pə-siſ'ə-ı; 2 pa-siſ'a-ē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Minos; mother of Ariadne and of the Minotaur.

pas'quin, 1 pas'kwın; 2 päs'kwin, *n.* **1.** Same as PASQUINADE. **2.** A pasquinader. [F., < It. *pasquino*, orig. a statue in Rome on which satirical papers were pasted, named after *Pasquino*, a witty tailor.]**—pas"quin-ade',** *vt.* **1.** [-AD'ED[d]; -AD'ING.] To attack or ridicule in pasquinades; lampoon. **II.** *n.* An abusive or personal satire; a malicious squib. **pas'quil‡.—pas"quin-ad'er,** *n.* A writer of pasquinades.

pass, 1 paṡ; 2 päṡ, *v.* [PASSED[t] or PAST; PASS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go by, over, around, beyond, through, etc. **2.** To go from one limit to the other of; spend, as time. **3.** To undergo; endure. **4.** To cause to move or go through or over. **5.** To transfer from one person, especially an owner, to another; convey; pay. **6.** To issue or enter by way of. **7.** To adopt; enact, as a law; approve, as an account. **8.** To put forth as genuine; hence, to impose fraudulently. **9.** To pronounce as a judgment. **10.** To reach beyond; surpass; exceed. **11.** To permit to go by without notice; overlook; disregard. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed in space; move. **2.** To glide or go by; elapse. **3.** To go from one condition to another. **4.** To disappear; vanish; die. **5.** To come into and go out of existence; take place; occur. **6.** To obtain currency; be current. **7.** To have current recognition. **8.** To go from member to member of a company. **9.** To go through a course of consideration or trial and be approved or successful. **10.** To go unnoticed or unchallenged. **11.** To go over or give consideration and decide. **12.** To be voided, as from the bowels. **13.** To come or go into effect or force. **14.** In card-playing, to yield an option to the next player. **15.** To throw a ball to another as an exercise in catching. **16.** To make a pass or thrust. [< F. *passer*, < L.[LL] *passus*, pace.]—**pass'a-bl**(e[F], *a.* **1.** Capable of being passed or traversed. **2.** Fairly good. **3.** Fit for general circulation.—**pass'a-bly,** *adv.*—**pass'er,** *n.* One who passes. **pass"er-by'‡.—pass'-key",** *n.* A key for a night-latch or a skeleton key.

pass, *n.* **1.** A way or opening that affords a passage; a place through which one can pass; defile; waterway. **2.** Permission or a permit to pass; a ticket; passport. **3.** A state of affairs; crisis. **4.** The successful undergoing of an examination, test, or inspection. **5.** A movement of a hand, wand, or the like, as in mesmeric manipulation. **6.** A quick thrust; lunge. Syn.: see WAY.

pass., *abbr.* Passive. [fencing. **pas'sa-do‡.**

pas-sade'‖, 1 pa-sēd'; 2 pä-sād', *n.* A forward thrust in

pas'sage, 1 pas'ıj; 2 päs'ag, *n.* **1.** A passing by, through, or over. **2.** A journey by conveyance; a voyage. **3.** The power or right of passing. **4.** A way by, through, or over; a corridor, hall, etc. **pas'sage-way‡.** **5.** A division or portion, as of a speech or writing; a clause; paragraph. **6.** The passing or enactment, as of a law. **7.** A series of incidents; episode. **8.** A personal encounter. **9.** A navigable route. **10.** Migration. **11.** An evacuation of the bowels. [F., ult. < L. *passus*, pace.] Syn.: see CAREER; MOTION; ROAD; WAY.

Pas-sa'ic, 1 pa-sē'ık; 2 pä-sā'ic, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 63,840.

pas'sant, 1 pas'ənt *or* (*F.*) paˉsäⁿ'; 2 päs'ant *or* (*F.*) päˉsäⁿ', *a.* *Her.* Walking and looking towards the right (of the wearer) with a fore paw raised. [F.]

Pas'schen-dae"le, 1 paṡ'kən-dā"lə; 2 päs'ken-dē"le, *n.* A town, W. Flanders, where the Canadians defeated the Germans Oct.–Nov., 1917.

pas"sée', 1 paˉsē'; 2 päˉsē', *a.* Past the prime; faded: used with feminine nouns; in the masculine, *passé*. [F.]

pas'se-mea"sure, 1 paṡ'ı-meg"ur; 2 päs'e-mēzh'ur, *n.* A former slow stately Italian dance, or the music for it. [< It. *passemezzo*, < *passare*, pass, + *mezzo*, middle.] **pass'ing-mea"sure‡; pas'sy-mea"sure‡.**

passe-men'terie, 1 paṡ-men'trı *or* (*F.*) paṡˉmäⁿ"trıˉ'; 2 päṡ-mēn'tri *or* (*F.*) päṡˉmäⁿ'trēˉ', *n.* Trimming for dresses, as beaded lace. [F.]

pas'sen-ger, 1 pas'en-jər; 2 päs'ĕn-ġer, *n.* **1.** A person who travels in a public conveyance. **2‖.** A traveler; passer-by. [< F. *passager*, < *passage;* see PASSAGE.]

passe"-par"tout', 1 paṡ"-paṙ"tū'; 2 päṡ"-pär"tu', *n.* **1.** A light picture-frame consisting of a glass and a pasteboard back pasted together. **2†.** A safe-conduct. **3†.** A master-key. [F., < *passer* (see PASS, *v.*) + *partout*, everywhere, < L. *per*, through, + *totus*, all.]

Pas'ser-es, 1 pas'ər-īz; 2 päs'er-ēs, *n. pl.* An order or suborder of birds, including all singing birds, and more than half of the living birds. [L., pl. of *passer*, sparrow.]

Pas"ser-i-for'mes‡.—pas'ser-in(e[s]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the *Passeres*. **2.** Resembling or characteristic of a sparrow. **II.** *n.* One of the *Passeres*.

pas'si-bl(e[F], 1 pas'ı-bl; 2 päs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of feeling or of suffering. [F., < L.[LL] *patior*, suffer.]**—pas"si-bil'i-ty, pas'si-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.*

pas'sim, 1 pas'ım; 2 päs'im, *adv.* Here and there; in various passages: a reference. [L., < *passus*, pp. of *pando*, spread.]

pass'ing, 1 paṡ'ıŋ; 2 päṡ'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Going by or away; fleeting. **2.** Done, said, or given in passing; cursory. Syn.: see TRANSIENT. **II.** *n.* **1.** A going by or away; hence, dying. **2.** An act of passage. **III‖.** *adv.* In a surpassing degree or manner; exceedingly. **pas'synge†.**

pas'sion, 1 paṡh'ən; 2 päṡh'on. **I‖.** *vi.* To suffer; feel passion. **II.** *n.* **1.** Intense or overpowering feeling, as of love or anger, such that the mind is as if passively swayed by it. **2.** A strong impulse tending to physical indulgence. **3.** The state of being acted upon. **4.** The endurance of some painful infliction; agony. **5.** [P-] The sufferings of Christ in the garden and on the cross. [F., < L.[LL] *passus*, pp. of *patior*, suffer.] Syn.: see ANGER; APPETITE; ENTHUSIASM; FEELING; LOVE; VIOLENCE; WARMTH. **—pas'sion-ate,** *a.* **1.** Easily moved to anger. **2.** Expressing some passion. **3.** Of a strong, ardent quality. Syn.: see ARDENT; HOT; IMPETUOUS; VIOLENT.—**pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* **—pas'sion-ate-ness,** *n.*—**pas'sion-flow"er,** *n.* A plant or flower so called from the fancied resemblance of certain parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion. — **pas'sion-less,** *a.*—**passion-play,** *n.* A mystery or drama representing the Passion of Christ.—**P. Sunday,** the second Sunday before Easter.—**P. week.** **1.** The week that begins with Passion Sunday. **2.** Holy Week: an incorrect use.

Passion-flower.

pas'sive, } 1 pas'ıv; 2 päs'iv. **I.** *a.* **1.**

pas'sy[s], } In a state of quiescence; not active; unresisting. **2.** *Gram.* Pertaining to a form of verbal statement that represents the subject of a verb as the object of the action. **3.** *Chem.* Inactive; inert. **II.** *n.* The passive voice. [< L.[F] *passivus*, < *passus*, pp. of *patior*, suffer.]

Syn.: inactive, inert, negative, patient, quiescent, submissive, suffering.—Ant.: active, positive, resistant.—**pas'siv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*—**pas'siv**(e-ness[s], *n.* **pas-siv'i-ty‡.**

Pass'o"ver, 1 paṡ'ō"vər; 2 päṡ'ō"ver, *n.* **1.** A Jewish feast commemorating the night when the Lord, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the children of Israel (*Ex.* xii). **2.** By extension, the entire festival of seven days following the paschal supper; the feast of unleavened bread. **3.** [p-] The sacrifice offered at the paschal feast; the paschal lamb. [< PASS, *v.*, + OVER.]

pass'port, 1 paṡ'pōrt; 2 päṡ'pōrt, *n.* **1.** An official warrant affording protection to a person in traveling abroad. **2.** A documentary permission for a ship to proceed on a voyage. **3.** That which empowers one to arrive at anything; as, a *passport* to success. [< F. *passeport*, < *passer*, pass, + *port*, harbor.]

pas'sus, 1 paṡ'us; 2 päṡ'us, *n.* [PAS'SUS or PAS'SUS-ES, *pl.*] A canto, as of a poem. [L., < *passus*, pp. of *pando*, stretch.]

pass'word", 1 paṡ'wūrd"; 2 päṡ'wûrd", *n.* A word identifying one as entitled to pass; a watchword.

past, 1 paṡt; 2 päṡt. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Belonging to time gone by. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting time or action belonging to the past. **II.** *n.* **1.** Time gone by; an antecedent period. **2.** One's antecedents or record. **III.** *adv.* In such a manner as to go by and beyond. **IV.** *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time; after. **2.** Beyond in place. **3.** Hence, out of reach.

paste, 1 pēst; 2 pāst. **I.** *vt.* [PAST'ED[d]; PAST'ING.] **1.** To stick with paste. **2.** To mix or make into a paste. **II.** *a.* Made of paste; artificial. **III.** *n.* **1.** An adhesive mix-

ture, usually of flour and water. **2.** A mixture of flour and water, often with other materials, for culinary purposes. **3.** Any doughy or moist plastic substance. **4.** A vitreous composition for making false gems. **5.** A confection made of fruit-juices, sugar, gum, etc. [OF., < Gr.LL *pastē*, barley.] — **paste'board"**, *n.* **1.** Paper-pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled, into a stiff sheet. **2.** A board on which dough for pastry is rolled. **3.** [Slang.] A visiting-card.—**past'er**, *n.* **1.** One who pastes anything. **2.** [U. S.] A strip of gummed paper to cover a name on an election ballot or the like.

pas'tel, 1 pas'tel; 2 păs'tĕl, *n.* **1.** A picture drawn with crayons. **2.** The art of drawing such pictures. **3.** A hard crayon. **4.** A sketchy poetic study in prose. [F.] —**pas'tel-ist,** *n.* One who draws pastels. **pas'tel-list‡.**

pas'tern, 1 pas'tərn; 2 păs'tern, *n.* **1.** That part of a horse's foot just below the fetlock-joint. **2.** A hobble for a horse's foot. [< OF. *pasturon*, < *pasture*, pasture, tether.]

Pas"teur', 1 pas"tūr'; 2 päs"tûr', **Louis** (1822–1895). A French chemist and bacteriologist.—**Pas-teur'ism,** *n.* **1.** A method of progressive inoculation developed by Pasteur for the prevention or cure of certain diseases, as hydrophobia. **2.** Pasteurization.—**Pas-teur"i-za'tion,** *n.* A process of arresting or preventing fermentation in liquids, as beer, milk, wine, etc., by heating from 144° to 149° Fahr., so as to destroy the vitality of the ferment: originally proposed by Pasteur. **Pas"teur-a'tion‡; Pas-teur"i-sa'tion‡.**—**Pas-teur'ize** or **-ise,** *vt.*—**Pas-teur'iz-er,** *n.* **1.** One who Pasteurizes. **2.** An apparatus for Pasteurizing liquids.

pas'till, 1 pas'til; 2 păs'tĭl, *n.* **1.** A compound of aromatic substances with niter for fumigating. **2.** A troche; lozenge. **3.** In pyrotechnics, the paper tube containing the powder that causes a pinwheel or the like to rotate. **4.** *Art.* A pastel. [< F. *pastille;* see PASTEL.] **pas-tille'‡.**

pas'time", 1 pas'taim"; 2 pâs'tīm", *n.* That which amuses or seems to make time pass agreeably. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; SPORT.

pas'tor, 1 pas'tər *or* -ter; 2 pâs'tor, *n.* **1.** A Christian minister who has a congregation under his official charge. **2.** A crested starling. **3§.** A shepherd. [< L.OF *pastor*, shepherd.]—**pas'tor-al.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the life of shepherds and rustics. **2.** Pertaining to a pastor and his work. Syn.: see RUSTIC. **II.** *n.* **1.** A poem dealing with rural matters; an idyl. **2.** A picture illustrating rural scenes. **3.** A letter from a pastor to his flock.—**pas'tor-al-ism,** *n.* That which possesses or exhibits pastoral character.—**pas'tor-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A keeper of flocks and herds; farmer. **2.** A writer of pastorals.—**pas'tor-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pas'tor-ate,** *n.* **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a pastor. **2.** The duration of a pastoral charge. **3.** Pastors collectively.—**pas'tor-ship,** *n.*

past'ry, 1 pēst'ri; 2 pâst'ry, *n.* **1.** Articles of food made with a crust of shortened dough, as pies. **2†.** A place where pastry is made.

pas'ture, 1 pas'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pâs'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PAS'TURED; PAS'TUR-ING.] To feed by grazing; feed on growing herbage. **II.** *n.* **1.** Ground for the grazing of domestic animals. **2.** Grass or herbage for cattle. [< L.OF *pastura*, < *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.] —**pas'tur-age,** *n.* **1.** Grass and herbage for cattle. **2.** Ground for grazing. **3.** The business of grazing cattle.—**pas'ture-less,** *a.*

past'y, 1 pēst'i; 2 pâst'y. **I.** *a.* Like paste. **II.** *n.* [PAST'IES^{z}, *pl.*] A pie, as of meat, enclosed in a crust or pastry.—**past'i-ness,** *n.*

pat, 1 pat; 2 păt, *vt.* [PAT'TED^{d}; PAT'TING.] To strike lightly or tap, with the hand, in a gentle, caressing manner. [< AS. *plættan*, strike.]

pat, *a.* **1.** Exactly suitable in time or place; fitting; apt. **2.** Satisfactory; needing no change: as, a *pat* hand in card-playing.—**pat'ly,** *adv.*—**pat'ness,** *n.*

pat[1], *n.* **1.** A light, caressing stroke. **2.** A pattering.

pat[2], *n.* A small molded mass, as of butter. [< Ir. *pait*, lump.]

pat, *adv.* In a fit manner; aptly. [< PAT, *v.*]

Pat"a-go'ni-a, 1 pat"ə-gō'ni-ə; 2 păt"ą-gō'ni-ą, *n.* A region at the S. extremity of South America; divided between Chile and the Argentine Republic; inhabited by wild tribes. Abbreviated **Pata.**—**Pat"a-go'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pat'a-mar, 1 pat'ə-mōr; 2 păt'ą-mär, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coasting-vessel with arched keel and great stem and stern rake: used from Bombay to Ceylon. **pat'te-mar‡.**

patch, } 1 pach; 2 păch. **I.**[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To mend (any-
pach[F], } thing) by the application of a patch. **2.** To make hastily or imperfectly, as by patching: often with *up* or *together*. **3.** To ornament, as the face, with a patch; attach a patch to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small piece of material used to repair anything. **2.** Something resembling a patch, as a piece of court-plaster or the like, applied to the skin to hide a blemish or to set off the complexion. **3.** A small piece of anything, as of ground. **4†.** A fool; clown: from the motley garb of the jester. —**patch'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**patch'er,** *n.* One who patches.—**patch'work",** *n.* **1.** A fabric made of patches of cloth, as for quilts, etc. **2.** Work made up of heterogeneous materials; work done hastily or carelessly.—**patch'y,** *a.*

pa-tchou'li, 1 pa-chū'li; 2 pa-chų'li, *n.* An East-Indian herb of the mint family or a perfume obtained from it. [F. E. Ind.] **pa-tchou'ly‡.**

pate, 1 pēt; 2 pât, *n.* **1.** The top of the head, especially a human head; sometimes the whole head: often derogatory, as a shallow *pate*. **2.** The skin of a calf's head. [OF., < *plate;* see PLATE.]

pâ"té', 1 pa"tē'; 2 pă"tę', *n.* A little pie or pasty; a patty. [F.]

pa-tel'la, 1 pə-tel'ə; 2 pa-tĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The flat, oval bone in front of the knee-joint; knee-cap. **2.** *Zool.* A cup-like part. **3.** A small pan or dish. [L., dim. of *patina*, dish, pan.]—**pa-tel'lar,** *a.*

pat'en, 1 pat'ən; 2 păt'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A plate as for bread of the Eucharist. **2†.** A metallic plate. [< L. *patina.*]

pat'ent, 1 pat'ənt; 2 păt'ĕnt. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To secure a patent for. **2.** To grant by patent. **II.** 1 pat'ənt *or* pē'tənt; 2 păt'ĕnt *or* pā'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Manifest or apparent to everybody. **2.** Protected by letters patent. **3.** *Zool.* Expanded. **4.** *Bot.* Spreading. **III.** *n.* **1.** A government protection to an inventor, securing to him for a specific time the exclusive right of making and using an invention. **2.** A government grant or franchise, as of land; also, land so granted. [F., < L. *paten(t-)s*, ppr. of *pateo*, lie open.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—**pat'en-cy,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being patent. **2.** The state of being open, spread, or enlarged.—**pat'ent-a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**pat"en-tee',** *n.* One who holds a patent. **pat'ent-er‡.**—**pat'en-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who grants a patent, as of land. **2.** A patentee: an erroneous use.

Pa'ter, Walter Horatio (1839–1894). An English art-critic and author; *Marius the Epicurean.*

pa"ter-fa-mil'i-as, 1 pē"tər-fa-mil'i-əs; 2 pā"ter-fa-mil'i-as, *n.* The father of a family or master of a house. [L.]

pa-ter'nal, 1 pə-tūr'nal; 2 pa-tĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a father; fatherly. **2.** Derived from or connected with one's father; hereditary. [< L. *paternus*, < *pater*, father.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pa-ter'nal-ism,** *n.* Paternal care or control; specif., as exercised by a government over the affairs of a people.—**pa-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being a father. **2.** Ancestry on the male side.

pa"ter-nos'ter, 1 pē"tər-[*or* pat"ər-]nos'tər; 2 pā"ter-[*or* păt"er-]nŏs'ter, *n.* **1.** The Lord's Prayer: literally, "our father." **2.** Every eleventh bead on a rosary, which is connected with the saying of the Lord's Prayer; hence, a rosary, or something resembling one. [LL.]

Pat'er-son, 1 pat'ər-sən; 2 păt'er-son, *n.* **1. William** (1658–1719), a Scottish speculator; originated an unsuccessful scheme to establish on the Isthmus of Darien (Panama) a trade-route to the East, and secure thereby a monopoly of the trade. **2.** A city in N. E. New Jersey; silk manufactures; pop. 135,875.

path†, *vt.* To go, as in a path; walk.

path, 1 puth; 2 păth, *n.* [PATHS, 1 puthz; 2 păthş, *pl.*] **1.** A walk or way, as one beaten by the foot, used by men or animals, but not generally by vehicles. **2.** Any road, track, or course. **3.** Course or way of life or action. [< AS. *pæth*, path.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.—**path'find"er,** *n.* One skilled in following a path or trail, or in opening a new one; an explorer.—**path'less,** *a.* Having no path; trackless.

path., pathol., *abbr.* Pathology.

pa-thet'ic, 1 pə-thet'ik; 2 pa-thĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or abounding in pathos; arousing compassion. **2.** Displaying passion; impassioned. [< Gr. *pathētikos*, < *paschō*, suffer.] **pa-thet'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pa-thet'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

path'o-, 1 path'o-; 2 păth'o-. From Greek *pathos*, suffering (see PATHOS): a combining form.—**path"o-gen'ic,** *a.* Productive of disease; pertaining to the production of disease. [+ -GEN.] **path"o-ge-net'ic‡; pa-thog'e-nous‡.**—**pa-thog'e-ny,** *n. Med.* The branch of pathological science that relates to the origin and development of disease.

pa-thol'o-gy, 1 pə-thel'o-ji; 2 pa-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES^{z}, *pl.*] The branch of medical science that treats of morbid conditions, their causes, nature, etc. [< Gr. *pathos*, suffering, + -LOGY.]—**path"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to pathology; considered in relation to disease. **path"o-log'ic‡.**—**path"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pa-thol'o-gist,** *n.* One skilled in pathology.

pa'thos, 1 pē'thes; 2 pā'thŏs, *n.* **1.** That which awakens feelings of compassion or sympathy. **2§.** Suffering. [< Gr. *pathos*, < *paschō*, suffer.] Syn.: see FEELING.

path'way", *n.* Same as PATH.

-pathy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *-patheia* (< *pathos;* see PATHOS): a combining form, often meaning treatment of disease, as hydro*pathy*.

pa'tience, 1 pē'shens; 2 pā'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality of being patient. **2.** The exercise of sustained endurance and perseverance. **3.** Forbearance toward the faults or infirmities of others. **4.** Tranquil waiting or expectation. Syn.: calmness, composure, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, leniency, long-suffering, resignation, submission, sufferance. *Endurance* hardens itself against suffering, and may be merely stubborn; by modifiers it may be made to have a passive force, as when we speak of "passive endurance"; *fortitude* is *endurance* animated by courage; *patience* is not so hard as *endurance* nor so self-effacing as *submission*. *Submission* is ordinarily and *resignation* always applied to matters of great moment, while *patience* may apply to slight worries and annoyances. As regards our relations to our fellow men, *forbearance* is abstaining from retaliation or revenge; *patience* is keeping kindliness of heart under vexatious conduct; *long-suffering* is continued *patience*. *Patience* may also have an active force denoting uncomplaining steadiness in doing, as in tilling the soil. Compare INDUSTRY; SUBMISSION.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANGER; IMPATIENCE. —Prep.: patience *in* or *amid* sufferings; patience *with* (more rarely *toward*) opposers or offenders; patience *under* afflictions; (rarely) patience *of* heat or cold, etc.

pa'tient†, *vt.* To make patient; calm; compose.

pa'tient, 1 pē'shent; 2 pā'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing quiet endurance under distress or annoyance. **2.** Tolerant, tender, and undiscouraged in helping others. **3.** Capable of tranquilly awaiting events. **4.** Capable of physical endurance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person undergoing treatment for disease or injury. **2.** Anything passively affected. [F., < L. *patien(t-)s*, ppr. of *patior*, suffer.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE; PASSIVE.—**pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

pat'ine, *n.* Same as PATEN. **pat'in†.**

pa'ti-o, 1 pā'tī-o; 2 pä'tī-o, *n.* The open inner court of a Spanish or Spanish-American dwelling. [Sp.]

Pat'mos, 1 pat'mes; 2 pät'mŏs, *n. Bib.* An island near the W. coast of Asia Minor; place of St. John's exile. *Rev.* i, 9.

Pat'na, 1 put'ne; 2 pŭt'na, *n.* A city in Bengal, British India; exports rice; pop. 136,200.

Pat. Off., *abbr.* Patent Office.

pa"tois', 1 pa"twä'; 2 pä"twä', *n.* An illiterate dialect, often local. [F., < L. *patria*, fatherland.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

Pa'tras, 1 pā'trəs; 2 pä'träs, *n.* A fortified seaport in central Greece; pop. 37,700.

pa'tri-arch, 1 pē'trı-ärk; 2 pā'tri-ärc, *n.* **1.** The head of a family; the chief of a tribe who rules by paternal right. **2.** A venerable man; hence, any venerable object. **3.** In the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, a bishop of the highest rank. [< Gr. *patria*, race, + *archō*, rule.]—**pa"tri-ar'chal,** *a.* **pa"tri-ar'chic†.**—**pa"tri-ar'chal-ly,** *adv.*—**pa'tri-arch"ate,** *n.* **1.** The office, dominion, or residence of a patriarch. **2.** A patriarchal system of government. **pa'tri-arch"y†.**

pa-tri'cian, 1 pə-trish'ən; 2 pa-trĭsh'an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the aristocracy. **2.** Of noble or aristocratic lineage. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the aristocracy of Rome. **2.** Any one of the upper classes. **3.** An honorary title bestowed by the later Roman emperors. [< L. *patricius*, < *pater*, father.] **-ly,** *adv.*

pat'ri-cide, 1 pat'rı-said; 2 pät'ri-çīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a father. **2.** One who slays a father; a parricide. [< L. *pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill.]—**pat'ri-ci"dal,** *a.*

Pat'rick, 1 pat'rık; 2 pät'rĭk, **Saint** (372?–460?). Apostle to and patron saint of Ireland.

pat'ri-mo-ny, 1 pat'rı-mo-nı; 2 pät'ri-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** An inheritance from a father or an ancestor. **2.** An endowment, as of a church. [< L. *patrimonium*, < *pater*, father.]—**pat"ri-mo'ni-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

pa'tri-ot, 1 pē'trı-[*or* pat'rı-]ət; 2 pā'tri-[*or* pät'ri-]ot, *n.* One who loves his country and zealously guards its welfare; especially, a defender of popular liberty. [< Gr. *patriōtēs*, fellow countryman.]—**Patriot's Day** [U. S.], the day of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; its anniversary is observed as a legal holiday in Maine and Massachusetts.—**pa"tri-ot'ic,** *a.*—**pa"tri-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pa'tri-ot-ism,** *n.* Devotion to one's country.

pa-tris'tic, 1 pə-tris'tık; 2 pa-tris'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church. **pa-tris'ti-cal†.**—**pa-tris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Pa-tro'clus, 1 pə-trō'klus; 2 pa-trō'clŭs. *Gr. Legend.* A Greek chief in the Trojan war; slain by Hector.

pa-trol', 1 pə-trōl'; 2 pa-trōl'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PA-TROLLED', PA-TROLL'ED^{s}; PA-TROL'LING.] **1.** To walk around in order to guard or inspect. **2.** To go the rounds, as in a city or garrison. **II.** *n.* **1.** One or more soldiers, policemen, etc., patrolling a district. **2.** The act of patrolling. [< F. *patrouiller*, paw about.]—**pa-trol'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who patrols, as a policeman assigned to a beat.—**pa-trol'-wag"on,** *n.* [U. S.] A wagon for the conveyance of prisoners, etc.

pa'tron, 1 pē'trən *or* pat'rən; 2 pā'tron *or* pät'ron, *n.* **1.** One who protects, fosters, or countenances; a protector or benefactor. **2.** One in the position of father or guardian toward another; an advocate; protector. [< L.^{F} *patronus*, patron.]—**pat'ron-age,** *n.* **1.** Guardianship. **2.** An uncalled-for distribution of favors. **3.** The right to control in the distribution of offices, etc., in the public service; also, the offices, etc., so distributed.—**pat'ron-ess,** *n.* A female patron; a matron who promotes and assists in the management of a social event.—**pat'ron-iz"a-bl**(eF, *a.* That may be patronized.—**pat'ron-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To act as a patron to; favor. **2.** To exercise condescension toward. **3.** [Colloq.] To favor with one's custom in business. **pat'ron-ise†.**—**pat'ron-iz"er,** or **-is"er,** *n.* —**pat'ron-iz"**[or **-is"**]**ing-ly,** *adv.*

pat"ro-nym'ic, 1 pat"ro-nim'ık; 2 pät"ro-nĭm'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Formed after one's father's name. **2.** *Gram.* Indicating ancestry. **pat"ro-nym'i-cal†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A name derived from an ancestor; a family name. **2.** *Gram.* A noun formed from a proper name. [< Gr.^{LL} *patēr*, father, + *onyma*, name.] **pat'ro-nym†.**

pa-troon', 1 pə-trūn'; 2 pa-trōōn', *n.* Formerly, a holder of entailed estates, chiefly in New York, with manorial rights, under old Dutch law. [D.] **pat'ter-oon†.**

pat'ten, 1 pat'n; 2 pät'n, *n.* **1.** A thick-soled wooden shoe; a clog. **2.** *Arch.* The foundation of a wall; formerly, a sill. [< F. *patin*, < *patte*, paw.]

pat'ter[1], 1 pat'ər; 2 pät'er, *vi.* **1.** To make a continuous succession of light, quick, and sharp sounds or pats. **2.** To move with light, quick steps. [Freq. of PAT, *v.*]

pat'ter[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mumble; mutter, as prayers. **2.** To talk rapidly and glibly. [< OF. *pater*, < LL. *paternoster;* see PATERNOSTER: from the repetition of the prayer.]

pat'ter, *n.* **1.** A succession of pats or taps; repetition of slight sounds. **2.** Glib and rapid talk. **3.** Idle chatter or gossip. **4.** [Slang.] Patois or dialect.

pat'tern, 1 pat'ərn; 2 pät'ern, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make in imitation of some model: with *after*, *by*, *from*, or *upon*. **II.** *i.* To take something as a pattern or model: often with *after* or *by*. Syn.: see IMITATE.

pat'tern, *n.* **1.** An original or model proposed for imitation; something used or worthy to be used as a copy; an exemplar. **2.** A model or guide in forming something else. (1) *Founding.* A model, usually of wood or iron, about which to form a sand-mold. (2) *Mach.* A templet or gage. **3.** [U. S.] Material in sufficient quantity to make a garment; as, a dress *pattern*. **4.** Any decorative design or figure; type; style. [Late form of PATRON.] Syn.: see EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL; MODEL; SIGN.

Pat'ti, 1 pat'ı; 2 pät'i, **Adelina,** Baroness Cederström (1843–1919). An Italian soprano prima donna; born in Madrid.

pat'ty, 1 pat'ı; 2 pät'y, *n.* [PAT'TIES^{z}, *pl.*] A small pie. [< F. *pâté*, PASTE.]—**pat'ty-pan",** *n.* A pan for a patty.

Pau, 1 pō; 2 pō, *n.* A town in S. W. France; pop. 37,100.

Pau, Paul M. C. G. (1848–). A French general in the World War of 1914–18.

pau'ci-ty, 1 pē'sı-tı; 2 pą'çi-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity. [< L. *paucita(t-)s*, < *paucus*, few.]

paugh'ty, 1 pē'tı; 2 pąH'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Haughty; insolent.

Paul, 1 pōl; 2 pal, *n.* **1. Saint** (–67? A. D.), the apostle of the Gentiles; *Acts* ix; writer of various epistles. **2.** One of several popes; especially (1) **Paul III.** (1468–1549), Alessandro Farnese; convoked Council of Trent. (2) **P. IV.** (1476–1559), Giovanni Pietro Caraffa; opposed the Reformation. **3.** Emperor of Russia (1754–1801).—**Paul'ine,** *a.* —**Paul'ist,** *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, commonly called *Paulist Fathers*, founded in New York in 1858. **2.** In India, a Jesuit.

Paul and Vir-gin'i-a. An idyllic romance by St. Pierre; also, the juvenile lovers around whom the story centers.

Paul'ding, 1 pōl'dıŋ; 2 pal'ding. **Hiram** (1797–1878). A United States admiral; burned Norfolk navy-yard.

paul'dron, 1 pōl'drən; 2 pal'dron, *n.* A detachable piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder. [OF.]

Pau-li'nus, 1 pə-laı'nus; 2 pą-lī'nŭs, **Saint** (–644). A Roman missionary to England in 601; archbishop of York.

Paul Pry, 1 prał; 2 pry. **1.** A comedy by John Poole; also, the inquisitive title-character. **2.** An inquisitive person.

paunch, 1 pənch *or* pōnch; 2 pänch *or* pąnch, *n.* **1.** The abdomen. **2.** The first stomach of a ruminant. **3.** The rim of a bell. [< OF. *panche*, < L. *pantex*, paunch.]

pau'per, 1 pē'pər; 2 pą'per, *n.* One dependent on charity; a destitute person who receives, or is entitled to receive, public charity: also adjectively; as, *pauper* relief. [L., poor.]—**pau'pered,** *a.* Made a pauper.—**pau'per-ism,** *n.* **1.** Poverty. **2.** Paupers collectively. Syn.: see POVERTY.—**pau"per-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* The reducing to pauperism.—**pau'per-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pau-sa'ni-as, 1 pō-sē'nı-əs; 2 pą-sā'ni-as, *n.* **1.** (–468 B. C.) A Spartan general; defeated Persians at Platæa, 479 B. C. **2.** A Greek geographer of the 2d century.

pause, 1 pôz; 2 pąs. **I.** *vi.* [PAUSED; PAUS'ING.] **1.** To suspend action or utterance for any cause. **2.** To stop temporarily; rest; intermit. **3.** To hold back; delay; hesitate; linger. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cessation or intermission of action. **2.** A holding back, from doubt or irresolution; hesitation. **3.** A momentary cessation in speaking or music, for effect or expression. **4.** *Mus.* A rest. [F., < Gr.L *pausis.*] Syn.: see REST; RESPITE; CEASE; STAND.

pav'an, 1 pav'ən; 2 pȧv'an, *n.* A slow, stately dance of the 16th and 17th centuries. [< F. *pavane,* < It. *pavana,* ult. < *Padua,* Padua.] **pav'ane‡; pav'en‡.**

pave, 1 pēv; 2 pāv, *vt.* [PAVED; PAV'ING.] To cover with pavement. [< F. *paver,* < L.^{LL} *pavio,* beat.]—**to pave the way for,** to make preparation for; lead up to.—**pave'ment,** *n.* **1.** A hard, solid surface-covering or flooring for a road or footway, usually resting immediately on the ground. **2.** A paved road or footway. **3.** The material with which a surface is paved.—**pav'er,** *n.* **1.** One who lays pavements. **2.** A pavers' rammer. **3.** A paving-block. **pav'ier‡; pav'ior‡; pav'iour‡.—pav'ing,** *n.* The laying of a pavement; a pavement.

Pa-vī'a, 1 pą-vī'ą; 2 pä-vī'ä, *n.* A university city (pop. 40,000), capital of the Italian province of the same name; (pop. 514,500); here Francis I. of France was defeated by the Emperor Charles V., Feb. 24, 1525.

pa-vil'ion, 1 pə-vil'yən; 2 pa-vĭl'yon, *or* pə-vĭl'yon, *n.* **1.** A movable or open structure for temporary shelter or dwelling; a large tent; summer-house. **2.** A partially enclosed extension of a main building; a belvedere. **3.** A canopy. **4.** A banner or flag. [< L. *papilio(n-),* butterfly, tent.]

pav'in, *n.* Same as PAVAN.

pa-vise'‖, 1 pə-vīz' *or* pav'is; 2 pa-vīs' *or* pȧv'is, *n.* A shield adapted to protect the whole body, as from arrows, etc. [OF.]

Pav-lo'wa, 1 pav-lō'vą; 2 pȧv-lō'vä, **Anna** (1886–). Russian dancer; *Automne Bacchanale.*

pav'o-nin(e^{s}, 1 pav'o-nin; 2 pȧv'o-nin, *a.* Resembling or characteristic of the peacock. [< L. *pavo,* PEACOCK.]

paw, 1 pô; 2 pą. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scrape or strike with the fore foot; touch with the paws. **2.** [Colloq.] To handle rudely or awkwardly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The foot of an animal having nails or claws. **2.** [Hum.] A clumsy human hand. [< OF. *powe,* < MLG. *pote,* paw.]—**paw'er,** *n.*

pawk, 1 pôk; 2 pąk, *n.* A trick. **pauk‡.—pawk'y,** *a.* [Scot.] Cunning; sly; humorous.—**pawk'i-ly,** *a.*—**pawk'i-ness,** *n.*

pawl, 1 pôl; 2 pąl, *n. Mech.* A hinged or pivoted piece shaped to engage with ratchet-teeth; a click or detent. [W., pole.] [as security for a loan.

pawn, 1 pôn; 2 pąn, *vt.* To pledge (personal property)

pawn[1], *n.* **1.** Something pledged as security for a loan. **2.** The condition of being held as a pledge for money loaned. [< OF. *pan,* pawn.]—**pawn'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.*—**pawn'brok"er,** *n.* One engaged in the business of lending money on pledged personal property.—**pawn'brok"ing,** *n.* **pawn'brok"er-age‡.—pawn'er,** *n.* One who pawns personal property. **pawn'or‡.—pawn'-shop",** *n.* **—pawn'-tick"et,** *n.* A certificate given by a pawnbroker for goods pawned. [LL. *pedo(n-),* foot-soldier.]

pawn[2], *n.* A chessman of lowest rank. [< OF. *paon,* <

Paw-nee', 1 pô-nī'; 2 pą-nē', *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians now living in Oklahoma.

paw-paw', *n.* Same as PAPAW.

Paw-tuck'et, 1 pô-tuk'et; 2 pą-tûk'ĕt, *n.* A city in N. E. Rhode Island; a cotton-manufacturing center; pop. 64,250.

pax, 1 paks; 2 pȧks, *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A plaque or tablet containing a representation of some sacred subject, as the Crucifixion. **2.** The kiss of peace. [L., peace.]

pax'wax", *n.* A strong fibrous band extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and supporting the head in many mammals, as horses. [< AS. *feax,* hair, + WAX, grow.] **pack'wax"‡; pax'y-wax"y‡.**

pay[1], 1 pē; 2 pā, *v.* [PAID; PAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver what is regarded as an equivalent or recompense to; remunerate; compensate. **2.** To satisfy, as a claim or obligation. **3.** To give as pay; expend; spend. **4.** To provide for the cost of. **5.** To render or offer as a polite tribute; give. **6.** To be profitable to; profit. **7.** [Colloq.] To requite for an injury; retaliate upon. **II** *i.* To meet obligations; discharge a debt; compensate. [< F. *payer,* < L. *paco,* pacify.]

Syn.: compensate, defray, discharge, indemnify, liquidate, recompense, remunerate, requite, reward, satisfy, settle. See SETTLE.—Ant.: default, repudiate.—Prep.: pay *to* the bearer; *for* the service; *on* demand.—**to pay out,** to cause to run out; slacken, as a rope.

pay[2], *vt.* [PAID OF PAYED; PAY'ING.] *Naut.* To coat with hot pitch or the like, as the seams of a vessel. [< OF. *peier,* < L. *pico,* < *pix,* pitch.]

pay, *n.* **1.** That which is given as a recompense or to discharge a debt; compensation; wages. **2.** Whatever compensates for labor or loss; an equivalent. **3.** Requital; reward. Syn.: see SALARY.—**pay'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* Due and unpaid.—**pay'a-bly,** *adv.* So as to profit; remuneratively.—**pay"ee',** *n.* A person to whom money is paid.—**pay'er,** *n.* One who pays.—**pay'mas"ter,** *n.* One who has charge of the paying of employees.—**pay'ment,** *n.* The act of paying; requital; recompense. Syn.: see SALARY.

paym't, payt., pay't, *abbr.* Payment.

Payne, 1 pēn; 2 pān, **John Howard** (1791–1852). An American playwright and traveler; *Home, Sweet Home.*

pay'nim‖, 1 pē'nim; 2 pā'nim, *n.* A non-Christian; a pagan; heathen; especially a Mohammedan.—**pay'nim,** *a.*

Pb., *abbr.* [L.] *Plumbum* (lead).—**P. C.,** *abbr.* Parish Council or Councilor, Past Commander, *Patres Conscripti* (L., Conscript Fathers, Senators), Police Constable, Privy Council or Councilor.—**p.c.,** *abbr.* Per cent., postal card.—**pd.,** *abbr.* Paid.—**P. E.,** *abbr.* Presiding Elder, Protestant Episcopal.

pea[1], 1 pī; 2 pē, *n.* [PEAS^{Z} or PEASE^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A climbing annual herb of the bean family, having pinnate leaves. **2.** Its edible seed. [< PEASE.]

pea[2], *n.* A peafowl. [< AS. *pāwa;* see PEACOCK.]

Pea'bod-y, 1 pī'bod-ī; 2 pē'bŏd-y, **George** (1795–1869). An American banker in London, England; philanthropist.

peace, 1 pīs; 2 pēç, *n.* **1.** A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose. **2.** Absence or cessation of war, strife, or discord. **3.** A state of reconciliation; concord. [< OF. *pais,* < L. *pax* (*pac-*), peace.] Syn.: see REST.—**peace'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* **1.** Inclined to peace. **2.** Peaceful; tranquil.—**peace'a-bl**(e-ness^{r}, *n.*—**peace'a-bly,** *adv.*—**peace'ful,** *a.* **1.** Exempt from war, riot, or commotion; undisturbed. **2.** Averse to strife. **3.** Inclined to or used in peace. Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC.—**peace'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**peace'ful-ness,** *n.*—**peace'mak"er,** *n.* One who effects, or seeks to effect, a reconciliation between unfriendly parties. — **peace'-of"fering,** *n.* An offering for the sake of peace or reconciliation; specifically, an offering prescribed by Levitical law.

peach[1], 1 pīch; 2 pēch, *vi.* [Colloq.] To inform against an accomplice. [Abbr. of IMPEACH.]

peach, *n.* The fruit of the peach-tree, a fleshy, high-flavored, juicy, edible drupe; also, the tree. [< Fr. *pêche,* < Gr. *persikos,* lit. Persian apple.]—**peach'-tree",** *n.* A tree of the rose family, 8 to 20 feet high, allied to the apricot, plum, and cherry.—**peach'y,** *a.*—**peach'i-ness,** *n.*

Peacock. 1/21

pea'cock", 1 pī'kek"; 2 pē'-cŏk", *n.* A gallinaceous bird with elongated tail-coverts, marked with beautifully colored eye-like spots, and for its neck and breast of iridescent greenish blue. [< AS. *pāwa,* ult. < Per. *tāwus,* peacock, + COCK[1], *n.*]—**pea'cock"ish,** *a.* Vain; pretentious. **pea'-cock"y‡.—pea'fowl",** *n.* A peacock. — **pea'-hen",** *n.* A female peafowl.

Pea'cock, Thomas Love (1785–1866). An English satirical poet and novelist.

pea'-jack"et, 1 pī'-jak"et; 2 pē'-jăk"ĕt, *n.* A coat of thick cloth, worn by seamen. [< D. *pij,* coarse woolen coat, + JACKET.]

peak[1], 1 pīk; 2 pēk, *v.* **I.** *t. Naut.* To raise vertically, as a gaff or yard. **II.** *i.* To rise or point upward.

peak[2], *vi.* **1.** To become emaciated; look sickly. **2.** Same as PEEK. [Appar. < PEAK[1], *v.*]

peak, *n.* **1.** A projecting point or edge. **2.** A mountain summit. **3.** The after upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; the upper end of a gaff. [< Ir. *peac,* pointed object.] Syn.: see SUMMIT.—**peak'ed,** *a.* **1.** Ending in a point, as a roof. **2.** [Colloq.] Having a thin or sickly appearance.—**peak'y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in peaks. **2.** [Colloq.] Peaked.

peal, 1 pīl; 2 pēl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cause to ring loudly; give out loud peals; resound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prolonged, sonorous, clanging sound, as of a bell or trumpet. **2.** A set of large bells musically attuned. **3.** The change rung on a chime. [< F. *appel,* call.] Syn.: see ROAR.

pe'an, *n.* Same as PÆAN.

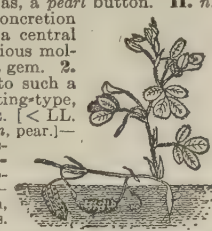
pea'nut", 1 pī'nut"; 2 pē'nŭt", *n.* A fruit of a trailing plant of the bean family, ripening under ground; also, the plant itself. **ground'nut"‡; ground'-pea"‡.** See illus. on next page.

pear, 1 pār; 2 pâr, *n.* The juicy, edible fleshy fruit of a tree (the pear-tree) of the rose family. [< L.^{AS} *pirum.*]

pearl, 1 pûrl; 2 pĕrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To adorn with pearls. **2.** To

cause to resemble pearls. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hunt for pearls. **2.** To be or become like pearls.

pearl. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or made of pearl or of mother-of-pearl; as, a *pearl* button. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lustrous, calcareous concretion deposited in layers around a central nucleus in the shells of various mollusks, and largely used as a gem. **2.** Something like or likened to such a substance. **3.** A size of printing-type, smaller than agate. See TYPE. [< LL. *perla*, prob. dim. of L. *pirum*, pear.]—**pearl'ash"**, *n.* Crude potassium carbonate.—**pearl'-oys"ter**, *n.* A large bivalve of tropical seas, yielding pearls.—**pearl'y**, *a.* **1.** Adorned with, yielding, or resembling pearls. **2.** Having a pure, sweet tone.



Peanut, showing manner of growth.

pear'main, 1 pār'mēn *or* pēr'mēn; 2 pār'mān *or* pār'mān, *n.* A variety of apple. [< OF. *permain*, < L. *per-*, very, + *magnus*, great.]

Pear'son, 1 pīr'sən; 2 pēr'son, **John** (1613–1686). An English prelate and writer.

peart, 1 pīrt; 2 pērt, *a.* [Colloq.] In good health and spirits; active; lively. [= PERT.] **peert‡.**—**peart'ly,** *adv.*

Pea'ry, 1 pī'rı; 2 pē'ry, **Robert Edwin** (1856–1920). An American arctic explorer; reached the North Pole, April 6, 1909.

peas'ant, 1 pez'ənt; 2 pĕş'ant, *n.* In Europe, a petty farmer; a farm-laborer. [< OF. *paisant*, < *pais*, country.]—**peas'ant-ry,** *n.* The peasant class; a body of peasants. **[cod"‡.**

peas'cod", 1 pīz'kɒd"; 2 pēş'cŏd", *n.* A pea-pod. **pease'-pease,** 1 pīz; 2 pēş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* Peas collectively. [< AS. *pise*, < L. *pisum*, pea.]

peat[1], 1 pīt; 2 pēt, *n.* **1.** A substance of partially carbonized vegetable material, found usually in bogs. **2.** A block of peat pressed and dried for fuel. [Ult. < AS. *bētan*, mend.]—**peat'-bog",** *n.* An accumulation of peat in a marsh.—**p.-moss,** *n.* **1.** A moss that often enters largely into the composition of peat. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A peat-bog.—**peat'y,** *a.* Resembling or containing peat.

peat[2]**‡,** *n.* A small person; pet: said of young women.

pea'vey, 1 pī'vı; 2 pē'vy, *n.* A pointed iron lever fitted with a movable hook and used for handling logs. [< *Peavy*, the inventor.] **pea'vy‡.**

peb'ble, 1 peb'l; 2 pĕb'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PEB'BLED; PEB'-**peb'l**[F], BLING.] To impart a rough grain to leather. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small rounded fragment of rock. **2.** An agate. **3.** A quartz-crystal lens. **4.** Pebbled leather.—**peb'ble-stone",** *n.* **1.** A pebble. **2.** A material consisting of a mass of pebbles.—**peb'bly,** *a.*

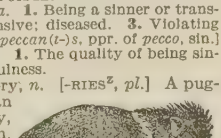
pe-can', 1 pı-kan' *or* pı-kān'; 2 pe-căn' *or* pe-cān', *n.* **1.** A large hickory of the central and southern United States, with olive-shaped thin-shelled nuts. **2.** The nut borne by this tree. [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.]

pec'ca-bl(e[F]**,** 1 pek'ə-bl; 2 pĕc'a-bl, *a.* Capable of sinning. [< L. *pecco*, sin.]—**pec"ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pec"ca-dil'lo, 1 pek"ə-dil'o; 2 pĕc"a-dĭl'o, *n.* [-LOS[Z] or -LOES[Z], *pl.*] A slight or trifling sin. [< Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, sin.] Syn.: see FOIBLE.

pec'cant, 1 pek'ənt; 2 pĕc'ant, *a.* **1.** Being a sinner or transgressor. **2.** Corrupt and offensive; diseased. **3.** Violating some rule or principle. [< L. *peccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *pecco*, sin.]—**pec'can-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being sinful. **2.** A particular act of sinfulness.

pec'ca-ry, 1 pek'ə-rı; 2 pĕc'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A pugnacious hog-like American mammal, secreting an oily, musky substance. [Of S. Am. origin.]



Peccary. 1/32

pec-ca'vi, 1 pe-kē'vaı; 2 pĕ-cā'vi. [L.] I have sinned; it is my fault.

Pe-chi-li', 1 pē-chī-lī'; 2 pe-chī-lĭ', *n.* Same as CHIHLI.

peck[1], 1 pek; 2 pĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with or as with the beak; effect by quick and repeated blows, as of a beak. **2.** To pick up with the beak. **II.** *i.* To use as a beak in striking. [Var. of PICK, *v.*]—**peck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which pecks. **2.** A pick; a picker.

peck[1], *n.* **1.** A measure of capacity: the fourth of a bushel. **2.** A vessel for measuring a peck. **3.** [Humorous.] A great quantity. [Prob. < PECK, *v.*]

peck[2], *n.* A quick, sharp blow, as with a beak.

pec'ten, 1 pek'ten; 2 pĕc'tĕn, *n.* [PEC'TI-NES, *pl.*] **1.** A comb, or comb-like part or process; specifically, in birds, a vascular pigmented membrane of the eyeball. **2.** *Conch.* A scallop. [L., comb.]—**pec'ti-nate,** *a.* Having a pecten or pectines; comb-like. **pec'ti-nat"ed‡.**

pec'to-ral, 1 pek'to-rəl; 2 pĕc'to-ral. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the breast or thorax. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ornament worn on the breast. **2.** A pectoral organ, fin, or muscle. **3.** Any medicine for ailments of the chest. [< L. *pectoralis*, < *pectus*, breast.]

pec'u-late, 1 pek'yu-lēt; 2 pĕc'yu-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED[2]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To appropriate public property to one's own use. **2.** To embezzle; steal; pilfer. [< L. *peculatus*, pp. of *peculor*, defraud the public.]—**pec"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**pec'u-la"tor,** *n.*

pe-cu'liar, 1 pı-kiūl'yər; 2 pe-cūl'yar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a character exclusively its own; unlike anything else or anything of the same class or kind; specific; particular; also, singular; strange. **2.** Select or special; separate; distinguished. **3.** Belonging particularly or exclusively to one. **II.** *n.* A person or thing that is peculiar; formerly, any private possession. [< L. *peculiaris*, one's own, < *peculium*, property in cattle, < *pecus*, cattle.] Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; PARTICULAR; QUEER; RARE.—**pe-cu"li-ar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A characteristic. **2.** The quality of being peculiar. Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC.—**pe-cu'liar-ly,** *adv.*

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, 1 pı-kiū'nı-ē-rı; 2 pe-cū'ni-ā-ry, *a.* Consisting of or relating to money; monetary. [< L. *pecuniarius*, < *pecunia*, wealth.] Syn.: see FINANCIAL.

ped, 1 ped; 2 pĕd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket. [Akin to POD.] **pad‡.**

-ped. A suffix meaning *footed*, as quadru*ped*, centi*ped*.

ped'a-gog, 1 ped'ə-gog; 2 pĕd'a-ġŏġ, *n.* **1.** A school-**ped'a-gogue,** master; especially, a pedantic, narrow-minded teacher. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A slave who attended children to school. [< Gr.[L] *paidagōgos*, < *pai(d-)s*, child, + *agō*, lead.]—**ped"a-gog'ic,** 1 ped"ə-goj'ık; 2 pĕd"a-ġŏġ'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the science or art of teaching. **2.** Of or belonging to a pedagog; affected with a conceit of learning. **II.** *n.* Same as PEDAGOGICS. **ped"a-gog'i-cal‡.**—**ped"a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ped"a-gog'ics,** *n.* The science and art of teaching.—**ped'a-gog-ism,** *n.* The nature, character, or business of a pedagog.—**ped"a-go'-gy,** *n.* **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Pedagogism.

ped'al, 1 ped'əl; 2 pĕd'al. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To operate by pedals; use the pedals. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to a foot, foot-like part, or a pedal. **III.** *n.* A lever for the foot, differing from a treadle in that it is usually applied only to musical instruments, cycles, sewing-machines, and light machinery. [< L. *pedalis*, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

ped'ant, 1 ped'ənt; 2 pĕd'ant, *n.* **1.** A scholar who makes needless and inopportune display of his learning, or who insists upon the importance of trifling points of scholarship. **2†.** A schoolmaster; teacher. [< F. *pédant*, ult. < Gr. *paidagōgos*, PEDAGOG.] — **pe-dan'tic,** *a.* **pe-dan'ti-cal‡.**—**pe-dan'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ped'ant-ry,** *n* **1.** Ostentatious display of knowledge. **2.** Undue and conceited adherence to forms or rules. **pe-dan'ti-cal-ness‡.**

ped'ate, 1 ped'ēt; 2 pĕd'āt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Resembling or having the functions of a foot. **2.** *Bot.* Palmately divided or parted, the lateral divisions being subdivided: said especially of leaves. [< L. *pedatus*, pp. of *pedo*, furnish with feet, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**ped'ate-ly,** *adv.*—**pe-dat'i-fid,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extending half-way to the base.

ped'dle, 1 ped'l; 2 pĕd'l, *v.* [PED'DLED, PED'LD[F]; PED'-**ped'l**[F], DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities from house to house. **2.** To dispense little by little. **II.** *i.* To hawk; do a petty business. [< PEDLER.]

ped'dler, etc. Same as PEDLER, etc.

-pede, *suffix.* Same as -PED.

Pe'dee riv'er, 1 pī'dī; 2 pē'dē. A river in S. E. North Carolina and N. E. South Carolina; length, 415 m. to Winyah Bay.

ped'es-tal, 1 ped'es-təl; 2 pĕd'ĕs-tal, *n.* A base, as for a statue, or vase. [< It. *piedestallo*, base of a pillar.]

pe-des'tri-al, 1 pı-des'trı-əl; 2 pe-dĕs'tri-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or connected with the foot or with walking. **2.** Pedestrian.

pe-des'tri-an, 1 pı-des'trı-ən; 2 pe-dĕs'tri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by or connected with walking. **2.** Pertaining to common people; plebeian. **3.** Prosaic or dull, as prose or mechanical verse. **II.** *n.* One who journeys or moves from place to place on foot; a walker. [< L. *pedester*, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**pe-des'tri-an-ism,** *n.*

pe"di-at'rics, 1 pī"dı-[*or* ped"ı-]at'rıks; 2 pē"di-[*or* pĕd"i-]ăt'rics, *n.* The science of the hygienic care of children. [< Gr. *pai(d-)s*, child, + *iatrikos*, pert. to a physician.]

ped'i-cel, 1 ped'ı-sel; 2 pĕd'i-çĕl, *n.* *Bot.* A stalk supporting a single flower in a compound inflorescence. [< L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pe(d-)s*, foot.] **ped'i-cle‡.**

pe-dic'u-lous§, *a.* Lousy.

ped'i-gree, 1 ped'ı-grī; 2 pĕd'i-ġrē, *n.* **1.** A line of ancestors; lineage. **2.** A list or table of descent and relationship; a genealogical register, especially of an animal of pure breed.

ped'i-ment, 1 ped'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 pĕd'i-ment, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A broad triangular space, as above a portico or door. **2.** Any triangular piece with a long base surmounting a door or screen. [< L. *pedamentum*, vine-prop.]—**ped"i-men'tal,** *a.*

Pediment.

ped'ler, 1 ped'lər; 2 pĕd'ler, *n.* One who travels from house to house with goods to sell. [< Prov. Eng. *ped*, basket.] **ped'dler‡; ped'lar‡.** [combining form.

ped'o-¹, 1 ped'o-; 2 pĕd'o-. From Latin *pes* (*ped-*), foot: a

pe'do-², 1 pī'do-; 2 pē'do-. From Greek *pais* (*paid-*), child: a combining form. **pæ'do-‡.—pe"do-bap'tism,** *n.* Infant baptism, and the system that sustains it.—**pe"do-bap'tist,** *n.*

pe-dom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument that measures distance traveled by recording the number of steps taken by the person who carries it. [< PEDO-¹, + -METER.]

pe-dun'cl(e², 1 pı-dun'kl; 2 pe-dŭn'cl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The general stalk or support of an inflorescence. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A stalk or stem. [< LL. *pedunculus*, dim., < L. *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**pe-dun'cu-lar,** *a.*—**pe-dun'cu-late,** *a.* Borne on or having a peduncle.

peek¹, 1 pīk; 2 pēk, *vi.* [Colloq.] To look through a crevice; look pryingly or slyly. [Var. of PEEP¹, *v.*]—**peek'-a-boo",** *n.* A children's game in which one hides and calls out "Peek-a-boo!" or "Bo-peep!"

peel, 1 pīl; 2 pēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strip off the bark or skin of. **2.** To remove by stripping off. **II.** *i.* To be detached by pulling, as a rind or skin. [< L.ᶠ *pellis*, skin.]—**peeled,** *pa.* **1.** Stripped of outer clothing or peel. **2†.** Bald; tonsured. **pieled†; pilled†.**

peel², *n.* The natural coating of certain kinds of fruit, as oranges and lemons; skin; rind: properly said only of such coating as may be removed by peeling.

peel³, *n.* **1.** A broad, thin, long-handled shovel-like implement used by bakers in moving bread, etc., about an oven. **2.** A mark resembling such a shovel, formerly used in England for the signatures of those who could not write. **3.** *Naut.* The blade or broad part of an oar. [< OF. *pele*, < L. *pala*, bakers' peel.]

peel⁴, *n.* A stronghold or tower, as on the borders of Scotland and England. [Var. of PILE³, *n.*] **peel'-house"‡.**

Peel, Sir Robert (1788–1850). An English prime minister.

peep¹, 1 pīp; 2 pēp. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To look slyly or pryingly, as through a crack; peek; peer. **2.** To show oneself or itself slightly, as from concealment; be seen partially, as through a crevice or screen. **II.** *n.* **1.** A furtive look; a glimpse or glance. **2.** An aperture or crevice through which one may look; peep-hole. [Prob. < PEEP², *v.*]—**peep'er¹,** *n.* **1.** One who peeps. **2.** [Colloq.] An eye.

peep². **I.** *vi.* To utter a small, sharp sound, as or like a chirp; chirp; speak feebly or faintly. **II.** *n.* The cry of a chick or small bird, or of a young frog in spring. [< OF. *pipier*, < L. *pipio*; imitative.]—**peep'er²,** *n.* An animal that peeps, as a young bird.

peer, 1 pīr; 2 pēr, *vi.* To look into a place or upon an object attentively and inquiringly; gaze with strain or effort.—**peer'y,** *a.* **1.** Looking sharply; prying; scrutinizing. **2†.** [Slang.] Knowing; sly. **peer'le‡** [Scot.].

peer, *n.* **1.** An equal, as in natural gifts or in social rank. **2.** An equal before the law. **3.** A noble; in the United Kingdom, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. [< OF. *per*, < L. *par*, equal.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**peer'age,** *n.* **1.** The rank of a peer. **2.** The nobility.—**peer'ess,** *n.* A woman who holds a title of nobility, either in her own right or by marriage with a peer.—**peer'less,** *a.* Of unequaled excellence. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [string. **peer'le‡.**

peer'y, 1 pīr'ı; 2 pēr'y, *n.* [Scot.] A boy's top spun with a

peest, *n.* Peace; silence.

peeved, 1 pīvd; 2 pēvd, *a.* Vexed; discontented; disagreeable.

pee'vish, 1 pī'vish; 2 pē'vish, *a.* **1.** Feebly fretful and irritable; querulous. **2.** Showing petulant discontent and vexation. **3†.** Childish; perverse. [Perhaps imitative of a child's fretful cry.] Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**pee'vish-ly,** *adv.*—**pee'vish-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see IMPATIENCE.

peg, 1 peg; 2 pĕg, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drive (a peg) into; fasten by pegs. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To work perseveringly: generally followed by *away*.

peg, *n.* **1.** A wooden pin used for fastening articles together or for holding fast the end of a string in a musical instrument. **2.** A pin thrust or driven into a hole and left projecting, upon which something may be fastened or hung. **3.** A pretext or excuse. **4.** [Colloq.] A degree or step, as in rank; as, to take one down a *peg*. [Cp. Sw. *pigg*. pike. E. PEAK.]—**peg'-top",** *n.* A boy's spinning-top, pear-shaped and made of wood.

Peg'a-sus, 1 peg'ə-sus; 2 pĕg'a-sŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse; a type of poetical inspiration.

P. E. I., *abbr.* Prince Edward Island.

peiset, *v. & n.* Same as POISE. **peizet.**

pe"jo-ra'tion, 1 pī"jo-rē'shən; 2 pē"jo-rā'shon, *n.* Deterioration; degeneration, especially in the meaning of a word. [< L. *pejor*, compar. of *malus*, bad.]—**pe-jor'a-tiv(e³,** **I.** *a.* Giving a deteriorating effect or meaning, as to the sense of a word. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing depreciation.—**pe-jor'a-tiv(e-ly³,** *adv.*

pek'an, 1 pek'ən; 2 pĕk'an, *n.* A North-American carnivore of somewhat foxlike aspect; also, the fur of this animal. [Prob. Am. Ind.]

pe'kin, 1 pī'kin; 2 pē'kin, *n.* A fabric, usually of satin, in which the stripes run with the warp. [< *Pekin*, China.]

Pe-king', 1 pī-kiŋ'; 2 pē-king', *n.* A walled city of N. E. China; capital of China; pop. 1,000,000. **Pe'kin‡.—Pe"king-ese',** *a.* [mal, as of fur. [F.]

pel'age, 1 pel'ıj; 2 pĕl'ag, *n.* The coat or covering of a mam-

pe-la'gi-an¹, 1 pı-lē'jı-ən; 2 pe-lā'gi-an. **I.** *a.* Pelagic. **II.** *n.* A deep-sea animal. [< L. *pelagius*, < Gr. *pelagios*, < *pelagos*, sea.]

Pe-la'gi-an². **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism. **II.** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the sect founded by Pelagius; a believer in Pelagianism.

Pe-la'gi-an-ism, *n.* *Theol.* The body of doctrines held by the followers of Pelagius, a British monk (about A. D. 400), who denied original sin, confined grace to forgiveness, and affirmed that man's unaided will is capable of spiritual good.

pe-lag'ic, 1 pı-laj'ik; 2 pe-lăg'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting the sea far from land; specifically, inhabiting the surface of midocean. [< Gr. *pelagikos*, < *pelagos*, open sea.]

Pe-las'gi, 1 pı-las'jı; 2 pe-lăs'gī, *n. pl.* A prehistoric race of the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Crete, Thrace, etc. [L.] **Pe-las'gi-ans‡.—Pe-las'gi-an,** *a. & n.*—**Pe-las'gic,** *a.*

Pe"lée', 1 pē"lē'; 2 pe"lē', *n.* A volcano on the island of Martinique; disastrous eruptions, May 8 and Aug. 30, 1902.

pel'er-in(e³, 1 pel'ər-in *or* -ĭn; 2 pĕl'er-in *or* -ĭn, *n.* A long narrow cape worn by women. [< F. *pèlerine*, < OF. *pelegrin*; see PILGRIM.]

Pe'leus, 1 pī'lūs *or* pī'lı-us; 2 pē'lūs *or* pē'le-ûs, *n.* *Class. Myth.* A king of Thessaly; father of Achilles.—**Pel'i-des,** *n.* Achilles.

pelf, 1 pelf; 2 pĕlf, *n.* Money; wealth: often implying ill-gotten gains. [< OF. *pelfrey*, spoil.] Syn.: see WEALTH.

Pe'li-as, 1 pī'li-as *or* pel'ı-as; 2 pē'li-as *or* pĕl'i-as, *n.* *Class. Myth.* A Thessalian king, who sent Jason to fetch him the Golden Fleece.

pel'i-can, 1 pel'ı-kən; 2 pĕl'i-can, *n.* A large gregarious fish-eating bird of warm regions, having a large membranous pouch on the lower jaw, for the temporary storage of fish. See BIRD. [< Gr. *pelekan*, pelican.] **pel'e-can†; pel'li-can†.**

Pe'li-on, 1 pī'li-ən; 2 pē'li-ŏn, *n.* A mountain of Thessaly.—**to pile Pelion on Ossa,** see OSSA.

pe-lisse', 1 pe-lis'; 2 pe-lĭs', *n.* A long outer garment or cloak: originally one of fur or lined with fur. [F.]

pell, 1 pel; 2 pĕl, *n.* **1.** A skin; pelt; hence, a parchment roll. **2†.** Fur. [< L.ᴼᶠ *pellis*, skin.]

pel-la'gra, 1 pe-lē'grə *or* -lag'ra; 2 pe-lă'gra *or* -lăg'ra, *n.* A disease characterized by gastric disturbance, skin-eruptions, and nervous derangement. Its cause is uncertain, but has been attributed by some to the eating of spoiled maize. [< L. *pellis*, skin, + Gr. *agra*, catching.]—**pe-la'grous,** *a.*

Pel'le-as, 1 pel'ı-as; 2 pĕl'e-ăs, **Sir.** In Arthurian legend, one of the Knights of the Round Table.

pel'let, 1 pel'et; 2 pĕl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small round ball, as of wax, paper, etc. **2.** A small shot. **3.** A very small pill. [< OF. *pelote*, ball, < L. *pila*, ball.]

pel'li-cl(e², 1 pel'ı-kl; 2 pĕl'i-cl, *n.* A thin skin, film, or layer. [< L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.]—**pel-lic'u-lar,** *a.*

pel'li-to-ry, 1 pel'ı-to-rı; 2 pĕl'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] Any one of various diffuse or tufted weed-like herbs of the nettle family. [< OF. *paritoire*, < L. *parietaria*, < *paries*, wall.]

pell"-mell', } 1 pel"-mel'; 2 pĕl"-mĕl', *adv.* In a confused
pel"-mel'², } or promiscuous way or manner. [< OF. *pelle*, shovel, + *meller*, mix.]

pel-lu'cid, 1 pe-lū'sıd; 2 pĕ-lū'çid, *a.* **1.** Permitting to a certain extent the passage of light; translucent; limpid. **2.** [Archaic or Poet.] Transparent; clear. [< L. *per*, through, + *luceo*, shine.] Syn.: see CLEAR; TRANSPARENT.—**pel-lu'cid-ly,** *adv.*—**pel-lu'cid-ness,** *n.*

Pe-lop'i-das, 1 pı-lep'ı-dəs; 2 pe-lŏp'i-das, *n.* (–364 B. C.) A Theban general; defeated the Spartans.

Pel"o-pon-ne'sus, 1 pel"o-pə-nī'sus; 2 pĕl"o-po-nē'sŭs, *n.* Morea; the ancient name.—**Pel"o-pon-ne'sian,** *a.*—**Peloponnesian war,** a war between Athens and Sparta and their allies (431–404 B. C.).

Pe'lops, 1 pī'lɐps; 2 pē'lŏps, *n. Class. Myth.* A Phrygian prince; slain by his own father and his flesh served to the gods; for this crime his family was cursed.

pe-lo'ta, 1 pē-lō'tə; 2 pe-lō'tä, *n.* A game, popular in Spain and among Spanish-Americans, played in a court with a ball and a long curved instrument fitted to the hand with a glove. [Sp.]

Pelota-player.

pel'ourt, *n.* A pillar; column.

pelt[1], 1 pelt; 2 pĕlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike or assail with something thrown. **II.** *i.* To throw anything; descend violently, as missiles, rain, or snow, etc. [< L. *pulto* (= *pulso*), beat.]

pelt[1], *n.* An undressed fur-skin. [Perhaps abbr. of PELTRY.]

pelt[2], *n.* **1.** A blow, as one given by something thrown. **2†.** Anger; rage. [< PELT, *v.*]

pel'tast, 1 pel'tast; 2 pĕl'tăst, *n. Class. Antiq.* One who bore a *pelta*, or light leather-covered shield; a light-armed soldier. [< Gr. *peltastes*, < *peltē*, small leather shield.]

pel'tate, 1 pel'tēt; 2 pĕl'tāt, *a.* Shield-shaped; specifically (*Bot.*), attached to the stalk at or near the center of the lower surface, as a leaf. [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a shield, < *pelta*, < Gr. *peltē*, shield.] **pel'tat-ed‡.**

pelt'ing‖, *a.* Paltry; trifling; unimportant.

pelt'ry, 1 pelt'rı; 2 pĕlt'ry, *n.* [PELT'RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Pelts collectively. **2.** A pelt. [< OF. *peleterie*, < *pel*, skin.]

pel'vis, 1 pel'vıs; 2 pĕl'vis, *n.* The part of the skeleton that forms a bony girdle joining the lower or hinder limbs to the body: composed, in man, of the two hip-bones and the sacrum. [L., basin.]—**pel'vic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the pelvis.—**pelvic arch,** that part of the skeleton in vertebrates to which the hinder limbs (in man, the lower limbs) are attached.

pem'mi-can, 1 pem'ı-kən; 2 pĕm'i-can, *n.* **1.** Originally, lean venison cut into strips, dried, pounded into paste with fat and a few berries, and pressed into cakes. **2.** A similar food now made from beef and dried fruits. [Am. Ind.]

pen[1], 1 pen; 2 pĕn. **I.** *vt.* [PENNED or PENT; PEN'NING.] To enclose in a pen; confine in a small space: sometimes with *up*. **II.** *n.* A small enclosure, as for pigs.

pen[2]. **I.** *vt.* [PENNED; PEN'NING.] To write with a pen; indite. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for writing with a fluid ink: formerly made of a quill, but now usually of metal and fitted to a holder; by extension, pen and holder united. **2.** Quality either of penmanship or of composition. [< L.[LL+OF] *penna*, feather.]—**fountain pen,** a pen having a reservoir from which the ink feeds by gravity to the point.—**stylographic pen,** a pencil-like writing-instrument having an ink-reservoir from which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point.

pen., *abbr.* Peninsula.

pe'nal, 1 pī'nəl; 2 pē'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to punishment or its means or place. **2.** Liable or rendering liable to punishment. **3.** Enacting or prescribing punishment. [OF., < L. *pœnalis*, < *pœna*, punishment.]—**pe'nal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make penal; subject to penalty.—**pen'al-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The consequences, as suffering, detriment, etc., that follow the transgression of laws. **2.** Judicial punishment.

pen'ance, 1 pen'əns; 2 pĕn'anç, *n.* Suffering, loss, or punishment, voluntarily endured as an act of atonement. [OF., < L. *pœnitentia*; see PENITENCE.]

Pe"nang', 1 pī"nan'; 2 pē"năng', *n.* **1.** A division of the Straits Settlements including Penang Island and the neighboring country; 270 sq. m.; pop. 281,000; capital, Georgetown. **2.** An island near W. Malay Peninsula; 108 sq. m.

Pe-na'tes, 1 pı-nē'tiz; 2 pe-nā'tēs, *n. pl. Rom. Myth.* The old Latin household gods: associated with the *Lares*, the spirits of dead ancestors. [L., < *penus*, inmost.] **penset‡.**

pence, 1 pens; 2 pĕnç, *n.* Plural of PENNY. **pen'nies‡;**

pen"chant', 1 pɑn"shɑ̃n' *or* pen'chənt; 2 pän"çhän' *or* pĕn'chant, *n.* A strong inclination; bias in favor of something. [F.]

pen'cil, 1 pen'sıl; 2 pĕn'çil. **I.** *vt.* [-CILED or -CILLED, -CILD[s]; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING.] To mark, write, or draw with or as with a pencil. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, pointed strip of graphite, slate, etc., often encased in wood: used for writing, drawing, etc. **2.** A small finely pointed paint-brush. **hair pencil‡. 3.** Lines or rays diverging from a given point. **4.** *Zool.* A tuft of hair, feathers, or membrane. [< L.[OF] *penicillum*, painters' brush.] **pen'sil†.—pen'ciled,** *a.* **1.** Marked with fine lines, with or as if with a finely pointed pencil. **2.** Having pencils of lines or rays. **pen'ciled‡.—pen'cil-ing,** *n.* **pen'cil-ingt.**

pend[d], 1 pend; 2 pĕnd, *vi.* To be awaiting or in process of adjustment or settlement. [< L. *pendeo*, hang.]—**pen'dant,** *n.* Anything that hangs or depends from something else; a short rope, streamer, or pennant. **pen'dent‡.—pen'den-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being undecided. **2.** The state of being pendent.—**pen'dent,** *a.* **1.** Hanging loosely; drooping downward; projecting or overhanging. **2.** Undetermined; pending; incomplete. **pen'dant‡.—pen'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**pend'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Remaining unfinished or undecided. **II.** *prep.* **1.** During the continuance of. **2.** Awaiting; until.

pen-den'tive, } 1 pen-den'tıv; 2 pĕn-dĕn'tiv, *n. Arch.*
pen-den'tive[s], } The vaulting that serves to connect an angle of a square area enclosed by four arches with a dome that rests upon the arches. [< PENDENT, *a.*]

pen'di-cle, 1 pen'dı-kl; 2 pĕn'di-el, *n.* **1.** An inferior portion or adjunct. **2.** [Scot.] A small farm or croft. [< L. *pendiculus*, something hanging, < *pendeo*, hang.]

pen-drag'on, 1 pen-drag'ən; 2 pĕn-drăg'on, *n.* **1.** A supreme head, ruler, or chief, in early Britain: a title conferred in times of danger, as that of dictator in ancient Rome. **2.** [P-] The name of two legendary brothers, kings of Britain, one of whom, Uther, was the father of King Arthur. [< W. *pen*, head, + *dragon*, leader.]

pen'du-lum, 1 pen'ju-[*or* -diu-]lum; 2 pĕn'ju-[*or* -dū-]lŭm, *n.* A body suspended from a fixed point, and free to swing to and fro: specifically, such a device serving by its oscillation to regulate the rate of running of a clock. [Neut. of L. *pendulus*, pendulous.]—**pen'du-lous,** *a.* Hanging, especially so as to swing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pe-nel'o-pe, 1 pı-nel'o-pı; 2 pe-nĕl'o-pe, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Ulysses; type of wifely constancy.

Pe-nel'o-phon, 1 pı-nel'o-fən; 2 pe-nĕl'o-fŏn, *n.* In Percy's *Reliques*, a beggar-maid loved by King Cophetua.

pen"e-tra'li-a, 1 pen"ı-trē'lı-ə; 2 pĕn"e-trā'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** The inmost parts of anything; a sanctuary; shrine. **2.** Secret things. [L.; cp. PENETRATE.]

pen'e-trate, 1 pen'ı-trēt; 2 pĕn'e-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT"ED[d]; -TRAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enter or force a way into the interior parts of; become diffused through; permeate. **2.** To pass into the mind of; affect. **3.** To discern; detect. **II.** *i.* To pass into or enter something, literally or figuratively. [< L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetro*, put within.] Syn.: see ENTER; PIERCE.—**pen'e-tra-bl(e**[e]**,** *a.* That may be penetrated.—**pen"e-tra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pen'e-trat"ing,** *a.* Tending or having power to penetrate; acute; discerning. Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; KNOWING; SHARP. — **pen'e-trat"ing-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'e-trat"ing-ness,** *n.*—**pen"e-tra'tion,** *n.* The act or power of penetrating, physically or mentally; acuteness; discernment. Syn.: see ACUMEN; ENTRANCE.—**pen'e-tra"tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Syn.: see ASTUTE.—**pen'e-tra"tiv(e-ly**[s]**,** *adv.*—**pen'e-tra"tiv(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.*

Pe-ne'us, 1 pı-nī'us; 2 pe-nē'ŭs, *n.* Same as SALAMBRIA.

pen'guin, 1 pen'gwin; 2 pĕn'ğwin, *n.* A web-footed bird of the southern hemisphere, with flipper-like wings, the legs far behind, and plantigrade feet. [Perh. < W. *pen*, head, + *gwyn*, white.]

pe-nin'su-la, 1 pı-nin'siu-lə; 2 pe-nĭn'sū-la, *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a neck called an isthmus. [L., < *pæne*, almost, + *insula*, island.]—**the Peninsula. 1.** Spain and Portugal taken together; here the **Peninsular war** was carried on (1808–1814) by Napoleon against the English, Spanish, and Portuguese. **2.** [U. S.] The region between the James and York rivers, S. E. Virginia; scene of battles in the Civil War.—**pe-nin'su-lar,** *a. & n.*

pe'nis, 1 pī'nıs; 2 pē'nis, *n.* The male copulatory organ. [L.]

pen'i-tent, 1 pen'ı-tent; 2 pĕn'i-tĕnt. **I.** *a.* Affected by a sense of one's own guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant; contrite. **II.** *n.* One who is penitent. [OF., < L. *pœniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *pœniteo*, repent.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pen'i-tence,** *n.* The state of being penitent; sorrow for sin, with desire to amend and to atone; contrition. Syn.: see REPENTANCE. — **pen"i-ten'tial,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or expressing penitence. **2.** Pertaining to penance or punishment.—**pen"i-ten'tia-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to penance. **2.** Relating to the punishment and discipline of criminals. **II.** *n.* A prison in which convicts are confined at hard labor for punishment or reformation.

pen'knife", *n.* A small pocket-knife: formerly used for sharpening quill pens.

pen'man, 1 pen'mən; 2 pĕn'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person considered with regard to his handwriting; also, a teacher of penmanship. **2†.** A literary man; author. —**pen'man-ship,** *n.* **1.** The art of writing. **2.** Handwriting; calligraphy.

Penn, 1 pen; 2 pĕn, **William** (1644–1718). An English **Penn.,** *abbr.* Pennsylvania. [Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.

pen'-name", 1 pen'-nēm"; 2 pĕn'-nām", *n.* An author's assumed name; pseudonym.

pen'nant, 1 pen'ənt; 2 pĕn'ant, *n.* **1.** A small flag of various forms, used on naval vessels; especially, a very long narrow flag displayed on a vessel when in commission. **coach'-whip"‡; stream'er‡.** **2.** *Naut.* A short rope or pendant. [Corr. of PENNON.]

pen'nate, 1 pen'ēt; 2 pĕn'āt, *a.* Having wings or feathers: usually in composition, as long*i*-*pennate.* [< L. *pennatus,* < *penna,* feather.] **pen'nat-ed‡.**

pen'ni-less, 1 pen'ı-les; 2 pĕn'ı-lĕs, *a.* Being without a penny; poverty-stricken.

pen'non, 1 pen'ən; 2 pen'on, *n.* A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag, borne by medieval knights on their lances and displaying a personal device. [OF., < L. *penna,* feather, wing.]—**pen'non-cel",** *n.* A small narrow pennon. **pen'non-celle"‡.**

Penn"syl-va'ni-a, 1 pen"sıl-vē'nı-ə; 2 pĕn"syl-vā'nı-a, *n.* An Atlantic State of the United States; 45,126 sq. m.; pop. 8,720,020; capital, Harrisburg.

pen'ny, 1 pen'ı; 2 pen'y, *n.* [PEN'NIES^{z} or PENCE, *pl.*] **1.** A bronze coin of the British mint, one-twelfth of a shilling, or 2 cents U. S. value. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A cent. **3.** Any coin or sum of trifling value. **4.** Money in general. **5.** Cost: said in composition; as, ten*penny* nails. Compare NAIL. **6†.** An early English silver coin, weighing from 20 to 22½ grains. [< AS. *pennig,* penny.]—**pen"ny-a-lin'er,** *n.* One who writes for publications, to be paid by the line; a literary drudge; hack-writer.—**pen"ny-a-line',** *a.*—**pen'ny-weight",** *n.* **1.** The twentieth part of the ounce in troy weight. **2.** A measure of weight equal to the Anglo-Norman penny, whence the name.—**pen'ny-wise",** *a.* Unduly economical in small matters: usually in the phrase **penny-wise and pound-foolish,** meaning economical in small matters, but wasteful in large ones.—**pen'ny-wis"dom,** *n.*—**pen'ny-wort",** *n.* Any one of various plants with round or peltate leaves, as the American gentian.—**pen'ny-worth',** *n.* **1.** As much as may be bought for a penny. **2.** The amount given or received for money paid. **3.** A small amount.

pen"ny-roy'al, 1 pen"ı-reı'əl; 2 pĕn"y-rŏy'al, *n.* A strong-scented herb of the mint family. [< ME. *pullial real,* pennyroyal.]

Pe-nob'scot, 1 pı-neb'sket; 2 pe-nŏb'sĕt, *n.* A river in central Maine; 300 m. to Atlantic ocean.

pe-nol'o-gy, 1 pı-nel'o-jı; 2 pe-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science that treats of the punishment and prevention of crime and of the management of prisons and reformatories. [< L. *pœna,* penalty, + -OLOGY.]

pen'sile, 1 pen'sıl; 2 pĕn'sil, *a.* Pendent and swaying; pendulous. [< L. *pensilis,* < *pendeo,* hang.]—**pen'sile-ness,** *n.* **pen-sil'i-ty‡.** [sion to.

pen'sion, 1 pen'shən; 2 pĕn'shon, *vt.* To grant a pen-

pen'sion[1], *n.* **1.** A periodical allowance to an individual on account of some meritorious work or service, as an allowance made by a government to wounded or invalid soldiers. **2†.** A payment. [F., < L. *pensio(n-),* < *pendo,* weigh.] Syn.: see SUBSIDY.—**pen'sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Living by means of a pension. **2.** Consisting in a pension. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A pensioner. **2.** Formerly, a chief magistrate of a Dutch city or town.—**pen'sion-er,** *n.* One who receives a pension; hence, one dependent on the bounty of another.

pen"sion'[2], 1 pañ'syŏñ'; 2 päñ'syôñ', *n.* A boarding-school; also, a boarding-house. [F., = PENSION.]

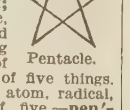
pen'sive, } 1 pen'sıv; 2 pĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Engaged in or ad-
pen'siv[2], } dicted to serious or quiet reflection; thoughtful with a touch of sadness. **2.** Expressive of, suggesting, or causing thoughtfulness with sadness. [< F. *pensif,* < *penser,* think.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pen'stock", 1 pen'stek"; 2 pĕn'stŏk", *n.* **1.** A conduit from a mill-race to a water-wheel gate. **2.** A sluice or flood-gate, controlling the discharge of water, as from a pond. **3.** A fire-hydrant. **4.** A penholder. [fined.

pent, 1 pent; 2 pĕnt, *pa.* Penned up or in; closely con-

Pent., *abbr.* Pentecost.

pen'ta-, } 1 pen'tə-, pent-; 2 pĕn'ta-, pĕnt-. From Greek
pent-, } *pente,* five: combining forms.—**pen'ta-chord,** *n.* **1.** A five-stringed instrument of music. **2.** A scale of five diatonic degrees. [+ Gr. *chordē,* string.]—**pen'ta-cle,** *n.* **1.** A figure composed of five straight lines making a star that includes a pentagon. **pen'ta-gram‡; pen-tal'pha‡; pen'ti-cle‡.** **2.** In magic, a circle containing certain figures and symbols. — **pen'tad.** **1.** *a. Chem.* Being a pentad; having a combining power of five. **II.** *n.* **1.** The number five; a group of five things. **2.** A period of five years. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element with a combining power of five.—**pen'ta-gon,** *n.* A figure with five angles and five sides. [+ Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]—**pen-tag'o-nal,** *a.*—**pen"ta-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by five plane faces.



Pentacle.

[+ Gr. *hedra,* seat, side.]—**pen"ta-he'dral,** *a.*—**pen-tal'o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine of the fivefoldness of nature and the universe, as contrasted with systems of dualism.—**pen-tam'e-ter,** *n.* In prosody, a line of verse containing five units or feet. [+ Gr. *metron,* measure.]

Pen'ta-teuch, 1 pen'tə-tiūk; 2 pĕn'ta-tūc, *n.* The first five books of the Bible taken collectively. [< Gr. *pentateuchos,* < *pente,* five, + *teuchos,* book.]

pen-tath'lon, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The contest of five exercises in the great games—leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, and hurling the spear (earlier, boxing) — that occurred all on the same day between the same contestants. [< PENT- + *athlon,* contest.]—**pen-tath'lete,** *n.*—**pen-tath'lic,** *a.*

Pen'te-cost, 1 pen'tı-kest; 2 pĕn'te-cŏst, *n.* **1.** A Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover. **2.** The Christian feast of Whitsunday, commemorating the outpouring of the Spirit at Pentecost. *Acts* ii. [< Gr. *pentēkostē,* fiftieth (sc. *hēmera,* day).]—**pen"te-cos'tal,** *a.*

Pen-tel'i-cus, 1 pen-tel'ı-kus; 2 pĕn-tĕl'ı-cŭs, *n.* A mountain in Attica; 10 m. N. W. of Athens; 3,640 ft. high; it has fine marble-quarries.—**Pen-tel'ic,** *a.*—**Pen-tel'i-can,** *a.*

Pen"thes-i-le'a, 1 pen"thes-ı-lı'ə; 2 pĕn"thĕs-ı-lē'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* A queen of the Amazons; slain by Achilles.

pent'house", 1 pent'haus"; 2 pĕnt'hous", *n.* **1.** A structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of another building. **2.** Any weather-shield projecting above a doorway or window. **3.** Something resembling a penthouse. [Ult. < L.*F appendo,* append.] **pen'tice‡.**

pe-nult', 1 pı-nult' *or* pī'nult; 2 pe-nŭlt' *or* pē'nŭlt, *n.* The syllable next to the last in a word. [Abbr. of PENULTIMA. < L. *pæne,* almost, + *ultima,* last.] **pe-nul'ti-ma‡.—pe-nul'ti-mate.** **1.** *a.* Being the last but one. **II.** *n.* A syllable or member of a series that is last but one.

pe-num'bra, 1 pı-num'brə; 2 pe-nŭm'bra, *n.* **1.** A margin of a shadow observed in an eclipse, within which rays of light from an illuminating body are partly but not wholly intercepted. **2.** In painting, the blending-point, or line between light and shade. **3.** The dark fringe around the central part of a sun-spot. [< L. *pæne,* almost, + *umbra,* shade.]—**pe-num'bral, pe-num'brous,** *a.*

pen'u-ry, 1 pen'yu-rı; 2 pĕn'yu-ry, *n.* **1.** Extreme poverty or want. **2†.** Penuriousness. [< OF. *penurie,* < L. *penuria,* want.] Syn.: see POVERTY.—**pe-nu'ri-ous,** *a.* **1.** Excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious. **2.** Affording or yielding little; scanty. **3.** Sunk in penury; indigent. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS.—**pe-nu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pe-nu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

peo., *abbr.* People.

pe'on, 1 pī'en; 2 pē'ŏn, *n.* A common laborer; servant; specif.: (1) in Mexico, a debtor kept in virtual servitude, as on a large estate, until he has worked out his debt; (2) in South America, a muleteer or horse-boy; (3) in India, an orderly or native constable.—**pe'on-age,** *n.* The condition of a peon or the system employing this form of labor.

pe'o-ny, 1 pī'o-nı; 2 pē'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] A plant of the crowfoot family, having large terminal solitary flowers. [< OF. *peone,* < L. *pœonia,* < Gr. *paiōnia,* < *Paiōn,* the physician of the gods.]

peo'ple, } 1 pī'pl; 2 pē'pl. **I.** *vt.* [PEO'PLED; PEO'PLING.]
pe'ple[F], } To stock with inhabitants; populate. **II.** *n.* **1.** All the human beings under the same government, speaking the same language, or being of the same blood: a general term. **2.** The whole body of persons composing a state or nation, or that part of the population invested with political rights. **3.** Persons collectively: taking a verb in the plural. **4.** The commonalty, as distinguished from the titled, the rich, or the learned; the populace. **5.** Those who are connected with one as subjects, attendants, kinfolk, etc. [< F. *peuple* (< L. *populus*), people.] **pe'ple†.**

Syn.: commonwealth, community, nation, population, race, state, tribe. A *community* is in general terms the aggregate of persons inhabiting any territory in common and viewed as having common interests; a *commonwealth* is such a body of persons having a common government, especially a republican government; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. A *community* may be very small; a *commonwealth* is ordinarily of considerable extent. A *people* is the aggregate of any public *community,* either in distinction from their rulers or as including them: a *race* is a division of mankind in the line of origin and ancestry; the *people* of the United States includes members of almost every *race.* The use of *people* as signifying persons collectively, as in the statement "The hall was full of *people,*" has been severely criticized, but is old and accepted English, and may fitly be classed as idiomatic, and often better than *persons.* by reason of its collectivism. As Dean Alford suggests, it would make a strange transformation of the old hymn "All *people* that on earth do well" to sing "All *persons* that on

earth do dwell." The *population* of a country is simply the aggregate of persons residing within its borders, without reference to *race*, organization, or allegiance; unnaturalized residents form part of the *population*, but not of the *nation*, possessing none of the rights and being subject to none of the duties of citizens. In American usage *State* signifies one *commonwealth* of the federal union known as the United *States*. *Tribe* is now almost wholly applied to rude *peoples* with very imperfect political organization; as, the Indian *tribes;* nomadic *tribes*. Compare MOB; STATE.

—**People's party** [U. S.], a political party formed in 1891, its cardinal doctrines being an increase in the currency, public control of railroads, and limitation in the ownership of land.

Pe-o'ri-a, 1 pi-o'ri-ə; 2 pe-o'ri-a, *n.* A manufacturing city in central Illinois; pop. 76,120.

Pep'in, 1 pep'ın; 2 pĕp'ın, *n.* (714–768.) Le Bref, a king of the Franks; son of Charles Martel, and father of Charlemagne; he founded the States of the Church. **Pip'pin‡.**

pep'lum, 1 pep'ŭm; 2 pĕp'lŭm, *n.* [PEP'LA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A somewhat close-fitting gown or tunic extending from the neck to the feet, and girdled above the hips. It was slit in the upper part of the front and joined with clasps. [< L., < Gr. *peplos*, peplum.] **pep'los‡; pep'lus‡.**

pep'per, 1 pep'ər; 2 pĕp'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with pepper; season with pepper. **2.** To shower, as with missiles; pelt; rail at; scold. **3.** To season (speech or writing) as with pungent remarks, humorous or otherwise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried berries of the pepper-plant. **2.** A tropical climbing shrub of the pepper family, a native of India, now widely distributed. **pep'per-plant"‡.** **3.** Any plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or its fruit, entire or powdered; as, red *pepper;* Cayenne *pepper*. [Ult. < Sans. *pippala*, the long pepper.] **—pep'per-box",** *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pepper. **2.** Figuratively, a quick-tempered person. **—pep'per-corn",** *n.* A berry of the pepper-plant; hence, anything insignificant.—**pep'per-grass",** *n.* A garden salad or cress. **pep'per-wort"‡.—pep'per-mint",** *n.* **1.** A pungent aromatic herb, used in medicine and confectionery. **2.** An oil or other preparation from peppermint.—**pep'per-mint-drop",** *n.* A confection, usually disk-shaped, flavored with peppermint.—**pep'per-y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like pepper; pungent; hence, quick-tempered; stinging. Syn.: see HOT.—**pep'per-i-ness,** *n.*

Black Pepper.
a, a berry.

pep'per-idge, 1 pep'ər-ıj; 2 pĕp'er-ıdj, *n.* The tupelo, sour- or black-gum tree. [Cor. of L. *berberis*, barberry.]

pep'sin, 1 pep'sın; 2 pĕp'sin, *n.* **1.** The digestive ferment of the gastric juice; also, a medicinal preparation obtained from the stomachs of various animals, as the pig and the calf. **2.** A similar ferment occurring in various insectivorous plants. [< F. *pepsine*, < Gr. *pepsis*, cooking.] **pep'sine‡.—pep'tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or promotive of digestion. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or producing pepsin. **3§.** Able to digest: opposed to *dyspeptic*. **II.** *n.* An agent that promotes digestion.

pep'tone, 1 pep'tōn; 2 pĕp'tōn, *n.* One of various soluble proteid compounds resulting from the action of the digestive juices upon the albuminous portions of food. [< Gr. *peptō*, cook, digest.] **— pep-ton'ic,** *a.* **— pep'to-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED^{z}; -NIZ"ING.] To change into peptones; predigest, as certain prepared foods.

Pepys, 1 pīps, pep'ıs, *or* peps; 2 pēps, pĕp'ys, *or* pĕps, **Samuel** (1633–1703). An English diarist; described court of Charles II.—**Pepys'i-an,** *a.*

per, 1 pər; 2 per, *prep.* By; by means of; through: used as a part of certain Latin phrases: imitated in English commercial phrases, such as *per yard*.—**per annum,** by the year. — **per capita,** by the head; for each person.—**per cent.,** by or in the hundred: abbreviated from Latin *per centum*, but written as if unabbreviated in the phrase *cent per cent* (one hundred per cent).—**per se,** by itself, himself, or herself; simply as such; in or of its own nature, without reference to its relations.—**per cents** [Colloq.], securities bearing a certain percentage of interest. — **per diem,** by the day.

per-, *prefix.* **1.** A Romance-Latin prefix meaning (1) through, by, by means of, for; as, *perceive*, *perjure*, *perennial*, *pertinence*; (2) very; extremely; exceedingly; as, *peracute*, *pervert*. In *pardon*, *paramour*, *pursue*, *appurtenance*, *parson*, *pellucid*, *pilgrim*, etc., its spelling has slightly changed. **2.** *Chem.* A prefix signifying the higher degree of valence in two similar compounds, as iron *peroxid*, as distinguished from iron *protoxid*, used also to indicate the highest degree of combination among similar compounds. [< OF. *per*, *per-*, *par-*, < L. *per*, through.]

Per., Pers., *abbr.* Persia, Persian.—**per.,** *abbr.* Period.

per"ad-ven'ture, 1 per"əd-ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pĕr"ad-vĕn'chur *or* -tûr. **I.** *n.* Possibility of failure, miscarriage, or error; doubt; question. **II.** *adv.* Perchance; it may be; perhaps. [< F. *par aventure*, by chance.]

per-am'bu-late, 1 pər-am'biu-lēt; 2 per-ăm'bū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To walk through or over, as for surveying or inspecting. **II.** *i.* To walk about. [< L. *per*, through, + *ambulo*, go about.]—**per-am"bu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of perambulating; specifically, an annual survey of boundaries. **2.** The district or jurisdiction within which one perambulates or surveys.—**per-am'bu-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A rolling chair. **3.** A baby-carriage. **4.** A surveyors' measuring-wheel.—**per-am'bu-la-to-ry,** *a.*

per an., *abbr.* [L.] *Per annum* (by the year).

per-cale', 1 pər-kēl' *or* per"kāl'; 2 per-cāl' *or* pĕr"cāl', *n.* A closely woven cambric without gloss. [F.]

per-ceive', } 1 pər-sīv'; 2 per-çēv', *vt.* [PER-CEIV(E)D'; **per-ceiv'E',** } PER-CEIV'ING.] **1.** To have knowledge of through the medium of the senses; see, hear, feel, taste, or smell. **2.** To apprehend or become aware of through the reflective or the intuitive faculties; discern; understand; note. [< L.^{OF} *percipio*, < *per*, by, + *capio*, take.]

Syn.: apprehend, be aware of, become cognizant of, comprehend, conceive, know, understand. We *perceive*, primarily, what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind, whether through the senses or by any other means. Yet *perceive* is used in the figurative sense of seeing through to a conclusion, in a way for which usage would not allow us to substitute *apprehend;* as, "Sir, I *perceive* that thou art a prophet," *John* iv, 19. That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *conceive* we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we *comprehend*, we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be *apprehended* which can not be *comprehended;* we can *apprehend* the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scriptures; we can *conceive* of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice; but no finite intelligence can *comprehend* the Divine Nature, in its fullness and perfection. Compare APPREHEND; KNOW; KNOWLEDGE; LEARN.—Ant.: fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, misconceive, miss, overlook.—**per-ceiv'a-bl(e^{F},** *a.* That may be perceived; perceptible. — **per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.* — **per-ceiv'er,** *n.*

per cent., *abbr.* See PER.

per-cent'age, 1 pər-sent'ıj; 2 per-çĕnt'aǧ, *n.* **1.** Rate per hundred, or proportion in a hundred parts. **2.** The allowance, commission, duty, or interest on a hundred. [< L. *per centum*, *per*, by; *centum*, hundred.]

per-cep'tion, 1 pər-sep'shən; 2 per-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, power, process, or product of perceiving; knowledge through the senses of the existence and properties of matter or the external world; also, cognition of fact or truth in general by the activity of thinking; apprehension; knowledge. **2.** *Psychol.* (1) The faculty or power of acquiring immediate and fundamental knowledge through the senses. **sense-perception‡; sense-presentation‡.** (2) The process of acquiring such knowledge. (3) The mental product so obtained, often called the *percept*. **3.** *Law.* The taking into possession, as crops or profits. [F., < L. *perceptio(n-)*, < *perceptus*, pp. of *percipio*, perceive.] Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; SENSATION; UNDERSTANDING.—**per'cept,** *n.* In psychology, the object of knowledge as mentally presented in sense-perception; immediate knowledge derived from perceiving.—**per-cep'ti-bl(e^{F},** *a.* That may be seen or apprehended; perceivable; cognizable; evident. Syn.: see EVIDENT.—**per-cep"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **per-cep'ti-bl(e-ness^{F}‡.—per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*—**per-cep'tion-al,** *a.* Of or relating to perception.—**per-cep'tiv(e^{S},** *a.* Perceiving, or having the power of perception; perceptional. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per"cep-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **per-cep'tiv(e-ness^{S}‡.**

perch^{1}, 1 pūrch; 2 pĕrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To set on an elevated support; fix on a perch. **II.** *i.* To alight or sit on a perch; roost.

perch^{1}, *n.* A small common fish of both United States and European waters. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *perkē*, perch.]

perch^{2}, *n.* **1.** A staff, pole, or slat, variously used, especially as a roost for poultry, etc.; any place on which birds alight or rest; hence, any elevated seat or situation. **2.** A measure: (1) One rod (16.5 feet). (2) In land-measure, a square rod. (3) In stonework, about 25 cubic feet. **3.** *Arch.* A bracket or corbel; a console. **4.** A frame on which cloth is examined for imperfections. [< OF. *perche* (< L. *pertica*), pole.]

per-chance', 1 pər-chans'; 2 per-chanç', *adv.* **1.** In a possible case; peradventure; perhaps. **2†.** By chance. [< PER- + CHANCE.] **per-chaunce'†.**

Per'che-ron, 1 pûr'shi-rən; 2 pĕr'che-rŏn. **I.** *a.* Belonging or originating in Perche, a region of northern France: said of a breed of large draft-horses. **II.** *n.* A horse of the Percheron breed. [F., < *Perche*, Perche.]

per-cip'i-ent, 1 pər-sip'i-ent; 2 pər-ç͟ip'i-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Having the power of perception; perceiving. **II.** *n.* One who or that which perceives. [< L. *percipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percipio;* see PERCEIVE.]—**per-cip'i-ence, -en-cy,** *n.*

Per'ci-vale, *n.* Same as PARSIFAL.

per'co-late, 1 pûr'ko-lēt; 2 pĕr'co-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To pass through fine interstices; filter; strain. [< L. *per*, through, + *colo*, filter.]—**per"co-la'tion,** *n.* Filtration.—**per'co-la"tor,** *n.* One who or that which percolates, as a filter; specifically, a French or filtering coffee-pot.

Coffee Percolator.

Ground coffee is placed in the filter-cup (*a*) and water in the lower part of pot. When the water becomes sufficiently heated it rises through the tube (*b*), strikes the glass top and falls back onto a spreader-plate from which it percolates through the filter-cup (*a*) into the lower chamber. The process continues as long as sufficient heat is supplied.

per con'tra, 1 pər kon'trə; 2 per cŏn'tra. On the contrary. [L.]

per ct., *abbr.* Same as PER CENT.

per-cuss', 1 pər-kus'; 2 per-cŭs', *vt.* To strike or tap quickly or forcibly; specifically, in medicine, to test or treat by percussion. [< OF. *percussir*, < L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutio*, < *per*, through, + *quatio*, strike.]—**per-cus'sive**[es], *a.* Of, producing, or sounded by percussion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**per-cus'sor,** *n.*

per-cus'sion, 1 pər-kuṡh'ən; 2 per-cŭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The sharp striking of one body against another; sudden collision, especially such as causes a shock or a sound. **2.** The vibration produced by collision; the impression of sound upon the ear. **3.** *Med.* A light, quick tapping, as of the finger-tips on the chest or abdomen, for determining, by the resonance, the condition of the organ beneath. [F., < L. *percussio(n-)*, < *per*, through, + *quatio*, shake, strike.]

Percussion is an element of various compounds; as, **percussion-cap, p.-cartridge, p.-fuse, p.-lock.**

Per'cy, 1 pûr'si; 2 pĕr'cy, *n.* **1. Sir Henry, "Hotspur"** (1364–1403), a famous English soldier and border-marcher; in Shakespeare's *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* **2. Thomas** (1729–1811), an English antiquary and prelate; *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*

Per-dic'cas, 1 pər-dik'əs; 2 per-dĭc'as, *n.* (–321 B. C.) A general under Alexander the Great; murdered by his officers.

per-di'tion, 1 pər-dish'ən; 2 per-dĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** Future misery or eternal death as the condition of the wicked; hell. **2‖.** Utter destruction or ruin. **3†.** Lessening; diminution. [F., < L. *perdo*, destroy.] SYN.: see RUIN.

per-due', ⌊ 1 pər-dü' *or* pûr'dü; 2 per-dū' *or* pĕr'dū, *a.* **1.**

per-du', ⌋ Lost to view; concealed; as, to lie or be *perdue*. **2†.** Lost or abandoned in character; engaged in desperate enterprises. [F., pp. of *perdre*, lose, < L. *perdo*, destroy.]

per-due'†, ⌊ *n.* **1.** One in ambush, as a soldier, or one in a

per-du't, ⌋ forlorn hope. **2.** A lost or abandoned character. **3.** In cookery, a surprize.

per'du-ra-bl(e)ᵉ, 1 pûr'diu-rə-bl *or* pər-diûr'ə-bl; 2 pĕr'dū-ra-bl *or* per-dûr'a-bl, *a.* Very durable; lasting. [F., < L. *perduro;* see PERDURE.]—**per"du-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**per'du-ra-bly,** *adv.*

per-dure'‖, 1 pər-diûr'; 2 per-dūr', *vi.* To continue for a long time; last forever. [< L. *perduro*, < *per*, through, + *duro*, last, < *durus*, hard.]—**per-du'rance,** *n.* **per"du-ra'tion‡.**

per-dy', *interj.* Same as PARDI.

per'e-gri-nate, 1 per'i-gri-nēt; 2 pĕr'e-gri-nāt. **I.** *vi.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To travel from one country to another or from place to place. **2†.** To sojourn in a foreign land. **II‖.** *a.* Of foreign birth or manners; traveled; foreign. [< L. *per*, through, + *ager*, land.]—**per"e-gri-na'tion,** *n.*—**per'e-gri-na"tor,** *n.* A traveler or pilgrim.

per'e-grine, ⌊ 1 per'i-grin *or* pûr'i-grin; 2 pĕr'e-grin *or* pĕr'e-

per'e-grin[s], ⌋ grin, *a.* **1.** Coming from foreign regions. **2.** Foreign. **3.** Upon a pilgrimage; on one's travels.—**peregrine falcon,** a widely distributed falcon, generally black-ish-blue above and whitish below streaked with black in the typical form, and with black cheek-patches.

per'emp-to-ry, 1 per'emp-to-ri; 2 pĕr'ĕmp-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of debate or appeal; decisive; absolute. **2.** Positive in judgment or opinion; dictatorial. [< L.LL+F *peremptus*, pp. of *perimo*, annihilate.] SYN.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY.—**per'emp-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**per'emp-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

per-en'ni-al, 1 pər-en'i-əl; 2 per-ĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing through the year or through many years. **2.** *Biol.* Growing continually; surviving more than one year. **II.** *n. Bot.* A plant that lasts year after year, usually blossoming and fructifying annually. [< L. *per*, through, + *annus*, year.] SYN.: see ETERNAL; PERPETUAL.—**per-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

perf., *abbr.* Perfect.

per'fect[d], 1 pûr'fekt *or* pər-fekt'; 2 pĕr'fĕct *or* per-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To bring up to the absolute standard. **2.** To make thoroughly informed or accomplished. — **per'fect-er,** *n.*—**per-fect"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**per-fect'i-bl(e)ᵉ,** *a.* —**per-fec'tiv(e)ᵉ,** *a.* Tending to make perfect. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

per'fect, 1 pûr'fekt; 2 pĕr'fĕct. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having all the qualities, excellences, or elements that are requisite to its nature or kind; without defect or lack; consummated; complete. **2.** Thoroughly versed or informed; completely skilled. **3.** *Bot.* Having the essential organs, stamens, and pistils: said of flowers. **4.** *Gram.* Noting past or finished action; preterit. **5†.** Assured; positive. **II.** *n. Gram.* The perfect tense. [< L.OF *perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, finish.]

SYN.: absolute, accurate, blameless, complete, completed, consummate, correct, entire, faultless, finished, holy, ideal, immaculate, infallible, sinless, spotless, stainless, unblemished, undefiled. That is *perfect* to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken without impairing its excellence, marring its symmetry, or detracting from its worth; in this fullest sense God alone is *perfect*, but in a limited sense anything may be *perfect* in its kind; as, a *perfect* flower; a copy of a document is *perfect* when it is *accurate* in every particular; a vase may be called *perfect* when entire and *unblemished*, even tho not artistically *faultless;* the best judges never pronounce a work of art *perfect*, because they see always *ideal* possibilities not yet attained; even the *ideal* is not *perfect*, by reason of the imperfection of the human mind; a human character faultlessly *holy* would be morally *perfect* tho finite. That which is *absolute* is free from admixture (as *absolute* alcohol) and in the highest and fullest sense free from imperfection or limitation; as, *absolute* holiness and love are attributes of God alone. In philosophical language, *absolute* signifies free from all necessary, or even from all possible, relations, not dependent or limited, unrelated and unconditioned; truth immediately known, as intuitive truth, is *absolute;* God, as self-existent and free from all limitation or dependence, is called the *absolute* Being, or simply the *Absolute.* See CORRECT; IMPLICIT; INNOCENT; PURE; RADICAL; RIPE. — ANT.: bad, blemished, corrupt, corrupted, defaced, defective, deficient, deformed, fallible, faulty, imperfect, incomplete, inferior, insufficient, marred, meager, perverted, poor, ruined, scant, short, spoiled, worthless.

—per-fec'tion, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being perfect; supreme excellence. **per'fect-ness‡. 2.** A particular quality that is supreme. **3.** The highest degree of a thing.—**per-fec'tion-ist,** *n.* One who believes that man can live without sin.—**per'fect-ly,** *adv.*

per-fer'vid, 1 pər-fûr'vid; 2 per-fĕr'vid, *a.* Very or excessively fervid; glowing; intensely zealous.

per-fid'i-ous, 1 pər-fid'i-us *or* pər-fid'yus; 2 per-fid'i-ŭs *or* per-fid'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by perfidy; treacherous. **2.** Involving a breach of faith; contrary to loyalty and truth. [< L. *perfidiosus*, < *perfidia;* see PERFIDY.] SYN.: deceitful, disloyal, double-faced, faithless, false, forsworn, perjured, traitorous, treacherous, two-faced, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy.—ANT.: faithful, honest, incorruptible, stanch, stedfast, true, trustworthy, trusty.—**per-fid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**per-fid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

per'fi-dy, 1 pûr'fi-di; 2 pĕr'fi-dy, *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] The act of violating faith or allegiance; treachery; faithlessness. [< L.F *perfidia*, < *per*, from, + *fides*, faith.]

per-fo'li-ate, 1 pər-fō'li-ēt; 2 per-fō'li-āt, *a. Bot.* Growing so that the stem passes, or seems to pass, through it: said of a leaf. [< PER- + L. *folium*, leaf.]

per'fo-rate, 1 pûr'fo-rēt; 2 pĕr'fo-rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] To bore through; make a hole through. **II.** *a.* Pierced with a hole or holes. **per'fo-rat"ed‡.** [< L. *per*, through, + *foro*, bore.] SYN.: see PIERCE.—**per'fo-ra-bl(e)ᵉ,** *a.*—**per"fo-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** A boring into or piercing through. **2.** A hole bored through. SYN.: see HOLE.—**per'fo-ra"tiv(e)ᵉ,** *a.* **per'fo-ra"to-ry‡.**—**per'fo-ra"tor,** *n.*

per-force', 1 pər-fôrs'; 2 per-fôrç', *adv.* By force; by or of necessity; necessarily. [< F. *par*, by, + *force*, FORCE.]

per-form', 1 pər-fêrm'; 2 per-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to completion; accomplish; execute; do. **2.** To fulfil, as a duty; discharge. **3.** To act out; represent. **4.** To render, as on an instrument; execute. **II.** *i.* To accomplish an act or a feat; do; especially, to act on the stage, etc. [< OF. *parfournir*, < *par*, through, + *fournir*, FURNISH.] SYN.: see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; EXECUTE; MAKE; TRANSACT. — **per-form'a-bl(e)ᵉ,** *a.*—**per-form'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of performing; also, the thing done; execution; action. **2.** A representation before spec-

tators. Syn.: see ACT; EXERCISE; OPERATION; PRODUCTION; WORK.—**per-form'er,** *n.* One who performs or acts. Syn.: see AGENT.

per-fume', 1 pər-fiūm'; 2 per-fūm'. **I.** *vt.* [PER-FUMED'; PER-FUM'ING.] To render odorous; scent. **II.** 1 pūr'-fiūm *or* pər-fiūm'; 2 pĕr'fūm *or* per-fūm', *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor, as from flowers. **2.** A fragrant substance or mixture. [< F. *parfum.*] Syn.: see SMELL.—**per-fum'er,** *n.*—**per-fum'er-y,** *n.* Perfumes in general.

per-func'to-ry, 1 pər-fuŋk'to-rı; 2 per-fūŋ'to-ry, *a.* Done merely for the sake of getting through; mechanical and without interest; half-hearted; negligent; careless. [< L.^{LL} *per,* through, + *fungor,* perform.]—**per-func'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**per-func'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

Per'ga-mos, 1 pūr'gə-mes; 2 pĕr'ga-mŏs, *n.* An ancient city of Asia Minor; now in ruins. **Per'ga-mus†.**

per'go-la, 1 pūr'go-lə; 2 pĕr'go-la, *n.* **1.** A balcony; an arbor. **2.** A veranda; balcony; also, a schoolroom or a shop. [It.] **per'go-lo†; per'gu-la†.**

perh., *abbr.* Perhaps.

per-haps', 1 pər-haps'; 2 per-hăps', *adv.* It may be; possibly.

pe'ri, 1 pi'rı; 2 pē'ri, *n. Per. Myth.* A fairy or elf; also, a descendant of the disobedient angels, doing penance until readmitted into paradise. [< F. *péri,* < Per. *parī,* fairy.]

per'i-, 1 per'ı-; 2 pĕr'i-, *prefix.* Near; around. [L. *peri-* (< Gr. *peri-,* < *peri,* around; akin to *para,* beside); or directly < Gr. *peri-* or *perí.*]

peri., perig., *abbr.* Perigee.

Per'i-an'der, 1 per"ı-an'dər; 2 pĕr"i-ăn'der, *n.* (665?–585 B. C.) A tyrant of Corinth; ruled 625–585 B. C.; one of the seven wise men of Greece.

per'i-anth, *n.* The combined calyx and corolla of a flower when so much alike as to be nearly indistinguishable. [< PERI- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.] **per"i-an'thi-um†.**—**per"i-an'the-ous,** *a.* **per"i-an'thi-al†.**—**per'i-apt†,** *n.* A charm to protect from disease or misfortune; an amulet. [+ Gr. *haptō,* fasten.]—**per"i-car'di-al,** *a.* Surrounding the heart. **per"i-car'di-ac** or **-an†.**—**per"i-car-di'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.—**per"i-car'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] A membranous bag that surrounds and protects the heart. [+ Gr. *kardia,* heart.]—**per'i-carp,** *n.* The wall of the ripened ovary of a flower, constituting the germ of the fruit. [+ *karpos,* fruit.] **per"i-car'pi-um†.**—**per"i-car'pi-al,** *a.* **per"i-car'pic†; per"i-car-pol'dal†.**

Per'i-cles, 1 per'ı-klīz; 2 pĕr'i-clēs, *n.* **1.** (–429? B. C.) An Athenian commander and statesman. **2. P., Prince of Tyre,** leading character in Shakespeare's play of that name.

per"i-cra'ni-um, *n.* The periosteum of the external surface of the cranium. [< PERI- + Gr. *kranion,* skull.]—**per"i-cra'ni-al,** *a.*—**per'i-gee,** *n.* The point in the orbit of the moon where it is nearest the earth. [+ Gr. *gē,* earth.] **ep'i-gee†; ep"i-ge'um†; per"i-ge'um†.**—**per"i-ge'al,** *a.*—**per"i-he'li-on,** *n.* The point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is nearest the sun. [+ Gr. *hēlios,* sun.]

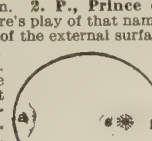


Diagram Showing Perihelion.
s, sun; *a,* aphelion; *p,* perihelion

per'il, 1 per'il; 2 pĕr'il. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PER'ILED or PER'ILLED; PER'IL-ING or PER'IL-LING.] To expose to danger; put in peril; imperil. **II.** *n.* Exposure to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; jeopardy. [F., < L. *periculum,* experiment, danger.]

Syn.: see DANGER; HAZARD.—**per'il-ous,** *a.* Full of, involving, or attended with peril; hazardous. **par'lous†; per'il-lous†.** Syn.: see PRECARIOUS.—**per'il-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**per'il-ous-ness,** *n.*

pe-rim'e-ter, 1 pı-rim'ı-tər; 2 pe-rim'e-ter, *n. Math.* The bounding-line of any figure of two dimensions; the sum of the sides of a figure. [< L. *perimetros,* < Gr. *perimetros,* < *peri,* around, + *metron,* measure.]

per"i-ne'um, 1 per"ı-nī'um; 2 pĕr"i-nē'ŭm, *n.* **1.** The region of the body between the genital organs and the rectum. **2.** The entire region at the outlet of the pelvis. [< Gr.^{LL} *perineon.*] **per"i-næ'um†.**—**per"i-ne'**[or **-næ'**]**al,** *a.*

pe'ri-od†, *vt.* To finish; put a period to.

pe'ri-od, 1 pi'rı-ad; 2 pē'ri-od, *n.* **1.** A definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phenomenon. **2.** A lapse of time; a series of years; an age; era. **3.** The concluding limit of any round of years or events; termination. **4.** The present day or time: used with the definite article. **5.** One of various specific lapses of time or intervals. **6.** A dot (.) placed on the line: used as a mark of punctuation after a sentence, as an abbreviation, or as a decimal point; a full stop. **7.** *Rhet.* A sentence in which completion of the sense is suspended till the close. [< Gr. *periodos,* < *peri,* around, + *hodos,* way.] Syn.: see END; TIME.—**pe"ri-od'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a period; characterized by definite periods. **2.** Belonging to a sentence that is grammatically complete. **3.** *Rhet.* In style, denoting that kind of structure in which the leading member of the sentence is placed last.—**pe"ri-od'i-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to publications that appear at fixed intervals. **2.** Periodic. **II.** *n.* A publication appearing at regular intervals. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pe"ri-o-dic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being periodic. (1) *Astron.* The property of recurring in appearance or frequency at definite intervals of time. (2) *Med.* The tendency of special phenomena, either normal or morbid, to recur at definite periods.

per"i-os'te-um, 1 per"ı-os'tı-um; 2 pĕr"i-ŏs'te-ŭm, *n.* A nervous, vascular membrane that surrounds the bones. [< Gr.^{LL} *peri,* around, + *osteon,* bone.]—**per"i-os'te-al,** *a.* **per"i-os'te-ous†.**

per"i-pa-tet'ic, 1 per"ı-pə-tet'ik; 2 pĕr"i-pa-tĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking about; moving from place to place. **2.** [P-] Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught in the Lyceum gymnasium of Athens, walking among the youths who resorted thither. **II.** *n.* **1.** One given to walking about. **2.** [P-] A disciple of Aristotle. [< Gr. *peri,* about, + *patos,* path.]

pe-riph'er-y, } 1 pı-rif'ər-ı; 2 pe-rĭf'er-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*]

pe-rif'er-y^{F}, } **1.** The outer surface. **2.** Circumference. [< Gr. *peri,* around, + *pherō,* bear.]—**pe-riph'er-al,** *a.* **per"i-pher'ic†; per"i-pher'i-cal†.**

pe-riph'ra-sis, 1 pı-rif'rə-sis; 2 pe-rĭf'ra-sĭs, *n.* [-SES^{z}, *pl.*] The art of saying little in many words; circumlocution. [L., < Gr. *peri,* around, + *phrazō,* declare.] Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.—**per'i-phrase.** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-PHRASED; -PHRAS'ING.] To express in a roundabout manner. **II.** *n.* Periphrasis.—**per"i-phras'tic,** *a.* Of the nature of periphrasis; employing indirect words; circumlocutory. **per"i-phras'ti-cal†.—periphrastic conjugation,** a conjugation formed by simple verbs with the aid of auxiliaries.—**per"i-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

per'i-scope, 1 per'ı-skōp; 2 pĕr'i-scōp, *n.* An instrument consisting of a revolving prism capable of reflecting the rays from any part of the horizon down a vertical tube: used to guide submarine boats or to watch an enemy from a trench. [< Gr. *peri,* around, + *skopeō,* look.]—**per"i-scop'ic,** *a.* Viewing on all sides; as, a *periscopic* lens. **per"i-scop'i-cal†.**

per'ish^{t}, 1 per'ish; 2 pĕr'ish, *v.* **I.** *i.* To be destroyed; wither; decay. **II†.** *t.* To cause to pass away; injure. [< L.^{F} *pereo,* perish, < *per,* through, + *eo,* go.] Syn.: see DIE.—**per'ish-a-bl**(**e^{P}**, *a.* Liable to perish; mortal; liable to speedy decay, as fruit in transportation.—**per'ish-a-bl**(**e-ness^{P},** *n.* **per"ish-a-bil'i-ty†.**—**per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'i-sperm, 1 per'ı-spūrm; 2 pĕr'i-spĕrm, *n. Bot.* Tissue surrounding the embryo-sac in an ovule, in which nutrient material is stored. [< Gr. *peri,* around, + *sperma,* seed.]—**per"i-sper'mic,** *a.*

per"i-stal'sis, 1 per"ı-stal'sıs; 2 pĕr"i-stăl'sis, *n. Physiol.* A peculiar contractile expulsive muscular movement of any hollow organ of the body, as of the alimentary canal, whereby the contents are gradually propelled toward the point of expulsion. [< PERI- + Gr. *stalsis,* constriction, < *stellō,* place.]—**per"i-stal'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or exhibiting peristalsis. **2.** *Elec.* Taking place between two conductors within the same insulator.

per'i-style, 1 per'ı-stail; 2 pĕr'i-stȳl, *n. Arch.* A system of columns surrounding a building or court. [< Gr. *peri,* around, + *stylos,* pillar.]

per"i-to-ne'um, 1 per"ı-to-nī'um; 2 pĕr"i-to-nē'ŭm, *n.* A membrane that lines the abdominal cavity. [LL., < Gr. *peri,* around, + *teinō,* stretch.] **per"i-to-næ'um†.**—**per"i-to-ne'al,** *a.* **per"i-to-næ'al†.**

per"i-to-ni'tis, 1 per"ı-to-nai'tıs *or* -nī'tıs; 2 pĕr"i-to-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n.* Acute inflammation of the peritoneum.

per'i-wig, 1 per'ı-wig; 2 pĕr'i-wĭg. **I§.** *vt.* To dress with a periwig. **II.** *n.* A head-dress of false hair. [< F. *perruque,* PERUKE.]

per'i-win"kl(**e^{P1},** 1 per'ı-wiŋ"kl; 2 pĕr'i-wĭŋ"kl, *n.* **1.** A small sea-snail. **2.** [U. S.] One of various univalves.

per'i-win"kl(**e^{2},** *n.* A plant of the dogbane family: commonly called *myrtle* in the United States. [< AS. *pervincæ,* L. *pervinca,* < *per,* through, + *vincio,* bind.]

per'jure, 1 pūr'jur; 2 pĕr'jur, *vt.* & *vi.* [PER'JURED; PER'-JUR-ING.] To make guilty of perjury; bear false witness. [< L. *per,* through, + *juro,* swear.]

Syn.: bear false witness, forswear, swear falsely. *Forswear* (infrequent in modern use) is strictly to deny or refuse upon oath; as, to *forswear* one's religion; also to take a false oath. *Perjure* is now almost wholly applied to the commission of the legal crime of perjury, but this usage is more absolute in the case of the noun than of the verb; we may speak of a false lover or a faithless public officer as having *perjured.*—**per'jur-er,** *n.* **per'jure†.**—**per'ju-ry,** *n.* Assertion of a falsity under oath. **per'jure†.**

perk^{t}, 1 pūrk; 2 pĕrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make trim and smart. **2.** To hold or point erect, as ears; prick up. **II.** *i.* To bear oneself jauntily; hold up or toss the head.

perk, *a.* Holding up the head jauntily; pert. [< W. *perc,* neat.] **perk'y†.—perk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**perk'i-ness,** *n.*

per'ma-nent, 1 pūr'mə-nent; 2 pĕr'ma-nĕnt, *a.* Con-

tinuing in the same state or without essential change; durable. [F., < L. *per*, through, + *maneo*, remain.]

Syn.: abiding, changeless, constant, durable, enduring, fixed, immutable, invariable, lasting, perpetual, persistent, stable, stedfast, unchangeable, unchanging. *Durable* (Latin *durus*, hard) is said almost wholly of material substances that resist wear; *lasting* is said of either material or immaterial things. *Permanent* is a word of wider meaning; a thing is *permanent* which is not liable to change; as, a *permanent* color. Buildings upon a farm are called *permanent* improvements. *Enduring* is a higher word, applied to that which resists both time and change; as, *enduring* fame. See PERPETUAL.—Ant.: see synonyms for TRANSIENT.

—per'ma-nence, *n.* The state of being permanent; durability; fixity.—**per'ma-nen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Permanence. **2.** Something permanent.—**per'ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

per'me-ate, 1 pûr'mi-ēt; 2 pĕr'me-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; be diffused through. [< L. *per*, through, + *meo*, pass.]—**per"me-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**per'me-a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* Allowing passage, especially of fluids.—**per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*—**per"me-a'tion,** *n.*—**per'me-a"tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* Tending to permeate.

Per'mi-an, 1 pûr'mi-ən; 2 pĕr'mi-an, *n. Geol.* The uppermost series of strata comprised in the Carboniferous system.—**Per'mi-an,** *a.*

per-mis'ci-bl(e^{r}§, 1 pər-mis'i-bl; 2 per-mis'i-bl, *a.* Admitting of being mixed. [< L. *per*, through, + *misceo*, mix.]

per-mis'sion, 1 pər-mish'ən; 2 per-mish'on, *n.* The act of permitting or allowing; license granted.

Syn.: allowance, authority, authorization, consent, leave, liberty, license, permit. *Authority* is rightful power conferred and limited by law; in a more general sense, *authority* is applied to any conceded power of control; age, wisdom, and character give *authority* to their possessor; a book of learned research has *authority*, and is even called an *authority*. *Permission* justifies another in acting without interference or censure, and usually implies some degree of approval. There may be a failure to object, which constitutes an implied *permission*, tho this is more properly expressed by *allowance;* we *allow* what we do not oppose, *permit* what we expressly authorize. The noun *permit* implies a formal written *permission*. *License* is a formal *permission* granted by competent *authority* to an individual to do some act or pursue some business which is made unlawful without such *permission;* as, a *license* to preach, to solemnize marriages, or to sell intoxicating liquors. A *license* is *permission* granted rather than *authority* conferred; the sheriff has *authority* (not *permission* nor *license*) to make an arrest. *Consent* is *permission* by the concurrence of wills in two or more persons, a mutual approval or acceptance of something proposed. Compare synonyms for ALLOW.—Ant.: denial, hindrance, objection, opposition, prevention, prohibition, refusal, resistance.—**per-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **per-mis'si-bl(e-ness**†‡.—**per-mis'si-bl**(e^{r}, **per-mis'siv**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** That permits. **2.** That is permitted. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per-mis'so-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of permission. **2.** *Law.* (1) Arising from or founded on permission. (2) Authorized. (3) Licensed.

per-mit', 1 pər-mit'; 2 per-mit', *vt.* & *vi.* [PER-MIT'TED^{d}; PER-MIT'TING.] **1.** To give tacit consent to; allow. **2.** To grant leave to; give permission. **3†.** To commit; resign. [< L. *permitto*, < *per*, through, + *mitto*, send.]

Syn.: allow, authorize, consent to, empower, give leave, give or grant permission, let, license, put up with, suffer, tolerate. See ALLOW; ENDURE. Compare synonyms for PERMISSION.—Ant.: disallow, forbid, object to, prohibit, refuse.—**per-mit'ter,** *n.* [especially, a written permission.

per'mit, 1 pûr'mit; 2 pĕr'mit, *n.* Permission or warrant;

per-mit'tance, 1 pər-mit'əns; 2 per-mit'anc, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* Electrostatic capacity. **2.** Permission.—**per"mit-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* Specific inductive capacity.

per"mu-ta'tion, 1 pûr"miu-tā'shən; 2 pĕr"mū-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of permuting; reciprocal change. **2.** *Math.* Change in the order of sequence of elements or objects in a series; especially, the making of all possible changes of sequence; also, any one of the arrangements thus made. [< L. *per*, through, + *muto*, change.]—**per-mute',** *vt.* **1.** To make a mutual transference of; interchange. **2.** *Math.* To cause to undergo permutation.

Per"nam-bu'co, 1 per"nəm-bū'ko; 2 pĕr"năm-bu'co, *n.* **1.** A state in E. Brazil; 49,572 sq. m.; pop. 1,975,440. **2.** Its capital; pop. 216,480.

per-ni'cious, 1 pər-nish'us; 2 per-nish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the power of destroying or injuring; tending to kill or hurt; very injurious; deadly. **2†.** Malicious; wicked. [< L.^{F} *per*, through, + *neco*, kill.] Syn.: bad, baneful, deadly, destructive, evil, harmful, hurtful, injurious, mischievous, noxious, perverting, ruinous. *Pernicious* is stronger than *injurious;* that which is *injurious* is capable of doing harm; that which is *pernicious* is likely to be *destructive*. See BAD; INIMICAL; NOISOME.—Ant.: advantageous, beneficial, favorable, good, healthful, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, useful, wholesome. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pé"ronne', 1 pē"rōn'; 2 pe"rōn', *n.* French town on Somme river; pop. 5,000; scene of violent fighting between German and Allied armies March, 1917–18, and of German defeat by the Australians, Sept. 1, 1918.

per"o-ra'tion, 1 per"o-rē'shən; 2 pĕr"o-rā'shon, *n.* The conclusion of an oration. [< L. *per*, through, + *oro*, harangue.]—**per'o-rate,** *vi.* **1.** [Colloq.] To make a peroration; harangue. **2.** To sum up; conclude.

per-ox'id, } 1 pər-eks'id, -id *or* -əid; 2 per-ŏks'id, -id *or* -id, *n.*
per-ox'ide, } *Chem.* An oxid having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other of the same series.

per-pend'^{i}‖^{d}, 1 pər-pend'; 2 per-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To weigh in the mind; consider carefully. **II.** *i.* To be attentive. [< L. *perpendo*, < *per*, through, + *pendo*, weigh.]

per-pend'^{i}†, *vi.* To hang down. [< L. *per*, through, + *pendeo*, hang.]

per'pend, 1 pûr'pend; 2 pĕr'pĕnd, *n. Masonry.* A header extending through a wall so that one end appears on each side of it. [< F. *parpaing*, < *par* (< L. *per*), through, + *pan*, side of a wall; see PANE, *n.*] **per'pend-stone"**‡.

per"pen-dic'u-lar, 1 pûr"pen-dik'yu-lər; 2 pĕr"pĕn-dĭc'-yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being at right angles to the plane of the horizon; upright or vertical. **2.** *Geom.* Meeting a given line at right angles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A perpendicular line. **2.** *Math.* A line at right angles to another line or to a plane. **3.** Moral uprightness. [< L. *per*, through, + *pendeo*, hang.] Syn.: see RIGHT.—**per"pen-dic"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*—**per"pen-dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

per'pe-trate, 1 pûr'pi-trēt; 2 pĕr'pe-trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT"ED^{d}; -TRAT'ING.] **1.** To do, perform, or carry through. **2.** To be guilty of; commit. [< L. *per*, through, + *patro*, perform.]—**per"pe-tra'tion,** *n.*—**per'pe-tra"tor,** *n.*

per-pet'u-al, 1 pər-pech'u-[*or* -pet'yu-]əl; 2 per-pĕch'u-[*or* -pĕt'yu-]al, *a.* **1.** Continuing unlimited in time. **2.** Incessant; ceaseless. [< L. *perpetuus*, < *per*, through, + *peto*, seek.] Syn.: ceaseless, constant, continual, continuous, endless, enduring, eternal, incessant, interminable, lasting, perennial, permanent, sempiternal, unceasing, unending, unfailing, uninterrupted, uninterrupted. See CONTINUAL; ETERNAL; PERMANENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for TRANSIENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per-pet'u-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To cause to be continued or to endure indefinitely.—**per-pet"u-a'tion,** *n.*—**per-pet'u-a"tor,** *n.*—**per"pe-tu'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being perpetual. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Unending or unlimited time. **4.** *Law.* (1) A limitation rendering property inalienable. (2) The property so limited.

per-plex'^{t}, 1 pər-pleks'; 2 per-plĕks'. *vt.* **1.** To subject to doubt or difficulty in determining; embarrass; puzzle. **2.** To make confusing. [< L. *per*, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, plait.]

Syn.: bewilder, bother, complicate, confound, confuse, distract, embarrass, entangle, harass, involve, mystify, pose, puzzle, trouble.—Ant.: clear up, disentangle, elucidate, explain, make plain, simplify. — **per-plexed',** *pa.* **1.** Confused; embarrassed. **2.** Of a complicated character.

per-plex'i-ty, 1 pər-pleks'i-ti; 2 per-plĕks'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Mental difficulty owing to doubt, confusion, etc.; also, that which perplexes. **2.** Entanglement.

Syn.: amazement, astonishment, bewilderment, confusion, distraction, disturbance, doubt, embarrassment. *Perplexity* (L. *per*, through, and *plecto*, plait) is the drawing of the thoughts or faculties by turns in different directions or toward contrasted or contradictory conclusions; *confusion* (L. *confusus*, from *confundo*, pour together) is a state in which the mental faculties are, as it were, thrown into chaos, so that the clear and distinct action of the different powers, as of perception, memory, reason, and will, is lost; *bewilderment* is akin to *confusion*, but is less overwhelming, and more readily recovered from. *Perplexity* has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment;* it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but the want of full and definite knowledge, that causes *perplexity*. The dividing of a woodland path may cause the traveler the greatest *perplexity*, which may become *bewilderment* when he has tried one path after another and lost his bearings completely. With an excitable person, *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. See AMAZEMENT; ANXIETY; CARE; DOUBT.

per'qui-site, } 1 pûr'kwi-zit; 2 pĕr'kwi-şit, *n.* Any profit
per'qui-sit^{s}, } from service beyond salary or wages. [< L. *per*, through, + *quæro*, seek.]

Per"rault', 1 pe"rō'; 2 pĕ"rō', **Charles** (1628–1703). A French author of fairy-tales; *Cinderella*.

per'ron, 1 per'ən *or* (*F.*) pe"rōñ'; 2 pĕr'on *or* (*F.*) pĕ"rôñ', *n. Arch.* A flight of external steps and a platform before an entrance-door. [F.]

per'ry[1], 1 per'ı; 2 pĕr'y, *n.* A fermented drink made from the expressed juice of pears. [< L.[F] *pirum*, pear.]

Per'ry[2], *n.* **1. Matthew Calbraith** (1794–1858), an American commodore; opened Japan to commerce in 1852. **2. Oliver Hazard** (1785–1819), an American naval commander; defeated British on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

pers., *abbr.* Person, personal, personally.

per'se-cute, 1 pûr'sı-kiūt; 2 pĕr'se-cūt, *vt.* [-CUT"ED[3]; -CUT"ING.] **1.** To pursue in a manner to injure or afflict, as on account of religious belief. **2.** To harass. [< L. *per*, through, + *sequor*, follow.]

Syn.: afflict, distress, harass, harry, hunt down, molest, oppress, torment, worry. See ABUSE.—Ant.: advance, advocate, aid, assist, befriend, cherish, countenance, encourage, favor, help, indulge, support, sustain, tolerate.

—**per"se-cu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of persecuting; cruel oppression. **2.** Any period of systematic oppression, infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious belief. **3.** Persistent petty annoyance. **4†.** A prosecution.—**per'se-cu"tiv**(eS, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* — **per'se-cu"tor,** *n.*

Per-seph'o-ne, 1 pər-sef'o-nı; 2 per-sĕf'o-nē, *n.* The wife of Pluto and queen of the infernal regions.

Per-sep'o-lis, 1 pər-sep'o-lis; 2 per-sĕp'o-lĭs, *n.* An ancient capital of Persia; now in ruins.

Per'seus, 1 pûr'sıūs *or* pûr'sı-us; 2 pĕr'sūs *or* pĕr'se-ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The rescuer and husband of Andromeda; slayer of the Gorgon Medusa. See ANDROMEDA; MEDUSA. **2.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). The last king (?–164 B. C.) of Macedonia. *1 Mac.* viii, 5. **3.** *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

per"se-ver'ance, 1 pûr"sı-vîr'əns; 2 pĕr"se-vĕr'anç, *n.* The act or habit of persevering; persistence.

Syn.: constancy, indefatigableness, persistence, persistency, resolution, steadiness, stedfastness, tenacity. See INDUSTRY.—Ant.: caprice, fickleness, fitfulness, inconstancy, irresolution, levity, unsteadiness, vacillation, volatility.

per"se-vere', 1 pûr"sı-vîr'; 2 pĕr"se-vĕr', *vi.* [-VERED'; -VER'ING.] To persist in a purpose; continue striving. [< L.[F] *per*, through, + *severus*, strict.]

Syn.: be constant, determined, resolute, steady, or stedfast, continue, endure, persist. *Persevere* is almost uniformly employed in the good and high sense of holding to a worthy course against all difficulty, danger, hindrance, or opposition; *persist* is often used of an annoying or perverse adherence to a demand or purpose that might well be abandoned. See INSIST; PERSIST. Compare OBSTINATE.—Ant.: see synonyms for CEASE.—Prep.: persevere *in* the right *against* all opposition.—**per"se-ver'ant,** *a.*

Per'shing, 1 pûr'shiŋ; 2 pĕr'shing, **John Joseph** (1860–). United States General; Commander-in-chief of American Expeditionary Forces in World War, 1917–19; defeated Germans at St. Mihiel and the Marne, Sept., 1918.

Per'sia, 1 pûr'sha; 2 pĕr'sha, *n.* **1.** A kingdom in W. central Asia; 628,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,500,000; capital, Teheran. **2.** An ancient empire, extending from the Ægean sea to the Indus; conquered by Alexander the Great, 334–331 B.C. **Persian Empire†.—Per'sian. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to either ancient or modern Persia, its people, its language, or its architecture. **Per'sic†. II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia. **2.** The language of Persia. **3.** A fine silk used formerly for linings.—**Persian Gulf,** an arm of the Indian ocean, between Persia and Arabia; 520 by 220 m.

per"si'flage', 1 per"sı'flıg'; 2 pĕr"sı'fläzh', *n.* A light, flippant style of conversation or writing. [F.]

per-sim'mon, 1 pər-sim'ən; 2 per-sim'on, *n.* The orange-red or yellow, plum-like fruit of an American tree of the ebony family, very astringent in taste until exposed to frost; also, the tree itself, its hard blackish wood or tonic and astringent bark. [Am. Ind.]

Persimmon-leaves. *a*, sterile flowers; *b*, fruit.

per-sist'[d], 1 pər-sist'; 2 per-sist', *vi.* **1.** To adhere firmly to any course, design, etc. **2.** To continue fixed; endure. [< L, *per*, through, + *sistō*, caus. of *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: continue, endure, insist, last, persevere, remain, stay. As applied to duration, *endure* is the nobler word; *last* is applied chiefly to things, *endure* to either persons or things. That *remains* or *stays* which is simply let alone; that which *endures* or *persists* does so against opposing forces. We speak of a *persistent* force. A man *insists* upon his demand, *persists* in his refusal. See under INSIST; PERSEVERE.—Ant.: see synonyms for CEASE.—Prep.: persist *in* a course, *against* remonstrance.

—**per-sis'tence,** *n.* The quality of being persistent. **per-sis'ten-cy†.** Syn.: see INDUSTRY; PERSEVERANCE.— **per-sis'tent,** *a.* **1.** Firm and persevering in a course or resolve. **2.** Enduring; permanent. Syn.: see INDEFATIGABLE; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; PERMANENT.—**per-sis'tent-ly,** *adv.*

per'son, 1 pûr'sən; 2 pĕr'son, *n.* **1.** A human being; an individual. **2.** The body of a human being, or its characteristic appearance and condition. **3.** *Law.* Any human being, corporation, or body politic having legal rights and duties. **4.** *Theol.* One of the three individualities in the triune God; hypostasis. **5.** *Gram.* One of the relations or modifications that distinguish the speaker, the person or thing spoken to, and the person or thing spoken of; also, the forms or inflections indicating such relation; as, *I* or *we*, *thou*, *ye* or *you*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. **6.** *Biol.* An individual. **7.** Superciliously, a common individual. **8‖.** A part acted on the stage. [< F. *personne*, < L. *persona*, mask for actors, < *per*, through, + *sonus*, sound.]— **per'son-a-bl**(eP, *a.* Attractive in person; of good appearance.—**per'son-age,** *n.* **1.** A man or woman as an individual, especially one of rank. **2.** An assumed character.—**per'son-al. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a particular person. **2.** Characteristic of human beings or free agents. **3.** Performed by or done to the person directly concerned. **4.** Springing from or belonging to oneself. **5.** Pertaining to the body or appearance. **6.** Directly characterizing an individual; hence, disparaging. **7.** Appertaining to the person; movable, as chattels. **8.** *Gram.* Denoting the person. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A movable article of property; chattel. **2.** A paragraph or advertisement of personal reference or application.—**per"son-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That which constitutes a person. **2.** That which distinguishes and characterizes a person. **3.** Anything said of a person, especially if disparaging. **4.** A person, especially one of exceptional qualities. Syn.: see CHARACTER.—**per'son-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In proper person; not through an agent. **2.** Individually. **3.** With reference to one's personality.—**per'son-al-ty,** *n.* Personal property.—**per'son-ate. I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To assume the character of; impersonate. **2†.** To typify; personify. **II§.** *a.* Impersonated; feigned. Syn.: see IMITATE.—**per"so-na'tion,** *n.* The act of personating; impersonation, especially false personation. —**per'son-a"tor,** *n.*—**per-son'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To attribute human qualities to. **2.** To typify.—**per-son"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** Striking or typical exemplification. **2.** *Rhet.* The figurative endowment of things or of ideas or qualities with personality or human attributes. **3.** *Art.* The emblematic representation of an abstract quality or idea by a human figure.—**per-son'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**per"son-nel',** *n.* Persons collectively, as in some service, or their collective characteristics.

persp., *abbr.* Perspective.

per-spec'tiv(eS, 1 pər-spek'tıv; 2 per-spĕc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the art of perspective. **2.** Drawn in perspective. **II.** *n.* **1.** The art of delineating solid objects on a flat surface, so that they shall appear to the eye in relief like the real objects. **2.** A distant view; vista. **3†.** A pocket-telescope; spy-glass. [F., < L. *per*, through, + *specio*, look.]—**per-spec'tiv**(e-lyS, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the laws of optical perspective. **2†.** In wide prospect, as through a telescope.

per"spi-ca'cious, 1 pûr"spı-kē'shus; 2 pĕr"spi-cā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Keenly discerning or understanding. **2.** Quick-eyed. [< L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), < *perspicio*; see PERSPECTIVE, *a.*] Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; SAGACIOUS.—**per"spi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**per"spi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*—**per"spi-cac'i-ty,** *n.* Mental penetration or discernment. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

per"spi-cu'i-ty, 1 pur"spı-kiū'ı-tı; 2 pĕr"spi-cū'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** Clearness of expression or style; lucidity. **2§.** Perspicacity. **3†.** Transparency.

Syn.: clearness, distinctness, explicitness, intelligibility, lucidity, perspicuousness, plainness.—Ant.: ambiguity, cloudiness, confusion, incomprehensibility, indistinctness, intricacy, obscurity, unintelligibility, vagueness.

per-spic'u-ous, 1 pər-spik'yu-us; 2 per-spĭc'yu-ŭs, *a.* Having the quality of perspicuity; clear; lucid. [< L. *per*, through, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: see CLEAR; PLAIN.— **per-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**per-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.* Perspicuity. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.

per-spire', 1 pər-spair'; 2 per-spir', *vt.* & *vi.* [PER-SPIRED'; PER-SPIR'ING.] To excrete through the pores of the skin or analogous orifices; sweat. [< L.[OF] *per*, through, + *spiro*, breathe.]—**per-spir'a-bl**(eP, *a.*—**per"spi-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The secretion and exhalation of fluid by the sweat-glands of the skin. **2.** The fluid exhaled; sweat.

per-suade', 1 pər-swēd'; 2 per-swād', *vt.* & *vi.* [PER-SUAD'ED[4]; PER-SUAD'ING.] **1.** To win over by entreaty or reasoning, or by an appeal, etc. **2.** To win to full belief; plead successfully. **3‖.** To recommend for acceptance or adoption; inculcate; advocate. [< L. *per*, through, + *suadeo*, advise.]

Syn.: allure, bring over, coax, convince, dispose, entice, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, prevail on or upon, urge, win over. Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of his duty without doing it, or he may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion; one may be *convinced*

that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel around it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade*. *Coax* is a slighter word than *persuade*, seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; as, a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *brought over*, *induced*, or *prevailed upon* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won over* chiefly by personal influence. See ACTUATE; BEND; CONVINCE; INFLUENCE.—**Ant.**: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, hold back, repel, restrain.—**per-suad'er,** *n.*—**per-sua"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **per-sua'si-bl(e-ness**†.—**per-sua'si-bl(e**, *a.* Open to persuasion. **per-suad'a-bl(e**†.—**per-sua'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of persuading or of using persuasive methods. **2.** The state of being persuaded; settled opinion. **3.** A settled belief; accepted creed; hence, a party, sect, or denomination. **4.** Persuasiveness. **5.** *Rhet.* The department of invention in which the object is to move the will, in order to lead to a new course. **6.** [Slang.] Sort; kind; as, the male *persuasion*. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**per-sua'siv(e**, *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pert[1], 1 pûrt; 2 pĕrt, *a.* **1.** Disrespectfully forward or free; saucy. **2**†. Of fine appearance; comely. [Partly < W. *pert*, comely, and partly < OF. *apert*, open.] **peartt; pertet.** Syn.: see IMPUDENT.—**pert'ly,** *adv.*

pert[2]†, *a.* **1.** Obvious; plain. **2.** Open; clear.—**pert†,** *adv.*

pert., *abbr.* Pertaining.

per-tain', 1 pər-tēn'; 2 per-tān', *vi.* **1.** To belong as an attribute, property, element etc. **2.** To have reference; relate. [< L.[OF] *per*, through, + *teneo*, hold.] Syn.: appertain, belong, concern, regard, relate.—Prep.: *to*.

Perth, 1 pûrth; 2 pĕrth, *n.* **1.** A historic city in S. E. Scotland; pop. 33,210. **2.** A city, capital of Western Australia; pop. (with suburbs) 107,000.

per"ti-na'cious, 1 pûr"tı-nē'shus; 2 pĕr"ti-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Tenacious of purpose; stubbornly adhering to a pursuit or opinion. **2.** Continuing steadily; incessant. [< L. *pertinax* (*pertinac-*), < *per*, through, + *tenax;* see TENACIOUS.] Syn.: see INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; URGENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per"ti-nac'i-ty,** *n.* **per"ti-na'cious-ness**†.

per'ti-nent, 1 pûr'tı-nent; 2 pĕr'ti-nĕnt, *a.* Related to or properly bearing upon the matter in hand; relevant. [< L. *pertinent(t-)s*, ppr. of *pertineo*, pertain.] Syn.: see APPROPRIATE.—**per'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*—**per'ti-pence,** *n.* **per'ti-nen-cy**†; **per'ti-nent-ness**†.

pert'ness, 1 pûrt'nes; 2 pĕrt'nĕs, *n.* The quality or condition of being pert; sauciness; smartness.

Syn.: boldness, briskness, flippancy, forwardness, impertinence, impudence, liveliness, sauciness, smartness, sprightliness. *Liveliness* and *sprightliness* are pleasant and commendable; *smartness* is a limited and showy acuteness or shrewdness, usually with unfavorable suggestion; *pertness* and *sauciness* are these qualities overdone, and regardless of the respect due to superiors. *Impertinence* and *impudence* may be gross and stupid; *pertness* and *sauciness* are always vivid and keen. See IMPUDENCE.—**Ant.**: bashfulness, demureness, diffidence, humility, modesty, shyness.

per-turb', 1 pər-tûrb'; 2 per-tûrb', *vt.* To disquiet thoroughly; disturb greatly; agitate. [< L. *per*, through, + *turba*, crowd.]—**per-turb'a-bl(e**[P], *a.*—**per"-tur-ba'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being perturbed. **2.** Deviation in the motion of a heavenly body. **per-turb'ance**†.

Pe-ru', 1 pı-rū'; 2 pe-ru', *n.* A republic in W. South America; 722,461 sq. m.; pop. 4,620,200; capital, Lima.—**Pe-ru'vian,** *a.* & *n.*—**Peruvian bark,** same as CINCHONA.

Pe-ru'gia, 1 pē-rū'ja; 2 pe-ru'ga, *n.* A town in central Italy; seat of the Umbrian school of painters; pop. 70,227.

Pe"ru-gi'no, 1 pē"rū-jī'no; 2 pe"ru-ĕī'no, *n.* Pseudonym of Pietro Vannucci (1446–1524), an Italian painter.

pe-ruke', 1 pe-rūk' *or* per'uk; 2 pĕ-ruk' *or* pĕr'ŭk, *n.* A wig less cumbrous than the periwig introduced in England about 1670. [< F. *perruque*.]

pe-ruse', 1 pı-rūz'; 2 pe-ruz', *vt.* [PE-RUSED'; PE-RUS'ING.] **1.** To read carefully or attentively; read through. **2**‖. To examine thoroughly; scrutinize. [< PER- + USE, *v.*] —**pe-ru'sal,** *n.* The act of perusing.

Peruv., *abbr.* Peruvian.

per-vade', 1 pər-vēd'; 2 per-vād', *vt.* [PER-VAD'ED[d]; PER-VAD'ING.] **1.** To pass or spread through every part; be diffused widely. **2.** To permeate. [< L. *per*, through, + *vado*, go.]—**per-va'sion,** *n.*—**per-va'siv(e**, *a.* Thoroughly penetrating or permeating. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

per-verse', 1 pər-vûrs'; 2 per-vĕrs', *a.* **1.** Wilfully wrong or erring; unreasonable. **2.** Thwarting or refractory. **3.** Disposed to vex; petulant. [< L. *perversus*, pp. of *perverto;* see PERVERT.]

Syn.: contrary, factious, fractious, froward, intractable, obstinate, petulant, stubborn, ungovernable, untoward, wayward, wilful. *Perverse* (L. *perversus*, turned the wrong way) signifies wilfully wrong or erring, unreasonably set against right, reason, or authority. The *stubborn* or *obstinate* person will not do what another desires or requires; the *perverse* person will do anything contrary to what is desired or required of him. The *petulant* person frets, but may comply; the *perverse* individual may be smooth or silent, but is wilfully *intractable*. *Wayward* refers to a *perverse* disregard of morality and duty; *froward* is practically obsolete; *untoward* is rarely heard except in certain phrases; as, *untoward* circumstances. Compare OBSTINATE.—**Ant.**: accommodating, amenable, complaisant, compliant, genial, governable, kind, obliging.—**per-verse'ly,** *adv.*—**per-ver'sion,** *n.* Distorted construction; misapplication.—**per-ver'si-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Perverse nature or behavior. **per-verse'ness**†.—**per-ver'siv(e**[S], *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert', 1 pər-vûrt'; 2 per-vĕrt'. **1**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To turn from its right purpose, use, or meaning. **2.** To alter for the worse. **3**†. To turn another way; avert; divert.

Syn.: corrupt, distort, falsify, garble, misquote, misrepresent, misstate, stretch, twist. See ABUSE.—**Ant.**: correct, quote, rectify, restore.—Prep.: pervert *from* good *to* evil. **II.** *n.* An apostate; renegade. [< L.[P] < *per*, through, + *verto*, turn.]—**per-vert'er,** *n.*—**per-vert"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**per-vert'i-bl(e**[P], *a.*—**per-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

per'vi-ous, 1 pûr'vı-us; 2 pĕr'vi-ŭs, *a.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable. [< L. *per*, through, + *via*, way.] **-ness,** *n.*

per'yl†, *n.* Same as PERIL.

per'yshet, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as PERISH.

pes, 1 plz: 2 pēs, *n.* [PE'DES, 1 pl'diz; 2 pē'dēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, composed of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges. **2.** A foot-like organ, appearance, or part. [L., foot.]

pe-sade', 1 pı-sēd' *or* -zēd'; 2 pe-sād' *or* -zād', *n.* The act or position of a saddle-horse in rearing. [F.]

Pes"ca-do'res, 1 pes"kə-dō'res; 2 pĕs"ca-dō'rēs, *n. pl.* A group of islands between Taiwan and China; 50 sq. m.; pop. 54,200.

pe-se'ta, 1 pē-sē'tə; 2 pe-se'tä, *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

Pe-sha'wur, 1 pə-shä'wur; 2 pe-shä'wûr, *n.* A military town in the Punjab, N. W. British India; pop. 97,900.

pes'ky, 1 pes'kı; 2 pĕs'ky, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Characterized by annoyance; troublesome; plaguy. [Perhaps cor. < PEST.]

pe'so, 1 pē'so; 2 pe'so, *n.* [Sp. & Mex.] A dollar. See COIN.

pes'si-mism, 1 pes'ı-mizm; 2 pĕs'i-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** A disposition to take a gloomy view of affairs. **2.** Cynicism. **3.** *Philos.* A theory of cosmology that regards the cosmos, or the world and life, or some main constituent thereof, as essentially evil, or (in its extreme form) as the worst possible world. [< L. *pessimus*, worst.]—**pes'si-mist,** *n.*—**pes"si-mis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**pes"si-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pest, 1 pest; 2 pĕst, *n.* **1.** A virulent epidemic; pestilence. **2.** A pernicious or vexatious person or thing. [< F. *peste* (< L. *pestis*), plague.]—**pest'-house",** *n.* A hospital for treating infectious diseases.

Pes"ta-loz'zi, 1 pes"tə-lot'sı; 2 pĕs"ta-lŏt'sĭ, **Johann Heinrich** (1746–1827). A Swiss educational reformer.—**Pes"ta-loz'zi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pes'ter, 1 pes'tar; 2 pĕs'ter, *vt.* To beset in an annoying or irritating way.—**pes'ter-er,** *n.*

pes-tif'er-ous, 1 pes-tif'ər-us; 2 pĕs-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Carrying pestilence. **2.** Threatening or bringing danger or evil. [< L. *pestis*, plague, + L. *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see NOISOME.—**pes-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pes-tif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

pes'ti-lent, 1 pes'tı-lent; 2 pĕs'ti-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Tending to produce malignant zymotic disease. **2.** Having a malign influence or effect. **3.** Making trouble; vexatious. [F., < L. *pestilen(t-)s*, < *pestis*, plague.] **-ly,** *adv.* —**pes'ti-lence,** *n.* Any widespread and fatal infectious malady: used also figuratively.—**pes"ti-len'tial,** *a.* Having the nature of or breeding pestilence. Syn.: see NOISOME.

pes'tl(e[P], 1 pes'l *or* pes'tl; 2 pĕs'l *or* pĕs'tl, *v.* [PES'TLED; PES'TLING.] **I.** *t.* To pound, grind, or mix with a pestle, as in a mortar. **II.** *i.* To use a pestle.

pes'tl(e[P], *n.* An implement used for braying, bruising, or mixing substances, as in a mortar; a pounder. [< L.[OF] *pistillum*, < *pistus*, pp. of *pinso*, pound.]

pet, 1 pet; 2 pĕt, *vt.* [PET'TED[d]; PET'TING.] To treat as a pet; fondle. Syn.: see CARESS; PAMPER.

pet, *a.* **1.** Being a pet; indulged and fondled. **2.** Regarded as a favorite; cherished.

pet[1], *n.* **1.** A tame, fondled animal. **2.** Any loved and cherished creature. [< Ir. *peat.*]

pet[2], *n.* A fit of pique or ill temper; peevish mood. [Prob. < PET[1], through PETTISH, taken as 'like a spoiled child.']

Pé"tain', 1 pē"tañ'; 2 pe"tăñ', **Henri P.** (1856–). French marshal; defender of Verdun and Alsace against the Germans 1917–18.

pet'al, 1 pet'əl; 2 pĕt'al, *n.* One of the leaves or subordinate parts of a corolla. [< Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]—**pet'aled,** *a.* Provided with petals. **pet'alled**‡; **pet'a-lous**‡. —**pet"a-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing petals. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]

-pet'a-lin(es, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a petal.—**pet'a-loid,** *a. Bot.* Like or consisting of petals. [+ -OID.]

pe-tard', 1 pɪ-tärd'; 2 pe-tärd', *n.* **1.** An explosive device formerly used for making breaches, etc., as in walls. **2.** A small paper bomb used in pyrotechny to imitate the sound of musketry. [OF.] **pe-tar'†.**

pet'a-sus, 1 pet'ə-sus; 2 pĕt'a-sŭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A hat, typically with broad brim and low crown, worn by heralds and travelers. **2.** The winged hat of the god Mercury.

pe'ter, 1 pī'tər; 2 pē'ter, *vi.* To thin out, fail, or disappear: said in mining of a vein or seam: used with *out.*

Pe'ter, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A Galilean fisherman, Simon by name; one of the twelve apostles. *Matt.* iv, 18. **2.** Either of the two epistles written by him. **3.** Any one of several emperors of Russia, especially: **P. I.** (1672–1725), **"the Great";** remodeled government of Russia. **4. P. "the Hermit"** (1050?–1115), a French monk; preacher of the 1st crusade.

Pe'ter-bor"ough, 1 pī'tər-bur"o; 2 pē'ter-bŏr"o, *n.* A cathedral city in central England; pop. 35,530.

Pe'ters-burg, 1 pī'tərz-bûrg; 2 pē'terz-bûrg, *n.* **1. Saint.** Same as PETROGRAD. **2.** A port in S. E. Virginia; pop. 31,010; captured after a siege by General Grant, April 2, 1865.

pet'i-ole, 1 pet'ɪ-ōl; 2 pĕt'i-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf. **2.** *Zool.* A stalk or pedunicle. [< L.OF *petiolus,* fruit-stalk.]—**pet'i-o"lar,** *a.* Pertaining to a petiole. **pet"i-o-la'ceous†; pet'i-o-la"ry†.**—**pet'i-o-late,** *a.* Having a petiole.

pet'it, 1 pet'ɪ; 2 pĕt'i, *a.* Small; lesser; minor; petty:

pet'tyF, } used in law phrases; as, *petit* jury; *petit* larceny. [F., = PETTY.]—**pet'it-maĭ"tre,** an effeminate man; coxcomb. [F.]

pe-tite', 1 pə-tīt'; 2 pe-tĭt', *a.* Diminutive. [F.] **-ness,** *n.*

pe-ti'tion, 1 pə-tish'ən; 2 pe-tish'on, *vt. & vi.* To present a petition; request. Syn.: see ASK; PRAY.—**pe-ti'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**pe-ti'tion-er,** *n.*

pe-ti'tion, *n.* **1.** A request, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication. **2.** A formal request, written or printed, preferred as to a person in authority, asking for some grant or benefit, the redress of a grievance, etc. [OF., < L. *petitio(n-),* < *peto,* seek.]

Syn.: appeal, application, craving, entreaty, pleading, prayer, request, supplication. See PRAYER.—Ant.: command, demand, denial, exaction, refusal, requirement.—Prep.: a petition *to* the council *for* right of way.—**pet'i-to-ry,** 1 pet'ɪ-tō-rɪ; 2 pĕt'i-to-ry, *a.* Solicited or soliciting by petition. [Italian scholar and poet.

Pe'trarch, 1 pī'trark; 2 pē'trärc, **Francesco** (1304–1374). An

pet'rel, 1 pet'rel *or* pī'trel; 2 pĕt'rĕl *or* pē'trel, *n.* A long-winged, dusky sea-bird, frequenting the high seas, and rarely landing; Mother Carey's chicken. See BIRD. [< F. *pétrel,* lit. 'little Peter' (from seeming to walk on the sea, like St. Peter). *Matt.* xiv, 29.]

pe-tres'cent, 1 pɪ-tres'ent; 2 pe-trĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Petrifying, or tending to petrify. [< L. *petra* (< Gr. *petra*), rock.]

Pe'trie, 1 pī'trɪ; 2 pē'tri, **William Matthew Flinders** (1853–). An English Egyptologist.

pet'ri-fy, 1 pet'rɪ-faɪ; 2 pĕt'ri-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert (an organism) into a substance of stony character; figuratively, to make hard and unyielding; stun with fear or surprize. **II.** *i.* To become stone or stony; become callous, or be stunned or dazed. [< L. *petra,* rock; and see -FY.]—**pet"ri-fac'tion,** *n.* **1.** Partial or entire replacement of the material of an organism by mineral matter; fossilization. **pe-tres'cence†; pe-tres'cen-cy†.** **2.** A fossil. **pet"ri-fi-ca'tion†.**—**pet"ri-fac'tive**(es, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to petrify. **pe-trif'ic†.** **2.** Pertaining to petrifaction.

pet'ro-, 1 pet'ro-; 2 pĕt'ro-. From Greek *petros, petra,* rock; also from PETROUS as applied to the temporal bone: a combining form.—**pet'ro-glyph,** *n.* A primitive figure or legend cut in rock. [+ Gr. *glyphō,* carve.]—**pet"ro-glyph'ic,** *a.*

Pe'tro-grad, 1 pē'tro-grad; 2 pe'tro-grăd, *n.* A city, capital of Russia, on the river Neva; pop. 2,318,645; founded by Peter the Great, 1703; name changed from St. Petersburg, 1914.

pe-trog'ra-phy, *n.* The branch of petrology that studies the structural, mineralogical, and chemical characters of rocks. [< PETRO- + -GRAPHY.]—**pe-trog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**pet"ro-graph'ic,** *a.* **pet"ro-graph'i-cal†.**—**pet"ro-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

petrol., *abbr.* Petrology.

pe-tro'le-um, 1 pɪ-trō'lɪ-um; 2 pe-trō'le-ŭm, *n.* An inflammable oily liquid composed of various compounds of hydrogen and carbon exuding from the earth; coal-oil. [< L. *petra,* rock, + *oleum,* oil.]—**pet'rol,** *n.* **1.** Gasoline: an automobilist's term. **2†.** Petroleum.

pe-trol'o-gy, 1 pɪ-trel'o-jɪ; 2 pe-trŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of rocks: a branch of geology. [< Gr. *petros,* rock, + -LOGY.]—**pet"ro-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**pet"ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pe-trol'o-gist,** *n.*

pet'ro-nel, 1 pet'ro-nel; 2 pĕt'ro-nĕl, *n. Archeol.* A firearm, about the size of a large horse-pistol, fired while the stock rested against the breast. [< OF. *petrinal,* < *petrine,* breast, < L. *pectus,* breast.] **pet'ri-nel†; pol'tri-nal†.**

pet'rous, 1 pet'rus *or* pī'trus; 2 pĕt'rŭs *or* pē'trŭs, *a.* **1.** Hard, like stone. **2.** Pertaining to or situated near the hard portion of the temporal bone. [< L. *petrosus,* rocky, < *petra,* < Gr. *petra,* rock.] **pe-tro'sal†.**

pet'ti-coat, 1 pet'ɪ-kōt; 2 pĕt'i-cōt, *n.* A skirt or loose garment depending from the waist; especially, a woman's underskirt. [< PETTY + COAT, *n.*]

pet'ti-fog, 1 pet'ɪ-feg; 2 pĕt'i-fŏġ, *v.* [-FOGGED; -FOG"GING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To conduct, as legal business, in a small or tricky way. **II.** *i.* To be a pettifogger.—**pet'ti-fog"ger,** *n.* An inferior lawyer, especially one chiefly employed on mean or petty cases, or resorting to small or tricky methods. [< PETTY + *fogger,* lawyer, < MD. *focker,* < *focken,* pack up.]—**pet'ti-fog"ger-y,** *n.*

pet'tish, 1 pet'ɪsh; 2 pĕt'ish, *a.* Capriciously ill-tempered; testy. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**pet'tish-ly,** *adv.*—**pet'tish-ness,** *n.* Capriciousness; ill-temper. Syn.: see IMPATIENCE.

pet'ti-toes, 1 pet'ɪ-tōz; 2 pĕt'i-tōs, *n. pl.* The aborted toes at the back of a pig's foot; humorously, the human feet.

pet'tle, 1 pet'l; 2 pĕt'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To pet; indulge; cherish. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] To lie close; nestle.

pet'to, 1 pet'o; 2 pĕt'o, *n.* The breast. [It.]—**cardinal in petto,** a cardinal appointed, but not yet formally announced.—**in p.,** within one's own breast; to oneself.

pet'ty, 1 pet'ɪ; 2 pĕt'y, *a.* [PET'TI-ER; PET'TI-EST.] Having little worth, importance, position, or rank; trifling; inferior. [< F. *petit,* small.] Syn.: see CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SMALL.—**pet'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**pet'ti-ness,** *n.*

pet'u-lant, 1 pet'yu-lənt; 2 pĕt'yu-lant, *a.* **1.** Displaying or characterized by capricious fretfulness. **2§.** Saucily rude; insolently wanton; pert. [< L. *petulan(t-)s,* ult. < *peto,* attack.] Syn.: see FRETFUL; PERVERSE.—**pet'u-lance,** *n.* Fretfulness; ill-humor. **pet'u-lan-cy†.** Syn.: see IMPATIENCE.—**pet'u-lant-ly,** *adv.*

pe-tu'ni-a, 1 pɪ-tiū'nɪ-ə; 2 pe-tū'ni-a, *n.* A plant of a Brazilian genus of herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped flowers. [< Am. Ind. *petun,* tobacco.]

pew, 1 piū; 2 pū, *n.* A long enclosed seat in a church; formerly, a box-like quadrangle, usually raised on a low platform, with seats on three sides for a family. [< OF. *peu,* elevated seat, < L. *podium,* balcony, < Gr. *podion,* dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

pe'wee, 1 pī'wī; 2 pē'wē, *n.* [U. S.] A small olive-green flycatcher. [From its note.]

pe'wit, 1 pī'wɪt; 2 pē'wit, *n.* A pewee, lapwing, or laughing gull. [Imitative.] **pee'wit†; pe'wet†.**

pew'ter, 1 piū'tər; 2 pū'ter, *n.* **1.** An alloy, usually of tin and lead, formerly much used for tableware. **2.** Pewter vessels collectively. [< OF. *peutre,* < LG. *spialter,* zinc.]—**pew'ter-er,** *n.* A smith who works in pewter.

p. f., *abbr.* [It.] *Piu forte* (a little louder).—**pf.,** *abbr.* Perfect, preferred.

pfen'nig, } 1 pfen'ɪg, -ɪŋ; 2 pfĕn'ĭġ, -ing, *n.* [PFEN'NIGS,
pfen'ning, } PFEN'NI-GE, 1 -ɪ-gə; 2 -i-ĝe, *pl.*] A small copper coin of Germany, of which 400 equal a United States dollar. [G., = PENNY.] [Grand Master.

Pg., *abbr.* Portugal, Portuguese.—**P. G. M.,** *abbr.* Past

Phæ-a'cian, 1 fi-ē'shən; 2 fē-a'shan, *a.* In Homeric legend, pertaining to the people of Phæacia, an island identified by some with Corfu.—**Phæ-a'cian,** *n.*

Phæ'dra, 1 fī'drə; 2 fē'dra, *n. Class. Myth.* The daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, who killed herself.

Phæ'drus, 1 fī'drus; 2 fē'drŭs, *n.* A Greco-Roman fabulist of the time of Tiberius, 97 of whose stories are extant.

phæ'no-, 1 fī'no-; 2 fē'no-. From Greek *phainō,* show (< *phaō,* shine): a combining form.—**phæ'no-gam,** *n. Bot.* A flowering plant; one of the *Phænogamia.* [+ Gr. *gamos,* marriage.] **phe'no-gam†.**—**Phæ"no-ga'mi-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* Same as PHANEROGAMIA.—**phæ"**[or **phe"]no-gam'ic, phæ-**[or **phe-]nog'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Phanerogamous.

Pha'e-thon, 1 fē'ɪ-thən; 2 fā'e-thŏn, *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Helios (the Sun), who set heaven and earth on fire in the attempt to drive his father's chariot.

pha'e-ton, } 1 fē'ɪ-tən; 2 fā'e-ton, *n.* A light four-
fa'e-tonF, } wheeled boxless carriage, open at the sides, and usually having a top. [< Gr. *Phaëthōn,* fabled unlucky driver of the sun-chariot.]

-phagic, -phagous, *suffixes.* Used to denote feeding on, living on; as, anthropo*phagous.* [< Gr. *phagein,* eat.]

-phagy, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-phagous*; as, anthropo*phagy.*

pha-lange', 1 fə-lanj' *or* (*F.*) fa"lōnġ'; 2 fa-lănġ' *or* (*F.*) fä"länżh', *n.* Same as PHALANX, 3.

phal'an-ster-y, 1 fal'ən-ster-ɪ; 2 făl'an-stĕr-y, *n.* [-IES^{E}, *pl.*] The edifice in which a French community (the Fourierites) made its home; also, such a community. [< F. *phalanstère,* < Gr. *phalanx,* phalanx.] **phal'an-stere†.**

pha'lanx, } 1 fē'laŋks; 2 fā'lăŋks, *n.* [PHA-LAN'GES or
fa'lanxF, } (except in *Anat.* and *Bot.*) PHA'LANX-ES, *pl.*]

1. The Macedonian order of battle, a formation with ranks 8 to 16 deep. **2.** Any compact body or corps. **3.** One of the bones of the fingers or toes. [< Gr.[L] *phalanx*, battle-line, bone of finger or toe.] Syn.: see ARMY.—

pha-lan'ge-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the phalanges of the fingers and toes.

phal'lin, 1 fal'in; 2 fȧl'in, *n.* The characteristic poison of several species of *Amanita.*

Phan"er-o-ga'mi-a, 1 fan"ər-o-gē'mi-ə; 2 fȧn"er-o-gā'mi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the two primary divisions into which Linnæus divided all plants, embracing those with flowers having stamens and pistils; flowering plants: opposed to *Cryptogamia*, or flowerless plants. [< G. *phaneros*, visible, + *gamos*, marriage.]—**phan'er-o-gam,** *n.* A flowering plant.—**phan"er-og'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Phanerogamia;* flowering. **phan"er-o-ga'mi-an** or **-gam'ic**†.

phantasime†, *n.* A fantastic being. [TASM, etc.

phan'tasm, phan'ta-sy, phan'tom, etc. Same as FAN-

Phar., Pharm., *abbr.* Pharmaceutical, Pharmacopœia, pharmacist, pharmacy.

Phar'a-mond, 1 far'ə-mend; 2 fȧr'a-mŏnd, *n.* A legendary king of the Franks during the 5th century.

Pha'raoh, 1 fē'ro *or* fē'ri-ō; 2 fā'ro *or* fā'ra-ō, *n.* Any one of the monarchs of ancient Egypt.—**Phar"a-on'ic,** *a.*

Phar'i-see, 1 far'i-sī; 2 fȧr'i-sē, *n.* One of an ancient exclusive Jewish sect that paid excessive regard to tradition and ceremonies. [< Gr. *pharisaios*, < Heb. *pārāsh*, separated.]—**phar"i-sa'ic, phar"i-sa'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Pharisees. **2.** Observing the form, but neglecting the spirit, of religion.—**phar"i-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**phar"i-sa'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**phar'i-sa-ism,** *n.* The principles and practises of the Pharisees; hence, formality, self-righteousness, censoriousness, or hypocrisy. **phar'i-see-ism**†. Syn.: see HYPOCRISY.

phar"ma-ceu'tic, 1 fär"mə-siū'tik; 2 fär"ma-çū'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or relating to pharmacy. [< Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, < *pharmakeuein*, drug.] **phar'ma-cal**†; **phar"ma-ceu'ti-cal**†.—**phar"ma-ceu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phar"ma-ceu'tics,** *n.* Pharmacy as a science.—**phar"ma-ceu'tist,** *n.* A qualified druggist. **phar'ma-cist**†.

phar'ma-co-, 1 fär'mə-ko-; 2 fär'ma-co-. From Greek *pharmakon*, drug: a combining form.—**phar"ma-col'o-gy,** *n.* The science of medicines. [+ -LOGY.] **phar"ma-co-lo'gi-a**†.—**phar"ma-co-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**phar"ma-co-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phar"ma-col'o-gist,** *n.*

phar"ma-co-pœ'ia, 1 fär"mə-ko-pī'ye; 2 fär"ma-co-pē'ya, *n.* **1.** A book, usually published by authority, containing formulas and methods of preparing medicines, etc. **2.** A collection of drugs. [< Gr. *pharmakon*, drug, + *poteō*, make.]—**phar"ma-co-pœ'ial,** *a.*—**phar"ma-co-pœ'ist,** *n.* [*poleo*, sell.]

phar"ma-cop'o-list, *n.* A druggist. [< *pharmaco-* + Gr.

phar'ma-cy, } 1 fär'mə-si; 2 fär'ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*]

far'ma-cy[F], } **1.** The art or business of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2.** A drug-store. [< Gr. *pharmakeia*, < *pharmakon*, drug.]

Pha'ros, 1 fē'res; 2 fā'rŏs, *n.* **1.** The ancient lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the bay of Alexandria, Egypt, built in the 3d century B. C. **2.** [p-] Hence, any lighthouse; beacon.—**pha-rol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific theory and treatment of signal-lights, lighthouses, etc. [+ -LOGY.]

Phar-sa'li-a, 1 fər-sē'li-ə; 2 fär-sā'li-a, *n.* A district of ancient Thessaly; here Cæsar defeated Pompey, 48 B. C.

phar'ynx, } 1 far'iŋks; 2 fȧr'yŋks, *n.* [PHA-RYN'GES, 1 fə-

far'ynx[F], } rin'jīz; 2 fa-ryn'gēs, *pl.*] The part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus, serving as an air-passage, and also as a food-passage. See MOUTH. [< Gr. *pharynx*, throat.]—**phar"yn-ge'al,** *a.* **pha-ryn'gal**†.—**pha-ryn'go-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for examining the pharynx.—**phar"yn-got'o-my,** *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, also that of scarifying the tonsils. [+ Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]

phase, } 1 fēz; 2 fȧz, *n.* **1.** The view that anything pre-

fase[F], } sents to the eye; any one of varying manifestations of an object. **2.** *Astron.* One of the appearances or forms presented periodically by the moon and planets. **3.** *Physics.* In an oscillatory motion, the special form of a wave at any instant: often measured as an angle, the whole period being regarded as a circle, or 360°. [< Gr.[LL] *phasis*, < *phaō*, shine.]—**pha'sic,** *a.*—**pha'sis,** *n.* Same as PHASE, 1 & 2.

-phasia. A suffix of Greek origin, denoting speech, used in compounds; as, *aphasia.* [< Gr. *phasia*, < *phēmi*, speak.]

-phasy†.

Ph. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Philosophy).—**Ph. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Philosophiæ Doctor* (Doctor of Philosophy).

pheas'ant, } 1 fez'ənt; 2 fĕs'ant, *n.* **1.** A long-tailed galli-

fez'ant[F], } naceous bird; noted for the gorgeous plumage of the male; long semi-domesticated and bred in game-preserves. **2.** One of various other birds, as the ruffed grouse or partridge. [< Gr.[L] *phasianos*, < *Phasis*, Phasis, river in Colchis.]—**pheas'ant-ry,** *n.* A place for keeping pheasants.

Phen., Phenic., *abbr.* Phenician.

phe-nac'e-tin, 1 fi-nas'i-tin; 2 fe-năç'e-tin, *n.* A white crystalline coal-tar compound used in medicine as an antipyretic. [< PHENOL + ACETIC.] **phe-nac'e-tine**†.

Phe-ni'ci-a, 1 fi-nish'i-ə; 2 fe-nish'i-a, *n.* An ancient Semitic country N. of Palestine and E. of Syria; it flourished from the 16th to the 2d century B. C.; chief cities, Tyre and Sidon.—**Phe-ni'ci-an,** *a.* & *n.*

phe'nix, } 1 fī'niks 2 fē'niks, *n.* **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* A sacred

fe'nix[F], } bird, fabled as coming every 500 years to Heliopolis, where it burned itself on the altar, and rose again from its ashes young and beautiful. **2.** A person of rare and high excellence; a prodigy. [< Gr.[L+AS *phoinix*, phenix.]

phe'nol, 1 fī'nŏl *or* -nel; 2 fē'nŏl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* **1.** Any one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of benzene. **2.** A white crystalline compound, derived from coal-tar oil and used as a disinfectant; carbolic acid. [< Gr.[F] *phainō*, shine, + L. *oleum*, oil.]—**phe'nic,** *a.*

phe-nom'e-non, } 1 fi-nem'i-nen; 2 fe-nŏm'e-nŏn, *n.*

fe-nom'e-non[F], } [-E-NA, *pl.*] **1.** Something visible or directly observable, as an appearance, action, occurrence, etc. **2.** Any unusual occurrence; an inexplicable fact; a marvel; prodigy. **3.** *Med.* A symptom. [< Gr. *phainomenon*, neut. pass. ppr. of *phainō*, show.]—**phe-nom'e-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to phenomena. **2.** Extraordinary or marvelous. **-ly,** *adv.* [tigue, or surprize.

phew, 1 fiū; 2 fū, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, fa-

Ph. G., *abbr.* Graduate in Pharmacy.

phi'al, 1 fai'əl; 2 fī'al, *v.* & *n.* Same as VIAL.

Phid'i-as, 1 fid'i-əs; 2 fid'i-as, *n.* (500?–432 B. C.) An Athenian architect and sculptor; designed and directed sculptures of the Parthenon.

phil-. See PHILO-.

-phil, -phile, -philous, *suffixes.* From Greek *philos*, loving, < *phileo*, to love: used to indicate loving or fond of; as bibliophile, anemophilous.

Phil., *abbr.* Philemon, Philip, Philippines.—**Phil., Phila.** (official), *abbr.* Philadelphia.—**phil., philol.,** *abbr.* Philologist, philology.—**phil., philos.,** *abbr.* Philosopher, philosophy.

Phil"a-del'phi-a, 1 fil"ə-del'fi-ə; 2 fil"a-dĕl'fi-a, *n.* **1.** A city and county of S. E. Pennsylvania; 130 sq. m.; pop. 1,824,000; *Declaration of Independence*, July 4, 1776. **2.** An ancient city of Lydia, Asia Minor; seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia. *Rev.* i, 11; the modern Alashehr.—**Phil"a-del'phi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

phi-lan'der, 1 fi-lan'dər; 2 fi-lăn'der. **I.** *vi.* To play at courtship with a woman; make love. **II.** *n.* A lover or suitor. [< Gr. *philandros*, man-loving.] **phi-lan'der-er**†. —**phi-lan'der-ing,** *n.*

phi-lan'thro-py, } 1 fi-lan'thro-pi; 2 fi-lăn'thro-py, *n.*

fi-lan'thro-py[F], } Disposition or effort to promote the happiness or social elevation of mankind; desire or effort to mitigate social evils; literally, love of man. [< Gr. *phileō*, love, + *anthrōpos*, man.] Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.—**phil"an-throp'ic, phil"an-throp'i-cal,** *a.*—**phil"an-throp'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phi-lan'thro-pist,** *n.* An author or promoter of benevolent projects.

phi-lat'e-ly, 1 fi-lat'i-li; 2 fi-lăt'e-ly, *n.* The study and collection of labels or stamps; stamp-collecting. [< F. *philatélie*, < Gr. *philos*, fond, + *ateleia*, exemption from tax, < *a-* priv. + *telos*, end, tax.]—**phil"a-tel'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**phi-lat'e-list,** *n.*

-phile, *suffix.* Same as -PHIL.

Philem., abbr. Philemon. [to a Greek so named.

Phi-le'mon, 1 fi-li'mən; 2 fi-lē'mon, *n. Bib.* A Pauline epistle

phil"har-mon'ic, } 1 fil"hər-mən'ik; 2 fil"här-mŏn'ic, *a.*

fil"har-mon'ic[F], } Fond of harmony or music: often used in the names of musical societies. [< PHILO- + Gr. *harmonia*, HARMONY.]

phil'i-beg, 1 fil'i-beg; 2 fil'i-bĕg, *n.* [Scot.] A filibeg.

Phil'ip, 1 fil'ip; 2 fil'ip, *n.* **1. Saint.** *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. *John* i, 43. **2.** *Bib.* "The Evangelist"; a deacon and preacher. *Acts* viii, 5. **3.** One of five kings of Macedonia; especially, **P. II.** (382–336 B. C.); conqueror of Thessaly and Greece; father of Alexander the Great. **4.** One of several kings of France; especially (1) **P. II. Augustus** (1165–1223); conducted a crusade with Richard I. of England. (2) **P. IV.,** "The Fair" (1268–1314); suppressed the Knights Templars. (3) **P. VI.,** of **Valois** (1293–1350); defeated by Edward III. of England. **5.** One of several kings of Spain; especially (1) **P. II.** (1527–1598); oppressed Netherlands; defeated Turks at Lepanto; sent Spanish Armada against England. (2) **P. V.** (1683–1746); founder of the Bourbon line in Spain. **6. P.** "The Bold" (1342–1404), Duke of Burgundy; conquered Flanders. **7. P.** "The Good" (1396–1467), Duke of Burgundy; acquired the Netherlands. **8. King,** Metacomet (–1676), Indian sachem; killed in war with the whites ("King Philip's War").

Phi-lip'pi, 1 fi-lip'ı; 2 fi-lip'ie, *n.* **1.** Any one of the
Fi-lip'pic[F], } speeches in which Demosthenes denounced Philip of Macedon. **2.** [p-] Any impassioned speech characterized by invective. [< Gr. *Philippikos,* < *Philippos,* Philip.]

Phil'ip-pine Is'lands, 1 fil'ı-pin *or* -pīn; 2 fil'ı-pin *or* -pīn. An archipelago S. of China; about 3,141 islands; 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 10,350,640; capital, Manila; ceded by Spain to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.—**Phil'ip-pine,** *a.*

Phi-lis'ti-a, 1 fi-lis'tı-a; 2 fi-lis'ti-a, *n. Bib.* A strip of plain on the Mediterranean, S. W. Palestine. *Ps.* lx, 8.—**Phi-lis'tin(e**[S]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Philistines, or to Philistia. **2.** [p- or P-] Sordid, narrow-minded, and materialistic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a warlike race of ancient Philistia. *1 Sam.* xvii, 23. **2.** [p- or P-] An ignorant, narrow-minded, or uncultured person.—**Phi-lis'tin-ism,** *n.* Blind conventionalism; devotion to low aims.

Phil'lips, 1 fil'ips; 2 fil'ips, **Wendell** (1811–1884). An American orator and abolitionist.

phil'o-, } 1 fil'o-, fil-; 2 fil'o , fil-. From Greek *philos,* loving;
phil-, } fond of: combining forms.

Phil"oc-te'tes, 1 fil"ok-tī'tīz; 2 fil"ŏc-tē'tēz, *n. Class. Myth.* A warrior, the heir to the bow and unerring arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken: hero of tragedies by Sophocles and others.

Phi'lo Ju-dæ'us, 1 fai'lo ju-dī'us; 2 fi'lo ju-dē'ŭs. A Jewish Platonist philosopher of the 1st century.

phi-lol'o-gy, } 1 fi-lel'o-jı; 2 fi-lŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The study
fi-lol'o-gy[F], } of language in connection with history and literature; specifically, classical learning. **2.** The scientific investigation of the laws and principles that obtain in a language or a group of languages; linguistics. **3.** The study of language as the word or as speech in order to ascertain its elements and laws. [< Gr. *phileō,* love, + *logos,* word.]—**phil"o-log'ic, phil"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**phil"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phi-lol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in linguistics. **phi-lol'o-ger**‡; **phil'o-logue**‡.

phil'o-math§, *n.* One who loves learning; a scholar. [< PHILO- + Gr. *manthanō* (√ *math*), learn.] **phil"o-math"e-mat'ic**‡.—**phil"o-math'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to philomaths or philomathy.—**phi-lom'a-thy,** *n.* Love of learning.

phil'o-mel, } 1 fil'o-mel; 2 fil'o-mĕl, *n.* [Poet.] The
fil'o-mel[F], } nightingale. [< Gr. *philomēla,* < *phileō,* love, + *melos,* song.] **phil"o-me'la**‡.

Phil"o-me'la[2], 1 fil"o-mī'lə; 2 fil"o-mē'la, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Athenian princess, sister of Procne, who was changed into a nightingale.

phil"o-pe'na, } 1 fil"o-pī'nə; 2 fil"o-pē'na, *n.* **1.** A social
fil"o-pe'na[F], } game in which each of two persons eats a twin kernel of a nut, and one pays a forfeit to the other on certain conditions. **2.** The gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared. [< G. *vielliebchen,* lit. very dear, < *viel,* much, + *liebchen,* darling, < *liebe,* love.] **fil"li-peen'**‡.

phil"o-pro-gen'i-tiv(e-ness[S], 1 fil"o-pro-jen'ı-tiv-nes; 2 fil"o-pro-ġĕn'i-tĭv-nĕs, *n. Phren.* The love of offspring or of children in general, or the faculty of which this is a manifestation.

phi-los'o-phy, } 1 fi-les'o-fı; 2 fi-lŏs'o-fy, *n.* [-PHIES[Z], *pl.*]
fi-los'o-fy[F], } **1.** The love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, knowledge of general principles—elements, powers, or causes and laws—as explaining facts and existences. **2.** The general laws that furnish the rational explanation of anything. **3.** The calm judgment and equable temper resulting from study of causes and laws; practical wisdom; fortitude. **4.** Reasoned science; a scientific system; as (formerly), mental, moral, or natural *philosophy,* now mental, moral, or natural science. **5.** Metaphysics. **6.** A philosophical system or treatise. **7.** The sciences as formerly studied in the universities. [< Gr. *philosophia,* < *phileō,* love, + *sophia,* wisdom.]—**phi-los'o-pher,** *n.* **1.** A student of or specialist in philosophy. **2.** A man of practical wisdom; one who schools himself to calmness and patience under all circumstances.—**philosopher's stone,** something which should have the property of transmuting the baser metals into gold: sought for by the alchemists.—**phil"o-soph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or founded on the principles of philosophy. **2.** Self-restrained and serene; rational; thoughtful; calm.—**phil"o-soph'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or used in the study of natural philosophy or physics. **2.** Same as PHILOSOPHIC.—**phil"o-soph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phil"o-soph'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**phi-los'o-phism,** *n.* Unsound or pretended philosophy; sophistry.—**phi-los'o-phist,** *n.* One who affects philosophy; a would-be philosopher.—**phi-los"o-phis'tic,** *a.* Of the nature of philosophism; characteristic of a philosophist. **phi-los"o-phis'ti-cal**‡.—**phi-los'o-phize,** *vi.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ"ING.] To examine or discuss philosophic subjects; speculate as a philosopher; theorize.—**phi-los'o-phiz"er** or **-phis"er,** *n.*

Phil. Soc., Ph. S., *abbr.* Philological Society.

phil'ter, } 1 fil'tər; 2 fil'ter, *n.* A love-potion. [< Gr.
phil'tre, } *philtron,* < *philos,* loving.]

Phi-neus', 1 fi-niūs' *or* fin'ı-us; 2 fi-nūs' *or* fin'e-ŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* A blind Thracian king; punished for blinding his sons.

Phin'ti-as, 1 fin'tı-əs; 2 fin'ti-as, *n.* Same as PYTHIAS.

phiz, *n.* [Colloq.] Visage; face. [Abbr. of PHYSIOGNOMY.]

phle-bot'o-my, 1 fli-bet'o-mı; 2 fle-bŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of bloodletting. [< Gr. *phleps* (*phleb-*), vein, + *temnō,* cut.]—**phle-bot'o-mist,** *n.*—**phle-bot'o-mize, -mise,** *vt.*

Phleg'e-thon, 1 fleg'ı-thən; 2 flĕg'e-thŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the five rivers of Hades; literally, the fiery.

phlegm, } 1 flem; 2 flĕm, *n.* **1.** A viscid, stringy mucus
flegm[F], } secreted in the air-passages or the stomach. **2.** *Old Chem.* A watery product of distillation. **3.** Apathy; coolness; indifference. [< Gr. *phlegma,* inflammation, phlegm, < *phlegō,* burn.] Syn.: see APATHY.—**phleg-mat'ic,** *a.* Sluggish; indifferent. **phleg-mat'i-cal**‡.—**phleg-mat'i-cal-ly** or **phleg-mat'ic-ly,** *adv.*

phlo-gis'ton, 1 flo-jis'tən *or* -ġis'tən; 2 flo-ġis'ton *or* -ġis'ton, *n.* The principle formerly (1635–1743) assumed to form a necessary constituent of all combustible bodies and to be given up by them in burning. [< Gr. *phlogistos,* inflammable, < *phlox;* see PHLOX.]—**phlo-gis'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to phlogiston. **2.** *Pathol.* Inflammatory.

phlox, } 1 floks; 2 flŏks, *n.* A plant of a North-American
flox[F], } genus of herbs with opposite leaves and clusters of showy flowers. [L., < Gr. *phlox,* flame, < *phlegō,* burn.]

-phobe, *suffix.* Having a horror of, as Anglo*phobe.* [< Gr. *phobos,* fear.]

-phobia, *suffix.* Unreasonable fear or dread; morbid dislike. [< Gr. *phobia,* fear, dread, < *phebomai,* fear.]

pho'ca, 1 fō'kə; 2 fō'ca, *n.* [PHO'CÆ, 1 fō'sı; 2 fō'çē, *pl.*] A seal. See SEAL[2], *n.* [L., < Gr. *phōkē,* seal.]—**pho'coid,** *a.*

Pho-cæ'a, 1 fo-sī'ə; 2 fo-çē'a, *n.* An ancient Greek seaport, 30 m. N. W. of Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Pho'ci-on, 1 fō'shı-ən; 2 fō'shi-on, *n.* (?402–317 B. C.) An Athenian general and patriot; executed. [of Bœotia.

Pho'cis, 1 fō'sıs; 2 fō'cis, *n.* An ancient Greek state in the W.

phœ'be[1], 1 fi'bı; 2 fē'be, *n.* A pewee of the eastern United States. [Imitative.] **phœ'be-bird"**‡.

Phœ'be[2], *n.* **1.** *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 1. **Phe'bet. 2.** Artemis; Diana; the moon-goddess; hence, the moon.

Phœ'bus, 1 fi'bus; 2 fē'bŭs, *n.* **1.** Apollo: so called as sun-god. **2.** Hence, poetically, the sun.

Phœ-ni'ci-a, etc. See PHENICIA, etc.

phœ'nix[1], *n.* Same as PHENIX.

Phœ'nix[2], *n.* A city, capital of Arizona; pop. 29,050.

phon., phonet., *abbr.* Phonetics. [*phōnē,* sound.]

phone[1], 1 fōn; 2 fōn, *n.* An articulate sound; a tone. [< Gr.

phone[2], *n.* [Colloq.] Telephone: an abbreviation.

pho-net'ic, } 1 fo-net'ik; 2 fo-nĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to
fo-net'ic[F], } articulate sound. **2.** Directly representing articulate sound; as, *phonetic* spelling. [< Gr. *phōnētikos,* < *phōnē,* sound.] — **pho-net'i-cal, pho-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho-net'i-cist,** *n.* One who advocates or employs phonetic spelling. **pho"ne-ti'cian**‡; **pho'net-ist**‡.—**pho-net'ics,** *n.* The science of articulate sound. **pho'nics**‡; **pho-nol'o-gy**‡.

phon'ic, } 1 fen'ik *or* fō'nik; 2 fŏn'ic *or* fō'nic, *a.* Per-
fon'ic[F], } taining to or of the nature of sound. [< Gr. *phōnē,* sound.] [a combining form.

pho'no-, 1 fō'no-; 2 fō'no-. From Greek *phōnē,* voice, sound:

phonog., *abbr.* Phonography.

pho'no-graph, } 1 fō'no-graf; 2 fō'no-grăf. **I.**[t.] *vt.* To
fo'no-graf[S] } record or transmit by means of the phonograph, as a message. **II.** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for recording sounds and reproducing them when desired, by means of a thin diaphragm, set in vibration by the voice or other sound, and bearing a stylus which records the vibrations on a rotating and advancing cylinder, upon which is cut a faint wavy line, sufficient to guide the style over the same course again, so as to reproduce original sounds. **2.** A phonogram: now disused. [< Gr. *phōnē,* sound, + *graphō,* write.]—**pho'no-gram,** *n.* **1.** The tracing produced by a phonograph, from which articulate sounds are reproduced; a phonographic message. **2.** A graphic character symbolizing an articulate sound.

pho-nog'ra-phy, } 1 fo-neg'rə-fı; 2 fo-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.**
fo-nog'ra-fy[S], } The art of writing by sound; a style of shorthand. **2.** The art of representing articulate sounds by marks or letters. **3.** The art of making or using phonographs; the mechanical recording and reproduction of sound or speech.—**pho-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* One skilled in phonography; a phonetic stenographer. **pho-nog'ra-phist**‡.—**pho"no-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a phonograph. **2.** Pertaining to phonography. **3.** Pertaining

to the representation of articulate sound. **pho″no-graph′i-cal‡.**—**pho″no-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-nol′o-ger, *n.* One versed in phonology. **pho-nol′o-gist‡.**—**pho″no-log′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to phonology. **pho″no-log′i-cal‡.**—**pho″no-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho-nol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of human vocal sounds, their relations one to another, and their interchanges; also, the branch that treats of the sounds of a particular language.—**pho′no-type,** *n. Print.* **1.** A writing or printing alphabet having a distinct character for each simple sound of speech. **2.** A production written or printed in such characters.—**pho″no-typ′ic,** *a.* Of or belonging to phonotypy or a phonotype. **pho″no-typ′i-cal‡.**—**pho″no-typ′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho′no-typ″ist,** *n.* One who advocates or uses phonotypy.—**pho′no-ty″py,** *n.* The art or practise of phonetic writing or printing; a system of phonetic printing.

-phore, -phoric, *suffix.* From Greek *phoros,* bearing; as in sema*phore.*

-phorous, *suffix.* From Greek *phoros,* bearing, < *pherō,* bear: used to form adjectives and indicating producing or bearing; as electro*phorous,* pyro*phorous.*

phos′phate, } 1 fŏs′fēt; 2 fŏs′fāt, *n.* **1.** A salt of phos-
fos′fate[F], } phoric acid. **2.** A fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid.—**phos-phat′ic,** *a.* Relating to the phosphates; containing some phosphate. **phos′phat-ed‡.**

phos′phid, } 1 fŏs′fid, -fid *or* -fəid; 2 fŏs′fid, -fid *or* -fid, *n.*
phos′phide, } *Chem.* A compound of phosphorus with one or more positive elements. Formerly called *phosphuret.*

phos′phite, 1 fŏs′fait; 2 fŏs′fit, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos′phor, 1 fŏs′fər *or* -fər; 2 fŏs′for, *n.* **1.** The morning star, especially Venus, as the harbinger of day. **2.** [p-] Phosphorus. [< Gr. *Phōsphoros,* < *phōsphoros;* see PHOSPHORUS.]

phos′phor-us, } 1 fŏs′fər-ŭs; 2 fŏs′for-ŭs, *n.* A soft
fos′for-us[a], } yellowish element that readily absorbs oxygen, exhibiting a phosphorescent glow at a low temperature, and inflaming violently when heated very slightly, as by friction. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *phōsphoros,* < *phōs,* light, + *pherō,* bear.]—**phos′phor-ate,** *vt.* [-AT″ED; -AT″ING.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—**phos′phor-esce‡,** *vi.* To exhibit phosphorescence.—**phos″phor-es′cence,** *n.* The emission of light without sensible heat, or the light so emitted; specifically, the property of continuing to shine in the dark after exposure to light, shown by many mineral substances; also, the property of producing a faint light, shown by infusorians (causing phosphorescence of the sea), fireflies, etc.—**phos″phor-es′cent,** *a.*—**phos-phor′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from phosphorus, especially in its highest valence. **2.** Phosphorescent. **phos-phor′i-cal‡.**—**phos′-phor-ous,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorus, especially in its lower valence, as *phosphorous* acid.

phos′phu-ret, 1 fŏs′fiu-ret; 2 fŏs′fū-rĕt, *n. Chem.* Same as PHOSPHID.

phos′phu-ret″ed, 1 fŏs′fiu-ret″ed; 2 fŏs′fū-rĕt″ĕd, *a.* Combined with phosphorus. **phos′phu-ret″ed‡.**

phot., photog., *abbr.* Photographic, photography.

pho′tic, 1 fō′tik; 2 fō′tic, *a.* Relating to light and its production. [< Gr. *phō(t-)s,* light, < *phaō,* shine.]

Pho′ti-us, 1 fō′shi-ŭs; 2 fō′shi-ŭs, *n.* (816?–897 or 898.) A patriarch of Constantinople who refused to recognize Papal jurisdiction; hence arose the separation of the Greek and Latin churches consummated in 1054.

pho′to, 1 fō′to; 2 fō′to, *n.* [Colloq.] A photograph.

pho′to-, 1 fō′to-; 2 fō′to-. From Greek *phōs* (*phōt*), light, < *phaō,* shine: a combining form.—**pho″to-chem′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the chemical action of light.—**pho″to-chro-mog′ra-phy,** *n.* The art of reproducing on a printing-press photographic images in several colors.—**pho″to-chron′o-graph,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking pictures by photochronography, or a picture so taken. **2.** A chronograph adapted for use in photographing a moving body, as a star in transit.—**pho″to-chro-nog′ra-phy,** *n.* The process of taking photographic pictures, as of animals in motion, at regular intervals of time.—**pho″to-e-lec′tric,** *a.* Pertaining to (1) the combined action of light and electricity, (2) photography by electric light, or (3) photoelectricity. **pho″to-e-lec′tri-cal‡.**—**pho″to-e-lec-tric′i-ty,** *n.* Electricity as produced or affected by light.—**pho″to-en-grav′ing,** *n.* The act or process of producing by the aid of photography a relief block or plate for printing; photo-relief engraving, or a plate or picture so produced.

pho′to-graph, 1 fō′to-grəf; 2 fō′to-grăf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To take a picture of by photography; practise photography: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A picture taken by photography. [< PHOTO- + -GRAPH.] Syn.: see PICTURE.—**pho-tog′ra-pher,** *n.* One who makes a business of photography.—**pho″to-graph′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or produced by photography. **2.** Like a photograph; vividly depicted. **pho″to-graph′i-cal‡.**

pho-tog′ra-phy, 1 fo-tɔg′rə-fi; 2 fo-tŏg′ra-fy, *n.* The process of forming and fixing an image of an object or objects by the chemical action of light, usually on a film containing certain salts, as silver nitrate, sensitive to light, and spread on a plate of metal or glass or on paper or celluloid; also, the art or business of producing and printing photographs.

pho″to-gra-vure′, *n.* The process of producing an intaglio plate for printing in which there are no sharp incised lines, but minute depressions, the deep parts producing the shadows, and the high parts showing white, or a picture produced from such a plate. [< PHOTO- + F. *gravure,* engraving.]—**pho″to-lith′o-graph,** *n.* A picture produced by photolithography. — **pho″to-lith″o-graph′ic,** *a.* — **pho″to-li-thog′ra-phy,** *n.* The art or operation of producing on stone, largely by photographic means, a printing-surface from which impressions may be taken by a lithographic process.—**pho″-to-me-chan′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a process, illustration, plate, etc., produced by any one of a variety of methods, by which photography is brought to the aid of the etcher or engraver.—**pho-tom′e-ter,** *n.* **1.** Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights. **2.** A device for determining the proper duration of exposure in photography.—**pho″to-met′ric,** *a.*—**pho-tom′e-try,** *n.*—**pho′to-phone,** *n.* Any instrument using a beam of light in the transmission of sound, especially a device for transmitting speech by the use of light reflected from a vibrating diaphragm, as of selenium. [+ Gr. *phōnē,* voice.]—**pho′to-play″,** *n.* **1.** The representation of a play in motion-pictures. **2.** A play constructed for a motion-picture performance.—**pho′to-print″,** *n.* A print by a photomechanical process.—**pho′to-proc″ess,** *n.* A photomechanical process.—**pho″to-re-lief′.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cut, illustration, etc., produced by a photomechanical process, and having the design in relief. **II.** *n.* A cut or picture so produced.—**pho′to-sphere,** *n.* The visible shining surface of the sun, or, more rarely, of a fixed star.—**pho″to-spher′ic,** *a.*—**pho″to-syn′the-sis,** *n.* In plant-life, the process by which carbohydrates are manufactured from carbon dioxid and water through the agency of the chlorophyl cells and light.—**pho″to-te-leg′ra-phy,** *n.* Electric reproduction of pictures, writing, etc., at a distance.—**pho′to-type,** *n.* A relief plate made for printing by photoengraving.—**pho″to-ty-pog′ra-phy,** *n.* Any photomechanical process of engraving in relief that may be reproduced in connection with type on a printing-press.

phr., *abbr.* Phrase.

phrase, } 1 frēz; 2 frāz. **I.** *vt.* [PHRASED; PHRAS′ING.] To
fraseF, } express in words or in peculiar words; term; style. **II.** *n.* **1.** An expression, consisting usually of but a few words, denoting a single idea or forming a separate part of a sentence; specif. (*Gram.*), a group of two or more associated words, not containing a subject and predicate: distinguished from *clause.* **2.** A concise, sententious expression. **3.** Characteristic mode of expression; phraseology. **4.** Any term or characterization, in one word or several. **5.** *Mus.* A fragment of a melody having well-determined motion and repose, but not complete sense. [< Gr. *phrasis,* speech.]

Syn.: clause. A *clause* is a short sentence forming a distinct part of a composition, or in more extended use a distinct and separable statement forming part of a legal or state document, as of a will, an indictment, etc.; a *phrase* is a group of words conveying a single idea, and forming a distinct part of a sentence. In grammar, a *clause* is a simple sentence which is combined with some other sentence or sentences, so as to form a complex or compound sentence. A simple sentence standing alone is not, in grammatical use, called a *clause,* but every *clause* of a complex or compound sentence is a simple sentence. Thus, the *clause* always contains a subject and predicate. A *phrase* does not contain a subject and predicate, tho it may include as many words as a *clause.* Thus, in the sentence, "He saw the danger, and sought to escape," the words "He saw the danger" constitute a *clause,* having subject and predicate; but in the sentence, "Seeing the danger, he sought to escape," the words "Seeing the danger" do not form a clause but a *phrase,* because lacking subject and predicate. See DICTION; TERM.—**phra″se-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The choice and arrangement of words and phrases in expressing ideas; diction; style. Syn.: see DICTION.—**phra″se-o-log′i-cal,** *a.* **phra″se-o-log′ic‡.**

phra′try, 1 frē′tri; 2 frā′try, *n.* [-TRIES[z], *pl.*] In ancient Athens, a clan or subdivision of a tribe; hence, any similar tribal unit. [< Gr. *phratria,* < *phratēr,* clansman, brother.] **phra′tra‡; phra′tri-a‡.**—**phra′tric,** *a.*

phren-, } 1 fren-, fren′o-; 2 frĕn-, frĕn′o-. From Greek
phren′o-, } *phrēn* (*phren-*), mind, diaphragm: combining forms.

phren., phrenol., *abbr.* Phrenology.

phre-nal′gi-a, *n.* Extreme mental anxiety. [< PHREN- + Gr. *algos,* pain.]—**phre-net′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or suffering from phrenitis.—**phre-ni′tis,** *n.* **1.** Brain fever. **2.** Wild delirium; frenzy.

phre-nol′o-gy, } 1 fri-nɔl′o-ji; 2 fre-nŏl′o-gy, *n.* A sys-
fre-nol′o-gy[F], } tem which teaches that the faculties of the mind are manifested through special organs, or in separate portions of the brain, equal in number to the

mental faculties. —**phren"o-log'ic, phren"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**phren"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phre-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

phren'sied†, phren'sy†, etc. Same as FRENZIED, etc.

Phrix'us, 1 friks'us; 2 friks'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian prince, who gave the Golden Fleece to the king of Colchis, whose daughter he married.

Phryg'i-a, 1 frij'ı-ə; 2 frŷg'i-a, *n. Bib.* An ancient country in Asia Minor. *Acts* xvi, 6.—**Phryg'i-an,** *a. & n.*

phthis'ic, } 1 tiz'ık; 2 tĭs'ic, *n.* **1.** Asthma; difficulty of
tis'ic[s], } breathing. **2.** Disease of the lungs. [< Gr. *phthistikos,* < *phthisis,* consumption.]—**phthis'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Relative to or affected with disease of the lungs; consumptive. **2.** Asthmatic. **phthis'ick-y†.**

phthi'sis, } 1 thaı'sıs; 2 thī'sis, *n.* **1.** Pulmonary con-
ti'sis[s], } sumption; tuberculosis of the lungs. **2.** Tuberculosis of some other part. **3.** Progressive emaciation. [L., < Gr. *phthisis,* consumption, < *phthiō,* waste away.]

phy-col'o-gy, 1 faı-kel'o-jı; 2 fī-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of seaweeds. [< Gr. *phykos,* seaweed, + -LOGY.]

phy-lac'ter-y, } 1 fı-lak'tər-ı; 2 fy-lăc'ter-y, *n.* [-IES[z],
fy-lac'ter-y[z], } *pl.*] A charm or amulet, especially one worn by ancient Jews, enclosing passages of Scripture. [< Gr. *phylactērion,* < *phylassō,* watch.] **phy-lac'ter†.**

phyll-, } 1 fıl-, fıl'o-; 2 fŷl-, fŷl'o-. From Greek *phyllon,*
phyl'lo-, } leaf: combining forms.—**phyl'lo-clad,** *n. Bot.* A flattened branch or stem performing the functions of a leaf. **phyl'lo-clade†.**—**phyl'lode,** *n. Bot.* A petiole that develops into a flattened expansion, thus taking the place and function of the blade.

Phyl'lis, 1 fıl'ıs; 2 fŷl'is, *n.* [Poet.] A rural sweetheart; shepherdess. [L., < Gr. *Phyllis,* a country girl.]

phyl'li-um, 1 fıl'ı-um; 2 fŷl'i-ŭm, *n.* An insect, with the wing-covers, and often the legs, leaf-like. [< Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]

phyl'lo-gen, *n.* Same as PHYLLOPHORE. [< PHYLLO- + GEN.]—**phyl-log'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* Growing or produced upon a leaf, as a fungus.—**phyl'loid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. [+ -OID.] **phyl-loi'de-ous†.**

phyl'lome, *n.* The leaf or its equivalent; foliage: one of the four members that make up a perfect plant. [< Gr. *phyllōma,* foliage, < *phyllon,* leaf.] **phyl-lo'ma†.**—**phyl-lom'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to leaves.

phyl'lo-phore, *n.* The budding summit of a stem, especially a palm-stem, on which leaves are developed. [< PHYLLO- + Gr. *phero,* bear.]—**phyl-loph'o-rous,** *a.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages.—**phyl"lo-tax'is,** *n. Bot.* The distribution or disposition of leaves upon the stem, and also the laws governing the arrangement. [+ Gr. *taxis,* arrangement.] **phyl'lo-tax"y†.**—**phyl"lo-tac'tic,** *a.*

phyl"lox-e'ra, 1 fil"oks-ı'rə; 2 fŷl"ŏks-ē'ra, *n.* **1.** A minute aphis destructive to grape-vines. **2.** The condition produced by this insect. [< PHYLLO- + *xēros,* dry.]

phy'lo-, 1 faı'lo-; 2 fŷ'lo-. From Greek *phylon, phylē,* tribe: combining form.—**phy-log'e-ny,** *n. Biol.* The history of the evolution of a species or group: tribal history. [+ -GENY.] **phy"lo-gen'e-sis†.**—**phy"lo-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to phylogeny. **phy"lo-ge-net'i-cal†; phy"lo-gen'ic†.**—**phy"lo-log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to the evolution of tribes or races. [Gr. *logikē,* < *logos,* speech, reason.]

phy'lum, 1 faı'lum; 2 fŷ'lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* A great division of the plant or animal kingdom, below a subkingdom and above an order. [< Gr. *phylon, phylē,* tribe.]

phys., *abbr.* Physician, physics.—**phys., physiol.,** *abbr.* Physiological, physiology.

phys'ic, } 1 fiz'ik; 2 fỹs'ic. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To give medicine to;
fys'ic[F], } purge. **2**†. To cure or heal. **II.** *n.* **1.** Medicine, or the science of medicine. **2.** A cathartic. [< Gr. *physikē,* < *physis,* nature.]—**phys'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the material universe or to the physical sciences as **physical geography,** the branch of geography that treats of the physical features of the earth. **2.** Pertaining to the bodily life of man; corporeal. **3.** Pertaining to the phenomena of matter or the external world, hence, obvious to the senses; external. **4**†. Resembling physic or medicine. **5**†. Medicinal; curative. **6**†. Purgative.

Syn.: bodily, corporal, corporeal, material, natural, sensible, tangible, visible. Whatever is composed of or pertains to matter may be termed *material; physical* (Gr. *physis,* nature) applies to *material* things considered as parts of a system or organic whole; hence, we speak of *material* substances, *physical* forces, *physical* laws. *Bodily, corporal,* and *corporeal* apply primarily to the human body; *bodily* and *corporal* both denote pertaining or relating to the body; *corporeal* signifies of the nature of or like the body; *corporal* is now almost wholly restricted to signify applied to or inflicted upon the body; we speak of *bodily* sufferings, *bodily* presence, *corporal* punishment, the *corporeal* frame. See NATURAL.—Ant.: hyperphysical, immaterial, intangible, intellectual, invisible, mental, moral, spiritual, unreal, unsubstantial. —**physical sciences,** the sciences that treat of dead matter, or of energy apart from vitality, including *astronomy, mechanics, physics, chemistry,* and the physical portions of *geography, geology, meteorology,* and *mineralogy.*

—**phys'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phy-si'cian,** *n.* One versed in medicine; a doctor.—**phys'i-cist,** *n.* A student of or specialist in physics.—**phys'ics,** *n.* The science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially its relations to energy, and of the laws governing these phenomena, excluding the special laws and phenomena peculiar to living matter (biology), or to special kinds of matter (chemistry).—**phys'ick-y,** *a.* Resembling physic.

phys"i-og'no-my, } 1 fiz"ı-og'no-mı; 2 fỹs"i-ŏg'no-my, *n.*
fys"i-og'no-my[F], } [-MIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The face or features as revealing character or disposition. **2.** The outward look of a thing. **3.** The art of reading character by the lineaments of the face or form of the body. [< Gr. *physis,* nature, + *gnōmōn,* judge.]—**phys"i-og-nom'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the face or to physiognomy.—**phys"i-og-nom'ics,** *n.* Same as PHYSIOGNOMY, 3.—**phys"i-og'no-mist,** *n.* An expert in physiognomy. **phys"i-og'no-mer†.**

phys"i-og'ra-phy, 1 fiz"ı-og'rə-fı; 2 fỹs"i-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* Description of nature. (1) Physiographic geology: a term of variable and uncertain use. (2) Physical geography. (3) That part of a natural science dealing in description rather than explanation or theory. [PHYSIO- + -GRAPHY.]—**phys"i-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One versed in physiography.—**phys"i-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to physiography. **phys"i-o-graph'i-cal†.**—**phys"i-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phys"i-ol'o-gy, } 1 fiz"ı-ol'o-jı; 2 fỹs"i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The
fys"i-ol'o-gy[F], } branch of biology that treats of the vital phenomena manifested by animals or plants. **2.** A treatise on this science. **3.** Formerly, biology. [< Gr.[L] *physis,* nature; and see -OLOGY.]—**phys"i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the functions of living organisms.—**phys"i-o-log'ic†.**—**phys"i-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in physiology.

phy-sique', 1 fı-zık'; 2 fy-sīk', *n.* The physical structure or organization of a person. [F.]

phys. sci., *abbr.* Physical science.

phy'to-, phyt-, 1 faı'to-, faıt-; 2 fỹ'to-, fỹt-. From Greek *phyton,* a plant (< *phyō,* produce): combining forms.—**phy-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* Descriptive botany.—**phy'toid,** *a.* Plant-like. —**phy-tol'o-gy§,** *n.* Botany.—**phy-toph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on plants or herbs. [+ Gr. *phagein,* eat.]

pi[1], } 1 paı; 2 pī. **I.** *vt.* To jumble, confuse, or disorder.
pie, } as printing-types. **II.** *n. Print.* Type that has been thrown into disorder. [Prob. < PICA.]

pi[2], 1 paı *or* pı; 2 pī *or* pĭ, *n.* A Greek letter (Π, π = English *p*) used to designate the relation of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, 3.14159 +.

P. I., *abbr.* Philippine Islands, Phonographic Institute.

Pi"a-cen'za, 1 pi"ə-chen'dzə; 2 pĭ"ä-chĕn'dzä, *n.* A fortified city on the Po river, N. Italy; pop. 40,360.

pi-ac'u-lar, 1 paı-ak'yu-lər; 2 pī-ăc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Expiatory; having power to atone. **2.** Requiring expiation; criminal. [< L. *piacularis,* < *piaculum,* expiation, < *pius,* devout.]

piaf'fer, 1 pyaf'ər; 2 pyăf'er, *n. Manège.* A gait like the trot, but slower. [< F. *piaffer,* make a show.]—**piaffe,** *vi.* To advance at a piaffer.

pi'a ma'ter, 1 paı'ə mē'tər; 2 pī'a mā'ter. The innermost of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. [L., *pia,* fem. of *pius,* pious; *mater,* mother.]

pi-an'ism, 1 pı-an'ızm *or* pī'ən-ızm; 2 pi-ăn'ĭşm *or* pī'an-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Arrangement of music for the pianoforte. **2.** Performance on the piano.

pi"a-nis'si-mo, 1 pi"ə-nis'ı-mo; 2 pĭ"a-nis'i-mo, *a. & adv. Mus.* Very soft or softly: abbreviated *pp.* or *ppp.* [It.]

pi-an'ist, 1 pı-an'ıst; 2 pi-ăn'ĭst, *n.* A performer on the pianoforte.

pi-a'no, 1 pī-ā'no; 2 pī-ä'no. **I.** *a. Mus.* Soft. **II.** 1 pı-an'o; 2 pi-ăn'o, *n.* [-NOS, *pl.*] A pianoforte. **III.** *adv. Mus.* Softly. [It. *piano,* soft.]

pi-an"o-for'te, 1 pı-an"o-fōr'tē *or* pı-an'o-fōrt; 2 pi-ăn"o-fōr'tę *or* pi-ăn'o-fôrt, *n.* A musical instrument, a later form of the harp and clavichord, in which wire strings are struck by hammers, set in motion by keys. [It., < *piano,* soft, + *forte,* strong.] See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

pi"a-no'la, 1 pi"ə-nō'lə; 2 pĭ"a-nō'la, *n.* A small portable cabinet-like piano-playing mechanism: a proprietary name.

pi-as'ter, 1 pı-as'tər; 2 pi-ăs'ter, *n.* See COIN. **pi-as'tre†.**

Pi-a've, 1 pī-ā'vē; 2 pī-ä'vę, *n.* A river of N. Italy where Italians defeated the Austrians 1917–18.

pi-az'za, 1 pı-az'ə; 2 pi-ăz'a, *n.* **1.** In Europe, especially in Italy, a plaza. **2.** A covered outer walk or gallery. **3.** [U. S.] A veranda or porch. [It., market-place.]

pi'broch, 1 pi'brox; 2 pĭ'bróx, *n.* [Scot.] A martial air played on the bagpipe. [< Gael. *piobaireachd,* piping.]

pi'ca, 1 paı'kə; 2 pī'ca, *n. Print.* A size of type; 12-point; also, a standard unit of measurement, as for leads or pages. See TYPE. [< LL. *pica,* ordinal, < L. *pica,* magpie.]—**small pica,** a size of type: about six and a half lines to the inch: 11-point. See TYPE.

pic"a-dor', 1 pik"ə-dōr'; 2 pic"a-dōr', *n.* In bull-fighting, a fighter on foot or mounted, armed with darts or a lance, whose function it is to irritate the bull. [Sp., < *pica,* a pike, < L. *spica,* point.]

Pic'ar-dy, 1 pik'ər-dĭ; 2 pĭc'ar-dy, *n.* A former province of N. France where, March 1918, American, British, and French troops defeated the Germans.—**Pic'ard,** *a. & n.*

pic"a-roon', 1 pik"ə-rūn'; 2 pĭc"a-rōōn', *n.* One who lives by cheating or robbery; a wrecker or pirate; rogue; adventurer; also, a pirate vessel. [< Sp. *picaron,* < *picaro,* rogue.]

pic"a-yune', 1 pik"ə-yūn'; 2 pĭc"a-yun', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small Spanish coin formerly current, value 6¼ cents; hence, a person or thing of trifling value. [< F. *picaillon,* farthing.]

Pic'ca-dil"ly, 1 pik'ə-dil"ĭ; 2 pĭc'a-dil"y, *n.* A fashionable thoroughfare in London containing many historic residences and public buildings. [pickle of chopped vegetables.

pic'ca-lil"li, 1 pik'ə-lil"ĭ; 2 pĭc'a-lil"i, *n.* A highly seasoned

pic'ca-nin"ny, 1 pik'ə-nin"ĭ; 2 pĭc'a-nin"y, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A little child; specif., a negroid child. [< Cuban *piquinini.*]

pic'an-nin"yt; **pick'an-nin"yt.**

pic'co-lo, 1 pik'o-lo; 2 pĭc'o-lo, *n.* **1.** A small flute with tones an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. **2.** An organ-stop of similar tone. [It., small.]

Piche"gru', 1 pĭsh"grü'; 2 pĭch"grü', **Charles** (1761–1804). A French revolutionary general.

pick[1], 1 pik; 2 pĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To operate upon with a pick; strike with a pick or baak. **2.** To form or make by pecking. **3.** To choose from a quantity; select; cull. **4.** To separate (something) from that on which it grows, to which it is adherent, or in which it is contained. **5.** To take something from, stealthily, with the fingers; filch. **6.** To separate or pull asunder, as with the fingers or small hand-tools. **7.** To open, as a lock, without its key, as by a bent wire. **8.** To twitch with the fingers; pluck, as the strings of a stringed instrument, etc. **9†.** To pitch, or toss. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike at something with a pick; peck. **2.** To eat daintily or without appetite; nibble. **3.** To pilfer; purloin. [ME. *picken;* cp. AS. *pycan,* pick.] Syn.: see CHOOSE.

pick, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A tool with a pointed head, as a pickax or ice-pick. (2) A picklock. **2.** Right of selection; choice. **3.** The quantity of certain crops that are picked by hand. **4.** *Weaving.* The blow that drives a loom-shuttle. **5.** *Manuf.* A thread: the number of picks to the inch determines the relative value of cotton cloth or muslin. Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE.—**pick'ax",** *n.* A mattock of which one arm bears a point and the other a chisel-like edge. **pick'axe"†.**

pick'a-back", 1 pik'ə-bak"; 2 pĭk'a-băk", *adv.* [Colloq.] On the back or shoulders. **pick'a-pack†; pick'back"†.**

pick'ed[1], 1 pik'ĕd; 2 pĭk'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having spines or prickles. **2.** Sharp-pointed, as a stick.

picked[2], 1 pikt; 2 pĭkt, *pa.* **1.** Carefully selected; chosen for a purpose. **2†.** Fine; affected. Syn.: see CHOICE.

Pick'ens, 1 pik'enz; 2 pĭk'ĕns, **Andrew** (1739–1817). An American Revolutionary general.

pick'er, 1 pik'ər; 2 pĭk'er, *n.* One who or that which picks; especially, one of a variety of machines having a picking motion or action.

pick'er-el, 1 pik'ər-el; 2 pĭk'er-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A North-American fresh-water fish; a pike, especially one of the smaller species. **2.** A young pike. [Dim. < PIKE², *n.*]

pick'rell†.

Pick'er-ing, 1 pik'ər-iŋ; 2 pĭk'er-ing, **Timothy** (1745–1829). An American statesman and Revolutionary general.

pick'et, 1 pik'et; 2 pĭk'ĕt. **I**[d], *vt.* **1.** To fence or fortify with pickets. **2.** To place on guard. **3.** To tie to a picket, as a horse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed stick, bar, or fence-paling. **2.** A projectile with pointed front. **3.** *Mil.* A guard, as of a camp to warn of enemy approach.

Pick'ett, 1 pik'et; 2 pĭk'ĕt, **George E.** (1825–1875). An American Confederate general who commanded the final charge at Gettysburg.

pick'ing, 1 pik'iŋ; 2 pĭk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of picking; also, that which is or may be picked, in any sense; especially, in the plural, that which is left to be picked up or gleaned; as, scanty *pickings.* **2.** Pilfering, or that which is pilfered; also, usually in the plural, questionable perquisites.

pick'l(e[1]**,** 1 pik'l; 2 pĭk'l. **I.** *vt.* [PICK'L(E)D²; PICK'LING.] **1.** To make pickle of; preserve, as with brine. **2.** To immerse in diluted acid, as castings, for cleansing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A preserving, flavoring liquid, as brine for meats, or vinegar for fish, vegetables, etc. **2.** One of certain objects preserved or flavored in pickle, as a cucumber or onion. **3.** Diluted acid used in cleaning metal castings, etc. **4.** [Colloq.] A sorry plight or disorder; an embarrassing condition or position. [Cp. D. *pekel,* pickle, ult. < √ of PICK, *v.*]

pick'le[2], *n.* [Scot.] A grain of corn; a small quantity; few; also attributively in the sense of a few; little. [< PICK, *v.*]

pick'lock", *n.* **1.** A special implement, as a bent wire, for opening a lock; a false key. **2.** A burglar. **3.** The finest selected wool.

pick'pock"et, *n.* One who steals from pockets.

pick'thank", 1 pik'thaŋk"; 2 pĭk'thăŋk", *n.* A flatterer; a sycophant.

pic'nic, 1 pik'nik; 2 pĭc'nic. **I.** *vi.* [PIC'NICKED†; PIC'NICK-ING.] To have or attend a picnic. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outdoor pleasure-party, provided with its own eatables and other means of entertainment. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An easy or agreeable occupation or duty. [Perhaps < PICK, *v.,* + *knick-,* in KNICKKNACK.] **pick'nick‡.—pic'nick-er,** *n.*

pic-quet', *n.* Same as PIQUET.

pic'ric, 1 pik'rik; 2 pĭc'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having an exceedingly bitter taste. [< Gr. *pikros,* bitter.]—**picric acid,** a yellow crystalline compound obtained variously, as by the action of nitric acid on phenol: used in dyeing and as an ingredient in explosives.

Pict, 1 pikt; 2 pĭct, *n.* A member of a race that inhabited E. Scotland from A. D. 296 to 884.—**Pict'ish,** *a. & n.*

pic-to'ri-al, 1 pik-tō'rĭ-əl; 2 pĭc-tō'ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with pictures. **2.** Representing in or as if in pictures; graphic. **3.** Containing or illustrated by pictures. **II.** *n.* An illustrated publication. [< L.LL *pictor,* painter.] Syn.: see GRAPHICAL. **-ly,** *adv.*

pic'ture, 1 pik'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pĭc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [PIC'TURED; PIC'TUR-ING.] **1.** To give visible representation to, as by a painting or drawing. **2.** To describe graphically; depict. **3.** To form a mental image of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A surface representation of an object or scene, as by a painting, drawing, engraving, or photograph; also, a mental image. **2.** A vivid or graphic verbal delineation. **3.** That which resembles or suggests something, as by a picture. [OF., < L. *pictura,* < *pingo,* paint.]

Syn.: cartoon, copy, delineation, drawing, engraving, image, likeness, miniature, painting, photograph, print, representation, resemblance, semblance, similitude, sketch. See IMAGE; SKETCH.

—**pic"tur-esque',** *a.* **1.** Having the kind of beauty in which diversity is more prominent than unity, the component elements being often bold, striking, or irregular. **2.** Abounding in striking or original expression or imagery; figurative; graphic. **3.** Expressing the peculiar kind of beauty that is agreeable in a picture; effective in design. Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; GRAPHIC; ROMANTIC.

pid'dle, 1 pid'l; 2 pĭd'l, *vi.* [PID'DLED; PID'DLING.] **1.** To be concerned with mere trifles; dawdle. **2.** To pick food daintily or indifferently. [Var. of PEDDLE; but cp. Sw. dial. *pittla,* pick at.]

pidg'in-En'glish, 1 pij'ın-iŋ'glish; 2 pĭdg'in-ĭŋ'glish, *n.* A barbarized English used in Chinese and other Oriental commercial centers in intercourse between natives and foreigners. [< BUSINESS (corr. to *pidgin*) + ENGLISH.]

pie[1], 1 pai; 2 pī, *n.* **1.** A magpie, or a related bird. **2.** A tattling gossip. [F., < L. *pica,* magpie, < *pingo* (√ *pic*), paint.]

pie[2], *n.* Prepared food baked between two layers or crusts of pastry or with only one layer. [< Ir. *pighe,* pie.]

pie[3], *n. Print.* Same as PI.—**pie,** *v.*

pie[4]**†,** *n.* **1.** A service-directory; service-book. **2.** An index; a register. [< LL. *pica;* see PICA.]

pie'bald", 1 pai'bōld"; 2 pī'bald", *a.* Having spots, as of white and black. [< PIE[1] + BALD.]

piece, 1 pīs; 2 pēç, *v.* [PIECED†; PIEC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To add or attach a piece or pieces to, as for enlargement. **2.** To combine or reunite, as something broken apart or separated. **II.** *i.* To fit or be joined together.

piece, *n.* **1.** A loose or separated part; a fragment. **2.** A part or portion regarded as if separated from the whole; a division; section; plot. **3.** That which is definite or complete in itself, tho belonging to a class or series; as, a definite quantity in one length, as of cloth, one of the men in a game, as checkers, or a firearm. **4.** A specimen or instance; as, a *piece* of folly. **5.** A peculiar person. [OF., < LL. *pecia,* piece.] Syn.: see PART.—**piece of eight,** a Spanish dollar.—**piece'meal".** **I.** *a.* Made up of pieces. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Piece by piece; gradually. **2.** In pieces.—**piece'-work",** *n.* Work done or paid for by the piece or quantity.—**piece'-work"er,** *n.* [PIE[1], *n.*]

pied, 1 paid; 2 pīd, *a.* Mottled with various colors. [<

Pied'mont, 1 pid'mont; 2 pĕd'mŏnt, *n.* A division of N. Italy (11,336 sq. m.; pop. 3,508,630); capital, Turin.—**Pied"mont-ese',** *a. & n.*

pie'-plant", *n.* The garden rhubarb, much used for pies.

pier, 1 pīr; 2 pēr, *n.* **1.** A plain detached mass, as of masonry, usually serving as a support. **2.** An upright projecting portion of a wall. **3.** A projecting wharf. **4.** A solid portion of a wall between window-openings, etc. [< F. *pierre,* stone.]—**pier'-glass",** *n.* A large high mirror between two openings in a wall.

pierce, 1 pīrs; 2 pērç, *vt. & vi.* [PIERCED†; PIERC'ING.] **1.** To penetrate or puncture with a pointed instrument.

2. To cut, break, or force a way. **3.** To make a passage. **4.** To cut to the quick. [< F. *percer.*]

Syn.: bore, drill, enter, penetrate, perforate, puncture, stab, transfix.—**pierced,** *pa.* Penetrated; entered; perforated.—**pierc'ing.** **1.** *pa* Penetrating by or as if by a sharp-pointed instrument; cutting; keen; poignant; shrill, as a look or cry. **II.** *n.* Penetration. Syn.: see ACUTE; BLEAK; SHARP.—**pierc'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**pierc'ing-ness,** *n.*

Pierce, Franklin (1804–1869). A President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

pieret, *n.* Same as PEER.—**pier'les†,** *a.* Peerless.

Pi-e'ri-an, 1 pai-i'ri-ən; 2 pi-ē'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to **Pieria,** at the base of Mount Olympus.—**Pierian Spring,** a spring fabled to give poetic inspiration.—**Pi-er'i-des,** *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The Muses. **2.** The nine daughters of Pierus (a Thessalian king), who were vanquished by the Muses in a musical contest and changed into birds. [3,700.

Pierre, 1 pir; 2 pēr, *n.* A city, capital of South Dakota; pop.

piert, *a.* Same as PEART.

pi'et, 1 pai'et; 2 pi'ĕt, *n.* [Local, Brit.] **1.** The magpie. **2.** The water-ouzel.

Pie"ter-ma'ritz-burg, 1 pi"tər-mā'rɪts-bûrg; 2 pē"ter-mä'rits-bûrg, *n.* A city, capital of Natal; pop. 30,500.

pi'e-ty, 1 pai'ɪ-tɪ; 2 pi'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Controlling reverence toward God; religious devoutness. **2.** Religiousness in general. **3‖.** Filial honor and obedience as due to parents, superiors, or country. [< L.[F] *pietā(t-)s,* < *pius,* pious.] Syn.: see RELIGION.—**pi'e-tism,** *n.* **1.** [P-] *Ch. Hist.* A religious awakening in the Lutheran Church of Europe during the later decades of the 17th century. **2.** Piety or godliness, as distinguished from religious creeds or forms. **3.** Affected or exaggerated piety tinged with mysticism. Syn.: see HYPOCRISY; RELIGION.—**pi'e-tist,** *n.*—**pi"e-tis'tic, pi"e-tis'ti-cal,** *a.*—**pi"e-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pig, 1 pig; 2 pĭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PIGGED, PIGD[S]; PIG'GING.] **1.** To litter or bring forth in the manner of pigs. **2.** To act or live like pigs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hog or hog-like animal, especially when young. **2.** An oblong mass of metal cast in a rough mold, usually in sand. **3.** Pig iron or iron pigs in general. **4.** A mass of lead, generally of a definite weight. **5.** A greedy person. [ME. *pigge:* cp. D. *bigge,* LG. *bigge.*]—**pig iron,** iron in oblong masses or pigs.—**pig'gish,** *a.* Acting like a pig; greedy; grossly selfish and rude. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pig'head"ed,** *a.* Stupidly obstinate or perverse. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pig'nut,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The fruit of a species of hickory common in the United States; also, the tree. **2.** [Eng.] The Old World earthnut.—**pig'pen",** *n.* A pen where pigs are kept. **pig'ger-y†; pig'sty"†.**—**pig'skin",** *n.* **1.** The skin of a pig. **2.** Something made of this skin, as a saddle or football.—**pig'sty",** *n.* A sty or pen for pigs; a piggery.—**pig'tail",** *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) A cue or plait of hair. (2) One who wears a cue. **3.** A twist of tobacco.—**pig'tailed",** *a.*—**pig'weed",** *n.* Goosefoot, a weed of temperate regions with dense spiked panicles of minute flowers.

pig'eon, 1 pij'ən; 2 pĭġ'on, *n.* **1.** A dove or some similar bird. **2.** One easily swindled. [OF., < L. *pipeo(n-),* a chirping bird, < *pipto,* chirp.]—**homing pigeon,** see HOMING, under HOME.—**pig'eon-breast",** *n. Pathol.* A deformity due to rickets, in which the chest is flattened from side to side and the breast-bone pressed forward and outward.—**p.-breasted,** *a.*—**p.-English,** *n.* Same as PIDGIN-ENGLISH.—**pig'eon-hole".** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place in a pigeonhole; file away. **2.** To lay aside and ignore. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hole in a pigeon-house. **2.** A small compartment, as in a desk, for filing papers.—**p.-livered,** *a.* Very mild or weak-spirited; meek.—**pig'eon-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A place where pigeons are kept and bred.—**p.-toed,** *a.* Having the toes turned inward; toeing in.—**pig'eon-wing",** *n.* A fancy dance-step, or a curl in skating.

pig'gin, 1 pig'ɪn; 2 pĭġ'in, *n.* **1.** A small wooden vessel having one stave projecting above the rim for a handle. **2.** A long-handled dipper or shallow vessel. **3.** An earthen vessel. [< Gael. *pigean,* dim. of *pigeadh,* earthen jar.]

pig'ment, 1 pig'ment *or* -mənt; 2 pĭġ'ment, *n.* **1.** Any coloring-material suitable for making paint, etc. **2.** Any substance that imparts color to animal or vegetable tissues. **3.** Wine richly spiced and sweetened with honey. [F., < L. *pigmentum,* < *pingo* (√ *pig*), paint.]—**pig'men-ta-ry,** *a.*—**pig"men-ta'tion,** *n.*

pig'my, 1 pig'mɪ; 2 pĭg'my, *n.* [PIG'MIES[Z], *pl.*] Any diminutive being; a dwarf. [< Gr.[L] *Pygmaios.*]—**pig'my,** *a.* **pig-me'an†; pyg-me'an†.**

pike[1], 1 paik; 2 pīk, *n.* **1.** A long pole having a metal point, used in medieval warfare. **2.** A spike or sharp point. [< AS. *pic,* prob. < L. *spica,* point.]

pike[2], *n.* **1.** A slender, long-snouted, voracious fresh-water fish, grayish, with whitish spots. **2.** Some other fish resembling it, as the gar or sea-pike. [< PIKE[1], *n.*]

pike[3], *n.* **1.** A turnpike road. **2.** A toll-bar. [Abbr. of TURNPIKE.]

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery (1779–1813). An American general and explorer. [pike; pointed.

piked, 1 paikt *or* pik'ed; 2 pīkt *or* pĭk'ĕd, *a.* Having a **Pike's Peak.** A mountain in Colorado; 14,108 ft. high.

pike'staff", 1 paik'staf"; 2 pīk'stăf", *n.* [-STAVES", *pl.*] A piked staff carried by pilgrims, mountaineers, etc.

pi-laf', *n.* Same as PILAU. **pi-laff'†; pi-lao'†.**

pi'lar, 1 pai'lər; 2 pi'lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with hair. [< L. *pilus,* hair.] **pi'la-ry‡.**

pi-las'ter, 1 pɪ-las'tər; 2 pi-lăs'ter, *n. Arch.* A square column forming part of a wall. [< LL.[s+it] *pilastrum,* dim. of L. *pila,* pillar.]

Pi'late, 1 pai'lɪt; 2 pi'lat, **Pontius.** A Roman official; procurator of Judea, A. D. 26; delivered Jesus to be crucified.

pi-lau', 1 pi-lou'; 2 pi-lou', *n.* An Oriental mixed dish of boiled rice, raisins, spice, and some kind of meat or fowl. [< Turk. *pilaw,* < Per. *pilāw.*] **pe-laff'†; pi-law'‡.**

pil'chard, 1 pil'chərd; 2 pil'chard, *n.* **1.** A herring-like fish, the sardine. **2.** Some similar fish. [< Ir. *pilseir,* pilchard.]

pil'cher[1]‡ [Prov. or Obs.].

pilch'er[2]†, *n.* A covering of leather; scabbard.

Pil"co-ma'yo, 1 pil"ko-mā'yo; 2 pĭl"co-mä'yo, *n.* A river in Bolivia; 1,000 m. to the Paraguay river.

pile[1], 1 pail; 2 pīl, *vt.* [PILED; PIL'ING.] **1.** To gather or throw into a heap or pile; bring together in quantity: often with *up.* **2.** To amass. Syn.: see AMASS; HEAP.

pile[2], *vt.* To drive piles into, as for a foundation.

pile[3], *vt.* To furnish with a pile or nap, as a fabric.

pile[4], *n.* **1.** A quantity of anything gathered or thrown together in one place; a heap. **2.** *Elec.* (1) A galvanic pile. (2) Any electric battery. **3.** A funeral pyre. **4.** Any great structure. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] A great quantity; as of money; a fortune. [F., < L. *pila,* pier.]

pile[5], *n.* **1.** A heavy timber forced into the earth to form a foundation; a spile. **2.** An arrow-head. **3.** Formerly, a pointed stake. [< AS. *pīl,* sharp stake, < L. *pilum,* javelin.]—**pil'ing,** *n.* Piles collectively or the act or process of driving them; a structure made of piles.

pile[6], *n.* **1.** A massive building or group of buildings. **2.** A pyramid. [F., pier.]

pile[7], *n.* **1.** Hair collectively; fur. **2.** The manner in which hair is laid or set. **3.** A fiber, as of cotton. **4.** A hair-like surface on a fabric, as velvet. **5.** In carpet-manufacture, a loop or loops. [< L. *pilus,* hair.]

pil'le-at"ed, 1 pai'lɪ-ēt"ed *or* pil'ɪ-ēt"ed; 2 pil'e-ăt"ĕd *or* pil'e-āt"ĕd, *a.* Capped; crested. [< L. *pileatus,* capped, < *pileus,* cap.]

piles, 1 pailz; 2 pīls, *n. pl. Pathol.* Same as HEMORRHOIDS: the popular term. [< L. *pila,* ball.]

pil'e-us, 1 pai'lɪ-us *or* pil'ɪ-us; 2 pil'e-ŭs *or* pil'e-ūs, *n.* [-I, *pl.*] *Bot.* The cap or expanded portion of a mushroom. [L., cap.]

pil'fer, 1 pil'fər; 2 pil'fer, *vt. & vi.* To take by petty theft; practise petty stealing. [< OF. *pelfrer,* rob, < *pelfre,* plunder.] Syn.: see STEAL.—**pil'fer-er,** *n.*—**pil'fer-ing,** *n.* Petty thieving.

pil'grim, 1 pil'grɪm; 2 pĭl'ġrim, *n.* **1.** One who journeys, especially on foot, to some sacred place, from religious motives; hence, any wanderer or wayfarer. **2.** [P-] *Am. Hist.* One of the English colonists who in 1620 settled in Plymouth, Mass.: called the *Pilgrim Fathers.* [< L. *per,* through, + *ager,* field.]—**pil'grim-age,** *n.* A long journey, especially one made to a shrine or sacred place: also figurative. Syn.: see JOURNEY.

pill[1], 1 pil; 2 pĭl, *vt.* **1.** To form into pills. **2.** To dose with pills. **3.** [Slang.] To reject from membership; blackball.

pill[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To pillage. **pillet.**—**pil'ler†,** *n.* A robber. **pel'our†; pil"leur†; pil'our†.**

pill, } 1 pil; 2 pĭl, *n.* **1.** A medicinal substance put up in a
pil[2], } pellet, convenient for swallowing whole. **2.** Hence, a disagreeable necessity. **3.** [Slang.] A person difficult to bear with. [< L. *pilula,* dim. of *pila,* ball.]—**pill's box",** *n.* **1.** A small round box for pills. **2.** [Recent.] *Mil.* A small round concrete emplacement for a machine-gun.

pil'lage, 1 pil'ɪj; 2 pĭl'ag. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PIL'LAGED; PIL'LAG-ING.] To rob openly and with violence; plunder, as on a large scale. Syn.: see STEAL.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of pillaging; open robbery, as in war. **2.** Spoil; booty. [OF.. < L. *pilo,* plunder.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.—**pil'lag-er,** *n.* Syn.: see ROBBER.

pil'lar, 1 pil'ər; 2 pĭl'ar, *n.* **1.** A firm, upright separate support; column. **2.** Something resembling a column in form or use. **3.** Figuratively, one who or that which strongly supports a work or cause. [< L.[LL+OF] *pila,* pillar.]—**pil'lar-ing,** *n.* The process of supplying with pillars; in ship-building, the use of pillars under deck-beams; also, a system of pillars.—**Pillars of Hercules,** two hills on opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar: said in Greek mythology to have been torn apart by Hercules.

pil'lion, 1 pil'yən; 2 pĭl'yon, *n.* A pad on a horse's back, behind the saddle, on which a second person may ride: formerly used by women. [< Ir. *pillíun,* pack-saddle.]

pil'lo-ry, 1 pil'o-rı; 2 pil'o-ry. **I.** *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To set in the pillory; hold up to scorn. **pil'lo-rize‡. II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] Formerly, a framework in which an offender was fastened by the neck and wrists and exposed to public scorn. [< F. *pilori*, pillory.]

pil'low, 1 pil'o; 2 pil'o. **I.** *vt.* To lay on or support with a pillow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A case of cloth stuffed with some yielding material, or inflated with air, used as a support for the head, as in sleeping. **2.** Any head-rest. **3.** *Mech.* One of various supporting blocks or devices, as a journal-bearing. [< L.AS *pulvinus*, cushion, pillow.]—**pil'low-case″,** *n.* A covering drawn over a pillow. **p.-slip‡.—p.-lace,** *n.* Lace made by interweaving threads from bobbins over a pillow.

pil'nie-wink″, 1 pil'nı-wiŋk″; 2 pil'ni-wiŋk″, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PINNYWINKLE. **pil'li-winks″‡.**

pi'lose, 1 pai'lōs *or* pı-lōs'; 2 pi'lōs *or* pi-lōs', *a.* Covered with hair, especially with fine and soft hair; hairy. [< L. *pilosus*, < *pilus*, hair.] **pi'le-ous‡; pi'lous‡.—pi-los'i-ty,** *n.*

pilot, 1 pai'lət; 2 pi'lot. **I**d. *vt.* To direct the course of when passing through a channel; steer; hence, to guide through difficulties or dangers. **II.** *n.* **1.** One licensed to conduct vessels in and out of port or to control the operation of a flying-machine, balloon, etc., as distinguished from a passenger. **2.** A book of sailing-directions. **3.** An instrument for correcting the error of a compass. **4.** A guide through perplexing circumstances. **5.** The cowcatcher of a locomotive or a locomotive traveling ahead of a special train. [OF., < D. *peillood*, sounding-lead.]—**pi'lot-age,** *n.* **1.** The act of piloting a vessel. **2.** The fee for such service.—**pi'lot-bread″,** *n.* Ship-biscuit. **p.-biscuit‡.—p.-cloth,** *n.* A coarse, stout kind of woolen cloth.—**p.-fish,** *n.* An oceanic fish, often seen in warm latitudes in company with sharks.—**p.-house,** *n.* An enclosed structure, usually in the forward part of a vessel, containing the steering-wheel and compass.

Pil'sen, 1 pil'zen; 2 pil'sĕn, *n.* A city, W. Bohemia; pop. 81,165.

Pi-men'ta, 1 pı-men'tə; 2 pi-mĕn'ta, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the myrtle family. **2.** [p-] Same as PIMENTO. [Sp., allspice, < LL. *pigmentum*, spice, plant-juice, < L. *pigmentum*, PIGMENT.]—**pi-men'to,** *n.* The dried unripe aromatic berries of a West-Indian tree; also, the tree.

pi"mi-en'to, 1 pi"mi-en'to; 2 pi"mi-ĕn'to, *n.* [Sp.] The sweet pepper, of which the fruit is used as a relish, for stuffing olives.

pimp, 1 pimp; 2 pimp. **I**t. *vt.* To act as a procurer or procuress. **II.** *n.* One who provides the means and opportunity for libidinous gratification; a pander. [Cp. F. *pimper*, dress smartly, ppr. *pimpant*, spruce.]

pim'per-nel, 1 pim'pər-nel; 2 pim'per-nĕl, *n.* A plant of the primrose family, with usually red flowers, as the common **scarlet pimpernel.** [< OF. *pimpernelle*, < LL. *pimpernella*, < L. *bipennis*, two-winged, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *penna*, wing.]

pimp'ling, 1 pimp'ıŋ; 2 pimp'ling, *a.* [Colloq.] Small or puny in size; feeble. [Cp. G. *pimpelig*, sickly.]

pim'pl(e‡, 1 pim'pl; 2 pim'pl, *n.* **1.** A minute swelling or small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base. **2.** Any small protuberance. [< AS. *piplian*, blister.]—**pim'ply,** *a.* Marked with pimples. **pim'pl(e)d‡.**

pin, 1 pin; 2 pĭn. **I.** *vt.* [PINNED; PIN'NING.] **1.** To secure or fasten with a pin. **2.** To pierce and fasten with a pin; transfix; hence, to seize and hold firmly in any manner. **3.** [Slang.] To seize furtively; steal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short stiff piece of wire, with a point and a head, used in fastening together parts of clothing, sheets of paper, etc. **2.** An ornamental device mounted on a pin or having a pin as a clasp. **3.** A peg, as for a fastening, support, mark, etc. **4.** A piece of turned wood set up to be bowled down in various bowling games. **5.** The merest trifle. [< L.LL+AS *pinna, penna*, feather.]—**pin'cush"-ion,** *n.* A cushion into which pins are stuck for convenience in use.—**pin'-feath"er,** *n.* A rudimentary feather.—**pin-feathered,** *a.* Unfledged.—**pin'-head″,** *n.* The head of a pin; hence, any small object.—**pin'-head"ed,** *a.*—**pin'-hole″,** *n.* A minute puncture made by or as by a pin.—**pin-money,** *n.* Money allowed for personal expenses, as by a husband to his wife; pocket-money.—**pin'wheel″,** *n.* **1.** A firework that revolves when ignited, forming a wheel of fire. **2.** A wheel with pins set in its face in place of cogs on the edge.—**pin'worm″,** *n.* A small parasitic worm.

pi'ña, 1 pi'nya; 2 pi'nyä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The pineapple. **2.** [Cuba.] A sweet and palatable drink prepared from the pineapple. **3.** Same as PIÑA-CLOTH. **pi'na‡.—pi'ña-cloth″,** *n.* A material for scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., made from the fibers of the pineapple-leaf. It is soft and transparent, with a slight tinge of pale yellow.

pi-na'ceous, 1 pı-nē'shus; 2 pi-nā'shŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pine family (*Pinaceæ*) or to pine-trees in general. [< L. *pinus*, pine.]

pin"a-co-the'ca, 1 pin"ə-ko-thi'kə; 2 pin"a-co-thē'ca, *n.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A picture-gallery. **pin'a-co-thek‡.**

pin'a-fore″, 1 pin'ə-fōr″; 2 pĭn'a-fōr″, *n.* A sleeveless apron protecting the front of a child's dress. [< PIN, *v.*, + AFORE, *adv.*]

pi-nang', 1 pı-naŋ'; 2 pi-năng', *n.* The betel-nut palm, or its [fruit. [Malay.]

pince"-nez', 1 pańs"-nē'; 2 păńç"-ne', *n.* Eye-glasses held upon the nose by a spring; literally, nose-pincher. [F.]

pin'cers, 1 pin'sərz; 2 pĭn'çers, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A jointed instrument with two handles and a pair of grasping jaws for holding an object. **pinch'ers‡. 2.** *Zool.* Some nipper-like organ. [< OF. *pinçoir*, < *pincer*; see PINCH.]

pinch1, 1 pinch; 2 pĭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To squeeze between two hard edges or bodies, or between a finger and thumb. **2.** To bind and press upon so as to cause pain. **3.** To reduce by distress of any kind; contract; make sharp or thin, as the face. **4.** To treat stintingly; cramp or limit, as in means or expenses. **5.** To move on, as with a crowbar or a pinch. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) To arrest. (2) To steal, as a watch. **II.** *i.* **1.** To compress a thing between surfaces or edges. **2.** To be parsimonious. [< OF. *pincer*.] Syn.: see SCRIMP.—**pinch'er,** *n.*

pinch, *n.* **1.** The act of pinching. **2.** Painful pressure of any kind. **3.** A case of emergency. **4.** So much of a loose substance as can be taken between the finger and thumb. **5.** A pinch-bar.—**pinch'-bar″,** *n.* A crowbar with a short projection and a heel or fulcrum at the end: used to pry forward heavy objects.—**p.-fit,** *n.* A device for fastening an arm on a shaft by means of a bolt passing through lugs on the side of the arm.

pinch'beck, 1 pinch'bek; 2 pĭnch'bĕk, *n.* **I.** *a.* Made of pinchbeck; spurious. **II.** *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, forming a cheap imitation of gold. **2.** Anything spurious or pretentious. [< *Pinchbeck*, inventor.]

Pinck'ney, 1 piŋk'nı; 2 piŋk'ny, **Charles Cotesworth** (1746–1825). An American soldier and patriot.

Pin'dar, 1 pin'dər; 2 pin'dar, *n.* The chief lyric poet of Greece (522–443 B. C.).—**Pin-dar'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pindar. **II.** *n.* A Pindaric ode; any ode in constantly changing meter.

pind'ling, 1 pind'lıŋ; 2 pind'ling, *a.* **1.** [Colloq., New Eng.] (1) Unthrifty. (2) Dwindling; delicate; pinched. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Peevish; fretful.

pine, 1 pain; 2 pīn, *vt.* & *vi.* [PINED; PIN'ING.] To spend or consume in languishing; waste away with longing or grief: usually with *for*. [< AS. *pīnian*, torment.]

pine, *n.* **1.** A cone-bearing tree, having needle-shaped evergreen leaves, growing in clusters. **2.** The wood of any pine-tree. **3.** A pineapple. [< AS. *pin.*]—**pine'-ap"ple,** *n.* The cone-shaped edible fruit of a tropical plant, or the plant itself.—**p.-cone,** *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of a pine.—**p.-needle,** *n.* The needle-shaped leaf of the pine.

pin'e-al, 1 pin'ı-əl *or* pai'nı-əl, 2 pin'e-al *or* pi'ne-al, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a pine-cone; as, the *pineal* body or gland of the brain. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pineal body. [< L. *pinea*, pine-cone, fem. of *pineus*, of pine, < *pinus*; see PINE, *n.*]

Pi-ner'o, 1 pı-ner'o; 2 pi-nĕr'o, **Sir Arthur Wing** (1855–). A British dramatist; *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.*

pin'fold″, 1 pin'fōld″; 2 pĭn'fōld″. **I**†. *vt.* To shut up in a fold; impound. **II**‖. *n.* An enclosure for animals; especially, a cattle-pound. [cuts the air. [Imitative.]

ping, 1 piŋ; 2 pĭng, *n.* The sound made by a rifle-bullet as it

pin'guid, 1 piŋ'gwid; 2 pĭn'gwid, *a.* Containing or resembling oil or fat; unctuous. [< L. *pinguis*, fat.]

pin'ion, 1 pin'yən; 2 pĭn'yon, *vt.* **1.** To confine by binding or cutting the wings, as a bird. **2.** To bind or hold fast the arms of, so as to render helpless; shackle.

pin'ion1, *n.* **1.** The wing of a bird. **2.** A feather; wing-quill. **3.** The outer segment of a bird's wing, bearing the flight-feathers. **4.** A shackle or band as for the arms.

pin'ion2, *n.* A toothed wheel (or sometimes in watches a ribbed wire) driving or driven by a larger cog-wheel. [< F. *pignon*, < OF. *pignon*, plume; see PINION1, *n.*]

pink1, 1 piŋk; 2 pĭnk, *vt.* **1.** To stab or pierce with a pointed weapon; puncture. **2.** To decorate with holes, as leather or cloth.

pink, *a.* Having the color called pink; pale rose.

pink, *n.* **1.** A flower of any one of several garden plants with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers, or the plant itself. **2.** A pale rose-color. **3.** A type of excellence or perfection; as, the *pink* of politeness.

Pin'ker-ton, 1 piŋ'kər-tən; 2 pĭŋ'ker-ton, **Allan** (1819–1884). A Scottish-American detective.

pink'eye″, 1 piŋk'ai″; 2 pĭnk'ȳ″, *n.* **1.** A febrile contagious influenza among horses, with inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the eyelids. **2.** *Med.* A contagious ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the eye.

pink'ing, 1 piŋk'ıŋ; 2 pĭnk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of pinking fabrics. **2.** The act of stabbing, as with a rapier.

pink'ish, 1 piŋk'ish; 2 pĭnk'ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.

pink'-stern″, 1 piŋk'-stʉrn″; 2 pĭnk'-stĕrn″, *n.* A boat having a narrow or pointed stern. **pink'y‡.** [eyes.

pink'y1, 1 piŋk'ı; 2 pĭnk'y, *a.* Small and blinking: said of

pink'y2, *a.* Pinkish; pink.

pin'na, 1 pin'ə; 2 pin'a, *n.* [PIN'NÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A single leaflet of a pinnate leaf. **2.** The auricle of the ear. **3.** *Zool.* A wing, fin, or the like. [L., feather.]

pin'nace, 1 pin'is; 2 pin'aç, *n.* **1.** A six- to eight-oared boat, carried by a man-of-war; also, a steam-launch used as a tender. **2.** A small single-masted vessel.

pin'na-cl(eᴾ, 1 pin'ə-kl; 2 pin'a-el, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small turret or tall ornament, as on a parapet. **2.** A topmost point; summit. [OF., < LL. *pinnaculum,* dim. of L. *pinna,* feather.] SYN.: see SUMMIT.

pin'nate, 1 pin'ēt; 2 pin'āt, *a.* **1.** Having the shape or arrangement of a feather: said of leaves. **2.** Having wing-like parts or appendages. [< L. *pinnatus,* < *pinna,* feather.] **pin'nat-ed‡.—pin'nate-ly,** *a.*

pin-nat'i-, 1 pi-nat'i-; 2 pi-năt'i-. From Latin *pinnatus* (see PINNATE): a combining form.—**pin-nat'i-fid,** *a. Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with the incisions half-way down or more and the lobes or sinuses narrow. [+ L. *findo,* split.] —**pin-nat'i-ped,** *a.* Having lobed membranes to the toes. [+ L. *pes,* foot.]

pin'ner, 1 pin'ər; 2 pin'er, *n.* **1.** One who fastens with pins. **2.** A pinafore. **3.** A head-dress with long flaps at each side, worn by women in the 18th century; also, a cloth band for a dress. **4†.** A pin-maker.

pin'ni-, 1 pin'i-; 2 pin'i-. From Latin *pinna,* feather: a combining form.—**pin'ni-grade,** *a.* Moving by means of flippers, as a seal. [+ L. *gradior,* walk.]

pin'ny-win"kle, 1 pin'i-wiŋ"kl; 2 pin'y-wiŋ"kl, *n.* [Scot.] A board having holes in which the fingers were placed and then squeezed. [Cor. of PERIWINKLE.] **pin'nie-win"kle‡; pin'-ny-winks"‡.**

pi'noc-le, 1 pi'nek-l *or* pin'o-kl; 2 pi'nŏe-l *or* pin'o-el, *n.* A card-game resembling bezique. [Perhaps of G. orig.] **pin'o-chle‡.**

pi-no'le, 1 pi-nō'li *or* pi-nōl'; 2 pi-nō'le *or* pi-nōl', *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A meal made of maize, mesquite-beans, and other grains; also, a gruel prepared from it. [Sp., < Mex. *pinolli.*] **pi-no'la‡.**

pi-ñon', 1 pi-nyōn' *or* pin'yən; 2 pi-nyōn' *or* pin'yon, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] The edible seed of any one of various pines of the Pacific coast of the United States; also, the tree. [S., < L. *penna,* plume.]

pint, 1 paint; 2 pint, *n.* A dry and liquid measure of four gills. See MEASURE. [< F. *pinte,* < Sp. *pinta,* mark.]

pin'tail", 1 pin'tēl"; 2 pin'tāl", *n.* **1.** A duck of the northern hemisphere, the male of which has a long sharp tail. **2.** A sharp-tailed grouse of northern North America.

pin'tl(eᴾ, 1 pin'tl; 2 pin'tl, *n.* A pin upon which anything pivots, as one of the metal braces or hooks upon which a rudder swings, or the pin of a hinge or of a gun-lock. [Dim. of PIN, *n.* Partly < AS. *pintel.*]

pin'to, 1 pin'to; 2 pin'to, *a.* [Sp.] [Western U. S.] Piebald; [pied, as an animal.

pinx., pnxt., pxt., *abbr.* [L.] *Pinxit* (he painted [it]): placed at the bottom of a painting, with the artist's name or initials. [pines. **pi'ney‡.**

pi'ny, 1 pai'ni; 2 pī'ny, *a.* Pertaining to or clothed with

Pin-zon', 1 pin-thōn'; 2 pin-thōn', *n.* **1. Martin Alonzo** (1441–1493), a Spanish navigator; commanded the "Pinta" of Columbus's fleet. **2. Vincencio Yanez** (1460–1524), a Spanish navigator; discovered Brazil.

pi'on‡, *vt.* To dig, trench, or excavate. **py'on‡.**

pi"o-neer', 1 pai"o-nīr'; 2 pi"o-nēr'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To prepare the way for; take the lead in; be a pioneer. **II.** *n.* One who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others; one of the first explorers of a country; one who prepares the way, as in a military movement. [< F. *pionnier,* < *pion,* foot-soldier.] SYN.: see HERALD. [pi'ny‡.

pi'o-ny, 1 pai'o-ni; 2 pi'o-ny, *n.* [Dial.] Same as PEONY.

piou"-piou', 1 piü"-piü'; 2 pü"-pü', *n.* [F.] A French soldier of the line: popular name. Compare POILU.

pi'ous, 1 pai'us; 2 pī'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Actuated by reverence for a Supreme Being; religious; godly. **2.** Marked by a reverential spirit. **3.** Practised in the name of religion. **4‖.** Exhibiting filial respect and affection; filial. [< L. *pius,* devout.] SYN.: see GOOD; MORAL.—**pi'ous-ly,** *adv.*

pip, 1 pip; 2 pip, *v.* [PIPPED, PIPTˢ; PIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To break through (the shell), as a chick in the egg. **II.** *i.* **1.** To peep like a chick or young bird. **2.** [Recent.] To wound: soldiers' slang. [Var. of PEEP¹, *v.*]

pip¹, *n.* A disease of fowls in which a false membrane forms around the tongue. [< LL. *pipita,* < L. *pituita,* phlegm, < *sputus,* pp. of *spuo,* spit out.]

pip², n. **1.** The seed of an apple, orange, etc. **2.** A spot, as on a playing-card, domino, or die. [< OF. *pepin,* seed, < L. *pepo,* < Gr. *pepōn,* melon.]

pipe, 1 paip; 2 pip, *v.* [PIPEDᵗ; PIP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To play, as on a pipe; to utter in a high key. **2.** To call by means of a boatswain's whistle. **3.** To provide with or convey in pipes. **4.** To make into piping, as in dressmaking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play on a pipe; whistle. **2.** To make a shrill sound. **3.** To harden in hollow or pipe-like form, as in ingots in casting.—**pip'er,** *n.* One who plays upon a pipe, especially the bagpipe.

pipe, *n.* **1.** An apparatus, usually a small bowl with a hollow stem, for smoking tobacco or some other narcotic. **2.** A long conducting passage for conveying a fluid. **3.** A tube, or any hollow or tubular thing. **4.** A tubular wind-instrument, such as the flageolet; in the plural, the bagpipe. **5.** A shrill note or call. **6.** A large cask for wine; also, a liquid measure of half a tun. [< AS. *pīpe,* < LL. *pipa,* < L. *pipio,* pipe, chirp.]—**pipe'-clay",** *n.* A white clay used for pottery, especially pipes, and for whitening military accouterments.—**pi-pette',** *n.* **1.** A small tube, often graduated, for removing small portions of a fluid. **2.** *Ceram.* A funnel-like can, used in applying liquid decoration.—**pip'ing.** **1.** *pa.* **1.** Playing on the pipe. **2.** Singing or sizzling, as if hot. **3.** Having a shrill sound. **4.** Characterized by peaceful rather than martial music. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who pipes. **2.** The music of pipes; hence, a wailing or whistling sound. **3.** A system of pipes as for drainage. **4.** A covered cord for trimming dresses. **5.** A mode of propagating plants by slips under glass.—**pip'y,** *a.* **1.** Containing pipes; pipe-like. **2.** Piping.

pip'it, 1 pip'it; 2 pip'it, *n.* A lark-like bird. [Imitative.]

pip'kin, 1 pip'kin; 2 pip'kin, *n.* **1.** A small earthenware jar. **2.** A piggin. [Dim. of PIPE, *n.*]

pip'pin, 1 pip'in; 2 pip'in, *n.* An apple of many varieties. [< OF. *pepin,* young seedling apple-tree.]

pip-sis'se-wa, 1 pip-sis'i-wə; 2 pip-sis'e-wa, *n.* A low-growing evergreen with light-purple flowers and thick leaves. [Am. Ind.]

Piq'ua, 1 pik'wə; 2 pik'wa, *n.* A city in W. Ohio; pop. 15,044.

pi'quant, 1 pi'kənt; 2 pi'kant, *a.* **1.** Having an agreeably pungent or tart taste. **2.** Interesting; tart; racy. **3.** Wounding the feelings. [F.]—SYN.: see RACY.—**pi'quan-cy,** *n.*—**pi'quant-ly,** *adv.*

pique¹, 1 pik; 2 pik, *vt.* [PIQUEDᵗ; PIQU'ING.] **1.** To excite a slight degree of resentment in. **2.** To stimulate by envy, jealousy, etc. **3.** Reflexively, to pride (oneself). SYN.: affront, annoy, chafe, displease, fret, goad, irritate, nettle, offend, pain, provoke, rouse, set on, stimulate, sting, stir up, urge, vex, wound. See ANGER.—PREP.: piqued *at* (more rarely *by*).

pique², *vt.* To win a pique from at piquet.

pique¹, *n.* A feeling of slight irritation or resentment. [< F. & OF. *piquer,* prick, sting.]

SYN.: displeasure, grudge, irritation, offense, resentment, umbrage. *Pique,* from the French, signifies primarily a prick or a sting, as of a nettle; the word denotes a sudden feeling of mingled pain and anger, but slight and usually transient, arising from some neglect or *offense,* real or imaginary. *Umbrage* is a deeper and more persistent *displeasure* at being overshadowed (Latin *umbra,* a shadow) or subjected to any treatment that one deems unworthy of him. It may be said, as a general statement, that *pique* arises from wounded vanity or sensitiveness, *umbrage* from wounded pride or sometimes from suspicion. *Resentment* rests on more solid grounds, and is deep and persistent. See ANGER.—ANT.: approval, complacency, contentment, delight, gratification, pleasure, satisfaction.

pique³, *n.* In piquet, the scoring of 30 points in one hand before the other side scores at all. [F.]

pi"qué', 1 pi"kē'; 2 pi"kę', *n.* **1.** A heavy cotton fabric with corded or figured surface. **2.** The pattern in such material.

pi"quet', 1 pi-ket' *or* (*F.*) pi"kē'; 2 pi-kĕt' *or* (*F.*) pi"kę', *n.* **1.** A two-handed game of cards in which the cards below the seven are excluded. **2.** *Mil.* A picket. [F., picket, game at cards; see PICKET, *n.*]

Pi-ræ'us, 1 pai-ri'us; 2 pī-rē'ŭs, *n.* A manufacturing town; ancient seaport of Athens, Greece; pop. 74,000.

pi'rate, 1 pai'rit; 2 pī'rat. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PI'RAT-EDᵈ; PI'-RAT-ING.] To subject to or practise piracy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rover and robber on the high seas. **2.** A vessel engaged in piracy. **3.** A person who appropriates without right the work of another. [F., < Gr.ᴸ *peiratēs,* pirate.] SYN.: see ROBBER.—**pi'ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** Robbery committed on the high seas. **2.** The unauthorized publication of another's literary property.—**pi-rat'i-cal,** *a.*—**pi-rat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pirn, 1 pürn; 2 pirn, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small spindle. **2.** Yarn on a shuttle. **3.** A spinning-wheel bobbin. **4.** A fishing-rod reel.

pi-rogue', 1 pi-rōg'; 2 pi-rōg', *n.* **1.** A dug-out canoe. **2.** A large flat-bottomed boat. [F.. < Sp. *piragua,* canoe.]

pir"ou-ette', 1 pir"u-et'; 2 pir"ụ-ĕt'. **I.** *vi.* [-ET'TEDᵈ; -ET'TING.] To make a pirouette. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rapid whirling upon the toes in dancing. **2.** *Manège.* A sudden turn of a horse. [F.]

Pi'sa, 1 pi'za; 2 pī'sä, *n.* A cathedral city, capital of the Italian province of same name; pop. 67,285; leaning tower.

Pi-sa'no, 1 pi-zä'no; 2 pi-sä'no, *n.* **1. Andrea** (1273–1349), Andrea de Pontedera, an Italian sculptor. **2. Giovanni** (1240–1320), an Italian sculptor and architect. **Pi"sa-nel'lo‡. 3. Niccolo** (1206–1278), an Italian sculptor.

pis'ca-ry, 1 pis'kə-rı; 2 pis'ca-ry, *n.* The right of fishing in waters that belong to another. [< L. *piscarius,* of fish or fishing, < *piscis,* fish.]

pis-ca'tor, 1 pis-kē'tər *or* -tər; 2 pis-cā'tor, *n.* [-TO'RES, 1 -tō'rīz; 2 -tō'rēs, *pl.*] An angler. [L.]

pis'ca-to-ry, 1 pis'kə-tō-rı; 2 pis'ca-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to fishes or fishing. [< L. *piscator,* fisherman.] **pis"ca-to'ri-al†.**

Pis'ces, 1 pis'īz; 2 pis'ēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ich.* A class of vertebrates; fishes. **2.** (1) The twelfth sign of the zodiac. (2) A constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., *pl.* of *piscis,* fish.]

pis'ci-, 1 pis'ı; 2 pis'i. From Latin *piscis,* fish: a combining form.—**pis'ci-cul"ture,** *n.* The hatching and rearing of fish as an industrial art.—**pis'ci-cul"tur-al,** *a.*—**pis'ci-cul"tur-ist,** *n.*

Pis'gah, 1 piz'gə; 2 pis'ga, *n. Bib.* A range east of the Jordan; from it Moses beheld the Promised Land. *Deut.* xxxiv, 1.

pish, 1 pish; 2 pish, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Pi-sis'tra-tus, 1 pı-sis'trə-tus; 2 pi-sis'tra-tūs, *n.* (600?–527 B. C.) An Athenian tyrant and statesman.

pis'mire, 1 pis'maır; 2 pis'mīr, *n.* An ant. [< *piss* (imitative) + Ice. *maurr,* ant.] [*Gen.* ii, 11. [Heb.]

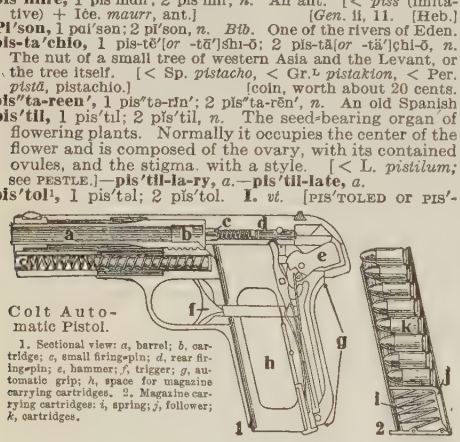
Pi'son, 1 paı'sən; 2 pī'son, *n. Bib.* One of the rivers of Eden.

pis-ta'chio, 1 pis-tē'(*or* -tā')shı-ō; 2 pis-tā[*or* -tä']chi-ō, *n.* The nut of a small tree of western Asia and the Levant, or the tree itself. [< Sp. *pistacho,* < Gr.^{L} *pistakion,* < Per. *pistā,* pistachio.] [coin, worth about 20 cents.

pis"ta-reen', 1 pis"tə-rın'; 2 pis"ta-rēn', *n.* An old Spanish

pis'til, 1 pis'tıl; 2 pis'til, *n.* The seed-bearing organ of flowering plants. Normally it occupies the center of the flower and is composed of the ovary, with its contained ovules, and the stigma, with a style. [< L. *pistilum;* see PESTLE.]—**pis'til-la-ry,** *a.*—**pis'til-late,** *a.*

pis'tol[1], 1 pis'tal; 2 pis'tol. **I.** *vt.* [PIS'TOLED or PIS'TOLLED; PIS'TOL-ING or PIS'TOL-LING.] To shoot with a pistol. **II.** *n.* A small firearm having a stock to fit the hand and a short barrel or barrels. [< It.^{OF} *pistola,* orig. dagger.]—**pis"to-leer',** *n.* One who fires a pistol; formerly, a soldier carrying a pistol. **pis"to-lier'†.**



Colt Automatic Pistol.

1. Sectional view: *a,* barrel; *b,* cartridge; *c,* small firing-pin; *d,* rear firing-pin; *e,* hammer; *f,* trigger; *g,* automatic grip; *h,* space for magazine carrying cartridges. 2. Magazine carrying cartridges: *i,* spring; *j,* follower; *k,* cartridges.

Pis'tol[2], *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV.,* a despicable follower of Falstaff.

pis"tole', 1 pis'tōl'; 2 pis'tōl', *n.* A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Europe. [F.]

pis'ton, 1 pis'tən; 2 pis'ton, *n.* **1.** A disk fitted to slide in a cylinder, as in a steam-engine, and connected with a rod for receiving the pressure of or exerting pressure upon a fluid in the cylinder. **2.** A valve in a wind-instrument for altering the pitch of the tones. [F.]

pit[1], 1 pit; 2 pit, *v.* [PIT'TED[4]; PIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with pits; form hollows in. **2.** To set in antagonism or hostile opposition: usually with *against.* **3.** To put into or entrap in a pit. **II.** *i.* To become marked with pits.

pit[2], *vt.* [Dial.] Same as PUT.

pit[1], *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial cavity in the ground, especially when relatively wide and deep. **2.** An abyss so deep that one can not return from it. (1) The grave. (2) Hell. (3‖) Great distress or trouble. **3.** (1) The main floor of the auditorium of a theater, especially, in Great Britain, that portion under the first balcony. Compare ORCHESTRA; PARQUET. (2) The part of the audience occupying this portion of the theater. **4.** An enclosed space in which animals trained for combat are pitted against each other. **5.** Any natural cavity or depression in the body; as, the armpit; the *pit* of the stomach. **6.** An indention like that made by a smallpox-pustule; any slight depression or excavation. **7.** *Bot.* A thin spot in the cell-walls of some plants. **8.** That part of the floor of an exchange where a special line of trading is done; as, the wheat-pit. [< AS. *pyt,* < L. *puteus,* well.]—**pit'man,** *n.* **1.** One who works in a pit, as in sawing, coal-mining, etc.; especially, in mining, the man who has charge of the underground machinery. **2.** [PIT'-MANS, *pl.*] In machinery, a rod that connects a rotary with a reciprocating part; a connecting-rod.—**pit'-saw",** *n.* A two-handled saw for cutting logs over the mouth of a pit, one man standing in the pit. [Var. of PIP[2], *n.*]

pit[2], *n.* [U. S.] The kernel of certain fruits, as the plum.

pi'ta, 1 pı'tə; 2 pi'ta, *n.* Same as ISTLE.

pit'a-pat", 1 pit'a-pat"; 2 pit'a-păt", *adv.* With a rapid succession of light beats or taps; flutteringly. **pit'ty-pat"†.**

Pit'cairn Is'land. A British island in the S. Pacific ocean; settled in 1790 by mutineers of the British ship "Bounty."

pitch[1], } 1 pich; 2 pich, *v.* [PITCHED[4]; PITCH'ING.] **I.** *t.*

pich[2], } **1.** To project from the hand by swinging the arm like a pendulum; toss; throw. **2.** To thrust, as a sharp instrument, into the ground, as wickets; hence, to set in order; arrange. **3.** *Mus.* To regulate or set the pitch or the key of. **4.** *Baseball.* To deliver (the ball) to the batsman. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw underhand; loosely, to throw in any way; specifically, to act as a pitcher in baseball. **2.** To fall or plunge downward; also, to incline downward. **3.** To fix one's choice; settle. **4.** To rise and fall alternately at the bow and stern, as a ship. **5.** To fix an encampment; settle down. [Var. of PICK, *v.*] Syn.: see THROW.

pitch[2†], *vt.* To smear, cover, or treat with pitch.

pitch[1], *n.* **1.** Point or degree of elevation or depression; especially, the extreme point. **2.** The degree of descent of a declivity; also, a descent, slope, or inclination to the horizon. **3.** In building, the inclination of a roof. **4.** *Mech.* (1) The amount of advance of a screw-thread in a single turn. (2) The distance between tooth-centers, as in a gear-wheel. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The highness or lowness of a tone. (2) The acuteness or gravity of all the tones of a given instrument with reference to some standard. **6.** In games, the act of pitching; a throw; specif. (*Baseball*), the delivery of the ball by the pitcher; also, the place of pitching or the distance pitched. **7.** The height to which a hawk rises before stooping on its prey.—**pitch'-pipe",** *n. Mus.* A small pipe to be sounded with the mouth, giving a standard pitch.

pitch[2], *n.* **1.** A thick, tenacious, dark substance obtained by boiling down tar and from the residues of distilled turpentine, etc.: used in coating seams. **2.** The resinous sap of pines. [< AS. *pic,* < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]—**pitch'-dark",** *a.* Very dark.—**p.-pine,** *n.* A pine-tree of the eastern and southern U. S., with hard, resinous wood.

pitch'blende", 1 pich'blend"; 2 pich'blĕnd", *n.* A black or brown uranium oxid with a luster like pitch: the chief source of radium.

pitch'er[1], } *n.* One who pitches; specif. (*Baseball*), the

pich'er[F], } player who delivers the ball to the batsman.

pitch'er[2], *n.* **1.** A vessel with a spout and a handle, used for holding liquids to be poured out. **2.** *Bot.* A peculiar form of leaf suggestive of a common pitcher. [< F. *picher,* ult. < Gr. *bikos,* wine-vessel.]—**pitch'er-plant",** *n.* A plant having leaves with pitcher-like appendages.

pitch'fork", *n.* **1.** A large fork with which to handle hay, straw, etc. **2.** A tuning-fork.

pitch'y, } 1 pich'ı; 2 pich'y, *a.* **1.** Resembling pitch;

pich'y[F], } pitch-like; intensely dark. **2.** Daubed with pitch.—**pitch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pitch'i-ness,** *n.*

pit'e-ous, 1 pit'ı-us; 2 pit'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exciting pity, sorrow or sympathy. **2.** Affected with or feeling pity. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**pit'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pit'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

pit'fall", 1 pit'fōl"; 2 pit'fąl", *n.* A pit contrived for entrapping wild beasts or men; hence, any hidden danger.

pith, 1 pith; 2 pith, *n.* **1.** The cylinder of soft, spongy tissue in the center of the stems and branches of certain plants. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) The spongy substance of the interior of the shaft of a feather. (2) The spinal cord. **3.** Concentrated force; vigor: used figuratively of style. **4.** The essential part; quintessence; gist. [< AS. *pitha,* pith.]—**pith'less,** *a.* Having no pith; lacking force.—**pith'y,** *a.* [PITH'I-ER; PITH'I-EST.] **1.** Consisting of pith; like pith. **2.** Forcible; effective. Syn.: see TERSE.—**pith'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pith'i-ness,** *n.*

pit'i-ful, 1 pit'ı-ful; 2 pit'i-fụl, *a.* **1.** Calling forth pity or compassion. **2.** Exciting pity mingled with contempt.

Syn.: abject, base, contemptible, despicable, lamentable, miserable, mournful, moving, paltry, pathetic, piteous, pitiable, sorrowful, touching, woful, wretched. *Pitiful* originally signified full of pity; as, "the Lord is very *pitiful* and of tender mercy," *James* v, 11; but this usage is now archaic, and the meaning in question is appropriated by such words as merciful and compassionate. *Pitiful* and *pitiable* now refer to what may be deserving of pity, *pitiful* being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, *pitiable* for that which is brought directly before the senses; as, a *pitiful* story; a *pitiable* object; a *pitiable* condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in that which is pitied, *pitiful* and *pitiable* are often used by an easy transition, for what might awaken pity, but does awaken contempt; as, a *pitiful* excuse; he

presented a *pitiable* appearance. *Piteous* is now rarely used in its earlier sense of feeling pity, but in its derived sense applies to what really excites the emotion; as, a *piteous* cry. See MERCIFUL. Compare HUMANE; MERCY; PITY.—Ant.: august, beneficent, commanding, dignified, exalted, glorious, grand, great, helpful, lofty, mighty, noble, sublime, superb. —**pit'i-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**pit'i-ful-ness,** *n.*

pit'i-kinst, *interj.* Pity; a diminutive. **pit'ti-kinst.**

pit'i-less, etc. See under PITY.

Pit'man, 1 pit'mən; 2 pit'man. **Sir Isaac** (1813–1897). An English educator; inventor of a system of shorthand.

Pitt, 1 pit; 2 pit, *n.* **1. William** (1708–1778), Earl of Chatham: an English statesman; opposed Lord North's American policy, 1774–1777. **2. William** (1759–1806), an English prime minister: son of the Earl of Chatham.

pit'tance, 1 pit'əns; 2 pit'anç, *n.* Originally, an allowance of food; hence, any meager allowance. [< F. *pitance,* lit. 'pious dole.']

Pitts'burgh, 1 pits'bûrg; 2 pits'bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing city of Pennsylvania; pop. 588,340. **Pitts'burg‡.**

Pitts'burg Land'ing. A village in S. W. Tennessee: on the battle-field of Shiloh. See SHILOH.

pit'u-i-ta-ry, 1 pit'yu-[*or* pi-tiū'i-tē-ri; 2 pit'yu-[*or* pi-tū'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Secreting mucus; mucous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pituitary body. [< L. *pituitarius,* < *pituita,* phlegm, < *spuo,* spit.] **pit'u-i-tous‡.—pituitary body** or **gland,** a small rounded structure within the cranium, on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, now believed to regulate the nutrition of bone and other connective tissues, but formerly thought to secrete mucus.

pit'y, 1 pit'i; 2 pit'y; *vt.* & *vi.* [PIT'IED; PIT'Y-ING.] To feel compassion or pity for; be compassionate.

Syn.: be grieved for, commiserate, compassionate, have compassion on or upon, have pity on or upon, sorrow for or with, sympathize with.—Ant.: crush, neglect, oppress, repulse, scorn, slight, torment.—**pit'i-a-bl**(eP, *a.* **1.** That may be pitied; pathetic. **2.** Pitiful. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**pit'i-a-bl**(e-nessP, *n.*—**pit'i-a-bly,** *adv.*

pit'y, *n.* [PIT'IES2, *pl.*] **1.** The feeling of grief or pain awakened by misfortunes or sorrows of others. **2.** That which arouses compassion; misfortune. [< OF. *pitie,* < L. *pietas;* see PIETY.]

Syn.: commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy, sympathy, tenderness. *Pity* is a feeling of grief or pain aroused by the weakness, misfortunes, or distresses of others, joined with a desire to help or relieve. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality, kindred, or union; *pity* is for what is weak or unfortunate, and so far, at least, inferior to ourselves; hence, *pity* is often resented where *sympathy* would be welcomed. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, *pity* only for those in suffering or need: we may have *sympathy* with the struggles of a giant or the triumphs of a conqueror; we are moved with *pity* for the captive or the slave. *Pity* may be only in the mind, but *mercy* does something for those who are its objects. *Compassion,* like *pity,* is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of *pity* the dignity of *sympathy* and the active quality of *mercy. Commiseration* is as tender as *compassion,* but more remote and hopeless; we have *commiseration* for sufferers whom we can not reach or can not relieve. *Condolence* is the expression of *sympathy.* See MERCY.—Ant.: barbarity, brutality, cruelty, ferocity, hard-heartedness, harshness, inhumanity, mercilessness, pitilessness, rigor, ruthlessness, severity, sternness, truculence.—Prep.: pity *on* or *upon* that which we help or spare; pity *for* that which we merely contemplate; "have pity *upon* me, O ye my friends," *Job* xix, 21; "pity *for* a horse o'erdriven," TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 1.—**pit'i-less,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; cruel. **2.** Exciting no pity. Syn.: see IMPLACABLE.—**pit'i-less-ly,** *adv.*—**pit'i-less-ness,** *n.*

Pi'us, 1 pai'us; 2 pī'ŭs, *n.* One of several popes of Rome; especially (1) **P. II.** (1405–1464), Enea Silvio de Piccolomini, diplomat, humanist, and historian. (2) **P. IV.** (1499–1565), Giovanni Angelo Medici; published *Tridentine Creed.* (3) **P. V., Saint** (1504–1572), Michele Ghisilieri, promoter of Roman Inquisition. (4) **P. VI.** (1717–1799), Giovanni Angelo Braschi; prisoner of the French. (5) **P. VII.** (1742–1823), Gregorio L. B. Chiaramonte; taken prisoner by Napoleon. (6) **P. IX.** (1792–1878), Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti; lost temporal sovereignty. (7) **P. X.** (1835–1914), Giuseppe Sarto; elected pope, Aug. 4, 1903. (8) **P. XI** (1857–), Achille Ratti; elected pope, Feb. 6, 1922.

piv'ot, 1 piv'ət; 2 piv'ot. I*d.* *vt.* & *vi.* To place or turn on a pivot; hinge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pin or short staff on which a related part turns. **2.** Something on which an important matter depends or hinges. [F.]

pix'y, 1 piks'i; 2 piks'y, *n.* [PIX'IES2, *pl.*] A fairy or elf. [Perhaps dim. of PUCK.] **pix'ie‡.**

Pi-zar'ro, 1 pi-zar'o; 2 pi-zăr'o, **Francisco** (1475–1541). The Spanish conqueror of Peru.

P. J., *abbr.* Police Justice, Presiding Judge, Probate Judge.—**pk.,** *abbr.* [PKS., *pl.*] Peck.—**pkg.,** *abbr.* [PKGS., *pl.*] Package.—**P. L.,** *abbr.* Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.—**pl.,** *abbr.* Place, plate, plural.

pla-card', 1 plə-kārd' *or* plak'ərd; 2 pla-cärd' *or* plăc'ard. I*d.* *vt.* **1.** To announce by placards. **2.** To post placards upon. **II.** 1 plak'ərd; 2 plăc'ard, *n.* **1.** A printed or written paper publicly displayed, as a proclamation or poster. **2.** A tag or plate bearing an owner's name. [F.]

pla'cate, 1 plē'kēt; 2 plā'eāt, *vt.* [PLA'CA-TED4; PLA'-CAT-ING.] To turn from a state of anger or hostility to friendliness; appease. [< L. *placatus,* pp. of *placo,* appease.]—**pla'ca-bl**(eP, *a.* Appeasable; yielding. Syn.: see CHARITABLE.—**pla"ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **pla'ca-bl**(e-nessP‡.—**pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*—**pla-ca'tion,** *n.*—**pla'ca-to-ry,** *a.*

place, 1 plēs; 2 plāç. **I.** *vt.* [PLACED4; PLAC'ING.] **1.** To set in a particular place or spot; put in the appropriate place or order; arrange. **2.** To put in office; assign to duty; appoint. **3.** To put out at interest; invest. **4.** To direct or rest with confidence. Syn.: see PUT; SET.

II. *n.* **1.** A particular point or portion of space; a definite locality or location. **2.** An occupied situation or building; space regarded as abode or quarters; an estate, town, military post, etc. **3.** An open space or square in a city; also, a court or street. **4.** Position in relative order; hence, station in life; degree; rank. **5.** Specifically: (1) In sporting contests, position among the first three. (2) An office, appointment, or employment. **6.** Room for occupation; reception; welcome; lodgment; seat. **7.** Vacated room; stead; hence, precedence. **8.** A particular passage, as in a book; a text; a topic. [F., < Gr.L *plateia,* fem. s. of *plătys,* wide.]

Syn.: locality, location, part, position, post, room, site, situation, space, spot, station. See SCENE.—**place'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An office-holder: often derogatory.

pla-ce'bo, 1 plə-sī'bo; 2 pla-çē'bo, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The opening antiphon of the vespers for the dead, a part of Psalm cxvi: from its first word, beginning with verse 9. **2.** *Med.* Any harmless substance, as bread pills, given to humor a patient rather than as a remedy. [OF., < L. *placebo,* I shall please, < *placeo,* please.]

pla-cen'ta, 1 plə-sen'tə; 2 pla-çĕn'ta, *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* The organ by which the fetus of the higher mammals is nourished. **2.** *Zool.* An analogous organ in some other animals. **3.** *Bot.* The part of the ovary that supports the ovules. [L., cake.]—**pla-cen'tal,** *a.*

plac'er1, 1 plas'ər; 2 plăç'er, *n.* In mining, a place where surface deposits are washed for valuable minerals. [Sp., < *placa,* place.]

plac'er2, 1 plēs'ər; 2 plāç'er, *n.* One who places, in any sense.

pla'cet, 1 plē'set; 2 plā'çĕt, *n.* [L.; literally, it pleases.] **1.** Permission given by authority; sanction. **2.** A vote of assent, as by a council. **3.** A formal request, as in writing.

plac'id, 1 plas'id; 2 plăç'id, *a.* Having a smooth, unruffled surface, as a sheet of still water; unruffled; calm. [< L. *placidus,* < *placeo,* please.] Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC. —**pla-cid'i-ty,** *n.* **plac'id-ness‡.—plac'id-ly,** *adv.*

plack, 1 plak; 2 plăk, *n.* A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland. [< F. *plaque,* plate, < MD. *placke,* a coin.]

plack'et, 1 plak'et; 2 plăk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The opening or slit left in the upper part of a petticoat or skirt. **plack'et-hole"‡. 2†.** A woman's pocket. **3†.** A petticoat. [< OF. *placquette,* dim. of OF. & F. *plaque;* see PLACK.]

plac'oid, 1 plak'oid; 2 plăc'ŏid, *a.* Plate-like, as certain scales in sharks and rays. [< Gr. *plax,* plate, + -OID.]

pla'gi-a-rize or **-rise,** 1 plē'ji-ə-raiz; 2 plā'gi-a-rīz, *v.* [-RIZED or -RISED; -RIZ"ING or -RIS"ING.] **I.** *t.* To appropriate and give out as one's own the literary or artistic work of another. **II.** *i.* To commit plagiarism. [< L. *plagiarius,* a plagiarist, < *plagium,* kidnaping.]—**pla'gi-a-rism,** *n.* The act of plagiarizing, or something plagiarized. **pla'gi-a-ry‡.—pla'gi-a-rist,** *n.*

plague, 1 plēg; 2 plāg. **I.** *vt.* [PLAGUED; PLAGU'ING.] **1.** To pursue with annoyance. **2.** To afflict with the plague or any natural evil. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything troublesome or harassing, producing mental distress. **2.** A pestilence or epidemic disease; an intensely malignant fever. **3.** Any great natural evil or calamity. **4‖.** A curse; mischief. [OF., < L.LL *plaga,* blow.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION.—**plagu'er,** *n.*—**plagu'i-ly, plagu'y,** *adv.* [Colloq.] Vexatiously; intolerably.—**plagu'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Characterized by vexation or annoyance; troublesome.

plaice, 1 plēs; 2 plāç, *n.* **1.** A European flounder. **2.** One of various American flatfishes. [< F. *plaise,* flatfish.]

plaid, 1 plad *or* plēd; 2 plăd *or* plād. **I.** *a.* Having a pattern of stripes crossing at right angles; checkered. **II.** *n.* A rectangular woolen garment, cross-barred with colors, or any fabric so patterned. [< Gael. *plaide,* contr. of *pellaid,* sheepskin.]—**plaid'ed,** *a.*

plain1, 1 plēn; 2 plān, *v.* **I.** *t.* To mourn or make lamentation over. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give vent to sorrow. **2†.** To whinny. [< F. *plaindre,* < L. *plango,* beat the breast.]

plain2†, *vt.* **1.** To make manifest; explain. **2.** To plane.

plain. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having no noticeable elevation or depression; flat; smooth. **2.** Presenting few difficulties. **3.** Displaying no affectation. **4.** Lowly; unlearned. **5.** Not variegated. **6.** Homely. **7.** Not rich, as food.

Syn.: clear, distinct, explicit, intelligible, perspicuous, straightforward, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal. That is *clear* which offers no impediment to vision—is not dim, dark, or obscure. *Transparent* refers to the medium through which a substance is seen, *clear* to the substance itself, without reference to anything to be seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself; we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Plain* is level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* tho highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. See APPARENT; BLANK; CLEAR; EVIDENT; EXPLICIT; HORIZONTAL; LEVEL; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; RUSTIC; SMOOTH.—Ant.: see synonyms for EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE.

II. *n.* An expanse of level land. [< L.[F] *planum*, < *planus*, flat.]—**plain'-deal"ing.** **I.** *a.* Dealing frankly and sincerely. **II.** *n.* Frankness; straightforwardness.

—**plain'ly,** *adv.*—**plain'ness,** *n.* The condition of being plain, in any sense. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.—**plains'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A dweller on the plains.—**p.-song,** *n.* **1.** A variety of old ecclesiastical music not governed by strict rules of time, but solely by the word-accent. **2.** A melody in its simplest form.

plaint, 1 plēnt; 2 plānt, *n.* **1.** Audible utterance of sorrow or grief; lamentation. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A writ setting forth a grievance and asking redress. [< F. *plainte*, < L. *planctus*, pp. of *plango*, beat the breast.]—**plain'tiff,** **plain'tiff,** *n.* The party that begins an action at law.—**plain'tive**(es, *a.* Expressing a subdued sadness; mournful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

plait, 1 plēt *or* plat; 2 plāt *or* plăt. **I**[d.] *vt.* **1.** To double in narrow folds. **2.** To braid. **3.** To mat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A portion of a fabric folded over and fixed in place, as by sewing. **2.** A braid. [< OF. *pleit*, < L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.] **pleat**‡ [Colloq.].

plan, 1 plan; 2 plăn, *v.* [PLANNED, PLAND[5]; PLAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form a scheme or method for the doing of. **2.** To draw plans or designs for. **II.** *i.* To form a plan.

Syn.: concoct, contrive, design, devise, invent, plot, project, propose, purpose, scheme, sketch out. Compare BREW; PROPOSE.—**plan'ner,** *n.*

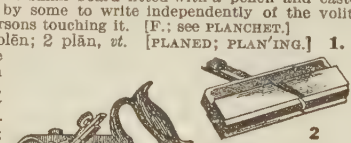
plan, *n.* **1.** An arrangement of means or steps for the attainment of some object; a scheme; method; design. **2.** A drawing showing the proportion and relation of parts, as of a building; any outline sketch; draft. **3.** A mode of action. [F., < *plan* (< L. *planus*), flat.] Syn.: see DESIGN; IDEA; PROJECT; PURPOSE; SKETCH.

planch, 1 planch; 2 plănch, *n.* **1.** A flat iron shoe for a mule. **2**†. A plank. [L.[F] *planea*, plank.]—**planched,** *pa.* Boarded.

planch'et, 1 planch'et; 2 plănch'ĕt, *n.* A piece of metal ready to receive an impression; a coin-blank. [< F. *planchette*, a plane-table, dim. of *planche*, < L. *planca*, plank.]

plan-chette', 1 plan-shet'; 2 plăn-shĕt', *n.* **1.** A circumferentor. **2.** A small board fitted with a pencil and casters: believed by some to write independently of the volition of the persons touching it. [F.; see PLANCHET.]

plane, 1 plēn; 2 plān, *vt.* [PLANED; PLAN'ING.] **1.** To make smooth or even, literally or figuratively; dress with a plane. **2.** To bring to a level. [< L.[LL.][F] *planus*, level.]—**plan'er,** *n.* **1.** A machine for planing wood or metal. **2.** A planing-machine. **3.** *Print.* A smooth wooden block used for leveling a form of type, etc.



Planes.
1. Rabbet-plane. 2. Molding-plane. 3. Jack-plane.

plane, *a.* **1.** Lying in a plane; level; flat. **2.** *Bot.* Having a flat surface. Syn.: see HORIZONTAL; LEVEL; SMOOTH.

plane[1], *n.* **1.** A surface such that a straight line joining any two of its points lies wholly within the surface; a flat or uncurved surface. **2.** A grade of development; stage; level. **3.** One of the supporting surfaces of an aeroplane. [over the surface. [F.]

plane[2], *n.* A tool for smoothing boards by pushing it

plan'et, 1 plan'et; 2 plăn'ĕt, *n.* One of the bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun. [< Gr. *planētēs*, = *planēs*, lit. 'wanderer.']

TABLE OF MAJOR PLANETS.

NAME.	Symbol.	Mean distance from Sun in millions of m.	Mean Diam. in thousands of m.	Sidereal Period in days (Approximate).	Axial Revolution in hours, minutes, and seconds.			No. of Satellites
Mercury	☿	36	3.0	88	Uncertain			0
Venus	♀	67	7.7	225	Uncertain			0
The Earth	⊕	92	7.9	365	23	56	4	1
Mars	♂	141	4.2	687	24	37	22	2
Jupiter	♃	483	86.5	4332	9	55		8
Saturn	♄	886	73.0	10759	10	14	24	9
Uranus	♅	1781	31.9	30686	Uncertain			4
Neptune	♆	2791	34.8	60181	Uncertain			1

—**plan"e-ta'ri-um,** *n.* Same as ORRERY.—**plan'et-ary,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a planet. **2.** Wandering.—**plan'et-oid,** *n.* One of the several hundred small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. **plan"e-toi'dal**‡.—**plan'et-strick"en,** *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted; moonstruck. **p.-struck**‡.

plane'-ta"ble, 1 plēn'-tē"bl; 2 plān'-tā"bl, *n.* **1.** *Surv.* A topographical instrument used in field-mapping, and having a sighting-telescope for observing objects, whose angles may be noted on a paper on the table of the instrument. **2.** *Mining.* An inclined ore-dressing table.

plane'-tree", *n.* The sycamore or buttonwood, or some related tree. [F.] **plane**‡.

plan'gent, 1 plan'jent; 2 plăn'gĕnt, *a.* Dashing noisily; resounding; plaintive. [< L. *plango*, beat the breast.]

pla'ni-, 1 plē'ni- *or* plan'i-; 2 plā'ni- *or* plăn'i-. From Latin *planus*, flat, level, plane: a combining form.—**pla"ni-fo'li-ous,** *a.* In botany, flat-leaved. [+ L. *folium*, leaf.]—**pla'ni-form,** *a.* Having the surfaces nearly flat, as a gliding joint. [+ -FORM.]—**pla-nim'e-ter,** *n.* *Math.* An instrument for measuring the area of any plane surface, by moving a pointer around its boundary and reading the indications of a scale. [+ -METER.]—**pla"ni-met'ric** or **-ri-cal,** *a.*—**pla-nim'e-try,** *n.* The geometrical measurement of plane surfaces.

plan'ish, 1 plan'ish; 2 plăn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To make (wood) smooth or plane. **2.** To condense, smooth, and toughen, as metal, by hammer-blows. **3.** To polish, as metal plates. [< F. *planir* (ppr. *planissant*), var. of *planer*, PLANE.]

plan'i-sphere, 1 plan'i-sfir; 2 plăn'i-sfēr, *n.* A plane projection of the sphere: especially, a polar projection of the heavens on a chart, with a movable cover which, when set by the directions, shows the stars visible at a given place and time.

plank, 1 plank; 2 plăngk. **I**[b] *vt.* **1.** To cover with planks. **2.** [Colloq.] To lay down as if on a plank. **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board. **2.** Anything that sustains or upholds; one of the principles of a political platform. [< L.[F] *planca*, plank.]—**plank'ing,** *n.*

pla'no-, 1 plē'no-; 2 plā'no-. From Latin *planus*, level, flat, plane: a combining form. — **pla"no-con'cave, pla"no-con'vex,** flat or plane on one side and concave or convex on the other.—**pla"no-con'i-cal,** *a.* Plane on one side and conical on the other.—**pla-nom'e-try,** *n.* The art or process of making or gaging a plane surface. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]

plant[d], 1 plant; 2 plănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set in the ground for growth. **2.** To furnish with plants or seeds. **3.** To engender; implant. **4.** To fix permanently. **5.** To send home, as a blow. **II.** *i.* To sow seeds, or set plants. [< L.[AS] *planto*, < *planta*, plant.]

Syn.: seed, seed down, set, set out, sow. We *set* or *set out* slips, cuttings, young trees, etc., tho we may also be said to *plant* them; we *plant* corn, potatoes, etc., which we put in definite places, as in hills. with one care; we *sow* wheat or other small grains and seeds which are scattered in the process. Tho by modern agricultural machinery the smaller grains are almost as precisely *planted* as corn, the old word for broadcast scattering is retained. Land is *seeded* or *seeded down* to grass. See SET.—Ant.: eradicate, extirpate, root up, uproot, weed out.

plant, *n.* **1.** An organized non-sentient being endowed with vegetable life. **2.** Any one of the smaller forms of vegetable life, in distinction from shrubs and trees. **3.** The permanent appliances required for a factory or other institution. **4**§. A sapling; hence, a staff or cudgel. **5**†. The sole of the foot. [< AS. *plante*, < L. *planta*, plant.]—**plant'-louse",** *n.* A small green or brown insect, especially an aphis, which infests vegetation.

plant'age‡, *n.* Herbs generally; also, planting.

Plan-tag'e-net, 1 plan-taj'ı-net; 2 plăn-tăġ'e-nĕt, *n.* A patronymic of the English kings from Henry II. (1154) to the accession of the house of Tudor (1485); from the sprig of broom (*planta genista*) worn by Geoffrey of Anjou, founder of the line.

plan'tain[1], 1 plan'tın; 2 plăn'tin, *n.* A perennial weed with large, ovate, ribbed leaves. [F., < L. *plantago* (*plantagin-*), plantain.]

plan'tain[2], *n.* A tropical perennial herb or its edible, banana-like fruit. [OF.]

plan'tar, 1 plan'tər; 2 plăn'tar, *a.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [< L. *plantaris*, < *planta*, sole of the foot.]

plan-ta'tion, 1 plan-tē'shən; 2 plăn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** Any place that is planted. (1) In tropical or subtropical countries, a large farm. (2) *pl.* A colony. (3) An oyster-bed or oyster-farm. (4) A grove cultivated for its wood. **2.** The act of planting. [F., < L. *plantatio*(*n-*), planting.]

plant'er, 1 plant'ər; 2 plănt'er, *n.* **1.** One who plants. **2.** An early settler. **3.** An owner of a plantation. **4.** An agricultural implement for dropping seed in soil.

plan'ti-grade, 1 plan'tı-grēd; 2 plăn'ti-ġrād. **I.** *a.* Walking on the whole sole of the foot, as men, bears, etc. **II.** *n.* A plantigrade animal. [< L. *planta*, sole of the foot, + *gradior*, walk.]

plant'let, 1 plant'let; 2 plănt'lĕt, *n.* A little or young plant; a rudimentary plant. **plant'ule†.**

plaque, 1 plak *or* plāk; 2 plăk *or* plāk, *n.* **1.** A plate, disk, or slab, as of metal, porcelain, or ivory, artistically ornamented, as for wall-decoration. **2.** A brooch or the like. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A small plate-like structure. [F.]

plash[1], 1 plaṡh; 2 plăṡh. **I.**† *vt. & vi.* To splash lightly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight splash. **2.** A splotch; flash. **3.** A small pool. [< D. *plasch*, puddle.]—**plash'y,** *a.* Swampy; splashy.

plash[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To bend down and interweave, as twigs or branches. **II.** *i.* To bend down a twig or branch; lop. [< L. OF *plecto*, weave.]

-plasm, *suffix.* From Greek *plasma*, form (< *plassō*, form): a termination used in biology to denote the *viscous material* of a vegetable or an animal cell; as, *protoplasm.*

plas'ma, 1 plaz'mə *or* plas'mə; 2 plăz'ma *or* plăs'ma, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) The liquid portion of nutritive animal fluids. (2) The viscous material of a cell; protoplasm. **2.** A green translucent quartz-chalcedony, used among the Romans as a gem. **3.** The liquid portion of certain animal fluids, as blood, lymph, etc. **4.** The viscous matter of a cell. **plasm‡.—plas'mic,** *a.*

Plas'sey, 1 plas'ı; 2 plăs'y, *n.* A village in Bengal; scene of Clive's victory over Hindus, June 23, 1757.

plas'ter, 1 plas'tər; 2 plăs'ter, *vt.* **1.** To overlay with plaster. **2.** To apply a plaster to; daub with plaster. **3.** To treat with plaster.

plas'ter, *n.* **1.** A composition of lime, sand, and water for coating walls and partitions. **2.** Calcined gypsum for making sculptors' casts, etc. **3.** A viscid substance spread upon linen, silk, or the like: used for healing purposes. [< AS. *plaster*, < Gr.L *emplastron*.]—**plaster of Paris,** calcined gypsum; also, any gypsum: mixed with water, it sets rapidly into a hard concretion.—**plas'ter-er,** *n.*—**plas'ter-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of applying plaster, as to walls. **2.** A coating of plaster.

plas'tic, 1 plas'tık; 2 plăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Giving form or fashion to matter. **2.** Capable of being molded. **3.** Pertaining to modeling or molding; sculptural. **4.** *Surg.* Efficacious or instrumental in renewing lost parts or in rectifying malformed parts. [< Gr. *plastikos*, fit for molding.]—**plas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**plas-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Plastic quality. **2.** Capacity for being mentally or spiritually molded. **3.** Formative power.

plas'tron, 1 plas'trən; 2 plăs'tron, *n.* **1.** A portion of a garment, shield, etc., covering the breast. **2.** *Zool.* The under or ventral part of the shell of a turtle; also, a similar part in amphibians. [F., < L. *emplastrum;* see PLASTER, *n.*] **plas'trum‡.**

-plasty, *suffix.* Growth. [< Gr. *plastos*, formed.]

plat[1], 1 plat; 2 plăt. **I.** *vt.* [PLAT'ED[d]; PLAT'TING.] To plait. **II.** *n.* A plait. [Var. of PLAIT, *v.*]

plat[2]. **I.**[d] *vt.* To lay out in plats or plots. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small piece of ground; a plot. **2.** A plotted map. [< AS. *plot*, plot of ground.]

Pla'ta, 1 plā'tə; 2 plā'tă, *n.* An estuary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic; 190 m. long by 135 m. wide.

Pla-tæ'a, 1 plə-tī'ə; 2 pla-tē'a, *n.* An ancient city N. W. of Athens, Greece; here Spartans and Athenians defeated Persians, 479 B. C. **[plat'an‡.**

plat'ane, 1 plat'ən; 2 plăt'an, *n.* The plane-tree. [F.]

plate, 1 plēt; 2 plāt. **I.** *vt.* [PLAT'ED[d]; PLAT'ING.] **1.** To coat with a thin layer of metal. **2.** To sheathe in armor-plates. **3.** To hammer into plates. **4.** *Paper-making.* To coat with a thick size. **5.** *Print.* To make an electrotype or stereotype from. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flat, extended, rigid body, as of metal, of slight relative thickness. **2.** A shallow vessel, now usually of crockery, for table use. **3.** Metallic tableware, as goblets, tea-sets, etc., collectively, primarily of gold or silver: also used of plated ware. **4.** A portion of food served at table; a dish. **5.** A piece of flat metal bearing a design, as for engraving or printing; an electrotype; stereotype. **6.** A horizontal timber laid on a wall to receive a framework. **7.** A piece of material fitted to the mouth and holding one or more artificial teeth. **8.** Plate glass. **9.** Plate armor. **10.** *Phot.* A sheet of glass on which a negative or other picture is made. **11.** *Baseball.* The home base, marked by a flat, pentagonal figure, 17 inches in diameter. **12.** *Biol.* A lamina. **13**†. A piece of silver money; also, silver. [< Gr.OF *platys*, flat.]—**plate armor.** **1.** Defensive armor of strong metallic plates for protecting ships or fortifications against artillery. **2.** Formerly, defensive armor for the person made of overlapping plates, in distinction from chain armor or mail strictly so called.—**plate'ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] The quantity that fills a plate.—**p. matter,** matter for newspapers or periodicals, cast in stereotyped plates and sold to be used by several papers at practically the same time.—**plat'ing,** *n.*

pla-teau', 1 pla-tō'; 2 pla-tō', *n.* [-TEAUX' or -TEAUS', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōẓ', *pl.*] **1.** *Geog.* An extensive stretch of elevated and comparatively level land. **2.** A broad centerpiece for a table; also, a decorative plaque. [F.]

plat'en, 1 plat'ən; 2 plăt'ĕn, *n.* **1.** The part of a printing-press, typewriter, or the like, on which the paper is supported, to receive the impression. **2.** In a machine-tool, the adjustable table that carries the work. [< F. *platine*, plate, < *plat;* see PLATE.]

plat'form, 1 plat'fōrm; 2 plăt'fôrm, *n.* **1.** Any floor or flat surface raised above the adjacent level. (1) A stage for public speaking. (2) A raised walk upon which passengers alight from railroad-cars. (3) A projecting stage at the end of a car or similar vehicle. **2.** A formal scheme of principles put forth by a religious, political, or other body. **3.** The business of public speaking.

plat'i-num, 1 plat'ı-num; 2 plăt'i-nŭm, *n.* A whitish metallic element, highly infusible and able to resist acids. See ELEMENT. **pla-ti'na†.**

plat'i-tude, 1 plat'ı-tiūd; 2 plăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A flat, dull, or commonplace statement. **2.** Dulness. [F., flatness, < *plat*, flat.]

Pla'to, 1 plē'to; 2 plā'to, *n.* A Greek philosopher (427–347 B. C.); disciple of Socrates.—**Pla-ton'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of Plato or his teachings. **2.** Purely spiritual; having no passion: said of love. **Pla-ton'i-cal†.**—**Pla'to-nism,** *n.*—**Pla'to-nist,** *n.*—**Pla'to-nize,** *vt.*

pla-toon', 1 pla-tūn'; 2 pla-tōōn', *n.* *Mil.* A fourth of a company, commanded by a lieutenant. [< F. *peloton*, ball, group.]

Platt'deutsch", 1 plăt'deıch"; 2 plăt'dōich", *a. & n.* Low German; the speech of the north of Germany. [G.]

plat'ter, 1 plat'ər; 2 plăt'er, *n.* An oblong shallow dish.

plat'y-, 1 plat'ı-; 2 plăt'y-. From Greek *platys*, flat, broad: a combining form.—**plat'y-pus,** *n.* A duckbill. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**plat'y-rhin**(e[s]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a broad nose. **2.** Pertaining to the *Platyrhina*, a section of monkeys having broad noses. **II.** *n.* One of a broad-nosed section of monkeys (*Platyrhina*), including all American monkeys. [+ Gr. *rhis*, nose.] **plat"y-rhin'i-an‡; plat'yr-rhin**(e[s]‡; **plat"yr-rhin'i-an‡.**

plau'dit, 1 plē'dit; 2 pla'dit, *n.* An expression of applause; praise bestowed. [< L. *plaudo*, applaud.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE.

plau'si-bl(e[s], 1 plē'zı-bl; 2 pla'si-bl, *a.* Seeming likely to be true; specious; calculated to win confidence. [< L. *plausibilis*, deserving applause, < *plausus*, pp. of *plaudo*, applaud.] Syn.: see OSTENSIBLE.—**plau"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **plau'si-bl**(e-ness‡.—**plau'si-bly,** *adv.*

plau'siv(e[s], 1 plē'sıv; 2 pla'siv, *a.* **1.** Manifesting praise; applauding. **2**†. Plausible. [< L. *plausus;* see PLAUSIBLE.]

Plau'tus, 1 plē'tus; 2 pla'tŭs, **T. Maccius** (254–184 B. C.). A Roman dramatist; wrote numerous comedies.

play, 1 plē; 2 plā, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage or join in (a game). **2.** To put into operation in a game. **3.** To enact sportively. **4.** To produce on the stage, as a play. **5.** To act the part of; enact as a rôle. **6.** To execute, as on a musical instrument; perform upon, as a musical instrument. **7.** To put into action. **8.** To discharge continuously or freely, as a stream of water. **9.** To use as a toy; trifle with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To engage in any exercise for diversion; frolic; sport or frisk. **2.** To take part in a game of chance or skill; hence, to gamble. **3.** To act with levity; toy; trifle. **4.** To bear oneself in relations with others; behave; act; as, to *play* one false. **5.** To

perform on a musical instrument; also, to give forth musical sounds. **6.** To take part in a dramatic representation; act. **7.** To move with a quick, light, capricious motion, as moonshine. **8.** To act or move freely, as a part of a mechanism; have freedom of motion. [< AS. *plegan*, play.] Syn.: see FRISK.

play, *n.* **1.** Action without special aim or for amusement. (1) Exercise or action for recreation or diversion; sport. (2) Competitive trial of skill for amusement. (3) Gambling. (4) Manner of contending in a game. (5) A dramatic composition, comedy, etc. (6) A public theatrical exhibition. **2.** Action without specified or special hindrance; freedom of movement. (1) Manner of acting toward others; dealing. (2) Active operation. (3) Light, quick, fitful movement. (4) Length of stroke, as of a piston. [< AS. *plega*, < *plegan*, to play.]—**play'bill",** *n.* A bill or program giving the cast of a play.—**play'-day",** *n.* A holiday.—**play'er,** *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a game; also, one skilled in a game. **2.** An actor. **3.** A performer on a musical instrument. **4.** An idler; a trifler. **5.** A gambler. —**play'fel"low,** *n.* An associate in games, etc. **play'-mate"†.**—**play'ful,** *a.* Frolicsome; merry; jocose. Syn.: see WANTON.—**play'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**play'ful-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see WIT.—**play'house",** *n.* A theater.—**play'thing",** *n.* A toy.—**play'wright",** *n.* A writer of plays.

pla'ya, 1 plä'yȧ; 2 plä'yä,*n.* [Western U. S.] **1.** A beach. **2.** A plain with a hard clayey surface intermittently covered by a shallow lake. [Sp., < L. *plaga*, region.]

pla'za, 1 plä'zȧ; 2 plä'zä, *n.* An open square or market-place, especially in a Spanish or Spanish-American town. [Sp.]

-ple, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form English multiplicatives; as, *triple.* [< F. *-ple, -ble,* < L. *-plus,* -fold; akin to *plenus,* FULL.]

plea, 1 plī; 2 plē, *n.* **1.** An act of pleading, or that which is pleaded. (1) An argument or entreaty to obtain some desired action. (2) An excuse, or its grounds. **2.** *Law.* (1) A pleading. (2) A defendant's answer of fact. (3) In equity, a special answer. (4) A suit or action. [< OF. *plait,* < L. *placitum,* opinion.] Syn.: see APOLOGY.

pleach[1], 1 plīch; 2 plēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To plait (vines or twigs) together, as in forming a hedge or arbor; also, to form or cover by such interweaving. **II†.** *i.* To interweave: said of branches. [< OF. *plaissier,* < L. *plecto,* weave.]

plead, 1 plīd; 2 plēd, *v.* [PLEAD'ED[d] or (irreg. colloq.) PLEAD, 1 pled; 2 plĕd, PLED; PLEAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To advocate by argument or persuasion; argue; urge. **2.** To allege as an excuse, justification, or defense. **3.** To set forth in defense. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use earnest argument or entreaty; supplicate. **2.** *Law.* (1) To make or present an answer. (2) To draw up formal allegations. (3) To file a pleading.

Syn.: advocate, argue, ask, beg, beseech, entreat, implore, press, solicit, urge. To *plead* for one is to employ argument or persuasion, or both, in his behalf, usually with earnestness or importunity; similarly one may be said to *plead* for himself or for a cause, etc., or with direct object, to *plead* a case; in legal usage, *pleading* is argumentative; in popular usage, *pleading* always implies some appeal to the feelings. One *argues* a case solely on rational grounds and supposably with fair consideration of both sides; he *advocates* one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses; he *pleads* a cause, or *pleads for* a person, with still more intense feeling. *Beseech, entreat,* and *implore* imply impassioned earnestness, with direct and tender appeal to personal considerations. *Press* and *urge* imply more determined or perhaps authoritative insistence. *Solicit* is a weak word denoting merely an attempt to secure one's consent or cooperation, sometimes by sordid or corrupt motives. See ALLEGE.—Prep.: plead *with* the tyrant *for* the captive; plead *against* the oppressor; plead *to* the indictment; *at* the bar; *before* the court; *in* court.

—**plead'er,** *n.*—**plead'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making a plea. **2.** *Law.* (1) The preparation of the formal written statements of the parties to an action. (2) Any one of such statements. Syn.: see PETITION. **-ly,** *adv.*

pleas'ance, } 1 plez'ȧns; 2 plēz'ȧnc, *n.* **1.** A retired garden;
pleas'aunce, } pleasure-ground. **2‖.** The feeling of being pleased; that which pleases. **3†.** That which one wills.

pleas'ant, } 1 plez'ȧnt; 2 plēz'ȧnt, *a.* **1.** Giving or pro-
ples'ant[5], } moting pleasure. **2.** Conducive to merriment; gay. [< F. *plaisant,* < L. *placen(t-)s,* ppr. of *placeo,* please.]

Syn.: agreeable, attractive, good-natured, kind, kindly, obliging, pleasing, pleasurable. That is *pleasing* from which pleasure is received, or may readily be received, without reference to any action or intent in that which confers it; as, a *pleasing* picture; a *pleasing* landscape. Whatever has active qualities adapted to give pleasure is *pleasant;* as, a *pleasant* breeze; a *pleasant* (not a *pleasing*) day. As applied to persons, *pleasant* always refers to a disposition ready and desirous to please; one is *pleasant,* or in a *pleasant* mood, when inclined to make happy those with whom he is dealing, to show kindness and do any reasonable favor. In this sense *pleasant* is near akin to *kind,* but *kind* refers to act or intent, while *pleasant* stops with the disposition; many persons are no longer in a *pleasant* mood if asked to do a troublesome kindness. *Pleasant* keeps always something of the sense of actually giving pleasure, and thus surpasses the meaning of *good-natured;* there are *good-natured* people who by reason of rudeness and ill breeding are not *pleasant* companions. A *pleasing* face has good features, complexion, expression, etc.; a *pleasant* face indicates a *kind* heart and an *obliging* disposition, as well as *kindly* feelings in actual exercise; we can say of one usually *good-natured,* "on that occasion he did not meet me with a *pleasant* face." *Pleasant* in the sense of gay, merry, jocose (the sense still retained in *pleasantry*) is now rare, and would not be understood outside of literary circles. See AGREEABLE; AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE; COMFORTABLE; DELIGHTFUL; GOOD; VIVACIOUS. —Ant.: arrogant, austere, crabbed, disagreeable, displeasing, dreary, forbidding, gloomy, glum, grim, harsh, hateful, ill-humored, ill-natured, offensive, repellent, repulsive, unkind, unpleasant.—Prep.: *to, with,* or *toward* persons; *about* a matter.

—**pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.*—**pleas'ant-ness,** *n.*—**pleas'antry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The spirit of playful and jocose companionship; playfulness. **2.** A playful, amusing, or good-natured remark, jest, or trick. Syn.: see SPORT; WIT.

please, 1 plīz; 2 plēz, *vt.* & *vi.* [PLEASED; PLEAS'ING.] **1.** To give pleasure to; gratify. **2.** To be agreeable to; suit. **3.** To have a preference. [< OF. *plaisir,* < L. *placeo,* please.] Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; INDULGE; REJOICE.—**pleas'ing,** *pa.* Syn.: see AGREEABLE; AMIABLE; LOVELY; PLEASANT.—**pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**pleas'ing-ness,** *n.*

plea'sure§, 1 plezh'ur; 2 plēzh'ur, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give or afford pleasure to; please; gratify. **II.** *i.* To spend one's time in pleasures.—**plea'sur-a-bl(e**[r], *a.* Syn.: see DELIGHTFUL; PLEASANT.—**plea'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*—**plea'sur-er,** *n.* A pleasure-seeker. **plea'sur-ist†.**

plea'sure, } *n.* **1.** An agreeable sensation or emotion;
ple'sure§, } mental gratification. **2.** Sensual gratification. **3.** Amusement in general. **4.** One's preference. Syn.: see COMFORT; ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS; SPORT.—**plea'sure-ground",** *n.* Ground equipped for pleasure and recreation, especially a park or garden.

pleat, 1 plīt; 2 plēt, *v.* & *n.* Same as PLAIT.

plebe, 1 plīb; 2 plēb, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the lowest class in the academies at West Point and Annapolis. **2†.** Same as PLEBS.

ple-be'ian, 1 plȟ-bī'ȧn; 2 ple-bē'an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the common people. **2.** Hence, of a lower kind; common; inferior. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* One of the common people. **2.** A man of no rank. [< L.[OF] *plebeius,* < *plebs,* the common people.]—**ple-be'ian-ism,** *n.*—**ple-be'ian-ize,** *vt.*—**ple-be'ian-ly,** *adv.*—**ple-be'ian-ness,** *n.*

pleb'i-scite, 1 pleb'ȧ-sīt *or* -sit; 2 plēb'ȧ-sīt *or* -sit, *n.* **1.** *French Polit.* An expression of the popular will by a vote of the people. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A plebiscitum. [< F. *plébiscite,* < L. *plebs,* people, + *scitum,* decree, < *scio,* know.]

pleb"i-sci'tum, 1 pleb"ȧ-saī'tum; 2 plēb"ȧ-sī'tûm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* A law enacted by a vote of the people. [L.]

plebs, 1 plebz; 2 plēbs, *n.* **1.** The lower order of the ancient Roman people. **2.** The populace. [L., common people.]

plec'trum, 1 plek'trum; 2 plĕc'trûm, *n.* [PLEC'TRA, *pl.*] A little implement with which the player on a lyre, zither, etc., picks or strikes the strings to set them in vibration. [L., < Gr. *plēktron,* spur, < *plēssō,* strike.] **plec'tron†.**

pled, 1 pled; 2 plĕd, *imp.* & *pp.* of PLEAD, *v.* [Colloq.]

pledge, 1 plej; 2 plĕdg. **I.** *vt.* [PLEDGED; PLEDG'ING.] **1.** To place in the possession of another as security for a loan. **2.** To offer solemnly, as one's honor or word, as security. **3.** To bind by a promise. **4.** To toast. **II.** *n.* **1.** A guaranty for the performance of an act, contract, or duty. **2.** A formal promise to do or not to do something, as to abstain from intoxicating liquors. **3.** The drinking of a health or a sentiment. **4.** *Law.* (1) A pawn of personal property. (2) The property so delivered. [< OF. *plege,* < LL. *plegium.*]—**pledg"ee',** *n.* The person to whom anything is pledged.—**pledg'er,** *n.* One who gives a pledge. **pledg'or†.** Syn.: see SECURITY.

pledg'et, *n.* A little plug. (1) An oakum string used in calking. (2) A wad of lint, cotton, etc., as for a wound. [Perhaps var. dim. of PLUG, *n.*]

Plei'ad, 1 plaī'ad *or* plī'ad; 2 plī'ad *or* plē'ăd, *n.* [PLEI'A-DES, 1 -dīz, 2 -dēz, or PLEI'ADS[z], *pl.*] *Astron.* One of the Pleiades. [< Gr. *Pleia(d)s,* < *pleō,* sail.]

Plei'a-des, 1 plaī'[*or* plī']ȧ-dīz; 2 plī'[*or* plē']ȧ-dēz, *n. pl.* A group of stars in the constellation Taurus, six of which are visible to ordinary sight. [L.]

Plei'o-cene, *n. Geol.* Same as PLIOCENE.

Pleis'to-cene, 1 plaīs'to-sīn; 2 plīs'to-çēn, *n. Geol.* The epoch following the Pliocene and succeeded by the Holocene epoch. —**Pleis'to-cene,** *a.*—**Pleis"to-cen'ic,** *a.* & *n.*

ple'na-ry, 1 plī'nə-rı; 2 plē'na-ry, *a.* Full in all respects or requisites; complete. [< L.LL *plenus,* full.]—**ple'na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ple'na-ri-ness,** *n.*

ple-nip'o-tence†, *n.* Fulness or completeness of power.

ple-nip'o-ten'cy†.—**ple-nip'o-tent†,** *a.*

plen"i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, 1 plen"ı-po-ten'shı-ē-rı; 2 plĕn"i-po-tĕn'shi-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Possessing full powers. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A person fully empowered, especially a diplomatic representative invested with full powers by a government; specifically, a diplomatic representative of the second class ranking next below an ambassador. [< L. *plenus,* full, + *potent(-)s,* powerful.]

plen'ish, 1 plen'ısh; 2 plĕn'ish, *vt.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] **1.** To replenish; fill up. **2.** To furnish or stock, as a farm.

plen'ish-ing, 1 plen'ısh-ıŋ; 2 plĕn'ish-ing, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Household furniture. **2.** The household effects contributed by a bride toward setting up housekeeping.

plen'i-tude, 1 plen'ı-tūd; 2 plĕn'i-tūd, *n.* The state of being full, complete, or abounding; also, that which fills to repletion. [< L. *plenitudo,* < *plenus,* full.]

plen'ti-ful, 1 plen'tı-ful; 2 plĕn'ti-fụl, *a.* **1.** Existing in great quantity; abundant. **2.** Yielding in plenty.

Syn.: abounding, abundant, adequate, affluent, ample, bounteous, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, exuberant, full, generous, large, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plenteous, profuse, replete, rich, sufficient, teeming. *Plentiful* is used of supplies, as of food, water, etc.; as, "a *plentiful* rain," *Ps.* lxviii, 9. We may also say a *copious* rain; but *copious* can be applied to thought, language, etc., where *plentiful* can not well be used. *Affluent* and *liberal* both apply to riches, resources; *liberal,* with especial reference to giving or expending. *Affluent,* referring especially to riches, may be used of thought, feeling, etc. Neither *affluent, copious,* nor *plentiful* can be used of time or space; a field is sometimes called *plentiful,* not with reference to its extent, but to its productiveness. *Complete* expresses not excess or overplus, and yet not mere sufficiency, but harmony, proportion, fitness to a design, or ideal. *Ample* and *abundant* may be applied to any subject. *Lavish* and *profuse* imply a decided excess, oftenest in the ill sense. We rejoice in *abundant* resources, and honor *generous* hospitality; *lavish* or *profuse* expenditure suggests extravagance and wastefulness. *Luxuriant* is used especially of that which is *abundant* in growth; as, a *luxuriant* crop. Compare ADEQUATE; AMPLE; ENOUGH.—Ant.: deficient, drained, exhausted, impoverished, inadequate, insufficient, mean, miserly, narrow, niggardly, poor, scant, scanty, scarce, scrimped, short, small, sparing, stingy, straitened.

—plen'ti-ful-ly, *adv.*—**plen'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

plen'ty, 1 plen'tı; 2 plĕn'ty. **I.** *a.* Existing in abundance. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being abundantly sufficient. **2.** As much as can be required. [< L.OF *plenita(t-)s,* < *plenus,* full.] Syn.: see COMFORT; WEALTH.—**plen'te-ous,** *a.* **1.** Amply sufficient. **2.** Yielding in abundance. **3.** Characterized by plenty. Syn.: see AMPLE.—**plen'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**plen'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

ple'num, 1 plī'nụm; 2 plē'nụm, *n.* **1.** Fulness of matter in space; that state of things in which space is considered as fully occupied by matter. **2.** Any condition of fulness or plethora, or that which produces it. [L.]

ple'o-nasm, 1 plī'o-nazm; 2 plē'o-năşm, *n.* The use of needless words; redundancy; tautology. [< Gr.L *pleonasmos,* < *pleōn,* more.] Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.—**ple"o-nas'tic,** *a.*—**ple"o-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ple"si-o-sau'rus, 1 plī"sı-o-sô'rus; 2 plē"si-o-sạ'rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rı; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A fossil long-necked marine reptile of a Mesozoic order. [< Gr. *plēsios,* near (< *pelas,* near), + *sauros,* lizard.] **ple'si-o-saur†.**

pleth'o-ra, 1 pleth'o-rə; 2 plĕth'o-ra, *n.* **1.** A state of excessive fulness. **2.** *Pathol.* Abnormal fulness; repletion. [< Gr. *plēthōrē,* < *plēthos,* fulness.]—**ple-thor'ic,** *a.* Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**ple-thor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pleugh, 1 plū; 2 plụ, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as PLOW. **pleuch†.**

pleu'ra, 1 plū'rə; 2 plụ'ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] The serous membrane that infolds the lungs. [< Gr. *pleura,* rib, side.]—**pleu'ral,** *a.*—**pleu'ri-sy,** *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.—**pleu-rit'ic,** *a.*—**pleu'ron,** *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Zool.* A lateral part or process.—**pleu"ro-pneu-mo'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** A contagious disease of cattle, characterized by inflammation of the pleura and of the body of the lung. **2.** In man, pleurisy combined with pneumonia.

Plev'na, 1 plev'nə; 2 plĕv'na, *n.* A town in Bulgaria; pop. 23,000; captured by Russians from Turks, Dec. 10, 1877.

plex'us, 1 pleks'us; 2 plĕks'ŭs, *n.* [-US or -US-ESZ, *pl.*] **1.** A network or interlacement; a complication of parts. **2.** *Math.* A set of equations expressing completely the relations between a set of quantities. **3.** An interlacement of cord-like structures, as nerves. [L.]—**plex'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a plexus; complicated. [+ -FORM.]

plf., plff., pltff., *abbr.* Plaintiff.

pli'ant, 1 plaı'ənt; 2 plī'ant, *a.* **1.** Capable of being bent or twisted with ease; supple; lithe. **2.** Easily yielding to influence; tractable. [F., < L. *plican(t-)s,* ppr. of *plico,* fold.] Syn.: see DOCILE; SUPPLE.—**pli'a-bl(eP,** *a.* **1.** Easily bent or twisted. **2.** Easily persuaded or controlled. Syn.: see DOCILE; SUPPLE.—**pli"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **pli'a-bl(e-nessP†.**—**pli'a-bly,** *adv.*—**pli'an-cy,** *n.*—**pli'ant-ly,** *adv.*—**pli'ant-ness,** *n.*

pli'ca, 1 plaı'kə; 2 plī'ca, *n.* [PLI'CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] A fold or ridge. [< L. *plico,* fold.]—**pli'cate,** *a.* Plaited; folded in plaits like a fan, as a leaf. **pli'cat-ed†.**—**pli-ca'tion,** *n.* A folding, or that which is folded. **plic'a-ture†.**

pli'er, 1 plaı'ər; 2 plī'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which plies. **2.** *pl.* Small long-jawed pincers for bending.

plight^{1d}, 1 plaıt; 2 plīt, *vt.* **1.** To promise formally and earnestly, as one's word. **2.** To betroth.—**plight'er,** *n.*

plight^{2}†, *vt.* **1.** To plait or weave. **2.** To combine mentally.

plight^{3}, *n.* A solemn engagement; betrothal; pledge. [< AS. *pliht,* pledge.]

plight^{2}, *n.* A condition, state, or case: usually distressed or complicated. [< L.OF *plicitus,* pp. of *plico,* fold.]

Plin., *abbr.* Pliny.

plinth, 1 plinth; 2 plĭnth, *n.* **1.** The slab, block, or stone on which a column, pedestal, or statue rests. **2.** A thin course, as of slabs, usually projecting, beneath a wall. [< Gr. *plinthos,* brick, tile.]

Plin'y, 1 plin'ı; 2 plin'y, *n.* **1. P.** "the Elder," **Gaius Plinius Secundus** (23–79), a Roman naturalist; perished at the destruction of Pompeii. **2. P.** "the Younger," **Gaius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus** (62–110), a Roman orator; author of *Epistles,* etc.

Pli'o-cene, 1 plaı'o-sīn; 2 plī'o-çēn, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the fourth of the series of strata in the Tertiary system.—**Pli'o-cene,** *n.*—**Pli"o-cen'ic,** *a.*

plis'kie, 1 plis'kı; 2 plĭs'ki, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A condition or plight. **2.** A mischievous trick.

plod, 1 plod; 2 plŏd, *vt.* & *vi.* [PLOD'DED^{d}; PLOD'DING.] To walk over heavily; proceed with toil. [< Ir. Gael. *plod,* pool.]—**plod'der,** *n.*

plop, 1 plep; 2 plŏp, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fall into water suddenly.—**plop,** *n.* The act or sound of plopping.—**plop,** *adv.*

plot^{1}, 1 plet; 2 plŏt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PLOT'TED^{d}; PLOT'TING.] To lay plans for the accomplishment of: usually in a bad sense; form a plot; conspire. **II.** *n.* **1.** A secret plan to accomplish some questionable purpose; conspiracy. **2.** The series of incidents forming the skeleton of a story, play, or poem. [Abbr. of *complot,* ult. < L. *complicitum,* entanglement.]—Syn.: see BREW; PLAN.—**plot'ter,** *n.*

plot^{2}. **I.** *vt.* [PLOT'TED^{d}; PLOT'TING.] **1.** To locate on a map or chart; make a map or chart of. **2.** To stake off in plots, as land. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of ground set apart. **plat†. 2.** A surveyors' map **3†.** A spot. [< AS. *plot.*]

Plo-ti'nus, 1 plo-taı'nus; 2 plo tī'nŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (204?–270?), the greatest of the Neo-Platonic school.

plout'er, 1 plaut'ər; 2 plout'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To dabble, spatter, or paddle in mud or water.

plov'er, 1 pluv'ər; 2 plŏv'er, *n.* A shore-bird, having long, pointed wings and a short tail.

Plover. 1/7

plow, plough, } 1 plau; 2 plow. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To break up or turn up the surface of (land) with a plow; till. **2.** To work with or as with a plow; cultivate. **3.** To furrow or score the surface of, as with a plow. **4.** To use a plow, or form by a plow. **II.** *n.* **1.** An implement (usually drawn by horses or oxen, or by mechanical power) for cutting, turning over, stirring, or breaking up the soil. See AGRICULTURE. **2.** Any implement that operates like a plow, as one of various furrowing or grooving tools. **3.** Figuratively, agriculture. [< AS. *plōh,* plowland.]—**plow'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**plow'boy",** *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in plowing; hence, a young rustic. **plough'boy"†.**—**plow'er,** *n.* **plough'er†.**—**plow'land",** *n.* Land suitable to be plowed; land that is plowed.—**plow'man,** *n.* One who plows; a rustic. **plough'man†.**—**plow'share",** *n.* The blade of a plow. **plough'share"†.**

ploy, 1 plei; 2 plŏy, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Sport; merrymaking. **2.** Employment. [Abbr. of EMPLOY.]

pluck^{t}, 1 pluk; 2 plŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove by a quick pull or jerk; pick. **2.** To strip completely, as by pulling out feathers. **3.** To twitch. **4.** To draw or drag down or away from a position. **5.** [Colloq.] In English universities, to reject at an examination. **II.** *i.* To give a sudden pull. [< AS. *pluccian,* pluck.]—**pluck'er,** *n.*

pluck, *n.* **1.** Confidence and spirit in the face of difficulty or danger; courage. **2.** The heart, liver, and lungs of an

animal. **3.** A sudden pull; twitch. Syn.: see COURAGE.— **pluck'y,** *a.* [PLUCK'I-ER; PLUCK'I-EST.] Brave and spirited; courageous.—**pluck'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pluck'i-ness,** *n.*

plug, 1 plug; 2 plŭg. **I.** *vt.* [PLUGGED; PLUG'GING.] To insert a plug in; stop with a plug. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything, as a piece of wood or a cork, used to stop a hole. **2.** A cake of tobacco. **3.** [Colloq.] Any worn-out or useless article, particularly a horse past his prime. **4.** [Slang.] A silk hat. [< MD. *plugge,* plug.]—**plug"-ug'ly,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A ruffian in a city; street rowdy.

plum, 1 plum; 2 plŭm, *n.* **1.** The edible fruit of a tree of the rose family; also, the tree itself. **2.** A raisin, especially as used in cooking. **3.** The best part of anything. [< AS. *plūme,* < Gr.ᴸ *prounon,* plum.]—**plum pudding,** a boiled pudding made with flour, suet, raisins, currants, spices, etc.

plu'ma, 1 plū'mə; 2 plų'ma, *n.* A typical feather; plume. [L.]

plu'mage, 1 plū'mij; 2 plų'maj, *n.* **1.** The feathers that cover a bird. **2.** Figuratively, gawdy costume; adornment. [F., < *plume;* see PLUME.]

plumb, 1 plum; 2 plŭm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To test the perpendicularity of with a plumb-line. **2.** To make plumb or vertical; straighten. **3.** To ascertain the depth of with a plummet. **4.** To supply (a building) with gas-, water-, and sewer-pipes. **II.** *a.* **1.** True, accurate, and upright; vertical or perpendicular. **2.** [Colloq.] Fully qualified; complete. **III.** *n.* **1.** A plumb-bob or plummet. **2.** A position parallel to a plumb-line; the vertical. **IV.** *adv.* In a vertical direction; accurately. [< F. *plomb,* < L. *plumbum,* lead.]—**plumb'-bob",** *n.* The weight used at the end of a plumb-line.—**p.-line,** *n.* A cord by which a weight is suspended to test the perpendicularity or depth of something.—**p.-rule,** *n.* A narrow rule furnished with a plumb-line or a cross-level, with which masons and carpenters test the verticality of their work.

Plumb-bob.
a, finger-ring; *b,* reel for the line.

plum-ba'go, 1 plum-bē'go; 2 plŭm-bā'gō, *n.* Graphite: used for lead-pencils, etc., or as a lubricant. [L., < *plumbum,* lead.]—**plum-bag'i-nous,** *a.*

plum'be-ous, 1 plum'bi-us; 2 plŭm'be-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Resembling lead; heavy. **2.** Lead-colored. [< L. *plumbeus,* < *plumbum,* lead.]

plumb'er, } 1 plum'ər; 2 plŭm'er, *n.* One who makes a
plum'merᴾ, } business of plumbing.—**plumb'er-y,** *n.* [-IESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The business of plumbing. **2.** A plumber's place of business. **3.** Leadwork.—**plumb'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of putting into buildings the tanks, pipes, etc., for water, gas, and sewage. **2.** The pipe-system of a building.

plum'bum, 1 plum'bum; 2 plŭm'bŭm, *n.* Lead: so called in pharmacy. [L.]—**plum'bous,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing lead, especially in its lower valence.

plum'cot, *n.* A hybrid fruit produced by crossing the plum and the apricot.

plume, 1 plūm; 2 plųm. **I.** *vt.* [PLUMED; PLUM'ING.] **1.** To dress or arrange the feathers of. **2.** To adorn as with plumes; decorate with fine clothes. **3.** To felicitate highly: used reflexively. **4.** To strip of plumes, as birds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feather worn as an ornament; a tuft of such feathers. **2.** *Her.* Three feathers, unless more are specified. **3.** A part of feather-like form. **4§.** Plumage. **5†.** A decoration of honor. [F., < L. *pluma,* small soft feather.]—**plume'let,** *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A plumule. **2.** Something resembling a little plume.—**plu'my,** *a.*

plu'mi-ped, 1 plū'mi-ped; 2 plų'mi-pĕd. **I.** *a.* Having feathered feet. **II.** *n.* A plumiped bird, as an owl. [< L. *pluma,* feather, + L. *pes,* foot.] **plu'mi-pede‡.**

plum'met, 1 plum'ɪt; 2 plŭm'et, *n.* **1.** A piece of lead or heavy substance, attachable to a line for making soundings, adjusting walls to the vertical, etc.; a plumb-bob. **2.** A plumb-rule. **3†.** A weight.

plu'mose, 1 plū'mōs *or* plū-mōs'; 2 plų'mōs *or* plų-mōs', *a.* **1.** Bearing feathers; plumaged. **2.** Having fine processes on opposite sides, like the vane of a feather. **3.** Resembling plumes. [< L. *plumosus,* < *pluma,* feather.] **plu'mous‡.**

plump¹, 1 plump; 2 plŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to plunge or fall forcibly or suddenly. **2.** To utter abruptly. **II.** *i.* To plunge or fall suddenly, forcibly, or heavily. [< L. *plumbum,* lead.]

plump²†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make plump; distend; puff. **II.** *i.* To become plump, as by increase of flesh.

plump³, *a.* Swelled out or enlarged to the full; somewhat fat. [ME. *plomp,* rude.] Syn.: see ROUND. — **plump'ly,** *adv.*—**plump'ness,** *n.*

plump², *a.* Containing no reservation or qualification; blunt; downright. [< PLUMP¹, *v.*]—**plump'ly,** *adv.*

plump¹, *n.* A closely united group; a cluster or clump.

plump², *n.* [Scot.] A heavy shower; downfall. [< PLUMP¹, *v.*]

plump, *adv.* In a sudden and forcible manner; unexpectedly and with some weight.

plu'mule, 1 plū'mūl; 2 plų'mūl, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A feather having the barbs soft and free. **2.** A small plume-like part. **3.** *Bot.* The rudimentary or first bud of an embryo; the first bud of a young plant above the cotyledons. [< L. *plumula,* dim. of *pluma,* feather.]

plun'der, 1 plun'dər; 2 plŭn'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To take property from by violence; pillage; rob. **2.** To seize by open force. Syn.: see STEAL.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is taken by plundering. **2.** The act of plundering; booty. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Personal belongings. [< Gr. *plunder,* furniture, trumpery.]

Syn.: booty, pillage, prey, rapine, robbery, spoil, stolen goods, stolen property.—**plun'der-er,** *n.* A freebooter; robber. Syn.: see ROBBER.

plunge, 1 plunj; 2 plŭnj, *v.* [PLUNGED; PLUNG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To thrust or throw suddenly into water or the like: used also figuratively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To jump, dive, or rush, as into something that submerges. **2.** To leap forward headlong, as a horse; to fall, or break, as a wave. **3.** To descend abruptly, as a cliff. [< F. *plonger,* < LL. **plumbico,* < L. *plumbum,* lead.]

plunge, *n.* **1.** The act of plunging; a leap; dive. **2.** A sudden and violent motion, as of a breaking wave. Syn.: see IMMERSE.—**plung'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which plunges; any appliance having or adapted for a plunging motion. **2.** [Slang.] A brilliant, capricious, or reckless betting man. **3.** [Slang.] *Mil.* A cavalryman.

plunk, 1 plųnk; 2 plŭnk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To hit heavily or suddenly. **II.** *i.* To elicit a thud or twanging sound.—**plunk,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A heavy hit. **2.** A dollar.

plup., plupf., *abbr.* Pluperfect.

plu'per"fect, 1 plū'pūr"fekt; 2 plų'pĕr"fĕct. **I.** *a. Gram.* Expressing past time prior to some other past time. **II.** *n.* The pluperfect tense. [< L. *plus,* more + PERFECT.]

plur., *abbr.* Plural, plurality.

plu'ral, 1 plū'rəl; 2 plų'ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of more than one. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting more than one: opposed to *singular.* **II.** *n.* The plural number, or a word in the plural number. [< L.ᴼᶠ *pluralis,* < *plus* (*plur-*), more.]—**plu'ral-ism,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being plural. **2.** *Anglican Ch.* The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at one time. **3.** *Philos.* The doctrine that there is a plurality of ultimate substances, as spirit and matter: opposed to *monism.*—**plu'ral-ist,** *n.* **1.** *Anglican Ch.* One who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice at the same time. **2.** Any one who holds a plurality of offices. **3.** *Philos.* One who holds the theory of pluralism. **4.** Among the Mormons, one who has more wives than one.—**plu"ral-is'tic,** *a.*—**plu-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being plural. **2.** The larger portion or greater number. **3.** [U. S.] *Polit.* The greatest of more than two numbers, whether it is or is not a majority of the whole; also, the excess of the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate over the next highest number. **4.** Same as PLURALISM, 2. **5.** Polygamy.—**plu'ral-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make plural; express in the plural. **2§.** To multiply or make manifold. **II.** *i. Eccl.* To be or become a pluralist. **plu'ral-ise‡.**—**plu'ral-iz"er,** *n. Eccl.* A pluralist. **plu'ral-is"er‡.**—**plu'ral-ly,** *adv.*

plu'ri-sy†, *n.* Same as PLEURISY.

plus, 1 plus; 2 plŭs, *a.* **1.** Having an addition (of); increased (by): opposed to *minus.* **2.** Being or indicating more than nothing; above zero; positive. [L., more.]

plush, 1 plųsh; 2 plŭsh, *n.* A cloth, usually of wool or cotton, having a long cut pile on one side. [< L.ᶠ *pilus,* hair.]—**plush'y,** *a.* Having a surface like plush.

Plu'tarch, 1 plū'tärk; 2 plų'tärc, *n.* A Greek moralist and biographer (46?–120?); *Parallel Lives,* etc.

plu'tar-chy, 1 plū'tär-ki; 2 plų'tär-cy, *n.* [-CHIESᶻ, *pl.*] Government by the rich: a form of oligarchy. [< Gr. *ploutos,* wealth, + *archō,* rule.]

Plu'to, 1 plū'to; 2 plų'to, *n. Rom. Myth.* The god of the underworld; husband of Proserpine; the Greek *Hades.*—**Plu-ton'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Pluto, the god of the underworld, or his kingdom of Hades; hence, subterranean and fiery. **2.** *Geol.* Pertaining to igneous rock-structures; deeply subterranean in original position; crystallized at great depths. **Plu-to'ni-an‡.—Plutonic theory,** the doctrine that the principal phenomena of rock-structure are chiefly due to igneous agency. **Plu'to-nism‡.**

plu-toc'ra-cy, 1 plu-tok'rə-si; 2 plų-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [-CIESᶻ, *pl.*] A class in a community who control the government by their wealth. [< Gr. *ploutos,* wealth, + *krateō,* rule.]—**plu'to-crat,** *n.*—**plu"to-crat'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

Plu'tus, 1 plū'tus; 2 plų'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The personification of riches.

plu'vi-al, 1 plū'vɪ-əl; 2 plų'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rain; rainy. **2.** Arising from the action of rain. [< L. *pluvialis,* < *pluvia,* rain.] **plu'vi-ous‡.**

plu'vi-o-, 1 plū'vɪ-o-; 2 plų'vi-o-. From Latin *pluvia,* rain: a combining form.—**plu"vi-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth of rainfall. [+ -METER.]—**plu"vi-o-**

met'ric, *a.* Pertaining to the measuring of rainfall.—**plu"vi-om'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring rainfall.

ply, 1 plai; 2 plȳ, *v.* [PLIED; PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To work at with steadiness. **2.** To use with diligence. **3.** To make the subject of repetitious action; as, to *ply* one with questions. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go back and forth; make trips. **2.** To be busy. **3.** To proceed in haste. **4†.** To bend or yield; twist; incline. [< F. *plier* (< L. *plico*), bend.]

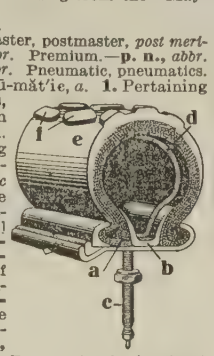
ply, *n.* [PLIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A web, layer, or thickness, as in a carpet, cloth, or the like. **2.** A bent or bias.

Plym'outh, 1 plim'əth; 2 plym'oth, *n.* **1.** A city of E. Massachusetts; pop. 13,050; landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers. **2.** A seaport and naval station in Devonshire, England; pop. 209,860.—**Plymouth Rock,** the rock on which the Pilgrims are said to have stepped when landing from the "Mayflower," Dec. 11, 1620.

plyte†, *v.* & *n.* Same as PLIGHT.

P. M., *abbr.* Past Master, paymaster, postmaster, *post meridiem* (L., afternoon).—**pm.,** *abbr.* Premium.—**p. n.,** *abbr.* Promissory note.—**pneum.,** *abbr.* Pneumatic, pneumatics.

pneu-mat'ic, 1 niu-mat'ik; 2 nū-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the science of pneumatics, or to machines or devices in which its laws are exemplified. **2.** Pertaining to or containing air or gas, especially compressed air; as, a *pneumatic* tire. **3.** Containing air, as the bones of birds. [< Gr. *pneumatikos,* < *pneuma,* breath.] **pneu-mat'i-cal†,—pneu-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pneu-mat'ics,** *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the mechanical properties of gases.—**pneu"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science of spiritual existence. **2†.** Pneumatics. — **pneu"ma-to-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* — **pneu"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*



Pneumatic Tire (sectional view).
a, endless wire spring to hold tire firmly in place; *b,* floating flap; *c,* valve; *d,* inner tube; *e,* outer tube, or shoe; *f,* cleats to prevent slipping.

pneu-mo'ni-a, 1 niu-mō'nu-ə; 2 nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* Inflammation of the lung-tissue, characteristically accompanied by fever, local pain, cough, etc. [< Gr. *pneumonia,* < *pneumon,* lung.]—**pneu-mon'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with pneumonia; pertaining to pneumonia. **2.** Pulmonary. **II.** *n.* Medicine for diseases of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-nit'ic,** *a.*

Pnom-penh', 1 pnem-pen'; 2 pnŏm-pĕn', *n.* A town, capital of Cambodia; pop. 85,000. **Pa-nom-peng'†.**

Po, 1 pō. 2 pō, *n.* A river in N. Italy; 418 m. to Adriatic sea.

P. O., *abbr.* Post-office, Province of Ontario.

Po-a'ce-æ, 1 po-ē'si-ī; 2 po-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A very large family of annual or perennial herbs — the grass family. [< Gr. *poa,* grass.]—**po-a'ceous,** *a.*

poach[1], 1 pōch; 2 pōch, *vt.* & *vi.* To cook (eggs) by breaking the shell and dropping the contents into boiling water.

poach[2], *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To rob of game; take game or fish unlawfully. **2.** To intrude upon unlawfully; encroach. —**poach'er,** *n.*

poach[3†], *v.* **I.** *t.* To tread into mire or miry holes, as wet ground. **II.** *i.* To become miry and soft. [< F. *pocher,* poke, < LG. *poken,* poke.] **potch‡.**

poach'y, 1 pōch'ı; 2 pōch'y, *a.* Easily trodden into holes by cattle; soft and miry: said of land.—**poach'i-ness,** *n.*

Po"ca-hon'tas, 1 pō"kə-hen'təs; 2 pō"ca-hōn'tas, *n.* An Indian princess (1595–1617), daughter of Powhatan, a Virginian chief; she saved the life of Captain John Smith.

po'chard, 1 pō'chərd; 2 pō'chard, *n.* A sea-duck, with reddish head and neck, found in America and Europe. [< POACH[2], *v.*]

pock, 1 pek; 2 pŏk, *n.* **1.** A pustule in an eruptive disease, as in smallpox. **2†.** Smallpox. [< AS. *poc.*]—**pock'-mark",** *n.* A pit made by smallpox.—**pock'marked",** *a.*

pock'et, 1 pek'et; 2 pŏk'ĕt. **I[d].** *vt.* **1.** To put into a pocket; enclose in a case or cavity. **2.** To appropriate. **3.** To accept, as an insult, without resentment. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch; especially, a pouch attached to a garment, as for carrying money. **2.** Hence, figuratively, pecuniary means or interests. **3.** A cavity, opening, or receptacle. (1) *Mining.* A cavity containing ore. (2) The trap of a fish-weir. **4.** *Aero.* A localized condition of the atmosphere, due to varying and irregular air-currents, by which a machine suddenly drops as if into a hole, the so-called "hole in the air." [< F. *pochet,* dim. of *poche;* see POUCH.]—**pock'et-book",** *n.* **1.** A small book or case for carrying money and papers in the pocket; wallet. **2.** Money or pecuniary resources. — **p.-knife,** *n.* A knife with folding blades. — **p.-money,** *n.* Money, as an allowance, for occasional expenses. [manteau.

pock-man'tle, 1 pek-man'tı; 2 pŏk-măn'tĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A portmanteau.

pock'y, 1 pek'ı; 2 pŏk'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, resembling, or affected with smallpox. **2.** Syphilitic. **pock'-ish‡.**

pod, 1 pəd; 2 pŏd. **I.** *vi.* [POD'DED[d]; POD'DING.] **1.** To fill out, as pods. **2.** To produce pods. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A seed-vessel or capsule of a plant; a legume. **2.** A flock or collection of animals, especially of seals, walruses, or whales. **3.** The lengthwise groove in certain augers, bits, and gimlets. [Cp. PAD[1], *n.*] [bining form.

pod-, 1 pəd-; 2 pŏd-. From Greek *pous* (*pod-*), foot: a com-

P. O. D., *abbr.* Pay on delivery, Post-office Department.

po-dag'ra, 1 po-dag'rə *or* -dā'grə; 2 po-dăg'ra *or* -dā'gra, *n.* Gout in the foot. [< POD- + Gr. *agra,* seizure.]—**po-dag'-ric, -ri-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to podagra.

podg'y, 1 pej'ı; 2 pŏdg'y, *a.* Dumpy and fat; pudgy.

po'di-um, 1 pō'di-um; 2 pō'di-ŭm, *n.* [PO'DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A low wall serving as a substructure for a range of columns. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A foot. **3.** *Bot.* A support as a footstalk. [L., < Gr. *podion,* dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Poe, 1 pō; 2 pō, **Edgar Allan** (1809–1849). An American poet and novelist; *The Raven.*

po'em, 1 pō'em; 2 pō'ĕm, *n.* A composition in verse, characterized by imaginative thought and artistic construction or, a prose composition having poetic qualities. [< Gr. *poiēma,* < *poieō,* make.] Syn.: see POETRY; SONG.

po'e-sy, 1 pō'ı-sı; 2 pō'e-sy, *n.* [Archaic or Poetic.] **1.** Metrical composition; poetry. **2.** The art or faculty of writing poetry. **3†.** A motto or conceit engraved on jewelry. [Gr.[F] *poiēsis,* < *poieō,* make.] Syn.: see POETRY; SONG.

po'et, 1 pō'et; 2 pō'ĕt, *n.* One especially endowed with imagination, the power of rhythmical or metrical expression, and the creative faculty or power of artistic construction; one who writes poems.

Syn.: bard, minnesinger, minstrel, rimer, rimester, singer, troubadour. Compare synonyms for POETRY.

—**po'et-as"ter,** *n.* An inferior poet; a mere rimer.—**po'et-ess,** *n.* A female poet.—**po-et'ic, po-et'i-cal,** *a.*—**po-et'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**po-et'ics,** *n.* The rules and principles of poetry.—**po'et-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To turn into poetry; make poetic. **II.** *i.* **1.** To compose poetry. **2.** To exercise a poetic imagination.—**po'et-ship,** *n.*

po'et-ry, 1 pō'et-rı; 2 pō'ĕt-ry, *n.* **1.** The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action, in rhythmical and (usually) metrical language. **2.** That which is poetic. **3.** A work metrically composed. [< OF. *poetrie,* < LL. *poetria,* < L. *poeta,* POET.]

Syn.: meter, metrical composition, numbers, poem, poesy, rime, song, verse. In ordinary usage, *poetry* is both imaginative and metrical. There may be *poetry* without *rime,* but hardly without *meter,* or what in some languages takes its place, as the Hebrew parallelism; but *poetry* involves, besides the artistic form, the exercise of the fancy or imagination in a way always beautiful, often lofty or even sublime. Failing this, there may be *verse, rime,* and *meter,* but not *poetry.* In a very wide sense *poetry* may be anything that pleasingly addresses the imagination; as, the *poetry* of motion. There is much in literature that is beautiful and sublime in thought and artistic in construction, which is yet not *poetry,* in the strict sense, because quite devoid of the element of *song,* whereby *poetry* differs from the most lofty, beautiful, or impassioned prose. Compare METER; SONG. —Ant.: prosaic speech, prosaic writing, prose.

po'go, 1 pō'go; 2 pō'gō, *n.* A jumping-stick or stilt fitted with a spring at the base and used by children for hopping around.

po-grom', 1 po-grom'; 2 po-grōm', *n.* [Rus.] An officially instigated riot frequently attended by massacre of inhabitants.

poh, 1 pō; 2 pō, *interj.* Pshaw! bah! an expletive signifying disgust or contempt. [the ground root of the taro.

po'i, 1 pō'ı *or* pei; 2 pō'ĭ *or* pōi, *n.* [Hawaii.] A food made from

poign'ant, 1 pein'ənt; 2 pŏin'ant, *a.* Severely painful or distressing. [F.] Syn.: see VIOLENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**poign'-an-cy,** *n.* Severity, as of pain or grief. Syn.: see VIOLENCE.

poi"lu', 1 pwā"lü'; 2 pwā"lü', *a.* [F.] Hairy; bearded: used substantively to designate French soldiers who have done service at the front or in the trenches.

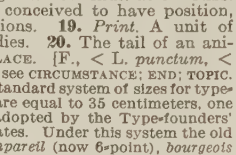
Poin"ca"ré', 1 pwañ"ka"rē'; 2 pwăñ"cā"re', **Raymond** (1860–). A French statesman; President 1913–19.

poin-set'ti-a, 1 poin-set'ı-ə; 2 pŏin-sĕt'i-a, *n.* A Mexican shrub with rich red leaf-like bracts.

point[d], 1 peint; 2 pŏint, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a point; sharpen. **2.** To make pungent or piquant: give point to. **3.** To extend or direct (*at, to,* or *toward* an object or place, etc.); aim. **4.** To show (a person) the way, as by the extended finger: with *out.* **5.** To direct attention to: designate. **6.** To punctuate. **7.** *Masonry.* To fill and finish carefully the joints of with mortar. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct attention by or as by the extended finger. **2.** To indicate the presence of game by standing rigidly looking toward it, as a hunting-dog. Syn.: see ALLUDE.

point, *n.* **1.** The sharp end of a thing, as of a needle or a thorn. **2.** An object, as a tool or instrument, having a sharp or tapering end; in England, a tapered rail in a railway-switch; hence, in the plural, a railway-switch.

3. A tapering tract of land extending outward from a shore; a cape or promontory. **4.** A prominent feature or peculiarity; characteristic trait. **5.** The special end sought; precise subject of discussion; gist; purport. **6.** A particular place, location, or position. **7.** A position considered as one of a series. **8.** A precise grade, limit, step, or degree, as in temperature; also, a particular juncture in the course of events. **9.** Any single item or particular; detail. **10.** An indivisible portion of time; instant. **11.** A cord or strap; a rope for reefing; formerly, in costume, a lace. **12.** A mark made by a pointed instrument. **13.** Any mark of punctuation, especially a period. **14.** In games, a unit of count. **15.** The attitude of a pointer or setter when it finds game. **16.** A trifle; punctilio. **17.** *Naut.* One of the 32 divisions of the compass, or the angle between two adjacent divisions, equal to 11¼ degrees. See illus. at COMPASS. **18.** *Geom.* That which is conceived to have position, but not parts or dimensions. **19.** *Print.* A unit of measurement for type-bodies. **20.** The tail of an animal. **21.** Same as POINT-LACE. [F., < L. *punctum*, < *pungo*, punch, prick.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; END; TOPIC. **—point system** (*Print.*), a standard system of sizes for type-bodies, 996 points of which are equal to 35 centimeters, one point being .0138 inch, as adopted by the Type-founders' Association of the United States. Under this system the old names of type-bodies, as *nonpareil* (now 6-point), *bourgeois* (now 9-point), etc., are in disuse. See TYPE.—**point'-blank'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Aimed directly at the mark. **2.** Hence, direct; plain. **II.** *adv.* In a horizontal line; hence, directly. **—point'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Having a point. **2.** Piquant. **3.** Aimed at a particular person; emphasized. Syn.: see ACUTE; SHARP. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*



Pointers.
Part of the constellation of Ursa Major, showing the stars (Alpha, Beta) called "pointers."

point'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which points, as (1) a breed of dogs trained to scent and point out game. See DOG. (2) A hand or index-finger. (3) *pl.* Two stars, in the constellation of Ursa Major, whose connecting line points nearly to the north star. **2.** One of various small tools or instruments. **3.** [Slang.] A useful bit of information; hint.—**point'-lace",** *n.* Lace made by hand and wholly with a needle; needle-point lace.—**point'less,** *a.* Without a point. Syn.: see BLUNT; FLAT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**points'man,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A man who has charge of railway-switches; a switchman. [point of support; base.

point d'ap"pui', 1 pwăn dȧ"pwī'; 2 pwăn dä"pwī', *n.* [Fr.] A

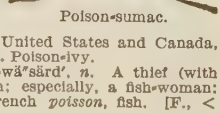
point'-de-vice'‖, 1 point'-dī-vīs'; 2 point'-de-vīç', *a.* Scrupulously neat; precise; finical.—**point'-de-vice',** *adv.* Precisely; exactly. **point'-de-vise'†.**

poise, 1 poiz; 2 pŏiz, *v.* [POISED; POIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold balanced; support in equilibrium. **2.** To act as a counterpoise to. **3.** To find the weight of by balancing; figuratively, to ponder. **4.** To weigh down; oppress. **II.** *i.* To be balanced or suspended; hence, to be in doubt. [< OF. *pois*, < L. *pensum*, weight.]

poise, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being balanced. **2.** Figuratively, equanimity; repose. **3.** A balance-weight or counterpoise. **4.** Any position that indicates suspended motion.

Poison-ivy.

poi'son, 1 poi'zn; 2 pŏi'ŝn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put poison into; taint with poison. **2.** To injure or kill with poison. **3.** To affect with any corrupting or perverting influence; also, to prejudice; mislead. **II.** *n.* A substance that when taken into the system acts in a noxious manner by means not mechanical, tending to cause death or serious injury: also used figuratively. [OF., < L. *potio(n-)*, potion.]—**poi'son-er,** *n.* One who or that which poisons or corrupts.—**poi"son-i'vy,** *n.* An American climbing plant, a species of sumac, with leaves in groups of three, poisonous to many persons by touch. **p.-oak‡; p.-sumac‡.** — **poi'son-ous,** *a.* Syn.: see NOISOME.—**poi'son-ous-ly,** *adv.* **—poi'son-ous-ness,** *n.*—**p.-sumac,** *n.* **1.** A shrub or small tree of swamps in the United States and Canada, poisonous to taste or touch. **2.** Poison-ivy.


Poison-sumac.

pois"sarde', 1 pwą"sārd'; 2 pwä"särd', *n.* A thief (with pitchy fingers); a low woman; especially, a fish-woman: with folk-etymology from French *poisson*, fish. [F., < *poix*, < L. *pix*, pitch.]

Pol"tl"ers', 1 pwą"tl"ē'; 2 pwä"tĭ"ę', *n.* A city of W. central France; pop. 41,000; here the English defeated the French, Sept. 19, 1356.

poi'trel, 1 poi'trel; 2 pŏi'trĕl, *n.* The armor formerly used to protect the breast of a war-horse. [< OF. *poitral*, < L. *pectorale*, breastplate, < *pectus*, breast.]

poke, 1 pōk; 2 pōk, *v.* [POKED†; POK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or thrust against or into. **2.** To thrust or push in or out. **3.** To urge by a push. **II.** *i.* To go sluggishly or gropingly; hence, to dawdle. [Prob. of Celt. origin.]

poke[1], *n.* **1.** The act of pushing. **2.** A collar with an attachment, to keep animals from passing fences, etc. **3.** One who moves sluggishly; a dawdler.

poke[2], *n.* The pokeweed. [Am. Ind.]

poke[3], *n.* **1.** A pocket, or small bag. **2.** The air-bladder of a fish. [Prob. of Celt. origin.] **[bonnet‡.**

poke[4], *n.* A large bonnet with projecting front. **poke**

pok'er[1], 1 pōk'ar; 2 pōk'er, *n.* One who or that which pokes; especially, an iron rod for poking a fire.

pok'er[2], *n.* A game of cards in which the players bet on the value or supposed value of their hands and he whose hand contains the highest group of cards wins the pool or entire sum wagered, provided he has carried the betting through.

pok'er[3], *n.* [Colloq.] Any alarming object or apparition; goblin; bogie. [Cp. Dan. *pokker*, the devil.]

pok'er-ish[1], *a.* Causing or tending to alarm. **[-ly,** *adv.*

pok'er-ish[2], *a.* [Colloq.] Stiff or unbending, like a poker.—

poke'weed", 1 pōk'wīd"; 2 pōk'wēd", *n.* A stout perennial herb of the United States having dark-purple berries and a poisonous root.

pok'ing, 1 pōk'iŋ; 2 pōk'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** [Colloq.] Drudging; servile; mean. **2.** Projecting. **II.** *n.* The action of the verb *poke*.—**pok'ing-stick"†,** *n.* A rod used to adjust the plaits of ruffs.

pok'y, 1 pōk'i; 2 pōk'y, *a.* [POK'I-ER; POK'I-EST.] [Colloq.] **1.** Lacking life or spirit; dull; slow. **2.** [Eng.] Shabby. **3.** [Eng.] Cramped; stuffy. **pok'ey‡.** [politics.

Pol., *abbr.* Poland, Polish.—**pol.,** **polit.,** *abbr.* Political,

po-lac'ca, 1 po-lak'ə; 2 po-lăc'a, *n.* A three-masted Mediterranean vessel. [It.] **po-lac're‡.**

Po'lack, 1 pō'lak; 2 pō'lăk, *n.* **1.** A Polander: an archaic name. **2.** A Polish Jew.—**Po'lack,** *a.* Polish.

Po'land, 1 pō'lənd; 2 pō'land, *n.* **1.** An ancient kingdom of N. central Europe; 282,000 sq. m.; capital, Warsaw. **2.** An independent republic of Europe; 149,042 sq. m.; pop. 24,272,350; a part (49,018 sq. m.) was formerly a Russian province; in Austro-German occupation, 1916–18.—**Partition of Poland,** either of three divisions of Poland made between Austria, Prussia, and Russia (1772, 1793, and 1795). In 1815 the Congress of Vienna gave the largest part of Poland to Russia.—**Po'land-er,** *n.*

po'lar, 1 pō'lar; 2 pō'lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the poles of a sphere, as of the earth; coming from or found near the north or south pole. **2.** Pertaining to the poles of a magnet or other center of attraction or repulsion. **3.** *Geom.* Having or proceeding from a point of radiation. [< L. *polus;* see POLE[2], *n.*] — **polar bear,** a large, amphibious, white bear of arctic regions.—**po-lar'i-scope,** *n.* An optical instrument for exhibiting or measuring the polarization of light.—**po-lar'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of having opposite poles. **2.** That quality of a body by which its smallest parts have certain properties related to a line of direction through its mass, the properties at one end of this line being opposite to the properties at the other end of it, as in a magnet. **3.** The quality of being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other. **4.** In optics, polarization.—**po"lar-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of polarizing, or the state of being polarized; bestowal or acquisition of polarity. **2.** *Optics.* A condition of radiant energy, most noticeable in light, in which some of its properties, especially capacity for transmission and reflection, are different in different directions. **3.** *Elec.* A molecular strain in a dielectric, as of a Leyden jar, by the attraction of the electricities on its opposite faces or by electrostatic stress.—**po'lar-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] To develop polarity in; bring to opposite conditions corresponding to opposite poles.

Polar Bear. 1/72

Po-la'ris, 1 po-lē'ris; 2 po-lā'ris, *n.* The pole-star.

pole, 1 pōl; 2 pōl, *v.* [POLED; POL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or propel with a pole, as a boat. **2.** To bear on poles. **3.** To furnish with poles. **4.** To stir with a pole. **II.** *i.* To use a pole; push a boat with a pole.

pole[1], *n.* **1.** A long slender piece of wood or metal, commonly tapering and more or less rounded. **2.** A linear and surface measure; a perch or rod. [< AS. *pāl*, < L. *palus*, stake.] Syn.: see STICK. — **pole'-clipt"**†, *a.* Surrounded or supported by poles: said of a vineyard.

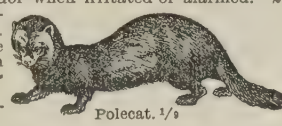
pole[2], *n.* **1.** Either of the extremities of an axis of a sphere; especially, one of two points where the axis of rotation, as of the earth, meets the surface. **2.** Either of the polar regions of the earth. The **north pole** is the N. extremity of the earth's axis, which was reached by Peary, Apr. 6, 1909; the **south pole** is the S. extremity of the earth's axis; it was reached by Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911, and by Scott, Jan. 17, 1912. **3.** One of two points at which opposite qualities are concentrated. **4.** The pole-star. **5.** *Zool.* The extremities of an egg. [< Gr.[L] *polos*, < *pelō*, be in motion.]—**pole'star"**, *n.* The bright star near the north celestial pole. **polar star**‡.

Pole[2], *n.* An inhabitant of Poland.

Pole, Reginald (1500–1558). An English cardinal and statesman; archbishop of Canterbury.

pole'ax", 1 pōl'aks"; 2 pōl'ăks", *n.* An old weapon consisting of an ax, or a combined ax and pick, set on a long pole. [< MLG. *polexe*, < *pol*, head, + *exe*, ax.]

pole'cat", *n.* **1.** One of certain weasel-like carnivores, noted for a fetid odor when irritated or alarmed. **2.** Some similar carnivore, as a skunk. [< F. *poule* (see PULLET) + CAT; from its habits of chicken-stealing.]



Polecat. 1/9

pol. econ., *abbr.* Political economy.

po-lem'ic, 1 po-lem'ɪk; 2 po-lĕm'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to controversy; disputatious. **po-lem'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A controversial writer. **2.** A controversy. [< Gr. *polemikos*, warlike, < *polemos*, war.]—**po-lem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**po-lem'ics**, *n. pl.* The art or practise of disputation.

po-lice', 1 po-lēs'; 2 po-lic'. **I.** *vt.* [PO-LICED'[t]; PO-LIC'-ING.] To place under the control of police; guard with policemen. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body of civil officers, especially in a city, organized under authority to maintain order and enforce law. **2.** The whole system of internal regulation of a state, or the local government of a city or town. [F., < Gr. *politeia*, polity, < *polis*, city.] — **po-lice'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of the police.

pol'i-cy[1], 1 pol'ɪ-sɪ; 2 pŏl'i-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Prudence or sagacity in the conduct of affairs. **2.** A course or plan of action, especially of administrative action. **3.** Any system of management based on self-interest as opposed to equity; finesse in general; artifice. [< Gr. *politeia*, polity.] Syn.: see POLITY.

pol'i-cy[2], *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A written contract of insurance. **2.** [U. S.] A gambling-game in which certain numbers (12 or 13) are drawn from a possible 78, bets being made as to what combinations will appear. [< F. *police*, policy.]

pol"i-o-my"e-li'tis, 1 pol"ɪ-o-maɪ"ɪ-laɪ'tɪs; 2 pŏl"i-o-mȳ"e-lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis due to inflammation and atrophy of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

pol'ish, 1 pol'ɪsh; 2 pŏl'ish. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make smooth or lustrous, as by friction; render polite or accomplished. **2.** To take a gloss; hence, to become polite and elegant. **II.** *n.* **1.** Smoothness or glossiness of surface; finish. **2.** A substance used as a polish; a varnish. **3.** Refinement of manner or style. [< L.[OF] *polio*, polish.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.—**pol'ished**, *pa.* **1.** Made smooth by polishing. **2.** Naturally smooth and glossy. **3.** Refined and polite. Syn.: see FINE, POLITE, SMOOTH.—**pol'ish-er**, *n.* **III.** *n.* The Polish language.

Po'lish, 1 pō'lɪsh; 2 pō'lish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Poland.

po-lite', 1 po-laɪt'; 2 po-līt', *a.* **1.** Exhibiting in manner or speech a considerate regard for others. **2.** Finished and elegant in style. [< L. *politus*, pp. of *polio*, polish.]

Syn.: accomplished, civil, complaisant, courteous, courtly, cultivated, cultured, elegant, genteel, gracious, obliging, polished, urbane, well-behaved, well-bred, well-mannered. *A civil* person observes such propriety of speech and manner as to avoid being rude; one who is *polite* (literally *polished*) observes more than the necessary proprieties, conforming to all that is graceful, becoming, and thoughtful in the intercourse of refined society. A man may be *civil* with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude; but one who is *polite* has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if *polite* in the highest and truest sense, which is coming to be the prevailing one, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. *Civil* is a colder and more distant word than *polite; courteous* is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters, and is used only in the good sense. *Courtly* suggests that which befits a royal court, and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling; as, the *courtly* manners of the ambassador. *Genteel* refers to an external elegance, which may be showy and superficial, and the word is thus inferior to *polite* or *courteous*. *Urbane* refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. *Polished* refers to external elegancies of speech and manner without reference to spirit or purpose; as, a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel; *cultured* refers to a real and high development of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. *Complaisant* denotes a disposition to please or favor beyond what *politeness* would require.— Ant.: awkward, bluff, blunt, boorish, brusk, clownish, coarse, discourteous, ill-behaved, ill-bred, ill-mannered, impertinent, impolite, impudent, insolent, insulting, raw, rude, rustic, uncivil, uncouth, unpolished, untaught, untutored.—**po-lite'ly**, *adv.*

po-lite'ness, 1 po-laɪt'nes; 2 po-līt'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being polite; courtesy or complaisance of speech. **2**‡. Finish and elegance, polish.

Syn.: affability, amenity, civility, comity, complaisance, courteousness, courtesy, courtliness, decorum, elegance, gentility, polish, refinement, suavity, urbanity. See ADDRESS. Compare POLITE; REFINEMENT.—Ant.: arrogance, awkwardness, boorishness, bruskness, clownishness, coarseness, discourtesy, impertinence, impoliteness, impudence, incivility, insolence, rudeness, sauciness, uncouthness.

pol'i-tic, 1 pol'ɪ-tɪk; 2 pŏl'i-tĭc, *a.* **1.** Sagacious and wary in planning; artful. **2.** Wisely adapted to an end; specious. **3.** Pertaining to public polity. **4**†. Pertaining to the state or its government; political.

Syn.: artful, crafty, cunning, diplomatic, discreet, judicious, prudent, sagacious, shrewd, wary, wily, wise. See PRUDENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for IMPRUDENT.—**po-lit'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to public policy. **2.** Belonging to the science of government. **3.** Pertaining to a party in a state. —**political economy**, same as ECONOMICS.—**po-lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pol"i-ti'cian**, *n.* **1.** One engaged in politics; one who seeks to subserve the interests of a political party merely. **2.** One skilled in political science; a statesman.—**pol'i-tics**, *n.* **1.** The science of civil government. **2.** Political affairs in a party sense; party intrigues, etc. **3.** One's political sentiments.

pol'i-ty, 1 pel'ɪ-tɪ; 2 pŏl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The form or method of government of a nation, state, church, etc. **2.** Any community living under some definite form of government. **3**†. Policy. [< F. *politie*, < Gr.[L] *politeia*, polity.]

Syn.: policy. *Polity* is the permanent system of government of a state, a church, or a society; *policy* is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends: the national *polity* of the United States is republican; each administration has a *policy* of its own. *Policy* is often used as equivalent to expediency; as, many think honesty to be good *policy*. *Polity* in ecclesiastical use serves a valuable purpose in distinguishing that which relates to administration and government from that which relates to faith and doctrine; two churches identical in faith may differ in *polity*, or those agreeing in *polity* may differ in faith. See LEGISLATION.

Polk, 1 pōk; 2 pŏk, *n.* **1. James Knox** (1795–1849), a President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2. Leonidas** (1806–1864), an American Protestant Episcopal bishop; Confederate general.

pol'ka, 1 pōl'ka; 2 pōl'ka, *n.* A round dance in common time, with three steps to the measure; also, the music for it. [F.]

poll, 1 pōl; 2 pŏl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enroll, as voters. **2.** To ascertain the opinions of, as voters, a jury, etc., one by one. **3.** To receive or cast, as votes at the polls. **4.** To pay as a poll-tax. **5.** To lop; clip; shear. **6**†. To plunder; strip, as by excessive taxation. **II.** *i.* To vote at the polls.—**poll'er**, *n.* One who polls, in any sense.

poll[1], *n.* **1.** The head; hence, a person. **2.** A list of persons. **3.** The voting at an election; also, the votes thus registered. **4.** A poll-tax. **5.** The blunt or round end of a hammer or ax. [< MD. *pol*, head.]—**poll'-tax"**, *n.* A tax on the person, as distinguished from that on property.

Poll[2], 1 pel; 2 pŏl, *n.* A parrot. **Poll'-par"rot**†; **Pol'ly**‡.

pol'lack, 1 pel'ək; 2 pŏl'ak, *n.* A food-fish of the cod family, common on both sides of the North Atlantic. **pol'lock**‡.

pol'lard, 1 pel'ərd; 2 pŏl'ard. **I**[d]. *vt.* To convert (a tree) into a pollard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tree shorn of its top so that it puts out a dense head of slender shoots. **2.** An animal that has lost its horns. **3.** The chub. [< POLL[1], *n.*]

pol'len, 1 pel'en; 2 pŏl'ĕn, *n. Bot.* The fine powder formed within the anther of a flowering plant; the fecundating element in flowering plants, gathered by bees as food. See illus. on next page. [L., fine flour.]—**pol"li-na'tion**, *n.* The transfer of pollen from anthers to stigmas. **pol"len-a'tion**‡; **pol"len-i-za'tion**‡.—**pol'li-nate**, *vt.*

pol'lex, 1 pel'eks; 2 pŏl'ĕks, *n.* [*pl.*] The first or radial digit of a vertebrate; the thumb. [L.] —**pol'li-cal,** *a.*

Pollen.
Pollen-grains of: 1, pine; 2, pink; 3, musk-plant; 4, evening-primrose, the grain emitting its tube; 5, salvia; 6, cobæa; 7, mallow, showing the tube penetrating between the cells of the stigma.

pol'li-wog, 1 pel'ı-weg; 2 pŏl'ı-wŏg, *n.* [Colloq.] A tadpole. **pol'li-[or-ly-]wig‡; pol'ly-wig"gle‡.**

pol-lute', 1 pe-lūt'; 2 pŏ-lūt', *vt.* [POL-LUT'ED[2]; POL-LUT'ING.] **1.** To make physically unclean; defile; stain; soil. **2.** To make morally corrupt. **3.** To render ceremonially unclean. [< L. *pollutus,* pp. of *polluo,* defile.]

Syn.: abuse, contaminate, corrupt, debauch, defile, degrade, deprave, dishonor, infect, ravish, soil, stain, taint, violate, vitiate. See CORRUPT; DEFILE; VIOLATE.—Ant.: clarify, clean, cleanse, clear, filter, fine, purge, purify, redeem, refine, renew, restore.—**pol-lut'ed,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pol-lut'er,** *n.*—**pol-lu'tion,** *n.* The act of polluting; defilement; uncleanness.

Pol'lux, 1 pel'uks; 2 pŏl'ŭks, *n.* See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

po'lo, 1 pō'lo; 2 pō'lo, *n.* **1.** A game played on horseback, usually with a light wooden ball and mallets. **2.** The game of hockey as played on roller skates with a rubber ball. [E. Ind.]

Po'lo, 1 pō'lo; 2 pō'lo, **Marco** (1254–1324). A Venetian traveler and author.

po"lo-naise', 1 pō"lo-[*or* pel'o-]nēz'; 2 pō"lo-[*or* pŏl'o-]nāz', *n.* **1.** A garment for women, consisting of a waist and an overskirt in one piece. **2.** *Mus.* A stately march-like Polish dance, or the music for it. **3.** [P-] A Polish woman. [F.]

po-lo'ni-um, 1 po-lō'nı-um; 2 po-lō'nı-ŭm, *n.* A supposed chemical element found as a sulfate by Curie in 1898, and not yet isolated. [< *Poland,* birthplace of Mme. Curie.]

Po-lo'ni-us, 1 po-lō'nı-us; 2 po-lō'nı-ŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the chamberlain to the king and father of Ophelia.

Pol-ta'va, 1 pol-tä'va; 2 pŏl-tä'vä, *n.* A city of Ukraine; pop. 82,100; here Peter the Great defeated Charles XII. of Sweden, July 8, 1709.

pol-troon', 1 pel-trūn'; 2 pŏl-trōōn', *n.* **1.** A mean-spirited coward; dastard. **2.** A lazy idler; sluggard. [< F. *poltron,* < It. *poltrone, poltro,* bed.]—**pol-troon'er-y,** *n.* Cowardice.

pol'y-, 1 pel'ı-; 2 pŏl'y-, *prefix.* Many; much. [< Gr. *polys,* many.]—**pol"y-an'dry,** *n.* **1.** The civil condition of having more than one husband. **2.** A social order that includes a plurality of husbands. [+ Gr. *anēr,* man.]—**pol"y-an'drous,** *a.*—**pol"y-an'thus,** *n.* A variety of primrose with many-flowered umbels. [+ Gr. *anthos,* flower.]

Po-lyb'i-us, 1 po-lib'ı-us; 2 po-lyb'ı-ŭs, *n.* (204?–122 B. C.) A Greek historian.

Pol"y-bran"chi-a'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods having branchial appendages scattered over the back. [< POLY- + Gr. *branchia,* gills.]—**pol"y-bran'chi-ate. I.** *a.* **1.** Having many gills. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polybranchiata.* **pol'y-branch‡. II.** *n.* A polybranchiate mollusk or crustacean. **pol"y-bran'chi-an‡.**

Pol'y-carp, 1 pel'ı-kārp; 2 pŏl'y-cärp, **Saint** (69?–166?). The earliest Apostolic Father; disciple of St. John; martyred.

pol"y-car'pous, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the fruit composed of two or more distinct carpels. **2.** Fruiting many times. [< POLY- + Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]—**pol'y-chrome,** *n.* **1.** A picture or statue in several colors. **2.** An association of several colors, as in decoration. [+ Gr. *chrōma,* color.]—**pol"y-chro'mic,** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting many colors, or changes of color. **pol"y-chro-mat'ic‡; pol"y-chro'mous‡. 2.** *Chem.* Containing more than one atom of chromium.—**pol'y-chro"my,** *n.* The art of decorating or executing in several or many colors.

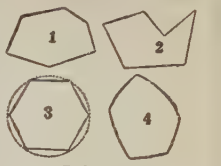
Pol"y-cle'tan, 1 pel'ı-klī'tan; 2 pŏl'y-clē'tan, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of **Polycletus** of Sicyon, a Greek sculptor and architect (5th century B. C.). [POLLUX.

Pol"y-deu'ces, 1 pel'ı-diū'sız; 2 pŏl'y-dū'çēş, *n.* Same as **Pol"y-do'rus,** 1 pel'ı-dō'rus; 2 pŏl'y-dō'rŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Youngest son of Priam, who, according to Homer, was slain by Achilles.

po-lyg'a-mist, *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy. —**po-lyg'a-mous,** *a.* Pertaining to polygamy. [< POLY- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**po-lyg'a-my,** *n.* **1.** The condition of having more than one wife or husband at once. **2.** *Zool.* The state of having more than one mate.—**pol'y-glot. I.** *a.* **1.** Expressed in several languages. **2.** Speaking several tongues. **II.** *n.* A book giving versions of the same text, as of the Scriptures, in several languages. [+ Gr. *glōtta,* tongue.] **pol'y-glott‡.**

Pol"yg-no'tus, 1 pel'ıg-nō'tus; 2 pŏl"yg-nō'tŭs, *n.* A Greek painter of the 5th century B. C.—**Pol"yg-no'tan,** *a.*

pol'y-gon, *n.* A closed figure bounded by straight lines or arcs, especially more than four; a figure having many angles. [< POLY- + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.] — **po-lyg'o-nal,** *a.* **po-lyg'o-nous‡.**—**pol'y-graph,** *n.* **1.** A device for reproducing a drawing or writing many times; a copying-pad. **2.** A mechanism for multiplying a drawing or writing. **3.** A versatile or prolific author. **4.** A collection of different treatises or books. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.] — **pol"y-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in polygraphy. **2.** Executed or done with a polygraph. **pol"y-graph'i-cal‡.** —**po-lyg'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The use of a polygraph. **2§.** The art of writing in or of interpreting various ciphers. **3‖.** The writing of many treatises or books.—**po-lyg'y-ny,** *n.* The marriage, mating, or cohabitation of one male with more than one female; polygamy on the part of the male. [+ Gr. *gynē,* woman.]—**pol"y-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRA or -DRONS, *pl.*] A solid bounded by plane faces, especially by more than four. [+ Gr. *hedra,* seat.]—**pol"y-he'dral,** *a.* **pol"y-he'dric‡; pol"y-he'drous‡.**—**polyhedral angle,** the angle formed by three or more planes passing through a point.



Polygons.
1. Convex. 2. Concave. 3. Regular. 4. Curvilinear.

Pol"y-hym'ni-a, 1 pel'ı-him'nı-a; 2 pŏl'y-hŷm'ni-a, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The muse of serious sacred song.

pol'y-math‖, *n.* A person of varied learning. [< POLY- + Gr. *manthanō,* learn.] **po-lym'a-thist†.**—**pol"y-math'ic†,** *a.*—**po-lym'a-thy†,** *n.* Wide and varied learning.—**pol"y-mer'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or manifesting polymerism.—**po-lym'er-ism,** *n.* *Chem.* The property possessed by several compounds of having similar percentage composition but different molecular weights. [+ Gr. *meros,* part.]—**pol'y-morph,** *n.* A substance or organism that may assume any one of several forms or types. [+ Gr. *morphē,* form.]—**pol"y-mor'phism,** *n.*—**pol"y-mor'phous,** *a.* **pol"y-mor'phic‡.**

Pol"y-ne'si-a, 1 pel'ı-ni'shı-a; 2 pŏl'y-nē'shi-a, *n.* A region of the South Sea Islands, including Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti, and other groups.—**Pol"y-ne'si-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Pol"y-ni'ces, 1 pel'ı-nai'sız; 2 pŏl'y-nī'çēş, *n.* A son of Œdipus; one of the Seven against Thebes.

pol"y-no'mi-al, 1 pel'ı-nō'mı-al; 2 pŏl'y-nō'mi-al, *n.* An expression, as in algebra, containing two or more terms. [< POLY- + L. *nomen,* name.]—**pol"y-no'mi-al,** *a.*

pol'yp, 1 pel'ıp; 2 pŏl'yp, *n.* A many-armed aquatic animal of the radiate type, as a sea-anemone or coral. [< Gr.[L] *polypous,* < *polys,* many, + *pous,* foot.]—**Pol'y-pi,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* Polyps as a group.—**pol'y-pous,** *a.* Having many feet or roots.—**pol'y-pus,** *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A tumor in a natural cavity, as the nostril. **2.** A polyp.

pol"y-pet'a-lous, *a. Bot.* Having the petals free and distinct. [< POLY- + Gr. *petalon,* petal.]—**pol'y-phase,** *a. Elec.* Having several phases.

pol"y-phe'mus, 1 pel'ı-fi'mus; 2 pŏl'y-fē'mŭs, *n.* **1.** An animal, or sometimes a person, having but one eye. **2.** A large American silkworm-moth. **3.** [P-] In Homer's *Odyssey,* the chief of the Cyclopes; he imprisons Ulysses and his companions in a cave, from which they escape after blinding him in his sleep. [< Gr. *Polyphēmos,* a Cyclops, < *polys,* many, + *phēmē,* voice.]

pol"y-phon'ic, *a.* Representing or having more than one sound; combining sounds or melodies. [< POLY- + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]—**pol'y-pod. I.** *a.* **1.** Having many feet. **2.** Pertaining to many-footed insects. **II.** *n.* A myriapod or the like. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**pol"y-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the sepals free and unconnected. [+ L. *separ,* separate.]—**pol'y-sperm,** *n.* A tree bearing a many-seeded fruit. [+ Gr. *sperma,* seed.]—**pol"y-sper'mous,** *a.* Many-seeded. **pol"y-sper'mal‡.**—**pol"y-syl'la-bl(e)‡,** *n.* A word of several syllables, especially of more than three.—**pol"y-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* Having several syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. **pol"y-syl-lab'i-cal‡.**—**pol"y-syl'labism,** *n.* **pol"y-syl-lab'i-cism‡.**—**pol"y-syn'de-ton,** *n. Rhet.* Figurative repetition of connectives or conjunctions. [+ SYN- + Gr. *detos,* bound.] — **pol"y-tech'nic. I.** *a.* Embracing many arts. **pol"y-tech'ni-cal‡. II.** *n.* A school of applied science and the industrial arts. [+ Gr. *technē,* art.]—**pol"y-tech'nics,** *n. pl.* The sciences connected with the technical arts.—**pol'y-the"ism,** *n.* The belief in and worship of more gods than one. [+ Gr. *theos,* god.]—**pol'y-the"ist,** *n.*—**pol"y-the-is'tic, pol"y-the-is'ti-cal,** *a.*

Po-lyx'e-na, 1 po-liks'ı-na; 2 po-lŷks'e-na, *n.* *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

Pol"y-zo'a, 1 pel'ı-zō'a; 2 pŏl"y-zō'a, *n. pl.* A class of marine animals, forming plant-like colonies by budding. [< POLY- + *zōon,* animal.]—**pol"y-zo'al,** *a.*—**pol"y-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*—**pol"y-zo'on,** *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] A single polyzoan.

pom., *abbr.* Pomological.

pom'ace, 1 pum'ıs; 2 pŏm'aç, *n.* The substance of apples or like fruit crushed by grinding. [< LL. *pomacium,* cider, < L. *pomum,* apple.]

po-ma'ceous[1], 1 po-mē'shus; 2 po-mā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Relating

to or made of apples. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a pome, or to trees of the rose family that produce pomes. [< L. *pomum*, apple, or other fruit.]

po-ma'ceous[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like pomace.

po-made', 1 po-mēd'; 2 po-mād', *n.* A perfumed dressing for the hair or an ointment for the scalp. [< F. *pommade*, < L. *pomum*, apple.] **po-ma'tum**‡.

po-man'der‖, 1 po-man'dər; 2 po-măn'dər, *n.* A perfume-ball, or perfumed powder, formerly worn as an amulet; also, a box for carrying such perfume. [< OF. *pomme d'ambre*, < L. *pomum*, apple; *de*, from; and see AMBER.] **po-man'der-ball"**†; **po-man'der-box"**†; **po"me-am'bre**†.

pome, 1 pōm; 2 pōm, *n.* A fleshy, many-celled fruit with a core, as an apple, quince, pear, etc. [< L.[OF] *pomum*, fruit.]—**pome'-wa"ter**†, *n.* A sweet, juicy variety of apple.—**po-mol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of fruits and fruit-culture. **po'mi-cul"ture**‡.—**po"mo-log'i-cal**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**po-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

pome'gran-ate, 1 pəm'gran-ıt; 2 pŏm'grăn-at, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the myrtle family having a hard rind and subacid red pulp with many seeds; also, the tree. [< L.[OF] *pomum*, fruit; *granatum*, with many seeds.]

Branch of the Pomegranate.
a, flowers; *b*, the fruit; *c*, longitudinal section of the fruit.

pom'e-lo, 1 pəm'ı-lo; 2 pŏm'e-lo, *n.* [-LOES[Z], *pl.*] A small variety of the shaddock; grapefruit. [Perhaps of E. Ind. origin.] **pum'e-lo**‡.

Pom"e-ra'ni-a, 1 pəm"ə-rē'nı-ə; 2 pŏm"e-rā'ni-a, *n.* A province in N. central Prussia; 11,631 sq. m.; pop. 1,787,200; capital, Stettin.—**Pom"e-ra'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*

po-mif'er-ous, 1 po-mif'ər-us; 2 po-mif'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Pome-bearing. [< L. *pomifer*, < *pomum*, fruit, + *fero*, bear.]

pom'mel, ⟩ 1 pum'el; 2 pŏm'ĕl.

pum'mel[F], ⟩ **I.** *vt.* [POM'MELED or POM'MELLED, PUM'MELD[F]; POM'MEL-ING or POM'MEL-LING.] To beat with something bulky; pound; bruise. Syn.: see BEAT.

II. *n.* **1.** A knob, as at the front of a saddle or on the hilt of a sword. **2.** The butt of a firearm. **3.** *Arch.* A knob, boss, knot, or globular ornament, as on a pinnacle. [< OF. *pomel*, knob.]

Po-mo'na, 1 po-mō'nə; 2 po-mō'na, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fruits. [< L. *Pomona*, goddess of fruits, < *pomum*, fruit.]

pomp, 1 pomp; 2 pŏmp, *n.* **1.** Magnificent or ostentatious display, especially in costume, equipage, etc. **2**†. A grand procession; pageant. [< Gr.[L+F] *pompē*, a sending, pomp.] Syn.: see OSTENTATION.—**pom'pous**, *a.* **1.** Marked by assumed stateliness; ostentatious; pretentious. **2.** Marked by ceremonious or impressive display; magnificent. —**pom-pos'i-ty**, *n.* Syn.: see OSTENTATION. **pom'pous-ness**‡.—**pom'pous-ly**, *adv.*

Pom'pa-dour, 1 pom'pə-dūr; 2 pŏm'pa-dụr, *n.* **1. Marquise de** (1721–1764), Jeanne d'Étioles, mistress and political adviser of Louis XV. of France. **2.** [p-] A style of arranging the hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. **3.** [p-] A style of corsage with low square neck. **4.** [p-] An 18th-century style of head-dress for women.

pom'pa-no, 1 pom'pə-no; 2 pŏm'pa-no, *n.* A food-fish of warm seas, as of the Gulf Coast and West Indies. [Sp.]

Pom-pe'ii, 1 pom-pē'yı; 2 pŏm-pę'yī, *n.* An ancient city of Italy, 13 m. S. E. of Naples; destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79; largely laid bare by modern excavations. —**Pom-pe'ian**, *a.* **Pom-pei'an**‡.

Pom'pey, 1 pom'pı; 2 pŏm'py. **the Great** (106–48 B. C.), Cnelus Pompeius Magnus, a Roman general and triumvir; rival of Cæsar. See PHARSALIA.

pom'pi-on, 1 pom'pı-ən; 2 pŏm'pi-on, *n.* **1.** [Obs. or Archaic.] The pumpkin. **2**†. A big man: contemptuously.

pom'pon, 1 pom'pon *or* (*F.*) pōn'pōn'; 2 pŏm'pŏn *or* (*F.*) pôn"pôn', *n.* **1.** In millinery, a tuft or ball, as of feathers or ribbon. **2.** *Mil.* The colored ball of wool on the front of a shako. [F., < *pompe*, POMP.]

Pon'ce de Le'on, 1 pŏn'thē dē lē'ŏn; 2 pŏn'thę dę lę'ŏn, **Juan** (1460–1521). A Spanish explorer and conqueror; discovered Florida.

pon'cho, 1 pon'cho; 2 pŏn'cho, *n.* A blanket with a hole in the middle for the head, worn by Spanish-Americans as a cloak. See illus. in next column. [S.-Am. Sp.]

pond, 1 pond; 2 pŏnd, *n.* A body of still water, smaller than a lake. [< POUND[2], *n.*]

pon'der, 1 pon'dər; 2 pŏn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* To weigh in the mind; consider thoughtfully. **II.** *i.* To reflect; meditate. [< L. *pondero*, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, < *pendo*, weigh.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; EXAMINE; MUSE.—**pon'der-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* Capable of being weighed.—**pon'der-ance**§, *n.* Weight; gravity.—**pon'der-er**, *n.*—**pon"der-os'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ponderous; weightiness; gravity: often used figuratively. **2.** Lack of animation; dulness; verbosity. **3.** A thing of weight or importance. Syn.: see WEIGHT.—**pon'der-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having weight; unusually forcible; also, huge; bulky. **2.** Having great impressiveness, as from learning. **3.** Heavy to the extent of dulness; lumbering; labored. **4**†. Momentous; important. Syn.: see HEAVY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

a Peruvian.

Pon"di-cher'ry, 1 pən"dı-sher'ı; 2 pŏn"di-chĕr'y, *n.* **1.** A French dependency on the S. E. coast of India; 112 sq. m.; pop. 166,023. **2.** Its capital; pop. 46,657.

pone, 1 pōn; 2 pōn, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Bread made of cornmeal, sometimes with milk and eggs. **corn pone**‡.

po'nent, 1 pō'nent; 2 pō'nĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Logic.* Affirmative; constructive; positing. **2**†. Western; Occidental.

pon-gee', 1 pən-jī'; 2 pŏn-ġē', *n.* Soft unbleached wash-silk made in China, the product of a wild silkworm. [Supposed cor. of Chin. *pûn-ki*, 'own loom.']

pon'iard, 1 pon'yərd; 2 pŏn'yard. **I**[d]. *vt.* To pierce with or as with a poniard; stab. **II.** *n.* A small dagger, especially one with a slender triangular or square blade. [< F. *poignard*, < *poing*, fist.]

pons, 1 ponz; 2 pŏns, *n.* [PON'TES, *pl.*] **1.** A bridge: in Latin phrases. **2.** *Anat.* A connecting part. [L.]—**pons asinorum**, asses' bridge, the 5th proposition (fig. 1) of the first book of Euclid's "Geometry," proving that, if a triangle has two of its sides equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal (some say, incorrectly, the 47th—fig. 2, proving that the sum of the squares of the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse): so called from the difficulty of the demonstration to beginners. [< L. *pon(t-)s*, bridge.]

pon'tage, 1 pən'tıj; 2 pŏn'taġ, *n.* A bridge-toll or -tax. [OF.,

Pont"char-train', 1 pən"chər-trēn'; 2 pŏn"chăr-trān', *n.* A lake in E. Louisiana; 40 by 25 m.

pon-tee', 1 pən-tī'; 2 pŏn-tē', *n.* Same as PONTIL.

Pon'ti-ac, 1 pən'tı-ak; 2 pŏn'ti-ăc, *n.* An Ottawa Indian chief (1720?–1769), who made war on the British.

pon'ti-fex, 1 pən'tı-feks; 2 pŏn'ti-fĕks, *n.* [-TIF'I-CES, 1 -tif'ı-sız; 2 -tif'i-cēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the highest priestly college, which had supreme jurisdiction in religious matters. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop, especially the Pope. [L., lit. 'bridge-builder,' < *pon(t-)s*, bridge, + *facio*, make.]

pon'tiff, ⟩ 1 pən'tif; 2 pŏn'tĭf, *n.* **1.** The Pope; also, any

pon'tif[F], ⟩ bishop. **2.** A high priest. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A pontifex. [< L.[F] *pontifex*, chief priest, lit. bridge-maker.]—**pon-tif'ic**, *a*—**pon-tif'i-cal.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or appropriate for a pontiff. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book containing the services conducted by a bishop. **2.** *pl.* The insignia, etc., of a pontiff. **pon"ti-fi-ca'li-a**† [LL.]. —**pon-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pon-tif'i-cate**, *n.* The office of a pontiff or pope; also, a pope's term of office.

pon'til, 1 pən'tıl; 2 pŏn'til, *n.* An iron rod used in glass-making to carry hot bottles, etc. [F., dim. of *point*; see POINT, *n.*] **pon-tee'**‡; **pon'ty**‡; **pun'till**‡; **snap**‡.

pon-toon', 1 pən-tūn'; 2 pŏn-tōōn', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A flat-bottomed boat, air-tight cylinder, or the like, used in the construction of floating bridges, to support the roadway; also, a bridge so supported. **2.** *Naut.* A lighter. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A tight reservoir used in raising a sunken vessel. [< L.[F] *ponto(n-)*, transport, < *pon(t-)s*, bridge.] **pon-ton'**‡.—**pontoon bridge**, a bridge supported on pontoons. [N. E. Asia Minor.

Pon'tus, 1 pən'tus; 2 pŏn'tŭs, *n.* An ancient province in

po'ny, 1 po'nı; 2 pō'ny, *n.* [PO'NIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A very small horse, especially one of a small breed; hence, anything small of its kind; as, a *pony* engine. **2.** [College Slang.] A translation used in the preparation of lessons. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] The sum of twenty-five pounds. **4.** A very small glass, as for spirits, etc. [< Gael. *ponaidh*, pony.]

P. O. O., *abbr.* Post-office order.

poo'dl(e[F], 1 pū'dl; 2 pōō'dl, *n.* One of a breed of curly-haired dogs, usually white or black, often displaying great intelligence. See DOG. [< LG. *pudel.*]

pooh, 1 pū; 2 pōō, *interj.* Bah! foh! expressing disdain. [Cp. Ice. *pú*, pooh.] **poh**‡.—**pooh'pooh"**, *vt.* & *vi.* To reject or decry contemptuously; speak sneeringly.

pool, 1 pūl; 2 pōōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put into a common fund to be shared. **II.** *i.* To form a pool.

pool[1], *n.* A small collection of water or other liquid, as a basin filled by a spring, a deep place in a stream, etc. [< AS. *pōl*, < Ir. *poll*, hole.]

pool[2], *n.* **1.** A collective stake in a gambling game. **2.** A combination whereby companies or corporations agree to fix rates or prices and divide the collective profits pro rata; also, any combination formed for a speculative operation. **3.** A game played on a six-pocket billiard-table. [< F. *poule*.] [tist; *Paul Pry*.

Poole, 1 pūl; 2 pōōl. **John** (1786?–1872). An English drama-

Poo'na or **Poo'nah,** *n.* Same as PUNA.

poop, 1 pūp; 2 pōōp. *Naut.* **I.**[t.] *vt.* To strike (a vessel) on the poop or stern. **II.** *n.* A short deck built over the after part of the deck of a vessel of war; hence, generally, the stern of a vessel. **poop'-deck**‡. [< L.[F] *puppis*, stern of a ship.]

poor, 1 pūr; 2 pōōr, *a.* **1.** Lacking means of comfortable subsistence; indigent. **2.** Belonging to or characteristic of poverty. **3.** Lacking in good qualities, or the qualities that render a thing valuable. Specifically: (1) Deficient in vigor; unhealthy; uncomfortable; as, a *poor* digestion; a *poor* night. (2) [Colloq.] Lean; thin. (3) Devoid of merit. (4) Weak; feeble. (5) Sterile. (6) Scanty. **4.** Holding cheap or mean; depreciative. **5.** Deserving of pity; unhappy. **6.** Miserable; paltry. [< OF. *povre*, < L. *pauper*, poor.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE; HUMBLE; MEAGER; SCANTY.—**poor'-farm",** **poor'house",** *n.* A farm or establishment where paupers are cared for at public expense.—**poor'ish,** *a.* Somewhat poor.—**poor'-laws",** *n. pl.* Statutes providing for the care of the poor.—**poor'ly.** **I.** *a.* Poor in health; somewhat ailing. **II.** *adv.* **1.** With poor results. **2.** Imperfectly; badly. **3.** In the manner of the poor. **4.** In a spiritless manner.—**poor'ness,** *n.*—**Poor Richard,** Richard Saunders, the imaginary author of wise precepts in almanacs issued by Benjamin Franklin from 1732 to 1757.—**p.-soldier,** *n.* [Austral.] The friar-bird: from its cry.—**p.-spirited,** *a.* Having little spirit or courage; cowardly. Syn.: see BASE.

poor'tith, *n.* [Scot.] Poverty.

pop, 1 pep; 2 pŏp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [POPPED[t]; POP'PING.] **1.** To thrust or put suddenly. **2.** To issue or explode with a pop. **3.** To enter or issue forth suddenly. **4.** [Colloq.] To offer marriage: in the phrase *pop the question.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, explosive noise. **2.** An artificial, unintoxicating, variously flavored drink containing carbon dioxid: so called because it expels the cork with an explosive sound; as, ginger *pop.* **III.** *adv.* Unexpectedly. [Imitative.]—**pop'-corn",** *n.* A variety of maize, the kernels of which explode when heated, throwing out the white interior.—**pop'gun",** *n.* A tube with piston that compresses air, expelling a pellet with a pop.—**pop'per,** *n.*

pop., *abbr.* Popular, population.

pope[1], 1 pōp; 2 pōp, *n.* **1.** The Bishop of Rome, supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** Any priest of the Greek Church. **3.** Figuratively, an infallible director, especially in matters of conscience. [< AS. *pāpa*, < LL. *papa*, < Gr. *papas*, father.]—**pope'dom,** *n.* The office or dominion of a pope; papacy.—**pop'er-y,** *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic Church: opprobrious.—**pop'ish,** *a.* Pertaining to popes or popery: opprobrious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**Popish Plot** (*Eng. Hist.*), a supposed Roman Catholic plot to unseat Charles II. in order to place James, Duke of York, on the throne.

Pope[2], 1 pōp; 2 pōp, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1688–1744), an English poet and satirist. **2. John** (1822–1892), a United States general.

pop'in-jay, 1 pep'in-jē; 2 pŏp'in-jā, *n.* **1.** A coxcomb. **2.** The figure of a bird, formerly used as a mark. **3.** A parrot. **4.** A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker. [< Gr.[OF] *papagas*, parrot.]

pop'lar, 1 pep'lar; 2 pŏp'lar, *n.* A tree of several species, of rapid growth, and having soft wood; also, its wood. See LEAVES. [< L. *populus*, poplar.]

pop'lin, 1 pep'in; 2 pŏp'lin, *n.* A dress-goods of ribbed, lustrous texture, properly having a warp of silk and a filling of worsted. [< F. *popeline*, poplin.]

pop"li-te'al, 1 pep"li-tī'al; 2 pŏp"li-tē'al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the space behind the knee. [< L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock.] **pop"li-tæ'al**‡; **pop-lit'ic**‡.

Po-po"ca-te'pet-l, 1 po-pō"ka-tē'pet-l; 2 po-pō"că-tę'pĕt-l, *n.* A volcano, 40 m. S. E. of Mexico City; 17,883 ft. high.

pop'pet, 1 pep'et; 2 pŏp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device attached to a lathe, the valve of a gasoline, gas, or oil engine, etc. **2.** A puppet: obsolete or pet name. [Var. of PUPPET.]

pop'ple, 1 pep'l; 2 pŏp'l. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bob up and down; heave. **2.** To bubble; ripple. **II.** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Rippling water.

pop'py, 1 pep'i; 2 pŏp'y, *n.* [POP'PIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A plant with showy flowers and a white juice that abounds in opium. **2.** Any one of several allied plants. **3.** The medicinal extract produced from such a plant. **4.** The bright scarlet color of certain poppy-blossoms. **5.** The foxglove. [< AS. *popig*, < L. *papaver*, poppy.]—**pop'pied,** *a.* **1.** Caused by or as by the poppy; drowsy as with opium; lethargic. **2.** Abounding in poppies.

pop'py-cock", 1 pep'i-kek"; 2 pŏp'y-cŏk", *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Pretentious talk; humbug. [< POP, *n.*,+COCK, *n.*]

pop'u-lace, 1 pep'yu-lis; 2 pŏp'yu-laç, *n.* The body of the common people; the masses: invidiously, the rabble. [F., < L. *populus*, people.] Syn.: see MOB.

pop'u-lar, 1 pep'yu-lar; 2 pŏp'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the people at large. **2.** Widely trusted or admired. **3.** Suitable to the common people; easily comprehended. **4.** Prevalent among the people. [< L. *popularis*, < *populus*, people.] Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL.—**pop"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* The condition of being popular.—**pop'u-lar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make popularly acceptable.—**pop"u-lar-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**pop'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**pop'u-lar-ness**§, *n.*

pop'u-late, 1 pep'yu-lēt; 2 pŏp'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[D]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with inhabitants; people. **2.** To compose the population of; inhabit. **II.** *i.* To propagate; breed. [< L.[LL] *populus*, people.]—**pop"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The whole number of a people. **2.** The multiplying of inhabitants. Syn.: see PEOPLE.—**pop'u-lous,** *a.* Containing many inhabitants. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pop'u-list, 1 pep'yu-list; 2 pŏp'yu-list. [U. S.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the People's party, a political party advocating increase of currency, government control of railways, limitation of the ownership of land, and similar measures. **II.** *n.* A member of the People's party. [< L. *populus*, people.] —**Pop'u-lism,** *n.* The policy of the People's party.

por-, *prefix.* A form of PRO-; as, *portend*; *portent*. [< L. *por-* for *pro-*; see PRO-.]

por'bea"gle, 1 pôr'bī"gl; 2 pôr'bē"gl, *n.* A large voracious shark. [< OF. *porc*, hog, + BEAGLE.]

porce'lain, 1 pôrs'lin *or* pôr'si-lēn; 2 pôrç'lin *or* pôr'çe-lān, *n.* A translucent kind of pottery; chinaware. [< OF. *porcelaine*, < It. *porcellana*, porcelain.]

porch, 1 pôrch; 2 pôrch, *n.* **1.** A covered structure forming an entrance to a building. **2.** An ancient covered walk or portico: a modern name; hence [P-], the stoic school of philosophy. See STOIC. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A veranda. [< L.[F] *porticus*, < *porta*, door.]

por'cine, } 1 pôr'sin; 2 pôr'çin, *a.* Pertaining to or char-
por'cin[s], } acteristic of swine. [< L. *porcinus*, < *porcus*, hog.]

por'cu-pine, 1 pôr'kiu-pain; 2 pôr'cū-pīn, *n.* A large rodent, having the coarse hair thickly interspersed with erectile, quill-like spines, used for defense. [< OF. *pore espine*; *pore*, hog; *espin*, thorn.]—**porcupine ant-eater,** an echidna.

Porcupine. 1/20

pore, 1 pōr; 2 pōr, *vi.* [PORED; POR'ING.] To gaze or ponder with close and continued application, as in reading.

pore, *n.* **1.** A small orifice or opening, especially a minute perforation in a membrane or tissue, as in the skin. **2.** *Phys. Sci.* A minute interstice between the molecules of a body. **3.** The spore-bearing tube in certain fungi. **4.** Any inlet or means of absorption or communication. [F.]—**por'i-ness,** *n.*—**po-ros'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The property of being porous. **po'rous-ness**‡. **2.** A pore.—**po'rous,** *a.* Having pores. **-ly,** *adv.*

por'gy, 1 pôr'gi; 2 pôr'ğy, *n.* [POR'GIES[z], *pl.*] A perch-like salt-water or other fish, as the scup. [Cor. of Am. Ind. *mishcuppauog*; but cp. L. *pagrus*, < Gr. *pagros*, the bream.]

pork, 1 pôrk; 2 pôrk, *n.* **1.** The flesh of swine used as food. **2**‖. A swine or swine collectively. [< OF. *porc*, < L. *porcus*, hog.]—**pork'er,** *n.* A pig or hog.—**pork'y,** *a.* Pork-like.

por'phy-ry[1], } 1 pôr'fi-ri; 2 pôr'fy-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] An
por'fy-ry[F], } igneous rock that has a ground-mass enclosing crystals of feldspar or quartz. [< Gr. *porphyrites*, < *porphyra*, purple.]—**por"phy-rit'ic,** *a.* **por"phy-rit'i-cal**‡.

Por'phy-ry[2], *n.* (233–304?) A Neo-Platonic philosopher, who opposed Christianity. **Por-phyr'i-us**‡.

por'poise, 1 pôr'pus; 2 pôr'pŏs, *n.* **1.** A gregarious cetacean of the North Atlantic, about 5 feet long, dusky above and white below. **2.** Any small cetacean, especially a dolphin. [< OF. *porpois*, lit. 'hog-fish.']

por'ridge, 1 per'ij; 2 pŏr'idg, *n.* **1.** A food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk until it assumes a consistency. **2.** A broth or stew of vegetables, sometimes

containing meat. [< LL.OF *porrata*, leek-broth, < L. *porrum*, leek.]—**por'rin-ger,** *n.* A small dish, having straight sides and sometimes ears.

Por'se-na, 1 pôr'sı-na *or* pər-sen'ə; 2 pôr'sē-na *or* pŏr-sĕn'a, **Lars.** A semilegendary Etruscan king who marched against Rome to restore the Tarquins. **Por-sen'na†.**

port1d, 1 pôrt; 2 pôrt, *vt.* & *vi. Naut.* To turn, send, or go to the port or larboard side; as, to *port* the helm.

port2d, *vt.* **1.** *Mil.* To carry, as a rifle, diagonally across the body. **2.** To carry or bear. [< F. *porter*, < L. *porto*, carry.]—**port'-fire",** *n.* A slow-match or match-cord.

port1, *n.* **1.** A harbor or haven; hence, a place of customary entry and exit for vessels. **2.** *Law.* Any place designated as a point at which persons or merchandise may enter or pass out of a country, under specified supervision. [< AS. *port*, < L. *portus*, harbor.]

port2, *n.* **1.** An opening in the side of a ship, as for a gun, light and air, or for the passage of cargo. **2.** A gate, portal, door, or other entrance. **3.** *Mach.* An orifice for the passage of a motive fluid, as air, gas, etc. [< AS. *port*, < L. *porta*, gate, door.]

port3, *n.* The left side of a vessel as one looks from stern to bow: formerly called *larboard.*

port4, *n.* The way in which one bears or carries himself; mien. [F., < *porter*, carry.] Syn.: see AIR2, *n.*

port5, *n.* A class of wines, rich in alcohol, made in Portugal. [< Pg. *Oporto* (city in Portugal).]

Port., *abbr.* Portugal, Portuguese.

port'a-bl(eE, 1 pôrt'ə-bl; 2 pôrt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be readily carried or moved. **2†.** Endurable; supportable. [< L.LL *porto*, carry.]—**port'a-bl(e-nessE,** *n.* **port"a-bil'i-ty†.**—**port'a-bly,** *adv.*

port'age, 1 pôrt'ıj; 2 pôrt'aġ, *n.* **1.** The act of transporting, especially by boats of stores, from one navigable water to another. **2.** The place of such transportation, or that which is transported. **3.** The charge for transportation. [F., < LL. *portaticum*, carriage, < L. *porto*, carry.]

por'tal, 1 pōr'təl; 2 pôr'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or entering at a port or gate. **2.** Pertaining to or arranged like the portal vein. [< LL. *portalis*, of a gate, < L. *porta*, gate.]—**portal vein,** the large vessel that conveys blood from the intestines and other abdominal viscera to the liver.

por'tal, 1 pōr'təl; 2 pôr'tal, *n.* **1.** A passage for entrance; entranceway; especially, one that is grand and imposing. **2.** The architectural composition that includes the entrances and porches of a large church or similar building. [OF., < L.LL *porta*, gate.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

port'ancet, *n.* Personal carriage; deportment; mien.

Port Ar'thur. A fortified port of S. Manchuria; captured and held by Japan since 1905.

por'tass†, *n.* A prayer-book; breviary. **por'tace†.**

Port au Prince, 1 pôrt o prañs; 2 pôrt o prăñç. A seaport city; capital of Haiti; pop. 120,000.

port"-cray'on, 1 pōrt"-krē'ən; 2 pôrt"-crā'on, *n.* A metal holder for a pencil or crayon. [< F. *porte-crayon*, < *porter* (see PORT2, *v.*); and see CRAYON.] **porte"-cray'on†.**

port-cul'lis, 1 pôrt-kul'ıs; 2 pôrt-cŭl'ıs, *n.* A grating that can be let down suddenly to close the portal of a fortified place. [< OF. *porte*, gate; *coulisse*, f. s. of *coulis*, sliding.] **porte-col'ys†.**

Porte, 1 pōrt; 2 pôrt, *n.* The Turkish government: used with the definite article. [F.] **Sublime Porte†.**

porte-, 1 pōrt-; 2 pôrt-. From French *porter*, carry (see PORT2, *v.*): a combining form.—**porte'-co"chère',** *n.* **1.** A doorway by which a carriage may be driven under or through a portion of a building. **2.** [U. S.] A carriage-porch. [+ F. *cochère*, < *coche*, COACH.]—**porte'mon-naie",** *n.* A pocket-book for money; especially, a small purse with clasps. [+ F. *monnaie*, MONEY.]

por-tend'd, 1 per-tend'; 2 pŏr-tĕnd', *vt.* To indicate as about to happen, as by previous signs: said commonly of something evil or momentous; presage. [< L. *portendo*, foretell.] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**por-tent',** *n.* Anything that portends what is to happen, especially a momentous or calamitous event.—**por-ten'tous,** *a.* **1.** Full of portents of ill; ominous. **2.** Of strange and ill-boding character; prodigious; dreadful. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**por-ten'tous-ly,** *adv.*—**por-ten'tous-ness,** *n.*

por'ter1, 1 pōr'tər; 2 pôr'ter, *n.* **1.** One whose business it is to handle travelers' luggage, etc. **2.** Anything used to bear, carry, or support. [< F. *porteur*, < L. *porto*, carry.]—**por'ter-age,** *n.* **1.** The business of a porter. **2.** The cost of carriage.

por'ter2, *n.* **1.** A keeper of a door or gate. **2.** One who waits at a door to carry messages. [< F. *portier*, < L. *porta*, door.]

por'ter3, *n.* A very dark brown malt liquor resembling ale. [< PORTER1, *n.*]—**por'ter-house",** *n.* **1.** A place where porter, ale, etc., are retailed. **2.** A restaurant; chop-house.—**porter-house steak** [U. S.], a choice cut of beefsteak usually next to the sirloin and including a part of the tenderloin.

Por'ter, 1 pōr'tər; 2 pôr'ter, *n.* **1. David** (1780–1843), an American commodore. **2. David Dixon** (1813–1891), an American admiral; son of David. **3. Fitz-John** (1822–1901), an American general. **4. Jane** (1776–1850), an English novelist. **5. Noah** (1811–1892), an American educator.

port-fo'li-o, 1 pērt-fō'lı-ō; 2 pôrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* **1.** A portable case for holding drawings, etc. **2.** The office of a cabinet minister. [< L.Sp *porto*, carry, + *folium*, leaf.]

port'-hole", *n.* A small opening in a ship's side.

Por'ti-a, 1 pōr'shı-ə; 2 pôr'shi-a, *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

por'ti-co, 1 pōr'tı-kō; 2 pōr'ti-cō, *n.* [-COESZ or -COSZ, *pl.*] An open space with roof upheld by columns; a porch. [It.]

por"tière', 1 pōr"tyār'; 2 pôr"tyêr', *n.* A curtain, or the like, for use in a doorway, either instead of a door or as an ornament. [F.]

por'tion, 1 pōr'shən; 2 pôr'shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To divide into shares for distribution: often with *out.* **2.** To endow with a portion. Syn.: see ALLOT.

II. *n.* **1.** A part of a whole, whether separated from it or not. **2.** An allotment; a share; quantity of any kind of food usually served to one person. **3.** The part of an estate coming to an heir. **4.** A wife's dowry. **5.** One's fortune or destiny. [F., < L. *portio(n-)*, portion.]

Syn.: part, proportion. When any whole is divided into *parts*, any *part* that is allotted to some person, thing, subject, or purpose is called a *portion*, whether or not the division may be by some fixed rule or relation; a father may divide his estate by will among his children so as to make their several *portions* great or small, according to his arbitrary and unreasonable caprice. When we speak of a *part* as a *proportion*, we think of the whole as divided according to some rule or scale, so that the different *parts* bear a contemplated and intended relation or ratio to one another; thus, the *portion* allotted to a child by will may not be a fair *proportion* of the estate. *Proportion* is often used where *part* or *portion* would be more appropriate. See PART.

—**por'tion-a-bl(eE,** *a.* Proportional.—**por'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** One who divides in shares. **2.** *Eccl.* A minister who shares a benefice with another. **por'tion-ist†.** **3.** *Scots Law.* The proprietor or tenant of a small portion of land.—**por'tion-less,** *a.* Having no portion; especially, having no marriage-portion.

Port'land, 1 pôrt'land; 2 pôrt'land, *n.* **1.** A city of S. W. Maine; pop. 69,272; burnt by the British, 1775. **2.** A city of N. W. Oregon; pop. 258,288.

port'ly, 1 pōrt'lı; 2 pôrt'ly, *a.* **1.** Of a full habit; somewhat stout. **2.** Of a stately appearance and carriage. **3†.** Full, as a sail. Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**port'li-ness,** *n.*

port-man'teau, 1 pōrt-man'tō; 2 pôrt-măn'tō, *n.* **1.** A case for carrying clothing, etc., behind a saddle; also, a suit-case or satchel. **2.** A hook on which to hang clothing. [< F. *portemanteau*, < *porter*, carry, + *manteau*, MANTLE.]

Por'to A-le'gre, 1 pōr'to ą-lē'grē; 2 pōr'to ä-lę'grę. A cathedral city and port in S. Brazil; pop. 150,343.

Port of Spain. A city; capital of Trinidad; pop 69,796.

Por'to Ri'co, 1 rī'ko; 2 rī'co. An island of the West Indies; 70 m. E. of Haiti; 3,606 sq. m.; pop. 1,295,800; capital, San Juan; ceded to the United States by Spain, Aug. 12, 1898.—**Por'to-Ri'can,** *a.* & *n.*

por'trait, 1 pōr'trıt; 2 pôr'trit, *n.* A likeness of an individual produced by art, as in oils, water-color, etc.; figuratively, a vivid description of a person. [F.]—**por'trai-ture,** *n.* **1.** A representation of an object. **2.** The act or art of portraying; especially, the art or practise of making portraits. **3.** Portraits or pictures collectively.

por-tray', 1 pōr-trē'; 2 pôr-trā', *vt.* To represent naturally and vividly, whether by drawing, painting, etc., or by verbal description; depict. [< L.F *portraho*, draw forth.] Syn.: see IMITATE.—**por-tray'al,** *n.* The act of portraying.—**por-tray'er,** *n.*

por'tress, 1 pōr'tres; 2 pôr'trĕs, *n.* A female porter or doorkeeper. **por'ter-ess‡.**

Port Roy'al. **1.** A town and naval station in Jamaica, British West Indies; almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1692. **2.** A town in South Carolina, where the Americans defeated the British, Feb. 3, 1779; captured by the Union forces, Nov. 7, 1861.

Port Sa-id', 1 sa-ēd' *or* sēd; 2 sä-ēd' *or* sād. A seaport and coaling-station on the Mediterranean at the entrance to the Suez Canal; pop. 61,380.

Ports'mouth, 1 pōrts'məṫh; 2 pôrts'muth, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport in the south of England; pop. 247,350. **2.** A seaport and naval station in New Hampshire, U. S.; pop. 13,569; here the **Treaty of Portsmouth,** ending the Russo-Japanese war, was signed, Sept. 5, 1905.

por'tu-a-ry†, *n.* Same as PORTASS. **por'tu-asse†.**

Por'tu-gal, 1 pōr'tıu-gəl; 2 pôr'tū-gal, *n.* A republic of S. W.

Europe; constituted Oct. 3, 1910; 35,582 sq. m.; pop. 5,958,000; capital, Lisbon.—**Por"tu-guese'**, *n.* **1.** A native of Portugal; collectively, the people of Portugal. **2.** The language of Portugal.—**Por"tu-guese' East Af'ri-ca.** A region of East Africa under the control of Portugal; 426,712 sq. m.; pop. 3,200,000.—**Portuguese man-of-war,** a pelagic siphonophore of the Middle Atlantic.

Por"tu-la'ca, 1 pôr"chu-[*or* -tiu-]lē'kə *or* -lak'ə; 2 pôr"chu-[*or* -tū-]lā'ca *or* -lăc'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, fleshy herbs of the purslane family, with scattered leaves, ephemeral flowers, opening only in sunshine, and a globular pod. **2.** [p-] Any plant of this genus. [L., purslane.]

pos., posit., *abbr.* Positive.—**pos., poss.,** *abbr.* Possessive.

po-sa'da, *n.* An inn. [Sp.]

pose[1], 1 pōz; 2 pōs, *vt. & vi.* [POSED; POS'ING.] **1.** To put into or take an attitude; place in a pose. **2.** To state as a proposition; affirm. [< F. *poser*, put, < LL. *pauso*, < L. *pauso*, cease.]

pose[2], *vt.* [POSED; POS'ING.] To puzzle by propounding a question hard to answer. [Short for OPPOSE.] Syn.: see PERPLEX.—**pos'er,** *n.* A puzzling question.

pose, *n.* An attitude or posture to be copied in a portrait or statue. Syn.: see ATTITUDE.

Po-sei'don, 1 po-saï'dən; 2 po-sī'don, *n. Gr. Myth.* God of the sea; the Roman Neptune.

Po'sen, 1 pō'zen; 2 pō'zĕn, *n.* A fortified city in Poland; pop. 156,700.

pos't, 1 poz'it; 2 pŏs'it. I[4]. *vt.* **1.** *Logic.* To lay down as a principle, or state as a fact; affirm. **2.** To dispose, as a body, in relation to other bodies; place; put. **II.** *n.* That which is posited. [< L. *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.]

po-si'tion, 1 po-zish'ən; 2 po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** The manner in which a thing is placed; also, the place where it is situated. **2.** Disposition of the parts of the body; posture. **3.** Sphere of influence or duty; when unqualified, high rank. **4.** The act of positing a proposition, or the proposition posited. **5.** *Math.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming one or more values. [F., < L. *positio(n-)*, < *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.] Syn.: see ATTITUDE; CIRCUMSTANCES; PLACE.

pos'i-tive, } 1 poz'i-tiv; 2 pŏs'i-tĭv. **I.** *a.*
pos'i-tiv[s], } **1.** That is or may be directly affirmed; real; actual; existing: opposed to *negative.* **2.** Inherent in a thing by and of itself: opposed to *relative.* **3.** Openly and plainly expressed; explicit; express; emphatic: opposed to *implied* or *inferred.* **4.** Laid down or uttered by competent authority. (1) Imperative: opposed to *discretionary.* (2) Dependent on authority, agreement, or convention: opposed to *natural.* **5.** Not admitting of doubt or denial. **6.** Of persons, free from doubt or hesitation; confident; decided; certain; also, overconfident; dictatorial. **7.** Pertaining to positivism. **8.** *Math. & Phys. Sci.* Noting that one of two opposed directions, qualities, etc., which is assumed as primary: opposed to *negative:* usually denoted by the sign +. (1) Greater than zero; plus: said of quantities. (2) In the opposite direction to that of the hands of a clock: said of a rotation. (3) *Elec.* Having relatively high potential. (4) *Magnetism.* Noting the north-seeking pole of a magnet and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is repelled. **9.** *Phot.* Having the lights and shades in their natural relation, rather than reversed, as in a negative. **10.** *Gram.* Being the simple uncompared form of the adjective or adverb. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; DOGMATIC; RADICAL; SURE.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is capable of being directly and certainly affirmed. **2.** In positivism, that which is cognizable by the senses. **3.** That which settles by absolute appointment. **4.** *Phot.* A picture giving the lights and shades as in nature. **5.** *Gram.* The positive degree of comparison. **6.** *Elec.* A positive plate, pole, etc. [< L.[or] *positivus*, < *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.]—**pos'i-tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*—**pos'i-tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.* Syn.: see CERTAINTY.

pos'i-tiv-ism, 1 poz'i-tiv-izm; 2 pŏs'i-tĭv-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A way of thinking that regards nothing as ascertained or ascertainable beyond the facts of physical science or of sense. **2.** *Philos.* A system of philosophy holding that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that his knowledge of phenomena is merely relative. **3.** Certitude, or the claim of certitude, in knowledge.—**pos'i-tiv-ist,** *n.*

pos'se, 1 pos'i; 2 pŏs'e, *n.* **1.** Possibility: chiefly in the phrase *in posse* (capable of being). **2.** A posse comitatus. **3.** [Colloq.] A force of men; squad. [L., inf. of *possum*, be able, < *potis*, able, + *sum*, am.]—**posse comitatus,** the power of the county; the force that a sheriff calls to his assistance.

pos-sess'[t], 1 pə-zes'; 2 pŏ-sĕs', *vt.* **1.** To have the ownership and enjoyment of. **2.** To put in ownership, occupation, or control. **3.** To make oneself the owner or master of; take. **4.** To control mentally or spiritually; dominate. **5.** To hold in control or restraint. **6.** To imbue or impress thoroughly. **7†.** To inform; tell. [< L. *possessus*, pp. of *possideo*, possess.] Syn.: see HAVE; OCCUPY.—**pos-sessed',** *pa.* Controlled by or as if by evil spirits; insane; beyond self-control, tho sane. — **pos-ses'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of possessing. **2.** That which one possesses or owns; hence, property; wealth: commonly in the plural. Syn.: see OCCUPATION; PROPERTY; WEALTH. Compare POSSESS.—**pos-ses'siv(e**[s]. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or expressive of possession. **II.** *n.* **1.** The possessive case. **2.** A possessive pronoun.—**possessive case,** the case of the noun or pronoun that denotes possession, origin, or the like: formed by adding 's to the nominative singular and to irregular plurals, and an apostrophe only to the regular plural.—**pos-ses'sor,** *n.*—**pos-ses'so-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having possession. **2.** *Law.* Proceeding from possession.

pos'set, 1 pes'et; 2 pŏs'ĕt, *n.* A drink of hot milk curdled with liquor, sweetened and spiced. [Cp. Ir. *pusoid*, posset.]

pos'si-bl(e[s], 1 pes'i-bl; 2 pŏs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be or may become true: said of a thing, an event, or a statement. **2.** That may be true in some contingency; imaginably true: sometimes used to denote extreme improbability. [OF., < L. *possibilis*, < *posse*, be able.]—**pos"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[s], *pl.*] **1.** The fact of being possible. **2.** A possible thing. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT.—**pos'si-bly,** *adv.* [Abbr. of OPOSSUM.]

pos'sum, 1 pes'um; 2 pŏs'ŭm, *n.* [Colloq.] An opossum.

post[1d], 1 pōst; 2 pōst, *vt.* **1.** To put up in some public place; placard; hence, to denounce. **2.** To fasten posters upon. Syn.: see SET.

post[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign to a particular position or post. **2.** To place in the post-office or in a letter-box. **3.** In bookkeeping, to transfer (items or accounts) to the ledger: often with *up.* **4.** To send by post-horses; dispatch. **5.** To supply with information. **II.** *i.* To travel with post-horses; hasten. Syn.: see SET.

post[1], *n.* **1.** An upright piece of timber or other material used as a support, a point of attachment, etc., as in a building. **2.** A central projection in a lock for receiving the tube of a key. [< AS. *post*, post, stake.]

post[2], *n.* **1.** A fixed place or station. (1) A military station. (2) The limits of a sentry's beat. **2.** An office or employment. **3.** An established system, as for transporting the mails. **4.** A postman; messenger. **5.** A size of writing-paper. [< F. *poste*, post, station.] Syn.: see PLACE.—**post'boy", p.-chaise, p.-horse, p.-route,** etc., a postilion, carriage, horse, route, etc., formerly employed in the post system of traveling.—**p.-card,** *n.* Same as POSTAL CARD.—**p.-house,** *n.* **1.** A house where post-horses are kept for relays. 2†. A post-office.—**p.-rider,** *n.* One who rides post or carries the mails on horseback.

post, *adv.* By post-horses; hence, rapidly. [< *post*, after.]

post-, *prefix.* Behind or after: opposed to *ante-.* [< L. *post-*, *adv.*]

post'age, 1 pōst'ij; 2 pōst'ag, *n.* **1.** The charge levied on mail-matter. **2.** The act of going by post.—**post'age-stamp",** *n.* A small printed label in payment of postage.

post'al, 1 pōst'el; 2 pōst'al, *a.* Pertaining to the mails or mail-service.—**postal card,** a card for carrying a written or printed message through the mails under government stamp. **post'-card"†.**—**p. note** [U. S.], a note payable to bearer for any sum less than five dollars, issued by a postmaster and redeemable at any money-order office: discontinued June, 1894.

post-date', *vt.* To make the date of (a document or other writing) later than the real date.

post"di-lu'vi-al, *a.* Coming after the deluge. [< POST- + L. *diluvium*, DELUGE.] **post"di-lu'vi-an†.**—**post"di-lu'vi-an,** *n.* One living after the deluge.

pos'tel†, *n.* Same as APOSTLE.

post'er[1], 1 pōst'er; 2 pōst'er, *n.* **1.** An advertising sheet for posting on a wall. **2.** A bill-poster.

post'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who travels post. **2.** A post-horse.

pos-te'ri-or, 1 pos-ti'ri-ər; 2 pŏs-tē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated behind. **2.** Coming after another; later. **3.** *Bot.* Situated or growing on the side next the parent axis. **II.** *n.* The hinder part: (*pl.*) the buttocks. [< L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, following.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pos-te"ri-or'i-ty,** *n.*—**pos-ter'i-ty,** *n.* The descendants of a progenitor; succeeding generations taken collectively.

pos'tern, 1 pōs'tərn; 2 pōs'tern, *n.* **1.** A back gate or door; a private entrance, especially a small gate beside a large one in a fortified place. **2.** *Fort.* A covered passage closed by a gate and leading from a bastion to the ditch. [< F. *posterne*, < L. *posterus*, POSTERIOR.] **pos'terne†.**

post-fix', 1 pōst-fiks'; 2 pōst-fĭks'. I[t]. *vt.* To add at the end of a word, as a letter, a syllable, etc.: opposed to *prefix.* **II.** *n.* That which is so added; a suffix.

post-grad'u-ate, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to studies pursued after receiving a degree; graduate.—**post-grad'u-ate,** *n.* [U. S.] One who pursues or has completed a postgraduate course.

post″-haste′, 1 pōst″-hēst′; 2 pōst″-hāst′. **I.** *a.* Done with speed; instant. **II.** *n.* Haste or speed like that of the post. **III.** *adv.* With utmost speed.

pos′thu-mous, 1 pes′chu-[*or* -tiu-]mus; 2 pŏs′chụ-[*or* -tū-]mŭs, *a.* **1.** Born after the father's death: said of a child. **2.** Published after the author's death, as a book. [< L. *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, following.] **-ly**, *adv.*

pos′till, 1 pes′til; 2 pŏs′til, *n.* A marginal note; especially, one written on the margin of the Scriptures; also, a series of Scriptural comments. [< F. *postille*, < L. *post*, after, *illa* (neut. pl. of *ille*, that), those.]

pos-til′lion, 1 pōs-til′yən; 2 pŏs-tĭl′yon, *n.* **1.** A rider of one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle. **2**†. A post-boy. [< F. *postillon*, < *poste;* see POST², *n.*] **pos-til′lion**‡.

post″im-pres′sion-ism, 1 pōst″im-presh′ən-izm; 2 pōst″im-prĕsh′on-ĭsm, *n. Art.* The method of a group of French painters in the first decade of the 20th century, characterized chiefly by unconventionality.

post′lude, 1 pōst′liūd; 2 pōst′lūd, *n. Mus.* An organ voluntary concluding a church service. See PRELUDE.

post′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A letter-carrier; mail-carrier.

post′mark″. **I.** *vt.* To put a postmark on. **II.** *n.* The stamp of a post-office on mail-matter.

post′mas″ter, *n.* **1.** An official having charge of a post-office. **2.** One who provides horses for posting. —**post′mas″ter-gen′er-al**, *n.* The executive head of the postal service of a government.—**post′mis″tress**, *n. fem.*

post″me-rid′i-an, 1 pōst″mi-rid′i-ən; 2 pōst″me-rĭd′i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the afternoon. [< L. *post*, after, + *meridiem*, noon.] **post″me-rid′i-o-nal**‡.

post me-rid′i-em, 1 pōst mi-rid′i-em; 2 pōst mē-rĭd′i-ĕm. After midday: abbreviated *p. m.* or *P. M.* [L.]

post mor′tem, 1 pōst mēr′tem; 2 pōst mōr′tĕm. After death; as, a *post-mortem* examination. [L.: used as adj.]

post″-mor′tem, 1 pōst″-mēr′tem; 2 pōst″-môr′tĕm, *n.* Expert examination of a human body after death. [L.]

post″na′tal, *a.* Occurring after birth.

post′-note″, 1 pōst′-nōt″; 2 pōst′-nōt″, *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank and payable at a fixed time after its date.

post″-o′bit, 1 pōst″-ō′bit; 2 pōst″-ō′bit, *n.* A bond given as by a prospective heir to pay a sum of money on the death of a person from whom he has expectations.

post′-of″fice, 1 pōst′-ef″is; 2 pōst′-ŏf″iç, *n.* An office for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of mails; also, the postal service.

post′-paid″, *a.* Having postage prepaid.

post-pone′, 1 pōst-pōn′; 2 pōst-pōn′, *vt.* [POST-PONED′; POST-PON′ING.] **1.** To defer to a future time. **2.** To consider as secondary. [< L. *post*, after, + *pono*, place.]

Syn.: adjourn, defer, delay, hold in abeyance, lay by, lay aside, procrastinate, put by, put off. *Adjourn* (L. *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, day) signifies literally to *put off* to another day, and, hence, to any future time. A deliberative assembly may *adjourn* to another day or to another hour of the same day, and resume business where it left off, as if there had been no interval. To *adjourn* "without day" (*sine die*) is etymologically a contradiction in terms, but is in approved use, such adjournment terminating the existence of the body so *adjourned*. This may be obviated, when no day can be fixed, by *adjourning* to meet at the call of the president or other officer. In common usage, to *adjourn* a matter is to hold it in abeyance until it may be more conveniently or suitably attended to; in such use *defer* and *postpone* are close synonyms of *adjourn; defer* (L. *dis*, apart, + *fero*, bear) is simply to *lay or put aside* temporarily; to *postpone* (L. *post*, after, + *pono*, place) is strictly to *lay or put aside* until "after" something else occurs, or is done, known, obtained, or the like; as, to *postpone* one's departure until after a friend's arrival; but *postpone* is often used without such limitation. *Adjourn*, *defer*, and *postpone* all imply definite expectation of later consideration or action; *delay* is much less definite, while *procrastinate* is hopelessly vague. One may *adjourn*, *defer*, *delay*, or *postpone* a matter intelligently and for good reason; he *procrastinates* through indolence, negligence, or irresolution; one who *procrastinates* gives no assurance that he will ever act. Compare HINDER; PROCRASTINATE.—Ant.: act, act on, complete, consummate, dispatch, do, expedite, hasten, hurry, quicken, take up, urge forward, urge on.—**post-pone′ment**, *n.* Syn.: see RESPITE.—**post-pon′er**, *n.*

post-pran′di-al, 1 pōst-pran′dı-əl; 2 pōst-prăn′di-al, *a.* After-dinner. [< POST, + L. *prandium*, breakfast.]

post′script, 1 pōst′skript; 2 pōst′script, *n.* A supplemental addition to a written or printed document; specifically, something added to a letter after the writer's signature: abbreviated *P. S.* [< L. *post*, after, + *scribo*, write.]

post′-town″, *n.* **1.** A town furnishing relays of post-horses. See POST². **2.** A town containing a part-office.

pos′tu-lant, 1 pes′chu-[*or* -tiu-]lənt; 2 pŏs′chụ-[*or* -tū-]lant, *n.* **1.** One who or that which prefers a request. **2.** A candidate for the ministry or other religious order. [F., < L. *postulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *postulo*, demand.]

pos′tu-late, 1 pes′chu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 pŏs′chụ-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *v.* [-LAT″ED[d]; -LAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay down as a postulate; assume without proof as self-evident or already known. **2.** To ask by way of entreaty; in ecclesiastical law, to ask authority to admit (a nominee) notwithstanding canonical objections. **II.** *i.* To make or lay down postulates.

Syn.: see ASSUME.—**pos″tu-la′tion**, *n.*

pos′tu-late, *n.* A position claimed or basis of argument laid down as well known or too plain to require proof. [< L. *postulatum*, demand, < *postulatus*, pp. of *postulo;* see POSTULANT.] **pos″tu-la′tum**‡ [-TA, *pl.*].

pos′ture, 1 pes′chur *or* -tiur; 2 pŏs′chụr *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [POS′TURED; POS′TUR-ING.] To place in or assume a posture; pose. **II.** *n.* **1.** The visible disposition of the parts of a thing; position of the body; attitude. **2.** Mental attitude. [F.] Syn.: see ATTITUDE.—**pos′tur-er**, *n.* **pos′tur-ist**‡.

po′sy, 1 pō′zı; 2 pō′zy, *n.* [PO′SIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A bunch of flowers, or a single flower. **2.** A brief inscription or motto, especially one in verse: the original meaning. [Contr. of POESY.]

pot, 1 pet; 2 pŏt, *v.* [POT′TED[d]; POT′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook in a pot; stew. **2.** To plant in pots of earth. **3.** To preserve, as meats, in pots. **4.** [Slang.] To secure by hunting; bag. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shoot, or shoot at. **2.** To tipple.

pot, *n.* **1.** A round vessel of earth or metal for culinary and other purposes, chiefly domestic. **2.** A metal drinking-cup; mug. **3.** The contents of a pot. **4.** *Card-playing.* The amount of stakes played for. **5.** [Slang.] A large sum, as of money. **6.** A flue extending above a chimney; chimney-pot. [< AS. *pott*, < Ir. *pota*, pot.] —**pot′-bel″ly**, *n.* A protuberant belly.—**pot′-bellied**, *a.* —**pot′-boiler**, *n.* [Slang.] Literary or artistic work produced simply to obtain the means of subsistence.—**pot′-boiling**, *n.*—**pot′boy″**, *n.* [Eng.] In a public house, a boy or young man who cleans the pots and does other odd jobs. —**pot′-companion**, *n.* A boon companion; fellow toper.—**pot′-herb**, *n.* Any herb cooked by boiling.—**pot′-hole**, *n.* A pot-shaped cavity, as that worn by loose stone in an eddy. —**pot′-hook**, *n.* **1.** A bent piece of iron for lifting or hanging pots. **2.** An old-time curved mark or elementary stroke in teaching penmanship.—**pot′-house**, *n.* An ale-house; saloon.—**pot′-hunter**, *n.* One who kills game for food rather than for sport.—**pot′-hunting**, *n.*—**pot′-knight**, *n.* A drunkard.—**pot′-lead**, *n.* Graphite, especially as used on the bottoms of racing-vessels to reduce friction.—**pot′-lead**, *vt.*—**pot′-liquor**, *n.* A thin broth obtained from boiling meat.—**pot′-luck**, *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot; hence, a meal not prepared for guests.—**pot′-metal**, *n.* **1.** Cast iron suitable for making pots. **2.** A copper-and-lead alloy formerly used for large pots, etc. **3.** Glass colored throughout while fused; pot-metal glass.—**pot′-pie″**, *n.* A boiled meat pie, or meat stewed with dumplings. —**pot′-roast**, *n.* Meat cooked in a pot with very little water.—**pot′sherd″**, *n.* A broken bit of crockery. **pot′-shard″**†; **pot′share″**†; **pot′shell″**‡.—**pot′-shot**, *n.* A shot fired to kill, without regard to rules of sport; also, a random shot.—**pot′-valiant**, *a.* [Colloq.] Courageous from drink.—**pot′-vallantry**, *n.* Drunken valor. **pot′-valiancy**‡. —**pot′-walloper**, *n.* [Vulgar.] **1.** One employed to clean or wash kitchen-vessels, etc.; scullion. **2.** [Eng.] One who prepares his own food; a bachelor housekeeper.

pot., *abbr.* Potential.

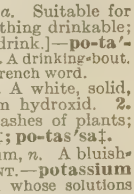
po′ta-bl(e[F], 1 pō′te-bl; 2 pō′ta-bl. **I.** *a.* Suitable for drinking: said of water. **II.** *n.* Something drinkable; a drink. [F., < L. *potabilis*, < *poto*, drink.]—**po-ta′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of drinking; a drink. **2.** A drinking-bout.

pot′age, *n.* Pottage: obsolete except as a French word.

pot′ash″, 1 pet′ash″; 2 pŏt′ăsh″, *n.* **1.** A white, solid, caustic, alkaline compound; potassium hydroxid. **2.** The liquid obtained by leaching the ashes of plants; lye. [< POT, *n.*, + ASH[2], *n.*] **po-tass′**‡; **po-tas′sa**‡.

po-tas′si-um, 1 po-tas′ı-um; 2 po-tăs′i-ŭm, *n.* A bluish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT.—**potassium carbonate** (*Chem.*), a white compound, whose solutions are alkaline, prepared from wood-ashes, etc.

po-ta′to, 1 po-tē′tō; 2 po-tā′tō, *n.* [-TOES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One of the edible farinaceous tubers of a plant of the nightshade family; also, the plant. **2.** One of the sweetish, edible, spindle-shaped roots of a creeping vine; the **sweet potato.** [< Haitian[Sp] *batata*, sweet potato.]—**po-ta′to-bee″tle**, *n.* A leaf-beetle, very destructive to the potato, etc. **Col″o-ra′do bee′tle**‡; **po-ta′to-bug″**‡.—**p.-rot**, *n.* A fungus-disease of the potato.



Potato-beetle (natural size).

po-teen', 1 po-tīn'; 2 po-tēn', *n.* Illicitly manufactured Irish whisky. [< Ir. *poitin.*] **po-theen'†; pot-teen'†.**

Po-tem'kin, 1 po-tem'kin; 2 po-tĕm'kin, **Gregory Alexandrovitch, Prince** (1736–1791). A Russian general.

po'tent, 1 pō'tent; 2 pō'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Physically powerful; able to accomplish material results. **2.** Morally powerful; of a character to influence; convincing. **3.** Having great authority. [< L. *poten(t-)s*, pp. of *possum*, be able.] Syn.: see POWERFUL.—**po'ten-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being potent; inherent ability. **2.** Power arising from external circumstances; authority. **3.** Power to influence; specif., the power of a drug to effect particular results.—**po'ten-tate,** *n.* One having great power or sway; a sovereign. [< F. *potentat.*] —**po-ten'tial.** I. *a.* **1.** Possible but not actual. **2.** Having capacity for existence, but not yet existing. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* Existing by virtue of position, as opposed to motion: said of energy. **4.** *Gram.* Indicating possibility or power. **5.** Having force or power. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that may be possible; a possible development. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mode. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* A condition at a point in space, due to local attraction or repulsion, such that a mass, electric charge, etc., at such point becomes capable of doing work.—**potential mode,** the verb phrase made up by means of the auxiliaries *may, can, could, must, should, would,* with an infinitive, and expressing power or possibility.—**po-ten"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Inherent capacity for development or accomplishment. **2.** Potential quality; potential being.—**po-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**po'tent-ly,** *adv.*—**po'tent-ness,** *n.*

poth'er, 1 pŏth'ər; 2 pŏth'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To harass and perplex; worry; make a fuss. **II.** *n.* **1.** Excitement mingled with confusion; bustle; fuss. **2†.** A suffocating cloud, as of smoke. [Freq. < AS. *potian*, push.]

Pot"i-dæ'a, 1 pŏt"ı-dī'ə; 2 pŏt"i-dē'a, *n.* An ancient Macedonian town near the Ægean sea.

po'tion, 1 pō'shən; 2 pō'shon, *n.* A draft, as of liquid medicine. [F., < L. *potio(n-)*, < *poto*, drink.]

Pot'i-phar, 1 pŏt'ı-fər; 2 pŏt'i-fär, *n. Bib.* An officer of Pharaoh, who bought Joseph as a slave. *Gen.* xxxix, 1.

Po-to'mac, 1 po-tō'mək; 2 po-tō'mac, *n.* A river of the E. United States; flows by Washington, D. C., 550 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Po"to-sí', 1 pō"to-sī'; 2 pō"to-sī', *n.* A mining city of W. Bolivia; pop. 29,800; altitude 13,022 ft.

pot"pour"ri', 1 pō"pūr"rī'; 2 pō"pu"rī', *n.* A heterogeneous mixture, as of fragrant flower-petals; medley; jumble. [F.]

Pots'dam, 1 pŏts'dəm; 2 pŏts'dăm, *n.* A city in central Prussia: famed for palaces and mausoleums; pop. 58,400.

pot'tage, 1 pŏt'ıj; 2 pŏt'aġ, *n.* **1.** A thick broth or stew. **2.** A porridge. [< F. *potage*, < *pot*, pot.]

pot'ter, 1 pŏt'ər; 2 pŏt'er, *vi.* **1.** To work loiteringly or inefficiently. **2.** To walk feebly or sluggishly. [Freq. < AS. *potian*, push.]—**pot'ter-er,** *n.*

pot'ter, *n.* **1.** One who makes earthenware or porcelain. **2.** One who pots meats, vegetables, etc.—**potters' wheel,** a horizontal rotatable disk used by potters for holding and manipulating prepared clay.—**pot'ter-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A factory where potters' ware is made. **2.** The manufacture of earthenware or porcelain. **3.** Clay ware molded and hardened. [*Young Bull.*

Pot'ter, Paul (1625–1654). A Dutch animal-painter; *The*

pot'ting, 1 pŏt'ıŋ; 2 pŏt'ing, *n.* **1.** The putting up of articles of food in pots. **2.** *Hort.* The placing of buds, bulbs, or plants in pots. **3†.** Drinking; tippling.

pot'tle[es], 1 pŏt'l; 2 pŏt'l, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel; pot; tankard. **2.** A liquid measure of half a gallon. **pot'tle-pot"†. 3.** A kind of chowder. **4.** A small vessel or basket for holding fruit. [< OF. *potel.*]—**pot'tle-bel"lied,** *a.* Pot-bellied.

pouch[t], 1 pauch; 2 pouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pocket; hence, to swallow. **2.** To supply with money. **3.** To gather up, as the mouth of a sack; hence, purse up; pout, as the lips. **II.** *i.* To take on a sack shape.

pouch, *n.* **1.** A small bag or sack, or something serving a similar purpose, as a pocket or a purse. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sac-like part, as for temporarily containing eggs or young; a marsupium. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A silicle. (2) Any pouch-like sac. [< OF. *poche*, pouch.]—**pouched,** *a.*

pou-drette', 1 pū-dret'; 2 pu-drĕt', *n.* A dry manure composed of a mixture of night-soil, gypsum, charcoal, etc. [F.]

Pough-keep'sie, 1 po-kip'sı; 2 po-kip'si, *n.* A city on the Hudson river, New York; seat of Vassar College; pop. 35,000.

poult, 1 pōlt; 2 pōlt, *n.* A young chicken, or the like.

poul'ter, 1 pōl'tər; 2 pōl'ter, *n. Hist.* A poulterer: a form surviving only as the name of a London livery company.

poul'ter-er, 1 pōl'tər-ər; 2 pōl'ter-er, *n.* A dealer in poultry.

poul'tice, 1 pōl'tıs; 2 pōl'tiç. **I.** *vt.* [-TICED†; -TIC-ING.] To cover with a poultice. **II.** *n.* A mollifying remedy of a moist, mealy nature, applied to inflamed surfaces. [< L. *pul(t-)s*, porridge.]

poul'try, 1 pōl'trı; 2 pōl'try, *n.* Domestic fowls, generally or collectively, as hens, ducks, etc. [< OF. *pouleterie*, < *poulet*, fowl.]

pounce[1], 1 pauns; 2 pounç, *v.* [POUNCED†; POUNC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make holes in; perforate. **2.** To attack suddenly, as with beak or claws. **II.** *i.* To make a sudden seizure; spring. [Var. of PUNCH[1], *v.*]

pounce[2†], *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle with pounce. **2.** To smooth (a hat) by rubbing with an abrading substance.

pounce[1], 1 pauns; 2 pounç, *n.* **1.** The act of pouncing. **2.** A talon; claw.

pounce[2], *n.* **1.** A powder formerly used to absorb excess of ink, as on a manuscript. **2.** A finely pulverized substance used in transferring designs. **3†.** A perfumed powder used as a cosmetic. [< L.[F] *pumex*, PUMICE.] **pounce'-pow"der†.—pounce'-bag",** *n.* A bag for holding pounce for use in transferring a design.—**p.-box,** *n.* **1.** A box with perforated lid, formerly used for dusting out pounce as a perfume; a perfume-box. **2.** A box formerly used for dusting powder or sand on freshly written paper. **pou'chet-box"†; poun'cet-box"†.**

pound[1d], 1 paund; 2 pound, *vt.* To confine in a pound; impound; restrain.—**pound'er,** *n.* The keeper of a pound. **pound'-keep"er†; pound'mas"ter†.**

pound[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike heavily and repeatedly. **2.** To break to pieces, or to bruise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hammer continuously. **2.** To walk heavily and ploddingly. [ME. *pounen*, < AS. *puntan*, pound.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**pound'er**[2], *n.* One who or that which pounds.

pound[1], *n.* **1.** A variable unit of weight: the avoirdupois pound is 16 ounces of 7,000 grains; the troy pound, 12 ounces of 5,760 grains. See WEIGHT. **2.** An English money of account, worth about $4.86: sign £. [< AS. *pund*, < L. *pondo*, pound, akin to *pondus*, weight.]—**pound'er**[3], *n.* A person or thing having a certain relation to a given number of pounds: used in composition; as, a six-*pounder*.—**pound-foolish,** *a.* See PENNY-WISE.—**p.-folly,** *n.* **p.-foolishness†.**

pound[2], *n.* **1.** A place, enclosed by authority, in which stray animals or distrained goods are kept till redeemed. **2.** *Fishing.* A pound-net; specifically, the innermost compartment. **3.** A level space between locks in a canal. [< AS. *pund*; cp. *gepyndan*, impound.]—**pound'-net",** *n.* A weir or arrangement of nets supported upon stakes so as to form a trap for fish.

pound'age[1], 1 paund'ij; 2 pound'aġ, *n.* A rate on the pound sterling; formerly, in England, a subsidy to the crown on each pound of merchandise exported or imported.

pound'age[2], *n.* **1.** The charges for the redemption of impounded cattle. **2.** The act of impounding cattle.

pound'al, 1 paund'al; 2 pound'al, *n. Phys. Sci.* The British unit of force, which, acting on the mass of a pound for one second, increases its velocity by one foot per second.

pour, 1 pōr; 2 pōr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as any granular or liquid substance. **2.** To send forth profusely. **3.** To emit in rapid succession, as oaths. **4.** To expend lavishly; shed freely. **II.** *i.* **1.** To flow forth in a stream. **2.** To fall or come down profusely. **3.** To diffuse itself widely. **4.** To come in great numbers. [Of Celtic origin.]—**pour,** *n.* A pouring, flow, or downfall.—**pour'er,** *n.*

pour"par"ler', 1 pūr"par"lē'; 2 pur"pär"lę', *n.* [F.] A preliminary conference or consultation.

pouse[1], 1 paus; 2 pous. [Scot. or Dial.] **I**[1]. *v.* To push. **II.** *n.* A push. **poush†; pouss‡.**

pouse[2†], *n.* Same as PULSE.

Pous"sin', 1 pū"saṅ'; 2 pu"săṅ', **Nicolas** (1594–1665). A

pou sto, 1 pū stō; 2 pu stō. [Gr.] A standing-place; hence, a foundation for operations in any line of endeavor: a Greek phrase, meaning literally "where I may stand."

pout[d], 1 paut; 2 pout, *v.* **I.** *t.* To protrude or thrust out (the lips). **II.** *i.* **1.** To be sullen; protrude the lips in ill humor. **2.** To swell out into prominence or plumpness. **3.** To puff out the breast, as a pouter pigeon. [< W. *pwdu.*]—**pout'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which pouts. **2.** A pigeon having the habit of puffing out the breast.

pout[1], *n.* A pushing out of the lips as in pouting; hence, a fit of ill humor. [< AS. *-pūte*, in *ælepūte*, eel-pout.]

pout[2], *n.* One of various fishes having a pouting appearance.

pouth'er, 1 puth'ər; 2 puth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Powder.

pov'er-ty, 1 pev'ər-tı; 2 pŏv'er-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being poor or without competent subsistence; penury. **2.** The condition that relates to the absence or scarcity of requisite substance or elements. **3.** A lack or meagerness of supply; dearth. [< L.[F+OF] *pauperta(t-)s*, poverty.] Syn.: beggary, destitution, distress, indigence, mendicancy, need, pauperism, penury, privation, straitened circumstances, want. *Poverty* denotes a condition below that of easy, comfortable living; *privation* denotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or desirable, tho not to the extent of absolute *distress; indigence* is lack of ordinary

means of subsistence; *destitution* is lack of the comforts, and in part even of the necessaries of life; *penury* is cramping *poverty*, possibly not so sharp as *destitution*, but continuous, while that may be temporary; *pauperism* is such *destitution* as throws one upon public charity for support; *beggary* and *mendicancy* denote *poverty* that appeals for indiscriminate private charity.—Prep.: poverty *of* invention.

pow'der, 1 pau'dər; 2 pow'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a powder; pulverize. **2.** To put powder upon; besprinkle with powder. **3.** To sprinkle with salt or condiments for preserving or seasoning. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become or be reduced to powder. **2.** To apply powder, especially in the toilet. **3.** To make an attack or commotion.

pow'der, *n.* **1.** A collection of minute free particles of dry substance. **2.** A powdered preparation for toilet use. **3.** A medicine in the form of powder. **4.** Gunpowder. [< F. *poudre*, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), powder.]

—pow'der-cham"ber, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* In a mine, the place containing the powder. **2.** That part of a gun in which the powder is exploded.—**p.-flask,** *n.* A metallic or other flask for carrying powder, having usually an appliance for measuring the charge.—**p.-horn,** *n.* A powder-flask, especially one made of a hollow horn.—**p.-mill,** *n.* An establishment where gunpowder is made.—**p.-monkey,** *n.* [Slang.] **1.** *Naut.* Formerly, a boy detailed to carry powder to a gun. **2.** A small roll of damp gunpowder.—**pow'der-y,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of fine powder or dust. **2.** Covered with or as with powder; dusty.

pow'er, 1 pau'ər; 2 pow'er, *n.* **1.** The property of a substance or being that is manifested in effort or action, and by virtue of which that substance or being produces change, moral or physical; potency. **2.** Potential capacity. **3.** Strength or force actually put forth. **4.** The right, ability, or capacity to exercise control; legal authority, capacity, or competency; also, a legal instrument or document conferring it. **5.** Any agent that exercises power, as in control or dominion; a military or naval force; an important and influential sovereign nation. **6.** Great or telling force or effect. **7.** [Colloq.] A great number or quantity. **8.** *Mech.* (1) Any form of energy available for doing any kind of work; as, steam-*power;* especially, mechanical energy, as distinguished from work done by hand; as, a machine run by *power.* (2) Capability of performing mechanical work, as measured by the rate at which it is or can be done. (3) A machine by which a specific energy is applied to mechanical purposes. (4) One of the mechanical powers. See MECHANICAL. (5) Applied force. (6) Mechanical advantage. **9.** *Math.* A number multiplied by itself any number of times; the result of taking a number any number of times as a factor. **10.** *Optics.* Magnifying capacity, as of a lens. [< OF. *poer*, < L. ^{LL}*posse*, be able.]

Syn.: ability, capacity, efficacy, efficiency, energy, force, might, strength. *Power* is the most general term of this group of words, including every quality, property, or *faculty* by which any change, effect, or result is, or may be, produced; as, the *power* of the legislature to enact laws, or of the executive to enforce them; the *power* of an acid to corrode a metal; the *power* of a polished surface to reflect light. *Ability* is nearly coextensive with *power*, but does not reach the positiveness and vigor that may be included in the meaning of *power*, *ability* often implying latent, as distinguished from active, *power;* we speak of an exertion of *power*, but not of an exertion of *ability. Power* and *ability* include *capacity*, which is *power* to receive; but *ability* is often distinguished from *capacity*, as *power* that may be manifested in doing, as *capacity* is in receiving; one may have great *capacity* for acquiring knowledge, and yet not possess *ability* to teach. *Efficiency* is active *power* to effect a definite result, the *power* that actually does, as distinguished from that which may do. *Efficiency* is effectual agency, competent *power; efficiency* is applied in mechanics as denoting the ratio of the effect produced to the *power* expended in producing it; but this word is chiefly used of intelligent agents as denoting the quality that brings all one's *power* to bear promptly and to the best purpose on the thing to be done. See ABILITY; CAUSE; GENIUS; INFLUENCE; WEIGHT.—Ant.: feebleness, helplessness, imbecility, impotence, inability, incapability, incapacity, inertness, powerlessness, weakness.—**Central Powers,** Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey during the World War, 1914–18.

pow'er-ful, *a.* **1.** Possessing great force; very efficient; strong. **2.** Having great intensity or energy. **3.** Exercising great authority, or manifesting high qualities; mighty. **4.** Having great effect on the mind; convincing.

Syn.: able, cogent, commanding, controlling, effective, effectual, efficacious, efficient, forceful, forcible, influential, mighty, potent, puissant, robust, strong, sturdy, vigorous.—**pow'er-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**pow'er-ful-ness,** *n.*

pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power; impotent.—**pow'er-less-ly,** *adv.*—**pow'er-less-ness,** *n.*

Pow"ha-tan', 1 pau"hə-tan'; 2 pow"ha-tăn', *n.* An Indian chief of Virginia. See POCAHONTAS.

pow'wow", 1 pau'wau"; 2 pow'wow", *vi.* **1.** [N. Am. Ind.] (1) To treat the sick by conjuration. (2) To hold a deliberative council. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To hold a noisy conference.

pow'wow", *n.* **1.** [N. Am. Ind.] (1) A medicine-man; conjurer. (2) The conjuring of a medicine-man over the sick. (3) A dance, feast, or other public and noisy celebration, as before a hunt. (4) A council. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Any meeting for conference, especially when noisy and confused.

pox, 1 pǫks; 2 pǫks, *n.* Any disease characterized by eruptions of a purulent nature, especially syphilis or smallpox. [Var. of *pocks*, pl. of POCK.]

poynte'mente†. Same as APPOINTMENT.

poy'ou, 1 poi'ū; 2 poi'u, *n.* [Braz.] The six-banded armadillo of Brazil and Paraguay. [BURG.

Po"zzo'ny, 1 po"zō'nya; 2 po"zhō'nye, *n.* Same as PRESS-.

P. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Præmissis præmittendis* (there being omitted what is to be omitted—referring to omitted titles in an address).—**p. p.,** *abbr.* Past participle, play or pay, proprietor.—**pp.,** *abbr.* Pages, past participle, *pianissimo* (It., very soft).—**P. P. C.,** *abbr.* [F.] *Pour prendre congé* (to take leave).—**pph.,** *abbr.* Pamphlet.—**p. p. l.,** *abbr.* Policy proof of interest.—**p. pr., ppr.,** *abbr.* Participle present.—**P. Prog.,** *abbr.* Pilgrim's Progress.—**P. Q.,** *abbr.* Province of Quebec.—**P. R.,** *abbr.* Paradise Regained, Parliamentary Reports, Porto Rico.—**PR.,** *abbr. Stocks.* Preferred.—**Pr.,** *abbr.* Priest, prince, printer, Provençal.—**pr.,** *abbr.* Pair (PRS., *pl.*), price, pronoun, proper, present.

praam, 1 prām; 2 prām, *n.* **1.** A Hollandish and Baltic flat-bottomed barge. **2.** A floating battery. [D.] **pramt†.**

prac'ti-ca-bl(e^{ness}, 1 prak'ti-kə-bl; 2 prăc'ti-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be put into practise; feasible. **2.** That can be used for an intended purpose. **3.** Being of practical value. — **prac"ti-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **prac'ti-ca-bl(e-ness†.—prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

prac'ti-cal, 1 prak'ti-kəl; 2 prăc'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or governed by actual use and experience as contrasted with ideals and speculations. **2.** In a derogatory sense, excessively utilitarian; polite. **3.** Trained by or derived from practise or experience. **4.** Having reference to useful ends to be attained; applicable to use. **5.** Manifested in practise. **6.** Being such to all intents and purposes; virtual. **prac'tic†** [Archaic].—**prac"ti-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **prac'ti-cal-ness†.—prac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a practical manner. **2.** To all intents and purposes; in fact or effect; virtually.—**prac-ti'cian,** *n.* **1.** One who practises, as an art or profession; a practiser. **2†.** A practitioner.

prac'tise, } 1 prak'tis; 2 prăc'tis, *v.* [PRAC'TISED^{t}, -TICED^{t};
prac'tice, } PRAC'TIS-ING, -TIC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform
prac'tis^{s}, } or use experimentally or habitually; carry out practically. **2.** To perform repeatedly and systematically by way of training. **3.** To pursue regularly, as a profession. **4.** To instruct practically by repeated exercises; drill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise oneself with or about something for amusement, or to acquire skill or training. **2.** To pursue a profession or calling. **3‖.** To plot and make use of schemes; employ stratagems and tricks. **4.** To conduct oneself. [< Gr.$^{LL+OF}$ *praktikos*, practical, < *prassō*, do.] Syn.: see FOLLOW.—**prac'ti-sant†,** *n.* One who puts in practise the schemes of another; an agent, especially a confederate in crime.—**prac'tis-er,** *n.* One who practises; a practitioner; a plotter. **prac'tic-er†.—prac-ti'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** One who practises an art or profession. **2.** In a bad sense, a schemer.

prac'tise, } *n.* **1.** Any customary action or proceeding
prac'tice, } regarded as individual; habit. **2.** An established custom. **3.** The act or process of executing or accomplishing. **4.** The regular prosecution of a business pursuit requiring education; professional business. **5.** Frequent and repeated exercise in any matter. **6.** Stratagem or scheme for a bad purpose; trick: mostly in the plural. **7.** A method or rule of procedure, as in arithmetic and legal business.

Syn.: drill, exercise. *Exercise* is action with a view to employing, maintaining, or increasing power, or merely for enjoyment; *practise* is systematic *exercise* with a view to the acquirement of facility and skill in some pursuit; a person takes a walk for *exercise*, or takes time for *practise* on the piano. *Practise* is also used of putting into action and effect what one has learned or holds as a theory; as, the *practise* of law or medicine; a profession of religion is good, but the *practise* of it is better. Educationally, *practise* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit*; as, *practise* in penmanship. *Drill* is systematic, rigorous, and commonly enforced *practise* under a teacher or commander. See CUSTOM; EXERCISE; HABIT; MANNER.—Prep.: practise *of* a profession; *in* an art; *on* or *upon* an instrument.

præ-, 1 prī-; 2 prē-, *prefix.* **1.** Same as PRE-, before. **2.** An element in many words now spelled PRE- (which see).

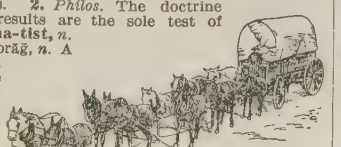
Praed, 1 prēd; 2 prād, **Winthrop Mackworth** (1802–1839). An English poet and essayist.

præ"mu-ni're, 1 prī"miu-naī'rī; 2 prē"mū-nī'rē, *n. Eng. Law.* The offense of maintaining the papal power in England; also, the writ issued in the prosecution of this offense. [< LL. *præmunīrī*, first word of the writ.]

præ-no'men, 1 prī-nō"men; 2 prē-nō"mĕn, *n.* [-NOM'I-NA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The name prefixed to the family name to mark the individual, corresponding to the modern Christian name. [L., < *præ*, before, + *nomen*, name.] **pre-no'ment‡.**

præ-pos'tor, 1 prī-pes'tər *or* -tər; 2 prē-pŏs'tor, *n.* A prepositor. [L.] **præ-pos'i-tor‡.—præ"pos-to'ri-al,** *a.*

prag-mat'ic, 1 prag-mat'ik; 2 prăg-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the accomplishment of duty or of business; specifically, relating to the civil affairs of a sovereign state. **2.** Pertaining to or occupied with the scientific evolution of causes and effects; philosophical: said of history, poetry, etc. [< Gr. *pragmatikos*, versed in affairs, < *prassō*, do.]—**pragmatic sanction,** an imperial or royal edict or decree operating as a fundamental law. The most famous of these edicts was that published in 1713 by the emperor Charles VI., which admitted heirs in the female line to the Austrian succession.—**prag-mat'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to be officious or meddlesome; self-important; busy. **2.** Active in business. **3.** Relating to or engrossed with every-day business; hence, commonplace. **-ly,** *adv.*—**prag-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**prag'ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** Officious meddlesomeness. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that practical results are the sole test of truth.—**prag'ma-tist,** *n.*



Prairie-schooner.

Prague, 1 prēg; 2 prāg, *n.* A university city, capital of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, pop. 223,741.

prai'rie, 1 prē'-ri; 2 prā'ri, *n.* A level or rolling tract of treeless land covered with coarse grass and generally of rich soil, especially as in parts of the western United States. [F.]—**prai'rie-chick"en,** *n.* The pinnated grouse of North-American prairies. See BIRD. **p.-grouse‡; p.-hen‡.—p.-dog,** *n.* A marmot of the plains of North America. **p.-marmot‡.—p.-schooner,** *n.* [U. S.] A large covered emigrant-wagon of the western prairies.—**p.-squirrel,** *n.* A ground-squirrel of the American prairies.—**p.-wolf,** *n.* The coyote.

Prairie-dog. 1/16

praise, 1 prēz; 2 prāz, *vt.* [PRAISED; PRAIS'ING.] **1.** To express approval and commendation of; applaud; eulogize. **2.** To express adoration of; laud or glorify. [< OF. *praisier*, < LL. *pretio*, prize, < L. *pretium*, price.] Syn.: adore, applaud, approve, bless, celebrate, commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honor, laud, magnify, worship. See PUFF.—Ant.: see synonyms for ASPERSE; BLAME.

praise, *n.* **1.** Commendation expressed, as of a person for his virtues, or concerning meritorious actions; applause. **2.** Thanksgiving for blessings conferred; laudation to God. **3.** The object, ground, reason, or subject of praise.

Syn.: acclaim, acclamation, adulation, applause, approbation, approval, cheering, compliment, encomium, eulogy, flattery, laudation, panegyric, plaudit, sycophancy. *Praise* is the hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude considered individually, and is expressed by spoken or written words; *applause*, the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is the spontaneous and hearty approval of many at once, and strictly by the voice alone. Thus one is chosen moderator by *acclamation* when he receives a practically unanimous *viva voce* vote; we could not say he was nominated by *applause*. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation*, commonly understood in a loftier sense; as, a nation's *acclaim*. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause*, and is commonly used in the plural; as, the *plaudits* of a throng. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise*. *Approbation* is a milder and more qualified word than *praise*; while *praise* is always uttered, *approbation* may be silent. *Acceptance* refers to an object or action; *approbation* may refer to character or natural traits. *Approval* always supposes a testing or careful examination, and frequently implies official sanction; *approbation* may be upon a general view. The industry and intelligence of a clerk win his employer's *approbation;* his decision in a special instance receives his *approval*. *Praise* is always understood as genuine and sincere, unless the contrary is expressly stated: *compliment* is a light form of *praise* that may or may not be sincere; *flattery* is always insincere. Compare APPLAUSE; EULOGY.—Ant.: abuse, animadversion, blame, censure, condemnation, contempt, denunciation, disapprobation, disapproval, disparagement, hissing, ignominy, obloquy, reproach, reproof, repudiation, scorn, slander, vilification, vituperation.

—prai'se'wor"thy, *a.*—**prai'se'wor"thi-ly,** *adv.*—**prai'se'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

pra'line, 1 prā'lin; 2 prā'lĭn, *n.* A crisp confection of nut-kernels and sugar. [F.]

prance, 1 prans; 2 prânç, *vi.* [PRANCED‡; PRANC'ING.] **1.** To move proudly with high steps, as a mettlesome horse. **2.** To ride in a capering manner. **3.** To move about in a strutting manner.—**pranc'er,** *n.*

prank, 1 prank; 2 prăŋk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To decorate gaudily; make a gaudy show. **II.** *n.* A mischievous or frolicsome act. Syn.: see FROLIC; SPORT.—**prank'ish,** *a.* Prone to pranks.—**pran'kle,** *vt.* [Rare or Prov.] To prance.

pra"se-o-dym'i-um, 1 prē"si-o-dim'i-um; 2 prā"se-o-dŷm'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A metallic element. See ELEMENT.

prate, 1 prēt; 2 prāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRAT'ED‡; PRAT'ING.] To talk about vainly; be foolishly loquacious. Syn.: see BABBLE. **II.** *n.* Idle talk; prattle. [< MD. *praten*, prate.]—**prat'er,** *n.*

prat'ique, 1 prat'ik *or* (*F.*) pra"tīk'; 2 prăt'ĭk *or* (*F.*) prä"tīk', *n.* **1.** *Com.* Intercourse or correspondence: especially, privilege of going ashore at a port. 2‖. Practise; custom. [F.]

prat'tle, 1 prat'l; 2 prăt'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRAT'TLED; PRAT'TLING.] To utter in a simple or childish way; talk artlessly; prate. Syn.: see BABBLE. **II.** *n.* Childish speech; hence, idle talk. [Freq. of PRATE, *v.*]—**prat'tler,** *n.*

prav'i-ty, 1 prav'i-ti; 2 prăv'i-ty, *n.* Depravity; deviation from right. [< L. *pravitas*, < *pravus*, deformed.]

prawn, 1 prēn; 2 prąn, *n.* A shrimp-like crustacean, commonly eaten in Great Britain. [< L. *perna*, sea-mussel.]

prax'is, 1 praks'is; 2 prăks'ĭs, *n.* **1.** Exercise or discipline for a specific purpose; practical application of rules as distinguished from theory. **2.** A collection of examples, themes, etc., for practise, as in grammar. [< Gr. *praxis*, < √ *prag* in *prassō*, do.]

Prax-it'e-les, 1 praks-it'i-lēz; 2 prăks-ĭt'e-lēs, *n.* A Greek sculptor (4th century B. C.).

pray, 1 prē; 2 prā, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To address devoutly or earnestly, as God. **2.** To entreat with urgency; solicit strenuously. **3.** To ask for formally. **4.** To offer up or utter, as in devotion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make pious invocation of the Supreme Being. **2.** To make request earnestly; implore. [< OF. *praier*, < L. *precor*, ask.]

Syn.: ask, beg, beseech, bid, conjure, entreat, implore, importune, invoke, petition, request, supplicate. See ASK.

prayer, 1 prār; 2 prâr, *n.* **1.** The act of offering reverent petitions, especially to God. **2.** The act of beseeching earnestly. **3.** A religious service of which prayer is the most prominent part. **4.** A form of words appropriate to prayer. **5.** A memorial or petition.

Syn.: adoration, devotion, invocation, litany, orison, petition, request, suit, supplication. See PETITION.—**common prayer,** the prescribed form of public worship of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches.—**prayer'-book",** *n.* A book of ritual prescribed for conducting divine service.—**prayer'ful,** *a.*—**prayer'less,** *a.*

pre-, 1 prī-; 2 prē-, *prefix.* Before, as in time, place, or rank. [< L. *prē-*, L. *præ-*, < *præ*, before.]

Pre- is a constituent of various nouns, adjectives, and verbs, self-explaining in connection with their second elements, in the sense of "before in time; in advance; prior; fore-"; as:

pre"ac-quaint'ᵈ
pre"ac-quain'tance
pre-act'ᵈ
pre-ac'tion
pre-ad"ap-ta'tion
pre"ad-just'ment
pre"ad-mon'ishᵗ
pre-ad"mo-ni'tion
pre"an-nounce'ᵗ
pre"ap-point'ᵈ
pre"ap-point'ment
pre"ar-range'
pre"ar-range'ment
pre-cog'i-tateᵈ
pre-cog'i-ta'tion
pre"cog-ni'tion
pre-cog'ni-za-bl(eᵖ
pre-cog'ni-zant
pre"con-ceive'
pre"con-cep'tion
pre"con-cert'
pre"con-sent'ᵈ
pre"con-sign'
pre-con'sti-tuteᵈ
pre"con-tract'ᵈ, *v.*
pre-con'tract, *n.*
pre"con-trive'
pre"date'ᵈ
pre"de-cease'
pre"de-lib"er-a'tion
pre"de-sign'
pre-des'ig-nateᵈ, *v.*
pre-des'ig-nate, *a.*
pre-des"ig-na'tion
pre"de-ter'mi-na-bl(e
pre"de-ter'mi-nate, *a.* [tion
pre"de-ter"mi-na'-
pre"de-ter'mine
pre"di-gest'
pre"di-ges'tion
pre"dis-cov'er
pre"dis-cov'er-y
pre"dis-pose'
pre-dis"po-si'tion
pre"e-lect'ᵈ
pre"e-lec'tion
pre"em-ploy'
pre"en-gage'
pre"en-gage'ment
pre"es-tab'lishᵗ
pre"es-tab'lish-ment [tion
pre"ex-am"i-na'-
pre"ex-am'ine
pre"ex-ist'
pre"ex-is'tence
pre"ex-is'tent
pre"flo-ra'tion
pre-form', *v.*
pre"for-ma'tion
pre-gla'cial
pre"his-tor'ic
pre"his-tor'i-cal
pre"in-struct'ᵈ
pre-in"ti-ma'tion
pre-know'ledge
pre-na'tal
pre-na'tal-ly
pre-oc'cu-pan-cy
pre"or-dain'
pre-or"di-na'tion
pre-pay'
pre-pay'ment
pre"re-quire'
pre-rev"o-lu'tion-a-ry
pre"se-lect'ᵈ
pre-show'
pre-sig'ni-fy
pre"sur-mise'
pre"-Ter'ti-a-ry
pre-typ'i-fy
pre-view', *v.*
pre-vi'sion
pre-warn'

preach[t], 1 prēch; 2 prēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver, as a sermon on a text of Scripture or some religious topic. **2.** To advocate after the manner of a preacher; recommend urgently. **3.** To bring into a condition or affect in some specified way by preaching. **4**‖. To proclaim. **II.** *i.* **1.** To discourse publicly on a text of Scripture or a religious topic. **2.** To inculcate matters of advice or instruction earnestly and zealously. **3.** To converse in didactic monolog. [< L.[OF] *prædico*, proclaim.] — **preach'er,** *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects.— **preach'i-fy,** *vi.* [Colloq.] To discourse tediously.— **preach"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**preach'ing,** *n.* The act or practise of preaching; the style or method of a preacher, or the doctrine preached.—**preach'ment,** *n.* A religious or moral lecture; sermon; harangue.

pre-ad'am-ite, 1 prī-ad'am-aıt; 2 prē-ăd'am-ıt. **I.** *a.* Existing before Adam; relating to the preadamites. **pre"adam'ic**‡; **pre-ad"am-it'ic** or **-i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which existed before Adam or before man. **2.** One holding that there were men on the earth before Adam.

pre'am"bl(e[F], 1 prī'am"bl; 2 prē'ăm"bl, *n.* A statement introductory to and explanatory of what follows. [< LL. *præambulo*, walk before.]—**pre-am'bu-la-to-ry**†, *a.* Walking or going before; preceding; previous.

preb'end, 1 preb'end; 2 prēb'ĕnd, *n.* **1.** The stipend of a prebendary. **2.** Same as PREBENDARY. [< L. *præbendus*, ger. of *præbeo*, offer, < *præ*, before, + *habeo*, have.]—**preb'en-dal,** *a.*—**preb'en-da-ry,** *n.* A person, as a canon, who receives a stated income from the revenues of a cathedral.

Preb'le, 1 preb'l; 2 prēb'l, *n.* **1. Edward** (1761–1807), an American commodore. **2. George Henry** (1816–1885), an American commodore.

prec., *abbr.* Preceding.

pre-ca'ri-ous, 1 prı-kē'rı-us; 2 pre-cā'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Subject to continued risk; uncertain. **2.** Subject or leading to danger. **3.** Not firmly established; untrustworthy. [< L. *precarius*, obtained by entreaty.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: doubtful, dubious, equivocal, hazardous, insecure, perilous, risky, unassured, uncertain, unsettled, unstable, unsteady. *Uncertain* is applied to things that human knowledge can not certainly determine or that human power can not certainly control; *precarious* originally meant dependent on the will of another, and now, by extension of meaning, dependent on chance or hazard, with manifest unfavorable possibility verging toward probability; as, one holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a *precarious* title; the strong man's hold on life is *uncertain*, the invalid's is *precarious*.—Ant.: assured, certain, firm, immutable, incontestable, settled, stable, steady, strong, sure, undoubted, unquestionable.

pre-cau'tion, 1 prı-kō'shən; 2 pre-cạ'shon, *n.* **1.** Prudent forethought, as against danger, etc. **2.** A provision made for some emergency. [OF., < L.[LL] *præ*, before, + *caveo*, avoid.] Syn.: see CARE.—**pre-cau'tion-a-ry,** *a.* **pre-cau'tion-alt.**—**pre-cau'tious,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pre-cede', 1 prı-sīd'; 2 pre-çēd', *v.* [PRE-CED'ED[d]; PRE-CED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go in advance of; hence, to outrank or excel. **2.** To occur or exist before. **3.** To place something before or in advance of; supply as with a prelude. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go or walk before some one else; hence, to have the precedence. **2.** To happen first. [< OF. *preceder*, < L. *præcedo*, < *præ*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

Syn.: be antecedent to, be anterior to, be earlier than, be in advance of, be previous to, be the forerunner or harbinger of, come before, exist before, forerun, go ahead of, go before, go or come sooner than, happen before, head, herald, lead, occur before, take precedence of, take place before, usher in. See LEAD.—Ant.: see synonyms for FOLLOW.

pre-ce'dence, *n.* The act or right of preceding. **pre-ce'den-cy**‡.

Syn.: antecedence, ascendency, lead, leadership, pre-eminence, preference, priority, superiority, supremacy.—Ant.: inferiority, subjection, subjugation, subordination.—Prep.: take precedence *of*.—**pre-ce'dent,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

prec'e-dent, *n.* **1.** Previous usage or established mode of procedure. **2.** An antecedent. **3.** A judicial decision considered as furnishing a rule for subsequent decisions. **4**†. An original, as a rough draft.

Syn.: antecedent, case, example, instance, obiter dictum, pattern, warrant. A *precedent* is an authoritative *case*, *example*, or *instance*. The communism of the early Christians in Jerusalem is a wonderful *example* or *instance* of Christian liberality, but not a *precedent* for the universal church through all time. *Cases* decided by irregular or unauthorized tribunals are not *precedents* for the regular administration of law. An *obiter dictum* of a judge or court is an opinion outside of the *case* in hand, which can not be quoted as an authoritative *precedent*. See ANTECEDENT; CAUSE; EXAMPLE.

pre-cen'tor, 1 prı-sen'tər; 2 pre-çĕn'tor, *n.* The leader of the musical part of a church service. [< L. *præ*, before, + *cano*, sing.]

pre'cept, 1 prī'sept; 2 prē'çĕpt, *n.* **1.** A prescribed rule of conduct or action; especially, a maxim in morals. **2.** *Law.* A judicial command in writing; writ; process. [OF., < L. *præceptum*, < *præcipio*, take beforehand, admonish.] Syn.: see ADAGE; DOCTRINE.—**pre-cep'tial**†, *a.* Instructive.—**pre-cep'tive**[s], *a.* Consisting of precepts.—**pre-cep'tor,** *n.* **1.** A teacher; instructor. **2.** The superior of a preceptory of Knights Templars.—**pre"cep-to'ri-al,** *a.* —**pre-cep'to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Preceptive; mandatory. **II.** *n.* A place of instruction; specifically, a religious house of the Knights Templars.—**pre-cep'tress,** *n.* A female preceptor.

pre-ces'sion, 1 prı-seṡh'ən; 2 pre-çĕsh'on, *n.* The act of preceding or coming in advance of time or of other persons or things. [OF., < L. *præcessus*, pp. of *præcedo*; see PRECEDE.]—**precession of the equinoxes,** a slow motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic from east to west, causing the time between successive equinoxes to be appreciably shorter than it would otherwise be: caused by the attraction of the sun and moon upon the equatorial protuberance of the earth.—**pre-ces'sion-al,** *a.*

pre'cinct, 1 prī'siŋkt; 2 prē'çĭŋct, *n.* **1.** A place definitely marked off by fixed lines. **2.** A minor territorial or jurisdictional district. **3.** The immediate neighborhood of a palace or a court. [< L. *præ*, before, + *cingo*, gird.]

pre"ci-os'i-ty, 1 preṡh"ı-os'ı-tı; 2 prēsh"ı-ŏs'ı-ty, *n.* Extreme fastidiousness, especially in speech.

pre'cious, 1 preṡh'us; 2 prēsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Highly priced or prized, as for rarity, or for intrinsic, exchangeable, or other value; valuable. **2.** Of a kind to excite peculiar affection; dear. **3.** Blessed in enjoyment or benefit. **4.** Ironically, good-for-nothing; undeserving. **5.** [Colloq.] Very considerable. [< L.[OF] *pretiosus*, < *pretium*, price.] Syn.: see CHOICE; EXCELLENT; GOOD; RARE.—**pre'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**pre'cious-ness,** *n.*

prec'i-pice, 1 pres'ı-pis; 2 prĕç'ı-pīç, *n.* **1.** A high and **prec'i-pis**[s], ‡ very steep cliff. **2.** A perilous situation. **3**†. The brink of such a cliff. [OF., < L. *præcipitium*, < *præceps*, headlong.]

pre-cip'i-tant, 1 prı-sip'ı-tənt; 2 pre-çĭp'i-tant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rushing or falling headlong. **2.** Rash in thought or action. **II.** *n. Chem.* A reagent that when added or applied to a solution causes a precipitate of one or more of its constituents.—**pre-cip'i-tance,** *n.* The quality of being precipitant; rashness. **pre-cip'i-tan-cy**‡.

pre-cip'i-tate, 1 prı-sip'ı-tēt; 2 pre-çĭp'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw down from a height. **2.** To urge onward rashly; hasten. **3.** To cause to fall or to gather upon surfaces by condensation. **4.** *Chem.* To separate (a constituent) in solid form, as from a solution. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall headlong from a height. **2.** *Chem.* To separate and subside, as a substance held in solution. [< L. *præceps*, headlong.]

pre-cip'i-tate, 1 prı-sip'ı-tıt; 2 pre-çĭp'i-tat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rushing down headlong, or moving onward hurriedly. **2.** Hasty. **3.** Advanced prematurely. **II.** *n.* A substance separated from a solution by chemical or other force not mechanical. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS.—**pre-cip'i-ta-bil(e**[ty], 1 prı-sip'ı-tə-bl; 2 pre-çĭp'i-ta-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being precipitated; as, a *precipitable* salt.—**pre-cip'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-cip'i-tate-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-cip'i-tate-ness,** *n.*—**pre-cip"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of precipitating. **2.** The deposition of moisture from the atmosphere upon the surface of the earth.—**pre-cip'i-ta"tor,** *n.*—**pre-cip'i-tous,** *a.* **1.** Similar to a precipice; very steep. **2.** Headlong and downward in motion. **3.** Headlong in disposition; precipitate; hasty. Syn.: see STEEP.—**pre-cip'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-cip'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

pré"cis', 1 prē"sī'; 2 prę"çĭ', *n.* A summary; abstract. [F.]

pre-cise', 1 prı-sais'; 2 pre-çīs', *a.* **1.** Sharply or clearly determined; strictly accurate; exact. **2.** No more and no less than. **3.** Noting or confined to a certain thing; particular; identical. **4.** Scrupulously observant of rule; punctilious. [< L.[OF] *præ*, before, + *cædo*, cut.]

Syn.: accurate, careful, correct, definite, distinct, exact, explicit, faultless, flawless, minute, nice, particular, perfect, rigid, right, scrupulous, strict. *Accurate, correct, definite, exact, precise.* all denote absolute conformity to some external standard. *Accurate* (L. *ad*, to, + *cura*, care) indicates conformity secured by scrupulous care. An *accurate* measurement or account can be verified and found true in all particulars. The native English word *careful* (AS. *caru*, *cearu*, care) carries less sharp certainty; *careful* stupidity may blunder, *accurate* stupidity is almost unthinkable. *Exact* (L. *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive) indicates that which is worked out to the utmost limit of requirement in every respect; *precise* (L. *precido*, cut off, from *præ*, before, + *caedo*, cut) refers to a like conformity secured by cutting off all excess. *Exact* and *precise* are often interchangeable; but, as filling out is a greater achievement than cutting off, *exact* is the higher word; we speak of the *exact* sciences, not of the *precise* sciences. Hence, *precise* has often an invidious

For words in *pre-* not given above see PRE-, *prefix*, page 610.

meaning, denoting excessive care of petty details: we speak of the martinet as insufferably *precise*, not insufferably *exact*. *Correct* (L. *con-*, together, + *rego*, rule) applies to a required or enforced correspondence with a standard. This is especially seen in the use of the verb; the printer *corrects* the proof. That is *correct* which is free from fault or mistake. Thus *correct* is lower in the scale than *accurate*, *exact*, or *precise*, which are positive, indicating attainment of the right, while *correct* is negative, denoting avoidance of the wrong; a composition may be *correct*, but intolerably dull; to speak of a *correct* statement or discrimination is to give very mild approval; an *accurate* statement or an *exact* discrimination is felt to have some noticeable excellence. Compare CORRECT; MINUTE.—Ant.: careless, doubtful, erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, inexact, loose, mistaken, misty, nebulous, untrue, vague, wrong.

—**pre-cise'ly,** *adv.*—**pre-cise'ness,** *n.*—**pre-ci'sian,** *n.* One who adheres punctiliously to rules and forms.—**pre-ci'sion,** *n.* The quality of being precise.—**pre-ci-sion-ist,** *n.*

pre-clude', 1 prı-klūd'; 2 pre-clud', *vt.* [PRE-CLUD'ED[d]; PRE-CLUD'ING.] **1.** To render impossible or ineffectual by antecedent action; prevent. **2.** To shut out; exclude. [< L. *præ*, before, + *cludo*, shut.]

Syn.: obviate, prevent. To *obviate*, strictly to stop the way of or remove from the way, is to *prevent* by interception, so that something that would naturally withstand or disturb may be kept from doing so; to *preclude*, to close or shut in advance, is to *prevent* by anticipation or by logical necessity; walls and bars *precluded* the possibility of escape; a supposition is *precluded;* a necessity or difficulty is *obviated*. *Prevent*, which at first had only the anticipatory meaning, has come to apply to the stopping of an action at any stage, so as to negative its completion or conclusion; the enemy passed the outworks and were barely *prevented* from capturing the fortress. Compare HINDER; PROHIBIT; SHUT.—Prep.: a person or thing is precluded *from* an act.—**pre-clu'sion,** *n.*—**pre-clu'siv(es,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-co'cious, 1 prı-kō'shus; 2 pre-cō'shŭs, *a.* Developing before the natural season; unusually forward; premature. [< OF. *precoce*, < L. *præcox* (*-coc-*), early ripe.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-coc'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being precocious; any premature growth. **pre-co'cious-ness‡.**

pre-cur'sor, 1 prı-kūr'sər; 2 pre-cûr'sor, *n.* One who or that which precedes and gives intimation of a coming event. [< L. *præ*, before, + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see HERALD.—**pre-cur'so-ry,** *a.* **pre-cur'siv(es‡.**

pred'a-to-ry, 1 pred'ə-to-rı; 2 prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or undertaken for plundering. **2.** Addicted to pillaging. **pre-da'cious** or **-ceous‡. 3.** Constituted for living by preying upon others, as a beast or bird. [< L. *prædatorius*, < *prædor;* see PREY, *v.*]

pred"e-ces'sor, 1 pred"ı-ses'ər; 2 prĕd"e-çĕs'or, *n.* **1.** One who goes or has gone before another in point of time; rarely, an ancestor. **2.** A previous incumbent of an office. [< L.[OF] *præ*, before, + *decessus*, departure.]

pre-des'ti-nate, 1 prı-des'tı-nēt; 2 pre-dĕs'ti-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To destine or decree beforehand or from the beginning of things; foreordain. [< L. *præ*, before, + *destino*, DESTINE.]—**pre-des"ti-na'ri-an.** I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to predestination. **2.** Holding the doctrine of predestination. **II.** *n.* A believer in predestination. — **pre-des"ti-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* — **pre-des'ti-nate.** I. *a.* Predestined; foreordained. **II.** *n.* One who is predestined, as to salvation.

pre-des"ti-na'tion, 1 prı-des"tı-nē'shən; 2 pre-dĕs"ti-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of predestinating, or the state of being predestinated. **2.** *Theol.* The foreordination of all things by God, including the future bliss or wo of men.

Syn.: fate, foreknowledge, foreordination, necessity. *Fate* is heathen, an irresistible, irrational power determining all events with no manifest connection with reason or righteousness; *necessity* is philosophical, a blind something in the nature of things binding the slightest action or motion in the chain of inevitable, eternal sequence; *foreordination* and *predestination* are Christian, denoting the rational and righteous order or decree of the supreme and all-wise God. *Foreknowledge* is simply God's antecedent knowledge of all events, which some hold to be entirely separable from his *foreordination*, while others hold *foreordination* to be inseparably involved in *foreknowledge*.—Ant.: accident, chance, choice, freedom, free will, independence, uncertainty.—Prep.: predestination *of* believers *to* eternal life.

—**pre-des'ti-na"tor,** *n.*—**pre-des'tine,** *vt.* To predestinate.

pre'di-al, 1 prī'dı-əl; 2 prē'di-al. I. *a.* **1.** Consisting of land; composed of farms or landed property; real; also, relating to the country. **2.** Attached to the soil; belonging to real estate, or resulting from tenancy of farms. **II.** *n.* A predial servant, as a tenant or serf. [OF., < L. *prædium*, farm, < *præhendo*, take.] **præ'di-al‡.**

pre-dic'a-ment, 1 prı-dik'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 pre-dĭc'a-ment, *n.* **1.** A state, position, or condition; especially, a trying, puzzling, or amusing situation. **2‖.** A class or kind distinguished by definite marks. **3.** *Logic.* A predicable. [OF., < L.[LL] *præ*, before, + *dico*, proclaim.]

pred'i-cate, 1 pred'ı-kēt; 2 prĕd'i-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To state as belonging to something; affirm as a quality or attribute of an object. **2.** [U. S.] To found or base, as an argument or conclusion; establish: with *on* or *upon*. **II.** *i.* To make or constitute an affirmation. [< L. *prædicatus*, pp. of *prædico;* see PREDICAMENT.] Syn.: see AFFIRM.—**pred'i-ca-bl(eP.** **I.** *a.* That may be predicated. **II.** *n.* Anything ascribable; especially, a property or attribute affirmable of a class.—**pred"i-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pred'i-cant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Predicating. **2.** Preaching. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who predicates. **2.** A Dominican friar.—**pred"i-ca'tion,** *n.*—**pred'i-ca"tiv(es,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* —**pred'i-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

pred'i-cate, 1 pred'ı-kıt; 2 prĕd'i-eat, *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2.** Belonging, relating to, or of the nature of a predicate.

pred'i-cate, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The word or words in a sentence that express what is affirmed or denied of a subject; that which is affirmed or denied. **2.** A quality or property inherent in or asserted to belong to a thing.

pre-dict'd, 1 prı-dikt'; 2 pre-dĭct', *vt.* To make known beforehand, as something that is to happen; prophesy; foretell; prognosticate. [< L. *præ*, before, + *dico*, speak.] Syn.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.—**pre-dic'tion,** *n.* The act of foretelling, or the thing foretold; a prophecy; forecast.[N]—**pre-dic'tiv(es,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dic'tor,** *n.*

pre"di-lec'tion, 1 prī"dı-lek'shən; 2 prē"di-lĕc'shon, *n.* A favorable prepossession; preference. [< L. *præ*, before, + *diligo*, love.] Syn.: see FANCY; INCLINATION; RELISH.

pre-dom'i-nant, 1 prı-dom'ı-nənt; 2 pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Superior in power; prevailing over others. [< L. *præ*, before, + *dominor*, dominate.]

Syn.: ascendent, chief, commanding, controlling, dominant, prevailing, prevalent, regnant, sovereign, superior, supreme.—Ant.: accessory, complementary, contributory, inferior, subordinate, subsidiary, unimportant.—**pre-dom'i-nance** or **-nan-cy,** *n.*—**pre-dom'i-nant-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dom'i-nat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dom"i-na'tion,** *n.*

pre-dom'i-nate, 1 prı-dom'ı-nēt; 2 pre-dŏm'i-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To have superior strength or authority; exercise governing influence or control; prevail; preponderate.

pre-em'i-nent, 1 prī-em'ı-nent; 2 prē-ĕm'i-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Supremely eminent; distinguished above all others; transcendent; supreme. **2.** Extraordinary in degree; extreme; superlative. [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *emineo*, stand forth.] Syn.: see PARAMOUNT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-em'i-nence,** *n.* Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.

pre-empt'd, 1 prī-empt'; 2 prē-ĕmpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To acquire or appropriate beforehand; especially [U. S.], to secure the right of preference in the purchase of (public land). **II.** *i.* [U. S.] To take up public land by preemption. [< L. *præ*, before, + *emptio(n-)*, a buying.]—**pre-emp'tion,** *n.* The right or act of preempting.—**pre-emp'tiv(es,** *a.*—**pre-emp'tor,** *n.*

preen, 1 prīn; 2 prēn, *vt.* To smooth and dress with the beak, as birds their feathers. [Var. of PRUNE, *v.*]

preest, *n.* Same as PRESS, *n.*

pref., *abbr.* Preface, preference, prefix.

pref'ace, 1 pref'ıs; 2 prĕf'aç, *v.* [PREF'ACED[t]; PREF'ACING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To open with a preliminary statement or act. **2.** To write or serve as a preface for. **II.** *i.* To write, speak, or do something as a preface.

pref'ace, *n.* **1.** A brief explanation or address to the reader at the beginning of a book or other publication. **2.** Any introductory speech, writing, etc. [OF., < L.[LL] *præfātio(n-)*, < *præ*, before, + *for*, speak.]—**pref'a-to-ry,** *a.*

pre'fect, 1 prī'fekt; 2 prē'fĕct, *n.* **1.** *Hist.* A Roman governor or commander. **2.** The head of a French department. **3.** One of various other officers, as an ecclesiastical dignitary, or a superintendent in a Catholic college. [OF., < L. *præfectus*, prop. pp. of *præficio*, set over.] **præ'fect‡.**—**pre-fec'to-ral,** *a.* **pre"fec-to'ri-al‡.**—**pre'fecture,** *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or province of a prefect; also, the official building for his use.

pre-fer', 1 prı-fūr'; 2 pre-fĕr', *vt.* [PRE-FERRED'; PREFER'RING.] **1.** To give precedence in the mind; hold in higher estimation; like better: with *to*, sometimes *above*, and rarely *before*. **2.** To advance, as to a rank or office; nominate; appoint. **3.** To offer for consideration; proffer. **4.** To give priority, as to one creditor or one form of securities over others. [< L. *præfero*, < *præ*, before, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see CHOOSE; PROMOTE.—**pref'er-a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**pref'er-a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.* **pref"er-a-bil'i-ty‡.** —**pref'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**pref'er-ence,** *n.* The act of preferring, the state of being preferred, or that which is preferred. Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE; PRECEDENCE.—**pref"er-en'tial,** *a.* Possessing or giving priority or preference, as in

tariffs or railroad charges.—**pre-fer'ment,** *n.* **1.** Advancement; promotion. **2.** Superior dignity. **3†.** Preference.—**pre-fer'rer,** *n.*

pre-fig'ure, 1 prı-fig'yur; 2 pre-fĭg'yu͝r, *vt.* **1.** To represent beforehand as by prophetic types. **2.** To image beforehand to oneself.—**pre-fig"ur-a'tion,** *n.* **pre-fig'ure-ment‡.**—**pre-fig'ur-a-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*

pre-fix'^{t}, 1 prı-fiks'; 2 pre-fiks', *vt.* **1.** To put before or at the beginning of another thing. **2†.** To prearrange; also, to establish; settle. [< OF. *prefixer,* < L. *præ,* before, + *figo,* fix.]

pre'fix, 1 prī'fiks; 2 prē'fiks, *n.* **1.** That which is prefixed; a significant syllable or particle used as the first element of a word. **2.** The act of prefixing. **pre-fix'ion‡** [Archaic].—**pre'fix-al,** *a.*

preg'na-bl(e^{rs}§, 1 preg'nə-bl; 2 prĕg'na-bl, *a.* Weak enough to be conquered; likely to yield. [< L.^{OF} *prehendo,* seize.]—**preg"na-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

preg'nan-cy, 1 preg'nən-sı; 2 prĕg'nan-çy, *n.* **1.** The state of being with young or with child. **2†.** Quickness of intelligence.—**preg'nant,** *a.* **1.** Impregnated or great with child: usually said of persons. **2.** Figuratively, carrying great weight or significance; in rhetoric and logic, implying more than is expressed. **3.** Fruitful; prolific; teeming. **4†.** Quick-witted; shrewd; apt; dexterous. **5†.** Evident or obvious. **6†.** Receptive; open. **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-hen'si-bl(e^{r}, 1 prı-hen'sı-bl; 2 pre-hĕn'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being apprehended or grasped. [< L. *prehensus,* pp. of *prehendo, prendo,* grasp, seize.]—**pre-hen'sil**(e^{s}, *a.* Adapted for grasping or holding; formed to grasp or coil around and cling to objects.—**pre"hen-sil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pre-hen'sion,** *n.* The act of laying hold of or grasping, physically or mentally.—**pre-hen'siv**(e^{sı}, *a.* Having the power of apprehending or discriminating fact.

pre-judge', 1 prī-juj'; 2 prē-jŭdg', *vt.* To judge in advance; determine or condemn hastily.—**pre-judg'ment,** *n.* **pre-judge'ment‡; pre-ju"di-ca'tion‡.**

prej'u-dice, 1 prej'u-dis; 2 prĕj'ụ-dĭc. **I.** *vt.* [-DICED^{t}; -DIC-ING.] **1.** To imbue with prejudice or aversion. **2.** To cause detriment to; impair; injure; derogate from. **II.** *n.* **1.** A judgment or opinion formed without due examination; a premature or biased opinion. **2.** Detriment, as arising from a hasty and unfair judgment. [OF., < L. *præ,* before, + *judicium,* judgment.] **prej'u-dize†.**

Syn.: bias, partiality, preconception, prepossession, presumption, unfairness. A *presumption* (literally, a taking beforehand) is a partial decision formed in advance of argument or evidence, usually grounded on some general principle, and always held subject to revision upon fuller information. A *prejudice* or *prepossession* is grounded often on feeling, fancy, associations, etc. A *prejudice* against foreigners is very common in retired communities. There is always a *presumption* in favor of what exists, so that the burden of proof is upon one who advocates a change. A *prepossession* is always favorable, a *prejudice* always unfavorable, unless the contrary is expressly stated. See INJURY.—Ant.: certainty, conclusion, conviction, demonstration, evidence, necessary conclusion, reason, reasoning.—Prep.: *against;* rarely, *in favor of; in one's favor.*—**prej"u-di'cial,** *a.* Having a tendency to prejudice.—**prej"u-di'cial-ly,** *adv.*

prel'ate, 1 prel'ıt; 2 prĕl'at, *n.* One of a higher order of clergy, as a bishop or abbot. [< L.^{OF} *prælatus,* placed over.]—**prel'a-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The system of a church government by prelates. **prel'a-tism‡. 2.** The dignity or function of a prelate.—**prel'ate-ship,** *n.* **prel'a-ture‡.**—**pre-lat'ic, pre-lat'i-cal,** *a.*—**pre-lat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**prel'a-tism,** *n.* **1.** Prelacy; episcopacy. **2.** Prelatical partizanship.—**prel'a-tist,** *n.*

pre-lec'tion, 1 prı-lek'shən; 2 pre-lĕc'shon, *n.* A public lecture, as to college students. [< L. *prælectio,* < *præ,* before, + *lego,* read.]—**pre-lec'tor,** *n.* A lecturer in a university.

pre"li-ba'tion, *n.* A preliminary offering; anticipation. [< L. *præ,* before, + *libo,* taste.]

pre-lim'i-na-ry, 1 prı-lim'ı-nē-rı; 2 pre-lĭm'i-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Antecedent or introductory; preparatory. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] An initiatory step; a preparatory act: usually in the plural. [< PRE- + L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] Syn.: see ANTECEDENT.—**pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pre-lude', 1 prı'lūd' *or* prel'yūd; 2 pre-lūd' *or* prĕl'yu͝d, *vt.* & *vi.* [PRE-LUD'ED^{d}; PRE-LUD'ING.] To introduce or begin with a prelude; precede as a prelude or forerunner. [< L. *præ,* before, + *ludo,* play.]—**pre-lud'er,** *n.*

pre'lude, 1 prī'lūd *or* prel'yūd; 2 prē'lūd *or* prĕl'yu͝d, *n.* **1.** An opening strain beginning a musical composition. **2.** Any introductory or opening performance. **3.** That which foreshadows a coming event.—**pre-lu'di-al,** *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; prefatory.—**pre-lu'sion,** *n.* That which serves as a prelude; a premonition.—**pre-lu'siv**(e^{s}, *a.* Having the character of a prelude; indicating beforehand. **pre-lu'so-ry‡.** — **pre-lu'siv**(e-ly^{s}, *adv.* **pre-lu'so-ri-ly‡.**

pre"ma-ture', 1 prī"mə-tiūr'; 2 prē"ma-tūr', *a.* Matured or developed before the natural period; done before the proper time; untimely. [< L. *præ,* before, + *maturus,* ripe.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre"ma-tu'ri-ty,** *n.* Unseasonable maturity. **pre"ma-ture'ness‡.**

pre-med'i-tate, 1 prı-med'ı-tēt; 2 pre-mĕd'i-tāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAT"ED^{d}; -TAT"ING.] To revolve in the mind or meditate beforehand; design or contrive previously. [< L. *præ,* before, + *meditor,* consider.]—**pre-med'i-tat"ed-ly,** *adv.* **pre-med'i-tate-ly‡.**—**pre-med'i-tat"ed-ness,** *n.*—**pre-med"i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**pre-med'i-ta"tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*

pre'mi-er, 1 prī'mı-ər; 2 prē'mi-er. **I.** *a.* First in position or order of occurrence or creation. **II.** *n.* A prime minister. [F., first, chief.]—**pre'mi-er-ship,** *n.*

pre-mière', 1 prə-myār'; 2 pre-myēr'. **I.** *a.* First in a company of women. **II.** *n.* **1.** The leading lady in a theatrical company. **2.** The first public presentation of a play, etc. [F.]

pre-mil"le-na'ri-an, 1 prī-mil"ı-nē'rı-ən; 2 prē-mil"e-nā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring before the millennium. **pre"mil-len'ni-al‡. 2.** Pertaining to the doctrine of premillennialism. **II.** *n.* One who believes in premillennialism. **pre"mil-len'ni-al-ist‡.**—**pre"mil-len'ni-al-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the millennium is to be introduced by the personal return of Christ. **pre-mil"le-na'ri-an-ism‡.**

pre-mise' } 1 prı-maiz'; 2 pre-miş', *v.* [PRE-MISED';
pre-mize'^{rs}, } PRE-MIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To say or write as an introductory statement. **2.** To propound as premises. **3†.** To send in advance. **II.** *i.* To state premises. [< L. *præ,* before, + *mitto,* send.]

prem'ise, } 1 prem'ıs; 2 prĕm'ış, *n.* **1.** A proposition laid
prem'is^{s}, } down, proved, supposed, or assumed, that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion; a judgment leading to another judgment as a conclusion; a condition made. **2.** *Logic.* Specifically, either of the two propositions in a syllogism from which, their truth being granted, the conclusion necessarily follows. **3.** *pl. Law.* (1) Foregoing statements; facts previously stated. (2) That part in a deed that sets forth the date, names of parties, the land or thing conveyed or granted, the consideration, etc. **4.** *pl.* A distinct portion of real estate; land or lands; land with its appurtenances, as buildings. **prem'iss‡.—in the premises,** a phrase used with reference to something already stated.

pre'mi-um, 1 prī'mı-um; 2 prē'mi-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A reward or prize for a superior performance or production. **2.** A price paid for a loan, insurance, etc. **3.** The rate at which stocks, etc., are valued in excess of their nominal value. **4.** A fee. [< L. *præmium,* lit. profit from booty.] Syn.: see SUBSIDY.

pre-mo'lar, 1 prī-mō'lər; 2 prē-mō'lar, *n.* One of the teeth situated before the molars and behind the canines.—**pre-mo'lar,** *a.*

pre-mon'ish‖^{t}, 1 prī-men'ısh; 2 prē-mŏn'ish, *vt.* To admonish in advance; forewarn.

pre"mo-ni'tion, 1 prī"mo-nish'ən; 2 prē"mo-nĭsh'on, *n.* A forewarning of something yet to occur; presage; foreboding. [OF., < L. *præ,* before, + *moneo,* warn.]—**pre-mon'i-to-ry,** *a.* Giving or containing premonition. **pre-mon'i-tiv**(es‡.

pre"mu-ni'tion, 1 prī"mıu-nish'ən; 2 prē"mū-nĭsh'on, *n.* The act of fortifying against danger or objection; defense. [< L. *præmunitio*(*n-*), < *præ,* before, + *munio,* fortify.]

pre-nom'i-nate†. **I.** *vt.* To denominate or name beforehand. **II.** *a.* Named beforehand. [tion.

pre-no'tion, 1 prī-nō'shən; 2 prē-nō'shon, *n.* A preconcep-

pren'tice, *n.* [Colloq.] An apprentice.

pre-oc"cu-pa'tion, 1 prī-ek"yu-pē'shən; 2 prē-ŏc"yụ-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of occupying before others, or the state of being a prior occupant. **pre-oc'cu-pan-cy‡. 2.** The state of being preoccupied, as in mind, attention, or inclination; prepossession. **3.** Something that preoccupies.—**pre-oc'cu-pant,** *n.*

pre-oc'cu-py, 1 prī-ek'yu-pai; 2 prē-ŏc'yụ-pȳ, *vt.* To occupy in advance; engage or engross, as the mind; absorb; prepossess; prejudice. Syn.: see OCCUPY.—**pre-oc'cu-pied,** *a.* **1.** Engrossed in thought or business; abstracted. **2.** Previously occupied. **3.** Already in use as a scientific name. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.

prep., *abbr.* Preparatory, preposition.

pre-pare', 1 prı-pār'; 2 pre-pâr', *v.* [PRE-PARED'; PRE-PAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adapt for a particular end or purpose; make ready; fit. **2.** To provide with what is appropriate or necessary; equip. **3.** To bring into a suitable or desired state of mind. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make oneself ready. **2.** To get ready; take necessary previous measures. [< L. *præ,* before, + *paro,* make ready.]

Syn.: adapt, adjust, arrange, fit, get ready, make arrangements, make provision, make ready, order, procure, provide, put in order, qualify, set in order. See PROVIDE.—Ant.: demolish, derange, disarrange, disconcert, disorder, misadapt, neglect, overlook, spoil, subvert, upset.—Prep.: *for.*

—prep"a-ra'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of preparing. **2.** An

For words in *pre-* not given above see PRE-, *prefix,* page 610.

act or proceeding designed to bring about some event. **3.** The fact of being prepared; readiness. **4.** Something made or prepared, as a compound, composition, etc. **5.** Preliminary study; training, as for college or business.—**pre-par'a-tiv**(es. **1.** *a.* Serving or tending to prepare. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is preparatory. **2.** An act of preparation. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-par'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Serving as a preparation. **2.** Occupied in preparation.—**pre-par'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-pared',** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pre-par'er,** *n.*

pre-pense', 1 pri-pens'; 2 pre-pĕns', *a.* Premeditated; considered beforehand; as, malice *prepense.* **pre-pen'-siv**(es‡.—**pre-pense'ly,** *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate, 1 pri-pon'dər-ēt; 2 pre-pŏn'der-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To surpass in weight; outweigh. **2.** To overpower, as by stronger influence. **II.** *i.* To exceed in weight, influence, or power. [< L. *præ,* before, + *pondero,* weigh.]—**pre-pon'der-ant,** *a.* Having such superior force as to overbalance something else or all other things of a class. **pre-pon'der-ous‡. -ly,** *adv.*—**pre-pon'der-ance** or **-an-cy,** *n.* **pre-pon"der-a'tion‡. —pre-pon'der-at"ing-ly,** *adv.*

prep"o-si'tion, 1 prep"o-zish'ən; 2 prĕp"o-sĭsh'ən, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The part of speech that denotes the relation of an object to an action or thing; so called because usually placed before its object. **2§.** The placing before something else. [OF., < L. *præ,* before, + *pono,* place.]—**prep"o-si'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to prepositions. **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tiv(es, 1 pri-poz'i-tiv; 2 pre-pŏs'i-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Prefixed; especially, in grammar, placed before the word governed or qualified. **II.** *n.* A prepositive word or particle.

pre-pos'i-tor, 1 pri-poz'i-tər *or* -tor; 2 pre-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* [Eng.] A scholar in a school or college who directs or oversees others; monitor. **præ-pos'i-ter, -tor‡; pre-pos'ter, -tor‡.**

pre"pos-sess', 1 pri"po-zes'; 2 prē"pŏ-sĕs', *vt.* **1.** To make a first impression on, especially a favorable impression. **2.** To take possession of and hold in advance of others.—**pre"pos-sess'ing,** *pa.* Inspiring a favorable opinion from the beginning.—**pre"pos-ses'sion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being prepossessed. **2.** Prior possession. Syn.: see INCLINATION; PREJUDICE.

pre-pos'ter-ous, 1 pri-pos'tər-us; 2 pre-pŏs'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense. **2‖.** Foolish; ridiculous: applied to persons. **3†.** Originally, having that first which ought to be last. [< L. *præ,* before, + *posterus,* following.] Syn.: see ABSURD; EXTRAORDINARY; RIDICULOUS.

—**pre-pos'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-pos'ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

Pre-raf'fa-el-it-ism, } 1 pri-raf'i-el-ait-izm; 2 prē-răf'a-ĕl-
Pre-raph'a-el-it-ism, } ĭt-ĭsm, *n. Art.* The movement begun in England in 1847 which aimed at returning to the methods employed by the Italian painters before Raffael. **Pre'-Raf'fa-**[or **-Raph'a-]el-it-ism‡.**—**Pre-raf'fa-**[or **raph'a-]el-ite,** *a. & n.*

pre-req'ui-site, } 1 pri-rek'wi-zit; 2 pre-rĕk'wi-ĝit. **I.** *a.*
pre-req'ui-sits, } Required as an antecedent condition; necessary to something that follows. **II.** *n.* A necessary antecedent condition.

pre-rog'a-tive, } 1 pri-rog'a-tiv; 2 pre-rŏg'a-tĭv, *n.* An
pre-rog'a-tivs, } indefeasible right, as of a king; hence, figuratively, any characteristic privilege peculiar to a person or class. [< L. *præ,* before, + *rogo,* ask.]

Syn.: see RIGHT.—**pre-rog'a-tiv**(ed‡§, *a.* Having a prerogative; privileged.

Pres., *abbr.* President.—**Pres., Presb.,** *abbr.* Presbyterian.

pre-sage', 1 pri-sēj'; 2 pre-sāĝ', *vt. & vi.* [PRE-SAGED'; PRE-SAG'ING.] **1.** To indicate by some present fact what is to come; portend. **2.** To have a presentiment of. **3.** To foresee something to come. **4.** To prophesy. [< L. *præ,* before, + *sagio,* perceive.] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**pre-sage'ment,** *n.* **1.** An omen. **2.** A prediction.—**pre-sag'er,** *n.*

pres'age, 1 pres'ij *or* pri'sēj; 2 prĕs'aĝ *or* prē'sāĝ, *n.* **1.** An indication of something to come; presentiment. **2.** Prophetic meaning or import. **3.** The gift of foresight. Syn.: see SIGN.—**pres'age-ful,** *a.*

pres'by-ter, 1 pres'bi-tər; 2 prĕs'by-ter, *n.* **1.** In New Testament times, one of the elders of a church. **2.** In hierarchical churches, a priest. **3.** In Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery. [< Gr. *presbyteros,* older; compar. of *presbys,* old.]—**pres"by-te'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a presbytery. **-ly,** *adv.*—**Pres"by-te'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** One who believes in the government of the church by presbyters. **2.** A member of a Protestant ecclesiastical body, almost invariably Trinitarian, and for the most part Calvinistic, in doctrine, and holding to the government of the church by presbyters.—**Pres"by-te'ri-an,** *a.*—**Pres"by-te'ri-an-ism,** *n.*—**pres'by-ter"y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A court or convocation in the Presbyterian Church. **2.** The system of church government by presbyters. **3.** The body of elders in a church or district.

pre'sci-ence, 1 pri'shi-ens; 2 prē'shi-ĕnç, *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place. Syn.: see WISDOM.—**pre'-scient,** *a.* Having prescience; foreknowing; also, far-seeing. [F., < L. *præ,* before, + *scio,* know.] **-ly,** *adv.*

Pres'cott, 1 pres'kət; 2 prĕs'cot, *n.* **1. William** (1726–1795), an American colonel; commanded at Bunker Hill. **2. William Hickling** (1796–1859), an American historian.

pre-scribe', 1 pri-skraib'; 2 pre-scrib', *v.* [PRE-SCRIBED'; PRE-SCRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or lay down authoritatively for direction or control; give as a law or direction. **2.** To give directions for the use of (a remedy). **3.** *Law.* To render, or permit to become, invalid by lapse of time. **4†.** To inscribe before. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lay down laws or rules; give directions, specifically medical directions, as prescriptions. **2.** *Law.* To assert a title founded on prescription; become invalid by prescription, as a debt, obligation, etc. [< L. *præ,* before, + *scribo,* write.] Syn.: see DICTATE; SET.—**pre-scrib'er,** *n.*

pre'script, *a.* Prescribed as a rule or model; laid down.

pre'script, 1 pri'skript; 2 prē'script, *n.* **1.** A prescription or direction. **2§.** A medical prescription.

pre-scrip'tion, 1 pri-skrip'shən; 2 pre-scrĭp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of prescribing. **2.** That which is prescribed. **3.** A physician's formula for compounding and administering a medicine; also, colloquially, the remedy so prescribed. **4.** Title obtained in law by long possession. [F., < L. *præscriptio(n-),* precept.]—**pre-scrip'ti-bl**(es, *a.* **1.** Fit to be prescribed. **2.** Derived from or acquirable by prescription.—**pre-scrip"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pre-scrip'tiv**(es, *a.* Sanctioned by custom or long use. **-ly,** *adv.*

pres'ence, 1 prez'ens; 2 prĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being present; proximity: opposed to *absence.* **2.** Situation face to face; close approach or vicinity within view or access. **3.** Something invisible but near and sensible, as a spiritual being. **4.** Personal appearance; bearing. **5.** Personal qualities collectively; self; personality. **6.** An assembly, as before a prince or exalted personage. **7‖.** The room or apartment in which a high dignitary or ruler receives assemblies. **pres'ence-cham"ber‡; pres'ence-room"‡.** [OF., < L. *præsentia,* < *præsen(t-)s;* see PRESENT, *a.*]—**presence of mind,** full command of one's faculties; coolness, alertness, and readiness of resource in a situation of sudden danger, embarrassment, etc.

pre-sent'd, 1 pri-zent'; 2 pre-ĝĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To introduce to one's acquaintance; make known personally. **2.** To bestow as a gift; offer or give formally. **3.** To endow or favor (a person) with a gift. **4.** To suggest. **5.** To bring up for consideration. **6.** To aim (a weapon). **7.** *Law.* To prefer charges against to the authorities. **8.** [Eng.] To offer as a canditate, as a clergyman to a benefice. **9§.** To offer as a challenge; proffer openly. **10†.** To personate; represent. **II.** *i.* To make a presentation, as to an ecclesiastical living.—**to present arms** (*Mil.*), to salute by holding weapons perpendicularly in front of the body.—**pre-sent'a-bl**(es, *a.* **1.** Fit to be presented; in suitable attire for company. **2.** Capable of being offered, exhibited, or bestowed.—**pre-sent"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pres"en-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of presenting; introduction; specif., the formal offering of a complimentary gift. **2.** The manner of bringing into view or thought.—**pres"en-tee',** *n.* One who is presented, as to a benefice.—**pre-sent'er,** *n.*

pres'ent, 1 prez'ent; 2 prĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Being in a place or company referred to or contemplated. **2.** Now going on; current. **3.** Actually in mind. **4.** Immediately impending; instant. **5.** *Gram.* Relating to or signifying what is going on at the time being. **6‖.** Ready at hand; prompt in emergency; as, a *present* wit; a *present* aid. **7‖.** Favorably attentive; propitious. [OF., < L. *præsen(t-)s,* ppr. of *præsse,* be before.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.

—**present participle,** the active participle in *-ing;* as, *going:* opposed to *past* (*perfect, passive*) *participle.*—**pres'ent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** After a little time; shortly. **2‖.** At once; immediately. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

pres'ent', *n.* **1.** By ellipsis, present time. **2.** The present tense. **3.** A matter in hand; present business.—**these presents,** the present writings; document in hand.

pres'ent's, *n.* A gift. Syn.: see GIFT.

pre-sen'ti-ment, 1 pri-sen'ti-ment *or* -mənt; 2 prē-sĕn'-ti-ment, *n.* A prophetic sense of something to come; a foreboding. [< L.F *præ,* before, + *sentio,* feel.] Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.—**pre-sen"ti-men'tal§,** *a.*

pre-sent'ment, 1 pri-zent'ment *or* -mənt; 2 pre-ĝĕnt'-ment, *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** A likeness; semblance. **3.** Manifestation of character. **4.** A formal report presented to a court by a grand jury; an indictment.

pre-serve', } 1 pri-zûrv'; 2 pre-ĝĕrv', *v.* [PRE-SERVED',
pre-serv's, } PRE-SERVD'ŝ; PRE-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep in safety; guard or rescue from destruction, death, loss, or detriment; protect from harm; save. **2.** To maintain intact or unimpaired; keep in the same condition; keep up. **3.** To save from decay; prepare so as to resist decomposition or change. **4.** To retain, as in

use or memory; keep. **5.** To keep for sport, as game or fish, by preventing hunting or killing; also, to use as a preserve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make preserves, as of fruit. **2.** To protect game for purposes of sport.

Syn.: conserve, defend, guard, keep, keep safe, keep sound, keep whole, maintain, protect, save, secure, sustain, uphold. See KEEP; RETAIN.—Ant.: abandon, lavish, let go, let spoil, lose, neglect, scatter, spend, spoil, throw away, throw overboard, waste.

pre-serve′, *n.* **1.** Anything preserved, as fruit cooked in sugar: commonly in the plural. **2.** A place in which game is protected for purposes of sport. [< L.OF *præ,* before, + *servo,* save.]—**pre-serv″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**pre-serv′a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**pres″er-va′tionF,** *n.* The act of preserving, or the state of being preserved.—**pre-ser′va-tiv**(es, **1.** *a.* Serving or tending to preserve. **II.** *n.* That which serves or tends to preserve; a safeguard. **pre-ser′va-to-ryt.**—**pre-serv′er,** *n.*

pre-side′, 1 pri-zaid′; 2 pre-sīd′, *vi.* [PRE-SID′ED[d]; PRE-SID′ING.] To sit in authority over others; exercise the chief direction and oversight; act as head or ruler. [< L. *præsideo,* guard.]—**pre-sid′er,** *n.*

pres′i-dent‖, 1 prez′i-dent; 2 prēs′i-dĕnt, *a.* Having chief authority; presiding. [OF., < L. *præsiden(t-)s,* ppr. of *præsideo;* see PRESIDE.]

pres′i-dent, *n.* One who is chosen to preside over an organized body, especially [P-] the chief executive officer of a republic, as of the United States.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Inaugurated. Year.	Age.
George Washington.	Westmoreland Co., Va..	1789	57
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1797	62
Thomas Jefferson...	Shadwell, Va.....	1801	58
James Madison.....	Port Conway, Va.....	1809	58
James Monroe.....	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1817	59
John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.....	1825	58
Andrew Jackson....	Union Co., N. C.....	1829	62
Martin Van Buren..	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1837	55
William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va.....	1841	68
John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1841	51
James K. Polk.....	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1845	50
Zachary Taylor....	Orange Co., Va.....	1849	65
Millard Fillmore....	Summerhill, N. Y.	1850	50
Franklin Pierce....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1853	49
James Buchanan...	Cove Gap, Pa.	1857	66
Abraham Lincoln...	Larue Co., Ky.....	1861	52
Andrew Johnson....	Raleigh, N. C,.....	1865	57
Ulysses S. Grant....	Point Pleasant, O.	1869	47
Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.	1877	54
James A. Garfield...	Cuyahoga Co., O.....	1881	49
Chester A. Arthur..	Fairfield, Vt.....	1881	51
Grover Cleveland...	Caldwell, N. J.	1885	48
Benjamin Harrison.	North Bend, O.....	1889	55
Grover Cleveland...		1893	56
William McKinley..	Trumbull Co., O.....	1897	54
Theodore Roosevelt.	New York, N. Y.....	1901	43
William H. Taft....	Cincinnati, O.....	1909	52
Woodrow Wilson...	Staunton, Va.....	1913	56
Warren G. Harding.	Corsica, O.....	1921	56
Calvin Coolidge....	Plymouth, Vt.....	1923	51

—**pres′i-den-cy,** *n.* [-CIESZ, *pl.*] **1.** The office or term of office of a president. **2.** The act of presiding or supervising.—**pres″i-den′tial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a president. **pres″i-den′tal‡.**—**pres′i-dent-ship,** *n.*

press[1], 1 pres; 2 prĕs, *v.* [PRESSED[t], PREST[S]; PRESS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act upon by weight; bear down or lie upon. **2.** To push against; thrust or crowd. **3.** To crush or squeeze; compress. **4.** To embrace closely. **5.** To inculcate strongly; insist upon; urge. **6.** To follow closely, as in a race or chase. **7.** To smooth or shape by pressure. **8.** To compel by necessity or moral force. **9.** To weigh on the mind of. **10.** To enforce or impose, as a law. **11.** To impress. **12‖.** To affect strongly. **13†.** To print. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act by weight or force; exert pressure; bear heavily. **2.** To advance strenuously. **3.** To collect in throngs; crowd together; encroach. **4.** To act on the mind with moral force. **5.** To be importunate. [< L. *presso,* freq. < *pressus;* see PRESS[1], *n.*] Syn.: see IMPRESS; JAM; PLEAD; PUSH.—**press′a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**press′er,** *n.*—**press′ing,** *pa.* **1.** Demanding immediate attention; urgent; important. **2.** Importunate. **-ly,** *adv.*

press[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To force into military or naval service; impress sailors or soldiers; serve as a press-gang. [< PREST, *a.*, ready; confused with PRESS[1], *v.*]—**press′a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**press′-gang″,** *n.* A detachment, as of marines, detailed to press men into the naval or military service, as formerly in England.—**press′-mon″ey,** *n.* Same as KING'S SHILLING. See SHILLING.

press[1], *n.* **1.** A dense throng. **2.** The act of crowding together. **3.** Hurry of affairs; urgency. **4.** A movable closet, as for clothes. **5.** An apparatus or machine by which pressure is applied, as for making wine, printing, etc. See PRINTING-PRESS. **6.** Newspapers or periodical literature collectively, or the body of persons collectively, as editors, reporters, etc., engaged upon such publications; also, printed literature in the abstract. **7†.** Compulsion; pressure. **8†.** The state of being hard pressed. [< F. *presse,* < LL. *pressa,* < L. *pressus,* pp. of *premo,* press.] Syn.: see THRONG.—**press′-proof″,** *n. Print.* **1.** The last proof taken before printing. **2.** A proof taken with special care on a press.—**pres′sure,** *n.* **1.** The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed; the action of one body in contact with another when the two are pressed against each other by some elemental or mechanical force; commonly measured in pounds. **2.** *Mech.* Stress of any kind. **3.** An impelling or constraining moral force. **4.** Exigent demand on one's time or strength; urgency; rush; hurry. **5.** Oppressive influence; weight, as of grief or trouble. **6†.** A printed character; stamp. Syn.: see WEIGHT.

press[2], *n.* A commission to impress men into the public service; also, the impressment of men.

Press′burg, 1 pres′burH; 2 prĕs′bụrH, *n.* A city in N. W. Hungary; former capital of Hungary; a royal free city; pop. 78,200. **Pres′burgt.**

Pres″si-ros′tres, 1 pres″i-ros′trīz; 2 prĕs″i-rŏs′trēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of wading birds, including the bustards and plovers. [< L. *pressus* (see PRESS[1], *n.*) + *rostrum,* beak.]—**pres″si-ros′ter,** *n.*—**pres″si-ros′tral,** *a.*

press′man[1], 1 pres′mən; 2 prĕs′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who has charge of a press, as a printing-press.

press′man[2], *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a press-gang. **2.** A man pressed into the public service.

press′work″, 1 prĕs′wûrk; 2 prĕs′wûrk, *n.* **1.** *Print.* The operating, adjustment, or management of a printing-press; also, the work done by the press. **2.** *Joinery.* Cabinetwork made up of cross-veneers glued together and pressed while hot.

prest†, *a.* Ready; prepared at hand; daring; also, tidy; neat.

prest, 1 prest; 2 prĕst, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A certain duty formerly paid by a sheriff. **2†.** An advance or loan; also, ready money. [priest and king.

Pres′ter John, 1 pres′tər; 2 prĕs′ter. A medieval legendary

pres″ti-dig″i-ta′tion, 1 pres″ti-dij″i-tē′shən; 2 prĕs″ti-dĭg″i-tā′shon, *n.* The practise of sleight of hand; jugglery; legerdemain. [< L. *præsto,* adv., at hand, + *digitus,* finger.]—**pres″ti-dig′i-ta″tor** or **-ta″teur′,** *n.*

pres-tige′, 1 pres-tēzh′ *or* pres′tij; 2 prĕs-tēzh′ *or* prĕs′tig, *n.* Authority or importance based on past achievements or reputation; ascendency based on recognition of power. [F.] Syn.: see INFLUENCE.

prest′-mon″ey, *n.* Press-money.

pres′to, 1 pres′to; 2 prĕs′to, *adv.* **1.** *Mus.* In quick time. **2.** At once. [It., < L. *præsto,* adv., at hand, < *præ,* before, + *sto,* stand.]—**presto! change!** pass quickly: a jugglers' formula.—**pres′to,** *v. imp.* & *interj.* Go! begone!

Pres′ton, 1 pres′tən; 2 prĕs′ton, *n.* A manufacturing borough in N. W. England; pop. 117,430; near here Cromwell overwhelmed the Scots, Aug. 17–19, 1648.

Pres″ton-pans′, 1 pres″tan-panz′; 2 prĕs″ton-păns′, *n.* A coast town in S. E. Scotland, where Charles the Young Pretender defeated the Royalists, Sept. 21, 1745.

pre-sume′, 1 pri-zūm′; 2 pre-sūm′, *v.* [PRE-SUMED′; PRE-SUM′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To venture on without previous permission: usually with an infinitive. **2.** To assume as entitled to belief. **3.** To take as a premise, or as a basis of action, in the absence of positive proof and as subject to further evidence. **II.** *i.* To behave with arrogance: often with *on* or *upon,* and formerly with *of.* [< L.OF *præ,* before, + *sumo,* take.] Syn.: see ASSUME.

—**pre-sum′a-bl**(eF, *a.* Fair to suppose; reasonable. Syn.: see APPARENT; LIKELY; PROBABLE.—**pre-sum′a-bly,** *adv.* —**pre-sum′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-sum′er,** *n.*—**pre-sump′tion,** *n.* **1.** Blind or overweening confidence or self-assertion. **2.** A passing beyond the ordinary bounds of good breeding, respect, or reverence; offensively forward or arrogant conduct or expression; effrontery. **3.** The act of forming a judgment on probable grounds, awaiting further evidence; also, the judgment so formed, or a ground or reason for it. **4.** That which may be logically or legally assumed to be true until disproved; as, the *presumption* of guilt. **5.** The inference of a fact on proof of circumstances that usually attend such fact. Syn.: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; IMPUDENCE; PREJUDICE; PROBABILITY; TEMERITY.

—**pre-sump′tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Creating or resting upon a presumption; affording reasonable grounds for belief. **2†.** Presumptuous. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-sump′tu-ous,** *a.* **1.** Unduly confident; bold; audacious; insolent. **2.** Presuming unduly, as upon success or the forbearance of others; foolhardy. **3‖.** Violating duty; wicked. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pre″sup-pose′, 1 prī″su-pōz′; 2 prē″sŭ-pōz′, *vt.* **1.** To imply or involve as a necessary condition. **2.** To take for granted.—**pre-sup″po-si′tion,** *n.*

For words in *pre-* not given above see PRE-, *prefix,* page 610.

pret., *abbr.* Preterit.

pre-tend'ᵈ, 1 prĭ-tend'; 2 pre-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put forth as an excuse or pretext; simulate; feign. **2.** To put forward or assert a claim to. **3.** To state falsely as a matter of fact. **4.** To feign in play. **5**‖. To aim at; aspire to. **6**†. To hold or stretch before; exhibit. **7**†. To intend; plan. **8**†. To presage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak or act as if things were other than they are; make believe. **2.** To assume a character; put forward a claim or title: with *to*. **3**†. To aim; make an attempt. **4**†. To pertain; belong. [< L. *præ*, before, + *tendo*, stretch.]

Syn.: affect, assume, counterfeit, feign, make a show, make believe, profess, sham, simulate. See ASSUME; MASK.

—**pre-tend'ed,** *pa.*—**pre-tend'er,** *n.* **1.** One who advances a claim or title; a claimant; specif., a claimant of a throne who is an heir of a deposed dynasty; in English history [P-], the son and grandson of James II., the former being known in literature as the **Pretender** simply, or the **Old Pretender,** and the latter as the **Young Pretender.** **2.** A hypocrite. Syn.: see HYPOCRITE; QUACK.—**pre-tend'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pre-tense', } 1 prĭ-tens'; 2 pre-tĕns', *n.* **1.** That which is
pre-tence', } pretended; a pretext. **2.** The act or state of pretending. **3.** A right or title asserted. **4.** An intention; plan.

Syn.: affectation, air, assumption, cloak, color, disguise, dissimulation, excuse, mask, pretension, pretext, ruse, seeming, semblance, show, simulation. A *pretense*, in the unfavorable, which is also the usual sense, is something advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing the reality. A person makes a *pretense* of something for the credit or advantage to be gained by it; he makes what is allowed or approved a *pretext* for doing what would be opposed or condemned; a tricky schoolboy makes a *pretense* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant. A *ruse* is something (especially something slight or petty) employed to blind or deceive so as to mask an ulterior design, and enable a person to gain some end that he would not be allowed to approach directly. A *pretension* is a claim that is or may be contested; the word is now commonly used in an unfavorable sense. See DISGUISE; HYPOCRISY.—Ant.: actuality, candor, fact, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, reality, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

—**pre-ten'sion,** *n.* **1.** A claim put forward, whether true or false. **2.** Affectation; display. **3.** A bold or presumptuous assertion. **4**†. A pretense. Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**pre-ten'tious,** *a.* Characterized by pretension. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

pre'ter-, } 1 prĭ'ter-; 2 prē'ter-, *prefix.* Beyond; past; more
præ'ter-, } than; as, *preter*mit, *preter*natural. [< L. *præter-*, < *præter*, beyond, < *præ*, before.]

pret'er-it, } 1 pret'ər-ĭt; 2 prĕt'er-ĭt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Signify-
pret'er-ite, } ing past time or completed past action. **2.** Belonging to the past. **II.** *n.* The tense that expresses absolute past time. [< L. OF *præter*, beyond, by, + *eo*, go.]—**pret"er-i'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of passing over or omitting. **2.** *Rhet.* The pretended passing over of a subject that is really disclosed.

pre"ter-mit', 1 prĭ"tər-mit'; 2 prē"ter-mĭt', *vt.* To neglect; fail or cease to do.—**pre"ter-mis'sion,** *n.*

pre"ter-nat'u-ral, *a.* Different from and exceeding the common order of nature. Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL.—**pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ism,** *n.*—**pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*

pre'text, 1 prĭ'tekst *or* prĭ-tekst'; 2 prē'tĕkst *or* pre-tĕkst', *n.* A fictitious reason or motive. [< L. *præ*, before, + *textus*, pp. of *texo*, weave.] Syn.: see PRETENSE.

pre'tor, } 1 prĭ'tər; 2 prē'tor, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A city magis-
præ'tor, } trate having charge of the administration of justice. [< L. *prætor*, < *præeo*, go before, < *præ*, before, + *eo*, go.]—**pre'tor-ship,** *n.*

Pre-to'ri-a, 1 prĭ-tō'rĭ-ə; 2 pre-tō'ri-a, *n.* A city of British South Africa; capital of Transvaal province and of the Union of South Africa; white pop. 35,942.

pre-to'ri-an, 1 prĭ-tō'rĭ-ən; 2 pre-tō'ri-an. *Rom. Hist.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a pretor. **2.** [P-] Denoting the imperial body-guard of the Cæsars; as, a *Pretorian* soldier. **præ-to'ri-al**†; **præ-to'ri-an**†; **pre-to'ri-al**†. **II.** *n.* A soldier of the life-guard of the Cæsars. **præ-to'ri-an**†.

Pre-to'ri-us, 1 prĭ-tō'rĭ-us; 2 pre-tō'ri-ŭs. **Marthinas Wessels** (1827–1901). A Boer soldier and statesman.

pret'ty, 1 prĭt'ĭ; 2 prĭt'y, *a.* [PRET'TI-ER; PRET'TI-EST.] **1.** Characterized by delicate, diminutive, or superficial beauty; neatly turned or constructed. **2.** Of reasonable proportions or quality; tolerable; decent; sufficient: often used ironically; as, a *pretty* mess you made of it. **3.** Sweet; precious: an endearing diminutive. **4.** Characterized by effeminacy; affected; foppish. **5**†. Strong; able; cunning. [< AS. *prættig*, clever, crafty.] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL.—**pret'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**pret'ti-ness,** *n.*—**pret'ty,** *adv.* Moderately; somewhat. [of knot-like form. [G.]

pret'zel, 1 pret'sel; 2 prĕt'sĕl, *n.* A baked and salted biscuit

pre-vail', 1 prĭ-vēl'; 2 pre-vāl', *vi.* **1.** To be victorious; prove superior; triumph: often with *over* or *against*. **2.** To have effectual influence; be successful in operation: with *on*, *upon*, or *with*. **3.** To spread or extend widely, or have general vogue or acceptance; be predominant or very frequent; be in force. [< L. *præ*, before, + *valeo*, be strong.] Syn.: see CONQUER; PERSUADE; SUCCEED.

—**pre-vail'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Current; prevalent. **2.** Efficacious. Syn.: see PREDOMINANT; USUAL.—**pre-vail'ment**†, *n.* Prevailing power; efficacy.—**prev'a-lence,** *n.* The act, state, or quality of being prevalent. **prev'a-len-cy**‡.—**prev'a-lent,** *a.* **1.** Prevailing. **2.** Of wide extent or frequent occurrence; common. **3.** Efficacious; effective. Syn.: see GENERAL; PREDOMINANT; USUAL.—**prev'a-lent-ly,** *adv.*

pre-var'i-cate, 1 prĭ-var'ĭ-kēt; 2 pre-văr'i-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT"-ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To use deceptively ambiguous or evasive language; misrepresent; quibble; shuffle. [< L. *præ*, before, + *varicus*, straddling.]—**pre-var"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** A misleading or equivocal statement. **2.** A trick. Syn.: see DECEPTION; SOPHISTRY.—**pre-var'i-ca"tor,** *n.*

pre-vent'ᵈ, 1 prĭ-vent'; 2 pre-vĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures; ward off; preclude; thwart. **2.** To bar the action of in advance; intercept; check; restrain: with *from*. **3**‖. To be or act in advance of; be beforehand with; precede; anticipate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take precautionary measures; interpose a bar. **2**‖. To arrive early or exist prematurely. [< L. *præ*, before, + *venio*, come.]

Syn.: anticipate, forestall. The original sense of *prevent*, to come before, act in advance of, which is now practically obsolete, was still in good use when the authorized version of the Bible was made, as appears in such passages as "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him" (*i. e.*, accosted him first), *Matt.* xvii, 25; "Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness" (*i. e.*, by sending the blessings before the desire is formulated or expressed), *Ps.* xxi, 3. *Anticipate* is now the only single word usable in this sense; to *forestall* is to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice or hindrance of another or others, as in the phrase "to *forestall* the market." But to *anticipate* is very frequently used in the favorable sense; as, his thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (*i. e.*, met the wish before it was expressed); or we say "I was about to accost him when he *anticipated* me" (by speaking first); or one *anticipates* a payment (by making it before the time). For the present use of *prevent*, see synonyms for HINDER; PRECLUDE; PROHIBIT.—**pre-vent'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* That may be prevented. **pre-vent'i-bl**(eɪᵖ.—**pre-vent"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pre-vent'er,** *n.*—**pre-ven'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of preventing, or the state of being prevented. **2.** A hindrance; obstruction. **3.** A preventive.—**pre-ven'tive**(es. **I.** *a.* Intended or serving to ward off harm. **II.** *n.* That which prevents or hinders, as a medicine to ward off disease; a precautionary measure. **-ly,** *adv.*

pre'vi-ous, 1 prĭ'vɪ-us; 2 prē'vi-ŭs, *a.* Being or taking place before something else; antecedent; prior. [< L. *præ*. before, + *via*, way.]

Syn.: antecedent, anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, forward, front, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, prior. *Antecedent* may denote simple priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. *Antecedent* and *previous* may refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* is limited to that which is immediately or next before; an *antecedent* event may have happened at any time before; the *preceding* transaction is the one completed just before the one with which it is compared; a *previous* statement or chapter may be in any part of the book that has gone before; the *preceding* statement or chapter comes next before without an interval. *Previous* often signifies first by right; as, a *previous* engagement. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written; as, the *foregoing* statements. *Anterior*, while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place; as, the *anterior* lobes of the brain. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right; as, a *prior* demand. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We can say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc., but not the *former* part of a garden; we should say the *front* part of the garden, the *forward* car of a train. *Former* has a close relation, or sharp contrast, with something following; the *former* always implies the latter, even when not fully expressed, as in Acts i, 1, and Eccles. vii, 10. Compare ANTECEDENT.—Ant.: after, concluding, consequent, following, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—Prep.: such was the state of things previous *to* the revolution. [*Previous to* is often used adverbially, in constructions where *previously to* would be more strictly correct; as, it was done *previous to* my departure.]

—**previous question,** in parliamentary practise, a motion to avoid or secure a vote at once, thus terminating

For words in *pre-* not given above see PRE-, *prefix*, page 610.

debate.—**previous to.** **1.** Antecedent to; being before. **2.** Before: *previous* being loosely used for *previously* and *to* as a preposition.—**pre'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pre'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

pre-vise', 1 prı-vaiz'; 2 pre-vīz', *vt.* [PRE-VISED'; PRE-VIS'-ING.] **1.** To see or know beforehand; foresee. **2.** To notify beforehand; forewarn. [< L. *præ,* before, + *video,* see.]

pre-vi'sion, 1 prı-vizh'ən; 2 pre-vizh'on, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foresight. [< L. *prævisus,* pp. of *prævideo,* foresee, < *præ,* before, + *video,* see.] Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.

prey, 1 prē; 2 prẹ. **I.** *vi.* To seize and devour animal food; take booty; make a victim of one, in any sense; to act injuriously, as grief upon the mind: with *on* or *upon.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Any animal seized by another for food; hence, booty; plunder; pillage. **2.** Anything made the victim of that which is hostile or evil. **3.** The act of preying; depredation; robbery. [< OF. *preie,* < L. *præda,* booty.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.—**prey'er,** *n.*—**prey'-ful†,** *a.* **1.** Having a disposition to prey. **2.** Rich in prey.

Pri'am, 1 prai'am; 2 prī'ȧm. *n. Gr. Legend.* Last king of Troy: father of Hector and Paris.

price, 1 prais; 2 prīc. **I.** *vt.* [PRICED†; PRIC'ING.] **1.** To ask the price of. **2.** To set a price upon; value; appraise. **II.** *n.* **1.** An equivalent given or asked in exchange; valuation; cost (to the buyer): used also figuratively. **2‖.** The quality of possessing value; worth; especially, high value. **3†.** A prize. [< OF. *pris,* < L. *pretium,* price.]

Syn.: charge, cost, expenditure, expense, outlay, value, worth. The *cost* of a thing is all that has been expended upon it, whether in discovery, production, refinement, decoration, transportation, or otherwise, to bring it to its present condition in the hands of its present possessor; the *price* of a thing is what the seller asks for it. In regular business, as a rule, the seller's *price* on his wares must be more than their *cost* to him; when goods are sold, the *price* the buyer has paid becomes their *cost* to himself. In exceptional cases, when goods are sold at *cost,* the seller's *price* is made the same as the *cost* of the goods to him, the *cost* to the seller and the *cost* to the buyer becoming then identical. *Price* always implies that an article is for sale; what a man will not sell he declines to put a *price* on; hence the significance of the taunting proverb that "every man has his *price.*" *Value* is the estimated equivalent for an article, whether the article is for sale or not; the market *value* is what it would bring if exposed for sale in the open market; the intrinsic *value* is the inherent utility of the article considered by itself alone; the market *value* of an old and rare volume may be very great, while its intrinsic *value* may be practically nothing. *Value* has always more reference to others' estimation (literally, what the thing will avail with others) than *worth,* which regards the thing in and by itself; thus, intrinsic *value* is a weaker expression than intrinsic *worth. Charge* has especial reference to services, *expense* to minor outlays; as, the *charges* of a lawyer or physician; traveling *expenses;* household *expenses.*—**market price,** the price that anything will bring in the open market.—**to set a p. on one's head,** to offer a reward for the capture of a person, dead or alive.—**price'-cur"rent,** *n.* A statement of the ruling price of stocks, merchandise, or other property at a given time or statedly, or the price itself.—**price'less,** *a.* **1.** Beyond price or valuation; invaluable. **2†.** Below price; worthless.—**p.-list,** *n.* A catalog of goods in which the prices are named. [general.

Price, Sterling (1809–1867). An American Confederate

prick¹, 1 prik; 2 prĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pierce, as with a sharp point; puncture. **2.** To affect with a sudden, sharp pain; sting; goad; spur. **3.** To put a punctured mark against, as a name on a list; hence, to select. **4.** To erect (the ears), as a horse through excitement or fear: often with *up:* said figuratively of persons. **5.** To track, as a hare by its footprints. **6.** To nick (a horse's tail). **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or cause a sensation of being stung. **2.** To ride at full speed. **3.** To point upward. [< AS. *prician,* < *prica,* sharp point.]—**prick'er,** *n.* One who or that which pricks.

prick, *n.* **1.** The act of pricking, or the state of being pricked. **2.** That which pricks; a slender, sharp-pointed thing, as a thorn. **3.** A mark made by pricking; puncture; dot. **4.** The footprint of an animal, as a hare or deer. [< AS. *prica,* sharp point.]—**prick'-eared",** *a.* Having the ears erect and pointed: applied opprobriously by the Cavaliers to Cromwell's soldiers.—**prick'l(e)²,** *v.* [PRICK'L(E)D²; PRICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To puncture slightly with fine, sharp points. **2.** To give a pricking sensation to, as the skin. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be covered with prickles. **2.** To have or give a stinging sensation.—**prick'l(e)²,** *n.* **1.** A small, sharp point, as on the bark of a plant. **2.** A prickling or stinging sensation.—**prick'li-ness,** *n.*—**prick'ly,** *a.* **1.** Furnished with prickles. **2.** Stinging, as if from a prick or sting.—**prick'ly-pear",** *n.* A species of cactus bearing a pear-shaped and often prickly fruit, or the fruit itself.

prick'et, 1 prik'et; 2 prĭk'ĕt, *n.* A buck of the second year.

prick'ett†. [Counterpoint.

prick'song"†, *n.* **1.** Music pricked down or written. **2.**

P. Rico, *abbr.* Porto Rico.

pride, 1 praid; 2 prīd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PRID'ED²; PRID'ING.] **1.** To indulge in pride or self-gratulation; be exalted or elated; exult; glory: used reflexively. **2.** To display or spread, as a bird its tail. **II.** *n.* **1.** Undue sense of one's own superiority; inordinate self-esteem; arrogance or superciliousness. **2.** A proper sense of personal dignity and worth; honorable self-respect or self-gratulation. **3.** That of which one is justly proud; a cause of exultation. **4.** The acme of excellence. **5.** Consciousness of youth or power; high spirits; mettle. **6.** Ostentatious splendor; display. [< AS. *prȳte,* < *prȳt,* proud.]

Syn.: conceit, ostentation, self-complacency, self-conceit, self-esteem, self-exaltation, self-respect, vainglory, vanity. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness. *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing; *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity,* too, is commonly founded on something real, tho far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride. Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise. is elated if they are rendered and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit. Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world is ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity.* There is a worthy and honorable *pride,* as in one's achievements, or character, or in one's position, especially as connected with the just expectations of others, or with one's obligations to them, which is closely synonymous with self-respect, keeping one up to his own best and highest action, and withholding from all that is ignoble or unworthy. Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE; EGOTISM; OSTENTATION; RESERVE.—Ant.: humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, self-abasement, self-distrust.

—**pride'ful,** *a.* Full of pride; haughty; disdainful.

Pride, Thomas (–1658). An English regicide, who executed **"Pride's Purge,"** the expulsion of Royalist and Presbyterian members of the Long Parliament, Dec. 6, 1648.

Prid'win, 1 prid'win; 2 prid'win, *n.* King Arthur's shield.

prie"-dieu', 1 prī"-dyū'; 2 prē"-dyû', *n.* **1.** A small desk arranged to support a book or books and with a foot-piece on which to kneel; a praying-desk. **2.** The mantis; praying-insect. [F., < L. *precor,* pray, + *deus,* god.]

priest, 1 prīst; 2 prēst, *n.* One especially consecrated to the service of a divinity and considered as the medium between the divinity and the worshiper, as for prayer, service, or blessing; one in holy orders; a clergyman. [< LL.AS *presbyter,* presbyter, < Gr. *presbyteros,* comp. of *presbys,* old.]—**priest'craft",** *n.* Priestly policy or intrigue. —**priest'ess,** *n. fem.*—**priest'hood,** *n.* The priestly office, character, or order; priests collectively.—**priest'like",** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a priest; priestly.—**priest'-li-ness,** *n.*—**priest'ly,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal. **2.** Suitable to or befitting a priest.—**priest'rid"den,** *a.* Completely under the influence or domination of priests. **priest'rid"†.**

Priest'ley, 1 prist'li; 2 prēst'ly, **Joseph** (1733–1804). An English philosopher and chemist; discoverer of oxygen.

prig, 1 prig; 2 prĭg. **I.** *vt.* [Slang.] To filch or steal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal and narrow-minded person who assumes superior virtue, wisdom, or learning; pedant. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] A fop. **3.** [Slang.] A thief. [< PRINK.]—**prig'gism,** *n.* The characteristics or manners of a prig. **prig'ger-y†.**—**prig'gish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

prim, 1 prim; 2 prĭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PRIMMED; PRIM'MING.] To decorate or adjust primly; dress or adorn with care; make oneself prim. **II.** *a.* Minutely or affectedly precise and formal; stiffly proper and neat. [OF.] Syn.: see NEAT. —**prim'ly,** *adv.*—**prim'ness,** *n.*

prim., *abbr.* Primary, primate, primitive.

pri'ma-cy, 1 prai'mə-si; 2 prī'ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES²; *pl.*] **1.** The state of being first, as in rank or excellence. **2.** The office of a primate; archbishopric. [< OF. *primacie,* < LL. *primas* (*primat-*); see PRIMATE.] **pri'mate-ship†.**

pri'ma don'na, 1 pri'mə don'ə; 2 prī'mä dŏn'a. A leading female singer, as in an opera company. [It.]

pri'ma fa'ci-e, 1 prai'mə fē'shi-i; 2 prī'ma fā'shi-ē. [L.] At first view; so far as at first appears.

pri'mal, 1 prai'məl; 2 prī'mal, *a.* Being at the beginning or foundation; first; original; chief. Syn.: see PRIMEVAL.

pri'ma-ry, 1 prai'mə-ri; 2 prī'ma-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** First in origin, time, thought, or intention; original; radical; primitive. **2.** First in degree, rank, or importance; fundamental; chief. **3.** First in order of advancement; lowest; elementary; as, a *primary* school. **4.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the primaries; overlying the bases of the primaries. **5.** *Geol.* (1) [P-] Same as PALEOZOIC. (2)

Of, belonging to, or characterized by crystalline rocks. **6.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an inducing current or its circuit. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** That which is first in rank, dignity, or importance, as a primary planet in distinction from a satellite, or, in electricity, a primary coil. **2.** [U. S.] A primary meeting or balloting of the voters belonging to one political party in an election district, as to nominate candidates. **3.** *Ornith.* One of the large flight-feathers of the pinion or hand-bones of the wing. Syn.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.—**direct primary** (*U. S. Polit.*), a primary in which candidates for office are nominated directly by the voters and not by a convention or by a body of delegates.—**pri'ma-ri-ly,** *adv.* In the first place; originally; essentially.—**pri'ma-ri-ness,** *n.*

pri'mate, 1 prai'mēt; 2 prī'māt, *n.* *Eccl.* The prelate highest in rank in a nation or province. [< F. *primat,* < LL. *prima(t-)s,* < L. *primus;* see PRIME, *a.*]

Pri-ma'tes, 1 prai-mē'tiz; 2 prī-mā'tēz, *n. pl. Mam.* An order, including (1) man and monkeys, or (2) restricted to man. [< LL. *prima(t-)s;* see PRIMATE.]

prime, 1 praim; 2 prīm, *v.* [PRIMED; PRIM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ready; supply with powder for ignition or with some percussion device, as a gun. **2.** To cover with the first coat of paint or plaster. **3.** [Colloq.] To supply with facts or information; instruct as to what should be said or done. **4.** *Math.* To furnish with a prime mark (′). **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a gun ready for firing by a primer; hence, to put a person or thing in readiness for proper action. **2.** To come before the mean time, as a tide. **3.** To carry water along with the steam into the cylinder: said of a steam-boiler or steam-engine. **4†.** To become new.—**pri'mage,** *n.* **1.** *Com.* An allowance (5 to 10 per cent.) to the master or owner of a ship for care of goods in port. **2.** The amount of water carried from a boiler in priming.—**prim'ing,** *n.* That with which anything is primed; specif., (1) A combustible composition used to ignite an explosive charge. (2) The ground or first layer of paint laid on a surface, as a picture.

prime, 1 praim; 2 prīm, *a.* **1.** First in rank, dignity, or importance; chief. **2.** First in value or excellence; of excellent quality; first-rate. **3.** First in time or order; original; primitive; primeval. **4.** *Math.* Divisible by no whole number except itself and unity: said of a number. **5.** Having or pertaining to the strength and vigor of fresh maturity; blooming. **6.** Marked with the sign (′). [OF., < L. *primus,* first, superl. < *pro,* before.] Syn.: see EXCELLENT; PRIMEVAL.—**prime mover.** **1.** An original or chief force in an undertaking. **2.** That which is regarded as an original or natural mechanical or physical power, as muscular force, attraction, or electricity. **3.** A motive-power engine.—**prime'ly,** *adv.*—**prime'ness,** *n.*

prime, *n.* **1.** The period of fresh, full vigor, beauty, and power succeeding youth and preceding age; formerly, youth. **2.** Hence, the period of full perfection in anything. **3.** The beginning of anything, as of the day; dawn. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* The first canonical hour succeeding lauds: often in the plural. **5.** The best part; a prime grade. **6.** *Arith.* A prime number. **7.** A mark or accent (′) written above and to the right of a letter or figure; also, an inch, a minute, etc., as indicated by that sign. [F., < L. *primus,* first.]

pri'mer, 1 prai'mər; 2 prī'mer, *a.* First; original; primary. [OF., < L. *primarius,* < *primus,* PRIME.]

prim'er¹, 1 prim'ər; 2 prĭm'er, *n.* **1.** An elementary reading-book; originally, a small prayer-book or the like. **2.** Either of two sizes of printing-type, **great primer** and **long primer.** See TYPE.

prim'er², 1 praim'ər; 2 prīm'er, *n.* **1.** Any device used for priming a gun. **2.** One who primes a firearm, etc.

pri-me'ro, 1 pri-mē'ro; 2 pri-mẹ'ro, *n.* A game at cards, from which modern poker is derived. [Sp.]

pri-me'val, 1 prai-mī'val; 2 prī-mē'val, *a.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive in time; primary. [< L. *primævus,* youthful, < *primus,* first, + *ævum,* age.]

Syn.: aboriginal, ancient, autochthonic, immemorial, indigenous, native, old, original, primal, primary, prime, primitive, primordial, pristine. *Aboriginal* (L. *ab,* from, *origo,* origin) signifies pertaining to the *aborigines* or earliest known inhabitants of a country in the widest sense, including not merely human beings, but inferior animals and plants as well. *Primeval* (L. *primum,* first, and *ævum,* age) signifies strictly belonging to the first ages, earliest in time, but often only the earliest of which man knows or conceives. *Immemorial. Prime* and *primary* may signify either first in time, or more frequently first in importance; *primary* has also the sense of elementary or preparatory; we speak of a *prime* minister, a *primary* school. *Primal* is chiefly poetic, in the sense of *prime;* as, the *primal* curse. *Primordial* is first in an order of succession or development; as, a *primordial* leaf. *Primitive* frequently signifies having the original characteristics of that which it represents, as well as standing first in time; as, the *primitive* church. *Primitive* also very frequently signifies having the original or early characteristics without remoteness in time. *Primeval* simplicity is the simplicity of the earliest ages; *primitive* simplicity may be found in retired villages now. *Pristine* is an elegant word, used almost exclusively in a good sense of that which is *original* and perhaps *ancient;* as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigor. That which is both an *original* and natural product of a soil or country is said to be *indigenous. Immemorial* refers solely to time, independently of quality, denoting, in legal phrase, that "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"; as, an *immemorial* custom. Compare synonyms for ANCIENT; FIRST; OLD.—Ant.: adventitious, exotic, foreign, fresh, late, modern, new, novel, recent.—**pri-me'val-ly,** *adv.*

prim'i-tive, } 1 prim'i-tiv; 2 prĭm'i-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Per-
prim'i-tivˢ, } taining to the beginning or origin; first; earliest; primary; radical, as opposed to derived. **2.** Resembling the manners or style of long ago; old-fashioned; simple; plain. **3.** *Geol.* In general, of, belonging to, or characterized by the earlier and lower rocks: variously limited. **4.** *Anthrop.* Of or pertaining to the beginning or simplest form. **5.** *Biol.* Being or occurring at an early stage of development; first-formed; rudimentary; original. **6.** *Gram.* Standing in original relation, as a word from which a derivative is made, whether itself derived or not. **II.** *n.* **1.** A primary or radical word; also, a word from which another is derived. **2.** *Math.* A form in algebra or geometry from which another is derived. [< L. *primitivus,* < *primus;* see PRIME.] Syn.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.—**prim'i-tiv(e-ly**ˢ, *adv.*—**prim'i-tiv(e-ness**ˢ, *n.* **prim"i-tiv'i-ty‡.**

pri"mo-gen'i-ture, 1 prai"mo-jen'i-chur *or* -tiur; 2 prī"mo-gĕn'i-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Seniority by birth. **2.** *Law.* The right of the eldest son to inherit the property, title, etc., of a parent, to the exclusion of all other children. [< L. *primus,* first, + *gigno,* beget.] **pri"mo-gen'i-tur(e-ship**ˢ‡.—**pri"mo-gen'i-tor,** *n.* An ancestor.

pri-mor'di-al, 1 prai-mōr'di-əl; 2 prī-môr'di-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** First in order or time; original; primitive. **2.** *Biol.* First in order of appearance. **II.** *n.* An elementary principle. [F., < L. *primordium,* origin.] Syn.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL; TRANSCENDENTAL.—**pri-mor'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

primp‡, 1 primp; 2 primp, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To prink. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To be formal or affected. [Var. of PRINK.]

prim'rose", 1 prim'rōz"; 2 prĭm'rōs". **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a primrose, or of the color of the primrose; light greenish-yellow. **2.** Flowery; gay. **II.** *n.* **1.** An early flowering perennial with variously colored flowers. **2.** A pale greenish-yellow color.

pri'my†, *a.* Early; blooming; spring-like.

prin., *abbr.* Principal, principally, principle.

prince, 1 prins; 2 prĭnc, *n.* **1.** A male monarch or sovereign. **2.** The son of a monarch; also, a male descendant of a royal house. **3.** One of a high order of nobility. **4.** A chief or leader. [F., < L. *princeps,* < *primus,* first, + *capio,* take.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**prince'dom,** *n.* The rank, dignity, or jurisdiction of a prince.—**prince'kin,** *n.* A little or inferior prince. **prince'let‡; prince'ling‡.** —**prince'ly,** *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of a prince. **2.** Belonging to or suitable for a prince. **3.** Having the rank of a prince. Syn.: see KINGLY.—**prince'li-ness,** *n.*—**prin'cess,** *n.* **1.** A female member of a royal family. **2.** A queen. **3.** The wife of a prince.

Prince Ed'ward Is'land. An island and province in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada; 2,184 sq. m.; pop. 88,540; capital, Charlottetown.

Prince'ton, 1 prins'tən; 2 prĭnc'ton, *n.* A town in central New Jersey; pop. 5,917; seat of **Princeton University,** founded 1746.

prin'ci-pal, 1 prin'si-pəl; 2 prĭn'çi-pal. **I.** *a.* First in rank, character, or importance; chief. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who takes a leading part, or who is at the head of some institution, as of a school or college; especially, in law, the actor in a crime, or one present aiding and abetting. **2.** Property or capital; a sum on which interest accrues. **3.** *Arch.* A rafter extending to the ridge-pole; a principal rafter. [F., < L. *principalis,* < *princeps,* chief.] Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER; (adjective) see FIRST; PARAMOUNT. —**prin"ci-pal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The territory of a reigning prince, or one that gives to a prince a title of courtesy. **2‖.** *pl.* Powers or powerful influences, as celestial or demoniacal powers. **3‖.** The state of being supreme or preeminent: sovereignty.—**prin'ci-pal-ly,** *adv.*—**prin'ci-pal-ship,** *n.*

prin'ci-pl(eᴱ, 1 prin'si-pl; 2 prĭn'çi-pl. **I.** *tt.* [-PL(E)D; -PLING.] To establish or confirm in principles, good or bad: chiefly in the past participle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A source or cause from which a thing proceeds. **2.** That which is inherent in anything, determining its nature; essential

character; essence. **3.** A general truth or proposition. **4.** A settled law or rule of action, especially of right action, consciously and resolutely adopted. **5.** A law of nature as illustrated in the mechanical powers. **6.** *Chem.* An essential constituent of a compound or substance that gives character to it. **7†.** Commencement; beginning. [< L.ᴱ *principium*, a beginning.] Syn.: see DOCTRINE; LAW; REASON.

prin'cock†, *n.* A coxcomb. **prime'cock†; prin'cox†.**

prin'gl(e, 1 prin'gl; 2 prin'gl, *vt.* [PRIN'GL(E)D; PRIN'GLING.] To cause to crunch by treading on or passing over, as gravel.

prink, 1 prink; 2 prĭnk, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To dress or adorn, as one's person for show. **2.** To assume pretentious airs; strut.

print[1], 1 print; 2 prĭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a mark or marks upon, as by pressure; impress. **2.** To impress (type, letters, or pictures, etc.) on paper, cloth, etc.; make copies of by a printing-press. **3.** To send forth in print; publish. **4.** To reproduce by any transfer process, as by mimeograph, or as photographs by the action of sunlight on sensitized paper. **5.** To fix, as by impressing; impress; delineate; as, the scene was *printed* on his memory. **6.** To form in imitation of the characters used in print. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise printing as a business. **2.** To form letters in imitation of printed characters. Syn.: see IMPRESS.—**print'ing,** *n.* **1.** The making and issuing of matter for reading by means of type and the printing-press. **2.** Presswork. **3.** The act of reproducing a design upon a surface by any process. **4.** That which is printed.—**print'ing-press",** *n.* A mechanism for printing, operating by pressure. **press‡; print'ing-ma-chine"‡.**

print, *n.* **1.** An impression with ink from type, plates, etc.; printed characters collectively; printed matter. **2.** Anything printed from an engraved plate or lithographic stone; a proof; a printed picture or design. **3.** A newspaper, pamphlet, or the like. **4.** An impression or mark made upon or sunk into a substance by pressure; imprint. **5.** A reproduction from such an impression. **6.** Printed calico. **7.** Any tool or device bearing a pattern or design to be impressed by stamping; also, the pattern or design, or that upon which it is impressed. **8.** *Phot.* A positive picture made from a negative. **9†.** An edition. [< OF. *preinte*, for *empreinte*, imprint.] Syn.: see MARK; PICTURE.—**in print,** printed; also, for sale in printed form: opposed to *out of print*.—**print'-shop",** *n.* A shop or store where prints or engravings are kept for sale.—**p.-works,** *n.* A calico-printing factory.

print., *abbr.* Printing.

print'er, *n.* **1.** One engaged in the trade of typographical printing; one who sets type or runs a printing-press; specifically, a compositor. **2.** One who owns a printing-establishment and employs printers. **3.** One who prints, stamps, impresses, or transfers copies of anything as a business. **4.** A recording telegraph.

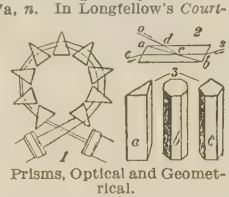
pri'or, 1 prai'ər; 2 prī'or. **I.** *a.* Preceding in time, order, or importance: used also with *to* adverbially. **II.** *n.* **1.** A monastic officer next in rank below an abbot. **2.** Formerly, an Italian magistrate. [L., former, earlier.] Syn.: see ANTECEDENT; ANTERIOR.—**pri'or-ate,** *n.* The position, dignity, or term of office of a prior. **pri'or-ship‡.**—**pri'or-ess,** *n. fem.* A female prior; a nun next in rank below an abbess.—**pri-or'i-ty,** *n.* Antecedence; superiority. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.—**pri'or-y,** *n.* [PRI'OR-IES[Z], *pl.*] A monastic house presided over by a prior or prioress. Syn.: see CLOISTER.

Pri'or, Matthew (1664–1721). An English diplomat and [lyric and humorous poet.

Pris-cil'la, 1 pri-sil'ə; 2 pri-cil'a, *n.* In Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, a Puritan maiden courted by John Alden as proxy for Standish. Later she marries Alden.

pris'er†, *n.* Same as PRIZER.

prism, 1 prizm; 2 prĭsm, *n.* **1.** A solid whose bases or ends are any similar equal and parallel plane figures, and whose lateral faces are parallelograms; in optics, such a solid, usually having triangular ends and made of glass or other transparent substance, its refracting surfaces making an angle with each other. A ray of white light passing through such a prism is bent twice from its course in the same direction, once on entering and once on leaving, and different wave-lengths being bent to different degrees, the colors are separated, so as to form a spectrum.



Prisms, Optical and Geometrical.

1. A section of a train or battery of prisms as used in a spectroscope, showing the path of the beam. 2. Nicol prism (section): *a b*, line of junction of the halves; *s c*, ray entering prism; *c d o*, ordinary ray, totally reflected at *c*; *c e*, extraordinary ray. 3. Geometrical prisms: *a*, triangular; *b*, octagonal; *c*, pentagonal.

2. The spectrum. [< Gr. *prisma*, lit. 'something sawed,' < *prizō*, saw.]—**pris-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Refracted or formed by a prism; resembling the spectrum; exhibiting rainbow tints. **2.** Pertaining to or shaped like a prism. **pris-mat'i-cal†.—pris-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pris'moid,** *n.* A body resembling a prism in form.—**pris-moi'dal,** *a.*

pris'on, 1 priz'n; 2 prĭz'n. **I.** *vt.* To imprison. **II.** *n.* A place of confinement, as a public building for the safe-keeping of persons in legal custody. [F., < L. *prensto(n-)*, seizing, < *prehendo*, seize.]—**pris'on-fe"ver,** *n. Pathol.* A form of malignant typhus. **jail'-fe"ver‡; typhus fever‡.—p.-house,** *n.* A prison: now usually poetic or figurative.—**pris'on-er,** *n.* A captive; one confined in a prison or held in custody.

pris'tav, 1 pris'tav; 2 prĭs'tăv, *n.* A Russian inspector, overseer, or commissary. [< Rus. *pristavŭ*.] **pris'taw‡.**

pris'tin(e[S], 1 pris'tin; 2 prĭs'tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the earliest state or time. [< L. *pristinus*, primitive.] Syn.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.

prith'ee, 1 prith'i; 2 prĭth'ē. I pray thee.

priv., *abbr.* Privative.

pri'va-cy, 1 prai'və-si; 2 prī'va-çy, *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being private; seclusion; retirement. **2.** A matter that is private. **3.** A place of seclusion. Syn.: see RETIREMENT; SECLUSION; SOLITUDE.

pri'vate, 1 prai'vit; 2 prī'vat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Removed from public view; retired; secluded; secret. **2.** Personal or unofficial, as opposed to public; hence, without rank. **2.** Disposed to be secretive or reticent. **4.** Not common or general. **II.** *n.* **1.** A common soldier; archaically, an ordinary citizen. **2.** *pl.* The private parts; genitals. **3†.** Privacy. [< L. *privatus*, pp. of, *privo*, separate.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**pri"va-teer'.** **I.** *vt.* To cruise, or commit hostilities, in a privateer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vessel owned and officered by private persons, but carrying on maritime war under letters of marque. **2.** A privateersman.—**pri"va-teer'ing,** *n.*—**pri"va-teers'man,** *n.* An officer or seaman on a privateer.—**pri'vate-ly,** *adv.*—**pri'vate-ness,** *n.*

pri-va'tion, 1 prai-vē'shən; 2 prī-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of lacking something necessary or desirable; especially, want of the common comforts of life. **2.** Deprivation. **3.** *Logic.* The absence from an object of what ordinarily or naturally belongs to objects of that kind. **4.** Suspension or degradation from office, as of a priest. [OF., < L. *privatio(n-)*, < *privo*; see PRIVATE.] Syn.: see LOSS; POVERTY; WANT.—**priv'a-tiv(e[S].** **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing privation, want, or destitution; depriving. **2.** Altering a word so as to express a negative instead of a positive meaning. **3.** Noting negation; as, *privative* particles (such prefixes and suffixes as *a-, an-, in-, -less*). **4.** *Logic.* Noting or denoting privation. See PRIVATION, 3. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has its only reality in the absence of something; a negative conception, as *darkness* or *cold*. **2.** A prefix indicating negation. **3.** An adjective indicating the absence of that which is ordinarily or naturally inherent, as *blind, deaf*.—**priv'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**priv'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

priv'et, 1 priv'it; 2 prĭv'et, *n.* An ornamental European shrub used for hedges: naturalized in the United States.

Privet.

a, the flowers; *b*, the fruit

priv'i-lege, 1 priv'i-lij; 2 prĭv'i-leġ. **I.** *vt.* [-LEGED; -LEG-ING.] To grant a privilege to; invest with a certain benefit, immunity, or exemption. **II.** *n.* **1.** A right or immunity enjoyed under special conditions. **2†.** Exemption from law. [OF., < L. *privus*, one's own, + *lex* (*leg-*), law.] Syn.: see RIGHT.

priv'i-ly, 1 priv'i-li; 2 prĭv'i-ly, *adv.* Privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty, 1 priv'i-ti; 2 prĭv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] Knowledge shared with another or others regarding a private matter: usually implying consent or concurrence; also, in law, a mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property. [< L.[OF] *privus*, private.]

priv'y, 1 priv'i; 2 prĭv'y, *a.* **1.** Participating with another or others in the knowledge of a secret transaction. **2.** Removed from publicity; secret. **3.** Secluded; not public; retired; as, *privy* chamber. **4.** Designed for individual or private use; personal; as, a *privy* seal. **5†.** On terms of private intimacy. [< L.[OF] *privatus*, private.]—**priv'y,** *n.* [PRIV'IES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** One who is concerned with another in a matter affecting the interests of both. **2.** A small room or outhouse for evacuation and disposal of feces. See WATER-CLOSET.

prize[1], 1 praiz; 2 prīz, *vt.* [PRIZED; PRIZ'ING.] To seize as a prize.

prize[2], *vt.* To place a value on; hold or esteem as precious.

[< F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, < L. *prehendo*, seize.] Syn.: see APPRECIATE; ESTEEM.

prize[3], *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To pry. **2.** [Southern U. S.] To compress (cured tobacco). **prise‡.**

prize, *a.* **1.** Offered or awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal. **2.** Having drawn a prize; entitled to a prize.

prize[1], *n.* **1.** That which is offered or won as an honor and reward for superiority or success, as in a contest; an award. **2.** In international law, property, as a vessel and cargo, captured by a belligerent at sea in conformity with the laws of war. **3.** Anything to be striven for; a desirable acquisition; also, anything offered or won in a scheme of chance. [< F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, < L. *prehendo*, seize.]—**prize'man,** *n.* A prize-winner. —**prize'-mon"ey,** *n.* The proceeds of the sale of a maritime prize, distributable among the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture.—**p.-ring,** *n.* A roped enclosure, 16 or 24 feet square, within which pugilists fight.

prize[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A lever or pry. (2) The hold or purchase of a lever. **prise‡.** **2.** [Southern U. S.] A tobacco-press. [< F. *prise;* see PRIZE[1], *n.*]

priz'er‖, 1 prīz'ər; 2 priz'er, *n.* **1.** An appraiser. **2.** A contestant for a prize. **pris'er†.**

pro, 1 prō; 2 prō. **I.** *n.* An argument in favor of something; as, the *pros* and cons. **II.** *prep.* In behalf of; according to; for: used in Latin phrases; as, *pro* rata. [< L. *pro*, for.]

pro-, 1 prō-; 2 prŏ-, *prefix.* Before; fore; forward; for; in behalf of; in favor of; instead of. [< L. *pro-*, < *pro*, before; or < Gr. *pro-*, < *pro*, before.]

prob., *abbr.* Probable, probably, problem.

prob'a-bl(e[F]**,** 1 prŏb'ə-bl; 2 prŏb'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Having more evidence than the contrary; likely to be true or to happen, tho leaving room for doubt. **2.** That renders something worthy of belief, tho falling short of demonstration; as, *probable* evidence. **3†.** Provable. **4†.** Plausible. [F., < L. *probabilis*, < *probo*, prove.] Syn.: credible, likely, presumable, reasonable. See APPARENT; LIKELY.—Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely.—**prob"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being probable; a probable event or statement. **2.** *Math.* The ratio of the chances favoring an event to the total number of chances for and against it. **3.** [U. S.] A weather-prediction, as by the Weather Bureau; a forecast.

Syn.: chance, credibility, likelihood, likeliness, presumption, verisimilitude.—Ant.: doubt, dubiousness, impossibility, improbability, inconceivability, inconceivableness, unlikelihood.—**prob'a-bly,** *adv.*

pro'bate, 1 prō'bēt; 2 prō'bāt. **I.** *a.* Relating to making proof, as of a will. **II.** *n. Law.* **1.** Formal, legal proof, as of a will. **2.** The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. [< L. *probatus*, pp. of *probo*, prove.]—**probate court,** a court having jurisdiction of the proof of wills, of guardianships, and of the settlement of estates.

pro-ba'tion, 1 pro-bē'shən; 2 pro-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** A proceeding designed to test character, qualifications, etc.; examination; trial; novitiate. **2‖.** The act of proving; proof. [< L. *probatio(n-)*, examination.]—**pro-ba'-tion-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to probation. **pro-ba'tion-al†.**—**pro-ba'tion-er,** *n.* One on probation or trial; a novice.—**pro'ba-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **1.** Serving for proof or test. **2.** Pertaining to probation; proving. **pro'ba-to-ry†.**

probe, 1 prōb; 2 prōb. **I.** *vt.* [PROBED; PROB'ING.] **1.** To explore with a probe. **2.** To search through; scrutinize; also, to find out by keen or thorough scrutiny. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for exploring cavities, the course of wounds, etc. **2.** That which proves or tests. [< L. *probo*, prove, test, < *probus*, good.]

prob'i-ty, 1 prŏb'ı-tı; 2 prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Tried integrity; strict honesty. [< L.[F] *probita(t-)s*, < *probus*, good.] Syn.: see VIRTUE.

prob'lem, 1 prŏb'lem; 2 prŏb'lĕm, *n.* **1.** A perplexing question demanding settlement. **2.** *Geom.* A proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to bisect an angle. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *ballō*, throw.] Syn.: see RIDDLE.—**prob"lem-at'ic,** *a.* Constituting or involving a problem; questionable; contingent. **prob"lem-at'i-cal‡.**—**prob"lem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-bos'cis, 1 prō-bŏs'ıs; 2 pro-bŏs'is, *n.* [-CI-DES, 1 -ı-dīz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] A long, flexible, and prehensile extension of the nose, as in the elephant; also, an organ resembling this, as in certain insects. [L., < Gr. *pro*, before, + *boskō*, feed.]

Proc., *abbr.* Proceedings.

pro-ce'dure, 1 pro-sī'jur *or* -sīd'yur; 2 pro-çē'jur *or* -çēd'-yur, *n.* A method of proceeding; a course of action. Syn.: see OPERATION.

pro-ceed'[d], 1 pro-sīd'; 2 pro-çēd', *vi.* **1.** To go on or forward; continue. **2.** To begin and carry on a series of actions. **3.** To issue or come, as from some source, cause, or origin: usually with *from.* [< L. *procedo*, < *pro*, before, + *cedo*, go.]—**pro-ceed'er,** *n.*—**pro-ceed'ing,** *n.* **1.** An act or course of action, especially in legal matters. **2.** *pl.* The records of meetings, as of a society. Syn.: see ACT; TRANSACTION.—**pro'ceeds,** *n. pl.* The useful or material results of an action or course; also, that which accrues, as from possession, sale, or use; product; return; yield. Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT; PROFIT.

proc'ess, 1 pres'es; 2 prŏç'ĕs, *n.* **1.** A course or method of operations, natural or artificial; a systematic series of operations in the production of something. **2.** A forward movement; passage; advance; course. **3.** A judicial writ or order. **4.** *Anat.* An accessory outgrowth or prominence. **5.** *Pat. Law.* A means of effecting a result otherwise than by mechanism, as by chemical action. **6.** *Bot.* Any extension of a surface or projecting appendage. [< L.[OF] *processus*, progress.]—**proces'sion,** *n.* **1.** An array, as of persons, moving in orderly succession. **2.** The act of proceeding. **3.** *Eccl.* A litany or hymn, sung by persons moving in orderly array; a processional. Syn.: cavalcade, column, cortège, train.—Ant.: herd, mob, rabble, rout. — **pro-ces'sion-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a procession. **II.** *n. Eccl.* **1.** A book containing the services in a religious procession. **2.** A hymn sung during a religious procession.—**pro-ces'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-claim', 1 pro-klēm'; 2 pro-clām', *vt.* **1.** To announce aloud or in a public manner; promulgate. **2.** Formerly, in England, to outlaw by public proclamation. **3.** [Ir.] To bring within certain legal restrictions by proclamation. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *clamo*, call.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; AVOW; PUBLISH.

—**pro-claim'er,** *n.*—**proc"la-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of proclaiming. **2.** That which is proclaimed; a public authoritative announcement. **3‖.** A formal declaration.

pro-cliv'i-ty, 1 pro-kliv'ı-tı; 2 pro-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Natural disposition or tendency; propensity. **2‖.** Facility of learning; aptness. [< L.[F] *pro*, before, + *clivus*, sloping.] Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; INCLINATION.

Proc'ne, 1 prek'nı; 2 prŏc'ne, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Athenian princess, who was transformed into a swallow for killing her son.

pro-con'sul, 1 pro-kon'sul; 2 pro-cŏn'sŭl, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An official having charge of a province or an army. **2.** Hence, any governor of a dependency.—**pro-con'su-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a proconsul or his office. **2.** Governed by a proconsul. **pro-con'su-la-ry‡.**—**pro-con'sul-ate,** *n.* **pro-con'sul-ship‡.**

Pro-co'pi-us, 1 prc-kō'pi-us; 2 pro-cō'pi-ŭs, *n.* (500–565?) A Byzantine historian, the chronicler of Justinian's court.

pro-cras'ti-nate, 1 pro-kras'tı-nēt; 2 pro-crăs'ti-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To put off until to-morrow or till a future time; defer or delay from time to time. **2.** To be dilatory; delay. [< L. *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, of to-morrow.]

Syn.: adjourn, defer, delay, postpone, put off. See POSTPONE.—Ant.: accelerate, dispatch, drive, expedite, hasten, hurry, press, quicken, urge.

—**pro-cras"ti-na'tion,** *n.* The act, tendency, or habit of procrastinating; dilatoriness; delay.—**pro-cras'ti-na-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Addicted to procrastination.—**pro-cras'ti-na"-tor,** *n.*—**pro-cras'ti-na-to"ry,** *a.*

pro'cre-ate[d]**,** 1 prō'krı-ēt; 2 prō'cre-āt, *vt.* To engender; beget. [< L. *pro*, before, + *creo*, create.]—**pro'cre-ant.** **I.** *a.* Effecting or conducive to or connected with procreation or reproduction; generating; fruitful. **II.** *n.* One who or that which procreates. Syn.: see PROPAGATE.

—**pro"cre-a'tion,** *n.*—**pro'cre-a"tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Possessed of generative power; reproductive.—**pro'cre-a"tor,** *n.*

Pro-crus'tes, 1 pro-krus'tiz; 2 pro-crŭs'tēs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A legendary Greek robber, said to have amputated or stretched the limbs of captives to fit a certain bed.—**Pro-crus'te-an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of Procrustes. **2.** Hence, ruthlessly forcing into conformity.

proc'tor, 1 prek'tar *or* -tər; 2 prŏc'tor, *n.* **1.** An agent acting for another; attorney; proxy. **2.** A university or college official charged with maintaining order. [< L.[OF] *procurator*, PROCURATOR.]—**proc-to'ri-al,** *a.* **proc-tor'i-cal‡.**—**proc'tor-ship,** *n.*

pro-cum'bent, 1 pro-kum'bent; 2 pro-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying flat, as on the ground; trailing; prone. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *cubo*, lie.]

pro-cure', 1 pro-kiūr'; 2 pro-cūr', *v.* [PRO-CURED'; PRO-CUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come into possession or enjoyment of by some effort or means; obtain. **2.** To bring about by effort or means. **3.** To obtain as procurer or procuress. **II.** *i.* **1.** To engage in the business of a procurer. **2‖.** To effect any result. [< L. *pro*, for, + *curo*, care for.] Syn.: see ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; OBTAIN; PREPARE; PROVIDE; PURCHASE.—**pro-cur'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* That may be procured.—**proc'u-ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The management of another's affairs; the office or service of a procura-

tor. 2†. A power of attorney; proxy.—**proc"u-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of procuring. **2.** *Law.* A proxy; power of attorney.—**proc'u-ra"tor,** *n.* **1.** One employed to act for another; an agent; proctor. **2.** A Roman provincial administrator. **-ship,** *n.*—**pro-cure'ment,** *n.*—**pro-cur'er,** *n.* One who procures for another, as to gratify lust; a pander.—**pro-cur'ess,** *n. f.*

Pro'cy-on, 1 prō'sı-ŏn; 2 prō'çy-ŏn, *n. Astron.* The most conspicuous star in the constellation Canis Minor. See CONSTELLATION; STAR.

prod, 1 prŏd; 2 prŏd. **I.** *vt.* [PROD'DED[d]; PROD'DING.] To punch or poke, as with a pointed instrument. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any pointed instrument; a goad. **2.** A thrust or punch. [Prob. < Ice. *broddr*, spike.]—**prod'der,** *n.*

prod'i-gal, 1 prŏd'ı-gal; 2 prŏd'i-gal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Addicted to wasteful expenditure, as of money, time, or strength. **2.** Yielding in profusion; bountiful. **3.** Lavish; profuse. **II.** *n.* One who is wasteful or profligate; a spendthrift. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *ago*, drive.] Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT.—**prod"i-gal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Extravagance; wastefulness. Syn.: see EXCESS.—**prod'i-gal-ly,** *adv.*

prod'i-gy, 1 prŏd'ı-jı; 2 prŏd'i-gy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Something so extraordinary as to excite wonder and admiration; a person or thing of remarkable qualities or powers. **2.** A monstrosity. **3‖.** A portent. [< L. *prodigium.*]

Syn.: marvel, miracle, monster, portent, wonder.

—**pro-dig'ious,** *a.* Enormous or extraordinary, as in size, quantity, or degree: vast; excessive. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; IMMENSE.—**pro-dig'ious-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-dig'ious-ness,** *n.*

prod'i-tor†, *n.* A traitor; betrayer.

pro-duce', 1 pro-dūs'; 2 pro-dūç', *v.* [PRO-DUCED't; PRO-DUC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into existence from previous materials, especially as a natural product; bring forth; supply. **2.** To bring to view; exhibit; declare. **3.** To be the cause of; lead to. **4.** To manufacture; make. **5.** To give rise to; result in. **6.** To extend or lengthen, as a line: chiefly in geometry. **7§.** To place in a forward position. **II.** *i.* To yield or generate an appropriate product or result. [< L. *pro*, before, + *duco*, lead.]

Syn.: bear, breed, bring forth, cause, create, effect, engender, furnish, generate, give rise to, make, manufacture, occasion, originate, propagate, yield. See ALLEGE; EFFECT; PROVIDE.—**pro-duc'er,** *n.* One who or that which produces; particularly, one who cultivates or makes things for sale and use, in distinction from the user or consumer.—**pro-duc'i-bl(e[F],** *a.*

prod'uce, 1 prŏd'yūs; 2 prŏd'yuç, *n. sing. & pl.* That which is produced; a product; farm-products collectively. Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT; WEALTH.

prod'uct, 1 prŏd'ukt; 2 prŏd'ůct, *n.* **1.** Anything produced or obtained as a result of some operation or work. **2.** *Math.* The result obtained by multiplication. [< L. *productus*, pp. of *produco*, PRODUCE.]

Syn.: crop, effect, fruit, harvest, outcome, output, proceeds, produce, production, result, return, yield. See HARVEST; INCREASE; WORK.

—**farm'-prod"ucts,** *n. pl.* The products of a farm, as cereals, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc.—**pro-duc'til(e[s],** *a.* Capable of being extended or drawn out.—**pro-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing, in any sense; in political economy, a producing for use, in opposition to *consumption* (by use). **2.** That which is produced or made; any tangible result of industrial, artistic, or literary labor. Syn.: composition, performance; work. See INCREASE; PRODUCT; WORK.—**pro-duc'tiv(e[s],** *a.* **1.** Producing or tending to produce; fertile; remunerative. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* Producing or tending to produce exchangeable value. Syn.: see FERTILE; PROFITABLE.—**pro-duc'tiv(e-ly[s],** *adv.*—**pro-duc'tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*—**pro"duc-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

pro'em, 1 prō'em; 2 prō'ĕm, *n.* An introductory statement; preface; prelude. [< Gr.[L] *pro*, before, + *oimos*, a path.]—**pro-em'i-al,** *a.*

Prof., *abbr.* Professor.

pro'face†, *interj.* May it profit you: an exclamation of welcome or good-will.

pro-fane', 1 pro-fēn'; 2 pro-fān', *vt.* [PRO-FANED'; PRO-FAN'ING.] **1.** To make common or unholy; desecrate; pollute. **2.** To put to a degrading use. Syn.: see VIOLATE.

pro-fane', *a.* **1.** Manifesting irreverence toward the Deity or sacred things. **2.** Secular; uninspired. **3‖.** Not initiated into the inner mysteries; hence, vulgar; common. [F., < L. *pro*, before, + *fanum*, temple.]

Syn.: blasphemous, godless, impious, irreligious, sacrilegious, secular, temporal, unconsecrated, ungodly, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, worldly.—Ant.: consecrated, devout, godly, holy, pious, religious, reverent, sacred, sanctified, spiritual.

—**prof"a-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of profaning; desecration. **2.** Abusive or improper treatment; misuse; misapplication.—**pro-fan'a-to-ry,** *a.* Productive of profanity.—**pro-fane'ly,** *adv.*—**pro-fan'er,** *n.*—**pro-fan'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being profane. **2.** Profane speech or action. Syn.: see OATH. **pro-fane'ness‡.**

pro-fess', 1 pro-fes'; 2 pro-fĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make open declaration of; avow; affirm; declare one's devotion to, as a system of belief. **2.** To announce publicly one's skill in, as in art, science, etc.; also, to assume the position of a teacher or practitioner of. **3.** To make a show or pretense of. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* To receive into an order by profession. **5†.** To have the appearance of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make open declaration. **2§.** To join a religious body by profession. **3†.** To declare friendship. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fateor*, confess.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; PRETEND.—**pro-fess'ed-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By open profession; avowedly. **2.** Pretendedly.—**pro-fes'sion,** *n.* **1.** An occupation that involves a liberal education, and mental rather than manual labor. **2.** The act of professing or declaring, as one's faith. **3.** That which is professed; a declaration; also, a pretense. Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**pro-fes'sion-al.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a profession. **2.** Pertaining to a special occupation, often for gain: opposed to *amateur*. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who engages for money to compete in sports: opposed to *amateur*. **2.** One skilled in a profession. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-fes'sion-al-ism,** *n.*—**pro-fes'sor,** *n.* **1.** A public teacher of the highest grade, as in a university or college. **2.** One who professes skill and offers instruction in some art. **3.** One who makes open profession, as of a religious faith.—**pro"fes-so'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a professor; pedagogic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-fes'sor-ship,** *n.*

prof'fer, 1 prof'er; 2 prŏf'er. **I.** *vt.* To offer for acceptance. **II.** *n.* The act of proffering, or that which is proffered; a tender; offer. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fero*, bring.]—**prof'fer-er,** *n.*

pro-fi'cient, 1 pro-fish'ent; 2 pro-fish'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Thoroughly versed, as in an art or science; skilled; expert. **II.** *n.* An expert; adept. [< L. *proficio*, advance.] Syn.: see SKILFUL.—**pro-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* Syn.: see PROGRESS.—**pro-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

pro'file, 1 prō'fil *or* -fail; 2 prō'fil *or* -fil. **I.** *vt.* [PRO'FILED; PRO'FIL-ING.] To draw or represent in profile; outline. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outline or contour; a drawing in outline, as in vertical section or the like. **2.** The outline of a human face or figure as seen from the side. [< It.[F] *profilo*, border, < L. *filum*, thread.]

prof'it[d], 1 prof'ıt; 2 prŏf'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be of profit to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To obtain profit; better oneself or one's condition; benefit. **2.** To be of advantage or use.

prof'it, *n.* **1.** Any accession of good—physical, mental, or moral—from labor or exertion; benefit; return. **2.** Excess of returns over outlay or expenditure. [F., < L. *profectus*, pp. of *proficio*; see PROFICIENT.]

Syn.: advantage, avail, benefit, emolument, expediency, gain, good, improvement, proceeds, receipts, return, returns, service, utility, value. The *returns* or *receipts* include all that is received from an outlay or investment; the *profit* is the excess (if any) of the *receipts* over the outlay; hence, in government, morals, etc., the *profit* is what is really good, helpful, useful, valuable. *Utility* is chiefly used in the sense of some immediate or personal and generally some material *good*. *Advantage* is that which gives one a vantage-ground, either for coping with competitors or with difficulties, needs, or demands; as, to have the *advantage* of a good education; it is frequently used of what one has beyond another or secures at the expense of another; as, to have the *advantage* of another in argument, or to take *advantage* of another in a bargain. *Gain* is what one secures beyond what he previously possessed. *Benefit* is anything that does one good. *Emolument* is *profit*, *return*, or *value* accruing through official position. *Expediency* has respect to *profit* or *advantage*, real or supposed, considered apart from or perhaps in opposition to right, in actions having a moral character. See UTILITY.—Ant.: damage, detriment, disadvantage, harm, hurt, injury, loss, ruin, waste.—Prep.: the profit *of* labor; *on* capital; *in* business.

—**prof'it-less,** *a.*—**prof'it-less-ly,** *adv.*

prof'it-a-bl(e[F], 1 prof'ıt-a-bl; 2 prŏf'it-a-bl, *a.* Bringing profit; remunerative; advantageous.

Syn.: advantageous, beneficial, desirable, expedient, gainful, lucrative, productive, remunerative. See EXPEDIENT; GOOD; USEFUL. Compare synonyms for PROFIT.—Ant.: detrimental, disadvantageous, disastrous, fruitless, harmful, hurtful, undesirable, unproductive, unprofitable, useless, worthless.—Prep.: a business is profitable *to* one who conducts it; *for* those indirectly advantaged by it; the study of language is profitable *for* mental discipline. **-ness,** *n.* **-bly,** *adv.*

prof'i-teer, **I.** *vi.* To devote oneself to the acquisition of excessive profits: usually in a bad sense. **II.** *n.* One who is given to profiteering.

prof'li-gate, 1 prof'li-gıt; 2 prŏf'li-gat. **I.** *a.* Lost or insensible to principle, virtue, or decency; abandoned to vice. **II.** *n.* A depraved or abandoned person. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *ago*, dash.] Syn.: see IMMORAL.—**prof'li-ga-cy,** *n.* **prof'li-gate-ness‡.**—**prof'li-gate-ly,** *adv.*

prof'lu-ent†, *a.* Flowing forward or forth.—**prof'lu-ence**†, *n.*

pro-found', 1 pro-faund'; 2 pro-found'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Intellectually deep; thorough; exhaustive. **2.** Reaching to, arising from, or affecting the depth of one's nature or of any matter; complete or full in character or effect. **3.** Requiring or worthy of deep research; abstruse. **4.** Far below the surface; of relatively great depth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fathomless depth; an abyss. **2.** The ocean; the deep. [< L.F *profundus*, deep.] Syn.: see OBSCURE; WISE.—**pro-found'ly**, *adv.*—**pro-fun'di-ty**, *n.* The state of being profound, in any sense; depth. **pro-found'ness**†. Syn.: see WISDOM.

pro-fuse', 1 pro-fiūs'; 2 pro-fûs', *a.* **1.** Giving or given forth lavishly; liberal; extravagant; prodigal. **2.** Copious; overflowing. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fundo*, pour.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**pro-fu'sion**, *n.* Exuberance; prodigality. Syn.: see EXCESS.

pro-gen'i-tor, 1 pro-jen'ı-tər *or* -tor; 2 pro-ğĕn'i-tor, *n.* A forefather or parent. [L.] **-ship**, *n.*

prog'e-ny, 1 proj'ı-nı; 2 prŏğ'e-ny, *n.* Offspring, whether of human beings or of lower animals. [< L.OF *pro*, forth, + *gigno*, produce.]

prog'na-thous, 1 preg'na-thus; 2 prŏğ'na-thûs, *a.* Having projecting jaws. [< PRO- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] **prog-nath'ic**†.—**prog'na-thism**, *n.* The character or condition of being prognathous.

prog-no'sis, 1 preg-nō'sıs; 2 prŏğ-nō'sis, *n.* **1.** A prediction, as in regard to the course and termination of a disease. **2.** Any prediction or forecast; foreknowledge. [L., < Gr. *pro*, before, + *gignōskō*, know.]—**prog-nos'tic. I.** *a.* Betokening something future; relating to prognosis. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sign of some future occurrence; an omen. **2.** In medicine, a symptom indicative of the termination of a disease. Syn.: see SIGN.—**prog-nos'ti-cate**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CATED; -CATING.] **1.** To foretell by indications. **2.** To be an omen of. Syn.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.—**prog-nos"ti-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of prognosticating; prediction. **2.** That which foretokens.—**prog-nos'ti-ca"tor**, *n.*

pro'gram, } 1 prō'gram; 2 prō'ğrăm, *n.* **1.** A list giv-
pro'gramme, } ing the exercises, as for an entertainment; also, the selections, etc., so announced. **2.** Any prearranged plan or course of proceedings; a prospectus. **3.** A preface, or prefatory statement. [< Gr.F *pro*, before, + *graphō*, write.]

pro-gress'†, 1 pro-gres'; 2 pro-ğrĕs', *vt.* & *vi.* To move forward; continue onward in course of action or development; grow; gain; advance; improve. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *gradior*, go.]

prog'ress, 1 preg'res; 2 prŏğ'rĕs, *n.* **1.** A moving forward in space. **2.** Advancement toward maturity or completion, or toward a better state; increase; development; improvement. **3.** A journey of state, as of a monarch over his realm.

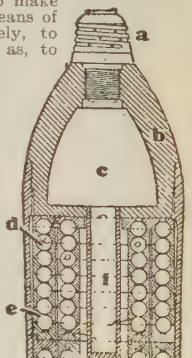
Syn.: advance, advancement, attainment, development, growth, improvement, increase, proficiency, progression. *Attainment*, *development*, and *proficiency* are more absolute than the other words of the group, denoting some point of advantage or of comparative perfection reached by forward or onward movement; we speak of *attainments* in virtue or scholarship, *proficiency* in music or languages, the *development* of new powers or organs; *proficiency* includes the idea of skill. *Advance* may denote either a forward movement or the point gained by forward movement, but always relatively with reference to the point from which the movement started; as, this is a great *advance*. *Advance* admits the possibility of retreat; *progress* (Latin *progredor*, to walk forward) is steady and constant forward movement, admitting of pause, but not of retreat; *advance* suggests more clearly a point to be reached, while *progress* lays the emphasis upon the forward movement, which *progression* especially emphasizes. *Progress* is more frequently used of abstractions; as, the *progress* of ideas. In a thing good in itself all *advance* or *progress* is *improvement;* there is a growing tendency to restrict the words to this favorable sense, using *increase* indifferently of good or evil; one may say without limitation "I am an advocate of *progress*." Compare ATTAIN.—Ant.: check, decline, delay, falling back, falling off, relapse, retrogression, stay, stop, stoppage.—Phr.: the progress *of* truth; *in* virtue; *toward* perfection; *from* a lower *to* a higher state.—**pro-gres'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of progressing; advancement. **2.** *Math.* A series of numbers or quantities each of which is derived from the preceding by a constant law. Syn.: see PROGRESS.—**pro-gres'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to progression.—**pro-gres'siv**(es, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, making, or tending to make progress. **2.** Aiming at or encouraging progress. **3.** *Pathol.* Spreading from one part to others. Syn.: see GRADUAL.—**National Progressive party** (*U. S. Polit.*), a political party favoring the initiative, referendum, and recall, formed under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.—**pro-gres'siv(e-ly**s, *adv.*—**pro-gres'siv(e-ness**s, *n.*

pro-hib'itd, 1 pro-hib'ıt; 2 pro-hĭb'it, *vt.* **1.** To forbid, especially by authority or legal enactment; interdict. **2.** To debar; preclude. [< L. *pro*, before, + *habeo*, hold.]

Syn.: debar, disallow, forbid, hinder, inhibit, interdict, preclude, prevent. *Debar* is said of persons, *disallow* of acts; one is *debarred* from anything when shut off as by some irresistible authority or necessity; one is *prohibited* from an act in express terms; he may be *debarred* by silent necessity. An act is *disallowed* by the authority that might have allowed it; the word is especially applied to acts which are done before they are pronounced upon; thus, a government may *disallow* the act of its commander in the field or its admiral on the high seas. *Inhibit* and *interdict* are chiefly known by their ecclesiastical use. As between *forbid* and *prohibit*, *forbid* is less formal and more personal, *prohibit* more official and judicial, with the implication of readiness to use such force as may be needed to give effect to the enactment; a parent *forbids* a child to take part in some game or to associate with certain companions; the slave-trade is now *prohibited* by the leading nations of the world. Many things are *prohibited* by law which can not be wholly *prevented*, as gambling and prostitution; on the other hand, things may be *prevented* which are not *prohibited*, as the services of religion, the payment of debts, or military conquest. Compare ABOLISH; HINDER; PREVENT; SHUT.—Ant.: allow, authorize, command, consent to, direct, empower, enjoin, give consent, leave, or permission; let, license, order, permit, put up with, require, sanction, suffer, tolerate, warrant.—Prep.: an act is prohibited *by* law; a person is prohibited *by* law *from* doing a certain act. *Prohibit* was formerly construed, as *forbid* still is, with the infinitive, but the construction with *from* and the verbal noun has now entirely superseded the older usage.

—**pro-hib'it-er**, *n.* **pro-hib'i-tor**‡.—**pro"hi-bi'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of prohibiting; an interdiction. **2.** [U. S.] The forbidding of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages. Syn.: see BARRIER; ORDER.—**pro"hi-bi'tion-ism**, *n.* The principles and policy of prohibitionists.—**pro"hi-bi'tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes in prohibition; specifically [U. S.], one who favors the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages; [P-] a member of the party that demands such prohibition.—**pro-hib'i-tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Tending to prohibit. **2.** Loosely, prohibitory.—**pro-hib'i-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Relating to or involving prohibition. **2.** Loosely, prohibitive.

pro-ject'd, 1 pro-jekt'; 2 pro-jĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot or throw forth; also, to cause to extend forward or to jut out. **2.** To sketch out in the mind; to contrive or plan. **3.** To throw forth or forward, as an image, shadow, etc.; in drawing and mathematics, to make a projection of, as a figure by means of lines; delineate. **4.** Figuratively, to view as an external reality; as, to *project* a mental image into space. **5§.** To portray or set forth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To extend forward or beyond something else; stand out; jut out. **2§.** To devise a scheme; plan. [< L.OF *pro*, forth, + *jacio*, hurl.] Syn.: see PLAN; SEND; THROW.



United States Army Projectile.
a, fuse; *b*, shell part; *c*, powder-chamber; *d*, bullets; *e*, separator; *f*, powder-tube.

—**pro-jec'tile**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Projecting, or impelling forward. **2.** Produced by projection. **3.** Intended to be projected or shot forth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body projected by force; a shot, as for or from a cannon. **2.** *pl.* The branch of mechanics that has to do with the laws governing the motion, range, etc., of bodies driven through the air by an impelling force.—**pro-jec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of projecting; a jutting, throwing, or shooting out or forth. **2.** That which projects; a prominence. **3.** A scheme; project. **4.** The representation of something on a plane, as in a map.—**pro-jec'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who devises projects. **2.** That which projects (something), as a mirror, or a system of lenses for throwing an image on a screen.

proj'ect, 1 proj'ekt; 2 prŏj'ĕct, *n.* Something projected or mapped out in the mind, as a course of action; a plan.

Syn.: contrivance, design, device, invention, plan, purpose, scheme. A *plan* is something drawn out on a flat surface, as the ground-*plan* of a house. A *project* is a thing thrown forth or out, and hence is something tentative, crude, experimental. A *scheme* is something only pictured in the mind—airy, visionary. *Contrivance* is the finding how to do something, especially how to get over or around a difficulty; *device* has much the same meaning, especially in

mechanical art, but in other uses with more suggestion of trick or subterfuge. *Invention* is the coming to a method or process that has been sought by study and endeavor, and is a nobler and more complete word than *contrivance*. See DESIGN; PURPOSE.—Ant.: accomplishment, achievement, act, deed, doing, execution, performance, production, work.—Prep.: the project *of* or a project *for* a flying-machine.

pro-lapse', 1 pro-laps'; 2 pro-lăps', *vi.* To fall down or out. [< L. *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabor*, < *pro*, forward, + *labor*, fall.]—**pro-lap'sus**, *n. Pathol.* The falling down of an organ from its normal position. [L.]

pro'late, 1 prō'lēt; 2 prō'lāt, *a.* Extended lengthwise, as toward the poles: opposed to *oblate*. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *latus*, borne.]

pro'leg", 1 prō'leg"; 2 prō'lĕg", *n.* One of the abdominal legs of insect-larvæ, as of caterpillars. [< PRO- + LEG.]

pro"le-gom'e-non, 1 prō"lı-gem'ı-nen; 2 prō"le-gŏm'e-nŏn, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] An introductory remark; especially, in the plural, introductory remarks; a preface. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *legomenon*, neut. ppr. pass. of *lego*, say.]—**pro"le-gom'e-nous**, *a.* **pro"le-gom'e-na-ry‡.**

pro-lep'sis, 1 pro-lep'sıs; 2 pro-lĕp'sis, *n.* Anticipation, as of an opponent's argument, or of the date of an event; intuition. [L., < Gr. *prolēpsis*, < *pro*, before, + *lambanō*, take.]—**pro-lep'tic**, *a.* **1.** Anticipative; previous. **2.** Of the nature of an axiom or instinctive notion. **pro-lep'ti-cal‡.**

pro"le-ta'ri-an, 1 prō"lı-[*or* prel"ı-]tē'rı-an; 2 prō"le-[*or* prŏl"e-]tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lower or lowest classes of society. **2.** Of or pertaining to proletarians or the proletariat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of the lowest or poorest class. **2.** A member of the proletariat; wage-worker. **pro"le-taire'‡; pro'le-ta-ry‡.**

pro"le-ta'ri-at, *n.* **1.** In earlier usage, the indigent classes collectively of a community: regarded in ancient Rome as contributing to the state nothing but offspring; the lower classes; peasantry; rabble. **2.** In modern socialistic use, wage-workers collectively, regarded as the creators of wealth; workingmen. [< F. *prolétariat*, < L. *proletarius*, < *proles*, offspring.]

pro'li-cide, 1 prō'lı-sīd; 2 prō'lı-çīd, *n.* The crime of killing one's own child, before or after birth; infanticide. [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *cædo*, kill.]

pro-lif'er-ous, 1 pro-lif'ər-us; 2 pro-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing offspring; specif. (*Bot.*), developing buds, branches, and flowers from unusual places.

pro-lif'ic, 1 pro-lif'ık; 2 pro-lĭf'ic, *a.* **1.** Producing abundantly, as offspring or fruit; fertile. **2.** Producing results abundantly. [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see FERTILE.

—**pro-lif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-lif'ic-ness**, *n.* The quality of being prolific. **pro-lif'i-ca-cy‡.**

pro'lix, 1 prō'liks; 2 prō'lĭks, *a.* **1.** Wearisomely long, as an address. **2.** Indulging in long and wordy discourse; verbose; tedious. [< L. *prolixus*, stretched out, < *liqueo*, be clear.] **pro-lix'i-ous†.**—**pro-lix'i-ty**, *n.* Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION. **pro'lix-ness‡.**—**pro'lix-ly**, *adv.*

pro-loc'u-tor, 1 pro-lek'yu-tər *or* -tər; 2 pro-lŏc'yu-tor, *n.* **1.** One who speaks for another. **2.** The presiding officer of a convocation; a chairman. [L., < *pro*, for, + *locutus*, pp. of *loquor*, speak.]

pro'log, } 1 prō'lȯg; 2 prō'lŏg, *n.* A prefatory state-
pro'logue, } ment to a poem, discourse, or performance. [F., < Gr. *pro*, before, + *logos*, a speech.]

pro-long', 1 pro-lȯŋ'; 2 pro-lông', *vt.* **1.** To extend in time or space; continue; lengthen. **2†.** To postpone. [< F. *prolonger*, < L. *pro*, forth, + *longus*, long.] Syn.: see INCREASE; PROTRACT.—**pro"lon-ga'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of prolonging. **2.** An extension. **3†.** A postponement.

pro-longe', 1 pro-lonj'; 2 pro-lŏnj', *n. Mil.* A rope nine yards long, having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other; used for drawing a gun-carriage.

pro-lu'sion, 1 pro-lū'zhən; 2 pro-lū'zhon, *n.* A prologue; prelude; preliminary essay or attempt. [< L. *prolusio(n-)*, < *pro*, before, + *ludo*, play.]

prom., *abbr.* Promontory.

prom"e-nade', 1 prom"ı-nād'; 2 prŏm"e-nād'. **I.** *vi.* [-NAD'ED[d]; -NAD'ING.] To take a promenade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A walk for amusement or exercise, or as part of a formal or social entertainment; also, a ceremonious parade on horseback or in a vehicle. **2.** A place for promenading. [F., < *promener*, take out for a walk.]

Pro-me'theus, 1 pro-mi'thiūs; 2 pro-mē'thūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The founder of civilization; he stole fire from heaven and as a punishment was chained to a rock, where an eagle daily devoured his liver, which renewed itself at night; hero of a tragedy by Æschylus. See EPIMETHEUS; PANDORA.—**Pro-me'the-an**, *a.*

prom'i-nent, 1 prem'ı-nent; 2 prŏm'i-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Jutting out; protuberant. **2.** Conspicuous in position, character, or importance; eminent. [OF., < L. *promineo*, project.] Syn.: see EMINENT; IMPORTANT.

—**prom'i-nence**, *n.* **1.** The state of being prominent. **2.** That which is prominent; a protuberance. **prom'i-nen-cy‡.**—**prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

pro-mis'cu-ous, 1 pro-mis'kiu-us; 2 pro-mĭs'cū-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Composed of individuals or parts confusedly mingled. **2.** Helping to make up an indiscriminate mass or crowd. **3.** Indiscriminate; unrestricted. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *misceo*, mix.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**pro"mis-cu'i-ty**, *n.*

prom'ise, 1 prem'ıs; 2 prŏm'is. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PROM'ISED[t]; PROM'IS-ING.] **1.** To engage or covenant to do or not to do; also, to make a promise to (a person), as that one will give or yield something. **2.** To give ground for hope or expectation. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] To assert to; assure. **II.** *n.* **1.** An assurance given by one person to another that the former will or will not do a specified act. **2.** Reasonable ground for hope or expectation, especially of future excellence or satisfaction. **3.** Something promised; the fulfilment or obtainment of that which is promised. [< L. *promissum*, < *pro*, forth, + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.

—**prom"is-ee'**, *n. Law.* One to whom a promise is made.—**prom'is-ing**, *pa.* Giving promise of good results. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS.—**prom'is-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**prom'is-or**, *n.* One who makes a promise. **prom'is-er‡; pro-mis'sor‡.**—**prom'is-so"ry**, *a.* Containing or of the nature of a promise; expressing an engagement to pay; as, a *promissory* note.

prom'on-to-ry, 1 prem'ən-to-rı; 2 prŏm'on-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A high point of land extending into the sea; headland. **2.** *Anat.* A rounded projection. [< LL. *pro*, forth, + *mons*, mountain.]

pro-mote', 1 pro-mōt'; 2 pro-mōt', *v.* [PRO-MOT'ED[d]; PRO-MOT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contribute to the development, establishment, increase, or influence of; foster; encourage; advance. **2.** To raise to greater dignity, rank, or honor. **II†.** *i.* To incite or urge on a person, especially to strife; also, to act as an informer. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *moveo*, move.]

Syn.: advance, aid, assist, elevate, encourage, exalt, excite, foment, forward, foster, further, help, prefer, push, push on, raise, urge forward, urge on. We *promote* a person by *advancing*, *elevating*, or *exalting* him to a higher position or dignity. A person *promotes* a scheme or an enterprise which others have projected or begun, and which he *encourages*, *forwards*, *furthers*, *pushes*, or *urges on*, especially when he acts as the agent of the prime movers of the enterprise. One who *excites* a quarrel originates it; to *promote* a quarrel is strictly to *foment* and *urge* it *on*, the one who *promotes* keeping himself in the background. See ABET; ENCOURAGE; QUICKEN; SERVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABASE; ALLAY.

—**pro-mot'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which promotes. **2.** One who assists (by securing capital, or otherwise) in promoting a financial or commercial enterprise. Syn.: see AGENT; AUXILIARY.—**pro-mo'tion**, *n.* The act of promoting, or the state of being promoted.—**pro-mo'tiv(e)‡**, *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt, 1 prɒmpt; 2 prŏmpt. **I**[d], *vt.* **1.** To incite to action or exertion; instigate. **2.** To make a suggestion to; suggest; inspire. **3.** To mention or suggest what is next to be said, as to a speaker or actor. **II.** *a.* **1.** Acting, or ready to act, at the moment; punctual. **2.** Done or rendered with readiness or alacrity; taking place at the appointed time. [F., < L. *promptus*, pp. of *promo*, bring to light, < *pro*, forth, + *emo*, take, buy.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; NIMBLE; (verb) see ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; STIR.

—**prompt'er**, *n.* One who or that which prompts; in a theater, one stationed to prompt the actors.—**prompt'i-tude**, *n.* The quality of being prompt. **prompt'ness‡.**—**prompt'ly**, *adv.*

pro-mul'gate, 1 pro-mul'gēt; 2 pro-mŭl'gāt, *vt.* [-GAT-ED[d]; -GAT-ING.] To announce officially and formally; proclaim; publish. [< L. *promulgo*, make known.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; PUBLISH; SPREAD.—**pro"mul-ga'tion**, *n.*—**pro'mul-ga"tor**, *n.* **pro-mulg'er‡.**

pron., *abbr.* Pronoun, pronunciation.

prone, 1 prōn; 2 prōn, *a.* **1.** Lying flat, especially with the face, front, or palm downward; prostrate: opposed to *supine*. **2.** Leaning forward or downward. **3.** Having a strong propensity: used with *to*. [F.] Syn.: see ADDICTED; SUBJECT.—**prone'ly**, *adv.*—**prone'ness**, *n.*

prong, 1 prɒŋ; 2 prŏng, *n.* Any sharp-pointed instrument; a tine of a fork, fang of a tooth, or the like. [< W. *procio*, poke.]

prong'horn", 1 prɒŋ'hȯrn"; 2 prŏng'hôrn", *n.* A ruminant of western North America; Rocky Mountain antelope.

pro-nom'i-nal, 1 pro-nem'ı-nəl; 2 pro-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a pronoun. **-ly**, *adv.*

pro'noun, 1 prō'naun; 2 prō'noun, *n.* A word used instead of a noun for brevity or to avoid the repetition of the noun, as *he*, *she*, *it*, *this*, *that*. [< L.[F] *pro*, for, + *nomen*, noun.]—**the perpendicular pronoun,** the pronoun of the 1st per. sing., *I*.

pro-nounce', 1 pro-nąuns'; 2 pro-nounç', *vt. & vi.* [PRONOUNCED[t]; PRO-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To give articulate utterance to. **2.** To utter formally. **3.** To declare; affirm. **4.** To indicate the sound of (letters in a word) by phonetic symbols. [< L.[F] *pro*, forth. + *nuntio*, announce.] Syn.: see ASSERT; SPEAK.—**pro-nounce'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**pro-nounced'**, *pa.* Of marked character; decided.—**pro-nounce'ment**, *n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.—**pro-nounc'er**, *n.*—**pro-nounc-ing**, *pa.* Pertaining or serving as a guide in pronunciation.—**pro-nun"ci-a'tion**, *a.* The act or manner of pronouncing words; also, formal or solemn utterance.

pro-nun"ci-a-men'to, 1 pro-nun"sı-ə-men'to; 2 pro-nŭn"çi-a-mĕn'to, *n.* [-TOS[z], *pl.*] A proclamation; manifesto. [Sp.]

proof, 1 prūf; 2 prōof. **I.** *a.* **1.** Employed in or connected with proving or correcting. **2.** Capable of resisting successfully; firm; impenetrable: used with *against;* as, *proof* against bribes. **3.** Of standard alcoholic strength, as liquors. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or process of proving, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The establishment of a fact by evidence or a truth by other truths. (2) A trial of strength or excellence; a test. **2.** Evidence and argument sufficient to induce belief. **3.** The state or quality of having successfully undergone a proof or test; impenetrability; also, impenetrable armor. **4.** The standard strength of alcoholic liquors. **5.** *Print.* A printed trial sheet showing the contents or condition of matter in type or of a plate, or the like, either with or without marked corrections. **6.** In engraving and etching: (1) A trial impression taken from an engraved plate, stone, or block. (2) A perfect impression from such a plate, etc., when finished, and usually before the title or inscription has been added. **7.** *Numis.* An early impression of a coin. **8.** *Phot.* The first print from a negative. **9.** *Math.* An independent process to check a computation by using its result; also, a demonstration. **10**†. Anything proved true; experience. [< LL.[OF] *proba*, < L. *probo*, prove.]

Syn.: attestation, certification, confirmation, demonstration, essay, evidence, fact, ordeal, test, testimony, trial. See CERTAINTY; DEMONSTRATION; TESTIMONY.—Ant.: assertion, conjecture, disproof, failure, fallacy, fancy, hypothesis, imagination, likelihood, possibility, presumption, probability, refutation.—**proof'-read"er**, *n.* One whose business it is to read and mark the errors in printers' proofs.—**proof'-read"ing**, *n.*—**p.-sheet**, *n.* A sheet of paper on which a proof has been taken, and having properly a wide margin for marking corrections.—**p.-spirit**, *n.* An alcoholic liquor that contains half its volume of alcohol, the alcohol having a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahr.

prop, 1 prop; 2 prŏp. **I.** *vt.* [PROPPED[t]; PROP'PING.] **1.** To support so as to keep from falling. **2.** To keep from declining; sustain. **II.** *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; a buttress; stay.

Syn.: bolster, brace, buttress, hold up, shore up, stay, support, sustain. See SUPPORT.

prop., *abbr.* Proper, properly, proposition.—**prop., propr.**, *abbr.* Proprietor.

prop'a-gate, 1 prop'ə-gēt; 2 prŏp'ə-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To generate; cause to multiply, spread, or continue. **2.** To spread abroad; diffuse; disseminate. **3.** To cause to extend in space; impel forward. **II.** *i.* To be produced or multiplied by generation. [< L. *propagatus*, pp. of *propago*, propagate.]

Syn.: beget, breed, engender, generate, increase, multiply, originate, procreate. See PRODUCE; SPREAD.—Ant.: annihilate, destroy, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, root out, root up, uproot.—**prop'a-ga-bl**(e[F], *a.* That may be propagated; capable of being disseminated or spread abroad, as theories, principles, or teachings.—**prop"a-gan'da**, *n.* **1.** [P-] *R. C. Ch.* A society of cardinals, the overseers of foreign missions; also, the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, for the education of missionary priests. **2.** Hence, any institution or scheme for propagating a doctrine, etc.—**prop"a-gan'dism**, *n.*—**prop"a-gan'dist**, *n.*—**prop"a-ga'tion**, *n.* The act of propagating; reproduction; dissemination; diffusion.—**prop'a-ga"tiv**(es, *a.*—**prop'a-ga"tor**, *n.*

pro-pel', 1 pro-pel'; 2 pro-pĕl', *vt.* [PRO-PELLED'; PRO-PEL'LING.] To drive or urge forward; force onward; serve as a means of propulsion for (a vehicle, a vessel, airship, etc.). [< L. *pro*, forward, + *pello*, drive.] Syn.: see DRIVE; PUSH; SEND; THROW.—**pro-pel'ler**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which propels. **2.** A screw propeller. See SCREW. **3.** A vessel driven by a screw propeller.

pro-pense'‖, 1 pro-pens'; 2 pro-pĕns', *a.* Having a propensity; prone. [< L. *propensus*, pp. of *propendeo*, hang down.]

pro-pen'si-ty, 1 pro-pen'sı-tı; 2 pro-pĕn'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Mental disposition to good or (oftener) to evil; tendency. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *pendeo*, hang.] **pro-pense'ness**‡; **pro-pen'sion**‡. Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; INCLINATION.

prop'er, 1 prep'ər; 2 prŏp'er, *a.* **1.** Having special adaptation or fitness; specially suited for some end; appropriate. **2.** Conforming to a standard; becoming; seemly; correct. **3.** Naturally belonging to a person or thing; particular; peculiar. **4.** Understood in the most correct sense; strictly so called: commonly following the noun modified. **5.** *Gram.* Belonging to an individual person, family, place, or the like; as, a *proper* noun: opposed to *common.* **6**‖. Belonging to or affecting oneself; own. **7.** *Her.* Represented in the natural color. **8.** [Archaic or Prov.] Of becoming form or appearance; also, strong, active, or skilful. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] Deserved; fitting. [< L.[F] *proprius*, one's own.] Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; CORRECT; GOOD; MODEST.

—**proper fraction**, one in which the numerator is less than the denominator.—**prop'er-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a proper manner; suitably; rightly. **2.** [Archaic or Colloq.] Extremely; quite.—**prop'er-ness**, *n.* Propriety.

prop'er-tied, 1 prep'ər-tid; 2 prŏp'er-tid, *a.* Owning property. [2. To appropriate.

prop'er-ty†, *vt.* **1.** To endow with properties or qualities.

prop'er-ty, 1 prep'ər-tı; 2 prŏp'er-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Any object of value that a person may lawfully acquire and hold; anything that may be owned. **2.** Ownership or dominion; the legal right to the possession, use, enjoyment, and disposal of a thing; a valuable legal right or interest in or to particular things, including the right to exercise a particular trade or vocation. **3.** Whatever belongs or pertains to any object, as a distinguishing quality or characteristic; a peculiarity. **4.** Any portable article used in a play which is not personally owned by the actors. [< L. *proprieta(t-)s*, < *proprius*, one's own.]

Syn.: chattels, estate, goods, means, money, ownership, possessions, resources, right, wealth. See ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTERISTIC; MONEY; WEALTH.

proph'e-cy, } 1 prof'ı-sı; 2 prŏf'e-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.**
prof'e-cy[F], } A prediction made under divine influence and direction; more loosely, any prediction. **2.** Discourse delivered under divine inspiration: the common Biblical sense. **3.** *Script.* A book of prophecies. **4**‖. Public interpretation of Scripture. [< Gr. *prophēteia*, < *prophētēs*, PROPHET.]

proph'e-sy, } 1 prof'ı-saı; 2 prŏf'e-sȳ, *v.* [-SIED; -SY"ING.]
prof'e-sy[F], } **I.** *t.* **1.** To predict or foretell, especially under divine inspiration. **2.** To speak or utter for God; interpret; declare. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak by divine influence, or as a medium of communication between God and man. **2.** To predict future events by supernatural influence, real or professed; also, to foretell the future in any way; utter predictions or interpretations. **3**‖. To preach; expound; exhort; also, to reveal; declare.

Syn.: augur, divine, foretell, predict, prognosticate. *Prophesy* differs from *predict* by assuming a claim to supernatural or divine inspiration. To *prognosticate* is to *predict* from observed signs, indications, or conditions. To *prophesy* in the Scriptural sense is to utter religious truth under divine inspiration, not necessarily to *foretell* future events, but to warn, exhort, comfort, etc., by special impulse from God. See AUGUR.—Ant.: chronicle, recall, recite, recollect, record, remember.—Prep.: prophesy *of* famine; oftener absolute, to *prophesy* famine, disaster, etc.—**proph'e-si"er**, *n.*

proph'et, } 1 prof'ıt; 2 prŏf'et; *n.* **1.** One who delivers
prof'et[F], } divine messages or interprets the divine will. **2.** One who foretells the future; especially, an inspired predictor. **3.** A religious leader. **4**‖. An interpreter. **5.** A mantis or praying-insect. [< Gr. *prophētēs*, < *pro*, before, + *phēmi*, speak.]—**proph'et-ess**, *n. fem.*—**proph'et-hood**, *n.* The office or condition of a prophet.—**pro-phet'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy: in this sense usually *prophetical.* **2.** Pertaining to or involving prediction or presentiment; predictive. **pro-phet'i-cal**†.—**pro-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-phet'i-cal-ness**, *n.* Prophetical character.

pro"phy-lac'tic, 1 prō"fı-[*or* pref"ı-]lak'tık; 2 prō"fy-[*or* prŏf"y-]lăc'tic, *a.* Operating to ward off something, especially disease; preventive. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *phylassō*, guard.] **pro"phy-lac'ti-cal**†.

pro-pine'‖, 1 pro-poın'; 2 pro-pın'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To drink, as a health or toast. **2**†. To proffer. **II.** *n.* An offering; pledge. [< OF. *propiner*, < L. *propino*, < Gr. *propinō*, < *pro*, before, + *pinō*, drink.]

pro-pin'qui-ty, 1 pro-pin'kwı-tı; 2 pro-pĭn'kwi-ty, *n.* **1.** Nearness in place or time. **2.** Kinship. [< L.[OF] *propinquita(t-)s*, < *propinquus*, near.] Syn.: see APPROXIMATION.

pro-pi'ti-ate, 1 pro-pish'ı-ēt; 2 pro-pĭsh'i-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To appease and dispose to kindness or favor (one who is offended); conciliate. **2.** To make atonement; offer propitiation. [< L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitio*, render favorable, appease.]—**pro-pi'ti-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* That may be propitiated.—**pro-pi'ti-at"ing-**

ly, *adv.*—**pro-pi'ti-a"tor,** *n.*—**pro-pi'ti-a-to"ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing propitiation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A propitiation. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy-seat regarded as symbolizing the merciful presence of Jehovah.

pro-pi"ti-a'tion, 1 pro-pish"ɪ-ē'shən; 2 pro-pish"i-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of propitiating. **2.** That which propitiates.

Syn.: atonement, expiation, reconciliation, satisfaction. *Atonement* (at-one-ment), originally denoting *reconciliation*, or the bringing into agreement of those who have been estranged, is now chiefly used, as in theology, in the sense of some offering, sacrifice, or suffering sufficient to win forgiveness or make up for an offense. *Expiation* is the enduring of the full penalty of a wrong or crime. *Propitiation* is an offering, act on, or sacrifice that makes the governing power propitious toward the offender. *Satisfaction* denotes the rendering a full legal equivalent for the wrong done. *Propitiation* appeases the lawgiver; *satisfaction* meets the requirements of the law.—Ant.: alienation, condemnation, estrangement, offense, penalty, punishment, reprobation.

pro-pi'tious, 1 pro-pish'us; 2 pro-pish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Kindly disposed; gracious. **2.** Attended by favorable circumstances; auspicious. [< L. *propitius*, favorable.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: auspicious, benign, benignant, clement, favorable, friendly, gracious, kind, kindly, merciful. That which is *auspicious* is of *favorable* omen; that which is *propitious* is of favoring influence or tendency; as, an *auspicious* morning; a *propitious* breeze. *Propitious* applies to persons, implying *kind* disposition and *favorable* inclinations, especially toward the suppliant; *auspicious* is not used of persons. See AUSPICIOUS.—Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, forbidding, harsh, hostile, ill-disposed, inauspicious, repellent, unfavorable, unfriendly, unpropitious.

prop'o-lis, 1 prop'o-lis; 2 prŏp'o-lis, *n.* Bee-glue. [L., < Gr. *propolis*, < *pro*, before, + *polis*, city.]

pro-pone', 1 pro-pōn'; 2 pro-pōn', *vt.* [PRO-PONED'; PRO-PON'ING.] To propose or propound; set forth. [< L. *propono*, < *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.]

pro-por'tion, 1 pro-pōr'shən; 2 pro-pôr'shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put or cause to be in due proportion; form with a harmonious relation of parts. **2.** To separate into portions; apportion; allot. **3.** To make comparison of; consider as in proportion. **II.** *n.* **1.** Relative magnitude, number, or degree, as existing between parts, a part and a whole, or different things. **2.** Fitness and harmony; symmetry. **3.** A proportionate or proper share; any share or part. **4.** *Math.* An equality or identity between ratios. [F., < L. *pro*, for, + *portio*, portion.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; PORTION; SYMMETRY; (verb) see ADAPT. —**pro-por'tion-a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.* Such as may be proportioned.—**pro-por'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*—**pro-por'tion-al.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being in proportion. **2.** Constituting the terms of a proportion. **3.** Varying so that corresponding values form a proportion. **II.** *n.* Any quantity or number in proportion to another or others.—**pro-por'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-por"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being in proportion.—**pro-por'tion-ate.** **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To make proportional. **II.** *a.* Being in due proportion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pro-po'sal, 1 pro-pō'zəl; 2 pro-pō'şal, *n.* An offer proposing something to be accepted or adopted, especially one made in words; specif., an offer of marriage; also, that which is proposed.

Syn.: bid, offer, overture, proposition. An *offer* or *proposal* puts something before one for acceptance or rejection, *proposal* being the more formal word; a *proposition* sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) in formal statement. The *proposition* is for consideration, the *proposal* for action; as, a *proposition* in geometry, a *proposal* of marriage; but *proposition* is often used nearly in the sense of *proposal* when it is a matter for deliberation; as, a *proposition* for the surrender of a fort. A *bid* is commercial and often verbal; as, a *bid* at an auction. An *overture* opens negotiation or conference, and the word is especially used of some movement toward reconciliation; as, *overtures* of peace. Syn.: see DESIGN.—Ant.: acceptance, decision, denial, refusal, rejection, repulse.

pro-pose', 1 pro-pōz'; 2 pro-pōz', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING,] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer for acceptance or consideration, as a plan or scheme; present, as a candidate; put forward, as a topic for discussion. **2.** To have in mind as a design or determination; purpose; intend. **II.** *i.* **1.** To plan; make or announce a design. **2.** To make an offer, as of marriage. [< F. *proposer*, < *pro-*, forth, + *poser*, put.]

Syn.: purpose. In its most frequent use, *propose* differs from *purpose* in that what we *purpose* lies in our own mind as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. In this use of the word, what we *propose* is open to deliberation, as what we *purpose* is not. In another use of the word one *proposes* something to or by himself which may or may not be stated to others. In this latter sense *propose* is nearly identical with *purpose*, and the two words have often been used interchangeably. But in the majority of cases what we *purpose* is more general, what we *propose* more formal and definite; I *purpose* to do right; I *propose* to do this specific thing because it is right. In the historic sentence "I *propose* to move immediately on your works," *purpose* would not have the same sharp directness. See PLAN; PURPOSE.—**pro-pos'er,** *n.* One who proposes; formerly, an orator; speaker.—**prop"o-si'tion,** *n.* **1** Something proposed for acceptance or consideration; also, the act of proposing. **2.** *Gram.* The statement of a judgment in words, including a subject and a predicate. **3.** *Math.* A statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a *theorem*) or of an operation to be performed (a *problem*); loosely, the statement together with its demonstration. **4‖.** An article of a creed. Syn.: see PROPOSAL; TOPIC.

pro-pound'ᵈ, 1 pro-paund'; 2 pro-pound', *vt.* **1.** To state formally for consideration or solution. **2.** *Cong. Ch.* To propose as a candidate for church-membership. [< L. *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ANNOUNCE.—**pro-pound'er,** *n.*

pro-pre'tor, 1 prō-prī'tər *or* -tor; 2 prō-prē'tor, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* An officer, especially a governor of a province, having the authority of a pretor without pretorian rank. [< L. *proprætor*, < *pro*, for; and see PRETOR.]

pro-pri'e-tor, 1 pro-prəi'ɪ-tər *or* -tər; 2 pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* A person having the exclusive title to anything. [< L. OF+LL *proprietas*, property.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**pro-pri'e-ta-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor; subject to exclusive ownership. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A proprietor or proprietors collectively. **2.** Proprietorship.—**pro-pri'e-tor-ship,** *n.*—**pro-pri'e-tress,** *n. fem.* **pro-pri'e-trix‡.**

pro-pri'e-ty, 1 pro-prəi'ɪ-ti; 2 pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The character or quality of being proper; becomingness; fitness; correctness. **2‖.** An exclusive right of possession; also, a possession or property owned. **3†.** A distinguishing quality; peculiarity. **4†.** An estate; holding. [< L. OF *proprieta(t-)*, property.]

pro-pul'sion, 1 pro-pul'shən; 2 pro-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act or operation of propelling; an impulse given or received. [F., < L. *pro*, forward, + *pello*, drive.]—**pro-pul'siv(eᴱ,** *a.* Having a tendency to propel; driving.

pro ra'ta, 1 prō rē'tə; 2 prō rā'ta. In proportion; as, the loss was shared *pro rata*. [L.]

pro-rate', 1 pro-rēt'; 2 pro-rāt', *v.* [PRO-RAT'EDᵈ; PRO-RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To divide proportionately. **II.** *i.* To make an arrangement on the basis of a given rate, proportionately. [< L. *pro*, for, + *rata*, RATE.]—**pro-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of prorating. See PRORATE.

prore, 1 prōr; 2 prōr, *n.* [Poet. & Rare.] A prow.

pro-rogue', 1 pro-rōg'; 2 pro-rōg', *vt.* [PRO-ROGUED'; PRO-ROGU'ING.] **1.** To put an end to a session of; terminate by royal command (a session of the British Parliament). **2.** To put off or delay. **3‖.** To protract or prolong. [< L. *prorogo*, extend, defer.]—**pro"ro-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of proroguing, as a session of the British Parliament. **2.** The act of prolonging or extending in time; also, continuance; prolongation. [*pro*, forth.]

pros-, *prefix.* To; before. [< Gr. *pros*, toward, before, <

pros., *abbr.* Prosody.

pro-sa'ic, 1 pro-zē'ɪk; 2 pro-şā'ie, *a.* **1.** Lacking in those qualities that impart animation or interest; unimaginative; commonplace. **2.** Pertaining to or having the form of prose. [< LL. *prosaicus*, < L. *prosa;* see PROSE, *n.*] **pro-sa'i-cal‡.**—**pro-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-sa'i-cal-ness,** *n.* **pro-sa'ic-ness‡.**—**pro-sa'i-cism,** *n.* Prosaic character.

pro-sce'ni-um, 1 pro-sī'nɪ-um; 2 pro-sē'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] In a theater or similar building, that part of the stage between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra, sometimes including the curtain and its arch. [L., < Gr. *proskēnion*, < *pro*, before, + *skēnē*, tent.]

pro-scribe', 1 pro-skraib'; 2 pro-scrīb', *vt.* [PRO-SCRIBED'; PRO-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To outlaw in a social sense; ostracize. **2.** To reject with condemnation, as a doctrine or practise; prohibit; interdict. [< L. *pro*, before, + *scribo*, write.]—**pro-scrib'er,** *n.*—**pro-scrip'tion,** *n.* The act of proscribing, or state of being proscribed; interdiction; ostracism; outlawry.—**pro-scrip'tiv(eᴱ,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of proscription. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

prose, 1 prōz; 2 prōş. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PROSED; PROS'ING.] **1.** To write or say in a dull or commonplace manner. **2.** To compose or write in prose; speak or discourse prosily. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to prose; not poetic; hence, tedious; prosy. **III.** *n.* **1.** Speech or writing without metrical structure: opposed to *verse*, *rime*, or *poetry*. **2.** Hence, commonplace or tedious discourse. [F., < L. *prosa*, prose.]—**pros'er,** *n.* A dull or tedious writer or talker.

pros'e-cute, 1 pres'ɪ-kiūt; 2 prŏs'e-cūt, *v.* [-CUT"EDᵈ; -CUT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pursue or follow up; carry on. **2.** To carry on a judicial proceeding against or seek to

enforce by legal process. **II.** *i.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. [< L.OF *prosecutus*, pp. of *prosequor*, PURSUE.] Syn.: see PUSH.

—**pros"e-cu'tion,** *n.* The act or process of prosecuting; in law, the party prosecuting: opposed to the *defense.*—**pros'e-cu"tor,** *n.* One who prosecutes, in any sense; one who conducts a prosecution.—**pros'e-cu"trix,** *n. fem.*

pros'e-lyte, 1 prŏs'ĭ-lait; 2 prŏs'e-lȳt. **I.** *vt.* [-LYT"EDd; -LYT"ING.] To win over to a different religion, sect, or party. **pros'e-ly-tize** or **-tise‡. II.** *n.* One thus won over. [< Gr. *prosēlytos*, < *pros*, to, + *elthein*, come.] Syn.: see CONVERT.—**pros'e-ly-tism,** *n.* The making of converts to a religion, sect, or party, or the state of being thus converted.—**pros'e-ly-tist,** *n.*

Pros'er-pine, 1 prŏs'ər-pin *or* -pīn; 2 prŏs'er-pĭn *or* -pīn, *n. Rom. Myth.* Same as PERSEPHONE.—**Pro-ser'pi-na‡.**

pros'i-ly, pros'i-ness. See PROSY.

pro-sla'ver-y, 1 prō-slē'vər-ĭ; 2 prō-slā'ver-y, *a. U. S. Hist* Advocating slavery or the policy of non-interference with it.

pros'o-dy, 1 prŏs'o-dĭ; 2 prŏs'o-dy, *n.* The science of poetical forms, including quantity and accent of syllables, meter, and versification and metrical composition. [< Gr.L *pros*, to, + *ōdē*, song.]—**pro-sod'ic,** *a.* Conforming to the rules of prosody. **pro-so'di-ac‡; pro-so'di-al‡; pro-sod'i-cal‡.**—**pros'o-dist,** *n.* One versed in prosody.

pros"o-po-pe'ia, 1 prŏs"o-[*or* pro-sō"]po-pĭ'yə; 2 prŏs"o-[*or* pro-sō"]po-pē'ya, *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure of the third class, in which the speaker personates another. **2.** Personification. [< Gr. *prosōpopoiia*, < *prosōpon*, face, + *poieō*, make.]

pros'pect, 1 prŏs'pekt; 2 prŏs'pĕct. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To explore as for minerals. **2‖.** To look over; view; survey. **3.** To give assurance of good results; promise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A future probability based on present indications. **2.** A scene spread out before the vision; an extended view. **3.** The direction in which anything faces; an exposure; outlook. **4.** A prospective buyer. [F., < L. *pro*, forward, + *specto*, look.] Syn.: see SCENE.—**pros-spec'tive**(s, *a.* **1.** Being still in the future; anticipated. **2.** Looking to the future. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pros'pec-tor, pros'pect-er,** *n.*—**pro-spec'tus,** *n.* **1.** A paper containing information of a proposed undertaking. **2.** A summary; outline.

pros'per, 1 prŏs'pər; 2 prŏs'per, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To render prosperous. **2.** To be prosperous; thrive. [< L. *pro*, for, + *spes*, hope.] Syn.: see FLOURISH; SUCCEED.

—**pros-per'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being prosperous; attainment of the object desired; material well-being.—**pros'per-ous,** *a.* **1.** Successful; flourishing. **2.** Favoring or tending to success; auspicious. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY; WELL.—**pros'per-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Pros'per-o, 1 prŏs'pər-ō; 2 prŏs'per-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, the banished Duke of Milan, an enchanter.

prostate gland. A gland at the base of the bladder in male mammals.

pros'ti-tute, 1 prŏs'tĭ-tiūt; 2 prŏs'ti-tūt. **I.** *vt.* [-TUT"EDd; -TUT"ING.] **1.** To apply to base or vile purposes. **2.** To offer for lewd purposes, as a woman. **II.** *a.* **1.** Openly devoted to lewdness, as a woman. **2.** Surrendered to base purposes. **III.** *n.* **1.** A woman who practises indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a harlot; bawd. **2.** Any base hireling; harlot. [< L. *pro*, before, + *statuo*, place.] Syn.: see ABUSE.

—**pros"ti-tu'tion,** *n.* The act or business of prostituting, in any sense.—**pros'ti-tu"tor,** *n.*

pros'trate, 1 prŏs'trēt; 2 prŏs'trāt. **I.** *vt.* [-PROS'TRATEDd; PROS'TRAT-ING.] **1.** To lay or cause to fall flat; reflexively, to bow (oneself) low, as in supplication. **2.** To overthrow. **3.** To reduce to extreme weakness. **II.** *a.* Lying with the head to the ground, as in humility or adoration; wholly overcome; prostrated. **2.** *Biol.* Procumbent. [< L. *pro*, before, + *sterno*, strew.]—**pros-tra'tra'tion,** *n.*—**pros-tra'tor,** *n.*

pros'y, 1 prōz'ĭ; 2 prōs'y, *a.* [PROS'I-ER; PROS'I-EST.] Like mere prose; prosaic; dull; tedious; commonplace.

—**pros'i-ly,** *adv.* In a prosy manner.—**pros'i-ness,** *n.*

Prot., *abbr.* Protestant.

pro-tag'o-nist, 1 pro-tag'o-nist; 2 pro-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* The actor who played the chief part in a Greek drama; hence, a leader in any enterprise or contest; advocate. [< Gr. *prōtagōnistes*, < *protos*, first, + *agonistes*, a contestant.]

Pro-tag'o-ras, 1 pro-tag'o-rəs; 2 pro-tăg'o-ras, *n.* (481–411 B. C.) A Greek Sophist philosopher; accused of atheism.

prot'a-sis, 1 prot'ə-sis; 2 prŏt'a-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) In a conditional sentence, the clause (usually introductory) that contains the condition or antecedent. (2) The introductory or subordinate clause in a sentence not conditional. **2.** In the ancient drama, the introductory part of a play. [L., < Gr. *protasis*, < *pro*, forward, + *teinō*, stretch.]

Pro'te-an, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; changeable.

pro-tect'd, 1 pro-tekt'; 2 pro-tĕct', *vt.* **1.** To keep, as from harm or evil, by interposition; preserve in safety; defend. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* To support, as domestic industries, against foreign competition, by imposition of duties. **3.** To govern as Protector. [< L. *pro*, before, + *tego*, cover.] Syn.: CHERISH; KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER.

—**pro-tec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of protecting; a protected condition; that which protects. **2.** Specif., a system aiming to protect the industries of a country by governmental action, as by imposing duties on foreign imports: opposed to *free trade.* **pro-tec'tion-ism‡. 3.** A safe-conduct: passport. Syn.: see DEFENSE; REFUGE; SHELTER.—**pro-tec'tion-ist,** *n.* A person who favors the doctrine of protection.—**pro-tec'tiv**(e‡. **I.** *a.* Affording or suitable for protection; sheltering. **II.** *n.* Something that protects; specif., an aseptic covering for a wound. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pro-tec'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who protects; a defender. **2.** [P-] *Eng. Hist.* One appointed as a regent of the kingdom during the minority or the incapacity of the sovereign; also, the official title of the chief ruler during the Commonwealth. **pro-tect'er‡.**—**pro-tec'tor-ate,** *n.* **1.** A relation of protection and partial control by a strong over a weaker nation. **2.** The office of a protector of a kingdom, especially [P] that of Cromwell as Lord Protector in England (1653–'59). **pro-tec'tor-ship‡.**—**pro-tec'tress,** *n* . A female protector.

pro"té"gé', 1 prō"tē"zē'; 2 prō"tę"zhę', *n.* One specially cared for by another older or more powerful. [F.] **pro"té"gée',** *n. fem.*

pro'te-id, 1 prō'tĭ-id; 2 prō'te-ĭd, *n. Chem.* One of a class of important compounds, found in nearly all animal and vegetable organisms, and containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur.—**pro'te-in,** *n.* **1.** An albuminous compound derived from a proteid. **2.** Same as PROTEID.

pro tem., *abbr.* [L.] *Pro tempore* (for the time being).

pro"te-ol'y-sis, 1 prō"tĭ-el'ĭ-sĭs; 2 prō"te-ŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* The change or splitting up of proteids into simpler products during digestion. [< PROTEID + Gr. *lysis*, loosening, < *lyō*, loose.]—**pro"te-o-lyt'ic,** *a.*

Prot"er-o-zo'ic, 1 prot"ər-o-zō'ĭk; 2 prŏt"er-o-zō'ic, *n. Geol.* The era following the Archeozoic and succeeded by the Paleozoic.—**Prot"er-o-zo'ic,** *a.*

pro-test'd, 1 pro-test'; 2 pro-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assert earnestly, especially in the face of opposition; declare solemnly; asseverate. **2.** To declare formally that payment (of a promissory note or the like) has been duly demanded and refused. **3†.** To publish formally. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a protest; enter a formal dissent: generally with *against.* **2.** To make a solemn asseveration, especially in the face of doubt or question. [< L. *pro*, before, + *testis*, witness.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ASSERT; AVOW.

—**Prot'es-tant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism. **2.** [p-] Making a protest. **II.** *n.* A member of one of those bodies of Christians that adhere to Protestantism, as opposed to Roman Catholicism.—**Prot'es-tant-ism,** *n.* The principles and common system of doctrines taught by Luther and the other Reformers of the 16th century, and by the evangelical churches since, based exclusively upon the Scriptures without reliance upon tradition.—**prot"es-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of protesting, or that which is protested.—**pro-test'er,** *n.* [formal objection.

pro'test, 1 prō'test; 2 prō'tĕst, *n.* The act of protesting;

Pro'teus, 1 prō'tiūs; 2 prō'tūs, *n. Class. Myth.* A marine deity and prophet, with power to assume any shape he chose.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry, 1 pro-thən'o-tē-rĭ; 2 pro-thŏn'o-tā-ry, *n.* [-RIESz, *pl.*] A principal clerk or notary; specif. (*R. C. Ch.*), one of the seven (formerly twelve) ecclesiastics at Rome who keep the registry of important pontifical proceedings, or one having the title and some of the associated privileges. [< OF. *prothonotaire*, < G.LL *prōtos*, first, + L. *notarius*, see NOTARY.] **pro-ton'o-ta-ry‡.**

pro-tho'rax, 1 pro-thō'raks; 2 pro-thō'răks, *n.* The anterior segment of the thorax of an insect.

—**pro"tho-rac'ic,** *a.*

pro'to-, 1 prō'to-; 2 prō'to-, *prefix.* First: used specifically in chemistry (1) to denote the first or lowest member of a series, or the one in which the element specified has its smallest valence, as opposed to *per-*; as, *protochlorid*; (2) as the equivalent of *mono-*. [< Gr. *prōtos*, first, < *pro*, before.]—**pro'to-col,** *n.* **1.** The preliminary sketch or draft of an official document, as a treaty. **2.** A record or registry. **3†.** The original copy of any writing. [+ Gr. *kolla*, glue.]—**pro"to-mar'tyr,** *n.* The first martyr or victim in any cause.

pro'to-plasm, 1 prō'to-plazm; 2 prō'to-plăşm, *n.* The viscid, semiliquid, somewhat granular substance that forms the principal portion of an animal or vegetable cell. [< Gr. *prōtos*, first, + *plasma*, molded form.]—**pro"to-plas'mic,** *a.* **pro"to-plas'mal‡; pro"to-plas-mat'ic‡.**—**pro'to-plast,** *n.* That which is first formed; the original; the first-formed individual, or one of the pair of first-formed individuals, of a species.

pro'to-type, 1 prō'to-taip; 2 prō'to-tȳp, *n.* **1.** A primitive form; original. **2.** *Metrol.* An accepted standard

to which all others must conform. [< Gr. *prōtos*, first, + *typos*, type.] Syn.: see EXAMPLE; IDEAL; MODEL.—**pro'-to-ty"pal,** *a.* **pro"to-typ'ic‡; pro"to-typ'i-cal‡.**

pro-tox'id, 1 pro-tŏks'id; 2 pro-tŏks'id, *n. Chem.* An oxid containing only one atom of oxygen. [< PROTO- + OXID.]

Pro"to-zo'a, 1 prō"to-zō'ə; 2 prō"to-zō'a, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited, embracing organisms consisting of a single cell or group of cells not separable into different tissues. [< Gr. *prōtozōon*, < PROTO- + *zōon*, animal.]—**pro"to-zo'an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protozoa.* **pro"to-zo'on‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Protozoa.* **pro"to-zo'on‡.**

pro-tract'd, 1 pro-trakt'; 2 pro-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To extend in time; prolong; cause to occupy a longer time than is usual or expected. **2.** In surveying, to map by means of a scale and protractor; represent the lines and angles of on paper; plot. **3.** *Anat.* To draw forward; protrude; extend: opposed to *retract.* **4§.** To extend or lengthen in space. **5‖.** To put off till the future; defer. [< L. *pro*, forward. + *traho*, draw.]

Syn.: continue, delay, draw out, elongate, extend, lengthen, prolong. To *protract* is to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual, expected, or desirable. We *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude; *delay* may be used either of the beginning or of any stage in the proceedings; we may *delay* a person as well as an action, but *protract* is not used of persons. *Elongate* is not used of actions or abstractions, but only of material objects or extension in space; *protract* is rarely, except in mathematics, used of concrete objects or extension in space; we *elongate* a line, *protract* a discussion. *Protract* has usually an unfavorable sense, implying that the matter referred to is already unduly long, or would be so if longer *continued; continue* is neutral, applying equally to the desirable or the undesirable. Compare HINDER.—Ant.: abbreviate, abridge, conclude, contract, curtail, hasten, hurry, limit, reduce, shorten.

—**pro-tract'ed,** *pa.* Unduly or unusually extended or prolonged.—**protracted meeting** [U. S.], a series of religious or revival meetings.—**pro-tract'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which protracts. **2.** A protractor.—**pro-trac'tion,** *n.* —**pro-trac'tive**(e§, *a.*—**pro-trac'tor,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring and laying off angles; also, a tailors' adjustable pattern. **2.** *Anat.* A muscle that extends a limb or moves it forward. **3.** *Surg.* Formerly, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from a wound. **4.** Same as PROTRACTER, 1.

pro-trude', 1 pro-trūd'; 2 pro-trụd', *vt. & vi.* [PRO-TRUD'ED[d]; PRO-TRUD'ING.] **1.** To push or thrust out; project outward. **2.** To urge or force forward or onward. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *trudo*, thrust.]—**pro-tru'sil**(e§, *a.* Adapted to being thrust out, often rapidly, as the tongue of an ant-eater. **pro-tru'si-bl**(e‡.—**pro-tru'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of protruding, or the state of being protruded. **2.** The part or object protruded.—**pro-tru'siv**(e§, *a.* Tending to protrude; protruding. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness.** *n.*

pro-tu'ber-ant, 1 pro-tiū'bər-ənt; 2 pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; bulging. [< L.LL *pro*, forth, + *tuber*, swelling.] — **pro-tu'ber-ance,** *n.* **1.** Something that protrudes: a knob; prominence. **2.** The state of being protuberant. **pro-tu"ber-a'tion‡.**—**pro-tu'ber-ate,** *vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To be protuberant.

proud, 1 praud; 2 proud, *a.* **1.** Actuated by, possessing, or manifesting pride; arrogant; haughty; also, self-respecting. **2.** Sensible of honor and personal elation: generally followed by *of* or by a verb in the infinitive. **3.** High-mettled, as a horse; bold and fearless in action. **4.** Proceeding from or inspired by pride. **5.** Being a cause of honorable pride, as a distinction or achievement. [< AS. *prūt*, proud.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY; HIGH.

—**proud flesh,** a granulated growth resembling flesh in a wound or sore in process of healing.—**proud'ling,** *n.* A proud person.—**proud'ly,** *adv.*

Prou"dhon', 1 prū"dōn'; 2 pru"dôn', **Pierre Joseph** (1809–1865). A French socialistic philosopher and economist.

Prov., *abbr.* Provençal, Provence, Proverbs, province, provincial, provost.—**prov.,** *abbr.* Proverbially, provincial.

prove, 1 prūv; 2 prọv, *v.* [PROVED; PROV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To establish by evidence; show to be true; demonstrate. **2.** To put to a test; determine the capacity or power of. **3.** To learn by personal experience. **4.** To cause to be probated, as a will. **5.** To ascertain or show the accuracy of (a calculation or demonstration) by an independent process. **6.** *Print.* To take a proof of or from. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn out, upon trial, to be something specified. **2‖.** To engage in; attempt. **3‖.** To become; be. [< L.OF *probo*, < *probus*, good.] Syn.: see CONFIRM.—**prov'a-bl**(e§, *a.*—**prov'en‖**, *pp.* Proved.—**prov'er,** *n.*

pro-ved'i-tor‡, *n.* **1.** A purveyor. **2.** A governor. [< It. *proveditore*, < L. *provideo*, PROVIDE.]

Pro"vence', 1 pro"vāns'; 2 pro"văṅç', *n.* A former province of S. E. France, now divided into four departments.—**Pro"ven"çal',** *n.* **1.** A native of Provence. **2.** The language of Provence; used by the troubadours and spoken through a large part of France in the 12th and 13th centuries.—**Pro"ven"çal',** *a.*

prov'en-der, 1 prov'en-dər; 2 prŏv'ĕn-der, *n.* Food for cattle; especially, dry food, as hay; rarely, provisions generally. [< OF. *provendre.*] **prov'and‡.** Syn.: see FOOD.

prov'erb, 1 prev'ərb; 2 prŏv'erb, *n.* **1.** A brief, pithy saying. **2.** An enigmatical saying. *Num.* xxi, 27. **3.** Something proverbial; a typical example; byword. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *verbum*, word.]

Syn.: adage, aphorism, apothegm, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, saw, saying, truism. The *proverb* or *adage* gives homely truth in condensed, practical form, the *adage* often pictorial. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is a *proverb;* "The cat loves fish, but dares not wet her feet," is an *adage.* Both the *proverb* and the *adage*, but especially he latter, are thought of as ancient and widely known. An *aphorism* partakes of the character of a definition; it is a summary statement of what the author sees and believes to be true. An *apothegm* is a terse statement of what is plain or easily proved. The *aphorism* is philosophical, the *apothegm* practical. A *dictum* is a statement of some person or school, on whom it depends for authority; as, a *dictum* of Aristotle. A *saying* is impersonal, current among the common people; deriving its authority from its manifest truth or good sense, as, it is an old *saying*, "the more haste, the worse speed." A *saw* is a *saying* that is old, but somewhat worn and tiresome. *Precept* is a command to duty; *motto* or *maxim* is a brief statement of cherished truth, the *maxim* being more uniformly and directly practical; "God is love" may be a *motto*, "Fear God and fear naught," a *maxim.* The *precepts* of the Sermon on the Mount will furnish the Christian with invaluable *maxims* or *mottoes.* A *byword* is a *saying* used reproachfully or contemptuously. Compare ADAGE; AXIOM.

—**pro-ver'bi-al,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or like a proverb. **2.** Well-known; notorious.—**pro-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

Prov'erbs, 1 prev'ərbs; 2 prŏv'erbs, *n. pl.* A didactic poetical book of the Old Testament, containing practical moral sayings and instructions.

pro-vide', 1 pro-vaid'; 2 pro-vīd', *vt. & vi.* [PRO-VID'ED[d]; PRO-VID'ING.] **1.** To make, procure, or furnish for future use. **2.** To furnish with supplies or requisites; put into a state of preparation: with *with.* **3.** To stipulate. **4.** To take precautionary measures: with *against.* [< L. *pro*, forward, + *video*, see.]

Syn.: arrange, cater, furnish, prepare, procure, produce, supply. See PREPARE.—Ant.: alienate, divert, lose, misemploy, mismanage, neglect, overlook, scatter, squander, throw away, waste.—Prep.: provide *for* the future; provide one *with* funds; provide *against* treachery.

—**pro-vid'ed,** *conj.* On condition (that). Syn.: see BUT. —**prov'i-dence,** *n.* **1.** The care exercised by the Supreme Being over the universe. **2.** [P-] Hence, the Deity. **3.** An event or circumstance ascribable to divine interposition. **4.** The exercise of foresight and care for the future; prudent economy. Syn.: see FRUGALITY; PRUDENCE.—**prov'i-dent,** *a.* Exercising foresight; economical. Syn.: see THOUGHTFUL.—**prov'i-dent-ly,** *adv.*—**prov"i-den'tial,** *a.* Resulting from or exhibiting the action of God's providence. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-vid'er,** *n.*

Prov'i-dence, 1 prev'i-dens; 2 prŏv'i-dĕnç, *n.* A seaport city, capital of Rhode Island; pop. 237,595; seat of Brown University, founded 1764.

prov'ince, 1 prev'ins; 2 prŏv'inç, *n.* **1.** Any large administrative division of a country: in the plural often denoting those regions lying at a distance from the capital. **2.** A comprehensive department or sphere, as of knowledge or duty. **3.** *Zoogeog.* A portion of the earth having its own special flora, fauna, and types of mankind. **4‖.** A tract; region. [F., < L. *prō*, before, + *vinco*, conquer.]—**pro-vin'cial**[1]. **1.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a province. **2.** Confined to a province; rustic; local; narrow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of a province; one who is provincial, in any sense. **2.** A monastic superior of a district or province.—**pro-vin'cial-ism,** *n.* The quality of being provincial; a provincial peculiarity, as of thought or speech.—**pro-vin"ci-al'i-ty,** *n.* The character of being local or provincial.—**pro-vin'cial-ize,** *vt.* To make provincial.—**pro-vin'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Pro-vin'cial[2], *a.* Same as PROVENÇAL: incorrect form.

pro-vi'sion, 1 pro-viz'ən; 2 pro-vĭzh'on. **I.** *vt.* To provide with the means of meeting a future want: furnish with food. **II.** *n.* **1.** Measures taken or means made ready in advance. **2.** A supply of food; usually *plural.* **3.** A stipulation or requirement; the part of an agreement, instrument, etc., referring to one specific thing. **4.** Appointment, as by the Pope, to a see or benefice not yet vacant. **5†.** Foresight; prevision. [F., < L. *provisio*(*n*-), < *provideo*, PROVIDE.] Syn.: see NUTRIMENT; STOCK.

—**pro-vi'sion-al,** *a.* Provided for a present service or temporary necessity; adopted tentatively or for lack of

something better. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-vi'sion-a-ry§,** *a.* **1.** Providing or intended to provide for some future occasion or want; provident. **2.** Provisional.—**pro-vi'sion-er,** *n.* One who furnishes provisions or supplies; a purveyor.

pro-vi'so, 1 pro-vaı'zo; 2 pro-vi'ṣo, *n.* A conditional stipulation; a clause, as in a contract or statute, limiting, modifying, or rendering conditional its operation. [L.] —**pro-vi'so-ry,** *a.* Containing or made dependent on a proviso.—**pro-vi'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vi'sor, 1 pro-vaı'zər *or* -zər; 2 pro-vi'ṣor, *n. Eccl.* **1.** The recipient of a papal provision. **2†.** One who provides; especially, the purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. [< OF. *provisour,* < L. *provisor,* provider.]

pro-voke', 1 pro-vōk'; 2 pro-vōk', *v.* [PRO-VOKED't; PRO-VOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act toward in a way to excite anger or resentment; offend. **2.** To stimulate; arouse. **3.** To occasion; to elicit. **II.** *i.* To produce resentment; be irritating. [< OF. *provoquer,* < L. *provoco,* < *pro,* forth, + *voco,* call.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.—**prov"o-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of provoking. **2.** An incitement to action; something that stirs to anger. —**pro-voc'a-tiv**(ĕs. **I.** *a.* Serving to provoke. **II.** *n.* That which provokes, or tends to provoke. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pro-vok'er,** *n.*—**pro-vok'ing,** *pa.* Irritating or annoying. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

prov'ost, 1 prev'əst *or* pro-vō'; 2 prŏv'ost *or* pro-vō', *n.* A superintending official, as the head of the faculty in certain colleges, etc.; a provost marshal. [< L.$^{AS+OF}$ *præpositus,* placed over.]—**pro-vost' mar'shal,** a military or naval officer exercising police functions.—**prov'ost-ry,** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The jurisdiction of a provost. **2†.** Provostship.—**prov'ost-ship,** *n.* The office of a provost.

prow, 1 prau; 2 prow, *n.* The fore part of a vessel's hull; the bow or, especially, the stem. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *prōra,* < *pro,* before.]

prow'ess, 1 prau'es; 2 prow'ĕs, *n.* **1.** Strength, skill, and courage in battle. **2‖.** A daring deed. [< OF. *prouesse.*] Syn.: bravery, courage, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, strength, valor. *Bravery, courage, heroism,* and *intrepidity* may be silent, spiritual, or passive; they may be exhibited by a martyr at the stake. *Courage* is a nobler word than *bravery,* involving more of the deep, spiritual, and enduring elements of character; such an appreciation of peril as would extinguish *bravery* may only intensify *courage,* which is resistant and self-conquering; *courage* applies to matters in regard to which *valor* and *prowess* can have no place, as submission to a surgical operation, or the facing of censure or detraction for conscience' sake. *Prowess* and *valor* imply both daring and doing; we do not speak of the *prowess* of a martyr, a child, or a passive sufferer. *Valor* meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost; *prowess* has power adapted to the need; dauntless *valor* is often vain against superior *prowess.* Compare synonyms for BRAVE; COURAGE; FORTITUDE.—Ant.: cowardice, cowardliness, effeminacy, fear, timidity.

prowl, 1 praul; 2 prowl, *vt.* & *vi.* To roam about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder. [Perhaps < W. *procio,* poke.]—**prowl'er,** *n.*

prox., *abbr.* [L.] Proximo (next [month]).

prox'i-mal, 1 preks'ı-mal; 2 prŏks'i-mal, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Relatively nearer the central portion of the body or point of origin: opposed to *distal.* **2.** Proximate.

prox'i-mate, 1 preks'ı-mit; 2 prŏks'i-mat, *a.* Being in immediate relation with something else; next. [< L. *proximus,* nearest, superl. of *prope,* near.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.—**prox'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*—**prox-im'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being near or next.

prox'i-mo, 1 preks'ı-mo; 2 prŏks'i-mo, *adv.* In or of the next or coming month: abbreviated *prox.:* opposed to *ultimo.* [L., abl. s. of *proximus;* see PROXIMATE.]

prox'y, 1 preks'ı; 2 prŏks'y, *n.* [PROX'IES^{z}, *pl.*] A person empowered by another to act for him, the right so to act, or the instrument conferring it.

Prs., *abbr.* Printers.

prude, 1 prūd; 2 pruḍ, *n.* A person, especially a woman, who makes an affected display of modesty. [F., fem. of OF. *prou, prud,* good, excellent.]—**prud'er-y,** *n.* Primness; assumed coyness.—**prud'ish,** *a.* Showing prudery; prim.

pru'dence, 1 prū'dens; 2 pruḍ'ĕnç, *n.* The quality of being prudent; sagacity; economy; discretion. Syn.: care, carefulness, caution, circumspection, consideration, discretion, forecast, foresight, forethought, frugality, judgment, judiciousness, providence, wisdom. *Care* may respect only the present; *prudence* and *providence* look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, *prudence* watching, saving, guarding, *providence* planning, doing, preparing, and perhaps expending largely to meet the future demand. *Frugality* is in many cases one form of *prudence.* In a besieged city *prudence* will reduce the rations, *providence* will strain every nerve to introduce supplies and to raise the siege. *Foresight* merely sees the future, and may even lead to the recklessness and desperation to which *prudence* and *providence* are so strongly opposed. *Forethought* is thinking in accordance with wise views of the future, and is nearly equivalent to *providence,* but it is a more popular and less comprehensive term; we speak of man's *forethought,* God's *providence.* See CARE; FRUGALITY; WISDOM.—Ant.: folly, heedlessness, improvidence, imprudence, indiscretion, rashness, recklessness, thoughtlessness.

pru'dent, 1 prū'dent; 2 pruḍ'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Habitually careful to avoid practical errors and to follow the most politic and profitable course; cautious; worldly-wise. **2.** Exercising sound judgment; sagacious; judicious. **3.** Characterized by practical wisdom or discretion. **4.** Decorously discreet. **5‖.** Learned. [F., < L. *pruden(t-)s;* contr. of *provident-s,* ppr. of *provideo;* see PROVIDE.] Syn.: careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, discreet, economical, frugal, judicious, politic, provident, sagacious, thoughtful, thrifty, wary, wise. See POLITIC. Compare synonyms for PRUDENCE.—Ant.: audacious, daring, desperate, foolhardy, foolish, imprudent, indiscreet, rash, reckless, spendthrift, thoughtless, unwary.

—**pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**pru-den'tial,** *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by prudence. **2.** Exercising prudence and wisdom officially. **-ly,** *adv.*

prune, 1 prūn; 2 pruṇ, *vt.* & *vi.* [PRUNED; PRUN'ING.] **1.** To trim off superfluous branches. **2.** To trim feathers with the bill, as a bird: often used figuratively in both senses. [< OF. *prougner.*] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE.

prune, *n.* **1.** The dried fruit of a variety of plum raised in southern Europe or California. **2.** A plum. [F., < L. *prunus,* < Gr. *prounon,* plum.]—**pru-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Plum-bearing.

pru-nel'la, 1 pru-nel'ə; 2 pruṇ-nĕl'a, *n.* A strong woolen cloth, now used only for the uppers of shoes. [< F. *prunelle,* plum (from its plum-color), < L. *pruṇum,* PRUNE.] **pru-nel'‡; pru-nel'lo‡.**

pru'ri-ent, 1 prū'rı-ent; 2 pruṛ'i-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Impure in thought and desire. **2.** Craving. [< L. *prurien(t-)s,* itching.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pru'ri-en-cy,** *n.* **pru'ri-ence‡.**

pru-ri'go, 1 pru-raı'go; 2 pruṛ-rī'gō, *n.* **1.** A skin-disease marked by eruption and itching. **2.** An itching. [L., < *prurio,* itch.]—**pru-rig'i-nous,** *a.*

Prus., *abbr.* Prussia, Prussian.

Prus'sia, 1 prush'ə; 2 prŭsh'a, *n.* A republic of N. Germany; 134,616 sq. m.; pop. 37,726,018; capital, Berlin.—**Prus'sian. I.** *a.* Pertaining to Prussia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Prussia. **2.** The old language of Prussia.—**Prussian blue,** a coloring substance used in dyeing, etc.—**prus'si-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of prussic acid.—**prus'sic,** *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue.—**prussic acid,** a colorless and extremely poisonous liquid compound of hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. **hydrocyanic acid‡.**

pry^{1}, 1 praı; 2 pry. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PRIED; PRY'ING.] To observe carefully; scrutinize; look into curiously or slyly; especially with *out.* **II.** *n.* [PRIES^{z}, *pl.*] A sly and searching inspection. [Transposition of ME. *piren* (< LG. *piren*), look closely.]—**pry'ing,** *pa.* & *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

pry^{2}. **1.** *vt.* [PRIED; PRY'ING.] To work upon or move with a lever. **II.** *n.* A lever, as a bar, stick, or beam.

Przas'nysz, 1 pshäs'nish; 2 pshäs'nŷsh, *n.* A town in Poland; taken by Germans, July 15, 1915.

Prze'mysl, 1 pshe'mishl; 2 pshé'mŷshl. *n.* A fortified town in Poland; pop. 54,078; taken by Russia, March 17, but recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.

P. S., *abbr.* Permanent Secretary, *post scriptum* [Pss., *pl.*] (L., postscript), Privy Seal.—**Ps., Psa.,** *abbr.* Psalm, Psalms.—**ps.,** *abbr.* Pieces.

psalm, 1 säm; 2 säm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To celebrate, extol, or praise with or in psalms; sing psalms; hymn. **II.** *n.* A sacred song or lyric, as of the Old Testament Book of Psalms; a hymn. [< Gr.$^{F+AS}$ *psalmos,* < *psallō,* play a stringed instrument.] Syn.: see SONG.—**psalm'ist,** *n.* A composer of psalms.—**psalm'o-dy,** 1 säm'o-dı *or* sal'mo-dı; 2 säm'o-dy *or* säl'mo-dy, *n.* **1.** The use of psalms in divine worship; psalm-singing. **2.** A collection of psalms. [< Gr. *psalmodia* (see PSALM) + *aeidō,* sing.]—**psal'mo-dist,** *n.*

Psalms, 1 sämz; 2 säms, *n. pl. Bib.* A lyrical book of the Old Testament, containing 150 hymns, many ascribed to David. **Book of Psalms‡.**

Psal'ter, 1 sôl'tər; 2 sal'ter, *n.* The Book of Psalms, especially as given in the Book of Common Prayer or in the collection of the Roman Catholic Church. [< OF. *psaultier,* < L. *psalterium,* < Gr. *psaltērion,* < *psallō,* play on a stringed instrument.]—**psal'ter-y,** *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A Hebrew stringed musical instrument. **2.** A medieval stringed instrument with thirteen strings. **3.** A Psalter.

psal-te'ri-um, 1 sôl-[*or* sal-]tı'rı-um; 2 sąl-[*or* säl-]tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The manyplies, or third stomach of a ruminant. **2.** A psalter. **3.** A psaltery. [L.; see PSALTER.]—**psal-te'ri-al,** *a.*

pseud'-, pseu-do-, pseu'do-, } 1 siūd'-, siū'do-; 2 sūd'-, sū'do-. From Gr. *pseudes,* false, *pseudos,* falsehood: combining forms.

pseud., *abbr.* Pseudonym.

pseu'do-morph, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A mineral having the external crystalline form of another mineral. **2.** An irregular or false form. [< PSEUDO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**pseu"do-mor'phism,** *n.*—**pseu"do-mor'phous,** *a.*—**pseu'do-nym,** *n.* **1.** A fictitious name; pen-name. **2.** *Bot.* The vernacular name.—**pseu-don'y-mous,** *a.*—**pseu'do-pod,** *n.* **1.** A pseudopodium. **2.** An organism with pseudopodia; a rhizopod.—**pseu-dop'o-dal,** *a.*—**pseu"do-po'di-um,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A process formed by the temporary extension of the protoplasm of a cell or of a unicellular animal, serving for taking in food, for locomotion, etc. **2.** *Bot.* A false pedicel in certain mosses. **pseu'do-pode‡.**

pshaw, 1 shē; 2 shą, *interj.* An exclamation of disapproval, disgust, or impatience.—**pshaw,** *vi.* To exclaim "pshaw"; utter expressions of disgust or contempt.

Psi"lo-ra'ti, 1 psī"lo-rā'tī; 2 psī"lo-rā'tī, *n.* See IDA.

Psit'ta-ci, 1 sit'ə-saı; 2 sit'ə-cī, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of birds; parrots. [L., pl. of *psittacus*, < Gr. *psittakos*, parrot.]—**psit-ta'cean, psit-ta'ceous,** *a.*—**psit-tac'id,** *a. & n.*

pso'ra, 1 sō'rə; 2 sō'ra, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The itch, or some similar skin-disease. **2.** The itch-mite. [L., < Gr. *psōra*, itch.]

psych-, psy'cho-, 1 saık-, saı'ko-; 2 sȳ-, sȳ'co-. From Gr. *psychē*; see PSYCHE: combining forms. [Psychology.

psych., *abbr.* Psychic, psychical.—**psych., psychol.,** *abbr.*

psy-chal'gi-a, 1 saı-kal'jı-ə; 2 sȳ-cāl'ji-a, *n. Pathol.* Mental suffering; morbid depression. [< PSYCH- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

Psy'che, 1 saı'kı; 2 sȳ'ee, *n. Gr. Myth.* A maiden beloved by Cupid: often represented as a young girl with the wings of a butterfly; personification of the soul.

psy'chic, } 1 saı'kık, -kı-kal; 2 sȳ'cic, -ci-cal, *a.* **1.**
psy'chi-cal, } Pertaining to the mind or soul; mental, as distinguished from physical and physiological. **2.** Of or pertaining to occult mental phenomena. **3.** Of or pertaining to the animal soul, or vital and sentient principle; natural: distinguished from *spiritual.* [< Gr. *psychikos*, < *psychē*, soul.]—**psy'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

psy-chol'o-gy, 1 saı-kel'o-jı; 2 sȳ-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the human mind or soul and its operations; also, a treatise on this science. [< Gr. *psychē*, soul, + -LOGY.]—**psy"cho-log'i-cal,** *a.* **psy"cho-log'ic‡.**—**psy"cho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**psy-chol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or a specialist in psychology.

psy'cho-path, *n.* One irresponsible because of mental infirmity.—**psy-chop'a-thist,** *n.* One skilled in treating mental derangement.—**psy"cho-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n.* The pathology of the mind.—**psy-chop'a-thy,** *n.* **1.** Mental derangement, especially as apart from disease of the brain. **2.** The system of treating disease by mental influence; mind-cure.—**psy"cho-path'ic,** *a. & n.*—**psy"cho-phys'ics,** *n. Psychol.* The science of the relations between mental phenomena and physical changes.—**psy"cho-phys"i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Psychical physiology.—**psy-cho'sis,** *n.* A conscious mental activity, specif. as distinguished from the accompanying brain- or nerve-changes. [PTS., *pl.*], Part, payment, pint.

p. t., *abbr.* Post-town.—**Pt.,** *abbr.* Platinum.—**pt.,** *abbr.*

ptar'mi-gan, 1 tär'mi-gən; 2 tär'mi-gan, *n.* [-GANS[2] or -GAN, *pl.*] A grouse of the northern hemisphere, with the winter plumage chiefly pure white. [< Gael. *tarmachan*, ptarmigan.]

Ptarmigan. 1/14

Pter"i-doph'y-ta, 1 ter"ı-def'ı-tə; 2 tĕr"i-dŏf'y-ta, *n. pl.* A phylum of plants comprising the ferns, club-mosses, and their allies. [< Gr. *pteris* (*pterid-*), fern, + *phyton*, plant.]—**pter'i-do-phyte,** *n.* A plant of the above group.—**pter"i-do-phyt'ic,** *a.* **pter"i-doph'y-tous‡.**

pter'o-, pter-, 1 ter'o-, ter-; 2 tĕr'o-, tĕr-. From Greek *pteron*, wing, feather, plume (< *petomai*, fly): combining forms.—**pter"o-dac'tyl,** *n.* An extinct flying reptile often of gigantic size, with large and bird-like skull, long jaws, and a flying-membrane somewhat like that of a bat. [+ Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

Ptg., *abbr.* Portugal, Portuguese.—**P. T. O.,** *abbr.* Please turn over.

Ptol'e-my, 1 tel'ı-mı; 2 tŏl'e-my, *n.* **1.** Any one of several Egyptian kings; especially (1) **P. I., "Soter"** (367?–283 B. C.), a general of Alexander, who became king of Egypt. (2) **P. III., Euergetes** (247–221 B. C.), overthrew Syria and Babylonia. **2. Claudius,** an Alexandrian geographer, astronomer, and mathematician of the 2d century.—**Ptol"e-ma'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Ptolemy, especially the Alexandrian astronomer, or any one of the Egyptian kings of that name.—**Ptolemaic system** (*Astron.*), the ancient astronomical system of Ptolemy, which assumed that the earth was the central body around which the sun and planets revolved.

pto'ma-in, } 1 tō'mə-ın, -ĭn; 2 tō'ma-ĭn, -ĭn, *n.* A poi-
pto'ma-ine, } sonous alkaloid, derived from decomposing or putrefying animal matter. [< Gr. *ptōma*, corpse.]

pub, 1 pub; 2 pŭb, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A public house; inn.

pub., *abbr.* Public, published, publisher.—**pub., pubn.,** *abbr.* Publication.—**Pub. Doc.,** *abbr.* Public Document.

pu'ber-ty, 1 piū'bər-tı; 2 pū'ber-ty, *n.* **1.** Opening manhood or womanhood. **2.** *Bot.* The period when a plant begins to flower. [< OF. *puberte*, < L. *puberta(t-)s*, < *puber*, of ripe age.]

pu-bes'cent, 1 piu-bes'ent; 2 pū-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs (especially fine, soft, short hairs); hairy or downy, as leaves, etc. **2.** Being or having arrived at puberty. [< L. *pubescen(t-)s*, < *pubes*, grown up.]—**pu-bes'cence,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being pubescent. **2.** A covering or growth of soft, fine hairs or down, as upon certain plants.

pu'bic, 1 piū'bık; 2 pū'bic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the region in the lower part of the abdomen; as the *pubic* bones. [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, grown up.]

pub'lic, 1 pub'lık; 2 pŭb'lic. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the people at large or the community: distinguished from *private* or *personal.* **2.** Open to all; maintained by or for the public. **3.** Done or made in public or without concealment; well-known; open; notorious. **4.** Occupying an official or professional position; acting before or for the community. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The people collectively. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] A public house. [< L. *publicus*, < *populus*, people.]

—**public house. 1.** An inn, tavern, or hotel. **2.** [Eng.] A place licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; liquor-saloon.—**public spirit,** enlightened interest in matters that affect the community.—**pub'lic-spir"it-ed,** *a.* Active in promoting the public welfare.—**pub'li-can,** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The keeper of a public house. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed or collected the public revenues.—**pub"li-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of publishing or placing on sale, as a book. **2.** A newspaper, magazine, etc. Syn.: see LITERATURE.—**pub'li-cist,** *n.* A writer on international law or on topics of public interest.—**pub-lic'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being public, or the act or fact of making public.—**pub'lic-ly,** *adv.*

pub'lish[1], 1 pub'lısh; 2 pŭb'lish, *vt.* **1.** To make known publicly. **2.** To issue (or print, bind, and issue), as from the press. **3.** To put in circulation; utter, as counterfeit money. [< L.[F] *publico*, make public.]

Syn.: advertise, announce, blaze abroad, blazon, bruit, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, impart, make known, make public, proclaim, promulgate, reveal, spread, spread abroad, tell. See ANNOUNCE; SPREAD.—Ant.: conceal, cover, cover up, hide, hush, hush up, suppress, withhold.—**pub'lish-er,** *n.* One who publishes; especially, one who makes a business of publishing books or periodicals.

Puc-ci'ni, 1 pūt-chī'nī; 2 put-chī'nī, **Giacomo** (1858–). An Italian operatic composer; *Madama Butterfly.*

puc-coon', 1 pu-kūn'; 2 pū-cōōn', *n.* Any one of several North-American herbs yielding a red or yellow dye; especially the **hoary puccoon,** with orange-yellow flowers, of which the root yields a red dye. [Am. Ind.]

pu-celle', 1 piu-sel'; 2 pū-cĕl', *n.* A virgin; maid: obsolete except in the phrase **La Pucelle** (*F. & Eng. Hist.*), Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

Puck, 1 puk; 2 pŭk, *n.* **1.** [P- or p-] In English folk-lore, an elf, sprite, or fairy; as a proper name, the chief of the fairies, mischievous and merrymaking, as in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.* **2.** [p-] The hard rubber disk used in playing hockey. [< Ir. *puca*, elf.]

puck'a, 1 puk'ə; 2 pŭk'a, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Made of durable materials; well-built; permanent; thorough. **puc'ca‡.**

puck'er, 1 puk'ər; 2 pŭk'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles, as the mouth or lips under the action of astringents; corrugate: often with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A wrinkle, or group of wrinkles. **2.** [Colloq.] Agitation; perplexity; confusion. [Freq. < POKE[1], *n.*]

pud'ding, 1 pud'ıŋ; 2 pud'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweetened and flavored dessert of soft food, usually farinaceous. **2.** A large sausage. [< Ir. *putog*, pudding.]—**pud'ding-stone",** *n.* A conglomerate rock containing numerous rounded pebbles.

pud'dl(e[F], 1 pud'l; 2 pŭd'l, *v.* [PUD'DLED; PUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert (melted pig iron) into wrought iron by melting and stirring. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* (1) To work (clay) with water to a thick paste. (2) To line, as canal-banks, with puddled clay. **3.** To make muddy. **II.** *i.* To stir up filth.

—**pud'dle-ball",** *n.* A ball of molten iron fresh from the puddling-furnace.—**p.-bar,** *n. Metal.* A bar into which a puddle-ball is rolled or hammered.—**pud'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who puddles. **2.** A device for stirring fused metal. **3.** A puddling-furnace.—**pud'dling,** *n.* **1.** The act of puddling, or its result, as puddled clay. **2.** A puddle.—**pud'dling-fur"nace,** *n.* A reverberatory furnace for puddling pig-iron.

pud'dl(e[F], *n.* A small pool of dirty water.—**pud'dly,** *a.* Full of or resembling puddles.

pu'den-cy, 1 piū'den-sı; 2 pū'dĕn-cy, *n.* Natural delicacy

psychiatrist

or shame; modesty; bashfulness. [< L. *puden(t-)s*, bashful, < *pudeo*, be ashamed.]

pudg'y, 1 puj'ı; 2 pŭdz'y, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Short and thick. **2.** Miry; muddy.—**pudg'i-ness**, *n.*

Pue'bla, 1 pwĕ'blȧ; 2 pweb'lȧ, *n.* A cathedral city in S. E. Mexico; the second largest city in Mexico; pop. 96,121.

pueb'lo[1], 1 pweb'lo; 2 pwĕb'lo, *n.* **1.** A communal or tribal adobe building or group of buildings of the aborigines of New Mexico, etc. **2.** A town or village, as in Mexico. **3.** [P-] A member of one of the Indian tribes of Mexico and the southwestern United States, a semicivilized agricultural people. [Sp., town.] [pop. 43,050.

Pueb'lo[2], *n.* A manufacturing city in S. E. central Colorado; pop. 28,315.

pu'er-il(e[3], 1 piū'ər-il; 2 pū'er-ĭl, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of childhood; juvenile; immature; weak; silly. [< L. *puerilis*, < *puer*, boy.] Syn.: see CHILDISH; YOUTHFUL.—**pu"er-il'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Puerile state; childishness. **2.** A childish act or expression. **pu'er-il(e-ness**‡.

pu-er'per-al, 1 piu-ûr'pər-əl; 2 pū-ĕr'per-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from childbirth; as, *puerperal* fever. [< L. *puer*, child, + *pario*, bear.]

Puer'to Prin'ci-pe, 1 pwer'to prĭn'sı-pē; 2 pwĕr'to prĭn'çī-pę. A city in E. central Cuba; pop. 98,193. **Ca-ma'gu-ey**‡.

Puer'to Ri'co, 1 rĭ'ko; 2 rĭ'co. Same as PORTO RICO.

puff, 1 puf; 2 pŭf, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To blow upon with puffs; repel as if with a breath: often with *away*. **2.** To distend, as with air or gas; inflate; swell, as with self-importance: often with *up* or *out*. **3.** To utter or publish fulsome or interested praise of. **4.** To fashion into puffs, as a sleeve. **5.** To expel or emit something, as breath, in short, quick blasts; move or act with puffs or whiffs; pant; breathe hard. Syn.: blow, compliment, flatter, inflate, pant, praise, swell. Compare SWELL.—Ant.: belittle, contract, disparage, draw in, shrink, shrivel.

puff, *n.* **1.** A breath emitted suddenly and with force; a whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam. **2.** A public expression of fulsome or interested praise. **3.** An inflated, spongy, or fluffy article, as a light cake or tart, a wad or ball for dusting powder on the skin, etc. **4.** A puffball. [Imitative.]—**puff'ball"**, *n.* **1.** A globular fungus that puffs out its dust-like spores when broken open. **2.** [Colloq.] The feathery head of a seeding dandelion.—**puff'er**, *n.*—**puff'er-y**, *n.* The act or practise of puffing; interested public commendation. — **puff'i-ly**, *adv.* — **puff'i-ness**, *n.* — **puff'y**, *a.*

puf'fin, 1 puf'ın; 2 pŭf'in, *n.* An auk with deep compressed bill. [< PUFF: from its beak.]

pug, 1 pug; 2 pŭg, *vt.* [PUGGED; PUG'GING.] **1.** To tamp with clay; puddle. **2.** To fill as with mortar, etc., as a floor, to deaden sound. **3.** To grind, usually with water, as clay. [Var. of POKE, *v.*]

pug[1], 1 pug; 2 pŭg, *n.* **1.** A pug-dog. **2.** A pug-nose. **3.** A mischievous imp; goblin: a familiar name of various animals, as of a monkey. [Form of *Puck*, < Ir. *puca*, elf.]—**pug'-dog"**, *n.* A small, short-haired dog with upturned nose. See DOG.—**pug'-nose"**, *n.* A snub-nose.—**pug-nosed**, *a.*

pug[2], *n.* **1.** Clay ground and worked with water, as for molding into bricks. **2.** A machine in which clay is ground and mixed or tempered. **pug'-mill"**‡. [< PUG, *v.*]

Pu'get Sound, 1 piū'jet; 2 pū'gĕt. An inland sea of the State of Washington.

pug'ging†, *a.* Thieving: meaning somewhat uncertain.

pugh, 1 piū *or* pu; 2 pū *or* pų, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

pu'gi-lism, 1 piū'jı-lizm; 2 pū'ġi-lĭẓm, *n.* The art of boxing or fighting with the fists, as in the prize-ring. [< L. *pugil*, boxer.]—**pu'gi-list**, *n.*—**pu"gi-lis'tic**, *a.*

pug-na'cious, 1 pug-nē'shus; 2 pŭg-nā'shŭs, *a.* Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. [< L. *pugnax*, < *pugno*, fight.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**pug-nac'i-ty**, *n.* **pug-na'cious-ness**‡.

puir, 1 pür; 2 pür, *a.* [Scot.] Poor.

puis'ne, piū'nı; 2 pū'ne. **I.** *a. Law.* Junior as to rank; younger; inferior; as, a *puisne* judge. **II.** *n.* One who is of inferior rank or younger; a junior associate. [Old form of PUNY.]

pu'is-sance, 1 piū'ı-sans; 2 pū'i-sanç, *n.* Power; ability to fight or conquer. [F.] — **pu'is-sant**, *a.* Powerful; mighty. Syn.: see POWERFUL.—**pu'is-sant-ly**, *adv.*

puke, 1 piūk; 2 pūk. [Vulgar.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PUKED†; PUK'ING.] To vomit, or cause to vomit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of vomiting. **2.** Vomit. **3.** An emetic. [Akin to G. *spucken*, spit.]

puk'ka, *a.* Same as PUCKA.

Pu-las'ki, 1 piu-las'kı; 2 pū-lăs'kı, **Casimir, Count** (1748–1779). A Polish soldier and American Revolutionary general; killed at the siege of Savannah.

pul'chri-tude, 1 pul'krı-tiūd; 2 pŭl'eri-tūd, *n.* Beauty; grace; physical charm. [< L. *pulchritudo*.]

pule, 1 piūl; 2 pūl, *vi.* [PULED; PUL'ING.] **1.** To pipe like a chicken; peep. **2.** To cry plaintively; whimper. [< OF. *piuler;* imitative.]—**pul'ing**, *n.* A plaintive cry, as of a chicken. [*Ticidæ;* a flea. [L., flea.]

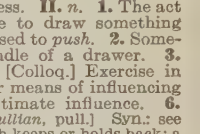
pu'lex, 1 piū'leks; 2 pū'lĕks, *n.* An insect of the family *Pulicidæ*, fleas.

pul'kha, 1 pul'kə; 2 pul'ka, *n.* A canoe-like traveling-sledge, drawn by a single reindeer. [Lapland.]

pull, 1 pul; 2 pųl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To draw or attempt to draw with force; haul; drag; tug: generally with an adverb of direction. **2.** To pluck. **3.** To draw out. **4.** To row, or transport by rowing. **5.** *Print.* To take or make by impression on a hand-press. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of pulling; the exertion of force to draw something toward one; attraction; tug: opposed to *push*. **2.** Something that is pulled, as the handle of a drawer. **3.** [Colloq.] A draft of liquid. **4.** [Colloq.] Exercise in rowing. **5.** [Slang.] A hold on or means of influencing those in power; undue or illegitimate influence. **6.** [Slang.] An advantage. [< AS. *pullian*, pull.] Syn.: see DRAW.—**pull'back"**, *n.* That which keeps or holds back; a device for drawing or holding something back.—**pull'er**, *n.*

pul'let, 1 pul'et; 2 pųl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A young hen. **2.** An edible European bivalve. [< LL.[F] *pulla*, young hen.]

pul'ley, 1 pul'ı; 2 pųl'y, *n.* **1.** A wheel grooved to receive a rope, and usually mounted in a block; also, a block with its pulleys or tackle. **2.** A wheel driving, carrying, or being driven by a belt. **belt'-pul'ley**‡. [< F. *poulie*, pulley.]



Pulleys.
1. Single-whip. 2. Runner. 3. Whip and runner. 4. First system.

Pull'man, 1 pul'mən; 2 pųl'man, *n.* A sleeping-car or palace-car. [< George M. *Pullman*, inventor.] **Pull'man car**‡.

pul'mo-na-ry, 1 pul'mo-nē-rı; 2 pŭl'mo-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the lungs. **2.** Having lung-like organs. [< L. *pulmonarius*, < *pulmo(n-)*, lung.] — **pul-mon'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lungs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medicine for lung-disease. **2.** One affected by lung-disease.

pul'mo-tor, *n.* An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in asphyxiated persons by forcing oxygen into the lungs. [< *pul-* in L. *pulmo*, lung, + MOTOR.]

pulp, 1 pulp; 2 pŭlp, *n.* A moist, soft, slightly cohering mass of matter, usually organic, as the soft, succulent part of fruit. [< L. *pulpa*, solid flesh.]—**pulp'less**, *a.* —**pulp'ous**, *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp. **pulp'y**‡. —**pulp'i-ly**, *adv.*—**pulp'i-ness**, *n.*

pul'pit, 1 pul'pıt; 2 pųl'pit. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elevated stand or desk for a preacher in a church. **2.** The office or work of preaching; hence, the clergy as a class. **3.** *Mech.* An elevated platform usually boxed in and variously used. [< L.[OF] *pulpitum*, stage, platform.]—**pul'pit-eer**, *n.* A preacher; commonly depreciative. **pul'pit-er**†.

pul'que, 1 pul'kē; 2 pųl'ke, *n.* A fermented drink made from the juice of the maguey. [Mex. Sp.]

pul'sate, 1 pul'sēt; 2 pŭl'sāt, *vi.* [PUL'SAT-ED[d]; PUL'SAT-ING.] To move with rhythmical impulses, as the pulse; throb; beat. [< L. *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulso*, beat.]—**pul'sa-til(e**[3], *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pulsation; pulsating. **2.** *Mus.* Percussive.—**pul-sa'tion**, *n.* A throbbing; also, a single heart-beat.—**pul'sa-tiv(e**[3], *a.* **pul'sa-to-ry**‡.—**pul-sim'e-ter**, *n.* A sphygmograph. **pul-som'e-ter**‡.

pulse, 1 puls; 2 pŭls, *vi.* [PULSED†; PULS'ING.] To send forth as by pulsations; pulsate.

pulse[1], *n.* **1.** The rhythmic beating of the arteries, especially as felt in pressing upon the radial artery at the wrist. **2.** Any throbbing; pulsation. **3.** Figuratively, any movement, drift, or tendency indicative of general opinion, feeling, or sentiment. [< L. *pulsus*, beating.] —**pulse'less**, *a.*

pulse[2], *n.* Leguminous plants collectively, as peas, beans, etc., or their edible seeds. [< L.[OF] *puls*, pottage.]

Pul-to'wa, *n.* Same as POLTAVA.

pulv., *abbr.* [L.] *Pulvis* (powder).

pul'ver-ize, 1 pul'vər-aiz; 2 pŭl'ver-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To reduce or become reduced to powder, as by grinding, crushing, etc.; to crush. [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder.] **pul'ver-ise**‡.—**pul"ver-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**pul'ver-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*—**pul-ver'u-lent**, *a.* Powdery; dusty.—**pul-ver'u-lence**, *n.*

pu'ma, 1 piū'mə; 2 pū'ma, *n.* An American carnivore, ranging from Canada to Patagonia, of a reddish-tawny color, about 4 feet in length, exclusive of the tail. See COUGAR. [Peru.] **American panther**‡; **catamount**‡; **cougar**‡; **mountain** or **California lion**‡.

pum'ice, 1 pum'ıs; 2 pŭm'iç, *n.* Spongy or cellular volcanic lava: used as a polishing-material. [< L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), perhaps < *spuma*, foam.]—**pu-mi'ceous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing pumice.

pump, 1 pump; 2 pŭmp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To raise with a

pump. **2.** To extract information by questioning.—**pump'er,** *n.*

pump[1], *n.* A mechanical device for raising, circulating, exhausting, or compressing a fluid by drawing or pressing it through apertures and pipes. [< F. *pompe.*]

pump[2], *n.* A light, slipper-like shoe with a low heel, as for dancing. [< F. *pompe,* ult. < Gr. *pompē,* a sending.]

pum'per-nick"el, 1 pum'pər-nik"l; 2 pŭm'pər-nik"l, *n.* A bread of coarse unbolted rye, originally used by German peasants. [G.]

pum'pi-on†, *n.* A pumpkin.

pump'kin, 1 pump'kin; 2 pŭmp'kin (*Colloq.* 1 puŋ'kin; 2 pŭŋ'kin), *n.* A large trailing vine with heart-shaped leaves; also, its large, round, yellow fruit. [< Gr.[L+OE] *pepōn,* melon.]

pun, 1 pun; 2 pŭn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PUNNED; PUN'NING.] To make a play on words. **II.** *n.* **1.** The witty use of a word in two senses, more or less incongruous. **2.** A play on words of the same sound but of different meanings.

pun., *abbr.* Puncheon.

Pu'na, 1 pū'nə; 2 pų'na, *n.* A military city in Bombay province, British India; pop. 158,900. **Poo'na†; Poo'nah†.**

punch[1†], 1 punch; 2 pŭnch, *vt.* To make a hole or indentation in with or as with a punch. [< L. *punctum,* point.]

punch[2†], *vt.* To beat or strike, especially with the fist. [Corr. of PUNISH.]—**punch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which punches. **2.** [Western U. S.] A cowboy. **cow'-punch"er†.**

punch[1], *n.* A tool or machine for perforating or indenting.

punch[2], *n.* An alcoholic beverage composed of wine or spirits, sweetened, flavored, and diluted with water. [< Hind. *panch* (< Sans. *pancha*), five: from the five original ingredients—arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon.]

punch[3], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A blow or nudge. **2.** Strength; force; directness.

Punch[4], *n.* **1.** The mock-hero in a comic performance of puppets, called **Punch and Judy;** *Punch* is usually represented as a hunchback with an enormous hooked nose. **2.** An English illustrated weekly journal of wit and humor, founded in 1841. [Abbr. of PUNCHINELLO.]

punch[5], *n.* [Eng.] A short-legged, stout draft-horse. [Var. of PAUNCH.]

pun'cheon[1], 1 pun'chən; 2 pŭn'chon, *n.* **1.** An upright supporting timber. **2.** A punch or perforating tool. **3.** [U. S.] A broad, flat piece of roughly dressed timber. [< L.[OF] *punctio(n-),* puncture.]

pun'cheon[2], *n.* A liquor-cask of variable capacity, from 72 to 120 gallons; also, a liquor-measure. [< OF. *poinson,* wine-vessel.]

Pun"chi-nel'lo, 1 pun"chi-nel'o; 2 pŭn"chi-nĕl'o, *n.* A character in an Italian burlesque or puppet-show, the original of the English Punch. [< It. *pulcinello,* puppet, dim. of *pulcino,* young chicken, child, < L. *pullus,* young animal.]

punc-til'i-o, 1 puŋk-til'i-o *or* -yo; 2 pŭŋe-tĭl'i-o *or* -yo, *n.* **1.** A nice point of etiquette. **2.** Preciseness in the observance of etiquette or ceremony. [< Sp. *puntillo.*]—**punc-til'i-ous,** *a.* **1.** Very nice or exact in the observance of forms of etiquette, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to precise etiquette. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

punc'tu-al, 1 puŋk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 pŭŋe'chų-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* **1.** Exact as to appointed time; acting or arriving promptly. **2.** Done or made precisely at an appointed time, as a work or payment. **3†.** Punctilious; exact. [< L.[F] *punctum,* POINT.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**punc"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Promptness. **punc'tu-al-ness†.**

punc'tu-ate, 1 puŋk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ēt; 2 pŭŋe'chų-[*or* -tū-]āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To divide or mark with significant points, as periods, commas, etc.; use punctuation. [< L.[LL] *punctum,* point.]—**punc"tu-a'tion,** *n.* The use of points or marks in written or printed matter, as for division into sentences, clauses, and phrases. **2.** The characters used in punctuating. **3.** *Zool.* The arrangement of dots on a dotted surface.—**punctuation marks** or **points,** the period (.), colon (:), semicolon (;), comma (,), dash (—), exclamation-point (!), interrogation-point (?), quotation-marks (" . . ." and ' . . .'), parentheses (()), and brackets ([]).—**punc'tu-a"tor,** *n.* One versed in punctuation. **punc'tu-ist†.**

punc'ture, 1 puŋk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pŭŋe'chųr *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a sharp-pointed instrument; prick a hole in; as, to *puncture* a tire. **2.** Hence, to cause to collapse by pricking or exposing; as, to *puncture* a fallacy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small hole, as in a pneumatic tire, made by piercing with something sharp-pointed. **2.** *Zool.* A minute depression; pit. **3.** The act of puncturing. [< L.[LL] *punctus,* POINT.] Syn.: see PIERCE.

pun'dit, 1 pun'dit; 2 pŭn'dit, *n.* A learned Brahman; humorously, any man of great learning. [Anglo-Ind.]

pung, 1 puŋ; 2 pŭng, *n.* [New Eng. & Canada.] A low box sled for one horse.

pun'gent, 1 pun'jent; 2 pŭn'ġĕnt, *a.* **1.** Affecting the nerves of sensation, as by pricking, stinging, or piercing. **2.** Sharply affecting the mind or feelings; caustic, keen, or racy. **3.** *Zool.* Adapted for piercing. **4.** *Bot.* Terminating in a hard sharp point. [< L. *pungen(t-)s,* ppr. of *pungo,* prick.] Syn.: see BITTER; HOT; RACY.—**pun'gen-cy,** *n.* **pun'gence†.**—**pun'gent-ly,** *adv.*

Pu'nic, 1 pū'nik; 2 pū'nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pœni or Carthaginians; among the Romans, faithless; untrustworthy; as, *Punic* faith.—**Punic wars,** the three wars of Rome with Carthage (264–241, 218–201, 149–146 B. C.).

pun'ish, 1 pun'ish; 2 pŭn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To inflict pain, restraint, or other penalty upon for a crime or fault. **2.** To requite with a penalty; chastise; castigate: said of the offense. [< L. *punio,* < *pœna,* punishment.] Syn.: see AVENGE; CHASTEN; REQUITE.

—**pun"ish-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **pun'ish-a-bl(e-ness†.**—**pun'ish-a-bl(eF),** *a.*—**pun'ish-er,** *n.*—**pun'ish-ment,** *n.* **1.** Penalty imposed, as for transgression of law; hence, any ill suffered in consequence of wrong-doing; also, the act of punishing. **2.** [Colloq.] Rough handling, as in a pugilistic encounter.—**pu'ni-tiv(eS),** *a.* Pertaining to punishment; specif., in law, of a character to punish or vindicate. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pu'ni-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to or prescribing punishment.

Pun-jab', 1 pun-jāb'; 2 pŭn-jäb', *n.* A province of N. W. British India; 99,779 sq. m. under British and 36,532 sq. m. under native rule; pop. 19,975,000.

punk, 1 puŋk; 2 pŭŋk, *n.* **1.** Wood decayed as through the action of some fungus; vegetable tinder; touchwood. **2.** An artificial preparation that will smolder without flame. [Contr. from SPUNK.]

pun'ka, 1 puŋ'kə; 2 pŭŋ'ka, *n.* A fan; especially, a rectangular strip of cloth, etc., swung from the ceiling and moved by a servant or by machinery. [Anglo-Ind.] **pun'kah†.**

pun'ster, 1 pun'stər; 2 pŭn'ster, *n.* One who puns; one addicted to or skilled in punning.

punt[1d], 1 punt; 2 pŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bed of any body of shallow water. **2.** To carry in a punt. **3.** In football, to give a punt to (the ball). **II.** *i.* **1.** To go hunting or fishing in a punt; also, to propel a boat by pushing. **2.** To drive a ball by kicking.

punt[2d], *vt.* To play at faro or ombre; gamble. [< F. *ponter,* < *ponte,* a punt, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

punt, *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed boat, usually with a seat in the middle and a well or seat at one or each end, for use in shallow waters, through which it is propelled by pushing against the bottom with a pole. **2.** A barge propelled with a pole: used in canals, harbors, etc. **3.** The kicking of a dropped football before it strikes the ground. [< AS. *punt,* < *ponto(n-);* see PONTOON.]

punt'er[1], 1 punt'ər; 2 pŭnt'er, *n.* One who punts. See PUNT[1], *v.*

punt'er[2], *n.* One who plays at ombre, faro, etc.; a gambler.

pun'to, 1 pun'to; 2 pŭn'to, *n.* A hit or thrust in fencing.

pu'ny, 1 piū'ni; 2 pū'ny, *a.* [PU'NI-ER; PU'NI-EST.] Weak and insignificant; small and feeble; petty. [< OF. *puisné,* < LL. *postnatus,* younger.] Syn.: see SMALL.—**pu'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**pu'ni-ness,** *n.*

pup, 1 pup; 2 pŭp, *n.* The young of various carnivores, as dogs and seals. [Abbr. of PUPPY.]

pu'pa, 1 piū'pə; 2 pū'pa, *n.* [PU'PÆ, *pl.*] The third stage of an insect that undergoes a metamorphosis, as of a butterfly; the stage preceding the perfect insect, or an insect in such a stage. [L., girl, doll, fem. of *pupus,* boy.]—**pu'pa-shell",** *n.* A land-snail with a pupiform shell.—**pu'pal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.—**pu'pi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a pupa.

pu'pil[1], 1 piū'pil; 2 pū'pil, *n.* **1.** A person of either sex or of any age under the care of a teacher; scholar; learner. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A minor who is under the age of puberty and has a guardian. [< L. *pupillus, pupilla,* dim. of *pupus,* boy, *pupa,* girl.] Syn.: see SCHOLAR; STUDENT.

—**pu'pil-age,** *n.* The state of being a pupil.—**pu'pi-la-ry**[1], *a.* **pu'pil-la-ry†.**

pu'pil[2], *n.* The opening in the iris of the eye, by which light reaches the retina. [< L. *pupilla,* pupil of the eye, little girl.]—**pu'pi-la-ry**[2], *a.* **pu'pil-la-ry†.**

pup'pet, 1 pup'et; 2 pŭp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small figure, as of a human being, that by means of wires is made to perform mock drama. **2.** A person slavishly subject to the will of another; a tool. **3.** *Mech.* A poppet. **4†.** A doll. [< OF. *poupette,* < L. *pupa,* girl, doll.]—**pup'pet-show",** *n.* A mock drama, with puppets for the actors.

pup'py, 1 pup'i; 2 pŭp'y, *n.* [PUP'PIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The young of a canine mammal, as of a dog. **2.** A contemptibly conceited person; a silly fop. [< F. *poupée,* < L. *pupa,* doll, puppet.]—**pup'py-ish,** *a.*—**pup'py-ism,** *n.*

pur-, por-, *prefix.* See PRO-.

pur'blind", 1 pûr'blaind"; 2 pûr'blīnd", *a.* **1.** Afflicted

with dimness of vision; near-sighted. **2†.** Totally blind. [< PURE, *adv.*, + BLIND.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pur'cell, 1 pûr'sel; 2 pûr'çĕl, **Henry** (1658?–1695). An English musical composer; *Te Deum; Jubilate.*

pur'chase, 1 pûr'chĭs; 2 pûr'chas. **I.** *vt.* [PUR'CHASED†; PUR'CHAS-ING.] **1.** To obtain as one's own by paying, or promising to pay, a price; buy. **2.** To obtain at the expense of exertion, danger, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of purchasing; acquisition by giving an equivalent in money or other exchange value, or by exertion, risk, etc. **2.** That which is purchased; especially, that which is bought with money. **3.** A mechanical advantage, especially extent or amount of leverage. **4.** A device that gives a mechanical advantage, as a thumb-piece to raise a cover or the like; especially, a tackle, etc., employing a rope, pulley, or windlass. **5†.** Booty; plunder. [< OF. *purchaster,* < *pur-,* forth, + *chacter,* pursue.]

Syn.: acquire, bargain for, barter for, buy, get, obtain, procure, secure. *Buy* and *purchase* are close synonyms, in numerous cases freely interchangeable, but with the difference usually found between words of Anglo-Saxon and those of French or Latin origin. The Anglo-Saxon *buy* is used for all the homely and petty concerns of common life, the French *purchase* is often restricted to transactions of more dignity; yet the Anglo-Saxon word *buy* is commonly more emphatic, and in the higher ranges of thought appeals more strongly to the feelings. One may either *buy* or *purchase* fame, favor, honor, pleasure, etc., but when our feelings are stirred we speak of victory or freedom as dearly *bought.* "*Buy* the truth, and sell it not" (*Prov.* xxiii, 23) would be greatly weakened by the rendering "*Purchase* the truth, and do not dispose of it." Compare BUSINESS; GET; PRICE; SALE.—Ant.: barter, dispose of, exchange, put to sale, sell.—Prep.: purchase *at* a price; *at* a public sale; *of* or *from* a person; *for* cash; *with* money; *on* time.

—**pur'chas-a-bl**(E[F], *a.*—**pur'chas-er,** *n.*

pure, 1 pūr; 2 pûr, *a.* **1.** Free from mixture; containing no foreign or vitiating material; unadulterated; genuine. **2.** Free from moral defilement; innocent; refined. **3.** *Phon.* Having a single tone, as an unaspirated consonant. **4.** Not connected with or aided by anything else; absolute; mere; sheer. [< L.[OF] *purus,* clean.]

Syn.: absolute, chaste, classic, classical, clean, clear, continent, fair, genuine, guileless, guiltless, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, innocent, mere, perfect, real, sheer, simple, spotless, stainless, true, unadulterated, unblemished, uncorrupted, undefiled, unmingled, unmixed, unpolluted, unspotted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, upright, virtuous. Material substances are called *pure* in the strict sense when free from foreign admixture of any kind; as, *pure* oxygen; the word is often used to signify free from any defiling or objectionable admixture (the original sense); we speak of water as *pure* when it is bright, clear, and refreshing, tho it may contain mineral salts in solution; in the medical and chemical sense, only distilled water (*aqua pura*) is *pure.* In moral and religious use *pure* is a strong word, denoting positive excellence of a high order; one is *innocent* who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation; one is *pure* who, with knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul *unstained. Virtuous* refers primarily to right action, *pure* to right feeling; as, "Blessed are the *pure* in heart: for they shall see God." *Matt.* v, 8. See FINE; INNOCENT; MODEST; VIRTUOUS.—Ant.: adulterated, defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indecent, indelicate, lewd, mixed, obscene, polluted, stained, sullied, tainted, tarnished, unchaste, unclean; see also synonyms for FOUL; IMMODEST.—Prep.: pure *in* (also *of*) heart; pure *of* (more rarely *from*) taint, evil, etc.

—**Simon pure,** absolutely genuine: from a character, **Simon Pure,** in a comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife,* by Mrs. Centlivre (1667?–1723), who, having been represented by an impostor, has to prove himself the real Simon Pure.—**pure'ly,** *adv.* Wholly; very.—**pure'ness,** *n.* Purity.

pu"rée', 1 pū"rē'; 2 pū"re', *n.* A thick soup, as of vegetables, boiled and strained. [F.]

pur'fle, 1 pûr'fl; 2 pûr'fl, *v.* [PUR'FLED; PUR'FLING.] **I.** *t.* To decorate, as with a wrought or flowered border; border. **II.** *t.* To make a border, as by hemming. [< F. *pourfiler,* < L. *pro,* before, + *filum,* thread.] **pur'fyl†.**

pur'fle, *n.* A richly ornamented border. **pur'fling‡.**

purge, 1 pûrj; 2 pûrg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PURGED; PURG'ING.] **1.** To purify or cleanse from whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; also, to remove (anything foreign or impure) by purification or cleansing: often with *away* or *off.* **2.** To clear from accusation, suspicion, or offense: often with *of* or *from.* **3.** To clear out thoroughly, as the bowels, by a purge or cathartic. **4.** To clarify. **II.** *n.* A medicine causing active evacuation of the bowels; a cathartic; also, its administration or operation. [< L[F]. *purgo,* cleanse.]—**purga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of purging. **2.** In old law, vindication, as by oath, ordeal, or combat.—**pur'ga-tiv**(E[S]. **I.** *a.* Efficacious in purging. **II.** *n.* A cathartic.—**pur'ga-to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* An intermediate state where souls are made fit for heaven by expiatory suffering.—**pur"ga-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to purgatory. **2.** Tending to purge from sin; expiatory. **pur"ga-to'ri-an‡.**—**purg'er,** *n.* One who or that which purges; a cathartic.—**purg'ing,** *n.* **1.** Any cleansing operation. **2.** Diarrhea.

pu'ri-fy, 1 piū'rı-fai; 2 pū'ri-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from admixture with foreign or vitiating elements; make clear or pure. **2.** To free from sin or its defilement. **3.** To cleanse ceremonially. **II.** *i.* To grow or become pure or clean. [< L[F]. *purifico,* make pure.]

Syn.: clarify, clean, cleanse, filter, make pure, refine, wash. See AMEND; CHASTEN; CLEANSE.—Ant.: contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, infect, make foul, poison, taint, vitiate.—**pu"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **pu'ri-fi-ca"tiv**(E[S], *a.* **pu'ri-fi-ca"to-ry‡.**—**pu'ri-fi"er,** *n.*

Pu'rim, 1 piū'rım; 2 pū'rim, *n.* A Jewish festival commemorating the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews (*Esth.* ix, 26), observed about the 1st of March. [Heb.]

pur'ist, 1 piūr'ist; 2 pūr'ĭst, *n.* One finically insistent on purity of diction and style.—**pur'ism,** *n.* Extreme strictness in regard to the use of words.—**pur-is'tic,** *a.*

Pu'ri-tan, 1 piū'rı-tan; 2 pū'ri-tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a sect of English Protestants (1559) who advocated popular rights and opposed ritualism and all laxity of morals. **2.** One of the Pilgrim settlers of New England. **3.** [p-] One who is scrupulously strict, or censorious and exacting in his religious life.—**Pu"ri-tan'ic,** *a.* **pu"ri-tan'i-cal‡.** — **pu"ri-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Pu'ri-tan-ism,** *n.* The spirit, doctrines, and practises of the Puritans; religious and moral scrupulousness.

Puritan Costume.

pu'ri-ty, 1 piū'rı-tı; 2 pū'ri-ty, *n.* The character or state of being pure, in any sense. [< L[LL+F] *purus,* pure.]

Syn.: see INNOCENCE; VIRTUE.

purl[1], 1 pûrl; 2 pûrl. **I.** *vi.* To flow with a bubbling sound; ripple. **II.** *n.* A gentle continued murmur, as of a rippling stream. [< Sw. *porla,* purl.] **pirl†.**

purl[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To whirl, or cause to whirl, as in an eddy. **2.** [Slang.] To overturn; unseat; capsize. **II.** *n.* An eddy. [< PURL[1], *v.*] **pirl†.**

purl[3]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To decorate with a fancy border; purfle. **2.** In knitting, to make (a stitch) backward; seam-stitch. **II.** *n.* **1.** An edge of embroidery; a spiral of gold or silver wire. **2.** A seam-stitch in knitting. **3.** A plait or fold, as in a garment. **4.** A kind of 16th-century lace. [Contr. of PURFLE.]

purl[4], *n.* A drink made of beer with (formerly) gin, wormwood, etc.; later, hot beer spiced. [< PEARL, *v.*]—**purl'-house",** *n.*—**purl'man,** *n.* One who sells purl.

pur'lieu, 1 pûr'liū; 2 pûr'lū, *n. pl.* **1.** The outskirts of any place. **2†.** Forest land afterward disafforested. [< OF. *puralee,* a going through.]

pur'lin, 1 pūr'lın; 2 pûr'lin, *n. Arch.* One of several horizontal timbers supporting rafters. **pur'line‡; side'-tim"ber‡.**

pur-loin', 1 pûr-loin'; 2 pûr-lŏin', *vt.* To take or carry away by theft; steal. [< OF. *purloignier,* < LL. *prolongo,* PROLONG.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; STEAL.—**pur-loin'er,** *n.*

pur'pl(E[F], 1 pûr'pl; 2 pûr'pl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PUR'PL(E)D[F]; PUR'PLING.] To color or imbue with purple; become purple. **II.** *a.* Of the color of purple. **III.** *n.* **1.** A color of mingled red and blue, between crimson and violet. **2.** Cloth or a garment of this color, worn formerly by sovereigns; hence, royal power or dignity; rank; wealth. **3.** The office of a cardinal: from the official red hat and robes; also, the episcopal dignity: from its purple insignia. [< L.[F] *purpura,* < Gr. *porphyra,* purple-shell.]—**pur'plish,** *a.* Somewhat purple.

pur'port, 1 pûr'pōrt; 2 pûr'pōrt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To convey as the meaning intended; signify; mean; imply. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is conveyed or suggested to the mind as the meaning intended; import; significance. **2.** The substance of a statement, etc., given in other than the exact words. [< OF. *purporter,* intend, < *pur-,* forth, + *porter,* carry.] Syn.: see PURPOSE; (verb) see IMPORT.

pur'pose, 1 pûr'pəs; 2 pûr'pos, *vt.* & *vi.* [PUR'POSED†; PUR'POS-ING.] To have or place before oneself, as an aim or intent; determine, resolve, or intend; have a fixed design or determination. [OF., < L. *propositum,* < *pro,* before, + *pono,* place.] Syn.: design, determine, intend, mean, propose, resolve. See PROPOSE.

pur'pose, 1 pûr'pəs; 2 pûr'pos, *n.* **1.** The idea or ideal kept before the mind as an end of effort or action; plan;

design; aim. **2.** The particular thing to be effected or attained; practical advantage or result; consequence; use. **3.** Settled resolution; determination; constancy. **4.** Purport; intent, as of spoken or written language. **5.** A proposition; proposal; question at issue. [OF., < L. *propositum*, < *propositus*, pp. of *propono:* see PROPOUND.]
Syn.: aim, design, determination, drift, end, final cause, intent, intention, meaning, motive, object, plan, project, purport, resolution, resolve, view. Compare AIM; CAUSE; DESIGN; END; IDEA; PLAN; PROJECT; REASON; SERVICE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ACT.—**on purpose,** with previous design. **of purpose†.—pur'pose-ful,** *a.* Having or marked by purpose; intentional; important; significant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.—***pur'pose-less,** *a.* Having no definite design or use; aimless. Syn.: see FAINT.—**pur'-pose-ly,** *adv.* For a purpose; intentionally. **on purpose‡.—pur'po-siv**(es, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating purpose. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

purr, 1 pʊr; 2 pûr. **I.** *vi.* To make a low murmuring sound, as a cat. **II.** *n.* An intermittent murmuring sound, such as a cat makes when pleased. [Imitative.]

purse, 1 pʊrs; 2 pûrs. **I.** *vt.* [PURSED†; PURS'ING.] **1.** To contract into wrinkles or folds, like the mouth of a purse; pucker. **2.** To place in a purse; treasure up. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch of leather or the like, for carrying money. **2.** A treasury. **3.** A sum of money offered as a prize. [< F. *bourse*, purse, < Gr.LL *byrsa*, hide.]—**purse'-net",** *n.* A net the mouth of which may be closed like a bag. **p.-seine‡.—p.-pride,** *n.* Arrogance due to the possession of wealth. — **p.-proud,** *a.* — **purs'er,** *n.* An officer having charge of the accounts, etc., of a vessel; paymaster.—**purs'er-ship,** *n.*

purs'lane, 1 pʊrs'lın; 2 pûrs'lan, *n.* A prostrate fleshy annual of gardens and waste places, with reddish-green stem and leaves and small yellow flowers: it is used in Europe as a salad, but regarded as a weed in the United States. [OF.]

pur-sue', 1 pər-siʊ'; 2 pur-sū', *v.* [PUR-SUED'; PUR-SU'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow persistently, with the purpose of seizing or securing; chase; hunt. **2.** Figuratively, to endeavor persistently to attain or gain; seek. **3.** To proceed along, as a course or path; apply oneself to or practise; continue; follow up. **4†.** To prosecute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow. **2.** To continue; proceed: a Gallicism. **3.** *Law.* To prosecute; sue. [< L.OF *prosequor*, < *pro*, forward, + *sequor*, follow.] Syn.: see FOLLOW.
—**pur-su'a-bl**(e‡, *a.*—**pur-su'ance,** *n.* The act of pursuing.—**pur-su'ant. I.** *a.* Conformable. **II.** *adv.* In accordance; agreeably; conformably: usually with *to*. **pur-su'ant-ly‡.—pur-su'er,** *n.—***pur-suit',** *n.* **1.** The act of pursuing; a chase. **2.** A business; vocation. Syn.: see HUNT.

pur'sui-vant, 1 pʊr'swı-vənt; 2 pûr'swi-vant, *n.* **1.** A herald's attendant. **2.** A royal messenger or military attendant. [< OF. *poursuivant.*]

purs'y, 1 pʊrs'ı; 2 pûrs'y, *a.* Short-breathed; asthmatic; fat. [< L.OF *pulso*, beat.] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**purs'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being short-winded; fatness.

pu'ru-lent, 1 piʊ'ru-lent; 2 pū'ru-lĕnt, *a.* Consisting of or secreting pus. [< L. *purulentus*, < *pus*, PUS.]—**pu'ru-lence, -len-cy,** *n.*

pur-vey', 1 pʊr-vē'; 2 pûr-vę', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To furnish or provide supplies for. **2.** To buy provisions; provide. [< L.OF *provideo*, provide.] **pur'veyet.—pur-vey'ance,** *n.—***pur-vey'or,** *n.* One who purveys; a caterer.

pur'view, 1 pʊr'viʊ; 2 pûr'vū, *n.* Extent, sphere, or scope of anything, as of official authority or of a history. [< OF. *pourvieu*, < *pourvoir*, PURVEY.]

pus, 1 pus; 2 pŭs, *n.* A secretion from inflamed tissues, as in healing wounds. [L., < √ *pu* in *puteo*, rot.]

Pu'sey, 1 piʊ'zı; 2 pū'sy, **Edward Bouverie** (1800–1882). An English theologian and controversial writer.

push1, 1 puṡh; 2 puṡh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press against with force; drive or impel by pressure; apply steady pressure to for the purpose of moving. **2.** To urge forward or promote by vigorous and persistent efforts; prosecute energetically. **3.** To bear hard upon; straiten; perplex. **4.** To importune; urge. **5‖.** To thrust with the horns; gore. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert steady pressure in moving or attempting to move something: opposed to *draw*. **2.** To press forward; advance urgently; hasten: with *on*, etc. **3.** To make an attack or a thrust, as with horns. [< F. *pousser*, < L. *pulso;* see PULSE, *v.*] Syn.: crowd, drive, expedite, force, hasten, impel, importune, press, propel, prosecute, shove, thrust, urge See DRIVE; HUSTLE; JAM; PROMOTE.—Ant.: see DRAW.—**push'er,** *n.—***push'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Possessing business enterprise and energy. **2.** Possessing self-assurance or aggressiveness. **-ly,** *adv.—***push-mo'bile,** *n.* A wheeled platform with a handle for steadying and steering used by children as a toy.—**p.-pin,** *n.* A children's game in which pins are pushed over each other.

push, *n.* **1.** A propelling or thrusting pressure; repulsion as opposed to attraction or pull; a shove. **2.** A forcible assault or attack; stroke. **3.** An extremity; trial; exigency. **4.** [Colloq.] Determined activity; energy. **5.** *Mech.* Anything pushed to cause action, as a button.—**push'-ball",** *n.* A game like football played by two sides with a ball 6 feet in diameter weighing 48 pounds.

Push'kin, 1 puṡh'kın; 2 puṡh'kin, **Alexander Sergeievitch** (1799–1837). A Russian poet, dramatist, and historian.

pu"sil-lan'i-mous, 1 piʊ"sı-lan'ı-mus; 2 pū"si-lăn'i-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Lacking strength of mind, courage, or spirit. **2.** Characterized by weakness of purpose or lack of courage. [< L. *pusillus*, very little, + *animus*, mind.] Syn.: cowardly, dastardly, effeminate, faint-hearted, feeble, mean-spirited, recreant, spiritless, timid, timorous, weak.—Ant.: see synonyms for BRAVE.—**pu"sil-la-nim'i-ty,** *n.—***pu"sil-lan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.—***pu"sil-lan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

puss, 1 pus; 2 pŭs, *n.* **1.** A cat: a pet name; also, by extension, a child or young woman. **2.** A hare or rabbit. [Perhaps imitative of a cat's "spitting."]—**pus'sy,** *n.* [PUS'-SIES2, *pl.*] Puss: a diminutive.—**pus'sy-cat",** *n.* **1.** A cat or puss. **2.** *Bot.* The catkin of the pussy-willow.—**pussy-foot,** *vi.* To tread softly and stealthily so as to conceal one's plans or movements.—**p.-willow,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A small American willow with silky catkins in early spring. **glaucous willow‡. 2.** One of various other willows bearing catkins.

pus'tule, 1 pus'tiʊl; 2 pŭs'tūl, *n.* A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base containing pus. [< L. *pustula*, < *pus*, pus.]—**pus'tu-lant. I.** *a.* Causing pustules. **II.** *n.* An irritant that causes pustules.—**pus'tu-late**d, *vt.* To form into or become pustules.—**pus'tu-late,** *a.* Covered with pustules. **pus'tu-lar‡; pus'tu-lat"ed‡; pus'tu-la-tous‡; pus'tu-lous‡.**

put1, 1 put; 2 pŭt, *v.* [PUT; PUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set, lay, or place; bring into or move in any place or position: always with the sense of motion. **2.** To bring into a particular state, condition, or relation; as, to *put* a person to sleep or in charge. **3.** To commit; entrust. **4.** To bring to notice for debate or consideration; propose; advance. **5.** To set or apply. **6.** To express in words; render; state. **7.** To move to action; constrain; incite; urge. **8.** To cast or throw (a weight) with upward and forward motion of the arm. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct one's course. **2‖.** To go or move; run. **3†.** To suppose a case. [< AS. *potian*, push.]—**put'ter**1, *n.*
Syn.: deposit, lay, place, set. *Put* is the most general term for bringing an object to some point or within some space, however exactly or loosely; we may *put* a horse in a pasture, or *put* a bullet in a rifle or into an enemy. *Place* denotes more careful movement and more exact location; as, to *place* a crown on one's head, or a garrison in a city. To *lay* is to *place* in a horizontal position; to *set* is to *place* in an upright position; we *lay* a cloth, and *set* a dish upon a table. To *deposit* is to *put* in a place of security for future use; as, to *deposit* money in a bank; the original sense, to *lay* down (quietly), is also common; as, the stream *deposits* sediment. Compare SET. For phrases, as *put down*, see CONQUER; REPRESS; *put in action, effect*, or *operation, put through*, see EFFECT; *put in order*, see PREPARE; *put off*, see PROCRASTINATE; *put on*, see ASSUME; *put to death*, see KILL; *put up with*, see ENDURE; PERMIT. Compare SET.

put2, 1 put; 2 pŭt, *vt.* & *vi. Golf.* To strike (the ball) with a putter, as when playing at a short distance from the hole.—**put'ter**2, *n. Golf.* An upright stiff-shafted club used on the putting-green.—**put'ting-green,** *n. Golf.* The smooth ground within twenty yards of the hole.

put1, *n.* **1.** The act of putting, in any sense; as, a cast or throw, or the stroke of putting, in golf. **2.** A game with cards. **3.** [U. S.] A contract by which one person, in consideration of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time some article named, as wheat or cotton, at a stipulated price: opposed to *call*. **4.** A thrust.

put2, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rustic; clown.

pu-ta'men, 1 piu-tē'men; 2 pū-tā'mĕn, *n.* [PU-TAM'I-NA, 1 -tam'ı-na; 2 -tăm'i-na, *pl.*] *Bot.* The hard bony stone of certain fruits, as the cherry. [L., waste, a husk, < *puto*, cleanse, prune.]—**pu-tam'i-nous,** *a.*

pu'ta-tiv(es, 1 piū'tə-tiv; 2 pū'ta-tĭv, *a.* Supposed; reported; reputed. [< F. *putatif*, <L. *puto*, think, prune.]

put'log", 1 put'[or put']lɒg"; 2 pŭt'[or pŭt']lŏg", *n. Building.* A crosspiece in a scaffolding, its inner end resting in a hole in the wall and its outer on a ledger.

Put'nam, 1 put'nam; 2 pŭt'nam, **Israel** (1718–1790). An American Revolutionary general: sobriquet "Old Put."

Put'nik, 1 pūt'nık; 2 pŭt'nĭk, **Radomir.** A Servian general; defeated Austrians at the Jadar, Aug. 17–21, and Rudnik Heights, Dec. 3–8, 1914.

pu'tre-fy, 1 piū'trı-fai; 2 pū'tre-fy, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY"-ING.] To cause to decay with fetid odor; rot; decay. [< L.OF *putreo*, be putrid, + *facio*, make.] **pu'tri-fy‡.**
Syn.: become corrupt, putrid, or rotten, corrupt, decay.

decompose, rot. See CORRUPT; DECAY. — **Ant.:** disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify, vitalize, vivify.
—**pu″tre-fac′tion,** *n.*—**pu″tre-fac′tive**[es], *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction. **2.** Producing putrefaction.—**pu-tres′cence,** *n.*—**pu-tres′cent,** *a.* Becoming putrid.—**pu-tres′ci-bl**(e)[s], *a.* Liable to rot.

pu′trid, 1 piū′trĭd; 2 pū′trid, *a.* Being in a state of putrefaction. [< L. *putridus,* < *putreo,* be rotten.] Syn.: see BAD; ROTTEN.—**pu-trid′i-ty,** *n.* **pu′trid-ness‡.**

putt[1], 1 put; 2 pŭt, *v.* & *n.* Same as PUT[1].

putt[2], 1 put; 2 pŭt, *n.* Same as PUT[2]. [< W. *put,* dwarf.]

put′tee, 1 put′i; 2 pŭt′e, *n.* A gaiter wound spirally about the leg, from knee to ankle, as used by soldiers, sportsmen, etc. [< *Hind. patti.*] **put′tie‡; put′ty‡.**

put′ter, 1 put′ər; 2 pŭt′er, *vi.* [Colloq.] To trifle; potter.

put′tock, 1 put′ək; 2 pŭt′ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The European kite. **2.** The European buzzard. **3.** A marsh-harrier.

put′ty, 1 put′i; 2 pŭt′y. **I.** *vt.* [PUT′TIED; PUT′TY-ING.] To fill up or stop with putty; apply putty to. **II.** *n.* A preparation of whiting and oil for filling cracks, securing panes of glass, etc. [< OF. *potee,* calcined tin.]

Pu″tu-may′o, 1 pū″tu-mai′o; 2 pu″tu-mȳ′o, *n.* A tributary of the Amazon in Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru; length, 1,000 m.

Pu″vis′ de Cha″vannes′, 1 pū″vi′ də shə″vän′; 2 pū″vi′ de çhä″vän′, **Pierre** (1824–1898). A French painter.

puy, 1 pwi; 2 pwȳ, *n. Geol.* A conical hill of volcanic origin. [F., < *apput,* prop, < L. *ad,* to, + *podium;* see PEW.]

puz′zle, 1 puz′l; 2 pŭz′l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PUZ′ZLED; PUZ′ZLING.] **1.** To confuse or perplex; mystify; to be perplexed. **2.** To ascertain or solve, as something perplexing: with *out.* **3.** To make intricate; entangle. **4.** To be in doubt or perplexity. **5.** To attempt to solve something perplexing: with *over.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A thing difficult to understand or explain; perplexing problem. **2.** A quandary. [For *opposal,* < OPPOSE.] Syn.: (verb) see PERPLEX; (noun) see RIDDLE.—**puz′zle-ment,** *n.*—**puz′zler,** *n.*

p. v., *abbr.* Post-village. — **pwt.,** *abbr.* Pennyweight. — **P. X.,** *abbr.* Please exchange.

pyet, pye′bald‡. Same as PIE, PIEBALD.

Pyesh′kov, 1 pyesh′kof; 2 pyĕsh′kŏf, **Aleksei M.** (1868–). A Russian novelist; pen-name, "Maxim Gorki."

py′et, 1 poi′et; 2 pȳ′ĕt, *n.* A magpie; piet.

Pyg-ma′li-on, 1 pig-mē′li-ən; 2 pȳg-mā′li-on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A sculptor of Cyprus, who fell in love with his statue, Galatea, to which Venus gave life.

pyg′my, *a.* & *n.* Same as PIGMY.

py-ja′mas, *n. pl.* [Anglo-Ind.] Pajamas.

Pyl′a-des, 1 pil′ə-dīz; 2 pȳl′a-dēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A friend of Orestes, whose sister, Electra, he married.

py′lon, 1 poi′lən; 2 pȳ′lŏn. **1.** *Egypt. Arch.* A monumental entrance or gateway. **2.** *Aero.* (1) A stake marking the course in an aerodrome. (2) A tower from which aeroplanes are launched. [Gr.]

py-lo′rus, 1 pi-[*or* poi-]lō′rus; 2 py-[*or* pȳ-]lō′rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] The opening between the stomach and the small intestine; also, the adjoining portion of the stomach. [LL. < Gr. *pylōros,* lit. 'gate-keeper,' < *pylē,* gate, + *ōra,* care, < *horaō,* see.]—**py-lor′ic,** *a.*

Pym, 1 pim; 2 pym, **John** (1584–1643). An English statesman; leader in constitutional struggle.

pyr′a-mid, 1 pir′ə-mid; 2 pȳr′a-mid, *n.* **1.** A solid structure of masonry with a square base, and with triangular sides meeting in an apex. **2.** *Math.* A solid bounded by a polygonal plane for its base and triangular planes meeting in a point called the vertex. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* One of various conical structures. [< Gr. *pyramis(d-)s,* pyramid, of Egypt. orig.] —**py-ram′i-dal,** *a.* Of or like a pyramid.**pyr″a-mid′ic‡; pyr″a-mid′i-cal‡.**

1. Pyramids of Ghizeh, showing Sphinx in foreground. 2. Section of the Great Pyramid.

a, passageways; *b,* queen's chamber; *c,* king's chamber; *d,* five small chambers to relieve pressure; *e,* one of two ventilators; *f,* a subterranean room.

Pyr′a-mus, 1 pir′ə-mus; 2 pȳr′a-mŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The lover of Thisbe, who killed himself, thinking her dead. See THISBE.

pyre, 1 pair; 2 pȳr, *n.* A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; hence, any burning pile. [< Gr. *pyra,* < *pyr,* fire.]

Pyr′e-nees, 1 pir′i-niz; 2 pȳr′e-nēs, *n. pl.* A mountain chain between France and Spain; highest point, Pic de Néthou, 11,168 ft.—**Pyr″e-ne′an,** *a.*

py-ret′ic, 1 pai-ret′ik; 2 pȳ-rĕt′ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with or relating to fever; febrile. **2.** Remedial in fevers. **II.** *n.* A febrifuge. [< Gr. *pyretikos,* < *pyretos,* fever, < *pyr,* fire.]

pyr′i-form, 1 pir′i-fōrm; 2 pȳr′i-fôrm, *a.* Pear-shaped. [< L. *pyrum,* pear, + -FORM.]

py′rite, 1 poi′rait; 2 pȳ′rīt, *n.* [PY-RI′TES, 1 pi-roi′tiz; 2 py-rī′tēs, *pl.*] A compound of iron and sulfur, of a pale yellow color. [< Gr.[L] *pyritēs,* flint, < *pyr,* fire.] **i′ron py-ri′tes‡; py-ri′tes‡.—py-rit′ic,** *a.* Of or like pyrite. **pyr′i-tous‡.**

py′ro-, 1 poi′ro-, poir-; 2 pȳ′ro-, pȳr-. From Greek *pyr,* **pyr-,** fire: combining forms.—**py′ro-graph,** *n.* A design produced, as on wood, by pyrography.—**py-rog′ra-pher,** *n.*—**py-rog′ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of producing a design, as on wood or leather, by a red-hot point or fine flame.—**py″ro-lig′ne-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to that which is derived from wood by heat, as by dry distillation [+ L. *lignum,* wood.]—**py-rol′o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The scientific examination of bodies by heat; blowpipe analysis. 2§. The branch of physics that treats of heat.—**py″ro-log′i-cal,** *a.*—**py′ro-man″cy,** *n.* Divination by fire. [+ Gr. *manteia,* divination.]—**py-rom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat; a high-temperature thermometer.—**py′ro-scope,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-radiation.

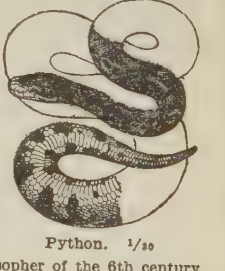
pyrotech., *abbr.* Pyrotechnic.

py″ro-tech′nic, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks or their manufacture. **py″ro-tech′ni-cal‡.** [< PYRO- + Gr. *technē,* art.] —**py″ro-tech′nics,** *n.* The art of making or using fireworks; pyrotechny.—**py″ro-tech′nist,** *n.* One who manufactures or conducts displays of fireworks.—**py′ro-tech″ny,** *n.* **1.** Same as PYROTECHNICS. **2.** The use of fire in the mechanical arts. **3.** *Surg.* Cauterization by a hot iron.—**py-rox′y-lin,** *n.* An explosive substance formed by nitrating cotton, wood, paper, etc. [+ Gr. *xylon,* wood.]

Pyr′rha, 1 pir′ə; 2 pȳr′a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Epimetheus; wife of Deucalion. See DEUCALION.

pyr′rhic[1], 1 pir′ik; 2 pȳr′ic. *Anc. Pros.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of pyrrhics. **II.** *n.* A foot composed of two short syllables. [< Gr. *pyrrhichios,* < *pyrrhichē;* see PYRRHIC[2].] **pyr-rhich′i-us‡.**

pyr′rhic[2]. *Gr. Antiq.* **I.** *a.* Noting a martial dance in which the movements necessary to assail and avoid an enemy were imitated. **II.** *n.* The pyrrhic dance. [< Gr. *pyrrhichē,* a war-dance, < *Pyrrhichos,* Pyrrhichus, the inventor.]


Python. 1/20

Pyr′rho, 1 pir′o; 2 pȳr′o, *n.* A Greek skeptic and philosopher (360–270 B. C.). — **Pyr′rho-nism,** *n.* The system of universal skepticism taught by Pyrrho. —**Pyr′rho-nist,** *n.*

Pyr′rhus, 1 pir′us; 2 pȳr′ŭs, *n.* (318?–272 B. C.) King of Epirus; invaded S. Italy. — **Pyr′rhic**[3], *a.*—**Pyrrhic victory,** one gained at a ruinous loss, such as that of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum (279 B. C.).

Py-thag′o-ras, 1 pi-thag′o-rəs; 2 py-thăg′o-ras, *n.* A Greek philosopher of the 6th century B. C.—**Py-thag″o-re′an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Py-thag″o-re′an-ism,** *n.* The mystical philosophy taught by Pythagoras.

Pyth′i-an, 1 pith′i-ən; 2 pyth′i-an. **I.** *a.* Relating to Delphi, to Apollo's temple there, its oracle, or priestess. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delphi; specif., the priestess of Apollo. —**Pythian games,** games held every four years in ancient Greece, of which musical contests were a feature.

Pyth′i-as, 1 pith′i-əs; 2 pyth′i-as, *n.* See DAMON.

py′thon, 1 poi′thən; 2 pȳ′thŏn, *n.* **1.** A large non-venomous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; especially, an Old World serpent related to the boas. See illus. above. **2.** A soothsayer or soothsaying spirit. **3.** [P-] *Class. Myth.* A monstrous serpent produced by Gæa (Earth), which haunted the caves of Parnassus. It was slain by Apollo near Delphi. [L.]—**py′tho-ness,** *n.* The priestess of the Delphic oracle.—**py-thon′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or like pythons or a python. **2.** Inspired; prophetic.

pyx, 1 piks; 2 pyks, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A vessel in which the host is preserved. **2.** A receptacle for coins at the British mint. [< Gr.[L] *pyxis,* box, < *pyxos,* boxwood.]

pyx′is, 1 piks′is; 2 pyks′is, *n.* [PYX′I-DES, 1 -i-diz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A box or pyx; especially, an ancient form of ornamental toilet-box. **2.** An emollient ointment. **3.** *Bot.* A capsule or seed-vessel with transverse dehiscence, the upper portion separating as a lid, as in the common pursiane. **pyx-id′i-um‡. 4.** The socket of the hip-bone. **5.** A land-tortoise of Mauritius and Madagascar. [L.; see PYX.]

Q

Q q Roman. 𝔔 𝔮 Black Letter. 𝒬 𝓆 Script.

Q, q, 1 kiū; 2 kū, *n.* [QUES, Q's, or *Qs*, 1 kiūz; 2 kūz, *pl.*] A letter: the seventeenth in the English alphabet.

Q., *abbr.* Quebec, Queen, Quintus, Quirites.—**Q., qu., ques.,** *abbr.* Question.—**q.,** *abbr.* Quasi, query, quintal, quire.—**q. d.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quasi dicat* (as if he should say), *quasi dictum* (as if said), *quasi dixisset* (as if he had said).—**q. e.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod est* (which is).—**q. e. d.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated).—**q. e. f.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod erat faciendum* (which was to be done).—**q. e. i.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod erat inveniendum* (which was to be found out).—**q. l.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quantum libet* (as much as is agreeable).—**ql.,** *abbr.* Quintal.—**Q. M.,** *abbr.* Quartermaster.—**qm.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quomodo* (in what manner, by what means, how).—**Q. M. G.,** *abbr.* Quartermaster-general.—**q. p., q. pl.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quantum placet* (as much as seems good).—**qr.,** *abbr.* [QRS., *pl.*] *Quadrans* (L., farthing), quarter (weight or measure), quire.—**Q. S.,** *abbr.* Quarter-sessions.—**q. s.,** *abbr.* *Quantum sufficit* (L., as much as suffices), quarter-section.—**qt.,** *abbr.* Quantity, quart.—**qts.,** *abbr.* Quarts.—**Qu.,** *abbr.* Queen.—**qu., quar., quart.,** *abbr.* Quarter, quarterly.—**qu., ques.,** *abbr.* Question.—**qu., qy.,** *abbr.* Query.

quack[1], 1 kwak; 2 kwăk, *vi.* To utter a quack. [Imit.]

quack[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To make false or unfounded pretensions, as to medical skill. [< QUACK[1].]

quack[1], *n.* A croaking sound, as of a duck.

quack[2], *n.* A pretender, as to medical skill; a charlatan. **quack'salv"er‡.** Syn.: charlatan, empiric, humbug, impostor, mountebank. Ant.: adept, expert, master, regular practitioner.—**quack,** *a.*—**quack'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] Ignorant or fraudulent practise. **quack'hood‡; quack'ism‡.**—**quack'ish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

quad, 1 kwod; 2 kwąd, *n.* [Colloq. or Slang.] A quadrangle or court, as of a college or prison; hence, a prison.

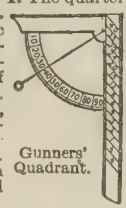
quad., *abbr.* Quadrant, quadrat, quadrate, quadruplex.

quadr-, 1 kwedr-; 2 kwądr- See QUADRI.

Quad"ra-ges'i-ma, 1 kwod"rə-jes'ı-mə; 2 kwąd"ra-ğĕs'ı-ma, *n.* The forty fast-days before Easter; Lent. [L.[LL] fortieth.]—**Quadragesima Sunday,** the first Sunday of Lent.—**quad"ra-ges'i-mal,** *a.*

quad'ran"gl(eF), 1 kwed'raŋ"gl; 2 kwąd'răŋ"ğl, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four sides and four angles. **2.** A court, square or oblong, as within a public building. [< L. *quadrangulus,* < *quattuor,* four, + *angulus,* angle.]—**quad-ran'gu-lar,** *a.* Having four angles; four-cornered.

quad'rant, 1 kwed'rənt; 2 kwąd'rant, *n.* **1.** The quarter of a circle, or of its circumference. **2.** An instrument having a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius for measuring angles on it, especially a nautical instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun, now superseded by the sextant. **3.** *Elec.* The henry: an old name. [OF., < L. *quadran(t-)s,* < *quattuor,* four.]—**quad'ran-tal,** *a.*


Gunners' Quadrant.

quad'rat, 1 kwed'rət; 2 kwąd'rat, *n.* *Print.* A piece of type-metal lower than the letters, used for spacing: abbreviated *quad.* [OF.; see QUADRATE.]

quad'rate, 1 kwed'rēt; 2 kwąd'rāt, *v.* [QUAD'RAT-ED[d]; QUAD'RAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into quarters. **2.** *Naut.* To square, adjust, or dispose (a gun) on its carriage. **II.** *i.* To correspond or agree; square.—**quad'rate.** **I.** *a.* Square; four-sided: as a muscle. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) A bone suspending the lower jaw in certain vertebrates. (2) A quadrate muscle. **2.** *Astrol.* An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A breve. (2) A natural (♮). **4†.** A square. [< OF. *quadrat,* < L. *quadratus,* pp. of *quadro,* square.]—**quad-rat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a square. **II.** *n.* *Alg.* **1.** An equation of the second degree. It is a **pure, simple,** or **incomplete quadratic** when it contains only the second power of the variable, a **complete** or **adfected quadratic** when it contains also the first power. **2.** *pl.* The part of algebra that treats of quadratic equations.—**quad'ra-ture,** *n.* **1.** *Math.* The finding in square measure of the area of any bounded surface, as of a circle. The exact quadrature of the circle is now admitted to be impossible. **2.** *Astron.* & *Phys.* A difference of phase or position of 90°, or a quarter of a vibration.

quad-ren'ni-al, 1 kwod-ren'ı-əl; 2 kwąd-rĕn'ı-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring once in four years. **2.** Comprising four years. [< L.[LL] *quattuor,* four, + *annus,* year.]

quad'ri-, quadr-, 1 kwed'rı-; 2 kwąd'ri-. From Latin *quattuor,* four: combining forms.—**quad"ri-lat'er-al.** **I.** *a.* Formed or bounded by four lines; four-sided. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure formed from four straight lines. (1) A figure bounded by four straight lines terminated at four angles. (2) In modern geometry, a figure formed of four infinite straight lines, having six intersections. **2.** *Mil.* A space defended by four enclosing fortresses. [+ L. *latus,* side.]—**quad"ri-lit'er-al,** *n.* A word or root containing four letters or four consonants.

Quadrilaterals. *ABCD,* quadrilateral in the ordinary sense; *AD, BC,* its diagonals; *EABDFC,* complete quadrilateral, or four-sided; *A, B, C, D, E, F,* its vertices; *AI, BH, EI,* its diagonals or axes; *G, H, I,* its centers.

qua-drille', 1 kwə-dril'; 2 kwa-drĭl', *n.* **1.** A square dance for four or more couples. **2.** Music for such a dance. **3.** A game of cards played by four persons with a pack of 40 cards. [F., < Sp. *cuadrillo,* dim. of *cuadro,* square, < L. *quadrum,* < *quattuor,* four.]

quad-rill'ion, *n.* A cardinal number: (1) In the French and United States system of numeration, 1 followed by 15 ciphers. (2) In the English system, 1 followed by 24 ciphers. [F., < *quatre,* four; and see MILLION.]

quad"ri-no'mi-al, *a.* *Alg.* Having four terms. [< QUADRI- + L. *nomen,* name.]—**quad"ri-par'tite,** *a.* Consisting of or embracing four parts. [+ L. *partitus,* divided.]—**quad"ri-syl'la-bi(eF),** *n.* A word of four syllables.

quad-roon', 1 kwed-rūn'; 2 kwąd-rōōn', *n.* A person having one-fourth negro and three-fourths white blood. [< Sp. *cuarteron,* < *cuarto,* fourth.]

quad'ru-, 1 kwed'ru-; 2 kwąd'ru-. Same as QUADRI-.—**Quad-ru'ma-na,** *n. pl.* An order of quadrumanous animals, including monkeys. [+ L. *manus,* hand.]—**quad'ru-mane,** *n.* **quad'ru-man‡.**—**quad-ru'ma-nous,** *a.* Four-handed; having all four feet hand-like, as monkeys.—**quad'ru-ped.** **I.** *a.* Having four feet. **II.** *n.* An animal having four feet; especially, a four-footed mammal. [+ L. *pes,* foot.]—**quad-ru'pe-dal,** *a.*—**quad'ru-pl(eF).** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-PL(E)D[F]; -PLING.] To multiply by four; become quadruple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of four united or of four parts; fourfold. **2.** Multiplied by four. **III.** *n.* A number or sum four times as great as a given amount.—**quad'ru-plet,** *n.* **1.** A compound or combination of four things or objects, as springs, joined or acting as one. **quar-tet'‡. 2.** One of four born of the same mother at one birth.—**quad'ru-plex.** **I.** *a.* Fourfold: used specifically of a telegraph system such that four messages, two in each direction, may be simultaneously sent over one wire. **II.** *n.* An instrument used in quadruplex telegraphy. [+ *plico,* fold.]—**quad-ru'pli-cate.** **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To double twice; quadruple. **II.** *a.* *Math.* Fourfold. **III.** *n.* One of four like things.—**quad-ru"pli-ca'tion,** *n.*

quæ're, 1 kwī'rī; 2 kwē'rē, *n.* Literally, seek; inquire: an annotation inserted, as in law reports. Compare QUERY. [L.]

quæs'tor, *n.* Classical form of QUESTOR.

quaff[1], 1 kwof; 2 kwăf, *vt.* & *vi.* To drink, especially with relish or copiously: now chiefly poetic. [< Gael. *cuach,* cup.]—**quaff'er,** *n.*—**quaff'ing,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

quag'ga, 1 kwag'ə; 2 kwăğ'a, *n.* A South-African equine mammal intermediate between the ass and the zebra and resembling the latter: probably extinct. [Hottentot (imitative).]

Quagga. 1/80

quag'gy, 1 kwag'ı; 2 kwăğ'y, *a.* Yielding to or quaking under the foot, as soft, wet earth; boggy.

quag'mire", 1 kwag'mair"; 2 kwăğ'-mīr", *n.* **1.** Marshy ground that gives way under the foot; bog. **2.** A difficult situation. [< QUAKE + MIRE, *n.*]—**quag'-mired,** *a.* **quag'mir"y‡.**

qua'haug", 1 kwə'hęg *or* kwa-hŏg'; 2 kwą'hąğ *or* kwa-hąğ', *n.* The round clam of the Atlantic coast of North America. [Abbr. < Am. Ind. *poquauhock.*] **co'hog‡; qua'hog‡.**

quaigh, 1 kwēh; 2 kwăH, *n.* [Scot.] A small cup or drinking-vessel. [< Gael. *cuach.*] **quaicht; queght; quoicht.**

quail, 1 kwēl; 2 kwāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to shrink or lose courage. **2.** To subdue; crush. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shrink from trial or pain. **2.** To decline; slacken. [< AS. *cwelan,* die.]

quail, *n.* **1.** An Old World bird similar to the partridge, having a very short tail, and valued for the table. **2.** A bob-white or similar bird. See BOB-WHITE. **3.** A prostitute. [< OF. *quaille.*]

quaint, 1 kwēnt; 2 kwānt, *a.* **1.** Combining an antique appearance with a pleasing oddity, fancifulness, or whimsicalness. **2.** Hence, pleasingly odd or old-fashioned; fanciful. **3**‖. Curiously wrought; hence, ornamental. [< L.OF *cognitus*, known.] Syn.: see ANTIQUE; ODD; QUEER.—**quaint'ly,** *adv.*—**quaint'ness,** *n.*

quake, 1 kwēk; 2 kwāk. **I.** *vi.* [QUAKED†; QUAK'ING.] To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; shake; tremble; quiver. **II.** *n.* A shaking, tremulous motion, quickly repeated. [< AS. *cwacian*, shake.]

Syn.: quaver, quiver, shake, shiver, shudder, tremble, vibrate, waver. See SHAKE.—Prep.: quake *at* the threat; *with* or *for* fear.—**quak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** [Q-] A member of the Society of Friends: a name not used by the society. See FRIEND. **3.** A dummy cannon, as one made of wood. **Quaker gun**†.—**Quak'er-ess,** *n.* A female Friend.—**Qua-ke'ri-an, Quak'er-ic,** *a.*—**Quak'er-ish,** *a.* Characteristic of or like a Quaker. **-ly,** *adv.*—**Quak'er-ism,** *n.* The belief or practise of the Friends.—**quak'er-la"dies,** *n. pl.* Bluets.

qual'i-fy, 1 kwol'i-fai; 2 kwąl'i-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fit for a particular place, office, or occupation. **2.** To limit or modify by exceptions or conditions. **3.** To modify by diminution or abatement; moderate; mitigate. **4.** Hence, to dilute or flavor. **5.** *Gram.* To attribute a quality to; restrict in application. **II.** *i.* To take the steps or undergo the preparation necessary for entering upon a function, employment, right, or privilege, as by taking an oath or giving a bond. [< L.LL+F *qualis*, such; and see -FY.] Syn.: see CHANGE; PREPARE.

—**qual'i-fi"a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**qual'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified. **2.** That which fits a person or thing for something. **3.** A restriction; mitigation. Syn.: see ABILITY.—**qual'i-fied,** *pa.* **1.** Competent. **2.** Restricted. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; COMPETENT.—**qual'i-fi"er,** *n.*

qual'i-ty, 1 kwol'i-ti; 2 kwąl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** That which makes a being or thing such as it is; essential property; a distinguishing element or characteristic. **2.** The condition of a thing as determined by its attributes or characteristics; degree of goodness; relative excellence; grade; when unqualified, peculiar excellence. **3.** A moral trait or characteristic. **4.** Capability of producing specific effects. **5.** Particular character or part; capacity; function. **6.** [Prov. or Obs.] Social rank; persons of rank, collectively. **7.** *Physics.* That which distinguishes sounds of the same pitch and intensity from different sources, as from different instruments; timbre. [< L.F *qualitas*, < *qualis*, such.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTERISTIC.—**qual'i-ta"tiv**(eS, *a.* Of or pertaining to quality: opposed to *quantitative.* **-ly,** *adv.*

qualm, 1 kwām *or* kwēm; 2 kwām *or* kwąm, *n.* **1.** A feeling of sickness. **2.** A twinge of conscience; moral scruple. [< AS. *cwealm*, death.]—**qualm'ish,** *a.* **qualm'yt.** Syn.: see SQUEAMISH. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quan'da-ry, 1 kwen'dē-ri *or* kwen-dē'ri; 2 kwąn'da-ry *or* kwąn-dā'ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A state of hesitation or perplexity; predicament. [Ult. < Ice. *wandr*, difficult.]

quan'ti-ty, 1 kwen'ti-ti; 2 kwąn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being so much; that property of a thing which admits of exact measurement and numerical statement. **2.** An object regarded as possessing this property; a certain determinable or estimated mass, volume, or number. **3.** *Elec.* The strength of a current, as opposed to intensity or potential. **4.** *Pros.* The time required to utter a syllable. **5.** *Mus.* The duration of a note. **6**†. Considerable bulk or amount. **7**†. Proportion. [< L.F *quantitas*, < *quantus*, how much.]—**quan'ti-ta"tiv**(eS, *a.* Of or pertaining to quantity: opposed to *qualitative.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quan'tum, 1 kwen'tum; 2 kwąn'tūm, *n.* [QUAN'TA, *pl.*] **1.** An object that has quantity or is concrete. **2.** A certain amount; also, a prescribed or a sufficient quantity. [L., neut. of *quantus*, how much, < *quam*, how, < *qui*, who.]

quar"an-tine', 1 kwor"ən-tīn'; 2 kwąr"ąn-tīn'. **I.** *vt.* [-TINED'; -TIN'ING.] To subject to or retain in quarantine. **II.** *n.* **1.** The enforced isolation for a fixed period of persons, ships, or goods arriving from places infected with contagious disease, or of any persons who have been exposed to such infection. **2.** A place designated for the enforcement of such interdiction. **3.** The enforced isolation of any person or place infected with contagious disease; loosely, any enforced isolation. **4.** A period of forty days. [< L.It+OF *quadraginta*, forty.]

quar'rel, 1 kwor'el; 2 kwąr'ĕl, *vi.* [-RELED or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING.] **1.** To engage in a quarrel; dispute; contend; fight: usually with *with.* **2.** To disturb or rupture friendship or harmony; fall out; disagree. **3.** To find fault; cavil: often with *about* or *over.*

quar'rel[1], *n.* **1.** An unfriendly, angry, or violent dispute. **2.** A falling out or contention; breach of amity. **3.** The cause for dispute. [< L.F *querela*, complaint.]

Syn.: affray, altercation, bickering, brawl, breach, broil, contention, contest, controversy, disagreement, discussion, dispute, dissension, falling out, feud, fracas, fray, fuss, jangle, jar, misunderstanding, quarreling, rupture, scene, squabble, strife, tumult, variance, wrangle. A *quarrel* is in word or act, or both, and is often slight and transient, as we speak of childish *quarrels;* but *quarrel* may denote the cause or ground of contention or strife, and so be deep and enduring. *Contention* and *strife* may be in word or deed; *contest* ordinarily involves some form of action. *Contest* is often used in a good sense. *contention* and *strife* very rarely so. *Controversy* is commonly in words; *strife* extends from verbal *controversy* to the *contests* of armies. *Affray, brawl,* and *broil,* like *quarrel,* are words of inferior dignity. An *affray* or *broil* may arise at a street corner; the *affray* always involves physical force; the *brawl* or *broil* may be confined to violent language. See ALTERCATION; FEUD.—Ant.: accord, amity, concord, harmony, pacification, peace, reconcilement, reconciliation.—Prep.: a quarrel *with* (rarely *against*) a person; *about* or *over* a matter.

—**quar'rel-er,** *n.* **quar'rel-ler**†.—**quar'rel-some,** *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quar-rel[2], *n.* **1.** A dart or arrow, with a four-edged head, formerly used with a crossbow. **2.** A graver, stone-masons' chisel, or other tool having a several-edged point. **3.** Same as QUARRY[2]. [OF., < LL. *quadrellus*, < L. *quadrum*, a square, < *quattuor*, four.]

quar'rel†[3], *n.* Same as QUARRY[3], *n.*

quar'ry, 1 kwor'i; 2 kwąr'y, *vt.* [QUAR'RIED; QUAR'RY-ING.] To cut, dig, or take from or as from a quarry.

quar'ry[1], *n.* [QUAR'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] An excavation from which stone is taken by cutting, blasting, or the like.

quar'ry[2], 1‖. *vt.* To take by violence. **II.** *n.* **1.** A beast or bird hunted, seized, or killed, as in the chase; game; prey: now chiefly poetical. **2.** Anything hunted, slaughtered, or eagerly pursued. **3**†. A heap or pile of slaughtered game. [< L.F *corium*, hide.]

quar'ry[3], *n.* [QUAR'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A square or lozenge. **2.** A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass, tile, etc. **3.** *Archery.* A quarrel. [< OF. *quarre*, < L. *quadratus;* see QUADRATE.] **quar'relt.**

Flowered Quarry.

quart[1], 1 kwȧrt; 2 kwąrt, *n.* **1.** A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints. **2.** A vessel of such capacity. **3.** *Mus.* A fourth. [< F. *quarte*, < L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quart[2], 1 kārt; 2 kärt, *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* Same as CARTE. **2.** In piquet, a sequence of four cards of the same suit. [< F. *quarte;* see QUART[1].]

quar'tan, 1 kwôr'tən; 2 kwąr'tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fourth in a series; especially, occurring every fourth day. **II.** *n.* A malarial fever in which the paroxysms recur every fourth day, reckoning inclusively. [< F. *quartaine*, < L. *quartanus*, < *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quarte, *n. Fencing.* Same as CARTE[2]. [F.]

quar'ter, 1 kwôr'tər; 2 kwąr'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide or separate into four equal parts or quarters. **2.** To cut or break in parts or pieces; specif., to dismember. **3.** To divide into regions, compartments, or the like. **4.** To range over; pass from point to point of, as a hunting-dog goes over a field. **5.** To furnish with quarters; provide or find accommodations for. **6**§. To furnish or deal out as a share or portion; allot. **7.** *Her.* (1) To bear or arrange (a coat or coats of arms) quarterly upon a shield or escutcheon. (2) To divide (a shield) into quarters by vertical and horizontal lines. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in quarters; have a residence. **2.** To shift from point to point; change position; also, to range a field, as a dog in search of game. **3.** To have the wind on the quarter.

quar'ter, *a.* **1.** Being one of four equal parts. **2.** Having one-fourth of a standard value.

quar'ter[1], *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part. Specifically: (1) The fourth of a hundredweight; by the old reckoning, 28 pounds; now frequently, 25 pounds. (2) [Eng.] A fourth of a ton (as of grain) or of a chaldron (as of coal). (3) The fourth part of an hour; fifteen minutes. (4) Three months; hence, a term, as of a school. (5) A limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; also, a haunch, as of venison. (6) [U. S.] Twenty-five cents, or a coin of that value. (7) One of the four phases of the moon. (8) *Mus.* A quarter note. **2.** One of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon. **3.** Hence, the place, origin, or source from which anything comes. **4.** A particular

division or district; a locality. **5.** Proper or assigned station, position, or place, as of officers and crew on a war-ship; usually in the plural. **6.** A place of lodging or residence, especially temporary shelter; lodgings: usually in the plural. **7.** A region embracing one-fourth, or about one-fourth, of a space; one of four corresponding localities or parts, as of a shoe, a horse's foot, etc. **8.** *Naut.* The upper part of a vessel's side from the after part of the main chains to the stern. **9†.** Friendship; peace; concord. [OF., < L. *quartarius*, < *quartus*, fourth.]—**quar'ter-day"**, *n.* A day when quarterly payments become due.—**q.-deck**, *n. Naut.* The elevated rear part of a war-vessel: for officers only.—**quar'tered**, *a.* **1.** Divided into four quarters, as by separating or grouping. **2.** Made from timber cleft or sawed lengthwise into quarters, so as to show the edge grain; as, *quartered* oak. **3.** Lodged; stationed. **4.** Having quarters (of a specified kind).—**quar'ter-ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a fourth part. **2.** Occurring at intervals of three months. **II.** *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] A publication issued once in every three months. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Once in a quarter of a year. **2.** In or by quarters. — **quar'ter-mas"ter**, *n.* **1.** A staff-officer, as of a regiment, having charge of providing and assigning quarters, issuing supplies, etc. **2.** *Naut.* A petty officer who assists the navigator, etc. — **q.-sawed**, *a.* Sawed lengthwise into quarters, as a log, or sawed from quartered timber.—**q.-saw**, *v.*—**q.-section**, *n.* [U. S.] In the system of land-surveying adopted by the governments of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing one-fourth of a square mile, or 160 acres.—**q.-sessions**, *n.* A court held quarterly. In England and Scotland it tries many indictable offenses, hears appeals from the petty sessions, and exercises a minor civil jurisdiction.—**q.-staff**, *n.* A stout staff, formerly used in England as a weapon.

Quartered Oak.

ab, first sawing of the log; *cd*, second sawing, cutting the log into quarters. Each quarter is then sawed into planks in the order of the numbering.

quar'ter², *n.* Mercy shown in sparing the life of a defeated or captured enemy; clemency. [< F. *quartier.*]

quar'tern, 1 kwôr'tərn; 2 kwąr'tern, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A fourth part, as of certain measures or weights. (1) A gill. (2) A quarter of a peck. (3) A quarter of a pound. (4) A quarter of a stone. **2.** A four-pound loaf of bread.

quar-tet', 1 kwôr-tet'; 2 kwąr-tĕt', *n.* **1.** A composition for four voices or instruments. **2.** The set of four persons who render such compositions. **3.** *Pros.* A stanza of four lines. **4.** Four things of a kind. [< It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*, fourth.] **quar-tette'†.**

quar'tile, 1 kwôr'tĭl; 2 kwąr'tĭl, *a.* & *n. Astrol.* Quadrate.

quar'to, 1 kwôr'to; 2 kwąr'to. **I.** *a.* Having four leaves to the sheet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet whose pages are of the size of the fourth of a sheet: often written **4to** or **4°**. **2.** An eight-page newspaper. [< L. *in quarto; in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth.]

quartz, 1 kwôrts; 2 kwąrts, *n.* A hard mineral, common in rocks, as in granite. [< G. *quarz.*] — **quartz'ose"**, *a.* Composed of quartz or containing it largely. **quartz'ous†; quartz'y†.**

Quartz Crystals.

1. Oblique. 2. Beveled. 3. Twin crystals. 4. Bipyramid. 5. Bipyramid and prism. 6. Rhombohedron and prism.

quash¹, 1 kwosh; 2 kwąsh, *vt.* To set aside, as an indictment. [< L.LL+OF *cassus*, empty.]

quash², *vt.* To suppress forcibly or summarily. [< L.OF *quasso*, shake.]

Syn.: see ANNUL; CANCEL.

qua'si-, 1 kwē'sī-; 2 kwā'sī-, *prefix.* Appearing as if; simulating in appearance. [< L. *quasi*, < *quam*, as, + *si*, if.]

quas'si-a, 1 kwosh'ı-ə; 2 kwąsh'i-a, *n.* The wood of the bitter ash of the West Indies: used as a tonic. [< *Quassi*, a negro slave.]

quat, 1 kwot; 2 kwąt, *n.* **1.** A boil; pimple; sty. **2.** By extension, an offensive, troublesome person.

quatch†, *a.* Squat; flat.

qua-ter'na-ry, 1 kwə-tûr'nə-rı; 2 kwa-tĕr'na-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of four things. **2.** Fourth in order. **3.** [Q-] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the uppermost of the systems of strata in the ordinary classifications.—**Qua-ter'na-ry**, *n.* The Quaternary system, including all deposits later than Tertiary up to the present; also, the corresponding period. [< L. *quaternarius*, < *quattuor*, four.]

qua-ter'ni-on, 1 kwə-tûr'nı-ən; 2 kwa-tĕr'ni-on, *n.* A set, system, or file of four. [< L. *quaternio(n-)*, < *quattuor*, four.] [F.]

quat'rain, 1 kwot'rēn; 2 kwąt'rān, *n.* A stanza of four lines.

qua'tre, 1 kā'tər *or* (*F.*) kā'tr; 2 kā'ter *or* (*F.*) kā'tr, *n.* **1.** Anything, as a card or a domino, marked with four spots or pips. **2.** The number four; four. [F.]

Qua"tre-Bras', 1 ka"tr-brā'; 2 kā"tr-brā', *n.* A village in Belgium; held by Wellington against Ney, June 16, 1815.

qua'ver, 1 kwē'vər; 2 kwā'ver. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To utter or sing in a tremulous manner; have a tremulous motion; trill; warble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A quivering or tremulous motion. **2.** A shake or trill, as in singing. **3.** *Mus.* An eighth note. Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.

quay, 1 kī; 2 kȳ, *n.* A wharf or artificial landing-place where vessels unload. [F.]—**quay'age,** *n.* Wharfage.

Que., *abbr.* Quebec.

queach'y, 1 kwich'ı; 2 kwĕch'y, *a.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] Yielding, as boggy places under the feet; shaking. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Weak; feeble; small. [< AS. *cweccan*, stir.] **queech'y†.**

quean, 1 kwīn; 2 kwēn, *n.* **1.** A low woman. **2.** A young or unmarried woman; a girl. [< AS. *cwēn*, woman.]

quea'sy, 1 kwī'zı; 2 kwē'sy, *a.* **1.** Sick at the stomach. **2.** Nauseating; also, caused by nausea. **3.** Easily nauseated; hence, fastidious; squeamish. **4.** Requiring to be carefully treated; delicate; ticklish. **5.** Uncertain; hazardous. [< Norw. *kveis*, nausea.]—**quea'si-ly,** *adv.*—**quea'si-ness,** *n.*

Que-bec', 1 kwı-bek'; 2 kwē-bēc'. *n.* **1.** A province in E. Canada; 706,834 sq. m.; pop. about 2,349,067. **2.** Its capital, a port on the St. Lawrence river; pop. 94,060; captured from the French by Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1759; anti-draft riots March 30–April 1, 1918.

queen, 1 kwīn; 2 kwēn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make a queen of; act as a queen. **II.** *n.* **1.** The wife of a king. **2.** A female sovereign of a kingdom. **3.** A woman preeminent in a given sphere: used also figuratively of cities, nations, etc. **4.** The piece that ranks next to the king in chess, combining the moves of castle and bishop. **5.** A playing-card bearing a conventional picture of a queen in her robes. **6.** The single fully developed female in a colony of bees or ants. [< AS. *cwēn*, woman.]—**queen consort,** the wife of a reigning king, who does not share his sovereignty.—**q. dowager,** the widow of a king who has reigned in his own right.—**q. mother,** the mother of the reigning sovereign when she is entitled to be called queen or is a queen dowager.—**q. regent. 1.** A queen who acts as regent. **2.** A queen regnant.—**q. regnant,** a female sovereign ruling in her own right.—**queen'ly,** *a.* Like a queen; stately. Syn.: see IMPERIAL.—**queen'li-ness,** *n.*—**queen'-of-the-mead"ows,** *n.* The meadowsweet. —**q.-post,** *n. Building.* One of two upright suspending or sustaining posts or compression-members in a truss or truss-roof.—**queen's-ware,** *n.* Fine glazed cream-colored English pottery; hence, any cream-colored pottery.

Queens, 1 kwīnz; 2 kwēns, *n.* A county of S. E. New York and borough of New York city; 105 sq. m.; pop. 469,042.

Queens'land, 1 kwīnz'land; 2 kwēns'land, *n.* A state of the Commonwealth of Australia; 670,500 sq. m.; pop. 687,471; capital, Brisbane. [S. Ireland; pop. 9,000.

Queens'town, 1 kwīnz'toun; kwēns'town, *n.* A seaport in

queer, 1 kwīr; 2 kwēr, *vt.* [Slang.] To jeopardize a transaction or spoil a chance.

queer, 1 kwīr; 2 kwēr, *a.* **1.** Being out of the usual course of events in minor respects; singular; odd. **2.** Of questionable character; open to suspicion. **3.** [Slang.] Counterfeit. [< LG. *queer*, oblique, < G. *quer.*]

Syn.: anomalous, bizarre, crotchety, curious, droll, eccentric, erratic, fantastic, funny, grotesque, laughable, ludicrous, odd, peculiar, quaint, ridiculous, singular, strange, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. *Odd* is unmated, as an *odd* shoe, and so uneven, as an *odd* number. *Singular* is alone of its kind; as, the *singular* number. What is *singular* is *odd*, but what is *odd* may not be *singular;* as, a drawerful of *odd* gloves. A *strange* thing is something hitherto unknown in fact or in cause. A *singular* coincidence is one the happening of which is unusual; a *strange* coincidence is one the cause of which is hard to explain. That which is *peculiar* belongs especially to a person as his own; as, Israel was called Jehovah's "*peculiar* people," *i. e.*, especially chosen and cherished by him; in its ordinary use there is the implication that the thing *peculiar* to one is not common to the majority, tho it may be shared by many; as, the Shakers are *peculiar*. *Eccentric* is off or aside from the center, and so off or aside from the ordinary and what is considered the normal course; as, genius is commonly *eccentric*. *Eccentric* is a higher and more respectful word than *odd* or *queer*. *Erratic* signifies wandering, a stronger and more censorious term than *eccentric*. *Queer* is transverse or oblique, aside from the common in a way that is comical or perhaps slightly *ridiculous*. *Queer* is also used for that which is oddly mysterious; as, a *queer* proceeding or proposal. *Quaint* denotes that which is pleasingly *odd* and fanciful, often with something of the antique; as, the *quaint* architecture of medieval towns. That which is *funny* is calculated to provoke laughter; that which is *droll* is more quietly amusing. That which is *grotesque* in the material sense is irregular or misshapen in form or outline or ill-proportioned so as to be somewhat *ridiculous;* the French *bizarre* is practically equivalent to *grotesque*. See ODD.—Ant.: common, customary, familiar, natural, normal, ordinary, regular, usual. - **Queer Street** [Slang,

Eng.], an imaginary street inhabited by people in difficulties; hence, any difficulty, trouble, etc. — **queer'ish,** *a.* Somewhat queer.—**queer'ly,** *adv.*—**queer'ness,** *n.*

queer, *n.* [Slang.] Counterfeit money.

quell, 1 kwel; 2 kwĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to cease or yield by force; put down; subdue. **2.** To cause to subside; calm; mollify; quiet; allay, as pain. **3†.** To kill. **II.** *i.* **1§.** To yield; subside. **2†.** To die. [< AS. *cwellan*, < *cwelan*, die.] Syn.: see TRANQUILIZE.—**quell'er,** *n.*

quell, *n.* **1.** [Poet. or Obs.] A weapon or other means of subduing or quelling; power to subdue. **2†.** Murder.

quench†, 1 kwench; 2 kwĕnch, *vt.* **1.** To put out, as fire or a light, especially by water or smothering. **2.** To cause to cease, as passion or desire. **3.** To cool, as heated iron, by thrusting it into water. [< AS. *cwencan*, quench.]—**quench'a-bl**(e[S], *a.* **-ness,** *n.* **-a-bly,** *adv.* —**quench'er,** *n.*—**quench'less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quer'cin(e[S], 1 kwûr'sin; 2 kwĕr'çin, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to oaks. [< LL. *quercinus*, < L. *quercus*, oak.]

quer'cit-ron, 1 kwûr'sit-ren *or* kwər-sit'ren; 2 kwĕr'çit-ron *or* kwer-çit'ron, *n.* **1.** The bark of the American black oak, or a yellow dye made therefrom. **quer'cit-ron-bark"†.** **2.** The black or dyer's oak. **quer'cit-ron-oak"†.** [< L. *quercus*, oak + CITRON.]

Quer'cus, 1 kwûr'kus; 2 kwĕr'cŭs, *n.* The typical genus of plants of the oak family, the oaks. [L.]

querе†, *n.* Same as CHOIR. **quyre†.**

que'rist, 1 kwi'rist; 2 kwē'rist, *n.* An inquirer; questioner.

querl, 1 kwûrl; 2 kwĕrl. [U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To coil; curl; twirl. **II.** *n.* A coil; curl; twist. [Var. of TWIRL.] **quirl†.**

quern, 1 kwûrn; 2 kwĕrn, *n.* An old form of hand-mill, as for grinding grain. [< AS. *cweorn*, quern.]

quer'u-lous, 1 kwer'u-lus; 2 kwĕr'u-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to complain. **2.** Indicating a complaining disposition. [< L. *querulus*, < *queror*, complain.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

que'ry, 1 kwi'ri; 2 kwē'ry. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [QUE'RIED; QUE'RY-ING.] **1.** To question; doubt; inquire concerning; make inquiry. **2.** To ply with questions. **II.** *n.* [QUE'RIES[Z], *pl.*] An inquiry, or a memorandum of an inquiry, to be answered; a doubt; interrogation: often indicated by the interrogation-point (?). [< L. *quære*, imper. of *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: (verb) see INQUIRE; QUESTION; (noun) see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

Ques"nay', 1 kē"nē'; 2 kę"nā', **François** (1694–1774). [French economist. A

quest[d], 1 kwest; 2 kwĕst, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] To bay on the trail of. **2†.** To search or seek for; inquire into. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make quest; search; examine. **2.** To give tongue, as a dog; seek or follow a trail. **3.** To go begging.—**quest'er,** *n.* **quest'ant†; quest'rist†.**

quest, *n.* **1.** The act of seeking; a looking for something; search. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] An inquest. **3†.** Searchers collectively. **4†.** A request. [< OF. *queste*, < L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quæro*, seek.]

ques'tion, 1 kwes'chən; 2 kwĕs'chon, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a question or questions to. **2.** To treat as doubtful; call in question; also, to make objection to; challenge. **3†.** To make inquiry about; ask after. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make inquiry. **2.** To entertain or express doubt. [F., < L. *quæstio(n-)*, < *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: ask, challenge, dispute, doubt, inquire, interrogate, investigate, query, quiz. To *ask* is to seek information, favor, or aid; *inquire*, *question*, *interrogate*, respect only the obtaining of information. To *interrogate* is to *examine* formally or officially, commonly by a series of questions. *Question* comes close to the meaning of *interrogate*, the less formal; one may *question* a messenger at the door regarding the source of a message, the time of sending, etc. To *question* a person always implies a set determination to elicit truth, commonly by repeated and varied questions; the old-time examination by torture was called "the question." One may *inquire* casually and indifferently; he *questions* intently and resolutely. As applied to things, *question* has nearly the meaning of *challenge;* as, "I *question* the truth of that statement—the value of that article," or the like. To *question* a person implies some kind or claim of authority; one may answer, "By what right do you *question* me?" See INQUIRE. Compare ASK, *v.*; QUESTION, *n.*—**ques'tion-a-bl**(e[P], *a.* Liable to be called in question; debatable; also, dubious; suspicious. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL.—**ques'tion-er,** *n.*—**ques'tion-ing,** *pa.* & *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ques'tion, *n.* **1.** An interrogative sentence calling for an answer; an inquiry. **2.** A subject of inquiry or debate; a matter to be decided. **3.** A subject of dispute; a controversy; difference; as, a *question* arose about it. **4.** A proposition under discussion in a deliberative assembly. **5.** Objection raised or entertained; doubt. **6.** Interrogation. **7†.** Judicial examination; trial; also, examination by torture. **8†.** Talk; conversation.

Syn.: doubt, inquiry, inquisition interrogation, interrogatory, investigation, query. An *inquiry* seeks information for the benefit of the inquirer; a *question* may do the same, or may have the intent to perplex, confuse, or entrap the one of whom it is asked; one makes *inquiry* as to his way; we speak of idle or frivolous *questions*, rather than of idle or frivolous *inquiries*. A *query* is a *question* more or less vaguely formulated and indefinite in purpose, often amounting to no more than a suspense of judgment and a suggestion of future consideration; as, a proof-reader's *query*, which is often but an interrogation-point in the margin; a *doubt* may be termed a silent *question*, as a *question* is in many cases simply an expressed *doubt*. An *interrogation* or *interrogatory* is a formal *inquiry*. *Interrogatory* has a special legal use, denoting an *inquiry* in writing by order of a court, to be answered under oath. An *investigation* is an elaborate search for truth or fact, not only by *questions*, but by every other means of procuring information; an *inquisition* is an *investigation* which is either unwarranted, unduly minute, or in some other way offensive. See DOUBT; INQUIRY; TOPIC. —**ques'tion-less,** *a.*—**ques'tion-less-ly,** *adv.*

ques'tion-a-ry, 1 kwes'chen-ə-ri; 2 kwĕs'chon-a-ry, **I.** *a.* Of the nature of an examination; interrogatory. **II.** *n.* Same as QUESTIONNAIRE.

ques"tion-naire', 1 kwes"chən-nâr'; 2 kwĕs"chon-nâr', *n.* [F.] A series of questions submitted for formal answer.

ques'tor, ⟩ 1 kwes'tər; 2 kwĕs'tor, *n. Rom. Hist.* **1.** A public

quæs'tor, ⟩ treasurer, as of a province. **2.** Originally, a magistrate who prosecuted and executed murderers. [L.]

Quet-zal"co-a'tl, 1 ket-säl"ko-ä'tl; 2 kĕt-säl"co-ä'tl, *n.* A traditional king and author of the culture of the Aztecs.

queue, 1 kiū; 2 kū, *n.* **1.** A pendent braid of hair on the back of the head; a pigtail. **2.** A file of persons waiting in the order of their arrival. **3.** A tail-piece, as of a violin; tail. [F., < L. *cauda*, tail.] **cue‡.**

quib'bl(e[P], 1 kwib'l; 2 kwĭb'l. **I.** *vi.* [QUIB'BL(E)D[P]; QUIB'BLING.] **1.** To use quibbles; evade the truth; equivocate. **2†.** To play upon words; pun. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shuffling evasion of a point or question; an equivocation. **2‖.** A pun. [< QUIP.]—**quib'bler,** *n.*

Qui"be-ron', 1 kī"bə-rōn'; 2 kī"be-rŏn, *n.* Seaport on the W. coast of France; British defeated French, 1759.

quick, 1 kwik; 2 kwĭk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Done or occurring in a short time; expeditious; rapid; speedy; swift. **2.** Characterized by rapidity or readiness of movement or action; nimble; prompt. **3.** Intellectually alert; sensitive; sprightly. **4.** Responding readily to impressions; excitable; irritable. **5.** Made active. **6‖.** Having life; living: opposed to *dead*. **7.** Pregnant. **8.** Producing interest or profit; available. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has life; any vital or sensitive part; figuratively, the feelings. **2.** A hedge-plant; quickset. **III.** *adv.* Quickly; rapidly. [< AS. *cwic*, alive.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALIVE; CLEVER; IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE; SWIFT; VIVID.

—**quick'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make alive or quick; vivify; figuratively, to make keen. **2.** To increase the activity or sprightliness of. **3.** To make quicker; accelerate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become alive; begin to manifest signs of life. **2.** To move or act more quickly. **3.** To become more sensitive.

Syn.: accelerate, advance, dispatch, drive, drive on, expedite, facilitate, further, hasten, hurry, make haste, press forward, promote, speed, urge, urge on. To *quicken*, in the sense here considered, is to increase speed, move or cause to move more rapidly, as through more space or with a greater number of motions in the same time. To *accelerate* is to increase the speed of action or of motion. A motion whose speed increases upon itself is said to be *accelerated*, as the motion of a falling body, which becomes swifter with every second of time. To *accelerate* any work is to *hasten* it toward a finish, commonly by *quickening* all its operations in orderly unity toward the result. To *dispatch* is to do and be done with, to get a thing off one's hands. To *dispatch* an enemy is to kill him outright and quickly; to *dispatch* a messenger is to send him in haste; to *dispatch* a business is to bring it quickly to an end. *Dispatch* is commonly used of single items. To *promote* a cause is in any way to bring it forward, *advance* it in power, prominence, etc. To *speed* is really to secure swiftness; to *hasten* is to attempt it, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. *Hurry* always indicates something of confusion. The *hurried* man forgets dignity, appearance, comfort, courtesy, everything but speed; he may forget something vital to the matter in hand; yet, because reckless haste may attain the great object of speed, *hurry* has come to be the colloquial and popular word for acting quickly. To *facilitate* is to *quicken* by making easy; to *expedite* is to *quicken* by removing hindrances.—Ant.: check, clog, delay, drag, hinder, impede, obstruct, retard.—**quick'en-er,** *n.*—**quick'-grass",** *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS.—**quick'lime",** *n.* Unslaked lime.—**quick'ly,** *adv.* In a quick manner.—**q.-march,** a march having about 108 steps to the minute.—**q.-match,** *n.* A match-wick, as of threads of cotton rubbed with mealed powder, that burns quickly, for firing cannon, fireworks, etc.—**quick'ness,** *n.*—**quick'sand",** *n.* A bed of sand so water-soaked as readily to engulf any person or animal that attempts to rest upon it.—**quick'set".** **I.** *vt.* To fence with living plants; plant with hawthorn. **II.** *a.*

Composed of quickset. **III.** *n.* A hedge-plant, especially hawthorn, or a hedge made of it.—**quick'sil"ver,** *n.* **1.** Metallic mercury. **2.** An amalgam of tin, used for the backs of looking-glasses. — **quick'step",** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A march written in the military quick time. **2.** *Mil.* A quick march. —**q.-witted,** *a.* Having a ready wit or quick discernment; keen; sagacious. Syn.: see CLEVER. Compare SAGACIOUS.

quid[1], 1 kwid; 2 kwĭd, *n.* **1.** A small portion of chewing-tobacco. **2.** A cud, as of a cow. **3.** Half-chewed hay dropped from a horse's mouth. [Var. of CUD.]

quid[2], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A coin, the sovereign.

quid'di-ty, 1 kwid'ĭ-tĭ; 2 kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The essence of a thing. **2.** A trifling distinction or objection. [< LL. *quidditas,* < L. *quid,* which.]

quid'nunc, 1 kwid'nuŋk; 2 kwĭd'nŭnc, *n.* One who seeks or affects to know all that is going on; an inquisitive busybody. [< L. *quid nunc; quid,* what; *nunc,* now.]

quid pro quo, 1 kwid pro kwō; 2 kwĭd pro kwō. **1.** An equivalent in return. **2.** The substitution of one thing for another. [L., literally, something for something.]

qui'et, 1 kwai'et; 2 kwī'ĕt. **I**[d.] *vt. & vi.* To bring to a state of rest; become quiet or still; make or become calm; soothe. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose; still; calm. **2.** Silent. **3.** Free from turmoil, strife, or alarm; tranquil; peaceful; secluded. **4.** Gentle or mild of disposition. **5.** Free from ceremony; informal. **III.** *n.* Freedom from motion, noise, etc.; peace; calm. [< L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest.] Syn.: (verb) see ALLAY; REPRESS; SETTLE; TRANQUILIZE; (adjective) see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE; SOBER; (noun) see REST.—**qui-es'ce',** *vi.* [QUI-ESCED'[t]; QUI-ESC'ING.] **1.** To grow quiet; become silent. **2.** *Phon.* To cease to have a sound, as a letter.—**qui-es'cent,** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose or inaction. **2.** Resting free from anxiety, emotion, or agitation. **3.** *Phon.* Having no sound; silent. Syn.: see PASSIVE.—**qui-es'cence,** *n.* **qui-es'cency‡.** Syn.: see REST.—**qui-es'cent-ly,** *adv.*—**qui'et-er,** *n.*—**qui'et-ism,** *n.* A system seeking spiritual exaltation by contemplation and withdrawal from outward activities; especially [Q-], mystic meditation or introspection, as cultivated by certain devotees of the 17th century.—**qui'et-ist,** *n.*—**qui'et-ly,** *adv.*—**qui'et-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see APATHY.—**qui'e-tude,** *n.* Syn.: see APATHY; REST.—**qui-e'tus,** *n.* **1.** A silencing or suppressing; death; repose. **2.** A final discharge or quittance.

quil[1], 1 kwil; 2 kwĭl, *vt.* **1.** To pluck quills from or out of. **2.** To wind on a quill or quills.

quil[2], 1 kwil; 2 kwĭl, *vt.* To make or iron (a garment or fabric) with rounded plaits or ridges.

quil[3], *n.* **1.** One of the large, strong flight-feathers or tail-feathers of a bird. **2.** A pen made from a feather; hence, any pen; also, a writer, and, with the definite article, the profession of literature. **3.** The hollow, horny stem of a feather. **4.** One of the large, sharp spines of porcupines, hedgehogs, etc. **5.** A hollow cylindrical part resembling the stem of a feather. [< F. *quille,* keel.]

quil[4], *n.* A flute, rounded ridge, or cylindrical fold, as in a ruff or ruffle. [< F. *quille,* keel.]

Quil"ler-Couch', 1 kwil'ər-kūch'; 2 kwĭl'ĕr-cu͝ch', **Sir Arthur Thomas** (1863–). An English novelist.

quil'let‖, 1 kwil'et; 2 kwĭl'ĕt, *n.* A quibble; subtlety; nice distinction. [Contr. < L. *quidlibet,* what you please, < *quid,* what, + *libet,* it pleases.]

quill'wort", 1 kwil'wu͝rt; 2 kwĭl'wu͝rt", *n.* A small plant, mostly aquatic, consisting of a corm-like stem sending up a tuft of quill-like leaves.

quilt, 1 kwilt; 2 kwĭlt. **I**[d.] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stitch through and through at intervals or in lines or figures, as in making a quilt. **2.** To wad or stuff with something stitched or fastened in place. **3.** To give a quilted appearance to. **4.** To make protective with any material. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bedcover made by stitching together firmly two layers of cloth or patchwork with some soft and warm substance (as wool or cotton) between them. **2.** Any bedcover, especially if thick. **3.** A quilted skirt or the like. [< OF. *cuilte,* < L. *culcita,* quilt.]—**quilt'er,** *n.*—**quilt'ing,** *n.*

quince, 1 kwins; 2 kwĭnç, *n.* A small tree of the apple family; also, its hard, acid, pleasant-flavored, yellowish fruit, used for preserves. [< Gr.[L+OF] *kydōnion,* < *Kydōnia,* town in Crete.]

quin'cunx, 1 kwin'kuŋks; 2 kwĭn'cŭnks, *n.* An arrangement of five things, as trees, in a square having one in each corner and one in the center; also, a disposition of such squares repeated indefinitely. [< L. *quincunx,* five-twelfths, < *quinque,* five, + *uncia,* twelfth part.]—**quin-cun'cial,** *a.*

Quin'cy, 1 kwin'sɪ; 2 kwĭn'sy, *n.* **1. Josiah** (1744–1775), an American statesman and Revolutionary leader. **2. Josiah** (1772–1864), an American statesman and educator. **3.** A city in E. Massachusetts; a residential suburb of Boston; pop. 47,880. **4.** 1 kwin'sɪ; 2 kwĭn'cy. A manufacturing city in W. Illinois; pop. 35,980.—**Quincy method,** an educational system that lays special stress on the development of the activities of the child.

quin'i-a, 1 kwin'ɪ-ə; 2 kwĭn'ĭ-a, *n.* Quinin: old name.

quin'in, 1 kwin'in, kwai'nain; 2 kwĭn'ĭn, kwī'nin, *n.*

quin'ine, A bitter alkaloid contained in cinchona-bark, or its salts: used as a remedy for malarial affections [F., < Sp. *quina,* < S. Am. *quina,* bark.]

A Branch of *Cinchona Calisaya,* a source of Quinin. *a,* the flower; *b,* a dehiscent fruit.

quin'nat, 1 kwin'at; 2 kwĭn'ăt, *n.* A salmon of the coasts of the North Pacific. [< Chinook Indian *e-quinna(h).*]

quin'qua-, } 1 kwin'kwə-; 2 kwĭn'kwa-.
quin'que-, } From Latin *quinque,* five: combining forms. — **quin"que-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Five-leaved. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.] **quin"que-fo'li-at"ed‡.**—**quin"que-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Having five leaflets, as a compound leaf.

quin"qua-ges'i-ma, 1 kwin"kwə-jes'ɪ-mə; 2 kwĭn"kwa-ğĕs'ĭ-ma, *a.* Fiftieth. [L., < *quinque,* five.]—**Quinquagesima Sunday,** the fiftieth day before Easter.

quin-quen'ni-al, 1 kwin-kwen'ɪ-əl; 2 kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-al. **I.** *a.* Occurring every five years, or once in five years; also, lasting for five years. **II.** *n.* A fifth anniversary. [< L. *quinque,* five, + *annus,* year.]—**quin-quen'ni-um,** *n.* A period of five years. **quin-quen'ni-ad‡.**

quin'sy, 1 kwin'zɪ; 2 kwĭn'sy, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils, especially when suppurative. [< F. *esquinancie,* < Gr. *kynanchē,* < *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog, + *anchō,* choke.]

quint, 1 kwint; 2 kwĭnt, *n.* **1.** A fifth. **2.** A set of five. **3.** The E string of a violin. **4.** [Colloq.] A quintuplet. **5.** *Card-playing.* In piquet, a sequence of five of the same suit: if of the five highest cards, called a **quint major.** [< L. *quintus,* < *quinque,* five.]

quin'tain, 1 kwin'tin; 2 kwĭn'tĭn, *n. Eng. Archeol.* An object set up to be tilted at; also, the place for the sport. [< F. *quintaine,* < L. *quintana,* street in a camp, < *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin'tal, 1 kwin'təl; 2 kwĭn'tal, *n.* **1.** A mass of 100 kilograms. **2.** A hundredweight. [F.]

Quin-ta'na, 1 kĭn-tō'nə; 2 kĭn-tä'nä, **Manuel José** (1772–1857). A Spanish poet, liberal politician, and author.

quin-tes'sence, 1 kwin-tes'ens; 2 kwĭn-tĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An extract from anything, containing in concentrated form its most essential principle; hence, the most essential part of anything. **2.** *Philos.* In the doctrine of the Pythagoreans, the fifth or celestial essence above the four elements of earth, air, fire, and water. [F., < L. *quinta,* fem. of *quintus,* fifth, + *essentia,* essence.]—**quin"tes-sen'tial,** *a.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest.

quin-tet', } 1 kwin-tet'; 2 kwĭn-tĕt', *n.* A musical
quin-tette', } composition arranged for five voices or instruments; also, the five persons performing it. [< It. *quintetto,* < *quinto,* fifth.] **quin-tet'to‡.**

quin'tile, 1 kwin'tĭl; 2 kwĭn'tĭl, *n. Astron.* The aspect of planets separated by 72°. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

Quin-til'i-an, 1 kwin-til'ɪ-ən; 2 kwĭn-tĭl'i-an, **M. Fabius** (35?–95). A Roman rhetorician and writer.

quin-til'lion, 1 kwin-til'yən; 2 kwĭn-tĭl'yon, *n.* In the French system of numeration, almost universally followed in the United States, 1 followed by 18 ciphers; in the English system, 1 followed by 30 ciphers. [< L. *quintus,* fifth, + MILLION.]

quin'tu-pl(e°, 1 kwin'tiu-pl; 2 kwĭn'tū-pl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-PL(E)D°; -PLING.] To multiply by five. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of five united or of five parts. **2.** Multiplied by five. [< L. *quintus,* fifth, + *-plus,* -fold.]—**quin'tuplet,** *n.* Five things of a kind together; specifically, a bicycle with tandem seats for five riders.

quip, 1 kwip; 2 kwĭp. **I**[t.] *vt. & vi.* To gibe or sneer at; use quips or sarcasms; scoff. **II.** *n.* A sneering remark; gibe; taunt. [< W. *chwip,* quick turn, < *chwipio,* whip.]

quire[1], 1 kwair; 2 kwīr. **I.** *vt.* [QUIRED; QUIR'ING.] To fold or separate into quires. **II.** *n.* **1.** The twentieth part of a ream of paper; 24 (or 25) sheets. **2.** A set of all the sheets necessary to make a book; hence, a book. [< L.[OF] *quaterni,* by fours.]

quire[2]. **I**‖. *vi.* **1.** To sing in chorus or concert. **2.** To accord; harmonize. **II.** *n.* **1**‖. A choir. **2†.** An assembly. [< F. *chœur,* < L. *chorus;* see CHORUS.] **qui'er†.**

Qui'ri-nal, 1 kwir'ɪ-nal *or* kwɪ-rai'nəl; 2 kwĭr'ĭ-nal *or* kwi-rī'nal, *n.* **1.** One of the seven hills on which Rome stands, containing the **Quirinal palace,** formerly a papal residence, now the official residence of the kings of Italy. **2.** Figuratively, the *Quirinal,* as opposed to the *Vatican,* represents the Italian monarchy. [< QUIRINUS.]—**Quir'i-nal,** *a.*

Qui-ri'nus, 1 kwɪ-rai'nus; 2 kwi-rī'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* **1.** An Italic divinity, the god of war and agriculture; identified with Romulus. **2.** A surname of Janus. **Qui-rin'i-us‡.**

Qui-ri'tes, 1 kwɪ-rai'tiz; 2 kwi-rī'tēş, *n. pl.* The citizens of

ancient Rome in their civil as distinct from their military or political capacity (*Romani*).—**Quir'ite,** *n.*

quirk, 1 kwûrk; 2 kwĭrk, *n.* **1.** A short or sharp turn; twist. **2.** A quaint turn of the fancy; caprice. **3.** An artful turn for evasion; quibble. **4.** An air or musical phrase containing abrupt turns. **5.** *Arch.* A small groove in, beside, or between moldings or beads. **6.** *Wood-working.* A molding or bead having a groove on one or both edges. [< W. *chwired,* < *chwiori,* turn quickly.] Syn.: see WHIM.

quirt, 1 kwûrt; 2 kwĭrt, *n.* [W. U. S.] A short-handled riding-whip with a braided rawhide lash. [< Sp. *cuerda,* cord.]

quit, 1 kwit; 2 kwĭt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [QUIT or QUIT'TED[d]; QUIT'TING.] **1.** To cease or desist; let go; resign; forsake; abandon. **2**‖. To make a payment of or for; repay. **3.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To free or clear. **4**†. To behave; acquit: used reflexively. **II.** *a.* Discharged, released, or absolved from something, as a duty, debt, or encumbrance; clear; free. [< F. *quitter,* ult. < L. *quies,* rest.]

Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE; END; REQUITE.—**to be quits,** or **to cry quits,** to declare to be even, or that neither has the advantage.—**quit'claim".** **I.** *vt.* To relinquish or give up all claim or title to. **II.** *n.* A full release and acquittance given by one to another.—**quit'-rent",** *n.* A rent formerly paid, as by a freeholder, whereby he was released from feudal services. — **quit'tance,** *n.* **1.** Discharge or release. **2.** Recompense or requital. — **quit'ter,** *n.* One who quits needlessly; a shirker.

quitch'-grass", 1 kwĭch'-grȧs"; 2 kwĭch'-grȧs", *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS.

quite, 1 kwait; 2 kwīt, *adv.* **1.** To the fullest extent; without limitation or reservation; fully; totally. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To a great or considerable extent; noticeably; very. [< L.[F] *quietus,* at rest.]

Qui'to, 1 kī'to; 2 kĭ'to, *n.* A city, capital of Ecuador; pop. 70,000; elevation, 9,348 ft.

quiv'er, 1 kwiv'ər; 2 kwĭv'er, *vi.* To move or be agitated with a tremulous motion. [Cp. QUAVER.] Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.

quiv'er, *a.* [Obs. or Dial.] Brisk; active; nimble.

quiv'er[1], *n.* A portable case or sheath for arrows. [< OF. *quivre, coivre.*]—**quiv'ered,** *a.* Provided with or contained in a quiver.

quiv'er[2], *n.* The act of quivering; a shaking.

qui vive, 1 kī vīv; 2 kĭ vĭv. [F.] Literally, who lives; as used by French sentinels meaning, "who goes there?"—**to be on the qui vive,** to be on the lookout; be wide awake.

Quix-ot'ic, 1 kwiks-ĕt'ĭk; 2 kwĭks-ŏt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or like Don Quixote, the hero of a Spanish romance ridiculing knight-errantry; hence [q-], ridiculously chivalrous or romantic. Syn.: see IMAGINARY.—**quix-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**quix'ot-ism,** *n.*

quiz, 1 kwiz; 2 kwĭz, *v.* [QUIZZED; QUIZ'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make game of by bantering or chaffing. **2.** To peer at critically or impertinently. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To examine (a student or class) in exercises conducted by questions. **II.** *i.* To practise puzzling, bantering, or teasing. Syn.: see QUESTION.—**quiz'zing-glass",** *n.* [U. S.] A monocle or single eye-glass, especially one intended to be held in place by contraction of muscles about the eye.

quiz, *n.* **1.** An absurd, puzzling, or mock-serious question or suggestion. **2.** That which is fit to be quizzed; a guy. **3.** One given to quizzing. **4.** [Colloq.] (1) A questioning of a student or class orally or by correspondence. (2) Data obtained from notes on a professor's lectures. [Prob. < QUESTION.] Syn.: see RIDICULE.

quiz'zi-cal, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a quiz. (1) Addicted to quizzing or chaffing; bantering. (2) Queer; odd. **-ly,** *adv.*

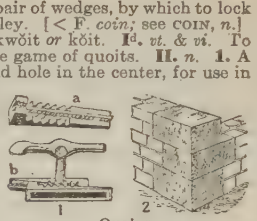
quod, 1 kwed; 2 kwŏd, *n.* **1.** A quad or quadrangle. **2.** [Slang.] A jail; prison. Compare QUAD.

quod'li-bet, 1 kwed'lĭ-bet; 2 kwŏd'lĭ-bĕt, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A fantasia or a medley, sometimes inharmonious. **2.** A debatable or delicate point, as in an argument. [< L. *quodlibet,* < *quod,* what, neut. of *qui,* who, + *libet,* it pleases.]

quoiff, *n.* Same as COIF.

quoin, 1 kein *or* kwein; 2 kŏin *or* kwŏin, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A large square ashlar or stone at the angle of a wall. (2) An external angle of a building. (3) A vertical angular ornamental projection from a wall-face. (4) A wedge-shaped stone of an arch. **coin‡. 2.** *Mech.* A wedge, or wedge-like piece, as used for any purpose; specifically, in printing, a wedge, or pair of wedges, by which to lock up type in a chase or galley. [< F. *coin;* see COIN, *n.*]

quoit, 1 kweit *or* keit; 2 kwŏit *or* kŏit. **I.**[d] *vt.* & *vi.* To pitch as a quoit; play the game of quoits. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disk of iron, with a round hole in the center, for use in the game of quoits. **2.** *pl.* A game played by throwing these disks at a short stake. [< OF. *coiter,* push.]



Quoins.
1. Printers' metal quoins; *a,* loose quoin; *b,* pair of quoins and key, in position for locking up. 2. Quoins of cut stone.

quon'dam, 1 kwen'dəm; 2 kwŏn'dam, *a.* Having been formerly; former. [L., formerly.]

quo'rum, 1 kwō'rum; 2 kwō'rŭm, *n.* **1.** Such a number of members of any body as is necessary for the legal transaction of business: commonly, a majority. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, certain designated justices of the peace without the presence of some one of whom the others could not act: now applied loosely to all justices. [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui,* who.]

quo'ta, 1 kwō'tə; 2 kwō'ta, *n.* A proportional part or share required for making up a certain number or quantity. [It., < L. *quota,* fem. of *quotus,* how many.]

quote, 1 kwōt; 2 kwōt, *vt.* & *vi.* [QUOT'ED[d]; QUOT'ING.] **1.** To repeat, as the words of a book or of a speaker; to cite as authority; make a quotation. **2.** To give the market price of, as stocks. **3.** To enclose within quotation-marks. **4**†. To observe; note; write down. [< LL.[or] *quoto,* divide into chapters. < L. *quotus;* see QUOTA.]

Syn.: cite, excerpt, extract, paraphrase, plagiarize, recite, repeat. To *quote* is to give an author's words, either exactly, as in direct quotation, or in substance, as in indirect quotation; to *cite* is, etymologically, to call up a passage, as a witness is summoned. In *citing* a passage its exact location by chapter, page, or otherwise must be given, so that it can be promptly called into evidence; in *quoting,* the location may or may not be given, but the words or substance of the passage must be given. In *citing,* neither the author's words nor his thought may be given, but simply the reference to the location where they may be found; to *quote,* in the proper sense, is to give credit to the author quoted. To *paraphrase* is to state an author's thought more freely than in indirect quotation, keeping the substance of his thought and his order of statement, but changing the language and style, and perhaps expanding by explanation, inference, etc. To *plagiarize* is to *quote* without credit, appropriating another's words or thought as one's own. To *recite* or *repeat* is usually to *quote* orally, tho *recite* is applied in legal phrase to a particular statement of facts which is not a quotation; a kindred use obtains in ordinary speech; as, to *recite* one's misfortunes.

—**quot'a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**quo-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of quoting. **2.** The words or price quoted.—**quo-ta'tion-mark",** *n.* One of the marks placed at the beginning and end of a quoted word or passage, as "or"; a quote. In English, inverted commas are used at the beginning of a quotation and apostrophes at the end.—**quote,** *n.* A quotation-mark.—**quot'er,** *n.*—**quote'wor"thy,** *a.*—**quot'ing-ly,** *adv.*

quoth‖, 1 kwōth; 2 kwōth, *vt.* Said or spoke; uttered: the imperfect tense of the obsolete verb QUETH, used only in the first and third persons, the nominative always following the verb, as *quoth* he. [< AS. *cwethan,* say.]

quo'tha‖, 1 kwō'tha; 2 kwō'tha, *interj.* Indeed! forsooth! usually in slight contempt. [Cor. of QUOTH HE.] **keth'er†.**

quo-tid'i-an, 1 kwo-tid'ĭ-ən; 2 kwo-tĭd'i-an. **I.** *a.* Recurring or occurring every day. **II.** *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day. [< L.[F] *quot,* how many, + *dies,* day.]

quo'tient, 1 kwō'shent; 2 kwō'shĕnt, *n.* *Math.* The result obtained by division; in arithmetic, a number indicating how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. [< L. *quotiens,* how often, < *quot,* how many.]

quo war-ran'to, 1 kwo we-ran'to; 2 kwo wa-răn'to. [L.] A judicial writ commanding a person to show by what authority he exercises an office or franchise never granted, or forfeited by some fault; literally, by what warrant.

Qu-ran', *n.* Same as KORAN.

q. v., *abbr.* [L.] **1.** *Quantum vis* (as much as you will). **2.** *Quod vide* (which see).

R

R r Roman. **R r** Black Letter. *R r* Script.

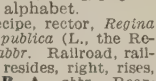
R, r, 1 är; 2 är, *n.* [ARS, R's, or *Rs,* 1 ärz; 2 ärz, *pl.*] A letter: the eighteenth in the English alphabet.

R., *abbr.* Rabbi, Radical, Réaumur, recipe, rector, *Regina* (L., Queen), Republican, response, *Respublica* (L., the Republic), river, *Roma* (L., Rome).—**r.,** *abbr.* Railroad, railway, range, rare, received, residence, resides, right, rises, road, rod, rood, royal, ruble, rupee.—**R. A.,** *abbr.* Rear-admiral, right ascension, Royal Academy, Royal Arch, Royal Artillery. [ancestor of the Pharaohs. **Re**‡.

Ra, 1 rä; 2 rä, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of the midday sun;

ra″bat′, 1 ra″bă′; 2 rä″bä′, *n.* A collar turned down and falling over the shoulders: worn by men in the 15th and 16th centuries. [F.] **ra-ba′to**‡.

rab′bet, 1 rab′et; 2 răb′ĕt. **I**‖. *vt. Joinery.* **1.** To cut a rectangular groove in. **2.** To unite (parts) in a close joint. **II.** *n.* **1.** A recess in or near the edge of one piece, to receive the edge of another piece. **2.** A joint so made. **3.** A rabbet-plane. [< F. *rabot,* plane.] —**rab′bet-plane″,** *n.* A plane for plowing a rectangular groove, as in the edge of a plank.


Rabbets.

rab′bi, } 1 rab′ai *or* rab′ı, rab′in; 2 răb′ī *or* răb′i, răb′in,

rab′bin, } *n.* Master; teacher; a teacher who is not a priest; a Jewish title. [< Heb. *rabbi,* < *rābab,* be great.]—**Rab-bin′ic,** *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; later Hebrew.—**rab-bin′ic, rab-bin′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to rabbis, their opinions or writings. **-ly,** *adv.*

rab′bit, 1 rab′it; 2 răb′it, *n.* **1.** A small burrowing rodent resembling, but smaller than, the hare. **2.** Some other mammal like or likened to the above. [Cp. OD. *robbe.*] —**Welsh rabbit,** cheese toasted or melted and served on toast. The form *rarebit* is now regarded as erroneous.

rab′ble[1], 1 rab′l; 2 răb′l, *n.* **1.** A rude crowd; mob; tumult. **2.** The lower class of people; the populace. [Prob. ult. < L. *rabio,* rave.]—**rab′ble-ment,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Idle talk; babble. **2**†. A rabble. **rab′ble-rout″**‡. Syn.: see MOB.

rab′ble[2], *n. Metal.* An iron implement, usually bent at one end, as for stirring melted iron in puddling. [< F. *râble,* < L. *rutabulum,* poker.] **rab′bler**‡.

rab-bo′ni, 1 ra-bō′nı *or* -nī; 2 rä-bō′nı *or* -nī, *n.* Literally, my great master: a form of RABBI. [Heb.]

Ra″be-lais′, 1 ra″bə-lē′; 2 rä″be-lä′, **François** (1483?–1553). A French satirical writer.—**Rab″e-lai′si-an,** *a. & n.*

rab′id, 1 rab′ıd; 2 răb′id, *a.* **1.** Affected with rabies; mad. **2.** Unreasonably zealous; fanatical; violent. **3.** Furious; raging. [< L. *rabidus,* < *rabio,* rave.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ra′bi-es,** *n.* Hydrophobia.

ra′ca, 1 rē′kə *or* rə-kä′; 2 rä′ċa *or* ra-ċä′, *a.* Worthless; contemptible. *Matt.* v, 22. [LL., < Chal.Gr *rēkā.*]

rac-coon′, 1 ra-kūn′; 2 rä-ċōōn′, *n.* An American nocturnal carnivore related to the bears. The common North-American raccoon is grayish-brown, with a black cheek-patch, and black-and-white ringed tail. [< Am. Ind. *arathcone,* raccoon.] **ra-coon′**‡.

Raccoon. 1/30

race, 1 rēs; 2 rāç, *v.* [RACED‡; RAC′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move swiftly, as in a contest of speed. **2.** To contend against in a race. **II.** *i.* **1.** To run or move swiftly. **2.** To be engaged in the business of racing horses. **3.** To move, as machinery, at an accelerated rate of speed, owing to diminished resistance, as a ship's propeller when out of the water. [< AS. *rǽsan,* rush, < *rǽs,* rush.]

race[1], *n.* **1.** A continued series of descendants from a common parent or stock, or a group or class of beings marked with common characteristics as if by common descent; a family, tribe, clan, or people; as, the Caucasian *race;* the English *race.* **2.** Lineage; pedigree. **3.** In general, any class of beings or animals having characteristics uniting them or differentiating them from others; class; species. **4**‖. A characteristic flavor or taste, as of wine. [F., < OHG. *reiz,* line.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN; PEOPLE; SORT.—**race suicide,** the voluntary restriction or repression of child-bearing: due to individual, physical, or moral decadence.—**ra′cial,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of race or descent. **-ly,** *adv.*

race[2], *n.* **1.** A competitive trial of speed; (*pl.*) a series of horse-races; hence, any competition. **2.** Movement or progression; swift movement. **3.** A swift current of water; a sluice. **4.** Duration of life; course; career. **5.** *Textile.* The track in which a shuttle travels. **shut′tle-race″**‡. **6.** A circular path for a horse, as in driving machinery by horse-power. **7.** A narrow path or pen-like passageway used in drafting sheep, as in Australia. **8**†. Route; way. **9**†. Conflict; trouble. [< AS. *rǽs,* rush.] Syn.: see CAREER; STREAM.

—**race′-course″, r.-ground, r.-horse, r.-track,** *n.* A course, ground, horse, or track for racing.—**rac′er,** 1 rēs′ər; 2 rāç′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which races, or has unusually high speed, as a race-horse. **2.** One of various snakes, as the blacksnake.—**race′way,** *n.* **1.** A channel for conducting water. **2.** A tube for protecting wires, as in a subway. **3.** A track for a shuttle, as in a loom. **shut′tle-race″**‡.

race[3], *n.* A root: obsolete except in the compound *race-ginger* (unground ginger-root). [< OF. *rais,* < L. *radix,* root.]

Race, Cape. A point on the S. E. coast of Newfoundland.

ra-ceme′, 1 rə-sīm′; 2 ra-çēm′, *n.* A flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged at intervals on an elongated common axis. [< L. *racemus,* cluster.]—**rac″e-mif′er-ous,** *a.* Bearing racemes.—**rac′e-mose″,** *a.* Arranged in or as in clusters. **race′-mous**‡. **-ly,** *adv.*

Ra′chel, 1 rē′chel; 2 rā′ċhēl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The wife of Jacob: mother of Joseph and Benjamin. *Gen.* xxix, 6. **2.** 1 ra″shel′; 2 rä″ċhēl′, **Elisa Félix** (1820–1858), a French tragic actress of Jewish parentage.

ra′chis, 1 rē′kis; 2 rā′ċis, *n.* [RA′CHI-DES, 1 -dīz; 2 -dēg, or RA′CHIS-ES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The axis of an inflorescence, as a raceme. **2.** The shaft of a feather. **3.** The spinal column. [< Gr. *rhachis,* spine.] **rha′chis**‡. —**ra-chit′ic,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to or affected with rickets; weak-jointed. **2.** Of or pertaining to a rachis. **ra-chid′i-an**‡; **rha-chit′ic**‡. —**ra-chi′tis,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Rickets. **2.** *Bot.* A disease causing an abortion of the fruit or seed. **rha-chi′tis**‡.

rac′i-ly, rac′i-ness. See RACY. [tragic dramatist.

Ra″cine′, 1 ra″sīn′; 2 rä-çīn′, **Jean** (1639–1699). A French

rack[1], 1 rak; 2 răk, *vt.* **1.** To torture by the rack; cause prolonged suffering to; torment; pain. **2.** To stretch or wrench apart; tear; strain; figuratively, to strain, as by imagination or memory. **3.** To exaggerate; distort. **4.** To extort; oppress by extortion. **5.** To make into or like a rack or openwork grating. **6.** To set on a framework, as clothes to dry. [< AS. *raxan,* stretch oneself.]

rack[2]‡, *vt.* To draw off from the lees, as liquor. [< OF. *raquer,* rack.] [< Ice. *reka,* drive.]

rack[3], *vi.* To proceed or move with the gait called rack.

rack[4]‖‡, *vi.* To advance rapidly; drive or fly, as clouds or vapor. [< Ice. *reka,* drive.]

rack[1], 1 rak; 2 răk, *n.* **1.** A machine for stretching or making tense; especially, an instrument of torture, by stretching the limbs of victims. **2.** Torture or punishment as by the rack; hence, intense mental or physical suffering. **3.** An open grating, framework, or the like, in or on which articles may be placed. **4.** A bar or the like having teeth that engage with those of a gear-wheel. [< D. *rak,* < *rekken,* stretch.]—**rack and pinion** (*Mech.*), a movement in which a toothed rack and a pinion mesh together for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion.

rack[2], *n.* A quadruped's motion resembling the pace, two feet on a side being lifted from or placed upon the ground at once: sometimes erroneously called the *pace.*

rack[3], *n.* Thin, flying, or broken clouds; any floating vapor. [< Ice. *rek,* drift.]

rack[4], *n.* Same as WRACK, WRECK: obsolete except in the phrase "to go to rack and ruin."

rack′er, *n.* One who or that which racks.

rack′et[1], *vi.* **1.** To make a loud, confused, or clattering noise. **2.** To engage in any noisy sport; revel; carouse.

rack′et[1], *n.* **1.** A nearly elliptical hoop of bent wood, strung with catgut, with a handle at the base: used, as in tennis, for striking balls. **2.** A large wooden sole or shoe to support the weight of a man or horse on swampy ground. **3.** A snow-shoe. **4.** A ratchet; a misnomer. **5.** *Mus.* An organ-stop. **6.** *sing. & pl.* A game resembling court-tennis. [< Ar.Sp+F *rākat,* palm of the hand.] **racqu′et**‡; **raqu′et**‡.

rack′et[2], *n.* **1.** A clattering, vociferous, or confused noise; commotion; fuss. **2.** Any scheme or proceeding; a frolic; spree. **3**‖. A scene of tumult. **4.** [Scot.] A hard blow. [< Gael. *racaid,* < *rac,* cackle.] Syn.: see NOISE; TUMULT.—**rack′et-y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Making a racket.

rack′-rent″, 1 rak′-rent″; 2 răk′-rĕnt″, *n.* An exorbitant rent (equal or nearly equal to the full annual value of the property).—**rack′-rent″,** *vt. & vi.*

ra″con″teur′, 1 ra″kōⁿ″tūr′; 2 rä″cōⁿ″tûr′, *n.* A skilled story-teller. [F.]—**ra″con″teuse′,** *n. fem.*

ra-coon′, *n.* Same as RACCOON.

rac'y, 1 rēs'ı; 2 rās'y, *a.* [RAC'I-ER; RAC'I-EST.] **1.** Having a spirited or pungent interest; spicy; piquant. **2.** Having a characteristic flavor assumed to be indicative of origin, as wine. **3.** Pertaining to race, type, or origin. [< RACE[1], *n.*] Syn.: flavorous, forcible, high-flavored, lively, piquant, pungent, rich, spicy, spirited. *Racy* applies in the first instance to the pleasing flavor characteristic of certain wines, often attributed to the soil from which they come. *Pungent* denotes something sharply irritating to the organs of taste or smell, as pepper, vinegar, ammonia; *piquant* denotes a quality similar in kind to *pungent* but less in degree, stimulating and agreeable; *pungent* spices may be deftly compounded into a *piquant* sauce. As applied to literary products, *racy* refers to that which has a striking, vigorous, pleasing originality; *spicy* to that which is stimulating to the mental taste, as spice is to the physical; *piquant* and *pungent* in their figurative use keep very close to their literal sense.—Ant.: cold, dull, flat, flavorless, insipid, stale, stupid, tasteless, vapid.—**rac'i-ly,** *adv.*—**rac'i-ness,** *n.*

rad., *abbr.* Radical, radix.

rad'dle, 1 rad'ı; 2 răd'l, *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To intertwine or weave together. **2.** To wrinkle. **3**†. To beat. [raft.]

ra"deau', 1 ra"dō'; 2 rā"dō', *n.* A raft; float. [F., < L. *ratis,*

Ra-detz'ky, 1 ra-dets'kı; 2 rä-dĕts'ky, **Count Johann Joseph** (1766–1858). An Austrian field-marshal.

ra'di-al, 1 rē'dı-əl; 2 rā'di-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a ray or to a radius; extending from a center in the manner of rays. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the radius or a radiating part. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Belonging to a ray. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides. **II.** *n.* A radiating part. **-ly,** *adv.*

ra'di-ance, *n.* The quality or state of being radiant; brightness; effulgence. **ra'di-an-cy†; ra'di-ant-ness‡.**

ra'di-ant. I. *a.* Emitting or issuing in rays, as of light or heat; beaming, as with joy, kindness, or love. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A straight line proceeding from and revolving around a given point. **2.** A radiant point. **3.** That which radiates. Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**ra'di-ant-ly,** *adv.*

Ra"di-a'ta, 1 rē"dı-ē'tə; 2 rā"di-ā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A former division of the animal kingdom, including starfishes, etc. [< L. *radiatus;* see RADIATE, *v.*]

ra'di-ate, 1 rē'dı-ēt; 2 rā'di-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To send out in rays or direct lines from a point or surface; issue in rays. **2.** To supply with rays; give forth rays or radiance. **II.** *a.* **1.** Divided or separated into rays; having rays; radiating. **2.** Bearing rays or ray-flowers. **3.** *Art.* Adorned with rays, as a head on a coin. **ra'di-at"ed‡.** **III.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Radiata.* **2.** A ray or ray-like projection. [< L. *radiatus,* pp. of *radio,* < *radius,* ray.]—**ra"di-a'tion,** *n.* The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated.—**ra'di-a"tive,** *a.*—**ra'di-a"tor,** *n.* That which radiates, as a set of steam-pipes that heats by radiation.

rad'i-cal, 1 rad'ı-kəl; 2 răd'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the root or foundation; essential; fundamental. **2.** Thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme. **3.** *Math.* Pertaining to the root or roots of a number. **4.** *Philol.* Belonging or referring to a root or root-syllable; underived. **5.** *Bot.* Springing from or belonging or relating to the root. **6.** *Chem.* Pertaining to a chemical radical. **7.** [R-] *Polit.* Being or pertaining to a radical.

Syn.: complete, constitutional, entire, essential, extreme, fundamental, ingrained, innate, native, natural, organic, original, perfect, positive, primitive, thorough, thoroughgoing, total. The widely divergent senses in which the word *radical* is used, by which it can be at some time interchanged with any word in the above list, are all formed upon the one primary sense of that which is connected with the root (Latin *radix*). A *radical* difference is one that springs from the root, and is thus *constitutional, essential, fundamental, organic, original;* a *radical* change is one that does not stop at the surface, but reaches down to the very root, and is *entire, thorough, total;* since the majority find superficial treatment of any matter the easiest and most comfortable, *radical* measures, which strike at the root of evil or need, are apt to be looked upon as *extreme.* See NATURAL.—Ant.: conservative, inadequate, incomplete, moderate, palliative, partial, superficial. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rad'i-cal, *n.* **1.** One who carries his ideas to their furthest application; an extremist. **2.** The primitive or underived part of a word; a root; radicle. **3.** *Math.* A quantity of which the root is to be extracted or used in calculation. **4.** *Chem.* A group of atoms acting as a single element in a compound. **5.** *Mus.* A root. [F., < LL. *radicalis,* < L. *radix,* root.]—**radical sign,** the symbol √ placed before a quantity to indicate that its root is to be taken; a modification of the letter *r* (L. *radix,* root). A number written above it (called its *index*) shows what root is to be taken; thus, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, stands for the fourth root of *a.*—

rad'i-cal-ism, *n.* The state of being radical; specif., advocacy of thoroughgoing or extreme measures.—**rad'i-cate‖.** I[d.] *vt. & vt.* To plant firmly; cause to take root; take root. **II.**, *a.* Rooted. [< L. *raditatus,* pp. of *raticor,* < *radix,* root.]—**rad"i-ca'tion,** *n.*

rad'i-cel, 1 rad'ı-sel; 2 răd'i-çĕl, *n.* A rootlet. [rootlet.

rad'i-cle[ēl], 1 rad'ı-kl; 2 răd'i-cl, *n.* A diminutive root or

ra'di-o. **I.** *a.* Wireless; as, a *radio* station. **II.** *n.* Wireless telegraphy or telephony, or messages sent by them.

ra'di-o-, 1 rē'dı-o-; 2 rā'di-o-. From Latin *radius,* ray, radiation: a combining form.—**ra"di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The property possessed by certain substances, as radium, of spontaneously emitting special radiations which are capable of penetrating objects opaque to ordinary light.—**ra"di-o-ac'tive**[es], *a.*—**ra"di-o-am'pli-fi"er,** *n.* A vacuum-tube amplifier or receiver which increases the energy or intensity of a radio.—**ra"di-o-broad'cast"er,** *n.* One who broadcasts radio communications; also the apparatus used for sending concerts, speeches, or music broadcast by radio; a broadcaster.—**ra"di-o-broad'cast"ing,** *n.* The act of sending messages broadcast by radio; broadcasting. See BROADCAST, *v.*—**ra"di-o-con-duc'tor,** *n. Elec.* Any material or apparatus that indicates by some alteration of its conductivity, the presence and strength of electric waves, such as a coherer.—**ra"di-o-de-tec'tor,** *n.* Any one of several devices used to discover the presence of electric waves, as the **crystal r.** (employing crystals, as pyrite, silicon, etc., and used in rectifying a radio receiver), **galena r.** (in which fine filaments are used for contact with the crystals).—**r. feed-back circuit** (*Wireless*), a circuit in which a vacuum tube is used with a coupling to permit a local battery to add its energy to increasing the intensity of a signal in a receiving station.—**ra"di-o-go"ni-om'e-ter,** *n.* A wireless-telegraph receiver with movable antennæ, used to determine the direction of a transmitting station.—**ra'di-o-gram,** *n.* A message by wireless telegraphy; a radiotelegram.—**ra'di-o-graph,** *n.* A negative made by means of radioactivity; skiagraph.—**ra'di-o-graph,** *vt.*—**ra'di-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**ra"di-o-graph'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**ra"di-og'ra-phy,** *n.*—**Ra"di-o-la'ri-a,** *n. pl.* A class of marine protozoans with radiating filaments and perforated shells of membranous consistence.—**ra"di-o-la'ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**ra"di-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for detecting and measuring radiant energy.—**ra'di-o-phone,** *n.* A device to produce or transmit sound; a radiotelephone.—**ra"di-o-re"gen'er-a-tiv**[es], *a.* Designating a type of radio receiver which by the aid of primary and secondary coils and a tickler amplifies the strength of a signal.—**ra"di-o-re"gen'er-a-tor,** *n.*—**ra'di-o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for showing the radioactivity of bodies.—**ra"di-o-scop'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**ra"di-os'co-py,** *n.* Examination of bodies with the aid of radiant energy.—**ra"di-o-tel'e-gram, ra"di-o-tel'e-graph, ra"di-o-tel'e-phone,** etc. **1.** A wireless telegram, telegraph, telephone, etc. **2.** Any communication sent by radio.—**ra"di-o-ther'a-py,** *n.* The employment of radioactivity in the cure of disease.

rad'ish, 1 rad'ısh; 2 răd'ish, *n.* A brassicaceous annual plant or its pungent edible root, commonly eaten raw as a salad. [< L.[F] *radix,* root.]

ra'di-um, 1 rē'dı-um; 2 rā'di-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A highly radioactive metallic element obtained in minute quantities from pitchblende. See ELEMENT. [< L. *radius,* ray.]

ra'di-us, 1 rē'dı-us; 2 rā'di-ŭs, *n.* [RA'DI-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to its periphery. **2.** The bone of the forearm on the same side as the thumb. [L.]

ra'dix, 1 rē'diks; 2 rā'diks, *n.* [RAD'I-CES, 1 rad'ı-sīz; 2 răd'i-çēs, sometimes RA'DIX-ES[z], *pl.*] A cause, source, or support of anything. Specifically: (1) *Etym.* A primitive word or form; root; radical. (2) *Math.* A quantity regarded as a base or fundamental unit. (3) *Biol.* A root or root-like part; radicle. [L., root.]

rae, 1 rē; 2 rā, *n.* [Scot.] A roe. **rae'-deer"‡.**

Rae'burn, 1 rē'bûrn; 2 rā'bûrn, **Sir Henry** (1756–1823). A Scottish portrait-painter.

raff, 1 raf; 2 răf, *n.* **1.** The rabble; riff-raff. **2.** [Eng.] A rowdyish person. **3‖.** A disorderly collection. [< OF. *raf,* < *raffer,* snatch.]—**raff'ish,** *a.* Resembling raff; worthless.

Raf'fa-el, 1 raf'ı-el; 2 răf'a-ĕl, **Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino** (1483–1520). An Italian painter; preeminent as a draftsman and colorist. **Ra'pha-el‡.—Raf"-** or **Raph"-fa-el-esque',** *a.* Characteristic of, or in the style of Raffael.—**Raf'-** or **Raph'fa-el-ism,** *n.*—**Raf'-** or **Raph'fa-el-ite,** *n.*

raf'fi-a, 1 raf'ı-ə; 2 răf'i-a, *n.* **1.** A cultivated palm of Madagascar, of which the leaves furnish fiber for making hats, mats, baskets, etc. **2.** The prepared fiber of this palm. [Madagascan.] **raph'i-a†; rof'fi-a‡.**

raf'fle, } 1 raf'l; 2 răf'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAF'FLED, RAF'LD[F];
raf'l[F], } RAF'FLING.] To dispose of by a raffle; take part in a raffle. **II.** *n.* A form of lottery in which, an assumed value of an article having been divided into shares or "chances," the article is disposed of among the shareholders by lot. [< G.[OF] *raffeln,* intens. of *raffen,* snatch.] **raf'fling‡.**

raft, 1 rıft; 2 râft. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To transport by a raft; travel by raft. **II.** *n.* A float of logs or planks fastened

together. [< Ice. *raptr*, rafter.]—**rafts'man,** *n.* One who manages or works on a raft.

raft'er, *n.* A timber or beam giving form, slope, and support to a roof. [< AS. *ræfter.*]

rag, 1 rag; 2 răg, *n.* **1.** A torn piece of cloth; a fragment of anything. **2.** *pl.* Tattered or shabby clothing. **3.** A jagged or sharp edge, as of metal or rock; a jutting headland or crag. **4.** [Eng.] Any hard rock of coarsely granular texture. **5†.** A ragamuffin. [< Ice. *rögg*, tuft.]—**rag'ged,** *a.* **1.** Rent; frayed. **2.** Wearing shabby garments; having a shabby appearance. **3.** Rough, broken, or jagged, as in outline; also, harsh; dissonant: used literally and figuratively. Syn.: see ROUGH.—**rag'ged-rob"in,** *n.* A plant of the pink family, that grows in marshy places and bears red or pink flowers.—**rag'man,** *n.* One who makes a business of gathering rags, bones, iron, and other waste, as from ash-barrels and garbage-heaps. **rag'-pick"er†.**—**rag'time",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Syncopated time in dance-music, as in negro melodies.—**rag'weed",** *n.* A common weed bearing small green flowers in terminal racemes.

rag'a-muf"fin, *n.* A ragged fellow; a vagabond.

rage, 1 rēj; 2 răg. **I.** *vi.* [RAGED; RAG'ING.] **1.** To be furious with anger. **2.** To speak or act with violence; rave. **3†.** To sport or frolic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Violent anger; wrath; fury. **2.** Extreme violence or intensity, as of a fever or a storm. **3.** Extreme eagerness; ardent desire; ardor; enthusiasm. **4.** [Colloq.] Any object eagerly sought after; fad. [< F. *rager*, < LL. *rabio*, rave, < L. *rabies;* see RABID.] Syn.: (verb) chafe, fret, fume, storm. For synonyms of noun see ANGER; VIOLENCE.—Ant.: The antonyms are phrases employing the verb *be*, with various adjectives or nouns: as, *be* calm, gentle, patient, etc.—Prep.: rage *at* delay; *against* restraint; *over* trifles.—**rag'ing,** *a.* Syn.: see FIERCE; VIOLENT.

Rag"na-rök', 1 rəg"nə-rūk'; 2 răg"na-rûk', *n. Norse Myth.* The twilight of the gods, and the doomsday of the world.

ra-gout', 1 rə-gū'; 2 ra-gụ', *n.* A highly seasoned dish of meat and vegetables, cut fine and stewed; hence, some combination regarded as spicy or piquant. [F.]

Ra-gu'sa, 1 rə-gū'zə; 2 rä-gụ'sä, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in S. E. Sicily; pop. 32,000. **2.** A seaport of Dalmatia; pop. 14,000.

Ra'hab, 1 rē'hab; 2 rā'hăb, *n. Bib.* **1.** A harlot. *Josh.* ii, 2. **2.** Egypt.

Ra'hu, 1 rā'hū; 2 rä'hụ, *n.* [Sans.] *Hindu Myth.* A monster that causes eclipses by swallowing the sun and moon.

raid, 1 rēd; 2 rād. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To invade suddenly; make a raid. **2.** [Colloq.] To enter or take possession of by legal force. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion, as by a rapidly moving body of troops; foray. **2.** [Colloq.] Any sudden invasion, irruption, or capture. [< Ice. *reidh;* cp. ROAD.] Syn.: see INVASION.—**raid'er,** *n.*

rail[1], 1 rēl; 2 rāl, *vt.* **1.** To shut in as with rails: often with *off* or *in.* **2.** To lay down rails upon, as for a railway. —**rail'er**[1], *n.*

rail[2], *vi.* To use scornful, insolent, or abusive language; scold: with *at, against,* or *on.* [< F. *railler,* < L. *rado,* scrape.] Syn.: see ABUSE.—**rail'er**[2], *n.*—**rail'ing,** *pa.*

rail[3], *n.* **1.** A bar of wood or metal, resting on supports, as in a fence, at the side of a stairway, or capping the bulwarks of a ship. **2.** One of a series of parallel bars, of iron or steel, set on cross-ties to form a railroad-track. **3.** A railroad-track considered as a means of transportation. [< L. OF *regula*, rule.]

rail[4], *n.* A marsh-haunting wading bird having very short wings and tail, and long legs, toes, and bill. See BIRD. [< F. *râle,* < *râler,* rattle.] **rail'-bird"†.**

rail'ing, 1 rēl'iŋ; 2 rāl'ing, *n.* **1.** A series of rails; a balustrade. **2.** Rails, or material for rails.

rail'ler-y, 1 rēl'[*or* ral']ər-i; 2 rāl'[*or* răl']er-y, *n.* Merry jesting or teasing; banter. [< F. *raillerie*, jesting.] Syn.: see BANTER; WIT.

rail'road", 1 rēl'rōd"; 2 rāl'rōd". **I.**[d], *vt.* To hurry on or accomplish as at the speed of a railroad-train; rush. **II.** *n.* [In G. Brit. *railway* is usual, in U. S. *railroad* is preferred.] **1.** A graded road, having metal rails supported by sleepers or ties, for the passage of cars. **2.** The system of tracks, stations, rolling-stock, etc., used in transportation by rail. **3.** The corporation or persons owning or operating such a system. **rail'way"‡.**

rai'ment‖, 1 rē'ment *or* -mənt; 2 rā'ment, *n.* Wearing-apparel; clothing: now used only in the singular. [< ARRAY, + -MENT.] Syn.: see DRESS.

Rai-mon'di, 1 rī-mən'dī; 2 rī-mŏn'dī, **Marcantonio** (1488?–1546?). An Italian engraver; protégé of Raffael.

rain, 1 rēn; 2 rān. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To pour down like rain; shower. **II.** *n.* **1.** The condensed vapor of the atmosphere falling to the earth in drops. **2.** The fall of such drops; also, a fall or shower of anything in the manner of rain, or the substance poured down. [< AS. *regn, rēn,* rain.]—**rain'bow",** *n.* **1.** An arch of light, seen usually at the close of a shower, exhibiting the spectrum colors, and due to refraction, reflection, and dispersion of light in drops of water falling through the air. **2.** Hence, any brilliant display of colors.—**Rainbow Division.** [Recent.] A body of troops representative of the United States; specifically, the first division of National Guard units from 27 States that served in the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, 1917–18.—**rain'-coat",** *n.* A water-proof coat.—**rain'-fall",** *n.* **1.** A shower. **2.** Amount of rain for a definite period.—**rain'-gage",** *n.* An instrument for measuring rainfall.—**r.-water,** *n.* Water that falls or has fallen directly from the clouds, as rain.—**rain'y,** *a.* [RAIN'I-ER; RAIN'I-EST.]—**rain'i-ly,** *adv.*—**rain'i-ness,** *n.*

Rai'nier, 1 rē'nīr; 2 rā'nēr, **Mount.** A dormant volcano in the Cascade range, Washington; 14,526 ft. high; the highest peak in the United States.

raise, 1 rēz; 2 rāg, *vt.* [RAISED; RAIS'ING.] **1.** To move upward; cause to rise; erect; elevate; build or pile up. **2.** To make greater; exalt; promote. **3.** To make to grow or spring up; produce; breed; rear; also, to bring to a state of life or activity, as from death or exhaustion; revivify; revive. **4.** To stir up, as to action or emotion; rouse; excite; alarm. **5.** To take off; put an end to, as a siege. [< Ice. *reisa,* < *risa,* rise.]

Syn.: aggrandize, elevate, erect, exalt, lift, rear, set up, uplift. The use of *raise* intransitively, in the sense of *rise* (as, "He was so weak that he could not *raise*"), which is prevalent in some parts of the United States, is a vulgarism. *Raise* is always transitive; "He could not *raise* his hand, his head," etc.; "He *raised* himself (or *rose*) to a sitting posture." See HEIGHTEN; INCREASE; PROMOTE.—Ant.: degrade, depress, humble, lower, put down, reduce, sink.

—**raise,** *n.* [Colloq.] The act of raising, in any sense; increase; acquisition.—**rais'er,** *n.* One who or that which raises anything.—**rais'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of causing to rise, in any sense. **2.** A gathering of persons for the purpose of erecting the frame of a building. **rais'ing-bee"‡. 3.** [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] Yeast.

rai'sin, 1 rē'zn; 2 rā'sn, *n.* **1.** A grape dried in the sun or in an oven, and used for dessert or in cookery. **2†.** A cluster of grapes; a single grape. [F., < L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

rai"son-né', 1 rā"zo-nē'; 2 rē"so-nę', *a.* Arranged analytically or systematically; logical. [F., pp. of *raisonner,* REASON.]

raj, 1 rāj; 2 răj, *n.* Sovereignty; rule. [Hind.]—**ra'ja, ra'-jah,** 1 rä'jə *or* rē'jū; 2 rä'ja *or* rä'jä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu prince or chief of a tribal state in India: often a mere title of distinction. [< Sans. *rājan,* king.]

Raj"pu-ta'na, 1 rāj"pu-tä'nə; 2 räj"pụ-tä'nä, *n.* A region in N. W. British India, including 19 native states; 128,987 sq. m.; pop. 10,530,000.—**Raj'put,** *n.* One of a powerful and warlike Hindu race. **Raj'poot‡.**

rake[1], 1 rēk; 2 rāk. **I.**[t], *vt.* & *vi.* [RAKED; RAK'ING.] **1.** To scrape or scratch together with or as with a rake. **2.** To stir or loosen with a rake; use a rake. **3.** To view or examine searchingly; make a search; ransack. **4.** To pass, or seem to pass, over with the motion of a rake; scratch or scrape lightly over. **5.** To cover by drawing earth or other material over; formerly, to bury; inter; hide. **6.** To fire along the length of, as of a vessel or a line of soldiers. **II.** *n.* A toothed implement for drawing together loose material, or making a surface loose or smooth.—**rak'er,** *n.* One who or that which rakes, as a machine; formerly a scavenger.

rake[2]. **I.**[t], *vi.* To stand out of perpendicular, as a ship's masts; incline. **II.** *n.* Inclination from the perpendicular or horizontal. [< Old Sw. *raka,* reach.]

rake[3]. **I.** *vi.* To play the rake; live a lewd, dissolute life. **II.** *n.* A dissolute, lewd man; debauchee. **rake'hell"‡.** [< Ice. *reikall,* wandering.]

rak'ish[1], 1 rēk'ish; 2 rāk'ish, *a. Naut.* Having the masts unusually inclined, as a vessel. **-ly**[1], *adv.* **-ness**[1], *n.*

rak'ish[2], *a.* Like or behaving like a rake; dissolute; profligate; hence, dashing; jaunty. **-ly**[2], *adv.* **-ness**[2], *n.*

Ra'ko-czy, 1 rə'ko-tsi; 2 rä'ko-tsy, **Francis II.** (1676–1735). Prince of Transylvania and leader of the revolution of 1703–1711 against Austria.—**Rakoczy March,** the national air of Hungary, named after the above.

Ra'leigh, 1 rē'li; 2 rą'li, **Sir Walter** (1552–1618). An English navigator, soldier, author; accused of treason; beheaded.

ral., *abbr. Mus.* [It.] *Rallentando* (gradually slower).

ral'ly[1], 1 ral'i; 2 răl'y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RAL'LIED; RAL'LY-ING.] **1.** To collect and restore to effective order and discipline; reunite and reanimate; call together for any common purpose. **2.** To summon up; revive; restore. **II.** *n.* [RAL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A prompt assembling or reassembling, as of scattered troops. **2.** A rapid recovery of a normal condition after exhaustion or depression; rapid exertion or action of any kind. [< F. *rallier,* < *re-* + *allier,* ally.] Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**ral'li-er**[1], *n.*

ral'ly[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To attack with raillery; joke; tease; banter. [< F. *railler;* see RAIL[2], *v.*] Syn.: see RIDICULE.—**ral'li-er**[2], *n.*

ram, 1 ram; 2 răm, *vt. & vi.* [RAMMED, RAMD[E]; RAM'MING.] **1.** To strike with or as with a ram; butt; batter. **2.** To drive or force down or into something. **3.** To press closely together; stuff.

ram[1], *n.* A male sheep, or a male of any ovine animal. See SHEEP. [< AS. *ram*, ram.]

ram[2], *n.* **1.** An instrument for driving, forcing, or crushing by heavy blows or thrusts. **2.** A projection from the bow of a war-vessel, for crushing or cutting into an opposing vessel; also, a war-vessel constructed for ramming. **3.** An instrument for raising water by pressure of condensed air. **hydraulic ram‡.** [< AS. *ram*, < *ram*, male sheep.]—**ram'mer,** *n.* One who or that which rams, as a tool for ramming down or compacting something.

Rā'ma, } 1 rā'mə, -chun'drə; 2 rä'ma, -chün'dra,
Rā'ma-chan'dra, } *n. Hind. Myth.* The hero of the Rāmāyana, called the seventh incarnation of Vishnu.

Ram"a-dan', 1 ram"ə-dän'; 2 răm"a-dän', *n.* The Mohammedan ninth month, the time of the annual fast of thirty days; also, the fast. [< Ar. *ramadān*, < *ramed*, be hot.] **Ram"a-dhan'‡; Ram"a-zan'‡.**

Rā-mā'ya-na, 1 rə-mä'yə-nə; 2 rä-mä'ya-na, *n.* A Hindu epic poem in seven books, of about the 5th century.

ram'bl(e[F], 1 ram'bl; 2 răm'bl. **I.** *vi.* [RAM'BL(E)D[F]; RAM'BLING.] **1.** To walk about freely and aimlessly; roam. **2.** To act or talk aimlessly. **3.** To show an absence of plan or system: said of things. **4.** To wind about irregularly; meander. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of rambling; an aimless movement with change of direction; a leisurely stroll. **2.** A meandering path; maze. [Var. freq. of ROAM.] Syn.: range, roam, rove, stray, stroll, wander. See WANDER.—Ant.: follow the beaten track, halt, keep the road, stand, stand still, stay, stop.

—ram'bler, *n.*—**ram'bling,** *pa.* Showing absence of plan or system; aimless; wandering. **-ly,** *adv.*

Ram'bler, The. A bi-weekly publication published and written for the most part by Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1750–1752.

Ra"mée', 1 ra"mē'; 2 rä"mę', **Louise de la** (1840–1908). An English novelist; pen-name, "Ouida."

ram'e-kin, 1 ram'ı-kin; 2 răm'e-kin, *n.* **1.** A seasoned dish of bread-crums baked with eggs and cheese. **2.** A dish in which ramekins are baked; by extension, any dish used both for baking and serving. [F.] **ram'e-quin‡.**

Ram'e-ses, 1 ram'ı-sīz; 2 răm'e-sēs, *n.* Name of 13 Egyptian monarchs (1500–1000 B. C.).

ram'ie, 1 ram'ı; 2 răm'i, *n.* **1.** A shrubby Chinese and East-Indian perennial of the nettle family, with numerous rod-like stems and large heart-shaped leaves. **2.** The fine fiber yielded by its stem, now coming into use extensively in place of cotton. [Malay.] **ram'ee‡; ram'ie-plant"‡.**

Ramie.

ram'i-fy, 1 ram'ı-faı; 2 răm'i-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To divide or subdivide into branches, as the stem of a plant; hence, to be interlaced: often in the sense of intricately penetrating through a substance. [< F. *ramifier*, < L. *ramus*, branch; and see -FY.]—**ram"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

ram'i-lie, } *n.* A wig with a plaited tail, named in honor of
ram'il-lie, } the British victory at Ramillies. **ram'i-lies‡; ram'il-lies'‡.**

Ram'il-lies[2], 1 ram'ı-līz; 2 răm'i-lēs, *n.* A village in central Belgium; British defeated French, May 23, 1706.

ram'mish, 1 ram'ısh; 2 răm'ish, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented; also, lustful. **ram'my‡.—ram'mish-ness,** *n.*

ra'mose, 1 rē'mōs; 2 rā'mōs, *a.* Branching; full of branches; branch-like. [< L. *ramosus*, < *ramus*, branch.] **ra'mous‡.**

ramp, 1 ramp; 2 rămp. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To rear up, as a wild beast; spring; leap. **2.** To rage; storm; also, to frolic; romp. **3.** To grow luxuriantly and rankly, as a plant. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slope or inclination, as of a road or corridor. **2.** In building, a concaved part at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping. **3.** The rampion, or its root. **4‖.** A leap or spring. [< F. *ramper*, creep.]—**ram'pan-cy,** *n.* Extravagance in action or feeling.—**ram'pant,** *a.* **1.** Exceeding all bounds. **2.** Rearing; leaping. **3.** *Arch.* Springing from points on an inclined plane; having one abutment higher than the other; as, a *rampant* arch. **ramp'ish‡.—ram'pant-ly,** *adv.*

ram-page', 1 ram-pēj'; 2 răm-pāg', *n.* [Colloq.] Boisterous agitation or excitement; a dashing about with anger or violence. [< RAMP, *vi.*]—**ram'page,** *vi.* [RAM'PAGED; RAM'PAG-ING.]—**ram'pag-er,** *n.*—**ram-pa'geous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **[lion‡.**

ram-pal'liant, *n.* A roistering fellow; ruffian. **ram-pal'-**

ram'part, 1 ram'pŭrt; 2 răm'pärt, *n.* **1.** The embankment surrounding a fort, on which the parapet is raised: sometimes including the parapet. **2.** A bulwark or defense. [< F. *rempart*, < *remparer*, defend.] **ram'-pire‡** [Archaic].

Syn.: barbican, barricade, barrier, breastwork, defense, elevation, embankment, fence, fortification, guard, mole, mound, outwork, security, wall. See BARRIER; DEFENSE.

ram'pi-on, 1 ram'pı-ən; 2 răm'pi-on, *n.* A European perennial cultivated in gardens for its root, which is eaten as a salad; also, one of various other plants. [< It. *ramponzolo*, rampion, ult. < L. *rapum*, turnip.]

ram'rod", 1 ram'rod"; 2 răm'rŏd", *n.* A rod used to drive home the charge of a muzzle-loading gun or pistol.

Ram'say, *n.* **1. Allan** (1686–1758), a Scottish poet; *The Gentle Shepherd.* **2. Sir William** (1852–1916), a Scottish chemist; discoverer of atmospheric gases; received a Nobel prize, 1904.

Rams'gate, *n.* A borough and seaside resort in S. E. England; pop. 36,560; shelled by the Germans, 1918.

ram'shack"le, 1 ram'shak"l; 2 răm'shăk"l, *a.* About to go to pieces from age and neglect; shaky; hence, disorderly; unsteady. [< Ice. *ramr*, very, + *shakkr*, wry.]

ram'-stam", 1 ram'-stam"; 2 răm'-stăm". [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *a.* Rash; thoughtless; precipitate. **II.** *n.* A hasty and venturesome person. **III.** *adv.* With rashness; heedlessly. [< Ice. *ramr*, strong, + STAMP.]

ra'mus, 1 rē'mus; 2 rā'mŭs, *n.* [RA'MI, 1 rē'maı; 2 rā'mī, *pl.*] A branch; one division of a forked structure. [L.]

ran, 1 ran; 2 răn, *imp.* of RUN, *v.*

ra'na[1], 1 rē'nə; 2 rā'na, *n.* [RA'NÆ, 1 rē'nī; 2 rā'nē, *pl.*] An amphibian of the frog family; a frog. [L., frog.]

Ra'na[2], *n.* Prince: the title of the ruling chief in various parts of India; as, the *Rana* of Dholpur. [Hind.]

ranch, 1 ranch; 2 rănch, *n.* **1.** [Western U. S.] An establishment for rearing or grazing cattle and other stock in large herds. **2.** A farm: the original meaning. **3.** The men conducting a ranch. [< Sp. *rancho*, mess.] **ranche‡.—ranch'man,** *n.* A herdsman on a ranch, or the owner of a ranch. **ran-che'ro‡.**

ran'cho, 1 rŭn'chō; 2 răn'cho, *n.* A hut, or group of huts, in which ranchmen lodge; also, a stock-farm; ranch. [Sp. Am.]

ran'cid, 1 ran'sıd; 2 răn'çid, *a.* Having the peculiar tainted smell of oily substances that have begun to spoil; rank; sour. [< L. *rancidus*, < *ranceo*, be rancid.] **—ran-cid'i-ty,** *n.* **ran'cid-ness‡.**

ran'cor, 1 raŋ'kər; 2 răŋ'cor, *n.* Bitter and vindictive enmity; malice; spitefulness. [OF., < L.[LL] *ranceo*, be rancid.] **ran'cour‡.** Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.—**ran'-cor-ous,** *a.* Syn.: see MALICIOUS.

ran'dan, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A boat rowed by three persons, the one amidships having two oars and the others one each. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) An uproar. (2) A disorderly, riotous person.

Ran'dolph, John, of Roanoke (1773–1833). An American statesman; served 30 years in Congress.

ran'dom, 1 ran'dəm; 2 răn'dom. **I.** *a.* Done or chosen without definite aim or deliberate purpose; chance; casual. **II.** *n.* **1.** Want of definite aim or intention; chance: now only in phrase **at random** (haphazard). **2.** Something done, made, or chosen without method. [< OF. *randon*, force.]

ran'dy, } 1 ran'dı; 2 răn'dy. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Disorderly; riot-
ran'die, } ous. **II.** *n.* **1.** An impudent beggar. **2.** A boisterous romp; also, a virago. [< RANT.] **ran'ty‡.**

rang, 1 raŋ; 2 răng, *imp.* of RING[2], *v.*

range, 1 rēnj; 2 rānj, *v.* [RANGED; RANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass through, by, or over, especially in search for something; wander along. **2.** To put or set in a row or rows; arrange; array. **3.** To classify; rank. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed along a course; wander; roam. **2.** To lie in the same direction. **3.** To have equal rank or place. **4.** *Ordnance.* To go: applied to both length and direction. [< F. *ranger*, < *rang*, rank, < G. *ring*, ring.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.

range, *n.* **1.** The area over which anything moves or is distributed, or the limits in time of the appearance of anything. **2.** A tract of land for grazing cattle. **3.** The extent to which any power can be made effective; extent of variation, as of a force or an instrument; as, the *range* of a voice; *range* of temperature; the *range* of a firearm. **4.** A place for shooting at a mark. **5.** A line or row; a series or chain, as of mountains. **6.** A row of townships, six miles in width, between two meridian lines. **7.** The extent of a sum of things viewed as a series; compass; scope. **8.** A class or series; order. **9.** A large iron cooking-stove, usually set or built into a fireplace.—**rang'er,** *n.* **1.** One of an armed band, designed to protect or ravage a country. **2.** A gamekeeper. **3.** A hunting-dog.—**rang'y,** *a.* **1.** Disposed to roam, or adapted for roving, as cattle. **2.** Affording wide range; roomy. **3.** Adapted for great reach of movement, as a horse or steer with long legs and light body. **4.** Resembling a mountain range; rugged.

Ran-goon′, 1 raŋ-gūn′; 2 răŋ-go͞on′, *n.* A city, capital of the district of this name and of Lower Burma; pop. 293,400.

rank[1], 1 raŋk; 2 răŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in an order, class, or grade; classify according to rank; estimate. **2.** To form in line; range. **3.** [U. S.] To take precedence of in respect to rank. **II.** *i.* To hold a specified place or grade; have rank. Syn.: see CLASS; SORT.

rank, *a.* **1.** Very vigorous and flourishing in growth, as from fertilization or moisture. **2.** Strong and disagreeable to the taste or smell. **3.** Intense or thorough, in unfavorable sense. **4.** Producing a luxuriant growth; fertile. **5.** *Mech.* Strong or deep. [< AS. *ranc,* strong.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rank, *n.* **1.** A series of objects ranged in a line or row; a line of soldiers side by side: opposed to *file* or *column.* **2.** *pl.* The order of common soldiers: with the definite article. **3.** Relative position; grade; degree. **4.** High degree or position. **5.** Degree of worth or excellence. [< F. *rang;* see RANGE, *v.*]

Ran′ke, 1 răŋ′k ; 2 răŋ′ke, **Leopold von** (1795–1886). A German historian; *History of the Popes.*

ran′kl(e‡, 1 raŋ′kl; 2 răŋ′kl, *vi.* [RAN′KL(E)D; RAN′KLING.] **1.** To irritate; inflame; cause lingering distress or irritation. **2.** To become irritated or inflamed; fester, as a wound; become violent, as resentment. [Freq. < RANK, *a.*]

ran′sack[t], 1 ran′sak; 2 răn′săk, *vt.* & *vi.* To search through; explore or rummage every part of. [< Ice. *rann,* house, + *saka,* hurt, seek.] Syn.: see EXAMINE.

ran′som, 1 ran′səm; 2 răn′som. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To secure the release of, as a person or property, from bondage, detention, etc., for a price. **2**‖. To rescue. **II.** *n.* **1.** The consideration paid for the release of a person or property captured or detained; also, formerly, a heavy fine. **2.** Release purchased, as from captivity. [< F. *rançon,* < L. *redemptio(n-),* redemption.] Syn.: see DELIVER.—**ran′som-er,** *n.*—**ran′some-less,** *a.*

rant, 1 rant; 2 rănt. **I**[d. *vi.* **1.** To speak in loud, violent, or extravagant language; declaim vehemently; rave. **2.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] To frolic noisily; be uproariously jolly. **II.** *n.* Declamatory and bombastic talk. [< OD. *ranten,* be enraged.]—**rant′er,** *n.* One who rants; a noisy, boisterous speaker or declaimer; applied opprobriously to various religious sects.—**rant′ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

rant′i-pole, 1 rant′ɪ-pōl; 2 rănt′ĭ-pōl, *a.* Having or characterized by boisterous manners; wild; romping; rakish.

ran′tle-tree″, 1 ran′tl-trĭ″; 2 răn′tl-trē″, *n.* A Y-shaped beam, as in a fireplace, from which to suspend a pot. **ran′nel-tree″**‡.

Ra-nun″cu-la′ce-æ, 1 rə-nuŋ″kiu-lē′sɪ-ɪ; 2 ra-nūŋ″eū-lā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of herbaceous or woody plants, the crowfoot or buttercup family.—**Ra-nun′cu-lus,** *n. Bot.* **1.** The typical genus of *Ranunculaceæ.* **2.** [r-] A plant of this genus; buttercup. [< L. *ranunculus,* medicinal plant, < *rana,* frog.]

rap[1], 1 rap; 2 răp, *vt.* & *vi.* [RAPPED[t]; RAP′PING.] **1.** To strike sharply and quickly; hit. **2.** To utter in a short, sharp manner; as, to *rap* out an oath.

rap[2], *vt.* [RAPT or RAPPED[t]; RAP′PING.] **1.** To snatch. **2.** To seize or transport as with ecstasy; carry away: now chiefly in past participle *rapt.* [< Sw. *rappa,* seize.]

rap[1], *n.* A sharp blow; a knock or its sound. [< Sw. *rappa,* rap.] Syn.: see BLOW.

rap[2], *n.* Formerly, a debased coin worth about half a farthing, that passed for a halfpenny in Ireland (1721–1737); hence, anything worthless; as, I don't care a *rap.* [Contr. of *rapparee,* < Ir. *rapaire,* robber.]

rap[1], *n.* A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards.

ra-pa′cious, 1 rə-pē′shus; 2 ra-pā′shŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to plunder or rapine; extortionate; grasping. **2.** Subsisting on prey seized, with violence, as a hawk. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ra-pac′i-ty,** *n.* **ra-pa′cious-ness**‡.

rape[t], *vt.* & *vi.* To ravish; commit rape; carry violently away; capture or carry off anything by force. [< Sw. *rappa,* snatch, and L. *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see VIOLATE.

rape[1], 1 rēp; 2 rāp, *n.* **1.** Forcible violation of womanly chastity. **2.** A capturing, or snatching away, by force.

rape[2], *n.* Either of two weedy Old World annuals allied to the turnip, of which the seeds yield an oil. [< L. *rapum,* turnip.]

rape[3], *n.* **1.** *pl.* In wine-making, refuse stalks and skins of grapes. **2.** A filter used in vinegar-making. **3.** Loose grapes separated from the cluster. [OF., grape-stalk, < OHG. *raspōn,* sweep off, rasp.]

Raph′a-el, 1 raf′ɪ-el *or* rē′fɪ-el; 2 răf′a-ĕl *or* rā′fa-ĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). An angel; introduced in Milton's *Paradise Lost. Tobit* xii, 15. **2.** Same as RAFFAEL.

rap′id, 1 rap′ɪd; 2 răp′ĭd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great speed; swift: used literally or figuratively. **2.** Quickly done or completed. **II.** *n.* A descent in a river less abrupt than a waterfall: usually in the plural. [< L. *rapidus,* < *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see SWIFT.—**ra-pid′i-ty,** *n.* **rap′id-ness**‡.—**rap′id-ly,** *adv.*

ra′pi-er, 1 rē′pɪ-ər; 2 rā′pi-er, *n.* A light, long, and narrow sword chiefly for thrusting. [< F. *rapière,* < Sp. *raspadera,* raker.]

rap′ine, 1 rap′ɪn; 2 răp′ĭn, *n.* **1.** The taking of property by superior force, as in war; spoliation. **2**†. Violence; force. [F., < L. *rapina,* plunder, < *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.

rap′ing, 1 rēp′ɪŋ; 2 rāp′ĭng, *pa.* **1.** *Her.* Tearing its prey, as a lion or tiger. **2**‖. Transporting; ravishing.

Rap″pa-han′nock, 1 rap″ə-han′ək; 2 răp″a-hăn′ok, *n.* A river in N. Virginia; 130 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

rap″pa-ree′, 1 rap″ə-rī′; 2 răp″a-rē′, *n.* An armed robber in Ireland; hence, a vagabond. [< Ir. *rapaire,* robber.]

rap-pee′, 1 ra-pī′; 2 ră-pē′, *n.* A dark, coarse, strong-flavored snuff. [< F. *râpé,* rasped or grated.]

rap′per, 1 rap′ər; 2 răp′er, *n.* **1.** One who raps; a spiritualist medium. **2.** A knocker, as at the mouth of a mining-shaft.

rap-port′, 1 ra-pōrt′ *or* (*F.*) ra″pōr′; 2 ra-pōrt′ *or* (*F.*) ră″pōr′, *n.* Harmony of relation; accordance; sympathetic relation: commonly with *in* or in French with *en.* [F., = REPORT.]

rap-scal′lion, 1 rap-skal′yən; 2 răp-scăl′yon, *n.* A vagabond; rascal. [For RASCALLION, < RASCAL.] **ras-cal′lion**‡.

rapt, 1 rapt; 2 răpt, *pa.* Enraptured; transported, as with ecstasy. [< L. *raptus,* pp. of *rapio,* ravish.]

Rap-to′res, 1 rap-tō′rīz; 2 răp-tō′rēş, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of birds with the bill strongly hooked and toes 3 in front and 1 behind, as hawks, owls, etc.; birds of prey. [L., robbers, pl. of *raptor,* robber, < *rapio,* seize.] **Rap″ta-to′res**‡.

rap-to′ri-al, 1 rap-tō′rɪ-əl; 2 răp-tō′ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Seizing and devouring living prey. **2.** Adapted for seizing and holding prey, as talons, etc. **II.** *n.* A bird of prey, one of the order *Raptores.* [Ult. < L. *rapio,* seize.]

rap′ture, 1 rap′chur *or* -tiur; 2 răp′chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* To enrapture; transport. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being rapt or transported; ecstatic joy; ecstasy. **2.** The act of transferring a person from one place to another; as, Elias's *rapture* to heaven. **3.** An act or expression of excessive delight. **4**‖. The violence of that which seizes and carries away. **5**†. A snatching away; violent seizure.

Syn.: bliss, delight, ecstasy, exultation, happiness, joy, rejoicing, transport, triumph. *Rejoicing* is *happiness* or *joy* that finds utterance in word, song, festivity, etc. *Delight* is vivid, overflowing *happiness* of a somewhat transient kind; *ecstasy* is a state of extreme or extravagant *delight* so that the one affected by it seems almost beside himself with *joy; rapture* is closely allied to *ecstasy,* but is more serene, exalted, and enduring. *Transport* is the condition of one carried away out of himself by some powerful passion or emotion, whether joyous or the reverse; one may be thrown into a *transport* of rage, grief, or terror, as well as of *joy. Triumph* is such *joy* as results from victory, success, achievement. See ENTHUSIASM: HAPPINESS.—Ant.: agony, apathy, dejection, despair, distress, ennui, horror, misery, pain, tedium, torture, wo, wretchedness.

—rap′tur-ous, *a.* Being in a state of, exhibiting, or characterized by rapture. Syn.. see HAPPY. **-ly,** *adv.*

rare[1], 1 rār; 2 râr, *a.* [RAR′ER; RAR′EST.] **1.** Of infrequent occurrence. **2.** Highly esteemed because of infrequency or uncommonness; valuable; choice. **3.** Rarefied: now chiefly of the atmosphere. [F., < L. *rarus,* rare.]

Syn.: curious, extraordinary, incomparable, infrequent, odd, peculiar, precious, remarkable, scarce, singular, strange, uncommon, unique, unusual. *Extraordinary,* signifying greatly beyond the ordinary, is a neutral word, capable of a high and good sense or of an invidious, opprobrious, or contemptuous signification; as, *extraordinary* genius; *extraordinary* wickedness; an *extraordinary* display; *extraordinary* remedies; an *extraordinary* assumption of power; *extraordinary* antics; an *extraordinary* statement is incredible without overwhelming proof. *Unique* is alone of its kind; *rare* is *infrequent* of its kind; great poems are *rare;* "Paradise Lost" is *unique.* To say of a thing that it is *rare* is simply to affirm that it is now seldom found, whether previously common or not; as, a *rare* old book; a *rare* word; to call a thing *scarce* implies that it was at some time more plentiful, as when we say food or money is *scarce.* A particular fruit or coin may be *rare; scarce* applies to demand and use, and almost always to concrete things; to speak of virtue, genius, or heroism as *scarce* would be somewhat ludicrous. *Rare* has the added sense of *precious,* which is sometimes, but not necessarily, blended with that above given; as, a *rare* gem. See CHOICE; EXTRAORDINARY; OBSOLETE; ODD.—Ant.: see synonyms for COMMON. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**rare′bit,** *n.* [Erroneous.] A Welsh rabbit.—**rar′e-fy,** *vt.* & *vi.* To make rare or less dense; expand by the dispersion of the particles.

—rar″e-fac′tion, *n.* **rar″e-fi-ca′tion**‡.—**rar′e-fi″a-ble,** *a.*—**rar′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being rare. **rare′ness**‡. **2.** Something valued for its scarceness.

rare[2], *a.* [U. S.] Not thoroughly cooked: applied in the Unit-

ed States to roasted or broiled meat retaining its redness and juices: in England commonly termed *underdone.* [< AS. *hrēr,* underdone.]

rar'ee-show", 1 rar'ı-shō"; 2 rār'e-shō", *n.* A show carried in a box; a peep-show. [< RARITY + SHOW.] **rar'y-show"†.**

rare'ripe", 1 rār'raip"; 2 rār'rip". **I.** *a.* Ripening early. **rath'ripe"‡. II.** *n.* A fruit that ripens early.

ras'cal, 1 ras'kal; 2 rās'cal. **I.** *a.* **1§.** Contemptible in character; base; knavish. **2‖.** Without value; poor; worthless. **II.** *n.* An unprincipled fellow; a knave: sometimes used playfully. [< OF. *rascaille,* < L. *rasus;* see RASH, *n.*] **ras'caillet; ras'callt.—ras-cal'lion,** *n.* See RAPSCALLION.—**ras-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being rascally. **2.** A rascally act.—**ras'cal-ly,** *a.* Knavish; base. Syn.: see BAD.

rase, 1 rēz; 2 rās, *vt.* **1.** To raze. **2‖.** To graze. **3†.** To erase; destroy. [Var. of RAZE, *v.*]

rash, 1 rash; 2 rāsh, *a.* **1.** Acting without due caution or regard of consequences; reckless; precipitate. **2.** Exhibiting recklessness or precipitancy. [Of Scand. origin.] Syn.: see IMPETUOUS; IMPRUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see TEMERITY. [scrape.]

rash, *n.* A skin-eruption. [< L.OF *rasus,* pp. of *rado,*

rash'er¹, 1 rash'er; 2 rāsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of meat: used only of bacon. [< RASH, *a.*, as being hastily roasted.]

rash'er², *n.* A vermilion-colored Californian rockfish. [< Sp. *rascacio,* kind of fish.]

Ra-so'res, 1 rə-sō'riz; 2 ra-sō'rēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Gallinæ.* [< L. *rasores,* pl. of *rasor,* scraper, < *rasus;* see RASH, *n.*] **—ra-so'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the *Rasores;* scratching the ground for food, as a fowl.

rasp, 1 rasp; 2 rāsp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scrape or grate as with a rasp; file down or away. **2.** To treat roughly; affect harshly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A file-like tool having coarse pyramidal projections for abrasion. **2.** A rasping-machine. **3.** The act or sound of rasping. [< OHG.LL+OF *raspōn,* collect.]—**rasp'er,** *n.* One who or that which rasps.

rasp'ber"ry, 1 raz'ber"ı; 2 rāz'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of certain brambles, having a thimble-shaped berry. **2.** A plant producing raspberries. [< RASP, *n.*, + BERRY, *n.*]

Ras'se-las, 1 ras'ı-ləs; 2 rās'e-las, *n.* The hero of a romance of this name by Dr. Samuel Johnson; in a search for happiness he finds that every mode of life has its cares.

ra'sure§, 1 rē'gur; 2 rā'zhur, *n.* Erasure.

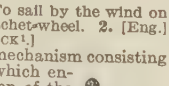
rat, 1 rat; 2 rāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAT'TED[d]; RAT'TING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To replace union with non-union workers. **2.** [Colloq.] To work for less than union prices. **3.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* To desert one's party. **4.** To hunt rats. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rodent infesting houses, barns, ships, etc., and having large ears, slender head, and long scaly tail. **2.** Some other mammal like or likened to the above. **3.** A workman who works for less than the union wages, or who takes the place of a striker; in Great Britain, a deserter from a party; a renegade. **4.** [U. S.] A slender cushion of curled hair or the like, worn by women, with the natural hair rolled over it. [< AS. *ræt,* rat.]

rat"a-fi'a, 1 rat"ə-fi'ə; 2 rāt"a-fi'a, *n.* **1.** A cordial flavored with fruits. **2.** A flavoring essence based on the essential oil of bitter almonds. [F.] **rat"i-fee'†.**

ra-tan', *v. & n.* Same as RATTAN.

ratch, 1 rach; 2 rāch. **I.** *vi. Naut.* To sail by the wind on any tack. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ratchet or ratchet-wheel. **2.** [Eng.] A spot, as on a horse's face. [For RACK¹.]

ratch'et, 1 rach'et; 2 rāch'ĕt, *n.* A mechanism consisting of a notched wheel, the teeth of which engage with a pawl, permitting motion of the wheel in one direction only; also, the pawl or the wheel thus used. **ratch‡; ratch'-et-wheel"‡.**



Ratchets.
1. Ratchet and pawl. 2. Ratchet auger-holder.

rate¹, 1 rēt; 2 rāt, *v.* [RAT'ED[d]; RAT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set an estimate upon; fix or reckon the relative value of. **2.** To determine a tax or liability on; assess. **3.** To find the rate of (a timepiece), as by comparison with a standard. **II.** *i.* To be estimated; have rank or value. Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**rat'a-bl(eP,** *a.* **rate'a-blet.—rat'-[or rate']a-bly,** *adv.*—**rat"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **rat'a-ble-ness‡. —rat'ing†,** *n.* **1.** Classification according to a standard; grade; rank, as of a seaman. **2.** Rate or value as determined by comparison with a standard. Syn.: see TAX.

rate²d, *vt. & vi.* To reprove with vehemence; rail at; scold. [< Sw. *rata,* blame.]—**rat'ing²,** *n.* A scolding.

rate, *n.* **1.** The measure of a thing, by its relation to a standard; proportional or comparative amount or degree. **2.** Degree of value; price. **3.** The rank or class of a vessel; rating, as of a seaman. **4.** *Horol.* The amount of variation of a timepiece; gain or loss in seconds. **5.** [Gt. Brit.] A tax assessed on property for local purposes, as distinguished from a tax to the sovereign. **6‖.** A fixed allowance or amount. [OF., < L.LL *ratus,* fixed.] Syn.: see TAX. [*hræth.*] **rathet.**

rath†, *a.* **1.** Early; youthful. **2.** Swift; quick; soon. [< AS.

rath'er, 1 rath'ər; 2 rāth'er, *adv.* **1.** With preference for one of two things or courses; more willingly. **2.** With more reason; more wisely; more strictly or accurately. **3.** Somewhat; in a greater or less degree; to a certain extent. **4.** Very much; exceedingly: in an ironical sense. [< AS. *hrathor,* sooner.]—**rath'er-est,** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Most especially; most of all.

raths'kel-ler, 1 rāts'kel-ər; 2 rāts'kĕl-er, *n.* [G.] Literally, cellar of the city-hall: often used in Germany as a beer-hall or restaurant. In the United States and England, a basement beer-saloon or restaurant of the German type.

rat'i-fy, 1 rat'ı-fai; 2 rāt'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To give sanction, especially official or authoritative sanction, to; make valid by approving, especially as a principal regarding the work of an agent; confirm. **2‖.** To settle. [< F. *ratifier,* < L. *ratus,* fixed, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: accept, agree to, approve, confirm, consent to, corroborate, endorse, establish, justify, sanction, seal, settle, substantiate, validate. See ASSENT; CONFIRM; JUSTIFY.—Ant.: abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, deny, disavow, disown, extinguish, nullify, repeal, rescind, revoke.—**rat"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of ratifying.—**rat'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who ratifies or confirms.

ra'ti-o, 1 rē'shı-o; 2 rā'shi-o, *n.* **1.** Relation of degree, number, etc.; proportion; rate. **2.** The relation between two numbers or magnitudes of the same kind. **3§.** Reason; cause; argument. [L.]

ra"ti-oc"i-na'tion, 1 rash"ı-os"ı-nē'shən; 2 rāsh"i-ȯç"i-nā'shon, *n.* The deduction of conclusions from premises; reasoning; an argument. [< L. *ratiocinor* (pp. *ratiocinatus*), < *ratio,* reason.] Syn.: see REASONING.—**ra"ti-oc'i-nant,** *a.* Reasoning.—**ra"ti-oc'i-nate,** *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To make a deduction from premises; reason.

ra'tion, 1 rē'shən *or* rash'ən; 2 rā'shon *or* rāsh'on, *n.* A fixed allowance or portion, as of food, for a day.—**iron ration** (*Mil.*), canned beef, hardtack, jam, and tea; emergency rations.

ra'tion-al, 1 rash'ən-əl; 2 rāsh'on-al, *a.* **1.** Possessing the faculty of reasoning. **2.** Conformable to reason; judicious. **3.** Pertaining to reason; attained by reasoning. **4.** Pertaining to rationalism. **5.** *Math.* Expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers or entire quantities. [OF., < L. *rationalis,* < *ratio(n-),* reason.] Syn.: reasonable. A *rational* mind is one that is capable of the ordinary and normal processes of thought; a *reasonable* mood is one at the time susceptible to the influence of reasons. A *rational* man is capable of using his reasoning powers; a *reasonable* man has them habitually in exercise. *Rational* is opposed to *insane, reasonable* to *fanatical, misguided, obstinate, unreasonable, visionary.* See SAGACIOUS; SANE; WISE.—**ra"tio-na'le,** *n.* **1.** A rational exposition of principles. **2.** The logical basis of a fact; the reason or reasons collectively.—**ra'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The formation of opinions by relying upon reason alone, independently of authority or of revelation: opposed to *supernaturalism.* **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that reason furnishes certain elements that underlie experience, and without which experience is impossible: opposed to *empiricism.*—**ra'tion-al-ist,** *n.*—**ra"tion-al-is'tic** or **-ti-cal,** *a.*—**ra"tion-al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ra"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Sanity; reasonableness; naturalness. **2.** The cause or reason; rationale.—**ra'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ra'tion-al-ness,** *n.*

Rat'is-bon, 1 rat'ıs-bən; 2 rāt'is-bŏn, *n.* A commercial town in central Bavaria; pop. 52,600. **Rat'is-bonnet.**

rat'ite, 1 rat'ait; 2 rāt'īt, *a. Ornith.* Having no keel upon the breast-bone, as ostriches, emus, etc. [< L. *ratitus,* marked with the figure of a raft, < *ratis,* raft.]

rat'line, 1 rat'lin; 2 rāt'lin, *n.* One of the small ropes fastened across the shrouds of a ship, used as the rounds of a ladder for going aloft or descending. See SHROUDS. [< RAT, *n.*, + LINE, *n.*] **rat'lin‡; rat'ling‡.**

ra-toon', 1 rə-tūn'; 2 ra-tōōn'. **I.** *vi.* To sprout from a root planted the previous year. **II.** *n.* **1.** A new shoot from the root of a cropped plant, as from a sugar-cane. **2.** One of the heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. [< Hind. *ratun.*] **rat-toon'‡.**

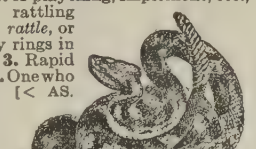
rats'bane", *n.* Rat-poison, as arsenious oxid.

rat-tan', } 1 ra-tan'; 2 rā-tăn', *n.* **1.** The flexible stem of
ra-tan', } a palm growing in East India, Africa, and Australia. **2.** A cane or switch of rattan. [< Malay *rotan,* rattan.]

rat-teen', *n.* A thick woolen twilled stuff. [< F. *ratine.*]

rat'ten, 1 rat'n; 2 rāt'n, *vt.* To persecute or harass because of refusal to join or obey a trade-union, as by removing tools or spoiling materials: from the humorous attribution of the damage to rats.—**rat'ten-er,** *n.*—**rat'ten-ing,** *n.*

rat'tle, 1 rat'l; 2 răt'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAT'TLED, RAT'LD†; **rat'l‡,** } RAT'TLING.] **1.** To make a series of hard, sharp sounds in rapid succession; clatter. **2.** To utter or produce in a rapid and noisy manner. **3.** [Colloq.] To throw suddenly into confusion; disconcert; agitate; daze; affect by or as by rattling. **II.** *n.* **1.** A series of short, sharp sounds in rapid succession, as from the collision of small, hard objects. **2.** A plaything, implement, etc., adapted to produce a rattling noise; as, a watchman's *rattle*, or the series of loose horny rings in the tail of a rattlesnake. **3.** Rapid and noisy talk; chatter. **4.** One who talks fast and foolishly. [< AS. **hrætelan.*] Syn.: (verb) see SHAKE; (noun) see NOISE. — **rat'tle-brain",** *n.* A rattlepate. — **r.-brained,** *a.* — **rat'tle-pate",** *n.* A talkative, flighty person; foolish chatterer. **rat'tle-head"‡; rat'tle-skull"‡.** — **r.-pated,** *a.* **r.-headed‡.** — **rat'tler,** *n.* One who or that which rattles; a rattlesnake.—**rat'tle-snake",** *n.* A venomous American snake, having loose horn-like rings on the tail that rattle when shaken.—**rat'tle-trap",** *n.* Any rickety, clattering, or worn-out article.


Rattlesnake. 1/20

rat'tling, 1 rat'liŋ; 2 răt'ling, *pa.* [Slang.] Attracting attention, like a rattle; lively or surprizing: used also adverbially.

rat-toon[1 & 2], *n.* Same as RATTAN; RATOON.

Rauch, 1 rauh; 2 rouh, *n.* **1. Christian Daniel** (1777–1857), a German sculptor. **2. Friedrich August** (1806–1841), a German-American theologian and educator.

rau'cle, 1 rō'kl; 2 rą'el, *a.* [Scot.] Rough; harsh; strong; fearless. [< Ice. *reikall;* see RAKEHELL.]

rau'cous, 1 rē'kus; 2 rą'eûs, *a.* Rough in sound; hoarse; harsh. [< L. *raucus,* hoarse.] **rau'cid‡.—rau'ci-ty,** *n.*—**rau'cous-ly,** *adv.*

rav'age, 1 rav'ij; 2 răv'ag. **I.** *vt.* [RAV'AGED; RAV'AGING.] To lay waste as by pillage or other destructive action; despoil. **II.** *n.* Violent and destructive action, or its result; ruin; desolation. [F., < *ravir* (< L. *rapio*), snatch.] Syn.: see VIOLATE.—**rav'ag-er,** *n.*

Ra"vail"lac', 1 ra"va"yäk'; 2 rä"vä"yăc', **François** (1578–1610). A French fanatic who assassinated Henry IV.

Ra"va-russ'ka, 1 rä"va-rus'ka; 2 rä"vä-rus'kä, *n.* A town in Galicia; Russians victorious over Austrians Sept. 10, 1914.

rave, 1 rēv; 2 rāv, *vt. & vi.* [RAVED; RAV'ING.] **1.** To say or utter wildly or incoherently. **2.** To express oneself with passion or zeal. **3.** To act or move boisterously and noisily; rage, as a torrent. [< OF. *raver,* < L. *rabio,* rave.] Syn.: see RAGE.

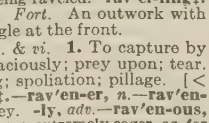
rave, *n.* A vertical side-piece in a wagon-body, or in a hand-[car or sleigh.

rav'el, 1 rav'l; 2 răv'l, *vt. & vi.* [RAV'ELED or -ELLED, RAV'ELD[8]; RAV'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To take apart the fibers or threads of; disengage; disentangle; unravel: often with *out:* used figuratively of any perplexity. 2‖. To tangle or become tangled, involved, or confused: the original sense. [< MD. *ravelen,* tangle.]—**rav'el-ing,** *n.* **1.** A thread or threads raveled from a fabric. **2.** The act of raveling; the process of being raveled. **rav'el-ling‡.**

rave'lin, 1 rav'liŋ; 2 răv'lin, *n. Fort.* An outwork with two faces forming a salient angle at the front.

rav'en[1], 1 rav'n; 2 răv'n. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To capture by force; ravage. **2.** To eat voraciously; prey upon; tear. **II.** *n.* The act of plundering; spoliation; pillage. [< L. or *rapina,* plunder.] **rav'in‡.—rav'en-er,** *n.*—**rav'en-ing,** *pa.* Seeking eagerly for prey. **-ly,** *adv.*—**rav'en-ous,** *a.* Furiously voracious or hungry; extremely eager, as for gratification. Syn.: see GREEDY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rav'en[2], 1 rē'vn; 2 rā'vn. **I.** *a.* Black and shining, like the plumage of a raven. **II.** *n.* A large omnivorous crow-like bird with the feathers of the throat elongated and lanceolate. [< AS. *hræfn,* raven.]


Raven. 1/24

Ra-ven'na, 1 ra-ven'ə; 2 ra-vēn'a, *n.* An ancient city in N. E. Italy, containing a wealth of early Christian art and mediæval architecture, including the tomb of Dante; pop. 74,000.

ra-vine', 1 ra-vin'; 2 ra-vīn', *n.* A deep gorge, hollow, or gully. [F.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

rav'ing, 1 rēv'iŋ; 2 rāv'ing. **I.** *pa.* Furious; delirious; frenzied. **II.** *n.* Furious, incoherent, or irrational utterance. Syn.: see FRENZY; VIOLENCE. Compare INSANITY. See RAVE, *v.*

rav'ish[1], 1 rav'ish; 2 răv'ish, *vt.* **1.** To transport with delight; enrapture. **2.** To violate. **3‖.** To dispossess or impoverish by force. **4‖.** To seize and carry off by violence. [< F. *ravir* (*raviss-*), ravish, snatch.]

Syn.: captivate, charm, delight, enchant, enrapture, entrance, overjoy, transport. See ABUSE; CHARM; POLLUTE; REJOICE.—Ant.: disenchant, disgust, nauseate, repel.—**rav'ish-er,** *n.*—**rav'ish-ment,** *n.*

raw, 1 rō; 2 rą, *a.* **1.** Not changed or prepared by cooking; uncooked. **2.** Not covered with whole skin; abraded. **3.** Bleak; chilling. **4.** In a natural state; crude; unprepared, as wool, drugs, etc.; also, untempered or without tone, as colors; unrefined; unfinished. **5.** Newly done; fresh. **6.** Inexperienced; undisciplined; as, a *raw* recruit. [< AS. *hreâw,* raw.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**raw'-boned",** *a.* Having large bones and little flesh; bony; gaunt. **raw'bone"‡.—raw'head",** *n.* A bloody specter with which children were formerly threatened.—**raw'hide",** *n.* A hide dressed without tanning; also, a whip made of such hide.—**raw'ish,** *a.* Somewhat raw.

raw, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A sore or abraded spot; a sensitive point. **2.** Something raw, as a material or product.

Raw'lin-son, 1 rē'liŋ-sən; 2 rą'lin-son, *n.* **1. George** (1812–1902), an English Orientalist and historian; *Ancient Monarchies.* **2. Sir Henry** (1810–1895), an English soldier and author; *History of Assyria.*

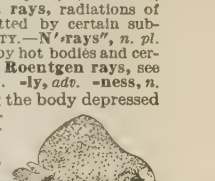
rax, 1 raks; 2 răks, *vt. & vi.* [RAXED[8]; or RAUGHT; RAX'ING.] [North. Eng. & Scot.] To stretch out; reach; as, *rax* me your hand. [< AS. *razan,* stretch.] **raske†.**

ray[1], 1 rē; 2 rā, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with rays; send or go out as rays. **2.** To send forth. [< L.[F] *radio,* radiate.]

ray[2]**†,** *vt.* **1.** To array. **2.** To defile; soil.

ray[1], *n.* **1.** A narrow beam of light or other line of propagation of any form of radiant energy; line of radiating force; radiation: often used figuratively. **2.** One of several lines radiating from an object. **3.** *Geom.* A straight line unlimited in one direction only. **4.** A streak or line; straight row. **5.** *Zool.* A ray-like part, as a spine of a fish's fin. **6.** *Bot.* A ray-like flower. [OF., < L. *radius,* ray.]—**alpha, beta, delta, gamma rays,** radiations of varying intensity and character emitted by certain substances, as radium. See RADIOACTIVITY.—**N'-rays",** *n. pl.* An alleged form of radiation emitted by hot bodies and certain forms of matter under stress. — **Roentgen rays,** see ROENTGEN. **X'-rays"‡.—ray'less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ray[2], *n.* A fish-like vertebrate having the body depressed and forming with the expanded pectoral fins a flat disk, as a sting-ray or torpedo. [< L.[F] *raia,* ray.]


Spotted Ray. 1/39

Ray'leigh, 1 rē'li; 2 rā'li, **John William Strutt, Lord** (1842–). An English physicist and educator.

Raynest, *n.* A fine linen made in Rennes, Brittany. **clothe of Raynest.**

raze, 1 rēz; 2 rāz, *vt.* [RAZED; RAZ'ING.] **1.** To level with the ground; demolish. **2.** To razee. **3‖.** To erase or efface. **4‡.** To graze; rase; shave. [< L.[LL+F] *rado,* scrape.] Syn.: see DEMOLISH. **rase‡.**

ra-zee', 1 ra-zī'; 2 ra-zē'. **I.** *vt.* [RA-ZEED'; RA-ZEE'ING.] To make lower by cutting down, as a ship of war; reduce; abridge. **II.** *n.* A vessel that has been reduced by cutting away the upper deck or decks.

ra'zor, 1 rē'zər; 2 rā'zor, *n.* A cutting-implement for shaving off the beard or hair.—**ra'zor-a-bl(e)",** *a.* Fit for the razor.—**ra'zor-bill",** *n.* A small auk of the North Atlantic having a compressed and deeply furrowed bill.—**ra'zor-strop",** *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

ra'zure, *n.* Same as RASURE.

raz'zi-a, 1 raz'i-ə *or* (*F.*) rū"zī"ä'; 2 răz'i-a *or* (*F.*) rä"zī"ä', *n.* A foray, or armed expedition, as for the capture of slaves or cattle or the enforcing of tribute. [F., < Ar. *ghazia.*]

R. C., *abbr.* Red Cross, Roman Catholic.—**r. c.,** *abbr.* Right center.—**rcpt.,** *abbr.* Receipt.

re[1], 1 rē; 2 rę, *n. Mus.* The second note of the musical scale.

re[2], 1 ri; 2 rē, *n. Law.* An action; matter: often used commercially in the sense of *about, concerning.* [L. (abl. of *res,* thing).]

re-, *prefix.* Back; backward; again; again and again; against; anew; over; opposite. [< L. *re-, red-.*]

Re- has its unmodified meaning of *back, again, anew,* in many practically self-explaining words, some of the more important of which are given below. Others which have special meanings will be found in vocabulary place.

re"ab-sorb'
re"ab-sorp'-tion
re-ac'cess
re"ac-com'mo-date[4], *v.*
re"ac-cuse', *v.*
re"ad-dress', *v.*
re"ad-journ'
re"ad-journ'-ment
re"ad-mit', *v.*
re"ad-mit'-tance
re"a-dopt', *v.*
re"a-dorn', *v.*
re"ad-just'-ment
re"ad-just', *v.*
re"ad-just'-er
re"ad-vance', *v.*
re"af-firm'
re"af-firm'-ance
re-af"fir-ma'-tion

re″af-for′est, *v.*
re″a-gree′
re″al-lege′
re″al-li′ance
re-am′pu-tate, *v.*
re-am″pu-ta′-tion
re-an″i-ma′-tion
re″an-nex′, *v.*
re-an″nex-a′-tion
re″a-noint′, *v.*
re″ap-par′el, *v.*
re″ap-pear′
re″ap-pear′-ance
re″ap-ply′
re″ap-point′, *v.*
re″ap-point′-ment
re″ap-por′tion
re″ap-por′-tion-ment
re-ar′gue
re-ar′gu-ment
re″ar-range′
re″ar-range′-ment
re″as-cend′, *v.*
re″as-cen′sion
re″as-cent′, *n.*
re″as-sem′-blage
re″as-sem′bl(e
re″as-sert′, *v.*
re″as-ser′tion
re″as-sim′i-late, *v.*
re″as-sim″i-la′tion
re″as-so′ci-ate, *v.*
re″as-sume′
re″at-tach′, *v.*
re″at-tach′-ment
re″at-tain′
re″at-tain′-ment
re″at-tempt′, *v.*
re″a-vow′
re″a-wake′
re-bap′tism
re″bap-tize′
re-bel′low
re-bind′
re-birth′
re-bloom′
re-blos′som
re-boil′
re-born′
re-breathe′
re-build′, *v.*
re-bur′y
re-car′riage
re-car′ry
re-cel′e-brate, *v.*
re-cel″e-bra′-tion
re-change′, *v.*
re-charge′
re-char′ter
re-choose′
re-chris′ten
re-clasp′, *v.*
re-close′
re-clothe′
re-coin′
re-col″o-ni-za′tion
re-col″o-nize
re-col′or
re″com-bine′
re-com′fort
re″com-mence′, *v.*
re″com-mis′-sion
re″com-mit′, *v.*
re″com-mit′-ment
re″com-mit′tal
re″com-pact′, *v.*
re″com-plete′, *v.*
re″com-ple′-tion
re″com-pose′
re-con″den-sa′tion
re″con-dense′, *v.*
re″con-duct′, *v.*
re″con-firm′
re″con-loin′
re-con′quer
re″con-sec-rate, *v.*
re-con″se-cra′-tion
re″con-sol′i-date, *v.*
re″con-sol″i-da′tion
re″con-struct′
re″con-tin′u-ance
re″con-tin′ue
re″con-vert′, *v.*
re″con-vey′
re-cop′y
re-cru′ci-fy
re-crys″tal-li-za′tion
re-crys′tal-lize
re″cul′ti-vate, *v.*
re″cul″ti-va′-tion
re″dec′o-rate
re″ded′i-cate, *v.*
re″ded″i-ca′-tion
re″de-lib′er-ate, *v.*
re″de-liv′er
re″de-mon′-strate, *v.*
re″de-pos′it, *v.*
re″de-scend′, *v.*
re″de-scent′
re″de-scribe′
re″de-ter′mine
re″di-gest′, *v.*
re″di-min′ish, *v.*
re″di-rect′, *v.*
re″dis-cov′er
re″dis-cov′er-er
re″dis-cov′er-y
re″dis-pose′
re″dis″po-si′-tion
re″dis″so-lu′-tion
re″dis-solve′
re″dis-til′
re″dis-train′er
re″dis-trib′-ute, *v.*
re″dis″tri-bu′-tion
re″dis-trict, *v.*
re″di-vide′, *v.*
re-do′
re-draft′, *v.*
re-draw′
re-drive′
re-ech′o
re″e-lab′o-rate, *v.*
re″e-lect′, *v.*
re″e-lec′tion
re″el″e-vate, *v.*
re-el″i-gi-bl(e
re″em-bark′, *v.*
re″em-bod′y
re″em-brace′, *v.*
re″hy-poth′e-cate, *v.*
re″hy-poth″e-ca′tion
re″il-lume′, *v.*
re″il-lu″mi-na′tion
re″im-plant′, *v.*
re″im-port′, *v.*
re-im′port, *n.*
re-im″por-tune′
re″im-pose′
re″im-preg′-nate, *v.*
re″im-press′, *v.*
re″im-pres′-sion
re″im-print′, *v.*
re″im-pris′on
re″im-pris′on-ment
re″in-au′gu-rate, *v.*
re″in-car′nate, *v.*
re-in″car-na′-tion
re″in-car′na-tion-ist
re″in-cense′, *v.*
re″in-cite′, *v.*
re″in-cor′po-rate, *v.*
re″in-crease′, *v.*
re″in-cur′
re″in-duce′, *v.*
re″in-fect′, *v.*
re″in-fec′tion
re″in-flame′
re″in-form′
re″in-fuse′
re″in-gra′ti-ate, *v.*
re″in-hab′it, *v.*
re″in-oc″u-la′-tion
re″in-scribe′
re″in-spect′, *v.*
re″in-spec′tion
re″in-spire′
re″in-struct′, *v.*
re″in-sur′ance
re″in-sure′
re-in′te-grate, *v.*
re-in″te-gra′-tion
re″in-ter′
re″in-ter′ro-gate, *v.*
re″in-throne′
re-in″tro-duce′, *v.*
re-in″tro-duc′-tion
re″in-un′-date, *v.*
re″in-vent′, *v.*
re″in-vest′, *v.*
re-in-ves′ti-gate, *v.*
re″in-ves″ti-ga′tion
re″in-vest′-ment
re″in-vig′or-ate, *v.*
re″in-vite′, *v.*
re″in-volve′
re-is′sue
re-joint′, *v.*
re-jolt′, *v.*
re-jolt′, *n.*
re-judge′
re-kin′dle
re-king′
re-lade′, *v.*
re-land′, *v.*
re-let′
re-liq′ui-date, *v.*
re-liq″ui-da′-tion
re-lis′ten
re-live′
re-load′, *v.*
re-loan′
re-lo′cate, *v.*
re″lo-ca′tion
re-lodge′
re-make′
re-mar′riage
re-mar′ry
re-mast′, *v.*
re-mas′ti-cate, *v.*
re-mea′sure
re-melt′, *v.*
re-merge′
re-mi′grate, *v.*
re″mi-gra′tion
re-mix′, *v.*
re-mod″i-fi-ca′tion
re-mod′i-fy
re-mold′, *v.*
re-mol′ten
re-name′
re-nas′cent
re-nav′i-gate, *v.*
re-nerve′
re-nom′i-nate
re-nom″i-na′-tion
re-num′ber
re-nu′mer-ate, *v.*
re″ob-tain′
re″ob-tain′a-bl(e
re-oc′cu-py
re-o′pen
re″op-pose′
re″or-dain′
re-or′der
re-or″di-na′-tion
re-or′gan-i-za′tion, -sa′-tion
re-or′gan-ize
re-or′gan-iz-er
re-or″gan-i-za′tion
re-or′gan-ize
re″re-flect′, *v.*
re-reign′
re″re-solve′
re-res″ti-tu′-tion
re-rise′
re-sail′
re-sale′
re″sa-lute′, *v.*
re-seat′, *v.*
re-seek′
re-seize′
re-sel′zure
re-sell′
re-send′
re-set′tle
re-set′tle-ment
re-shape′, *v.*
re-sharp′en
re-ship′, *v.*
re-ship′ment
re-smooth′
re-sold′er
re-sow′
re-state′, *v.*
re-state′ment
re-stip′u-late, *v.*
re-stip″u-la′-tion
re-strength′en
re-strike′
re-strive′
re″sub-ject′, *v.*
re″sub-jec′-tion
re-sum′mon
re-sum′mons
re″sup-ply′
re″sur-prize′, *v.*
re″sur-prize′, *n.*
re″sur-vey′, *v.*
re″sur-vey′, *n.*
re-take′
re-tak′er
re-tell′
re-trav′erse, *v.*
re-tread′
re-tri′al
re-trim′
re-urge′
re-use′ (ri-yūz′), *v.*
re-use′ (ri-yūs′), *n.*
re-u′til-ize
re-ut′ter
re-val″u-a′tion
re-val′ue
re-var′nish, *v.*
re-veg′e-tate, *v.*
re-ver′dure, *v.*
re-vis′it, *v.*
re-vis″i-ta′tion
re-weigh′
re-win′
re-word′, *v.*
re-write′

R. E., *abbr.* Reformed Episcopal, Right Excellent, Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange.

reach[1], 1 rĭch; 2 rēch, *v* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stretch out, as the hand; extend: often with *out* or *forth*, and with *to* or *toward* (a person or thing). **2.** To take, move, or present with or as with the outstretched hand; hand; deliver; pass: often with double objective; as, *reach* me that book. **3.** To touch or come within touching distance of; also, to hit with a missile or as a missile. **4.** To arrive at; come to; attain. **5.** To touch or adjoin by continuous extension. **6.** To obtain access to; influence; move; affect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To thrust or stretch out the hand, foot, or something held; put forth one's powers to secure something: with *toward*, *for*, *after*, or sometimes with *to* or *at*. **2.** To extend so as to touch, approach, affect, attain, or equal something; commonly with *to* or *unto*, sometimes with *into*. **3**‖. To arrive; attain; get, as to a place or result. **4.** *Naut.* To sail on the wind, as in making a tack. [< AS. *rǽcan*, reach.]

Syn.: arrive at, attain, attain to, come to, gain, get at, get to, hit, land, land on or upon, make, strike, touch. To *reach*, in the sense here considered, is to *come to* by motion or progress. *Attain* is now oftenest used of abstract relations; as, to *attain* success. To *gain* is to *reach* or *attain* a thing eagerly sought; the wearied swimmer *reaches* or *gains* the shore. See ARRIVE; ATTAIN; GET; MAKE; STRETCH.—**reach′er,** *n.*

reach, *n.* **1.** The act or power of reaching; also, the distance one is able to reach, as with the hand, an instrument, or missile, or by thought, influence, etc.; scope; range. **2.** A point, position, or result attained or attainable. **3.** An unbroken stretch, as of a stream; a vista or expanse. **4.** A pole or bar connecting the rear axle, truck, or runners of a vehicle with some part at the forward end. **5.** *Naut.* The sailing, or the distance sailed, by a vessel on one tack.

re-act′[1d], 1 rĭ-akt′; 2 rē-ăct, *vt.* To act again; reenact.

re-act′[2d], 1 rĭ-akt′; 2 rē-ăct′, *vi.* **1.** To act in response. **2.** To act in a manner contrary to some preceding act; come into or tend toward a former state or an opposite state. **3.** *Physics.* To exert an opposite and equal force on an acting or impinging body: said of the body acted upon. **4.** *Chem.* To exert mutual chemical action: said of two or more reagents.—**re-ac′tion,** *n.* **1.** Reverse or return action. **2.** The mutual action of chemical agents, or its result. **3.** Any action in response to a stimulus.—**re-ac′tion-a-ry. I.** *a.* Tending to react or retrograde, or of the nature of reaction. **II.** *n.* A reactionist.—**re-ac′-**

tion-ist, *n.* One who favors reaction; an ultraconservative. —**re-ac'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Pertaining or tending to reaction.

read, 1 rīd; 2 rēd, *v.* [READ, 1 red; 2 rĕd; READ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the form and relations of (characters written or printed) so as to apprehend their significance; peruse. **2.** To utter aloud from manuscript or print. **3.** To discover or understand by observation, as of characters, marks, signs, features, etc. **4.** To observe or announce the indications or record of, as an instrument. **5.** To interpret or explain, as anything mysterious or perplexing; hence, to discover the latent or hidden meaning of; impute as a latent or hidden meaning. **6.** To learn (a fact, opinion, etc.) as from books. **7.** To study the literature of; make a study of. **8.** *Mus.* To follow intelligently or to render vocally or instrumentally the notes of (any written or printed composition). **9.** To bring into some condition by reading; as, to *read* one to sleep. **10.** To impress upon or utter to as if from a book; teach; give, as a warning; advise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To note or apprehend the characters or contents, as of a book or manuscript. **2.** To gain information, as from books; find an account or description; often with *of* or *about*. **3.** To utter aloud the contents, as of a book or manuscript. **4.** To learn by means of books or the like: often with *up*. **5.** To have a specified form or effect, as expressed or appearing in a book or manuscript. **6.** *Mus.* To understand or render written music. **7.** To give a public reading or recital. [< AS. *rædan*, advise, read.]—**read,** *pa.* Informed by reading or as by reading; acquainted with books or literature: usually in compounds, as *well-read.*—**read'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being readable. **read'a-bl**(e-ness[pt], —**read'a-bl**(e[p], *a.* That may be read; easy and pleasant to read: legible.—**read'a-bly,** *adv.*—**read'er,** *n.* **1.** One who reads. **2.** A text-book containing matter for exercises in reading.

read, 1 rīd; 2 rēd. *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] Same as REDE, *n.*

Reade, 1 rīd; 2 rēd, **Charles** (1814–1884). An English novelist and dramatist; *The Cloister and the Hearth.*

read'i-ly, 1 red'ı-li; 2 rĕd'ı-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; promptly; easily. **2.** Willingly. **red'i-ly**†.

read'i-ness, 1 red'ı-nes; 2 rĕd'ı-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being ready. **2.** The quality of being quick or prompt; facility; aptitude. **3.** A disposition for prompt compliance; willingness. Syn.: see ABILITY; ADDRESS; DEXTERITY; EASE; INGENUITY.

read'ing[1], 1 rīd'ıŋ; 2 rēd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, practise, or art of reading, in any sense of the verb; a public recital; the act of reading formally to a legislative body a bill, etc., proposed for adoption. **2.** Literary research; study; scholarship. **3.** Matter which is read or is designed to be read. **4.** The indication of a graduated instrument, as a thermometer. **5.** The form in which any passage or word appears in any copy of a work. **6.** An interpretation, as of a riddle, or of any latent and hidden meaning; delineation; rendering. Syn.: see EDUCATION.

Read'ing[2], 1 red'ıŋ; 2 rēd'ing, *n.* **1.** A parliamentary borough in S. England; pop. 92,270. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 107,790.

read'y, 1 red'ı; 2 rĕd'y, *a.* [READ'I-ER; READ'I-EST.] **1.** Prepared for use or action. **2.** Prepared in mind; willing. **3.** Likely or liable; about; as, *ready* to sink. **4.** Quick to follow, occur, or appear; prompt. **5.** At hand; immediately available; convenient; handy. **6.** *Mil.* Having assumed the position of person and rifle preparatory to the command *aim!* **7**†. Present: used in answering at a call. [< AS. *rædе*, ready.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; GOOD; RIPE.—**ready money,** money in hand; cash. —**read'y-made",** *a.* **1.** Not made to order; prepared or kept on hand for general demand: said especially of clothing. **2.** Prepared beforehand; not impromptu or original.

re-a'gent, 1 rı-ē'jent; 2 re-ā'ġĕnt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which reacts; a source of reflex action. **2.** *Chem.* Any substance used to ascertain the nature or composition of another by means of their mutual chemical action; loosely, any chemical agent. [< RE- + AGENT.]

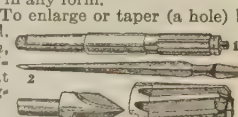
re'al, 1 rī'əl; 2 rē'al, *a.* **1.** Having actual existence; not theoretical or imaginary. **2.** Being according to appearance or claim; genuine; veritable. **3.** *Law.* Relating to, consisting of, or arising out of, lands; as, *real* property; *real* estate. **4.** *Optics.* Formed by the convergence of actual rays: opposed to *virtual;* as, a *real* image. [OF., < LL. *realis*, of the thing itself.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; GOOD; PURE; SURE.—**real estate,** land, including whatever is made part of or attached to it by nature or man, as trees, houses, etc. Syn.: see LAND.—**re'al-ism,** *n.* **1.** In literature and art, the principle of depicting persons and scenes as they exist, without any attempt at idealization. **2.** *Philos.* (1) In cosmology, the doctrine that in external perception man can and does perceive real external objects: opposed to *idealism* and *skepticism.* (2) The theory that logical genera and species are real things, existing independently and apart from our conceptions of them and names for them: opposed to *nominalism.*—**re'al-ist,** *n.*—**re"al-is'tic,** *a.*—**re"al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**re-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *p.*.] The state or quality of being real; actuality; being; also, that which is real. Syn.: see VERACITY.—**re'al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive as a reality; feel or appreciate fully and vividly. **2.** To make real or concrete; cause to appear real. **3.** To obtain as a profit or return; convert into cash. **II.** *t.* To convert property into cash; sell out for ready money. **re'al-ise**†. Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; GAIN; KNOW.—**re'al-iz"a-bl**(e[p], *a.* That can or may be realized. — **re"al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**re'al-ly,** *adv.* In reality; actually.

re'al, 1 rī'əl; 2 rē'al, *n.* A small silver coin of several Spanish-speaking countries, as Mexico. [Sp., < L. *regalis*, royal.]

realm, 1 relm; 2 rĕlm, *n.* The dominions of a monarch; a kingdom; empire; domain. [< OF. *realme*, < L. *regalis;* see REGAL, *a.*]

re'al-ty, 1 rī'əl-tı; 2 rē'al-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] *Law.* Real estate; landed property in any form.

ream, 1 rīm; 2 rēm, *vt.* To enlarge or taper (a hole) by cutting away material. [< AS. *rȳman*, < *rūm*, roomy.] **reem**†.—**ream'er,** *n.* One who or that which reams; a reaming-tool. **rim'mer**‡.



Reamers.
1. Adjustable. 2. Square. 3. Center. 4. Rose-shell.

ream, *n.* Twenty quires of paper; properly, 480 sheets (a **short** ream), but often 500 sheets (a **long** ream) or, in a **printers' ream,** 516 sheets. [< F. *rame*, < Sp. *resma*, < Ar. *rizma*, bundle of paper.]

reamet, *n.* Same as REALM.

re-an'i-mate, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring back to life; resuscitate. **2.** To revive; encourage. **II§.** *i.* To recover animation, life, or spirits. Syn.: see RECOVER.

reap[t], 1 rīp; 2 rēp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down and gather in, as grain in harvesting; gather, as a fruit or product. **2.** To cut the growth from or gather the fruit of, as a field. **3.** To obtain as the result of action or effort. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cut and gather grain; harvest with a reaper or otherwise. **2.** To receive a return or result, as of action or effort. [< AS. *rīpan*, reap.] Syn.: see GAIN.—**reap'er,** *n.* **1.** One who reaps. **2.** A reaping-machine.—**reap'ing,** *n.* Syn.: see HARVEST.

rear, 1 rīr; 2 rēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lift up or raise; elevate; set or build up; erect. **2.** To bring up; nurture and train; educate, as children; also, to breed, as domestic animals. **3.** To raise from a fallen or prostrate condition; reanimate; elate. **II.** *i.* To rise upright, as a horse upon its hind legs. [< AS. *rēran*, < *rīsan*, rise.] Syn.: see RAISE.

rear, *a.* Being in the rear; last; hindmost.

rear, *n.* **1.** The hinder or hindmost part. **2.** A place or position at the back of or behind any person or thing. **3.** *Mil.* That division of a force which is last or farthest from the front, as on a march. [< L.[OF] *retro*, < *re-*, back.]—**rear'-guard",** *n.* A body of troops to protect the rear of an army. [tioned last.

rear'most, 1 rīr'mōst; 2 rēr'mōst, *a.* Coming or sta-

rear'mouse", *n.* Same as REREMOUSE.

rear'ward, 1 rīr'wərd; 2 rēr'ward. **I.** *a.* Situated toward the rear; hindward. **II.** *adv.* Toward or at the rear; backward. **rear'wards**‡.

rear'ward[1], *n.* Hindward position; the rear; end.

rear'ward[2]‖, *n.* A rear-guard. [< OF. *arere-warde*, < *arere*, F. *arrière* (see ARREAR), + *warde*, GUARD.] **rere'ward**†.

rea'son, 1 rī'zn; 2 rē'ṣn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To examine; prove or influence by reasoning; argue; persuade or dissuade. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use the reason; give reasons; argue. **2**‖. To converse; take or give account; talk. Syn.: see ARGUE; DISPUTE.—**rea'son-er,** *n.*—**rea'son-ing,** *n.* The act or process of the mind by which from propositions known or assumed new propositions are reached; argumentation; also, the reasons, proofs, or arguments employed in such process.

Syn.: argument, argumentation, debate, ratiocination. *Argumentation* and *debate* always suppose two parties alleging reasons for and against a proposition; the same idea appears figuratively when we speak of a *debate* or an *argument* with oneself, as a *debate* between reason and conscience. *Reasoning* may be the act of one alone, as it is simply the orderly setting forth of reasons, whether for the instruction of inquirers, the confuting of opponents, or the clear establishment of truth for oneself. *Reasoning* may be either deductive or inductive. *Argument* or *argumentation* was formerly used of deductive *reasoning* only. With the rise of the inductive philosophy these words have come to be applied to inductive processes also; but while *-easoning* may

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix,* **pages 647, 648.**

be informal or even, as far as tracing its processes is concerned, unconscious, *argument* and *argumentation* strictly imply logical form. Compare INTELLECT; REASON.

rea'son, *n.* **1.** That which is thought or alleged as the basis or ground for any opinion, determination, or action; something adduced or adapted to influence the mind in determining or acting; proof; argument; motive; principle. **2.** That which explains or accounts for any fact, act, proceeding, or event; loosely, an efficient or final cause, or a condition. **3.** The entire mental or rational nature of man, as distinguished from the intelligence of the brute; the mind; in a more limited sense, the purely intellectual faculties. **4.** Specifically, the normal exercise of the rational faculties. **5.** That which is in conformity to general opinion; common sense; as, the anarchist was brought to *reason.* **6.** *Logic.* A logical ground for thinking; an antecedent; also, the premise or premises of an argument: generally the minor premise. **7.** That which is right or befitting; just procedure; a reasonable act or proposition. **8.** *Psychol.* Intuition. [OF., < L. *ratio,* reckoning, reason.]

Syn.: account, aim, argument, cause, consideration, design, end, ground, motive, object, principle, purpose. While the *cause* of any event, act, or fact, as commonly understood, is the power that makes it to be, the *reason* of or for it is the explanation given by the human mind; but *reason* is, in popular language, often used as equivalent to *cause,* especially in the sense of *final cause.* In the statement of any reasoning, the *argument* may be an entire syllogism, or the premises considered together apart from the conclusion, or in logical strictness the middle term only by which the particular conclusion is connected with the general statement. But when the reasoning is not in strict logical form, the middle term following the conclusion is called the *reason;* thus in the statement "All tyrants deserve death; Cæsar was a tyrant; therefore Cæsar deserved death," "Cæsar was a tyrant" would in the strictest sense be called the *argument;* but if we say "Cæsar deserved death because he was a tyrant," the latter clause would be termed the *reason.* See CAUSE; INTELLECT; MIND; MOTIVE; REASONING; UNDERSTANDING; WISDOM. Compare BECAUSE.—PREP.: the reason *of* a thing that is to be explained; the reason *for* a thing that is to be done.—**by reason,** or **by reason of,** on account of. —**Goddess of Reason,** an imaginary divinity set up by the atheistic revolutionists of France.—**to do r.†. 1.** To render content. **2.** To pledge in drinking.—**rea'son-a-bl(e**ness**,** *n.* **1.** Conformable to reason; sensible. **2.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **3.** Governed by reason in acting or thinking. **4.** Moderate, as in price; fair. Syn.: see JUST; LIKELY; PROBABLE; RATIONAL; WISE. — **rea'son-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* Syn.: see WISDOM.—**rea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*—**rea'son-less,** *a.*

re"as-sure', 1 rī"ə-shûr'; 2 rē"a-shụr', *vt.* To restore to courage or confidence; reestablish.—Syn.: see ENCOURAGE. —**re"as-sur'ance,** *n.*—**re"as-sur'ing,** *pa.*—**re"as-sur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Réaum., *abbr.* Réaumur.

Ré"au"mur', 1 rē"ō"mür'; 2 rę"ō"mür', **René Antoine de** (1683–1757). A French physicist; devised Réaumur thermometric scale. See THERMOMETER.

reave‖, 1 rīv; 2 rēv, *v.* [REAVED or REFT; REAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry off as spoil or booty; rob; plunder. **2.** To deprive of something; bereave. **3.** To tear up or apart; unravel; pull down. **II.** *t.* To carry off booty; act as robber or plunderer. [< AS. *rēafian,* < *rēaf,* spoil, < *rēofan,* in *be-rēofan,* deprive.] **reeve†; reive‡** [Scot.].—**reav'er,** *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] A robber; freebooter. **reev'er†; reiv'er‡.**—**reav'er-y,** *n.* Robbery; plundering.

re-bate'[1], 1 rī-bēt'; 2 re-bāt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To make a deduction from; allow as a deduction. **2.** To blunt, as a sharp edge. **II.** *n.* A deduction from a gross amount; discount. **re-bate'ment‡.**

re-bate'[2], *vt. & n.* Same as RABBET.

re'bec, 1 rī'bek; 2 rē'bĕc, *n. Mus.* The earliest form of the violin. [< F. *rebec,* < Ar. *rabâba,* rebec.] **re'beck‡.**

Re-bec'ca, 1 rī-bek'ə; 2 re-bĕc'a, *n. Bib.* The wife of Isaac, mother of Esau and Jacob. *Gen.* xxiv, 15. **Re-bek'ah‡.**

re-bel', 1 rī-bel'; 2 re-bĕl, *vi.* [RE-BELLED', RE-BELD'[S]; RE-BEL'LING.] To oppose by force the government or laws of the land; resist any authority. [< L.[F] *re-,* again, + *bellum,* war.]

reb'el, 1 reb'el; 2 rĕb'ĕl, *a.* Rebellious; refractory.

reb'el, *n.* One who rebels.—**reb'el-dom,** *n.* Rebels collectively.—**re-bel'lion,** *n.* The act of rebelling; organized resistance to a government or to any lawful authority. Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**re-bel'lious,** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of rebellion; insubordinate. **2.** Of or pertaining to a rebel or rebellion. **3.** Difficult to smelt, as an ore. **4.** Resisting control; refractory; as, *rebellious* curls.

Syn.: contumacious, disobedient, insubordinate, intractable, mutinous, refractory, seditious, uncontrollable, ungovernable, unmanageable. *Ungovernable* applies to that which successfully defies authority and power; *unmanageable* to that which resists the utmost exercise of skill or of skill and power combined; *rebellious* to that which is defiant of authority, whether successfully or unsuccessfully; *rebellious* is even extended to inanimate things that resist control or adaptation to human use; *seditious* to that which partakes of or tends to excite a *rebellious* spirit, *seditious* suggesting more of covert plan, scheming, or conspiracy, *rebellious* more of overt act or open violence. While the *unmanageable* or *ungovernable* defies control, the *rebellious* or *seditious* may be forced to submission; as, the man has an *ungovernable* temper; the horses became *unmanageable;* he tamed his *rebellious* spirit. *Insubordinate* applies to the disposition to resist and resent control as such; *mutinous,* to open defiance of authority, especially in the army, navy, or merchant marine. A *contumacious* act or spirit is contemptuous as well as defiant. See RESTIVE; TURBULENT. Compare OBSTINATE; REVOLUTION.—Ant.: compliant, controllable, deferential, docile, dutiful, manageable, obedient, submissive, subservient, tractable, yielding.—Prep.: *rebellious to* or *against* lawful authority. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-bound'[d], 1 rī-bound'; 2 re-bound', *vi.* **1.** To bound back; recoil. **2§.** To bound or spring again. **3†.** To resound.—**re-bound',** *n.* A recoil.

re-buff', 1 rī-bŭf'; 2 re-bŭf'. **I**[t]. *vt.* To reject or refuse abruptly or rudely. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden repulse; curt denial. **2.** A sudden check; defeat.

re-buke', 1 rī-būk'; 2 re-būk'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-BUKED'[t]; RE-BUK'ING.] **1.** To reprove sharply; reprimand. **2‖.** To check or restrain by a command. Syn.: see ADMONISH; BLAME; REPROVE.

II. *n.* **1.** A strong and authoritative expression of disapproval. **2‖.** A check or restraint; also, chastisement. **3†.** A blow or buffet. [< OF. *re-,* again, + *bouquer,* stop, < *bouque,* mouth.] Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.—**re-buk'a-bl(e**ness**,** *a.*

re'bus, 1 rī'bus; 2 rē'bŭs, *n.* [RE'BUS-ES[z], *pl.*] A puzzle representing a word, phrase, or sentence by letters, numerals, pictures, etc. [F.]

re-but', 1 rī-bŭt'; 2 re-bŭt', *vt. & vi.* [RE-BUT'TED[d]; RE-BUT'TING.] **1.** To overthrow by contrary evidence; disprove; refute. **2‖.** To put away; reject; refuse. **3†.** To push or drive back. [< F. *re-,* again, + *bouter,* thrust.] —**re-but'tal,** *n.*—**re-but'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which rebuts. **2.** In common-law pleading, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's reply to a previous rejoinder.

Rec., *abbr.* Recipe, record, recorded, recorder.

re-cal'ci-trate, 1 rī-kal'sı-trēt; 2 re-căl'çi-trāt, *vi. & vt.* [-TRAT"ED[d]; -TRAT"ING.] To refuse compliance or submission; kick against. [< L. *recalcitratus,* pp. of *recalcitro,* < *re-,* back, + *calcitro,* kick, < *calx,* heel.]—**re-cal'ci-trance,** *n.*—**re-cal'ci-trant,** *a.* Not complying; rebellious. Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**re-cal"ci-tra'tion,** *n.*

re-call', 1 rī-kôl'; 2 re-cal'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To call back; demand the return of. **2.** To countermand; revoke. **3.** To recollect. Syn.: see REMEMBER; RENOUNCE.

II. *n.* **1.** A calling back or to mind. **2.** A signal to call back soldiers, etc., as by a bugle-call, the display of a flag, etc. **2.** Revocation, as of an order. **3.** *U. S. Polit.* In certain States, a system whereby public officials may be removed from office by popular vote.

re-cant'[d], 1 rī-kant'; 2 re-cănt', *vt. & vi.* To withdraw or retract, as a declaration or opinion; renounce. [< L.[or] *re-,* again, + *canto,* sing.]

Syn.: abandon, abjure, deny, disavow, discard, disclaim, disown, forswear, recall, renounce, repudiate, retract, revoke. To *recant* is to *deny* formally and publicly some opinion or statement, especially in religion, that one has held or advocated. *Abjure* (L. *ab,* away, and *juro,* swear) is etymologically the exact equivalent of the Saxon *forswear,* signifying to put away formally and under oath, as an error, heresy, or evil practise, or a condemned and detested person. A man *recants* his belief, *abjures* or *renounces* his allegiance, *repudiates* another's claim, *renounces* his own, *retracts* a false statement. A person may *deny, disavow, disclaim, disown* what has been truly or falsely imputed to him or supposed to be his. He may *deny* his signature, *disavow* the act of his agent, *disown* his child; he may *repudiate* either a just claim or a base suggestion. Compare ABANDON; RENOUNCE.—Ant.: acknowledge, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, defend, hold, maintain, own, proclaim, retain, uphold, vindicate.—**re"can-ta'tion,** *n.*—**re-cant'er,** *n.*

re"ca-pit'u-late[d], 1 rī"kə-pich'u-[*or* -pit'yu-]lēt; 2 rē"ca-pĭch'ụ-[*or* -pĭt'yụ-]lāt, *vt. & vi.* To repeat again the principal points of; repeat concisely; review briefly; sum up. [Ult. < L. *re-,* again, + *caput,* head.]—**re"ca-pit"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**re"ca-pit'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* **re"ca-pit'u-la"tiv(e**s**†.** [prisal.

re-cap'tion, 1 rī-kap'shən; 2 re-căp'shon, *n.* A retaking; re-

re-cap'ture, 1 rī-kap'chur; *or* -tiur; 2 rē-căp'chur; *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* To capture again. **II.** *n.* The act of retaking; a prize retaken.

For words in *re-* **not given above see** RE-, *prefix,* **pages 647, 648.**

re-cast′, 1 ri-kast′; 2 rē-kȧst′, *vt.* **1.** To form anew; cast again. **2.** To fashion anew by changing style, arrangement, etc., as a discourse. **3.** To calculate anew.

rec'd, recd., *abbr.* Received.

re-cede′[1], 1 ri-sīd′; 2 re-ç̊ēd′, *vi.* [RE-CED'ED[d]; RE-CED'ING.] **1.** To move back; withdraw. **2.** To withdraw, as from a claim; desist. **3.** To incline or tend away; slope. [< L. *re-*, back, + *cedo*, yield.]

re-cede′[2d], 1 ri-sīd′; 2 rē-ç̊ēd′, *vt.* To cede back; grant or yield to a former owner. [< RE- + CEDE.]

re-ceipt′, 1 ri-sīt′; 2 re-ç̊ēt′. I[d]. *vt. & vi.* To give a receipt for; write acknowledgment of payment upon, as a bill. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or state of receiving. **2.** That which is received: usually in the plural. **3.** A written acknowledgment of the payment of money or of the delivery of property. **4.** A recipe. **5**‖. A place of receiving. [< L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipio;* see RECEIVE.]

re-ceiv(e'[F]**,** 1 ri-sīv′; 2 re-ç̊ēv′, *v.* [RE-CEIV(E)D[F]; RE-CEIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To get as a result of delivery, transmission, or communication. **2.** To admit to one's presence or company; hence, to greet. **3.** To accept with approval; admit as true. **4.** To have capacity for; hold. **5.** To perceive mentally. **6.** *Lawn-tennis.* To strike with the racket (a served ball) in order to return. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be a recipient. **2.** To welcome visitors or callers. [< L.[F] *recipio*, < *re*, back, + *capio*, take.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; GET; OBTAIN.—**re-ceiv"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-ceiv'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**re-ceived′,** *pa.* Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**re-ceiv'er,** *n.* One who or that which receives; specif.: (1) A bell-shaped glass for holding or excluding gas or air. (2) The receiving device in a wired or wireless telephone or telegraph circuit or zone. (3) *Law.* A person appointed by the court to manage or control the property or funds of another pending judicial decision concerning them. —**re-ceiv'er-ship,** *n.*—**re-ceiv'ing,** *ppr. & verbal n.* of RECEIVE, *v.*—**re-ceiv'ing-ship",** *n.* A vessel stationed in a harbor to receive and provide for naval recruits until they are transferred to service.—**r.-vault,** *n.* A vault, as in a cemetery, for the temporary deposit of the remains of the dead.

re-cen'sion, 1 ri-sen′shən; 2 re-ç̊ēn′shon, *n.* **1.** A critical revision, as of the text of a book; also, the edition so revised. **2.** A review; critique. **3**§. Review; examination, enumeration.

re'cent, 1 rī′sent; 2 rē′ç̊ēnt, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to time not long past; modern; fresh; new. **2.** *Geol.* Pertaining to the present geological epoch. [OF., < L. *recen(t-)s*, fresh.] Syn.: see FRESH; MODERN; NEW. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re'cen-cy,** *n.* **re'cent-ness‡.**

re-cep'ta-cl(e'[F]**,** 1 ri-sep′tə-kl; 2 re-ç̊ēp′ta-cl, *n.* **1.** Anything that serves to contain or hold other things. **2.** *Bot.* The base to which the parts of the flower, fruit, or seeds are fixed. [OF., < L. *receptaculum*, < *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]—**re"cep-tac'u-lar,** *a.*

re-cep'tion, 1 ri-sep′shən; 2 re-ç̊ēp′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving, or the state of being received; receipt. **2.** A formal social entertainment of guests. **3.** Mental acceptance, as of a proposition. **4**†. Receptivity. [< L. *receptio(n-)*, < *recipio*, receive.]—**re-cep'ti-bl(e§,** *a.* Receivable.—**re-cep"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-cep'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Able or inclined to receive, take in, or hold. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re"cep-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **re-cep'tiv(e-ness**[S]‡.

re-cess'[t]**,** 1 ri-ses′; 2 re-ç̊ēs′, *vt.* **1.** To place or conceal in or as in a recess. **2.** To make a recess in, as a wall.

re-cess', 1 ri-ses′ *or* rī′ses; 2 re-ç̊ēs′ *or* rē′ç̊ēs, *n.* **1.** A depression in a wall; niche; alcove. **2.** A time of cessation from employment. **3.** A quiet nook: often figuratively. [< L.[OF] *recedo*, recede.]

re-ces'sion[1], 1 ri-sesh′ən; 2 re-ç̊ēsh′on, *n.* **1.** The act of receding; withdrawal. **2.** A retired position.—**re-ces'-sion-al,** *n.* A hymn sung as the choir or clergy leave the chancel after service.—**re-ces'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Having a tendency to recede or go back; failing to come into expression, as a character.

re-ces'sion[2], *n.* The act of ceding again; a giving back.

Rech'a-bite, 1 rek′ə-bait; 2 rēc′a-bit, *n. Bib.* One of a Jewish family which abstained from wine and the planting of vineyards; hence, a teetotaler. *Jer.* xxxv, 3.

ré"chauf"fé', 1 rē″shō″fē′; 2 rē″ç̊hō″f̊ē′, *n.* Food warmed over; hence, a literary rehash. [F.]

re-cheat'†, *n.* A strain sounded on a huntsman's horn to recall the hounds. [< OF. *rechet*, < L. *receptus;* see RECEIPT.] **re-ceit'**†; **re-chate'**†.

re-cher"ché', 1 rə-sher″shē′; 2 re-ç̊hēr″ç̊he′, *a.* Much sought after; hence, choice; rare. [F., pp.; see RESEARCH[1].]

re-cid'i-vist, 1 ri-sid′i-vist; 2 re-ç̊id′i-vist, *n. Criminology.* A confirmed criminal; in the United States, one committed to prison for a second term. [< F. *récidiviste*, < *récidive*, relapse, < L. *recidivus*, recurring, < *re-*, back, + *cado*, fall.]

Re-ci'fe, 1 rē-kī′fē; 2 re-ç̊ī′f̊e, *n.* Same as PERNAMBUCO.

rec'i-pe, 1 res′ı-pi; 2 rēç′i-pe, *n.* [REC'I-PES[F], *pl.*] A formula or list of ingredients of a mixture; medical prescription. [L., take.]

re-cip'i-ent, 1 ri-sip′i-ent; 2 re-ç̊ip′i-ənt. **I.** *a.* Receptive. **II.** *n.* One who or that which receives. [< L. *recipio*, ppr. *recipien(t-)s*, receive.]—**re-cip'i-ence§,** *n.* **1.** The act of receiving. **2.** Receptivity. **re-cip'i-en-cy‡.**

re-cip'ro-cal, 1 ri-sip′ro-kəl; 2 re-ç̊ip′ro-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Done by each of two to the other; mutual. **2.** Mutually interchangeable. **3.** Alternating. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quotient obtained by dividing unity by a number. **2.** That which is reciprocal. [< L. *reciprocus*, returning.]

Syn.: see MUTUAL.—**re-cip"ro-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **re-cip'ro-cal-ness‡.**—**re-cip'ro-cal-ly,** *adv.*

re-cip'ro-cate, 1 ri-sip′ro-kēt; 2 re-ç̊ip′ro-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"-ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to move or pass to and fro; give and take mutually; interchange. **II.** *i.* To alternate; give and receive mutually. [< L. *reciproco*, reverse, < *reciprocus*, returning.] Syn.: see REQUITE.—**re-cip"ro-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of reciprocating; a mutual giving and returning; alternation; alternate motion. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**re-cip'ro-ca"tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Characterized by reciprocation.—**re-cip'ro-ca-to"ry,** *a.* Alternating in direction or movement: opposed to *rotary.*—**rec"i-proc'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Reciprocal obligation or action. **2.** Specif., equality between the citizens of two countries with respect to the commercial privileges to be enjoyed by each within the domain of the other. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.

re-ci'sion, 1 ri-siz′ən; 2 re-ç̊izh′on, *n.* Resection. [OF., < L. *recisio(n-)*, < *recisus*, pp. of *recido*, < *re-*, back,+ *cædo*, cut.]

re-cite'[d]**,** 1 ri-sait′; 2 re-ç̊it′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tell over in detail; relate. **2.** To speak from memory; repeat (a lesson) and answer a teacher's questions concerning (it). **3.** To quote, either orally or in writing; cite. [< L.[F] *recito*, < *re-*, again, + *cito*, CITE.] Syn.: see RELATE.—**rec'i-tal,** *n.* **1.** A telling over in detail, or that which is thus told; a narration. **2.** A public delivery of something previously memorized. **3.** *Mus.* A rendering, as of a musical composition, by a single person. Syn.: see HISTORY; REPORT; STORY.—**rec"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of repeating from memory; the reciting of a lesson, or the meeting of a class for that purpose.—**rec"i-ta-tiv(e'**[S]**,** *n. Mus.* Language uttered as in ordinary speech, but in musical tones.—**re-cit'er,** *n.*

reck[1], 1 rek; 2 rēk, *vt. & vi.* To have a care for; have care or thought; heed; mind. [< AS. *rēcan*, care.]

reck'less, *a.* **1.** Foolishly heedless of danger; rash. **2.** Indifferent. Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT; WANTON. —**reck'less-ly,** *adv.*—**reck'less-ness,** *n.* Rashness; indifference to consequences. Syn.: see TEMERITY.

reck'on, 1 rek′n; 2 rēk′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell over by particulars; count; compute: often with *up.* **2.** To look upon as being; consider; esteem. **3.** To place to the account of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To count or depend (*on* or *upon*). **2.** To make computation; calculate. **3.** To settle accounts (*with*). **4.** [Prov. or Archaic.] To suppose; guess. [< AS. *recenian* in *gerecenian*, explain.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**reck'on-er,** *n.*—**reck'on-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of counting; computation; a settlement of accounts. **2.** Account; score, as at an inn. **3.** *Naut.* The calculation of the position of a ship, especially when made only by log and compass, when it is often termed **dead reckoning.**

re-claim', 1 ri-klēm′; 2 re-clām′, *vt.* **1.** To demand or to obtain the return of. **2.** To reform (a person); bring (wild land) to a cultivated state; tame (an animal). [< L. *re-*, again, + *clamo*, call.]

Syn.: amend, convert, correct, recover, redeem, reform, renew, rescue, restore, subdue, tame.—Ant.: corrupt, degrade, deprave, destroy, seduce, vitiate.—**re-claim'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**re-claim'er,** *n.*—**rec"la-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** A reclaiming; restoration. **2**‖. A cry of opposition.

re-cline', 1 ri-klain′; 2 re-clīn′, *vi.* [RE-CLINED′; RE-CLIN'ING.] To assume a recumbent position; lean; lie down; rest; repose. [< L.[F] *reclino*, < *re-*, back, + *clino*, lean.] Syn.: see LEAN[1], *v.*; REST.—**rec'li-nate,** *a.* Bending downward.—**rec"li-na'tion,** *n.*

Re-clus', 1 rə-klü′; 2 re-cl̥ų′, **Jean Jacques Élisée** (1830–1905). A French geographer and descriptive writer.

re-cluse', 1 ri-klūs′; 2 re-klus′. **I.** *a.* Secluded from the world; solitary. **II.** *n.* One who lives in retirement or seclusion. [F., < L. *re-*, back, + *claudo*, shut.]—**re-clu'sion,** *n.*—**re-clu'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.*

rec'og-nize, 1 rek′əg-naiz; 2 rēc′o̊ğ-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **1.** To know as identical with something previously known. **2.** To avow knowledge of; acknowledge formally. **3.** To signify consent to; confess; admit. [< L. *re-*, again, + *cognosco*, know.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; CONFESS; DISCERN. **rec'og-nisc‡.**—**rec"og-ni'tion,** *n.* The act of recognizing; acknowledgment; friendly salutation. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE.—**re-cog'ni-to-ry,** *a.* **re-cog'ni-tiv(e**[S]‡.—**rec'og-niz"a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* **rec'og-nis"a-bl(e**[P]‡.—**re-cog'ni-zance** or **-sance,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* An acknowledgment or obligation of record, with condition to do

some particular act, as to appear and answer. **2**‖. Recognition; avowal.—**re-cog″ni-zee′** or **-see′**, *n. Law.* One in whose favor a recognizance is made.—**rec′og-niz″er** or **-nis″er**, *n.* **1.** One who recognizes. **2.** A recognizor.—**rec′og-niz″or** or **-nis″or**, *n. Law.* One who enters into a recognizance.

re-coil′, 1 ri-koil′; 2 re-ĕoil′. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To start back as in dismay or loathing; shrink. **2.** To rebound. **3.** To move or draw back; retreat. **II.** *n.* A shrinking back; a rebound. [< F. *reculer*, draw back.]

rec″ol-lect′[1d], 1 rek″o-lekt′; 2 rĕc″ŏ-lĕct′, *vt. & vi.* To recall the knowledge of; revive in memory; call to mind; recall. [< L. *recollectus*, < *re-*, again, + *colligo*, collect.] Syn.: see REMEMBER.—**rec″ol-lec′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or power of recollecting, or the state of being recollected. **2.** Something remembered. **3**‖. Self-concentration. Syn.: see MEMORY. [again.

re″col-lect′[2d], 1 rī″ko-lekt′; 2 rē″cŏ-lĕct′, *vt.* To collect

rec″om-mend′[d], 1 rek″o-mend′; 2 rĕc″ŏ-mĕnd′, *vt.* **1.** To commend to the favorable attention of another; make acceptable. **2.** To counsel, as to a course of action. **3.** To make attractive or acceptable. [< L.[F] *re-*, again; and see COMMEND.]—**rec″om-men-da′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of recommending, or that which recommends. **2.** [Colloq.] A note commending a person to confidence or favor. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**rec″om-mend′a-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to recommend.—**rec″om-mend′er**, *n.*

rec′om-pense, 1 rek′em-pens; 2 rĕc′ŏm-pĕns. **I.** *vt.* [-PENSED†; -PENS″ING.] **1.** To return or give an equivalent to; repay; requite. **2.** To serve as an equivalent for; pay for; indemnify. Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.

II. *n.* An equivalent for anything given, done, or suffered; payment or repayment. [< L.[F] *re-*, again; and see COMPENSATE.]

Syn.: amends, compensation, indemnification, indemnity, remuneration, repayment, requital, retribution, reward, satisfaction. See RESTITUTION; SALARY.—Prep.: a recompense *from* the injurer, *to* the injured, *for* the injury.

re-con″cen-tra′do, 1 rē-kŏn″sen-trä′do; 2 rę-cŏn″çĕn-trä′do, *n.* A dweller in the country forced by the authorities to move within the city limits, as in Cuba, during the Spanish-American war. [Sp.]

re-con′cen-trate, *vt.* To concentrate again; specif., to treat as reconcentrados.—**re-con″cen-tra′tion**, *n.*

rec′on-cile, 1 rek′en-sail; 2 rĕc′ŏn-çīl, *vt.* [-CILED; -CIL″ING.] **1.** To restore to friendship; harmonize. **2.** To bring to agreement; adjust; settle. [< L.[F] *re-*, again; and see CONCILIATE.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE.—**rec′on-cil″a-bl**(e)‡, *a.* **rec′on-cile″a-bl**(e)‡.—**rec′on-cil″a-bly**, *adv.*—**rec′on-cile″ment**, *n.*—**rec′on-cil″er**, *n.*—**rec″on-cil″i-a′tion**, *n.* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; atonement. Syn.: see PROPITIATION.—**rec″on-cil′i-a-to-ry**, *a.*

rec′on-dite, 1 rek′en-dait; 2 rĕc′ŏn-dīt, *a.* **1.** Remote from ordinary or easy perception; abstruse; secret. **2.** Dealing in abstruse matters; profound. [< L. *re-*, again, + *condo*, bring together.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-con′nais-sance, 1 ri-kŏn′i-sens; 2 re-cŏn′i-sanç, *n.* The act of reconnoitering; a survey, as of an enemy's position, strength, etc. [F.] **re-con′nois-sance**‡.

rec″on-noi′ter, 1 rek″o-noi′ter; 2 rĕc″ŏ-nŏi′ter, *vt. & vi.*

rec″on-noi′tre, ‖ To examine by the eye; survey, as for military, engineering, or geological purposes; make a reconnaissance. [< L.[OF] *re-*, again, + *cognosco*, know.]

re″con-sid′er, *vt.* To consider again, especially with a view to a reversal of previous action; in parliamentary usage, to bring before the house for renewed action (a matter previously decided).—**re″con-sid″er-a′tion**, *n.*

re″con-struc′tion, 1 rī″kon-struk′shən; 2 rē″cŏn-strŭc′shon, *n.* The act of reconstructing, or the state of being reconstructed; specif. (*U. S. Hist.*), the restoration of the seceded States as members of the Union under the **Reconstruction Acts** of March 2 and 23, 1867.

re-cord′[d], 1 ri-kôrd′; 2 re-côrd′, *vt.* **1.** To make a record of. **2.** To fix in mind. **3.** To indicate; register, as a thermometer. **4**‖. To recount; also, to attest. **5**‖. To sing. [< L.[F] *re-*, again, + *cor(d-)*, heart.]—**rec″or-da′tion**†, *n.* **1.** The act of recording; also, a record. **2.** Recollection.—**re-cord′er**, *n.* **1.** One who records. **2.** A magistrate having criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. **3.** A registering apparatus. **4**†. An old form of flageolet.

rec′ord, 1 rek′ərd; 2 rĕc′ord, *n.* **1.** An authentic copy of a document; register; written memorial. **2.** One's personal history, as an index of character. **3.** The authorized register of achievements; also, the best recorded achievement. **4.** Attestation; testimony. **5.** A witness.

Syn.: account, catalog, chronicle, document, enrolment, entry, enumeration, history, inscription, instrument, inventory, memorandum, memorial, muniment, register, roll, scroll. *Record* is a word of wide signification, applying to any writing, mark, or trace that serves as a *memorial* giving enduring attestation of an event or fact; an extended *account*, *chronicle*, or *history* is a *record;* so, too, may be a brief *inventory* or *memorandum;* the *inscription* on a tombstone is a *record* of the dead; the striæ on a rock-surface are the *record* of a glacier's passage. A *memorial* is any object, whether a writing, a monument, or other permanent thing that is designed or adapted to keep something in remembrance. A *register* is a formal or official written *record*, especially a series of entries made for preservation or reference; as, a *register* of births and deaths. *Archives*, in the sense here considered, are *documents* or *records*, often legal *records*, preserved in a public or official depository; the word *archives* is also applied to the place where such *documents* are regularly deposited and preserved. *Muniments* (L. *munio*, fortify) are *records* that enable one to defend his title. See CHARACTER; HISTORY; LIST; REPORT; STORY.

re-count′[1d], 1 ri-kaunt′; 2 re-count′, *vt.* To tell the particulars of; relate in detail; recite. [< L.[OF] *re-*, again, + *computo*, COMPUTE.] Syn.: see RELATE.

re-count′[2d], 1 rī-kaunt′; 2 rē-count′, *vt.* To count again.

re′count, *n.* A repetition of a count.

re-count′al, 1 ri-kaunt′al; 2 re-count′al, *n.* A thing told, or the act of telling; recital. **re-count′ment**‡.

re-coup′, 1 ri-kūp′; 2 re-cup′, *vt.* **1.** To keep back (something due) in order to make good a counter-claim. **2.** To recover or obtain by way of compensation; make up, as a loss. **3.** To reimburse (a person) for a loss; indemnify. [< F. *re-*, again, + *couper*, cut.]—**re-coup′ment**, *n.* The act or process of recouping, or the thing recouped. **re-coup′**‡.

re-course′, 1 ri-kōrs′; 2 re-cōrs′, *n.* **1.** Resort for help or security in trouble. **2.** *Law.* The right to exact payment from a party secondarily liable, where the first party liable has failed to pay. [< L.[F] *recursus*, return.]

re-cov′er[1], 1 ri-kuv′ər; 2 re-cŏv′er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain again; regain. **2.** To retrieve, as a loss or damage. **3.** *Law.* To gain (judgment) in judicial proceedings; obtain by legal process. **4**‖. To restore, as from sickness. **II.** *i.* **1.** To regain health, prosperity, etc. **2.** To succeed in a lawsuit. [< L.[OF] *recupero*, regain.]

Syn.: be cured, healed, or restored, cure, heal, reanimate, recruit, recuperate, regain, repossess, restore, resume, retrieve. See RECLAIM.—Ant.: die, fail, lapse, sink.—Prep.: *from;* rarely *of;* (*Law*) to recover judgment *against* or damages *of* or *from* a person.—**re-cov′er-a-bl**(e)‡, *a.*—**re-cov′er-y**, *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The act of recovering; restoration. **2.** A judicial award in one's favor.

re″cov′er[2], 1 rī″kuv′ər; 2 rē″cŏv′er, *vt.* To cover again.

rec′re-ant, 1 rek′ri-ənt; 2 rĕc′re-ənt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unfaithful to a cause or pledge; apostate; false. **2.** Crying for mercy, as in the old trial by combat; hence, craven; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A cowardly or faithless person. [OF., craven, < L. *re-*, again, + *credo*, believe.] Syn.: see PUSILLANIMOUS.—**rec′re-an-cy**, *n.* The quality of being recreant.

rec′re-ate[1], 1 rek′ri-ēt; 2 rĕc′re-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] To impart new vigor to; refresh. [< L. *re-*, again, + *creo*, create.] Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; REST; SPORT.—**rec′re-a-tiv**(e)‡, *a.*

re″cre-ate′[2d], 1 rī″kri-ēt′; 2 rē″cre-āt′, *vt.* To create anew.—**re″cre-a′tion**[2], *n.*

rec′re-ment, 1 rek′ri-ment *or* -mənt; 2 rĕc′re-ment, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Any fluid returned to the blood after having been once secreted from it, as gastric juice, saliva, etc. **2**‖. Waste material; dross; scoria; spume. [OF., < L. *recrementum*, < *re-*, back, + *cerno*, sift.]—**rec″re-men′tal**, *a.*

re-crim′i-nate[§d], 1 ri-krim′i-nēt; 2 re-crĭm′i-nāt, *vt. & vi.* To accuse in return; repel one accusation with another. [< L. *re-*, again, + *criminor*, CRIMINATE.]—**re-crim″i-na′tion**, *n.*—**re-crim′i-na-tiv**(e)‡, *a.* Of or pertaining to recrimination. **re-crim′i-na-to-ry**‡.—**re-crim′i-na″tor**, *n.*

re″cru-des′cence, 1 rī″kru-des′ens; 2 rē″cru-dĕs′ĕnç, *n.* A breaking out afresh, as of a disease or wound; a reappearance; return. [< L. *re-*, again, + *crudesco*, grow raw.]—**re″cru-des′cent**, *a.*

re-cruit′, 1 ri-krūt′; 2 re-crut′. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To repair with fresh supplies, as of soldiers; gain or raise new supplies; build up; refresh. **II.** *n.* **1.** A newly enrolled soldier or sailor. **2.** A fresh supply of something necessary or useful. [< OF. *recruter*, for *recluter*, mend.]

Syn.: enlist, enlist men, fill up, reenforce, repair, replenish, supply. See RECOVER.—Ant.: decimate, disperse, lose, muster out, reduce, scatter.—**re-cruit′ment**, *n.*

Rec. Sec., *abbr.* Recording Secretary.—**Rect.**, *abbr.* Rector.—**rec′t, rect.**, *abbr.* Receipt.

rec′tan-gl(e)‡, 1 rek′taŋ-gl; 2 rĕc′tăn-gl, *n. Math.* A right-angled parallelogram. [F., < L. *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, angle.]—**rec-tan′gu-lar**, *a.* Having one right angle or more.

rec′ti-, 1 rek′ti-; 2 rĕc′ti-. From Latin *rectus*, straight, from *rectus*, pp. of *rego*, keep straight; a combining form.

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

rec'ti-fy, 1 rek'tı-faı; 2 rĕc'ti-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] **1.** To make right; correct; amend. **2.** To purify, as a liquid, by repeated distillations. [< L. LL+OF *rectus*, right, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see AMEND.—**rec″ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of rectifying.—**rec'ti-fi″er,** *n.* One who or that which rectifies; a refiner or compounder of spirituous liquors.

rec″ti-lin'e-ar, 1 rek″tı-lin'ı-ər; 2 rĕc″ti-lĭn'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a right line or lines; straight. **rec″ti-lin'e-al‡.**

rec'ti-tude, 1 rek'tı-tiūd; 2 rĕc'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Uprightness in principles and conduct. **2.** Freedom from error; accuracy. **3‖.** Straightness. [F., < L. *rectitudo*, < *rectus*, straight, right.] Syn.: see JUSTICE; VIRTUE.

rec'tor, 1 rek'tər *or* -tor; 2 rĕc'tor, *n.* The clergyman of a parish or the head of certain educational institutions. [L.] —**rec'tor-ate,** *n.* The office or rank of a rector. **rec'tor-ship‡.**—**rec-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a rector or rectory.—**rec'to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A rector's dwelling. **2.** [Eng.] The parish domain with its buildings, revenue, etc.

rec'tum, 1 rek'tum; 2 rĕc'tŭm, *n.* [REC'TA, *pl.*] The terminal portion of the alimentary canal. [NL.]—**rec'tal,** *a.* Relating to or involving the rectum.

re-cum'bent, 1 rı-kum'bent; 2 re-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying down, wholly or partly; reclining; leaning. [< L. *re-*, back, + *cubo*, lie.]—**re-cum'ben-cy,** *n.* The state of being recumbent. **re-cum'bence‡.**—**re-cum'bent-ly,** *adv.*

re-cu'per-ate, 1 rı-kiū'pər-ēt; 2 re-cū'per-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT″ED³; -AT″ING.] **1.** To obtain again after loss; recover; regain. **2.** To regain health or strength. [< L. *recupero*, recover.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re-cu″per-a'tion,** *n.*—**re-cu'per-a″tiv**(E³, *a.* Tending or pertaining to recovery. **re-cu'per-a-to-ry‡.**

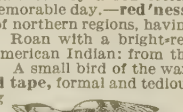
re-cur', 1 rı-kūr'; 2 re-cūr', *vi.* [RE-CURRED', RE-CURD'³; RE-CUR'RING.] **1.** To happen again or repeatedly. **2.** To come back or return, as to the mind. **3†.** To turn for aid; have recourse. [< L.F *re-*, back, + *curro*, run.]—**re-cur'rence,** *n.* The act or fact of recurring; recourse. **re-cur'ren-cy‡.**—**re-cur'rent,** *a.* **1.** Recurring. **2.** Running back. Syn.: see FREQUENT.

re-cure'†, *vt.* To cure.

re-curve', } 1 rī-kūrv'; 2 rē-cūrv', *vt. & vi.* To curve or
re-curv'F³, } bend back or down.—**re-curved',** *a.*—**re″-cur-va'tion,** *n.* The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved.—**re-cur'va-ture,** *n.*

rec'u-sant, 1 rek'yu-zənt; 2 rĕc'yu-şant, *a.* Persistently refusing to conform; as, specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), to the Anglican church. [< L.OF *recuso*, reject.]—**rec'u-sant,** *n.* One of a recusant character, position, or party; a nonconformist.—**rec'u-san-cy,** *n.*

red¹, 1 red; 2 rĕd. **I.** *vt.* [RED'DED³; RED'DING.] To make red. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of a bright color resembling blood; of the same hue as that color of the spectrum farthest from the violet; also, of a hue approximating red; as, *red* gold. **2.** Revolutionary; anarchistic. **III.** *n.* **1.** A color seen at the end of the spectrum opposite to the violet end, and that of fresh human blood. **2.** A pigment of this color. **3.** An anarchist or ultra-radical in political views. [< AS. *rædd*, red.]—**red'bird″,** *n.* The cardinal-bird.—**red'breast″,** *n.* A bird having a red breast, as the American or European robin.—**red'coat″,** *n.* [Colloq.] A British soldier.—**Red Cross Society,** any society for the relief of the sick and wounded in war, the members of which wear a red cross as a badge of neutrality.—**red'den,** *vt. & vi.* To make red; flush.—**red'dish.** **1.** *a.* Somewhat red. **II.** *n.* A color approaching red.—**red'-gum″¹,** *n.* Grain-rust.—**red'-gum″²,** *n.* A red rash on infants.—**red'-lead″,** *n.* A lead-preparation of a fine red color: used chiefly as a pigment.—**red'-let″ter,** *a.* Indicated by a red letter or red letters.—**red-letter day,** originally, one of the chief church festival days, indicated in the calendar by a red letter; hence, any happy, fortunate, or memorable day.—**red'ness,** *n.*—**red'poll″,** *n.* A small finch of northern regions, having the crown red.—**red'-roan″,** *a.* Roan with a bright-red cast.—**red'skin″,** *n.* A North-American Indian: from the color of the skin.—**red'start″,** *n.* A small bird of the warbler family, having a red tail.—**red tape,** formal and tedious official procedure: from the tying of public documents with red tape. —**red'top″,** *n.* A cultivated grass sown for hay and pasturage. **fine'-top″‡; herd's'-grass″‡.** — **red-wat,** *a.* [Scot.] Made wet by something red, as blood.—**red'-wing″,** *n.* **1.** An Old World red-winged thrush, bright reddish-orange on the sides of the body and the inner wing. **2.** An American blackbird, having in the male a bright scarlet patch on the wing.—**red-wud,** *a.* [Scot.] Entirely mad. **red-wood‡.**


Redwing (def. 2). 1/3

red²d, *vt.* [Archaic & Prov.] **1.** To put in order, as a room; make ready: often with *up*. **2.** To disentangle; free; hence, to explain. **3.** To adjust, as a quarrel; interfere between (foes). [Cp. Sw. *reda*, prepare.] **redd‡; rid‡.—red'der,** *n.*

red³d, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To rid.

re-dac'tion, 1 rı-dak'shən; 2 re-dăc'shon, *n.* The act of reducing or shaping, as literary matter, into proper form and condition for publication; editing; matter so edited or revised; staff of editors. [< L. *redactus*, pp., < *red-*, back, + *ago*, drive.]—**re-dact',** *vt.*—**re-dac'tor,** *n.* One who revises, adapts, or arranges any literary matter; an editor.

re-dan', 1 rı-dan'; 2 re-dăn', *n. Fort.* A work with two parapets meeting at a salient angle. [F.]

1. A Redan Extended by Curtains. 2. A Redout.

redd, *vt.* Same as RED².

red'dle, 1 red'l; 2 rĕd'l, *n.* Red ocher; red chalk. [< AS. *rudu*, redness, < *rēodan*, redden.]

rede¹d, 1 rīd; 2 rēd, *vt.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** To advise. **2.** To solve; explain; interpret. For other senses, see READ, *v.*, of which REDE is an older form. —**re'der†,** *n.* Reader.

rede²†, *v., a., & n.* Same as RED¹, *v.*, RED, *a.*, RED, *n.*

rede, *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** Advice; counsel. **2†.** A proverb; motto; lay; tale. **reedet.**

re-deem', 1 rı-dīm'; 2 re-dēm', *vt.* **1.** To purchase back; recover, as from captivity; deliver, as from sin. **2.** To make good, as a promise. **3.** To make amends for. [< L.F *red-*, back, + *emo*, buy.] Syn.: see DELIVER; RECLAIM. —**re-deem'a-bl**(E³, *a.*—**re-deem'er,** *n.* **1.** One who redeems. **2.** [R-] Jesus Christ, the Savior.—**re-demp'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed. **2.** The recovery of what is mortgaged or pledged. **3.** The payment of a debt or obligation. **4.** *Theol.* Salvation from sin through the atonement of Christ.—**re-demp'tion-er,** *n.* One who redeems himself, as an emigrant, by service in payment of passage-money.—**re-demp'tiv**(E³, *a.* Serving to redeem, or connected with redemption. **re-demp'to-ry‡.**

red'-hot″, *a.* Heated to redness; intense.

re-din'te-grate, 1 rı-din'tı-grēt; 2 re-dĭn'te-grāt. **I.** *vt.* To restore to a perfect state; make complete; renew. **II.** *a.* Restored to a whole or perfect state; renewed. [< L. *red-*, again, + *integro*, make whole.]—**re-din″te-gra'tion,** *n.*

Red'mond, 1 red'mənd; 2 rĕd'mond, **John Edward** (1851–1918). An Irish statesman, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons.

red'o-lent, 1 red'o-lent; 2 rĕd'o-lĕnt, *a.* Full of or diffusing a pleasant fragrance; odorous. [OF., < L. *red-*, again, + *oleo*, smell.]—**red'o-lence,** *n.* **red'o-len-cy‡.**

re-doub'le, 1 rı-dub'l; 2 re-dŭb'l, *vt. & vi.* To double again; increase greatly; repeat frequently.

re-doubt', *n.* Same as REDOUT.

re-doubt'a-bl(E³, 1 rı-daut'a-bl; 2 re-dout'a-bl, *a.* Inspiring fear; formidable; valiant. [< F. *redoutable*, < *redoubter*, fear.] Syn.: see FORMIDABLE. **re-doubt'ed‡.** —**re-doubt'a-bl**(E-NESS³, *n.*—**re-doubt'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-dound'd, 1 rı-daund'; 2 re-dound', *vi.* **1.** To contribute; conduce, as to one's credit. **2†.** To be sent or rolled back. **3†.** To overflow. [< L. *red-*, back, + *unda*, wave.]

re-dout', } 1 rı-daut'; 2 re-dout', *n. Fort.* An enclosed
re-doubt', } fortification; an earthwork. [< F. *redoute.*]

red'ow-a, 1 red'o-wə *or* -və; 2 rĕd'o-wa *or* -va, *n.* A dance resembling the waltz or the polka. [F., < Boh. *rejdowák.*]

re-dress'¹, 1 rı-dres'; 2 re-drĕs'. **I.**ᵗ *vt.* To right, as a wrong; make reparation to (a person). **II.** *n.* Satisfaction for wrong done; reparation. [< OF. *redresser*, straighten.]—**re-dress'er,** *n.*

re-dress'²t, 1 rī-dres'; 2 rē-drĕs', *vt. & vi.* To dress again.

Red Riv'er. A river in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana; 1,200 m. to the Mississippi.

Red Sea. An inland sea between Egypt and Arabia; length, 1,450 m.; joined to the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal.

re-duce', 1 rı-diūs'; 2 re-dūç', *vt.* [RE-DUCED'; RE-DUC'ING.] **1.** To bring to a specified form or condition. **2.** To diminish in value, size, quantity, etc.; lower; degrade; subdue. **3.** To bring into a class, order, etc. **4.** To change the denomination of; as, to *reduce* pounds to pence. **5.** *Surg.* To restore (displaced parts) to the normal position. **6.** *Chem. & Metal.* To free, as an ore, from non-metallic constituents. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: boil down, compress, concentrate, condense, consolidate, contract, diminish, press down, press together, solidify, thicken. See ABASE; ABATE; ABBREVIATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; CONQUER; IMPAIR; RELAX; RETRENCH; SCRIMP; SUBDUE; WEAKEN.—**re-duc'er,** *n.*—**re-duc'i-bl**(E³, *a.*—**re-duc'tion,** *n.* The act of reducing, or its result. Syn.: see ABBREVIATION. — **re-duc'tiv**(E³, *a.* Tending or serving to reduce.

re-dun'dant, 1 rı-dun'dənt; 2 re-dŭn'dant, *a.* **1.** Being

more than is required. **2.** Unnecessarily verbose; tautological. [< L.OF *redundo*, overflow.]

Syn.: excessive, exuberant, overflowing, superabundant, superfluous.—Ant.: insufficient, limited, little, scant, scanty, scarce, short, wanting.—**re-dun'dance**, *n.* Excess; surplus. Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION; EXCESS. **re-dun'dan-cy‡.**—**re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

re-du'pli-cate[d], *vt. & vi.* To repeat again and again; redouble. — **re-du"pli-ca'tion**, *n.* — **re-du'pli-ca"tiv**(es, *a.* Double.

red'wood", 1 red'wud"; 2 rĕd'wo͝od", *n.* An immense California tree of the pine family, or its wood. **Se-quoi'a‡.**

Branch of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).

reed, 1 rīd; 2 rēd, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The stem of certain tall grasses growing in wet places, or the grasses themselves. **2.** *Mus.* A thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal nearly closing an opening, as of an organ-pipe; also, a rustic musical pipe. **3.** *Mining.* A tube containing the powder-train leading to a blast-hole; a spire. **4.** *Arch.* A semicylindrical molding or bead. **5.** That part of a loom that drives the filling against the woven fabric. **6.** [Poet.] An arrow or javelin. **7.** An ancient Hebrew measure of length. **8.** The fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant. **ab"o-ma'sum‡.** [< AS. *hrēod*, reed.]—**free'-reed"**, *a.* Denoting a musical instrument in which the reed vibrates clear of the wind-passage.—**reed'bird"**, *n.* The bobolink: so called mostly in the middle United States.—**reed'-bunt"ing**, *n.* The European black-headed bunting with a white collar, common in marshy places.—**r.-organ**, *n.* A keyboard musical instrument sounding by means of free reeds.—**reed'y**, *a.* **1.** Full of reeds; like a reed. **2.** Having a thin, sharp tone, like a reed instrument.—**reed'i-ness**, *n.*

Reed, Thomas Brackett (1839–1902). An American statesman: Speaker of the House of Representatives.

reef[1], 1 rīf; 2 rēf, *vt.* To reduce the size of, as a sail, by folding and fastening down.—**reef'er**, *n.* **1.** One who reefs. **2.** A short round coat or jacket.

reef[1], *n.* **1.** A ridge of rocks at or near the surface of the water. **2.** [Austral.] A lode, vein, or ledge. **3.** A shoal. [< D. *rif*, reef, < *rijven*, rend.]—**reef'y**, *a.* Full of reefs.

reef[2], *n.* The part of a sail that is folded and secured in shortening sail. [< MD. *rif*, reef of a sail.] [vapor.

reek[1], 1 rīk; 2 rēk, *vt. & vi.* To expose to smoke; emit

reek[1], *n.* [Scot.] Smoke; vapor; steam. [< AS. *rēcan*, smoke.] **reke‡.**—**reek'y**, *a.* Having been smoked; smoky.

reek[2], *n.* [Scot.] An adventure; exploit; frolic. [< Ice. *reka*, drift.] **relk‡.**

reel[1], 1 rīl; 2 rēl. **I.** *vt.* To wind on a reel or bobbin, as yarn. **II.** *n.* A rotary device for winding rope, yarn, etc. [< AS. *rēol*, reel.]

reel[2]. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To stagger or sway in walking. **2.** To dance the reel. **II.** *n.* A lively dance, or its music. [< Gael. *righil*, reel.] Syn.: see SHAKE.—**Virginia reel** [U. S.], a contra-dance resembling the English Sir Roger de Coverley: probably introduced from England through Virginia.

re"en-force'[it], 1 rī"en-fōrs'; 2 rē"ĕn-fōrç', *vt.* To give new force or strength to. (1) To increase the military strength of by bringing up more troops. (2) To add some strengthening part or material to; thicken; strengthen; support. **re"in-force'‡.** Syn.: see RECRUIT.—**re"en-force'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of reenforcing. **2.** Increase of force; a fresh body of troops. Syn.: see INCREASE. **re"in-force'ment‡.**

re"en-force'[it], *vt.* To enforce over again.

reest, 1 rīst; 2 rēst, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** To check suddenly; arrest. **2.** To stop stubbornly; balk; as a horse. —**reest'y**, *a.*

reeve, 1 rīv; 2 rēv, *vt.* [REEVED, REEVD[S]; ROVE or ROV'EN; REEV'ING.] *Naut.* To pass, as a rope or rod, through a hole, block, or aperture. [< D. *reven*, < *reef*, reef.]

reeve[1], *n. Eng. Hist.* An officer formerly holding authority over landed areas; bailiff; overseer; steward. [< AS. *gerefa*, steward.]

reeve[2], *n.* The female of the ruff. [< RUFF, the bird.]

Ref., *abbr.* Reformation.—**ref.**, *abbr.* Reference, reference, referred, reformed, reformer.—**Ref. Ch.**, *abbr.* Reformed Church.

re-fec'tion, 1 rī-fek'shən; 2 rē-fĕç'shon, *n.* **1.** Refreshment by food; a slight meal. **2.** In civil law, repair of property. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *facio*, make.]—**re-fec'tion-er**, *n.* In a monastery, the one in charge of the larder.—**re-fec'tiv**(es, *a. & n.* Refreshing, or that which refreshes.—**re-fec'to-ry**, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A room for eating, especially in a religious house or college.

re-fer', 1 rī-fûr'; 2 rē-fẽr', *v.* [RE-FERRED', RE-FERD'[S]; RE-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct or send for information. **2.** To hand over for consideration. **3.** To place in relation to; assign; attribute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have reference; allude. **2.** To give a reference. **3.** To have recourse; apply; appeal. **4.** To point out by marks of reference. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; ATTRIBUTE.—Prep.: refer *to* a person *for* consideration; refer *to* a book, chapter, or page; refer *to* a person, place, event, etc., in speaking or writing.—**ref'er-a-bl**(eP‡, *a.* Capable of being considered in relation to something specified; assignable. **re-fer'ri-bl**(eP‡.—**ref"er-ee'**, *n.* A person to whom a thing is referred; in law, a person to whom a case is sent by order of court for investigation and report. Syn.: see JUDGE.—**ref'er-ence**, *n.* **1.** The act of referring; allusion. **2.** A note or mark, as in a book, that refers to some other book or passage. **3.** One who or that which is or may be referred to; also, a testimonial. **4.** The state of being referred or related: in phrases *with* or *in reference to*.

ref"er-en'dum, 1 ref"ər-en'dum; 2 rĕf"er-ĕn'dŭm, *n.* **1.** *Int. Law.* The submission, by a diplomatic representative to his government, of a proposition not covered by his instructions. **2.** The submission of a proposed measure or law, which has been passed upon by a legislature or convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. See INITIATIVE. [L., neut. of *referendus*, gerundive of *refero*; see REFER.]

re-fine', 1 rī-foin'; 2 re-fīn', *vt. & vi.* [RE-FINED'; RE-FIN'ING.] **1.** To make or become fine or pure; make or become courteous or cultured. **2.** To make subtile or overnice distinctions. Syn.: see CHASTEN; PURIFY.—**re-fined'**, *pa.* Characterized by refinement or polish; courteous; cultured; purified; subtile; recondite. Syn.: see FINE.—**re-fin'er**, *n.*—**re-fin'er-y**, *n.* A place where some crude material, as sugar or petroleum, is purified.

re-fine'ment, 1 rī-fain'ment *or* -ment; 2 re-fīn'ment, *n.* **1.** Fineness of thought, taste, language, etc.; delicacy; culture. **2.** The act of refining; purification. **3.** A nice distinction; fastidiousness.

Syn.: civilization, cultivation, culture. *Civilization* applies to nations, denoting the sum of those civil, social, economic, and political attainments by which a community is removed from barbarism; a people may be civilized while still far from *refinement* or *culture*, but *civilization* is susceptible of various degrees and of continued progress. *Refinement* applies either to nations or individuals, denoting the removal of what is coarse and rude, and a corresponding attainment of what is delicate, elegant, and beautiful. *Culture* in the fullest sense, as distinct from *cultivation*, denotes that degree of *refinement* and development which results from continued *cultivation* through successive generations; a man's faculties may be brought to a high degree of *cultivation* in some specialty, while he himself remains uncultured even to the extent of coarseness and rudeness. See HUMANITY; POLITENESS.—Ant.: barbarism, boorishness, brutality, clownishness, coarseness, grossness, rudeness, rusticity, vulgarity.

re-fit'[d], 1 rī-fit'; 2 rē-fĭt', *vt. & vi.* To fit or be fitted again; repair.

refl., *abbr.* Reflection, reflective, reflex, reflexive.

re-flect'[d], 1 rī-flekt'; 2 re-flĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or throw off or back, as rays of light. **2.** To return an image of. **3.** To bend or fold back. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send back rays, as of light or heat. **2.** To turn back the thoughts upon the past; think; ponder. **3.** To cast reproach; blame. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *flecto*, bend.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; MUSE.—**re-flec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected. **2.** The result of reflecting; an image thrown by reflection. **3.** Consideration of or meditation upon past knowledge or experience. **4.** The casting of blame; censure. **5.** *Anat.* The folding of a part upon itself; a fold. Syn.: cogitation, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, meditation, musing, rumination, study, thinking, thought. See ANIMADVERSION; THOUGHT.—Ant.: carelessness, heedlessness, imprudence, inconsiderateness, negligence, thoughtlessness. **re-flex'ion‡.** —**re-flec'tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Meditative. **2.** Having the quality of reflecting light, heat, etc. **-ly**, *adv.*—**re-flec'tor**, *n.* That which reflects, as a mirror; a reflecting telescope.

re-flex', 1 rī-fleks'; 2 re-flĕks'. **I.** *vt.* To bend back; turn back. **II.** 1 rī'fleks; 2 rē'flĕks, *a.* **1.** Turned or thrown backward; reflective. **2.** *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by reflex action. **3.** *Biol.* Bent back; reflexed. **III.** 1 rī'fleks; 2 rē'flĕks, *n.* Reflection, or an image produced by reflection; a mere copy. [< L. *reflexus*, bent back.]—**reflex action, motion,** or **movement** (*Physiol.*), an action produced by the transmission of an afferent impulse to a nerve-center and its reflection thence as an efferent impulse independently of volition, as in involuntary winking when the eye is threatened.—**re-flex'iv**(es, *a.* Reflected upon or referring to itself or its subject; as, a *reflexive* verb (whose object denotes the same person or thing as its subject), or a *reflexive* pronoun (which.

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

used as an object, denotes the same person or thing as the subject, as in the phrase "I dress *myself*").—**re-flex'-iv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*

ref'lu-ent, 1 ref'lu-ent; 2 rĕf'lu-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing or rushing back. [< L. *re-*, again, + *fluo*, flow.]—**ref'lu-ence,** *n.* A flowing back. **ref'lu-en-cy‡.**

re'flux, 1 rī'fluks; 2 rē'flŭks, *n.* A flowing back; ebb. [F., < L. *re-*, again, + *fluo*, flow.]

re-form'[1], 1 ri-fôrm'; 2 re-fôrm'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To change from bad to good, or to persuade others to so change; make better morally; free from evils or abuses. Syn.: see AMEND; RECLAIM.

II. *n.* An act or result of reformation; change for the better, especially in administration. [< F. *réformer*, < L. *reformo*, < *re-*, again, + *formo*, form.]

Syn.: reformation. A *reform* is more external and less comprehensive than a *reformation;* the most thorough *reformations* generally begin in attempts at partial *reforms.*—Ant.: corruption, degradation, perversion, ruin.—**ref"or-ma'tion**[1], *n.* The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; moral or religious restoration or revival; especially [R-], the establishment of Protestantism in the sixteenth century. Syn.: see REFORM.—**re-form'a-tiv(e**[s], *a.* Reforming or tending to reform.—**re-form'a-to-ry. I.** *a.* Having a tendency to produce reformation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] An institution for the reformation of offenders.—**re-formed',** *pa.* Restored to a better state; corrected; amended; an element in the names of many Protestant denominations. **re-formd'**[z]‡.—**re-form'er,** *n.*

re-form'[2], 1 rī-fôrm'; 2 rē-fôrm', *vt. & vi.* To form again; come again into form or order. [< RE- + FORM.]—**re"-for-ma'tion**[2], *n.*

re-fract'[d], 1 ri-frakt'; 2 re-frăct', *vt.* To bend from a direct course; turn aside. [< L. *re-*, back, + *frango*, break.]—**re-frac'tion,** *n.* The change of direction of a ray, as of light or heat, in oblique passage from one medium to another of different density, or in traversing a medium whose density is not uniform.—**re-frac'tiv(e**[s], *a.* Of or pertaining to refraction.—**re-frac'-tor,** *n.* A refracting telescope.

An Experiment showing the Refraction of Light.

re-frac'to-ry, 1 ri-frak'to-ri; 2 re-frăc'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Not amenable to control; disobedient; unmanageable; obstinate. **2.** Resisting ordinary methods of reduction, as an ore. Syn.: see OBSTINATE; REBELLIOUS; RESTIVE; TURBULENT. — **re-frac'to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **re-frac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

ref'ra-ga-bl(e[s], 1 ref'ra-gə-bl; 2 rĕf'ra-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being refuted. [< L. *refragor*, oppose, < *re-*, back, + *fragor*, break.]

re-frain', 1 ri-frēn'; 2 re-frān', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hold within bounds. **2.** To abstain from action; forbear. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *frenum*, bit.]

Syn.: abstain, forbear, hold back, restrain. See CEASE; KEEP.—Ant.: begin, continue, persevere, persist.

re-frain', *n.* A strain repeated at intervals, as in a song; a burden. [F., < L. *re-*, back, + *frango*, break.]

re-fran'gi-bl(e[s], 1 ri-fran'ji-bl; 2 re-frăn'ġi-bl, *a.* Capable of being refracted, as light. [< L. *refringo*; see REFRACT.]—**re-fran"gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-fran'gi-ble-ness‡.**

re-fresh'[t], 1 ri-fresh'; 2 re-frĕsh', *vt. & vi.* To make or become fresh again; reinvigorate, or be reinvigorated. [Ult. < L. *re-*, again, + LL. *friscus*, < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.]—**re-fresh'er,** *n.*—**re-fresh'ing,** *pa.* Syn.: see DELIGHTFUL.—**re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**re-fresh'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed. **2.** That which refreshes, as food or drink.

re-frig'er-ate, 1 ri-frij'ər-ēt; 2 re-frĭġ'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To cause to become cold; cool. [< L. *re-*, again, + *frigero*, cool, < *frigus*, cold.]—**re-frig'er-ant. I.** *a.* Cooling. **II.** *n.* That which reduces abnormal heat of the body. **re-frig'er-a-tive‡.**—**re-frig"er-a'tion,** *n.* A cooling.—**re-frig'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** That which makes or keeps cold; a box or room for keeping articles cool by means of ice. **2.** In distilling, a chamber or vat for cooling heated liquids.—**re-frig'er-a-to-ry. I.** *a.* Reducing heat. **II.** *n.* That which reduces heat.

reft, 1 reft; 2 rĕft, *imp. & pp.* of REAVE, *v.*

ref'uge, 1 ref'yūj; 2 rĕf'yuġ, *n.* **1.** Shelter or protection, as from danger or distress. **2.** That which shelters or protects. [F., < L. *re-*, back, + *fugio*, flee.]

Syn.: asylum, cover, covert, harbor, hiding-place, protection, retreat, sanctuary, stronghold. Syn.: see SHELTER.—Prep.: a refuge *for* the oppressed, *from* the oppressor.—**ref"u-gee',** *n.* One who flees to a refuge; especially, one who flees from persecution or political danger.

re-ful'gence, 1 ri-ful'jens; 2 re-fŭl'ġĕnç, *n.* Splendor; brilliant radiance. [OF., < L. *re-*, back, + *fulgeo*, shine.] **re-ful'gen-cy‡.—re-ful'gent,** *a.* Shining with a bright light; brilliant; splendid. Syn.: see BRIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.*

re-fund'[d], 1 ri-fund'; 2 re-fŭnd', *vt.* To pay back. [< L. *re-*, back, + *fundo*, pour.]

re-fund'[d], 1 rī-fund'; 2 rē-fŭnd', *vt.* To fund anew; replace by a new-funded loan.—**re-fund'ment‖,** *n.* The act of refunding, or that which is refunded.

re-fuse'[1], 1 ri-fūz'; 2 re-fūs', *vt. & vi.* [RE-FUSE'; RE-FUS'ING.] **1.** To decline to do, permit, or yield. **2.** To reject; deny; repel. **3.** *Mil.* To turn back (the wing of a line of troops), so that it stands at an angle with the main body. [< F. *refuser*, < L. *refusus*, poured back.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**re-fus'al,** *n.* **1.** The act of refusing. **2.** The privilege of accepting or rejecting; an option.—**re-fus'er,** *n.* [melt.

re-fuse'[2], 1 rī-fiūz'; 2 rē-fūş', *vt. & vi.* To fuse again; re-

ref'use, 1 ref'yūs; 2 rĕf'yuş. **I.** *a.* Rejected as worthless. **II.** *n.* Anything worthless; rubbish. Syn.: see WASTE.

re-fute', 1 ri-fiūt'; 2 re-fūt', *vt.* [RE-FUT'ED[d]; RE-FUT'ING.] **1.** To demonstrate the falsity of; disprove (a statement). **2.** To prove (a person) to be in error; confute. [< L.[F] *refuto*, repel.]

Syn.: confound, confute, disprove. To *refute* and to *confute* are to answer so as to admit of no reply. *Refute* applies either to arguments and opinions or to accusations; *confute* is not applied to accusations and charges, but to arguments or opinions. *Refute* is not now applied to persons, but *confute* is in good use in this application; a person is *confuted* when his arguments are *refuted.*—**re-fut'a-bl(e**[r], *a.* Capable of being disproved.—**ref"u-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of refuting; disproof. **re-fut'al‡.—re-fu'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to disprove.

Reg., *abbr.* Register, Registrar.—**reg.,** *abbr.* Registry, regular.

re-gain', 1 ri-gēn'; 2 re-ġān', *vt.* To recover possession of, as of something lost; gain anew. [< OF. *re-*, again, + *gaigner*, gain.] Syn.: see RECOVER.

re'gal, 1 rī'gəl; 2 rē'ġal, *a.* Belonging to or fit for a king; royal. [OF., < L. *regalis*, royal.] Syn.: see IMPERIAL; KINGLY.—**re'gal-ly,** *adv.*—**re-gal'i-ty,** *n.* Sovereign jurisdiction; royalty.

re-gale', 1 ri-gēl'; 2 re-ġāl', *vt.* [RE-GALED'; RE-GAL'ING.] To entertain royally; delight; feast: often used ironically. [< F. *re-*, again, + OF. *galer*, rejoice.]—**re-gale'‖,** *n.* A sumptuous feast or entertainment.—**re-gale'-ment‖,** *n.* Entertainment.

re-ga'li-a, 1 ri-gē'lī-ə; 2 re-ġā'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** Decorative emblems of royalty. **2.** The distinctive symbols of some society, order, or rank. [LL., < L. *regalis*, regal.]

Re'gan, 1 rī'gən; 2 rē'ġan, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, the second daughter of Lear. See LEAR.

re-gard', 1 ri-gārd'; 2 re-ġärd'. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To observe closely; give heed to; consider. **2.** To hold in esteem or reverence. **3.** To take into account; relate to. Syn.: see ESTEEM; LOOK; PERTAIN.

II. *n.* **1.** Esteem, because of superiority or excellence; respect; attention; notice. **2.** Common repute. **3.** Reference; as, *with* (or *in*) *regard* to. **4.** A courteous greeting or message. **5§.** A look or aspect; view. [F., < *regarder*, look.]

Syn.: esteem, favor, respect. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem*, and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem*. *Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is more often mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; we may pay an external *respect* to one of lofty station, regardless of personal qualities, showing *respect* for the office. See ATTACHMENT; ESTEEM; FAVOR; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.—Ant.: abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, contempt, dislike, hatred, loathing, repugnance.—Prep.: regard *for* a friend; with regard *to* or in regard *to;* but now some writers avoid these forms, preferring to write "regarding," "touching," "respecting," etc.—**re-gard'ant‖,** *a.* **1.** Regarding; observant; watchful. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* Annexed to the land or manor, as certain retainers.—**re-gard'ful,** *a.* Having or showing regard.—**re-gard'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**re-gard'ful-ness,** *n.*—**re-gard'ing,** *prep.* In reference to; with regard to.—**re-gard'less,** *a.* Having no regard or consideration; heedless; negligent. Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.

re-gat'ta, 1 ri-gat'ə; 2 re-ġăt'a, *n.* A boat-race, or a series of such races. [It.]

re'gen-cy, 1 rī'jen-si; 2 rē'ġĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The government or office of a regent; also, the period of such government. **2.** A body of regents. **re'gent-ship‡.**

re-gen'er-ate, 1 ri-jen'er-ēt; 2 re-ġĕn'er-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To reproduce; form anew. **2.** *Theol.* To renew spiritually. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having new life; restored. **2.** Spiritually renewed; regenerated. [< L. *re-*, again, + *genero*, generate.]—**re-gen'er-a-cy,** *n.* The state of being regenerate. — **re-gen"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated. Syn.: see CHANGE. — **re-gen'er-a-tive,** *a.* Of or pertaining to

regeneration. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re-gen'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which regenerates. **2.** A device, as in a furnace or a gas-burner, by which the waste heat of escaping gases is given out to the gas and air just entering. **3.** A furnace containing such a device. [isbon.

Re'gens-burg, 1 rē'genz-burĸ; 2 rē'gĕnz-bụrĸ, *n.* [G.] Ratisbon.

re'gent, 1 rī'jent; 2 rē'gĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Exercising authority in another's place. **2.** Governing; ruling. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who rules in the name and place of the sovereign. **2.** Any ruler or governor. **3.** A resident master who takes part in the government of a university or college. **4.** [U. S.] One of various officers having charge of the higher education, as of a State. **5.** *Canon Law.* A college professor. [OF., < L. *regen(t-)s,* ppr. of *rego,* rule.]

Reg'gio, 1 rej'o; 2 rĕj'o, *n.* **1.** A seaport and cathedral town in S. Italy; pop. 43,100. **2.** A walled manufacturing city in central N. Italy; pop. 75,349.

reg'i-cide, 1 rej'i-sīd; 2 rĕj'i-sīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a king or sovereign. **2.** The killer of a king or sovereign. [< L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *cædo,* kill.]—**reg'i-cī"dal,** *a.* Pertaining to, tending to, or involving regicide.

Re-gil'lus, 1 ri-jil'us; 2 rē-gĭl'ŭs, *n.* A former lake in ancient Latium near Rome; scene of the victory in 496 B. C. of the Romans over the Latins.

ré"gime', 1 rē"zēm'; 2 rē"zhĭm', *n.* System of government or administration; social system. [F.]

reg'i-men, 1 rej'i-men; 2 rĕj'i-mĕn, *n.* **1.** A systematized course of living, as to food, clothing, etc. **2.** Government; control. **3.** *Gram.* The influence of one word in determining the form of another connected with it; grammatical government. [L.] Syn.: see FOOD.

reg'i-ment, 1 rej'i-ment *or* -mənt; 2 rĕj'i-ment, *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit, and commanded by a colonel. **2†.** Regimen. [OF., ult. < L. *rego,* rule.]—**reg"i-men'tal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment. **II.** *n.* Military uniform: now always in the plural. **-ly,** *adv.*

Re-gi'na, 1 ri-jaī'nə; 2 re-ĝī'na. A town, capital of Saskatchewan province, Canada; pop. 49,986.

re'gion, 1 rī'jən; 2 rē'gon, *n.* A portion of territory of indefinite tho considerable extent; a country or district; area. [OF., < L. *regio(n-),* territory, region.] Syn.: see LAND.—**re'gion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a region; sectional; local.

reg'is-ter, 1 rej'is-tər; 2 rĕj'is-ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To record or make an entry, as in a register; enroll. **2.** To denote according to a scale. **3.** To enter one's name in a register. **4.** *Print.* To be in register. Syn.: see ENROLL.

II. *n.* **1.** An official record, or the book containing it; roll; list; schedule. **2.** A registrar. **3.** A registering apparatus, as for recording velocity, pressure, etc.; specif., a device for regulating the admission of heated air to a room. **4.** *Mus.* The compass of a voice or an instrument. **5.** *Print.* Exact correspondence of the lines, etc., on the opposite sides of a sheet; correct relation of the colors in color-printing. [< L.[F] *regesta,* records.] Syn.: see HISTORY; LIST; RECORD.—**reg'is-trar,** *n.* The authorized keeper of a register or of records.—**reg"is-tra'tion,** *n.* The act of entering in a registry; enrolment.—**reg'is-try,** *n.* [-TRIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Registration. **2.** A register, or the place where it is kept. Syn.: see LIST.

reg'let, 1 reg'let; 2 rĕĝ'lĕt, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding. **2.** *Print.* A thin wooden strip used for making space between lines. [Dim. of F. *règle,* rule, < L. *regula;* see RULE, *n.*]

reg'nant, 1 reg'nənt; 2 rĕĝ'nant, *a.* Reigning in one's own right; hence, dominant; commanding. [< L. *regno,* reign.] Syn.: see PREDOMINANT. [fessor appointed by the crown).

Reg. Prof., *abbr.* [Eng.] Regius (that is, royal) Professor (a pro-

Reg., Regt., *abbr.* Regent, regiment.

re'gress, 1 rī'gres; 2 rē'grĕs. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To go back; return. **2.** *Astron.* To move in a direction opposite to that of the general motion of the heavenly bodies. **II.** *n.* Passage back; return; also, the power of passing back or returning. [< L. *re-,* back, + *gradior,* go.]—**re-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of moving back or returning. **2.** *Astron.* Motion in a direction opposite to that of the general motion of the heavenly bodies.—**re-gres'siv(e[S],** *a.*

re-gret', 1 ri-gret'; 2 re-ĝrĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-GRET'TED[d]; RE-GRET'TING.] To look back to with distress and the wish that it had been otherwise; lament over; grieve; remember with longing. Syn.: see MOURN.

II. *n.* **1.** Distress of mind in recalling some past event; a wishing that something had not happened. **2.** Remorseful sorrow; compunction. **2.** [Colloq.] A polite declination, in response to an invitation: commonly in the plural. [< OF. *regretter,* bewail.] Syn.: see GRIEF; REPENTANCE.—**re-gret'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-gret'ta-bl(e[P],** *a.* That is to be regretted.—**re-gret'ta-bly,** *adv.*

re-guer'don†, *vt. & n.* Reward; recompense.

reg'u-lar, 1 reg'yu-lər; 2 rĕĝ'yụ-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made according to rule; symmetrical; normal. **2.** Uniformly recurring; methodical; orderly. **3.** Authorized; customary; permanent. **4.** *Gram.* Following the rule, as in inflection. **5.** *Mil.* Belonging to a standing army. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier belonging to a standing army. **2.** One regularly employed or engaged. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious or monastic order. [< L.[F] *regularis,* < *regula,* rule.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL; GRADUAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL; SOBER; USUAL. **-ly,** *adv.*—**reg"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* The state, quality, or character of being regular. Syn.: see SYMMETRY; SYSTEM. **reg'u-lar-ness†.**

reg'u-late, 1 reg'yu-lēt; 2 rĕĝ'yụ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To dispose, order, or govern by rule or system. **2.** To put or keep in good order; adjust according to a standard. [< LL. *regulo,* pp. *regulatus,* < *regula,* < *rego,* rule.]

Syn.: adjust, arrange, conduct, direct, dispose, govern, guide, keep in order, manage, methodize, order, rule, systematize. See SET; SETTLE.—Ant.: confuse, derange, disorder, displace, distract, disturb, throw into confusion, throw into disorder, unsettle.—**reg"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated. **2.** A rule prescribed for conduct. Syn.: see LAW; RULE.—**reg'u-la"tiv(e[S],** *a.* Tending or serving to regulate; regulating.—**reg'u-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which regulates; especially, a clock of superior mechanism and accuracy. **2.** [Western U. S.] One of a band of citizens undertaking to preserve order and punish crime in the absence or failure of constituted authority; also, one of a band of highwaymen.

reg'u-lus, 1 reg'yu-lus; 2 rĕĝ'yụ-lŭs, *n.* **1.** An intermediate product obtained in smelting ores of copper, lead, silver, and nickel. **2.** [R-] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. [L., dim. of *rex,* king.]

Reg'u-lus, Marcus Attilius. A Roman general; consul 256 B. C.; put to death by the Carthaginians.

re-gur'gi-tate, 1 ri-gûr'ji-tēt; 2 re-ĝûr'ĝi-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] **1.** To throw, pour, or surge back. **2.** To cause to surge back; as, ruminants *regurgitate* food already swallowed. [< LL. *regurgito,* < L. *re-,* again, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), abyss.]—**re-gur'gi-tant,** *a.* Of or pertaining to regurgitation.—**re-gur'gi-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of rushing back or reswallowing; specif., the backward rush of blood into the heart, due to defective valves.

re"ha-bil'i-tate, 1 rī"hə-bil'i-tēt; 2 rē"ha-bĭl'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To restore to a former state, capacity, rank, etc.; reinstate. [< LL. *rehabilitatus,* < L. *re-,* again, + *habilis,* expert, skilful.]—**re"ha-bil'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

re-hash', 1 ri-hash'; 2 re-hăsh', *vt.* To work over into a new form: used derogatorily.—**re-hash',** *n.*

re-hearse', 1 ri-hûrs'; 2 re-hērs', *vt. & vi.* [RE-HEARSED't; RE-HEARS'ING.] **1.** To perform privately in preparation for public performance; act or repeat for practise or improvement; practise. **2.** To tell or say over again. **3.** To give an account of; relate. [< OF. *reherser,* harrow again.] Syn.: see RELATE.—**re-hears'al,** *n.* The act of rehearsing, as a play; the act of reciting or telling over again Syn.: see REPORT.—**re-hears'er,** *n.*

Re"ho-bo'am, 1 rī"ho-bō'əm; 2 rē"ho-bō'am. *n. Bib.* Son and successor of Solomon, from whom the ten tribes revolted, leaving him king only of Judah. *2 Chron.* ix, 31.

rei, 1 rī; 2 rē, *n.* A Portuguese and Brazilian coin. See COIN. [< Pg. *reis,* < Sp. *real,* < L. *regalis,* royal.]

Reichs'land", 1 raīhs'länd"; 2 rīhs'länt", *n.* Literally, crown-land; the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. [G.]

Reichs'rath", 1 raīhs'rōt"; 2 rīhs'rät", *n.* The parliament of the former Austrian Empire excluding Hungary. [G.]

Reichs'tag", raīhs'tāĸ"; 2 rīhs'tāĸ", *n.* An imperial diet in Europe, as of the former German empire. [G.]

Reid, 1 rid; 2 rēd. **Captain Mayne** (1818–1883). An Irish-American novelist; *The Scalp Hunters.*

reign, 1 rēn; 2 rẹn. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To hold and exercise sovereign power; be at the head of a monarchy. **2.** To exercise a controlling influence. **3.** To prevail irresistibly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The possession or exercise of supreme power; sovereignty; dominion; control; influence. **2.** The time of a sovereign's rule. **3†.** The territory ruled by a king; kingdom. [< F. *règne,* < L. *regnum,* < *rego,* rule.] Syn.: see GOVERN.

re"im-burse', 1 rī"im-bûrs'; 2 rē"im-bûrs', *vt.* To pay back as an equivalent for what has been spent or lost; refund; indemnify. [< F. *rembourser,* repay.]—**re"im-burse'ment,** *n.*—**re"im-burs'er,** *n.*

re-im"plan-ta'tion, 1 rī-im"plan-tē'shən; 2 rē-im"plăn-tā'shon, *n.* The act of restoring in place a bone, or part of a bone, removed in a surgical or dental operation.

Reims, 1 rimz *or* (*F.*) rañs; 2 rēmz *or* (*F.*) rāñs, *n.* An ancient city of the *Remi,* a tribe of Belgian Gaul, now of N. E. France; pop. 115,000. Its cathedral, formerly the coronation-place of the French kings, was bombarded and taken by the Germans Sept. 5, reentered by French Sept. 15, 1914. Erroneously **Rheims.**

rein, 1 rēn; 2 rẹn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To manage with the

rein. **2.** To hold in check. **3.** To obey the rein. **II.** *n.* A strap attached to the bit to control a draft-animal. [< F. *rêne*, < L. *retineo*, hold back.] Syn.: see REPRESS.

re-in″car-na′tion, 1 rī-in″kär-nē′shən; 2 rē-in″kär-nā′-shon, *n.* A rebirth of the soul in successive bodies: a tenet of certain Oriental faiths.—**re″in-car′nate,** *vt.*

rein′deer″, 1 rēn′dir″; 2 rɐn′dēr″, *n.* [REIN′DEER″, *pl.*] A deer of northern regions, long domesticated, and used as a draft- and pack-animal. [Ult. < Lapp *reino*, pasturage, + DEER.]

Reindeer. 1/70

re″in-force′, -ment, etc. Same as REENFORCE, etc.

reins, 1 rēnz; 2 rɐnz, *n. pl.* The kidneys; inward parts; hence, the affections and passions. [OF., < L. *ren*, kidney.]

re″in-stall′, 1 rī″in-stōl′; 2 rē″in-stal′, *vt.* To install again. **re″in-stal′**‡. —**re″in-stal′**[or **-stall′]-ment,** *n.*

re″in-state′d, 1 rī″in-stēt′; 2 rē″in-stāt′, *vt.* **1.** To restore to a former state or position. **2.** To replace; repair.—**re″in-state′ment,** *n.* **re″in-sta′tion**‡.

reist[1], 1 rīst; 2 rɐst. *vt.* [Scot.] To dry in the sun or in smoke; cure. [< Dan. *riste*, broil.]—**reist′it,** *a.* **1.** Smoke-dried. **2.** Somewhat tainted.

re-it′er-ate, 1 rī-it′ər-ēt; 2 rē-ĭt′ər-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″-ING.] To say or do again and again; repeat.—**re-it″er-a′tion,** *n.* Repetition.

reive, *vt.* [Scot.] To pillage or rob. [= REAVE.]

Ré″jane′, 1 rē″ʒän′; 2 rɐ″zhän′, *n.* See RÉJU.

re-ject′d, 1 rı-jekt′; 2 rɐ-jĕct′, *vt.* **1.** To refuse to accept or receive; repel; decline. **2.** To refuse to grant; deny. **3.** To cast away as worthless; discard. [< L. *re-*, back, + *jacto*, throw.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**re-ject′er,** *n.* **re-jec′-tor**‡.—**re-jec′tion,** *n.* The act of rejecting.

re-joice′, 1 rı-jeis′; 2 rɐ-jŏic′, *v.* [RE-JOICED′[t]; RE-JOIC′-ING.] **I.** *t.* To fill with joy; gladden. **II.** *i.* To feel joyful; be glad. [< F. *réjouir*, rejoice.]

Syn.: cheer, delight, enjoy, enrapture, exhilarate, exult, gladden, gratify, joy, please, ravish, triumph. Compare HAPPINESS; HAPPY.—Ant.: afflict, agonize, bewail, grieve, lament, mourn, pain, regret, sadden, sorrow.—**re-joic′ing,** *a.* Syn.: see HAPPY.—**re-joic′ing,** *n.* The feeling or expression of joy. Syn.: see HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER; RAPTURE.

re-join′, 1 rı-join′; 2 rɐ-jŏin′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To come again into company with; return to; reunite. **II.** *i.* **1.** To answer to a reply. **2.** *Law.* To make answer to the plaintiff's replication. [< F. *rejoindre*, rejoin.]—**re-join′der,** *n.* **1.** An answer to a reply; also, any reply or retort. **2.** *Law.* The answer filed by a defendant to a plaintiff's replication. Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-journ′t, *vt.* **1.** To adjourn. **2.** To refer for information.

Ré″ju′, 1 rē″ʒü′; 2 rɐ″zhü′, **Gabrielle** (1857–1920). A French actress; stage name, "Réjane."

re-ju′ve-nate, 1 rı-jū′vı-nēt; 2 rɐ-jụ′ve-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″-ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] To make young or as if young again. [< RE- + L. *juvenis*, young.]—**re-ju″ve-na′tion,** *n.*—**re-ju″ve-nes′cence,** *n.* A renewal of youth.—**re-ju″ve-nes′-cent,** *a.*

reket†, *v.* Same as RECK.

rel., *abbr.* Relative, relatively, religion, religious, *reliquæ* (L., remains, relics).

re-lapse′, } 1 rı-laps′; 2 rɐ-lăps′. **I**‡. *vi.* **1.** To lapse back
re-laps′F, } as into disease after partial recovery. **2.** To decline; backslide. **II.** *n.* A relapsing; lapse into a former evil state. [< L. *re-*, back, + *labor*, slide.]

re-late′, 1 rı-lēt′; 2 rɐ-lāt′, *v.* [RE-LAT′ED[d]; RE-LAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To recount the particulars of; narrate; tell. **2.** To connect, as by blood or marriage; establish some connection, as of thought, nature, character, etc., between. **II.** *i.* To be in connection or association; have reference or regard; refer. [< L.LL+F *relatus*, related, < *re-*, back, + *latus*, borne.]

Syn.: describe, detail, narrate, recite, recount, rehearse, report, state, tell. See PERTAIN.—Ant.: deny, hide, hush up, suppress, withhold.—**re-lat′ed,** *pa.*—**re-lat′er,** *n.* One who relates. **re-la′tor**‡.—**re-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being related, or that by which things are related; the bearing of two or more things upon each other; interdependence; connection. **2.** Reference; regard; allusion. **3.** The act of relating; an account or recital. **4.** Connection by blood or marriage; kinship. **5.** A relative. Syn.: see ANALOGY; KINDRED; KINSMAN; REPORT; STORY.—**re-la′tion-al,** *a.*—**re-la′tion-ship,** *n.* The state of being related; connection by blood or otherwise. Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

rel′a-tiv(eS**,** 1 rel′ə-tiv; 2 rĕl′ə-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having connection; pertinent. **2.** Resulting from or depending upon relation. **3.** Intelligible only in relation to each other; as, the *relative* terms 'father' and 'son.' **4.** *Gram.* Referring or relating to an antecedent noun. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is related; a kinsman. **2.** A relative word or term; a relative pronoun. Syn.: see KINDRED; KINSMAN. **-ly**S, *adv.* **-ness**S, *n.*—**rel″a-tiv′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being relative. **2.** *Psychol.* The doctrine that, in sense-perception, our apprehension of sense-qualities is always relative to other sense-qualities present in consciousness just preceding or at the same time.

re-lax′t, 1 rı-laks′; 2 rɐ-lăks′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make more lax or loose; slacken; loosen. **2.** To make less rigorous or stringent; mitigate. **3.** To abate in attention or assiduity; remit. **4.** To relieve from strain or effort; ease. **5.** To relieve from constipation. **6.** To make languid. **7.** To deliver over; release. **8.** To diminish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become lax or loose. **2.** To abate in severity; become less rigorous. **3.** To remit in close attention. [< F. *relaxer*, < L. *re-*, again, + *laxus*, loose.]

Syn.: abate, divert, ease, loose, loosen, mitigate, recreate, reduce, relieve, remit, slacken, unbend. Compare WEAKEN. —Ant.: bind, contract, confine, strain, stretch, tighten.—**re-lax′a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re″lax-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. **2.** Indulgence in diversion, or the diversion indulged in.—**re-lax′a-tiv(e,** *a.* & *n.*

re-lay′t, 1 rı-lē′; 2 rē-lā′, *vt.* To lay again.

re-lay′2, *vt.* & *vi.* To forward by or provide with relays.

re-lay′, 1 rı-lē′ *or* rī′lē; 2 rē-lā′ *or* rē′lā, *n.* **1.** A fresh set, as of horses or men, to replace or relieve a tired set. **2.** In general, a supply of anything kept in store for anticipated use or need. **3.** *Teleg.* & *Teleph.* An electro-mechanical device by means of which a current flowing in one circuit makes or breaks a current in another. [< F. *relais*, < *relaisser*, release.]

re-lease′, 1 rı-līs′; 2 rɐ-lēs′. **I.** *vt.* [RE-LEASED′[t]; RE-LEAS′ING.] **1.** To free from restraint, obligation, or penalty; liberate. **2.** To relinquish, as a legal right or claim; quit. **II.** *n.* The act of releasing; discharge; relinquishment; also, a written instrument surrendering some claim. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *laxus*, loose.] Syn.: deliver, discharge, disengage, emancipate, exempt, extricate, free, liberate, loose, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie. See ABSOLVE.—Ant.: bind, capture, catch, confine, constrain, fetter, hold, imprison, keep, restrain, shackle.—Prep.: *from.*

rel′e-gate, 1 rel′ı-gēt; 2 rĕl′e-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED[d]; -GAT″-ING.] To consign to obscurity; put back or away; banish. [< L. *re-*, back, + *lego*, send.] Syn.: see COMMIT.—**rel″e-ga′tion,** *n.*

re-lent′d, 1 rı-lent′; 2 rɐ-lĕnt′, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To soften in temper; become more gentle or compassionate; yield. **2**§. To grow less tense or rigid. **3**†. To dissolve; melt; soften. **II**†. *t.* **1.** To abate; slacken. **2.** To give up; abandon. [< F. *ralentir.*]—**re-lent′less,** *a.* Pitiless. Syn.: see AUSTERE; IMPLACABLE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rel′e-vant, 1 rel′ı-vənt; 2 rĕl′e-vant, *a.* Fitting or suiting given requirements; pertinent: commonly with *to.* [F.] —**rel′e-van-cy,** *n.* The quality or state of being relevant; obvious relation. **rel′e-vance**‡.—**rel′e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

re-li′a-bl(eF**,** 1 rı-lai′ə-bl; 2 rɐ-lī′a-bl, *a.* That may be relied upon; worthy of confidence; trustworthy.

Syn.: trustworthy, trusty. *Trusty* and *trustworthy* refer to inherent qualities of a high order, *trustworthy* being especially applied to persons, and denoting moral integrity and truthfulness; we speak of a *trusty* sword, a *trusty* servant; we say the man is thoroughly *trustworthy*. *Reliable* is inferior in meaning, denoting merely the possession of such qualities as are needed for safe reliance; as, a *reliable* pledge; *reliable* information. A man is said to be *reliable* with reference not only to moral qualities, but to judgment, knowledge, skill, habit, or perhaps pecuniary ability; a thoroughly *trustworthy* person might not be *reliable* as a witness on account of unconscious sympathy, or as a security by reason of insufficient means. On the other hand, we might say of one, he is an unprincipled fellow, but as a workman he is thoroughly *reliable*. A *reliable* messenger is one who may be depended on to do his errand correctly and promptly; a *trusty* or *trustworthy* messenger is one who may be admitted to knowledge of the views and purposes of those who employ him, and who will be faithful beyond the mere letter of his commission. We can speak of a railroad-train as *reliable* when it can be depended on to arrive on time. —**re-li″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being reliable. **re-li′a-bl(e-ness**F**‡.—re-li′a-bly,** *adv.*

re-li′ance, 1 rı-lai′əns; 2 rɐ-lī′anç, *n.* **1.** The act of relying, or the condition of being reliant; confidence. **2.** That upon which one relies; a ground of confidence. Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.—**re-li′ant,** *a.* Confident.

rel′ic, 1 rel′ık; 2 rĕl′ĭc, *n.* **1.** Some remaining portion or fragment of that which has vanished or is destroyed. **2.** Something cherished in memory of one deceased, as of a saint or martyr; an object of sacred reverence or of

affection; a keepsake or memento. **3**‖. *pl.* A corpse; remains. [< F. *relique*, < L. *re-*, back, + *linquo*, leave.]

rel'ict, 1 rel'ĭkt; 2 rĕl'ĭct, *n.* A widow; rarely, a widower. [OF., < L. *relictus*, left behind.]

re-lief', 1 rı-līf'; 2 re-lēf', *n.* **1.** The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; removal in whole or in part of any evil, hardship, or trial; alleviation; comfort. **2.** That which relieves. **3.** Charitable aid given. **4.** *Mil.* The release, as of a sentinel or guard, from his post or duty, and the substitution of some other person or persons; also, the person or persons so substituted. **5.** *Arch.* & *Sculp.* The projection, as of a figure, from a surface; also, any figure or figures so projecting. **6.** The apparent projection of forms or masses in painting. **7.** The elevation of any person, deed, characteristic, or object above a common or ordinary plane. **8.** *Phys. Geog.* The unevenness of land surface, as caused by mountains, etc. [F., < *relever;* see RELIEVE.] Syn.: see HELP.

re-liev(e'F, 1 rı-līv'; 2 re-lēv', *vt.* [RE-LIEV(E)D'; RE-LIEV'-ING.] **1.** To free wholly or partly from something oppressive, as pain or trouble. **2.** To alleviate; lessen, as pain, poverty, etc. **3.** To soften, lighten, or enliven, as style. **4.** To bring out into relief or prominence. **5.** *Mil.* (1) To reenforce. (2) To release, as a sentinel, by substitution; also, to take the place of one so relieved. [< F. *relever*, < L. *re-*, again, + *levis*, light.] Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; RELAX.—**re-liev'a-bl(eF,** *a.*

re-lig'ion, 1 rı-lij'ən; 2 re-lĭj'ən, *n.* **1.** A belief binding the spiritual nature of man to a supernatural being. **2.** Any system of faith and worship. **3.** An essential part or a practical test of the spiritual life. See *James* i, 27. **4.** [Colloq.] Spiritual awakening and conformity of heart and life with religious belief. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A state of life bound by monastic vows. **6.** Conscientious devotion in practise; scrupulous care. **7**†. The rites or cult of a religion. [F.,< L. *religiō(-nem)*; connected with *relegere*, to read over, or with *religare*, to bind.]

Syn.: devotion, faith, godliness, holiness, morality, pietism, piety, theology, worship. *Piety* is primarily filial duty, as of children to parents, and hence, in its purest sense, a loving obedience and service to God as the Heavenly Father; *pietism* often denotes a mystical, sometimes an affected *piety; religion* is the reverent acknowledgment both in heart and in act of a divine being. *Religion* includes *worship* whether it be external and formal, or the adoring reverence of the human spirit for the divine, seeking outward expression. *Devotion*, which in its fullest sense is self-consecration, is often used to denote an act of *worship*, especially prayer or adoration; as, he is engaged in his *devotions*. *Morality* is the system and practise of duty as required by the moral law, consisting chiefly in outward acts, and thus may be observed without spiritual rectitude of heart; *morality* is of necessity included in all true *religion*, which involves both outward act and spiritual service. *Godliness* (primarily godlikeness) is a character and spirit like that of God. *Holiness* is the highest, sinless perfection of any spirit, whether divine or human, tho often used for purity or for consecration. *Theology* is the science of *religion*, or the study and scientific statement of its doctrines. *Faith*, strictly the belief and trust which the soul exercises toward God, or a firm reliance on the truth of religious doctrines, is often used as a comprehensive word for a whole system of *religion* considered as the object of *faith;* as, the Christian *faith;* the Mohammedan *faith.*—Ant.: atheism, blasphemy, godlessness, impiety, infidelity, irreligion profanity, sacrilege, unbelief, ungodliness.—**re-lig'ion-ism,** *n.* The practise of or adherence to religion: used derogatorily.—**re-lig'-ion-ist,** *n.* One devoted to the services and duties of religion: a zealot.—**re-lig'ious,** *a.* **1.** Feeling and manifesting religion; devout. **2.** Of or pertaining to religion. **3.** Having thorough and genuine fidelity; conscientious. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* Belonging to the monastic life; bound by monastic vows: used also as a noun. Syn.: see GOOD; MORAL.—**re-lig'ious-ly,** *adv.*—**re-lig'ious-ness,** *n.*

re-lin'quisht, 1 rı-lin'kwĭsh; 2 re-lĭn'kwish, *vt.* **1.** To recode or withdraw from; abandon; quit. **2.** To cease to demand or claim; resign; surrender; let go. [< L, OF *re-*, back, + *linquo*, leave.] Syn.: see ABANDON; SURRENDER.—**re-lin'quish-ment,** *n.* [A repository for relics.

rel'i-qua-ry, 1 rel'ı-kwē-rı; 2 rĕl'ĭ-kwā-ry, *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*]

re-lique', 1 rı-līk'; 2 re-līk', *n.* Same as RELIC. [F.]

rel'isht, 1 rel'ĭsh; 2 rĕl'ĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To like the taste or savor of; enjoy. **2.** To impart pleasant flavor to. **II.** *i.* To have a flavor, especially an agreeable flavor. [< OF. *re-*, again, + *lecher*, lick.] Syn.: see LIKE.

rel'ish, *n.* **1.** A pleasing taste; appetite; liking: commonly with *for.* **2.** The flavor, especially when agreeable, in food or drink. **3.** Something that relishes; a slight savory dish taken with food to give it a zest.

Syn.: appetite, appreciation, fondness, gusto, inclination, partiality, predilection, taste, zest. See APPETITE; SAVOR.—Ant.: antipathy, aversion, disgust, dislike, disrelish, distaste, loathing, repugnance.

re-liv'er†, *vt.* To give up again; restore.

rel. pro., *abbr.* Relative pronoun. [tate.

re-luct'a‖, 1 rı-lukt'; 2 re-lŭct', *vi.* To show reluctance; hesi-

re-luc'tant, *a.* **1.** Disinclined to yield to some requirement; unwilling. **2.** Marked by unwillingness or rendered unwillingly. [< L. *re-*, again, + *luctor*, strive.]

Syn.: averse, backward, disinclined, indisposed, loath, opposed, slow, unwilling. *Reluctant* (L. *re*, back, and *lucto*, strive, struggle) signifies struggling against what one is urged or impelled to do, or is actually doing; *averse* (L. *a*, from, and *verto*, turn) signifies turned away as with dislike or repugnance; *loath* (AS. *lath*, evil, hateful) signifies having a repugnance, disgust, or loathing for, tho the adjective *loath* is not so strong as the verb *loathe.* A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disinclined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness. A man may be *slow* or *backward* in entering upon that to which he is by no means *averse.* A man is *loath* to believe evil of his friend, *reluctant* to speak of it, absolutely *unwilling* to use it to his injury. A legislator may be *opposed* to a certain measure, while not *averse* to what it aims to accomplish. Compare ANTIPATHY.—Ant.: desirous, disposed, eager, favorable, inclined, willing.—**re-luc'tance,** *n.* **1.** The state of being reluctant; unwillingness. **2.** *Physics.* Capacity for opposing magnetic induction. **re-luc'tan-cy**†.—**re-luc'tant-ly,** *adv.*—**rel'uc-tiv'i-ty,** *n. Physics.* The specific reluctance of a substance.

re-lume', 1 rı-lūm'; 2 re-lūm', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-LUMED'; RE-LUM'-ING.] To light again; rekindle. [< L. *relumino*, < *re-*, again, + *lumen*, light.] **re-lu'mine**†.

re-ly', 1 rı-lī'; 2 re-lȳ', *vi.* [RE-LIED'; RE-LY'ING.] To depend on; repose confidence: with *on* or *upon.* [< L.F *re-*, back, + *ligo*, bind.] Syn.: see LEAN1, *v.*; TRUST.

rem., *abbr.* Remark.

re-main', 1 rı-mēn'; 2 re-mān', *vi.* **1.** To be left behind after the removal or destruction of other persons or things. **2.** To continue, as in one place, condition, or character. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *maneo*, remain.] Syn.: see ABIDE; PERSIST; STAND.—**re-main'der,** *n.* That which remains; something left, as after subtraction, etc.

Syn.: balance, difference, remnant, residue, rest, surplus.

re-main', *n.* **1.** That which is left behind: mostly in the plural. Specifically: (1) The body of a deceased person; a corpse. (2) An author's posthumous works. **2.** *pl. Archeol.* Human skeletons and immovable structures. Syn.: see BODY; TRACE; WASTE.

re-mand', 1 rı-mand'; 2 re-mănd'. I‖. *vt.* To order or send back; recommit. **II.** *n.* **1.** Recommittal, as of an accused person to custody. **2.** A judicial order of recommittal. [< L. *re-*, back, + *mando*, order.] **re-mand'ment**†.

re-mark', 1 rı-mārk'; 2 re-märk'. I‖. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To express by speech or writing; make remarks. **2.** To take particular notice of. **3**†. To distinguish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A comment or saying, whether oral or written. **2.** The act of observing or noting; observation; notice. **3.** *Engraving.* (1) A small engraved picture or other distinguishing mark on an engraved plate, whether appearing on the engraved surface or in the margin, to indicate a stage in its progress before completion. (2) A print from an engraved or etched plate bearing a remark. **re-marque'**†. [< F. *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark.]

Syn.: annotation, comment, note, observation, utterance. A *comment* is an explanatory or critical *remark*, as upon some passage in a literary work or some act or speech in common life. A *note* is something to call attention, hence a brief written statement; in correspondence, a *note* is briefer than a letter. A *note* upon some passage in a book is briefer and less elaborate than a *comment. Annotations* are especially brief *notes*, commonly marginal, and closely following the text. *Comments, observations*, or *remarks* may be oral or written, *comments* being oftenest written, and *remarks* oftenest oral. An *observation* is properly the result of fixed attention and reflection; a *remark* may be the suggestion of the instant. *Remarks* are more informal than a speech.—**re-mark'a-bl(eF,** *a.* Worthy of special notice; conspicuous; distinguished. Syn.: see EMINENT; EXTRAORDINARY; RARE. **-ness,** *n.*—**re-mark'a-bly,** *adv.*—**re-mark'er,** *n.*

Rem'brandt, 1 rem'brant; 2 rĕm'brănt, *n.* (1606–1669.) A Dutch painter and etcher. **Rembrandt van Rijn** or **Ryn**†.

rem'e-dy, 1 rem'ı-dı; 2 rĕm'e-dy. **I.** *vt.* [-DIED; -DY-ING.] **1.** To cure or heal, as by medicinal treatment. **2.** To make right; repair; correct. **II.** *n.* [-DIES2, *pl.*] **1.** That which cures or affords relief; a medicine. **2.** A means of counteracting or removing evil; relief. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *medeor*, heal.] Syn.: see HELP.—**re-me'di-a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**re-me'di-al,** *a.* **re-me'di-ate**†.—**re-me'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**rem'e-di-less,** *a.*

re-mem'ber, 1 rı-mem'bər; 2 re-mĕm'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To retain in the memory; recollect. **2.** To keep in

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

mind, especially with heed, regard, or reverence. **3**‖. To remind: often reflexively. **II.** *i.* To have or exercise the power of memory. [< F. *remembrer*, < L. *re-*, again, + *memor*, mindful.]

Syn.: bear in memory, bear in mind, bethink oneself, call to mind, call to remembrance, call up, hold in memory, keep in mind, know by heart, recall, recollect, retain. Compare synonyms for MEMORY.—Ant.: forget, let slip, lose, lose sight of, overlook.—**re-mem'brance,** *n.* **1.** The act or power of remembering; memory. **2.** The period within which one can remember. **3.** That which is remembered. **4.** A memento; keepsake; also, a token or message of friendship. Syn.: see MEMORY.—**re-mem'branc-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which causes one to remember; a reminder. **2.** [Eng.] (1) One of the recording officers of the Exchequer. (2) Since 1873, an officer of the Supreme Court.

re-mind', 1 rı-mınd'; 2 re-mind', *vt.* To bring to mind; recall; with *of*. Syn.: see ADMONISH.—**re-mind'er,** *n.*

rem"i-nis'cence, 1 rem"ı-nis'ens; 2 rĕm"i-nĭs'ĕnç, *n.* The calling to mind, or that which is recalled. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *memini*, remember.] Syn.: see MEMORY.—**rem"i-nis'cent,** *a.*

re-mise', 1 rı-maız'; 2 re-mīz'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-MISED'; RE-MIS'ING.] *Law.* To give back; surrender. **II.** *n.* The act of remising. [F., < L. *remitto*, pp. *remissus;* see REMIT.]

re-miss', 1 rı-mıs'; 2 re-mĭs', *a.* Slack or careless in matters requiring attention; dilatory; negligent; hence, lacking in energy. [< L. *remissus.*] Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.—**re-miss'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see NEGLECT.

re-mit', 1 rı-mıt'; 2 re-mĭt', *v.* [RE-MIT'TED[d]; RE-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send in return, as money in payment for goods; transmit. **2.** To pardon the guilt and annul the penalty of, as sin; forgive. **3.** To refrain from exacting; discharge one from, as a fine or other penalty. **4.** To abate; relax. **5.** To refer or submit, as for consideration. **II.** *i.* To abate for a time, as a fever. [< L. OF *re-*, back, + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see PARDON; RELAX.—**re-mis'si-bl(eP,** *a.* Capable of being pardoned, as sins.—**re-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted. **2.** Abatement, as of a fine. **3.** Relaxation, as from work or study. **4.** *Med.* Temporary abatement of a disease.—**re-mit'ment,** *n.* The act of remitting; a remittance. **re-mit'tal‡.—re-mit'tance,** *n.* The act of remitting, or that which is remitted, as money.—**re-mit'tent,** *a.* Having remissions, as a fever.—**re-mit'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who remits. **2.** *Law.* A remitting; reinstatement. **re-mit'tor‡.**

rem'nant, 1 rem'nənt; 2 rĕm'nant, *n.* That which remains; a small remainder. [< L. OF *remaneo*, REMAIN.] Syn.: see REMAINDER; TRACE. [rearrange.

re-mod'el, 1 rı-mod'el; 2 rē-mŏd'ĕl, *vt.* To model again; **re-mon'e-tize,** 1 rı-mun'ı-taız; 2 rē-mŏn'e-tīz, *vt.* To reinstate as lawful money. [< L. F *re-*, again, + *moneta*, money.]—**re-mon"e-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

re-mon'strate, 1 rı-men'strēt; 2 re-mŏn'strāt, *vi.* [-STRAT"ED[d]; -STRAT"ING.] To present a verbal or written protest; expostulate (*with* a person, *against* a thing). [< L. LL *re-*, again, + *monstro*, show.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN; REPROVE.—**re-mon'strance,** *n.* **1.** The act of remonstrating. **2.** Expostulatory counsel or reproof. **3**‡. A demonstration; show.—**the Grand Remonstrance** (*Eng. Hist.*), a document presented by Parliament to King Charles I., Nov. 22, 1641, protesting against his misgovernment: a forerunner of the civil war that preceded the Commonwealth (1649–1653).—**re-mon'strant.** **I.** *a.* Of or like a remonstrance. **II.** *n.* One who remonstrates.—**re-mon'strant-ly,** *adv.*—**re"mon-stra'tion,** *n.*—**re-mon'stra-tiv(eS,** *a.*—**re-mon'stra-tor**‖, *n.*

rem'o-ra, 1 rem'o-rə; 2 rĕm'o-ra, *n.* A sucking-fish having on its head an oval suctorial disk by means of which it attaches itself to sharks and other fishes and to floating objects, being thus carried great distances. [L.]

re-morse', 1 rı-mōrs'; 2 re-mōrs', *n.* **1.** The keen or hopeless anguish caused by a sense of guilt. **2**‡. Compassion; pity. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *mordeo*, bite.] Syn.: see REPENTANCE.—**re-morse'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-morse'less,** *a.* Having no compassion; pitiless; cruel. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-mote', 1 rı-mōt'; 2 re-mōt', *a.* **1.** Located far from a specified place; distant in space. **2.** Distant in time. **3.** Foreign; distant in relation. **4.** Not obvious; inconsiderable; slight. [< L. *removeo*, remove.] Syn.: see ALIEN.—**re-mote'ly,** *adv.*—**re-mote'ness,** *n.*

re-mo'tion, 1 rı-mō'shən; 2 re-mō'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of removing. **2**‖. Remoteness; removal.

re-mount', 1 rī-maunt'; 2 rē-mount'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mount again or anew; reframe; reset. **2.** To supply with fresh horses. **II.** *n.* **1.** A new setting or framing. **2.** A fresh riding-horse.

re-move', 1 rı-mūv'; 2 re-mọv'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move or take away; transfer from one place to another, as one's residence. **2.** To destroy or put an end to. **3.** To go from one place to another; change one's residence; move. **4.** To displace, as from office. **II.** *n.* **1.** A removal. **2.** The space moved over; hence, an interval. **3.** A course, as at dinner. [< L.OF *re-*, again, + *moveo*, move.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ABSTRACT; ALLEVIATE; CANCEL; CARRY; CONVEY; DISPLACE; EXTERMINATE; SEPARATE.—**re-mov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-mov'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**re-mov'a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.*—**re-mov'al,** *n.* The act of removing.—**re-mov'er,** *n.*

Rem'sen, 1 rem'sen; 2 rĕm'sĕn, **Ira** (1846–). An American chemist, educator, and scientific author.

re-mu'ner-ate, 1 rı-mū'nər-ēt; 2 re-mū'ner-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To make just or adequate return for; compensate; pay; reward. [< L. *re-*, again, + *munus* (*muner-*), gift.] Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.—**re-mu"ner-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-mu'ner-a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**re-mu"ner-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of remunerating. **2.** That which remunerates; compensation; recompense. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SALARY.—**re-mu'ner-a-tiv(eS,** *a.* Profitable. Syn.: see PROFITABLE. **re-mu'ner-a-to"ry‡** [Archaic].—**re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

re-mur'mur, 1 rı-mūr'mər; 2 rē-mūr'mur, *v.* **I.** *t.* To murmur back; repeat in low indistinct sounds. **II.** *i.* To reiterate a murmuring sound.

Re'mus, 1 rī'mus; 2 rē'mŭs, *n.* One of the twin brothers, traditional founders of Rome; slain by his brother, Romulus.

Re-nais"sance', 1 rə-nē"sāns'; 2 re-nā"sānç', *n.* **1.** [r-] A new birth; resurrection; revival. **re-nas'cence‡. 2.** Specif., the revival of letters and art in Europe marking the transition from medieval to modern history: it began in Italy in the 14th century and gradually spread to other countries. [F., < *renaissant*, ppr. of *renaître*, be born again, < L. *renascor;* see RENASCENCE.]—**Re-nais"sance',** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Renaissance, as the schools of architecture and painting originating in Italy in the 15th century.

re'nal, 1 rī'nəl; 2 rē'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys. [< L.OF *renalis*, < *renes*, kidneys.]

Re-nan', 1 rə-nān'; 2 re-năn', **Joseph Ernest** (1823–1892). A French writer and Orientalist.

ren'ard, *n.* Same as REYNARD. **ren'ald†.**

re-nas'cence, 1 rı-nas'ens; 2 re-năs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being reborn; new birth or life. **2.** [R-] The Renaissance. [< L. *renascor*, ppr. *renascen(t-)s*, < *re-*, again, + *nascor*, be born.] **re-nas'cen-cy‡.—re-nas'cent,** *a.*

ren-coun'ter, 1 ren-kaun'tər; 2 rĕn-coun'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To meet by surprize, as a foe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden hostile collision. **2.** An unexpected encounter. **3.** A contest or debate. [Ult. < L. *re-*, again, + *in*, to, + *contra*, against.] **ren-con'tre‡.**

rend, 1 rend; 2 rĕnd, *vt. & vi.* [RENT or REND'ED[d]; REND'ING.] **1.** To separate or be sundered into parts by force; tear. **2.** To effect by tearing apart. **3.** To remove forcibly. [< AS. *rendan*, tear down.]

Syn.: break, burst, cleave, lacerate, mangle, rip, rive, rupture, sever, slit, sunder, tear. *Rend* and *tear* are applied usually to the sundering of textile substances (*rend* also to frangible), *tear* being the milder, *rend* the stronger word. To *rip*, as usually applied to garments or other articles made by sewing or stitching, is to divide along the line of a seam by cutting or breaking the stitches; the other senses bear some resemblance or analogy to this; as, to *rip* open a wound. *Rive* is a wood-workers' word for parting wood in the way of the grain without a clean cut. To *lacerate* is to *tear* roughly the flesh or animal tissue, as by the teeth of a wild beast; a *lacerated* wound is distinguished from a wound made by a clean cut or incision. *Mangle* is a stronger word than *lacerate; lacerate* is more superficial, *mangle* more complete. To *burst* or *rupture* is to tear or rend by force from within, *burst* denoting the greater violence; as, to *burst* a gun; to *rupture* a blood-vessel; a steam-boiler may be *ruptured* without explosion. Compare BREAK; HOLE.—Ant.: heal, join, mend, reunite, secure, stitch, unite, weld.—**rend'er,** *n.*

ren'der, 1 ren'dər; 2 rĕn'der, *vt.* **1.** To make of or change to a specified character; cause to be. **2.** To furnish; give. **3.** To interpret, express, or represent, as a musical composition. **4.** To translate. **5.** To return, as requital; give back. **6.** To melt and clarify, as lard. **7.** To lay on to brickwork or stonework, as a first coat of plaster. [< F. *rendre*, give back, surrender.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ren'der-a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**ren'der-er,** *n.*—**ren-der-ing,** *n.* Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**ren-di'tion,** *n.* **1.** A translation; interpretation. **2.** A surrendering. **3.** The act of rendering, or the amount rendered.

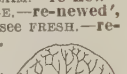
ren'dez-vous, 1 rān'[*or* ren']dē-vū; 2 răn'[*or* rĕn']de-vụ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-VOUSED; -VOUS-ING.] To assemble or cause to assemble at a given place. **II.** *n.* [REN'DEZ-VOUS, *pl.*] **1.** An appointed place of meeting. **2.** A meeting, or an appointment to meet. **3.** A base, as for naval ships; also, a resort; refuge. [F., < *rendez-vous*, assemble yourselves.]

ren'e-gade, 1 ren'ı-gēd; 2 rĕn'e-gād, *n.* An apostate; a deserter. [< Sp. *renegado.*] **ren"e-ga'do‡.**

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

re-nege', 1 rı-nīg'; 2 re-nēg', *vt. & vi.* [RE-NEGED'; RE-NEG'ING.] **1.** In card-playing, to fail to follow suit when able to do so. **2.** [Archaic.] To deny; decline; refuse. [< L. *renego*, deny, < *re-*, again, + *nego*, deny.] **re-nig'**‡.

re-new', 1 rı-nū'; 2 re-nū', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become new; regenerate. **2.** To begin over again. **3.** To bring again to notice; revive. Syn.: see RECLAIM.—**re-new'a-bl(eF**, *a.*—**re-new'al**, *n.* Syn.: see CHANGE.—**re-newed'**, *pa.* Made new; restored; revived. Syn.: see FRESH.—**re-new'ed-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Repeatedly; again. **2.** With fresh vigor.


Reniform Leaf.

ren'i-form, *a.* Kidney-shaped. [< L. *renes*, kidneys, + -FORM.]

re-ni'tent, 1 rı-nī'tent *or* ren' tent; 2 re-nī'tĕnt *or* rē'nī-tĕnt, *a.* Offering resistance to any influence or force; continuously reluctant. [OF., < L. *renitor* < *re-*, back, + *nītor*, strive.]—**re-ni'tence**, *n.* **re-ni'ten-cy**‡.

Rennes, 1 ren; 2 rĕn, *n.* An ancient cathedral city in N. W. France; scene of the Dreyfus trial; pop. 82,241.

ren'net, 1 ren'et; 2 rĕn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The dried stomach of a calf: used for curdling milk. **run'net**‡ [Dial.]. **2.** A ferment common in seeds during or before germination. [< AS. *rennan*, run.]

Re'no, 1 rī'no; 2 rē'no, *n.* A town in W. Nevada; seat of the University of Nevada; pop. 13,263. [mĕt.

re"no-mee'†, *n.* Same as RENOWN. **re-nome'**†; **re-nom'-**

re-nounce', 1 rı-nouns'; 2 re-nounc', *vt.* [RE-NOUNCED'†; RE-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge longer; disown. **2.** To give up explicitly; forswear. **3.** To abandon the use or pursuit of. [< L.F *re-*, back, + *nuntius*, messenger.]

Syn.: abandon, abjure, deny, disavow, discard, disclaim, disown, forswear, recall, recant, refuse, reject, repudiate, retract, revoke. *Abjure*, *discard*, *forswear*, *recall*, *recant*, *renounce*, *retract*, and *revoke*, like *abandon*, imply some previous connection. *Renounce* (L. *re*, back, and *nuntio*, bear a message) is to declare against and give up formally and definitively; as, to *renounce* the pomps and vanities of the world. *Retract* (L. *re*, back, and *traho*, draw) is to take back something that one has said as not true or as what one is not ready to maintain; as, to *retract* a charge or accusation; one *recants* what was especially his own, he *retracts* what was directed against another. *Repudiate* (L. *re*, back, or away, and *pudeo*, feel shame) is primarily to *renounce* as shameful, hence to divorce, as a wife; thus in general to put away with emphatic and determined repulsion; as, to *repudiate* a debt. To *deny* is to affirm to be not true or not binding; as, to *deny* a statement or a relationship; or to refuse to grant as something requested; as, his mother could not *deny* him what he desired. To *discard* is to cast away as useless or worthless; thus, one *discards* a worn garment; a coquette *discards* a lover. *Revoke* (L. *re*, back, and *voco*, call), etymologically the exact equivalent of the English *recall*, is to take back something given or granted; as, to *revoke* a command, a will, or a grant; *recall* may be used in the exact sense of *revoke*, but is often applied to persons, as *revoke* is not; we *recall* a messenger and *revoke* an order. Compare ABANDON; ABDICATE; ABJURE; RECANT.— Ant.: acknowledge, advocate, assert, avow, cherish, claim, defend, hold, maintain, own, proclaim, retain, uphold, vindicate.—**re-nounce'ment**, *n.*—**re-nounc'er**, *n.*

ren'o-vate, 1 ren'o-vēt; 2 rĕn'o-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED‡; -VAT"-ING.] **1.** To make as good as new; renew. **2.** To make thoroughly clean; purify. [< L. *re-*, again, + *novus*, new.]—**ren'o-vate**, *a.*—**ren"o-va'tion**, *n.*—**ren'o-va"-tor**, *n.* **ren'o-vat"er**‡.

re-nown', 1 rı-noun'; 2 re-nown', *n.* **1.** The state of being widely known for great achievements or merits; fame. **2**†. Rumor; report. **3**†. Reputation. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *nomen*, name.] Syn.: see FAME.—**re-nowned'**, *a.* Having renown; famous. Syn.: see ILLUSTRIOUS.

rent[1d], 1 rent; 2 rĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain the possession and use of for a consideration; hire. **2.** To let out for rent; lease. **II.** *i.* To be rented or leased.—**rent'a-bl(eF**, *a.*—**rent'er**, *n.*

rent[2]†, *vt.* To rend; tear.

rent[3], *imp. & pp.* of REND, *v.*

rent[1], *n.* **1.** A hole or slit made by rending. **2.** A schism. [< REND, *v.*] Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE.

rent[2], *n.* **1.** The payment periodically made for the use of any kind of property. **2**†. Income. [< F. *rente*.]—**rent'al**, *n.* **1.** The revenue derived from rented property. **2.** A schedule of rents. **rent'-roll"**‡.

re-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 rı-nun"sı-ē'shən; 2 re-nŭn"çi-ā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of renouncing. **2.** A declaration, statement, or formula in which something is renounced. [OF., < L. *renuntio*, renounce.]—**re-nun'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.*

re-o'ri-ent‡, *a.* Rising again.

rep, 1 rep; 2 rĕp, *n.* A textile fabric having a corded surface.

Rep., *abbr.* Report, reporter, Representative.—**Rep., Repub.**, *abbr.* Republic, Republican.—**rep., repr.**, *abbr.* Representing.

re-pair'[1], 1 rı-pâr'; 2 re-pâr'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To restore to a sound state; mend. **2.** To make amends for (an injury); indemnify a person for. **II.** *n.* **1.** Restoration, as after decay, waste, injury, etc.; reparation. **2.** Condition after repairing. [< L. *re-*, again, + *paro*, make ready.] Syn.: see AMEND; RECRUIT.—**re-pair'er**, *n.*—**rep"a-ra-bil'-i-ty**, *n.*—**rep'a-ra-bl(eF**, *a.* Capable of repair or reparation. **re-pair'a-bl(eF**‡.—**rep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*—**rep"a-ra'-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of making amends; atonement; amends; indemnity. **2**‖. The act of repairing or the state of being repaired. Syn.: see RESTITUTION.—**re-par'a-tiv(eS**, *a.*

re-pair'[2]. **I.** *vi.* To betake oneself; resort; return. **II**‖. *n.* The act of repairing, or the place to which one repairs. [< L.LL+OF *re-*, again, + *patria*, fatherland.]

re-pand', 1 rı-pand'; 2 re-pănd', *a. Bot.* Having a wavy or uneven outline: said of leaves. [< L. *repandus*, bent back.]

rep"ar-tee', 1 rep"ar-tī'; 2 rĕp"ar-tē', *n.* A witty or apt reply; a smart or sharp rejoinder. [< OF. *repartie*, < *repartir*, reply.] Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-past'†, *vt. & vi.* To supply with or partake of food.

re-past', 1 rı-past'; 2 re-păst', *n.* **1.** The act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal. **2.** Food in general; victuals. **re-pas'ture**†. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.]

re-pa'tri-ate, 1 rī-pā'trı-ēt; 2 rē-pā'tri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"ING.] To reestablish a person in his own country, as a soldier interned in a neutral territory. [< L. *re-*, again, + *patria*, country.]—**re-pa"tri-a'tion**, *n.*

re-pay', 1 rı-pē'; 2 re-pā', *vt. & vi.* To pay back; pay again; retaliate. Syn.: see REQUITE.—**re-pay'a-ble**, *a.*—**re-pay'ment**, *n.* Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION.

re-peal', 1 rı-pīl'; 2 re-pēl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To rescind, as a law; revoke. **2**†. To summon back, as from exile; recall. Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of repealing. **2**†. Recall. [< F. *rappeler*, recall.]—**re-peal'a-bl(eF**, *a.*—**re-peal'er**, *n.*

re-peat'[d], 1 rı-pīt'; 2 re-pēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do or say over; reiterate. **2.** To recite from memory. **II.** *i.* To say or do anything over or again. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] To vote more than once at the same election: an offense punishable by law. (2) To strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed, as some timepieces. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *peto*, seek.] Syn.: see IMITATE.

—**re-peat'ed**, *a.* Syn: see FREQUENT.—**re-peat'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**re-peat'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which repeats. **2.** A timepiece, especially a watch, that strikes at any time the last hour, and sometimes the quarters and the odd minutes. **3.** A repeating firearm. **4.** *Teleg.* An instrument for automatically retransmitting telegraphic signals. **5.** [U. S.] One who illegally votes, or attempts to vote, more than once at the same election.

re-peat', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A sign consisting of dots placed in the spaces at the left hand of a bar to indicate that the preceding passage is to be repeated. (2) A repeated passage, song, refrain, etc. **2.** Anything repeated, as a new supply of goods or a renewed order for such supply. 3§. The act of repeating.

re-pel', 1 rı-pel'; 2 re-pĕl', *v.* [RE-PELLED', RE-PELD'[s]; RE-PEL'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To force or keep back, physically or mentally; check; repulse. **2.** To drive or keep away: opposed to *attract*. **II.** *i.* To act so as to drive something back; have repulsive character or tendency. [< L. *re-*, back, + *pello*, drive.]

Syn.: beat back, check, drive back, force back, oppose, repulse, resist. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel*; one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by a direct refusal of his suit. See DRIVE.—Ant.: accept, admit, agree to, encourage, entertain, favor, grant, welcome.

—**re-pel'lence**, *n.* **re-pel'len-cy**‡.—**re-pel'lent**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving, tending, or having power to repel. **2.** Waterproof. **II.** *n.* **1.** A water-proof cloth. **2.** A remedial application that tends to repel fluids from a swollen part.

re-pent'[d], 1 rı-pent'; 2 re-pĕnt', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To feel repentance for; experience sorrow for sin, with desire to amend; regret. **2.** To cause to feel repentance or regret; in archaic use often impersonal or reflexive; as, it *repented* him. [< L.F *re-*, back, again, + *pænĭteo*, repent.]

re'pent, 1 rī'pent; 2 rē'pĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Lying flat and rooting. **2.** *Zool.* Creeping. [< L. *repo*, ppr. *repen(t-)s*, creep.]

re-pen'tance, *n.* A turning with sorrow from a past sinful course or action; looscly, regret.

Syn.: compunction, contrition, penitence, regret, remorse, sorrow. *Regret* is *sorrow* for any painful or annoying matter. One is moved with *penitence* for wrong-doing. To speak of *regret* for a fault of our own marks it as slighter than one for which we should express *penitence*. *Repentance* is *sorrow* for sin with self-condemnation, and complete turning from the

sin. *Penitence* is transient, and may involve no change of character or conduct. There may be *sorrow* without *repentance*, as for consequences only, but not *repentance* without *sorrow*. *Compunction* is a momentary sting of conscience, in view either of a past or of a contemplated act. *Contrition* is a subduing *sorrow* for sin, as against the divine holiness and love. *Remorse* is, as its derivation indicates, a biting or gnawing back of guilt upon the heart, with no suggestion of divine forgiveness.—Ant.: approval, comfort, complacency, content, ease of conscience, hardness, impenitence, obduracy, obstinacy, recusancy, self-approval, self-complacency, self-congratulation, stubbornness.—Prep.: repentance *of* or *in* heart, or *from* the heart; repentance *for* sins; repentance *before* or *toward* God; repentance *unto* life.

re-pen'tant, *a.* Showing or characterized by repentance. —**re-pen'tant-ly,** *adv.*—**re-pent'er,** *n.*

re"per-cus'sion, 1 rē"pər-kush'ən; 2 rē"per-cŭsh'on, *n.* The act of driving or throwing back, or the state of being driven back; rebound.—**re"per-cus'siv**(es, *a.*

rep"er-toire', 1 rep"ər-twär'; 2 rĕp"er-twär', *n.* A list of pieces, or the like, that a person or company is prepared to perform; also, such pieces collectively. [F.]

rep'er-to"ry, 1 rep'ər-tō"rı; 2 rĕp'er-tō"ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A place where things are gathered together, or the things so gathered; a repository; collection. **2.** Same as REPERTOIRE. **3.** A place where things are so arranged that they may be found easily; an inventory, etc. [< F. *répertoire*, < L.^{LL} *reperio*, find again.]

rep'e-tend, 1 rep'ı-tend; 2 rĕp'e-tĕnd, *n.* That part of a circulating decimal which is repeated indefinitely. [< L. *repeto*, repeat.]

rep"e-ti'tion, 1 rep"ı-tish'ən, 2 rep"e-tĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of repeating. Specif.: (1) The doing, making, or saying of something again. (2) Recital from memory. (3) *Mus.* The singing or playing of the same passage over again. **2.** That which is repeated.—**rep"e-ti'tious,** *a.* [U. S.] Characterized by or containing repetition, especially useless repetition.

re-pine', 1 rı-pain'; 2 re-pīn', *vi.* [RE-PINED'; RE-PIN'ING.] To be discontented; complain; murmur. [< RE- + PINE, *v.*] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.
—**re-pin'er,** *n.*—**re-pin'ing,** *n.*

re-pique', 1 rı-pīk'; 2 re-pīk'. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [RE-PIQUED't; RE-PIQU'ING.] To score a repique. **II.** *n.* In piquet, the scoring of 30 or more points before playing begins, from cards held in the hand. Compare PIQUE. [F.]

re-place't, 1 rı-plēs'; 2 re-plāç', *vt.* **1.** To put back in place. **2.** To take or fill the place of; put a substitute in place of. **3.** To refund; repay. **4.** To put in a new or another place. [< RE- + PLACE.]—**re-place'a-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**re-place'ment,** *n.*—**re-plac'er,** *n.*

re-plen'isht, 1 rı-plen'ısh; 2 re-plĕn'ish, *vt.* To fill again; supply or stock abundantly. [< L.^{OF} *re-*, again, + *plenus*, full.] Syn.: see RECRUIT.
—**re-plen'ish-er,** *n.*—**re-plen'ish-ment,** *n.*

re-plete', 1 rı-plīt'; 2 re-plēt', *a.* **1.** Full to the uttermost; lavishly stocked; abounding. **2.** Complete; perfect. [< L.^{OF} *re-*, again, + *pleo*, fill.]—**re-ple'tion,** *n.* The state of complete or excessive fulness; plethora.—**re-ple'tiv**(es, *a.* Filling completely; also, tending to repletion.

re-plev'in, 1 rı-plev'ın; 2 re-plĕv'in, *n. Law.* **1.** An action to regain possession of personal property unlawfully retained. **2.** The judicial writ or process by which such proceedings are instituted. [OF., < *replevir*, pledge, < LL. *replevio*, < L. *re-*, again, + *præbeo;* see PREBEND.]

re-plev'y, 1 rı-plev'ı; 2 re-plĕv'y, *vt.* [-IED; -Y-ING.] *Law.* To recover possession of (chattels) by proceedings in replevin. [< OF. *replevir;* see REPLEVIN.] **re-plev'in‡.**—**re-plev'i-a-bl**(e^{P}, *a.* **re-plev'is-a-bl**(e^{P}‡.

rep'li-ca, 1 rep'lı-kə; 2 rĕp'li-ca, *n.* **1.** A duplicate, as of a picture, executed by the original artist; hence, a copy; reproduction. **2.** *Mus.* A passage to be performed a second time. [It.] Syn.: see DUPLICATE; MODEL.

rep'li-cant, 1 rep'lı-kənt; 2 rĕp'li-cant, *n.* One who makes replies.

rep'li-cate, 1 rep'lı-kēt; 2 rĕp'li-cāt, *a.* Folded backward, as the upper part of a leaf on the lower, or the wing of an insect. [< L. *replico;* see REPLY.] **rep'li-cat"ed‡.**—**rep"li-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** A reply; in law, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea or answer. **2.** A repetition or copy. **3.** A methodical or systematic doubling over of a surface.

re-ply', 1 re-plai'; 2 re-plȳ'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RE-PLIED'; RE-PLY'ING.] To say in answer; say or do in return; make a reply. **II.** *n.* [RE-PLIES'^{z}, *pl.*] Something uttered, written, or done in return; an answer. [< L.^{F} *re-*, again, + *plico*, fold.] Syn.: see ANSWER.—**re-pli'er,** *n.*

re-port'd, 1 rı-pōrt'; 2 re-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear or bring back, as an answer; relate, as information obtained by investigation. **2.** To state as a fact; circulate publicly, as a story. **3.** To prepare from personal observation or inquiry a more or less detailed record of. **4.** To certify formally or officially (a result or condition). **5.** To inform against before a superior. **6.** In deliberative assemblies, to state authoritatively to them the result of consideration concerning, especially matters referred; as, the committee *reported* the bill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tender a report. **2.** To serve as a reporter. **3.** [U. S.] To appear at a given place or before one and announce oneself. [< L.^{F} *reporto*, < *re-*, again, + *porto*, carry.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; RELATE.—**re-port'er,** *n.* **1.** A bearer of news; one employed by a newspaper to gather and report news for publication. **2.** One who edits reports of important cases in court for official publication.—**re-port'ing,** *n.*—**re-port'ing-ly**‡, *adv.*

re-port', *n.* **1.** That which is reported; an announcement. **2.** A published narration; official statement. **3.** An explosive sound; a sudden loud noise.
Syn.: account, description, narration, narrative, recital, record, rehearsal, relation, rumor, statement, story, tale. *Account*, primarily a commercial summary, carries a similar meaning in the derived sense; an *account* of an occurrence is circumstantial, and, in its ideal, adequate, complete, and unembellished; we speak of a clear, a full, or a partial *account;* a glowing *account* is still supposed to be circumstantially as well as substantially correct. A *statement* is definite, confined to essentials and properly to matters within the personal knowledge of the one who states them; as, an ante-mortem *statement*. A *narrative* is a somewhat extended and embellished *account* of events in order of time, ordinarily with a view to please or entertain. A *description* gives especial scope to the pictorial element. A *report*, as its etymology implies, is supposed or intended to bring back the past, and may be concise and formal or highly descriptive and dramatic. Compare ALLEGORY; ANECDOTE; HISTORY; NEWS; RECORD.

re-pose', 1 rı-pōz'; 2 re-pōs'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RE-POSED'; RE-POS'ING.] **1.** To lay down in a posture of rest; refresh by rest: often reflexively. **2.** To place or base, as confidence or hope; trust; confide: with *in*. **3.** To lie or rest on a support; recline: with *on* or *upon*; hence, to take rest; sleep. Syn.: see LEAN^{1}, *v.* **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of reposing, or the state of being at rest; sleep. **re-pos'al‡.** **2.** Calmness; composure. [< L.$^{LL\text{-}F}$ *re-*, again, + *pauso*, rest.] Syn.: see REST.—**re-pose'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-pos'itd, 1 rı-poz'ıt; 2 re-pŏs'it, *vt.* To put in some secure and proper place; deposit. [< L. *repono*, pp. *repositus*, < *re-*, again, + *pono*, place.]—**re"po-si'tion,** *n.*

re-pos'i-to-ry, 1 rı-poz'ı-to-rı; 2 re-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A place in which goods are or may be stored; also, a place of exhibition and sale. [< L. *re-*, back, + *pono*, place.]

re-pos-sess', *vt.* To regain possession, ownership, or self-mastery of: used also reflexively. Syn.: see RECOVER.

re-pous"sé', 1 rə-pū"sē'; 2 re-pų"sę', *a.* Formed in relief, as a design on metal, or adorned with such designs. [F.]

rep"re-hend'd, 1 rep"rı-hend'; 2 rĕp"re-hĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To chide sharply; object to forcibly; blame. 2‖. To accuse. [< L. *re-*, again, + *prehendo*, seize.] Syn.: see BLAME; REPROVE.—**rep"re-hen'si-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**rep"re-hen'si-bl**(e-ness^{P}, *n.* **rep"re-hen"si-bil'i-ty‡.**—**rep"re-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*—**rep"re-hen'sion,** *n.* Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.—**rep"re-hen'siv**(es, *a.* Indicating or conveying reproof.—**rep"re-hen'so-ry,** *a.* Censorious.

rep"re-sent'd, 1 rep"rı-zent'; 2 rĕp"re-zĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To bring before the mind; make a representation of; portray or depict, as by words, pictures, or impersonation. **2.** *Psychol.* To present again before the mind. **3.** To act instead of or as authorized agent for; stand in the place of, as by descent; also, to appear as an instance or illustration of. **4.** To put forth or relate as a true conception or account. **5**†. To display; show. [< L. *repræsento*, < *re-*, again, + *præsento*, present.] Syn.: see IMITATE.—**rep"re-sen-ta'tion**1, *n.* **1.** The act of representing, or the state of being represented. **2.** That which represents; a likeness; model; description; dramatic performance. **3.** The right of acting authoritatively for others, or of being represented or of acting through accredited representatives. **4.** Representatives collectively. **5.** *Psychol.* The stage or process of mental conservation that consists in the presenting to itself by the mind of objects previously known. Syn.: see IMAGE; MODEL; PICTURE.—**rep"re-sen'ta-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Qualified to represent. **2.** Acting in the capacity of agent; hence, composed of those acting as delegates. **II.** *n.* One who or that which represents; a member of a representative body; specif. [R-] [U. S.], a member of the lower house of Congress or of a State legislature. Syn.: see DELEGATE.

re"pre-sent'2d, 1 rī"prı-zent'; 2 rē"pre-zĕnt', *vt.* To present again.—**re-pres"en-ta'tion**2, *n.* A second presentation.

re-press'it, 1 rı-pres'; 2 re-prĕs', *vt.* To keep forcibly

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

under restraint; press back; crush; quell; overpower. [< L. *re-*, back, + *premo*, press.]

Syn.: bridle, chasten, check, crush, curb, overcome, overpower, put down, quiet, rein, restrain, stay, still, subdue, suppress. See LIMIT; RESTRAIN; SUBDUE.—Ant.: agitate, animate, arouse, awaken, encourage, excite, incite, inspirit, instigate, kindle, provoke, rouse, stimulate, stir up.—**re-press'er** or **re-pres'sor,** *n.*—**re-pres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of repressing, or the condition of being repressed. **2.** That which holds in check; a restraint.—**re-pres'siv**(e[s], *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* [time.

re-press'[2t], 1 rī-pres'; 2 rē-prĕs', *vt.* To press a second

re-priev'(e'[F], 1 rī-prīv'; 2 re-prēv'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-PRIEV(E)D'[F]; RE-PRIEV'ING.] **1.** To suspend temporarily the execution of a sentence upon. **2.** To relieve for a time from danger or trouble. **II.** *n.* **1.** The temporary suspension of a sentence, or the instrument officially ordering such suspension. **2.** Temporary relief or cessation of pain or ill; respite. [< F. *réprouver*; see REPROVE.] Syn.: see RESPITE. **re-priev'al**‡ [Rare].

rep"ri-mand', 1 rep"rĭ-mand'; 2 rĕp"ri-mănd'. **I**[d]. *vt.* To reprove sharply; reprehend; especially, to reprove publicly and officially. Syn.: see ADMONISH; REPROVE.

II. *n.* Severe reproof or sharp censure, public or private. [< F. *réprimande*, reproof.] Syn.: see REPROOF.

re-print'[d], 1 rī-print'; 2 rē-prĭnt', *vt.* To print a new edition or copy of; print anew or again.—**re-print'er,** *n.*

re'print, 1 rī'print; 2 rē'prĭnt, *n.* An edition of a printed work that is a verbatim copy of the original; specifically, a copy of matter already printed, as in another country.

re-pri'sal, 1 rı-prī'zəl; 2 re-prī'şal, *n.* **1.** Forcible seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. **2.** The property thus seized. **3.** Any form of retaliation. ¶§. A sum paid or received as compensation. [< F. *représaille*, < L. *re-*, again, + *prehendo*, seize.]

re-proach', 1 rı-prōch'; 2 re-prōch'. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To censure severely; blame; upbraid: sometimes used reflexively. **2.** To bring imputations or disgrace upon; disgrace. Syn.: see ABUSE; BLAME; REPROVE; REVILE.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of reproaching, or the words of one who reproaches; blame expressed with grief or indignation. **2.** A cause of blame or disgrace. [< F. *reprocher*, < L. *re-*, again, + *prope*, near.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; REPROOF; SCANDAL.—**re-proach'a-bl**(e[r], *a.*—**re-proach'er,** *n.*—**re-proach'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-proach'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**re-proach'less,** *a.*

rep'ro-bate, 1 rep'ro-bēt; 2 rĕp'ro-bāt. **I.** *vt.* [-BAT"ED[d]; -BAT"ING.] **1.** To disapprove with strong dislike; refuse to sanction; reject. **2.** To abandon as hopelessly wicked or to a hopeless doom. **II.** *a.* **1.** Abandoned in sin; lost to all sense of duty; utterly depraved; profligate. **2.** Abandoned to punishment. ¶‖. Not enduring proof or trial; inferior or base. **III.** *n.* One lost to all sense of duty or decency; one abandoned to depravity or doom. [< L. *re-*, again, + *probo*, prove.] Syn.: see BLAME; CONDEMN.—**rep"ro-ba'tion,** *n.* The act of reprobating, or the condition of being reprobated. Specif.: (1) *Theol.* The passing by of certain sinners in God's purpose of final redemption so that they are left to the condemnation of their sins. (2) *R. C. Theol.* The eternal condemnation of the sinner on account of his unrepented sins. Syn.: see OATH.—**rep'ro-ba"tiv**(e[s], *a.* **rep'ro-ba"to-ry**‡.

re"pro-duce'[t], 1 rī"pro-diūs'; 2 rē"pro-dūs', *vt.* **1.** To produce again. **2.** To produce (offspring); to renew (a lost part). **3.** To make a copy of. [< RE- + PRODUCE.]—**re"pro-duc'er,** *n.*—**re"pro-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or power of reproducing. (1) *Biol.* The process by which an animal or plant gives rise to another of its kind; generation. (2) *Psychol.* The process of the memory by which objects that have previously been known are brought back into consciousness. **2.** That which is reproduced, as in drama a revival or in art a copy. Syn.: see DUPLICATE.—**re"pro-duc'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Pertaining to, employed in, or tending to reproduction. **re"pro-duc'to-ry**‡.—**re"pro-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.*—**re"pro-duc'tive-ness,** *n.* **re"pro-duc-tiv'i-ty**‡.

re-proof', *n.* **1.** The act of reproving; blame; censure. **2**†. Refutation; disproof. **3**†. Ignominy; reproach.

Syn.: admonition, animadversion, blame, censure, check, chiding, comment, condemnation, criticism, denunciation, disapproval, objurgation, rebuke, reflection, reprehension, reprimand, reproach, reproval, upbraiding. *Blame*, *censure*, and *disapproval* may either be felt or uttered; *comment*, *criticism*, *rebuke*, *reflection*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* are always expressed. The same is true of *admonition* and *animadversion*. *Comment* and *criticism* may be favorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflection* or *reprehension*, which are simply turning the mind back upon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is supposed to be calm and just, and with good intent; *reflection* is often from mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than *reprehension;* we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections*. *Rebuke*, literally a stopping of the mouth, is administered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both words imply authority in the reprover, and direct expression of *disapproval* to the face of the person *rebuked* or *reproved*. *Reprimand* is official *censure* formally administered by a superior to one under his command. *Animadversion* is *censure* of a high, authoritative, and somewhat formal kind. *Rebuke* may be given at the outset, or in the midst of an action; *animadversion*, *reflection*, *reprehension*, *reproof*, always follow the act; *admonition* is anticipatory, and meant to be preventive. *Check* is allied to *rebuke*, and given before or during action; *chiding* is nearer to *reproof*, but with more of personal bitterness and less of authority. Compare CONDEMN; REPROVE.—Ant.: applause, approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise. **re-prov'al**‡.

re-prove', 1 rı-prūv'; 2 re-prọv', *vt.* **1.** To censure authoritatively, openly, and directly, as for a fault; rebuke. **2.** To express disapproval of (an act). **3**‖. To convince; convict. [< L.[F] *reprobo*, condemn.]

Syn.: admonish, blame, censure, chasten, check, chide, condemn, find fault with, rebuke, remonstrate with, reprehend, reprimand, reproach, upbraid. To *censure* is to pronounce an adverse judgment that may or may not be expressed to the person *censured;* to *reprove* is to *censure* authoritatively, openly, and directly to the face of the person *reproved;* to *rebuke* is to *reprove* with sharpness, and often with abruptness, usually in the midst of some action or course of action deemed censurable; to *reprimand* is to *reprove* officially; to *blame* is a familiar word signifying to pass *censure* upon, make answerable, as for a fault; *blame* and *censure* apply either to persons or acts; *reprove* and *rebuke* are applied chiefly, and *reprimand* exclusively, to persons. To *reproach* is to *censure* openly and vehemently, and with intense personal feeling as of grief or anger; as, to *reproach* one for ingratitude; *reproach* knows no distinction of rank or character; a subject may *reproach* a king or a criminal a judge. To *expostulate* or *remonstrate with* is to mingle reasoning and appeal with *censure* in the hope of winning one from his evil way, *expostulate* being the gentler, *remonstrate* the severer word. See ADMONISH; BLAME; CONDEMN. Compare synonyms for ANIMADVERSION.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.—Prep.: *for*.—**re-prov'a-bl**(e[r], *a.*—**re-prov'er,** *n.*—**re-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

rep'tant, 1 rep'tant; 2 rĕp'tant, *a.* Creeping; crawling; repent. [< L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *repto*, intens. of *repo*, creep.]

rep'tile, } 1 rep'tıl; 2 rĕp'til. **I.** *a.* **1.** Crawling on the

rep'til[s], } belly; creeping; reptant. **2.** Groveling morally; sly and base; treacherous; venomous. **3.** Reptilian. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cold-blooded, air-breathing vertebrate, usually scaled, as a snake, lizard, or crocodile. **2.** An animal that moves on its belly or by means of short limbs. **3.** A groveling, abject person; one morally base or odious. [F., < L. *reptilis*, < *reptus*, pp. of *repo*, creep.]—**Rep-til'i-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of vertebrates, especially a class having scaly integuments, and limbs (when present) with numerous carpal and metacarpal bones, as in snakes, lizards, etc.—**rep-til'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a reptile or the *Reptilia;* reptilious. **II.** *n.* One of the *Reptilia*.—**rep-til'i-ous,** *a.* Like a reptile.

re-pub'lic, 1 rı-pub'lık; 2 re-pŭb'lic, *n.* **1.** A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and representing the people; a representative democracy. **2.** A community of persons working freely in or devoted to the same cause; as, the *republic* of letters. **3**†. The commonwealth. [< L.[F] *republica*, < *res*, affair, + *publica*, public, of the people.]—**re-pub'li-can.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suitable for a republic. **2.** [R-] [U. S.] Pertaining or belonging to the Republican party, formed in 1854 to oppose the extension of slavery. **3.** *Ornith.* Nestling in companies; sociable. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who advocates or upholds a republican form of government. **2.** [R-] A member of a republican party, especially, in the United States, of the Republican party. **3.** One of certain birds, as the sociable weaver-bird.—**re-pub'li-can-ism,** *n.*

re-pub'lish', 1 rı-pub'lısh; 2 re-pŭb'lish, *vt.* To publish again. (1) To issue a reprint of, as of a foreign work. (2) *Law.* To revive, as a canceled will, by reexecuting.—**re-pub"li-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of republishing, or that which is republished.—**re-pub'lish-er,** *n.*

re-pu'di-ate, 1 rı-piū'dı-ēt; 2 re-pŭ'di-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge or pay; disclaim; disavow. **2.** To refuse to have dealings with; cast off; discard; put away. [< L. *repudium*, divorce.] Syn.: see ABANDON; RECANT; RENOUNCE.—**re-pu"di-a'tion,** *n.* The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated; especially, the rejection of the whole or a part of a contract, debt, or obligation, as by a government.—**re-pu'di-a"tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**re-pu'di-a"tor,** *n.*

re-pugn', 1 rı-piūn'; 2 re-pūn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1**§. To excite repug-

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

nance in. 2†. To contend against; oppose. **II**†. *t.* To conflict. [< L.[F] *repugno*, oppose.]

re-pug'nant, 1 rɪ-pug'nənt; 2 re-pŭg'nant, *a.* **1.** Offensive to taste or feeling; exciting aversion or repulsion. **2.** Being inconsistent or opposed; antagonistic; in law, contrary to or in conflict with something else in the same or in another document or statute. [OF., < L. *re-*, back, + *pugnus*, fist.] Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL.—**re-pug'nance,** *n.* **1.** A feeling of aversion and resistance. **2.** *Logic.* The relation of contradictories. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY; HATRED. **re-pug'nan-cy‡.**

re-pulse', 1 rɪ-puls'; 2 re-pŭls'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-PULSED', RE-PULST'[S]; RE-PULS'ING.] **1.** To beat or drive back, as an attacking force. **2.** To repel resolutely or harshly; reject. **II.** *n.* The act of repulsing, or the state of being repulsed; rejection; refusal. [< L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repello*, repel.] Syn.: see DRIVE; REPEL.—**re-puls'er,** *n.*—**re-pul'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of repelling or repulsing, or the state of being repelled or repulsed; aversion; repugnance. **2.** Specifically, the mutual action of two bodies which tends to drive them apart: opposed to *attraction*.—**re-pul'siv(es,** *a.* **1.** Exciting such feelings, as of dislike, disgust, or horror, that one is repelled; grossly offensive; causing aversion. **2.** Such as to forbid approach or familiarity; forbidding. **3.** Acting by repulsion; as, *repulsive* forces. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-pute', 1 rɪ-pi͞ut'; 2 re-pū͞t'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-PUT'ED[d]; RE-PUT'ING.] To hold in general opinion; give a (specified) reputation to; reckon; estimate. **II.** *n.* Reputation; estimation; honor. [< L.[F] *re-*, again, + *puto*, think.] Syn.: see FAME.—**rep"u-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**rep'u-ta-bl(e[F],** *a.* **1.** Having a good reputation; estimable; honorable. **2.** Consistent with honorable standing.—**rep'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**rep"u-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The estimation in which a person or thing is held by others; repute. **2‖.** Worth or value. Syn.: see CHARACTER; FAME.—**re-put'ed,** *pa.*—**re-put'ed-ly,** *adv.*

re-quest', 1 rɪ-kwest'; 2 re-kwĕst'. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To express a desire for; ask; solicit. **2.** To address a request to. Syn.: see ASK; DEMAND; PRAY.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of requesting; entreaty; petition. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** The state of being sought after. [< L. *re-*, again, + *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: see PETITION; PRAYER.—**re-quest'er,** *n.*

re'qui-em, 1 rɪ'kwɪ-[*or* rek'wɪ-]em; 2 rē'kwi-[*or* rĕk'wi-]-ĕm, *n.* **1.** A funeral hymn or dirge; in the Roman Catholic Church, a mass for the dead. **2.** A musical setting of the mass for the dead. [L., acc. of *requies*, rest, < *re-*, again, + *quies*, rest; from the opening of the mass for the dead, *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine* (Give eternal rest to them, O Lord).]

req"ui-es'cat, 1 rek"wɪ-es'kat; 2 rĕk"wi-ĕs'căt, *n.* A prayer for the repose of a departed soul: the first word of the Latin petition **requiescat in pa'ce** (1 pē'sɪ; 2 pā'çe), may he rest in peace. [L.]

re-quire', 1 rɪ-kwaɪr'; 2 re-kwīr', *v.* [RE-QUIRED'; RE-QUIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To demand, or to request authoritatively; claim. **2.** To have imperative need of; want. **3**†. To request. **4**†. To search for. **II§.** *i.* **1.** To be requisite. **2.** To feel under a necessity to do something. [< L.[OF] *re-*, again, + *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: see ASK; COMMAND; DEMAND; DICTATE; MAKE.—**re-quir'a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**re-quired',** *pa.* Syn.: see NECESSARY.—**re-quire'ment,** *n.* Syn.: see NECESSITY; ORDER.—**re-quir'er,** *n.*

req'ui-site, } 1 rek'wɪ-zɪt; 2 rĕk'wi-ṡĭt. **I.** *a.* Required
req'ui-sit[S], } by the nature of things or by circumstances; indispensable. Syn.: see NECESSARY.

II. *n.* That which can not be dispensed with; a necessity; requirement. [< L. *re-*, again, + *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: see NECESSITY. **-ness,** *n.*—**req"ui-si'tion.** **I.** *vt.* To make a requisition upon; demand or take upon requisition; request formally. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal request, summons, or demand, as by a government. **2.** A necessity or requirement. **3.** The state of being required.

re-quite', 1 rɪ-kwaɪt'; 2 re-kwīt', *vt.* [RE-QUIT'ED[d]; RE-QUIT'ING.] **1.** To repay either good or evil to (a person); recompense; retaliate upon; punish. **2.** To repay good or evil for (an act); make return for. [< RE- + QUIT, *v.*]

Syn.: avenge, compensate, pay, punish, quit, reciprocate, recompense, remunerate, repay, retaliate, return, revenge, reward, satisfy, settle with. *Requite* is often used in the more general sense of *recompense* or *repay*, but always with the suggestion, at least, of the original idea of full equivalent; when one speaks of *requiting* kindness with ingratitude, the expression gains force from the comparison of the actual with the proper and appropriate *return*. To *repay* or to *retaliate*, to *punish* or to *reward*, may be to make some return very inadequate to the benefit or injury received or the right or wrong done; but to *requite* (according to its etymology) is to make such return as to *quit* oneself of all obligation of favor or hostility, of punishment or reward. See PAY.—Ant.: absolve, acquit, excuse, forget, forgive, neglect, overlook, pardon, slight.—Prep.: *with*.

—**re-quit'a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**re-qui'tal,** *n.* The act of requiting, or that which requites; return for good or ill. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; REVENGE.—**re-quit'er,** *n.*

rere, 1 rɪr; 2 rēr, *a.* & *n.* Rear: obsolete, except in composition. [Aphetic form of ARREAR, or < F. *arrière;* see ARREAR, *n.*]—**rere'-ward"†,** *n.* A rear-guard; rearward.

rere'dos, 1 rɪr'dos; 2 rēr'dŏs, *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Arch.* An ornamental screen behind an altar. **2.** *Arch.* The back of an open fire-hearth; a fireback. **3.** In old armor, a backplate. [OF., < *rere* (see REAR, *n.*) + *dos* (< L. *dorsum*), back.]

rere'mouse"‖, 1 rɪr'maus"; 2 rēr'mous", *n.* [*pl.*] A bat. [RERE'MICE",

Re-sa'ca de la Pal'ma, 1 rē-sä'kə dē lə pal'mə; 2 re-sä'cä dę lä päl'mä. A locality in S. Texas, where General Taylor defeated the Mexicans, May 9, 1846.

re-scind'[d], 1 rɪ-sɪnd'; 2 re-sĭnd', *vt.* **1.** To make void; abrogate; repeal. **2**†. To cut off or cut short. [< L.[F] *re-*, again, + *scindo*, cut.] Syn.: see ANNUL; CANCEL.—**re-scind'er,** *n.*—**re-scis'sion,** *n.* The act of rescinding.—**re-scis'so-ry,** *a.*

re'script, 1 rɪ'skript; 2 rē'scrĭpt, *n.* **1.** A decree of a Roman emperor or of the Pope; hence, any decree, edict, or order. **2.** A facsimile; counterpart; something written over again. [< L. *re-*, again, + *scribo*, write.]

res'cue, 1 res'kɪū; 2 rĕs'cŭ. **I.** *vt.* [RES'CUED; RES'CUING.] **1.** To deliver from injury, calamity, or destruction; save. **2.** *Law.* To liberate forcibly (a person or thing in lawful custody). Syn.: see DELIVER; RECLAIM.

II. *n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance. [< L.[LL+OF] *re-*, again. + *excutio*, drive out.] Syn.: see HELP.—**res'cu-a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**res'cu-er,** *n.*

re-search'‡[t], 1 rɪ-sûrch'; 2 re-sĕrch', *vt.* & *vi.* To make researches concerning; investigate. [< F. *rechercher*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see SEARCH, *v.*]—**re-search'er,** *n.*

re-search'‡t, 1 rɪ-sûrch'; 2 rē-sĕrch', *vt.* & *vi.* To search again or anew. [< RE- + SEARCH.]

re-search', 1 rɪ-sûrch'; 2 re-sĕrch', *n.* Continued and diligent investigation; specif., in science, a systematic study of certain phenomena by the experimental method. Syn.: see INQUIRY.

re-sem'bl(e[F], 1 rɪ-zem'bl; 2 re-zĕm'bl, *vt.* [-BL(E)D[F]; -BLING.] **1.** To be similar to; be of the same or like nature or aspect with. **2‖.** To compare to or with. [< F. *re-*, again, + *sembler*, seem.] Syn.: see IMITATE.—**re-sem'blance,** *n.* **1.** The quality of resembling; that which resembles; semblance; likeness. **2**†. A characteristic quality or attribute. **3**†. Probability or likelihood. Syn.: see ANALOGY; APPROXIMATION; PICTURE.

re-sent'[d], 1 rɪ-zent'; 2 re-ṡĕnt', *vt.* To feel or show resentment at; be indignant at, as an injury or insult. [< F. *re-*, again, + *sentir*, feel.]—**re-sent'ful,** *a.* Syn.: see MALICIOUS; RESTIVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-sent'ment,** *n.* Anger and ill will in view of real or fancied injury. Syn.: see ANGER; HATRED; OFFENSE; PIQUE.

re-serve', } 1 rɪ-zûrv'; 2 re-ṡĕrv'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-SERVED',
re-serv'[S], } RE-SERVD'[S]; RE-SERV'ING.] **1.** To keep back for the present, as for use or disposal in the future; withhold. **2.** To keep as one's own; hold. **3.** To exclude from something granted or stipulated. Syn.: see RETAIN.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is reserved; a store or fund for future use; a reservation of land. **2.** The act of reserving; reservation. **3.** The state of being reserved; silence as to one's feelings, opinions, or affairs; reticence. **4.** *Mil.* (1) A body of troops reserved from line of battle to meet possible emergencies or demands. (2) That part of the military force of a country not incorporated into the standing army or regular navy; the militia. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *servo*, keep.]

Syn.: backwardness, coldness, constraint, coyness, haughtiness, limitation, modesty, pride, reservation, reservedness, restraint, reticence, shyness, taciturnity. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others; *reserve* may spring from coldness or *pride*, but is not identical with either and may arise from timidity or policy. See MODESTY. Compare TACITURN. —Ant.: abandon, forwardness, frankness, freedom, indiscretion, loquaciousness, pertness, presumption.

—**res"er-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of reserving, or that which is reserved. **2.** In casuistry, unexpressed qualification of a statement; as, a mental *reservation*. **3.** A tract of land reserved, as for an Indian tribe. Syn.: see RESERVE. —**re-served',** *pa.* **1.** Showing or characterized by reserve of manner; distant; undemonstrative. **2.** Retained; kept back. Syn.: see HAUGHTY; TACITURN.—**re-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.* —**re-serv'ed-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see RESERVE.—**re-serv'er,** *n.* —**re-ser'vist,** *n.* A soldier of the military reserve.

res'er-voir, 1 rez'ər-vwȯr; 2 rĕs'er-vwȯr, *n.* A receptacle where something, as water or gas, is or may be kept in store. [< F. *réservoir*, < L.[LL] *reservo*, reserve.]

re-set'‖, 1 rɪ-set'; 2 re-sĕt', *vt.* *Scots Law.* **1.** To receive or

harbor (an outlaw or criminal): applied also to stolen property. **2†.** To receipt. [< OF. *receter*, < *recet*, receipt.]—**re-set'ter**[1], *n.*

re-set'[2], 1 rī-set'; 2 rē-sĕt', *vt.* To set again.—**re-set'ter**[2], *n.*

re-set'[1], *n.* The receiving and harboring of a criminal, or the receiving of stolen goods.

re-set'[3], *n.* The act of resetting, or that which is reset.

re-side', 1 rī-zaid'; 2 rē-sīd', *vi.* [RE-SID'ED[d]; RE-SID'ING.] **1.** To make one's abode; live; dwell. **2.** To exist as an attribute of; inhere. [< L.[F] *re-*, again, + *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**res'i-dence**, *n.* **1.** The place where one resides. **2.** The act of residing. **3.** Inherency in a thing, as of an attribute in a subject. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.—**res'i-den-cy**, *n.* **1.** Same as RESIDENCE. **2.** In British India, the official abode of the representative of the Governor-General, as at a native court. **3.** A governmental division of Dutch East India.—**res'i-dent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a residence. **2.** *Zool.* Not migratory: said of birds. **3.** Inherent. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which resides or is resident, in any sense. **2.** A diplomatic representative, usually not of highest rank, residing at a foreign court.—**res"i-den'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to, fitted for, or resulting from residence; also, having residence.—**res"i-den'tia-ry.** **I.** *a.* Having or maintaining a residence, especially an official residence. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A resident.

res'i-due, 1 rez'i-diū; 2 rĕz'i-dū, *n.* **1.** A remainder or surplus after a part has been separated or otherwise treated. **2.** *Chem.* An unsaturated molecule acting as a group or radical. [< L. *residuum*, < *resideo*, RESIDE.] Syn.: see REMAINDER.—**re-sid'u-al**, *a.* **re-sid'u-a-ry†.**—**re-sid'u-um**, *n.* [-U-A, *pl.*] **1.** That which remains after any process of subtraction; a residue. **2.** *pl. Geol.* Local deposits resulting from rock-decay without transportation.

re-sign'[1], 1 rī-zain'; 2 rē-sīn', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To give up or back; surrender. **2.** To abandon the use or enjoyment of; relinquish. **3.** To yield with confidence or trust; submit: passively or reflexively. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *signum*, sign.] Syn.: see ABANDON.—**res"ig-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of resigning, as an office or trust, or the formal document declaring such act. **2.** The quality of being submissive; unresisting acquiescence, as in the divine will. Syn.: see PATIENCE; SUBMISSION. **re-sign'ment†.**—**re-signed'**, *pa.* Characterized by resignation; submissive. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**re-sign'er**, *n.* **re-sign'or†.**

re-sign'[2], 1 rī-sain'; 2 rē-sīn', *vt.* To sign again, as a draft.

re-sil'i-ent, 1 rī-zil'i-ent; 2 rē-zĭl'i-ĕnt, *a.* Springing back to a former shape or position; elastic. [< L. *resilio*, < *re-*, back, + *salio*, leap.]—**re-sil'i-ence**, *n.* **re-sil'i-en-cy†.**

res'in, 1 rez'in; 2 rĕz'in, *n.* **1.** An amorphous substance that exudes from plants, supposed to be the product of oxidation of volatile oils secreted by them. **2.** *Pharm.* The resinous precipitate obtained from a vegetable tincture by treatment with water. [< L.[F] *resina*, resin.]—**res"i-na'ceous**, *a.*—**res"in-if'er-ous**, *a.* Producing resin.—**res'in-oid**, *a.* Resembling resin.—**res'i-nous**, *a.*

re-sist'[d], 1 rī-zist'; 2 rē-zĭst', *vt.* & *vi.* To oppose, strive against, or obstruct (an act or its agent) whether by inertness or active force, physically or mentally; withstand. [< L.[F] *resisto*, < *re-*, back, + *sisto*, set.] Syn.: see DRIVE; HINDER; OPPOSE; REPEL.—**re-sis'tance**, *n.* **1.** The act of resisting. **2.** Any force tending to hinder motion. **3.** *Elec.* (1) The opposition offered by a body to the passage through it of an electric current. (2) A coil of wire or the like introduced into a circuit to alter its length. **re-sis'tence†.** Syn.: see DEFENSE.—**re-sis'tant.** **I.** *a.* Offering or tending to produce resistance; resisting. **II.** *n.* One who or that which resists. **re-sis'tent†.**—**re-sist'er, n.**—**re-sist'ful**, *a.* Disposed to or causing much resistance.—**re-sist'i-bl**(eP, *a.* Capable of being resisted.—**re-sist"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **re-sist'i-bl**(e-nessP†.—**re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*—**re-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**re-sis'tiv**(eS, *a.* Having the power of resistance.—**re-sis'tiv**(e-lyS, *adv.*—**re"sis-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The capacity to resist, or the degree of that capacity. **2.** *Elec.* Specific resistance.—**re-sist'less**, *a.* **1.** Irresistible. **2.** Offering no resistance; powerless. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-sist', *n.* Any substance used to prevent the entrance or action of another substance, as a coating applied to a surface to protect it from an acid; a material, as a paste, applied to some portions of a fabric to protect it from the action of a dye.

res'o-lute, 1 rez'o-liūt; 2 rĕz'o-lūt, *a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant; steady. Syn.: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE. **-ly**, *adv.*

res"o-lu'tion, 1 rez"o-liū'shən; 2 rĕz"o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of resolving. **2.** The state of being resolute; active fortitude. **res'o-lute-ness†.** **3.** The purpose or course resolved upon; a resolve; determination. **4.** Chemical, mechanical, or mental analysis; separation of anything into its component parts. **5.** A proposition offered to or adopted by an assembly. **6.** *Law.* A judgment or decision of a court. **7.** *Med.* The termination of inflammatory action without the formation of pus; also, the removal of a local disease. Syn.: see COURAGE; DETERMINATION; FORTITUDE; PURPOSE; PERSEVERANCE; WILL.

re-solve', 1 rī-zolv'; 2 rē-zŏlv', *v.* [RE-SOLV(E)D'[S]; RE-**re-solv'**[S],] SOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make up one's mind to (a course of conduct or action); decide; determine: with an infinitive or object clause. **2.** To render fixed in purpose; cause to determine or decide. **3.** To express or formally declare as an opinion or an intention; pass as a resolution; adopt by vote. **4.** To change, as a deliberative body, from one form of organization or procedure to another: used reflexively. **5.** To separate into constituent parts; analyze. **6.** To reduce to elementary principles or relations by mental analysis; solve; explain. **7.** *Med.* To cause to disperse or be absorbed without the formation of pus. **8.** *Mus.* To cause to pass, as a chord, from dissonance to concord. **9‖.** To melt or dissolve. **10‖.** To convince; satisfy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to a determination. **2.** To separate into elements or parts; become analyzed, in any sense. **3.** To change in music from dissonance to harmony. **4§.** To be settled in opinion. Syn.: see PURPOSE.

re-solv(eS, *n.* **1.** Fixedness of purpose; resolution. **2.** A fixed determination; a resolution. [< L.[OF] *re-*, again, + *solvo*, loosen.] Syn.: see DETERMINATION; PURPOSE.—**re-solv'a-bl**(eP, *a.* **res'o-lu-bl**(eP†.—**re-solved'**, *pa.* Syn.: see OBSTINATE. **-ly**, *adv.*—**re-solv'ent**, *a.* & *n.*—**re-solv'er**, *n.*

res'o-nant, *a.* Sending back or prolonging sound; reverberating. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *sono*, sound.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**res'o-nance**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being resonant; resonant sound. **2.** *Physics.* A prolongation or reenforcement of sound by means of sympathetic vibration, or the capability of producing such a continued sound.—**res'o-na"tor**, *n.* That which resounds; specif., in wireless telegraphy, a receiving apparatus.

re-sorp'tion, 1 rī-sôrp'shən; 2 rē-sôrp'shon, *n.* Reabsorption. [< L. *resorptus*, pp. of *resorbeo*, < *re-*, again, + *sorbeo*, drink in.]—**re-sorp'tiv**(eS, *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or caused by resorption.

re-sort'[1], 1 rī-zôrt'; 2 rē-sôrt'. **I**[d]. *vi.* **1.** To go frequently or habitually; repair. **2.** To have recourse; apply or betake oneself, for use as a means: with *to*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of frequenting a place; a place resorted to or frequented. **2.** A recourse; refuge. **3‖.** The people resorting; assembly; meeting. [< L.[OF] *re-*, again, + *sortior*, obtain.]

re-sort'[2d], 1 rī-sôrt'; 2 rē-sôrt', *vt.* To sort again.

re-sound'[d], 1 rī-zaund'; 2 rē-sound', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat, as a sound; echo or reecho. **2.** To celebrate; acclaim. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit a loud, prolonged, or far-reaching sound. **2.** To exhibit resonance. **3.** To be much and loudly mentioned; be celebrated, as a deed, etc. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *sono*, sound.] Syn.: see ROAR.

re-sound'[2], 1 rī-sound'; 2 rē-sound', *vt.* & *vi.* To sound again; sound repeatedly. [< RE- + SOUND[1], *v.*]

re-source', 1 rī-zōrs'; 2 rē-sōrc', *n.* **1.** That which is resorted to for aid or support; resort. **2.** *pl.* One's available property; any natural advantages. **3.** Capacity for finding or adapting means; power of achievement: either singular or plural. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *surgo*, rise.] Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE; PROPERTY.—**re-source'ful**, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-speak'†, *vt.* To answer; echo; speak again.

re-spect', 1 rī-spekt'; 2 re-spĕct'. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To have deferential regard for; esteem. **2.** To treat in accordance with propriety, consideration, or obligation; hold sacred or inviolable. **3.** To regard as important; pay attention to; heed. **4.** To have relation or reference to; be concerned with. Syn.: see ADMIRE; DEFER; VENERATE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A just regard for and appreciation of worth; honor and esteem. **2.** Conformity to duty or obligation; serious compliance or observance. **3.** Demeanor or deportment indicating deference; rendering of honor; in the plural, regards; compliments. **4.** A special aspect or feature held in contemplation; special motive or reason. **5.** The relation in which one thing stands toward another; regard; reference: followed by *to*, rarely by *of*. **6.** Undue inclination or bias of mind. **7‖.** The condition of a person or thing as being respected. **8‖.** Good-will; favor. **9†.** Correct deportment. [< L. *re-*, back, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; ESTEEM; REGARD; VENERATE.—**re-spect'a-bl**(eP, *a.* **1.** Deserving of respect; of good name or repute. **2.** Being of moderate excellence; fairly good.—**re-spect"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **re-spect'a-bl**(e-nessP†.—**re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*—**re-spect'er**, *n.*—**re-spect'ful**, *a.* Marked by or manifesting respect. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**re-spect'ing**, *prep.* In relation to; regarding.—**re-spec'tiv**(eS, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating severally to

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

each of those under consideration; several; particular. **2†.** Characterized by partiality. **3†.** Respectful. **4†.** Respectable. **5†.** Attentive. **6†.** Relative.—**re-spec'tiv(e-ly**[e], *adv.* **re-spell'**, 1 ri-spel'; 2 rē-spĕl', *vt.* To spell again; spell a second time, as with phonotype.—**re-spell'ing**, *n.*

re-spire', 1 ri-spair'; 2 re-spīr', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-SPIRED'; RE-SPIR'ING.] **1.** To breathe in and out; send forth in exhalations. **2.** To have life; live. **3†.** To enjoy relief and rest; rest. [< L.[F] *respiro*, < *re-*, back, + *spiro*, breathe.] —**re-spir'a-bl(e**[r], *a.* Capable of being respired.—**res"pi-ra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The process of inhaling air into the lungs and expelling it; breathing. **2.** *Bot.* The process by which a plant takes in oxygen from the air, oxidizes matter, and gives off the product. **3.** The sound heard in auscultation; respiratory murmur.—**res'pi-ra"tor**, *n.* **1.** A screen, as of fine gauze, worn over the mouth or nose, as a protection against dust, etc. **2.** A head-dress worn for protection against poisonous gases or smoke.—**re-spir'a-to-ry**, *a.*

res'pite, 1 res'pit; 2 rĕs'pit. **I.** *vt.* [RES'PIT-ED[d]; RES'-PIT-ING.] **1.** To grant delay in the execution of a penalty upon; reprieve. **2.** To relieve by a pause or an interval of rest. **3‖.** To postpone. **4†.** To cease from. **II.** *n.* **1.** Temporary intermission; an interval of rest; postponement; delay. **2.** Temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; reprieve. [< OF. *respit*, < L. *re-*, back, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: delay, forbearance, interval, pause, postponement, reprieve, rest, stay.—Ant.: accomplishment, completion, consummation, effect, execution, operation, performance.—Prep.: respite *for* the condemned.

re-splen'dent, 1 ri-splen'dent; 2 re-splĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Shining with brilliant luster; vividly bright; splendid; gorgeous. [< L. *re-*, again, + *splendeo*, shine.] Syn.: see BRIGHT. **-ly**, *adv.*—**re-splen'dence, re-splen'den-cy**, *n.* Splendor.

re-spond'[d], 1 ri-spond'; 2 re-spŏnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [U. S.] To satisfy by payment; answer, in any way. **2†.** To correspond to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To return an answer or answers; make reply. **2.** To act in response or sympathy; be responsive. **3.** *Law.* To make answer; reply; also, to be liable or answerable. **4.** To correspond; suit. [< L.[OF] *respondeo*, < *re-*, again, + *spondeo*, promise.]—**re-spon'dent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving response, or given as a response; answering; responsive. **2.** Correspondent. **II.** *n.* One who responds or answers; a defendant.—**re-spond'er**, *n.*

re-sponse', 1 ri-spons'; 2 re-spŏns', *n.* The act of responding, or that which is responded; an answer; reply. [< L. *responsum*, < *responsus*, pp. of *respondeo;* see RESPOND.] Syn.: answer, repartee, replication, reply, retort. A *rejoinder* is strictly an *answer* to a *reply*, tho often used in the general sense of *answer*, but always with the implication of something more or less controversial or opposed, tho lacking the conclusiveness implied in *answer*. A *response* is accordant or harmonious, designed or adapted to carry on the thought of the words that called it forth, as the *responses* in a liturgical service, or to meet the wish of him who seeks it; as, the appeal for aid met a prompt and hearty *response*. *Repartee* is a prompt, witty, and commonly good-natured *answer* to some argument or attack; a *retort* may also be witty, but is severe and may be even savage in its intensity. See ANSWER.

re-spon'si-bl(e[F], 1 ri-spen'si-bl; 2 re-spŏn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Answerable legally or morally for the discharge of a duty, trust, or debt. **2.** Having capacity to perceive the distinctions of right and wrong. **3.** Able to meet obligations. **4.** Involving accountability or obligation. **-ness**, *n.*—**re-spon"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being responsible or accountable. **2.** That for which one is answerable; a duty or trust. **3.** Ability to meet obligations. Syn.: see DUTY.—**re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

re-spon'siv(e[S], *a.* **1.** Inclined or ready to respond; being in accord, sympathy, or harmony; responding; correspondent. **2.** Constituting or of the nature of response or reply. **3.** Characterized by or containing responses. **4.** *Law.* Constituting a relevant reply. **5†.** Answerable; responsible. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-spon'so-ry, 1 ri-spen'so-ri; 2 re-spŏn'so-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to response; containing answer; responsive.

rest[1d], 1 rest; 2 rĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to cease from labor or exertion; put at or allow to take rest: often used reflexively. **2.** To place on a support, base, or basis; lean; lay; support; establish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cease from action, motion, or operation of any kind; desist from labor; pause; stop. **2.** To repose; sleep; also, to be still in death. **3.** To be free from excitement or disturbance; be quiet or still; be at peace. **4.** To be supported or fixed; stand; lie; lean; recline; be founded, based, or established. **5.** To rely with confidence; trust. **6.** To remain fixed; abide. **7.** To be content or submissive; acquiesce. **8.** *Law.* To submit one's case.

Syn.: abide, acquiesce, be content, be quiet, be still, be tranquil, cease, desist, halt, hold, lean, lie, pause, recline, repose, sleep, slumber, stand, stay, stop, unbend. See ABIDE; LEAN. Compare synonyms for REST[1], *n.*—Ant.: be agitated, be disturbed, be weary, be worn, be worn out, contend, fight, labor, strive, struggle, toil, wake, watch, work.—Prep.: rest *on* or *upon* a couch; *on* one's arm; rest *from* toil; *for* a new endeavor; rest *in* peace: *in* the grave.

rest[2d], 1 rest; 2 rĕst, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To be and remain; continue; stay; as, *rest* content: now generally confused with REST[1]. **2†.** To be left; as, nothing *rests* but hope. **II†.** *t.* To cause to be and remain; keep; as, God *rest* you well! [< L.[F] *resto*, remain, < *re-*, back, + *sto*, stand.]

rest[1], *n.* **1.** The act or state of resting; cessation from labor, exertion, action, or motion of any kind; repose; quiet. **2.** Freedom from disturbance or disquiet; peace; tranquillity. **3.** Sleep; death. **4.** That on which anything rests; a support; base; basis; foundation. **5.** A place of repose or quiet; a stopping-place; abode. **6.** *Mus.* (1) A pause, or an interval of silence. (2) A character indicating such pause; as, an eighth *rest*. **7.** A pause in a verse; cesura. [< AS. *rest*, rest.]

Syn.: calm, calmness, cessation, ease, pause, peace, peacefulness, quiescence, quiet, quietness, quietude, recreation, repose, sleep, slumber, stay, stillness, stop, tranquillity. *Ease* denotes freedom from cause of disturbance, whether external or internal. *Quiet* denotes freedom from agitation, or especially from annoying sounds. *Rest* is a *cessation* of activity, especially of wearying or painful activity. *Recreation* is some pleasing activity of certain organs or faculties that affords *rest* to other parts of our nature that have become weary. *Repose* is a laying down, primarily of the body, and figuratively a similar freedom from toil or strain of mind. *Repose* is more complete than *rest;* a blacksmith finds a temporary *rest* while the iron is heating, but he does not yield to *repose;* in a *pause* of battle a soldier *rests* on his arms; the victor *reposes* on his laurels. *Sleep* is the perfection of *repose*, the most complete *rest;* *slumber* is a light and ordinarily pleasant form of *sleep*. In the figurative sense, *rest* of mind, soul, conscience, is not mere *cessation* of activity, but a pleasing, tranquil relief from all painful and wearying thought, feeling, or action; *repose* is even more deep, tranquil, and complete. See REMAINDER; RESPITE.—Ant.: agitation, commotion, disquiet, disturbance, excitement, motion, movement, restlessness, stir, strain, toil, tumult, unrest, work.

—**rest'ful**, *a.* Full of or giving rest. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* —**rest'less**, *a.* Having no rest; uneasy; sleepless. Syn.: see ACTIVE; INATTENTIVE; RESTIVE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

rest[2], *n.* **1.** That which remains or is left over; a remainder. **2.** Those remaining or not enumerated; the others: in this sense a collective noun taking a plural verb. **3.** A balance, as of resources. [< F. *reste*, < *rester*, rest, < L. *resto*, < *re-*, back, + *sto*, stand.]

res'tau-rant, 1 res'to-rant; 2 rĕs'to-rant, *n.* A place where refreshments or meals are provided. [F.]—**res"-tau"ra"teur'**, 1 res"to"ra"tūr'; 2 rĕs"to"rā"tūr', *n.* The proprietor or keeper of a restaurant.

res"ti-tu'tion, 1 res"ti-tū'shən; 2 rĕs"ti-tū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of restoring something that has been taken away or lost. **2.** The act of making good or rendering an equivalent, as for injury or loss; indemnification. **3.** Restoration to, return to, or recovery of a former position or condition. **4.** *Physics.* The property of elastic bodies by which they tend to recover their shape after compression. [F., < L. *re-*, again, + *statuo*, set up.]

Syn.: amends, compensation, indemnification, indemnity, recompense, remuneration, reparation, repayment, restoration, return.—Ant.: cheat, cheating, defrauding, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, plunder, robbery, stealing, theft.

res'tiv(e[S], 1 res'tiv; 2 rĕs'tiv, *a.* **1.** Impatient of control; unruly. **2.** Restless; fidgety. **3‖.** Stubborn; balky. [< F. *restif*, < *rester*, remain.]

Syn.: balky, fidgety, fractious, fretful, frisky, impatient, intractable, mulish, mutinous, obstinate, rebellious, recalcitrant, refractory, resentful, restless, skittish, stubborn, unruly, vicious. *Balky*, *mulish*, *obstinate*, and *stubborn* are synonyms of *restive* only in an infrequent if not obsolete use; the supposed sense of "tending to rest," "standing stubbornly still," is scarcely supported by any examples, and those cited to support that meaning often fail to do so. The disposition to offer active resistance to control by any means whatever is what is commonly indicated by *restive* in the best English speech and literature. Dryden speaks of "the pampered colt" as "*restiff* to the rein"; but the rein is not used to propel a horse forward, but to hold him in, and it is against this that he is "*restiff*." A horse may be made *restless* by flies or by martial music, but with no refractoriness; the *restive* animal impatiently resists or struggles to break from control, as by bolting, flinging his rider, or otherwise. With this the metaphorical use of the word agrees, which is always in the sense of such terms as *impatient*, *intractable*, *rebellious*, and the like; a people *restive* under despotism are not disposed to "rest" under it, but to resist it and fling it

off.—Ant.: docile, gentle, manageable, obedient, peaceable, quiet, submissive, tractable, yielding. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-store'[1], 1 rĭ-stōr'; 2 re-stōr', *vt.* [RE-STORED'; RE-STOR'ING.] **1.** To bring back to a former state, position, etc. **2.** To reproduce as originally existing, as a building, a work of art, or an extinct animal. **3.** To bring into existence or activity again; renew or reestablish after interruption. **4.** To return, as that which has been lost, taken, or removed, or its equivalent. **5.** To make restitution or amends for. [< OF. *restorer*, < L. *restauro*, restore.] Syn.: see RECLAIM; RECOVER.—**res"to-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of restoring, or that which is restored. **2.** *Hist.* [R-] (1) The return of Charles II. to England in 1660, consequent upon the overthrow of the Cromwellian Protectorate, with the period following. (2) The return of the Jews to Palestine after the Babylonian captivity. Syn.: see RESTITUTION.—**re-stor'a-tiv**(e[S]. **I.** *a.* Tending or able to restore. **re-stor'a-to-ry†. II.** *n.* That which restores.—**re-stor'er**, *n.*

re-store'[2], 1 rĭ-stōr'; 2 rē-stōr', *vt.* To store again or anew.

re-strain', 1 rĭ-strān'; 2 re-strān', *vt.* **1.** To hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing; hold in check; repress. **2.** To hinder from the free enjoyment or exercise of something; restrict. **3.** *Law.* To enjoin or forbid from some threatened harmful act. **4**‖. To withhold or forbear. [L. *re-*, back, + *stringo*, bind.]

Syn.: abridge, bridle, check, circumscribe, confine, constrain, curb, hinder, hold, hold back, hold in, keep, keep back, keep down, keep in, keep under, repress, restrict, suppress. *Constrain* is positive; *restrain* is negative; one is *constrained* to an action; he is *restrained* from an action. *Constrain* refers almost exclusively to moral force, *restrain* frequently to physical force, as when we speak of putting one under restraint. To *restrain* an action is to hold it partially or wholly in check, so that it is under pressure even in performance; to *restrict* an action is to fix a limit or boundary which it may not pass, but within which it is free. To *repress*, literally to press back, is to hold in check, and perhaps only temporarily, that which is still very active; it is a feebler word than *restrain;* to *suppress* is finally and effectually to put down; *suppress* is a much stronger word than *restrain;* as, to *suppress* a rebellion. See ARREST; BIND; GOVERN; KEEP; LIMIT; REFRAIN; REPRESS; TEMPER.—Ant.: aid, animate, arouse, emancipate, encourage, excite, free, impel, incite, let loose, release, set free.—**re-strain"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-strain'a-bl**(e[P], *a.* — **re-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strain'er**, *n.*—**re-straint'**, *n.* **1.** The act of restraining, or the state of being restrained. **2.** That which restrains; a restriction. Syn.: see BARRIER; INFLUENCE; RESERVE.

re-strict'[d], 1 rĭ-strikt'; 2 re-strĭct', *vt.* To hold or keep within limits or bounds; confine. [< L. *re-*, back, + *stringo*, bind.] Syn.: see BIND; CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT; RESTRAIN.—**re-stric'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation. **2.** That which restricts; a restraint. **3.** Reservation; self-repression. Syn.: see BARRIER.—**re-stric'tiv**(e[S], *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

re-stringe'†, *vt.* To contract; astringe. [< L. *restringo*, RESTRAIN.]—**re-strin'gen-cy†**, *n.* Astringency.—**re-strin'gent†**, *a.* & *n.*

rest'y†, *a.* **1.** Restive. **2.** Inactive. **rest'less.**

re-sult', 1 rĭ-zŭlt'; 2 re-sŭlt'. I[d]. *vi.* **1.** To be a result or outcome; be a physical or logical consequent; follow. **2.** To have an issue; issue: followed by *in*. Syn.: see FOLLOW. **II.** *n.* **1.** The outcome of an action, course, process, or agency; consequence; effect; conclusion. **2.** *Math.* A quantity or value ascertained by calculation. **3.** The final determination of a deliberative assembly. [< L.[F] *resulto*, rebound.] Syn.: see END; EVENT; HARVEST; OPERATION; PRODUCT.—**re-sul'tant. I.** *a.* Arising or following as a result. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which results; a consequence. **2.** *Mech.* That which results, as a force, velocity, etc., from the action of two or more quantities of the same kind.

re-sume', 1 rĭ-zūm'; 2 re-sūm', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-SUMED'; RE-SUM'ING.] **1.** To begin again after cessation or interruption; continue after a break or intermission. **2.** To take upon oneself again; reassume; reoccupy; take back. **3**‖. To sum up; give a summary of. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, again, + *sumo*, take.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re-sum'a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**re-sump'tion**, *n.*—**re-sump'tiv**(e[P], *a.* **1.** Taking back; resuming. **2.** *Med.* Restorative.

ré"su"mé', 1 rĕ"zü"mē'; 2 rę"sü"mę', *n.* A recapitulation or summary. [F.]

re-su'pi-nate, 1 rĭ-sū'pĭ-nēt; 2 rē-sū'pĭ-nāt, *a.* Having the appearance of being upside down; inverted; reversed. [< L. *resupinus*, < *re-*, back; see SUPINE.]—**re-su"pi-na'tion**, *n.*—**re"su-pine'**, *a.* Lying on the back; supine.

re-surge', 1 rĭ-sûrj'; 2 re-sûrġ', *vi.* **1.** To rise again. **2.** To surge or sweep back again, as a tide. [< L. *resurgo*; see RESURRECTION.]—**re-sur'gence**, *n.* A rising again.—**re-sur'gent**, *a.* **1.** Rising again, as from the grave. **2.** Surging back or again; gasping.

res"ur-rect'[d], 1 rez"u-rekt'; 2 rĕş"û-rĕct', *vt.* [Colloq.] **1.** To bring back to life, existence, or use. **2.** To disinter.

res"ur-rec'tion, 1 rez"u-rek'shŏn; 2 rĕş"û-rĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A rising again from the dead. **2.** Any rising again; renewal; restoration. [OF., < L.[LL] *re-*, again, + *surgo*, rise.]—**res"ur-rec'tion-a-ry**, *a.*—**res"ur-rec'tion-ist**, *n.* [Colloq.] One who steals bodies from the grave.

re-sus'ci-tate, 1 rĭ-sus'ĭ-tēt; 2 re-sŭs'ĭ-tāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] To bring or come back to life; revivify; revive. [< L. *re-*, again, + *sub*, under, + *cito*, summon.]—**re-sus"ci-ta'tion**, *n.*—**re-sus'ci-ta"tiv**(e[P], *a.*

ret, 1 ret; 2 rĕt, *vt.* [RET'TED; RET'TING.] To steep or soak, as flax, etc., to facilitate the separation of the fibers. [< OD. *reten*, ret.]

re-tail', 1 rĭ-tāl'; 2 re-tāl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To sell in small quantities. **2.** To communicate in a petty way, as gossip. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerned in the sale of goods in small quantities: opposed to *wholesale*. **III.** *n.* The selling of goods in small quantities. [OF., shred.]—**re-tail'er**, *n.*

re-tain', 1 rĭ-tēn'; 2 re-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold in one's possession or control; keep; maintain. **2.** To engage beforehand, as a lawyer, by a fee. **II.** *i.* To be a retainer or dependent; belong or pertain. [< L.[OF] *re-*, back, + *teneo*, hold.]

Syn.: detain, employ, engage, hire, hold, hold fast, keep, keep in pay, keep in possession, maintain, preserve, reserve, secure, withhold. See KEEP; REMEMBER.—Ant.: abandon, cast away, cast off, cede, discard, discharge, dismiss, eject, give up, let go, relinquish, renounce, resign, surrender, throw aside, throw away, throw off, throw out, throw up.

—**re-tain'er**, *n.* **1.** One retained in the service of a person of rank. **2.** One who retains. **3.** A retaining fee. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.—**re-ten'tion**, *n.* The act or power of retaining.—**re-ten'tiv**(e[S], *a.* Having power or tendency to retain. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-tal'i-ate, 1 rĭ-tăl'ĭ-ēt; 2 re-tăl'ĭ-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To give like for like; repay evil with a similar evil. [< L. *re-*, again, + *talis*, such.] Syn.: see AVENGE.—**re-tal"i-a'tion**, *n.* Syn.: see REVENGE.—**re-tal'i-a-tiv**(e[S], *a.*—**re-tal'i-a-to-ry**, *a.*

re-tard', 1 rĭ-tärd'; 2 re-tärd', *vt.* To cause to move more slowly; hinder; postpone: opposed to *accelerate*. [< L.[F] *re-*, again, + *tardus*, slow.] Syn.: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT.—**re"tar-da'tion**, *n.* The act of retarding, or the state of being retarded. **re-tard't; re-tard'ment†.—re-tard'a-tiv**(e[S], *a.*—**re-tard'a-to-ry**, *a.*—**re-tard'er**, *n.*

retch[t], 1 rĕch; 2 rĕch, *vi.* To make an effort to vomit; strain; heave. [< AS. *hrǣcan*, spit.]

retd., *abbr.* Returned.

re'te, 1 rĭ'tĭ; 2 rē'tē, *n.* [RE'TI-A, *pl.*] A plexiform arrangement, as of vessels or nerves; network. [L., net.]

re-ten'tion, re-ten'tive. See RETAIN.

Re-thondes', 1 re-tĕnd'; 2 re-tŏnd', *n.* A village in the Forest of L'Aigle, about 5 m. E. of Compiègne, where the armistice that ended the World War was signed by the Germans, Nov. 11, 1918.

ret'i-cence, 1 ret'ĭ-sens; 2 rĕt'i-çĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality, act, or habit of being reserved in speech. **2.** *Rhet.* A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, under pretense of avoiding it. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *taceo*, be silent.] Syn.: see RESERVE. **ret'i-cen-cy†.—ret'i-cent**, *a.* Habitually silent or reserved in utterance. **-ly**, *adv.*

ret'i-cle, 1 ret'ĭ-kl; 2 rĕt'i-cl, *n.* *Astron.* The net of fine threads or lines of reference in the focal plane of a telescope, to determine the position of an observed object. [< F. *réticule*, < L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.] **ret'i-cule†.**

re-tic'u-late, 1 rĭ-tik'yu-lēt; 2 re-tĭc'yu-lāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To make into or like network; form a network. **II.** *a.* Having the form or appearance of network; netted. **re-tic'u-lat"ed‡.—re-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Like a network. **re-tic'u-la-ry†.—re-tic"u-la'tion**, *n.*—**ret'i-cule**, *n.* A small bag, used by women to carry needlework, etc.

re-tic'u-lum, 1 rĭ-tik'yu-lum; 2 re-tĭc'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A network. **2.** The second stomach of a ruminant, with the lining membrane raised into folds forming hexagonal cells; the honeycomb. [L., little net, dim. of *rete*, net.]

re'ti-form, 1 rĭ'tu-[*or* ret'ĭ-]fôrm; 2 rē'ti-[*or* rĕt'i-]fôrm, *a.* Reticular in form. [< L.[F] *rete*, net, + *forma*, shape.]

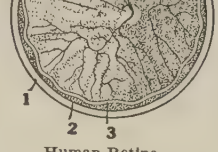
ret'i-na, 1 ret'ĭ-na; 2 rĕt'i-na, *n.* [-NAS, *pl.*] The inner coat of the eye, which receives the optical image. See illus. on next page. [< L. *rete*, net.]

ret'i-nue, 1 ret'ĭ-nū; 2 rĕt'i-nū, *n.* **1.** The body of retainers attending a person of rank; an escort; cortège. **2.** A train of results. [< F. *retenue*, < *retenir*, retain.]

re-tire', 1 rĭ-tair'; 2 re-tīr', *v.* [RE-TIRED'; RE-TIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay up and withdraw from circulation. **2.** To remove from active service, as an officer of the army or navy. **3**§. To separate or withdraw; remove: used sometimes reflexively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go into privacy or

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648.

seclusion; withdraw oneself from business, public life, or active service. **2.** To withdraw oneself, as for rest; go to bed. **3.** To retreat. **4.** To draw back; go away: the original meaning. [< F. *re-*, back, + *tirer*, draw.]—**re-tired'**, *pa.* **1.** Withdrawn from public view; existing or passed in seclusion. **2.** Withdrawn from active service, business, office, or public life. Syn.: see SECRET.—**re-tir'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Shy; modest; quiet. **2.** Pertaining to one who retires. Syn.: SEE MODEST.

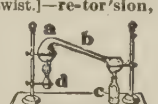


Human Retina.
A section of the back part of the globe of the eye, showing the concave surface of the retina. 1. Sclerotica. 2. Choroid coat. 3. Retina. 4. Optic papilla. 5. Central artery of the retina. 6. Yellow spot (*macula lutea*).

re-tire'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of retiring, or the state of being retired. **2.** A secluded place; a retreat.

Syn.: loneliness, privacy, seclusion, solitude. In *retirement* one withdraws from association he has had with others; we speak of the *retirement* of a public man to private life, but he may still be much in company. In *seclusion* one shuts himself off from the society of all except intimate friends or attendants; in *solitude* no other person is present. While *seclusion* is ordinarily voluntary, *solitude* may be enforced; we speak of the *solitude* rather than the *seclusion* of a prisoner. As *private* denotes what concerns ourselves individually, *privacy* denotes freedom from the presence or observation of those not concerned or whom we desire not to have concerned in our affairs; *privacy* is more commonly temporary than *seclusion;* we speak of a moment's *privacy*. There may be *loneliness* without *solitude*, as amid an unsympathizing crowd, and *solitude* without *loneliness*, as when one is glad to be alone. See SECLUSION; SOLITUDE.—Ant.: association, companionship, company, fellowship, society.

re-tort'[d], 1 rı-tȯrt'; 2 re-tȯrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To return or direct back on the originator: seldom said of a friendly word or deed. **2.** To say in or as in sharp or spiteful rejoinder. **3.** To twist or bend back, or form by twisting. **4**†. To throw back; reflect; reject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make retort; reply sharply. **2**†. To coil back; twist or be twisted over. **3**†. To return. [OF., < L. *retortus*, pp. of *retorqueo*, < *re-*, back, + *torqueo*, twist.]—**re-tor'sion**, *n.* The act of retorting.—**re-tort'er**, *n.* One who retorts.



Retort.
a, retort; *b*, adapter; *c*, flask; *d*, lamp.

re-tort'[1], *n.* A vessel with a bent tube, for the heating of substances, or for distillation.

re-tort'[2], *n.* A retaliatory speech; a keen rejoinder or caustic repartee; also, the act of making such retort. Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-tor'tion, 1 rı-tȯr'shən; 2 re-tȯr'shon, *n.* **1.** A bending, turning, or twisting back; that which is, or appears to be, turned, bent, or twisted. **2.** Retorsion.

re-touch', 1 rī-tuch'; 2 rē-tŭch', *vt.* To add new touches to; modify; revise.—**re-touch'er**, *n.* One who retouches or removes imperfections as from a photographic negative.

re-trace'[t], 1 rı-trēs'; 2 rē-trās', *vt.* To trace back; trace over again; follow backward, as a path.

re-tract'[d], 1 rı-trakt'; 2 re-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To recall, take back, or declare false or erroneous (something one has said or charged); withdraw; disavow. **2.** To draw back or backward; draw in, as within a sheath, as the claws of a cat: opposed to *protract* or *protrude*. **3**‖. To take back, as a grant or favor; revoke; withdraw. **4**†. To shorten or contract. **II.** *i.* **1.** To recall or take back an assertion, imputation, accusation, resolution, admission, concession, etc.; recant. **2.** To draw back or draw in; shrink away; recede. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see RECANT; RENOUNCE.—**re"trac-ta'tion**, *n.*—**re-trac'til**(e[s], *a.* That can be drawn back or in, as claws. **re-tract'a-bl**(e[F]‡; **re-tract'i-bl**(e[F]‡. —**re-trac'tion**, *n.* The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted.—**re-trac'tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**re-trac'tor**, *n.*

re-treat', 1 rı-trīt'; 2 re-trēt'. I[d]. *vi.* **1.** To go back or backward; withdraw from a position; retire. **2.** To recede, as from a claim or from some act proposed or begun. **3.** To go into retreat or retirement. **4.** To curve or slope backward from a point or line. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of retreating, as of an army before an enemy. **2.** A signal for retreating, made by trumpet or drum. **3.** Retirement; seclusion; solitude. **4.** A place of retirement, quiet, or security; refuge; shelter; haunt. **5.** A time of religious retirement. [< F. *retraite*, < L. *re-*, ‡ back, + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see REFUGE; SECLUSION; SHELTER. Compare RETIREMENT.

re-trench'[t], 1 rı-trench'; 2 re-trĕnch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down or reduce; curtail. **2.** To restrict or terminate. **3.** To pare away. **II.** *i.* To reduce expenditures. [< F. *retrancher*, < *re-*, again, + *trancher*, cut.]

Syn.: abridge, clip, curtail, cut, cut down, cut off, cut short, decrease, diminish, economize, lessen, reduce.—Ant.: elongate, expand, extend, lavish, lengthen, prolong, protract, squander, waste.

—**re-trench'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of retrenching; especially, reduction, as of expenses, for the sake of economy. **2.** *Mil.* An interior breastwork or rampart from which the enemy can be resisted should the outer line be taken.

ret"ri-bu'tion, 1 ret"rı-biū'shən; 2 rĕt"ri-bū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of requiting; especially, the inflicting of punishment. **2.** That which is done or given in requital; a reward or (especially) a punishment. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *tribuo*, allot.] Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; REVENGE. —**re-trib'u-tiv**(e[s], *a.* Tending to reward or punish.—**re-trib'u-to"ry**, *a.*

re-trieve',] 1 rı-trīv'; 2 re-trēv', *vt.* [RE-TRIEVED'; RE-
re-triev'[F],] TRIEV'ING.] **1.** To bring back from a state of loss or impairment to an improved condition; restore; reestablish. **2.** To atone for. **3.** To search for and bring to hand, as game: said of dogs. [< F. *re-*, again, + *trouver*, find.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re-triev"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **re-triev'a-bl**(e-ness[F]‡.—**re-triev'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**re-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*—**re-triev'al**, *n.*—**re-trieve'**‖, *n.* A seeking and finding; a recovery; retrieval.—**re-triev'er**, *n.* A dog trained to retrieve game.

re'tro-, 1 rī'tro-; 2 rē'tro-, *prefix.* Back; backward. [< L. *retro-*, < *retro*, backward.]—**re"tro-act'**, *vt.* To act backward or in return; affect past acts.—**re"tro-ac'tion**, *n.* —**re"tro-ac'tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**re"tro-cede'**[d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cede, grant, or give back. **II.** *i.* To go back; recede.—**re"tro-ces'sion**, *n.*—**re'tro-flex, re'tro-flexed**, *a.* Bent or turned backward; reflexed. [+ L. *flecto*, bend.]—**re"tro-flex'ion**, *n.* A bending or being bent backward. **re"tro-flec'tion**‡.

ret'ro-grade, 1 ret'ro-[*or* rī'tro-]grēd; 2 rĕt'ro-[*or* rē'tro-]grād. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-GRAD"ED[d]; -GRAD"ING.] To move, or cause to move, backward; turn back; cause to recede; deteriorate; in astronomy, to appear to move westward relatively to the fixed stars. **II.** *a.* **1.** Going, moving, or tending backward; contrary; reversed. **2.** Declining to or toward a worse state or character. **3.** *Astron.* Apparently moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. **III.** *n.* A retrograde movement; decline. [< RETRO- + L. *gradior*, step.]—**re"tro-gres'sion**, *n.* A retreat; degeneration. **re"tro-gress'**‡; **ret"ro-gra-da'tion**‡.—**re"tro-gres'siv**(e[s], *a.*

ret'ro-spect, 1 ret'ro-spekt; 2 rĕt'ro-spĕct, *v.* **I.** *t.* To consider or revert to the past of. **II.** *i.* To look backward; consider the past. [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. of *retrospicio*, to look backward.]

ret'ro-spect, 1 ret'ro-spekt; 2 rĕt'ro-spĕct, *n.* A view or contemplation of something past; also, that which is thus contemplated. Syn.: see MEMORY.—**ret"ro-spec'tion**, *n.* A calling to remembrance.—**ret"ro-spec'tiv**(e[s], *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* [the end, as a nose. [F.]

re-trous"sé', 1 rə-trū"sē'; 2 re-trų"se', *a.* Turned up at

re"tro-vert'[d], 1 rī"tro-[*or* ret"ro-]vūrt'; 2 rē"tro-[*or* rĕt"ro-]vĕrt', *vt.* To tip or turn back. [< RETRO- + L. *verto*, turn.]—**re"tro-ver'sion**, *n.* A tipping or bending backward, or the state of being so tipped.

re-turn'[1], 1 rə-tûrn'; 2 re-tûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to take again a former position; put, carry, or send back, as to a former place or holder. **2.** To repay in kind; give or make a return of. **3.** To give in return for something else; requite; repay; render. **4.** To utter, send, or convey, as a reply or an expression of feeling; answer; render; retort. **5.** To render or give in, especially officially, as to one's superiors or to some designated authority, as a report or writ. **6.** To give as increase, interest, or profit; be the source of; yield. **7.** To elect, reelect, or report as elected, as to a legislative body. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come or go back, as to or toward a former place or state, especially that from which one started. **2.** To come again; make another appearance. **3.** To recur, as to a previous line of thought or speech; also, to become once more a subject of consideration. **4.** To come back into possession; revert. **5.** To respond; reply. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *torno*, round off.] Syn.: see REQUITE.—**re-turn'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*

re-turn'[2], 1 rī-tûrn'; 2 rē-tûrn', *vt.* & *vi.* To turn again; fold over or back; turn or direct backward.

re-turn', 1 rı-tûrn'; 2 re-tûrn', *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of returning; the state of being returned, or that which is returned; resumption; restoration or replacement; repayment or requital; response; answer; retort;

reappearance or recurrence. **2.** That which accrues, as from investments, labor, or use; profit. **3.** A report, list, etc.; especially, a formal or official report, or (in the plural) a set of tabulated statistics. Syn.: see HARVEST; INCREASE; PRODUCT; PROFIT; RESTITUTION.

re-tuse', 1 rĭ-tūs'; 2 re-tūs', *a.* Having a rounded end or apex in which there is a slight depression, indention, or notch. [< L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo* < *re-*, back, + *tundo*, beat.]

A Retuse Leaf of Mountain-sorrel.

Reu'ben, 1 rū'bĕn; 2 rų'bĕn, *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Jacob; ancestor of the tribe of this name.

Reuch'lin, 1 roĭH'lĭn; 2 rōĭH'lĭn, **Johann** (1455–1522). A German humanist and Hebraist. — **Reuch-lin'i-an**, *a.* — **Reuch'lin-ism**, *n.*

re-u'nion[1], 1 rĭ-yūn'yən; 2 rē-yųn'yon, *n.* **1.** The act of reuniting; renewed harmony. **2.** A social gathering. [OF., < L.[LL] *re-*, again, + *unus*, one.]—**re"u-nite'**[d], *vt. & vi.* To unite, cohere, or combine again.

Ré"u"ni-on'[2], 1 rē"ü'nĭ-ôn'; 2 rę'ü"nĭ-ôn', *n.* A French island E. of Madagascar; 970 sq. m.; pop. 173,800.

Reuss, 1 rois; 2 rōis, *n.* A division of the United States of Thuringia in S. Germany; 441 sq. m.; pop. 211,960. It formed formerly the principalities of **Reuss-Greiz** and **Reuss-Schleiz.**

Reu'ter, 1 roĭ'tər; 2 rōĭ'ter, **Paul Julius, Baron von** (1821–1899). A German-English capitalist; founder of Reuter's telegraphic news agency, 1849.

Rev., *abbr.* Revelation, revenue, Reverend [REVS., *pl.*], review, revolution.—**rev.**, *abbr.* Revise, revised, revision.

Re'val, 1 rē'vəl; 2 re'vȧl, *n.* Russian naval station on the Baltic sea; pop. 160,000; seized by the Germans Feb. 21, 1918.

re-vamp', 1 rĭ-vamp'; 2 rē-vămp', *vt.* **1.** To furnish (a boot or shoe) with a new vamp. **2.** Hence, to patch up; make over.

re-veal', 1 rĭ-vīl'; 2 re-vēl', *vt.* **1.** To give knowledge of; divulge. **2.** To communicate by divine agency. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *velum*, veil.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM; PUBLISH.—**re-veal'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**re-veal'er**, *n.*

rev"eil-le', 1 rev"e-lĭ' *or* rə-vēl'yə; 2 rĕv"e-lē' *or* re-vęl'ye, *n.* A morning signal by drum or bugle, notifying soldiers to rise; also, the hour at which this signal is sounded. [< F. *réveil*, an awakening.] **re-veil'lé'**‡; **re-veil"lée'**‡; **re-veil'lie**‡.

rev'el, 1 rev'el; 2 rĕv'ĕl. **I.** *vi.* [REV'ELED or REV'ELLED, REV'ELD[S]; REV'EL-ING or REV'EL-LING.] **1.** To engage in boisterous festivities. **2.** To delight keenly; indulge freely: followed by *in*. **II.** *n.* An occasion of boisterous festivity; carouse; revelry. [OF., < *reveller*, riot.]

Syn.: carnival, carousal, carouse, feast, festivity, jollification, merrymaking, revelry, rout.—**rev'el-er**, *n.* **rev'el-ler**‡.—**rev'el-ry**, *n.* Noisy or boisterous merriment.

rev"e-la'tion, 1 rev"ı-lē'shən; 2 rev"e-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of revealing, or the state of being revealed; also, that which is or has been revealed, as the doctrines of the Bible or the Bible itself. **2.** *Philos.* Immediate consciousness of the real. **3.** [R-] The Apocalypse. [OF., < L. *revelatus*, pp. of *revelo*; see REVEAL.]

rev'e-nant, 1 rev'ı-nənt; 2 rĕv'e-nant, *n.* One who or that which returns, as a ghost. [F.]

re-venge', 1 rĭ-venj'; 2 re-vĕnǧ'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RE-VENGED'; RE-VENG'ING.] To take revenge for; execute revenge: often used reflexively. Syn.: see AVENGE; REQUITE. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of returning injury for injury; the infliction of injury or punishment in the spirit of personal vindictiveness; retaliation. **2.** A mode or means of avenging oneself or others. **3.** The desire for vengeance. [< OF. *revenger*, ult. < L. *re-*, again, + *vindico*, vindicate.]

Syn.: avenging, requital, retaliation, retribution, vengeance. *Retaliation* and *revenge* are personal and often bitter. *Retaliation* may be partial; *revenge* is meant to be complete and may be excessive. *Vengeance*, which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing *revenge*. *Revenge* emphasizes more the personal injury in return for which it is inflicted, *vengeance* the ill desert of those upon whom it is inflicted. A *requital* is an even return, such as to quit one of obligation for what has been received, and may be good or bad. *Avenging* and *retribution* give a solemn sense of exact justice, *avenging* being more personal in its infliction, whether by God or man, and *retribution* the impersonal visitation of the doom of righteous law. See HATRED.—Ant.: compassion, excuse, forgiveness, grace, mercy, pardon, pity.—Prep.: revenge *upon* the enemy; *for* the injury.—**re-venge'-ful**, *a.* Vindictive. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**re-veng'er**, *n.*

rev'e-nue, 1 rev'ı-nū; 2 rĕv'e-nū, *n.* **1.** Total current income of a government. **2.** Income from any form of property. **3.** Return; reward. [< F. *revenu*, < *re-*, again, + *venir*, come.]

re-ver'ber-ate, 1 rĭ-vūr'bər-ēt; 2 re-vĕr'ber-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To return, as sound, especially as prolonged and in considerable volume; reecho. **2.** To send or drive back, as flames and heat in a furnace; repel; reflect. [< L. *re-*, again, + *verbero*, whip.] Syn.: see ROAR. **re-verb'**†; **re-verbe'**†.—**re-ver'ber-ant**, *a.* Resounding. **re-ver'ber-ate**†.—**re-ver"ber-a'tion**, *n.*—**re-ver'ber-a-tiv**(eS, *a.* Tending to or causing reverberation.—**re-ver'ber-a"tor**, *n.*—**re-ver'ber-a-to"ry**. **1.** *a.* Producing or intended to produce reverberation; reverberative. **II.** *n.* A reverberatory furnace.—**reverberatory furnace**, a furnace having a vaulted ceiling that deflects the flame and heat toward the hearth or the upper surface of the substance to be treated.

re-vere', 1 rĭ-vĭr'; 2 re-vēr', *vt.* [RE-VERED'; RE-VER'ING.] To regard with veneration. [< L.[F] *re-*, again, + *vereor*, fear.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; DEFER; VENERATE, WORSHIP.

Re-vere', 1 rĭ-vĭr'; 2 re-vēr', **Paul** (1735–1818). An American patriot, who rode at midnight from Charlestown to Lexington, Mass., April 18, 1775, to warn the Colonists of the approach of the British.

rev'er-ence, 1 rev'ər-ens; 2 rĕv'er-ĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [-ENCED[t]; -ENC-ING.] To regard with reverence. Syn.: see VENERATE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feeling of profound respect often mingled with awe and affection; veneration. **2.** An act of respect or obeisance. **3.** The quality or character that commands reverence. **4.** A reverend person.

Syn.: adoration, awe, homage, honor, veneration, worship. See VENERATION.—Ant.: contumely, derision, dishonor, insult, irreverence, mockery, outrage, ridicule, scoff, scoffing. —**rev'er-end**, *a.* **1.** Worthy of reverence. **2.** Being a clergyman. **3**‖. Reverent.—**rev'er-ent**, *a.* **1.** Impressed with or feeling reverence. **2.** Expressing reverence. **-ly**, *adv.* —**rev"er-en'tial**, *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence. **-ly**, *adv.*

rev'er-ie, } 1 rev'ər-ı; 2 rĕv'er-i, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] Abstract-
rev'er-y, } ed and listless musing; a day-dream. [< F. *rêverie*, < *rêver*, dream.] Syn.: see DREAM; THOUGHT.

re-vers', 1 rĭ-vĭr' *or* rə-vər'; 2 re-vĕr' *or* re-vēr', *n. sing. & pl.* That part of a garment that is folded over to show the inside, as the lapel of a coat. [OF.]

re-verse', 1 rĭ-vūrs'; 2 re-vērs', *v.* [RE-VERSED't, REVERST'[S]; RE-VERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn back to the contrary, or upside down; cause to revert; invert. **2.** To put each in the place of the other. **3.** To cause to have contrary motion or effect. **4.** To set aside; revoke. **II.** *i.* To change to the contrary or to a former condition; revert. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see ABOLISH.—**re-ver'sal**, *n.* **1.** The act of reversing. **2.** In the spectrum, the change of a dark to a bright line, or vice versa. —**re-vers'er**, *n.* **re-vers'or**‡.—**re-vers"i-bil'i-ty**, *adv.*—**re-vers'i-bl**(eF, *a.* Capable of being reversed. (1) That may have direction or position reversed; that may be used or worn otherwise than in the usual way, as inside out or backward. (2) That may be reversed by legal process; voidable. **re-vers'a-bl**(eF‡.

re-verse', *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction, character, etc.—**re-verse'ly**, *adv.*

re-verse', *n.* **1.** That which is directly opposite or contrary. **2.** The back, rear, or secondary side, as of a coin. **3.** A reversing; change to an opposite position, direction, or state. **4.** A check or partial defeat; vicissitude; misfortune. **5**†. A backhanded stroke or thrust. **re-ver'so**†. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.

re-ver'sion, 1 rĭ-vūr'shən; 2 re-vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** A return to or toward some former or ancestral state or condition; atavism. **2.** *Law.* The return, as of land or property, to the estate of the original holder, after the death of the person or persons to whom it has been temporarily willed or granted. **3.** An annuity that is to begin at some stated future event. **4.** Hence, that which is to be, or is reserved to be, a matter of experience or enjoyment; as, a feast in *reversion*. **5**‖. That which is left; remainder; also, a coming back.—**re-ver'sion-al**, *a.*—**re-ver'sion-a-ry**, *a.*—**re-ver'sion-er**, *n. Law.* One entitled to an estate in reversion.

re-vert'[d], 1 rĭ-vūrt'; 2 re-vērt', *v.* **I**‖. *t.* To turn or throw back; reverse; reflect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To return, come back, or turn or look back, as toward a former position, state, or condition. **2.** To recur, as to something previously known or mentioned. **3.** *Biol.* To return to or toward or show some of the characteristics of an ancestral, primitive, or earlier form. **4.** To return by operation of law, as an estate to the heirs of the original holders. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *verto*, turn.]—**re-vert"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**re-vert'i-bl**(eF, *a.*—**re-ver'tiv**(eS, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

rev'er-y, *n.* Same as REVERIE.

re-vest'[d], 1 rĭ-vest'; 2 rē-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clothe or vest again, as with rank, authority, or ownership; reinvest. **2.** To secure or vest again or reassume possession or ownership of. **II.** *i.* To vest or take effect again, as

a title reverting to a former owner. [< OF. *revestir* (F. *revêtir*), < L. *re-*, again, + *vestis*, garment.]

re-vet'ment, 1 ri-vet'ment *or* -mənt; 2 re-vĕt'ment, *n.* A facing, sheathing, or retaining-wall, as of masonry, for protecting earth-works, river banks, etc. **re-vete'ment**‡.—**re-vet',** *vt.* To face, as with masonry.

re-view', 1 ri-viū'; 2 re-vū', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go over in memory; view again with scrutiny. **2.** To revise, as a manuscript. **3.** To examine in order to note the excellences, defects, or peculiarities of; write or print a critical notice of, as a book. **4.** To take an official view, or make a formal inspection of, as of a regiment. **5.** To go over (a subject or a lesson) again; reexamine; retrace; repeat. **6.** *Law.* To reconsider with a view to correction. **7.** To see or look over again: now rare. **II.** *i.* **1.** To write or make a review or reviews. **2.** To look back. —**re-view'er,** *n.* A critic or examiner; an essayist.

re-view', 1 ri-viū'; 2 re-vū', *n.* **1.** A second, repeated, or new view, examination, consideration, or study of something; a retrospective survey. **2.** Critical study or examination. **3.** An article or essay exhibiting a critical examination, discussion, or notice of some work; a criticism; critique. **4.** A periodical devoted to essays in criticism and on general subjects. **5.** A formal or official inspection or view, as of troops. **6.** *Law.* A judicial revision by a superior court of the order or decree of a subordinate court. **7.** A revision. [< L.^{F} *re-*, again, + *video*, see.]—**re-view'al,** *n.* Review, as of a book or study.

re-vile', 1 ri-vail'; 2 re-vil', *v.* [RE-VILED'; RE-VIL'ING.] **I.** *t.* To address opprobrious or scandalous language to; vilify; abuse. **II.** *i.* To be abusive in speech or act. [< RE- + F. *avilir*, cheapen.] Syn.: abuse, asperse, calumniate, defame, malign, reproach, slander, traduce, upbraid, vilify. See ABUSE; ASPERSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE. —**re-vile'ment,** *n.*—**re-vil'er,** *n.*

re-vise', 1 ri-vaiz'; 2 re-vīz'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-VISED'; RE-VIS'ING.] **1.** To reexamine, as for the correction of errors; review. **2.** To change or alter for the better; improve; reform. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or result of revising or reviewing; a revision. **2.** *Print.* A proof for revision. [< L.^{F} *re-*, again, + *viso*, behold.]—**re-vis'al,** *n.* A revise or revision.—**Revised Version,** a translation of the Bible into English, made by two bodies, one of English and one of American scholars, in the years 1870–84.—**re-vis'er,** *n.* **re-vis'or**‡.—**re-vi'sion,** *n.* The act or result of revising; a revised edition.—**re-vi'sion-a-ry,** *a.* **re-vi'sion-al**‡.—**re-vi'so-ry,** *a.* Effecting, or capable of effecting, revision.

re-vive', 1 ri-vaiv'; 2 re-vīv', *v.* [RE-VIVED'; RE-VIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to life again; reanimate; resuscitate. **2.** To restore from a state of languor, depression, or discouragement; refresh. **3.** To bring again into acceptance or use; put in force, as a law; make operative. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; reproduce; recall. **5.** To bring forward or present again; renew. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come back to life, or resume the functions of life. **2.** To regain use or currency. **3.** To return to the mind or thoughts again; be reawakened. [< L.^{F} *re-*, again, + *vivo*, live.]—**re-vi'val,** *n.* **1.** The act of reviving, or the state of being revived. **2.** A religious awakening, with numerous or continuous services.—**re-vi'val-ist,** *n.* One who conducts religious revivals.—**re-vīv'er,** *n.*—**re-vīv'i-fy,** *vt.* & *vi.* To give new life or spirit to; revive.—**re-viv"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

re-voke', 1 ri-vōk'; 2 re-vōk', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-VOKED'; RE-VOK'ING.] **1.** To annul or make void by recalling; cancel. **2.** *Card-playing.* To fail or neglect to follow suit when possible and required. **3‖.** To call or summon back; recall. [< L.^{F} *re-*, again, + *voco*, call.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL; RECANT; RENOUNCE.—**re-vo"ca-bil'i-ty, rev'o-ca-bl(e-ness**^{F}, *n.*—**rev'o-ca-bl(e**^{F}, *a.* Capable of being revoked. **rev'o-ka-bl(e**^{F}‡.—**rev"o-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of revoking, or the state of being revoked; repeal; reversal. **2.** *Law.* The annulment or cancelation of an instrument, act, or promise by or in behalf of the party who made it. **3‖.** A summoning back or recalling.

re-voke', *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A neglect to follow suit when possible and proper. **2‖.** Recall.

re-volt'^{d}, 1 ri-vōlt'; 2 re-vōlt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence or disgust; shock; repel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance; mutiny. **2.** To be repelled or shocked.

re-volt', *n.* An uprising against established authority; a mutiny. [< F. *révolte*, ult. < L. *re-*, back, + *volvo*, roll.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**re-volt'er,** *n.*—**re-volt'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Engaged in revolt; mutinous. **2.** Causing abhorrence.

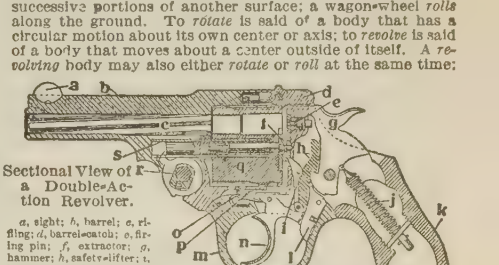
rev"o-lu'tion, 1 rev"o-liū'shən; 2 rĕv"o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of revolving; a complete circuit made by a body around a center. **2.** A round of successive changes or events. **3.** A radical and usually sudden change of government, or of character, social conditions, or the like. **4‖.** A turning or return backward; return. [OF., < L.^{LL} *re-*, back, + *volvo*, roll, turn.]

Syn.: anarchy, confusion, disintegration, disorder, insubordination, insurrection, lawlessness, mutiny, rebellion, revolt, riot, sedition, tumult. The essential idea of *revolution* is a change in the form of government or constitution, or a change of rulers, otherwise than as provided by existing laws of succession, election, etc.; while such change is apt to involve armed hostilities, these make no necessary part of a *revolution*, which may be accomplished without a battle. *Anarchy* refers to the condition of a state when human government is superseded or destroyed by factions or other causes. *Lawlessness* is a temper of mind or condition of the community which may result in *anarchy*. *Confusion*, *disorder*, *riot*, and *tumult* are incidental and temporary outbreaks of *lawlessness*, but may not be *anarchy*. *Insubordination* is disobedience to constituted authorities on the part of one or of many individuals. *Sedition* is the plotting, *rebellion* the fighting, against the existing government. When *rebellion* is successful it is called *revolution*. A *revolt* is an uprising against existing authority without the comprehensive views of change in the form or administration of government that are involved in *revolution*. *Anarchy*, when more than temporary *disorder*, is a proposed *disintegration* of society, in which it is imagined that social order might exist without government. Slaves make *insurrection;* soldiers or sailors break out in *mutiny;* subject provinces rise in *revolt*. See CHANGE. Compare ANARCHY; REBELLION; REVOLVE.—Ant.: authority, command, control, domination, dominion, empire, government, law, loyalty, obedience, order, rule, sovereignty, submission, supremacy.

—**American Revolution,** the revolt of the thirteen American colonies against Great Britain, resulting in their independence (1775–1781).—**English R.,** the course of events that culminated in the dethronement of James II. in 1688.—**French R.,** the revolution which began in 1789, overthrew the French monarchy, and culminated in the empire of Napoleon I.—**Russian R.,** a revolution effected by the Duma which caused the abdication of the Czar Nicholas II. March 12, 1917.—**rev"o-lu'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to revolution.—**rev"o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.*—**rev"o-lu'tion-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To effect a radical or entire change in the character, government, or affairs of; as, to *revolutionize* a country.

re-volve', } 1 ri-volv'; 2 re-vŏlv', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-VOLVED',
re-volv'^{s}, } RE-VOLVD'^{S}; RE-VOLV'ING.] **1.** To move in an orbit about a center; move in a circle. **2.** To rotate, as a body about its own center. **3.** To turn over and over mentally. **4.** To move in cycles; recur periodically. **5.** To consider or be considered from all sides. **6‖.** To consider; meditate. [< L. *re-*, back, + *volvo*, turn.]

Syn.: roll, rotate, turn. Any round body *rolls* which continuously touches with successive portions of its surface successive portions of another surface; a wagon-wheel *rolls* along the ground. To *rotate* is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own center or axis; to *revolve* is said of a body that moves about a center outside of itself. A *revolving* body may also either *rotate* or *roll* at the same time:



Sectional View of a Double-Action Revolver.

a, sight; *b*, barrel; *c*, rifling; *d*, barrel-catch; *e*, firing pin; *f*, extractor; *g*, hammer; *h*, safety-lifter; *i*, lever; *j*, mainspring; *k*, frame; *l*, seer; *m*, guard; *n*, trigger; *o*, trigger-spring; *p*, cylinder-stop; *q*, cylinder; *r*, extractor-cam; *s*, quill.

the earth *revolves* around the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis; in popular usage, the earth is often said to *revolve* about its own axis, or to have a daily "revolution," but *rotate* and "rotation" are the more accurate terms. A cylinder over which an endless belt is drawn is said to *roll* as regards the belt, tho it *rotates* as regards its own axis. Any object that is in contact with or connected with a *rolling* body is often said to *roll;* as, the car *rolls* smoothly along the track. Objects whose motion approximates or suggests a rotary motion along a supporting surface are also said to *roll;* as, ocean waves *roll* in upon the shore, or the ship *rolls* in the trough of the sea. *Turn* is a conversational and popular word often used vaguely for *rotate* or *revolve*, or for any motion about a fixed point, especially for a motion less than a complete "rotation" or "revolution": a man *turns* his head or *turns* on his heel; a gate *turns* on its hinges.—Ant.: bind, chafe, grind, slide, slip, stick.—**re-volv'a-bl(e**^{F}, *a.*—**re-volv'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which revolves. **2.** A repeating firearm with a revolvable chamber.

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 647, 648

Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats., *abbr.* Revised Statutes.

re-vul'sion, 1 ri-vu̇l'shən; 2 re-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A sudden change, as of feeling; a strong reaction of any kind. **2.** The drawing back or away from something; violent withdrawal or recoil. [OF., < L. *re-*, back, + *vello*, pluck.]—**re-vul'siv** (es, **I.** *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, revulsion. **II.** *n.* Something causing, or tending to cause, revulsion; a counter-irritant. **-ly,** *adv.*

Rev. Ver., *abbr.* Revised Version (of the Bible).

rew, 1 rū; 2 ru, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A hedgerow. (2) The line in which grass falls when cut by a scythe. **2†.** A row or line, in the phrases **by rew, in rew. rewet.**

re-ward', 1 ri-wôrd'; 2 re-wąrd'. **I**d. *vt. & vi.* To give a reward to or for; requite; be a reward for; recompense. Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of rewarding; something given in return; a gift, prize, or recompense, as for merit. **2.** Money offered for information, for the return of lost goods, the apprehension of criminals, etc. [< OF. *rewarder*, = F. *regarder*, look upon, regard.] Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; SUBSIDY.—**re-ward'er,** *n.*

Rey"kja-vik', 1 rē"kyo-vīk'; 2 rę"kyä-vīk', *n.* A town, the capital of Iceland; pop. 16,160.

rey'nard, 1 rē'nərd; 2 rę'nard, *n.* The fox, especially as the personification of cunning. [OF. (F. *renard*), < OLG. *Reinaerd* (name of the fox in "Reynard the Fox," a famous medieval popular epic).]

Reyn'olds, 1 ren'əldz; 2 rĕn'olds, **Sir Joshua** (1723–1792). An English portrait-painter.

r. f., *abbr.* Range-finder, rapid-fire, rapid-firing.—**R. F. C.** [Brit.] Royal Flying Corps.—**R. F. D.,** *abbr. Postal Service.* Rural Free Delivery.—**R. G. S.,** *abbr.* Royal Geographical Society.—**R. H.,** *abbr.* Royal Highness.—**r. h.,** *abbr.* Right hand.

rhab'do-man"cy, 1 rab'do-man"si; 2 răb'do-măn"çy, *n.* Divination, as for the discovery of springs, precious metals, etc., by means of a divining-rod. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod, + *manteia*, divination.] **rab'do-man"cy†.**

rha'cis, *n.* Same as RACHIS.

Rhad"a-man'thus, 1 rad"ə-man'thus; 2 răd"a-măn'thŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the judges of the dead; hence, figuratively, a rigorously just judge.—**Rhad"a-man'thin** (es, *a.*

Rhæ'ti-a, 1 ri'shi-ə; 2 rē'shi-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province in central Europe.—**Rhæ'tian,** *a. & n.*—**Rhæ'tic,** *a.*

rhap'so-dy, 1 rap'so-di; 2 răp'so-dy, *n.* [-DIES2, *pl.*] **1.** A series of disconnected and often extravagant sentences, extracts, or utterances, gathered or composed under excitement; rapt or rapturous utterance. **2.** In ancient times, an epic poem, or a part of such a poem, recited by a rhapsodist; also, the recitation itself. **3.** *Mus.* A wild, irregular composition or improvisation. [< Gr.F *rhaptō*, sew, + *ōdē*, song, ode.]—**rhap-sod'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**rhap'so-dist,** *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a wandering minstrel who recited epic poems. **2.** Hence, a professional composer and reciter or an improviser of verses. **3.** One who expresses himself with exaggeration of sentiment.—**rhap'so-dize,** *vt. & vi.* **rhap'so-dise†.**

Rhe'a1, 1 ri'ə; 2 rē'a, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The mother of the gods, daughter of Uranus and Gæa, and wife of Kronos; called **Magna Mater** (Great Mother). **2.** [r-] An ostrich-like bird of the plains of South America. [L., < Gr. *Rhea.*]

rhe'a2, *n.* The ramie-plant. [E. Ind.] **rhe'a-grass"†.**

Rhe'a Syl'vi-a, 1 sil'vi-ə; 2 sy̆l'vi-a. *Rom. Myth.* The mother by Mars of Romulus and Remus.

Rheims, *n.* Erroneous spelling of REIMS.

Rhein'gold", 1 rain'gold"; 2 rin'gōld", *n. G. Myth.* The gold snatched from the Rhine by Alberich, from which he makes a magical ring.

Rhen'ish, 1 ren'iſh; 2 rĕn'ish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to the adjacent lands. **II.** *n.* Rhine wine. [< G. *Rheinisch*, < *Rhein*, Rhein.]

rhe'o-, 1 ri'o-; 2 rē'o-. From Greek *rheō*, flow: a combining form.—**rhe-om'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** A galvanometer: a disused term. **2.** A device for indicating the force or velocity of blood-circulation. [+ -METER.]—**rhe'o-scope,** *n. Elec.* An instrument to indicate the presence or direction, but not the strength, of a current; replaced by the galvanoscope. [+ Gr. *skopeō*, view.]—**rhe"o-scop'ic,** *a.*—**rhe'o-stat,** *n.* A contrivance for measuring current-strength of electricity, as by resistance-coils. [+ Gr. *statos*, standing.]

rhe'sus1, 1 ri'sus; 2 rē'sŭs, *n.* A macaque with a moderate tail, common throughout India. [L.] [by Ulysses.

Rhe'sus2, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Thrace; ally of Priam; slain

rhet., *abbr.* Rhetoric, rhetorical.

rhet'o-ric, 1 ret'o-rik; 2 rĕt'o-rĭc, *n.* **1.** The art of discourse. **2.** The power of pleasing or persuading. **3.** A text-book treating of discourse. **4.** Affected and exaggerated display in the use of language: a contemptuous use. [< Gr. *rhētōr*, orator.]—**rhe-tor'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; declamatory. **-ly,** *adv.*—**rhet"o-ri'cian,** *n.* A master or teacher of rhetoric.

rheum, 1 rūm, rū'mo; 2 rum, ry'ma, *n.* **1.** Catarrhal **rheu'ma,** discharge from the nose and eyes. **2.** Any thin watery flux, as tears or saliva. [< Gr.F *rheuma*, < *rheō*, flow.]—**rheum'y,** *a.*

rheu'ma-tism, 1 rū'mə-tizm; 2 ry'ma-tĭsm, *n. Pathol.* A variable, shifting inflammation or neuralgia, affecting the muscles, joints, or other structures. [< L. *rheumatismus*, rheum, < Gr. *rheumatismos*, < *rheuma(t-)*; see RHEUM.]—**rheu-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with rheumatism. **II.** *n.* One affected with rheumatism.

rhi-no-, 1 rain- *or* rin-, rai'no-; 2 rin- *or* rin-, rĭ'no-. From **rhi'no-,** Greek *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose: combining forms.

Rhine, 1 rain; 2 rin, *n.* A river of Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands; 810 m. to the North Sea.—**rhine'-stone,** *n.* A paste gem-stone imitating the diamond.

rhi-noc'e-ros, 1 rai-nes'ə-res; 2 rī-nŏç'e-rŏs, *n.* [-ES2, *pl.*] A large mammal, now confined to tropical Africa and Asia, with one or two horns on the snout, a very thick hide, and the upper lip produced and prehensile. [L., < Gr. *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose, + *keras*, horn.]

rhi"no-plas'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by rhinoplasty. —**rhi'no-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgery of the nose. [< RHINO- + Gr. *plastos*, formed.]

rhi'zome, 1 rai'zōm; 2 rī'zōm, *n. Bot.* A prostrate or subterranean stem producing roots below and leaves or shoots above. **rhi-zo'ma‡; root'stock"‡.**

Rhi-zop'o-da, 1 rai-zop'o-də; 2 rī-zŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of protozoans, especially a class with pseudopodia for locomotion and the ingestion of food. [< Gr. *rhiza*, root, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**rhi'zo-pod.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Rhizopoda.*—**rhi-zop'o-dal,** *a.*

Rhode Is'land, 1 rōd; 2 rōd. A State in S. New England, 1,248 sq. m.; pop. 604,397; capital, Providence.

Rhodes, 1 rōdz; 2 rōds. **Cecil John** (1853–1902). A British South-African administrator and statesman; founded **Rhodes scholarships** at Oxford for selected scholars from the United States, Germany, and the British colonies.

Rhodes, *n.* **1.** An ancient Greek island in the Ægean sea; 565 sq. m.; pop. 30,000. **2.** Its capital; a fortified historic seaport. *Acts* xxi, 1. See COLOSSUS.

Rho-de'si-a, 1 ro-di'zi-ə; 2 ro-dē'si-a, *n.* Region of British South Africa, N. of Transvaal; 438,575 sq. m.; pop. 1,724,000.

rho'di-um, 1 rō'di-um; 2 rō'dĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A whitish-gray, metallic element of the platinum group, whose salts are for the most part rose-colored. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *rhodeos*, rosy, < *rhodon*, rose.]

Rho"do-den'dron, 1 rō"do-[*or* rəd"o-]den'drən; 2 rō"do-[*or* rŏd"o-]dĕn'dron, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of showy shrubs or small trees of the heath family, with profuse clusters of beautiful flowers. **2.** [r-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *rhodon*, rose, + *dendron*, tree.]

rhomb, 1 rəmb; 2 rŏmb, *n.* An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles, or a solid bounded by six such parallelograms. [< Gr. *rhombos*, < *rhembō*, revolve.] **rhom'bus‡.**—**rhom'bic,** *a.* **rhom'bi-cal‡; rhom'bi-form‡.**—**rhom'boid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character or shape of a rhomboid. **2.** Having a shape approaching that of a rhomb, as one of certain muscles. **rhom-boi'dal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A parallelogram of unequal sides and with no right angle; also, a solid bounded by such parallelograms. **2.** *Anat.* A rhomboid muscle.

rhom'bo-, 1 rəm'bo-; 2 rŏm'bo-. From Greek *rhombos*, rhomb: a combining form.—**rhom"bo-he'dron,** *n. Math. & Crystal.* A form included within six equal rhombic faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, base.]—**rhom"bo-he'dral,** *a.*

Rhond'da, Alfred Thomas, Viscount (1856–1918). British food administrator, 1917–18.

Rhone, 1 rōn; 2 rōn, *n.* A river of Switzerland and France; 504 m. to the Mediterranean sea.

rhu'barb, 1 rū'barb; 2 ry'bärb, *n.* **1.** A hardy perennial herb cultivated for its fleshy acid stalks, which are used in cookery. **2.** The root of an Oriental plant, having cathartic and astringent effects. **pie'-plant"‡.**

rhumb, 1 rum *or* rumb; 2 rŭm *or* rŭmb, *n.* **1.** One of the 32 **rumb,** points of the mariners' compass, separated by arcs of 11° 15′; also, one of these arcs or divisions. **2.** A line or course crossing successive meridians at the same angle. **rhumb'-line"‡.** [< OF. *rumb*, point of the compass, < Gr. *rhombos;* see RHOMB.]

Rhus, 1 rus; 2 rŭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of trees or shrubs of the cashew family, including the poison-sumac and the poison-ivy of North America. [L. (< Gr. *rhous*), sumac.]

rhyme, rhym'er. See RIME, etc.

rhy'o-lite, 1 rai'o-lait; 2 rȳ'o-līt, *n.* A highly acidic variously colored volcanic rock. [< Gr. *rhyax*, stream, + -LITE.]

rhythm, 1 riȶhm; 2 rȳthm, *n.* **1.** Regular, harmonious beat or cadence, as in music or poetry. **2.** *Art.* Harmonious relation of parts. **3.** Arsis or stress. **4.** *Pathol.* Periodicity; paroxysmal recurrence. [< Gr.L+F *rhythmos*, < *rheō*, flow.] Syn.: see METER.—**rhyth'mic,** *a.* Relating to or characterized by rhythm. **rhyth'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

R. I., *abbr.* Rhode Island (official); Royal Institute,

For words in *re-* **not given above see** RE-, *prefix.* pages 647, 648.

Ri-al'to, 1 ri-al'to; 2 ri-äl'to, *n.* **1.** A bridge over the Grand Canal at Venice, Italy. **2.** [r-] A mart or exchange.

rib, 1 rib; 2 rĭb. **I.** *vt.* [RIBBED, RIBD[S]; RIB'BING.] To mark with ridges; strengthen by or enclose as within ribs. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the bony rods attached to the spine, and nearly encircling the body. In man there are twelve ribs on each side, forming the walls of the thorax, of which the first seven (**true** or **sternal ribs**) are attached to the sternum, the last five (**false** or **asternal ribs**) being attached by their edges to the rib above, as in the upper three, or free distally (**floating ribs**), as in the lower two. **2.** Something likened to the rib of an animal; a ridge, strip, or band, as a side-timber of a ship, or a vein or nerve of a leaf or of an insect's wing. **3.** [Humorous.] A wife: in allusion to *Gen.* ii, 22. [< AS. *ribb*, rib.]

rib'ald, 1 rib'əld; 2 rĭb'ald. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or indulging in coarse indecency. **II.** *n.* A coarse and abusive person. [OF.]—**rib'ald-ry,** *n.* Coarse conduct or speech.

rib'and‖, *v. & n.* Same as RIBBON. **rib'band‡.**

Ri"bault', 1 ri"bō'; 2 rĭ'bō', **Jean** (1520–1565). A French Protestant explorer and colonizer in Florida. **Ri"baut'‡.**

rib'bon, 1 rib'ən; 2 rĭb'on, *vt. & vi.* To ornament with ribbons; form into ribbons.

rib'bon, *a.* **1.** Made of or like ribbon. **2.** *Mineral.* Having parallel bands or streaks (commonly *riband*).

rib'bon, *n.* **1.** A narrow strip of fine stuff, usually silk or satin, having two selvages, and commonly less than 8 inches in width. **2.** Something shaped like or suggesting a ribbon, as a watch-spring, or a painted stripe on the side of a vessel; a narrow strip. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Driving-reins. [< Ir. *ribin*, < *ribe*, hair.]

Ri-be'ra, 1 ri-bē'ra; 2 ri-be'rä, **José** (1588–1656). A Spanish painter in Italy; known as "Lo Spagnoletto."

-ric, *suffix.* Jurisdiction. [< AS. *rice*, dominion.]

Ri-car'do, 1 ri-kär'do; 2 ri-cär'do, **David** (1772–1823). An English political economist.—**Ri-car'di-an,** *a. & n.*

rice, 1 rais; 2 rīç, *n.* An annual cereal East-Indian grass, widely cultivated on wet land in warm climates; also, the grain or seeds of this plant. [< F. *riz*, < Gr. *oryza*, rice.]—**rice'-bird",** *n.* Any bird infesting rice-fields; (*Southern U. S.*) the bobolink. **r.-bunting‡.—r.-paper,** *n.* Paper made from rice-straw, or from the pith of a Chinese shrub, the **rice-paper tree.**

rich, 1 rich; 2 rĭch, *a.* **1.** Having large possessions, as of money, goods, or lands; wealthy; opulent. **2.** Composed of rare or precious metals; valuable; costly. **3.** Having in a high degree qualities pleasing to the senses. (1) Luscious to the taste: often implying an unwholesome excess of butter, fats, flavoring, etc. (2) Full, satisfying, and pleasing, as a tone, color, or perfume. **4.** Luxuriant; abundant. **5.** Yielding abundant returns. **6.** Amply furnished forth; abundantly supplied: often with *in* or *with*. **7.** Abounding in desirable qualities; of full strength, as blood. **8.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly humorous; amusing or ridiculous. [< AS. *rīce*, ult. < O. Celt. *rīg*, king.] Syn.: see FERTILE; RACY.—**rich'ly,** *adv.* As a rich person; sumptuously; fully; abundantly.—**rich'ness,** *n.*

Rich., Rich'd, *abbr.* Richard.

Rich'ard, 1 rich'ərd; 2 rich'ard, *n.* **1. R. I.** (1157–1199), king of England; "Cœur de Lion"; crusader. **2. R. II.** (1367–1400), king of England; deposed by Henry IV. **3. R. III.** (1452–1485), king of England; usurper; last Plantagenet king; killed at Bosworth.

Rich'ard-son, 1 rich'ərd-sən; 2 rich'ard-son, **Samuel** (1689?–1761). An English novelist; *Clarissa Harlowe.*

Ri"che-lieu', 1 ri"shə-lyū'; 2 ri"çhe-lyü', **Cardinal, Duc de** (1585–1642). Armand Jean Duplessis, a French ecclesiastic and statesman; prime minister of Louis XIII.

rich'es, 1 rich'ez; 2 rĭch'ĕz, *n. sing. & pl.* [Originally a singular noun and spelled *richess* or *richesse*, now, from its form, used in the plural.] **1.** Abundant possessions; wealth. **2.** Hence, abundance of whatever is precious. [< F. *richesse*, < *riche*, rich.] Syn.: see WEALTH.

Rich'mond, 1 rich'mənd; 2 rich'mond, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city, capital of Virginia; pop. 171,670; made capital of the Confederacy, 1861; recaptured by Union forces, April 2, 1865. **2.** A borough and resort on the Thames, Surrey, England. **3.** See STATEN ISLAND.

Rich'ter, 1 rih'tər; 2 rih'ter, **Johann Paul Friedrich** (1763–1825). A German author and humorist.

rick, 1 rik; 2 rĭk. **I.**[t] *vt.* To pile in ricks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stack, as of hay or sheaves of grain. **2.** A haycock in the field. [< AS. *hrycce*, < *hrēac*, rick.]

rick'ets, 1 rik'ets; 2 rĭk'ĕts, *n.* A disease of early childhood, chiefly due to deficient nutrition, characterized by softening of the bones and consequent deformity. [< MD. *wricken*, twist.]—**rick'et-y,** *a.* **1.** Ready to fall; tottering. **2.** Affected with rickets. **rick'et-ish‡.—rick'et-i-ly,** *adv.*—**rick'et-i-ness,** *n.*

rick'rak", 1 rik'rak"; 2 rĭk'răk", *n.* Openwork trimming made with serpentine braid. [Reduplication of RACK[1], *n.*]

ric"o-chet', 1 rik"o-shē' *or* -shet'; 2 rĭc"o-çhe' *or* -çhĕt'. **I.** *vi.* [-CHETED', -CHET'TED[d], 1 -shēd', -shet'ed; 2 -çhed', -çhĕt'ĕd; -CHET'ING, -CHET'TING. 1 -shē'iŋ, -shet'iŋ; 2 -çhe'ing, -çhĕt'ing] To glance from a surface, as a cannon-ball along the ground or water; skip. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bounding, as of a projectile over a surface. **2.** The act or method of firing so as to ricochet. [OF.]

rid, 1 rid; 2 rĭd, *vt.* [RID (sometimes RID'DED[d]); RID'DING.] **1.** To free, as from a burden or annoyance; clear: generally with *of*. **2‖.** To remove, as from trouble; rescue; deliver. **3‖.** To banish. [< AS. *hreddan*, deliver.]—**rid,** *pa.* Free; clear; quit: with *of*.—**rid'dance,** *n.* The ridding from something undesirable, or the state of being rid.

rid†, *imp.* of RIDE.—**rid'den,** *pp.* of RIDE.

rid'dle[1], 1 rid'l; 2 rĭd'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RID'DLED, RID'LD[p]; RID'DLING.] **1.** To perforate in numerous places, as with shot. **2.** To sift through a coarse sieve; use a sieve. **3.** To decrease, as by sifting; sift down. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coarse sieve, especially one used in a foundry or in washing for gold. **2.** A board set with pins for straightening wire. [< AS. *hridder*, sieve.]—**rid'dler,** *n.* One who uses a riddle or sieve.

rid'dle[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To solve, as an enigma; explain; unriddle; utter or solve riddles. **2‖.** To puzzle; worry. **II.** *n.* **1.** A puzzling question for solution; anything ambiguous or puzzling. **2.** Any mysterious object or person. [< AS. *rædels*, < *rædan*, counsel.]

Syn.: conundrum, enigma, paradox, problem, puzzle. *Conundrum*, a word of unknown origin, signifies some question or statement in which some hidden and fanciful resemblance is involved, the answer often depending upon a pun; an *enigma* is, by etymology, a dark saying; a *paradox* is a true statement or fact that appears absurd or contradictory; a *problem* is something thrown out for solution; *puzzle* (from *oppose*) referred originally to the intricate arguments by which disputants opposed each other in the old philosophic schools. The *riddle* is not so petty as the *conundrum*, and may require much acuteness for its answer; it is an ambiguous or paradoxical statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed by the mental acuteness of the one to whom it is proposed; a *problem* may require simply study and scholarship, as a *problem* in mathematics; a *puzzle* may be in something other than verbal statement, as a dissected map or any perplexing mechanical contrivance. Both *enigma* and *puzzle* may be applied to any matter difficult of answer or solution, *enigma* conveying an idea of greater dignity, *puzzle* applying to something more commonplace and mechanical; there are many dark *enigmas* in human life and in the course of providence; the location of a missing object is often a *puzzle*.—Ant.: answer, axiom, explanation, proposition, solution.—**rid'dling,** *pa.*

ride, 1 raid; 2 rīd, *v.* [RODE (formerly also RID); RID'DEN (formerly also RID); RID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sit or be supported on and borne along by. **2.** To float on or be upborne by, as in majesty or triumph. **3.** To traverse on horseback; travel or pass through in any way. **4.** To accomplish by riding, as a race. **5.** To control imperiously or oppressively: obsolete except in past participle. **6.** [Local, U. S.] To carry, or cause or compel to be borne: usually with *on*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be carried, as on a horse or in any conveyance; specif., to go on horseback. **2.** To be borne on a fluid; float. **3.** To be supported in moving, as on an axle, pivot, or hinge. **4.** To lie or bear upon; overlap or overlie. **5.** To serve for riding; carry a rider. **6.** To work upward out of place: with *up*. [< AS. *rīdan*, ride.] Syn.: see DRIVE.

ride, *n.* **1.** An excursion by any means of conveyance, especially on horseback. **2.** A road intended for riding. **3.** [Eng.] A district established for excise purposes.

rid'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rides; a horseman; a bicyclist. **2.** Any device that rides upon or weighs down something else, actually or figuratively; a separate piece of writing or print added to a document, record, or the like; hence, an addition or proposed addition to a legislative bill, modifying or adding to its original purport.—**rid'er-less,** *a.* Without a rider, as a horse.

ridge, 1 rij; 2 rĭdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RIDGED; RIDG'ING.] To cover with ridges; be marked with ridges. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elevation or protuberance long in proportion to its width and height and generally having sloping sides; a hill, or range of hills. **2.** That part of a roof where the rafters meet the ridge-pole. [< AS. *hrycg*, back of an animal.]—**ridge'-pole",** *n.* A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof, to which the rafters are nailed. **r.-beam‡; r.-piece‡; r.-plate‡; r.-tree‡.—ridg'y,** *a.* Having ridges.

rid'i-cule, 1 rid'i-kiūl; 2 rĭd'i-cūl. **I.** *vt.* [-CULED; -CUL'ING.] To make fun of; deride.

Syn.: banter, deride, lampoon, laugh at, laugh to scorn,

make a butt of, make a mock at or of, make fun of, make game of, make sport of, mock, quiz, rally, satirize, scoff at, scout, taunt. Compare BANTER, *n.*—Ant.: applaud, celebrate, compliment, eulogize, extol, honor, praise.

II. *n.* **1.** The expression of amused contempt by language, looks, or acts; derision. **2.** An object of mocking merriment. [< L. *ridiculum*, jest.]

Syn.: badinage, banter, chaff, derision, irony, mockery, sarcasm, satire. *Ridicule* may be merely sportive or thoughtless; *derision* is always hostile or malicious. See BANTER.

—ri•di'cu•al"er, *n.* — **ri•dic'u•lous,** *a.* **1.** Exciting or calculated to excite ridicule; absurdly comical. **2.** [Prov.] Outrageous; shameful, as conduct. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: absurd, comical, droll, farcical, funny, grotesque, laughable, ludicrous, preposterous, risible, silly, trifling, trivial. See ABSURD; QUEER.—Ant.: clever, commendable, grave, imposing, judicious, majestic, sensible, venerable, wise.

rid'ing1, 1 raid'iŋ; 2 rīd'iŋ, *n.* The act of one who rides; a ride.—**rid'ing•hab"it,** *n.* A plainly made dress with a long skirt, worn by women when riding on horseback.—**r.•hood,** *n.*—**r.•school,** *n.* An establishment where the art of riding on horseback is taught.

rid'ing2, *n.* [Eng.] A division of the county of Yorkshire (the **North, East** and **West R.**). [For *thriding*, < Ice. *thrithjungr*, third part.]—**The Three Ridings,** Yorkshire.

Rid'ley, 1 rid'li; 2 rīd'ly, **Nicholas** (1500?–1555). An English reformer and martyr; bishop of London.

ri•dot'to, 1 ri-dot'o; 2 ri-dŏt'o, *n.* A public musical and dancing entertainment much in vogue in England in the 18th century. [It.] [A Roman tribune and reformer.

Ri•en'zi, 1 ri-en'zi; 2 ri-ĕn'zi, **Niccolo Gabrini** (1313–1354).

rife, 1 raif; 2 rīf, *a.* **1.** Abundant in number or quantity; plentiful. **2.** Containing in abundance: followed by *with*. [< AS. *rīfe*, abundant.]

Riff, 1 rif; 2 rif, *n.* A hilly region of N. Morocco.—**Rif'fian,** *a.* & *n.*

riff'raff", 1 rif'raf"; 2 rĭf'răf", *n.* **1.** The populace; rabble. **2.** Miscellaneous rubbish. [< OF. *rif et raf*, every bit.]

rI'fle1, 1 rai'fl; 2 rī'fl, *vt.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] **1.** To strip or despoil by robbing; pillage; plunder. **2.** To seize and take away by force; snatch away. [< OF. *rifler*, < Ice. *hrīfa*, grasp.]—**rI'fler,** *n.* A robber.

ri'fle2, *v.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To groove spirally (the bore of a firearm); also, to cut a spirally grooved bore in (a firearm). **2.** To cause to take the grooves of a rifle or to assume a rotary motion when discharged: said of a projectile. **II.** *i.* To provide a firearm with a spirally grooved bore. [< Dan. *rifle*, groove.]

rI'fle3, *n.* A firearm having spiral grooves within the bore for imparting rotation to the projectile and increasing the accuracy of the weapon; also, one of these grooves. **—ri'fle-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One armed or skilled with the rifle.—**r.•pit,** *n.* A trench, the earth from which is thrown up in front, as a protection for riflemen.

rI'fle4, *n.* [Local.] An emery-coated stick for whetting scythes.

rift1, 1 rift; 2 rĭft. I2. *vt.* & *vi.* To rive; burst open; split; as, to *rift* an oak. **II.** *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft fissure. [< Dan. *rift*, < *rive*, tear.]

rift2, *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a stream; fording-place. **2.** The rippling wash up the beach after a wave has broken. [< D. *rif*; see REEF4, *n.*]

rig, 1 rig; 2 rĭg, *vt.* [RIGGED; RIG'GING.] **1.** To fit out with what is required for any service or occasion; equip: commonly with *out* or *up*. **2.** [Colloq.] To dress: with *out*; especially, to dress in finery.—**rig'ger,** *n.* One who rigs; specif., one who fits the rigging of ships.—**rig'ging,** *n. Naut.* The entire cordage system of a vessel.

rig1, 1 rig; 2 rĭg, *n.* **1.** The arrangement of sails, rigging, spars, etc., on a vessel. **2.** [Colloq.] A style of dress; costume; also, an equipage; turn-out; outfit. [< Norw. *rigga*, wrap around.] [frolic. [Akin to WRIGGLE.]

rig2, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A practical joke; a trick; jest. **2.** A tumult;

rig3, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A ridge or strip of ground. **2.** The back of an animal. **3.** A path; way. [= RIDGE.] **rigt.**

Ri'ga, 1 ri'ga; 2 rī'ga, *n.* **1.** A gulf in the Baltic sea, N. W. Europe, 100 x 80 sq. m. **2.** A seaport, the capital of Letonia (Latvia), on the Gulf of Riga; pop. 569,100; captured by the Germans, February, 1918.

rig"a-doon', 1 rig"a-dūn'; 2 rĭg"a-dōōn', *n.* A gay, quick dance for two, originating probably in Provence; also, the music for such a dance. [< F. *rigodon*, a dance.]

rightd, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To alter or change (something wrong) so as to make (it) right; correct or adjust. **2.** To relieve (a person) from wrong or injustice: also reflexively. **3.** To restore to upright position: often reflexively; as, the ship *righted* itself. **II.** *i.* To regain an upright position. [< AS. *rihtan*, < *riht*, right.]—**right'er,** *n.*

right, *a.* **1.** Done in accordance with or conformable to the moral law or to some standard of rightness; equitable; just; righteous. **2.** Conformable to truth or fact; correct; true; accurate. **3.** Correct in judgment or opinion; not mistaken. **4.** Conformable to a standard of propriety or according with the conditions of the case; proper; fit; suitable. **5.** Desirable; favorable; fortunate. **6.** Pertaining to that side of the body which is toward the south when one faces the sunrise: ordinarily superior in strength and readiness: opposed to *left*. **7.** Holding one direction, as a line; straight; direct. **8.** Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; well-regulated; orderly; correct; done. **9.** Sound in mind or body; healthy; well. **10.** Formed with reference to a line or plane perpendicular to another line or plane; as, a *right* angle. See ANGLE. **11.** Designed to be worn outward or placed toward an observer in use; as, the *right* side of cloth. **12.** *Law.* Rightful; legal. **13‖.** Real or genuine in character; not spurious. [< AS. *riht*, right.]

Syn.: correct, direct, equitable, fair, good, honest, just, lawful, perpendicular, rightful, straight, true, unswerving, upright. See CORRECT; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; PRECISE; VIRTUOUS.—Ant.: bad, crooked, evil, false, improper, incorrect, indirect, iniquitous, unfair, unjust, unrighteous, wrong.

—right'-an"gled, *a.* Forming or containing a right angle.—**right'-hand",** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right hand. **2.** Chiefly depended on; as, he was my *right-hand* man.—**right'-hand"ed,** *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily than the left. **2.** Done with the right hand. **3.** Turning or moving from left to right, as the hands of a clock. **4.** Adapted for use by the right hand, as a tool.

right, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *n.* **1.** That which is right; moral rightness: opposed to *wrong*. **2.** A just and proper claim or title to anything, or that which may be claimed on just and moral, legal, or customary grounds: often in the plural. **3.** *Law.* A claim or title to or interest in anything whatsoever that is enforceable by law. **4.** The right hand or side. **5.** Anything adapted for right-hand use or position. **6.** [R-] In some legislative bodies, as those of continental Europe, the party occupying seats on the right side of the presiding officer and usually upholding the administration; the Conservative party: opposed to the *Left* or Liberals. **7.** The outside or front side of a thing: opposed to *reverse*.

Syn.: advantage, claim, exemption, franchise, immunity, liberty, license, prerogative, privilege. In the sense of that which one may rightly claim, a *right* may be either general or special, natural or artificial. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the natural and inalienable *rights* of all men; *rights* of property, inheritance, etc., are individual and special, and often artificial, as the *right* of inheritance by primogeniture. A *privilege* is always special, exceptional, and artificial. It is something peculiar to one or some, as distinguished from others. A *privilege* may be of doing or avoiding; in the latter case it is an *exemption* or *immunity*, as, a *privilege* of hunting or fishing; *exemption* from military service; *immunity* from arrest. A *franchise* is a specific *right* or *privilege* granted by the government or established as such by governmental authority; as, the elective *franchise;* a railroad *franchise*. A *prerogative* is an official *right* or *privilege*, especially one inherent in the royal or sovereign power; in a wider sense it is an exclusive and peculiar *privilege* which one possesses by reason of being what he is; as, reason is the *prerogative* of man; kings and nobles have often claimed *prerogatives* and *privileges* opposed to the inherent *rights* of the people. See DUTY; JUSTICE; PROPERTY.

right, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with justice or moral principle. **2.** According to the fact or truth; correctly. **3.** In a straight line; directly. **4.** In an eminent degree; very: archaic except in some titles; as, *Right* Reverend. **5.** Suitably; properly. **6.** Precisely; just. **7.** Without delay or evasion; as, speak *right* out. **8.** Toward the right. [< AS. *rihte*, < *riht*, right.] **right'ly**‡.—**right along** [Colloq., U. S.], without stopping; uninterruptedly.—**right away, right off, right now** [Colloq., U. S.], at once. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.—**right'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see VIRTUE.

right'eous, 1 rai'chus; 2 rī'chŭs, *a.* **1.** Conforming in disposition and conduct to the divine standard of right and justice; upright; virtuous; blameless. **2.** Morally right; equitable. Syn.: see GOOD; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; VIRTUOUS.—**right'eous-ly,** *adv.*—**right'eous-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being righteous; uprightness; rectitude. **2.** A righteous act or quality. **3‖.** Rightfulness; justice. Syn.: see DUTY; JUSTICE; VIRTUE.

right'ful, 1 rait'ful; 2 rīt'fụl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or conformed to a right or just claim according to established laws or usage. **2.** Consonant with moral right or with justice and truth. Syn.: see JUST; RIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**right'ful-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see JUSTICE.

right whale. A whale having a large head with long, narrow, highly elastic whalebone-plates in its mouth, for straining food: it yields the most oil of any species. See Illus. under WHALE.

rig'id, 1 rij'id; 2 rĭj'id, *a.* **1.** Resisting change of form;

stiff. **2.** Rigorous; inflexible; severe. **3.** Strict; exact, as reasoning. [< L. *rigidus*, < *rigeo*, be stiff.] Syn.: see AUSTERE; HARD; INFLEXIBLE; PRECISE; SEVERE.

—**ri-gid'i-ty,** *n.* The character of being rigid; inflexibility; the property of bodies by which they resist a change in shape: opposed to *pliability*, *flexibility*, *malleability*, and *ductility* **rig'id-ness‡.**—**rig'id-ly,** *adv.*

rig'ma-role, 1 rig'mə-rōl; 2 rĭg'ma-rōl. **I.** *a.* Characterized by rigmarole; frivolous; also, prolix or tedious. **II.** *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; incoherent talk or writing; nonsense. [Cor. of *ragman*, coward, < Ice. *ragmenni*, coward, + ROLL, *n.*]

rig'ot, *n.* A circle; hence, a crown. **rig'oet.**

rig'or[2], 1 raı'gər; 2 rī'gŏr, *n.* A violent chill from cold or nervous shock. [L.]

rigs'da"ler, } 1 rigz'dä"lər, riks'dä"lər; 2 rĭgs'dä"ler, rĭks'dä"-
riks'da"ler, } ler, *n.* A silver coin of Denmark and some other European countries, worth about 54 cents. [< Dan. *rigsdaler*, Sw. *riksdaler*, = D. *rijksdaalder*; see RIX-DOLLAR.]

Rig"-Ve'da, 1 rig"-vē'də; 2 rĭg"-vę'da, *n.* [Sans.] A collection of hymns and verses in Hindu sacred literature; supposed date, 2000 B. C. **Rik"-Ve'da‡.**

rile, *vt.* [Prov. or Colloq.] **1.** To vex; irritate. **2.** Same as ROIL.—**ril'y,** *a.* Turbid; angry.

Ril'ey, 1 raı'li; 2 rī'ly. **James Whitcomb** (1849–1916). An American dialect poet; *Pipes o' Pan*, etc.

ri-lie'vo, 1 ri-iyē'vo; 2 rī-iyę'vo, *n.* *Art.* Relief. [It.]

rill, 1 ril; 2 rĭl, *n.* A small stream of water.
Syn.: see STREAM.—**rill'et,** *n.* A little rill.

rim, 1 rim; 2 rĭm. **I.** *vt.* [RIMMED, RIMD[S]; RIM'MING.] To provide with a rim; be or form a rim round. **II.** *n.* The edge of an object; a margin; border. [< AS. *rima*, rim.] Syn.: see BANK.

rime[1], } 1 raım; 2 rīm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [The spelling *rhyme*
rhyme, } is etymologically incorrect.] [RIMED, RHYMED; RIM'ING, RHYM'ING.] **1.** To put into rime, or make rimes. **2.** To influence by rime. **3.** To harmonize: said of things. Syn.: see POETRY.
II. *n.* **1.** A correspondence of sounds in two or more words, especially at the end of lines, as in poetry. **2.** A verse, line, etc., corresponding in terminal sound with another. **3.** A word corresponding in sound with another. **4.** Poetry; verse; also, a tale in verse. [< AS. *rīman*, count, < *rīm*, number.]—**rim'er**[1], **rhym'er,** *n.* One who makes rimes: a mere versifier. Syn.: see POET. **rim'ist‡; rhym'ist‡.**—**rime'ster, rhyme'ster,** *n.* A maker of inferior verses. Syn.: see POET.—**rim'y**[1], *a.* **rhym'y‡.**

rime[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RIMED; RIM'ING.] To cover with rime; congeal into rime. **II.** *n.* Hoar frost. [< AS. *hrīm*, frost.]—**rim'y**[2], *a.* White with rime; hence, cold; frosty.

rime[3], *n.* A fissure; chink. [OF., < L. *rima*, cleft.]

rime[4], *n.* A round, as of a ladder; rung. [= RIM.]

ri'mer[2], *n.* [Eng.] Same as REAMER.

ri'mer[3], *n.* *Fort.* A palisade.

Ri'mi-ni, 1 ri'mi-nī; 2 rī'mī-nī, *n.* A cathedral seaport city in N. E. Italy, ancient name *Ariminum*; pop. 43,000. [ER.

rim'mer, *vt.* Same as REAM[1].—**rim'mer,** *n.* Same as REAMER.

ri-mose', 1 rai-mōs' *or* raı'mōs; 2 rī-mōs' *or* rī'mōs, *a.* Full of fissures or rimes; chinky. [< L. *rimosus*, < *rima*, chink.]
ri'mous‡.—**ri-mose'ly,** *adv.*—**ri-mos'i-ty,** *n.*

rim'pl(e[D]**,** 1 rim'pl; 2 rĭm'pl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RIM'PL(E)D[P]; RIM'PLING.] To rumple, or become rumpled; wrinkle. **II.** *n.* A fold or wrinkle. [< AS. *rimpan*, wrinkle.]

rind, 1 raınd; 2 rīnd, *n.* **1.** The skin or outer coat that may be peeled or taken off, as of flesh, fruit, or trees. **2.** *Naut.* The skin of a whale. [< AS. *rind*, crust.] **rine‡.**

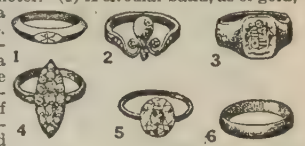
rin'der-pest, 1 rin'dər-pest; 2 rĭn'der-pĕst, *n.* An infectious disease of cattle; cattle-plague: formerly known as *murrain*. [G.]

rin"for-zan'do, 1 rin"fer-tsän'do; 2 rĭn"fôr-tsän'do, *a.* *Mus.* Reenforcing the power and emphasis of a musical phrase. [It., ppr. of *rinforzare*, REENFORCE.] **rin"for-za'to‡.**

ring[1], 1 rig; 2 rĭng, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surround with a ring; encircle. **2.** To provide or decorate with a ring or rings. **3.** *Hort.* To cut a ring of bark from, as a branch; girdle.
II. *i.* **1.** To move in rings or spirals; circle. **2.** To form a ring.—**ringed,** *pa.*

ring[2], *v.* [RANG (sometimes RUNG); RUNG; RING'ING.]
I. *t.* **1.** To cause to give forth a resonant sound, as a bell. **2.** To produce, as a sound, as by a bell. **3.** To announce or proclaim, as by sounding bells: with *in* or *out*. **4.** To utter often or emphatically; repeat; reiterate. **5.** To summon by a bell.
II. *i.* **1.** To emit a sonorous sound, as a bell; reverberate; reecho. **2.** To have a continued sensation, as of the sounding of a bell. **3.** To be filled with sound or resonance; echo; reverberate. **4.** To be widely reported; be famous. **5.** To make a signal with a bell. [< AS. *hringan*, ring.]—**ring'er,** *n.*

ring[1], *n.* **1.** Any circular object having an opening of nearly its own diameter. (1) A circular band, as of gold, worn usually on a finger. (2) A hoop. (3) A group of persons or things in a circle. (4) *Bot.* One of a series of concentric layers of wood in an exogenous stem, formed by annual growth.



Finger-rings.

1. Early Christian finger-ring with engraved Christmon (from the catacombs of Rome). 2. Duchess. 3. Signet. 4. Marquise. 5. Solitaire. 6. Wedding.

annual ring‡. **2.** An area or arena, as for a race or fight. **3.** A combination of persons, often for corrupt or mercenary cooperation, as in business or politics. [< AS. *hring*, ring.]—**ring'-bolt",** *n.* An eye-bolt having a ring.—**ring'bone",** *n.* A bony enlargement or excrescence on the postern-bones of a horse: usually causing lameness.—**r.-carrier,** *n.* A go-between.—**r.-dove,** *n.* A European pigeon having the neck partly encircled with a cream-colored mark. **cush'at‡; wood'-pig"eon‡.**—**r.-finger,** *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is worn.—**ring'lead"er,** *n.* A leader of a party or mob in an unworthy undertaking, such as a riot.—**ring'let,** *n.* A long, spiral lock of hair.—**ring'let-ed,** *a.* Arrayed in or adorned with ringlets, as hair.—**r.-timet,** *n.* The time of marriage or betrothal.—**ring'worm",** *n.* A skin-disease appearing in circular patches: due to a fungous parasite.

ring[2], *n.* **1.** The sound produced by a bell or other sonorous body. **2.** Any reverberated sound, as of acclamations. **3.** Characteristic or indicative sound, as of a coin.

rink, 1 riŋk; 2 rĭŋk, *n.* **1.** An artificial floor or surface enclosed for some sport; as, a skating-*rink*. **2.** A space on a field of ice marked off for the game of curling; also, the party of players in the game. [For RING[1], *n.*]

rinse, 1 rins; 2 rĭns. **I.** *vt.* [RINSED[1], RINST[S]; RINS'ING.] **1.** To cleanse by flooding after washing. **2.** To remove by such process: with *out* or *away*.
II. *n.* The act of rinsing. [< OF. *rinser*, < Ice. *hreinsa*, cleanse, < *hreinn*, clean.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**rins'er,** *n.*—**rins'ing,** *n.* **1.** A rinse. **2.** The liquid in which anything is rinsed; also, that which is removed by rinsing.

Ri'o de Ja-nei'ro, 1 ri'o dē ʒə-nē'ro; 2 rī'o dę zha-nę'ro. A seaport city, capital of Brazil, on **Rio de Janeiro Bay**; pop. 1,157,000. **Ri'o‡; Ri'o Ja-nei'ro‡.**

Ri'o Gran'de, 1 grān'dē; 2 grän'dę. **1.** A river flowing from the S. Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico; length, 1,770 m. **Ri'o Gran'de del Nor'te‡.** **2.** A river in S. E. Brazil; length, 450 m. **3.** A river in central Bolivia; length, 800 m. to the Mamore.

Ri'o Ne'gro, 1 nē'gro; 2 nę'gro. **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic; length, 630 m. to the Atlantic. **2.** A river in N. Brazil; 1,400 m. to the Amazon.

ri'ot, 1 raı'ət; 2 rī'ot. **I**[d]. *vi.* To engage in a riot; act riotously.
II. *n.* **1.** A disturbance consisting of turbulent conduct of a large number of persons, as a mob; uproar; tumult. **2.** Luxurious and profligate living; revelry. **3.** Luxurious growth. **4.** A state of confusion; medley. [OF.; cp. OD. *revot*.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION; TUMULT.—**ri'ot-er,** *n.*—**ri'ot-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to riot; boisterous. Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rip[1], 1 rip; 2 rĭp, *v.* [RIPPED[t], RIPT[S]; RIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide, as a fabric, along a line of least resistance, as along a seam; tear or cut with violence: usually with *up*, *open*, or *off*. **2.** To remove or take out or away by cutting or tearing. **3.** To search to the bottom of; lay bare: with *up*. **4.** To saw, as wood, in the direction of the grain.
II. *i.* **1.** To be rent or torn open. **2.** To rush headlong. [< Norw. *ripa*, score.] Syn.: see REND.—**rip'per,** *n.* One who or that which rips: specif., a tool for ripping.

rip[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To utter with vehemence; break out into violent exclamation: with *out*. [Special use of RIP[1], *v.*]

rip[1], *n.* **1.** A place torn or ripped open. **2.** A saw for ripping lumber. **rip'-saw"‡.**

rip[2], *n.* A ripple; rapid.

rip[3], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A dissipated or depraved person. **2.** A worn-out, worthless animal. [< RIP[1], *v.*]

R. I. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Requiescat in pace* (may he, or she, rest in peace).

ri-pa'ri-an, 1 rai-pē'ri-ən; 2 rī-pā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the bank of a river; as, *riparian* rights. [< L

riparius, < *ripa*, bank.]—**ri-pa'ri-ous**, *a.* Growing or living along the banks of streams, as an animal or a plant.

ripe, 1 raip; 2 rīp, *a.* **1.** Grown to maturity and fit for food, as fruit or grain. **2.** Brought by keeping and care to a condition for use, as wine. **3.** Fully developed; matured. **4.** In full readiness to do or try; prepared; ready; as, the men are *ripe* for mutiny; fit; opportune; as, the times are *ripe* for war. **5.** Resembling ripe fruit; rosy; luscious. **6.** *Med.* Ready for an operation of removal or opening. [< AS. *rīpe*, ripe.]

Syn.: complete, consummate, finished, fit, mature, matured, mellow, perfect, perfected, ready, seasoned.—Ant.: budding, callow, crude, green, immature, imperfect, sour, undeveloped. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**rip'en**, *vt. & vi.* To make, grow, or become ripe; mature; develop.

ri-post', 1 ri-pōst'; 2 ri-pōst', *n.* A return thrust, as in fencing; repartee. [< F. *riposte*, < L. *respondeo*; see RESPOND.]

ri-poste'‡.

rip'ple[1], } 1 rip'l; 2 rĭp'l, *v.* [RIP'PLED, RIP'LD[F]; RIP'-
rip'l[1], } PLING.] **I.** *i.* To make ripples on or in. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become slightly agitated or fretted on the surface, as water; also, to present an appearance as of ripples. **2.** To sound like water running over a rough bed. [< AS. *rimpan*, wrinkle.]—**rip'pling-ly**, *adv.* So as to show ripples or make a rippling sound.—**rip'ply**§, *a.* Marked by ripples.

rip'ple[2], *vt.* To clean, as flax or hemp, by removing the seeds [and capsules from the stalks.

rip'ple[1], } *n.* **1.** One of the wavelets on the surface of
rip'l[F], } water, produced as by a light breeze, or by running over a stony bed; any slight, curling wave of or as of water. **2.** Any sound like that made by rippling water. **3.** Any appearance like a wavelet. Syn.: see WAVE.

rip'ple[2], *n.* A toothed tool, especially a comb-like instrument for cleaning flax-fiber or broom-corn. [< RIP[1], *v.*]—**rip'pler**, *n.* A person who ripples; an implement for rippling.

rip'rap'', 1 rip'rap''; 2 rĭp'răp'', *n.* Broken stones loosely thrown together for a foundation, as in deep water, or the foundation so made. [< D. *rips-raps*, refuse.]

Rip Van Win'kle, 1 rip van wĭŋ'kl; 2 rip văn wĭŋ'kl. In Washington Irving's *Sleepy Hollow*, a Dutch villager, who, while out hunting in the Catskills, falls into a sleep lasting 20 years, and awakes to find his world changed and himself forgotten.

rise, } 1 raiz; 2 rīz, *v.* [ROSE; RIS'EN, RIZ'N[F]; RIS'ING.]
rize[F], } **I.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To ascend, as a hill. **2.** *Naut.* To bring gradually into view above the horizon, as a ship, by approaching it. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance from a lower to a higher position; go up; ascend. **2.** To become erect after kneeling, sitting, or lying down; stand up; hence, to break up for recess or adjournment, as a deliberative assembly. **3.** To grow upward; become lofty or tall; be raised or gradually elevated; also, to appear to the sight as elevated. **4.** To swell upward; as, a river *rises;* bread *rises.* **5.** To appear above the horizon. **6.** To come into existence, or become perceptible; originate; emerge. **7.** To gain elevation, as in rank or fortune; prosper. **8.** To revolt; rebel. **9.** To be revived from death. **10.** To increase in force, intensity, dignity, value, etc. **11.** To come by chance. **12.** To slope gradually upward.

Syn.: arise, ascend, flow, spring. To *rise* is to move up or upward whether slowly or quickly, whether through the least or greatest distance; the waves *rise*, the mists *rise;* the river *rises* after heavy rains; as said of persons to *rise* is to come to an erect position after kneeling, sitting, reclining, or lying down; as, to *rise* from a sick-bed; my friend *rose* as I entered; the guests *rose* to depart; so a deliberative assembly or a committee is said to *rise* when it breaks up a session; a sun or star *rises* when to our apprehension it comes above the horizon and begins to go up the sky. To *ascend* is to go far upward, and is often used in a stately sense; as, Christ *ascended* to heaven. Compare RAISE.

rise[1], 1 raiz *or* rais; 2 rīz *or* rīs, *n.* **1.** The act of rising; ascent. **2.** Degree of ascent; elevation; also, an ascending course. **3.** The act of beginning to be or appear, as from a source; as, the *rise* of a stream. **4.** An elevated place. **5.** The act of appearing above the horizon. **6.** Increase or advance, as in price. **7.** Advance, as in rank, prosperity, or importance; also, elevation morally, mentally, or spiritually. **8.** *Arch.* The spring or height of an arch above the impost-level. **9.** *Carp.* The height of a stair-step. Syn.: see BEGINNING. [*hris*, branch.]

rise[2], *n.* A bough or branch; also, a small bush. [< AS.

ris'en, 1 riz'n; 2 rĭs'n, *pp.* of RISE, *v.*

ris'er, *n.* One who or that which rises, in any sense; specif., the vertical part of a step or stair.

ris'i-bl(e[F], 1 riz'ĭ-bl; 2 rĭs'ĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** Having the power of laughing. **2.** Adapted to excite laughter. **3.** Pertaining to laughter. **ri-so'ri-al**‡. [F., < L.[LL] *rideo*, laugh.] Syn.: see RIDICULOUS.—**ris"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A tendency to laughter. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Impulses to laughter. **ris'i-bles**‡. [Humorous.]—**ris'i-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.* The quality of being laughable.—**ris'i-bly**, *adv.*

risk, 1 risk; 2 rĭsk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To expose to a chance of injury or loss; hazard. **2.** To dare to undertake; take the chances of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A chance of encountering harm or loss; hazard; danger. **2.** An obligation or contract of insurance on the part of the insurer. [< L[F] *re-*, back, + *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see DANGER; HAZARD.—**risk'er**, *n.*—**risk'y**, *a.* **1.** Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous. **2.** Running risks; venturesome. Syn.: see PRECARIOUS.

Ris-to'ri, 1 rĭs-tō'rĭ; 2 rĭs-tō'rī. **Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo** (1822–1906). An Italian tragic actress.

rit., ritard., *abbr.* [It.] *Ritardando* (*Mus.*, gradually slower).

rite, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *n.* A solemn or religious ceremony; ceremonious act or observance. [< L. *ritus*, rite.] Syn.: see FORM; SACRAMENT.

rit'u-al, 1 rĭch'u-əl *or* rit'yu-əl; 2 rĭch'u-al *or* rĭt'yu-al. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a rite or rites. **II.** *n.* A prescribed form or method for the performance of a religious or solemn ceremony; any body of rites or ceremonies; also, a book setting forth such a system of rites or observances. [OF., < L. *ritualis*, < *ritus*, rite.] Syn.: see FORM.—**rit'u-al-ism**, *n.* Strenuous insistence upon ritual.—**rit'u-al-ist**, *a.* & *n.*—**rit"u-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* According to ritual.

Riv., *abbr.* River.

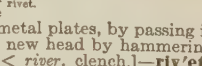
riv'age‖, 1 riv'ij; 2 rĭv'aġ, *n.* A shore; coast; bank. [F.]

ri'val, 1 rai'vəl; 2 rī'val. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RI'VALED or RI'-VALLED, RI'VALD[S]; RI'VAL-ING or RI'VAL-LING.] **1.** To strive to equal or excel; emulate; be the equal or match for. **2**‖. To be a competitor. **II.** *a.* Standing in competition or emulation; having opposing claims to the same object. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who strives to equal or excel another, or is in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor. **2.** One equaling, or nearly equaling, another, in any respect. **3**†. An associate, or companion in office. [F., < L. *rivales*, near neighbors.] Syn.: see ENEMY.—**ri-val'i-ty**†, *n.* Association; partnership.—**ri'val-ry**, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival or rivals. Syn.: see AMBITION; COMPETITION; EMULATION.

rive, 1 raiv; 2 rīv, *vt. & vi.* [RIVED; RIVED or RIV'EN; RIV'-ING.] To rend asunder by force; be split or rent, as timber. [< Ice. *rifa*, rive.] Syn.: see BREAK; REND.—**riv'er**[1], *n.* One who rives or splits.

riv'er[2], 1 riv'ər; 2 rĭv'er, *n.* **1.** A stream of water larger than a creek, and discharging into a larger body of water, as the ocean, a lake, or another stream. **2.** A large stream of any kind; copious flow. [< F. *rivière*, < L. *riparius;* see RIPARIAN.] Syn.: see STREAM.

riv'et, 1 riv'et; 2 rĭv'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [RIV'ET-ED[d] or RIV'ET-TED[d]; RIV'ET-ING or RIV-ET-TING.] **1.** To fasten with or as with a rivet. **2.** To batter the headless end of (a bolt, etc.), so as to make fast. **3.** To fasten firmly. **II.** *n.* *Mech.* A short soft metal bolt, having a head on one end, used to join objects, as metal plates, by passing it through holes and forming a new head by hammering on its headless end. [OF., < *river*, clench.]—**riv'et-ing**, *n.* A system or set of rivets collectively. **riv'et-ting**‡.


1 2 3 4
Forms of Rivets.
1. Flat-head. 2. Button-head. 3. Countersunk button-head. 4. Boiler-rivet.

Ri"vi-e'ra, 1 ri"vi-ē'rə; 2 rĭ"vĭ-ę'rä, *n.* Literally, seashore; specif., the coast of France and Italy from Nice to Spezzia.

riv'u-let, 1 riv'yu-let; 2 rĭv'yu-lĕt, *n.* A small stream or brook; streamlet. [< L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, brook.] Syn.: see STREAM.

Ri-zal' day, 1 ri-zāl'; 2 rĭ-zal'. [P. I.] December 30, observed in memory of **José Rizal** (1861–1896), who was shot by the Spaniards for alleged conspiracy.

rix'dol"lar, 1 riks'-del"ər; 2 rĭks'-dŏl"ar, *n.* **1.** Same as RIGSDALER. **2.** A British silver coin of Ceylon and Cape Colony, value about 36 cents. [< D. *rijksdaalder*, < G. *reichsthaler*, < *reich*, kingdom, + *thaler*, dollar.]

riz'i-form, 1 riz'ĭ-fôrm; 2 rĭz'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the appearance of grains of rice. [< F. *riz*, rice, + -FORM.]

Riz'zi-o, 1 rit'si-ō; 2 rĭt'sĭ-ō, **David** (1540–1566). An Italian musician; French secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; assassinated in her presence.

R. M., *abbr.* Royal Marines.—**rm.**, *abbr.* Ream.—**R. M. S.**, *abbr.* Royal Mail Steamer.—**R. N.**, *abbr.* Royal Navy.—**R. N. R.**, *abbr.* Royal Naval Reserve.—**R. O.**, *abbr.* Receiving Office.—**ro.**, *abbr.* Rood.

roach[1], 1 rōch; 2 rōch, *n.* A European carp-like fish with reddish fins. [< OF. *roche*, < MD. *roch*, ray.]

roach[2], *n.* A cockroach. [< Sp. *cucaracha*.]

road, 1 rōd; 2 rōd, *n.* **1.** An open way for public passage,

especially from one city, town, or village to another; a highway: distinguished from a *street*. **2.** Any way of advancing or progressing. **3.** Any course followed in a journey; path. **4.** *Naut.* A roadstead: commonly in the plural; as, Hampton *Roads*. [< AS. *rād*, < *rīdan*, ride.]

Syn.: beaten path, beaten track, course, highway, lane, passage, path, pathway, route, street, thoroughfare, track, turnpike, way. See WAY.—**road'-bed"**, *n.* The material part of a road: primarily, the foundation of gravel, etc., but by extension, especially in railway use, the superstructure also.—**road'stead**, *n.* A place of anchorage off shore without harbor protection.—**road'ster**, *n.* A horse adapted for use on the road, as in light driving; an automobile, bicycle, etc., adapted for ordinary roads.—**road'way"**, *n.* A road; specif., that part over which vehicles pass.

roam, 1 rōm; 2 rōm, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wander over; range. **II.** *i.* To move about uncertainly from place to place; wander; rove. [Of AS. origin.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.—**roam'er**, *n.* One who roams; a vagrant.

roan, 1 rōn; 2 rōn. **I.** *a.* Of a color consisting of bay, sorrel, or chestnut, thickly interspersed with gray or white, as a horse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A roan color. **2.** An animal of a roan color. **3.** A soft sheepskin leather, tanned to a roan color and used in bookbinding. **roan leather‡.** [OF., ult. < L. *rufus*, red.]

Ro'a-noke, 1 rō'ə-nōk; 2 rō'a-nōk, *n.* **1.** A river in Virginia and North Carolina; 240 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** An island off the coast of North Carolina; settlements were attempted here by Raleigh, 1585–1587.

roar, 1 rōr; 2 rōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter a roar, as a beast; utter with a roar; vociferate. **2.** To make a prolonged, blustering, and threatening sound, as wind or the sea; laugh or lament vociferously. **3.** To make a labored, stridulous sound in breathing, as a horse.

Syn.: bawl, bellow, boom, bray, cry, howl, peal, resound, reverberate, scream, shout, shriek, yell. See CALL.

II. *n.* **1.** A full, deep, prolonged, resonant cry, as of a beast; a similar cry of a human being, as in pain, grief, or anger. **2.** Any loud, prolonged sound, as of wind or the waves, or a confused mingling of sounds suggesting the cry of wild beasts. [< AS. *gerār*, < *rārian*, roar.] Syn.: see NOISE.—**roar'er**, *n.* One who or that which roars; specif., a horse suffering from roaring.—**roar'ing**, *pa.*—**roar'ing**, *n. Veter. Surg.* A disease among horses, characterized by labored, stridulous breathing.

roast, 1 rōst; 2 rōst. **I**ᵈ. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cook by subjecting to the action of heat, as in an oven: originally, to cook before an open fire. **2.** To heat excessively, or to an extreme degree. **3.** [Colloq.] To banter or ridicule severely. **4.** To carry on, or be prepared by, the process of roasting, as defined above. **II.** *a.* Roasted. **III.** *n.* A piece of roast meat, or a piece adapted or prepared for roasting. [< OHG.ᵒᶠ *rōstan*, roast.]—**roast'er**, *n.* A person who roasts, or a contrivance for roasting; something suitable for roasting.

rob, 1 reb; 2 rŏb, *v.* [ROBBED; ROB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To take away from wrongfully or injuriously in any way, especially by force or fear. **II.** *i.* To be guilty of robbery. [Ult. < OHG. *roubōn* (G. *rauben*), rob.] Syn.: see STEAL.—**rob'ber**, *n.* A plunderer, as a burglar or highwayman.

Syn.: bandit, brigand, buccaneer, burglar, depredator, footpad, freebooter, highwayman, marauder, pillager, pirate, plunderer, thief. A *robber* seeks to obtain the property of others by force or intimidation; a *thief* by stealth and secrecy. In early English *thief* was freely used in both senses, as in Shakespeare and the Authorized Version of the English Bible, which has "two *thieves*" in Matt. xxvii, 38, where the Revised Version more correctly substitutes "two *robbers*." Compare STEAL.—**rob'ber-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The act of robbing; the taking away of the property of another unlawfully, by force or fear. Syn.: see PLUNDER.

rob'and, 1 reb'ənd; 2 rŏb'and, *n. Naut.* Same as ROPE BAND.

rob'bin‡.

Rob'bi-a, del'la, 1 reb'bī-ə, del'lə; 2 rŏb'bī-ä, dĕl'lä. One of a family of Italian sculptors and workers in glazed terra-cotta; specif., **Luca** (1400–1482), founder of the family. **Andrea** (1435–1525), nephew of Luca, and his sons **Giovanni** (1469–1529), **Luca** (1475–1550?), and **Girolamo** (1488–1566) pursued similar methods in art, generally known as **Robbia work**.

robe, 1 rōb; 2 rŏb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROBED; ROB'ING.] To put a robe upon; clothe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, loose, flowing garment worn over other dress. **2.** Anything that covers like a robe. **3.** A lap-covering for use in a carriage. **lap-robe‡.—robe"-de-cham'bre**, *n.* [F.] A woman's wrapper or dressing-gown. [F.] Syn.: see DRESS.

Rob'ert, 1 reb'ərt; 2 rŏb'ert, *n.* **1.** One of several kings of Scotland; especially **R. I.** See BRUCE. **2.** One of two dukes of Normandy: (1) **R. I.** (1000–1035); father of William the Conqueror. (2) **R. II.** (1052–1134); son of William the Conqueror; a crusader.

Rob'erts, 1 reb'ərts; 2 rŏb'erts, **Frederick Sleigh, Earl** (1832–1914). A British field-marshal; born in India.

Rob'ert-son, 1 reb'ərt-sən; 2 rŏb'ert-son, **Sir William** (1860–). English general; Chief of British Imperial Staff, 1915–18.

Ro'bes-pierre, 1 rō'bəs-pīr; 2 rō'bes-pēr, **Maximilien Marie** (1758–1794). A French revolutionary leader; guillotined.

rob'in, 1 reb'in; 2 rŏb'in, *n.* **1.** A small European bird, with the forehead, cheeks, and breast orange-red; the redbreast. **2.** A North-American thrush resembling but larger than the English robin. [< OF. *Robin*, dim. of *Robert*, Robert.]

Rob'in Good'fel"low. **1.** [Eng.] *Folk-lore.* A merry and mischievous sprite. **2.** Any fairy or elf.

Rob'in Hood. A legendary medieval outlaw of Sherwood forest, central England.

Rob'in-son Cru'soe, 1 krū'sō; 2 cru'sō. In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, the hero, a sailor shipwrecked on a tropical island, where, by ingenious devices, he maintained himself until rescued. See JUAN FERNANDEZ: SELKIRK.

ro'ble, 1 rō'blē; 2 rō'blę, *n.* One of various trees, as a Californian white oak, a Chilean beech, etc. [Sp., < L. *robur*, oak.]

Rob Roy. Literally, Robert the Red, an outlawed Highland freebooter, Robert Macgregor (1660–1734); hero of Scott's novel of this name.

rob'sart, 1 reb'sart; 2 rŏb'särt, **Amy** (1532–1560). A beautiful Scottish girl who married the Earl of Leicester.

Robt., *abbr.* Robert.

ro-bust', 1 ro-bust'; 2 ro-bŭst', *a.* **1.** Possessing or characterized by great strength or endurance; rugged; healthy. **2.** *Zool.* Comparatively short and stocky; stout; thick; as, a *robust* fish. [< L.ᵀ *robustus*, < *robus*, *robur*, strength.] Syn.: see FIRM; POWERFUL; STRONG. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ro-bus'tious**, *a.* [Humorous & Archaic.] Of a robust character; also, rough. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

roc, 1 rek; 2 rŏc, *n.* In Arabian and Persian legend, an enormous and powerful bird of prey. [< Ar. (Per.) *rukh*, roc.]

Ro"cham"beau', 1 ro"shon"bō'; 2 ro"ċhän"bō', **Jean Baptiste de Vimeur, Comte de** (1725–1807). A French soldier and marshal; commanded the French allies in the American Revolution.

Roche"fort', 1 rosh"fōr'; 2 rŏċh"fōr', *n.* A fortified seaport in W. France; pop. 35,000. **Roche"fort'-sur-mer'‡.**

Roche"fou-cauld', 1 rosh"fu-kō'; 2 rŏċh"fu-cō', **François, Duc de la** (1613–1680). A French writer; *Maxims*.

Ro-chelle', 1 ro-shel'; 2 ro-ċhĕl', **La.** A historical seaport in W. France; former Huguenot stronghold; besieged in 1573 and 1627; pop. 36,000.

roches mou"ton"nées', 1 rōsh mū"to"nē'; 2 rŏċh mų"to"nę'. Rounded knobs of rock ground down and smoothed by glacial action. [F.; *roche*, rock; *mouton*, mutton.]

Roch'es-ter, 1 roch'es-tər; 2 rŏch'ĕs-ter, *n.* **1. John Wilmot, Earl of** (1648–1680), an English courtier and poet. **2.** A cathedral city of S. E. England; pop. 31,260. **3.** A manufacturing city of W. New York; pop. 295,750.

roch'et, 1 roch'et; 2 rŏch'ĕt, *n. Eccl.* A ceremonial garment, as for a bishop, similar to a surplice, but with closer sleeves or without sleeves. [OF., < OHG. *roch*, coat.] **rock'et‡.**

Ro"ci-nan'te, 1 rō"shi-nän'tē; 2 rō"ṯhi-nän'tę, *n.* The raw-boned steed of Don Quixote; hence [r-], any ill-looking riding-horse. **Ro"si-nan'te‡.**

rock¹, 1 rek; 2 rŏk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move or be moved backward and forward, as on a swinging base, or swing about an axis or axle. **2.** To sway or reel. [< AS. *roccian*; cp. Dan. *rokke*.] Syn.: see SHAKE.—**rock'er**, *n.* One who or that which rocks: (1) One of the curved supports of a rocking-chair. (2) A rocking-chair.—**rock'ing-chair"**, *n.* A chair supported on curved rockers.

rock², *n.* **1.** Any large mass of stone. **2.** A firm or immovable support; defense. **3.** That on which one may be wrecked, as a reef; some source of ruin or injury. **4.** *Geol.* The consolidated material forming the crust of the earth; any mass of mineral matter forming an essential part of the earth's crust. **5.** The rockfish, or striped bass. **6.** The rock-dove. [< AS. *rocc.*]—**rock'crys"tal**, *n.* Colorless transparent quartz.—**r.-dove**, *n.* The European wild pigeon, the parent of domestic varieties.—**r.-oil**, *n.* Petroleum.—**rock'work"**, *n.* A mound or wall of stones, set with mortar and arranged to imitate a rocky surface; also, an artificial grotto.—**rock'y**, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in rocks.—**rock'i-ness**, *n.*

rock³, *n.* The act of rocking; a fancy dance-step. [ROCK, *v.*]

rock⁴, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A distaff. [< Ice. *rokkr*, < √ of

rock'a-way, 1 rek'ə-wē; 2 rŏk'a-wā, *n.* [U. S.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage with standing top.

Rock'e-fel"ler, 1 rok'ɪ-fel"ər; 2 rŏk'e-fĕl"er, **John Davison** (1839–). An American oil magnate and capitalist.

rock'er², *n.* The rock-dove.

rock'er-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] Rockwork.

rock'et¹, 1 rek'et; 2 rŏk'ĕt, *n.* A firework that rises by the reaction of escaping gases produced as it burns. See illus. on next page. [< It. *rocchetta*, dim. of *rocca*, distaff.] **sky'-rock"et‡.**

rock'et², *n.* Any one of several ornamental Old World herbs of the mustard family, with pink, purple, and white flowers. [< F. *roquette*, < L.^lt *eruca*, colewort.]

Rock'ford, 1 rek'fərd; 2 rŏk'ford, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. Illinois; seat of Rockford College; pop. 65,650.

Rock Is'land. A manufacturing city in N. W. Illinois; seat of Augustana College; pop. 35,180.

Rock'y Moun'tains. The main range of the North American continent, extending from W. Canada to Mexico; sometimes regarded as including the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range; highest peaks, Mt. McKinley (Alaska), 20,464 ft., and Mt. Whitney (U. S.), 14,502 ft.

ro-co'co, 1 ro-kō'ko; 2 ro-cō'co, *n.* A degenerate style (17th to 18th centuries) of showy but meaningless decoration; hence, anything fantastic or tasteless in art or literature. [F.]—**ro-co'co,** *a.*

rod, 1 rŏd; 2 rŏd, *n.* **1.** A shoot or twig of any woody plant; a straight, slim piece of wood or other material, used as an instrument of punishment, a badge of office, etc.; hence, figuratively, discipline; correction; dominion; power. **2.** *Mech.* A bar, commonly of metal, forming part of a machine. **3.** A light pole used to suspend and manipulate a fishing-line. **4.** A measure of length, surface, and solidity: for length and surface. **perch**†; **pole**†. **5.** *Anat.* One of the rod-like bodies of the retina. **6.** A particular line of family descent; race; tribe. [< AS. *rōd.*] Syn.: see STICK.

Rocket.
a, head; *b*, burstingcharge; *c*, composition; *d*, *d*, clay chokes; *e*, fuse; *f*, conical tube for the escape of the gases that drive the rocket upward; *g*, stick.

rode, 1 rōd; 2 rōd, *imp.* of RIDE, *v.*

ro'dent, 1 rō'dent; 2 rō'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Gnawing. **2.** Pertaining to the rodents. **II.** *n.* A mammal (order *Rodentia*) having in each jaw two (rarely four) incisors, growing continually from persistent pulps, and no canine teeth, as a squirrel, beaver, rat, porcupine, or hare. [< L. *roden(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodo*, gnaw.]—**ro-den'tial,** *a.*

Rod'er-ick, 1 rod'ər-ik; 2 rŏd'er-ĭk, *n.* A king of the Visigoths (—711), called "The last of the Goths." **Rod'er-ic**†.

Ro"din', 1 rō"dan'; 2 rō"dăn'. **Auguste** (1840–1917). A French sculptor; exponent of the modern naturalistic school.

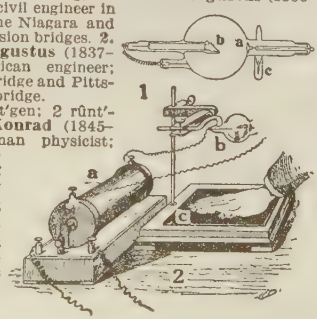
Rod'ney, 1 rod'ni; 2 rŏd'ny, *n.* **1. Cæsar** (1728–1784), an American patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Lord** (1718–1792), George Brydges, an English admiral; defeated French off Dominica, April 12, 1782.

rod"o-mon-tade', 1 rod"o-mon-tēd'; 2 rŏd"o-mŏn-tād'. **I**[d]. *vi.* To boast; bluster; brag. **II.** *a.* Bragging. **III.** *n.* Vainglorious boasting. [< *Rodomonte*, a boaster in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."] **rod"o-mon-ta'do**†.

roe¹, 1 rō; 2 rō, *n.* **1.** The spawn, as of fishes, crustaceans, etc. **2.** A mottled streak in wood, especially in mahogany. [< AS. **hrogn.*]

roe², *n.* **1.** A small deer of Europe and western Asia. **2.** Improperly, the doe of the red deer. [< AS. *rā*, roe.] **roe'-deer"**†.—**roe'buck",** *n.* A roe, especially the male.

Roeb'ling, 1 rōb'liŋ; 2 rōb'lĭng, *n.* **1. John Augustus** (1806–1869), a German civil engineer in America; built the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges. **2. Washington Augustus** (1837–1912), an American engineer; built Brooklyn bridge and Pittsburg suspension-bridge.



Apparatus for Producing Roentgen Rays.
1. X-ray tube; *a*, anode; *b*, cathode; *c*, vacuum-regulator. 2. One form of apparatus used in making X-ray photographs: *a*, induction coil; *b*, X-ray tube; *c*, photographic plate on which image of hand appears.

Roent'gen, 1 rūnt'gen; 2 rŭnt'gĕn, **Wilhelm Konrad** (1845–). A German physicist; discovered (1895) the rays bearing his name.—**Roent'gen rays,** a form of radiant energy that is sent out when the cathode rays of a glass tube of high vacuum (*Crookes's tube*) strike upon the opposite walls of the tube or upon any object in the tube. By means of these rays it is possible to see and photograph the shadows of bones, bullets, etc., through the fleshy parts of the body. **X-rays**†.

ro-ga'tion, 1 ro-gē'shən; 2 ro-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* The submitting of a proposed law to the people and asking its adoption. **2.** A formal request. **3.** *Eccl.* Litany; supplication. [< L.^x *rogatio*, < *rogo*, ask.]

Rog'ers, 1 roj'ərz; 2 rŏg'erş, **Samuel** (1763–1853). An English poet and banker; *The Pleasures of Memory.*

rogue, 1 rōg; 2 rōg, *n.* **1.** A dishonest and unprincipled person; trickster; rascal. **2.** One who is innocently mischievous or playful: sometimes said familiarly and endearingly. **3.** *Eng. Law.* An idle, sturdy beggar; a roving vagrant. **4.** A fierce and dangerous elephant separated from the herd. [< OF. *rogue*, rude.]—**rogues' gallery,** a collection of photographic protraits of criminals taken to aid the police in their future identification.—**rogues' march,** music played in derision of a person when he is expelled or driven away in disgrace, as from a military body or community.—**rogu'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Knavery or dishonesty. **2.** Playful mischievousness.—**rogu'ish,** *a.* **1.** Playfully mischievous. **2.** Knavish; dishonest. **rogu'y**†. **3**†. Vagrant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

roil, 1 roil; 2 rŏil, *vt.* **1.** To render muddy, as a liquid. **2.** To vex or irritate. [< OF. *roeler* (F. *rouler*); see ROLL, *v.*] **rile**† [Prov. or Colloq.].—**roil'y,** *a.* Full of sediment; stirred up; turbid. Syn.: see THICK.

roint†, *n.* Scurf; scab. **roignet**†; **roynet**†. — **roin'ish,** *a.* Scurvy; mangy; vile; mean.

roist'er-er, 1 roist'ər-ər; 2 rŏist'er-er, *n.* A blustering, noisy reveler. [< OF. *rustre.*] **roist'er**† [Archaic]; **royst'er**†; **royst'er-er**†.—**roist'er,** *vi.* To bluster; swagger.—**roist'er-ing,** *pa.*

rok'e-lay, *n.* Same as ROQUELAURE.

Ro'land, 1 rō'lənd; 2 rō'land, *n.* Hero of the Anglo-Norman *Chanson de Roland* (Song of Roland), of the 11th century, a prefect of the Brittany marches; slain by Gascons at Roncesvalles, 778.—**a Roland for an Oliver,** action taken in something said or done to match what is said or done by another, from the romantic stories of the exploits of the brother knights so named.

rôle, 1 rōl; 2 rōl, *n.* A part or character taken by an actor; any assumed character or function. [F.]

roll, 1 rōl; 2 rōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to progress by turning over and over upon a surface without slipping; also, to move with rotation, or to partially rotate; turn about continually. **2.** To wrap round and round upon itself or upon an axis; also, to cause to assume the shape of a sphere or cylinder by means of rotation and pressure. **3.** To envelop with or without rotation of the object enveloped; enwrap. **4.** To make smooth, compact, or flat by means of a roller or rolling-pin. **5.** To carry onward with a steady swelling and sweeping motion. **6.** To cause to heave or sway sidewise, as a ship. **7.** To push or drive along on rollers. **8.** To calendar, as paper. **9.** To utter with a continued trilling sound, as a bird. **10.** To beat a roll upon, as a drum. **11.** To emit in a full and swelling manner, as musical sounds. **12**‖. To revolve in mind. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move onward by turning round and round upon a surface without slipping, as the wheel of a carriage; also, to move onward while rotating. **2.** To move or run on wheels. **3.** To rotate partially. **4.** To undulate or sweep along, as waves; hence, to move tumultuously; fluctuate. **5.** To sway or toss from side to side. **6.** To fall or tumble forward with a rotary motion. **7.** To give forth a deep, reverberating sound, as thunder. **8.** To assume, through a rotating movement, the form of a cylinder, as of cloth. **9.** To be extended, flattened, or smoothed under the action of a roller or between rollers. **10.** To luxuriate; abound; as, to *roll* in wealth. **11.** To beat a roll on a drum. Syn.: see REVOLVE.—**roll'er,** *n.* **1.** Any cylindrical article or device that rolls, as to reduce friction, to exert pressure, or to apply something to a surface, as printers' ink. **2.** A long bandage done up in a roll. **3.** One who rolls. **4.** A long rolling wave, as of the ocean.—**roll'er-skate",** *n.* A skate having rollers instead of a blade or runner, for use on a floor. — **roll'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Smoothly undulating, as waves or hills: expressing also the action of the verb *roll* in any sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that rolls or of one who uses a rolling-tool. **2.** A deep, full, reverberating sound.—**roll'ing-mill",** *n.* An establishment in which metal is made into sheets, rods, etc., by working it between rollers.—**roll'ing-pin",** *n.* A wooden roller with handle at each end, for rolling out dough, etc.—**roll'ing-stock",** *n.* The wheeled transportation equipment of a railway.

roll, *n.* **1.** Anything rolled up in cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of parchment. **2.** Hence, an official writing, especially a list or register. **3.** A long strip, as of ribbon or carpet, rolled upon itself or upon a core. **4.** *Cookery.* Any article of food, as bread or cake, rolled or doubled together in preparation for use. **5.** A roller; particularly, a cylinder in fixed bearings used as a roller. **6.** A rolling, as of thunder. **7.** A trill, as of a canary. **8.** The rapid beating of a drum to make its sound continuous.

9. A rolling gait or movement; (*Naut.*) motion from side to side, as of a ship in a seaway. **10.** An undulating surface, as of the sea. [< F. *rôle*, < L. *rotula*, dim. of *rota*, wheel.] Syn.: see LIST; RECORD.—**roll'-call"**, *n.* The act of calling over a roll or list of the names of a number of persons, as soldiers or workmen, to ascertain which are present; also, the time of or signal for calling the roll.

rol'lick‡, 1 rel'ik, *vi.* [Colloq.] To move in a careless or swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; act carelessly and jovially. [< ROLL, *v.*, but cp. FROLIC.] **rol'lic**‡.—**rol'lick-ing**, *pa.* **1.** Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; jovial. **2.** Expressive of a careless, frolicsome spirit; as, *rollicking* behavior. **rol'lick-some**‡; **rol'lic-y**‡.

Rol"lin', 1 ro"lañ'; 2 ro"lăn', **Charles** (1661–1741). A French historian. [first duke of Normandy.

Rol'lo, 1 rel'o; 2 rŏl'o, *n.* A Norwegian viking (860–932); **ro'ly-po"ly.** **I.** *a.* Like a roly-poly; pudgy; dumpy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A boiled or steamed pudding made from a sheet of dough, rolled up with fruit, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] A pudgy person.

Rom., *abbr.* Roman, Romance, Romans.

Ro-ma'ic, 1 ro-mē'ik; 2 ro-mā'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the language or people of modern Greece. **II.** *n.* Modern Greek, especially the popular form spoken by uneducated Greeks: distinguished from the higher literary form called *modern Hellenic*. [< LL. *Romaicus*, < Gr. *Rhōmaïkos*, < *Rhōmē*, Rome; applied to the Greeks of the Eastern Roman Empire.]

Ro'man, 1 rō'mən; 2 rō'man. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Rome or the Romans. **2.** Resembling a Roman in character; noble; stern. **3.** Roman Catholic. **4.** Having the form of the letters known as Roman. **II.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of Rome or of the ancient Roman Empire. **2.** *Print.* A style of perpendicular type, as that in which these words are printed; also, a black Gothic letter used by the ancient Romans. [< F. *romain*, < L. *Romanus*, < *Roma*, Rome.]—**Epistle to the Romans**, one of the New Testament books, consisting of a letter of the apostle Paul to the Christians at Rome.—**Roman Catholic.** **1.** Pertaining to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head. **2.** A member of that church.—**Roman nose**, a nose that is somewhat aquiline.—**Roman numerals**, the letters used by the ancient Romans as symbols in arithmetical notation. See NUMERAL.—**Ro'man-ism**, *n.* The dogmas, forms, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church.—**Ro'man-ist.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Romanism. **II.** *n.* A Roman Catholic: opprobrious use.—**Ro'man-ize**, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ ING.] To make or become Roman or Roman Catholic; also, to write or speak in a Latinized style. **Ro'man-ish**, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church: usually derogatively.

ro-mance', 1 ro-mans'; 2 ro-măns', *vi.* [RO-MANCED'‡; RO-MANC'ING.] **1.** To indulge in visionary fabrications; tell fanciful stories. **2.** To think or act in a romantic manner. Syn.: see DREAM; FICTION.

Ro-mance', } 1 ro-mans', -man'ik; 2 ro-măns', -măn'ic,
Ro-man'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to the languages, as Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, descended from the ancient popular Latin mixed with foreign elements.

ro-mance', 1 ro-mans'; 2 ro-măns', *n.* **1.** A form of idealistic prose fiction; any extravagant story. **2.** A poetical tale of chivalry, written originally in one of the Romances. **3.** The character of that which appears strange and fascinating, heroic, chivalrous, and the like; delight in what is chivalrous, adventurous, fanciful, or mysterious. **4.** [R-] One, or all collectively, of the Romance languages. **5.** A falsehood; fabrication. [< L.LL.ᵗᵉ *Romanicus*, Roman.]—**ro-manc'er**, *n.* A writer of romance; an extravagant story-teller.—**ro-man'tic**, *a.* **1.** Relating to romance; fanciful; visionary. **2.** Fictitious and improbable. **3.** Pertaining to the Romance peoples, as opposed to classic; in music, literature, etc., not conforming to fixed rules; fantastic; fanciful.—**ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* Syn.: airy, chimerical, dreamy, extravagant, fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, ideal, imaginative, picturesque, poetic, sentimental, visionary, wild.—Ant.: exact, historical, literal, precise, truthful, unadorned, unimaginative, unvarnished.—**ro-man'ti-cism**, *n.* A romantic style, as opposed to the classical: a revival of medieval spirit, forms, or types.—**ro-man'ti-cist**, *n.*—**ro-man'tic-ly**, *adv.*

Ro"man-esque', 1 rō"mən-esk'; 2 rō"man-ĕsk', *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or designating a certain style of architecture. See below. **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by the Romance languages, especially the dialect of Languedoc. [F.] **Ro"man-esk'**‡. — **Romanesque architecture**, the prevailing style of Western architecture (5th to the 12th century), embracing the Saxon, Norman, Lombard, etc., characterized by the round arch and general massiveness.—**Ro"man-esque'**, *n.*

ro-mant'‖, } 1 ro-mant', ro-mānt'; 2 ro-mănt', ro-mänt', *n.*
ro-maunt'‖, } A romance: the Middle English form, now used in titles and in poetry.

Rom'a-ny, } 1 rom'ə-ni; 2 rŏm'a-ny. **1.** *a.* Of or pertain-
Rom'ma-ny, } ing to the Gipsies or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Gipsy. **2.** The dialect of Gipsies. [< Gipsy *Romani*, Gipsy, < *rom*, man.]

Rom. Cath., *abbr.* Roman Catholic.

Rome, 1 rōm; 2 rŏm, *n.* A city, capital of Italy, and seat of the Pope; former capital of the Roman empire; pop. 591,000.

Ro'me-o, 1 rō'mi-ō; 2 rō'me-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the hero of the play, in love with Juliet, daughter of the enemy of his house. He kills himself, thinking Juliet dead, and she follows his example.

romp, 1 romp; 2 rŏmp. **I.**ᵗ *vi.* To play boisterously. **II.** *n.* **1.** One, especially a girl, who romps. **2.** Noisy, exciting play. [For RAMP, *v.* & *n.*]—**romp'ish**, *n.*

Rom'u-lus, 1 rom'yu-lus: 2 rŏm'yu-lŭs, *n.* One of the twin legendary founders of Rome, abandoned in infancy and suckled by a wolf. He kills his brother and becomes sole ruler. See REMUS.

Ron"ces-val'les, 1 ron"si-val'es; 2 rŏn"ce-văl'ĕs, *n.* A village in N. Spain; Charlemagne's rear-guard defeated and Roland slain, 778.

ron-deau', 1 ron-dō' *or* ron'dō; 2 rŏn-dō' *or* rŏn'dō, *n.* **1.** A poem of French origin, consisting of thirteen lines with two rimes and an unrimed refrain. **2.** A refrain. [F.]

ron'do, 1 ron'do; 2 rŏn'do. *n.* **1.** The musical setting of a rondeau. **2.** A musical composition having a main theme and several contrasting episodes, the former being repeated in its original key after each subordinate theme. [It.]

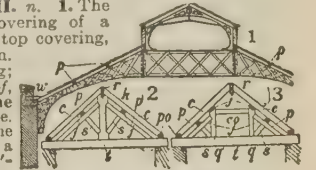
ron'dure‖, 1 ron'diur; 2 rŏn'dūr, *n.* Anything circular or spherical; a curve or swell. **roun'dure**†.

ron'lon†, *n.* A mangy or scabby animal or person. **ron'yon**†. [French poet.

Ron"sard', 1 rōn"sār'; 2 rōn"sär', **Pierre de** (1524–1585). A

rood, 1 rūd; 2 rōōd, *n.* **1.** A cross or crucifix. **2.** A square land-measure: one-fourth of an acre. [< AS. *rōd.*]

roof, 1 rūf; 2 rōōf. **I.**ᵈ *vt.* **1.** To cover with a roof. **2.** To shelter; house. **II.** *n.* **1.** The exterior upper covering of a building. **2.** Any top covering, as of a car or oven. **3.** A dwelling; home. [<AS. *rhōf*, roof.]—**roof of the mouth**, the palate.—**roof'age**, *n.* The material forming a roof; roofing.—**roof'er**, *n.* One who makes or repairs roofs.—**roof'ˈgar"den**, *n.* A garden on the roof of a building, used for public theatrical entertainments. — **roof'ing**, *n.* **1.** Roofs collectively. **2.** Material for roofs. **3.** Shelter. **4.** The act of covering with a roof.—**roof'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Destitute of shelter.—**roof'tree"**, *n.* The ridge-pole of a roof; hence, the roof.



Roof-construction.

1. An iron-trussed roof: *p*, *p*, purlins; *w*, walls plate. 2, 3. King-post and queen-post roofs: *c*, common rafters; *co*, collar; *j*, purlins; *k*, king-post; *p*, principal rafters; *po*, pole-plates; *q*, queen-posts; *r*, ridge-posts; *s*, struts; *t*, tie-beams.

rook¹, 1 ruk; 2 rŏŏk, *n.* **1.** An Old World crow, with the feathers of the face lost in the adult, noted for its gregariousness. **2**†. A trickster. [< AS. *hrōc*, rook.]—**rook**†, *vt. & vi.* To cheat.—**rook'er-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A colony of rooks. **2.** A breeding-place of sea-birds, seals, etc. **3.** A rambling building; a low neighborhood.—**rook'y**, *a.*

rook², *n.* *Chess.* Same as CASTLE.

room, 1 rūm; 2 rōōm. **I.** *vi.* To occupy a room; lodge. **II.** *n.* **1.** Free or open space. **2.** A space enclosed for occupancy; an apartment. **3.** Suitable or warrantable occasion. **4.** A person's place, function, or office. [< AS. *rūm*, < *rūm*, wide.] Syn.: see PLACE.—**room'age**, *n.* Extent of room or space.—**room'er**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A lodger.—**room'ful**, *n.* As many or as much as a room will hold; also, a number of persons present in a room.—**room'-mate"**, *n.* One who occupies a room with another or others.—**room'y**, *a.* Having abundant room; spacious.—**room'i-ly**, *adv.*—**room'i-ness**, *n.*

roop'y, *a.* Same as ROUPY.

roor'back, 1 rūr'bak; 2 rōōr'băk, *n.* [U. S.] A fictitious report circulated for political purposes, as before an election. [From a political story circulated in 1844 as an extract from a fictitious work, *Baron Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States.*] [rouse†.

roose, 1 rūz; 2 rōōs, *vt.* [Scot.] To praise. [< Ice. *hrōsa.*]

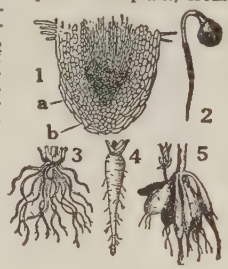
Roo'se-velt, 1 rō'zə-velt; 2 rō'şe-vĕlt. **Theodore** (1858–1919). An American statesman and man of letters; 26th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

roost, 1 rūst; 2 rōōst. **I.**ᵈ *vi. & vi.* To perch upon; sit or perch. **II.** *n.* A perch upon which fowls rest at night; also, any place where birds resort to spend the night; hence, any temporary resting-place. [< AS. *hrōst* roost.]—**roost'er**, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.

root[1d], 1 rūt; 2 rōōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To plant and fix in the earth by roots. **2.** To fix or imprint deeply and durably. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fix the root; enter the earth, as roots. **2.** To be firmly fixed or established.

root[2d], *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To turn or dig up with the snout, as swine. **2.** To tear up; eradicate. [< AS. *wrōtan*, root; akin to *wrōt*, snout.] Syn.: see EXTERMINATE.

root, *n.* **1.** The underground part of a plant, from which it derives nourishment; popularly, any underground growth, as a tuber or bulb. **2.** One of certain other growths serving for attachment, support, etc., as in the ivy or mistletoe. **3.** *Bot.* The descending axis of a plant, differing from the stem in branching irregularly and in being without joints or leaves and normally without buds. **4.** Figuratively, that from which anything derives origin, growth, or life and vigor; anything resembling or suggesting a root. **5.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Some rootlike part of an organ or structure. **6.** *Philol.* A fundamental or elementary part of a word. **7.** *Math.*



Various Roots.

1. A longitudinal section of the tip of a root: *a*, the growing point; *b*, the root-cap. 2. A young tap-root, showing root-hairs. 3. Fibrous roots. 4. A fusiform root. 5. A bundle of fusiform or tuberous roots.

(1) A quantity that, taken a specified number of times as a factor, will give another quantity called its *power;* as, 2 is the fourth *root* of 16. (2) The quantity that, when substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation. [< AS. *rōt*, < Icc. *rót*, root.]—**root'let,** *n.* A small root.—**root'stock",** *n.* **1.** A rhizome. **2.** Original source; origin.—**root'y.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of roots. **2.** Resembling roots. **II.** *n.* [Soldiers'-slang.] Bread.

Root, Elihu (1845–). An American lawyer and statesman; Secretary of State, 1905–1909; U. S. Senator, 1909–1915.

rope, 1 rōp; 2 rōp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [ROPED†; ROP'ING.] **1.** To tie up or unite with rope. **2.** To enclose or border with a rope. **3.** [Western U. S.] To catch with a lasso. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To rope in; inveigle. **5.** To become drawn out or extended into a filament or thread. **II.** *n.* **1.** A construction of twisted fibers, as of hemp, cotton, flax, etc., so intertwined as to form a thick cord; technically, a cord of one inch or more in diameter. **2.** A collection of things plaited or united in a line. **3.** A slimy or glutinous filament or thread. [< AS. *rāp*, rope.]—**rope band** (*Naut.*), a piece of spun-yarn for fastening the head of a sail to a spar.—**r. ladder,** a ladder made of ropes or with rope sides and wooden or other rounds.—**to make ropes,** to lay snares.—**rope'-danc"er,** *n.* One who performs on the tight rope.—**r.-dancing,** *n.*—**r.-maker,** *n.* One who is engaged in the manufacture of rope.—**rop'er-y,** *n.* **1.** A ropewalk. **2**†. Roguery.—**r.-trick,** *n.* **1.** Any sleight-of-hand trick performed with ropes. **2**†. A trick that deserves the halter.—**rope'walk",** *n.* A long alley formerly used for the spinning of rope-yarn: now in general superseded by some structure using improved machinery.—**rop'y,** *a.* That may be drawn into threads, as a glutinous substance; stringy.—**rop'i-ly,** *adv.*—**rop'i-ness,** *n.*

roque, 1 rōk; 2 rōk, *n.* A form of croquet as played by experts.—**ro-quet',** *vt.* In croquet, to strike (another's ball) with one's own.—**ro-quet',** *n.* The act of roqueting.

roqu'e-laure, 1 rōk'i-lōr *or* -lōr; 2 rōk'e-lạr *or* -lōr, *n.* A form of short cloak worn by men in the 18th century. [< Duc de *Roquelaure.*] **rock'low**‡; **rok'e-lay**‡; **roqu'e-lo**‡.

ror'qual, 1 rōr'kwal: 2 rōr'kwal, *n.* A whale having a well-developed dorsal fin. [< Sw. *rörhval*, < *rör*, reed, + *hval*, whale.] **fin'back"**‡.

Ro'sa, 1 rō'zə; 2 rō'ʒa, **Salvator** (1615–1673). An Italian historical painter.

Ro-sa'ce-æ, 1 ro-zē'si-ī; 2 ro-ʒā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The rose family, embracing 65 genera and nearly 1,200 species, including the apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, cherry, strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry.—**ro-sa'ce-an,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the *Rosaceæ.* **2.** Resembling a rose; rosy. **ro-sa'ceous**‡.

Ros'a-lind, 1 rez'ə-lind; 2 rōʒ'a-lind, *n.* In Shakespeare's **Ros'a-mond,** 1 rez'ə-mənd; 2 rōʒ'a-mond, **The Fair.** The favorite of Henry II. of England, whose queen, Eleanor, is alleged to have caused her to swallow poison (1177?).

Ro-sa'ri-o, 1 ro-sä'ri-o; 2 ro-sä'rī-o, *n.* A river port in E. Argentine Republic; pop. 222,590.

ro'sa-ry, 1 rō'zə-ri; 2 rō'ʒa-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A string of beads for keeping count of devotions, or a series of prayers counted by the beads. **2.** A chaplet or garland, as of roses. **3.** Hence, a collection of literary selections. **4.** A garden or bed of roses. [Ult. < L. *rosa*, rose.]

Ros'ci-us, 1 rosh'i-us; 2 rōsh'i-ūs, **Gallus Quintus.** A Roman comic actor (–62 B. C.?); friend of Cicero.—**Ros'ci-an,** *a.* [glish historian and poet.

Ros'coe, 1 res'ko; 2 rōs'co, **William** (1753–1831). An En-

rose, 1 rōz; 2 rōʒ, *vt.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** To cause to blush; redden. **2.** To perfume with or as with roses.

rose, 1 rōz; 2 rōʒ, *n.* **1.** A hardy, erect, or climbing shrub of numerous varieties, with rose-like, prickly stems, or its flower. **2.** Any one of various other plants or flowers having some real or fancied likeness to the true rose. **3.** A light pinkish crimson, like the color of many roses. **4.** Full bloom; flush. [< L.[AS] *rosa*, rose.]—**golden rose** (*R. C. Ch.*), a rose of wrought gold, blessed by the Pope and presented, usually to a Roman Catholic sovereign, as a distinguished honor.—**rose of Sharon.** **1.** In Scripture (*Song of Sol.* ii. 1), an unknown flower; perhaps the autumn crocus or the narcissus. **2.** [U. S.] The Syrian hibiscus.—**rose window,** a circular window filled with tracery, called, when this takes the form of spokes, a **wheel window.**—**under the rose,** in strict confidence; privately: the rose being in ancient Egypt the emblem of silence.—**ro'se-ate,** *a.* Of a rose-color; rosy.—**rose'-bee"tle, r.-bug, r.-chafer,** *n.* One of various beetles injurious to roses.—**rose'bud",** *n.* **1.** The bud of a rose. **2.** A young girl.—**r.-bush,** *n.* A rose-bearing shrub or vine.—**r.-cheeked,** *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.—**r.-mallow,** *n.* **1.** The hibiscus. **2.** The hollyhock.—**ro-sette',** *n.* An ornament or badge, as of ribbon, having some resemblance to a rose.—**ro-set'ted,** *a.* Ornamented with, or arranged in the form of, a rosette.—**rose-water,** *n.* A toilet water having a rose-like fragrance.—**rose'wood",** *n.* A hard, close-grained, dark-colored, fragrant Brazilian cabinet-wood.

rose, *imp.* of RISE, *v.*

Rose'ber-y, 1 rōz'bər-i; 2 rōʒ'ber-y, **Earl of** (1847–). Archibald Philip Primrose, an English statesman.

Ro'se-crans, 1 rō'zi-kranz; 2 rō'se-crāns, **William Starke** (1819–1898). An American major-general.

rose'ma-ry, 1 rōz'mē-ri; 2 rōʒ'mā-ry, *n.* An evergreen fragrant shrub of the mint family, with usually blue flowers. [< L. *ros*, dew, + *marinus*, MARINE.]

Rosemary.

ro'se-o-, *prefix,* Rose-red. [< L. *roseus*, rosy.] —**ro-se'o-la,** *n.* A rose-colored rash appearing on the skin. **rose'-rash"**‡.

Ro-set'ta stone, 1 ro-zet'ə; 2 ro-ʒĕt'a. A tablet of basalt containing an inscription in two forms of Egyptian hieroglyphics and in Greek, found near Rosetta, Egypt, in 1799; it supplied the key to the ancient inscriptions of Egypt.

Rosh Ha-sha'na, 1 rosh *or* rōsh ha-shā'na; 2 rōsh *or* rōsh hä-shä'nä. [Heb.] The Jewish New-year's day; literally, "the head of the year."

Ro"si-cru'cian, 1 ro"zi-[*or* rez"i-]krū'shən; 2 rō"ʒi-[*or* rōʒ"i-]-cru'shan, *n.* One claiming or reputed to be a member of a secret society of occult philosophers, said to have originated in Germany in the 15th century. [< L. *rosa*, rose, + *crux*, cross.]—**Ro"si-cru'cian,** *a.*—**Ro"si-cru'cian-ism,** *n.*

ros'i-ly, ros'i-ness. See ROSY.

ros'in, 1 rez'in; 2 rōʒ'in, *n.* Resin, especially that remaining after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine. [Var. of RESIN.] **col'o-pho-ny**‡.—**ros'in-weed",** *n.* A coarse perennial herb of the aster family, with copious resinous juice, growing in the central and western United States.—**ros'in-y,** *a.*

Ros"i-nan'te, *n.* Same as ROCINANTE.

ros'ma-rine[1], 1 rez'mə-rin; 2 rōʒ'ma-rīn, *n.* The walrus, formerly fabled to feed on dew. [< Dan. *rosmar*, < Norw. *rossmaar*, < Icc. *rosmhvalr*, walrus.] **ros'mer**‡.

ros'ma-rine[2]†, *n.* **1.** Sea-dew. **2.** Rosemary.

Ross, 1 res; 2 rōs, *n.* **1. Sir James** (1800–1862), an English arctic explorer; discovered the north magnetic pole, 1831. **2. Sir John** (1777–1856), a Scottish arctic explorer; uncle of preceding.

Ros-set'ti, 1 ro-set'i; 2 ro-sĕt'i, *n.* **1. Christina Georgina** (1830–1894), an English poet; sister of Dante Gabriel. **2. Dante Gabriel** (1828–1882), an English painter and poet.

Ros-si'ni, 1 ros-si'ni; 2 ros-si'nī, **Gioacchino Antonio** (1792–1868). An Italian composer.

Ro"stand', 1 ro"stäñ'; 2 ro"stäñ', **Edmond** (1868–1918). A French dramatist and poet; elected to the Academy, 1901.

ros'ter, 1 res'tər; 2 rōs'ter, *n.* A list of officers and men enrolled for duty or giving the order in which they come on duty; hence, any list of names. [< D. *rooster*, list.]

Ros'tock, 1 res'tok; 2 rōs'tŏk, *n.* A seaport in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; pop. 68,000.

ros'trum, 1 res'trum; 2 rōs'trŭm, *n.* [ROS'TRUMS[z] or -TRA, *pl.*] **1.** A pulpit or platform; hence, public orators

collectively. **2.** *pl.* [Only in the form ROSTRA.] *Rom. Antiq.* The orators' platform in the Roman Forum: embellished with the beaks of captured ships. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A beak or snout; a beak-like process or part. **4.** One of various beak-like parts, as of an ancient war-galley. [< L. *rostrum*, beak.]—**ros'tral,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a rostrum. **2.** *Zool.* Having a rostrum, or beak-like process; beaked. **ros'trate**‡.

ros'y, 1 rōz'ĭ; 2 rōz'y, *a.* [ROS'I-ER; ROS'I-EST.] **1.** Like a rose; rose-red; blooming; blushing. **2.** Figuratively, bright, pleasing, or flattering. **3.** Made of roses. [< AS. *rōsiġ*, < *rōse*, rose.]—**ros'i-ly,** *adv.*—**ros'i-ness,** *n.*

rot, 1 rɒt; 2 rŏt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROT'TED[d]; ROT'TING.] **1.** To make or become rotten; corrupt; decay. **2.** To induce or suffer from the disease called rot. **3.** To become morally rotten. **4.** To perish by slow degrees; stagnate; waste away. Syn.: see DECAY; PUTREFY.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is rotten, or the process of rotting. **2.** (1) *Med.* A wasting disease, as of the lungs. (2) A parasitic disease affecting sheep. **3.** A form of decay in plants, caused by fungi and bacteria. **4.** [Slang.] Trashy and nonsensical opinions or expressions; twaddle; bosh. [< AS. *rotian*; rot.]—**rot'ten,** *a.* **1.** Decomposed by natural process; putrid. **2.** Unsound; liable to break. **3.** Untrustworthy; treacherous. **4.** Afflicted with the rot, as sheep. **5.** *Slang.* Worthless.—**rot'ten-ly,** *adv.*—**rot'ten-ness,** *n.*—**rot'ten-stone",** *n.* A soft, friable rock, used as a polishing-material.

ro'ta[1], 1 rō'tə; 2 rō'ta, *n.* **1.** A roll of names, giving order of duty; a roster. **2.** A routine. **3.** A wheel. [L., wheel.]

ro'ta[2], *n.* A medieval musical instrument of the guitar type. [LL., < W. *crwth*, fiddle.] **rote**‡; **rot'tat.**

ro'ta-ry, 1 rō'tə-rĭ; 2 rō'ta-ry, *a.* Turning around its axis, like a wheel, or so constructed as to turn thus; having some part that so turns. [< L. *rota*, wheel.]

ro'tate, 1 ro'tēt; 2 ro'tāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RO'TAT-ED[d]; RO'TAT-ING.] **1.** To turn, or cause to turn, on or as on its axis, as a wheel. **2.** To alternate or change about, as crops, office-holders, etc. **II.** *a.* **1.** Wheel-shaped; circular, as the corolla of certain flowers. **2.** *Entom.* Forming a circle around a part, as spines or hairs. [< L. *roto*, pp. *rotatus*, turn, < *rota*, wheel.] Syn.: see REVOLVE.—**ro'tat-ed,** *pa.* **1.** Turned around. **2.** Rotate.—**ro-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of rotating; rotary motion. **2.** Change by alternation; order of sequence; as, *rotation* of crops or office.—**ro-ta'tion-al,** *a.*—**ro'ta-tiv**(es, *a.* Pertaining to or causing rotation. **ro'ta-to-ry**‡.—**ro-ta'tor,** *n.*

rote[1], 1 rōt; 2 rōt, *n.* Repetition of words as a means of learning them, with slight attention to the sense. [OF.]

rote[2], *n.* Same as ROTA[2].

rote[3], *n.* The roar of the surf. [Ult. < AS. *hrūtan*, roar.]

Roths'child, 1 rɒths'ċhild *or* (*G.*) rōt'shĭlt; 2 rōths'child *or* (*G.*) rōt'shilt, *n.* A family of Jewish bankers founded in Frankfort-on-the-Main by Mayer Rothschild (1743–1812). It has branches in Vienna, London, Paris, etc.

Ro-tif'er-a, 1 ro-tif'er-ə; 2 ro-tif'er-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of microscopic fresh-water animalcules with rings of cilia which in motion produce a wheel-like effect; wheel-animalcules. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + *fero*, bear.]—**ro'ti-fer,** *n.* One of the *Rotifera.*—**ro-tif'er-al,** *a.*—**ro-tif'er-an,** *n.*—**ro-tif'er-ous,** *a.* [rotate. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + -FORM.]

ro'ti-form, 1 rō'tĭ-fôrm; 2 rō'ti-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a wheel; **ro"tis"se-rie',** 1 rō"tĭs"sə-rĭ'; 2 rō"tis"se-rĭ', *n.* [F.] A restaurant where patrons select uncooked food and have it roasted and served.

rot'ten, 1 rɒt'n; 2 rŏt'n, *a.* Characterized by decay. See ROT, *n.*

Syn.: carious, corrupt, decayed, deceitful, decomposed, defective, fetid, offensive, putrefied, putrescent, putrid, tainted, treacherous, unsound. See BAD. Compare DECAY, *v.*—Ant.: complete, fresh, healthful, healthy, perfect, pure, sound, sweet, untainted, wholesome.

Rot'ter-dam, 1 rɒt'ər-dam; 2 rŏt'er-dăm, *n.* A seaport of the Netherlands; pop. 506,070.

ro-tund', 1 ro-tund'; 2 ro-tŭnd', *a.* **1.** Rounded out; spherical; plump. **2.** Hence, full-toned, as a voice or utterance. **3.** Complete; entire. **4.** *Bot. & Entom.* Circular, or nearly so; orbicular. [< L. *rotundus*, < *rota*, wheel.] Syn.: see ROUND.—**ro-tun'da,** *n.* A circular building or hall, surmounted with a dome. **ro-tun'do**‡.—**ro-tun'di-ty,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being rotund; sphericity. **2.** A protuberance. 3‖. Sonorousness. **ro-tund'ness**‡.

rou'ble, 1 rū'bl; 2 ru'bl, *n.* Same as RUBLE.

rou"ê', 1 rū"ē'; 2 ru"e', *n.* A sensualist; debauchee. [F.]

Rou"en', 1 rū"ăn'; 2 ru"ăn', *n.* A cathedral city in Normandy; ancient capital of the duchy; scene of the burning of Joan of Arc; pop. 123,712.

rouge, 1 rūj; 2 ruzh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROUGED; ROUG'ING.] **1.** To tint, as the face, with rouge; apply rouge. 2§. To blush. **II.** *a.* Red: in various French phrases. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any cosmetic for coloring the skin pink or red. **2.** A red iron peroxid used in polishing metals and glass. [F., < L. *rubeus*, ruby.]—**rouge"-et-noir',** 1 rūj"-ē-nwär'; 2 ruzh"-e-nwär', *n.* [F.] A gambling-game played with cards on a table containing four diamond-shaped figures, two red (*rouge*) and two black (*noir*). **trente'-et-qua"rante'**‡.

rough[1], 1 ruf; 2 rŭf, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make rough; roughen.

ruf[2], ‖ To make or shape roughly. **3.** [Colloq.] To treat or behave roughly; vex.

rough, *a.* **1.** Having an uneven surface; having small inequalities on the surface; not smooth or polished; coarse; shaggy; shabby; of land or roads, hilly or rocky; rugged; broken; uneven. **2.** Characterized by rude or violent action; of the weather or the sea, boisterous or tempestuous; stormy. **3.** Unkind; harsh. **4.** Unpolished; rude; crude. **5.** Hastily formed or done; unfinished; approximate; general. **6.** Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; inharmonious. **7.** Puckering to the palate; astringent. **8.** *Gr. Gram.* Aspirated.

Syn.: coarse, craggy, harsh, jagged, ragged, rude, rugged, shaggy, uneven, unfinished, unhewn, unpolished. See AWKWARD; BLUFF.—Ant.: bland, even, glossy, level, plain, polished, sleek, smooth. [< AS. *rūh*, rough.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**rough'-cast",** *n.* **1.** Coarse plaster. **2.** A rude model. —**r.-draft**[d], *vt.* To make a rough or unfinished draft of; design or sketch hastily, or incompletely, as a plan or discourse.—**r.-draw,** *vt.* To draw in a rude or hasty manner. —**r.-dry,** *vt.* To dry without ironing, as washed clothes.—**rough'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become rough.—**r.-hew,** *vt.* To hew or shape roughly or irregularly.—**r.-rider,** *n.* One skilled in breaking broncos or used to dangerous feats in horsemanship; specifically, the popular name of the 1st U.S. Volunteers in the Spanish-American war of 1898.—**rough'-shod",** *a.* Shod with rough shoes to prevent slipping, as a horse: figuratively, in the phrase **to ride roughshod (over),** to act overbearingly.

rough[1], *n.* **1.** A crude, incomplete, or rough condition: with definite article; as, formed in the *rough.* **2.** A general or uncritical view. **3.** A spike for insertion in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping. [rowdy. [For RUFFIAN.]

rough[2], *n.* A low, rude, and violent fellow; a ruffian;

rou"lade', 1 rū"lād'; 2 ru"lăd', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A run of short notes; also, a roll or flourish, as on a drum. **2.** A dish made of slices of beef rolled with bacon and steamed. [F.]

rou"leau', 1 rū"lō'; 2 ru"lō', *n.* **1.** A roll, as of coins in paper. **2.** *Millinery.* A roll of ribbon or the like. [F.]

rou-lette', 1 rū-let'; 2 ru-lĕt', *n.* **1.** A game played at a table divided into numbered and colored spaces, and having in the center a rotating disk on which a ball is rolled until it drops into one of the spaces, the player winning if he has staked his money on that space or its color. **2.** An engravers' disk of tempered steel, as for tracing points on a copperplate; also, a draftsmen's wheel for making dotted lines. [F., dim. of OF. *roule*, wheel, < L. *rotulus;* see ROLL, *n.*]

Roum., *abbr.* Roumanian.

Rou-ma'ni-a, 1 ru-mē'nĭ-ə; 2 ru-mā'ni-a, *n.* A kingdom of S. E. Europe; 122,282 sq. m.; pop. 17,393,000; capital, Bucharest; declared independent of Turkey, 1878; proclaimed a kingdom 1881; occupied by Austro-German armies 1916–18.—**Rou-ma'ni-an,** *a.*

round[1d], 1 raund; 2 round, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make round; give a curved form to. **2.** To travel or go around; circle about. **3.** To bring to completion, especially in a fit manner; fill out roundly or gracefully: often followed by *out.* **4.** *Naut.* To haul: with *down, in,* etc. **5‖.** To encircle with something; surround. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become round, as by growth or increase. **2.** To reach completion or maturity. **3.** To go through a circuit. **4.** To turn about.—**round'ing,** *pa. & n.*

round[2†], *vt. & vi.* To whisper; speak secretly. **roun**†; **rounе**†.

round, *a.* **1.** Having such a contour that a section in some direction will be circular or approximately so; circular, spherical, or cylindrical. **2.** Having a curved contour or surface; not angular or flat; convex or concave. **3.** Liberal; ample; large; as, a good *round* fee. **4.** Easy and free, as in motion; brisk; as, a *round* pace. **5.** Of full cadence; well-balanced; full-toned. **6.** Made without reserve; bold; outspoken; as, a *round* assertion. **7.** Open; just; honorable. **8.** Returning to the point of departure. **9.** Passing through the same or like series of mutations; as, the *round* year. **10.** Free from fractions; not exact in the smaller denominations; especially, evenly divisible by 10; as, *round* numbers. **11.** *Arch.* (1) Semicircular; as, a *round* arch. (2) Characterized by the round arch; as, the *round* style. [< OF. & F. *rond*, < L. *rotundus*, < *rota*, wheel.]

Syn.: circular, curved, curvilinear, cylindrical, globose, globular, orbed, orbicular, plump, rotund, spherical, spheroidal. See BLUNT.—Ant.: angular, conical, cubical, flat, polygonal, quadrangular, quadrilateral, rectangular, square,

triangular. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**round angle** (*Math.*), one complete revolution in a plane performed by a line or line-segment round a point.—**r. dance**, a dance, as a waltz or polka, performed by two persons with a revolving motion.—**r. robin**, a number of signatures, as to a petition written in a circle so as to avoid giving prominence to any single name; also, a paper so signed.—**R. Table**, the table of the mythical King Arthur, made exactly circular, to avoid any question of precedence among his knights; also, the body of knights having places there.—**r. tower**, any cylindrical tower; especially, a slender tapering tower of circular plan, with a conical cap, characteristic of the early Christian monuments of Ireland.—**round'hand"**, *n.* A style of handwriting in which the tendency is to make all curves round.—**round'house"**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck of a vessel. **2.** [U. S.] A round building with turntable in the center for housing locomotives.—**round'ish**, *a.* Somewhat round.—**r.-shouldered**, *a.* Having the back rounded or the shoulders stooping.—**round'worm"**, *n.* A worm, several inches long, parasitic in the human intestines.

round, *n.* **1.** Something round, as a globe, ring, or cylinder, a rung of a ladder, a portion of the thigh of a beef, etc. **2.** A course or range; route; circuit; beat: often *pl.*; as, to go or make the *rounds*. **3.** A series of recurrent movements; a routine; a completed succession or order. **4.** One of a series of concerted actions, as in a game or contest; a turn; bout. **5.** An act or expression, as of applause, in which many join. **6.** A short melody taken up at intervals by several voices; a roundel or roundelay. **ron'do‡; ro'ta‡.** **7.** *Mil.* (1) An officer's (in civil life, a watchman's) circuit of inspection: commonly *pl.* (2) A volley. (3) A single charge of ammunition. **8.** A round dance. **9.** *Sculp.* The state of being carved out on all sides: opposed to *relief;* also, a drawing as with crayon from sculpture: in the phrase "from the *round.*"—**rounds'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] A police officer having charge of a group of patrolmen.

round, *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** With a rotating motion. **3.** Through a circle or circuit; more or less completely from person to person or point to point. [Short for AROUND.]

round, *prep.* On every side of, or nearly so; in such a manner as to encircle: practically equivalent to *around.*—**round'a-bout".** **I.** *a.* Circuitous; indirect. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outer garment reaching to the waist; a jacket. **2.** A merry-go-round.

roun'de-lay, 1 raun'dı-lē; 2 roun'de-lā, *n.* **1.** A simple melody. **2.** A musical setting of a poem with a recurrent refrain. **3.** A dance performed in a circle. [< OF. *rondelet,* dim. of *rondel,* < *rond,* round.] **roun'del‡.**

Round'head", 1 raund'hed"; 2 round'hĕd", *n.* A member of the Parliamentary party in England in the civil war of 1642–1649; so called from their close-cropped hair, the Cavaliers wearing theirs long.

round'-up", 1 raund'-up"; 2 round'-ŭp". **I.** *vt.* To gather in a round-up. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Herding.* The bringing together of herds as for branding or selection; the herd so collected, or the men, horses, etc., employed in the work. **2.** The driving together of animals in hunting. **3.** An upward curve.

roun'dure‖, *n.* Same as RONDURE. [cry.] **roop'y‡.**

roup'y, 1 rūp'ı; 2 rup'y, *a.* [Scot.] Hoarse. [< AS. *hrōp,* a

rouse, 1 rauz; 2 rouz, *v.* [ROUSED; ROUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To waken abruptly; startle or drive from cover; excite to flight or attack. **2.** To excite to vigorous thought or action. **3.** To move or stir forcibly; agitate, as waves. **II.** *i.* To be aroused, as from sleep; start; be excited, as to vigorous thought or action. [< Sw. *rusa,* rush.] Syn.: see PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.—**rous'er,** *n.*

rouse[1]**‖,** *n.* An awakening to or signal for action.

rouse[2], *n.* **1‖.** A full draft of liquor; a bumper. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Noisy mirth. [< Sw. *rus,* drunkenness.]

Rous"seau', 1 rū"sō'; 2 ru"sō'. **Jean Jacques** (1712–1778). A French philosopher and author.

roust[1], 1 raust; 2 roust, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To arouse and drive: usually with *out.* **II.** *i.* To stir about. [< ROUSE, *v.*]

roust'a-bout', 1 raust'a-baut"; 2 roust'a-bout", *n.* [U. S. & Austral.] A laborer on river craft; deck-hand; also, one employed for casual work. **rouse'a-bout"‡; roust'er‡.**

rout[1], 1 raut; 2 rout. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To defeat disastrously; put to flight. **2.** To drive or drag forth forcibly, as from hiding: commonly with *out.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A disorderly and overwhelming defeat or flight. **2.** A disorderly assemblage; rabble. **3.** A disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons with riotous intent. **4‖.** A numerous and festive social gathering. **5‖.** A band or herd of animals, as a pack of wolves. [< OF. *route,* < L. *ruptus,* pp. of *rumpo,* break.] Syn.: (verb) see CONQUER; (noun) see REVEL.—**rout'-cake",** *n.* A rich cake formerly eaten at routs and similar social gatherings. **rowt‡.**

rout[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To root up or out; turn up with the snout, as a hog. **2.** *Mech.* To cut by scooping or gouging: usually with *out.* **rout'er‡.** **3.** To disclose to view as if by rooting; turn up: with *out.* **II.** *i.* To root about [Var. of ROOT[2], *v.*]

route, 1 rūt; 2 ryt. **I.** *vt.* To dispatch or send by a certain route, as passengers, goods, etc. **II.** *n.* A course, road, or way taken in passing from one point to another by any person or moving object. [< OF. *route,* way, path.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.

rou-tine', 1 rū-tīn'; 2 ry-tīn', *n.* A detailed method of procedure, regularly followed; prescribed or habitual course of action. [OF., dim. of *route;* see ROUTE.] Syn.: see HABIT.—**rou'ti-na-ry,** *a.* **rou-tine'‡.**

rove[1], 1 rōv; 2 rōv, *v.* [ROVED; ROV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To roam over, through, or about. **II.** *i.* To wander from place to place; go, pass, or move without any definite point in view. [< ROVER.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.

rove[2], *vt.* **1.** *Textile.* (1) To join and elongate, as a number of slivers from a carding-machine, by passing them between one or more pairs of rollers. (2) To pass through an eye. (3) To draw into thread; ravel out. **2.** *Mech.* To turn down with a hooked flat tool so as to reduce the diameter; as, to *rove* a grindstone. [< REEVE, *v.*]

rove[1], *n.* The act of roving or roaming; a ramble.

rove[2], *n.* **1.** *Textile.* A slightly twisted wool, cotton, flax, jute, or silk sliver. **2.** A metal ring for use in clinching a nail in boat-building.

rov'er, 1 rōv'er; 2 rōv'er, *n.* **1.** One who roves; a wanderer. **2.** A pirate, or pirate vessel. **3.** *Croquet.* A ball that has been through all the arches and has only to strike the final stake to go out. [< D. *roover,* robber.]

row[1], 1 rō; 2 rō, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with oars. **2.** To labor with the oar; be transported by means of oars.—**row'er,** *n.*

row[3], 1 rau; 2 row, *vt.* To engage in a row or brawl.

row[3], *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To roll.

row[1], *n.* A trip in a rowboat; also, a turn at the oars. [< AS. *rōwan,* row.]—**row'boat",** *n.* A boat for propulsion by oars.—**row'lock,** *n.* Any device in which an oar plays.

row[2], *n.* An arrangement of things in a line; a rank; file. [< AS. *rāw,* line.]

row[3], 1 rau; 2 row, *n.* A noisy disturbance or quarrel; dispute; brawl; hence, any disturbance. [Abbr. < ROUSE[2].]—**row'dy,** *n.* [ROW'DIES[2], *pl.*] One inclined to create disturbances; a rough.—**row'dy-ish,** *a.* **row'dy‡.**—**row'dy-ism,** *n.*

row'an, 1 rō'an *or* rau'an; 2 rō'an *or* row'an, *n.* The mountain-ash, or its fruit. [< Old Sw. *rōun,* mountain-ash.] **ro'an‡.**—**row'an-ber"ry,** *n.* The fruit of the rowan.—**r.-tree,** *n.* Same as ROWAN.

row'el, 1 rau'el; 2 row'el. **I.** *vt.* [ROW'ELED or -ELLED; ROW'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To prick with a rowel; spur. **2.** To attach or apply a rowel to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spiked or toothed wheel, as on a spur; also, the spur so furnished. **2.** *Vet. Surg.* A hair or silk thread passed through a horse's skin, to facilitate the discharge of pus. [< L.LL.+OF *rota,* wheel.]

row'en, 1 rau'en; 2 row'ĕn, *n.* A second cutting of hay; aftermath. [For *roughings,* < ROUGH, *a.*]

Row'ley, 1 rau'lı; 2 row'ly, **Thomas.** A fictitious priest of Bristol, to whom Chatterton ascribed his own poems.

roy'al, 1 roi'el; 2 rŏy'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a monarch; kingly. **2.** Under the patronage or authority of a king, or connected with a monarchical form of government. **3.** Like a king; princely; regal. **4.** Of superior quality or size; as, *royal* octavo. **5.** Surpassingly pleasant or fine; as, we had a *royal* time. **II.** *n.* **1.** A size of paper, 19 × 24 for writing, 20 × 25 for printing. **2.** *Naut.* A sail next above the topgallant-sail, used in a light breeze. [F., < L. *regalis;* see REGAL.] Syn.: see IMPERIAL; KINGLY.—**roy'al-ism,** *n.* Adherence to the principles or cause of royalty.—**roy'al-ist,** *n.* A supporter of a royal dynasty.—**roy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**roy'al-mast",** *n.* The section of a mast next above the topgallantmast.—**roy'al-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Royal rank, birth, or lineage; regal authority; sovereignty. **2.** A royal personage; royal persons collectively. **3.** A share of proceeds paid, as to an author or inventor, by those doing business under some right belonging to him. **4.** A tax or seigniorage paid to the crown, as on the produce of royal mines, or on gold and silver coinage. **5.** A royal possession or domain; hence, domain or province in general. **6†.** Emblems of royalty; regalia.

Royce, 1 rois; 2 rŏyc, **Josiah** (1855–1916). An American educator and philosopher; *The World and the Individual.*

royne†, royn'ish†, Same as ROIN, ROINISH.

R. P., *abbr.* Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor, *respublica* (L., republic.)—**R. P. E.,** *abbr.* Reformed Protestant Episcopal.—**r. p. m.,** *abbr.* Revolutions per minute.—**R. P. O.,** *abbr.* Railroad Post-office.—**rpt.,** *abbr.* Report.

—**R. R.**, *abbr.* Railroad, Right Reverend.—**R. S.**, *abbr.* Recording Secretary.—**r. s.**, *abbr.* Right Side.—**rs.**, *abbr.* Rupees.—**R. S. S.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).—**R. S. V. P.**, *abbr.* [F.] *Répondez, s'il vous plaît* (answer, if you please).—**Rt. Hon.**, *abbr.* Right Honorable.—**Rt. Rev.**, *abbr.* Right Reverend.—**Ru.**, *abbr.* Runic.

rub, 1 rub; 2 rŭb, *v.* [RUBBED; RUB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or pass over, or cause something to move or pass over the surface of with friction and pressure. **2.** To cause (something) to move or pass with friction; cause to graze, grate, or scrape; also, to apply with frictional movement. **3.** To polish, burnish, or brighten by friction; hence, colloquially, to make clear or familiar again, as by reviewing: usually with *up;* as, to *rub* up one's Latin. **4.** To remove or erase by friction: with *off* or *out.* **5.** Figuratively, to affect in disposition or feelings; as, to *rub* against the grain. **6.** To take an impression of (a coin, inscription, or the like) by friction, as on paper; copy or reproduce by friction. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with friction and pressure; scrape; graze. **2.** To get along or advance with difficulty. **3.** To produce a mental effect, especially a harsh one; grate. [Cp. Gael. *rub,* rub.] Syn.: see CANCEL; WEAR. Compare FRICTION.

rub, *n.* **1.** A subjection to frictional pressure; rubbing. **2.** Something that rubs; a disturbing fact or consideration; a hindrance; cause of uneasiness.

rub'a-dub", 1 rub'ə-dub"; 2 rūb'a-dūb", *n.* The sound of a drum when beaten; hence, any clatter. [Imit.]

ru-ba'i, 1 rū-bā'ī; 2 rų-bā'ī, *n.* [RU"BAI-YAT', 1 rū"bai-yät'; 2 rų"bi-yät', *pl.*] [Per.] A Persian quatrain or epigram or a composition in imitation thereof.

rub'ber, 1 rub'ər; 2 rŭb'er. **I.** *a.* Made of india-rubber. **II.** *n.* **1.** Caoutchouc or india-rubber. **2.** Anything used for rubbing, erasing, polishing, etc. **3.** An article made of india-rubber, as an elastic band; specif. in the plural [U. S.], india-rubber overshoes. **4.** One who or that which rubs. **5.** The odd or decisive game in a series, or such series collectively.

rub'bish, 1 rub'ish; 2 rŭb'ish, *n.* Waste refuse, or broken matter; trash: used also figuratively. [< OF. *robous,* dim. of *robe;* see ROBE.] **rub'bagе†.—rub'bish-y,** *a.* Worthless; without value. **rub'bish-ing†.**

rub'ble, 1 rub'l; 2 rŭb'l, *n.* **1.** Rough pieces of broken stone; also, any collection of broken fragments, as of floe-ice **2.** Masonry built of irregular stone. **rub'ble-work"†.**

ru"be-fa'cient, 1 rū"bi-fē'shent; 2 rų"be-fā'shent. **I.** *a.* Causing redness, as of the skin. **II.** *n.* A medicament for producing irritation of the skin. [< L. *rubefacio,* ppr. *rubefacient(-s),* < *rubeo,* be red, + *facio,* make.]—**ru"be-fa'cience,** *n.*—**ru"be-fac'tion,** *n.*

ru-bel'la, 1 ru-bel'ə; 2 rų-bel'a, *n. Pathol.* A contagious eruptive fever intermediate between scarlatina and measles. [< L. *rubellus,* reddish, dim. of *ruber,* red.] **German measles†.** [Flemish painter.

Ru'bens, 1 rū'benz; 2 rų'bęns, **Peter Paul** (1577–1640). A

ru-bes'cent, 1 ru-bes'ent; 2 rų-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming red; reddening. [< L. *rubesco,* grow red.]—**ru-bes'cence,** *n.*

Ru'bi-con, 1 rū'bi-kon; 2 rų'bi-cŏn, *n.* A river in Tuscany; 20 m. to the Adriatic. It separated Cæsar's province of Gaul from Italy, and by crossing it under arms he committed himself to a war with Pompey; hence, **to cross the Rubicon,** to be committed definitely to some course of action.

ru'bi-cund, 1 rū'bi-kund; 2 rų'bi-cŭnd, *a.* Red, or inclined to redness; rosy. [< L.[F] *rubicundus,* red.] **—ru"bi-cun'di-ty,** *n.*

ru-bid'i-um, 1 ru-bid'i-um; 2 rų-bid'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A soft silvery-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< L. *rubidus,* red.] [rusty mildew on plants. [L., < *rubco,* be red.]

ru-bi'go, 1 ru-bai'go *or* -bī'gō; 2 rų-bī'gŏ *or* -bī'gō, *n.* Rust or

Ru'bin-stein, 1 rū'bin-stain; 2 rų'bin-stīn, **Anton Gregor** (1829–1894). A Russian pianist and composer.

ru'bi-ous, 1 rū'bi-us; 2 rų'bi-ŭs, *a.* Red; ruby-colored.

ru'ble, 1 rū'bl; 2 rų'bl, *n.* The Russian monetary unit; a silver coin worth normally about 77 cents, or a paper note worth normally about 51 cents: both have greatly depreciated since 1917. [< Rus. *rubl'*.]

ru'bric, 1 rū'brik; 2 rų'bric. **I.** *vt.* [RU'BRICKED†; RU'BRICK-ING.] **1.** To make a rubric or liturgical rule concerning. **2.** To rubricate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Red or reddish in color. **2.** Distinguished by being marked in red. **III.** *n.* **1.** A liturgical direction or rule, as in a prayer-book (formerly written or printed in red). **2.** Liturgical or other rules collectively; hence, any direction or rule of conduct. **3.** A distinguishing flourish or mark after a person's signature. **4**‖. Red ocher or chalk; the color red. [< L.[F] *rubrica,* red earth.]—**ru'bri-cal,** *a.*—**ru'bri-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to rubric; punctiliously.—**ru'bri-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To mark or tint with red; illuminate with red, as a book. **2.** To furnish with a rubric or rubrics; arrange in permanent form.—**ru'bri-cate,** *a.* Marked, written, or printed in red. **ru'bri-cose†.**

ru'by, 1 rū'bi; 2 rų'by. **I.** *vt.* [RU'BIED; RU'BY-ING.] To redden; make like or of the color of a ruby. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or like a ruby; being of a rich crimson. **III.** *n.* **1.** A transparent gem-stone of a deep-red color, usually a variety of corundum, as the **oriental ruby,** but sometimes a variety of spinel, as the **almandine, balas,** and **spinel rubies. 2.** Any gem of great value. **3.** A rich red like that of a ruby. **4.** Something like a ruby in color. **5.** A jewel in a watch. **6.** (1) A ruby-colored humming-bird. (2) The red bird of paradise. **7.** [Eng.] *Print.* A size of type used as the equivalent of agate. [< L.[LL-F] *rubeus,* red, < *rubeo,* be red.]—**ru'by-throat",** *n.* A North-American humming-bird, having in the male a gorget of brilliant metallic red.

ruche, 1 rūsh; 2 ruch, *n.* A quilted or ruffled strip of fine fabric, worn about the neck or wrists of a woman's costume. [F.] **rouche†.—ruch'ing,** *n.* Material for ruches; ruches collectively.

ruck[1], 1 ruk; 2 rŭk, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wrinkle; rumple. **2.** To annoy; ruffle. **II.** *i.* To become wrinkled or ruffled.

ruck[1], *n.* [Prov.] A wrinkle, crease, or ridge, as in cloth or paper; a wrinkled place. [< Ice. *hrukka,* wrinkle.]

ruck[2], 1 ruk; 2 rŭk, *n.* [Prov.] The common herd or run; a crowd; also, trash; rubbish. [< O. Sw. *ruka,* heap.]

ruc-ta'tion†, 1 ruk-tē'shən; 2 rŭc-tā'shon, *n.* Same as ERUCTATION.

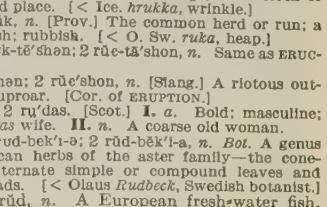
ruc'tion, 1 ruk'shən; 2 rŭc'shon, *n.* [Slang.] A riotous outbreak; quarrel; uproar. [Cor. of ERUPTION.]

ru'das, 1 rū'dəs; 2 rų'das. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Bold; masculine; coarse; as, a *rudas* wife. **II.** *n.* A coarse old woman.

Rud-beck'i-a, 1 rud-bek'i-ə; 2 rūd-bĕk'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American herbs of the aster family—the cone-flowers—with alternate simple or compound leaves and showy yellow heads. [< Olaus *Rudbeck,* Swedish botanist.]

rudd, 1 rud; 2 rŭd, *n.* A European fresh-water fish, olive-brown with red fins. [< AS. *rudu,* redness.]

rud'der, 1 rud'ər; 2 rŭd'er, *n.* A broad flat device hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel to direct its course; hence, anything that guides or that directs a course. [< AS. *rōther,* oar.]—**rud'der-chain",** *n.* One of two chains attached to a rudder to manage or control it.—**r.-horn,** *n.* A forked iron on the back of a rudder, to which rudder-chains are attached.



1. Rudder of a Sail-boat. 2. Rudder of a Single-screw Motor-boat.
r, r, rudders; *s,* screw.

rud'dle, 1 rud'l; 2 rŭd'l. **I.** *vt.* To work or stain with red ocher; color red. **II.** *n.* A variety of red ocherous iron ore. [< AS. *rudu,* redness.] **red'dle†.**

rud'dock, 1 rud'ək; 2 rŭd'ok, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The European robin. **2†.** A red variety of apple. [< AS. *rudu,* redness.]

rud'dy, *a.* [RUD'DI-ER; RUD'DI-EST.] Tinged with red; having a healthy glow; rosy. [< AS. *rudi,* < *rudu,* redness.] Syn.: see FRESH.—**rud'di-ly,** *adv.*—**rud'di-ness,** *n.*

rude, 1 rūd; 2 rųd, *a.* [RUD'ER; RUD'EST.] **1.** Rough or abrupt; severe or tempestuous; offensively blunt or uncivil. **2.** Characterized by lack of polish or refinement; uncultivated; uncouth. **3.** Unskilfully made or done. **4**‖. Barbarous; savage. **5.** Lowly; rustic; unknown. [F., < L. *rudis,* rough.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; BLUFF; IMPUDENT; ROUGH; RUSTIC; VULGAR.—**rude'ly,** *adv.*—**rude'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being rude. **2.** A rude action. Syn.: see IMPUDENCE.—**ru.des'by†,** *n.* An ill-bred boor. [< RUDE.]

ru'di-ment, 1 rū'di-ment *or* -mənt; 2 rų'di-ment, *n.* **1.** A first principle, step, stage, or condition. **2.** That which is as yet undeveloped or only partially developed; a rudimentary part, organ, etc.; a germ; vestige. [F., < L. *rudimentum,* first attempt, beginning.]—**ru"di-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ru"di-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.*—**ru"di-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment. **2.** Being or remaining in an imperfectly developed state; germinal; undeveloped; abortive. **ru"di-men'tal†.**

Ru'dolph, 1 rū'dolf; 2 rų'dŏlf, *n.* **1. R. I., of Hapsburg** (1218–1291), emperor of Germany; founder of the present reigning house of Austria. **2. R. II.** (1552–1612), emperor of Germany; persecuted Protestants.

rue, 1 rū; 2 rų, *vt. & vi.* [RUED; RU'ING.] To have cause to be sorry for; feel remorse; grieve; pity. [< AS. *hreōwan,* grieve.] Syn.: see MOURN.—**rue'ful,** *a.* **1.** Feeling or causing sorrow, regret, or pity; deplorable; sorrowful. **2.** Expressing sorrow or pity. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rue, *n.* **1.** A small bushy herb with bitter leaves, formerly much used in medicine for stimulating effects: formerly also

an emblem of bitterness or grief. **2.** An infusion made from this plant; hence, any bitter draft. [F., < L. *ruta*, rue.]

ruff[1], 1 ruf; 2 rŭf. **I.** *vi.* To become ruffled; stand out like a ruff. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plaited, crimped, or fluted collar or frill. **2.** A ruffle. **3.** A natural collar of projecting feathers or hair around the neck of a bird or mammal. **4.** An Old World sandpiper, of which the male in the breeding-season has an erectile frill of elongated feathers about the neck. The female is called a *reeve*. [Short for RUFFLE, *n.*] —**ruffed,** *a.* Having a ruff or frill.

Ruff. 1/9

ruff[2], *n.* A perch-like fish of European fresh waters. [Said to be < ROUGH, *a.*] **blacktail†, pope†; ruffe†; ruf'fin†; striped** or **stone perch†.**

ruff[3], *n. Card-playing.* **1.** The playing of a trump upon another suit when one has no cards of that suit. **2.** An old game, the predecessor of whist. [< It. *ronfa*, game at cards; form of *trionfo*, TRUMP[1], *n.*]

ruf'fi-an, 1 ruf'ɪ-ən; 2 rŭf'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a ruffian. **II.** *n.* A lawless, brutal fellow; rough. [OF., < OD. *roffen*, pander.]—**ruf'fi-an-ism,** *n.*—**ruf'fi-an-ly,** *a.* **ruf'fi-an-ish†; ruf'fi-an-like"†.**

ruf'fle, 1 ruf'l; 2 rŭf'l, *v.* [RUF'FLED, RUF'LD[P]; RUF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into or furnish with ruffles. **2.** To erect in a ruff or ruffle. **3.** To disarrange; rumple. **4.** To disturb the serenity of; irritate; vex. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be rumpled or disordered. **2.** To become vexed or offended. [< D. *ruifelen*, rumple.]

ruf'fle[2]**,** *vi.* [RUF'FLED; RUF'FLING.] To act in a rough or turbulent manner; swagger; bluster. [< MD. *roffelen*, pander.]—**ruf'fler,** *n.* A turbulent fellow; a braggart.

ruf'fle[3]**,** *vt.* To beat the ruffle upon, as on a drum.

ruf'fle[4]**,** 1 ruf'l; 2 rŭf'l, *n.* **1.** A plaited strip; frill, as for trimming or ornament; also, something of similar appearance. **2.** A temporary discomposure. **3.** A ripple.

ruf'fle[5]**,** *n.* A low, continuous beat of the drum, as at a funeral. [From the sound.] [< L. *rufus*, red.]

ru'fous, 1 rū'fus; 2 ru'fŭs, *a.* Dull-red; rust-colored.

rug, 1 rug; 2 rŭg, *n.* **I.** *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To tug or tear roughly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy textile fabric, made in one piece, to cover a portion of a floor; also, a covering made from the skins of animals dressed with the hair or wool on. **2.** A heavy coverlet or lap-robe. **3.** A rough, shaggy, or woolly dog. **4.** A kind of strong spirituous liquor. **5†.** A coarse frieze formerly used for rough winter garments. [< Sw. *rugg*, rough hair.]

ru'ga, 1 rū'gə; 2 ru'ga, *n.* [RU'GÆ, 1 rū'jī; 2 ru'gē. *pl.*] A fold, wrinkle, or crease. [L.]—**ru'gate,** *a.* Covered with or having rugæ; corrugated; wrinkled. **ru'gose‡; ru'gous‡.** —**ru-gos'i-ty,** *n.* Roughness.

Rug'by, 1 rug'bi; 2 rŭg'by, *n.* A town in central England; pop. 19,340; seat of a school founded in 1567.—**Rug'bei-an,** *n.* A pupil of Rugby school.—**Rug'bei-an,** *a.*

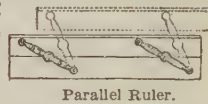
rug'ged, 1 rug'ed; 2 rŭg'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a surface full of abrupt inequalities; broken into irregular points or crags; steep and rocky; rough; uneven. **2.** Shaggy; unkempt; disordered; ragged. **3.** Rough in temper, character, or action; harsh; stern. **4.** Having strongly marked features; wrinkled; frowning; furrowed. **5.** Lacking culture or refinement; rude. **6.** Rough to the ear; grating. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] Robust; sturdy. **8.** Tempestuous; stormy. [< Sw. *rugg*, rough hair.] Syn.: see FIRM; ROUGH.

ru'in, 1 rū'ɪn; 2 ru'in. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To inflict ruin upon; overthrow; demolish; specif.: (1) To impoverish. (2) To seduce; debauch. **2.** To fall into ruin; bring or inflict ruin. Syn.: see ABUSE; DEMOLISH.

II. *n.* **1.** Total destruction of value or usefulness; in morals, the loss of character, chastity, or honor; seduction; corruption. **2.** That which remains of something demolished or decayed; often *pl.* **3.** A condition of desolation or degradation. **4.** That which causes destruction, downfall, or decay. [< L.[LL] *ruina*, ruin.] Syn.: collapse, decay, defeat, desolation, destruction, discomfiture, downfall, fall, overthrow, perdition, subversion, undoing, wreck. See ADVERSITY; MISFORTUNE.—Ant.: conservation, preservation, prosperity, recovery, regeneration, reparation, success.—**ru'in-ate,** *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] To bring to destruction; overthrow; ruin.—**ru"in-a'tion,** *n.* The act of ruining, or the state of being ruined; something that ruins.—**ru'in-ous,** *a.* Causing or tending to ruin; falling to ruin. Syn.: see PERNICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rule, 1 rūl; 2 ryl, *v.* [RULED; RUL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control the will or actions of (persons or things); govern; command; control. **2.** To decide or determine by or as by rule; settle or establish; direct; in law, to establish by decision, as of a court or judge. **3.** To control by advice or influence; persuade; guide; usually in the passive. **4.** To make conformable to a rule; arrange; order; conduct. **5.** To mark upon in lines, usually in straight parallel lines; also, to mark or make with or as with a ruler.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise or have authority or control; administer government; be in command. **2.** To lay down a rule; formulate a decision. **3.** To have controlling influence; control; prevail. **4.** *Com.* To maintain a standard of rates; as, prices *ruled* high. Syn.: see COMMAND; GOVERN; REGULATE. —**rul'-a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being ruled. **2.** Permissible according to rule.—**rul'er,** *n.* **1.** One who rules or governs, as a sovereign. **2.** A straight-edged strip for guiding a marking-implement; a rule; ruling-machine. **3.** One who rules lines, as with a ruling-machine. Syn.: see CHIEF.—**rul'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Exercising dominion; controlling; predominant. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who rules or governs. **2.** A decision, as of a judge or presiding officer. **3.** The act of making ruled lines, or the lines so made.


Parallel Ruler.

rule, *n.* **1.** Controlling power; government; dominion; authority. **2.** A method or principle of action; regular course of procedure, as for solving problems, fixing the form or use of words or the construction of sentences. **3.** An authoritative direction or enactment; a judicial order or decision. **4.** What belongs to the ordinary course of events or condition of things. **5.** Regular or proper method; propriety, as of conduct; regularity. **6.** Course of procedure or line of conduct; behavior. **7.** A straight-edged instrument for use in measuring, or as a guide in drawing lines; a ruler. **8.** *Print.* A strip of type-high metal for handling type or for printing a rule or line. **9.** A ruled line. [< L.[OF] *regula*, < *rego*, rule.] —**rule of three** (*Arith.*), a rule for finding any term of a proportion, the three others being given.

Syn.: canon, formula, guide, maxim, method, order, regulation, standard. See HABIT; LAW; STICK; SYSTEM.

rum, 1 rum; 2 rŭm, *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Queer; strange; peculiar. [Prob. Gipsy.]

rum, *n.* **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented molasses or cane-juice. **2.** [Colloq.] Any alcoholic liquor. [Short for Prov. Eng. *rumbullion*, rum.]

rum'bl(e[P]**,** 1 rum'bl; 2 rŭm'bl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RUM'BL(E)D[P]; RUM'BLING.] **1.** To make a continuous low, rolling sound, as thunder. **2.** To move along with such a sound. **3.** To be in or cause commotion; create a tumult. **II.** *n.* **1.** A muffled roar; hence, any confused noise. **2.** A raised seat at the back of a vehicle. **rum'ble-tum"ble‡.** [Ult. < Sw. *råma*, low.]—**rum'bler,** *n.*—**rum'bling,** *n.*

ru'men, 1 rū'men; 2 ru'mĕn. *n.* [RU'MI-NA, *pl.*] **1.** The first stomach of a ruminant. **2.** The cud of a ruminant. [L., throat.]

ru'mi-nant, 1 rū'mi-nənt; 2 ru'mi-nant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Chewing the cud; of or pertaining to the *Ruminantia*. **2.** Drowsily quiet. **ru'mi-nal‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Ruminantia*, an animal, as a deer, antelope, sheep, goat, or ox, that has a stomach with four complete cavities —(1) the rumen, (2) the reticulum, (3) the manyplies or omasum, and (4) the reed or abomasum—the food received into the first being returned to the mouth, chewed over again and swallowed, and digested in the other compartments. [< L. *rumen*, throat.]—**ru'mi-nant-ly,** *adv.*

The Stomach of a Ruminant.

a, rumen; *b*, esophagus; *c*, reticulum; *d*, manyplies, *e*, reed (*abomasum*); *f*, beginning of the duodenum.

Ru"mi-nan'ti-a, 1 rū"mi-nan'shi-ə; 2 ru"mi-năn'shi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ungulate mammals, with a quadripartite or tripartite stomach, and toes in even number; ruminants.

ru'mi-nate, 1 rū'mi-nēt; 2 ru'mi-nāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT"-ED[P]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To chew, as a cud; chew the cud. **2.** To meditate or reflect upon; muse. **ru'mine†.** **II.** *a. Bot.* Perforated or channeled, as the albumen of a seed, as in the nutmeg. **ru'mi-nat"ed‡.** [< L. *rumino*, pp. *ruminatus;* see RUMINANT.] Syn.: see MUSE.—**ru'mi-nat"-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ru"mi-na'tion,** *n.* Syn.: see REFLECTION.—**-ru'mi-na"tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Meditative. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ru'mi-na"tor,** *n.*

rum'mage, 1 rum'ij; 2 rŭm'ag. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RUM'MAGED; RUM'MAG-ING.] **1.** To ransack thoroughly; dis-

arrange things in search. **2.** To stir up or agitate thoroughly, as a liquid; stir the contents of, as a cask. **3.** To find by disorderly search: with *out* or *up*. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any act of rummaging. **2.** An upheaval or stirring up; bustle. [< ROOMAGE, < ROOM, *n.*] **rom'age†; room'age†.—rum'mag-er,** *n.*

rum'mer, 1 rum'ər; 2 rŭm'er, *n.* A glass or cup for drinking; specif., a tall stemless glass; also, its contents.

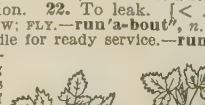
ru'mor, 1 rū'mər; 2 ry'mor. **I.** *vt.* To circulate as a rumor; report abroad. **II.** *n.* **1.** An unverified report passing from person to person: sometimes personified. **2‖.** Temporary celebrity. [OF., < L. *rumor*, noise.] Syn.: see REPORT. **ru'mour‡.**

rump, 1 rump; 2 rŭmp, *n.* The buttocks or hinder parts; hence, the fag-end of anything. [< Ice. *rumpr.*]—**rump'-fed"†,** *a.* Fed on refuse, or fattened in the rump.

rum'pl(eF, 1 rum'pl; 2 rŭm'pl. **I.** *vt.* [RUM'PL(E)DF; RUM'PLING.] To form into rumples; wrinkle; crumple. **II.** *n.* **1.** An irregular fold; a rumpled fabric. **2.** The condition of being rumpled. [< AS. *rimpan*, wrinkle.]

rum'pus, 1 rum'pus; 2 rŭm'pŭs, *n.* [Colloq.] A disturbance; wrangle; row. [< RUMBLE.]

run, 1 run; 2 rŭn, *v.* [RAN; RUN; RUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to run, in any of the intransitive senses of the verb; as, to *run* a horse. **2.** To introduce or insert suddenly or forcibly; thrust; stick; push. **3.** To dash or impel with force; drive, or suffer to be driven; force; propel. **4.** To hunt; chase. **5.** To accomplish by running; execute; perform. **6.** To pass over and determine the course of, as a boundary. **7.** To make one's way successfully over, through, or past; as, to *run* a blockade. **8.** To flow with; discharge; emit. **9.** To become liable to; expose oneself to; incur, as a risk. **10.** To sew in a continuous line. **11.** To mold, as with melted metal; found. **12.** To cause to work, ply, or traverse; manage or conduct, as a machine, an institution, or an enterprise. **13.** To pursue in thought. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move at a run; go swiftly on the feet; pass or glide rapidly by any motion; hasten; speed; flee. **2.** To speed in or as in a race; contend; be a candidate or competitor; as, to *run* for Congress. **3.** To pass rapidly through space; move rapidly from point to point; proceed; travel; journey; ply. **4.** To move in or as in a stream; flow; melt; fuse; spread or mingle confusedly, as colors. **5.** To be in a state of activity; be in operation, as a machine. **6.** To extend or reach in length, distance, or direction, as a road. **7.** To develop by growth or transition: often with *in*, *into*, *to*, *up*, or a predicate adjective; as, to *run to* seed. **8.** To follow continuously a line of descent. **9.** To glide by or away; elapse. **10.** To proceed rapidly or hastily, as in thought; as, to *run* through a book. **11.** To dwell continuously, as in conversation or meditation; brood: followed by *on* or *upon*. **12.** To tend; incline: with *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*. **13.** To continue in existence or action; extend in time or space. Specifically: (1) To continue unexpired or unpaid; stand unsettled. (2) To be performed or repeated in continuous succession; as, the play *ran* forty nights. **14.** *Law.* (1) To continue concurrently or through all changes of ownership; pass as a continual burden, charge, or benefit. (2) To continue in force and effect, as a law. **15.** To give forth a discharge or flow. **16.** To continue at or be carried to a specified point; reach; rise. **17.** To be currently reported, expressed, or related (in a specified way). **18.** To exist or occur with the natural variations of size, quality, etc.; average; come or be taken without selection. **19.** To make a rapid succession of demands for payment, as on a bank. **20.** To be in circulation, as coin; be current; pass. **21.** In music, to execute a series of notes in rapid succession. **22.** To leak. [< AS. *rinnan*, flow.] Syn.: see FLOW; FLY.—**run'a-bout",** *n.* A light, handy, open automobile for ready service.—**run'a-way".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Escaped; fugitive. **2.** Caused by running away. **II.** *n.* **1.** One that runs away; a truant. **2.** An act of running away.—**run'ner,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which runs, in any sense; specif.: (1) One who solicits custom, as for a hotel or railway. (2) [Eng.] A sheriff's officer; a detective. **2.** That part on or through which an object runs or slides. **3.** *Bot.* A slender, prostrate stem disposed to root at the end and nodes.—**run'round",** *n.* A circumscribed inflammation of the skin.—**run'way",** *n.* A way over which something runs or moves, as the bed of a stream, a path made by animals, a slide for logs, etc.



Runners (*r*, *r*) of the Strawberry.

run, *n.* **1.** The act of running; a going rapidly by springing so that both or all the feet are off the ground together during some part of each spring or stride. **2.** A trip, passage, or journey; also, regular or continuous advance. **3.** A course or period of operation; also, that which is produced or performed in such a period or course; as, an eight-hours *run* of a factory. **4.** An act of flowing, or that which flows; especially, a small stream; a brook. **5.** A continuous or connected course; a succession; as, to get the *run* of things. **6.** A period of continuous performance, occurrence, popularity, etc.; as, the *run* of a play or a song. **7.** The liberty of coming and going at pleasure; free use; as, to have the *run* of the park; also, way; will; fling. **8.** A succession of extraordinary or pressing demands, as upon a bank. **9.** A place passed over or frequented, especially by animals; a grazing- or feeding-ground; range. **10.** A runway. **11.** A migration, as of fish to their spawning-grounds; also, a collection of fish or other animals in course of passage. **12.** Ability to run. **13.** A pair of millstones in working order. **14.** The kind ordinarily met with, as of people; the usual succession. **15.** *Naut.* That part of a ship's bottom where it fines off from the floor-timbers to the stern-post. **16.** The lay, as of land; also, trend or direction. **17.** *Mus.* A rapid succession of tones; a roulade. [< AS. *ryne*, path.] Syn.: see STREAM.

run'a-gate‖, 1 run'ə-gēt; 2 rūn'a-gāt, *n.* **1.** A deserter; renegade. **2.** A vagabond; homeless wanderer: used also attributively. [Cor. of RENEGADE.]

run'ci-nate, 1 run'sı-nēt; 2 rūn'çi-nāt, *a.* *Bot.* Saw-toothed, with the incisions or teeth inclined backward. [< L. *runcino*, pp. *runcinatus*, plane off, < *runcina*, plane.]

run'dl(eF, 1 run'dl; 2 rŭn'dl, *n.* **1.** A rung, as of a ladder. **2.** Something that rotates about an axis, as the drum of a capstan. [< OF. *rondel*, something round.] **run'del‡.**

rund'let, 1 rund'let; 2 rŭnd'lĕt, *n.* A small barrel, or the measure of wine it contains. [< OF. *rondele.*] **run'let‡.**

rune, 1 rūn; 2 ryn, *n.* **1.** A character of a primitive Teutonic alphabet. **2.** A Finnish or Old Norse poem; hence, early rimes or poetry in general. **3.** Any obscure or mystic song, poem, verse, or saying; a mystery. [< AS. *rūn*, mystery.]—**ru'nic.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like those who used runes, as the Norsemen; inscribed with runes. **II.** *n.* A style of modern type.

This is runic.

rung, 1 ruŋ; 2 rŭng, *n.* **1.** A rounded cross-strip, as of a ladder or chair; a rod, spoke, etc. **2.** *Naut.* (1) One of the handles on the rim of a steering-wheel. (2) A floor-timber of a ship. [< AS. *hrung*, pole.] **reng†; rong‡.**

rung, *imp.* & *pp.* of RING², *v.*

run'let¹, 1 run'let; 2 rŭn'let, *n.* A little stream; rivulet. Syn.: see STREAM. **run'nel‡.**

run'let², *n.* Same as RUNDLET.

Run'ny-mede, 1 run'ı-mid; 2 rŭn'y-mēd, *n.* A meadow in Surrey, England, on the Thames, where King John sealed Magna Carta, 1215.

runt, 1 runt; 2 rŭnt, *n.* **1.** An unusually small, weak, or stunted animal. **2.** A dwarf. **3.** One of a breed of very large domestic pigeons. **4†.** A boor. [< Scot. *rind*, < AS. *hrīther*, horned beast.]

ru-pee', 1 rū-pī'; 2 ry-pē', *n.* The standard monetary unit of British India, of fluctuating value. See COIN. [Ult. < Sans. *rūpya*, silver, < *rūpa*, beauty.]

Ru'pert, 1 rū'pərt; 2 ry'pert, **Prince** (1619–1682). A Bavarian soldier and British Royalist general.

rup'ture, 1 rup'chur *or* -tiur; 2 rŭp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RUP'TURED; RUP'TUR-ING.] To break apart; separate the parts of by violence; suffer a breach or break. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of rupturing. **2.** A ruptured muscle; hernia. **3.** A splitting apart of a steam-boiler without great force and noise. **4.** Breach of peace and concord. [F., < L. *ruptura*, < *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: (verb) see BREAK; REND; (noun) blast, breach, break, breaking, burst, bursting, disruption, fracture. See BREACH; QUARREL¹, *n.*

ru'ral, 1 rū'rəl; 2 ry'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the country as distinguished from the city or the town; rustic. [F., < L. *ruralis*, < *rus*, country.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ru'ral-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being rural; rural character. **2.** A rural idiom or expression.—**ru'ral-ist,** *n.* One who leads or advocates a country life.—**ru-ral'i-ty,** *n.*

ru'ral free de-liv'er-y. [U. S.] A government service of house-to-house free mail delivery by carrier in rural districts, as distinguished from the general delivery service.

Rus., Russ., *abbr.* Russia, Russian.

ruse, 1 rūz; 2 ryz, *n.* An action intended to mislead or deceive. [F., < *ruser*, trick.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; PRETENSE.

rush[1], 1 rush; 2 rŭsh, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To drive, push, or perform with violent haste; hurry. **2.** To move with tumultuous haste or violence. **3.** To enter precipitately. **4.** In football, to force (the ball) toward the goal of the other side. [Cp. AS. *hriscan*, make a noise, G. *rauschen*, rush.] Syn.: see HUSTLE.—**rush'er**, *n.*

rush[1], *n.* **1.** A grass-like, usually aquatic herb, having soft, pliant stems 2 to 4 feet high. **2.** A thing of little or no value. **3.** A rushlight. [< L.[AS] *ruscum*, butcher's-broom.]—**rush'-hold"er**, *n.* A candlestick with a clip for supporting a rush candle.—**rush'light"**, *n.* A candle made by dipping a rush in tallow. **rush candle**‡.—**rush'y**, *a.* [RUSH'I-ER; RUSH'I-EST.] Abounding in or made of rushes. **rush'i-ness**‡.

rush[2], 1 rush; 2 rŭsh, *n.* **1.** The act or an act of rushing; a violent or tumultuous motion or onset; also, an energetic method or manner. **2.** Extraordinary haste or pressure, or a great quantity of something causing such pressure; as, a *rush* of work. **3.** A pressing or an unusual demand; a run. **4.** In football, a forcing of one's way, with the ball, through the opponents' line and in the direction of their goal. **5.** [U. S.] A struggle or rough-and-tumble contest between two bodies of persons each trying to force the other back. Syn.: see CAREER.

Rush, Benjamin (1745–1813). An American physician; a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

rusk, 1 rusk; 2 rŭsk, *n.* A kind of light, sweetened bread or biscuit. [< Sp. *rosca*, screw, twist of bread.]

Rus'kin, 1 rus'kin; 2 rŭs'kin, **John** (1819–1900). An English art-critic and author.

Russ, 1 rus; 2 rŭs, *a.* & *n.* [Poet.] Russian.

Rus'sell, 1 rus'el; 2 rŭs'ĕl, *n.* **1. Lord John** (1792–1878), an English statesman; created Earl Russell. **2. William Clark** (1844–1911), an English writer of sea-stories.

rus'set, 1 rus'et; 2 rŭs'ĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a reddish or yellowish brown color. **2.** Made of russet cloth; coarse; homespun; rustic. **3.** Finished, but not blacked: said of leather; as, *russet* shoes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A color formed by combining orange and purple; popularly, any reddish or yellowish brown. **2.** Russet cloth, clothing, etc. **3.** An apple of a greenish color, mottled with brown. [< F. *rousset*, ruddy.]—**rus'set-y**, *a.* Russet-colored.

Rus'sia, 1 rush'a; 2 rŭsh'a, *n.* **1.** A country of E. Europe and N. Asia; area before the revolution, March 15, 1917, 8,764,586 sq. m.; pop. 182,182,600; capital, Petrograd. **2.** A fragrant goat- or sheep-leather, prepared by a special process long a secret in Russia. **Rus'sia leath'er**‡.

Rus'sian. I. *a.* Pertaining to Russia. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Russia.

Rus"so-ma'ni-ac. I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a Russomaniac. **II.** *n.* A Russophile.—**Rus'so-phile**, *n.* One who favors Russia or its principles, policy, or methods.—**Rus'so-phobe, -pho"bist**, *n.* One who dreads Russia and its policies and principles.

rust, 1 rust; 2 rŭst. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To affect, or become affected, with rust. **2.** To weaken or impair, or become weakened, impaired, or dull, by inaction. **II.** *n.* **1.** The reddish or yellowish coating caused on iron by oxidation; also, a film or oxid formed on any metal by corrosion. **2.** A similar coating, as of plants under fungous disease; also, the fungus producing it. **3.** Any coating or the like formed by a corrosive or degenerative process. [< AS. *rust*, < *rēdd*, red.]—**rust'-mite"**, *n.* A mite that makes a rust-like excrescence upon plants

rus'tic, 1 rus'tik; 2 rŭs'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rural; hence, plain; homely; uncultured; rude; awkward; also, unaffected; artless. **2.** Pertaining to some irregular style of work or decoration appropriate to the country.

Syn.: agricultural, artless, awkward, boorish, bucolic, clownish, coarse, countrified, country, holdenish, inelegant, outlandish, pastoral, plain, rude, sylvan, uncouth, unpolished, unsophisticated, untaught, verdant. *Rural* refers especially to scenes or objects in the country, considered as the work of nature; *rustic* refers to their effect upon man or to their condition as affected by human agency; as, a *rural* scene; a *rustic* party; a *rustic* lass. We speak, however, of the *rural* population, *rural* simplicity, etc. *Rural* has always a favorable sense; *rustic* frequently an unfavorable one, as denoting a lack of culture and refinement; thus, *rustic* politeness expresses that which is well-meant, but awkward; similar ideas are suggested by a *rustic* feast, *rustic* garb, etc. *Rustic* is, however, often used of a studied simplicity, an artistic rudeness, which is pleasing and perhaps beautiful; as, a *rustic* cottage; a *rustic* chair. *Pastoral* refers to the care of flocks and to the shepherd's life with the pleasing associations suggested by the old poetic ideal of that life; as, *pastoral* poetry. *Bucolic* is kindred to *pastoral*, but is a less elevated term, and sometimes slightly contemptuous.—Ant.: accomplished, city-like, cultured, elegant, polished, polite, refined, urban, urbane, well-bred.

II. *n.* A countryman; peasant. [< F. *rustique*, < L. *rusticus*, < *rus*, country.] **rus'ti-cal**‡ [Archaic].—**rus'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **rus'tic-ly**‡.—**rus'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*—**rus'ti-cate**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To send or banish to the country; suspend and send away temporarily, as from a college. **2.** To dwell in or go into the country.—**rus"ti-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.—**rus-tic'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Rustic simplicity; homeliness; awkwardness.

rus'tle(e[F], 1 rus'l; 2 rŭs'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RUS'TLED, RUS'TLED[F]; RUS'TLING.] **1.** To move or cause to move or fall with a rustle. **2.** [Slang, Western U. S.] To act with energy or bustling activity; also, to steal, as cattle or horses. **II.** *n.* A quick succession of small, light, frictional sounds as of dry leaves or silken garments. [Freq. < Sw. *rusta*, stir, O. Sw. *ruska*, shake.]—**rus'tler**, *n.*

rust'y, 1 rust'i; 2 rŭst'y, *a.* [RUST'I-ER; RUST'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Consisting of rust. **3.** Having the appearance of rust. **4.** Impaired by inaction; having lost skill for want of practise. **5.** Hoarse or rough; harsh, as tones. [< AS. *rustig*, < *rust*; see RUST.] Syn.: see TRITE.—**rust'i-ly**, *adv.*—**rust'i-ness**, *n.*

rut[1], 1 rut; 2 rŭt. **I.** *vt.* [RUT'TED[d]; RUT'TING.] To make ruts or channels in; hence, figuratively, to wrinkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sunken track worn by a wheel, as in a road. **2.** Any beaten track; hence, a settled course of procedure. [For ROUTE.]—**rut'ty**, *a.* Full of ruts.

rut[2]. **I.** *vi.* [RUT'TED[d]; RUT'TING.] To be under sexual excitement: said of various animals. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sexual excitement of various animals, as deer. **2.** A roaring or uproar. [F., < L. *rugitus*, roaring, < *rugio*, roar.]—**rut'tish**, *a.*

ru"ta-ba'ga, 1 rū"ta-bē'gə; 2 ru"ta-bā'ga, *n.* A cultivated plant or its edible yellowish root: allied to the common turnip. [Said to be Sw.] **Swedish turnip**‡.

ru-ta'ceous, 1 ru-tē'shus; 2 ru-tā'shŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), containing about 800 species of shrubs, trees, and, rarely, herbs, including the lemon, lime, citron, etc. [< L. *ruta*, < Gr. *rhyte*, rue.]

ruth‖, 1 rūth; 2 ruth, *n.* Sorrow; compassion; pity; also, grief; misery. [< Icel. *hrygth*, < *hryggr*, sorrowful.]—**ruth'less**, *a.* Merciless. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Ruth, 1 rūth; 2 ruth, *n.* *Bib.* A woman of Moab, daughter-in-law of the Israelite Naomi; she left her own people and went to Bethlehem, where she married Boaz, thus becoming an ancestress of David. Her story is told in the Old Testament book of this name.

Ru-the'ni-an, 1 ru-thī'ni-ən; ru-thē'ni-an, *n.* A Slav living in Czecho-Slovakia and Southeastern Poland or his language.

ru-the'ni-um, 1 ru-thī'ni-um; 2 ru-thē'ni-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A white, spongy metallic element, found in platinum ores. See ELEMENT. [< *Ruthenia*, Russia.]

Ruth'ven, 1 ruth'ven *or* riv'n; 2 rŭth'vĕn *or* riv'n, **Raid of.** *Scot. Hist.* A conspiracy by which James VI. was captured at Ruthven Castle, near Perth, 1582.

Rut'land, 1 rut'land; 2 rŭt'land, *n.* A city in W. Vermont; has marble-quarries; pop. 14,960.

Rut'ledge, 1 rut'le; 2 rŭt'lĕdg, *n.* **1. Edward** (1749–1800), an American jurist; signer of Declaration of Independence. **2. John** (1739–1800), an American jurist; Justice of U. S. Supreme Court; a framer of U. S. Constitution.

Ru"wen-zo'ri, 1 rū"wen-zō'ri; 2 ru"wĕn-zō'ri, *n.* A mountain group in E. central Africa; highest peak, 16,801 ft.

Ruys'dael, 1 reis'dāl; 2 rōys'dāl, **Jacob** (1625?–1682). A Dutch landscape-painter. **Ruis'dael**‡.

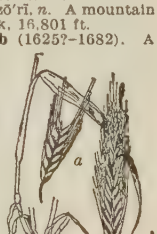
Ruy'ter, 1 rai'tər; 2 rōy'ter, **Michiel Adriaanszoon de** (1607–1676). A Dutch admiral.

R. V., *abbr.* Revised Version (of the Bible).—**R. W.**, *abbr* Right Worshipful, Right Worthy.—**Ry.**, *abbr.* Railway.

rye, 1 rai; 2 rȳ, *n.* **1.** The grain or seeds produced by a cereal grass nearly allied to wheat; also, the plant. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Whisky distilled from rye. [< AS. *rygе*, rye.]

rye'-grass", 1 rai'-gras"; 2 rȳ'-grăs", *n.* Common darnel. **ray'-grass"**‡; **wild rye**‡.

ry'ot, 1 rai'ət; 2 rȳ'ot, *n.* In India, a tenant; tiller of the soil: peasant. [< Hind. *raiyat*, < Ar. *ra'iva*, a subject.] **ray'at**‡.



Rye.
a, part of the head in maturity.

Rys'wick, 1 ris'wik; 2 rȳs'wik, *n.* A village in S. Netherlands, near the Hague, where Louis XIV. signed treaties with Holland, Spain, and England, Sept. 20, and with Germany, Oct. 30, 1697. **Riis'wijk**‡; **Rys'wyk.**

ryve†, *v.* To rive; tear.

S

S s Roman. 𝔖 𝔰 Black Letter. 𝒮 𝓈 Script.

S, s, 1 es; 2 ĕs, n. [s's, S's, or Ss, 1 es'ız; 2 ĕs'ęs, *pl.*] The nineteenth letter in the English alphabet.

S., *abbr.* Saint, Saturday, Saxon, school, senate, *signa* (L., label, write), Signor, Socialist, *socius* or *sodalis* (L., Fellow), society, south, sun, Sunday.—**S., Sa., Sat.,** *abbr.* Saturday.—**S., Sab.,** *abbr.* Sabbath.—**s.,** *abbr.* Second, section [ss., *pl.*], series, set, shilling, singular, sinister, substantive.—**S. A.,** *abbr.* South Africa, South America, South Australia.—**s. a.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Secundum artem* (according to art), *sine anno* (without date).

Sab'a-oth, 1 sab'ı-ŏth; 2 săb'a-ŏth, *n. pl.* Armies; hosts. [< Heb. *tsebā'ōth*, pl. of *tsābā*, army.]

Sab'bath, 1 sab'əth; 2 săb'ath, *n.* **1.** The seventh day of the week, appointed in the decalog as a day of rest. **2.** The first day of the week as observed by Christians; the Lord's day; Sunday. **3.** The institution or observance of a day of rest; a time of rest, peace, or quiet. **4.** The Sabbatical year of the Jews. (*Lev.* xxv, 4.) [< Heb. *shabbāth*, < *shabāth*, rest from labor.]

Syn.: First-day, Lord's day, Sunday. *Sabbath* carries a more direct reference to the Mosaic economy, with a suggestion of sacred rest that is not in the name *Sunday* (*dies solis*), given by the heathen to the first day of the week; *Lord's day* denotes the first day of the week as that of Christ's resurrection. *First-day* is the name given by the Friends, who have similarly renamed all the days of the week in order to avoid the supposed tribute given by the common names to heathen objects of worship.—**sab"ba-ta'ri-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or its strict observance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strict observer of the Sabbath. **2.** One who observes the seventh day as the Sabbath.—**Sab-bat'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath. **Sab-bat'ic‡.**

sa'ber, 1 sē'bər; 2 sā'ber. **I.** *vt.* [SA'BERED, SA'BRED; **sa'bre,** SA'BER-ING, SA'BRING.] To strike or arm with a saber. **II.** *n.* A heavy one-edged cavalry sword, with a thick-backed blade, often curved. [< F. *sabre.*]

Sa'bi-an, 1 sē'bı-an; 2 sā'bi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabians or their religious worship. **II.** *n.* One of an ancient Persian or Chaldean sect who recognized the unity of God, but worshiped intelligences supposed to reside in the heavenly bodies or the heavenly bodies themselves. [< Heb. *tsābā'*; see SABAOTH.] **Sa-bæ'an‡; Sa-be'an‡.—Sa'bi-an-ism,** *n.* **Sa'ba-ism‡.**

sa'bin, sab'ine. Same as SAVIN.

Sa'bine, 1 sē'oin; 2 sā'bin, *n.* One of an ancient Italian people, whose daughters the early Romans married by force (*The Rape of the Sabines*); also, their language. [< L. *Sabinus.*]

sa'ble, 1 sē'bl; 2 sā'bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Black, especially as the color of mourning. **2.** Made of or having the color of sable = fur; dark-brown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Siberian carnivore related to the marten or a related species; also, its fur. **2.** The dressed fur of a sable. **3.** The color black; hence, mourning or a mourning garment. [OF., < Rus. *soboľ*, sable.] Syn.: see DARK.

Sable. 1/18

sa"bot', 1 sa"bō'; 2 sā"bō', *n.* **1.** A wooden shoe, as of a French peasant. **2.** A disk attached to a projectile to cause it to maintain its position in the bore of a firearm or to take the rifling of the gun. **3.** A protection for the end of a file. **4.** A clamping-piece for shortening a string of a harp. [F.]

sa"bo"tage', 1 sa"bo"tāj'; 2 sā"bo-tāzh', *n.* **1.** The act of cutting shoes or sockets for railroad-ties. **2.** The act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. **3.** Hence, the act of producing poor work so as to cause damage; also, the damaging of machinery or wrecking of industrial plants, as by strikers or malcontents. [F.]

sa'bre-tache, 1 sē'bar-tash; 2 sā'ber-tăch. *n. Mil.* A leather pocket hung from the sword-belt of a mounted man. [F., < G. *säbel*, sabre, + *tasche*, pocket.] **sa'bre-tasche‡; sa'bre-tash‡.**

sac, 1 sak; 2 săc, *n. Biol.* A membranous pouch; a cavity or receptacle. [F., < L. *saccus;* see SACK.]—**sac'cate,** *a.* Sac-shaped, or having a sac, bag, or pouch.

sac'cha-ri-, 1 sak'ə-rı-; 2 săc'a-rı-. Same as SACCHARO-.—**sac"cha-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing sugar; saccharine. [< L. *fero*, bear.]—**sac'cha-ri-fy,** *vt.* To convert into sugar.—**sac"cha-rif"i-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sac"cha-rim'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for detecting the amount of sugar in a solution.

sac'cha-rin, } *a.* Pertaining to or like sugar; sweet.
sac'cha-rine, } < Gr.$^{L+F}$ *sakchar, sakcharon*, sugar.]
sac'cha-rous‡. Syn.: see SWEET.

sac'cha-rin, } 1 sak'ə-rin, -rın *or* -rīn; 2 săc'a-rĭn, -rĭn *or*
sac'cha-rine, } -rīn, *n.* A white crystalline coal-tar product, 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar.

sac'cha-ro-, 1 sak'ə-ro-; 2 săc'a-ro-. From Latin *saccharon*, sugar: a combining form.—**sac'cha-roid,** *a.* Resembling sugar.

sac"er-do'tal, 1 sas"ər-dō'təl; 2 săc"er-dō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or priesthood; priestly. [< L. *sacerdos*, priest.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sac"er-do'tal-ism,** *n.* The character and methods of the priesthood; zeal for priestly things; also, priestcraft.

sa'chem, 1 sē'chem; 2 sā'chĕm, *n.* A North-American Indian hereditary chief. [Am. Ind.] Syn.: see CHIEF.

sa"chet', 1 sa"shē'; 2 sā"chę', *n.* A small ornamental bag for perfumed powder. [F.]

Sachs, 1 saks; 2 săcs, **Hans** (1494–1576). A German journeyman shoemaker, poet, and meistersinger.

sack[1], 1 sak; 2 săk. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To put into, cover with, or carry in a sack. **2.** [Slang.] To dismiss; discard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bag for holding bulky articles. **2.** A measure or weight of varying amount. **3.** A loose garment with sleeves. **sacque‡. 4.** *Anat. & Zool.* Same as SAC. **5†.** Sackcloth. [< AS. *sacc*, < L. *saccus*, < Gr. *sakkos*, < Heb. *saq*, sac.]—**sack'cloth",** *n.* **1.** A coarse cloth used for making sacks, etc. **sack'ing‡. 2.** Coarse cloth worn in penance.—**sack'ful,** *n.* Enough to fill a sack.—**sack'race",** *n.* A race by persons with sacks drawn over their feet and bodies and tied around the neck.

sack[2]. **I.**[t] *vt.* To plunder or pillage (a town or city). **II.** *n.* The pillaging of a captured town or city; booty obtained by pillage. [< F. *sac*, < L. *saccus;* see SACK[1]; from the use of sacks in carrying off plunder.]—**sack'er,** *n.*

sack[3]**†,** *n.* Light-colored Spanish dry wine; also, any white wine. [< F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.]—**sack'-pos"set†,** *n.* A posset formerly brewed with sack.

sack'but, 1 sak'but; 2 săk'bŭt, *n.* **1.** A primitive instrument resembling the trombone. **2.** *Bib.* A stringed instrument.

sack'less, *a.* [Scot.] Blameless; harmless; simple; useless. [< AS. *sacleās*, < *sacu*, strife, + *-lēās*, -less.] **sac'less†.**

Sack'ville, 1 sak'vil; 2 săk'vil, **Thomas.** See **Dorset.**

sacque, 1 sak; 2 săk, *n.* A garment; sack. See SACK[1], *n.*, 3.

sa'cral, 1 sē'kral; 2 sā'cral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the sacrum.

sac'ra-ment, 1 sak'rə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 săc'ra-ment, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A rite ordained as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. The Greek and Roman Catholic churches recognize seven sacraments—baptism, confirmation, the Lord's Supper, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. **2.** Specifically, the Lord's Supper. **3†.** An oath of allegiance, as of a Roman soldier. [OF., < L. *sacramentum*, oath.]

Syn.: ceremony, communion, eucharist, Lord's Supper, observance, ordinance, rite, service, solemnity. A *ceremony* is a form expressing reverence, or at least respect; we may speak of religious *ceremonies*, the *ceremonies* of polite society, the *ceremonies* of a coronation, an inauguration, etc. An *observance* has more than a formal obligation, reaching or approaching a religious sacredness; a stated religious *observance* viewed as established by authority is called an *ordinance;* viewed as an established custom, it is a *rite.* Any religious act, especially a public act, viewed as a means of serving God is called a *service.* The terms *sacrament* and *ordinance* in the religious sense are often used interchangeably; the *ordinance* derives its sacredness from the authority that ordained it, while the *sacrament* possesses a sacredness due to something in itself, even when viewed simply as a representation or memorial. The Lord's Supper is the Scriptural name for the *observance* commemorating the death of Christ; the word *communion* is once applied to it (*1 Cor.* x, 16), but not as a distinctive name; at an early period, however, the name *communion* was so applied, as denoting the communing of Christians with their Lord, or with one another. The term *eucharist* describes the Lord's Supper as a thanksgiving *service;* it is also called by preeminence *the sacrament.*—**sac"ra-men'tal,** *a.* — **sac"ra-men'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **sac"ra-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

Sac"ra-men'to, 1 sak"rə-men'to; 2 săc"ra-mĕn'to, *n.* **1.** A river in N. Central California; 400 m. to San Francisco Bay. **2.** A city, capital of California; pop. 65,910.

sa'cred, 1 sē'kred; 2 sā'crĕd, *a.* **1.** Set apart or dedicated

to religious use; hallowed. **2.** Pertaining or related to deity, religion, or hallowed places or things. **3.** Consecrated by love or reverence; dedicated. **4.** Not to be profaned; inviolable. [< L.F *sacro*, < *sacer*, holy.] Syn.: see HOLY.—**sa'cred-ly**, *adv.*—**sa'cred-ness**, *n.*

sac'ri-fice, 1 sak'rɪ-faiz; 2 săc'ri-fīz, *v.* [-FICED; -FIC"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer as a sacrifice; make an offering of to a deity. **2.** To give up, relinquish, or yield for the sake of another person or thing. **3.** To surrender or devote with loss or suffering. **II.** *i.* To offer a sacrifice; make a pious offering. Syn.: see SURRENDER.—**sac'ri-fic"er**, *n.*

sac'ri-fice, 1 sak'rɪ-fais; 2 săc'ri-fīç, *n.* **1.** The act of making an offering to a deity, in worship or atonement. **2.** That which is sacrificed; a victim. **3.** A giving up of some cherished or desired object, as for the sake of another. **4.** Loss incurred or suffered without return; destruction, as of life. **5.** *Com.* A reduction of price that destroys profit or involves loss. [F., < L. *sacer*, sacred, + *facio*, make.]—**sac"ri-fi'cial,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a sacrifice; used in sacrifice. **-ly,** *adv.*

sac'ri-lege, 1 sak'rɪ-lij; 2 săk'ri-leġ, *n.* The act of violating or profaning anything sacred. [OF., < L. *sacer*, sacred, + *lego*, pick.]—**sac"ri-le'gious,** *a.* **1.** Having committed, or being ready to commit, sacrilege; impious. **2.** Of the nature of sacrilege. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**sac"ri-le'gious-ly,** *adv.*—**sac"ri-le'gious-ness,** *n.*

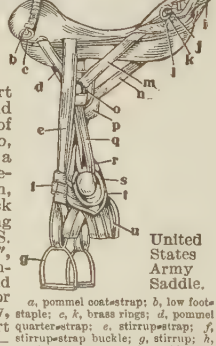
sa'cring, 1 sē'krɪŋ; 2 sā'cring, *n.* **1**‖. The act of consecration. **2**†. Holy communion. **3**†. The host. [< F. *sacrer*, consecrate, < L. *sacro*, < *sacer*, sacred.] **sa'crynge**†.—**sa'cring-bell",** *n.* Same as SANCTUS BELL.

sac'ris-tan, 1 sak'rɪs-tən; 2 săc'ris-tan, *n.* An officer having charge of a sacristy. [< F. *sacristain*, < L. *sacer*, sacred.]—**sac'ris-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] A room in a religious house for the sacred vessels and vestments.

sa'crum, 1 sē'krum; 2 sā'crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A composite bone formed by the union of the vertebræ between the lumbar and caudal regions, constituting the dorsal part of the pelvis. [< L. *sacrum*, neut. of *sacer*, sacred; from its being offered formerly in sacrifices.]

sad, 1 sad; 2 săd, *a.* [SAD'DER; SAD'DEST.] **1.** Feeling or expressing grief or sorrow; mournful; gloomy. **2.** Causing sorrow or pity; distressing; unfortunate. **3.** [Prov.] Heavy; soggy: said of bread. **4**‖. Dark-colored; somber. **5**†. Heavy; grave; calm. [< AS. *sæd*, sated.] Syn.: afflicted, dejected, depressed, desolate, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, distressed, doleful, downcast, dreary, dull, gloomy, grave, heavy, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, sober, somber, sorrowful, sorry, unhappy, wobegone, woful. *Sad*, *melancholy*, *unhappy*, and many similar words may be used either of the personal experience of grief, sorrow, mental depression, etc., or of that which causes grief or pain; a person is *sad* on account of a *sad* event. Syn.: see BAD.—Ant.: see synonyms for HAPPY.—**sad'den,** *vt.* & *vi.* To render or become sad.—**sad'ly,** *adv.*—**sad'ness,** *n.* Sorrow; melancholy. Syn.: see GRIEF.

sad'dle, 1 sad'l; 2 săd'l. **I.** *vt.* [SAD'DLED; SAD'DLING.] **sad'lF,** ‖ **1.** To put a saddle on, as a horse. **2.** To load, as with a burden; also, to lay as a burden: often with *with*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A seat or pad to support a rider, as on the back of a horse or on a bicycle. **2.** A padded cushion for a horse's back, as part of a harness or to support a pack, etc. **3.** The two hind quarters of a carcass, as of mutton, veal, or venison; also, the undivided loins of such a carcass. **4.** Something resembling a saddle in form, position, etc., as a ridge of rock with sloping sides, the bearing of a car-axle, etc. [< AS. *sadol*, saddle.]—**sad'dle-bags",** *n. pl.* A pair of pouches connected by a strap or band and slung over an animal's back or attached to a saddle.—**s.-bow,** *n.* The arched front upper part of a saddle-tree; a pommel.—**s.-girth,** *n.* Same as GIRTH, 1.—**s.-horse,** *n.* A horse used under or trained for the saddle.—**sad'dler,** *n.* **1.** A maker of saddles. **2.** A young seal.—**sad'dler-y,** *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Saddles, harness, and fittings, collectively. **2.** The business of a saddler. **3.** A saddler's shop.—**s.-tree,** *n.* **1.** The frame of a saddle. **2.** *Bot.* The tulip-tree: probably from its saddle-shaped leaf.



United States Army Saddle.

a, pommel coat-strap; *b*, low foot-staple; *c*, *k*, brass rings; *d*, pommel quarter-strap; *e*, stirrup-strap; *f*, stirrup-strap buckle; *g*, stirrup; *h*, cantle coat-straps; *i*, saddle-bag stud; *j*, low foot-staple; *l*, high foot-staple; *m*, *n*, cantle quarter-strap; *o*, quarter-strap ring; *p*, quarter-strap safe; *q*, cinch-strap; *r*, cinch-safe; *s*, cinch-ring; *t*, cinch-cover; *u*, horsehair cinch.

Sad'du-cee, 1 sad'yu-sī; 2 săd'yu-çē, *n.* A skeptical Jewish school that arose in the 2d century before Christ, whose members adhered only to the Mosaic law. [< Gr. *Saddoukaioi*, Sadducees, < Heb. *Tsādōq*, Zadok, their founder.]—**Sad"du-ca'ic§,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Sadducees.—**Sad"du-ce'an,** *a.* **Sad"du-cæ'an**‡.—**Sad'du-cee"ism,** *n.* **Sad'du-cism**‡.

Sa'dī, 1 sä'dī; 2 sä'dī, **Muslih-ed-Deen** (1184?–1291?). A Persian poet and moralist.

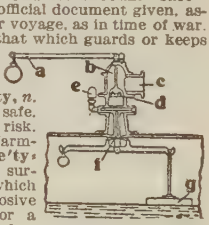
sad'i"ron, 1 sad'ɐi"ɐrn; 2 săd'ī"ern, *n.* A flat-iron.

Sa'do-wa, 1 sä'do-vɑ; 2 sä'do-vä, *n.* A town in N. E. Bohemia, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, 1866.

sae, 1 sē; 2 să, *adv.* [Scot.] So.

saeng'er-fest, 1 zeŋ'ɐr-fest; 2 sĕng'er-fĕst, *n.* A musical festival for competition in song, held as by German singing societies. [G.] **sängˈer-fest**‡.

safe, 1 sēf; 2 sāf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Free or freed from danger or evil. **2.** Having escaped injury or damage; unharmed. **3.** Not hazardous; not involving risk or loss; also, conferring safety; of persons, trusty; prudent. **4.** Not likely to disappoint; free from doubt or error; as, it is *safe* to promise or affirm. **5.** Put beyond the power of doing harm, as by being disabled, imprisoned, or dead. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong iron-and-steel receptacle, usually fire-proof, for protecting valuables, as money or jewels. **2.** Any place of safe storage, as a room, tank, or box, for preserving perishable articles, as meat or fish. **3.** A protective appliance, as in saddlery or plumbing. [< OF. *sauf*, < L. *salvus*, whole.] Syn.: see SECURE.—**safe'-con"duct,** *n. Inter. Law.* An official document given, assuring protection on a journey or voyage, as in time of war.—**safe'guard",** *n.* One who or that which guards or keeps in safety. Syn.: see DEFENSE.—**s.-keeping,** *n.* The act or state of keeping or being kept in safety.—**safe'ly,** *adv.*—**safe'ty,** *n.* The state or condition of being safe. (1) Freedom from danger or risk. (2) Freedom from injury. (3) Harmlessness. **safe'ness**‡. — **safe'ty-lamp",** *n.* **1.** A miner's lamp surrounded by fine wire gauze, which prevents the ignition of explosive gases: called from its inventor a davy. **2.** A specially protected electric lamp.—**safe'ty-match",** *n.* A match that will ignite only when struck upon a chemically prepared surface.—**safe'ty-pin",** *n.* A pin whose point springs into place within a protecting sheath.—**safe'ty-valve",** *n.* A valve in a steam-boiler, etc., for automatically relieving excessive pressure.



a, lever; *b*, dome; *c*, steam-outlet; *d*, valve; *e*, whistle; *f*, slide-valve; *g*, float.

Lever Safety-valve with Low-water Alarm.

saf'fron, 1 saf'rən; 2 săf'ron. **I.** *a.* Of the color of saffron. **II.** *n.* **1.** The dried orange-colored stigmas of the saffron-plant, used for coloring purposes. **2.** The plant producing saffron, an autumn-flowering species of crocus. **3.** A deep orange color. [< Ar.F *za'farān*, < *safrā*, yellow.]

S. Afr., *abbr.* South Africa, South-African.

saft, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Soft.

sag, 1 sag; 2 săġ, *vt.* & *vi.* [SAGGED, SAGD^{s}; SAG'GING.] **1.** To bend or cause to bend downward, especially in the middle. **2.** To sink and yield, as under misfortune. **3.** *Naut.* To drift to leeward. **4.** To move lazily; loiter. [< Sw. *sacka*, settle.]

sag, *n.* A sagging, or its extent or degree.

sa'ga, 1 sä'gə; 2 sä'ga, *n.* A Scandinavian myth or heroic story. [Ice.]—**sa'ga-man,** *n.* A Scandinavian bard.

sa-ga'cious, 1 sa-gē'shus; 2 sa-gā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Ready and apt to apprehend and to decide on a course. **2.** Characterized by discernment, shrewdness, and wisdom. **3.** Quick of scent, as a hound. [< L. *sagio*, perceive quickly.] Syn.: able, acute, apt, clear-sighted, discerning, intelligent, judicious, keen, keen-sighted, keen-witted, perspicacious, quick of scent, quick-scented, rational, sage, sensible, sharp, sharp-witted, shrewd, wise. *Sagacious* refers to a power of tracing the hidden or recondite by slight indications, as by instinct or intuition; with reference to inferior animals it is often applied to special keenness of sense-perception as of a hound in following a trail. In human affairs *sagacious* refers to a power of ready, far-reaching, and accurate inference from observed facts, perhaps in themselves very slight, that seems like a special sense; or to a similar readiness to foresee the results of any action, especially upon human motives or conduct—a kind of prophetic common sense. *Sagacious* is a broader and nobler word than *shrewd*, and not capable of the invidious sense which the latter word often bears: on the other hand, *sagacious* is less lofty than *wise* in its full sense, and more limited to practical matters. See ACUTE; ASTUTE; KNOWING; POLITIC; PRUDENT; WISE.—

Ant.: absurd, dull, foolish, futile, ignorant, irrational, obtuse, senseless, silly, simple, sottish, stupid, unintelligent.—**sa-ga'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**sa-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*—**sa-gac'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being sagacious; ready and accurate judgment. Syn.: see ACUMEN; WISDOM.

sag'a-more, 1 sag'ə-mōr; 2 săġ'a-mōr, *n.* An Indian tribal chief, probably inferior to *sachem.* [Am. Ind.]

sage, 1 sēj; 2 sāġ, *a.* **1.** Characterized by calm, far-seeing wisdom and prudence. **2.** Befitting a sage; profound; learned; also, grave; serious. [F.] Syn.: see SAGACIOUS; WISE.—**sage'ly,** *adv.*—**sage'ness,** *n.*

sage[1], *n.* A person, especially a venerable man, of experience, prudence, and foresight.

sage[2], *n.* **1.** A plant of the mint family, especially the common garden sage, a stiff shrubby perennial of southern Europe, used for flavoring meats, etc. **2.** Any one of various other plants. **3.** The sage-brush. [< F. *sauge.*]—**sage'-brush",** *n.* A shrubby plant of the aster family, abundant on the elevated plains of the western United States. [HALIN.

Sa"gha-lien', 1 sa"gə-lĭn'; 2 sā"ġa-lēn', *n.* Same as SAK-

Sag'i-naw, 1 sag'ı-nō; 2 săġ'i-na, *n.* A manufacturing city in central S. Michigan; pop. 61,900.

sag'it-tal, 1 saj'ı-təl: 2 săġ'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like an arrow; straight; as the *sagittal* suture (between the two parietal bones of the skull). [< L. *sagitta,* arrow.] **sag'it-tate‡.**

Sag"it-ta'ri-a, 1 saj"ı-tē'rı-ə; 2 săġ"i-tā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs having arrow-shaped leaves. [< L. *sagittarius,* of an arrow, < *sagitta,* arrow.]

Sag"it-ta'ri-us, 1 saj"ı-tē'rı-us; 2 săġ"i-tā'ri-ŭs, *n. Astron.* **1.** A zodiacal constellation, the Archer. **2.** The ninth sign of the zodiac. [L.]

sag'it-ta-ry, 1 saj'ı-tē-rı; 2 săġ'i-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to archery or to an arrow; arrow-like. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** *Myth.* A centaur. **2.** [S-] *Astron.* Sagittarius. **3.** [S-] A place mentioned by Shakespeare in *Othello* (act i, sc. 1). [< L. *sagittarius,* < *sagitta,* arrow.]

Sagittate Leaf of *Sagittaria variabilis.*

a, leaf; *b,* the flowers; *c,* root and leaf-stalks.

sag'it-tate, 1 saj'ı-tēt; 2 săġ'i-tāt, *a.* Shaped like an arrow-head, as certain leaves. [< L. *sagitta,* arrow.]

sa'go, 1 sē'go; 2 sā'ġo, *n.* A farinaceous food prepared from the soft inner portions of various East-Indian palms. [< Malay *sāgu.*]

Sag"ue-nay', 1 sag"ı-nē'; 2 săġ"e-nā', *n.* A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 110 m. to the St. Lawrence.

Sa-gun'tum, 1 sə-gun'tum; 2 sa-ġŭn'tŭm, *n.* An ancient fortified town in E. Spain; the modern **Sagunto** or **Muviedro;** destroyed by Hannibal, 219 B. C.

sag'y, 1 sēj'ı; 2 sāġ'y, *a.* Flavored or seasoned with or like sage.

Sa-ha'ra, 1 sa-hā'rə; 2 sä-hä'rä, *n.* An immense desert plateau of N. E. Africa; 3,500,000 sq. m.

sa'hib, 1 sā'ıb; 2 sä'ĭb, *n.* Master; lord; Mr.; sir: used in India by natives in speaking of or addressing Europeans. [Hind., < Ar. *sāhib.*] **sa'heb‡.**

saice, 1 sais; 2 sīç, *n.* [Bengal.] A groom. **syce‡.**

said, 1 sed; 2 sĕd, *imp. & pp.* of SAY, *v.*

said, *pa. Law.* Previously mentioned; aforesaid.

Sai-gon', 1 sai-gen'; 2 si-ġŏn', *n.* A seaport on a river of the same name, capital of Cochin-China, French Indo-China.

sail, 1 sēl; 2 sāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To manage the motion of on the water; navigate: said of any vessel propelled by the wind, and by extension of any craft not propelled by hand, as a steamer. **2.** To pass over as in a ship or boat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be driven forward on the water by the wind: said also of mechanical propulsion, as by steam, but not when by oars. **2.** To be carried over the water in a ship or any craft; travel by water. **3.** To begin a voyage; set sail. **4.** To fly without flapping the wings, as a hawk; float, as a cloud across the sky. **5.** [Colloq.] To move or sweep along. [< AS. *seglian,* < *segl,* sail.]—**sail'a-ble‡,** *a.* Navigable.—**sail'er,** *n.* A vessel that sails.

sail, *n.* **1.** A piece of canvas, etc., attached, as to the mast or yards of a vessel, to secure its propulsion by the wind. See SHIP. **2.** A sailing vessel or craft: plural same as singular. **3.** A trip or passage in a sailing vessel, or, loosely, in any water-craft. **4.** Anything resembling a sail in form or use. [< AS. *segl,* sail.]—**sail'boat",** *n.* A small boat propelled by a sail or sails.—**sail'-cloth",** *n.* Any fabric suitable for sails.—**s.-loft,** *n.* A room where sails are cut out and sewed.—**sail'less,** *a.* Having no sails.

sail'or, 1 sēl'ər; 2 sāl'or, *n.* A seaman; mariner.

Syn.: mariner, seafarer, seafaring man, seaman. In nautical language *sailors* and *seamen* are exclusive of officers; but in literary use all whose vocation is navigation are figuratively termed *sailors* or *seamen. Mariner* is a poetic and also a legal term for any *seafaring man;* in the United States statutes *mariner* denotes any person, from captain to cook, who is engaged in the merchant service.—Ant.: landsman.—**sail'or-ly,** *adv.*

sain, 1 sēn; 2 sān, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To sign or bless with the sign of the cross, to preserve against malign influence. [< AS. *segnian,* < L. *signum,* sign.]

sain'foin, 1 sēn'[*or* san']fein; 2 sān'[*or* sān']fŏin, *n.* An Old World perennial clover-like herb of the bean family, with variegated flowers, cultivated for forage. [F.] **saint'foin‡.**

saint, 1 sēnt; 2 sānt. **I**[d]. *vt.* To canonize; venerate as a saint. **II.** *a.* Holy; canonized: as a title, abbreviated to *St.* **III.** *n.* **1.** A holy, godly, or sanctified person; in the New Testament, any Christian believer (*Eph.* i, 1). **2.** Such a person who has died and been enrolled among those venerated by certain churches, as the Roman Catholic. **3.** Any one of the blessed in heaven. **4.** An angel.—**Saint Agnes's Eve,** the evening of January 20th, when old superstitions maintained that any young girl might have prevision of her future husband.—**St. Andrew's cross,** the oblique cross. See CROSS.—**St. Anthony's fire,** erysipelas.—**St. Elmo's fire,** same as CORPOSANT.—**St. George's cross,** the Greek cross. See CROSS.—**Saint-John's'-wort,** *n.* A hardy perennial and pernicious weed, with deep-yellow flowers; found in dry fields.—**St. Vitus's dance,** chorea.—**saint'ed,** *a.* Numbered among the saints; consecrated; beatified.—**saint'-hood,** *n.* **1.** The character or condition of a saint. **saint'-ship‡. 2.** Saints collectively.—**saint'like",** *a.* Having the character, manner, or appearance of a saint; befitting a saint. **saint'li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being saintly.—**saint'ly,** *a.* Like a saint; godly; holy. Syn.: see HOLY.

Saint Al'bans, 1 ēl'bənz; 2 al'bans. A city in S. E. England; battlefield in Wars of the Roses, 1455 and 1461; pop. 25,590.

Saint Au'gus-tine", 1 ē'gus-tīn"; 2 a'ġŭs-tīn". A city in N. E. Florida; oldest town in the United States.

Saint Ber"nard', 1 sən bər"nārd' *or* sēnt bər-nārd'; 2 sən bĕr"närd' *or* sānt ber-närd', **Great.** A pass in the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy; 8,108 ft. high; crossed by Napoleon's army, May, 1800.—**Saint Bernard dog,** one of a breed of sagacious dogs bred at the monastery of Saint Bernard, Switzerland. See DOG. [396 sq. m.

Saint Clair, 1 klār; 2 clār. A lake S. of Ontario, Canada;

Saint De"nis', 1 sən de"nī'; 2 sən dĕ"nī'. A town in N. France; the burial-place of French kings; pop. 72,000.

Sainte"-Beuve', 1 sənt"-būv'; 2 sānt"-bûv', **Charles Augustin** (1804–1869). A French literary critic.

Saint E-li'as, 1 sēnt ı-lai'əs; 2 sānt e-lī'as. A volcanic peak in S. Alaska; 18,100 ft. high.

Saint É"loi', 1 sənt ē"lwä'; 2 sānt ę"lwä'. A village near Ypres, W. Flanders, where the Canadians defeated the Germans, April 3–12, 1916.

Saint Gau'dens, 1 sēnt gô'dənz; 2 sānt ġa'dĕns, **Augustus** (1848–1907). An Irish-American sculptor.

Saint Goth'ard, 1 sēnt gɒth'ərd; 2 sānt ġŏth'ard. A mountain chain, pass, and tunnel (9½ m.) in Swiss-Italian Alps.

Saint He-le'na, 1 sēnt hı-lī'nə; 2 sānt he-lē'na. British island in S. Atlantic, 1,200 m. W. of Africa; where Napoleon was detained, 1815–21, and Gen. Cronje and Boer prisoners, 1901–2.

Saint Johns, 1 sēnt jonz; 2 sānt jŏns. A river in N. E. Florida; 350 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Saint John's. The capital of Newfoundland; pop. 34,050.

Saint Jo'seph. A city in N. W. Missouri; pop. 77,940.

Saint Law'rence, 1 lō'rens; 2 la'rĕnç. **1.** A river of Canada, the outlet of the Great Lakes; 1,900 m. to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. **2. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, W. of Newfoundland. [sissippi river; pop. 772,810.

Saint Lou'is, 1 lū'ıs; 2 lụ'is. A city in Missouri, on the Mis-

Saint"-Mi"hiel', 1 sənt"-mi"el'; 2 sānt"-mi"ĕl', *n.* A town in N. E. France; here the Allies opposed the Germans, 1914, and the salient of this name was wiped out by United States troops when they defeated the Germans, Sept. 12–20, 1918.

Saint Nich'o-las. See SANTA CLAUS. [nesota; pop. 234,700.

Saint Paul, 1 pēl; 2 pal. 1. See PAUL. **2.** A city, capital of Min-

Saint Paul de Lo-an'da, 1 də lo-ān'də; 2 de lo-än'da. A city, capital of Angola; pop. 20,000. [PETROGRAD.

Saint Pe'ters-burg, 1 pı'tərz-būrg; 2 pē'terş-bûrğ. Same as

Saint"-Pierre', 1 sənt"-pyer'; 2 sānt"-pyĕr', **Jacques Henri Bernardin de** (1737–1814). A French author.

Saint"-Quen"tin', 1 sənt"-kən"tan'; 2 sānt"-kän"tăn', *n.* A town in N. E. France; pop. 56,000; taken by the Germans March 21, 1918, recovered by Americans, British and French, Oct. 1, 1918.

Saint"-Saëns', 1 sənt"-sānz'; 2 sānt"-sänz', **Charles Camille** (1835–1921). A French composer and organist.

Saint"-Si"mon', 1 sənt"-sī"mōn' *or* (*Eng.*) sēnt-sai'mən; 2 sānt"-sī"mŏn' *or* (*Eng.*) sānt-si'mon, **Count** (1760–1825). Claude Henri de Rouvroy, founder of French socialism.

sair, 1 sār; 2 sār, *a.* [Scot.] Sore; sorrowful.—**sair'ly,** *adv.*

sake[1], 1 sēk; 2 sāk, *n.* **1.** Purpose of obtaining or accomplishing: with *for* and the name of the thing to be done or obtained preceded by *of;* as, to open the window *for* the *sake of* air. **2.** Interest, regard, or affectionate or reverent consideration, felt for any person or thing; ac-

count: commonly with *for* and a possessive; as, *for* your *sake; for* the *sake of* your children. **3†.** Fault; offense. **4†.** Contention. [< AS. *sacu*, strife.]

sa'ke[2], 1 sä'kĭ; 2 sä'kē, *n.* A fermented liquor made from rice; any spirituous liquor. [Jap.] **sa'kee‡; sa'kĭ‡.** [hawk.]

sa'ker†, *n.* A cannon of 5 to *iż* lbs. caliber. [< OF. *sacre,*

sal, 1 sal; 2 săl, *n.* Salt. [L.]—**sal ammoniac** (*Mineral*), a white soluble ammonium chlorid.—**sal soda,** sodium carbonate; washing-soda.—**sal volatile,** ammonium carbonate.

sa-laam', 1 sə-lȧm'; 2 sa-lăm'. **I.** *vt & vi.* To greet with or make a salaam. **II.** *n.* An Oriental salutation approaching prostration, the palm of the right hand being held to the forehead. [< Ar. *salām,* < *salm,* saluting.]

sal'a-bl(e[F]**,** 1 sēl'ə-bl; 2 sāl'a-bl, *a.* Such as may be sold (see SALE, *n.*); marketable; hence, venal. Syn.: see VENAL. —**sal"a-bil'i-ty, sal'a-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*—**sal'a-bly,** *adv.*

sa-la'cious, 1 sə-lē'shus; 2 sa-lā'shŭs, *a.* Lustful; lecherous; impure. [< L. *salax* (*salac-*), < *salio,* leap.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

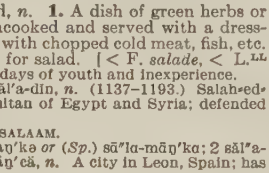
sal'ad, 1 sal'əd; 2 săl'ad, *n.* **1.** A dish of green herbs or vegetables, usually uncooked and served with a dressing, sometimes mixed with chopped cold meat, fish, etc. **2.** Any vegetable used for salad. [< F. *salade,* < L.[LL] *sal,* salt.]—**salad days,** days of youth and inexperience.

Sal'a-din, 1 sal'ə-din; 2 săl'a-dĭn, *n.* (1137–1193.) Salah-ed-din Yusuf Ibn Ayub, sultan of Egypt and Syria; defended Acre against Crusaders.

sa-lam', *v. & n.* Same as SALAAM.

Sal"a-man'ca, 1 sal"ə-maŋ'kə *or* (*Sp.*) sä"lą-mäŋ'ką; 2 săl"a-măŋ'ca *or* (*Sp.*) sä"lä-mäŋ'cä, *n.* A city in Leon, Spain; has university; pop. 33,080.

sal'a-man"der, 1 sal'ə-man"dər; 2 săl'a-măn"dẽr, *n.* **1.** A lizard-like amphibian without scales, formerly fabled to live in and extinguish fire. **2.** One of the genii fabled to live in fire; hence (colloq.), any person or thing that can stand great heat. **3.** A mass of hardened metal or slag remaining in the hearth of a furnace after the fires are drawn. [< Gr.[L+F] *salamandra,* salamander.] — **sal"a-man'drin**(e[S]*, a.*


European Spotted Salamander.

Sa-lam'bri-a, 1 sə-lam'bri-ə; 2 sa-lăm'bri-a, *n.* Chief river of Thessaly; the ancient *Peneus;* 130 m. to Gulf of Saloniki.

Sal'a-mis, 1 sal'ə-mis; 2 săl'a-mis, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city of Cyprus. **2.** An island off the coast of Attica, Greece; 36 sq. m.; Greeks defeated Persians in naval battle, 480 B. C.

sal'a-ry, 1 sal'ə-ri; 2 săl'a-ry. **I§.** *vt.* To pay or allot a salary to. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A periodical allowance as compensation for official or professional services. [< L.[OF] *salarium,* < *salarius,* of salt.]—**sal'a-ried,** *pa.*

Syn.: allowance, compensation, earnings, fee, hire, honorarium, pay, payment, recompense, remuneration, requital, stipend, wages. An *allowance* is a stipulated amount furnished at regular intervals as a matter of discretion or gratuity, as of food to besieged soldiers, or of money to a child or ward. *Compensation* is a comprehensive word signifying a return for a service done. *Remuneration* is applied to matters of great amount or importance. *Recompense* is a still wider and loftier word, with less suggestion of calculation and market value; there are services for which affection and gratitude are the sole and sufficient *recompense; earnings, fees, hire, pay, salary,* and *wages* are forms of *compensation* and may be included in *compensation, remuneration,* or *recompense. Pay* is commercial, and strictly signifies an exact pecuniary equivalent for a thing or service, except when the contrary is expressly state i, as when we speak of high *pay* or poor *pay. Wages* denotes what a worker receives. *Earnings* is often used as exactly equivalent to *wages,* but may be used with reference to the real value of work done or service rendered, and even applied to inanimate things; as, the *earnings* of capital. *Hire* is distinctly mercenary or menial, but as a noun has gone out of popular use, tho the verb *to hire* is common. *Salary* is for literary or professional work, *wages* for handicraft or other comparatively inferior service; a *salary* is regarded as more permanent than *wages;* an editor receives a *salary,* a compositor receives *wages. Stipend* has become exclusively a literary word. A *fee* is given for a single service or privilege, and is sometimes in the nature of a gratuity. Compare REQUITE.

sale, 1 sēl; 2 sāl. *n.* **1.** The act of selling; the exchange of property for money or its equivalent. **2.** An auction. **3.** Opportunity of selling; demand by purchasers; market. [< AS. *sala,* < *sellan,* sell.]

Syn.: bargain, barter, change, deal, exchange, trade. A *bargain* is strictly an agreement or contract to buy and sell (see CONTRACT), tho the word is often used to denote the entire transaction and also as a designation for the thing sold or purchased. *Change* and *exchange* are words of wider signification, applying only incidentally to the transfer of property or value; a *change* secures something different in any way or by any means; an *exchange* secures something as an equivalent or return, tho not necessarily as payment for what is given. *Barter* is the *exchange* of one commodity for another, the word being used generally with reference to portable commodities. *Trade* in the broad sense may apply to vast businesses (as the book-*trade*), but as denoting a single transaction is used chiefly in regard to things of moderate value, when it becomes nearly synonymous with *barter. Sale* is commonly, and with increasing strictness, limited to the transfer of property for money, or for something estimated at a money value or considered as equivalent to so much money (compare definition 3). *A deal* in the political sense is a bargain, substitution, or transfer for the benefit of certain persons or parties against all others; as, the nomination was the result of a *deal;* in business it may have a similar meaning, but it frequently signifies simply a *sale* or *exchange,* a dealing; as, a heavy *deal* in stocks.—**sale'a-bl**(e[F]*, a.* Same as SALABLE.—**sales'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who sells goods.—**sales'wo"man,** *n.* A woman who sells goods, as in a shop or store; vulgarly, *saleslady.*—**sale'work",** *n.* Work made for sale; careless work.

Sa'lem, 1 sē'ləm; 2 sā'lẽm, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (1) *Gen.* xiv, 18. (2) Same as JERUSALEM. *Ps.* lxxvi, 2. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 42,530. **3.** A city, capital of Oregon; pop. 17,680.

sal"e-ra'tus, 1 sal"ı-rē'tus; 2 săl"e-rā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Potassium or sodium bicarbonate, for use in cookery. **2.** Cooking-soda. [< NL. *sal aëratus,* aerated salt.]

Sal'ic, 1 sal'ık; 2 sāl'ic, *a.* Characterizing a law, the **Salic law,** derived from Teutonic sources in the 5th century, and providing that males should inherit lands in preference to females: long observed in regard to the succession to European thrones. [< F. *saltique,* < *Salii,* a tribe of Franks.] **Sa'lique‡.**

sal"i-cyl'ic, 1 sal"ı-sil'ık; 2 săl"i-çȳl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from certain willows. [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + -YL.]—**salicylic acid,** a white crystalline compound contained in various plants and also made synthetically from phenol. It is an antiseptic and is used in medicine.

sa'li-ent, 1 sē'lı-ent; 2 sā'li-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing out prominently; striking. **2.** Extending beyond the general line; projecting. **3.** Leaping; springing. **II.** *n.* A salient angle, as of a fortification. [< F. *saillant,* < L. *salio,* leap.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sa'li-ence,** *n.* **sa'li-en-cy‡.**

sa-lif'er-ous, 1 sə-lif'ər-us; 2 sa-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Geol.* Containing a considerable proportion of salt in beds or as brine: said of strata. [< L. *sal,* salt, + *fero,* bear.]

sal'i-fy, 1 sal'ı-fai; 2 săl'i-fȳ, *vt. Chem.* To combine with a salt or so as to form a salt, as with an acid. [< L. *sal,* salt, + -FY.]—**sal'i-fi"a-bl**(e, *a.*—**sal"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

sa'line, 1 sē'lain; 2 sā'līne, *a.* Constituting or consisting of salt; containing salt; salty.—**sa-lin'i-ty,** *n.*

Salis'bur-y, 1 sōlz'bər-ı; 2 sąls'bur-y, *n.* **1. Marquis of** (1830–1903), Robert Gascoigne Cecil, an English statesman. **2.** A cathedral town in Wiltshire, England. **3. Plain,** a level tract in Wiltshire, England; contains Stonehenge.

sa-li'va, 1 sə-lai'və; 2 sa-lī'va, *n.* The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth; spittle. [L.]—**sal'i-va-ry,** *a.* —**sal'i-vate,** *vt.* [-VAT"ED[4]; -VAT"ING.] To produce salivation in.—**sal"i-va'tion,** *n.* An abnormally increased flow of saliva, especially when due to the effect of drugs, as mercury.

sall, 1 sal; 2 săl, *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] Shall.

sal'let, 1 sal'et; 2 săl'ĕt, *n.* A hemispherical helmet of the 15th century. [< OF. *salade,* < L. *cælatus,* engraved, < *cælum,* chisel.] **sal'ade‡.**

sal'low, 1 sal'o; 2 săl'o, *a.* Of an unhealthy yellowish color: said chiefly of the human skin. [< AS. *salo,* sallow.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sal'low-ish,** *a.*

sal'low[1], *n.* [Eng.] One of various yellowish moths.

sal'low[2], *n.* **1.** Any one of various willows. **2.** An osier; a willow-shoot. [< AS. *sealh,* sallow.]

Sal'lust, 1 sal'ust; 2 săl'ŭst, **Caius Sallustius Crispus** (86–35 B. C.). A Roman historian.

sal'ly, 1 sal'ı; 2 săl'y. **I.** *vi.* [SAL'LIED; SAL'LY-ING.] To issue, leap, or rush out suddenly; make a sally; set out with spirit. **II.** *n.* [SAL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A rushing forth, as of besieged troops against besiegers; sortie. **2.** A going forth, as on a walk or excursion. **3.** A sudden overflow of spirits. **4.** *Arch.* A projection; salient. [< L.[OF] *salio,* leap.]—**sal'ly-port",** *n.* A gate or passage to give egress to sallying parties.

sal"ly-lun', 1 sal"ı-lun'; 2 săl"y-lŭn', *n.* A raised and sweetened tea-cake resembling a muffin. [Said to be named from the originator in Bath, England.] **sal"ly-lun't.**

sal"ma-gun'di, 1 sal"mə-gun'di; 2 săl"ma-gŭn'di, *n.* **1.** A dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, etc., mixed and seasoned. **2.** Hence, any medley or miscellany. [< F. *salmigondis,* < It. *salame,* salt meat, + *condito,* seasoned.]

sal'mi, 1 sal'mi; 2 săl'mi, *n.* A spiced dish of birds or game roasted, minced, and stewed in wine. [F.] **sal'mis‡.**

salm'on, 1 sam'ən; 2 săm'on, *n.* **1.** A fish of the North Atlantic, brownish above, silvery on the sides, with black spots. See FISH. **2.** One of various other fishes. **3.** A color of a reddish- or pinkish-orange tint. **salm'on-col"or‡.** [< F. *saumon,* < L. *salmo(n-),* salmon.] —**salm'on-ber"ry,** *n.* An erect branched shrub of the northern United States; the white-flowered raspberry. Its red fruit is edible, but of disagreeable flavor.—**sal'mon-oid,** *a.* Resembling a salmon.—**s.-trout,** *n.* **1.** The European sea-trout. **2.** [U. S.] Some other salmonoid fish.

Sa-lo'me, 1 sə-lō'mi; 2 sa-lō'me, *n. Bib.* **1.** Mother of James and John. *Matt.* xxvii, 56. **2.** Daughter of Herodias, who asked from Herod the head of John the Baptist. *Mat.* xiv, 8.

sa"lon', 1 sa"lōn'; 2 să"lŏn', *n.* **1.** A room in which company is received; drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception. **2.** In Paris: (1) A periodic social reunion, under the auspices of some distinguished woman, of noted persons (17th and 18th centuries). (2) One of two annual exhibitions of works by living artists. [F.]

Sa"lo-ni'ki, 1 sā"lo-nī'kī; 2 să"lo-nĭ'kĭ, *n.* A Greek city on a gulf of the same name; pop. 157,890. Captured from Turkey in the Balkan war, 1912–1913; occupied by Anglo-French army, October, 1915; anciently *Thessalonica.* **Sa"lo-ni'ka‡.**

sa-loon', 1 sə-lūn'; 2 sa-lōōn', *n.* **1.** A drawing-room or assembly-room; salon: now rare. **2.** The main cabin of a steamship. **3.** [U. S.] A place for the sale of intoxicating drinks; a grog-shop. **4.** *Railway.* (1) [U. S.] The main room as of a compartment-car. (2) [Gt. Brit.] An elegantly appointed railway-carriage similar to a parlor-car or Pullman. [< F. *salon;* see SALON.]—**sa-loon's keep"er,** *n.* One who keeps a saloon; a liquor-dealer. **sa-loon'ist‡.**

sa-loop', 1 sə-lūp'; 2 sa-lōōp', *n.* [Eng.] An infusion of sassafras-chips or similar aromatic herbs, formerly used largely as a beverage, as a cure for rheumatism, etc.; sassafras-tea.

sal'si-fy, 1 sal'si-fi; 2 săl'si-fy, *n.* An Old World plant of the chicory family with edible root. [< It.ᵖ *sassefrica,* goat's-beard.] **oys'ter-plant"‡; vegetable oyster‡.**

salt, 1 sôlt; 2 salt. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To apply salt to; cure or season with salt. **2.** Figuratively, to season; also, to purify. **3.** [Slang.] To add (something) to injuriously or deceptively, as to make fraudulent deposits of rich ore in a worthless mine. II. *a.* **1.** Flavored with salt; salty; briny. **2.** Cured with salt. **3.** Containing, growing, or living in salt water. **4‡.** Salacious; licentious; gross. III. *n.* **1.** A widely distributed compound of chlorin and sodium, abundant in sea-water and possessing valuable antiseptic properties. **2.** *Chem.* A compound of any base with an acid. **3.** *pl.* A medicinal salt; cathartic. **4.** Figuratively, liveliness; brightness; wit. **5.** That which preserves from corruption or gives flavor or character: usually in the Biblical phrase *the salt of the earth,* applied to persons. **6.** [Colloq.] A sailor. [< AS. *sealt,* salt.]—**with a grain of salt,** with reserve or doubt.—**salt'cel"lar,** *n.* A small receptacle for table-salt.—**salt'er,** *n.* One who applies, sells, or deals in salt.—**salt'ish,** *a.* Somewhat salt.—**salt'-lick",** *n.* A place to which animals resort to lick salt from superficial deposits; a lick.—**salt'ness,** *n.*—**s.-pan,** *n.* **1.** A vessel in which salt is made by evaporating saline water. **2.** A pond or basin from which salt is obtained by natural evaporation.—**s.-rheum,** *n.* One of various skin-eruptions, as eczema.—**s.-rising,** *n.* [U. S.] Salted batter used as leaven, or bread made from it.—**s.-spring,** *n.* A flow of salt water from the earth.—**s.-well,** *n.* A well from which brine is obtained.—**salt'wort",** *n.* A maritime plant used in making soda-ash.

sal-ta'tion, 1 sal-tē'shən; 2 săl-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A leaping or leap, as in a dance. **2.** A throbbing or palpitation, as of a blood-vessel. [F., < L. *saltatio,* < *salto,* dance, < *salio,* leap.]—**sal'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Moving by leaps; leaping; adapted for leaping. **sal'tant‡; sal"ta-to'ri-al‡; sal'ti-grade‡.** [ism; pop. 118,110.

Salt Lake City. A city, capital of Utah; center of Mormon-

salt"pe'ter, } 1 sôlt"pī'tər; 2 salt"pē'ter, *n.* Niter: so
salt"pe'tre, } called colloquially and in commerce. [< L.ᵖ *sal,* salt, + *petra,* rock.] [SALT, II. *a.*, 1.

salt'y, 1 sôlt'i; 2 salt'y, *a.* [SALT'I-ER; SALT'I-EST.] Same as

sa-lu'bri-ous, 1 sə-lū'bri-us; 2 sa-lū'bri-ŭs, *a.* Conducive to health; healthful; wholesome. [< L. *salubris,* < *salus,* health.] Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**sa-lu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**sa-lu'bri-ty,** *n.* **sa-lu'bri-ous-ness‡.**

sal'u-ta-ry, 1 sal'yu-tē-ri; 2 săl'yu-tă-ry, *a.* Calculated to bring about a sound condition by correcting evil or promoting good; corrective; beneficial; healthful. [< L. *salutaris,* < *salus,* health.] **sal"u-tif'er-ous‡** [Rare]. Syn.: see HEALTHY; USEFUL.—**sal'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sal'u-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

sal"u-ta'tion, 1 sal"yu-tē'shən; 2 săl"yu-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of saluting; a greeting. **2.** Invigoration; stimulation.—**sa-lu"ta-to'ri-an,** *n.* One who delivers a salutatory.—**sa-lu'ta-to-ry.** I. *a.* Pertaining to salutation. II. *n.* [U. S.] [-RIES², *pl.*] An opening oration, as at a college commencement.

sa-lute', 1 sə-lūt'; 2 sa-lūt', *v.* [SA-LUT'ED[d]; SA-LUT'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To accost in welcome or reverence. **2.** To honor with an official salute; receive with formal demonstrations. 3‖. To greet with a kiss. II. *i.* To offer a salute. [< L. *saluto,* salute.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**sa-lut'er,** *n.*

sa-lute', *n.* **1.** A greeting by display of military, naval, or other official honors, as by presenting arms, firing cannon, etc. **2.** The act of or attitude assumed in giving a military salute. **3.** A gesture of greeting. **4.** A kiss.

sal'va-bl(e[p], 1 sal'va-bl; 2 săl'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved. [< LL. *salvo;* see SAVE, *v.*]—**sal"va-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Sal"va-dor', 1 sāl"va-dōr'; 2 săl"vă-dōr', *n.* A republic in Central America; 13,183 sq. m.; pop. 1,336,442; capital, San Salvador.

salv'age†, *a.* Savage.—**salv'a-gesse†,** *n.* Savageness.

sal'vage, 1 sal'vij; 2 săl'vag, *n.* **1.** The saving of a ship, cargo, etc., from loss. **2.** That which is rescued from shipwreck; also, compensation to the rescuers. [OF., ult. < L. *salvus,* safe.]—**sal'vage,** *vt.*—**sal'vag-er,** *n.*

sal-va'tion, 1 sal-vē'shən; 2 săl-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process or state of being saved; preservation from impending evil. **2.** Deliverance from sin and penalty, realized in a future state. **3.** Any means of deliverance from evil or ruin. [< LL. *salvatio(n-),* < *salvo,* save.]—**Salvation Army,** a religious organization founded in England in 1865 as the Christian Mission, by William Booth, which took the title of Salvation Army in 1878.—**Sal-va'tion-ist,** *n.* A member of the Salvation Army.

salv(e[si], 1 sāv; 2 săv, *vt.* To dress with salve; heal with ointment; hence, to cure; soothe; palliate. [SALVAGE.]

salve[2], 1 salv; 2 sălv, *vt.* & *vi.* To save from loss at sea. [<

salv(e[s], 1 sāv; 2 săv, *n.* **1.** A thick, adhesive ointment for local ailments. **2.** Anything that heals, soothes, or mollifies. [< AS. *sealf,* salve.]

sal've, 1 sal'vi; 2 săl'vē, *interj.* Hail! literally, be well. [L.]

sal'ver, 1 sal'vər; 2 săl'ver, *n.* A tray, as of silver. [< Sp. *salva,* < *salvar,* save.]

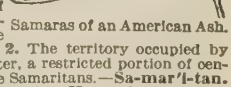
Sal'vi-a, 1 sal'vi-ə; 2 săl'vi-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of plants of the mint family; also, a plant of this genus. [< L. *salvia,* sage, < *salvus,* safe.]

sal'vo[1], 1 sal'vo; 2 săl'vo, *n.* A simultaneous discharge of artillery. [< It. *salva,* a salute.]

sal'vo[2], *n.* A saving clause; proviso. [< L. *salvo* (in *salvo jure,* right being reserved), abl. of *salvus,* safe.]

S. Am., *abbr.* South America, South-American.—**Sam., Saml.,** *abbr.* Samuel.—**Sam., Samar.,** *abbr.* Samaritan.

sa-ma'ra, 1 sə-mē'rə; 2 sa-mā'ra, *n.* A one-seeded fruit, as of the elm, ash, or maple, provided with a membrane or wing. [L. elm-seed.]



Samaras of an American Ash.

Sa-ma'ri-a, 1 sə-mē'ri-ə; 2 sa-mā'ri-a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city of Palestine, capital of the northern kingdom of Israel, or the hill on which it was built. **2.** The territory occupied by the kingdom of Israel, or, later, a restricted portion of central Palestine occupied by the Samaritans.—**Sa-mar'i-tan.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Samaria. II. *n.* **1.** One of the people of Samaria, a mixed population (*2 Kings* xvii). **2.** The language of this people, of Aramaic type.—**The Good Samaritan,** the name given to a parable in *Luke* x, 30–37.

sa-ma'ri-um, 1 sə-mē'ri-um; 2 sa-mā'ri-ŭm, *n. Chem.* An element occurring in samarskite. See ELEMENT.

Sa"mar-kand', 1 sā"mar-kānd'; 2 să"mär-kănd', *n.* A town in S. Turkestan; pop. 97,600. **Sa"mar-cand'‡.**

sa-mar'skite, 1 sə-mär'skait; 2 sa-mär'skit, *n.* A vitreous velvet-black mineral, source of several elements, as samarium, etc. [< *Samarski,* Russian mine-officer.] **sa-mar'skit‡.**

Sam'bre, 1 sän'br; 2 săn'br, *n.* A river in Aisne department, N. France; here the French strongly opposed the Germans, 1914.

Sam Browne belt. A brown leather belt with supporting shoulder-strap running diagonally from right to left: so called from Col. Samuel Browne of the British Indian army.

sam-bu'ca, 1 sam-bū'kə; 2 săm-bū'ca, *n. Antiq.* A sharp-toned triangular stringed instrument, resembling a harp, of Asiatic origin. [< Gr.ᴸ *sambykē.*] **sam'buke‡.**

same, 1 sēm; 2 sām, *a.* **1.** Having individual or specific identity or quality: identical: equal. **2.** Similar in kind or quality. [< Ice. *samr,* same.] Syn.: see IDENTICAL; SYNONYMOUS.—**same'ness,** *n.* **1.** Lack of change or variety. **2.** Close similarity. **3.** Identity; oneness. **same'li-ness‡.**

sa'mite, 1 sē'mait; 2 sā'mit, *n.* A rich medieval silk fabric. [< OF. *samit,* < Gr.ᴸᴸ *hex,* six. + *mitos,* thread.]

Sam'mies, 1 sam'iz; 2 săm'iş, *n. pl.* [Recent.] Soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, 1917: attributed to the French but repudiated by the United States Army.

Sa-mo'a, 1 sə-mō'ə; 2 sä-mō'ä, *n.* Islands of S. W. Pacific; 1,200 sq. m.; pop. 49,190.—**Sa-mo'an,** *a.* & *n.*

Sa'mos, 1 sē'mos; 2 sā'mŏs, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea

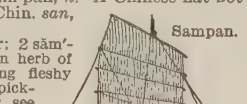
(181 sq. m.; pop. 68,950), or its ancient capital now in ruins.—**Sa'mi-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Sa'mi-ot**‡; **Sa'mi-ote**‡.

Sa"mo-thra'ki, 1 sō"mo-thrō'ki; 2 sä"mo-thrä'ki, *n.* A mountainous island in the N. Ægean sea; 68 sq. m.; pop. 5,000. **Sam'o-thrace**‡; **Sam"o-thra'ci-an**‡.

sam'o-var, 1 sam'o-vär; 2 sȧm'o-vär, *n.* A copper urn for keeping water hot, as for making tea. [< Russ. *samovarŭ.*]

samp, 1 samp; 2 sȧmp, *n.* [U. S.] Coarse hulled Indian corn; also, a porridge made of it. [< Am. Ind. *saupac,* thinned.]

sam'pan, 1 sam'pan; 2 sȧm'pȧn, *n.* A Chinese flat-bottomed river-boat. [< Chin. *san,* three, + *pan,* board.]


Sampan.

sam'phire, 1 sam'fair *or* -fər; 2 sȧm'fir *or* -fir, *n.* A European herb of the parsley family, having fleshy leaves (formerly used in pickles). [< F. *Saint Pierre;* see SAINT and PIER.]

sam'pl(eF), 1 sam'pl; 2 sȧm'pl.

I. *vt.* [SAM'PL(E)D^{F}; SAM'PLING.] To test or examine by means of a portion or specimen. **II.** *n.* A portion, part, or piece taken as a representative of the whole. [< OF. *example,* example.]

Syn.: case, example, exemplification, illustration, instance, specimen. A *sample* is a portion taken at random out of a quantity supposed to be homogeneous, so that the qualities found in the *sample* may reasonably be expected to be found in the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar; a *sample* of cloth. A *specimen* is one unit of a series, or a fragment of a mass, all of which is supposed to possess the same essential qualities; as, a *specimen* of coinage, or of architecture, or a *specimen* of quartz. No other unit or portion may be exactly like the *specimen,* while all the rest is supposed to be exactly like the *sample.* An *instance* is a *sample* or *specimen* of action. See ARCHETYPE; EXAMPLE.—Ant.: abnormality, aggregate, exception, monstrosity, total, whole.—**sam'ple-room",** *n.* **1.** A room in which samples are displayed or tested. **2.** [U. S.] A barroom.—**sam'pler,** *n.* **1.** One who tests by samples; one who exhibits samples. **2.** Formerly, a piece of needlework as a sample, designed to show a beginner's skill.

Samp'son, 1 samp'sən; 2 sȧmp'son, **William Thomas** (1840–1902). An American rear-admiral; commanded American fleet in Spanish-American war.

Sam'son, 1 sam'sən; 2 sȧm'son, *n. Bib.* A Hebrew judge, of abnormal physical strength. *Judges* xiii, 24.

Sam'u-el, 1 sam'yu-el; 2 sȧm'yu-ĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew judge and prophet. **2.** Two Old Testament books about him.

San, 1 sän; 2 sän, *n.* A river in Galicia, Austria-Hungary; length, 280 m. to Vistula river; scene of severe fighting between the Russians and Austrians, 1914–1915.

San., Sans., Sansc., Sansk., *abbr.* Sanskrit.

san'a-bil(eF§, 1 san'ə-bl; 2 sȧn'a-bl, *a.* Curable. [< L. *sanabilis,* < *sano,* cure, < *sanus,* sound.]—**san"a-bil'i-ty, san'a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.*

san'a-tive, } 1 san'ə-tiv; 2 sȧn'a-tĭv, *a.* Healing; sana-
san'a-tiveS, } tory. [< L. *sanatus,* pp. of *sano,* heal.]—**san"a-to'ri-um,** *n.* **1.** A health retreat, as in the mountains. **2.** An institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids.—**san'a-to-ry,** *a.* Promotive of health; curative.

san"be-ni'to, 1 san"bē-nī'to; 2 sȧn"bę-nī'to, *n.* A garment worn by a condemned person or a penitent under the Inquisition. [< Sp. *sambenito,* < *San Benito,* Saint Benedict.]

San'cho Pan'za, 1 san'ko pan'zə; 2 sȧn'co pȧn'za. See PANZA.

sanc'ti-fy, 1 saŋk'tı-fai; 2 sȧnc'ti-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make holy; purify, as from sin; in theology, to cause to experience sanctification. **2.** To set apart as holy, or for holy purposes; consecrate. [< F. *sanctifier,* make holy.]

—**sanc"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of sanctifying, or the state of being sanctified; the work of the Holy Spirit whereby the believer is freed from sin and exalted to holiness of life.—**sanc'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny, 1 saŋk'tı-mo-nı; 2 sȧnc'ti-mo-ny, *n.* Assumed or outward sanctity; a show of holiness; exaggerated gravity or solemnity. [< L.OF *sanctimonia,* holiness.] Syn.: see HYPOCRISY; SANCTITY.—**sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n*

sanc'tion, 1 saŋk'shən; 2 sȧnc'shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To approve authoritatively; confirm; ratify. **2.** To give consent or support to; countenance. **II.** *n.* **1.** Final and authoritative confirmation; justification; confirmation. **2.** A formal decree. **3.** A provision for securing conformity to law, as by the enactment of rewards or penalties or both; a reward or penalty. **4.** *Ethics.* That which makes virtue morally obligatory, or which furnishes a motive for man to seek it. [F., < L. *sanctio(n-),* decree.] Syn.: see ABET; ALLOW; CONFIRM; RATIFY.

sanc'ti-ty, 1 saŋk'tı-tı; 2 sȧnc'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being sanctified; holiness. **2.** The quality of being sacred; solemnity. **sanc'ti-tude**‡ [Archaic].

Syn.: holiness, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony. As referring to character, *sanctity* is *holiness,* while *sanctimoniousness* or *sanctimony* is the pretense or affectation of *holiness.* Compare synonyms for HOLY.

sanc'tu-a-ry, 1 saŋk'chu-*or* -tiu-ē-rı; 2 sȧnc'chu-*or* -tū-ą-rı, *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A holy or sacred place; temple; shrine. **2.** A place of refuge; asylum; hence, immunity. [< F. *sanctuaire,* < L.LL *sanctus,* holy.] Syn.: see REFUGE; SHELTER.—**sanc'tu-a-rize**‡, *vt.* To afford sanctuary to.

sanc'tum, 1 saŋk'tum; 2 sȧnc'tŭm, *n.* A sacred spot; colloquially, a private room, as of an editor. [L.]—**sanc'tum sanc-to'rum,** the holy of holies (see HOLY); humorously, a place of great privacy.

Sanc'tus, 1 saŋk'tus; 2 sȧnc'tŭs, *n.* The ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts," etc., or its musical setting: named from the initial words of the Latin version. [L.]—**Sanctus bell,** in the celebration of the mass, a bell rung at the singing of the Sanctus, the elevation of the host, etc. **mass'-bell"**‡; **sa'cring-bell"**‡.

sand, 1 sand; 2 sȧnd. **I.**d. *vt.* To sprinkle, cover, or mix with sand. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard, granular, comminuted rock-material finer than gravel and coarser than dust. **2.** *pl.* Sandy wastes; stretches of sandy beach. **3.** *pl.* Sandy grains or particles, as those of the hour-glass; hence, moments of time or life. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Strength of character; endurance; grit; courage. [< AS. *sand,* sand.]—**sand'-bag",** *n.* A bag filled with or intended for holding sand: used for building fortifications, for ballast, etc., also as a club or weapon.—**sand'bag",** *vt.* To strike or attack with a sand-bag.—**s.-bar,** *n.* A bar of silt in rivers and at their mouths, and of sand along beaches.—**s.-bath,** *n.* **1.** A bath of hot sand, as for heating and tempering delicate articles, or to prevent direct contact of flame with a vessel to be heated. **2.** The act of rolling and burrowing in sand, as done by fowls.—**s.-blast,** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for propelling a jet of sand, as for engraving patterns on glass; also, the jet of sand. **2.** A sand-storm.—**sand'-blind",** *a.* Partially blind; having the vision affected by appearance of moving specks, etc.; false-sighted.—**sand'-blind"ness,** *n.*—**s.-box,** *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated top, formerly used for sanding freshly written paper to avoid blotting. **2.** A reservoir on a locomotive filled with sand to be poured on the rail-treads in front of the forward drivers to prevent slipping.—**s.-dollar,** *n.* Any small flat sea-urchin found on sandy bottoms.—**sand'ed,** *a.* **1.** Filled, covered, or clogged with sand. **2.** Of a sandy color; minutely speckled.— **s.-glass,** *n.* An hour-glass.—**sand'man",** *n.* A mythical personage of nursery lore, who makes children sleepy by casting sand into their eyes.—**sand'pa"per,** *n.* Stout paper coated with sand for smoothing or polishing.—**sand'pa"per,** *vt.* To polish with sandpaper.—**sand'pl"per,** *n.* A snipe-like wading bird mostly frequenting seashores in flocks.—**sand'stone",** *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of particles of quartz sand cemented with silica.—**s.-storm,** *n.* A high wind by which sand or dust is carried along.—**sand'y,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or covered with sand. **2.** Yellowish-red in color.—**sand'i-ness,** *n.* [DUDEVANT.

Sand, 1 sand *or* (*F.*) sȧnd; 2 sȧnd *or* (*F.*) sȧnd, **George.** See

san'dal, 1 san'dəl; 2 sȧn'dal, *n.* **1.** A foot-covering, consisting usually of a sole only, held to the foot by thongs. **2.** A light slipper or overshoe. [< Gr. *sandalion,* dim. of *sandalon,* sandal.]—**san'daled,** *a.* **san'dalled**‡.

san'dal-wood", 1 san'dal-wud"; 2 sȧn'dal-wo͝od", *n.* **1.** The fragrant wood of any one of several East-Indian trees. **san'dal**‡; **san'ders-wood"**‡. **2.** The more or less similar wood of other trees. [Ult. < Sans. *chandana.*]

san'der-ling, 1 san'dər-liŋ; 2 sȧn'der-ling, *n.* A small sandpiper, rusty in summer and ash-gray in winter. [< SAND, *n.*]

Sand'hurst, 1 sand'hûrst; 2 sȧnd'hûrst, *n.* A village in southern England; seat of the Royal Military College.

San Di-e'go, 1 san dī-ē'go; 2 sȧn dī-ę'go. A seaport town in S. California; a winter resort; pop. 74,685.

San-dus'ky, 1 san-dus'kı; 2 sȧn-dŭs'ky, *n.* A lake port in N. central Ohio; pop. 22,900.

sand'wich, 1 sand'wich; 2 sȧnd'wĭch. **I.**t. *vt.* To place between two layers or objects; insert between dissimilar things. **II.** *n.* Two thin slices of bread, having between them meat, cheese, or the like; hence, any combination of alternating dissimilar things. [< the 4th earl of *Sandwich.*]—**sand'wich-man",** *n.* A man carrying advertising boards slung in front and behind.

Sand'wich Is'lands. Same as HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sand'y Hook. A fortified peninsula; length, 6 m.; in N. E. New Jersey, at the entrance to New York Bay.

sane, 1 sēn; 2 sān, *a.* **1.** Mentally sound; not deranged. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind. [< L. *sanus,* whole.]

Syn.: healthy, lucid, rational, sober, sound, underanged, unperverted. See SOBER.—**sane'ly,** *adv.*—**sane'ness,** *n.*

San Fran-cis'co, 1 san fran-sis'ko; 2 săn frăn-çis'co. **1.** A mountain group in N. Arizona; highest point, San Francisco Peak, 12,794 ft. **2.** A commercial seaport (pop. 506,680) of W. California, on **San Francisco Bay;** shaken by an earthquake followed by fire, Apr. 18, 1906.

sang, 1 saŋ; 2 săng, *imp.* of SING, *v.*

sang, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SONG.

san"ga-ree', 1 saŋ"gə-rī'; 2 săŋ"gă-rē', *n.* Red wine and water, spiced and sugared. [< Sp. *sangría,* bleeding.]

sang"-froid', 1 sän"-frwä'; 2 säN"-frwä', *n.* Calmness amid trying circumstances; coolness. [F.]

San-graal'†.

San'gre-al, 1 saŋ'grī-al; 2 săŋ'grē-al, *n.* The Holy Grail.

san'gui-na-ry, 1 saŋ'gwī-nē-ri; 2 săŋ'gwi-nă-ry, *a.* **1.** Attended with bloodshed. **2.** Prone to shed blood; bloodthirsty. **3.** Consisting of blood.

Syn.: bloodthirsty, bloody, cruel, inhuman, murderous, sanguine, savage. *Sanguinary* applies either to the act of shedding blood or to the spirit that delights in bloodshed; *bloody* applies more directly to the actual staining with blood; we may say either a *sanguinary* or a *bloody* battle, but a *bloody* (not a *sanguinary*) field; we speak of a *sanguinary* rather than of a *bloody* threat, disposition, etc. *Sanguine* is sometimes used in poetic or elevated style in the sense of *bloody;* as, a *sanguine* stain. See BLOODY.—**san'gui-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**san'gui-na-ri-ness,** *n.*—**san-guin'e-ous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or forming blood. **2.** Full-blooded; sanguine. **3.** Of the color of blood.

san'guine, 1 saŋ'gwin; 2 săŋ'gwin, *a.* **1.** Of buoyant
san'guin[s], disposition; hopeful; confident. **2.** Having the color of blood; of, like, or full of blood. [< L.[F] *sanguineus,* < *sanguis,* blood.]

Syn.: animated, ardent, buoyant, confident, enthusiastic, hopeful. *Sanguine,* from the same root as *sanguinary* (Latin *sanguis,* blood), came to denote full-blooded or plethoric, and so *ardent, confident, hopeful*—qualities which were supposed to be associated with fulness of blood. For the rare use of *sanguine* in direct literal sense, see synonyms for SANGUINARY.—**san'guine-ly,** *adv.*—**san'guine-ness,** *n.*

San'he-drin, 1 san'hi-drin, -drim; 2 săn'hē-drĭn, -drĭm,
San'he-drim, *n.* **1.** The supreme council of the Jewish nation. **2.** Figuratively, any council or assembly. [< Heb. *sanhedrîn,* < Gr. *synedrion,* < *syn,* with, + *hedra,* seat.] **Syn-e'dri-on†; Syn-e'dri-um†.**

sa'ni-es, 1 sē'ni-iz; 2 sā'ni-ēz, *n. Pathol.* A serous greenish fluid discharged from ulcers. [L.]—**sa'ni-ous,** *a.*

san'i-ta-ry, 1 san'i-tē-ri; 2 săn'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Relating to the preservation of health. **2.** Same as SANATORY. [< L. *sanitas;* see SANITY.] **san'i-to-ry†.** Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**san"i-ta'ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**san'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**san"i-ta'ri-um,** *n.* [-UMS[Z] or -RI-A, *pl.*] A sanatorium. **san"i-to'ri-um†** [Corrupt form.]—**san"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The practical application of sanitary science.

san'i-ty, 1 san'i-ti; 2 săn'i-ty, *n.* The state of being sane or sound; soundness of mind. [< L. *sanitas;* see SANE.]

San Ja-cin'to, 1 san jə-sin'to; 2 săn ja-çĭn'to. A locality in E. Texas; Texans defeated Mexicans, Apr. 21, 1836.

San Jo-sé', 1 ho-sē'; 2 ho-sę́. **1.** A city in W. California; pop. 39,640. **2.** A town, capital of Costa Rica; pop. 38,000.

San Ju-an', 1 sän hụ-än'; 2 săn hụ-ăn'. **1.** A city in N. Porto Rico; pop. 70,710. **2.** A hill near Santiago, Cuba, captured by United States troops, July 1, 1898.

sank, 1 saŋk; 2 săŋk, *imp.* of SINK, *v.*

San Lu-is' Po"to-sí', 1 sän lū-is' pō"to-sī'; 2 săn lụ-ĭs' pō"to-sĭ'. A city in central Mexico; pop. 68,000.

sans‖, 1 sanz; 2 săns, *prep.* Without. [F.]

San Sal'va-dor, 1 san sal'və-dōr; 2 săn săl'va-dōr. **1.** An island of the Bahamas, the first landing-place of Columbus in the New World, 1492. **2.** Same as SALVADOR. **3.** A city, capital of Salvador; pop. 80,100.

sans-cu-lotte', 1 sanz-kiu-lot' *or* (*F.*) suṅ"kü"lət'; 2 săns-cū-lŏt' *or* (*F.*) săN"cü"lŏt', *n.* A French revolutionist of 1789–1793; a Jacobin; hence, any revolutionary anarchist. [F., lit. without breeches; orig. opprobrious.]—**sans"cu-lot'tic,** *a.*

San'skrit, 1 san'skrit; 2 săn'skrĭt, *n.* The ancient and classical language preserved in the Hindu sacred writings, the oldest of the Indo-European languages. [< Sans. *samskrita,* perfect.] **San'scrit†.**—**San-skrit'ic,** *a.*

San'ta An'na or **A'ña,** 1 sān'tə ā'nə *or* ā'nya; 2 săn'tă ă'nă *or* ă'nyă, **Antonio Lopez de** (1795–1876). A Mexican general; President and Dictator of Mexico.

San'ta Claus, 1 san'tə klōz; 2 săn'ta clạs. In nursery folklore, a fat, jolly, old man, the friend of children, who, driving over roofs in a sleigh drawn by reindeer, brings them presents on Christmas Eve. Contrac. of **Saint Nicholas** (*Sant Clas*).

San'ta Cruz de Te"ne-rif'fe, 1 krūs dē tē"nē-rī'fē; 2 ęrụs dę tę"nę-rĭ'fę. A seaport town of N. E. Teneriffe, capital of the Canary Islands; pop. 82,220.

San'ta Fé, 1 san'tə fē; 2 săn'ta fę. **1.** A province in the Argentine Republic, South America (50,929 sq. m.; pop. 899,000), or its capital (pop. 59,000). **2.** The capital (founded 1605) of New Mexico (pop. 7,240); also, the county (pop. 15,000) containing it. [Chile; pop. 424,990.

San"ti-a'go, 1 sān"tī-ā'go; 2 săn"tĭ-ă'go, *n.* A city, capital of

San"ti-a'go de Cu'ba, 1 sān"tī-ā'go, kū'bə; 2 săn"tĭ-ă'go, cụ'bă. A district and city (pop. 70,230) of E. Cuba; United States navy destroyed Spanish fleet, July 3, 1898.

San'to Do-min'go, 1 san'to do-miŋ'go; 2 săn'to do-mĭŋ'go. **1.** A republic in eastern Haiti; 19,325 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000. **2.** Its capital; burial-place of Columbus; pop. 26,800.

san'ton, 1 san'tən; 2 săn'ton, *n.* A Mohammedan hermit; a dervish. [Sp., < Hind. *sant,* devotee.]

san-ton'i-ca, 1 san-tən'i-kə; 2 săn-tŏn'i-ca, *n.* **1.** An Oriental plant of the aster family. **2.** The unexpanded flower-heads of this plant, used as a vermifuge. [< L. *Santonicus,* of the *Santoni,* a people of Aquitania.]—**san'to-nin, san'to-nine,** *n.* A colorless crystalline poisonous compound contained in santonica: used in medicine as a vermifuge.

São Fran-cis'co, 1 souṅ fran-sis'ko; 2 souṅ frăn-çĭs'co. A river of E. Brazil; length, 1,800 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

sap, 1 sap; 2 săp, *vt. & vi.* [SAPPED[t], SAPT[S]; SAP'PING.] **1.** To make weak, as by wearing away or gradually undermining the foundations; gradually enervate; impair. **2.** *Mil.* To undermine, as a wall, by digging; to effect secret undermining. Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**sap'per,** *n.* One who or that which saps; specif., a soldier employed in saps or making trenches.

sap[1], *n.* **1.** The liquid juice of plants. **2.** Hence, any vital fluid; vitality. **3.** Sap-wood. [< AS. *sæp.*]—**sap'less,** *a.*—**sap'-wood",** *n.* The new wood next the bark of an exogenous tree.

sap[2], *n. Mil.* A deep, narrow ditch in connection with siege-works. [< LL.[F] *sapa,* hoe.]

sap[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as SAPHEAD.

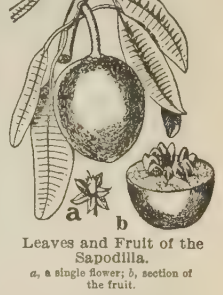
sap'head, 1 sap'hed; 2 săp'hĕd, *n.* [Colloq.] A simpleton.

sap'id, 1 sap'id; 2 săp'id, *a.* Affecting the sense of taste; savory; relishable. [< L. *sapidus,* < *sapio,* taste.]—**sa-pid'i-ty,** *n.* **sap'id-ness†.**

sa'pi-ence, 1 sē'pi-ens; 2 sā'pi-ĕnç, *n.* Wisdom; learning: often ironical. [F., < L. *sapientia,* wisdom.] **sa'pi-en-cy†.**—**sa'pi-ent,** *a.* Wise. Syn.: see WISE. **-ly,** *adv.*

sap'ling, 1 sap'liŋ; 2 săp'ling, *n.* A young tree.

sap"o-dil'la, 1 sap"o-dil'ə; 2 săp"o-dĭl'a, *n.* A large evergreen tree of the West Indies and Central America, or its luscious apple-shaped fruit, for which it is cultivated. [< Sp. *sapotilla,* < Mex. *zapotl.*] **sap"a-dil'lo†; sap"o-dil'lo†.**



Leaves and Fruit of the Sapodilla.
a, a single flower; *b,* section of the fruit.

sa-pon'i-fy, 1 sə-pen'i-fai; 2 sa-pŏn'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert (a fat or oil) into soap by the action of an alkali. [< L. *sapo* (*n-*), soap, + -FY.]—**sap"o-na'ceous,** *a.* Of the nature of soap.—**sa-pon"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

sa'por, *n.* Quality affecting the sense of taste; taste. [L.]—**sap"o-rif'ic†,** *a.* Imparting a savor.

sap"o-ta'ceous, 1 sap"o-tē'shus; 2 săp"o-tā'shus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sapotaceæ* (the sapodilla family), a family of trees and shrubs yielding a milky juice of considerable economic importance. [Ult. < Mex. *zapotl;* see SAPODILLA.]

Sap-phi'ra, 1 sa-fai'rə; 2 să-fī'ra, *n.* Wife of Ananias. *Acts* v.

sap'phire, 1 saf'air; 2 săf'īr, *n.* **1.** A hard, transparent,
saf'fire[F], colored mineral cut for a gem: usually blue. **2.** Deep pure blue. [Ult. < Heb. *sappir,* sapphire.]—**sap'phi-rine** (**es,** *a.* Consisting of or like sapphire, as in color.

Sap'pho, 1 saf'o; 2 săf'o, *n.* A Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos, 7th century B. C.; called the Tenth Muse.—**Sap'phic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in the manner of Sappho. **2.** Denoting a meter used by Sappho. **II.** *n.* A verse in Sapphic meter.

sap'py, 1 sap'i; 2 săp'y, *a.* [-PI-ER; -PI-EST.] **1.** Full of sap; juicy. **2.** Immature; silly.—**sap'pi-ness,** *n.*

sap'ro-phyte, 1 sap'ro-fait; 2 săp'ro-fyt, *n. Biol.* An organism that lives on dead organic matter. [< Gr. *sapros,* rotten, + *phyton,* a plant.]—**sap"ro-phyt'ic,** *a.*

sap'sa"go, 1 sap'sē"go; 2 săp'să"go, *n.* A strong green cheese flavored with melilot. [Cor. of G. *schabzieger,* < *schaben,* shave, + *zieger,* whey.] [American Revolution.

Sar., *abbr.* Sardinia, Sardinian.—**S. A. R.,** *abbr.* Sons of the

sar'a-band, 1 sar'ə-band; 2 săr'a-bănd, *n.* A stately Spanish dance of Moorish origin, or the music for it. [< Sp.[F] *zarabanda,* < Per. *serbend,* song.] **sar'a-bande†.**

Sar'a-cen, 1 sar'ə-sen; 2 săr'a-çĕn, *n.* Anciently, a nomad Arab; a Moslem enemy of the medieval Christians. [< Ar.[Gr] *sharqin,* Oriental.]—**Sar"a-cen'ic,** *a.*

Sar"a-gos'sa, 1 sar"ə-gos'ə; 2 săr"a-gŏs'a, *n.* A city in N. E. Spain; captured by the French, Feb. 20, 1809; pop. 125,000.—**Maid of Saragossa,** Maria Augustina, distinguished for heroism in the defense of Saragossa during the French siege of 1808–1809. BYRON, *Childe Harold,* can. 1, st. 55.

Sa'rah, 1 sē'rə; 2 sā'ra, *n.* Wife of Abraham. *Gen.* xvii, 15.

Sar"a-to'ga, 1 sar"ə-tō'gə; 2 sär"a-tō'ga, *n.* A lake in a county of the same name in E. New York.—**Saratoga Springs,** a summer resort in Saratoga county, noted for mineral springs; Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17, 1777.

sar'ba-cand, 1 sär'bə-kand; 2 sär'ba-cȧnd, *n.* A blowgun. [< OF. *sarbacane.*]

sar'casm, 1 sär'kazm; 2 sär'cȧsm, *n.* A keenly ironical or scornful utterance; contemptuous and taunting language. [< Gr. *sarkazō,* tear flesh, sneer.] Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**sar-cas'tic,** *a.* Taunting; cutting. **sar-cas'ti-cal†.—sar-cas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sarce'net, *n.* Same as SARSENET.

sar'co-, } 1 sär'ko-. sȧrk-; 2 sär'co-, sȧre-. From Greek *sarx*

sarc-, } (*sark-*), flesh; combining forms.—**sar'co-carp,** *n. Bot.* The succulent part of a drupaceous fruit, as the fleshy edible part of a plum or peach. [+ Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]—**sar-col'o-gy,** *n.* The portion of anatomy that treats of the softer tissues of the body.—**sar"co-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

sar-co'ma, 1 sȧr-kō'mə; 2 sär-cō'ma, *n.* A tumor, or group of tumors, often malignant. [< Gr. *sarkōma,* < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.] [orous; flesh-eating.

sar-coph'a-gous, 1 sar-kef'ə-gus; 2 sär-cŏf'a-ğus, *a.* Carniv-

sar-coph'a-gus, 1 sar-kef'ə-gus; 2 sär-cŏf'a-ğus, *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] **1.** A stone coffin or a chest-like tomb. **2.** A kind of limestone, used by the Greeks for coffins. [< Gr. *sarx,* flesh, + *phagein,* eat.] **sar-coph'age†.**

sard, 1 sȧrd; 2 särd, *n.* The deep brownish-red variety of carnelian, translucently blood-red; used as a gem. [< Gr. *sardion,* < *Sardios,* Sardian, < *Sardeis,* Sardis.] **sar'del‡; sar'dine‡; sar'di-us‡; sar'doin‡.**

Sar"da-na-pa'lus, 1 sȧr"də-nə-pē'lus; 2 sär"da-na-pā'lŭs, *n* Ashur-bani-pal: Greek form of the name of a king (668–625 B.C.) who united Assyria and Babylonia; subject of legends.

sar-din(e'F), 1 sȧr-dīn' *or* sär'dĭn; 2 sär-dīn' *or* sär'dĭn, *n.* A small herring-like fish preserved in oil as a delicacy, as the pilchard. [F., < Gr. *sardēnē,* < *Sardō,* Sardinia.]

sar'din(e'F), 1 sȧr'dĭn *or* -doin; 2 sär'dĭn *or* -dīn, *n.* **1.** Same as SARD. **2.** Same as SARDIUS. [OF.]

Sar-din'i-a, 1 sar-din'i-ə; 2 sär-din'i-a, *n.* **1.** An Italian island in the Mediterranean, W. of Italy; 164 by 61 m. **2.** A former kingdom (1720–1860) of N. Italy, including the island of Sardinia with Savoy and Piedmont.—**Sar-din'i-an,** *a. & n.* [Lydia, Asia Minor.

Sar'dis, 1 sȧr'dis; 2 sär'dis, *n.* An ancient city, capital of

sar'di-us, 1 sȧr'di-us; 2 sär'di-ŭs, *n.* **1.** Same as SARD. **2.** A stone in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest. *Ex.* xxviii, 17. [LL., < Gr. *sardios, sardion;* see SARD.]

sar-don'ic, 1 sar-den'ik; 2 sär-dŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Insincere and derisive; sneering. **2.** Unnatural or forced, as laughter. [< Gr.F *sardanios,* bitter; but said to be from *Sardonios,* Sardinian, from a bitter Sardinian plant believed to cause fatal convulsions of laughter.]—**sar-don'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sar'do-nyx, 1 sȧr'do-niks, 2 sär'do-nyks, *n.* A variety of onyx consisting of alternate layers of light-colored chalcedony and reddish carnelian. [L.]

Sar"dou', 1 sar"dū'; 2 sär"du', **Victorien** (1831–1908). A French dramatist; *Fédora; La Tosca.*

sar-gas'so, 1 sar-gas'o; 2 sär-ğȧs'o, *n.* Gulf-weed. [Pg.]

sar-gas'so-weed"‡; sar-gas'sum‡.—Sargasso sea, a region of the North Atlantic (lat. 16°–38° N.; lon. 30°–50° W.), where the surface is covered with floating weed.

Sar'gent, 1 sȧr'jent; 2 sär'ğent, **John Singer** (1856–). An American portrait- and genre-painter in England.

Sar'gon, 1 sȧr'gən; 2 sär'ğŏn, *n.* The name of several Assyrian kings, including **Sargon II.** (reigned 721–704 B. C.).

sark, 1 sȧrk; 2 särk, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A shirt or chemise; hence, a shroud. [< AS. *syrce.*]

Sar-ma'ti-a, 1 sar-mē'shi-ə; 2 sär-mā'shi-a, *n.* Poland; the ancient name.—**Sar-ma'tian,** *a. & n.*—**Sar-mat'ic,** *a.*

sar-men'tum, 1 sar-men'tum; 2 sär-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A runner. [L., < *sarpo,* prune.] **sar'ment‡.—sar-men'tose,** *a.* Having or producing sarmenta; like a runner. **sar"men-ta'ceous‡; sar-men'tous‡.**

Sar-pe'don, 1 sar-pī'dən; 2 sär-pē'don, *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** A king of Lycia, son of Jupiter and Europa. **2.** A Lycian prince; an ally of the Trojans; slain by Patroclus.

sar"sa-pa-ril'la, 1 sär"sə-pə-ril'ə; 2 sär"sa-pa-rĭl'a, *n.* The dried roots of a tropical American climbing plant; also, a medicinal preparation or a beverage made from them. [< Sp. *zarzaparilla,* < *zarza,* bramble, + *parra,* vine.] **[san'sar‡.**

sar'sar, 1 sȧr'sər; 2 sär'sȧr, *n.* A cold piercing wind. [Arab.]

sarse'net, 1 sȧrs'net; 2 särs'nĕt, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings. [< LL. *saracenatus,* < *Saracenus,* Saracen.] **sarce'nett.**

Sar'to, 1 sär'to; 2 sär'to, **Andrea Vannuchi del** (1487–1531). An Italian painter; commonly known as **Andrea del Sarto.**

sar'tor, 1 sȧr'tər *or* -tər; 2 sär'tor, *n.* A patcher; tailor. [L., < *sarcio,* mend.]—**sar-to'ri-al,** *a.*

Sa'rum, 1 sē'rum; 2 sā'rŭm, *n.* Salisbury, England: the ecclesiastical name. [L.]

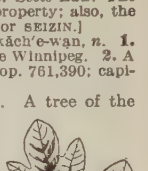
sash[1], 1 sȧsh; 2 sȧsh, *n.* A frame, as of a window, in which glass is set. [< L.[F] *capsa,* case.]

sash[2], *n.* An ornamental band, worn as around the waist. [< Per. *shast,* girdle.]

sa'sine, 1 sē'sin *or* -sain; 2 sā'sin *or* -sīn, *n. Scots Law.* The act of giving legal possession of feudal property; also, the instrument granting such possession. [For SEIZIN.]

Sas-katch'e-wan, 1 sas-kach'i-wən; 2 sȧs-kȧch'e-wąn, *n.* **1.** A river of W. Canada; 1,200 m. to Lake Winnipeg. **2.** A province in W. Canada; 251,700 sq. m.; pop. 761,390; capital, Regina.

sas'sa-fras, 1 sas'ə-fras; 2 sȧs'a-frȧs, *n.* A tree of the laurel family; also, the bark of the roots, an aromatic stimulant. [< L.[ep] *saxifraga,* < *saxum,* stone, + *frango,* break.]



Sassafras.

Sas'sa-nid, } 1 sas'ə-nid; 2 sȧs'a-nid, *n.*

Sas'sa-nide, } [-NIDS, -SAN'I-DES, or -SAN'I-DÆ, 1 -nidz, -san'i-diz, -di; 2 -nidș, -sȧn'i-dēș, -dē, *pl.*] A member of the last national dynasty of ancient Persia (226–642).—**Sas-sa'ni-an,** *a.*

Sas'se-nach, 1 sas'i-nəH; 2 sȧs'e-nȧH, *n.* A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman. [< Gael. *Sasunnach,* Saxon.]

sat, 1 sat; 2 sȧt, *imp.* of SIT, *v.* **sate‡.**

Sat., *abbr.* Saturday.

Sa'tan, 1 sē'tən; 2 sā'tan, *n.* **1.** The chief of the evil spirits or fallen angels; the great adversary of man; the devil. **2.** [s-] A devil; cruel person; reprobate. [< Heb. *sātān,* enemy.]—**sa-tan'ic,** *a.* Devilish; infernal; wicked. **sa-tan'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see INFERNAL.—**sa-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

satch'el, 1 sach'el; 2 sȧch'ĕl, *n.* A small hand-bag. [< OF. *sachel,* < L. *sacellus,* dim. of *saccus,* SACK[1].]

sate[1], 1 sēt; 2 sāt, *vt.* [SAT'ED[d]; SAT'ING.] To satisfy the appetite of; satiate. [Abbr. of SATIATE.] Syn.: see SATISFY.

sate[2]‖, *imp.* of SIT, *v.*

sat'el-lite, 1 sat'e-lait; 2 sȧt'ĕ-līt, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A smaller body attending and revolving round a larger one; commonly, a secondary planet revolving round a primary one. **2.** One who attends upon a person in power; any obsequious attendant. [F., < L. *satelles,* guard.]

Sath'an†, *n.* Same as SATAN. **Sath'an-ast.**

sa'ti-ate, 1 sē'shi-ēt; 2 sā'shi-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SA'TI-AT"ED[d]; SA'TI-AT"ING.] To gratify to the utmost; satisfy desire or need to the limit of capacity; surfeit; glut. **II.** *a.* Filled to satiety; satiated. [< L. *satio,* pp. *satiatus,* < *satis,* enough.] Syn.: see SATISFY.—**sa'ti-bl(eF),** *a* —**sa-ti'e-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Repletion; surfeit. **sa"ti-a'tion‡.**

sat'in, 1 sat'in; 2 sȧt'in, *n.* A silk fabric of thick texture, with glossy face and dull back, or a cotton-and-silk imitation of it. [F.]—**sa-teen',** *n.* A cotton or worsted fabric with glossy surface. **sa-tine'‡; sat-teen'‡.—sat"i-net',** *n.* **1.** A strong fabric with cotton warp and woolen filling. **2.** A thin satin.—**sat'in-wood",** *n.* One of several satin-like East- or West-Indian woods used in fine cabinet-work.—**sat'in-y,** *a.*

sat'ire, 1 sat'air; 2 sȧt'ir, *n.* **1.** The employment of sarcasm, irony, or keen wit as in denouncing abuses of any kind; ridicule. **2.** A species of composition in which vice, folly, or incapacity is held up to ridicule. [F.] Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**sa-tir'ic, sa-tir'i-cal,** *a.*—**sa-tir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sat'i-rist,** *n.* A writer of satire.—**sat'i-rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To treat with sarcasm; ridicule. **sat'i-rise‡.** Syn.: see RIDICULE.

sat"is-fac'tion, 1 sat"is-fak'shən; 2 sȧt"is-fȧc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied; complete gratification. **2.** The making of amends, reparation, etc. **3.** That which satisfies; atonement; compensation.

Syn.: comfort, complacency, content, contentment, enjoyment, gratification. See COMFORT; HAPPINESS; PROPITIATION; RECOMPENSE.—Ant.: annoyance, discontent, dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disturbance, pain, sorrow, trouble, vexation.—Prep.: *with,* more rarely *in.*—**sat"is-fac'to-ry,** *a.* Giving satisfaction; atoning. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; COMFORTABLE.—**sat"is-fac'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sat"is-fac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

sat'is-fy, 1 sat'is-fai; 2 sȧt'is-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gratify to the full; content. **2.** To free from doubt or anxiety. **3.** To pay off or discharge, as a debt. **4.** *Math.* To fulfil the conditions of, as of an equation: said of numbers or values. **II.** *i.* To give satisfaction. [< F. *satisfaire,* < L. *satis,* enough, + *facio,* make.]

Syn.: cloy, content, fill, glut, sate, satiate, suffice, surfeit. To *satisfy* is to furnish just enough to meet physical, mental, or spiritual desire. To *sate* or *satiate* is to gratify desire so fully as for a time to extinguish it. To *cloy* or *surfeit* is to gratify to the point of revulsion or disgust. *Glut* is a strong but somewhat coarse word applied to the utmost satisfaction of vehement appetites and passions; as, to *glut* a vengeful spirit with slaughter; we speak of *glutting* the mar-

ket with a supply so excessive as to extinguish the demand. Much less than is needed to *satisfy* may *suffice* a frugal or abstemious person; less than a sufficiency may *content* one of a patient and submissive spirit. See INDULGE; PAY; REQUITE.—Ant.: check, deny, disappoint, refuse, restrain, restrict, starve, stint, tantalize.—Prep.: satisfy *with* food, *with* gifts, etc.; satisfy one (in the sense of make satisfaction) *for* labors and sacrifices; satisfy oneself *by* or *upon* inquiry.

sa'trap, 1 sā'trap; 2 sā'trăp. *n.* A governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, any petty ruler under a despot. [< Gr. *satrapēs.*]—**sa'trap-al,** *a.* **sa-trap'i-al‡;** **sa-trap'i-cal‡.**—**sa'trap-y,** *n.* The territory or the jurisdiction of a satrap. **sa'trap-ate‡.**

sat'u-rate, 1 sach'u-[*or* sat'yu-]rēt; 2 săch'ụ-[*or* săt'yụ-]rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT'ED²; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To soak or imbue thoroughly; fill to the utmost extent of the capacity for absorbing or retaining. **2.** *Chem.* To satisfy the affinity of. **II.** *a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated. **2.** *Entom.* Very intense; deep: said of colors. [< L. *saturatus,* pp., < *satur,* full.]—**sat'u-ra-bl(e²,** *a.*—**sat'u-rant.** **1.** *a.* Saturating. **II.** *n.* A substance that fully neutralizes another.—**sat"u-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of saturating.—**sat'u-ra"tor,** *n.* One who or that which saturates.

Sat'ur-day, 1 sat'er-di; 2 săt'ur-dy, *n.* The seventh or last day of the week. [< AS. *Sæterdæg,* < L. *Saturnus,* Saturn, + AS. *dæg,* day.] **Sat'er-day†.**

Sat'urn, 1 sat'ərn; 2 săt'urn, *n.* **1.** The planet next beyond Jupiter, distant from the sun about 886,000,000 miles. In astrology it was regarded as a melancholy planet. See SATURNINE. **2.** *Myth.* The ancient Italic god of seed-time and harvest: said to have civilized the people of Italy by instructing them in agriculture; hence, his reign, celebrated as the golden age. [< L. *Saturnus,* < *satus,* pp. of *sero,* sow.]—**Sat"ur-na'li-a,** *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A feast of Saturn held at Rome in mid-December. **2.** [s-] Any season or period of general license or revelry: generally construed as a singular; as, a *saturnalia* of crime.—**Sat"ur-na'li-an,** *a.*—**Sa-tur'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the god or to the planet Saturn, especially to a fabled golden age in the reign of Saturn, marked by simplicity, virtue, and happiness.—**sat'ur-ain**(eə, *a.* **1.** Under the influence of the planet Saturn; gloomy; morose. **2.** [S-] Pertaining to Saturn. **3.** *Old Chem.* Pertaining to lead.

Saturn, showing its Rings and the Belts on the Planet.

sat'yr, 1 sat'ər *or* sē'tər; 2 săt'ȳr *or* sā'tȳr, *n. Gr. Myth.* A woodland deity, having goat-like ears, pug-nose, short tail, and budding horns. [< Gr. *satyros,* a satyr.] —**sa-tyr'ic, sa-tyr'i-cal,** *a.*

Head of a Satyr.

sauce, 1 sōs; 2 sạc. **I.** *vt.* [SAUCED†; SAUC'ING.] **1.** To dress with sauce; season; give zest to. **2.** [Colloq.] To be saucy to. **II.** *n.* **1.** An appetizing dressing for food; loosely, any appetizing accompaniment of a meal. **2.** A dish of fruit-pulp stewed and sweetened. **3.** [Colloq.] Table vegetables, as roots or greens. **garden sauce‡.** **4.** [Colloq.] Pert or impudent language. [F., < L. *salsa,* salt food.]—**sauce'box",** *n.* [Colloq.] A saucy person; said generally of a child.—**sauce'pan",** *n.* A metal pan with projecting handle, for cooking sauces, etc.—**sau'cer,** *n.* A small dish for holding a cup, or in which to serve fruits, etc. —**sau'cy,** *a.* [SAU'CI-ER; SAU'CI-EST.] **1.** Disrespectful to superiors; impudent. **2.** Piquant; sprightly. Syn.: see IMPUDENT.—**sau'ci-ly,** *adv.*—**sau'ci-ness,** *n.*

sau"cisse', 1 sō"sēs'; 2 sō"çis', *n. Fort.* A sausage-shaped pipe, as of leather, filled with powder, forming a train. [F.: see SAUSAGE.]

sauer'kraut", 1 saur'krout"; 2 sour'krout", *n.* Chopped and fermented cabbage. [G.]

sauf†, *a.* Safe.

sauf†, *prep. & conj.* Save; except.

saul[1]**,** 1 sōl; 2 sạl, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Soul; mettle. **saule†.**

Saul[2]**,** 1 sōl; 2 sạl, *n.* **1.** A king of Israel. *1 Sam.* ix, 2. **2.** The Hebrew name of the Apostle Paul. *Acts* xiii, 9.

saul'ter†, *n.* Same as PSALTER.

Sault Sainte Ma'rie, 1 sū sānt mē'rī; 2 sụ sānt mā'rē. The name of two towns on the Sault Sainte Marie Falls between lakes Superior and Huron, connected by a railroad bridge: (1) in Michigan, port of entry to the United States; pop. 12,100; (2) in Ontario province, Canada, port of entry to Canada; pop. 21,230.

saun'ter, 1 sōn'tər *or* sōn'tər; 2 sān'ter *or* sạn'ter. **I.** *vi.* To walk in a leisurely or lounging way; stroll; loiter; hence, to idle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A leisurely manner of walking. **2.** An idle stroll. [< OF. *s'aventurer,* for *se,* self, + *aventurer,* ADVENTURE.] Syn.: see LINGER.—**saun'ter-er,** *n.*

Sau'ri-a, 1 sō'ri-ə; 2 sạ'ri-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles, formerly including lizards, crocodiles, dinosaurians, pterodactyls, and other fossil forms. [< Gr. *saurus,* lizard.] —**sau'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sauria.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Sauria;* a lizard; a lizard-like reptile.

sau'ry, 1 sō'ri; 2 sạ'ry, *n.* An edible fish of the North Atlantic having the jaws produced into a slim beak, and traveling in predatory shoals. [MLG.F *sor* dry.] **sau'ry-pike"†.**

sau'sage, 1 sō'sij; 2 sạ'sag, *n.* **1.** Finely chopped and highly seasoned meat, commonly stuffed into the prepared entrails of some animal. **2.** A saucisse. **3.** A type of air-ship or kite-balloon shaped like a sausage. [< F. *saucisse,* < L. *salsus,* pp. of *salio,* salt.]

sau"té', 1 sō"tē'; 2 sō"tẹ', *pa.* Fried quickly with little grease, as potatoes. [F.] [dry white French wine.

Sau"terne', 1 sō"tern' *or* sō-tūrn'; 2 sō"tėrn' *or* sạ-tėrn', *n.* A

sav'age, 1 sav'ij; 2 săv'ạg. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a wild and untamed nature; not domesticated; hence, ferocious; fierce. **2.** Living in or belonging to the most primitive and rude condition of human life and society; uncivilized; as, *savage* tribes. **3.** Enraged; cruel; furious. **4§.** Remote from human abode; belonging to the wilderness; as, a *savage* trail. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wild and uncivilized human being. **2.** A brutal, fierce, and cruel person; a barbarian. **3.** A ferocious animal. [< F. *sauvage,* < L. *silvaticus,* < *silva,* wood.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; BITTER; FIERCE; GRIM; SANGUINARY.—**sav'age-ly,** *adv.*—**sav'agery,** *n.* **1.** The state of being savage. **sav'age-ness‡.** **2.** Savages collectively. **sav'age-dom‡;** **sav'ag-ism‡.**

sa-van'na, } 1 sə-van'ə; 2 sa-văn'a, *n.* A tract of level

sa-van'nah, } land covered with low vegetation; a treeless plain. [< O. Sp. *savana,* sheet.]

Sa-van'nah, 1 sə-van'ə; 2 sa-văn'a, *n.* **1.** A river between Georgia and South Carolina; 450 m. to the Atlantic. **2.** A city and cotton port in E. Georgia; pop. 83,250.

sa"vant', 1 sa"vänt'; 2 sä"vänt', *n.* [SA"VANTS' or SA"VANS'†, *pl.*] A man of special learning. [F.] Syn.: see SCHOLAR.

save, 1 sēv; 2 sāv, *v.* [SAVED; SAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make safe, or bring to safety; rescue, as from injury or evil; keep; preserve. **2.** To keep from being spent or lost; prevent waste of; as, to *save* money, time, or labor. **3.** To deliver from the punishment and power of sin; deliver from spiritual death. **4.** To take advantage of; avoid missing; as, to *save* the early tide. **5.** To avoid or prevent by timely action. **6.** To render exempt; protect. **7.** To make allowance for; excuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To avoid needless waste; be economical. **2.** To be preserved. [< F. *sauver,* < L. *salvus,* safe.] Syn.: see DELIVER; PRESERVE; SCRIMP.—**sav'a-bl(e²,** *a.* **save'a-bl(e²†.** **-ness,** *n.* —**sav'er,** *n.*—**sav'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**sav'ing-ness,** *n.*

Save, 1 sāv; 2 sāv, *n.* A river of Jugo-Slavia; length, 650 m. from Carniola to the Danube; scene of severe fighting between Serbs and Austrians, 1914–1915.

save, *prep. & conj.* Excepting; unless. Syn.: see BUT.

sav'e-loy, 1 sav'i-lei; 2 săv'e-lȯy, *n.* [Prov.] A kind of highly seasoned dried sausage made of salted pork. [< F. *cervelat.*]

sav'in, 1 sav'in; 2 săv'in, *n.* **1.** A bushy shrub or small tree of the pine family. **2.** The red cedar. [< AS. *safine,* < L. *sabina,* < *Sabinus,* Sabine.]

sav'ing, 1 sēv'iŋ; 2 săv'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Preserving from destruction; redeeming; delivering. **2.** Avoiding needless expense; economical; frugal. **3.** Incurring no loss, if not gainful. **4.** Holding in reserve; making an exception; qualifying; as, a *saving* clause. **II.** *n.* **1.** Preservation from loss or danger; redemption. **2.** Avoidance of waste; economy; reduction in cost. **3.** *pl.* Sums not expended, but laid away. **III.** *prep. & conj.* **1.** With the exception of; save. **2.** Without disrespect to. Syn.: see FRUGALITY.—**sav'ings-bank",** *n.* An institution for investing savings and paying interest on deposits.

Sav'ior, } 1 sēv'yər; 2 săv'yor, *n.* **1.** He who saves men

Sav'iour, } from death and sin; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer. **2.** [s-] One who saves. [< LL. *salvator,* savior.]

Sa"vo-na-ro'la, 1 sä"vo-na-rō'lə; 2 sä"vo-nä-rō'lä, **Girolamo** (1452–1498). Italian monk; reformer executed for heresy.

sa'vor, 1 sē'vər; 2 sā'vor, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To season; give flavor to. **2.** To have the flavor of. **II.** *i.* To have a specified flavor or quality; taste or smell: with *of.* [< F. *savourer,* < L. *sapor,* taste.] **sa'vour‡.**

sa'vor, *n.* **1.** Flavor; relish; perfume: applied to taste, to odor, or to both combined. **2.** Specific quality or approach to a quality; flavor. **sa'vour‡.**

Syn.: flavor, fragrance, odor, relish, scent, smell, taste. See SMELL.—**sa'vor-less,** *a.* Tasteless; insipid.—**sa'vor-y,** *a.* **1.** Of an agreeable savor; appetizing. **2.** In good repute. Syn.: see DELICIOUS.—**sa'vor-i-ly,** *adv.*—**sa'vor-i-ness,** *n.*

sa'vor-y, *n.* A hardy annual aromatic herb. [< F. *savorée,* < L. *satureia,* savory.] **summer savory‡.**

sa-voy'[1], 1 sə-voi'; 2 sa-vŏy', *n.* A variety of cabbage with wrinkled leaves. [< *Savoy*, in France.]

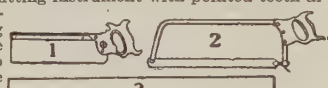
Sa-voy'[2], *n.* A former duchy south of Lake Geneva, Switzerland, now divided into two French departments.

saw[1], 1 sō; 2 są, *v.* [SAWED or SAWN; SAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cut, shape, or fashion with a saw. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be cut with a saw. **2.** To use or make motions like one using a saw.

saw[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To sow.

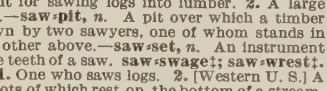
saw[3], *imp.* of SEE, *v.*

saw[1], *n.* **1.** A cutting-instrument with pointed teeth arranged continuously along the edge of the blade: used to cut or divide wood, bone, metal, etc. **2.** A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws.



Varieties of Saws.
1. Back-saw. 2. Meat-saw. 3. Gang-saw blade.

[< AS. *saga*, saw.]—**circular saw**, a disk having saw-teeth in or on its periphery, and mounted on an arbor, with which it is rotated, usually at a high speed.—**saw'buck"**, *n.* [U. S.] A rack or frame consisting of two X-shaped ends joined by a connecting bar or bars, for holding sticks of wood while they are being sawed.—**saw'dust"**, *n.* Small fragments, as of wood, cut or torn out by a saw.—**saw'fish"**, *n.* A species of ray having an elongated body and the snout prolonged into a flat blade armed with teeth on each edge. — **saw'fly"**, *n.* A hymenopterous insect having a saw-like ovipositor for piercing plants, soft wood, etc., in which to lay its eggs.—**saw'horse"**, *n.* Same as SAWBUCK.—**saw'mill"**, *n.* **1.** An establishment for sawing logs into lumber. **2.** A large sawing-machine.—**saw-pit**, *n.* A pit over which a timber is laid to be sawn by two sawyers, one of whom stands in the pit and the other above.—**saw-set**, *n.* An instrument to give set to the teeth of a saw. **saw-swage‡; saw-wrest†.**—**saw'yer**, *n.* **1.** One who saws logs. **2.** [Western U. S.] A fallen tree the roots of which rest on the bottom of a stream, the top rising and falling with the current. **saw'er‡** [Rare].


Sawfish. 1/100

saw[2], 1 sō; 2 są, *n.* A proverbial or familiar saying. [< AS. *sagu*, < *secgan*; see SAY, *v.*] Syn.: see ADAGE.

sawn, 1 sōn; 2 sąn, *pp.* of SAW, *v.*

saw'trie†, *n.* Psalter. **saw'tere†; saw'try†.**

sax[1], 1 saks; 2 sȧks, *n.* **1.** A slate-cutters' hammer. **slate's ax"‡. 2†.** A long knife; sword. [< AS. *seax*, knife.]

sax[2], *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Six.

Sax., *abbr.* Saxon, Saxony.

Saxe, 1 sȧks; 2 sȧks, **Comte de** (1696–1750). Hermann Maurice, a French marshal; victor at Fontenoy, 1745.

Saxe"-Al'ten-burg, 1 saks"-al'ten-bûrg; 2 sȧks"-al'tĕn-bûrg, *n.* A German republic; 511 sq. m.; pop. 211,690.

Saxe"-Co'burg-Go'tha, 1 saks"-kō'bûrg-gō'ta; 2 sȧks"-cō'-bûrg-gō'ta, *n.* A German republic; 764 sq. m.; pop. 257,000; capitals, Coburg and Gotha.

Saxe"-Mei'ning-en, 1 -mai'niŋ-en; 2 -mi'ning-ĕn, *n.* A German republic; 953 sq. m.; pop. 191,490.

Saxe"-Wei'mar, 1 -vai'mar; 2 -vi'mär, *n.* A German republic; 1,397 sq. m.; pop. 270,910.

sax'horn", 1 saks'hôrn"; 2 sȧks'hôrn", *n.* A brass wind-instrument having a long winding tube: much used in military bands. [< *Sax* (the inventor) + HORN.]

sax'i-frage, 1 saks'i-frij; 2 sȧks'i-fraj, *n.* A perennial herb, growing in rocky places. [F., < L. *saxum*, stone, + *frango*, break.] **stone'break"‡.**

Sax'on, 1 saks'ən; 2 sȧks'on. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saxons, in any sense, or to their language or country. **Sax-on'ic‡. II.** *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe that, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. **2.** An Anglo-Saxon. **3.** A native of Saxony or of one of the four Saxon duchies. **4.** The language of the Saxons. **5.** Hence, pure idiomatic English. [< AS. *Seaxan.*]—**Sax'on-ism**, *n.*

sax'o-ny[1], 1 saks'o-ni; 2 sȧks'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] A fabric made from wool raised in Saxony.

Sax'o-ny[2], *n.* A German republic; 5,789 sq. m.; pop. 4,664,000; capital, Dresden.

sax'o-phone, 1 saks'o-fōn; 2 sȧks'o-fōn, *n.* A brass keyed wind-instrument, resembling, but more powerful than, a clarinet. [< *Sax*, its inventor, + -PHONE.]

sax'-tu"ba, 1 saks'-tiū"ba; 2 sȧks'-tū"ba, *n.* A bass saxhorn.

say, 1 sē; 2 są, *v.* [SAID; SAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce in words; utter or repeat vocally; speak; recite. **2.** To declare or make known in words, either orally or in writing; tell. **3.** To utter as a decision or opinion. **4.** To assume as possibly true or as a working hypothesis; suppose. **II.** *i.* To make an assertion. [< AS. *secgan*, say.] Syn.: see ALLEGE; ASSERT; SPEAK.—**say'ing**, *n.* An utterance; also, a maxim. Syn.: see ADAGE.

say[1], *n.* **1.** What one has said or has to say; testimony; word. **2.** [Colloq.] Right or turn to speak or choose.

say[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] **1.** Assay or trial by sample; hence, sample; specimen. **2.** Tried quality; temper.

say[3]†, *n.* **1.** A fine thin serge used in the 16th century. **2.** A kind of satin or silk.

S. B., *abbr.* Bachelor of Science, South Britain.—**sb.**, *abbr.* Substantive.

sbir're, 1 sbir're; 2 sbir're, *n.* [SBIR'RI, 1 -rī; 2 -rī, *pl.*] An Italian police officer. [It.; < L. *burrus*, red.]

'sblood†, 1 zblud; 2 sblŏd, *interj.* God's blood: an imprecation.

Sc., *abbr.* Scotch.—**sc.**, *abbr.* Scene, *scilicet* (L., namely, to wit), *sculpsit* (L., engraved [it]).—**s. c., s. caps., sm. caps.**, *abbr.* Small capitals.—**S. C.**, *abbr.* South Carolina, Supreme Court.

scab, 1 skab; 2 sc̆ăb, *n.* **1.** A crust formed on the surface of a sore. **2.** A contagious disease among sheep, resembling mange. **3.** *Bot.* Any one of certain plant-diseases in which there is a roughened or warty exterior. **4.** [Low.] (1) A mean, paltry fellow. (2) [Recent.] Hence, opprobriously, a workman who does not belong to or will not join a labor-union. [< L. *scabies*, itch.]—**scabbed**, *a.*—**scab'by**, *a.*—**scab'bi-ly**, *adv.*—**scab'bi-ness**, *n.*

scab'bard, 1 skab'ərd; 2 sc̆ăb'ard, *n.* A sheath, as of a sword. [< OF. *escauber*, scabbard.]

sca'bi-es, 1 skē'bi-īz; 2 sc̄ā'bi-ēz, *n.* *Pathol.* The itch. [L., < *scabo*, scratch.]—**sca'bi-ous**, *a.*

sca'brous, 1 skē'brus; 2 sc̄ā'brŭs, *a.* Roughened with minute points; rugged; scurfy. [< LL. *scabrosus.*]

Sca-fell' Pike, 1 skē-fel'; 2 sc̄ą-fĕl'. A mountain in N. W. England; 3,210 ft. high; the highest peak in England.

scaf'fold, 1 skaf'əld; 2 sc̆ăf'old. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To furnish, uphold, or support with or as with a scaffold. **2.** To lay or expose upon a scaffold, as corpses, as done by some Indian tribes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A temporary elevated structure for the support of workmen, materials, etc., as in building. **2.** An isolated platform for the execution of criminals. **3.** A stage, as for exhibition purposes. [< F. *échafaud*, scaffold.]—**scaf'fold-ing**, *n.* A scaffold, or system of scaffolds. **scaf'fold-age‡.**

sca'glia, 1 skä'lyə; 2 sc̄ä'lya, *n.* An Italian calcareous rock, corresponding to the Chalk of England. [It.]

sca-glió'la, 1 skə-lyō'lə; 2 sc̄ä-lyō'la, *n.* Hard, polished plasterwork imitating marble, granite, or other stone. [It.]

sca-lade', 1 skə-lēd'; 2 sc̄ą-lād', *n.* **1‖.** A scaling-ladder. **2†.** Escalade. **sca-la'do†.**

scal'a-wag, } 1 skal'ə-wag; 2 sc̄ăl'a-wăg, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] **scal'la-wag**, } A worthless fellow; scamp. **2.** A worthless or very inferior animal: first applied to the undersized cattle of Shetland. [Cor. of *Scalloway*, Shetland.]

scald, 1 skōld; 2 sc̄ąld, *vt.* **1.** To burn with or as with a hot fluid. **2.** To cook slightly in hot liquid. **3.** To cleanse with hot water. [< L. *ex*, out, + *caldus*, hot.]

scald, *a.* Same as SCALLED: erroneous form.

scald[1], *n.* **1.** A burn or injury of the skin by a hot fluid, as water or steam. **2.** An act of scalding.

scald[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Scurf on the head; scab. **2.** A destructive disease of cranberries. [Cor. of SCALL.]

scald[3], 1 skōld *or* skȧld; 2 sc̄ąld *or* sc̄ăld, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian bard or minstrel. [< Ice. *skâld*, poet.] **skald‡.—scal'dic**, *a.*

scale[1], 1 skēl; 2 sc̄ąl, *v.* [SCALED; SCAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clear of or to cover with scale or scales. **2.** To reduce by paring or shaving; pare down. **3.** To incrust. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come off, as scales or flakes. **2.** To become crusted internally: said of a boiler.

scale[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surmount by climbing; ascend, as by a ladder. **2.** To make a drawing of, according to a scale. **3.** To reduce according to a scale, as wages: often with *down*. **II.** *i.* To serve as or to resemble a ladder; afford steps for ascent. [< L. *scala*, ladder.]—**scal'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being scaled, as a wall.

scale[3], *vt.* **1.** To determine the weight of by means of scales; measure or estimate the weight or quantity of. **2.** To amount to in weight. **3.** To make of exact weight or measure; divide into proper quantities.

scale[1], *n.* **1.** *Zool.* One of the thin, flat, horny, membranous or bony outgrowths of the skin of various vertebrates, as most fishes. **2.** A scale-like structure, as on the wings of butterflies. **3.** A scab. **4.** A homopterous insect injurious to cultivated plants and fruits. **scale'-in"sect‡.** See illus. on next page. **5.** *Bot.* A rudimentary or metamorphosed leaf, as of a pine-cone. **6.** *Mech.* (1) The coating of oxid that forms on heated iron, etc. (2) An incrustation as on the inside of boilers. [< AS. *sceale*, scale.]—**San José scale**, a scale de-

structive to various fruit-trees: so called because it first appeared in the United States at San José, California.

scale[2], *n.* **1.** A piece of metal, wood, or glass bearing lines or graduations for use in measurement, or the series of marks so used. **2.** Any system of designating units of measurement or in which a fixed proportion is used in determining quantities. **3.** A system of arithmetical notation in which the successive places determine the value of figures, as the decimal system. **4.** Any progressive or graded series; a gradation. **5.** *Mus.* All the tones or notes of a key in regular ascending or descending order, in an octave or more. **6**†. An escalade. **7**†. A succession of steps; ladder; stairs: the original meaning. [< L. *scala*, ladder, < *scando*, climb.]

Scale-insect. The fluted or cottony cushion-scale of the orange. 1. Side view of an adult female, with part of the shield turn away. 2. Adult female, dorsal view.

scale[3], *n.* **1.** The bowl, scoop, or platform of a weighing-instrument or balance; also, the balance itself. **2.** Any form of weighing-machine: in this sense commonly plural. **3.** [S-] A sign of the zodiac, called also *Libra* or *The Balance*. [< AS. *scāle*, bowl.]

scale[1]**-in"sect,** *n.* Same as SCALE[1], *n.*, **4.**

sca-lene', 1 skē-lēn'; 2 sĕā-lēn', *a. Geom.* **1.** Having sides no two of which are equal: said of a triangle. **2.** Having the axis inclined to the base: said of a cone or cylinder. [< L. *scalenus*, uneven.] **sca-le'nous**†.

scal'er, 1 skēl'ər; 2 sĕāl'er, *n.* One who or that which scales in any sense of SCALE[1] or SCALE[2], *v.*

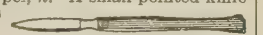
scall, 1 skōl; 2 sĕąl, *n.* A cutaneous eruption of small pustular vesicles containing a purulent fluid: often epidemic among children; any scabby or scaly eruption. [< Ice. *skalli*, bald head.]—**scalled,** *a.* **1.** Affected with scall; scabby; as, a *scalled* scalp. **2**†. Base and mean; paltry. **scald**‡.

scal'lion, 1 skal'yən; 2 sĕāl'yon, *n.* **1.** The shallot. **2.** Any bulbless onion with a long thick neck, like a leek. [< L. (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, onion of Ascalon.]

scal'lop, 1 skol'əp; 2 sĕąl'op. **I**†. *vt.* **1.** To cook in a scallop-shell; bake, as oysters, with crums and seasoning. **2.** To shape the edge of with scallops; ornament with scallops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bivalve having a nearly circular shell with radiating ribs and wavy edge; also, its shell, formerly worn as a pilgrim's badge. **2.** A dish or pan (originally a scallop-shell) in which oysters are cooked or served. **3.** One of a series of semicircular curves along an edge, as for ornament. [< OF. *escalope*, < D. *schelp*, shell.] **es-cal'lop**‡; **scol'lop**‡.

scalp, 1 skalp; 2 sĕălp. **I**†. *vt.* **1.** To tear or remove the scalp from, as in Indian warfare. **2.** Hence, to remove the top or covering of (anything); level by lopping or trimming. **3.** [Colloq.] To buy and sell at reduced rates, as railroad tickets. **II.** *n.* The skin, or skin and hair, of the top of the skull, especially as a war-trophy among savages. [= SCALLOP.]—**scalp'er,** *n.* One who or that which scalps; specif., one who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at less than official rates; a ticket-broker.

scal'pel, 1 skal'pel; 2 sĕāl'pĕl, *n.* A small pointed knife used in dissections and in surgery. [F.]



Scalpel for Dissecting.

scal'y, 1 skēl'ı; 2 sĕāl'y, *a.* **1.** Having a covering of scales; hence, also, exfoliated; scurfy. **2.** Of the nature of a scale; squamous. **3.** Incrusted, as a boiler. **4.** [Colloq.] Mean; dishonorable.—**scal'i-ness,** *n.*

Sca-man'der, 1 skə-man'dər; 2 sca-măn'der, *n.* An ancient winding river in Asia Minor, near Troy.

scam'ble†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To scatter. **2.** To gather confusedly. **3.** To maugle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To scramble. **2.** To act awkwardly.

scam'mo-ny, 1 skam'o-nı; 2 sĕăm'o-ny, *n.* **1.** A climbing plant of the Levant, with tuberous roots containing a milky juice. **2.** The dried resin of scammony-roots, a strong cathartic. [< Gr.[F] *skammōnia*, scammony.]

scamp[1], 1 skamp; 2 sĕămp, *vt.* To perform, as work, carelessly or dishonestly. [< Ice. *skamta;* see SCANT, *v.*]

scamp, *n.* **1.** A confirmed rogue; good-for-nothing fellow; rascal. **2**§. A vagabond; fugitive: the original meaning. [< OF. *escamper;* see SCAMPER, *v.*]—**scamp'ish,** *a.* **scamp'y**†.

scam'per, 1 skam'pər; 2 sĕăm'per. **I.** *vi.* To run rapidly, as from danger; hurry to escape; hasten away. **II.** *n.* A hurried flight. [< L.[OF] *ex*, out, + *campus*, field.]—**scam'per-er,** *n.*

scan, 1 skan; 2 sĕăn, *vt.* & *vi.* [SCANNED; SCAN'NING.] **1.** To separate into metrical feet, as a verse; read metrically; conform to metrical rules. **2.** To scrutinize; examine with critical care. [< L.[F] *scando*, climb.] Syn.: see under LOOK.

Scan., **Scand.,** *abbr.* Scandinavian.

scan'dal‖, 1 skan'dəl; 2 sĕăn'dal, *vt.* **1.** To utter scandal against. **2.** To give offense to; scandalize.

scan'dal, *n.* **1.** The heedless or malicious dissemination of evil reports; slander. **2.** Reproach caused by disgraceful conduct. [< Gr.[OF] *scandalon*, snare.] Syn.: aspersion, backbiting, calumny, defamation, detraction, obloquy, odium, reproach, slander. *Scandal* may be odious truth; *slander* is certain falsehood.—Ant.: applause, celebrity, credit, eulogy, fame, glory, honor, renown, reputation, repute. —Prep.: the scandal *of* the town; a scandal *to* the family; *in* the church; *about* a person.—**scan'dal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To shock the feelings of. **2.** To subject to scandal or disgrace; traduce; malign. **3.** To bring into reproach. **scan'dal-ise**‡.—**scan'dal-ous,** *a.* **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, scandal; being a scandal; disgraceful. **2.** Consisting of evil or malicious reports; tending to injure reputation. **3.** *Law.* Libelous; also, unsuitable. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

scan'dent, 1 skan'dent; 2 sĕăn'dĕnt, *a. Bot.* Climbing, or aiding to climb, as a plant. [< L. *scando*, climb.]

Scan'der-beg, *n.* (1403–1468.) George Castriot, an Albanian chief; maintained Albanian independence against Turkey. [Cor. of *Iskander Beg*, i. e., Alexander Bey.]

Scan"di-na'vi-a, 1 skan"dı-nē'vı-ə; 2 sĕăn"dı-nā'vı-a, *n.* A peninsula of N. W. Europe, occupied by Sweden and Norway; formerly the whole land of the Norsemen, including, also, Denmark and Iceland.—**Scan"di-na'vi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

scan'di-um, 1 skan'dı-um; 2 sĕăn'di-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare metallic element. See ELEMENT.

scan'sion, *n.* The act of scanning verse to show its metrical [parts.

scan-so'ri-al, 1 skan-sō'rı-əl; 2 sĕăn-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to or adapted for climbing. [< L. *scansorius*, < *scansus*, pp. of *scando*, climb.] **scan-so'ri-ous**‡.

scant[1], 1 skant; 2 sĕănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrict or limit the supply of; hence, to give grudgingly. **2.** To put on short allowance; stint. **II.** *i. Naut.* To decrease in force; lessen; also, to shift to a less favorable direction, as the wind. [< Ice. *skamta*, doleout.] Syn.: see SCRIMP.

scant, *a.* **1.** Scarcely enough; meager in measure or quantity. **2.** Insufficiently supplied with something: followed by *of*, or, rarely, *in;* as, *scant of* breath. Syn.: see SCANTY.—**scant'ly,** *adv.*—**scant'ness,** *n.*

scant'ling, 1 skant'lıŋ; 2 sĕănt'ling, *n.* **1.** Timber less than 5 inches in breadth and thickness, used for studding, etc. **2.** *Ship-building.* A set of fixed or prescribed dimensions, as for the plates or flooring of a vessel.

scant'y, 1 skant'ı; 2 sĕănt'y, *a.* [SCANT'I-ER; SCANT'I-EST.] **1.** Limited in extent; small; close. **2.** Restricted in quantity or number. **3.** Sparing.

Syn.: chary, deficient, insufficient, limited, narrow, niggardly, parsimonious, poor, scant, scarce, scrimp, scrimped, scrimping, scrimpy, short, small, sparing.—Ant.: see synonyms for AMPLE.—**scant'i-ly,** *adv.*—**scant'i-ness,** *n.* The condition of being scanty. Syn.: see WANT.

Sca'pa Flow, 1 skä'pə flō; 2 scä'pa flō. A British sea-basin, Orkney Islands, where German High Seas Fleet was sent on surrender, Nov.–Dec., 1918, and sunk by its own officers, June 28, 1919.

scape[1], 1 skēp; 2 sēąp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic or Poet.] To escape.

scape, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A long, naked, radical peduncle rising from a depressed stem, as in the dandelion. **2.** *Entom.* A stem-like part, as of an antenna. **3.** *Ornith.* The whole shaft of a feather. **4.** The shaft of a column. [F., < L. *scapus*, stem.]

scape'goat", 1 skēp'gōt"; 2 sēąp'gōt", *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A goat upon which the sins of the people were symbolically laid, and which was then sent away into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi, 10. **2.** A person made to bear blame for others.

scape'grace", 1 skēp'grēs"; 2 sēąp'grāç", *n.* A graceless, mischievous, or incorrigible person.

scaph'oid, 1 skaf'oid *or* skē'foid; 2 sĕăf'ŏid *or* scā'fŏid. **I.** *a.* Boat-shaped. **II.** *n.* **1.** A proximal bone of the wrist on the radial side; the navicular. **2.** A bone of the tarsus. [< Gr. *skaphoeidēs*, < *skaphē*, bowl, + *eidos;* see -OID.]

scap'u-la, 1 skap'yu-lə; 2 sĕăp'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] The shoulder-blade. [LL., < L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades.] —**scap'u-lar,** *a.* **scap'u-la-ry**†.—**scap'u-lar,** *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A narrow strip of cloth crossing the shoulders, worn by members of Roman Catholic orders. **2.** In surgery, a bandage passing over the shoulder-blade. **scap'u-la-ry**‡.

scar, 1 skär; 2 sĕär, *vt.* & *vi.* [SCARRED, SCARD[F]; SCAR'RING.] To mark, or become marked, with a scar.

scar[1], *n.* The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound; hence, any mark of past injury, abrasion, etc.: often used figuratively. [< L.[F] *eschara*, scab.]

scar[2], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A bare rock standing alone. **2.** A cliff or rocky place on the side of a hill or mountain. [< Ice. *sker*, < *skera*, shear.] **scaur**‡ [Scot.].

scar'ab, 1 skar'əb; 2 sĕăr'ab, *n.* **1.** A beetle held sacred by the ancient Egyptians as the symbol of resurrection.

2. A gem representing this beetle and inscribed with symbols, used in ancient Egypt as an amulet. [< L. *scarabæus*, beetle.] **scar"a-bæ'us‡**; **scar'-a-bee‡.**—**scar"a-bæ'id.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to *Scarabæidæ*. **scar"a-bæ'i-dous‡**; **scar"a-bæ'oid‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Scarabæidæ*.—**Scar"a-bæ'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of beetles, including cockchafers, etc.

Scarab.

scar'a-mouch, 1 skar'ə-mauch; 2 scăr'a-mouch, *n.* A boastful, cowardly character in old Italian comedy. [It.]

Scar'bor-ough, 1 skär'bro; 2 scär'bro, *n.* A watering-place of N.E. England; bombarded by a German squadron, Dec. 16, 1914.

scarce, } 1 skârs; 2 scârç, *a.* **1.** Rarely
scarse[2], } met with; infrequent. **2.** Not plentiful; scant. Syn.: see RARE; SCANTY.—**scarce'ly,** *adv.* Barely; not quite; hardly. **scarce‡.**—**scar'ci-ty,** *n.* Scantiness; insufficiency. **scarce'ness‡.** Syn.: see WANT.

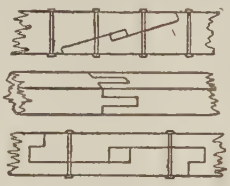
scare, 1 skâr; 2 scâr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SCARED; SCAR'ING.] To frighten, or take fright. **II.** *n.* Sudden fright, especially from slight cause; terror; panic. [< Icc. *skjarr*, timid.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**scare'crow",** *n.* **1.** Any effigy set up to scare crows and other birds from growing crops. **2.** A cause of false alarm. **3.** A wretched-looking person. Syn.: bugaboo, bugbear, fright, goblin, hobgoblin, ogre.

scarf[1], 1 skûrf; 2 scärf, *vt.* To unite with a scarf-joint; also. [to cut a scarf in.

scarf[2], *vt.* **1.** To cover or decorate with or as with a scarf. **2.** To use as a scarf; wrap loosely around one.

scarf[3], *n. Carp.* **1.** A lapped joint made as by notching two timbers at the ends, and bolting them together.

scarf'-joint"‡. **2.** One of the timbers so cut. [< Sw. *skarf*, seam, < Icc. *skera*, shear.] **scarph‡.**


Scarf-joints.

scarf[4], *n.* **1.** A long and wide band, especially when worn about the head and neck. **2.** A necktie or neckcloth, especially one that extends over the shirt-bosom. [< OHG.[OF] *scharpe*, scrip.]

scarf'-skin", *n.* The epidermis. **scurf'-skin"‡.**

scar'i-fy, 1 skar'ı-fai; 2 scăr'ı-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To scratch or make slight incisions in, as in the skin in surgery. **2.** *Agric.* To stir the surface, as of soil. **3.** To prune. **4.** Figuratively, to criticize severely; make cutting comments on. [< Gr.[L+F] *skariphaomai*, sketch.] —**scar"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**scar'i-fi"-er,** *n.* One who or that which scarifies; specif., a cultivator for loosening the soil without turning it over.

scar[illegible]ti'na, 1 skûr"lə-tī'nə; 2 scär"la-tī'na, *n.* An infectious fever characterized by a diffused scarlet rash followed by the scaling off of the cuticle. **scarlet fever‡.**

scar'let, 1 skär'let; 2 scär'lĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Brilliant-red, inclining to orange. **2.** Clothed in scarlet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brilliant red, inclining to orange. **2.** Any one of several coal-tar colors, varying from yellow to brown and used for dyeing. **3.** Cloth or clothing of a scarlet color. [Ult. < Per. *saqalāt*, scarlet cloth.]

scarp, 1 skârp; 2 scârp. **I.**[t.] *vt.* To cut to a steep slope. **II.** *n.* Any steep slope; an abrupt declivity; an escarpment. [< OF. *escarper*, cut steep.]

Scar"ron', 1 skɑ"rōn'; 2 scä"rōn', **Paul** (1610–1660). A French dramatist; husband of Madame de Maintenon.

scart, 1 skârt; 2 scärt. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To scratch; mark slightly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A scratch; slight wound. **2.** A pen- or pencil-mark.

scar'y, 1 skâr'ı; 2 scâr'y, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Easily scared. **2.** Somewhat frightened; anxious. **3.** Giving cause for alarm.

scat, 1 skat; 2 scăt, *n.* [Dial.] Tax or tribute; specif., a land-tax levied in the Shetland Islands. **scatt‡.**

scathe, } 1 skēth, skath; 2 scăth, scāth. **I.** *vt.* [SCATHED;
scath, } SCATH'ING.] To injure severely; harm. **skaith‡** [Scot.]. **II.** *n.* Severe injury; harm; mischief. [< AS. *sceathan*, injure.]—**scathe'ful‡,** *a.* Causing scathe. **scath'-ful‡.**—**scathe'less,** *a.* Free from harm. **scath'less‡.**—**scath'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Damaging; withering; merciless in severity. **II.** *n.* Harm; injury. **-ly,** *adv.*

scat'ter, 1 skat'ər; 2 scăt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast about irregularly; strew. **2.** To cause to separate; disperse; defeat. **II.** *i.* To part in many different directions; disperse. [< AS. *scateran*.] Syn.: see SPREAD; SQUANDER. —**scat'ter-brain",** *n.* A person without concentration of mind.—**scat'ter-brained",** *a.*—**scat'ter-er,** *n.*—**scat'ter-good",** *n.* **1.** One who wastes that which is good; a spendthrift. **2.** One who or that which distributes charities.

scat'ter-ling§, 1 skat'ər-lıŋ; 2 scăt'er-ling, *n.* A person without fixed home or connections; a vagrant.

sca-tu'ri-ent§, 1 skə-tiū'rı-ent; 2 sca-tū'ri-ĕnt, *a.* Gushing forth, as a fountain.

scaup[1], 1 skōp; 2 scap, *n.* A sea-duck of northern regions, having the head and neck black in the male. [< Icc. *skālp*, scaup.] **scaup'-duck"‡.**

scaup[2], *n.* [Scot.] The scalp; skull.

scaur, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCAR[2].

scav'en-ger, 1 skav'en-jər; 2 scăv'ĕn-ger, *n.* **1.** A street-cleaner. **2.** An animal that feeds on carrion, as the buzzard. [ME. *scavager*, < OF. *escavage*, inspection.]

sce-na'ri-o, 1 shē-nā'rı-ō or (*Eng.*) sı-nā'rı-ō; 2 shę-nä'ri-ō or (*Eng.*) sē-nä'ri-ō, *n.* The plot of a dramatic work or a skeleton libretto as for a motion picture-play.

scend, 1 send; 2 sĕnd. *Naut.* **I.**[t.] *vt.* To heave upward, as a vessel on a wave. **II.** *n.* The upward angular displacement of a vessel: opposed to *pitch*. [For SEND.]

scene, 1 sīn; 2 sēn, *n.* **1.** A locality and all connected with it, as presented to one's view; a landscape. **2.** The place represented on the stage of a theater, where the action is supposed to take place; hence, the place and surroundings of any event, real or imagined **3.** A division of an act of a play; one comprehensive event in a play; hence, any combination or situation that may serve as the subject of a description. **4.** The painted canvas screen or screens as the background for a play. **5.** That part of a theater in which the actors perform. **6.** Any striking exhibition or display; especially, a display of passion or excited feeling. [OF., < Gr L *skēnē*, stage.] Syn.: action, display, event, exhibition, incident, landscape, place, prospect, situation, view. See QUARREL[1]; SIGHT; SPECTACLE.—**scen'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] Natural or theatrical scenes collectively.—**scen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Artistic. **2.** Picturesque. **3.** Relating to stage scenery. **scen'i-cal‡.**—**scen'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

scent[1], } 1 sent; 2 sĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive or trace
sent[2], } by the sense of smell. **2.** To form a suspicion of. **3.** To render odorous; perfume. **II.** *i.* To hunt by scent, as dogs. [< F. *sentir*, discern by the senses.]

scent, *n.* **1.** An odor; smell. **2.** The effluvium by which an animal can be tracked; figuratively, a clue aiding investigation. **3.** A fluid essence containing extracts from flowers or other fragrant bodies; perfume. **4.** The sense of smell. Syn.: SAVOR; SMELL.—**scent'less,** *a.*

scep'ter, } 1 sep'tər; 2 sĕpt'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To confer the
scep'tre, } scepter on; invest with royal power. **2.** To furnish with or as with a scepter or scepters. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ornamental staff as the badge of command or sovereignty. **2.** Hence, kingly office or power. [< Gr.[L+F] *skēptron*, < *skēptō*, prop.]

Head of the Scepter of the British Empire, showing the Great Cullinan Diamond in position.

scep'tic, -ti-cal, scep'ti-cism. See SKEPTIC, etc.

sch., schol., *abbr.* [L.] *Scholium* (a note).—**sch., schr.,** *abbr.* Schooner.

Schaff, 1 shâf: 2 shäf, **Philip** (1819–1893). A German-American church historian; editor: *Religious Encyclopedia*.

Schaum'burg-Lip'pe, 1 shaum'burh-lip'ə; 2 shoum'burh-lip'e, *n.* A republic in N. Germany; since Nov., 1918. 131 sq. m.; pop. 46,360.

sched'ule, 1 skej'ul; 2 scĕj'ụl. **I.** *vt.* [-ULED; -UL-ING.] **1.** To enter, as in a schedule. **2.** To make a schedule of. **II.** *n.* A written or printed statement; inventory. [OF., < LL. *schedula*, small leaf of paper.] Syn.: see LIST.

Sche-he"re-za'de, 1 shı-hē"rē-zū'də; 2 she-hę"rę-zä'de, **Queen.** The relator of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*.

Scheldt, 1 skelt; 2 scĕlt, *n.* A river in N. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; 270 m. to North Sea.

Schel'ling, 1 shel'ıŋ; 2 shĕl'ing, **Friedrich Wilhelm J. von** (1775–1854). A German philosopher.—**Schel-lin'gi-an,** *a.*

schelm, 1 skelm; 2 scĕlm, *n.* [Scot.] A scoundrel; pest. [< G. *schelm*, rogue.]

scheme, 1 skīm; 2 scēm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SCHEMED; SCHEM'-ING.] To form a scheme concerning; make a scheme; devise; plan. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plan of something to be done; a plot or device for the accomplishment of an object; project. **2.** A combination of various things according to a general plan or design **3.** A formal plan or arrangement, or a statement of such a plan; also, a table or schedule. **4.** An outline drawing or sketch; diagram. [< Gr.L *schēma*, form.] Syn.: see DESIGN; HYPOTHESIS; PLAN; PROJECT. — **sche-mat'ic,** *a.* **sche-mat'i-cal‡.** — **sche-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**schem'er,** *n.*

Sche-nec'ta-dy, 1 skı-nek'tə-dı; 2 sce-nĕc'ta-dy, *n.* A city in E. central New York; seat of Union University: pop. 88,720.

scher'zo, 1 skĕr'tso; 2 scĕr'tso, *n. Mus.* A sportive or light-

some movement, usually following a slow movement, especially in a symphony or sonata. [It.]

Scheid'e-mann, 1 shīd'ə-mən; 2 shīd'e-män, **Philipp** (1865–). First Chancellor of reorganized Germany, Feb., 1919, after the signing of the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918.

Schia"pa-rel'li, 1 skyō"pə-rel'lē; 2 scyä"pä-rēl'lē, **Giovanni** (1835–1910). An Italian astronomer and author.

Schil'ler, 1 shil'ər; 2 shil'er, **Johann Christoph Friedrich von** (1759–1805). A German poet, dramatist, and historian.

schil'ling, 1 shil'iŋ; 2 shil'ing, *n.* A former North-German silver coin, equal to 1/30 thaler or about 1 1/5 cents. [G.]

schism, 1 sizm; 2 sizm, *n.* **1.** A division of a church into factions. **2.** The offense of causing division in a church without justifiable cause. **3.** An ecclesiastical body separated from a larger or older body, as from an established church. **4.** The act of dividing, or the state of being divided; division. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *schisma,* split.] Syn.: see SECT.—**schis-mat'ic,** *a.* & *n.*—**schis-mat'i-cal,** *a.*—**schis-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**schis-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

schist, 1 shist; 2 shist, *n.* Any rock that readily splits or cleaves; specifically, in geology, a rock that has had a parallel or foliated structure secondarily developed in it. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *schistos,* < *schizō,* cleave.]—**schist'ose,** *a.* **schist'ĭc†; schist'ous‡.**

schiz'o-carp, 1 skiz'o-kārp; 2 sciz'o-cärp, *n. Bot.* A split fruit; a pericarp splitting at maturity into two or more one-seeded portions.—**schiz"o-car'pous,** *a.* **schiz"o-car'pic‡.**

Schle'gel, 1 shlē'gel; 2 shlę'gēl, *n.* **1. August Wilhelm von** (1767–1845), a German philologist. **2. Friedrich** (1772–1829), a German philosopher and critic.

Schles'wig-Hol'stein, 1 shlez'vĭH-hōl'shtīn; 2 shlęs'vĭH-hōl'shtīn, *n.* A province of Prussia, taken from Denmark in 1864; capital, **Schleswig**; pop. 1,462,190; northern zone Danish by plebiscite, 1920.

Schley, 1 slā; 2 slȳ, **Winfield Scott** (1839–1911). Rear-admiral U.S. navy; defeated Spaniards off Santiago, July 3, 1898.

Schlie'mann, 1 shlī'mən; 2 shlē'män, **Heinrich** (1822–1890). A German archeologist; excavator of Troy and Mycenæ.

schnapps, 1 shnaps; 2 shnäps, *n.* Holland gin; loosely, any ardent spirits. [< G. *schnapps,* dram.] **schnaps†.**

schol'ar, } 1 skel'ər; 2 scŏl'ar, *n.* **1.** One who learns
scol'ar^{F}, } under a teacher; a pupil; learner. **2.** A person eminent for learning. **3.** The holder of a scholarship. [< Gr.$^{L+AS}$ *scholē,* school.]

Syn.: disciple, learner, pupil, savant, student. The primary sense of a *scholar* is one who is being schooled; thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach, an erudite, accomplished person; when used without qualification, the word is generally understood in this latter sense; as, he is manifestly a *scholar. Pupil* signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic grade are technically and officially termed *pupils.* The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense; as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday. Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars. Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc. *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning, the *scholar* one who has learned. On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil;* thus, the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies. For *disciple,* etc., compare synonyms for ADHERENT.—Ant.: dunce, fool, idiot, idler, ignoramus, illiterate person.

—**schol'ar-ly,** *a.* Like a scholar; learned; erudite.—**schol'ar-ship,** *n.* **1.** Learning. **2.** Maintenance for a student awarded by an educational institution. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; LEARNING.—**scho-las'tic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of scholars, education, or schools. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the medieval schoolmen; hence, precise; pedantic. **II.** *n.* A schoolman of the middle ages.—**scho-las'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**scho-las'ti-cism,** *n.*

scho'li-ast, 1 skō'li-ast; 2 scō'li-äst, *n.* **1.** A commentator; especially, an ancient annotator of classical texts. **2.** A scholastic treatise or work. [< Gr. *scholiastēs,* < *scholion,* commentary, < *scholē,* school.]—**scho"li-as'tic,** *a.*

scho'li-um, 1 skō'li-um; 2 scō'li-üm, *n.* [-UMS^{Z} or -A, *pl.*] **1.** An explanatory marginal note, as on a classical text by an ancient grammarian. **scho'li-on‡. 2.** An interpolated note suggested by a mathematical exposition. [< LL. *scholium,* < Gr. *scholion;* see SCHOLIAST.]

school^{1}, } 1 skūl; 2 scōōl. **I.** *vt.* To instruct in a school;
scool^{F}, } train; discipline. Syn.: see TEACH.

II. *n.* **1.** An educational institution. **2.** The place in which the instruction is carried on; a schoolhouse or schoolroom. **3.** A school-session. **4.** The pupils in an educational institution. **5.** A body of disciples; a sect, etc. **6.** A general style of life, manners, etc. **7.** In medieval times, specifically, a seminary of logic, metaphysics, and theology; in the plural, the seats of the scholastic philosophy. **8.** Any sphere or means of instruction. [< AS. *scōlu,* school.] Syn.: academy, college, educational institution or institute, gymnasium, seminary. See SECT.—**common school,** one of the free public schools in the United States.—**school'book",** *n.* A book for use in school.—**school'boy", school'girl",** *n.* A boy or girl attending school.—**school'craft",** *n.* Learning.—**school'fel"low,** *n.* A schoolmate.—**school'house",** *n.* A building in which a school is conducted.—**school'ing,** *n.* **1.** Instruction given at school; also, any preparatory training or discipline. **2.** Price paid for instructing pupils. Syn.: see EDUCATION; NURTURE.—**school'man,** *n.* One of the theologians of the middle ages; a scholastic.—**school'mas"ter,** *n.* A man who teaches school. Syn.: see MASTER.—**school'mate",** *n.* A fellow pupil.—**school'mis"tress,** *n.* A woman who teaches school.—**school'room",** *n.* A room in which instruction is given to pupils.

school^{2}, } 1 skūl; 2 scōōl. **I.** *vi.* To run together in a
shoal. } school, as fish. **II.** *n.* A large company, as of fish; shoal. [< AS. *scōlu;* see SCHOOL^{1}.]

schoon'er, } 1 skūn'ər; 2 scōōn'er, *n.* **1.** A fore-and-aft
scoon'er^{F}, } rigged vessel having two or more masts. **2.** [U. S.] Same as PRAIRIE-SCHOONER. See PRAIRIE. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A large beer-glass, holding about a pint. [Orig. *scooner,* < *scoon,* skim, < Norw. *skunna,* hurry.]—**schoon'er-yacht",** *n.* A yacht rigged like a schooner.

Scho'pen-hau"er, 1 shō'pen-hau"ər; 2 shō'pēn-hou"er, **Arthur** (1788–1860). A German pessimistic philosopher, who taught that the world and life are essentially evil.—**Scho'pen-hau"er-i-an,** *a.*—**Scho'pen-hau"er-ism,** *n.*

schorl, 1 shōrl; 2 shōrl, *n. Mineral.* Tourmalin, especially black tourmalin. [< G. *schörl;* cp. Sw. *skör,* frail.] **shorl†.**

schot-tische', 1 shə-tīsh'; 2 shō-tīsh', *n.* A dance similar to the polka, but somewhat slower; also, the music for such a dance. [< G. *schottisch,* Scottish.] **schot-tish'†.**

Schu'bert, 1 shū'bərt; 2 shū'bert, **Franz Peter** (1797–1828). An Austrian composer.

Schu'mann, 1 shū'mən; 2 shų'män, *n.* **1. Klara Josephine** (*née* Wieck) (1819–1896), a German pianist; wife of Robert Schumann. **2. Robert** (1810–1856), a German composer.

Schuyl'kill, 1 skūl'kil; 2 scųl'kil, *n.* A river in S. E. Pennsylvania; length, 120 m. to the Delaware river.

scl., *abbr.* Science, scientific.

sci'a-graph, etc. Same as SKIAGRAPH, etc.

sci-at'ic, 1 sai-at'ik; 2 si-ăt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the hip or its nerves. **II.** *n.* A sciatic nerve or part. [< F. *sciatique,* ult. < Gr. *ischion,* hip.]—**sci-at'i-ca,** *n.* Neuralgia of the hip and thigh.

sci'ence, 1 sai'ens; 2 si'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** Knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of universal knowledge. **2.** An exact and systematic statement of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects. **3.** Expertness, or ability to do, resulting from knowledge. **4.** Either one of the seven liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy): an ancient use. [F., < L. *scientia,* < *scio,* ppr. *scien(t-)s,* know.]—**sci-en'tial,** *a.*

Syn.: art, knowledge. *Knowledge* of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of *science; science* is *knowledge* reduced to law and embodied in system. The *knowledge* of various countries gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous medley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated and arranged by the man of *science. Art* always relates to something to be done, *science* to something to be known. Not only must *art* be discriminated from *science,* but *art* in the industrial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from *art* in the esthetic sense; the former aims chiefly at utility, the latter at beauty. The mechanic *arts* are the province of the artisan, the esthetic or fine *arts* are the province of the artist; all the industrial *arts,* as of weaving or printing, arithmetic or navigation, are governed by exact rules. *Art* in the highest esthetic sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule; no rules can be given for the production of a painting like Raffael's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvedere, or a poem like the Iliad. *Science* does not, like the mechanic *arts,* make production its direct aim, yet its possible productive application in the *arts* is a constant stimulus to scientific investigation; the *science,* as in the case of chemistry or electricity, is urged on to higher development by the demands of the *art,* while the *art* is perfected by the advance of the *science.* Creative *art* seeking beauty for its own sake is closely akin to pure *science* seeking *knowledge* for its own sake. See ART; KNOWLEDGE.

sci"en-tif'ic, 1 sai"en-tif'ik; 2 si"ĕn-tīf'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, discovered by, or used in science; of the nature of science. **2.** Agreeing with the rules, principles, or methods of science; accurate; systematic; exact. **3.**

Versed in science or a science; eminently learned or skilful. **sci″en-tif′i-cal‡.** — **sci″en-tif′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sci′en-tist, 1 sai′en-tist; 2 si′ĕn-tĭst, *n.* One versed in science or devoted to scientific study; a savant.

scil., *abbr.* [L.] *Scilicet* (namely).

Scil′ly Is′lands, 1 sil′i; 2 sil′y. A group of 140 islands off S. W. England; 5½ sq. m.; pop. 2,000.

scim′i-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR.

scin-til′la, 1 sin-til′ə; 2 sin-til′a, *n.* A spark; hence, a trace; iota. [L.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.—**scin′til-lant,** *a.* Emitting sparks; scintillating.—**scin′til-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT″ED[4]; -LAT″ING.] To send forth sparks or like sparks; flash: often figurative, as of humor. Syn.: see SHINE.—**scin″til-la′tion,** *n.* Syn.: see LIGHT.

Sci′o, 1 sai′o *or* shī′o; 2 si′o *or* shī′o, *n.* Same as CHIOS.

sci′o-list, 1 sai′o-list; 2 si′o-lĭst, *n.* One who has a smattering of knowledge, especially a pretender to scientific attainment. [< LL. *sciolus,* < L. *scio,* know.]—**sci′o-lism,** *n.* Charlatanism.—**sci″o-lis′tic,** *a.*

sci′on, 1 sai′ən; 2 si′on, *n.* **1.** A piece cut from a twig or shoot, as for grafting. **2.** A shoot or vigorous twig. **3.** A child or descendant. [F.] **ci′on‡.**

Scip′i-o, 1 sip′i-o; 2 sip′i-o, *n.* **1. S. Africanus,** "The Elder" (237–183 B. C.); Publius Cornelius; a Roman general; consul; defeated Hannibal at Zama, 202 B. C. **2. S. Africanus,** "The Younger" (185–129 B. C.); a Roman general; consul; burned Carthage.

scir′rhus, 1 sir′us *or* skir′us; 2 sir′ŭs *or* scir′ŭs, *n. Pathol.* A firm, hard tumor; specifically, a hard cancerous tumor. [< L. *scirrus* (< Gr. *skirrhos*), tumor.] **skir′rhus‡.**—**scir-rhos′i-ty,** *n.*—**scir′rhous,** *a. Pathol.* Morbidly hardened.

scis′sel, 1 sis′el; 2 sis′ĕl, *n. Metal-working.* Waste remains of a metal sheet or plate; also, clippings; scrap. [< F. *cisaille,* < *ciseler,* cut, < OF. *cisel,* chisel.]

scis′sion, 1 sish′ən *or* siz′ən; 2 sish′on *or* sizh′on, *n.* The act of cutting, or the state of being cut; division. [< LL. *scissio,* < *scindo,* cut.]

scis′sor, 1 siz′ər; 2 siz′or, *vt. & vi.* To cut with scissors.

scis′sors, } 1 siz′ərz; 2 siz′orz, *n. pl.* A cutting-implement
sis′sors[B], } with handles and a pair of blades pivoted face to face: sometimes a **pair of scissors.** [< F. *cisoires,* ult. < L. *scissus,* pp. of *scindo,* cut.]

scis′sure, 1 sish′ur *or* siz′ur; 2 sish′ur *or* sizh′ur, *n.* A lengthwise cut; fissure; hence, schism. [OF., < L. *scindo,* cut.]

Sci-u′ri-dæ, 1 sai-yū′ri-dī; 2 si-yu′ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of rodents, including squirrels, marmots, etc. **Sci-u′rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sciurus;* see SQUIRREL.]—**sci-u′rid,** *n.*—**sci′u-roid,** *a.*

Sclav, Sclav′ic, etc. Same as SLAV, etc.

Sclav. *abbr.* Sclavonic.

scle-ren′chy-ma, 1 skli-ren′ki-mə; 2 scle-rĕn′cy-ma, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The short-celled, thick-walled tissue composing the hard parts of plants. **2.** *Zooph.* The calcareous substance secreted by the tissues of a coral. [< Gr. *skleros,* hard, + *enchyma,* infusion.]

scle-ro′sis, 1 skli-rō′sis; 2 scle-rō′sis, *n.* **1.** The thickening and hardening of a tissue. **2.** Specif., the hardening of the coats of the arteries. **ar-te″ri-o-scle-ro′sis‡.** [< Gr. *sklērōsis,* < *sklēros,* hard.]—**scle-rot′ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Dense; hard, as the white of the eye. **2.** Pertaining to sclerosis. **II.** *n.* The white of the eye. **scle-rot′i-ca‡.**

scobs, 1 skobz; 2 scŏbs, *n.* **1.** Sawdust; shavings; filings. **2.** Dross. **3.** An alkali. [L., < *scabo,* scrape.]

scoff, } 1 skŏf; 2 scŏf. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* To treat with derision
scof[F], } or scorn; mock. Syn.: deride, flout, gibe, jeer, mock, sneer, taunt. See RIDICULE; SCORN.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.—Prep.: *at.*

II. *n.* An expression or an object of contempt or derision. Syn.: see SNEER.—**scoff′er,** *n.*—**scoff′ing-ly,** *adv.*

scold, 1 skōld; 2 scōld. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To reprove or find fault with harshly or noisily. **II.** *n.* One who scolds, especially a virago. **scold′er‡.**

scol′lop, etc. Same as SCALLOP, etc.

sconce, 1 skons; 2 scŏnc, *vt.* [SCONCED[t]; SCONC′ING.] **1.** To fortify with a sconce or protective work. **2.** To fine; mulct.

sconce, } *n.* **1.** A protecting shelter or covering. **2.** A
sconse[F], } bulwark; fort. **3.** A helmet. **4.** [Colloq.] The head; skull; brains. **5.** An ornamental wall-bracket for holding a light; a lantern. **6.** A fine or mulct. [< OF. *esconce,* hiding-place.] [baked on a griddle.

scone[1], 1 skōn; 2 scōn, *n.* [Scot.] A thin cake, as of oatmeal.

Scone[2], 1 skūn; 2 scon, *n.* A village in Perthshire, Scotland; coronation place of Scottish kings, 1153 to 1488.

scoop, 1 skūp; 2 scōop, *v.* **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* To lade out, remove, or excavate with a scoop; use a scoop; hollow out; dig: with *out, in,* or *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A shovel-like implement for handling coal, dredging for oysters, dipping out flour or sugar, etc. **2.** A spoon-shaped instrument for making or using in a cavity. **3.** An act of scooping. **4.** The amount scooped at once. **5.** A bowl-shaped cavity; a hollow. **6.** Same as BEAT, *n.*, 5. [< AS. *skopa.*]—**scoop′-net″,** *n.* A dip-net; a net for sweeping the bottom of a river by trailing.

scoot, 1 skut; 2 scoōt, *vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] To scurry off; make off fast; skim, as a bird.—**scoot,** *n.*

scope, 1 skōp; 2 scōp, *n.* **1.** A range of view or action; outlook; hence, room for the exercise of faculties or function; capacity for achievement. **2.** End in view; aim; purpose. **3**†. An act of license. **4**†. Indulgence to excess. [< Gr.[LL-it] *skopos;* see -SCOPE.]

-scope, *suffix.* Manifester: indicator: chiefly in names of instruments of observation; as, *telescope, microscope,* etc. [< Gr. *skopos,* watcher.]

-scopy, *suffix.* Observation: chiefly in names of sciences, etc.; as, *microscopy.* [< Gr. *-skopia,* < *skopos;* see -SCOPE.]

scor-bu′tic, 1 skor-biū′tik; 2 scôr-bū′tic. **1.** *a.* Relating to, like, or affected with scurvy. **scor-bu′ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A person affected with scurvy. [< F. *scorbutique,* < LL. *scorbutus,* < MD. *schorbuyck,* scurvy.]—**scor-bu′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

scorch[1], 1 skōrch; 2 scôrch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To burn, or be burnt, superficially; singe; wither or shrivel by heat. **2.** [Slang.] To go, or travel, at a high rate of speed, as a motor-vehicle. [< Norw. *skrokkna,* shrivel.] Syn.: see BURN.—**scorch′er,** *n.* **1.** Something that scorches; hence, something severe or caustic. **2.** One who or that which moves or may move at great speed, as a bicyclist, horse, etc.

scor′di-um, 1 skōr′di-um; 2 scôr′di-ûm, *n.* The water-germander. [< L. *scordion,* plant smelling of garlic.]

score, 1 skōr; 2 scōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCORED; SCOR′ING.] **1.** To mark with cuts, notches, lines, or stripes; groove. **2.** To scourge so as to leave marks upon; hence, to censure; upbraid. **3.** To form or to obliterate by incising, marking, etc. **4.** To keep account of; keep score or tally. **5.** To win points, as in a game. **6.** *Mus.* To adapt for an instrument; take down and transcribe from the voice or from memory. **II.** *n.* **1.** An account kept, as by notches; record; debt. **2.** Something charged or laid up against one; a grudge; difference. **3.** The number or record of the winning points in games; tally. **4.** The notes of a musical composition, or the sheets or book containing them. **5.** The number twenty, originally indicated by a special notch. **6.** A notch, cut, line, etc.; a cut or lash. [< AS. *scor,* twenty, < *scoren,* pp. of *sceran,* cut.]—**scor′er,** *n.*

sco′ri-a, 1 skō′ri-ə; 2 scō′ri-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] Fragmentary lava; slag. [L., < Gr. *skōria,* refuse.]—**sco″ri-a′ceous,** *a.*

sco′ri-fy, 1 skō′ri-fai; 2 scō′ri-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **1.** To separate, as gold or silver, from an ore by smelting it with lead. **2.** To reduce to scoria or dross. [< SCORIA + -FY.] —**sco″ri-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*—**sco′ri-form,** *a.*

scorn, 1 skōrn; 2 scôrn, *vt. & vi.* To hold in or treat with contempt. [< OF. *escarn,* < OHG. *scern,* mockery.]

Syn.: abhor, contemn, despise, detest, disdain, hold in contempt, scoff at, sneer at, spurn. Compare ABHOR.—Ant.: see synonyms for CHERISH.—**scorn′er,** *n.*—**scorn′-ful,** *a.* Full of, or expressing, scorn. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

scorn, *n.* **1.** A feeling entertained toward some one or something as so inferior as to be unworthy of attention; disdain. **2.** The expression of such a feeling; derision. **3.** An object of supreme contempt. Syn.: contempt, contumely, derision, despite, disdain, dishonor, mockery, scoff, scoffing, sneer, sneering, taunt. See NEGLECT.—Ant.: admiration, approbation, approval, attention, consideration, courtesy, deference, esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence.

Scor′pi-o, 1 skōr′pi-ō; 2 scōr′pi-ō, *n. Astron.* **1.** The Scorpion, a constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The eighth sign of the zodiac. **Scor′pi-us‡.**

scor′pi-on, 1 skōr′pi-ən; 2 scôr′pi-on, *n.* **1.** Any one of many tropical lobster-like arthropods, from 2 to 8 inches long, and having a poisonous sting; also, one of various animals more or less resembling the above. **2.** [S-] Same as SCORPIO. **3.** An instrument of chastisement; a whip or scourge. *1 Kings* xii, 11. **4.** An ancient ballistic engine. [F., < Gr.[L] *skorpios,* scorpion.]

Scorpion. 1/4

Scot[1], 1 sket; 2 scŏt, *n.* **1.** A native of Scotland. **2.** One of a Gaelic tribe that migrated in the 5th century to northwestern Britain from Ireland, the original Scotia. —**Scots.** **I.** *a.* Scottish. **II.** *n.* The Scottish dialect.—**Scots′man,** *n.* A Scotchman.—**Scot′ti-cism,** *n.* A form of expression, or an idiom peculiar to the Scotch. **Scot′i-cism‡.**—**Scot′tish,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Scotland or its people.

scot[2]‖, *n.* An assessment; tax; a contribution, reckoning, or fine. [< AS. *scot,* < *sceōtan,* shoot.]—**scot and lot,** a customary duty in Great Britain formerly laid

on all of a parish, according to their ability to pay; also, figuratively, obligations of every kind.—**scot′free,** *a.* Free from scot; untaxed; unharmed.

Scot., *abbr.* Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.

scotch[1t], 1 skoȼh; 2 seȫch, *vt.* **1.** To cut with shallow incisions. **2.** Hence, to wound slightly. **3.** To dress, as stone, with a pick.

scotch[2]. I[t]. *vt.* To block or prop up, as a wheel or log, to prevent moving or slipping; chock.

scotch[1], *n.* A superficial cut; scratch. [Form of SCRATCH, *v.*; confused with SCUTCH.]

scotch[2], *n.* A block put behind or under something, as a wheel, to prevent rolling or sliding. [OHG.[OF] *scuz*, shoot.]

Scotch[3], *n.* **1.** The people of Scotland: used as a plural. **2.** One of the languages spoken by Scots. [For SCOTTISH.]—**Scotch,** *a.* Scottish.—**Scotch′man,** *n.* A Scot.

sco′ter, 1 skō′ter; 2 seō′ter, *n.* A sea-duck of northern regions, having the bill gibbous or swollen at the base. [Perhaps < Ice. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjōta*, shoot.] **sco′ter-duck″**‡.

Sco′ti-a, 1 skō′shi-ə; 2 seō′shi-a, *n.* [Poet.] Scotland.

Sco′tism, 1 skō′tizm; 2 seō′tism, *n.* The scholastic system of the Scottish philosopher John Duns Scotus (13th century): a kind of formalism.—**Sco′tist,** *n.*—**Sco-tis′tic,** *a.*

Scot′land, 1 skot′land; 2 seōt′land, *n.* A country, the N. part of Great Britain; 30,405 sq. m.; pop. 4,882,290; capital, Edinburgh.

scot′o-graph, 1 skot′o-graf; 2 seōt′o-grȧf, *n.* **1.** An instrument designed to assist the blind in writing, or to facilitate writing in the dark. **2.** Same as SKIAGRAPH. [< Gr. *skotos*, darkness, + -GRAPH, *suffix.*]

Scott, 1 skot; 2 seōt, *n.* **1. Robert Falcon** (1868–1912), an English Antarctic explorer; reached S. Pole, Jan. 17, 1912; perished on return journey. **2. Sir Walter** (1771–1832), a Scottish novelist and poet: *Waverley Novels; Lady of the Lake.* **3. Winfield** (1786–1866), an American general; in war of 1812 and Mexican and Civil Wars.

scoun′drel, 1 skaun′drel; 2 scoun′drel. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel. **scoun′drel-ly**‡. **II.** *n.* A consummate rascal. [Ult. < AS. *scunian*, shun.]—**scoun′drel-dom,** *n.* Scoundrels collectively; scoundrelism.—**scoun′drel-ism,** *n.*

scour[1], 1 skaur; 2 scour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clean the surface of, by thorough washing and rubbing, especially with an abrasive substance, as sand or brick. **2.** To wash by flushing, as a drain. **3.** To purge, especially freely or strongly. **4.** To remove by or as if by washing and rubbing. **5.** To form by wearing away, as a channel for a stream. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub or scrub anything thoroughly. **2.** To become bright or clean by rubbing. **3.** To be of service in cleansing, etc. **4.** To be purged. [< L.[OF] *excuratus*, carefully attended to.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**scour′er**[1], *n.*—**scour′ing-rush″,** *n.* Any species of horsetail, formerly much used for polishing wood and metal.

scour[2]. **I.** *t.* **1.** To traverse thoroughly, as in careful search. **2.** To skim or scurry over or along. **3.** To cause to scurry away; drive out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move, pass, or run swiftly; scurry; skim. **2.** To move in careful search or examination. [< L.[OF] *excurro*, < *ex*, out, + *curro*, run.]—**scour′er**[2], *n.*

scour, *n.* A clearing out of silt in a water-channel by a strong current; the action of such a current.

scourge, } 1 skūrj; 2 scûrg. **I.** *vt.* [SCOURGED; SCOURG′-
surge[F], } ING.] **1.** To punish or maltreat with or as with a scourge; lash. **2.** To punish severely in any way; harass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A whip for inflicting suffering or punishment. **2.** Any instrumentality or means for causing suffering or death; hence, severe punishment. [< L.[OF] *ex-*, intensive, + *corrigia*, thong.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**Scourge of God,** Attila, king of the Huns.—**scourg′er,** *n.*

scouse, 1 skaus; 2 seous, *n.* A stew of meat and potatoes, or a sailors' dish of sea-biscuit and vegetables or meat.

scout[1], 1 skaut; 2 scout. I[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To follow and spy upon; go or act as a scout. **2.** To traverse for purposes of observation or discovery; reconnoiter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person sent out to observe and get information, as of the position or strength of an enemy. **2.** The act of scouting. **3.** [College Slang.] At Oxford, Harvard, and Yale universities, an undergraduate's man servant: corresponding to **gyp** at Cambridge, and **skip** at Dublin. **4.** *Cricket.* A fielder: applied chiefly to one who fields at a distance in practise. [< OF. *escoute*, < *escouter* (< L. *ausculto*), listen.] Syn.: see SPY.—**boy scout,** a member of a world-wide organization for training boys by recreational but non-military methods, initiated in England in 1908 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

scout[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To reject with disdain. **II.** *i.* To mock; jeer: with *at*. [< Ice. *skūti*, a taunt.] Syn.: see RIDICULE.

scow, 1 skau; 2 scow, *n.* [U. S.] A boat with a flat bottom and square ends. [< D. *schouw*, scow.]

scowl, 1 skaul; 2 scowl. **I.** *t.* **1.** To repel or affect with a scowl. 2§. To express by a scowl. **II.** *i.* To frown deeply or forbiddingly; hence, to look threatening; lower; as, a *scowling* sky. [Dan. *skule*, scowl.]

scowl, *n.* A lowering of the brows; gloomy aspect. [<

scr., *abbr.* Scruple.

scrab′bl(e[F]**,** 1 skrab′l; 2 scrȧb′l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [SCRAB′BL(E)D; SCRAB′BLING.] **1.** To scribble on. **2.** To gather hurriedly; scrape together. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make irregular or scrawling marks; scribble; scrawl. **2.** [Colloq.] To scramble. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] To scratch, scrape, or paw with the hands; scramble; crawl. [Var. of SCRAPPLE, *v.*, freq. of SCRAPE, *v.*] **scrab′let.** [feet or knees.

scrab′bl(e[F]**,** *n.* The act of scrabbling; a moving on hands and

scrag, 1 skrag; 2 scrȧg, *n.* **1.** Something thin or lean and rough or coarse; a neck-piece. **2.** A remnant. **3.** Something rough, broken, or ragged, as a surface. [< Sw. dial. *skraka*, great dry tree.]—**scrag′ged,** *a.* Rough; shaggy; scrawny. **scrag′gly**‡; **scrag′gy**‡.—**scrag′ged-ness,** *n.*—**scrag′gi-ly,** *adv.*—**scrag′gi-ness,** *n.*

scram′bl(e[F]**,** 1 skram′bl; 2 scrȧm′bl, *v.* [SCRAM′BL(E)D[F]; SCRAM′BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare hurriedly or confusedly. **2.** To prepare (eggs) by stirring together while cooking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along by clambering or crawling efforts of the hands and feet. **2.** To struggle in a disorderly manner; also, to seek something hurriedly and eagerly. **3.** To run or climb irregularly or in all directions, as plants. [Freq. of *scramb*, var. of *scramp*, a form of SCRAPE, *v.*]—**scram′bler,** *n.*

scram′bl(e[F]**,** *n.* **1.** The act of scrambling; any disorderly performance. **2.** A disorderly struggle. [snatch.

scramp, 1 skramp; 2 scrȧmp, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To catch at; **scran′nel,** 1 skran′el; 2 scrȧn′el. [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *a.* Thin; lean; slight. **II.** *n.* A lean person. [Cp. SCRAWNY.]

Scran′ton, 1 skran′tən; 2 scrȧn′ton, *n.* A city in N. E. Pennsylvania; a railroad and mining center; pop. 137,780.

scrap, 1 skrap; 2 scrȧp, *n.* **1.** A small piece cut or broken from something; fragment. **2.** A brief extract. **3.** *pl.* Pieces of fat tissue after the oil has been expressed. **4.** Old or refuse metal. [< Ice. *skrap*, trifles.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.—**scrap′-book″,** *n.* A book in which printed scraps are pasted.—**s.-iron,** *n.* Old pieces of iron.—**scrap′py,** *a.* Composed of odds and ends; fragmentary.

scrape, 1 skrēp; 2 scrȧp, *v.* [SCRAPED[t]; SCRAP′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To scratch with a hard surface or edge. **2.** To draw over a surface roughly. **3.** To remove by or as by scraping: followed by *off*, *out*, *from*, etc. **4.** To accumulate little by little: usually with *up* or *together*. **5.** To make or fashion by scraping. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub anything with a hard instrument; rub roughly or carelessly; scratch. **2.** To practise close economy. **3.** To bow awkwardly with a backward motion of the foot. **4.** To play unskilfully with a bow on a stringed instrument, as on a violin. [< Ice. *skrapa*, scrape; akin to SHARP, *a.*]—**scrap′er,** *n.* Any instrument used for scraping.

scrape, *n.* **1.** The act or effect of scraping; also, the noise made by scraping. **2.** A difficult situation; predicament. **3.** A scraping or drawing back of the foot in bowing.

scrap′ple, 1 skrap′l; 2 scrȧp′l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To grub about.

scrap′ple, *n.* Meal or flour boiled with scraps of pork, seasoned, and fried in slices. [Dim. of SCRAP, *n.*]

scratch, } 1 skraȼh; 2 scrȧch. I[t]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tear or
scrach[F], } make scratches or incisions on; scrape or dig with something sharp or rough, as the claws or nails. **2.** To scrape lightly, as with the nails, to relieve itching. **3.** To move or displace by or as by scraping or scratching. **4.** To write or draw awkwardly. **5.** To dig or excavate by scraping. **6.** To erase, obliterate, or cancel by or as by scratches. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mark or incision made on a surface by scratching; a shallow mark, groove, furrow, or channel. **2.** Hence, a slight flesh-wound or cut. **3.** *Athletics.* (1) The line from which contestants start, as in racing; also, the contestant who competes against an allowance. **scratch′-man″**‡. (2) In pugilism, a line across a prize-ring at which a round begins. **4.** *pl.* A disease of horses, consisting of dry scabs or chaps on the heel. **5.** A wig covering only a part of the head. **scratch′-wig″**‡. [Ult. < Gr. *charassō*, scratch.] Syn.: see CANCEL.—**scratch′er,** *n.*—**scratch′y,** *a.* Characterized by scratches or making a scratching noise.

scrawl, 1 skrōl; 2 scrȧl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To write hastily or illegibly. **II.** *n.* Irregular or unskilful writing. [Contr. of SCRABBLE.]—**scrawl′er,** *n.*

scraw′ny, 1 skrō′ni; 2 scrȧ′ny, *a.* Lean and bony; skinny; thin. [Cp. *scrag*, *n.*]—**scraw′ni-ness,** *n.*

screak, 1 skrīk; 2 scrēk. I[t]. *vi.* To creak; screech. **II.** *n.* A screech; also, a creak.

scream, 1 skrīm; 2 scrēm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in a loud and shrill voice; emit a piercing or prolonged sound. **II.** *n.* A loud, shrill, prolonged cry or sound, generally denoting fear or pain. [< Ice. *skræma*, scare.] Syn.: see

CALL; ROAR.—**scream'er,** *n.* One who or that which screams; also, a bird, as the South-American **horned screamer.**

scree, 1 skrī; 2 serē, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A loose stone. **2.** Same as TALUS, 3. **3.** A precipice. [< Ice. *skrītha,* landslide.]

screech, 1 skrīch; 2 serēch. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To shriek. **II.** *n.* A shrill, harsh cry; shriek. [< Ice. *skrækja,* shriek.]—**screech'er,** *n.*—**screech'-owl',** *n.* Any owl that screeches instead of hooting.—**screech'y,** *a.*

screed, 1 skrīd; 2 serēd, *n.* **1.** A prolonged tirade; harangue. **2.** *Building.* A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering to be put on. **floating screed‡. 3.** A long torn strip or shred. [Var. of SHRED, *n.*]

screen, 1 skrīn; 2 serēn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen. **2.** To pass through a screen or sieve; sift. **3.** To show on a screen, as a motion-picture. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which separates or cuts off, shelters or protects, as a light partition. **2.** A sieve or riddle, for sifting. **3.** A structure, as a canvas or curtain, on which motion-pictures, etc., may be shown. [< F. *écran,* OF. *escren,* screen.] Syn.: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE; SHELTER.—**screen'er,** *n.*—**screen'ings,** *n. pl.* The waste of anything passed through a sieve, as coal.

screw, 1 skrū; 2 seru, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tighten or fasten by means of a screw; twist or turn, as or like a screw. **2.** To force as tho by the action of a screw; urge. **3.** To treat with oppression or extortion. **4.** To twist out of shape or position; distort, as the mouth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw. **2.** To twist about. **3.** To practise oppression or extortion.

screw[1], *n.* **1.** A cylinder, as of metal, grooved in an advancing spiral on its outer surface; also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove on its inner surface. **2.** Anything having the action of or resembling a screw, as a screw propeller. **3.** A turn of a screw. **4.** A steam-vessel moved by a screw propeller. **5.** [Slang.] An extortioner; miser. **6.** Pressure; force. [< OF. *escroue,* < L. *sorobis,* trench.] —**screw'-driv"er,** *n.* A tool for driving screws.—**s.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A hoisting- or lifting-jack operated by a screw. **2.** A dental implement for regulating the position of teeth.

1. Lag-screw. 2. Wood-screw. 3. Saw-screw. 4. Cap-screw. 5. Skein-screw.

screw propeller, a bladed rotating device used to drive vessel through the water or airship through the air.

screw[2], *n.* [Eng.] A worthless horse. [Var. of SHREW[1], *n.*]

scrib'ble, 1 skrib'l; 2 scrĭb'l. *vt. & vi.* [SCRIB'BLED, SCRIB'LD[F]; SCRIB'BLING.] To write hastily and carelessly; scrawl with unmeaning lines. **II.** *n.* **1.** Hasty, careless writing. **2.** Unmeaning lines and marks; any scrawl. [Freq. of SCRIBE, *v.*]—**scrib'bler,** *n.*

scribe, 1 skraib; 2 scrīb. **I.** *vt.* [SCRIBED; SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To mark or scratch with a pointed instrument. **2.** *Joinery.* To mark and fit closely, as the edge of one piece to another piece of irregular outline. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ancient Jewish instructor in the Mosaic law, acting also as a writer and interpreter. **2.** A penman. **3.** A scrivener; amanuensis; clerk. [F., < L. *scriba,* < *scribo,* write.]—**scrib'er,** *n.*

scrim, 1 skrim; 2 scrĭm, *n.* Strong cotton or linen cloth for upholstery-linings, curtains, etc. **India scrim‡.**

scrime‖, 1 skraim; 2 scrīm, *vt.* To engage in fencing.—**scrim'er†,** *n.*

scrim'mage, 1 skrim'ij; 2 scrĭm'aġ, *n.* A rough-and-tumble contest; fracas; in football, a play depending upon the concentrated movement of a number of players. [Corr. of SKIRMISH, *n.*] **scrum'mage‡.**

scrimp, 1 skrimp; 2 scrĭmp. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* To be sparing or niggardly toward or of; skimp; stint.
Syn.: contract, curtail, cut down, economize, limit, pinch, reduce, save, scant, shorten, straiten.—Ant.: dissipate, lavish, squander, throw away, waste.
II. *a.* Scanty; short. **scrimp'y†.** Syn.: see SCANTY. **III.** *n.* A miser; niggard. [Akin to SHRINK.]—**scrimp'i-ness,** *n.*

scrip[1], 1 skrip; 2 scrĭp, *n.* **1.** A provisional document certifying that the holder is entitled to receive something else, as shares of stock, bonds, etc. **2.** A scrap of paper containing writing. [For SCRIPT.]

scrip[2], *n.* A wallet or small bag; satchel. [< Ice. *skreppa,* bag.]—**scrip'page†,** *n.* The contents of a scrip.

script, 1 skript; 2 scrĭpt, *n.* **1.** Writing of the ordinary cursive form. **2.** Type, or printed or engraved matter, in imitation of handwriting. **3.** *Law.* A writing, as a will or codicil. [< OF. *escript,* < L. *scriptum,* < *scribo* (pp. *scriptus*), write.]

Script., *abbr.* Scriptural, scripture.

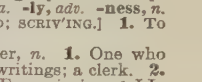
scrip'ture, 1 skrip'chur *or* -tiur; 2 scrĭp'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The sacred writings of any people; specifically [S-], the Bible: often plural. **2.** A text from the Bible. **3‖.** Originally, anything written, as a document, book, or inscription, or its contents; a writing. [< L.[OF] *scriptura,* < *scribo,* write.]—**Scrip'tur-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

scrive, 1 skraiv; 2 scrīv, *vt.* [SCRIVED; SCRIV'ING.] **1.** To scribe. **2†.** To write. [For SCRIBE.]

scriv'en-er, 1 skriv'n-er; 2 scrĭv'n-er, *n.* **1.** One who draws deeds, contracts, and other writings; a clerk. **2.** Formerly, a money-lender. [< OF. *escrivain,* < LL. *scribanus,* < L. *scribo,* write.]

scrof'u-la, 1 skref'yu-la; 2 scrŏf'yu-la, *n.* A morbid constitutional condition that predisposes the system to the development of glandular tumors and of consumption. [< L. *scrofulæ,* < *scrofa,* breeding sow.]—**scrof'u-lous,** *a.*

scroll, 1 skrōl; 2 scrōl, *n.* **1.** A roll of parchment, paper, etc., containing or intended to contain writing; also, the writing it contains. **2.** Anything resembling a parchment roll. **3.** A flourish, tracing, or design in place of a seal. **4.** Any spiral line used as an ornament. [< OF. *escro(u)ele,* strip.] Syn.: see RECORD.


Scroll: German Renaissance.

scro'tum, 1 skrō'tum; 2 scrō'tŭm, *n.* [SCRO'TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The pouch that contains the testes. [L.]—**scro'tal,** *a.*

scroyle†, *n.* A wretch; infamous fellow.

scrub, 1 skrub; 2 scrŭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCRUBBED; SCRUB'BING.] To rub vigorously; cleanse by hard rubbing. **II.** *a.* **1.** Stunted or stunted-looking; inferior; mean. **2.** Consisting of or participated in by untrained contestants, as a race. **III.** *n.* **1.** A stunted tree or shrub; brush; jungle. **2.** A small, mean, or worthless thing or being. **3.** [U. S.] (1) A second or inferior team in football or baseball. **scrub team‡.** (2) A form of baseball played by boys where there are not enough players to form sides, the players batting, etc., in rotation. [< AS. *scrob,* shrub.] Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE.—**scrub'ber,** *n.*—**scrub'by,** *a.* Stunted: worthless. **scrubbed‡.**

scruff, 1 skruf; 2 scrŭf, *n.* The nape or outer back part of the neck. [< Ice. *skopt,* hair of the head.] **skruff‡.**

scrum'-pox", 1 skrum'-poks"; 2 scrŭm'-pŏks", *n.* A skin-disease transmitted through abrasions caused by the contact of rough jerseys with the faces of players, as in scrimmages.

scrunch, *v. & n.* [Colloq.] Same as CRUNCH.

scru'pl(e[F]**,** 1 skrū'pl; 2 scru'pl, *vt. & vi.* [SCRU'PL(E)D[F]; SCRU'PLING.] To entertain scruples concerning; doubt; hesitate from considerations of right or expediency.—**scru"pu-los'i-ty,** *n.* Scrupulousness.—**scru'pu-lous,** *a.* **1.** Cautious in action for fear of doing wrong; nicely conscientious. **2.** Resulting from the exercise of scruples; exact; precise. Syn.: see PRECISE; SQUEAMISH. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

scru'ple, *n.* **1.** Doubt or uncertainty regarding a question of right or duty. **2.** An apothecaries' weight of twenty grains. See WEIGHT. **3.** A minute quantity. [< L.[OF] *scrupulus,* dim. of *scrupus,* sharp stone.] Syn.: see DOUBT.

scru'ti-ny, 1 skrū'ti-ni; 2 scru'ti-ny, *n.* [-NIES[Z], *pl.*] The act of scrutinizing; close investigation. [< LL. *scrutinium,* < L. *scrutor,* examine.] Syn.: see INQUIRY.—**scru'ti-nize,** *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To observe carefully in detail. **-nist‡.** Syn.: see EXAMINE.

scru"toir', 1 skrū"twär'; 2 scrū"twär', *n.* A cabinet-like writing-desk with a folding door used as a table; an escritoire. [< F. *escritoire,* < LL. *scriptorium,* < L. *scribo,* write.]

scud, 1 skud; 2 scŭd. **I.** *vi.* [SCUD'DED[d]; SCUD'DING.] To move, run, or fly swiftly; run rapidly before the wind, as a ship. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of scudding or moving swiftly. **2.** Light clouds driven rapidly before the wind. **3.** [School Slang.] A swift runner. [< Dan. *skyde,* scud.]

scuff, 1 skuf; 2 scŭf, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To wear rough on the surface. **2.** To walk with a dragging movement of the feet; shuffle. [< Sw. *skuffa,* shove.]

scuf'fle, 1 skuf'l; 2 scŭf'l. **1.** *vi.* [SCUF'FLED, SCUF'LD[F]; SCUF'FLING.] To struggle roughly or confusedly. **2.** To make one's way by struggling. **II.** *n.* A disorderly struggle carried on by grappling, pulling, pushing, or the like; confused fracas. [Freq. of SCUFF, *v.*, < Sw. *skuffa,* shove.]—**scuf'fler,** *n.*

sculk, sculk'er. Same as SKULK, etc.

scull[1], 1 skul; 2 scŭl. **I.** *vt. & vi. Boating.* To propel, as a boat; use a scull or a pair of sculls. [< *scull,* bowl.]—**scull'er,** *n.*

scull[1], *n.* **1.** A long oar worked over the stern. **2.** A light, short-handled spoon-oar, used in pairs by one person. **3.** A small boat for sculling.

scull[2]**†,** *n.* A school or shoal, as of fish.

scul'ler-y, 1 skul'ər-ɪ; 2 scŭl'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] A room where kitchen utensils are kept and cleaned; a back-kitchen. [< L.LL+OF *scutella*, tray.]—**scul'lion,** *n.* **1.** A servant who cleans pots and kettles. **2.** A low wretch.

sculp., **sculpt.,** *abbr. Sculpsit* (L., engraved [it]), sculptor, sculptural, sculpture.

scul'pin, 1 skul'pɪn; 2 scŭl'pin, *n.* **1.** A fish of inferior food value with large, spiny head. **2.** [Slang, New Eng.] A contemptible fellow; mischief-maker.

sculp'ture, 1 skulp'chur *or* -tiur; 2 scŭlp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [SCULP'TURED; SCULP'TUR-ING.] **1.** To fashion, as statuary, by modeling, carving, or casting. **2.** To represent or portray in sculpture. **3.** To embellish with sculpture. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* To change, as the face of a valley or cañon, by the physical forces of erosion and deposition. **II.** *n.* **1.** The art of fashioning figures of stone or bronze by modeling, carving, or casting. **2.** Any sculptured work. **3.** *Zool.* Raised or incised lines, or markings, as upon a shell. [F., < L. *sculptura*, < *sculpo*, carve.]—**sculp'tor,** *n.* One who designs or executes statues by carving, modeling, or graving.—**sculp'tress,** *n. fem.*—**sculp'tur-al,** *a.*—**sculp"tur-esque',** *a.* Resembling sculpture; coldly, calmly, or grandly beautiful; statuesque.

scum, 1 skum; 2 scŭm, *v.* [SCUMMED; SCUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To take scum from; skim. **II.** *i.* To become covered with scum.

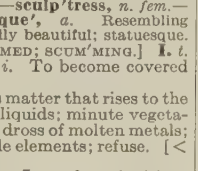
scum, *n.* **1.** Impure or extraneous matter that rises to the surface of boiling or fermenting liquids; minute vegetation on stagnant water; scoria or dross of molten metals; foam; froth. **2.** Figuratively, vile elements; refuse. [< Dan. *skum.*] Syn.: see WASTE.

scum'bl(e[ər], 1 skum'bl; 2 scŭm'bl. **I.** *vt.* [SCUM'BL(E)D[p]; SCUM'BLING.] In drawing and painting, to soften the outlines or blend the colors of by rubbing them, as with a brush charged with comparatively dry color. **II.** *n.* The softening or blending of colors so produced. [Freq. of SCUM.]

scup, 1 skup; 2 scŭp, *n.* A food-fish of the eastern coast of the United States. [< Am. Ind. *mishcup*, thick-scaled.]

scup'per, 1 skup'ər; 2 scŭp'er, *n.* *Naut.* A hole or gutter bordering a deck, to let water run off. [< OF. *escupir*, < L. *exspuo*, spit out.]

scup'per-nong, 1 skup'ər-nɔŋ; 2 scŭp'er-nŏng, *n.* A variety of grape cultivated in the southern United States, or a white wine made therefrom. [Am. Ind.]



1. Common Scup or Scuppaug. 2. Goat's-head Porgy or Gulf-scup.

scurf, 1 skûrf; 2 scûrf, *n.* Loose scarf-skin thrown off in minute scales, as in dandruff. [< AS. *scurf*, < *sceorfan*, scrape.]—**scurf'y,** *a.*—**scurf'i-ness,** *n.*

scur'ri-lous, 1 skur'ɪ-lus; 2 scŭr'i-lŭs, *a.* Grossly offensive or vulgar; opprobrious. [< L. *scurrilis*, < *scurra*, jester.] **scur'ril;** **scur'rile‡.**—**scur-ril'i-ty,** *n.* Coarse, vulgarabuse.—**scur'ri-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**scur'ri-lous-ness,** *n.*

scur'ry, 1 skur'ɪ; 2 scŭr'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCUR'RIED; SCUR'RY-ING.] To move, or cause to move, precipitately; scamper. **II.** *n.* [SCUR'RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of scurrying; a precipitate movement. **2.** A flurry; whirl. [< SCOUR[2], *v.*] **skur'ry‡.**

scur'vy, 1 skûr'vɪ; 2 scûr'vy, *a.* [SCUR'VI-ER; SCUR'VI-EST.] **1.** Meanly low or contemptible; base. **2†.** Afflicted with scurvy. [For SCURFY.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE.—**scur'vi-ly,** *adv.*—**scur'vi-ness,** *n.*

scur'vy, *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots under the skin, by swollen and bleeding gums, and by great prostration: caused by continued use of salt meats, as on shipboard, without fresh vegetables. [< LL. *scorbutus* (see SCORBUTIC); confused with SCURVY, *a.*]

scut, 1 skut; 2 scŭt. [Prov. Eng.] **I**[d]. *vt.* To dock (an animal's tail). **II.** *a.* Short.—**scut,** *n.* A short tail. [= SHORT.]

scu'tate, 1 skiū'tēt; 2 scū'tāt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Covered with shield-like plates. (2) Resembling a large scale. **2.** *Bot.* Buckler-shaped. [< L. *scutum*, shield.] **scu'tel-late‡.**

Scu'ta-ri, *n.* Same as SKUTARI.

scutch[t], 1 skuch; 2 scŭch, *vt.* To dress, as textile fiber, by beating. [< L.OF *excutio*, shake out.]—**scutch'er,** *n.*

scutch'eon, 1 skuch'ən; 2 scŭch'on, *n.* **1.** An escutcheon. **2.** A metal plate or shield; a name-plate or the like. [Contr. of ESCUTCHEON.]

scu-tel'lum, 1 skiu-tel'um; 2 scū-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A small shield or plate; scale. [< L. *scutum*, shield.] **scu-tel'la‡.**—**scu'tel-lar,** *a.*—**scu'tel-late,** *a.* **1.** Platter-like; shield-shaped. **2.** Covered with transverse scales. **scu'tel-lat"ed‡.**—**scu'ti-form,** *a.* Shield-shaped.

scut'tle[1], 1 skut'l; 2 scŭt'l, *vt.* [SCUT'TLED, SCUT'LD[p]; SCUT'TLING.] To sink (a ship) by making holes in the bottom. **skut'tle‡.**

scut'tle[2], *vi.* To run in, or as in, great haste; scurry.

scut'tle[3], 1 *n.* **1.** A small opening or hatchway, as in the roof of a house. **2.** Any hole. [< D.OF *schoot*, lap, bosom.] **skut'tle‡.**

scut'tle[2], *n.* A hurried run; hence, something that aids in quickening the pace.

scut'tle[3], *n.* **1.** A metal vessel or hod for coal. **2.** Rarely, a vessel or pail for other purposes. **2†.** A broad shallow basket or dish; a platter. [< L.AS *scutella*, tray.]

scu'tum, 1 skiū'tum; 2 scū'tŭm, *n.* [SCU'TA, *pl.*] **1.** The large oval or rectangular shield of the Roman legionaries. **2.** *Zool.* Some plate-like piece or part; a large scale.

Scyl'la, 1 sil'ə; 2 sȳl'a. *n. Class. Myth.* A six-headed sea-monster that dwelt in a cave. See CHARYBDIS.

scythe, 1 saith; 2 sȳth, *n.* A long curved blade for mowing, reaping, etc., fixed at an angle to a long bent handle or snath; the implement so formed. [AS. *sīthe.*]

Scyth'i-a, 1 sith'ɪ-ə; 2 sȳth'i-a, *n.* An ancient country along the N. shore of the Black Sea.—**Scyth'i-an,** *a. & n.*

s. d., *abbr.* [L.] *Sine die* (without day).

S. D., S. Dak. (official), *abbr.* South Dakota.

'sdeath, 1 sdeth; 2 sdĕth, *interj.* An exclamation of anger, impatience, surprize, or emphasis. [Cor. of *God's death.*]

se-, *prefix.* Apart. [< L. *se-*, by oneself, < *se*, oneself.]

S. E., *abbr.* Southeast, southeastern.

sea, 1 sī; 2 sē, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water covering the larger portion of the earth's surface; the ocean. **2.** A large or considerable body of oceanic water partly or almost entirely enclosed by land; as, the Adriatic *Sea.* **3.** Less frequently, a large inland body of water; as, the Dead *Sea* or the Great Lakes of North America. **4.** The swell of the ocean; the course, flow, or set of the waves. **5.** That which resembles or suggests the sea, as something vast, boundless, or wide-spread. [< AS. *sæ*, sea.]

—**the seven seas,** the North and the South Atlantic, the North and the South Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic oceans.—**sea'-a-nem"o-ne,** *n.* A soft-bodied marine animal that attaches itself to rocks, etc., whose coloring and outspread tentacles suggest a flower.—**sea'-bass,** *n.* A dusky-brown or black food-fish, common from Cape Cod to Florida. **black'fish‡; black sea-bass‡.**—**sea'board".** **I.** *a.* Bordering on the sea. **II.** *n.* The seashore or seacoast. **sea'bord"†.**—**sea'-boy§,** *n.* A sailor boy.—**sea'-breach,** *n.* The breaking of a dike or embankment by the sea.—**sea'-bread,** *n.* An unsalted hard biscuit used at sea.—**sea'-breeze,** *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land.—**sea'-calf,** *n.* The common seal.—**sea'-coal,** *n.* **1.** Coal dug from the earth: so called formerly to distinguish it from charcoal, because it was brought to London by sea. **pit'-coal"†; earth'-coal"†. 2§.** [U. S.] Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite.—**sea'coast",** *n.* The seashore.—**sea'-cow,** *n.* **1.** A toothless aquatic arctic mammal attaining a length of about 25 feet. **2.** The walrus.—**sea'-cucumber,** *n.* A large holothurian found on both coasts of the Atlantic: named from the form it commonly assumes.—**sea'-dog,** *n.* **1.** The harbor-seal. **2.** [Cal., U. S.] The California sea-lion. **3.** The piked or spiny dogfish. **4.** A buccaneer or piratical privateer; also, an old sailor, or one very fond of the sea.—**sea'-ear,** *n.* A gastropod having an ear-shaped shell; abalone.—**sea'-egg,** *n.* A sea-urchin.—**sea'-elephant,** *n.* A large antarctic seal having the nose in the male prolonged into a flexible proboscis. **el'e-phant-seal"†.**—**sea'far"er,** *n.* A seaman. Syn.: see SAILOR.—**sea'far"ing,** *a.* Following the sea as a calling.—**sea'-fight,** *n.* A conflict between vessels on the high seas.—**sea'-floor,** *n.* The bottom of the sea.—**sea'-flower,** *n.* A sea-anemone or related anthozoan.—**sea'-foam,** *n.* **1.** Foam of the ocean. **2.** *Mineral.* Meerschaum.—**sea'-fowl,** *n.* A sea-bird or sea-birds collectively.—**sea'-fox,** *n.* The thresher.—**sea'-gage,** *n.* **1.** The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; the draft of a vessel. **2.** A sounding-instrument showing the depth of water by the pressure on a column of fluid.—**sea'-gate,** *n.* **1.** A long rolling swell. **2.** Hence, the condition in which two vessels are when thrown together by a wave. **3.** A convenient approach to the sea. **4.** One of an outer pair of gates for a dock or tidal basin. Written also **sea'-gait,** in senses 1 and 2.—**sea'go"ing,** *a.* **1.** Adapted for use on the ocean. **2.** Skilful in navigation; seafaring.—**sea'-gown,** *n.* **1.** Any gown suitable for work at sea. **2†.** A frock formerly worn by seamen.—**sea'-green.** **I.** *a.* Of a bluish-green color. **II.** *n.* A deep bluish green, as sea-water. — **sea'-gull,** *n.* Any gull or large tern.—**sea'-hog,** *n.* A porpoise.—**sea'-horse,** *n.* **1.** A small fish having a head resembling that of a horse. **2.** A hippopotamus. **3.** A walrus.—**sea'-king,** *n.* A viking as a maritime leader.—**sea'-legs,** *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The power to adapt oneself easily to the motion of a ship.—**sea'-lettuce,** *n.* A green seaweed often used for food.—**sea'-level,** *n.* The level continuous with that of the surface of the ocean at mean tide.—**sea'-line,** *n.* The horizon at sea.—**sea'-lion,** *n.* One of various large, eared seals.—**sea'-maid,** *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A sea-nymph or a mermaid. **sea'-maiden‡.**—**sea'man,** *n.* A mariner; sailor.—**sea'man-like",** *a.*—**sea'man-ly,** *a.*—**sea'man-ship,** *n.* Skill in navigation.—**sea'-mark,** *n.*

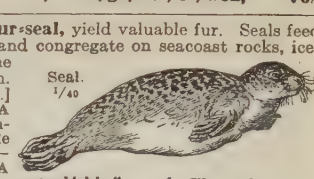
Any landmark that serves as a guide in navigation; a beacon; lighthouse.—**sea'-mew,** *n.* A gull, especially the European mew. **sea-mell†.—sea'-monster,** *n.* Some huge or terrifying marine creature.—**sea'-otter,** *n.* An otter-like carnivore of the rocky shores of the North Pacific. The fur, deep and rich, of a silvery-gray brown superficially, liver-brown beneath, is the most valuable known to commerce.—**sea'port",** *n.* A harbor so situated as to provide for the accommodation and security of vessels, or a town located on such a harbor.—**sea'-purse,** *n.* The rectangular capsule enclosing the eggs of certain sharks and rays.—**sea'-raven,** *n.* **1.** A deep-water sculpin. **2.** The cormorant.—**sea'-risk,** *n.* Danger or hazard at sea; specifically, in marine insurance, a peril of the sea.—**sea'-robin,** *n.* One of various gurnards.—**sea'-room,** *n.* Sufficient offing for a vessel to be maneuvered.—**sea'scape,** *n.* **1.** A picturesque ocean view. **2.** A picture presenting a marine view.—**sea'-serpent,** *n.* A snake-like animal, of monstrous size, believed by many to inhabit the ocean in very limited numbers.—**sea'shore",** *n.* Land adjacent to or bordering on the ocean.—**sea'sick",** *a.* Suffering from seasickness.—**sea'sick"ness,** *n.* Nausea, dizziness, and prostration caused by the motion of a vessel.—**sea'side".** **I.** *a.* Beside the sea. **II.** *n.* The seashore, especially as a place of resort.—**sea'-snake,** *n.* **1.** A venomous fish-eating snake, of tropical seas, especially of the Indian ocean. **2.** A sea-serpent.—**sea'-squirt,** *n.* A tunicate.—**sea'-tangle,** *n.* A large brown seaweed of the temperate zones.—**sea'-term,** *n.* A nautical term.—**sea'-turtle,** *n.* A marine chelonian. **sea'-tortoise†.—sea'-unicorn,** *n.* The narwhal.—**sea'-urchin,** *n.* An echinoderm with a variously shaped shell bearing numerous spines.—**sea'-wall,** *n.* **1.** A wall or an embankment for preventing the encroachments of the sea or for breaking the force of the waves. **2.** A ridge of stones, etc., washed up by the sea.—**sea'-walled,** *a.* Girt around or protected by the sea, as by a wall.—**sea'-ward.** **I.** *a.* Being toward the sea. **II.** *adv.* In the direction of the sea. **sea'wards†.—sea'way",** *n.* **1.** A way over the sea or progress through the waves. **2.** A rough sea.—**sea'weed",** *n.* A plant living or growing in the sea.—**sea'-wolf,** *n.* **1.** A wolf-fish. **2.** The European bass. **3.** A viking; pirate.—**sea'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

seace†, *v.* Same as CEASE.—**seacyd†,** *pp.*

seal[1], 1 sīl; 2 sēl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fasten up or enclose securely with or as with a seal. **2.** Hence, to close tightly, or to keep secret. **3.** To affix a seal to (a writing) for authentication. **4.** To stamp or otherwise impress a seal upon, in verification of weight, fineness, or capacity. **5.** To establish or settle beyond question; confirm. **6.** *Eccl.* To sign with the cross; also, to baptize or to confirm. **7.** *Build.* To secure, set, or fill up, as with plaster. **8.** In hydraulics, etc., to supply with a device or trap for preventing a return flow of gas or air. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument or device used for making an impression upon some tenacious substance, as wax or wafer. **2.** The impression made upon the wax or wafer affixed to an instrument or upon the substance of the instrument itself. **3.** The wax, wafer, or similar token affixed to a document; also, an impression, scroll, or mark on the paper. **4.** A substance employed to secure a letter, door, lid, wrapper, joint, etc., to prevent its being opened, penetrated, or tampered with. **5.** Anything that confirms or ratifies; a pledge; authentication. **6.** Any instrumentality that keeps something close, secret, or unknown. **7.** *Eccl.* The sign of the cross, a sacrament, or anything considered as a pledge of the Divine favor. **8.** *Plumbing.* The fluid filling the trap of a drainage-pipe and preventing the upward flow of gas; a water-seal. [< OF. *seel,* < L. *sigillum,* dim. of *signum,* mark, sign.] Syn.: see RATIFY; SHUT.—**seal'er**[1], *n.* An official who inspects weights and measures, or a person deputed to affix official seals.—**seal'ing-wax",** *n.* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, used for making seals, as on letters. **seal'-wax"†.—seal'-ring",** *n.* A ring on which, or on the stone of which, a seal is engraved.

Great Seal of the United States.

seal[2]. **I.** *vi.* To hunt seals. **II.** *n.* An aquatic carnivorous mammal, mostly of high latitudes, of which some species, as the **fur-seal,** yield valuable fur. Seals feed mostly on fish, and congregate on seacoast rocks, ice-floes, etc., in the breeding season. [< AS. *seal,* seal.]


Seal. 1/40

—**seal'er**[2], *n.* A person or ship employed in the trade of hunting seals.—**seal'er-y,** *n.* A seal-hunting station.—**seal'skin",** *n.* **1.** The under fur of the fur-seal, when prepared for use by the removal of the long hairs and dyeing dark brown. **2.** A coat made of this fur.

seam[1], 1 sīm; 2 sēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite by means of a seam. **2.** To inflict a cut or furrow upon. **3.** In knitting, to give the appearance of a seam to. **II.** *i.* To crease or crack open; become fissured.

seam, *n.* **1.** A visible line of junction between parts. **2.** A crack; fissure; rent. **3.** A ridge made in joining two pieces or left by a mold upon a casting. **4.** A scar or cicatrix; also, a wrinkle. **5.** *Geol.* A thin layer or stratum of rock. **6.** A suture. [< AS. *seām,* < *siwian,* sew.] —**seam'less,** *a.* Having no seam. — **seam'ster‖,** *n.* A person employed in sewing.—**seam'stress,** *n.* A woman skilled in needlework. **semp'stress†.—seam'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of seams, as the wrong side of a garment. **2.** Hence, figuratively, showing the worst aspect; as, the *seamy* side.

seam[2]†, *n.* Any kind of grease; hence, fatness.

sē"ance', 1 sē"ȧns'; 2 sē"ȧnç', *n.* A session or sitting, as of persons seeking spiritualistic manifestations. [F.]

sea'plane, 1 sī'plēn; 2 sē'plān, *n.* A hydroaeroplane specially designed for use at sea.

sear, 1 sīr; 2 sēr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To wither or cause to wither; dry up. **2.** To cauterize. **3.** To render callous or insensible; harden. **II.** *a.* Dried or blasted; withered. [< AS. *sēārtan,* wither.] **seret†.**

sear, *n.* The pawl in a gun-lock, which holds the hammer at half or full cock. [< F. *serre,* < L. *sera,* lock, < *sero,* join.]

search,] 1 sûrch; 2 sērch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To explore thor-
serch[F],] oughly, as if to find something concealed or lost; subject to search. **2.** To scrutinize, as for information or better knowledge. **3.** To try or examine, as by testing. **4.** Hence, to attain to complete knowledge concerning: commonly with *out.* **II.** *i.* To seek or look carefully. [< F. *chercher,* seek.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; HUNT. —**search'a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**search'er,** *n.*—**search'ing-ly,** *adv.*

search, *n.* The act of seeking or looking diligently; investigation; inquiry.—**search'-light",** *n.* A powerful electric arc-light set in a reflector, and so mounted that a beam of intensely brilliant light may be thrown in various directions for search or signaling.—**s.-warrant,** *n.* A warrant directing an officer to search a house or other specified place for things alleged to be unlawfully concealed there.

sea'son, 1 sī'zn; 2 sē'ṣn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To increase the relish or savor of. **2.** To render more suitable for use; especially, to prepare, by drying or hardening, as timber. **3.** To add zest to; make piquant; spice or flavor. **4.** To mitigate or qualify by admixture; moderate. **5.** To fit for use; inure; habituate; mature. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become dry and hard, as lumber. **2.** To become mature; grow fit for use; become acclimated, as a human being.—**sea'son-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process by which something, as lumber, is rendered fit for use. **2.** Something added to food to give relish; hence, figuratively, something added to increase enjoyment or to relieve monotony. **3.** Acclimation.

sea'son, *n.* **1.** A division of the year as determined by the earth's position with respect to the sun, and as marked by the temperature, moisture, vegetation, etc. **2.** A period of time. **3.** A fit or suitable time. **4**†. Something that imparts relish; seasoning. [< F. *saison,* < L. *satio(n-),* planting, < *sero,* sow.] Syn.: see OPPORTUNITY; TIME.—**sea'son-a-bl(eF,** *a.* Being in keeping with the season; done at the proper time. Syn.: see CONVENIENT.—**sea'son-a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.*—**sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*—**sea'son-al,** *a.* Characteristic of, or occurring at, a certain season.

seat, 1 sīt; 2 sēt. **Id.** *vt.* **1.** To place on a seat or seats; cause to sit down. **2.** To have seats for. **3.** To locate; settle; station. **4.** To fix a seat on; renew or repair the seat or bottom of. **5.** To equip or furnish with seats. **6.** To allot the seats of for a period, as in some churches. **II.** *n.* **1.** That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing similarly used. **2.** That part of a thing upon which one rests in sitting, or upon which an object or another part rests. **3.** That part of the person which sustains the weight of the body in sitting, or the corresponding portion of a garment. **4.** The place where anything is situated, settled, or established; as, the *seat* of pain; site. **5.** Specifically, a place of abode; an estate or mansion. **6.** The privilege or right of sit-

ting. **7.** The manner of sitting, as on horseback. [< AS. *sǽt*, place to sit in ambush, < *sittan*, sit.]

Se-at'tle, 1 si-at'l; 2 se-ăt'l, *n.* A seaport on Puget Sound. Washington; pop. 315,310; seat of Univ. of Washington.

sea'wan, 1 si'wən; 2 sē'wan, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Wampum: a term used by the Dutch colonists of the Hudson river valley.

sea'wane‡; sea'want‡.

se-ba'ceous, 1 si-bā'shus; 2 se-bā'shŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, appearing like, or secreting fat; fatty; oily. [< L. *sebaceus*, < *sebum*, suet.]

Se-bas'to-pol, 1 si-bas'to-pōl; 2 se-băs'to-pōl, *n.* A fortified seaport in the Crimea, Russia; pop. 62,000; captured by English and French, Sept. 20, 1855; occupied by the Germans, May 1, 1918.

Sec., *abbr.* Secretary.—**sec.,** *abbr.* Secant, second.—**sec., sect.,** *abbr.* Section.

se'cant, 1 sī'kənt; 2 sē'kant. **I.** *a.* Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting. **II.** *n. Math.* A straight line that intersects a curve or figuré; especially, in trigonometry, a line drawn from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc to the tangent drawn from the other extremity of the same arc. [< L. *secan(t-)s*, cutting.]

se-cede', 1 si-sīd'; 2 se-çēd', *vi.* [SE-CED'ED[d]; SE-CED'ING.] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body; go out; separate. [< L. *se-*, aside, + *cedo*, go.]—**se-ced'er,** *n.*—**se-ces'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of seceding. **2.** Specif. (*U. S. Hist.*), the attempted withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union in 1860–1861.—**se-ces'sion-ism,** *n.* The principles or doctrine of secession.—**se-ces'sion-ist,** *n.* One who favors secession, as of the Southern States in 1860.

Sec. Leg., *abbr.* Secretary of Legation.

se-clude', 1 si-klūd'; 2 se-clud', *vt.* [SE-CLUD'ED[d]; SE-CLUD'ING.] To remove and keep apart, as from company or society; withdraw from others; spend (as time) apart from others: often reflexively; as, to *seclude* oneself. [< L. *se-*, aside, + *claudo*, shut.]—**se-clud'ed,** *pa.*—**se-clud'ed-ness,** *n.*—**se-clu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of secluding; solitude; retirement. **2.** A secluded place.

Syn.: privacy, retirement, retreat, secrecy, separation, solitude. See RETIREMENT; SOLITUDE.—Ant.: crowd, multitude, numbers, publicity, society, throng, world.—Prep.: the seclusion *of* the study; *from* the world.—**se-clu'siv(es,** *a.*

sec'ond[d], 1 sek'ənd; 2 sĕc'ond, *vt.* **1.** To act as a supporter or assistant of; promote. **2.** In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption. **3‖.** To follow in the next place; succeed. **4‖.** To repeat, duplicate, or equal. Syn.: see AID; HELP.—**sec'ond-er,** *n.*

sec'ond, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the first: the ordinal of *two*. **2.** Ranking next to or below the first or best; of inferior quality or value; secondary; subordinate. **3.** Identical in character with another or preceding one; another; other. **4.** *Mus.* Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than the principal one. [F., < L. *secundus*, following, < *sequor*, follow.]—**sec'on-da-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of second rank, grade, or influence; subordinate; second-rate; subsequent; resultant. **2.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the secondaries. **3.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced current or its circuit, especially in an induction-coil. **4.** [S-] *Geol.* Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who acts in a secondary or subordinate capacity; an assistant; a deputy or delegate. **2.** Anything of secondary size, position, or importance. **3.** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A secondary planet; a satellite. **4.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers that grow on the second joint or forearm of a bird's wing. **5.** *Entom.* One of the hind wings of an insect. **6.** [S-] *Geol.* The secondary rocks, or the era in which they were formed; the Mesozoic. —**secondary school,** one imparting instruction between the elementary grades and the college course.—**sec'on-da-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sec'ond-class",** *a.* Ranking next below the first or best.—**s.-hand,** *a.* **1.** Having been previously owned or used by another; not new. **2.** Received from another; not direct from the original source; as, *second-hand* information. **3.** Employed in handling stock at second hand. **4.** Of inferior grade; being a poor imitation; as, a *second-hand* statesman.—**s.-hand[1],** *n.* That which is second-hand; a poor imitation.—**s.-hand[2],** *n.* The hand that marks the seconds on a clock or a watch. **sec'onds-hand‡.**—**sec'ond-ly,** *adv.* In the second place.—**s.-rate.** **I.** *a.* Second in quality, size, rank, importance, etc.; second-class. **II.** *n.* That which is second-rate.—**s. sight,** a faculty attributed to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events occurring at distant places.—**s.-sighted,** *a.* Having the second sight.

sec'ond[1], *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in position, rank, importance, or quality. **2.** An attendant who supports or aids another, as in a duel. **3.** *pl.* An article of merchandise of second grade or inferior quality. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below in the diatonic scale. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. (4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice.—**major second,** in music, a second between whose tones is a difference of pitch of a step.

sec'ond[2], *n.* **1.** A unit of time, $^1/_{60}$ of a minute. **2.** A unit of angular measure, $^1/_{60}$ of a minute of arc. **3.** In the duodecimal notation, $^1/_{12}$ of an inch or prime. [< F. *seconde*, < LL. *secunda*, < L. *secundus;* see SECOND, *a.*]

se'cret, 1 sī'kret; 2 sē'crĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Kept separate or hidden. **2.** Affording privacy; secluded. **3.** Good at keeping secrets; close-mouthed. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something not to be told. **2.** A thing undiscovered or unknown. **3.** An underlying reason; that which, when known, explains; key. **4.** A secret contrivance. [F., < L. *se-*, aside, + *cerno*, separate.]

Syn.: clandestine, concealed, covered, covert, furtive, hid, hidden, latent, mysterious, obscure, occult, private, recondite, retired, unknown, unrevealed, unseen, veiled. See MYSTERIOUS.—Ant.: aboveboard, apparent, clear, evident, manifest, obvious, plain, transparent, unconcealed, undisguised.—**se're-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being secret or hidden; concealment. **2.** The character of being secretive; secretiveness. **3.** Privacy; retirement; solitude. **se'cret-ness‡.** Syn.: see SECLUSION. —**se'cret-false"§,** *a.* Secretly untrue.—**se'cret-ly,** *adv.*

sec're-ta-ry, 1 sek'ri-tē-ri; 2 sĕc're-tā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who attends to correspondence, keeps records, etc. **2.** An executive officer who manages a department, as of a government. **3.** A writing-desk. [< F. *secrétaire*, < LL. *secretarius*, < L. *secretus;* see SECRET, *a.*]—**sec"re-ta'ri-al,** *a.*—**sec"re-ta'ri-ate,** *n.* **1.** A secretary's position. **sec're-ta-ry-ship‡. 2.** The place where a secretary transacts his business and preserves his official records. **sec"re-ta'ri-at‡.**—**sec're-ta-ry-bird",** *n.* A South-African bird, with long legs and a crested head, that preys on serpents.

Secretary-bird. 1/27

se-crete', 1 si-krit'; 2 se-crēt', *vt.* [SE-CRET'ED[d]; SE-CRET'ING.] **1.** To remove or keep from observation; conceal; hide. **2.** *Physiol.* To separate or elaborate from blood or sap by the process of secretion.

Syn.: conceal. *Secrete* is a stronger word than *conceal*, and is used chiefly of such material objects as may be separated from the person, or from their ordinary surroundings, and put in unlooked-for places; a man *conceals* a scar on his face, but does not *secrete* it; a thief *secretes* stolen goods; an officer may also be said to *secrete* himself to watch the thief. See HIDE.—**se-cre'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process by which materials are separated from blood or sap and elaborated into new substances. **2.** The substance secreted, as saliva or milk. **3.** The act of concealing. **4.** *Geol.* A deposit of mineral matter in successive coatings, filling cavities and fissures.—**se-cre'tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to secrecy. **2.** Producing secretion.—**se-cre'tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*—**se-cre'to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to secretion.

sect, 1 sekt; 2 sĕct, *n.* **1.** A body of persons distinguished by peculiarities of faith and practise; especially, a body of dissenters from an established church; a denomination; communion. **2.** Any number of persons united in opinion or interest, as in the state or in society; a party or faction; an order. **3.** A kind; a sex: obsolete or vulgar. **4§.** A cutting in horticulture. [< F. *secte*, < L. *secta*, faction, school, < *seco*, separate.]

Syn.: church, communion, denomination, heresy, heterodoxy, party, schism, school. *Heresy* or *heterodoxy* is a departure from the established doctrine; a *schism* is a division of the *church* either on matters of faith or practise; *schism* is applied also to non-religious organizations. A *sect* or *denomination* is an organized body of believers distinct in doctrine or practise, or in both, from others; *sect* is an opprobrious and *denomination* an honorable term for the same body. Within a *denomination* there may be *schools* differing on minor matters, or *parties* favoring or opposing certain persons or measures, without breach of essential and organic unity. *Church* is often used as synonymous with *denomination;* as, the Methodist *Church;* the Presbyterian *Church.* The members of a state *church*, or those who represent a foreign state *church*, commonly apply the name *church* only to their own organization, terming all other religious bodies *sects*. *Communion* designates those who share a common faith, rather with reference to their spiritual

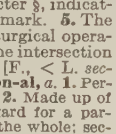
unity than to their organization or their relations to other bodies of believers; as, the Roman Catholic *communion*.

—**sec-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a sect; bigoted. **II.** *n.* One who is sectarian.—**sec-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*—**sec'ta-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A sectarian. **sec'ta-rist‡.**

sec'tile, 1 sek'tĭl; 2 sĕc'tĭl, *a.* Admitting of being cut, especially smoothly. [< L. *sectilis*, < *seco*, cut.]

sec'tion, 1 sek'shŏn; 2 sĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A separate part or division; a portion. (1) A distinct division or portion of a book, treatise, or writing, a subdivision of a chapter; also, a division of a law. (2) A distinct part of a country, community, etc. (3) [U. S.] An area of public land one mile square, containing 640 acres and constituting $^1/_{36}$ of a township. (4) A portion of a railway company's tracks for whose care a particular set of men are made responsible. **2.** A representation, picture, or drawing showing a building, machine, geological formation, etc., as if cut by an intersecting plane; also, the thing so cut or viewed. **3.** A very thin slice of anything, especially for microscopic examination. **4.** *Print.* The character §, indicating a subdivision: used also as a reference-mark. **5.** The act of cutting; division by cutting, as in surgical operations. **6.** *Geom.* The figure formed by the intersection of a plane or other surface with a solid. [F., < L. *sectio(n-)*, <*seco*, cut.] Syn.: see PART.—**sec'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a section, as of a country; local. **2.** Made up of sections.—**sec'tion-al-ism,** *n.* [U. S.] Regard for a particular section of the country rather than the whole; sectional prejudice. **sec"-tion-al'i-ty‡.**—**sec'tion-al-ize,** *vt.*

sec'tor, 1 sek'tər *or* -tor; 2 sĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** A part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc subtended by them. **2.** A mathematical instrument consisting of two arms marked with various scales and hinged together at one end. **3.** *Mil.* A part of a front on the firing line. [L., cutter, < *seco*, cut.]



Sector.

sec'u-lar, 1 sek'yu-lar; 2 sĕc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to this world or the present life; worldly, as contrasted with *religious* or *spiritual*. **2.** Brought about in the course of ages. **3.** Not bound by monastic vows. **4.** Occurring or observed but once in an age or century. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) One in holy orders who is not bound by monastic vows. (2) An unordained church officer. **2.** A layman. [< F. *seculier*, < L. *sæcularis*, <*sæculum*, age.] **sæc'u-lar‡.** Syn.: see PROFANE.—**sec'u-lar-ism,** *n.* Regard for worldly as opposed to spiritual matters.—**sec'u-lar-ist‡,** *n.*—**sec"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*—**sec'u-lar-ize, -ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render secular; convert from sacred to secular uses; make worldly. —**sec"u-lar-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*—**sec'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

se-cure', 1 si-kiūr'; 2 se-cūr'. **I.** *vt.* [SE-CURED'; SE-CUR'ING.] **1.** To make secure; protect; guarantee. **2.** To fasten or confine so as to prevent from getting loose; close. **3.** To get safely in possession; obtain or acquire. **4†.** To assure: pledge. Syn.: see ARREST; ATTAIN; BIND; CATCH; GET; OBTAIN; PRESERVE; PURCHASE; RETAIN.

II. *a.* **1.** Guarded against or not likely to be exposed to danger. **2.** Free from fear, apprehension, etc.; confident; careless. **3.** Assured; certain; sure: followed by *of*, sometimes by an infinitive. **4.** So strong or well made as to render loss, escape, or failure impossible. [< L. *securus*, < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care.]

Syn.: assured, careless, certain, confident, defended, guarded, impregnable, insured, protected, safe, sure, unassailable, undisturbed, unmolested, unsuspecting, untroubled. See FIRM.—Ant.: dangerous, dubious, exposed, hazardous, imperiled, insecure, perilous, risky.—Prep.: secure *of* advantage; secure *from* loss; secure *in* the fastness; secure *against* attack. —**se-cur'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**se-cure'ly,** *adv.*

se-cur'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being secure. **se-cure'ness‡.** **2.** One who or that which secures; surety. **3.** *pl.* Written promises or assurances for payment of money, as stocks, bonds, etc

Syn.: bail, collateral, earnest, gage, pledge, surety. The first four words agree in denoting something given or deposited as an assurance of something to be given, paid, or done. An *earnest* is of the same kind as that to be given, a portion of it delivered in advance, as when part of the purchase-money is paid, according to the common expression, "to bind the bargain." A *pledge* or *security* may be wholly different in kind from that to be given or paid, and may greatly exceed it in value. *Security* may be of real or personal property—anything of sufficient value to make the creditor secure; a *pledge* (as here considered) is always of personal property or chattels. Every pawnshop contains unredeemed *pledges;* land, merchandise, bonds, etc., are frequently offered and accepted as *security*. *Collateral* is property, as stocks, bonds, etc., actually deposited as *security*, often termed "collateral security." A person may become *security* or *surety* for another's payment of a debt, appearance in court, etc.; in the latter case, he is said to become *bail* for that person; the person accused gives *bail* for himself. *Gage* survives only as a literary word, chiefly in certain phrases; as, "the *gage* of battle." See RAMPART.—Prep.: security *for* the payment of a debt; security *to* the state, *for* the prisoner, *in* the sum of a thousand dollars.

se-dan'[1], 1 si-dan'; 2 se-dăn', *n.* **1.** A closed chair, for one passenger, carried by two or more men by means of poles at the sides. **se-dan'-chair"‡.** **2.** A closed motor-car with single compartment for passengers and driver. [< *Sedan*[2].]

Se-dan'[2], 1 si-dăn'; 2 se-dăn', *n.* A town and fortress in N. E. France; Napoleon III. defeated and surrendered to Prussians with 82,000 men, Sept. 1, 1870; entered by United States troops, Nov. 7, 1918, in the World War, 1914–18.

se-date', 1 si-dēt'; 2 se-dāt', *a.* Characterized by habitual composure; staid. [< L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedo*, allay.]

Syn.: calm, contemplative, demure, grave, quiet, serene, serious, sober, solemn, staid, still, thoughtful, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. See CALM; SERIOUS; THOUGHTFUL.—Ant.: agitated, disturbed, excited, flighty, flurried, frolicsome, gay, lively, mad, merry, wild.—**se-date'ly,** *adv.*—**se-date'ness,** *n.*—**sed'a-tiv(eS.** **I.** *a.* Having a soothing tendency; in medicine, allaying irritation; assuaging pain. **II.** *n.* Any means, as a medicine, of allaying irritation or pain.

sed'en-ta-ry, 1 sed'en-tē-ri; 2 sĕd'ĕn-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Sitting much of the time; accustomed to sit much or to work in a sitting posture; hence, sluggish; inactive. **2.** Characterized by sitting. **3.** Resulting from much or long sitting. **4.** *Zool.* Remaining in one place; attached or fixed to an object. [< L. *sedentarius*, < *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedeo*, sit.]—**sed'en-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sed'en-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

sedge, 1 sej; 2 sĕdg, *n.* Any coarse, rush-like or flag-like herb growing in a wet place. [< AS. *secg*, cutter, < Teut. base *seg*, cut.]—**sedg'y,** *a.*

American Sedge.

Sedge'moor, 1 sej'mūr; 2 sĕdg'mōōr, *n.* A tract in S. W. England, where royal troops defeated Monmouth, 1685.

sed'i-ment, 1 sed'i-ment *or* -ment; 2 sĕd'i-ment, *n.* Matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees. [< L. OF *sedimentum*, settling.] Syn.: see WASTE.—**sed"i-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Characterized by sediment, as certain rocks.—**sed"i-men'tal,** *a.*—**sed"i-men-ta'tion,** *n.* Accumulation of sediment.

se-di'tion, 1 si-dish'ən; 2 se-dish'on, *n.* Popular disorder tending toward insurrection; also, the stirring up of such disorder. [OF., < L. *seditio(n-)*, < *sed-*, aside, + *itio*, going.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**se-di'tious,** *a.* Syn.: see REBELLIOUS; TURBULENT.—**se-di'tious-ly,** *adv.*

se-duce', 1 si-diūs'; 2 se-dūç', *vt.* [SE-DUCED't; SE-DUC'ING.] **1.** To draw into error or evil; lead astray. **2.** Specifically, to entice to surrender chastity, as a woman; debauch. [< L. *seduco*, < *se-*, aside, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ALLURE; RECLAIM.—**se-duc'er,** *n.*—**se-duc'i-bl(eP,** *a.* **se-duce'a-bl(eP‡.** — **se-duc'tion,** *n.* The act of, or the means employed in, seducing. **se-duce'ment‡.**—**se-duc'tiv(eS,** *a.* Tending to seduce; enticing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sed'u-lous, 1 sed'yu-lus; 2 sĕd'yu-lŭs, *a.* Constant in application or attention; persevering in effort; assiduous. [< L. *sedulus*, diligent, < *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see INDUSTRIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**se-du'li-ty,** *n.*

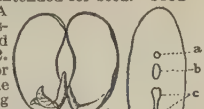
see, 1 sī; 2 sē, *v.* [SAW; SEEN; SEE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by the eye; observe; look at. **2.** To perceive with the mind; understand; comprehend. **3.** To ascertain or find out; also, to experience or suffer. **4.** To call on or visit. **5.** To grant an interview to; meet; receive. **6.** To escort; attend as a companion. **7.** To have as a care: followed usually by an object clause with *that*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have the power of sight. **2.** To have mental perception; comprehend. **3.** To make inquiry; consider. [< AS. *seon*, see.] Syn.: see DISCERN; LOOK.

see, 1 sī; 2 sē, *n.* Episcopal or papal jurisdiction, or the territory embraced within it; a bishop's or pope's office. [< OF. *se, sed*, < L. *sedes*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit.]—**Holy See, See of Rome,** the Pope's jurisdiction, court, or office.

seed[1], 1 sīd; 2 sēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sow with seed. **2.** To remove seeds from. **3.** To allow to granulate, as fat, by cooling slowly without stirring. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sow seed. **2.** To grow to maturity and produce seed; go to seed; shed the seed.—**seed'er,** *n.* One who or that which sows seed; esp., a machine for sowing. Syn.: see PLANT.

seed, *n.* **1.** The ovule from which a plant may be reproduced. See illus. on next page. **2.** That from which anything springs; source. **3.** Offspring; children. **4.** The male fertilizing element. [< AS. *sæd*, < *sāwan*, sow.] — **seed'-bud",** *n. Bot.* The germ within a seed;

also, the ovule.—**s.-corn,** *n.* Corn or grain, in the United States especially maize, used or intended for seed.—**seed'less,** *a.*—**seed'ling,** *n.* **1.** A plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by grafting. See illus. below. **2.** A very small or young tree or plant.— **seed'ness†,** *n.* **1.** The action of sowing or state of being sown. **2.** Seed-time.—**s.-plot,** *n.* A plot in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting. —**seeds'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A dealer in seeds.—**s.-time,** *n.* The proper time for sowing seed.— **s.-vessel,** *n.* The part of a plant that contains the seeds; pericarp.



Seed.
1. Bean-seed split open to show plantlet. 2. Section of a garden bean: *a*, micropyle; *b*, hilum or scar; *c*, raphe; *d*, point where chalaza lies.

seed'y, 1 sē'ɪ; 2 sēd'y, *a.* [SEED'I-ER; SEED'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; going to seed. **2.** Poor and ragged; shabby.—**seed'i-ness,** *n.* [since.

see'ing, 1 sī'ɪŋ; 2 sē'ing, *conj.* Taking into consideration;

seek, 1 sīk; 2 sēk, *v.* [SOUGHT; SEEK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go in search of; look for. **2.** To strive for; endeavor. **3.** To inquire or appeal for. **4.** To try to go to; betake oneself to. **II.** *i.* To look; search; make inquiry. [< AS. *sēcan,* seek.]—**seek'er,** *n.*

seel, 1 sīl; 2 sēl, *vt.* **1.** To close the eyes of by threads drawn through the lids; close, as eyes, in this manner: said of a falcon. **2.** To close, as eyes, in any manner; blind. [< F. *ciller,* wink, < *cil* (< L. *cilium*), eyelid.]

Seedling of a Morning-glory.
a, leaf; *b*, stem; *c*, root.

seem, 1 sīm; 2 sēm, *vi.* **1.** To create or give the impression of being; appear. **2.** To appear to oneself: a kind of reflexive use; as, I *seem* to hear strange voices. Compare MESEEMS. [< Ice. *sæma,* conform to.] Syn.: see APPEAR.—**seem'er,** *n.* —**seem'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Having the appearance of reality; apparent: often with the implication of non-reality. Syn.: see APPARENT. **II.** *n.* Appearance; semblance; especially, false show. Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**seem'ing-ly,** *adv.*

seem'ly, 1 sīm'lɪ; 2 sēm'ly, *a.* [SEEM'LI-ER; SEEM'LI-EST.] Befitting the proprieties; becoming; proper; decorous. [< Ice. *sæmiligr,* < *sæmr,* same.] Syn.: see BECOMING.—**seem'li-ness,** *n.*—**seem'ly,** *adv.*

seen, 1 sīn; 2 sēn, *pp.* of SEE, *v.*

seep, 1 sīp; 2 sēp, *vt.* & *vi.* [U. S. & Scot.] To soak through, as pores; percolate. [< AS. *sīpian,* soak.]—**seep'age,** *n.*

seer[1], 1 sīr; 2 sēr, *n.* One who foretells events.

se'er[2], 1 sī'ər; 2 sē'er, *n.* One who sees.

seer'suck"er, 1 sīr'sʊk"ər; 2 sēr'sūk"er, *n.* A thin linen or linen and silk fabric, usually striped in pale blue, with crimped surface. [E. Ind.]

see'saw", 1 sī'sō"; 2 sē'są". **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to move after the manner of a seesaw; act in an alternating manner. **II.** *a.* Moving to and fro; vacillating. **III.** *n.* **1.** A sport in which persons sit or stand on opposite ends of a balanced plank and oscillate it up and down. **2.** A plank or board balanced for this sport. **3.** Any up-and-down or to-and-fro movement. **4.** In whist, a condition in which each of two partners alternately trumps the other's lead. [Reduplication of SAW[1], *v.*]

seethe, 1 sīth; 2 sēth, *vt.* & *vi.* [SEETHED or formerly SOD; SEETHED or formerly SOD'DEN or SOD; SEETH'ING.] To boil; steep; be in a state of boiling. [< AS. *sēothan,* boil.]

seg'ment, 1 seg'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 sĕg'ment, *n.* **1.** A part cut off or divided from the other parts of anything; a section. **2.** *Geom.* A part of a figure cut off; the part of a circle included within a chord and its arc. [< L. *segmentum,* < *seco,* cut.] Syn.: see PART.—**seg'ment,** *vt.* To separate or divide into segments.—**seg'men-tal,** *a.* **seg'men-ta-ry†.**—**seg"men-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of cutting or dividing into segments, or the state of being so divided; specif., the cleavage of a cell into parts.

seg're-gate, 1 seg'rɪ-gēt; 2 sĕg're-gāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT'ING.] To separate, or become separated, as from others, or from the remainder; isolate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Separated or set apart from others; select. **2.** *Zool.* Simple; solitary; not compound. [< L. *segregatus,* pp. of *segrego,* separate, < *se-,* aside, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]—**seg're-ga"tion,** *n.*—**seg're-ga"tiv(es,** *a.*

Seiche"prey', 1 sāsh"prē'; 2 sēch"prę', *n.* A village in E. France, where United States troops repulsed the Germans, Apr. 20–21, 1918.

Seid'litz, 1 sed'lɪts; 2 sĕd'lits, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Sedlitz (Seidlitz), Bohemia: designating alkaline waters that are found there, or powders possessing similar properties, called **Seidlitz powders.** **Sed'litz†.**

sei'gnior, 1 sīn'yər; 2 sēn'yor, *n.* **1.** A lord; in southern Europe, equivalent to English *sir.* **2.** *Law.* A lord of a fee in lands or of a manor. [< F. *seigneur,* < L. *senior,* compar. of *senex,* old.] **sei'gneur†.**—**sei'gnior-age,** *n.* **1.** A charge made by a government for coining bullion; also, the difference between the cost of bullion and the face value of coin made from it. **2.** A royalty.—**sei'gnior-y,** *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a seignior; a manor; lordship.

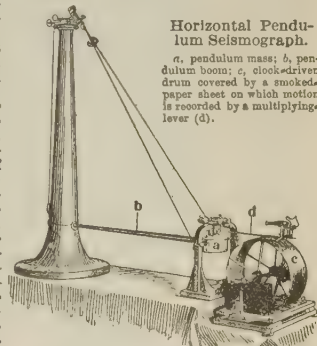
seine[1], 1 sēn; 2 sęn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SEINED; SEIN'ING.] To take or catch with a seine; fish with a seine. **II.** *n.* Any encircling fish-net, held upright in the water by floats and weights, to be hauled by its ends or closed around a body of fish. [< L.[AB] *sagena,* seine.]

Seine[2], *n.* **1.** A river on which Paris lies, in N. W. France; 480 m. to English Channel. **2.** A department in N. central France; 185 sq. m.; pop. 4,154,000; capital, Paris.

seise, sei'sin. See SEIZE, SEIZIN.

seis'mic, 1 sais'mik; 2 sīs'mic, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by earthquakes. [< Gr. *seismos,* earthquake, < *seiō,* shake.] **seis'mal†; seis'mi-cal†; seis-mot'ic†.**

seis'mo-, 1 sais'mo-; 2 sīs'mo-. From Greek *seismos,* earthquake: a combining form.—**seis'mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument for making an automatic record (**seis'mo-gram**) of an earthquake-shock. — **seis-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* The study or description of earthquakes. — **seis-mog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**seis-mo-graph'ic,** *a.* — **seis-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of earthquake-phenomena. — **seis"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **seis-mol'o-gist,** *n.* — **seis-mom'e-ter,** *n.*



Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.
a, pendulum mass; *b*, pendulum boom; *c*, clock-driven drum covered by a smoked-paper sheet on which motion is recorded by a multiplying lever (d).

An instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of an earthquake-shock. **seis'mo-scope†.** — **seis-mom'e-try,** *n.* The scientific recording of facts regarding earthquake-phenomena.

seiz(eF, 1 sīz; 2 sēz, *v.* [SEIZ(E)D[F]; SEIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To grasp suddenly or forcibly; clutch. **2.** To take possession of by authority or force. **3.** To come upon or affect suddenly and powerfully. **4.** *Law.* (1) To take into the custody of the law by virtue of some judicial writ or order. (2) To put in possession; possess; as, to be *seized of* a farm. In this sense commonly written by law-writers *seise.* **4.** *Naut.* To bind by turns of cord; lash. **II.** *i.* To take or lay hold; take forcible or sudden possession: with *on* or *upon.* [< OHG.[LL+F] *sezzan,* set.] Syn.: see ARREST; CATCH; GRASP.—**seiz'a-bl(eF,** *a.*—**seiz'er,** *n.* **1.** One who seizes, in any sense. **2.** *Law.* One who takes livery of seizin: written also **seizor, seisor,** in this sense.— **seiz'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of grasping or taking forcible possession. **2.** *Naut.* (1) The process of fastening by turns of cord. (2) Small cord used in making such fastenings.

sei'zin, } 1 sī'zɪn; 2 sē'zin, *n. Law.* **1.** The possession of
sei'sin, } land under a claim of a freehold. **2.** That which is possessed; property. **3.** The act of taking possession. [< F. *saisine,* < *saisir;* see SEIZE.]

sei'zure, 1 sī'ʒur; 2 sē'zhur, *n.* **1.** The act of seizing. **2.** A sudden or violent attack; fit; spell.

Se-ja'nus, 1 sɪ-jē'nus; 2 se-jā'nŭs, **Lucius Ælius** (–31). A Roman courtier of Tiberius; executed.

sel., *abbr.* Selected, selection.

Se-la'chi-i, 1 sɪ-lē'kɪ-aɪ; 2 se-lā'ci-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of vertebrates, including the sharks and rays. [< Gr. *selachos,* shark.]—**se-la'chi-an,** *a. & n.*—**sel'a-choid,** *a. & n.*

se'lah, 1 sī'lə; 2 sē'la, *n. Bib.* A word of unknown meaning in the Psalms, usually considered as a direction to readers.

sel'dom, 1 sel'dəm; 2 sĕl'dom. **I**||. *a.* Rare; infrequent. **II.** *adv.* At widely separated intervals, as of time or space; infrequently. [< AS. *seldum,* < *seld,* rare.]

se-lect', 1 sɪ-lekt'; 2 se-lĕct'. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To take in preference to another or others; pick out; choose. **II.** *a.* **1.** Chosen in preference to others; taken as being most fit or desirable. **2.** [Colloq.] Exclusive. [< L. *se-,* apart, + *lego,* pick.] Syn.: (verb) see ALLOT; CHOOSE; (adjective) see CHOICE; EXCELLENT.—**se-lec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of selecting; choice. **2.** Anything selected; a col-

lection made with care.—**se-lec'tiv(es**, *a.* Pertaining to selection; tending to select.—**se-lect'man"**, *n.* [-MEN", *pl.*] One of a board of town officers in New England.—**se-lec'tor**, *n.* One who selects.

Se-le'ne, 1 se-lī'nĭ; 2 sē-lē'nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of the moon; confounded with Artemis. [G.]

sel'e-nite, 1 sĕl'ĭ-nīt; 2 sĕl'e-nīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A pearly, usually transparent variety of gypsum. **2.** *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid. **3.** [S- or s-] An imaginary inhabitant of the moon. [< L. *selenites*, < Gr. *selēnītēs*, < *selēnē*, moon.]

se-le'ni-um, 1 sı-lī'nı-um; 2 se-lē'ni-ŭm, *n.* A non-metallic chemical element, varying greatly in electrical resistance under the influence of light and heat. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *selēnē*, moon.]—**se-le'ni-ous**, *a.*

se-le'no-, se-len'-, 1 sı-lī'no-, sı-lĭn'-; 2 se-lē'no-, se-lēn'-. From Greek *selēnē*, moon: combining forms.—**sel"e-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* The science or study of the moon's surface.—**sel"e-no-graph'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*—**sel"e-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The science that treats of the moon; loosely, selenography.—**se-le"no-log'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*

Se-leu'ci-a, 1 sı-lū'shı-ą; 2 se-lū'shi-ą, *n. Bib.* A city of Syria; seaport of Antioch. *Acts* xiii, 4.

Se-leu'cus, 1 sı-lū'kus; 2 se-lū'cŭs, *n.* (350?–280? B. C.) A general of Alexander the Great; established (312 B. C.) a kingdom including Syria and great part of Asia Minor.

self. **I.** *a.* **1.** Same; identical: obsolete except in the compound *selfsame*. **2.** Pure; unmixed: applied especially to colors. **II.** *n.* [SELVES, *pl.*] **1.** An individual known or considered as the subject of his own consciousness; any thing considered as having a distinct personality. **2.** Personal interest or advantage. [< AS. *self*.]

Self affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives gives forms that (1) express emphasis; as, I my*self* will go; or (2) are used reflexively; as, he has hurt him*self*. *Self* is a frequent initial element in compound words, being (1) sometimes the object of a verb contained in the second element, as in *self*-abhorrence (the act of abhorring oneself), and (2) sometimes its subject or agent, as in *self*-diffusive (diffusive by its own power). Most of these words require no definition other than that of the second element, taken in connection with this note.

self"-a-ban'don-ment	self"-grat'i-fi-ca'-tion	self"-reg'is-ter-ing
self"-a-base'ment	self"-help', *n.*	self"-reg'u-lat'ing
self"-act'ing	self"-im-por'tant	self"-re-nun'ci-a'-tion
self"-ad-just'ing	self"-in-dul'gence	self"-re-proach', *n.*
self"-as-sert'ing	self"-in-dul'gent	self"-re-straint'
self"-as-ser'tion	self"-knowl'edge	self"-sat"is-fac'tion
self"-as-ser'tiv(es	self"-mov'ing	self"-seek'er
self"-cen'tered	self"-mur'der	self"-seek'ing, *a.* & *n.*
self"-cock'ing	self"-o-pin'ion-at'-ed *or* -o-pin'ioned	self"-slaugh'ter
self"-con'dem-na'-tion	self"-per-plexed'	self"-sown'
self"-con-demned'	self"-pit'y	self"-styled'
self"-con'duct	self"-pres"er-va'-tion	self"-sup-port', *n.*
self"-cul'ture	self"pre-serv'a-tiv(es	self"-sup-port'ing
self"-de-ter'mined	self"-pro-pelled'	self"-sur-ren'der
self"-dis-trust'	self"-pro-tec'tion	self"-sus-tained'
self"-ex-am'i-na'-tion	self"-re-cord'ing	self"-sus-tain'ing
self"-ex-plain'ing	self"-reg'is-ter-ing	self"-taught'

The compounds requiring definition will be found below: **—self-ab"ne-ga'tion**, *n.* The complete putting aside of self and the claims of self for the sake of some person or object; self-sacrifice. Syn.: self-control, self-denial, self-devotion, self-renunciation, self-sacrifice. *Self-control* is holding oneself within due limits in pleasures and duties, as in all things else; *self-denial*, the giving up of pleasures for the sake of duty. *Self-renunciation* surrenders conscious rights; *self-abnegation* forgets that there is anything to surrender. There were devotees who practised very little *self-denial* with very much *self-renunciation*. A mother will care for a sick child with complete *self-abnegation*, but without a thought of *self-denial*. *Self-devotion* is heart-consecration of self to a person or cause with readiness for any needed sacrifice. *Self-sacrifice* is the strongest term of all, and contemplates the gift of self as actually made. We speak of the *self-sacrifice* of Jesus, where any other term would be feeble or inappropriate.—Ant.: self-gratification, self-indulgence, self-will.—**self"-bind'er**, *n.* A harvesting-machine with an attachment for binding sheaves of grain.—**s.-command**, *n.* The state of having all the faculties and powers fully and effectively at command: more positive and less repressive than *self-control*.—**s.-complacent**, *a.* Satisfied or pleased with oneself.—**s.-complacency**, *n.*—**s.-conceit**, *n.* An unduly high opinion of oneself or of one's own abilities, acquirements, etc.; self-esteem; vanity; egotism. Syn.: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.—**s.-conceited**, *a.*—**s.-confidence**, *n.* Confidence in oneself or in one's own unaided powers, judgment, etc. Syn.: see ASSURANCE; EGOTISM.—**s.-confident**, *a.*—**s.-conscious**, *a.* **1.** Unduly conscious that one is observed by others, or manifesting such consciousness. **2.** *Philos.* Conscious of one's existence; having the faculty of being thus conscious.—**s.-consistent**, *a.* Preserving consistency with oneself or itself.—**s.-consistency**, *n.*—**s.-contained**, *a.* **1.** Keeping one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; uncommunicative; impassive. **2.** Exercising self-control. **3.** *Mach.* Complete and independent; bearing its own motor, as a machine; mounted on its own boiler, as a steam-engine.—**s.-contradiction**, *n.* **1.** The contradicting of oneself or itself. **2.** That which contradicts itself.—**s.-contradictory**, *a.*—**s.-control**, *n.* The act, power, or habit of having one's faculties or energies, especially the inclinations and emotions, under control of the will; self-command. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE; SELF-ABNEGATION.—**s.-defense**, *n.* Defense of oneself, one's property, or one's reputation.—**s.-denial**, *n.* The act or power of denying oneself gratification; passive self-sacrifice. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE; SELF-ABNEGATION.—**s.-denying**, *a.* Denying oneself; characterized by self-denial.—**s.-devotion**, *n.* The devoting of oneself, with one's claims, wishes, or interests, to the service of a person or a cause. Syn.: see SELF-ABNEGATION.—**s.-esteem**, *n.* A good opinion of oneself; an overestimate of oneself. Syn.: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.—**s.-evident**, *a.* Carrying its evidence or proof in itself; requiring no proof of its truth.—**s.-evidence**, *n.*—**s.-examination**, *n.* An inquiry into one's own condition and thoughts, spiritual state and controlling motives.—**s.-existence**, *n.* Inherent, underived, independent existence: an attribute of God.—**s.-existent**, *a.*—**s.-government**, *n.* **1.** Self-control. **2.** Government of a nation, state, or the like by its own people.—**s.-induction**, *n. Elec.* The production of an induced or extra current in a circuit by the variation of the current in that circuit, especially when it is started or stopped.—**s.-inductive**, *a.*—**s.-interest**, *n.* Personal interest or advantage, or the principle of seeking it; selfishness.—**s.-interested**, *a.*—**self'less**, *a.* Regardless of self; unselfish.—**s.-love**, *n.* Love of oneself; the desire or tendency that leads one to seek to promote his own well-being. Syn.: see SELFISHNESS.—**s.-made**, *a.* Having attained honor, wealth, etc., by one's own efforts.—**self'ness**, *n.* **1.** Self-love or (sometimes) selfishness. **2.** Personal identity; individuality; personality.—**s.-possession**, *n.* The full possession or control of one's powers or faculties; freedom from perturbation, perplexity, or excitement; presence of mind; self-command; composure.—**s.-possessed**, *a.*—**s.-reliance**, *n.* Reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or judgment. Syn.: see ASSURANCE.—**s.-reliant**, *a.*—**s.-respect**, *n.* Such a regard for one's own character as will restrain one from unworthy action; rational self-esteem. Syn.: see PRIDE.—**s.-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation; pharisaic.—**s.-sacrifice**, *n.* The sacrifice or subordination of one's own self or one's personal welfare or wishes, for the sake of duty or for others' good. Syn.: see SELF-ABNEGATION.—**self'same"**, *a.* Exactly the same; identical. Syn.: see IDENTICAL.—**self'start"er**, *n.* An internal-combustion engine, with automatic or semiautomatic starting-mechanism.—**s.-sufficient**, *a.* **1.** Having overweening confidence in oneself; hence, arrogant; overbearing. **2.** Sufficient to oneself; not needing or not caring for cooperation or companionship. **s.-sufficing‡.**—**s.-sufficiency**, *n.*—**s.-will**, *n.* Pertinacious adherence to one's own will or wish, especially with disregard of the wishes of others.—**s.-willed**, *a.* Headstrong; obstinate.

self'ish, 1 self'ĭsh; 2 sĕlf'ish, *a.* **1.** Caring chiefly for self or for one's own interests or comfort; influenced by personal motives to the disregard of the welfare or wishes of others. **2.** Proceeding from or characterized by undue love of self. Syn.: see GREEDY.—**self'ish-ly**, *adv.*

self'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being selfish; undue regard for one's own interest, regardless of others.

Syn.: self-love. *Self-love* is a due care for one's own happiness and well-being, which is perfectly compatible with justice, generosity, or benevolence toward others; *selfishness* is an undue or exclusive care for one's own comfort or pleasure, regardless of the happiness, and often of the rights, of others. *Self-love* is necessary to high endeavor, and even to self-preservation; *selfishness* limits endeavor to a narrow circle of intensely personal aims, destroys all tender sympathies, and is ultimately fatal not only to the welfare but to the happiness of him who cherishes it.—Ant.: see synonyms for BENEVOLENCE.

Sel-juk', 1 sel-jūk'; 2 sĕl-jụk', *n.* A member of one of several Turkish dynasties from the 11th to the 13th centuries. [< *Seljuk*, a Turkish chieftain.]—**Sel-ju'ki-an**, *a.*

Sel'kirk, 1 sel'kûrk; 2 sĕl'kĭrk, **Alexander** (1676–1721). A Scottish sailor who lived alone four years on Juan Fernandez Island, Pacific ocean: prototype of *Robinson Crusoe*.

Sel'kirk moun'tains. A range in S. E. British Columbia.

sell, } 1 sel; 2 sĕl, *vt. & vi.* [SOLD; SELL'ING.] **1.** To trans-
sel‖, } fer property to another for valuable consideration or contract to do so; dispose of by sale. **2.** To give up for, or as for, a price or reward; as, to *sell* one's country or one's soul. **3.** To find a market; bring a price; be sold. [< AS. *sellan*, give.] **sel‡.** Syn.: see CONVEY.—**sell'er**, *n.*

sell‖, *n.* **1.** An elevated seat; an honorable place; also, any seat. **2.** A saddle. [< F. *selle*, < L. *sella*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit.]

Selt'zer, } 1 selt'sər, sel'tərz; 2 sĕlt'ser, sĕl'terg, *n.* An effer-
Sel'ters, } vescing mineral water, originally from Nieder Selters, a village in Prussia. **Selt'zer wa'ter†.**

sel'vage, 1 sel'vij; 2 sĕl'vag, *n.* **1.** The edge of a woven fabric so finished that it will not ravel. **2.** An edge. [< MD. *selfegge*, < *self*, self, + *egge*, edge.] **sel'vedge‡.**

selves, 1 selvz; 2 sĕlvz, *n.* Plural of SELF, *n.*

Sem., *abbr.* Seminary, Semitic.—**sem.,** *abbr.* Semicolon.

sem'a-phore, 1 sem'ə-fōr; 2 sĕm'a-fôr, *n.* An apparatus for making signals, as with movable arms, disks, flags, or lanterns; a signal-telegraph. [< Gr. *sēma*, sign, + *pherō*, bear.]—**sem"a-phor'ic,** *a.* **sem"a-phor'i-cal†.**

sem'bla-ble‖, 1 sem'blə-bl; 2 sĕm'bla-bl, *a.* Resembling; similar. **sem'bla-tive†.—sem'bla-bly,** *adv.*

sem'blance, 1 sem'bləns; 2 sĕm'blanç, *n.* **1.** A mere show without reality; pretense. **2.** Outward appearance; looks. **3.** A pictorial representation; a likeness; image. [F.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; IMAGE; PICTURE; PRETENSE.

Sem'e-le, 1 sem'ı-lī; 2 sĕm'e-lē, *n. Class. Myth.* The mother of Dionysos by Zeus.

se'men[1], 1 sī'men; 2 sē'mĕn, *n.* **1.** The impregnating fluid of male animals. **2.** *Bot.* Seed. [L., < *sero*, sow.]

se'men[2], *n.* A kind of clarified butter made by the Bedouins.

se-mes'ter, 1 sı-mes'tər; 2 se-mĕs'ter, *n.* A college half-year, as in various universities of the United States and continental Europe. [< L.[F] *semestris*, < *sex*, six, + *mensis*, month.]—**se-mes'tral,** *a.*

sem'i-, 1 sem'ı-; 2 sĕm'i-, *prefix.* Half; partly. [< L. *semi-*, half.]—**sem"i-an'nu-al,** *a.* Half-yearly. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sem'i-breve",** *n. Mus.* A note equal to half a breve; a whole note.—**sem'i-cir"cle,** *n.* **1.** A half-circle; an arc or a segment of 180°. **2.** Any semicircular structure.—**sem"i-cir'cu-lar,** *a.*—**sem"i-cir-cum'fer-ence,** *n.* One half of a circumference.—**sem"i-civ'i-lized,** *a.* Partly civilized.—**sem'i-co"lon,** *n.* A mark (;) of punctuation, indicating a greater degree of separation than the comma.—**sem"i-de-tached',** *a.* Half detached: said of two houses built together with one common wall.—**sem"i-di-am'e-ter,** *n.* Half of a diameter.—**sem"i-flu'id. I.** *a.* Fluid, but thick and viscous. **II.** *n.* A thick, viscous fluid.—**sem"i-flu-id'ic,** *a.*—**sem"i-lu'nar,** *a.* Resembling or shaped like a half-moon; crescentic. **sem"i-lu'nate‡.—sem"i-month'-ly. I.** *a.* Taking place twice a month. **II.** *n.* A publication issued twice a month. **III.** *adv.* At half-monthly intervals.—**sem"i-pre'cious,** *a.* Valuable, but not sufficiently so to be used as gems; as, *semiprecious* stones.—**sem'i-qua"ver,** *n. Mus.* A sixteenth note.—**sem'i-tone,** *n. Mus.* Half a major tone.—**sem"i-ton'ic,** *a.*—**sem"i-vo'cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a semivowel.—**sem"i-vow'el,** *n.* A sound having the character of both a vowel and a consonant, and used as either, as *w* or *y*.—**sem"i-week'ly. I.** *a.* Issued or recurring twice a week. **II.** *n.* A publication issued twice a week. **III.** *adv.* At half-weekly intervals.

sem'i-nal, 1 sem'ı-nəl; 2 sĕm'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or containing seeds, germs, or primal elements; having productive power; germinal; propagative. **2.** Not developed; embryonic; rudimentary. [OF., < L. *seminalis*, < *semen*, seed.]

sem"i-nar', 1 sem"ı-nār'; 2 sĕm"i-när', *n.* **1.** A group of students pursuing an advanced course of study in a college or with a special teacher. **2.** The course of study so pursued. [G., < L. *seminarium*; see SEMINARY, *n.*]

sem'i-na-ry, 1 sem'ı-nē-rı; 2 sĕm'i-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Seminal. **2.** Pertaining to a seminary. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A special school, as of theology; also, a school of higher education. **2.** Same as SEMINAR. **3.** The place where anything is nurtured. **4.** A seminary priest. [< F. *séminaire*, < L. *seminarium*, seed-plot.] Syn.: see SCHOOL.

sem"i-na'tion‖, 1 sem"ı-nē'shən; 2 sĕm"i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of sowing or spreading; dispersion of seeds. **2†.** Propagation. [< L. *seminatio(n-)*, < *semen*, seed.]

Sem'i-nole, 1 sem'ı-nōl; 2 sĕm'i-nōl, *n.* A member of a Florida tribe of American Indians.

Se-mir'a-mis, 1 sı-mir'ə-mis; 2 se-mir'a-mis, *n.* The legendary wife and successor of Ninus, founder of Nineveh.

Sem'ite, 1 sem'ait; 2 sĕm'īt. **I.** *a.* Semitic. **II.** *n.* One of the Semitic race. [< LL. *Sem*, < Gr. *Sēm*, Shem.]

Se-mit'ic, 1 sı-mit'ık; 2 se-mĭt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, including Assyrians, Hebrews, Phenicians, Arabs, Abyssinians, etc. **II.** *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.

Sem-lin', 1 sem-lin'; 2 sĕm-lĭn', *n.* A town in Jugo-Slavia, on the Danube, opposite Belgrade; pop. 17,000.

Semmes, 1 semz; 2 sĕms, **Raphael** (1809–1877). An American Confederate commander, captain of the cruiser *Alabama*.

Sem'pach, 1 zem'pāH; 2 sĕm'pāH, *n.* A town in central Switzerland, where the Swiss defeated the Austrians, 1386.

sem"pi-ter'nal, 1 sem"pı-tūr'nəl; 2 sĕm"pi-tĕr'nal, *a.* Enduring or existing to all eternity; everlasting. [< L.[F] *sempiternus*, everlasting.] Syn.: see IMMORTAL; PERPETUAL. —**sem"pi-ter'ni-ty‡,** *n.*

semp'stress, 1 semp'stres; 2 sĕmp'strĕs, *n.* A seamstress.

Sen., *abbr.* Senate, Senator.—**Sen., Senr.,** *abbr.* Senior.

sen'a-ry, 1 sen'ə-rı; 2 sĕn'a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to six; containing six units. [< L. *senarius*, < *sex*, six.]

sen'ate, 1 sen'ıt; 2 sĕn'at, *n.* **1.** [S-] That branch of various legislative bodies, as of the United States, France, and Italy, which is designed to be the more stable or conservative, as the **United States Senate,** formed of two Senators from each State. **2.** [S-] In ancient Rome, the state council. **3.** The governing body of some universities and institutions of learning. **4.** A legislative body; council. **5.** Any body of venerable or distinguished men. [< L.[F] *senatus*, < *senex*, old.]—**sen'a-tor,** *n.* A member of a senate.—**sen"a-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or befitting a senator or senate. **2.** [S-] [U. S.] Entitled to elect a Senator, as a district.—**sen"a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sen'a-tor-ship,** *n.*

send, 1 send; 2 sĕnd, *v.* [SENT; SEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or direct to go or pass; authorize to go and act; dispatch. **2.** To cause to be conveyed to another place; forward. **3.** To impel or drive by force; throw; cast; hurl. **4.** To cause to come, fall, or befall; grant; inflict; bestow. **5.** To cause to become or be; grant to be; make; drive; as, Heaven *send* you well! his troubles *sent* him mad. **6.** To cause to glance or gaze; direct. **II.** *i.* To dispatch an agent, message, etc. [< AS. *sendan*, send.]

Syn.: cast, delegate, depute, dispatch, discharge, dismiss, emit, fling, forward, hurl, impel, lance, launch, project, propel, sling, throw, transmit. *Send* in its most common use involves personal efficiency without personal presence; according to the adage, "If you want your business done, go; if not, *send*"; one *sends* a letter or a bullet, a messenger or a message. In all the derived uses this same idea controls; if one *sends* a ball into his own heart, the action is away from the directing hand, and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act; it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow or the gun the shot. To *dispatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view; to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination; as, to *dismiss* a clerk, an application, or an annoying subject. To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load; we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents; as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss*. To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination; as, the sun *emits* light and heat. *Transmit*, from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send*, but preferable at times in literary or scientific use; as, to *transmit* the crown, or the feud, from generation to generation; to *transmit* a charge of electricity. *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination.—Ant.: bring, carry, convey, get, give, hand, hold, keep, receive, retain.—Prep.: to send *from* the hand *to* or *toward* (rarely *at*) a mark; send *to* a friend *by* a messenger or *by* mail; send a person *into* banishment; send a shell *among* the enemy.—**send'er,** *n.*

send, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** The flow or impulse of the waves. **2.** *Naut.* Same as SCEND. **3.** A messenger. **4†.** Something sent; a message; also, a gift; present.

sen'dal‖, 1 sen'dəl; 2 sĕn'dal, *n.* A light, thin, silken stuff, formerly much used for dress, banners, etc. [OF., < LL. *sendal*, fine linen.] **cen'dal†; san'dal†; sen'da-line†.**

Sen'e-ca[1], 1 sen'ı-kə; 2 sen'e-ca, *n.* A member of an Iroquoian tribe of North-American Indians.

Sen'e-ca[2], 1 sen'ı-kə; 2 sĕn'e-ca, **Lucius Annæus** (3 B. C.–A. D. 65). A Roman Stoic philosopher and statesman.

Sen"e-gal', 1 sen"ı-gōl'; 2 sĕn"e-gal', *n.* A river (1,000 m. to the Atlantic) and a colony (74,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,204,113) of French West Africa.

se-nes'cent, 1 sı-nes'ent; 2 se-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Growing old. **2.** Characteristic of old age. [< L. *senesco*, be aged, < *senis*, old.]—**se-nes'cence,** *n.*

sen'e-schal, 1 sen'ə-shəl; 2 sĕn'e-shal, *n.* **1.** An official in the household of a medieval prince or noble who had charge of feasts, etc.; a steward. **2.** A magistrate or military commander. **3.** [Eng.] A cathedral official. [OF., < LL. *senescalcus*, steward.]

se'nile, } 1 sī'nail or -nil; 2 sē'nīl *or* -nil, *a.* Pertaining to
se'nil[3], } or characteristic of old age; infirm; weak; doting. [OF., < L. *senilis*, < *senex*, old.]—**se-nil'i-ty,** *n.*

se'nior, 1 sin'yər *or* sī'nı-ər; 2 sēn'yor *or* sē'ni-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Older in years or office: abbreviated *Sr.* or *Sen.* **2.** [U. S.] Pertaining to the closing year of a college course. **II.** *n.* **1.** One older in years or office, or more advanced in rank than another. **2.** [U. S.] A member of a senior class. [L., compar. of *senex*, old.]—**se"ni-or'i-ty,** *n.*

Sen'lac, 1 sen'lak; 2 sĕn'lăc, *n.* See HASTINGS, BATTLE OF

Sen"lis', 1 sąñ"lī'; 2 sän"lī', *n.* A town in N. France; 30 m. from Paris; reached by German army, Sept. 2, 1914: erroneously cited as the place where the Germans signed the armistice imposed by the Allies, Nov. 11, 1918. See RÉTHONDES.

sen'na, 1 sen'ə; 2 sĕn'a, *n.* A plant of the bean family, or its dried leaves used as a purge. [< Ar. *sena.*]

Sen-nach'e-rib, 1 se-nak'ı-rib; 2 sĕ-năc'e-rĭb, *n. Bib.* A king of Assyria (−681 B. C.) who invaded Palestine.

sen'net†**,** *n. Mus.* A signal of exit or entrance sounded on a horn: chiefly as a stage direction. [< L. *signum,* mark.]

sen'night, 1 sen'ıt *or* -nıit; 2 sĕn'ĭt *or* -nĭt, *n.* [Prov. or Archaic.] A week. [< SEVEN + NIGHT.] **sen'net**‡‡**.**

sen'nit, 1 sen'ıt; 2 sĕn'ĭt, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Plaited cordage, of from 3 to 9 strands, used for making gaskets, etc. **2.** Plaited grass or straw. [< SEVEN + KNIT.]

se-ñor', 1 sē-nyōr'; 2 sẹ-nyōr', *n.* A gentleman; Mr.; sir: used before a name, like *Mr.,* or alone, like *Sir.* [Sp., < L. *senior,* SENIOR.]—**se-ño'ra,** *n.* A lady; Mrs.; madam.—**se"ño-ri'ta,** *n.* A young, unmarried lady; miss.

sen-sa'tion, 1 sen-sē'shən; 2 sĕn-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The conscious state resulting from the stimulation of some organ of sense. **2.** That which produces interest or excitement; an excited condition. **3.** A condition of mind resulting from inherent feeling; emotion. [F., < L. *sensatus,* intelligent.] Syn.: emotion, feeling, perception, sense. *Sensation* is the mind's consciousness due to a bodily affection as of heat or cold; *perception* is the cognition of some external object which is the cause or occasion of the *sensation;* the *sensation* of heat may be connected with the *perception* of a fire. While *sensations* are connected with the body, *emotions,* as joy, grief, etc., are wholly of the mind. "As the most of them [the *sensations*] are positively agreeable or the opposite, they are nearly akin to those *emotions,* as hope or terror, or those passions, as anger and envy, which are acknowledged by all to belong exclusively to the spirit, and to involve no relation whatever to matter or the bodily organism. Such *feelings* are not infrequently styled *sensations,* though improperly." PORTER *Human Intellect* § 112, p. 128. *Feeling* is a term popularly denoting what is felt, whether through the body or by the mind alone, and includes both *sensation* and *emotion.* A *sense* is an organ or faculty of *sensation* or of *perception.* See FEELING.

—**sen-sa'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to emotional excitement. **2.** Pertaining to physical sensation. **3.** Causing unnatural emotional excitement; melodramatic; trashy.—**sen-sa'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The theory that all knowledge originates in sensation or consists of modified sense-elements. **sen-sa'tion-ism**‡**; sens'ism**‡**; sen'su-al-ism**‡ [Opprobrious]. **2.** The use of sensational methods, as in writing, speaking, etc.—**sen-sa'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

sense, 1 sens; 2 sĕns. **I.** *vt.* To learn or know through the senses; perceive. **II.** *n.* **1.** The faculty of sensation. **2.** Any one of the special faculties of sensation; specifically, any one of the five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. **3.** Bodily feeling in general, especially as productive of pleasure or pain. **4.** Rational perception accompanied by feeling; realization. **5.** Normal power of mind or understanding; sound or natural judgment; as, the fellow has no *sense:* often in the plural; as, she is coming to her *senses.* **6.** Signification; import; meaning. **7.** A consensus of opinion; judgment of the majority. **8.** That which commends itself to the understanding as being in accordance with reason and good judgment. **9.** *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a magnitude may be described or generated. [< F. *sens,* < L. *sensus,* < *sensus,* pp. of *sentio,* feel.] Syn.: see FEELING; MIND; SENSATION; WISDOM.—**sense'less,** *a.* Without sense; unconscious; also, foolish; meaningless. Syn.: see ABSURD.—**sense'less-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see IDIOCY.

sen"si-bil'i-ty, 1 sen"sı-bil'ı-tı; 2 sĕn"si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The capability of sensation; power to perceive or feel. **2.** *Psychol.* The capacity of sensation and rational emotion, as distinguished from intellect and will. **3.** Susceptibility to outside influences.

Syn.: sensitiveness, sensibility. *Sensibility,* in the philosophical sense, denotes the capacity of emotion or feeling as distinguished from the intellect and the will. (Compare synonyms for SENSATION.) In popular use *sensibility* denotes sometimes capacity of feeling of any kind; as, *sensibility* to heat or cold; sometimes, a peculiar readiness to be the subject of feeling, especially of the higher feelings; as, the *sensibility* of the artist or the poet; a person of great or fine *sensibility. Sensitiveness* denotes an especial delicacy of *sensibility,* ready to be excited by the slightest cause, as displayed, for instance, in the sensitive-plant. *Susceptibility* is rather a capacity to take up, receive, and, as it were, to contain feeling, so that a person of great *susceptibility* is capable of being not only readily but deeply moved; *sensitiveness* is more superficial, *susceptibility* more pervading. Thus, in physics, the *sensitiveness* of a magnetic needle is the ease with which it may be deflected, as by another magnet; its *susceptibility* is the degree to which it can be magnetized by a given magnetic force or the amount of magnetism it will hold. So a person of great *sensitiveness* is quickly and keenly affected by any external influence, as by music, pathos, or ridicule, while a person of great *susceptibility* is not only touched, but moved to his inmost soul. See FEELING.—Ant.: coldness, deadness, hardness, insensibility, numbness, unconsciousness.

sen'si-bl(e^{z}**,** 1 sen'sı-bl; 2 sĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Possessed of good mental perception; exhibiting sound sense and judgment; discreet. **2.** Capable of physical sensation; sensitive. **3.** Appreciable. **4.** Capable of being acted on through the emotions; mentally sensitive. **5.** Having a perception or cognition; fully aware; persuaded: with *of.* **6**‡**.** Sensitive to minute changes. Syn.: see CONSCIOUS; EXPEDIENT; INTELLIGENT; PHYSICAL; SAGACIOUS; WISE.—**sen'si-bl(e**^{z}**,** *n.* **1.** A substance capable of being felt or observed. **2.** A sentient being. **3.** *Mus.* The leading note; the seventh of a scale. **sensible note** or **tone**‡**.**—**sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

sen'si-tiv(e^{s}**,** 1 sen'sı-tiv; 2 sĕn'si-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Easily affected by outside operations or influences; excitable or impressible; in photography, capable of being changed or acted upon by light. **2.** Pertaining to the senses or sensation. **3**‡**.** Wise; sensible. Syn.: see FINE; MOBILE; NOBLE.—**sen'si-tiv(e-ly**^{s}**,** *adv.* — **sen'si-tiv(e-ness**^{s}**,** *n.* **sen"si-tiv'i-ty**‡**.** Syn.: see FEELING; SENSIBILITY. — **sen'si-tive-plant",** *n.* A shrubby tropical herb, whose leaves close at a touch.—**sen'si-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To render sensitive; specif. (*Phot.*), to make sensitive to light, as a plate or film.—**sen"si-ti-za'tion,** *n.*—**sen'si-tiz"er,** *n.*

Flowering Branch of the Sensitive-plant.
a, a leaf; *b,* the fruit.

sen-so'ri-um, 1 sen-sō'rı-um; 2 sĕn-sō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The nervous system, including the cerebrum, as the collective organ of sensation. **2.** *Biol.* The sensory apparatus. [LL., < L. *sensus;* see SENSE.]—**sen'so-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium or to sensation. **sen-so'ri-al**‡**.** **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A sense-organ; a faculty of sensation.

sen'su-al, 1 sen'shu-əl; 2 sĕn'shu-al, *a.* **1.** Unduly indulgent to the appetites; exhibiting a predominance of the animal nature; lewd. **2.** Pertaining to the body or the senses; carnal: opposed to *spiritual.* **3.** Pertaining to sensualism: usually opprobrious. Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**sen'su-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* A debased sensationalism. **3.** *Ethics.* A system holding the pleasures of sense to be the highest good. **4.** *Esthet.* Emphasis of the sensuous elements of beauty, rather than the ideal.—**sen'su-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A sensual person. **2.** An advocate of sensualism.—**sen"su-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**sen"su-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being sensual; sensual or animal indulgence. **sen'su-al-ness**‡**.**—**sen'su-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To debase by or indulge in sensuality.—**sen"su-al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**sen'su-al-ly,** *adv.*

sen'su-ous, 1 sen'shu-us; 2 sĕn'shu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from the senses: used in a higher and purer sense than *sensual.* **2.** Keenly appreciative of beauty, refinement, or luxury. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sent, 1 sent; 2 sĕnt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SEND, *v.*

sen'tence, 1 sen'tens; 2 sĕn'tĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [SEN'TENCED†; SEN'TENC-ING.] To pass sentence upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A related group of words containing a subject and a predicate with their modifiers, and expressing a complete thought. **2.** *Law.* A final judgment; penalty pronounced upon a person convicted. **3.** A determination; opinion. **4.** An instructive saying; a maxim. [F., < L. *sententia,* opinion.] Syn.: (verb) see CONDEMN.—**sen'tenc-er,** *n.* One who pronounces sentence. — **sen-ten'tial,** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Pertaining to a sentence. **2**†**.** Authoritative; decisive.—**sen-ten'tious,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in terse sentences or maxims; axiomatic. **2.** Habitually using terse, laconic, or axiomatic language. Syn.: see TERSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sen-ten"ti-os'i-ty,** *n.*

sen'ti-ent, 1 sen'shı-ent; 2 sĕn'shi-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Possessing powers of sense or sense-perception; having sensation or feeling: opposed to *inanimate* and *vegetal.* **II.** *n.* One capable of sensation or perception. [< L. *sentio* (ppr. *sentien(t-)s*), feel.]—**sen'ti-ent-ly,** *adv.*

sen'ti-ment‡ 1 sen'tı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* **1.** Noble, tender, or artistic feeling, or susceptibility to such feeling; also, its expression. **2.** *Psychol.* That form of feeling in which the soul responds to the good as it comes to man directly through his rational nature; rational feeling. **3.** A feeling of personal sympathy or admiration toward one of the opposite sex, as distinguished from love or passion. **4.** An opinion or judgment; expressive thought: often in the plural. **5.** An expressive thought or idea dressed in appropriate language, as a toast aptly uttered. [F., < L.^{LL} *sentio,* feel.] Syn.: see FEELING; IDEA.—**sen"ti-men'tal,** *a.* Characterized by sentiment; emotional, often to excess. Syn.: see ROMANTIC. — **sen"ti-men'tal-ism, sen"ti-men-tal'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being sentimental, or its manifestation.—

sen″ti-men′tal-ist, *n.*—**sen″ti-men′tal-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To affect with sentiment; cherish sentimentality. **sen″ti-men′tal-ise‡.**—**sen″ti-men′tal-ly,** *adv.*

sen′ti-nel, 1 sen′tı-nel; 2 sĕn′ti-nĕl, *n.* One who guards against surprize; hence, any watcher or guard. [< F. *sentinelle*, ult. < L. *semita*, path.]

sen′try, 1 sen′trı; 2 sĕn′try, *n.* [SEN′TRIES², *pl.*] **1.** A sentinel. **2.** The watch kept by a sentinel. [< OF. *senteret*, dim. of *sentier*, path, < L. *semita*, path.]—**sen′try-box″,** *n.* A small house to shelter a sentry from the weather.

Se-oul′, 1 sē-o͞ol′; 2 sē-o͞l′, *n.* A city, capital of Chosen; pop. 302,700. **Se-ul′‡.** [tuagint.

sep., *abbr.* Separate.—**Sep., Sept.,** *abbr.* September, Sep-

sep′al, 1 sep′ĕl; 2 sĕp′al, *n.* One of the individual leaves of a calyx. [< L. *separ*, separate.]—**sep′a-lin(e**[E]**, sep′a-lous,** *a.* Having sepals.

sep′a-rate, 1 sep′ə-rēt; 2 sĕp′a-rāt, *v.* [-RAT″ED²; -RAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy the connection of and remove from another; dissever. **2.** To occupy a position between; keep apart. **3.** To consider separately. **II.** *i.* To be disconnected. [< L. *se-*, apart, + *paro*, prepare.]

Syn.: alienate, detach, disconnect, disengage, disjoin, dissever, disunite, divide, part, remove, sever, split, sunder, withdraw. See ABSTRACT.—Ant.: see synonyms for MIX. —**sep′a-ra-bl(e**[E]**,** *a.* Capable of being separated or divided. — **sep″a-ra-bil′i-ty,** *a.* **sep′a-ra-bl(e-ness²‡.** — **sep′a-ra-bly,** *adv.*—**sep″a-ra′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of separating; division. **2.** The state of being disconnected. Syn.: see SECLUSION.—**sep′a-ra-tist,** *n.* One who advocates or upholds separation; a seceder; dissenter.—**sep′a-ra-tism,** *n.*—**sep′a-ra-tist,** *a.*—**sep′a-ra″tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Tending to or inducing separation; useful in separating. **sep′a-ra-to-ry‡.**—**sep′a-ra″tor,** *n.* One who or that which separates.—**sep′a-ra″trix,** *n.* A separating point or line; decimal point. — **sep″a-ra′tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A paper published separately from a series to which it belongs. [L.]

sep′a-rate, 1 sep′ə-rıt; 2 sĕp′a-rat, *a.* **1.** Existing or considered apart from others; unconnected. **2.** Disembodied. **3‖.** Separated; disjointed. Syn.: see PARTICULAR. —**sep′a-rate-ly,** *adv.*—**sep′a-rate-ness,** *n.*

se′pi-a, 1 sī′pı-ə; 2 sē′pi-a. **I.** *a.* Executed in or colored like sepia; dark-brown with a tinge of red. **II.** *n.* **1.** A reddish-brown pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish; the color of this pigment. **2.** A picture done in this pigment. **3.** The ink of the cuttlefish. **4.** A cuttlefish; cuttlebone. [L., < Gr. *sēpia*, cuttlefish.]

se′poy, 1 sī′pei; 2 sē′pŏy, *n.* A native East-Indian soldier equipped and trained in European style. [Ult. < Per. *sipāhī*, < *sipāh*, soldiers.] [L., < Gr. *sēps*, lizard.]

seps, 1 seps; 2 sĕps, *n.* A serpent-lizard of the genus *Seps.*

sep′sis, 1 sep′sıs; 2 sĕp′sis, *n.* **1.** Poisonous putrefaction. **2.** Infection from a putrescent virus containing micro-organisms. [< Gr. *sēpsis*, < *sēpo*, make putrid.]

sept, 1 sept; 2 sĕpt, *n.* A branch of a race or tribe ruled by a hereditary chief; clan. [Corr. of SECT, *n.*]

sept-, sep′ta-, sep′tem-, sep′ti-, 1 sept-, sep′tə-, sep′tem-, sep′tı-; 2 sĕpt-, sĕp′ta-, sĕp′tĕm-, sĕp′ti-. From Latin *septem*, seven: combining forms. — **sep′tan-gle,** *n.* A heptagon.—**sep-tan′gu-lar,** *a.* Heptagonal.—**sep″ti-lat′er-al,** *a.* Seven-sided.

sep′tal[1], 1 sep′təl; 2 sĕp′tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a septum or septa; as, the *septal* cartilage of the nose.

sep′tal[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a sept or clan.

Sep-tem′ber, 1 sep-tem′bər; 2 sĕp-tĕm′ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year, having 30 days. [< L. *septem*, seven (as in Roman calendar).]

sep-te′mi-a, 1 sep-tī′mı-ə; 2 sĕp-tē′mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood due to poisonous products of putrefaction; septic infection. [< Gr. *sēptos*, rotten, + *haima*, blood.] **sep″ti-ce′[or -cæ′]mi-a‡.**—**sep-te′mic,** *a.* **sep″ti-ce′[or -cæ′]mic‡.**

sep′te-na-ry, 1 sep′tı-nē-rı; 2 sĕp′te-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, or being seven. **2.** Septennial. [< L. *septenarius*, < *septem*, seven.]

sep-ten′ni-al, 1 sep-ten′ı-əl; 2 sĕp-tĕn′i-al, *a.* **1.** Recurring every seven years. **2.** Continuing or capable of lasting seven years. [< L. *septem*, seven, + *annus*, year.]

Sep-ten′tri-o, 1 sep-ten′trı-ō; 2 sep-tĕn′tri-ō, *n.* The constellation Ursa Major or the Dipper. [L., < *septem*, seven, + *trio*, plow-ox.]—**sep-ten′tri-o-nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or coming from the north; hyperborean.

sep′tic, 1 sep′tık; 2 sĕp′tic. **I.** *a. Pathol.* Of or pertaining to sepsis; productive of putrefaction; putrid. **sep′ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* Any substance that produces or promotes putrefaction. [< Gr. *sēptikos*, < *sēpō*, rot.]—**sep″ti-ce′[or -cæ′]mi-a,** *n.* Same as SEPTEMIA.

sep-til′lion, 1 sep-til′yən; 2 sĕp-tĭl′yon, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French system (also U. S.), 1 followed by 24 ciphers; in the English system, 1 followed by 42 ciphers. [< SEPT- + MILLION.]—**sep-til′lionth,** *a.* & *n.*

sep″tu-a-ge-na′ri-an, 1 sep″tiu-ə-ji-nē′rı-ən; 2 sĕp″tū-a-ge-nā′ri-an, *n.* A person 70 years old, or between 70 and 80. [< L. *septuagenarius*, < *septuaginta*, seventy.] **sep″tu-ag′e-na-ry‡.**—**sep″tu-ag′e-na-ry,** *a.* Containing or consisting of 70; pertaining to a septuagenarian.

Sep″tu-a-ges′i-ma, 1 sep″tiu-ə-jes′ı-mə; 2 sĕp″tū-a-gĕs′i-ma, *n.* **1.** The third Sunday before Lent. **2.** [s-] A period of 70 days. [L., fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth.] **Septuagesima Sunday‡.**—**sep″tu-a-ges′i-mal,** *a.* Consisting of 70, especially of 70 years.

Sep′tu-a-gint, 1 sep′tiu-ə-jint; 2 sĕp′tū-a-gĭnt, *n.* An old Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, made between 280 and 130 B. C. [< L. *septuaginta*, seventy: reputed to have been made by *seventy* (translators).]—**Sep″tu-a-gin′tal,** *a.*

sep′tum, 1 sep′tum; 2 sĕp′tŭm, *n.* [SEP′TA, *pl.*] A dividing wall; partition, as in coral. [L., < *sepes*, fence.]

sep′tu-pl(e[P]**,** 1 sep′tiu-pl; 2 sĕp′tū-pl, *a.* **1.** Consisting of seven; sevenfold. **2.** Multiplied by seven; seven times repeated. [F., < L. *septem*, seven, + *-plus*, -PLE.]

sep′ul-cher, 1 sep′əl-kər; 2 sĕp′ul-cer. **I.** *vt.* To place **sep′ul-chre,** in a sepulcher or grave; entomb; bury. **II.** *n.* A burial-place, as in a rock; tomb; vault. [< L. OF *sepulcrum*, burial-place, tomb.]—**the Holy Sepulcher,** the rock-hewn tomb in which the body of Jesus was buried. —**se-pul′chral,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a sepulcher. **2.** Dismal; funereal.—**sep′ul-ture,** *n.* The act of entombing; burial.

seq., *abbr.* [L.] *Sequentes, sequentia* (the following).

se-qua′cious, 1 sı-kwē′shus; 2 se-kwā′shŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to follow; following; attendant. **2.** Logically consecutive. **3†.** Ductile; pliable. [< L. *sequax*, < *sequor*, follow.]

se′quel, 1 sī′kwel; 2 sē′kwĕl, *n.* **1.** A continuing and concluding portion, as of a story; a final paragraph, chapter, or the like. **2.** A result; event; upshot. [< LL.[F] *sequela*, result, < *sequor*, follow.] Syn.: see CATASTROPHE; CONSEQUENCE; EVENT.

se-que′la, 1 sı-kwī′lə; 2 se-kwē′la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] One who or that which follows; a morbid condition resulting from a preceding disease. [LL., < L. *sequor*, follow.]

se′quence, 1 sī′kwens; 2 sē′kwĕnç, *n.* **1.** The process or fact of following in space, time, or thought; succession or successiveness. **2.** Order of succession; arrangement. **3.** A series. **4.** Loosely, an effect or consequence. **5.** *Mus.* A regular succession of similar melodic phrases at different pitches. **6.** *R. C. Liturg.* A chant or hymn sung immediately before the gospel. [< F. *séquence*, < LL. *sequentia*, < L. *sequor* (ppr. *sequen(t-)s*), follow.] Syn.: see TIME.—**se′quent,** *a.* **1.** Following in the order of time; succeeding. **2§.** Consequent.—**se′quent,** *n.* That which follows; a consequence; result.

se-ques′ter, 1 sı-kwes′tər; 2 se-kwĕs′ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put aside; separate, as from society or public life; remove; seclude. **2.** To sequestrate; confiscate. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Law.* To disclaim or renounce, as a widow any interference in the settlement of her late husband's estate. **2†.** To withdraw; retire. [< LL.[F] *sequestro;* see SEQUESTRATE.] — **se-ques′tered,** *pa.* Retired; secluded.

Sequoia.
a, cone; *b*, scale of the female; *c*, scale of the male; *d*, grain.

se-ques′trate, 1 sı-kwes′trēt; 2 se-kwĕs′trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT″ED²; -TRAT″ING.] **1.** *Law.* (1) To seize, especially for the use of the government; confiscate. (2) To take possession of for a time, with a view to the just settlement of the claims of creditors. **2‖.** To seclude; sequester. [< LL. *sequestro*, surrender, lay aside,]—**se-ques′tra-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Liable to sequestration. — **seq″ues-tra′tion,** *n.* Seizure; confiscation. — **seq′ues-tra″tor,** *n.* One who sequestrates; a receiver.

se′quin, 1 sī′kwın; 2 sē′kwin, *n.* Formerly, a gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth $2.25. [F.] **ze′chin‡.**

Se-quoi′a, 1 sı-kwoi′ə; 2 se-kwŏi′a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of

gigantic trees of the pine family of the southwestern United States, including the redwood and the mammoth or "big" tree, both natives of California. **2.** [s-] A tree of this genus. See illus. on previous page. [< *Sequoiah*, a Cherokee Indian.]

ser., *abbr.* Series, sermon.

se-ra'glio, 1 sē-rä'lyo; 2 sẹ-rä'lyo, *n.* **1.** The old palace of the sultans at Constantinople with its mosques, official buildings, and gardens. **2.** A harem; hence, a place of debauchery. [< It. *serraglio*, < L. *sera*, lock.]

Se"ra-je'vo, 1 sā"ra-yē'vo; 2 sä"rä-yẹ'vo, *n.* A district and the capital of Bosnia where Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated, June 28, 1914, to which cause the World War of 1914–18 was attributed.

ser'aph, } 1 ser'ȯf; 2 sĕr'af, *n.* [SER'APHS or SER'A-PHIM,
ser'af[F], } *pl.*] An angel of the highest order. *Is.* vi, 1–6. [< Heb. *serāphīm*, < *sāraph*, burn.]—**se-raph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angelic. **se-raph'i-cal‡. -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ser'a-phine, 1 ser'ə-fīn; 2 sĕr'a-fīn, *n.* A coarse-toned musical reed-instrument, played with a keyboard. **ser"a-phi'na‡.**

Se-ra'pis, 1 sı-rē'pıs; 2 se-rā'pis, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A manifestation of the god of the lower world, as distinguished from Apis, his incarnation as a bull in the upper world.

Ser'bi-a, *n.* A former kingdom of S. E. Europe; 33,891 sq. m.; pop. 4,593,500; capital, Belgrade; declared independent in 1878; overrun by Austro-German-Bulgarian troops, Oct., 1915; evacuated Nov., 1918; absorbed by the **Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes,** Dec., 1918.—**Ser'bi-an,** *a. & n.* **Serv‡.**

Ser-bo'ni-an, 1 sẽr-bō'nı-ən; 2 ser-bō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis, in Lower Egypt.—**Serbonian bog,** a marsh once existing near Lake Serbonis (now dry), famous for engulfing travelers; hence, a strait; difficulty; complication.

sere, *v. & a.* Same as SEAR.

ser"e-nade', 1 ser"ı-nēd'; 2 sĕr"e-nād'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAD'ED[d]; -NAD'ING.] To entertain or honor with a serenade; engage in or tender a serenade. **II.** *n.* An evening song, usually rendered as a tribute in the open air at night, or the music for such a song. [< F. *sérénade*, < It. *sereno* (< L. *serenus*), clear, bright.]—**ser"e-nad'er,** *n.*

se-rene', 1 sı-rīn'; 2 se-rēn', *a.* **1.** Clear, or fair and calm; having its brightness undimmed. **2.** Marked by peaceful repose; unruffled; placid. **3.** Of exalted rank; chiefly in the titles of certain princes; as, his *Serene* Highness. [< L. *serenus*, clear.] Syn.: see SEDATE.—**se-rene'ly,** *adv.*—**se-rene'ness,** *n.*—**se-ren'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*]

serf, 1 sūrf; 2 sẽrf, *n.* **1.** A person whose service is attached to the estate on which he lives; loosely, a peasant. **2.** Figuratively, one in servile subjection. [F., < L. *servus*, slave.]—**serf'dom,** *n.* **serf'age‡; serf'hood‡.** Syn.: see BONDAGE.

Serg., Sergt., *abbr.* Sergeant.

serge, 1 sūrj; 2 sẽrg, *n.* **1.** A strong twilled silk or worsted stuff. **2‡.** In the middle ages, a coarse woolen cloth. [F., < Gr.[L] *Sēres*, an Indian silk-producing people.]

ser'geant, 1 sūr'jənt; 2 sär'gent, *n.* **1.** A non-commissioned military officer ranking next above a corporal. **2.** One of various minor officials, as of a prince or nobleman. **3.** [Eng.] A lawyer of highest rank. **4.** A constable or bailiff. **5.** A sergeant-at-arms. [< F. *sergent*, < L. *servio*, serve.] **ser'jeant‡.**—**ser'geant-at-arms',** *n.* An executive officer in a legislative body who enforces order, etc. —**ser'gean-cy,** *n.* **ser'geant-cy‡; ser'geant-ship‡.**

se'ri-al, *a. & n.* See under SERIES.

se"ri-a'tim, 1 sı"rı-ē'tım; 2 sē"ri-ā'tim, *adv.* One after another; in connected order; serially. [LL.]

se-ri'ceous, 1 sı-rish'ʊs; 2 se-rish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Lustrous like silk; silky. **2.** *Bot.* Having fine, soft, appressed hairs. [< L. *sericus*, < Gr. *Sērikos*, < *Sēres*; see SERGE.] **ser'i-cate‡.**—**ser'i-cul"ture,** *n.* The breeding and management of silkworms.—**ser"i-cul'tu-rist,** *n.*

se'ries, 1 sı'rīz *or* sı'rı-īz; 2 sē'rēs *or* sē'ri-ēs, *n.* An orderly arrangement of one thing after another; a connected succession. [L., < *sero*, join.]—**se'ri-al. I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a series. **2.** Published in a series at regular intervals. **3.** Successive. **se'ri-ate‡. II.** *n.* A literary composition published in parts in successive issues of a periodical.—**se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* In a series or regular order.

se'ri-ous, 1 sı'rı-ʊs; 2 sē'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Grave and earnest in quality, feeling, or disposition; thoughtful; sober. **2.** Said, planned, or done with full practical intent; being or done in earnest. **3.** Of grave importance; attended with considerable danger or loss; weighty. **4.** Particularly attentive to religion. [< L.[LL+F] *serius*, serious.]

Syn.: dangerous, demure, earnest, grave, great, important, momentous, sedate, sober, solemn. A *serious* person is *demure, sedate, sober, solemn;* a *serious* purpose is *earnest;* a *serious* illness is *dangerous;* a *serious* business is *important*, and may be *momentous*. See BAD; GOOD; IMPORTANT; SEDATE.—Ant.: careless, gay, insignificant, jocose, jolly, light, slight, thoughtless, trifling, trivial, volatile.

—**se"ri-o-com'ic,** *a.* Mingling mirth and seriousness, or comic with appearance of gravity. **se"ri-o-com'i-cal‡.**

ser'mon, 1 sūr'mən; 2 sẽr'mon, *n.* A religious discourse, based on a text of the Bible; hence, any serious discourse; an exhortation; formal remonstrance. [F., < L. *sermo(n-)*, discourse.] Syn.: see SPEECH.—**Sermon on the Mount,** the discourse of Jesus found recorded in *Matt.* v, vi, vii, and *Luke* vi, 20–49.—**ser'mon-ize,** *vt. & vt.* To compose or deliver sermons; preach to.—**ser'mon-iz"er,** *n.*

se-roon', 1 sı-rūn'; 2 se-rōōn', *n.* A bale of goods, as Spanish dates, figs, etc., packed in an animal's hide. [Corrup. of Sp. *zurrón*, bag.]

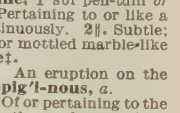
se'rous, 1 sī'rʊs; 2 sē'rŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or resembling serum.—**se-ros'i-ty,** *n.*—**serous fluid,** any of the thin watery fluids secreted by the serous membranes.—**s. membrane,** a tissue lining the large cavities of the body.

ser'pent, 1 sūr'pent; 2 sẽr'pẽnt, *n.* **1.** A scaly, limbless reptile; a snake, especially when of large size. **2.** [S-] A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **Ser'pens‡. 3.** Anything of serpentine form or appearance, as a firework, a curved musical instrument, etc. **4.** An insinuating and treacherous person. **5.** Satan. [F., < L. *serpen(t-)s*, creeping.]—**ser'pen-tine,** 1 sūr'pen-tain *or* -tin; 2 sẽr'pẽn-tīn *or* -tin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a serpent; zigzag or sinuous; crawling sinuously. **2‖.** Subtle; cunning. **II.** *n.* A variously colored or mottled marble-like rock. **green or verdantique marble‡.**

ser-pi'go, 1 sər-pai'go; 2 ser-pī'go, *n.* An eruption on the skin; spreading ringworm. [L.]—**ser-pig'i-nous,** *a.*

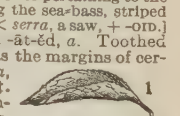
ser'ra-noid, 1 ser'ə-noid; 2 sĕr'a-nȯid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ*, a family of fishes including the sea-bass, striped bass, and their allies. [< L. *serranus*, < *serra*, a saw, + -OID.]

ser'rate, } 1 ser'ēt, -ēt-ed; 2 sĕr'āt, -āt-ed, *a.* Toothed
ser'rat-ed, } or notched like a saw, as the margins of certain leaves. [< L. *serratus*, < *serra*, saw.]—**ser-ra'tion,** *n.* **ser'ra-ture‡.**


1

ser'ried, 1 ser'id; 2 sĕr'id, *pa.* Compacted in rows or ranks, as soldiers. [< L.[F] *sero*, join.]

se'rum, 1 sī'rum; 2 sē'rŭm, *n.* A watery animal fluid. (1) The watery portion of the blood. (2) Whey; serum of milk. (3) Any similar secretion. [L.]


2

Serrate Leaves.
1. Serrate leaf of bitter-sweet. 2. Doubly serrate leaves of an elm.

Serv., *abbr.* Servia, Servian, Servius.—**serv., servt.,** *abbr.* Servant.

serv'age‡, *n.* Thraldom; servitude.

ser'vant, 1 sūr'vənt; 2 sẽr'vant, *n.* **1.** A person employed to labor for another; a domestic; bondman. **2.** Any one under the authority of or devoted to the service of another. [F., < LL. *servien(t-)s*, < L. *servio*, serve.]

serve, 1 sūrv; 2 sẽrv, *v.* [SERVED; SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ one's powers as the servant, slave, hireling, or employee of; be in the employment of; work for. **2.** To promote the interests or welfare of; aid. **3.** To be subordinate, secondary, or subsidiary to. **4.** To be of use or service to, especially as a substitute: often with *for*. **5.** To supply sufficiently; content; satisfy. **6.** To behave or act toward; treat; requite; do; as, to *serve* one ill. **7.** To perform the duties connected with; carry on the services of. **8.** To keep in play or action; manipulate; handle; work, as a cannon. **9.** To bring and arrange on the table or distribute among guests, as food. **10.** To furnish or provide, as with a regular supply or at stated times. **11.** *Law.* To deliver (a summons or writ), either in person or constructively; also, to make service to (a person) in this manner. **12.** To put (a ball) in play by throwing or driving to a player on the opposite side of a game. **13.** *Naut.* To wrap tightly, as with marline or spun-yarn, so as to strengthen and protect. **14.** *Breeding.* To cover or copulate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To employ oneself in the interest of another and in obedience to his directions; live and act as a servant, slave, or employee. **2.** To be in subjection. **3.** To perform the duties of any station, office, or employment, as in the army or navy. **4.** To be sufficient and effective for a purpose; hence, to be suitable for some action or attempt. **5.** To deliver the ball, as in tennis: said of the player who leads off. [< F. *servir*, < L. *servio*, serve.]

Syn.: advance, aid, assist, attend, benefit, help, minister, obey, promote, subserve, succor, suffice. See ACCOMMODATE. —Ant.: command, control, desert, disobey, hinder, obstruct, oppose, retard, thwart, withstand.—**serv'er,** *n.* **1.** One who serves. **2.** That which is used in serving, as a tray.

serve, *n.* **1.** In tennis, etc., the delivering of the ball by striking it toward an opponent. **2.** The turn of the server.

Ser-ve'tus, 1 sər-vī'tus; 2 ser-vē'tŭs, **Michael** (1511–1553). A Spanish physician and theologian who was burned at the stake in Geneva for heresy.—**Ser-ve'tian,** *a. & n.*

Ser'vi-a, 1 sūr'vı-ə; 2 sẽr'vi-a, *n.* Same as SERBIA.

ser'vice, 1 sūr'vıs; 2 sẽr'viç, *n.* **1.** The act of serving; the

work of a servant. **2.** Any work performed for the benefit of another; a benefit or advantage conferred, or use and advantage in general. **3.** The state or position of a servant, especially of a domestic or menial servant. **4.** The official duty or work required of one; any system or organization instituted for the accomplishment of such duty; as, military *service;* the postal *service.* **5.** In religion: (1) The devotion of heart and life to God. (2) The public exercises of worship. (3) A liturgical form for worship; an office. **6.** That which is served at table, especially to any one person. **7.** Vessels, utensils, etc., for a specific use, considered collectively. **8.** A professed willingness to serve; a formal assurance of respect: often in the plural. **9.** *Law.* (1) The duty owed, as by a servant or a tenant. (2) The legal communication of a judicial process to the designated person. **10.** *Naut.* The wrapping of a rope with cordage, or the cordage so used. **serv'ing‡.** [F., < L. *servitium,* < *servio,* serve.]

Syn.: advantage, avail, benefit, good, purpose, serviceableness, use, utility. See PROFIT; SACRAMENT; UTILITY.—**ser'vice-a-bl(eF,** *a.* **1.** That can be made of service. **2.** Capable of rendering long service; durable. **3‖.** Obliging; attentive. Syn.: see GOOD; USEFUL.—**ser'vice-a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.* **ser"vice-a-bil'i-ty‡.** Syn.: see SERVICE; UTILITY.—**ser'vice-a-bly,** *adv.*

service-day, *n.* [U. S.] June 2d, the day on which the first draft of troops was drawn in 1917 for the World War, 1914–18.

ser'vice-tree", 1 sûr'vis-trî"; 2 sẽr'viç-trẽ", *n.* An Old World tree with odd-pinnate leaves, panicled cream-colored flowers, and small edible fruit.

ser"vi-ette', 1 sûr"vi-et'; 2 sẽr"vi-ẽt', *n.* A table-napkin. [F.]

ser'vil(eS, 1 sûr'vil *or* -vīl; 2 sẽr'vil *or* -vīl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the spirit of a slave; slavish; abject. **2.** Pertaining to or appropriate for slaves or servants; as, a *servile* insurrection; *servile* employment. **3.** Being of a subject class; existing in a condition of servitude. **4.** Obedient; subject: with *to.* **5.** *Gram.* Not belonging to the original root; serving only to modify the construction or pronunciation of a word. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slave, or one of slavish spirit; menial. **2.** *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or sound used only to modify a word, and not part of its radical form. [F., < L. *servilis,* < *servus,* slave.] Syn.: see BASE; OBSEQUIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ser-vil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Cringing submission. **2.** The state of being a slave. **ser'vil(e-nessS‡.**

ser'vi-tor, 1 sûr'vi-tər *or* -tor; 2 sẽr'vi-tor, *n.* **1.** One who waits upon and serves another; a serving-man; follower; servant. **2.** Formerly, an undergraduate at Oxford University partly supported by a college grant and partly earning his living by service.—**ser'vi-tor-ship,** *n.*

ser'vi-tude, 1 sûr'vi-tiūd; 2 sẽr'vi-tūd, *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; slavery; bondage. **2.** A state of subjection to any claim, demand, or control; as, *servitude* to vice. **3.** The condition or duties of a servant; menial service. **4.** [Anglo-Ind.] Service in the army or navy. **5.** *Law.* An easement. [F., < L. *servitudo,* < *servus,* slave.] Syn.: see BONDAGE.

ses'a-me, 1 ses'ə-mi; 2 sẽs'a-me, *n.* An East-Indian herb, containing oily seeds.—**open sesame,** a charm to secure admission, originally to the robbers' cave, in the story of All Baba and the Forty Thieves in the *Arabian Nights.*—**ses'a-moid,** *a.* & *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sesame-seed; nodular. **2.** Pertaining to a sesamoid. **II.** *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage, as the kneecap.

ses'qui-, 1 ses'kwi-; 2 sẽs'kwi-. From Latin *sesqui-,* one-half more (from *semis,* half, + *que,* and): a combining form.

ses"qui-pe-da'li-an, 1 ses"kwi-pi-dē'li-ən; 2 sẽs"kwi-pe-dā'li-an, *a.* Measuring a foot and a half; long and ponderous, as words. [< L. *sesquipedalia,* < *sesqui-,* one-half more, + *pes,* foot.] **ses'qui-ped"al‡.**

sess., *abbr.* Session.

ses'sile, } 1 ses'il; 2 sẽs'il, *a.* Attached by its base, without
ses'sil$, } a stalk, as a leaf. [< L. *sessilis,* < *sedeo,* sit.]

ses'sion, 1 seśh'ən; 2 sẽsh'on, *n.* **1.** The sitting together of an organized body for the transaction of business. **2.** The time during which a deliberative assembly or court remains sitting. **3.** The lowest court and governing body of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling elders of a particular congregation. **4.** Any one of certain courts; especially, in England, in the plural, the sitting of a certain court. **5‖.** The act of sitting, or the state of one who is seated. [F., < L. *sessio(n-),* < *sessus;* see SESSILE.]—**ses'sion-al,** *a.*

sess'pool"†, *n.* A cesspool.

ses-ter'ti-us, 1 ses-tûr'shi-us; 2 sẽs-tẽr'shi-ŭs, *n.* [-TI-I, *pl.*] A Roman coin, worth ¼ of a denarius. **ses'terce‡.**

ses'tet, 1 ses'tet; 2 sẽs'tẽt, *n.* **1.** The last six lines of a sonnet; any six-line stanza. **2.** A sextet.

Ses'tos, 1 ses'tes; 2 sẽs'tŏs, *n.* An ancient Greek town in the Thracian Chersonesus.

set, 1 set; 2 sẽt, *v.* [SET; SET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to sit, stand, or rest, as on a seat or support; place in a sitting, standing, or upright position: said properly of things as having some power of self-support, and thus opposed to *lay:* often with *up* or *down.* **2.** To give a specific or desired position to; put into a certain place or relation in order to secure a special end; plant; mount; place; replace; adjust. **3.** To put into a fixed, permanent, or immovable condition, position, or form; fix, as a color; mire or stall, as an animal or vehicle; hence, to embarrass; bring to a stand; develop in rudimentary form, as fruit or seed; attach; make intent, as the affections, will, etc. **4.** To determine authoritatively; prescribe; appoint; assign; settle. **5.** To place or fix (a price or value): with *by* or *on;* also (rarely), to estimate or value: with *at;* as, the scholar *sets* great store *by* his books; to *set* a price *on* an outlaw's head; to *set* one's life *at* naught. **6.** To stake, as at a game of hazard; as, to *set* one's fortune upon a cast; also (rarely), to lay a wager with. **7.** To put in order for use; prepare for working; adjust; arrange or make ready; as, to *set* a trap or a clock; to *set* a table. **8.** To bend the teeth of (a saw) alternately to one side and the other from the median line. **9.** To start in a given direction or course of action. **10.** To put into a given condition or state: followed by an adjective or phrase denoting the condition; as, *set* your mind at rest. **11.** To embarrass greatly; perplex mentally; as, to be hard *set* how to act. **12.** *Print.* To place (type) in order for printing; compose: often with *up.* **13.** *Mus.* To adapt, as notes to words or words to notes; also, to pitch, as a tune. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go down toward or below the horizon, as a heavenly body; sink; decline; fade; pass away. **2.** To pass from a fluid or unstable to a firm or solid condition; solidify; congeal; concrete. **3.** To take a position of firmness and fixity; become fixed; also, to become deformed, warped, etc. **4.** To move or flow in a given direction, as a current; tend; incline; as, he *set* to work. **5.** To apply oneself; exert one's powers or energies. **6.** To put plants, cuttings, or the like in the ground in position for growth. **7.** To begin development or growth, as a rudimentary fruit; be transformed into seeds or fruits, as blossoms. **8.** [Colloq.] To sit, as a hen on eggs. **9.** [Colloq.] To fit; adapt itself to one's figure, as a garment. [< AS. *settan,* set, causal of *sittan,* sit.]

Syn.: adapt, adjust, appoint, arrange, assign, determine, dispose, establish, fix, locate, place, plant, post, prescribe, put, regulate, settle, station. See ABOLISH; ABSOLVE; ALLOT; ANNUL; ATTACK; BURN; CONSTRUCT; DELIVER; FALL; INSTITUTE; PIQUE; PLANT; PREPARE; PUT; RAISE.—Ant.: detach, disestablish, disturb, eradicate, loosen, overthrow, remove, transfer, unsettle, uproot.—Prep.: set a thing *on* or *upon* a support; *in* a position, place, or receptacle; set a ruler *over* a province; set one friend *against* another; set the dogs *upon* a thief. In various phrases: **set apart** (1) Verbal, see ALLOT, (2) Adjectival, see HOLY; **set aside,** see ABOLISH; ANNUL; **set fire to, set on fire,** see BURN; **set free,** see ABSOLVE, DELIVER; **set in motion,** see EFFECT; **set in order,** see PREPARE; **set out,** see PLANT; **set up,** see INSTITUTE; RAISE; **set upon,** see ATTACK.—**set'back",** *n.* **1.** A check; forced return to a point already passed. **2.** A counter-current; eddy.—**set'off",** *n.* **1.** An offset or counterpoise. **2.** A decorative contrast or setting. **3.** A counter-claim. **4.** *Arch.* A ledge; offset.—**set'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sets. **2.** One of a breed of hunting-dogs, formerly trained to crouch, but now to stand rigidly and point at game.—**set'ting,** *n.* **1.** The act of anything that sets. **2.** An insertion. **3.** That in which something is set; a frame; environment. **4.** The act of indicating game like a setter; also, the sport of hunting birds with a setter dog. **5.** [Colloq.] A number of eggs placed together for hatching.—**set'to",** *n.* A bout at fighting, fencing, debating, or any other mode of contest.

set, *pa.* **1.** Fixed in opinion or disposition; unyielding; obstinate; determined. **2.** Established by authority or agreement; prescribed; appointed; as, a *set* time; *set* method. **3.** Fully formed and regular; formal; deliberate; as, a *set* battle; a *set* speech. **4.** Fixed and motionless; rigid. **5.** Fixed in a given place; stationary. **6.** Formed or put together; built; made.

set¹, *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things associated in fact or in thought; a collection; series; group; class; company; clique. **2.** The act or result of giving fixed form, position, or direction. (1) The direction of a current; a drift; course; movement; tendency. (2) A bend or warp; distortion; kink or bias. (3) Conformation; bearing; pose; carriage. (4) The spread given to saw-teeth in certain saws. **3.** The act of setting; the sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon. **4.** A young plant ready for setting out; a cutting, slip, or

seedling. **5.** A fruit in its rudimentary state as first formed from the blossom. [< SET, *v.* Def. 1, var. of SEPT, *n.* Def. 3, < AS. *setl.*] Syn.: see CLASS; FLOCK.

set², *n.* Adaptation or adjustment, as of a garment, to the figure; fit. [< SIT, *v.*]

se'ta, 1 sī'tə; 2 sē'ta, *n.* [SE'TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] *Bot. & Zool.* A bristle, or slender, stiff, bristle-like part or process; a slender spine or prickle; a coarse rigid hair. [L.]—**se-ta'ceous,** *a.* Of the nature of or covered with setæ. **se'tal‡.**

Set'e-bos, 1 set'ī-bes; 2 sēt'e-bŏs, *n.* **1.** A deity worshiped by the Patagonians. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the power worshiped by Sycorax, the mother of Caliban. [v, 3.

Seth, 1 seth; 2 sēth, *n. Bib.* The third son of Adam. *Gen.*

se'ti-, 1 sī'tī-; 2 sē'ti-. From Latin *seta,* a bristle: a combining form.—**se'ti-form,** *a.* Having the form of a seta; bristle-like; setaceous.—**se-tig'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing setæ; bristly. [+ L. *gero,* bear.] **se-tif'er-ous‡.**

se'ton, 1 sī'tən; 2 sēt'on, *n. Surg.* A bristle, or a few threads, passed through a fold of the skin and left there to produce an issue for relief of subjacent parts. [< F. *seton,* < L. *seta,* bristle.]

Se'ton, Ernest Thompson (1860–). An American naturalist and imaginative writer; born in England.

se'tose, 1 sī'tōs; 2 sē'tōs, *a.* Setaceous; bristly. [< L. *setosus,* < *seta,* bristle.] **se'tous‡.**

set-tee', 1 se-tī'; 2 sē-tē', *n.* A long wooden seat with a high back. [Var. of SETTLE, *n.*]

set'tle¹, 1 set'l; 2 sĕt'l, *v.* [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become fixed; place firmly in a position; adjust for a time in a place. **2.** To determine in the mind, as a purpose or belief. **3.** To place in permanent relations or in fixed conditions; establish; as, to *settle* a pastor. **4.** To free from agitation or disturbance; still; calm; quiet. **5.** To free from turbidity; clarify, as a liquid; also, to precipitate, as dregs. **6.** To render firm and passable, as a road. **7.** *Law.* (1) To make over as a right or property by legal act. (2) To ascertain, as a balance due; adjust. (3) To pay; satisfy. (4) To determine the form or language of; as, to *settle* a bill of exceptions. **8.** To plant with inhabitants, as a new country; people; colonize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become clear from cloudiness; become clarified, as a liquid; also, to sink to the bottom, as lees or dregs. **2.** To come to rest; alight as from flying; cease from agitation, disturbance, change, or motion. **3.** To sink gradually; subside. **4.** To fix one's home or abode; enter upon a fixed habitation, domestic relations, or business. **5.** To come to a decision; determine; resolve. [< AS. *setlan,* < *setl,* bench.]

Syn.: adjust, allay, arrange, calm, compose, decide, determine, establish, finish, fix, pay, quiet, regulate. Compare CONFIRM; PAY; RATIFY; REQUITE; SET.—Ant.: agitate, confuse, derange, disarrange, discompose, disorder, disturb, fluster, flutter, mix, muss, scatter.—Prep.: settle *with* a merchant *for* goods; settle coffee *with* white of egg; settle a controversy *by* mutual concession; settle a matter *upon* a sound basis.

set'tle², *v.* [This word, tho etymologically different from SETTLE¹, has become popularly so identified with it that many of the meanings of each combine the two senses and can not be closely discriminated.] [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in order; set to rights; arrange properly; as, to *settle* one's affairs. **2.** To appoint, as a time; set. **3.** To bring to a conclusion (that which has been in dispute or uncertainty); decide; determine. **4.** To liquidate or to pay, as a debt. **5.** [Colloq.] To subdue. **II.** *i.* **1.** To adjust differences; come to a good understanding. **2.** To meet one's pecuniary obligations fully; pay one's bill. [< AS. *sahtlian,* reconcile, < *saht,* settlement, < *sacan,* contend.]—**set'tle-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of settling. **2.** A colonized region. **3.** An accounting, as of a debt. **4.** A conveyance of property in such form as to provide for some future object.—**set'tler,** *n.* **1.** A colonist. **2.** A pan, etc., in which settlings are obtained.—**set'tling,** *n.* **1.** The act of settling. **2.** *pl.* Dregs; sediment.

set'tle, *n.* **1.** A long seat or bench, generally of wood, with a high back and often with arms. **2‖.** A bench; seat; ledge. [< AS. *setl,* bench.]

sev'en, 1 sev'n; 2 sĕv'n. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than six. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of one and six. **2.** The symbol of that number, as 7 or VII.—**the Seven against Thebes** (*Class. Myth.*), a legend, according to which Thebes was besieged by seven heroes to restore Polynices to the throne.—**the seven wonders of the ancient world,** the Egyptian pyramids, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Zeus by Phidias, at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos or lighthouse of Alexandria.—**sev'en-fold,** *a.* **1.** Seven times as many or as great. **2.** Made up of seven; septuple. **3.** Folded seven times.—**sev'en-fold,** *adv.*—**sev'en-night,** *n.* A period of seven days and nights; a week. **sen'night‡.** — **sev'en-teen".** **I.** *a.* Consisting of seven more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and seven, or the symbols representing this number, as 17 or XVII.—**sev'en-teenth".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Seventh in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of seventeen equal parts of anything.—**sev'enth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixth. **2.** Being one of seven equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of seven equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by seven. **2.** *Mus.* The interval between any note and the seventh note above it. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sev'en-ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the sixtieth. **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of seventy equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by seventy.—**sev'en-ty.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than sixty, or of seven times ten. **II.** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The sum of ten and sixty, or the symbols representing this number, as 70 or LXX.—**sev'en-ty-fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

sev"en-ty-four', 1 sev"n-ti-fôr'; 2 sĕv"n-ty-fôr', *n.* A former line-of-battle ship, rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev'er, 1 scv'ər; 2 sĕv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put or keep separate or apart, as two things that should be united; disjoin; separate; cleave asunder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To part from one another; go asunder. **2‖.** To act separately, each for oneself. **3†.** To make a division or separation; distinguish. [< F. *sever,* < L. *separo,* separate.] Syn.: see BREAK; CUT; REND; SEPARATE.—**sev'er-ance,** *n.* The act of severing; separation; partition.

sev'er-al, 1 sev'ər-əl; 2 sĕv'er-al, *a.* **1.** Being of an indefinite number, more than one or two, yet not large; divers. **2.** Considered individually; pertaining to an individual; single; separate. **3.** *Law.* Individually and severately related; separable. **4‖.** Individually different; various or diverse. [OF., < L. *separo,* separate.]—**sev'er-al-ly,** *adv.* [ture-land.

sev'er-alt, *n.* **1.** A specialty; peculiarity. **2.** Enclosed pas-

sev'er-al-ty, 1 sev'ər-al-ti; 2 sĕv'er-al-ty, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The holding of land in one's own right without participation; a sole tenancy. **2§.** The character of being several or distinct.

se-vere', 1 si-vīr'; 2 se-vēr', *a.* **1.** Trying to one's powers of endurance; hard to bear; painful; trying. **2.** Rigorous in the treatment of others; unsparing; harsh; merciless. **3.** Conformed to rigid rules; marked by pure and simple excellence. **4.** Serious and austere in disposition or manner; grave; sedate. [< F. *sévère,* < L. *severus,* severe.]

Syn.: austere, rigid, rigorous, stern, stiff, unrelenting. That is *severe* which is devoid of all softness, mildness, tenderness, indulgence, or levity, or (in literature and art) devoid of unnecessary ornament, amplification, or embellishment of any kind; as, a *severe* style: as said of anything painful, *severe* signifies such as heavily taxes endurance or resisting power; as, a *severe* pain, fever, or winter. *Rigid* signifies primarily *stiff,* resisting any effort to change its shape; a corpse is said to be *rigid* in death; hence, in metaphorical sense, a *rigid* person or character is one that resists all efforts to change the will or course of conduct; a *rigid* rule or statement is one that admits of no deviation. *Rigorous* is nearly akin to *rigid,* but is a stronger word, having reference to action or active qualities, as *rigid* does to state or character; a *rigid* rule may be *rigorously* enforced. *Strict* (L. *stringo,* bind) signifies bound or stretched tight, tense, strenuously exact. *Stern* unites harshness and authority with strictness or severity; *stern,* as said even of inanimate objects, suggests something authoritative or forbidding. *Austere* signifies severely simple or temperate, *strict* in self-restraint or discipline, and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. See ARDUOUS; AUSTERE; BAD; DIFFICULT; HARD; IMPLACABLE; MOROSE; VIOLENT.

—**se-vere'ly,** *adv.*—**se-ver'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The quality of being severe. **se-vere'nesst.** Syn.: see ACRIMONY; VIOLENCE.

Sev'ern, 1 sev'ərn; 2 sĕv'ern, *n.* A river in N. Wales and W. England, 210 m. to the Bristol Channel.

Se-ve'rus, 1 si-vī'rus; 2 se-vē'rŭs, *n.* **1. Lucius Septimius** (146–211), a Roman emperor; rebuilt Hadrian's wall across northern England. **2. Marcus Aurelius Alexander** (205–235), a Roman emperor and general. **Alexander Severust.**

Sé"vi"gné', 1 sē"vī"nyē'; 2 se"vī"nye', **Madame de** (1626–1696). Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, a French letter-writer.

Sev'ille, 1 sev'il *or* si-vīl'; 2 sĕv'il *or* se-vīl', *n.* A city of S. Spain; former capital of Castile; pop. 164,050.

Sè'vres, 1 sē'vr; 2 se'vr, *n.* **1.** A city of N. central France; has large porcelain-works. **2.** Sèvres porcelain.—**Sè'vres,** *a.*

sew, 1 sō; 2 sō, *v.* [SEWED; SEWED or SEWN; SEW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make, mend, or fasten, as with needle and thread. **II.** *i.* To busy oneself with sewing. [< AS. *seowian,* sew.]

sew'age, 1 siū'ij; 2 sū'aġ, *n.* **1.** The waste matter carried off in sewers. **2.** Loosely, sewerage.

Sew'ard, 1 siū'ərd; 2 sū'ard, **William Henry** (1801–1872). An American statesman; Secretary of State under Lincoln.

sew'er¹, 1 sō'ər; 2 sō'er, *n.* One who sews or stitches.

sew'er², 1 siū'ər; 2 sū'er, *n.* A conduit, usually covered, to carry off drainage, as of a city; any large drain. [<

OF. *seuwiere.*]—**sew'er-age,** *n.* **1.** A system of sewers or systematic draining by sewers. **2.** Loosely, sewage.

sew'er[3]**†,** *n.* A waiter; especially, a head waiter. [< OF. *asseoir,* place, < L. *ad,* at, + *sedeo,* sit.] **sew'art†.**

sewn, 1 sōn; 2 sōn, *pp.* of SEW, *v.*

sex, 1 seks; 2 sĕks, *n.* **1.** The physical difference between male and female; the character of being male or female. **2.** Males or females of a group, collectively; especially, men or women. **3.** Women in general; womankind: usually with the definite article, *the sex.* [< L.[F] *sexus,* sex.] Syn.: see GENDER.—**sex'less,** *a.* Having no sex; neuter. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sex-, sex'i-, 1 seks-, seks'ı-; 2 sĕks-, sĕks'i-. From Latin *sex,* six: combining forms.—**sex"a-ge-na'ri-an,** *n.* A person between sixty and seventy years of age.—**sex-ag'e-na-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the number sixty. **II.** *n.* A sexagenarian.

Sex"a-ges'i-ma, 1 seks"ə-jes'ı-mə; 2 sĕks"a-ġĕs'i-ma, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent. [< L. *sexagesimus,* sixtieth.] **Sexagesima Sunday‡.**—**sex"a-ges'i-mal,** *a.* Pertaining to or founded on the number sixty.

sex'an"gle, 1 seks'aŋ"gl; 2 sĕks'ăŋ"gl, *n.* A six-angled figure; a hexagon.—**sex-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Having six angles. **sex'-an"gled‡.**—**sex-an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**sex-en'ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Happening once every six years, or lasting six years. **II.** *n.* A sixth anniversary. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sex'fid,** *a. Bot.* Six-cleft, as a calyx. [+ L. *findo,* cleave.] **sex'i-fid‡.**—**sex'tant,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring angular distance, as in determining latitude at sea by taking the sun's altitude at noon. **2.** *Math.* The sixth part of a circle; an arc of 60 degrees.—**sex-tet',** *n. Mus.* A band of six singers or players; a composition for six parts. **sex-tette'‡.**—**sex'til**(e)[8]. *Astrol.* **I.** *a.* Indicated or measured by a distance of 60 degrees. **II.** *n.* The aspect of two planets at a distance of 60 degrees from each other.—**sex-til'lion,** *n.* A cardinal number: (1) In the French system (also U. S.), a figure 1 followed by 21 ciphers. (2) In the English system, a figure 1 followed by 36 ciphers.

sex"to-dec'i-mo, 1 seks"to-des'ı-mo; 2 sĕks"to-dĕç'i-mo, *a.* & *n.* Same as SIXTEENMO. [< L. *sextus,* sixth, + *decimus,* tenth.]

sex'ton, 1 seks'tən; 2 sĕks'ton, *n.* **1.** A janitor of a church; also, formerly, a grave-digger. **2.** A beetle that buries carrion to serve as a nest for its eggs. **sex'ton-bee"tle‡.** [Corr. of SACRISTAN.]—**sex'ton-ship,** *n.*

sex'tu-ple, 1 seks'tiu-pl; 2 sĕks'tū-pl, *a.* **1.** Sixfold. **2.** Multiplied by six; six times repeated. [F.]

sex'u-al, 1 sek'shu-əl; 2 sĕk'shụ-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sexes, or sex; characterized by sex: opposed to *asexual.*—**sex"u-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of having, or of being distinguished by sex.—**sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sey'mour, 1 sī'mōr; 2 sē'mōr, **Jane** (1509–1537). Third wife of Henry VIII. of England; mother of Edward VI.

Sfor'za, 1 sfōr'tsa; 2 sfôr'tsä, *n.* A Milanese ducal family which flourished in the 15th century.

sfz., *abbr.* [It.] *Mus., Sforzando* (to be sounded with sudden explosive force).—**S. G.,** *abbr.* Solicitor-General.—**s. g.,** *abbr.* Specific gravity.—**Sh.,** *abbr.* Shilling.—**Sh., Shak., Shaks.,** *abbr.* Shakespeare.

shab'ble, *n.* [Scot.] A hanger; an old rusty sword.

shab'by, 1 shab'ı; 2 shăb'y, *a.* [SHAB'BI-ER; SHAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Threadbare; ragged; soiled or defaced, as from hard use. **2.** Characterized by worn or defaced garments; hence, mean; paltry. Syn.: see BAD; BASE.—**shab'bi-ly,** *adv.*—**shab'bi-ness,** *n.*

shack, 1 shak; 2 shăk, *n.* **1.** [N. Am.] A rude cabin, as of logs. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Fallen acorns or nuts of any kind; mast. [< SHAKE.]

shack'l(e)[F]. **I.** *vt.* [SHACK'L(E)D[F]; SHACK'LING.] **1.** To restrain or fasten, as with shackles; fetter. **2.** [U. S.] To join with a shackle. **3.** *Elec.* To place an insulator between the adjacent ends of (a cut wire). **II.** *n.* **1.** A ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and fettering a limb; fetter; gyve. **2.** Impediment or restraint. **3.** One of various forms of fastenings, as the bow of a padlock or a link for coupling railway-cars. [< AS. *sceacel,* < *sceacan,* shake.] Syn.: (verb) see BIND; (noun) see FETTER.—**shack'le-bolt",** *n.* **1.** A bolt having on its end a shackle or clevis, or one that is passed through the eyes of a shackle. **2.** The shackle of a padlock, chain, etc. **3.** *Her.* A shackle and padlock, used as a bearing.

shad, 1 shad; 2 shăd, *n.* A deep-bodied American food-fish of the herring family. See FISH.

shad'dock, 1 shad'ək; 2 shăd'ok, *n.* A tropical fruit akin to the orange; also, the tree yielding it. The round shaddock is the grapefruit or pomelo of the United States. [< Capt. *Shaddock,* who brought it to America.]

shade, 1 shēd; 2 shād, *v.* [SHAD'ED[d]; SHAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To screen from light by intercepting its rays; screen from the light and heat of the sun. **2.** To make dim with or as with shade; dim; darken; overshadow; overcast; cloud. **3.** To shield or protect, as from light or from injury; screen; hide. **4.** In penmanship, to increase the heaviness of certain strokes of (letters), as for embellishment. **5.** To cause to change, pass, or blend, by gradations; also, to modify in any way, as colors, sounds, etc.; lower somewhat, as a price. **6.** *Art.* (1) To paint or draw in gradations of light or color. (2) To represent in shadow; darken. **7.** To intercept, as light. **II.** *i.* To pass, blend, change, or soften by gradations.

shade, *n.* **1.** Relative obscurity from interception of the rays of light: distinguished from *shadow;* hence, gloom; darkness; obscurity; the state of being outshone. **2.** A shady place; secluded retreat. **3.** Something that serves to intercept or screen from light; hence, a screen that shuts off light, heat, air, dust, etc. **4.** A gradation of color; slight degree; minute difference. **5.** *Art.* The unilluminated part of a picture, drawing, or engraving: opposed to *light.* **6.** A disembodied spirit; ghost; in the plural, the abode of departed spirits; Hades. **7.** Something unreal; a semblance; shadow. [< AS. *scead,* shade.] Syn.: see SPECTER.—**shade'less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sha-doof', 1 shu-dūf'; 2 shä-dōōf', *n.* A water-raising device, operating on the principle of a well-sweep: used in the Orient for irrigation, etc., as on the Nile. [Ar.] **sha-duf'†.**

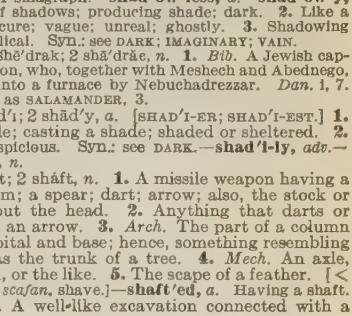
shad'ow, 1 shad'o; 2 shăd'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cast a shadow; shade; darken. **2.** To foreshow or typify dimly: often with *forth* or *out.* **3.** To follow as a spy; dog. **4.** To mark with low gradations of color or light; shade. **5.** To take on a shadow; become darkened. **II.** *n.* **1.** Partial darkness caused by the interception of light; also, the surface or portion of a surface thus darkened; shade; gloom; darkness; obscurity; sadness. **2.** Something shadowy; a type or symbol; a reflected image; a shade; ghost. **3.** A faint trace; slightest degree. **4.** Shelter; covert; protection. [< AS. *sceadu,* shadow.] Syn.: see IMAGE.—**shad'ow-er,** *n.*—**shad'ow-graph,** *n.* A skiagraph.—**shad'ow-less,** *a.*—**shad'ow-y,** *a.* **1.** Full of shadows; producing shade; dark. **2.** Like a shadow; obscure; vague; unreal; ghostly. **3.** Shadowing forth; symbolical. Syn.: see DARK; IMAGINARY; VAIN.

Sha'drach, 1 shē'drak; 2 shā'drăe, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A Jewish captive in Babylon, who, together with Meshech and Abednego, was thrown into a furnace by Nebuchadrezzar. *Dan.* 1, 7. **2.** [s-] Same as SALAMANDER, 3.

shad'y, 1 shēd'ı; 2 shād'y, *a.* [SHAD'I-ER; SHAD'I-EST.] **1.** Full of shade; casting a shade; shaded or sheltered. **2.** Dubious; suspicious. Syn.: see DARK.—**shad'i-ly,** *adv.*—**shad'i-ness,** *n.*

shaft[1], 1 shaft; 2 shăft, *n.* **1.** A missile weapon having a stock or stem; a spear; dart; arrow; also, the stock or stem, without the head. **2.** Anything that darts or wounds like an arrow. **3.** *Arch.* The part of a column between capital and base; hence, something resembling a column, as the trunk of a tree. **4.** *Mech.* An axle, handle, thill, or the like. **5.** The scape of a feather. [< AS. *sceaft,* < *scafan,* shave.]—**shaft'ed,** *a.* Having a shaft.

shaft[2], *n.* **1.** A well-like excavation connected with a mine. **2.** The tunnel of a blast-furnace. [< AS.[G] *sceaft,* SHAFT[1], *n.*]



Shafts of a Mine in Vertical Section.
a, a, shafts; *b, b,* adits; *c, c,* veins; *d, d,* entrances to crosscuts; *e, e,* non-metalliferous strata; *f, f,* sumps; *g, g,* faults.

Shaftes'bur-y, 1 shafts'ber-ı; 2 shâfts'bĕr-y, **Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of.** **1.** An English statesman (1621–1683); Lord Chancellor. **2.** An English statesman and philanthropist (1801–1885).

shag, 1 shag; 2 shăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAG'GED[d]; SHAG'GING.] To make or become shaggy or hairy; roughen. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rough coat or mass, as of hair. **2.** A long nap on cloth; also, cloth having a rough or long nap. **3.** A cormorant. [< AS. *sceacga,* hair.]—**shag'bark",** *n.* The white hickory.—**shag'gy,** *a.* [SHAG'GI-ER; SHAG'GI-EST†] **1.** Having, consisting of, or resembling rough hair or wool; rugged; rough. **2.** Covered with any rough, tangled growth;

fuzzy; scrubby. **shag**†. Syn.: see ROUGH.—**shag'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**shag'gi-ness,** *n.*

sha-green', 1 shə-grĭn'; 2 sha-grēn', *n.* **1.** The rough skin of various fishes: used for polishing. **2.** A rough-grained Oriental leather or parchment, usually dyed green, or a pressed leather made in imitation of it. **3**†. Chagrin. [< Turk.$^{It+P}$ *sāghrī*, shagreen.]

shah, 1 shŭ; 2 shä, *n.* A king or ruler, as of Persia. [Per.]

shake, 1 shēk; 2 shāk. *vt. & vi.* [SHOOK; SHAKED†; SHAK'EN; SHAK'ING.] **1.** To move rapidly and shortly to and fro or up and down; wave or sway rapidly or energetically; brandish; shiver; quake. **2.** To cause to tremble or quiver; jolt; joggle; convulse. **3.** To affect in some specified way, as by agitation: with *off*, *out*, *down*, *away*, *up*, or *from*. **4.** To make infirm or unsteady; weaken; impair; shatter: often figuratively. **5.** To rouse suddenly or forcibly; excite; stir; also, to disturb or injure by a shock: sometimes with *up*. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] To rid oneself of; discard. **7.** *Mus.* To trill.

Syn.: agitate, brandish, flap, fluctuate, flutter, jar, joggle, jolt, jounce, oscillate, quake, quaver, quiver, rattle, reel, rock, shiver, shudder, sway, swing, thrill, totter, tremble, vibrate, wave, waver. A thing is *shaken* which is subjected to short and abruptly checked movements, as forward and backward, up and down, from side to side, etc. A tree is "*shaken* with a mighty wind"; a man slowly *shakes* his head. A thing *rocks* that is sustained from below; it *swings* if suspended from above, as a pendulum, or pivoted at the side, as a crane or a bridge-draw; to *oscillate* is to *swing* with a smooth and regular returning motion; a *vibrating* motion may be tremulous or *jarring*. The pendulum of a clock may be said to *swing*, *vibrate*, or *oscillate;* a steel bridge *vibrates* under the passage of a heavy train; the term *vibrate* is also applied to molecular movements. *Jolting* is a lifting from and letting down suddenly upon an unyielding surface; as, a carriage *jolts* over a rough road. A *jarring* motion is abruptly and very rapidly repeated through an exceedingly limited space; the *jolting* of the carriage *jars* the windows. *Rattling* refers directly to the sound produced by *shaking*. To *joggle* is to *shake* slightly; as, a passing touch *joggles* the desk on which one is writing. To *agitate* in its literal use is nearly the same as to *shake*, tho we speak of the sea as *agitated* when we could not say it is *shaken;* the Latin *agitate* is preferred in scientific or technical use to the Saxon *shake*, and especially as applied to the action of mechanical contrivances; in the metaphorical use *agitate* is more transitory and superficial, *shake* more fundamental and enduring; a person's feelings are *agitated* by distressing news; his courage, his faith, his credit, or his testimony is *shaken*. Compare FLUCTUATE; QUAKE; TREMBLE; SWAY.—**shak'er,** *n* **1.** One who or that which shakes. **2.** [S-] A member of a communistic celibate religious sect in the United States.—**Shak'er-ism,** *n.*

shake, *n.* **1.** A shaking; concussion; agitation; vibration; shock; jolt. **2.** The state of being shaken. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] The chill or ague of intermittent fever. **4.** A rough unshaved shingle used to cover barns and shanties. **5.** [Slang.] An instant; a jiffy. **6.** [Colloq.] A bargain. **7.** *Mus.* A trill. [< AS. *sceacan*, shake.]—**shake'-down",** *n.* A bed of straw shaken down; hence, a makeshift bed.—**shak'y,** *a.* [SHAK'I-ER; SHAK'I-EST.] **1.** Habitually shaking or tremulous; tottering; weak; unsound. **2.** *Finan.* Of doubtful credit or solvency; embarrassed.—**shak'i-ly,** *adv.*—**shak'i-ness,** *n.*

Shake'speare, 1 shēk'spĭr; 2 shāk'spēr, **William** (1564–1616). An English poet and dramatist; the greatest in English literature. **Shake'spere**†; **Shak'speare**†. — **Shake-spear'i-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Shakespeare.

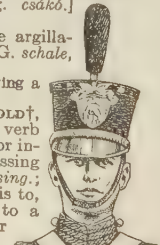
shak'o, 1 shak'o; 2 shāk'o, *n.* A high, stiff military hat or cap, originally of fur. [Hung. *csákó.*]

shack'o†.

shale[1], 1 shēl; 2 shāl, *n.* A fragile argillaceous rock, resembling slate. [< G. *schale*, shell!]

shale[2]†, *n.* Shell.—**shaled**†, *a.* Having a shell.

shall, 1 shăl; 2 shăl, *v.* [SHOULD (SHOLD†, SHOLDET)[4]] [A defective auxiliary verb having no participles, imperative, or infinitive.] **1.** Am to, or are to; expressing simple futurity. **2.** [SHALT, *2d per. sing.*; SHALL, *3d per. sing. & pl.*] Art to, is to, or are to: expressing subjection to a command, obligation, promise, or permission.



Shako.

Shall and *will* are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows; I *shall*; thou *will;* he *will;* we *shall;* you *will;* they *will*. As auxiliaries expressing a promise, determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is precisely the opposite, as follows: I *will;* thou *shalt;* he *shall;* we *will;* you *shall;* they *shall*. Various exceptions discriminate fine shades of meaning. [< AS. *sceal*, I am obliged.]

shal-loon', 1 shə-lūn'; 2 shā-lōōn', *n.* A light, loosely woven woolen fabric. [< OF. *chalons*, < *Châlons*-sur-Marne France.]

shal'lop, 1 shal'əp; 2 shăl'op, *n.* An open boat; specifically, a rowboat for two oarsmen. [< OF. *chaluppe.*]

shal-lot', 1 sha-let'; 2 shă-lŏt', *n.* An onion-like culinary vegetable. [< Gr.^{OF} *Askalon*, in Syria.] **scal'lion**†.

shal'low, 1 shal'o; 2 shăl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or grow shallow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the bottom not far below the surface or top; lacking depth; shoal. **2.** Lacking intellectual depth; not wise or profound; superficial. **III.** *n.* A shallow place in a body of water; shoal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Shal'man-e'ser, 1 shal'mən-ī'zər; 2 shăl'man-ē'ser, *n. Bib.* [A king of Assyria. *2 Kings* xvii, 9.

shalt‖, 1 shalt; 2 shălt, *2d per sing. pres. ind.* of SHALL, *v.*

shal'y, 1 shēī'ı; 2 shāl'y, *a.* Pertaining to or like shale.

sham, 1 sham; 2 shăm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAMMED, SHAMD[S]; SHAM'MING.] To pretend falsely; simulate; feign. **II.** *a.* Being a sham; pretended; counterfeit; mock. **III.** *n.* **1.** A false pretense; imposture; deception; a deceptive imitation, as for ornament. **2.** One who affects or simulates a certain character; a pretender. **sham'-mer**‡. [Corr. of SHAME.]

Syn.: (verb) see COUNTERFEIT; PRETEND; (adjective) FACTITIOUS; (noun) HYPOCRISY.

sham'bl(e[F], 1 sham'bl; 2 shăm'bl. **I.** *vi.* [SHAM'BL(E)D[F]; SHAM'BLING.] To walk with shuffling or unsteady gait. **II.** *n.* A shambling walk; shuffling gait.

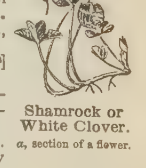
sham'bles, 1 sham'blz; 2 shăm'blz, *n. pl.* A slaughter-house; a meat-market. [< L.^{AS} *scamellum*, little bench.]

shame, 1 shēm; 2 shām. **I.** *vt.* [SHAMED; SHAM'ING.] **1.** To make ashamed; abase in one's self-esteem; mortify; abash; disgrace. **2.** To impel by a sense of shame: with *into* or *out of*. **3**‖. To mock at; deride. Syn.: see ABASH. **II.** *n.* **1.** A painful sense of guilt or degradation caused by consciousness of guilt or of anything degrading, unworthy, or immodest. **2.** The restraining sense of pride or modesty. **3.** That which brings reproach; a disgrace. **4**‖. A state of ignominy. [< AS. *scamu*, shame.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; CHAGRIN.—**shame'ful,** *a.* Deserving shame or disgrace; disgraceful; scandalous; indecent. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—**shame'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**shame'ful-ness,** *n.*—**shame'less,** *a.* Immodest; impudent. Syn.: see INFAMOUS; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.—**shame'less-ly,** *adv.*—**shame'less-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see EFFRONTERY.

shame'faced", 1 shēm'fēst"; 2 shām'fâçt", *a.* Easily abashed; showing shame or bashfulness in one's face; modest; bashful. [< AS. *scamu*, shame, + *fæst*, fast.] **shame'fast**†. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [ols‡; **sham'oy**‡.

sham'my, 1 sham'ı; 2 shăm'y, *n.* Same as CHAMOIS. **sham'-sham-poo',** 1 sham-pū'; 2 shăm-pōō'. **I.** *vt.* To wash and rub or knead thoroughly, as the skin of the head or body. **II.** *n.* The act or process of shampooing. [< Hind, *chāmpnā*, press.]—**sham-poo'er,** *n.*

sham'rock, 1 sham'rek; 2 shăm'rŏk, *n.* Any one of several trifoliolate plants, as the white clover, accepted as the national emblem of Ireland.



Shamrock or White Clover.
a, section of a flower.

Shang'hai, 1 shaŋ'hī; 2 shăng'hī, *n.* A seaport of N. E. China; pop. 1,000,000.—**shang'hai,** *vt.* [Naut. Slang.] To ship as a sailor when drugged.

shank, 1 shaŋk; 2 shăŋk, *n.* **1.** The leg between the knee and the ankle. **2.** The tarsus of a bird. **3.** Something resembling a leg, as the shaft of a tool connecting with the handle, etc. **4.** Same as PEDICEL. [< AS. *scanca*, shank.]

sha'n't, 1 shənt; 2 shânt, *contr.* [Colloq.] Shall not: written also *shan't.*

shan'ty, 1 shan'tı; 2 shăn'ty, *n.* [SHAN'TIES[2], *pl.*] A cabin or rickety dwelling. **shan'tee**‡. Syn.: see HOUSE; HUT.

shape, 1 shēp; 2 shāp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAPED[t] (rarely SHAP'EN, anciently SHOP'EN); SHAP'ING.] **1.** To cause to assume a desired shape; mold; form; model. **2.** To adjust or adapt to a particular end; modify. **3.** To form in the mind; imagine. Syn.: see MAKE.

II. *n.* **1.** Outward form or construction; configuration; contour. **2.** A developed expression or definite statement; application; embodiment; cast; as, to put an idea into *shape*. **3.** A being, image, or appearance considered with reference to its form: generally incorporeal. **4.** The character or form in which a thing appears; guise; aspect. **5.** Something that gives or determines form; a pattern. **6.** The lines of a person's body; figure. **7.**

[Colloq.] Manner of execution; also, condition as regarding fitness. [< AS. *sceapan*, shape.]—**shape'less,** *a.* Having no definite shape; lacking symmetry; formless. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**shape'ly,** *a.* [SHAPE'LI-ER; SHAPE'LI-EST.] Having a pleasing shape; graceful.—**shape'll-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see SYMMETRY.—**shap'er,** *n.* One who or that which shapes; a planing or stamping machine for metals, etc.

shard‖, 1 shärd; 2 shärd, *n.* **1.** A broken piece, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd. **2.** A hard, thin shell or a wing-cover. [< AS. *sceran*, shear.]—**shard'-borne"†,** *a.* Borne on scaly wings, as a beetle.

share¹, 1 shâr; 2 shâr, *v.* [SHARED; SHAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a part of to another or others; divide: followed by *with*. **2.** To enjoy or endure in common; participate in. **3.** To divide into portions; distribute; apportion: with *between* or *among*. **4†.** To cut in two. **II.** *i.* To have a part; participate. Syn.: see APPORTION.—**shar'er,** *n.*

share²‖, *vt.* To cut; shear. [Var. of SHEAR, *v.*]

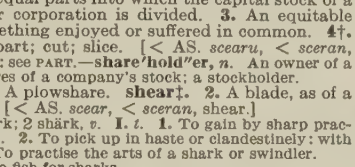
share³, *n.* **1.** A portion; allotted or equitable part. **2.** One of the equal parts into which the capital stock of a company or corporation is divided. **3.** An equitable part of something enjoyed or suffered in common. **4†.** A severed part; cut; slice. [< AS. *scearu*, < *sceran*, shear.] Syn.: see PART.—**share'hold"er,** *n.* An owner of a share or shares of a company's stock; a stockholder.

share⁴, *n.* **1.** A plowshare. **shear‡.** **2.** A blade, as of a cultivator. [< AS. *scear*, < *sceran*, shear.]

shark¹ᵏ, 1 shärk; 2 shärk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To gain by sharp practise: with *out*. **2.** To pick up in haste or clandestinely: with *up*. **II.** *i.* To practise the arts of a shark or swindler.

shark²ᵏ, *vi.* To fish for sharks.

shark³, *n.* A voracious cartilaginous fish having lateral gill openings. Some species, as the **whale shark** and **basking s.,** have small teeth and prey on small fishes and invertebrates; others are formidable and of great voracity, as the great **white s.** or man-eater of warm seas, sometimes 40 feet long. [< Gr.ᴸ *karcharias*, a kind of shark.]



Sharks. 1/200
1. Mackerel. 2. Bull-head.

shark⁴, *n.* **1.** A bold and greedy rogue or rapacious swindler. **2†.** The arts of a sharper. [< SHARK¹, *n.*] **shark'er‡.**

Shar'on, 1 shar'ən; 2 shâr'on, *n. Bib.* A plain in W. Palestine.

sharp, 1 shärp; 2 shärp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sharpen. **2.** *Mus.* To raise in pitch, as by a half step; sing or play above the right pitch. **3.** To act the sharper. [< AS. *scearp*.] —**sharp'er,** *n.* A swindler.

sharp, *a.* **1.** Having a keen edge or an acute point; capable of cutting or piercing. **2.** Coming to an acute angle; not obtuse; angular; abrupt. **3.** Keen of perception or discernment. **4.** Ardent; quick; eager, as the appetite; impetuous; vigilant. **5.** Affecting the mind or senses, as if by cutting or piercing; afflictive; poignant; censorious; acrimonious; rigorous; stern; sarcastic; bitter. **6.** Shrill. **7.** Pinching; cutting, as cold. **8.** Having a stinging acid or pungent taste. **9.** Distinct, as an outline; not blurred or hazy. **10.** *Mus.* Being above the proper or indicated pitch; sharped.

Syn.: acute, cutting, keen, penetrating, piercing, pointed. See ACID; ACUTE; ASTUTE; BITTER; CLEVER; FINE; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS; STEEP; VIOLENT.—Ant.: blunt, dull, dulled, edgeless, flat, obtuse, pointless, round, rounded.

—**sharp'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become sharp, in any sense.—**sharp'en-er,** *n.*—**sharp'ly,** *adv.*—**sharp'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see ACRIMONY; ACUMEN; VIOLENCE.

sharp, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A character (♯) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch a half step higher. (2) The tone so indicated. **2.** A long and slender needle. **3.** A sharper. **4†.** A sword for dueling.

sharp, *adv.* **1.** In a sharp manner; sharply. **2.** [Colloq.] Promptly; exactly; on the instant.—**sharp'-set",** *a.* Prepared like a saw for cutting: hence, keen; eager; fierce; also, ravenous; hungry.—**sharp'shoot"er,** *n.* A skilled marksman.—**s.-witted,** *a.* Acute; intelligent; discerning. Syn.: see INTELLIGENT; SAGACIOUS.

sharp'le, 1 shärp'ı; 2 shärp'ı, *n.* [U. S.] A long, flat-bottomed, two-masted centerboard boat. [< SHARP, *a.*] **sharp'y‡.**

Sharps'burg, 1 shärps'bûrg; 2 shärps'bûrg, *n.* A town in N. W. Maryland; scene of the battle of Antietam.

Shas'ta, 1 shas'tə; 2 shäs'ta, *n.* A mountain in N. California; 14,380 ft. high; second highest peak in the United States.

shat'ter, 1 shat'ər; 2 shăt'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To break into many pieces; fall or fly in pieces; smash; shiver. **2.** To break the health or tone of, as the body or mind; defeat, as an army or a plan; derange; dissipate; disorder. **3.** To have a sound as of breaking or crashing. [Var. of SCATTER.] Syn.: see BREAK.—**shat'ter-y,** *a.* Easily crumbling or shattering; not compact; loose of texture; brittle.

shave, 1 shēv; 2 shāv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAVED; SHAV'EN or SHAVED; SHAV'ING.] **1.** To make bare or smooth by scraping; remove, as hair or beard, with a razor. **2.** To remove from the surface with an edged instrument: sometimes with *off*. **3.** To skim along the surface of; graze past; slice very thin. **4.** To cheat; fleece; strip. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] To buy (commercial paper) at a greater reduction than the bank discount. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of shaving. **2.** A knife or blade, mounted between two handles, as for shaving wood. **draw'-shave"†; spoke'-shave"‡.** **3.** A shaving. **4.** An extra discount paid for cashing a note or draft. **5.** [Colloq.] A narrow escape. [< AS. *scafan*, shave.]—**shave'ling,** *n.* One who is shaven; opprobriously, a monk.—**shav'er,** *n.* **1.** One who shaves; sharper. **2.** [Colloq.] A lad.—**shav'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who shaves. **2.** A thin paring shaved from anything, as a board.

Shaw, 1 shē; 2 shạ, *n.* **1. George Bernard** (1856–), an Irish novelist, essayist, and playwright. **2. Henry Wheeler** (1818–1885), an American humorist; pseudonym, "Josh Billings."

Shawan'gunk moun'tains, 1 shəŋ'gum; 2 shạŋ'gŭm. A range in S. E. New York.

shawl, 1 shȯl; 2 shạl, *n.* A wrap, as a square of cloth, or large broad scarf, worn over the upper part of the body. [< Per. *shâl*, shawl.]

shawm‖, 1 shȯm; 2 shạm, *n.* A reed-instrument, no longer used: inaccurately, a cornet or horn. [< F. *chalemie*, pipe, < LL. *calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus*; see CALAMUS.]

Shaw-nee', 1 shȯ-nı'; 2 shạ-nē', *n.* An Algonkian tribe of North-American Indians formerly living in south central United States. [taking *chaise* for a plural.

shay, 1 shē; 2 shā, *n.* A chaise: a corruption due to mis-

she‖, 1 shi; 2 shē, *n.* A female; woman.

she, *pron.* [HER or HERS, *poss.*; HER, *obj.*; THEY, *nom. pl.*; THEIR or THEIRS, *poss. pl.*; THEM, *obj. pl.*] This or that woman or female named or understood; the feminine pronoun of the 3d person. [< AS. *sēo*, fem. of *se*, that.]

sheaf¹, 1 shif; 2 shēf, *vt. & vi.* To bind up in a sheaf; sheave.

sheaf², *n.* [SHEAVES, *pl.*] **1.** A quantity of the stalks of cut grain or the like, bound together. **2.** Any collection of things, as papers, held together by a band or tie. [< AS. *sceaf*, < *scūfan*, shove.]

sheaf³, *n.* Same as SHEAVE, *n.*

shear, 1 shir; 2 shēr, *vt. & vi.* [SHEARED or SHORE, SHEARD⁸; SHEARED or SHORN; SHEAR'ING.] **1.** To clip close with shears or scissors: applied either to the substance severed or to the body from which it is cut. **2.** To deprive of possessions; strip; fleece. [< AS. *sceran*, shear.] Syn.: see CUT.—**shear'er,** *n.*—**shear'wa"ter,** *n.* **1.** One of a group of sea-birds related to the petrels, found in nearly all seas. **2.** The stem of a vessel; cutwater.

shears, 1 shirz; 2 shērs, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Any large cutting- or clipping-instrument worked by the crossing of cutting edges. **2.** The ways or guides, as of a lathe. **3.** The side-frames of a steam fire-engine. **4.** Same as SHEERS. [< AS. *sceara*, < *sceran*, shear.]

sheath, 1 shīth; 2 shēth, *n.* **1.** An envelop or case, as for a sword; scabbard. **2.** A case enclosing a part or an organ, as the lower part of the leaves in grasses. [< AS. *scēath*. sheath.] **sheathe†.—sheathe,** *vt.* [SHEATHED; SHEATH'ING.] To put into or as into a sheath; cover; conceal; protect with covering, as the hull of a ship with metal. —**sheath'ing,** *n.* **1.** A casing, as of a building, or the protective covering of a ship's hull. **2.** The act of one who sheathes.—**sheath'less,** *a.* Destitute of a sheath.

sheave, 1 shīv; 2 shēv, *vt.* To gather into sheaves; collect.

sheave, *n.* **1.** A grooved pulley-wheel; also, a pulley-wheel and its block. **2.** An eccentric, or its disk.

sheaves, 1 shivz; 2 shēvs, *n.* Plural of SHEAF.

She'ba, 1 shī'bə; 2 shē'ba, *n. Bib.* A country of S. Arabia, whose queen visited Solomon. *1 Kings*, x.

shed, 1 shed; 2 shĕd, *vt. & vi.* [SHED; SHED'DING.] **1.** To throw off from the surface, as a snake its skin or a bird its feathers; cast off; molt. **2.** To suffer or cause to flow out, as tears or blood; emit. **3.** To turn off or aside, as rain; flow off. **4.** To divide; separate: obsolete except in weaving. **5.** To lose or cast off something by process of nature, as hair, feathers, seed, leaves, a skin; molt. [< AS. *scēadan*, separate.]—**shed'der,** *n.* **1.** One who sheds. **2.** An animal that sheds or has lately shed its skin, as a crab.

shed[1], *n.* **1.** That which sheds, as a sloping surface. **2.** The act of shedding; a parting. **3.** The slope of a hill.

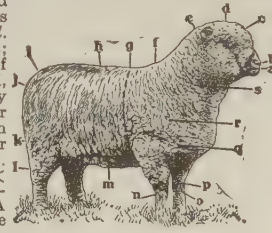
shed[2], *n.* **1.** A small low building, often with front or sides open; cabin. **2.** A hangar. [Var. of SHADE.] Syn.: see HUT.

sheen‖, 1 shīn; 2 shēn, *vi.* To shine; gleam; glisten.

sheen|, 1 shīn; 2 shēn, *a.* Shining; bright; radiant.

sheen, *n.* A glistening brightness, as if from reflection. [< AS. *scēne*, bright.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**sheen'y,** *a.*

sheep, 1 shīp; 2 shēp, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A medium-sized ruminant quadruped highly prized for its flesh and wool. **2.** *pl.* The flock of Christ; the true people of God. **3.** A bashful, awkward, or silly person. **4.** Leather made from the skin of the sheep, as for book-binding. **sheep'skin"**‡. [< AS. *sceāp*, sheep.] —**sheep'-cote",** *n.* A small enclosure for the protection of sheep.—**s.-fold,** *n.* A place where sheep are enclosed at night.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A shepherd's crook.—**sheep'ish,** *a.* Awkwardly diffident; abashed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sheep's'-eye",** *n.* A bashful, sidelong, or amorous glance: usually in the plural.—**sheeps'head",** *n.* **1.** A common food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2**†. A foolish or silly person.—**s.-shearing,** *n.* The act of shearing sheep; also, the shearing season.—**sheep'skin",** *n.* The skin of a sheep, tanned or untanned, or anything made from it, as parchment; also, a document written on parchment; hence, in college slang, a diploma.—**sheep'walk",** *n.* [Gr. Brit.] A pasture-range for sheep. **sheep'-ranch"**‡ [U. S.]; **sheep'-run"**‡ [Austral.].



Nomenclature of the Sheep.

a, mouth; *b*, nose; *c*, forehead; *d*, poll; *e*, neck; *f*, withers; *g*, girth; *h*, loin or back; *i*, rump; *j*, tail; *k*, leg; *l*, hook; *m*, underline; *n*, ankle-joint; *o*, knee; *p*, forearm; *q*, brisket or breast; *r*, shoulder; *s*, throat.

sheer, 1 shīr; 2 shēr, *vi.* **1.** To swerve from a course; turn aside. **2.** To slope away, as a road. [< D. *scheren*, shear.]

sheer, *a.* **1.** Having no modifying conditions; unmitigated; absolute; downright; utter. **2.** Exceedingly thin and fine, as a fabric. **3.** Perpendicular; steep. **4**†. Pure; pellucid. [< Icel. *skærr;* cp. AS. *scīr*, clear.] Syn.: see PURE; STEEP.—**sheer, sheer'ly,** *adv.* Immediately; entirely.

sheer, *n.* **1.** The upward curve of the lines of a vessel's hull. **2.** A swerving or curving course.

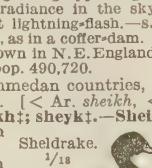
Sheer-ness', 1 shīr-nes'; 2 shēr-nĕs', *n.* A seaport and dockyard in S. E. England; pop. 18,600.

sheers, 1 shīrz; 2 shērs, *n.* An apparatus of poles or spars and hoisting-tackle for raising weights, as in loading a vessel. [Var. of SHEARS.] **shears**‡; **sheer'-legs"**‡.

sheet, 1 shīt; 2 shēt. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To cover or envelop as in a sheet or sheets; shroud. **2.** To furnish with sheets. **3.** To spread out into a sheet or sheets; expand. **II.** *n.* **1.** A very thin and broad piece of any substance, as of paper or metal, or of cloth for a bed; any broad, flat surface, as of water. **2.** A rope or chain from a lower corner of the sail to extend it or move it. **3.** A sail: a literary use. [< AS. *scēte*, sheet, < *sceāt*, corner.]—**sheet'-an"chor,** *n.* One of two anchors for use only in emergency; figuratively, a sure dependence.—**sheet'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of sheeting, in any sense. **2.** Material for making sheets for beds.—**s.-lightning,** *n.* Lightning appearing as a momentary and broadly diffused radiance in the sky, caused by the reflection of a distant lightning-flash.—**s.-pile,** *n.* A thick plank driven in a pile, as in a coffer-dam.

Shef'field, 1 shef'ĭld; 2 shĕf'ēld, *n.* A town in N. E. England; famous for its steel- and iron-works; pop. 490,720.

sheik, 1 shīk; 2 shēk, *n.* In Mohammedan countries, a venerable man; the head of a tribe. [< Ar. *sheikh*, < *shākha*, old.] **scheik**‡; **shaik**‡; **sheikh**‡; **sheykt.**—**Sheik ul Islam,** the head of the hierarchy in Turkey.



Sheldrake. 1/18

shek'el, 1 shek'el; 2 shĕk'ĕl, *n.* **1.** An Assyrian and Babylonian weight. **2.** A Hebrew silver coin worth about 60 cents. **3.** *pl.* [Slang.] Money. [< Heb. *sheqel*.]

She-ki'nah, 1 shi-kī'nə; 2 she-kī'na, *n.* *Jewish Theol.* A cloud of glory which accompanied the tabernacle of the Jews, as the symbol of the divine presence.

shel'drake", 1 shel'drēk"; 2 shĕl'drāk", *n.* An Old World goose-like duck. [< ME. *scheldrak*, < *sheld*, shield, + *drake*, drake.]

shelf', 1 shelf; 2 shĕlf, *n.* [SHELVES, *pl.*] A board or slab set horizontally into or against a wall to support articles, as books. [< AS. *scylfe*, shelf.]—**shelf'ful,** *n.*

shelf[2], *n.* A flat projecting ledge; a reef; shoal. **shelf'y,** *a.*

shell, ⎫1 shel; 2 shĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose in or divest
shel[F], ⎭of a shell; separate from the cob, as Indian corn. **2.** To bombard with shells, as a fort. **3.** To cover with shells. **4.** To remove or discharge shells from, as a rifle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shed the husk. **2.** To fall off, as a shell or scale.—**shell'er,** *n.*

shell, ⎫*n.* **1.** A hard structure, incasing an animal, egg,
shel[F], ⎭or fruit. **2.** A hollow structure, vessel, or framework; a light racing rowboat. **3.** A hollow metallic projectile filled with an explosive; a metallic cartridge-case for breech-loading small arms. See PROJECTILE. **4.** *Anat.* The external ear; auricle. **5.** [Poet.] The lyre: originally a stringed tortoise-shell. [< AS. *scell*, shell.] —**shell'-fish",** *n.* Any aquatic animal having a shell, as a mollusk.—**shell'less,** *a.*—**s.-proof,** *a.* So constructed as to resist injury from shells.—**shell'work",** *n.* Work wrought or ornamented with shells.—**shell'y,** *a.*

shel-lac', 1 she-lak'; 2 shĕ-lăc', *n.* Crude lac melted into plates or cakes for varnish. [< SHELL + LAC[1], *n.*] **shel'lack"**‡; **shell'-lac"**‡.

shell'bark", *n.* See HICKORY.

shell'drake", *n.* Same as SHELDRAKE. **shell'duck"**‡.

Shel'ley, 1 shel'ĭ; 2 shĕl'y, **Percy Bysshe** (1792–1822). An English poet; *Ode to the Skylark*, etc.

shel'ter, 1 shel'tər; 2 shĕl'tẽr, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cover from harm or danger; screen; shield. **2.** To house. **3**§. To take shelter. [< AS. *scyld*, shield, + *truma*, battalion.]

Syn.: cover, defend, guard, harbor, protect, screen, shield, ward. Anything is *covered* when something is completely extended over it: a vessel is *covered* with a lid; the head is *covered* with a hat. That which *covers* may also *defend* or *protect;* thus, troops interposed between some portion of their own army and the enemy are often called a *covering* party. To *shelter* is to *cover* so as to *protect* from injury or annoyance; as, the roof *shelters* from the storm; woods *shelter* from the heat. To *defend* (Latin *defendere*, to strike away) implies the actual, *protect* (Latin *protegere*, to cover before) implies the possible use of force or resisting power; *guard* implies sustained vigilance with readiness for conflict; we *defend* a person or thing against actual attack; we *guard* or *protect* against possible assault or injury. A powerful person may *protect* one who is weak by simply declaring himself his friend; he *defends* him by some form of active championship. An inanimate object may *protect*, as a garment from cold; *defend* is used but rarely, and by somewhat violent metaphor, in such connection. *Protect* is more complete than *guard* or *defend;* an object may be faithfully *guarded* or bravely *defended* in vain, but that which is *protected* is secure. See CHERISH. Compare synonyms for HIDE; DEFENSE.—Ant.: betray, cast out, expel, expose, give up, refuse, reject, surrender.—Prep.: shelter *under* a roof *from* the storm; *in* the fortress, *behind* or *within* the walls, *from* attack.—**shel'ter-er,** *n.*

shel'ter, *n.* **1.** That which covers or shields from exposure or danger; a place of safety; refuge; retreat. **2.** The state of being sheltered or protected; security. **3.** A cover. **4**‖. One who protects; a guardian.

Syn.: asylum, cover, covert, defense, harbor, haven, protection, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shield. See DEFENSE.—Ant.: assault, attack, danger, exposure, onslaught, peril.—Prep.: a shelter *for* the needy *in* his distress; *from* the storms; *from* the enemy's fire.—**shel'ter-less,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of shelter; homeless. **2.** Affording no shelter. [**shelt'y**‡.

shelt'ie, 1 shelt'ĭ; 2 shĕlt'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A Shetland pony.

shelve[1], ⎫1 shelv; 2 shĕlv, *vt.* [SHELVED, SHELVD[5];
shelv[5], ⎭SHELV'ING.] **1.** To lay on the shelf; postpone indefinitely; put aside; retire. **2.** To provide or fit with shelves. [**shelv'y,** *a.*

shelve[2], *vi.* To incline gradually; slope gently.—

Shem, 1 shem; 2 shĕm, *n.* *Bib.* The eldest son of Noah. *Gen.* v, 32.—**Shem'ite, Shem-it'ic,** etc. Same as SEMITE, etc.

Shen"an-do'ah, 1 shen"ən-dō'ə; 2 shĕn"ən-dō'a, *n.* **1.** A valley in W. Virginia, scene of various battles during the Civil War. **2.** A river in Virginia and West Virginia; 200 m. to the Potomac.

shend, 1 shend; 2 shĕnd, *v.* [SHENT; SHEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1**‖. To bring to shame; disgrace. **2**†. To chide; scold. **3**†. To defeat; destroy. **II.** *i.* To be ruined. [< AS. *scendan*, ruin.]

She'ol, 1 shī'ol; 2 shē'ol, *n.* The underworld; place of departed spirits. [< Heb. *she'ōl*, cave.]

shep'herd, 1 shep'ərd; 2 shĕp'erd. **I.** *vt.* To watch and tend as a shepherd; guard; protect. **II.** *n.* **1.** A keeper of sheep. **2.** Figuratively, a pastor, leader, or guide. **3.** *Poet.* A pastoral swain.—**shep'herd-ess,** *n.* *fem.*—**shepherd kings,** the kings, supposedly of Semitic origin, that ruled over Egypt at Memphis (2214–1703? B. C.).—**shep'herd's-purse",** *n.* A common weed, bearing small white flowers and notched triangular pods (whence its name).

sher'bet, 1 shûr'bet; 2 shēr'bĕt, *n.* **1.** A flavored water-ice. **2.** An Oriental drink, of fruit-juice sweetened and diluted with water and sometimes cooled with snow. [Turk., < Ar. *sharbat*, < *shariba*, he drank.]

sherd, 1 shûrd; 2 shērd, *n.* A fragment of pottery: often in composition; as, pot*sherd*. [< AS. *scearp;* see SHARP.]

Sher'i-dan, 1 sher'i-dən; 2 shĕr'i-dan, *n.* **1. Philip Henry** (1831–1888), a United States general in the Civil War. **2. Richard Brinsley** (1751–1816), an English dramatist.

sher'iff, 1 sher'if; 2 shĕr'if, *n.* The chief administrative officer of a county, who executes the mandates of courts, etc. [< AS. *scire* (see SHIRE) + *gerēfa*, officer.]—**sher'iff-al-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The office, functions, jurisdiction, or term of office of a sheriff. **sher'iff-hood‡; sher'iff-ship‡; shriev'al-ty‡.**—**sher'iff-dom,** *n.* The territory or district under a sheriff's jurisdiction: usually a county.

Sher'man, 1 shûr'mən; 2 shĕr'man, *n.* **1. James Schoolcraft** (1855–1912), an American statesman; Vice-President. **2. John** (1823–1900), an American statesman; Secretary of State. **3. Roger** (1721–1793), an American statesman; signer of Declaration of Independence. **4. William Tecumseh** (1820–1891), a United States general in the Civil War; led march from Atlanta to the sea, 1864.

sher'ry, 1 sher'i; 2 shĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The white wines of Jerez, Spain, or a wine made in imitation of these, as in California. **sher'ris‡; sher'ris-sack"†.**

Sher'wood For'est, 1 shûr'wud; 2 shĕr'wōōd. A forest in central England; celebrated in the Robin Hood legends.

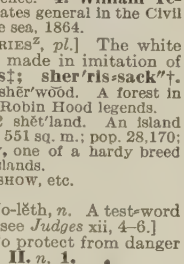
Shet'land Is'lands, 1 shet'land; 2 shĕt'land. An island group N. of Scotland; 100 islands of 551 sq. m.; pop. 28,170; capital, Lerwick.—**Shetland pony,** one of a hardy breed of small horses from the Shetland Islands.

shew‖, shew'bread", etc. Same as SHOW, etc.

shew'er†, *n.* Same as SHOWER².

shib'bo-leth, 1 shib'o-leth; 2 shĭb'o-lĕth, *n.* A test-word or pet phrase of a party. [Heb.; see *Judges* xii, 4–6.]

shield, 1 shīld; 2 shēld. I². *vt.* To protect from danger as with a shield; defend; guard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, commonly carried on the left arm; a large buckler. **2.** Something that protects or defends; a defender; shelter. **3.** Any device for covering or protecting something. **4.** *Her.* The escutcheon upon which emblems of heraldry are depicted. **5.** *Biol.* Some plate-like protective part. [< AS. *scild*, shield.] Syn.: (verb) see SHELTER; (noun) see DEFENSE. — **shield's fern",** *n.* A fern so called from its shield-shaped sporangia.



Common Shield-fern.
a, a frond with pinna turned back, showing sporangia.

shift[d], 1 shift; 2 shĭft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change or move from one position to another; vary; change, as in form or character. **2.** To change for another or others of the same class. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change place, form, or character. **2.** To try varied expedients; do the best one can; manage. **3.** To evade; equivocate. [< AS. *sciftan*, divide.] Syn.: see CHANGE; CONVEY.—**shift'er,** *n.*

shift, *n.* **1.** The act of shifting. **2.** A contrivance adopted in the absence of direct means; substitute; expedient; artifice; trick; evasion. **3.** An undergarment; chemise. **4.** A relay of workmen; also, the working time of each gang.—**shift'less,** *a.* Inefficient; incapable; improvident. Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT.—**shift'less-ly,** *adv.*—**shift'less-ness,** *n.*—**shift'y,** *a.* [SHIFT'I-ER; SHIFT'I-EST.] **1.** Full of expedients; alert; capable. **2.** Artful; tricky; fickle.—**shift'i-ly,** *adv.*—**shift'i-ness,** *n.*

shil-la'lah, 1 shi-lē'lo; 2 shi-lā'la, *n.* A stout cudgel. [< *Shillelagh*, barony in Ireland, famous for its oaks.] **shille'lah‡; shil-la'ly‡.** Syn.: see STICK.

shil'ling, 1 shil'iŋ; 2 shĭl'ing, *n.* **1.** A current silver coin of Great Britain, worth 24 cents. **2.** [U. S.] A former denomination of money, varying in value from 12½ to 16⅔ cents. **3.** The Spanish real, worth 12½ cents. [< AS. *scilling*.]—**king's** (or **queen's**) **shilling,** a shilling formerly handed to a recruit joining the British army and deemed equivalent to signature of contract.

shil'ly-shal"ly, 1 shil'i-shal"i; 2 shĭl'y-shăl"y. **I.** *vi.* [SHIL'LY-SHAL"LIED; SHIL'LY-SHAL"LY-ING.] To act with indecision; be irresolute; vacillate; trifle. **II.** *n.* Weak or foolish vacillation; irresolution; any trifling: used also attributively and adverbially. [Varied corruption of *shall I.*] **shil'li-shal"li‡.**—**shil'li-shal"li-er,** *n.*

Shi'loh, 1 shai'lō; 2 shī'lō, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A place in central Palestine, N. W. of the Dead Sea, a principal Jewish sanctuary. **2.** A battle-field in Tennessee, scene of a Union victory, April 6, 1862. See PITTSBURG LANDING.

shi'ly, *adv.* Same as SHYLY.

shim'mer, 1 shim'ər; 2 shĭm'er. **I.** *vi.* To emit a tremulous light; glimmer. **II.** *n.* A tremulous shining or gleaming; glimmer; gleam. [< AS. *scimrian*, < *scima*, glimmer.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**shim'mering,** *pa.* & *n.*

shin, 1 shin; 2 shĭn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SHINNED, SHIND[S]; SHIN'NING.] **1.** To climb, as a pole, by the clasp of the hands or arms and the shins or legs: commonly with *up*. **2.** To kick on the shins. **3.** To walk or trot about. **II.** *n.* **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee; also, the shin-bone. **2.** The lower leg or shank. [< AS. *scina*, shin.]—**shin'-bone",** *n.* The tibia.—**shin'plas"ter,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** Originally, any paper money: said to have been applied first to the depreciated currency after the War of the Revolution and used later of the fractional currency issued by the government during the Civil War. **2.** A plaster for a sore shin.

Shi'nar, 1 shai'nər; 2 shī'nar, *n.* *Bib.* An ancient country along the lower Tigris and Euphrates. *Gen.* x, 10.

shin'dy, 1 shin'di; 2 shĭn'dy, *n.* [SHIN'DIES², *pl.*] **1.** [Slang.] A riotous quarrel; row. **2.** The game of shinny. [Perh. of Gipsy orig.]

shine, 1 shain; 2 shīn, *vt.* & *vi.* [SHONE; SHIN'ING.] **1.** To give light; beam; glow; gleam; be conspicuous or illustrious. **2.** [Colloq.] To cause to shine; polish; brighten. [< AS. *scinan*.] Syn.: beam, coruscate, glare, gleam, glisten, glitter, glow, scintillate, sparkle.—**shin'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which shines or causes to shine. **2.** [Colloq.] A bright or gold coin. **3.** One of various silvery fishes.—**shin'ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**shin'ing-ly,** *adv.*

shine, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being bright or shining; luster; sheen. **2.** Fair weather; sunshine. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A liking or fancy. **4.** [Slang.] A smart trick or prank. Syn.: see LIGHT.

shin'gle[1], 1 shiŋ'gl; 2 shĭn'ġl, *vt.* [SHIN'GLED; SHIN'GLING.] **1.** To cover with or as with shingles. **2.** To cut (the hair) short, all over the head.—**shin'gler,** *n.*

shin'gle[2], *vt.* In iron-manufacture, to drive out impurities from (puddled iron) by heavy blows or pressure.

shin'gle[1], *n.* **1.** One of certain thin, tapering pieces of wood—about 18 in. by 4 in., used in courses to cover roofs, the thick ends of one course lapping over the thin ends of the row next below. **2.** [Humorous, U. S.] A small sign-board, as for an office. [< L.[LL] *schidia*, splinter, < *scindo*, cleave.]

shin'gle[2], *n.* Rounded, water-worn detritus, coarser than gravel, found as on the seashore. [< Norw. *singel*, < *singla*, freq. of *singa*, sing.]—**shin'gly,** *a.*

shin'gles, 1 shiŋ'glz; 2 shĭn'ġlş, *n.* A skin-disease, due to nervous trouble, often accompanied by eruptions extending half round the body like a girdle. [< L.[OF] *cingo*, gird.]

shin'ny, 1 shin'i; 2 shĭn'y, *n.* A game resembling hockey, or one of the sticks or clubs used by the players. [< Gael. *sinteag*, bound.] **shin'ney‡; shin'tie‡.**

Shin'to, 1 shin'to; 2 shĭn'to, *n.* The primitive religion of Japan, a species of ancestor-worship. [< Chin. *shin*, god, + *tao*, doctrine.] **Shin'to-ism‡.**—**Shin'to-ist,** *n.*

shin'y, 1 shain'i; 2 shīn'y, *a.* [SHIN'I-ER; SHIN'I-EST.] **1.** Glossy; glistening. **2.** Bright; clear.

ship, 1 ship; 2 shĭp, *v.* [SHIPPED[t], SHIPT[S]; SHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To transport by ship or other mode of conveyance. **2.** *Com.* To send by any established mode of transportation, as by rail. **3.** To hire and receive for service on board a vessel, as sailors. **4.** To receive on board of any floating structure; as, to *ship* a sea. **5.** [Colloq.] To get rid of. **6.** *Naut.* To set or fit in a prepared place on a boat or vessel, as oars, a mast, or a rudder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go on board ship; embark. **2.** To enlist as a seaman. [< AS. *scipian*, < *scip*, ship.]

ship, *n.* **1.** A large seagoing vessel with usually three masts, carrying square sails; loosely, any vessel suitable for deep-water navigation, as a steam*ship*, sailing *ship*. **2.** Something like a ship in structure or use; as, an air-*ship*. [< AS. *scip*, ship.]—**ship'-bis"cuit,** *n.* Same as HARDTACK. **s.-bread.**—**ship'board",** *n.* The side or deck of a ship; hence, a vessel: only in phrase **on shipboard** or **a-shipboard.**—**s.-boy,** *n.* A boy serving on board ship; cabin-boy.—**s.-builder,** *n.* One who designs, superintends, contracts for, or works at the building of vessels.—**s.-carpenter,** *n.* A carpenter who builds or repairs vessels; also, a carpenter attached to a vessel.—**s.-chandler,** *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of vessels.—**s.-fever,** *n.* Typhus: so called because formerly prevalent on shipboard.—**ship'man‖,** *n.* A sailor; mariner.—**ship'mas"ter,** *n.* The captain or master of a merchant ship.—**ship'mate",** *n.* A fellow sailor.—**ship'ment,** *n.* The act of shipping, or that which is shipped.—**s.-money,** *n.* *Eng Hist.* An impost levied originally about 1007 by the sovereign on maritime towns and counties for providing and arming a fleet for the protection of the coast.—**ship'per,** *n.*—**ship'ping,** *n.* **1.** Ships collectively. **2.** The act of shipping, in any sense.—**ship'shape",** *a.* & *adv.* Well arranged;

orderly; neatly. — **s.-tiret**, *n.* A high, flaunting headdress with streamers. — **ship'worm"**, *n.* A worm-like marine bivalve that bores into ship-bottoms, piles, etc.— **ship'wreck"**. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To wreck, as a vessel. **2.** To bring to disaster; ruin; destroy. **II.** *n.* **1.** The partial or total destruction of a ship at sea. **2.** Utter or practical destruction; ruin.—**ship'wright"**, *n.* A ship-carpenter or builder. —**ship'yard**, *n.* An enclosure where ships are built or repaired.

-ship, *suffix.* Condition; office; profession; as, *friendship; consulship.* [< AS. *-scipe.*]

Ship'ka, 1 shĭp'kȧ; 2 ship'ka, *n.* A pass in the Balkan mountains, Bulgaria; elevation, 4,376 ft.; here the Turks were repulsed by the Russians, Aug. 20–27, 1877.

Shi-raz', 1 shĭ-rȧz'; 2 shī-rȧz', *n.* **1.** A city in S. W. Persia; pop. 50,000. **2.** A sherry wine from Shiraz.

shire, 1 shair *or* shīr; 2 shīr *or* shĭr, *n.* **1.** A territorial division of Great Britain; a county. **2.** [U. S.] A county: only in compounds and proper names borrowed from England. [< AS. *scire*, < *scirian*, cut off.]

shirk, 1 shûrk; 2 shĭrk. I‡. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To avoid the doing of; neglect purposely; evade, as work or obligation. 2†. To obtain by trickery. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who shirks. 2†. A trickster; adventurer.

shirr, 1 shûr; 2 shĭr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To gather on parallel gathering-threads. **2.** To poach in cream, as eggs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fulling or gathering by threads. **2.** A rubber thread woven into a fabric to make it elastic.—**shirred**, *pa.* **1.** Gathered into shirrs. **2.** Poached in cream, as eggs.

shirt, 1 shûrt; 2 shĭrt, *n.* **1.** A cotton or linen undergarment of men. **2.** The inner lining of a blast-furnace. [< Ice. *skyrta*, skirt.]—**shirt'ing**, *n.* Material used for making shirts.

shist, shist'le, etc. Same as SCHIST, etc.

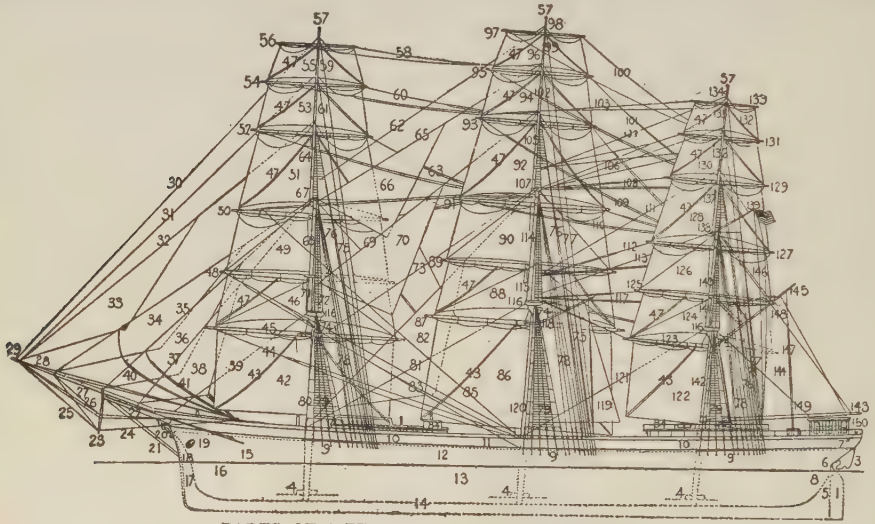
shit'tim-wood", 1 shĭt'ĭm-wud"; 2 shĭt'ĭm-wo͝od", *n. Bib.* The wood of a species of acacia (the **shit'tah-tree"** or **shit'tah**) used in making the furniture of the tabernacle. [< Heb. *shittah*, variety of acacia.] **shit'tim‡.**

shive, 1 shaiv; 2 shīv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A short flat cork; a thin wooden bung. **2.** A thin fragment; shiver; a woody fragment separated from flax by breaking. **3.** [Eng.] A slice cut off, as of bread. [< Ice. *skīfa*, slice.]

shiv'er[1], 1 shĭv'er; 2 shĭv'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To break suddenly into fragments; shatter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A splinter; sliver. **2.** A small wedge or key. Syn.: (verb) see BREAK; SHAKE.—**shiv'er-y**[1], *a.* **1.** Easily shivered; brittle.

shiv'er[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To tremble, as with cold or fear; shake; vibrate; quiver. **2.** *Naut.* To cause to flutter in the wind, as a sail. **3.** To give forth a vibrating sound. **II.** *n.* The act of shivering; a shaking or quivering from any cause. Syn.: (verb) see QUAKE.—**shiv'er-y**[2], *a.* Chilly; tremulous.

shoal[1], 1 shōl; 2 shōl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make or grow shallow. **II.** *a.* Of little depth; shallow. **III.** *n.* A shallow place in any body of water; hence, a sand-bank or



PARTS OF A FULL-RIGGED MERCHANT SHIP.

1. Rudder. 2. Rudder-horn. 3. Rudder-pendant. 4. Steps. 5. Stern-post. 6. Counter. 7. Taffrail. 8. Run. 9. Channels. 10. Bulwarks. 11. Waist. 12. Spar-deck. 13. Hull. 14. Keel. 15. Entrance. 16. Bow. 17. Stem. 18. Cutwater. 19. Hawse-hole. 20. Billet-head. 21. Bobstays. 22. Bowsprit. 23. Martingale. 24. Backrope. 25. Flying martingale. 26. Martingale-stays. 27. Jib-boom. 28. Flying-jib boom. 29. Pole. 30. Foreskysail-stay. 31. Foreroyal-stay. 32. Flying-jib stay. 33. Flying jib. 34. Standing or outer jib. 35. Inner-jib stay. 36. Inner jib. 37. Foretopmast-staysail stay. 38. Foretopmast-staysail. 39. Fore-stay. 40. Flying-jib sheet. 41. Jib-sheet. 42. Foresail or forecourse. 43. Clew-garnets. 44. Forebrace. 45. Foreyard. 46. Lower foretopsail. 47. Clewlines. 48. Lower foretopsail-yard. 49. Upper foretopsail. 50. Upper foretopsail-yard. 51. Foretopgallantsail. 52. Foretopgallant-yard. 53. Foreroyal. 54. Foreroyal-yard. 55. Foreskysail. 56. Foreskysail-yard. 57. Fore-truck, main-truck, mizzen-truck. 58. Foreskysail-brace. 59. Foreskysailmast. 60. Foreroyal-brace. 61. Foreroyal-mast. 62. Mainskysail-stay. 63. Foretopgallant-brace. 64. Foretopgallantmast. 65. Mainroyal-stay. 66. Mainroyal-staysail. 67. Foretopmast-head. 68. Foretop-mast. 69. Maintopgallant-stay. 70. Maintopgallant-staysail. 71. Foremast-head. 72. Topmast-shrouds. 73. Maintopmast-stay. 74. Futtock-shrouds. 75. Royal-backstays. 76. Topgallant-backstays. 77. Skysail-backstays. 78. Topmast-backstays. 79. Lower shrouds. 80. Foremast. 81. Mainstay. 82. Maintopmast-staysail. 83. Lower foretopsail-brace. 84. Deck-houses. 85. Upper foretopsail-brace. 86. Mainsail. 87. Main-yard. 88. Lower maintopsail. 89. Lower maintopsail-yard. 90. Upper maintopsail. 91. Upper maintopsail-yard. 92. Maintopgallantsail. 93. Maintopgallant-yard. 94. Mainroyal. 95. Mainroyal-yard. 96. Mainskysail. 97. Mainskysail-yard. 98. Mainskysail-pole. 99. Mainskysailmast. 100. Mainskysail-braces. 101. Mainroyal-brace. 102. Mainroyalmast. 103. Mizzenskysail-brace. 104. Mizzenskysail-stay. 105. Maintopgallantmast. 106. Mizzenroyal-stay. 107. Maintopmast-head. 108. Mizzentopgallant-brace. 109. Maintopgallant-brace. 110. Upper maintopsail-brace. 111. Mizzentopgallant-stay. 112. Upper mizzentopsail-brace. 113. Mizzentopmast-stay. 114. Maintopmast. 115. Mainmast-head. 116. Maintop, foretop, mizzentop. 117. Lower mizzentopsail-brace. 118. Main-gaff. 119. Maintrysail. 120. Mainmast. 121. Mizzenstay. 122. Crossjack. 123. Cross-jack-yard. 124. Lower mizzentopsail. 125. Lower mizzentopsail-yard. 126. Upper mizzentopsail. 127. Upper mizzentopsail-yard. 128. Mizzentopgallantsail. 129. Mizzentopgallant-yard. 130. Mizzenroyal. 131. Mizzenroyal-yard. 132. Mizzenskysail. 133. Mizzenskysail-yard. 134. Mizzenskysail-pole. 135. Mizzenskysail-mast. 136. Mizzenroyalmast. 137. Mizzentopgallantmast. 138. Mizzentopmast-head. 139. Monkey-gaff (to which the national colors are hoisted). 140. Mizzentop-Spanker-boom topping-lift. 149. Lower spanker-boom topping-lift. 150. Chart-house.

shoal[2]. **I.** *vi.* To throng in shoals or multitudes. **II.** *n.* An assemblage or multitude; throng, as of fish. [< AS. *scōlu.*] [fellow. **shot‡; shote‡.**

shoat, 1 shōt; 2 shōt, *n.* **1.** A young hog. **2.** A worthless

shock[1], 1 shek; 2 shŏk. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To shake by sudden collision; jar; give a shock to. 2‖. To encounter with hostile intent; meet with sudden encounter; used also intransitively. **3.** To strike as with horror or disgust; horrify; disgust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violent collision or concussion; impact; blow. **2.** A sudden and violent effect on mind or nerves; agitation; startling emotion. **3.** *Pathol.* Prostration of bodily functions, as from sudden injury. **4.** *Elec.* The passage of a strong electric current through the body, or the phenomena it produces: characterized by involuntary muscular contractions. [< MD. *schock*, < √ of SHAKE.] Syn.: see BLOW; COLLISION.—**shock'er**, *n.*—**shock'ing**, *pa.* Causing a mental shock; striking as with horror or disgust; repugnant; dis-

-bar. [< Ice. *skjálgr*, oblique.]—**shoal'y**, *a.* Abounding in shoals.—**shoal'i-ness**, *n.* **shoal'ness‡.**

tressing. Syn.: see AWFUL; FLAGRANT; FRIGHTFUL.—**shock'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**shock'ing-ness,** *n.*—**shock troops** (*Mil.*), seasoned or picked men selected to lead an attack.

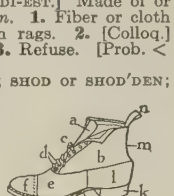
shock[2]. I[1]. *vt.* & *vi.* To gather (grain) into a shock or shocks. II[1]. *n.* A collection of sheaves of grain, stalks of maize, or the like, set together upright in a field.

shock[3]. I. *a.* Shaggy; bushy. II[2]. *n.* **1.** A coarse tangled mass, as of hair. **2.** A dog with woolly coat. [Var. of SHAG.]—**shock'head".** I. *a.* Having thick, bushy hair. **shock'head"ed‡.** II. *n.* A head with a shock of hair.

shod, 1 shed; 2 shŏd, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHOE, *v.*

shod'dy. I. *a.* [SHOD'DI-ER; SHOD'DI-EST.] Made of or containing shoddy; sham. II. *n.* **1.** Fiber or cloth manufactured of shredded woolen rags. **2.** [Colloq.] Vulgar assumption or display. **3.** Refuse. [Prob. < SHED, *v.*]

shoe, 1 shū; 2 shọ. I. *vt.* [SHOD; SHOD OR SHOD'DEN; SHOE'ING.] **1.** To furnish with shoes or the like. **2.** To furnish with a guard of metal, wood, etc., for protection, as against wear. II. *n.* [SHOES, *pl.*] **1.** An outer covering, as of leather, for the human foot. **2.** A protection, as of iron on the hoof of an animal, or under a sleigh-runner. [< AS. *sceō*, shoe.]—**shoe'bill",** *n.* A heron of Central Africa, with a huge vaulted and hooked bill.—**shoe'black",** *n.* One whose occupation is to black shoes; a bootblack.—**s.-horn,** *n.* A curved smooth implement of horn or other material fitted for insertion in the heel of a shoe to aid in putting it on.—**s.-latchet,** *n.* A thong or strap for fastening a shoe or sandal.—**shoe'mak"er,** *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the making of shoes and boots. **2.** A cobbler.—**shoe'mak"ing,** *n.*—**sho'er,** *n.* One who supplies or fits on shoes.—**s.-tie,** *n.* A lace or ribbon for tying a shoe: at one time very showy.



Different Parts of a Shoe.
a, tongue; *b*, top; *c*, lacing; *d*, eyelets; *e*, vamp; *f*, toe-cap; *g*, outsole; *h*, lipsole; *i*, inside; *j*, shank; *k*, heel; *l*, backstay; *m*, counter; *n*, back-strap.

shog, 1 shog; 2 shŏg. [Dial. or Obs.] I. *vt.* & *vi.* To jog; shake; move along. II. *n.* A shock; jog. [Var. of SHOCK[1].]

sho'gun, 1 shō'gūn; 2 shō'ġun, *n.* The hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army until 1867: known to foreigners as the *tycoon*. [Jap., < *sho*, lead, + *gun*, army.]

Shoebill. 1/35

shone, 1 shōn; 2 shŏn, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHINE, *v.*

shoo, 1 shū; 2 shōō. I. *vt.* & *vi.* To drive by crying "shoo"; scare away, as fowl; cry "shoo." II. *interj.* Begone! be off! away! used in driving away fowls.

shook, 1 shuk; 2 shōōk, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHAKE, *v.*

shook, *n.* A collection of barrel-staves, shaped and chamfered, in order for setting up, conveniently bundled for transportation. [Var. of SHOCK[2], *n.*]

shoon‖, 1 shūn; 2 shōōn, *n.* Plural of SHOE.

shoot, 1 shūt; 2 shōōt, *v.* [SHOT; SHOOT'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To hit, wound, or kill with a missile, now specifically from a firearm. **2.** To propel with sudden force; discharge, as a projectile or a firearm. **3.** To cause to grow forth; protrude. **4.** To rush or glide rapidly over or through; as, to *shoot* rapids. **5.** To variegate, as if by throwing or weaving in threads or colors: usually in past participle; as, *shot* with gold. **6.** To blast. **7.** To throw out or discharge the contents of; empty. II. *i.* **1.** To discharge a projectile from a weapon, especially a firearm. **2.** To dart along swiftly, as a missile; be emitted with force; flash along, as a bird or a star. **3.** To feel a darting pain. **4.** To extend or increase in length by or as by growth. **5.** To assume spike-like shapes, as in crystallizing. **6.** To jut out; protrude. [< AS. *sceōtan*, shoot.]—**shoot'er,** *n.*—**shoot'ing,** *n.*

shoot, *n.* **1.** A young branch or sucker of a plant; offshoot. **2.** A narrow passage in a stream; a rapid. **3.** An inclined passage down which anything may be shot; a chute. **4.** The act of shooting; a shot. **5.** A shooting-match, or -party. **6.** The thrust of an arch. **7.** A shoat.

shop, 1 shep; 2 shŏp. I. *vt.* [SHOPPED[1], SHOPT[2]; SHOPPING.] To visit shops or stores for inspection or purchase of goods. II. *n.* **1.** A place for the sale of goods at retail: in the United States commonly called a *store*. **2.** A place for making or repairing any article, or the carrying on of any artizan craft. **3.** [Colloq.] One's own craft or business; as, to talk *shop*. [< AS. *sceoppa*, booth.]—**shop'-board",** *n.* The bench or board on which work is done; especially, a tailors' bench.—**s.-boy, s.-girl,** *n.* A boy or girl who works in a shop.—**shop'keep"er,** *n.* One who keeps a shop; a tradesman.—**shop'lift"er,** *n.* One guilty of shoplifting.—**shop'lift"ing,** *n.* Larceny from a store or shop in business hours.—**shop'man,** *n.* **1.** A shopkeeper; retailer. **2.** One who sells goods in a shop; a salesman.—**shop'per,** *n.*—**shop'ping,** *n.*—**s.-worn,** *a.* Deteriorated by being a long time in stock in a shop.

shore[1], 1 shōr; 2 shōr, *vt.* [SHORED; SHOR'ING.] To prop, as a wall, by a vertical or sloping timber: usually with *up*. Syn.: see PROP.

Method of Propping a Wall by a Shore (*s*).

shore[2], *vt.* **1.** To set on shore. **2.** To surround as with a shore. [< AS. *score*, < *sceran*, cut.]

shore[3], *vt.* [Prov.] To threaten; warn; also, to offer. [= SCORE, *v.*]

shore‖, *imp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

shore[4], *n.* A beam set endwise as a prop, as against the side of a building, a ship on the stocks, etc., especially as a temporary support. [< AS. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*, cut.]

shore[5], *n.* **1.** The coast or land adjacent to an ocean or sea or to a lake or large river: distinguished from the land contiguous to a small stream, called a *bank*: used also figuratively; as, heavenly *shores*. **2.** *Law.* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. Syn.: see BANK; LAND; MARGIN.—**shore'less,** *a.* Having no shore; boundless.

shorn, 1 shōrn; 2 shōrn, *pp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

short, 1 shert; 2 shôrt. I. *a.* **1.** Having little linear extension; not long. **2.** Being below the average stature; not tall. **3.** Having little extension in time; of limited duration; brief. **4.** Abrupt in manner or spirit; curt; petulant; cross. **5.** Not reaching or attaining a requirement or result; deficient; inadequate; scant: often with *of*. **6.** *Finance & Com.* (1) Not having in possession when selling, but having to procure in time to deliver as contracted; not being in possession of the seller, as stocks, etc.; as, *short* of stocks. (2) Of or pertaining to short stocks or commodities; as, *short* sales. **7.** Not comprehensive or retentive; at fault; in error; narrow: said of persons or their faculties; as, *short* memory. **8.** Breaking easily; friable; crisp. **9.** Brief in utterance, as a syllable or vowel; in modern verse, unaccented. II. *n.* **1.** The compressed substance or pith of a matter. **2.** Anything that is short; a short syllable, vowel, or time. **3.** A deficiency, as in a payment. **4.** *Finance & Com.* (1) A short contract or sale. (2) One who has sold short; a bear. **5.** *pl.* Bran mixed with coarse meal or flour. **6.** *pl.* Small-clothes. III. *adv.* In a short manner or method, in any sense of the adjective; as, to stop *short;* to turn *short;* to sell *short*. [< AS. *sceort*, short.]
Syn.: (adjective) see LITTLE; SCANTY; TERSE; TRANSIENT.—**short circuit,** in an electric circuit, a path of low resistance established between any two points, thus shortening the distance traveled by the current.—**short'-cir"cuit,** *vt.* & *vi.*—**short sale** (*Com.*), a sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at time of sale.—**short'age,** *n.* The amount by which anything is short; deficiency.—**short'-cake",** *n.* **1.** A cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked. **2.** Cake served with fruit between layers; as, strawberry *shortcake*.—**short'com"ing,** *n.* **1.** Failure; remissness; delinquency. **2.** A falling off; shortage, as of a crop.—**short'en,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or become short or shorter; curtail. **2.** To reduce; diminish; lessen. **3.** To contract; confine; restrain. **4.** To make brittle or crisp, as pastry. Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; SCRIMP.—**short'en-er,** *n.*—**short'en-ing,** *n.* **1.** Material, as lard or butter, used to make pastry crisp. **2.** An abbreviation.—**short'hand",** *n.* Stenography or phonography.—**short'horn",** *n.* One of a breed of cattle with short horns, originally from northern England.—**short'-lived",** *a.* Living or lasting but a short time.—**short'ly,** *adv.* **1.** At the expiration of a short time; quickly; soon. **2.** In few words; briefly. **3.** Curtly; abruptly.—**short'ness,** *n.*—**short'-sight"ed,** *a.* **1.** Unable to see clearly at a distance; near-sighted. **2.** Lacking foresight. **3.** Resulting from or characterized by lack of foresight. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**short'-sight"ed-ly,** *adv.*—**short'-sight"ed-ness,** *n.*—**short'-stop",** *n.* *Baseball.* A fielder stationed between second and third bases.—**short'-wind"-ed,** *a.* Affected with difficulty of breathing; becoming easily out of breath.

Sho-sho'ne, 1 sho-shō'nı; 2 sho-shō'ne, *n.* A North-American Indian of widely extended stock, formerly living in the western United States.—**Sho-sho'ne-an,** *a.*

shot[1], 1 shet; 2 shŏt, *vt.* [SHOT'TED[d]; SHOT'TING.] **1.** To load with shot. **2.** To clean, as bottles, by partially filling with shot and shaking.

shot[2], *imp.* & *pp.* of SHOOT.

shot, *a.* Of changeable color, as when warp and weft are [of different colors.

shot[1], 1 shet; 2 shŏt, *n.* [SHOT or SHOTS, *pl.*] **1.** A missile, as a ball of iron, or a bullet, or pellet of lead, to be discharged from a firearm; also, such spherules or pellets

collectively. **2.** The act of shooting; any stroke, hit, or blow. **3.** One who shoots; a marksman. **4.** The distance traversed or that can be traversed by a projectile; reach; range. **5.** *Mining.* A blast. [< AS. *gesceot*, < *sceōtan*, shoot.]—**shot'gun"**, *n.* A light gun adapted for the discharge of shot: often breech-loading and double-barreled.

shot², *n.* A reckoning or charge, or a share of such a reckoning; scot. [For SCOT², *n.*]

shote, *n.* Same as SHOAT. **shot‡.**

shot'ten, 1 shĕt'n; 2 shŏt'n, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Dislocated; disjointed. **2.** Spent, as a fish. **3.** Gutted and dried for preservation, as a herring. [< AS. *sceōtan*, shoot.]

shought, *n.* A shaggy dog; shock-dog. **shock†.**

should, 1 shud; 2 shud, *imp.* of SHALL: used (1) in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time; as, he said he *should* go (see SHALL); and (2) in a conditional or subjunctive sense, the idea of past time being altogether lost sight of. In the latter senses it may denote: (*a*) Supposition, either conditional or concessive; as, if I *should* go, he would kill me. (*b*) Hesitation or modesty on the speaker's part; as, I *should* hardly think so. (*c*) Obligation in various degrees, usually milder than *ought*. (*d*) Formerly, permission or ability, where *might* is now employed. [< AS. *scolde*, pret. of *sculan*, owe.] Syn.: see OUGHT.

shoul'der, 1 shōl'der; 2 shōl'der. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To assume as something to be borne; sustain; bear. **2.** To push with or as with the shoulder or shoulders. **3.** To fashion with a shoulder or abutment; make a shoulder on. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb; also, the joint connecting the arm or fore limb with the body. **2.** Figuratively, that which supports, bears up, or projects like a shoulder. **3.** An enlargement, projection, or offset, as for keeping something in place, or preventing movement past the projection. [< AS. *sculder*, shoulder.]—**shoul'der-blade"**, *n.* The scapula.—**shoul'der-strap"**, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, as to support the dress; specif., a strap of cloth edged with gold lace, worn by army and navy officers as an indication of rank.

shout, 1 shaut; 2 shout. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To utter with a shout; utter a shout; cry out loudly. **II.** *n.* A sudden and loud outcry, such as a call or command, but also expressing emotion, as of joy, exultation, courage, or derision; a loud burst of voice or voices. Syn.: see CALL; ROAR.

shove, } 1 shuv; 2 shōv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHOVED, SHUVD[P]; **shuv**[P], } SHOV'ING.] **1.** To push along, as on a surface; press forcibly against; jostle. **2.** [Colloq.] To get rid of, as by urgent sales. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of pushing or shoving; a strong push. **2.** The woody center of flax. **3.** [Canada.] A forward movement of ice in a river. [< AS. *scofian*, shove.] Syn.: see PUSH.—**shov'er**, *n.*

shov'el, } 1 shuv'l; 2 shōv'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHOV'ELED or **shuv'el**[P], } SHOV'ELLED, SHOV'ELD[S]; SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'-EL-LING.] To take up and move or gather with a shovel; toss hastily as if with a shovel; work with a shovel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flattened scoop with a handle, as for digging. **2.** [Colloq.] A shovel-hat. **3.** *Zool.* Some part likened to a shovel. [< AS. *scofi*, < *scofen*, pp. of *scūfan*, shove.]—**shov'el-board"**, *n.* A game played on shipboard in which wooden disks are shoved with a cue toward numbered squares marked on the deck. **shuf'fle-board"‡.**—**shov'el-er**, *n.* **shov'el-ler‡.**—**shov'el-hat"**, *n.* A hat with broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front.

show, 1 shō; 2 shō, *v.* [SHOWED; SHOWN or SHOWED; SHOW'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or permit to be seen; present to view; exhibit; expose. **2.** To cause or allow (something) to be understood or known; explain; reveal; tell. **3.** To cause a (person) to see or understand; explain something to; convince; point out to. **4.** To make evident by logical process; prove; demonstrate. **5.** To give in a marked or open manner; confer; bestow; as, to *show* favor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become visible or known; be manifested or displayed. **2.** To present an appearance; seem. **3.** To make one's appearance: now colloquial. [< AS. *sceāwian*, see.] Syn.: see OSTENTATION; PRETENSE; SIGHT; SPECTACLE.—**show'ing**, *n.* **1.** Show; display, as of a quality. **2.** Presentation; statement; as of a subject.

show, *n.* **1.** That which is shown; a public spectacle; exhibition. **2.** The act of showing; display; parade; pretense; semblance. **3.** That which shows; an indication; promise; sign. [< AS. *sceāwe*, < *sceāwian*, see.] —**show'bill"**, *n.* A poster announcing a play or show.—**show'bread"**, *n.* In the Jewish ritual, the loaves of unleavened bread set forth in the sanctuary.—**show'-case"**, *n.* A glass case protecting articles for sale.—**show'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who exhibits or owns a show.—**show'-room"**, *n.* A room for the display of merchandise.

show'er, 1 shau'er; 2 show'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sprinkle or wet with or as with showers. **2.** To discharge in a shower; pour out; rain; scatter. **3.** To fall as in a shower.

show'er¹, *n.* **1.** A fall, as of rain, hail, or sleet, of short duration. **2.** A copious fall of drops or of numerous small objects. **3.** An abundant supply. [< AS. *scūr*, shower.]—**show'er-bath"**, *n.* An arrangement for showering water all over the body, or a bath taken in that way.—**show'er-y**, *a.* Abounding with showers; resembling a shower.—**show'er-i-ness**, *n.*

show'er², 1 shō'er; 2 shō'er, *n.* One who shows.

show'y, 1 shō'i; 2 shō'y, *a.* **1.** Making a great display; gaudy; gay; splendid. **2.** Given to display; ostentatious.—**show'i-ly**, *adv.*—**show'i-ness**, *n.*

shrank, 1 shraŋk; 2 shraŋk, *imp.* of SHRINK, *v.*

shrap'nel, 1 shrap'nel; 2 shrăp'nĕl, *n.* A shell filled with bullets to be scattered by its explosion; such shells collectively. See PROJECTILE. [< Brit. Gen. *Shrapnel.*]

shred, 1 shred; 2 shrĕd. **I.** *vt.* [SHRED or SHRED'DED[d]; SHRED'DING.] **1.** To tear or cut into shreds, as fibrous material. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To lop off; trim. **II.** *n.* A small irregular strip torn or cut off. **2.** A bit; fragment; particle. [< AS. *scrēdian*, shred.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

shrew, 1 shrū; 2 shru, *vt.* **1**‖. To berate. **2†.** To curse.

shrew¹, 1 shrū; 2 shru, *n.* A woman of vexatious, scolding, or nagging disposition. [< AS. *screāwa*, lit. a biter.]

shrew², *n.* A diminutive mouse-like animal having a long pointed snout. [< AS. *screāwa.*] **shrew'-mouse"‡.**

shrewd, 1 shrūd; 2 shrud, *a.* **1.** Having keen insight; sharp; sagacious. **2**‖. Artful; sly. **3**‖. Keen or sharp; biting. **4†.** Shrewish; also, vexatious; vicious. [ME. *shrewed*, pp. of *schrewen*, curse.] Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; POLITIC; SAGACIOUS.—**shrewd'ly**, *adv.*—**shrewd'ness**, *n.* Syn.: see ACUMEN. [-ness, *n.*

shrew'ish, *a.* Like a shrew; ill-tempered. **-ly**, *adv.*

Shrews'bur-y, 1 shrōz'ber-i; 2 shrōz'bĕr-y, *n.* A town in W. England; victory of army of Henry IV. over Percy, 1403.

shriek, 1 shrīk; 2 shrēk. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* To utter with a shriek; utter a shriek. **II.** *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, as of agony or terror. [< Ice. *shrīkja*, shriek.] Syn.: see CALL; ROAR.—**shriek'er**, *n.*

shriev'al-ty, 1 shrīv'al-ti; 2 shrēv'al-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The office, term, or jurisdiction of a sheriff. **shriv'al-ty‡.**—**shriev'al**‖, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff or his functions.

shrift, 1 shrift; 2 shrĭft, *n.* **1.** The act of shriving. **2.** Confession; absolution. [and long tail.

shrike, *n.* A rapacious bird with hooked bill, short wings,

shrill(l)[P], 1 shril; 2 shrĭl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give forth or cause to utter a shrill sound. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a high and piercing quality; sharp and piercing; as a sound. **2.** Emitting a sharp, piercing sound. **3**‖. Sharp to other senses than that of hearing; keen. [< Norw. *skryla*, cry shrilly.]—**shrill(l'ing)**[P], *n.* A shrill cry or noise. **shrill(l)**[P†] [Rare].—**shrill(l'ness)**[P], *n.*—**shrill'-tongued"**, *a.* Having a shrill voice. **s.-gorged‡; s.-voiced‡.**—**shrill(l'y)**[P], *a.* Rather shrill.—**shrill(l'y)**[P], *adv.* In a shrill manner. **shrill(l)**[P‡].

shrimp, 1 shrimp; 2 shrĭmp, *n.* **1.** A diminutive, long-tailed, lobster-like crustacean of the northern hemisphere. **2.** A small, wizened, or shrunken person.

shrine, 1 shrain; 2 shrīn. **I.** *vt.* [SHRINED; SHRIN'ING.] To enshrine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A receptacle for sacred relics; a place, as a chapel, of peculiar sanctity; also, a thing or spot made sacred by historic or other association. **2**‖. A box or casket; an ark. **3†.** An image: an erroneous use. [< L.[AS] *scrinium*, box.]

shrink, 1 shriŋk; 2 shrĭŋk, *vt. & vi.* [SHRANK, SHRUNK; SHRUNK, SHRUNKEN, formerly SHRINKED[t]; SHRINK'ING.] **1.** To draw together or cause to draw together; contract; diminish; make or become less or smaller. **2.** To draw back, as from disgust, horror, or timidity; withdraw; recoil: with *from*. [< AS. *scrincan*, shrink.] Syn.: see WITHER. —**shrink'a-bl(e)**[P], *a.*—**shrink'age**, *n.* Contraction, as of metal by cooling or wood by drying; also, the amount lost by contraction.—**shrink'er**, *n.*—**shrink'ing-ly**, *adv.*

shrive, 1 shraiv; 2 shrīv, *vt. & vi.* [SHROVE, SHRIVED; SHRIV'EN, SHRIVED; SHRIV'ING.] *R. C. Ch.* To grant or receive absolution upon confession: often reflexively; as, *shrive* thee of thy sin. [< AS. *scrīfan*, < L. *scribo*, write.] **shryve†.**—**shriv'er**, *n.*

shriv'el, 1 shriv'l; 2 shrĭv'l, *vt. & vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD[S]; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To contract into wrinkles; shrink and wrinkle; wither; contract: often with *up*.

shriv'el, *n.* That which is shriveled or contracted.

shroud³, 1 shraud; 2 shroud, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dress for the grave; clothe in a shroud. **2.** To envelop as with a garment; conceal; shelter. **3†.** To take shelter; go under cover; gather together, as beasts, for warmth. Syn.: see MASK.

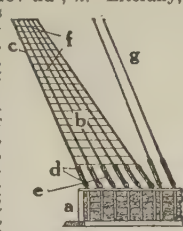
shroud¹, *n.* **1.** A dress or garment for the dead; winding-sheet. **2.** Something that envelops or protects, as a garment. [< AS. *scrūd*, garment.]—**shroud'less**, *a.*

shroud², *n.* One of a set of ropes fitted in pairs and constituting part of the standing rigging of a vessel; also, a

guy, as a support for a smokestack. Usually in the plural. [< Icel. *skrūdh*, rigging.]

shrove, 1 shrōv; 2 shrōv, *imp.* of SHRIVE, *v.*

Shrove'tide″, 1 shrōv'tīd″; 2 shrōv'tīd″, *n.* Literally, confession-time; the three days immediately preceding Lent.— **Shrove Sunday, S. Monday, S. Tuesday,** the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday immediately preceding Lent.



Shrouds and their Connections.

a, chain-plates; *b*, shrouds; *c*, swifter; *d*, deadeyes; *e*, lanyards; *f*, ratlines; *g*, topmast-backstays. See under SHIP.

shrub¹, 1 shrub; 2 shrŭb, *n.* A woody, perennial plant smaller than a tree; a bush. [< AS. *scrob*, shrub.]—**shrub'ber-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Shrubs collectively. **2.** A shrubby place; a collection of shrubs. —**shrub'by,** *a.* [SHRUB'BI-ER; SHRUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Containing many shrubs; covered with shrubs. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or like a shrub or shrubs; stunted.— **shrub'bi-ness,** *n.*

shrub², *n.* A beverage of sweetened fruit-juice, sometimes with spirits. [Ult. < Ar. *sharab.*]

shrug, 1 shrug; 2 shrŭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHRUGGED, SHRUGD⁵; SHRUG'GING.] **1.** To draw up (the shoulders), as in displeasure, doubt, surprize, etc. **2‖.** To tremble with cold or nervousness. **II.** *n.* The act of shrugging the shoulders. [< Dan. *skrukke*, *skrugge*, stoop.]

shrunk, *imp. & pp.* of SHRINK.

shrunk'en, 1 shruṇk'ĕn; 2 shrŭṇk'ĕn, *pa.*; also *pp.* of SHRINK. Contracted and atrophied.

shuck, 1 shuk; 2 shŭk, *vt.* [Prov.] To remove the shucks of or from; in the United States, to remove the husk or shell from (corn or oysters); husk. [Perhaps var. of SHOCK¹, *v.*]

shuck, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A husk, shell, or pod, as of maize or peas; the outer covering of nuts. **2.** [U. S.] A shell of an oyster or a clam. **3.** The case of the larva of an insect, as a caddis-worm. **4.** [Eng.] A shock; stook.

shuck'ing, 1 shuk'iṇg; 2 shŭk'iṇg, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A husking-bee. **2.** The removing of shucks, especially from corn.

shud'der, 1 shud'ər; 2 shŭd'er. **I.** *vi.* To tremble or shake, as from fright or cold; shiver; quake. **II.** *n.* The act of shuddering; convulsive shiver, as from horror or fear; aversion; tremor. SYN.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.—**shud'der-ing,** *pa.* Having or causing a shudder. **-ly,** *adv.*

shuf'fle, 1 shuf'l; 2 shŭf'l, *v.* [SHUF'FLED, SHUF'LD⁵; SHUF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shift this way and that; mix; confuse; disorder (as cards in a pack). **2.** To make up fraudulently or hastily; also, to put aside carelessly: with *up*, *off*, or *out*. **3.** To move or perform with a shuffle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack; change position; shift ground; evade; prevaricate. **2.** To scrape the feet along; struggle along awkwardly. [Freq. of SHOVE.]—**shuf'fle-board″,** *n.* Same as SHOVELBOARD.—**shuf'fler,** *n.*—**shuf'fling,** *pa.* **1.** Marked by awkward or clumsy movements. **2.** Evading the truth; prevaricating.

shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** A mixing or changing of the order of things, as of cards in a pack before each deal. **2.** A hesitating, evasive, or tricky course; prevarication; artifice. **3.** A scraping of the feet, as in walking; a slow, dragging gait. **4.** A dance, or the step used in it, where the dancer pushes his foot along the floor at each step.

Shu'lam-ite, 1 shū'lam-īt; 2 shu'lam-it, *n. Bib.* The chief female character in the Song of Solomon. *Cant.* vi, 13.

shun, 1 shun; 2 shŭn, *vt.* [SHUNNED; SHUN'NING.] **1.** To keep clear of; avoid; refrain from. **2‖.** To escape; evade. **3‖.** To abhor. [< AS. *scunian.*] SYN.: see ABHOR; ESCAPE. —**shun'ner,** *n.*—**shun'pike″§,** *n.* A byway; side-road.

shune. [Scot. or Obs.] Plural of SHOE.

shunt, 1 shunt; 2 shŭnt. **I**ᵈ. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To turn aside; in railroading and electricity, to switch. **2.** To evade by turning away from; put off on some one else, as a task. **3.** To shift or transfer one's views or course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A turning aside; the act of using a switch or shunt. **2.** A switch. **3.** *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit and designed to divert part of the current. [< AS. *scyndan*, hasten; akin to SHUN.]—**shunt'er,** *n.*

shut, 1 shut; 2 shŭt, *v.* [SHUT; SHUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into such position as to close an opening or aperture; close, as a door, lid, or valve: often with *down*, *to*, or *up*. **2.** To close with anything so as to prevent ingress or egress; stop; obstruct: often with *up*. **3.** To forbid entrance into or prohibit admission to; close: often with *against* or *to*. **4.** To prohibit from entering; bar out; exclude: with *from*, *out*, *out of*, or *out from*. **5.** To keep from going out; confine; enclose; restrain: imprison; also, to catch or hold, as a garment, within the closed parts of something: with *in*, *into*, *under*, *up*, *within*, etc. **6.** To close, fold, or bring together, as parts or something expanded, extended, or unfolded; as, to *shut* an umbrella. **7.** To obscure or hide from sight: followed by *in* or *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To close itself; be or become closed. **2.** To close something; have the effect of closing. [< AS. *scyttan*, < *sceōtan*, shoot.]

SYN.: bar, beleaguer, block, blockade, close, close up, confine, coop up, enclose, exclude, imprison, intercept, lock up, preclude, prohibit, seal, stop.—ANT.: expand, let loose, liberate, open, set free, unbar, unclose, undo, unfasten.—PREP.: shut *into* or shut *up in* a dungeon; *out of* the house; *out of* society; *out from* social life; shut one's eyes *to* facts; shut one *up to* a single course; shut the door *against* intrusion.

shut, *pa.* **1.** Made fast or closed. **2.** Not sonorous; dull: said of sound. **3.** *Orthoepy.* (1) Formed by closing the mouth- and nose-passages completely: said of consonants, as *t*, *p*, *k*, *b*, and *d*. (2) Cut off sharply by succeeding consonants: said of vowels, as *i* in *pit* and *o* in *top*. **4.** [Prov.] Freed, as from something disagreeable; rid: with *of*.

shut, *n.* **1.** The act of shutting; also, the time of shutting, closing, or ending; as, the *shut* of day. **2.** The place of shutting or closing together.

shute, *n.* Same as CHUTE.

shut'ter, 1 shut'ər; 2 shŭt'er, *n.* One who or that which shuts; specif. (1) A hinged cover for a window. (2) A curtain or other mechanical device for momentarily admitting light into a photographic lens.—**shut'ter,** *vt.*

shut'tle, 1 shut'l; 2 shŭt'l, *n.* **1.** A device used in **shut'lᵉ,** weaving to carry the weft to and fro; also, a similar device in a sewing-machine or the like. **2.** A shutter: an inaccurate use. [< AS. *scyttels*, bolt of a door, < *sceōtan*, shoot.]—**shut'tle-cock″,** *n.* A rounded piece of cork, with a crown of feathers, used in the game of battledore and shuttlecock; the game itself.

s. h. v., *abbr.* [L.] *Sub hoc verbo* (under this word).

shy¹, 1 shai; 2 shī. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHIED; SHY'ING.] **1.** To start suddenly aside: said of a horse. **2.** To swerve or start aside or to cause to swerve: with *off* or *away*. **II.** *a.* [SHY'ER; SHY'EST; OR SHI'ER; SHI'EST.] **1.** Easily frightened or startled; timorous; coy. **2.** Circumspect, as from motives of caution; watchful; wary: with *of* or *at*. **3.** Not easy to perceive, seize, or secure; elusive; as, a *shy* expression. **III.** *n.* A starting aside, as in fear. [< AS. *sceōh*, shy.] **shy-ly,** *adv.* **shy-ness,** *n.*

shy². **I.** *vt.* To throw with a sidelong motion; fling carelessly, as a stone. **II.** *n.* **1.** A careless throw; fling. **2.** [Slang.] (1) A sneer. (2) A trial; experiment.

Shy'lock, 1 shai'lok; 2 shȳ'lŏk, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, a Jew who endeavors to exact a pound of flesh from Antonio's body as a forfeit for non-payment of a debt.

shy'ster, 1 shai'stər; 2 shī'ster, *n.* A lawyer who practises in an unprofessional manner; hence, any one who conducts his business in a tricky manner. [< SHY, *a.*]

si, 1 sī; 2 si, *n. Mus.* The seventh note of the diatonic scale. [Silicon.

S. I., *abbr.* Sandwich Islands, Staten Island.—**SI.,** *abbr.*

Si-am′, 1 sai-am'; 2 sī-ăm', *n.* **1.** A kingdom of S. E. Asia; 195,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,819,700; capital, Bangkok. **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the China sea, S. of Siam: 240 by 180 m.—**Si″a-mese′,** *a. & n.*—**the Siamese twins,** two male persons (1811–1874), Eng and Chang, of Siamese parentage, united by a cartilaginous band between their bodies.

Sib., *abbr.* Siberia, Siberian.

sib, 1 sib; 2 sĭb. **I.** *a.* **1.** Related by blood. **2.** Related; similar. **II.** *n.* A blood-relation; kinsman. [< AS. *sib*, kin.] **sibb†;** **sibbet†.**—**sib'ling,** *n.* A full brother or sister.

Si-be'ri-a, 1 sai-bi'ri-ə; 2 sī-bē'ri-a, *n.* A country of Asiatic Russia: 4,831,882 sq. m.; pop. 10,377,900—**Si-be'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

sib'i-lant, 1 sib'i-lənt; 2 sĭb'i-lant. **I.** *a.* Made with a hissing sound; hissing. **II.** *n.* A hissing sound, as of *s*, *z*, etc. [< L. *sibilo* (ppr. *sibilan(t-)s*), hiss, < *sibilus*, hissing.]—**sib'i-lance,** *n.* **sib'i-lan-cy†.**—**sib'i-late⁴,** *vt.* To give a hissing sound to as in pronouncing the letter *s*.—**sib″i-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of hissing. **2.** A hissing sound.

sib'yl, 1 sib'il; 2 sĭb'yl, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Myth.* A prophetess: used chiefly of the priestesses of Apollo. **2.** A sorceress. [< Gr.ᴸ *sibylla.*]—**sib'yl-line,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sibyl, as the **sibylline books,** a collection of oracles consulted by the Roman senate in times of peril. **sib'yl-lic†.**

sic, 1 sik; 2 sic, *a.* [Scot.] Such. **sic'can†.**

sic, *adv.* So; thus: sometimes inserted after something quoted, to indicate that the quotation is literal. [L.]

Sic., *abbr.* Sicilian, Sicily.

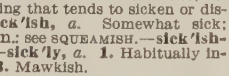
sic'ca-tiv(e⁸, 1 sik'ə-tiv; 2 sic'a-tĭv, *a.* Causing to dry. [< L. *siccatus*, pp. of *sicco*, dry, < *siccus*, dry.] **sic'cant‡.**

Sic'i-ly, 1 sis'i-li; 2 sic'i-ly, *n.* An island in the Mediterranean sea, S. of Italy; 9,937 sq. m.; pop. 3,672,000; devastated by an earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.—**Si-cil'i-an,** *a. & n.*

sick, 1 sik; 2 sĭk, *a.* **1.** Affected with disease; ill; ailing: the prevailing use in the United States and formerly in England. **2.** Desiring to vomit; nauseated: now the prevailing sense in England. **3.** Disinclined by reason of satiety; surfeited: with *of.* **4.** Languishing, as with some unattained desire: with *for.* [< AS. *sēoc,* sick.]—**sick'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make sick; disgust; weary. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow ill; be disgusted or wearied. **2.** To deteriorate; decay.—**sick'en-er,** *n.* Anything that tends to sicken or disgust.—**sick'en-ing,** *pa.*—**sick'ish,** *a.* Somewhat sick; also, slightly nauseating. Syn.: see SQUEAMISH.—**sick'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**sick'ish-ness,** *n.*—**sick'ly,** *a.* **1.** Habitually indisposed; ailing. **2.** Faint. **3.** Mawkish.

Syn.: ailing, diseased, faint, feeble, frail, ill, infirm, invalided, languid, unhealthy, unwell, weak, weakly.—**sick'ly†,** *vt.* To make sickly or pale.—**sick'li-ness,** *n.*—**sick'ly†,** *adv.*—**sick'ness,** *n.* **1.** Illness; nausea. **2.** A particular form of disease. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

sick'le, 1 sik'l; 2 sĭk'l, *n.* A reaping implement with a long, curved blade mounted on a short handle. [< AS. *sicel,* < L. *secula,* < *seco,* cut.]


Grain-sickle.

Sick'les, 1 sik'lz; 2 sĭk'lz, **Daniel Edgar** (1825–1914). An American general, diplomat, and legislator.

Sic'y-on, 1 sish'i-ən; 2 sĭsh'y-on, *n.* An ancient city near Corinth, Greece; celebrated for its bronze-work and art-schools.

Sid'dons, 1 sid'ənz; 2 sĭd'ons, **Sarah** (née Kemble) (1755–1831). An English tragic actress.

side, 1 sąid; 2 sīd, *v.* [SID'ED[d]; SID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut into sides, as a carcass. **2.** To make flat the side of (timber). **3.** [Colloq.] To place at one side. **II.** *i.* **1.** To range oneself on the side of; take the part of: followed by *with.* **2.** To have a (specified) side measurement. [lateral; minor.

side, *a.* Situated at or on one side; lateral; hence, col-

side, *n.* **1.** Any one of the bounding lines of a surface or the bounding surfaces of a solid object: often limited to a particular bounding line or surface, as distinguished from end, top, or bottom. **2.** A lateral part of a surface or object. **3.** One of two or more contrasted surfaces, parts, or places. **4.** Any distinct party or body of men; a faction. **5.** An opinion, aspect, or point of view considered with respect to its opposite. **6.** Family connection, especially by descent. [< AS. *side,* < *sīd,* wide.]—**side'board",** *n.* **1.** A piece of dining-room furniture for holding tableware. **2.** A board at the side of something.—**side'dish",** *n.* A dish subordinate to the main dish or dishes of a course.—**s.-light,** *n.* A side-window, or light coming from the side; hence, figuratively, incidental illustration.—**s.-line,** *n.* **1.** An auxiliary line of goods sold by a commercial traveler. **2.** A line attached to the side of a thing; especially, a line used to hobble a horse by connecting the fore and hind feet of the same side.—**side'ling,** **I.** *a.* Having a slanting or oblique position or motion. **II.** *adv.* Sidewise.—**side'long",** **I.** *a.* Inclining or tending to one side; lateral. **II.** *adv.* In a lateral or oblique direction.—**s.-saddle,** *n.* A saddle for the use of women, having but one stirrup and a cushioned projection above it.—**s.-show,** *n.* A petty show exhibiting in connection with a large one: also used figuratively.—**side'track",** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [U. S.] To run upon a siding; divert from the main issue; reduce to inactivity. **II.** *n.* A railroad-siding.—**side'walk",** *n.* [U. S.] A path for the use of foot-passengers at the side of the street.—**side'ward.** **I.** *a.* Directed or moving toward or from the side; lateral. **II.** *adv.* Toward or from the side; laterally. **side'wards†.—s.-wheel.** **I.** *a.* Having side-wheels. **II.** *n.* A wheel at the side; specifically, one of two paddle-wheels in a steamboat.—**s.-wheeler,** *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.—**side'wise".** **I.** *a.* Sideward; sidelong. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Toward or from the side. **2.** On one side only. **side'ways"†.—sid'ing,** *n.* **1.** A railway-track by the side of the main track. **2.** The boarding that covers the side of a wooden house. **3.** The act of taking sides, as in a controversy.—**si'dle,** *vt.* & *vi.* [SI'DLED; SI'DLING.] To move, or cause to move, sidewise.—**si'dler,** *n.* One who moves obliquely or acts with indirectness.

si-de're-al, 1 sai-di'ri-əl; 2 sī-dē're-al, *a.* Pertaining to stars; constituted of or containing stars. [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), star.] **sid'er-al†.**

sid'er-ite, 1 sid'ər-ait *or* sai-di'rait; 2 sĭd'er-it *or* sī-dē'rīt, *n.* *Min.* A vitreous, brown translucent ferrous carbonate, important as an ore when pure. [Ult. < Gr. *sideros,* iron.]

sid'er-o-, 1 sid'ər-o-; 2 sĭd'er-o-. From Greek *sēderos,* iron: a combining form.—**sid"er-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by siderography. **sid"er-o-graph'i-cal†.—sid"er-og'ra-phist,** *n.* One who practises or is engaged in siderography.—**sid"er-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of engraving upon softened steel or iron, afterward hardened.

Sid'ney, 1 sid'ni; 2 sid'ny. **1. Algernon** (1622–1683), an English soldier and revolutionary patriot; executed. **2. Sir Philip** (1554–1586), an English soldier; model of chivalry.

Si'don, 1 sai'dən; 2 sī'dŏn, *n.* A seaport city of ancient Phenicia: the modern **Saida.—Si-do'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

siege, 1 sij; 2 sēj, *n.* **1.** The besieging of a town or a fortified place: used also figuratively. **2†.** A seat; chair; as, the *Siege Perilous* at Arthur's round table, fatal to all but Sir Galahad. [< F. *siège,* < L. *sedeo,* sit.] **sege†.**

Sieg'fried, 1 sig'frid *or* (*G.*) zig'frit; 2 sīg'frēd *or* (*G.*) zēg'frēt, *n.* The hero of the *Nibelungenlied.*

si'en-ite, 1 sai'ən-ait; 2 sī'en-īt, *n.* Same as SYENITE.

Sien-kie'wicz, 1 shen-kyē'vich; 2 shĕn-kyę'vich, **Henryk** (1846–1916). A Polish novelist and historian; *Quo Vadis.*

si-en'na[1], 1 si-en'ə; 2 si-ĕn'a, *n.* **1.** A brownish orange-yellow clay used as a pigment. **2.** Orange-yellow. [< It. *Sienna* (city in Italy).]

Si-en'na[2], 1 si-en'ə; 2 si-ĕn'ä, *n.* A cathedral city in N. Italy. **Si-en'a†.—Si"en-nese',** *a.* & *n.* **Si"en-ese'†.**

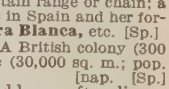
si-er'ra, 1 si-er'ə; 2 si-ĕr'a, *n.* A mountain range or chain; a term occurring in the names of ranges in Spain and her former colonies, as **Sierra Nevada, Sierra Blanca,** etc. [Sp.]

Si-er'ra Le-o'ne, 1 lē-ō'nē; 2 lę-ō'ng. A British colony (300 sq. m.; pop. 76,000) and protectorate (30,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,000) on the W. coast of Africa. [nap. [Sp.]

si-es'ta, 1 si-es'tə; 2 si-es'ta, *n.* A midday or after-dinner

sieur, 1 syūr; 2 syûr, *n.* Sir; master: a former French title of respect. [F., < L. *senior,* compar. of *senex,* old.]

sieve, } 1 siv; 2 sĭv, *n.* **1.** A utensil or apparatus for sift-
siv[s], } ing, consisting of a frame provided with meshes, as of wire. **2.** A garrulous person. **3.** A coarse basket, holding nearly a bushel. [< AS. *sife,* sieve.]


Sieve.

sift[d], 1 sift; 2 sĭft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate the fine parts from the coarse with or as with a sieve. **2.** To examine minutely; scrutinize; also, to ascertain in this way: sometimes with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To pass through a sieve. **2.** To practise scrutiny. [< AS. *siftan,* sift.]—**sift'er,** *n.*

sigh, 1 sai; 2 sī, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with sighs: sometimes with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter a sigh; lament. **2.** To yearn strongly; long: often with *for.* **3.** To make a sound suggestive of a sigh, as the wind. [< AS. *sican,* sigh.]—**sigh'er,** *n.* [pression of sorrow, anxiety, etc.

sigh, *n.* A deep and long-drawn respiration, as an ex-

sight, 1 sait; 2 sīt, *vt.* **1.** To perceive with the eye; discover by looking. **2.** To bring into the field of observation with an instrument. **3.** To furnish with sights, as a gun. **4.** To aim, as a gun; take sight or aim. **5.** *Com.* To present, as a bill to its drawee, for acceptance. [< AS. *gesihth,* sight, < *sēon,* see.]

sight, *n.* **1.** The faculty of seeing; vision. **2.** That which is seen; a view; spectacle; show. **3.** The range or scope of vision; limit of eyesight. **4.** The point of view; estimation. **5.** Insight. **6.** A device to assist aim, as on a gun, leveling-instrument, etc. **7.** An aim or observation taken with a firearm or an observing instrument. **8.** A sight-opening. **9.** The part of a drawing or painting within the margin-lines or the frame. Syn.: exhibition, scene, show, spectacle, view, vision. See SPECTACLE.—**sight'-hole",** *n.* A hole to look through; peep-hole.—**sight'less,** *a.* **1.** Without the power of sight; blind. **2.** Invisible. **3†.** Unsightly.—**sight'ly,** *a.* **1.** Pleasant to the view; comely. **2.** Affording a grand view.—**sight'li-ness,** *n.*—**sight'see"-ing,** *n.* The visiting of objects of interest.—**sight'se"er,** *n.*

sig'il‖, 1 sij'il; 2 sĭj'il, *n.* A seal or signature; also, a mark or sign supposed to exercise occult power. [< L. *sigillum,* seal.]

Sig'is-mund, 1 sij'is-mund; 2 sĭj'is-mŭnd, *n.* A king of Hungary and emperor of Germany (1362–1437).

sig'moid, 1 sig'moid; 2 sĭg'mŏid, *a.* Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma (Σ), or like the letter S. [< Gr. *sigmoeidēs,* < *sigma;* and see -OID.] **sig'moi-dal†.**

sign, 1 sain; 2 sīn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affix one's signature, initials, seal, or mark to. **2.** To dispose of by affixing one's signature: with *off* or *away.* **3‖.** To mark with a sign, especially with a cross; also, to make as a sign. **4§.** To show signs of, or to symbolize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To write one's name as a signature; in law, to acknowledge an instrument as by affixing a mark or seal. **2§.** To make signs or signals. [< L. *signo,* < *signum,* sign.]—**sign'er,** *n.*

sign, *n.* **1.** A motion or action indicating thought, desire, or command; a pantomimic gesture. **2.** A board, plate, or representation of any sort, generally containing an inscription and used to indicate a place of business or resort. **3.** An arbitrary mark used to express a well-known meaning; as, musical *signs.* **4.** *Math.* (1) A conventional mark to indicate an operation or relation. (2) *Alg.* One of the symbols +, −, ×, ÷, indicating the four fundamental operations; especially, + or −.

Property of - Edna Kirk

5. Any indicative or significant object or event; token; emblem; a symbol; symptom. **6.** *Biblical.* A miraculous deed; miracle. **7.** One of the twelve equal divisions of the zodiac, named from the constellations that formerly occupied them. See ZODIAC. **8.** In hunting, a trace left by an animal. **9†.** A cognizance or standard. [< F. *signe*, < L. *signum*, sign.]

Blue Ball Sign in front of the shop of Benjamin Franklin's father, in Boston.

Syn.: emblem, indication, manifestation, mark, note, omen, pattern, presage, prognostic, signal, symbol, symptom, token, type. A *sign* (Latin *signum*) is any distinctive *mark* by which a thing may be recognized or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive, or wholly arbitrary; thus, a blush may be a *sign* of shame; the footprint of an animal is a *sign* that it has passed. The *sign* of a business house now usually declares what is done or kept within, but formerly might be an object having no connection with the business, as "the *sign* of the trout"; the letters of the alphabet are *signs* of certain sounds. While a *sign* may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a *signal* is always voluntary, and is also always concerted; a ship may show *signs* of distress to the casual observer, but *signals* of distress are a distinct appeal for aid. A *symptom* is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition; in medical language a *sign* is an *indication* of any physical condition, whether morbid or healthy; thus, a hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia; dullness of some portion of the lungs under percussion is one of the physical *signs*. See CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM; LETTER; MARK; TRACE.—**sign manual.** **1.** [Eng.] The personal signature of the sovereign written at the top of state papers. **2.** The signature of a person by his own hand.

sig'nal, 1 sig'nəl; 2 sĭg'nal. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SIG'NALED or -NALLED, -NALD[S]; SIG'NAL-ING or -NAL-LING.] To make signals to; communicate by signals. **II.** *a.* Distinguished as by some special sign; remarkable; conspicuous; eminent. Syn.: see EMINENT; EXTRAORDINARY.

III. *n.* **1.** A sign agreed upon or understood, and used to convey information, especially at a distance; a token. **2.** An event that incites to action or movement. **3†.** Sign; emblem. [F., < L.[LL] *signum*, sign.] Syn.: see SIGN.—**sig'nal-er** or **-ler,** *n.*—**sig'nal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render noteworthy.—**sig'nal-ly,** *adv.* In a signal manner.

sig'na-to-ry, 1 sig'nə-tō-rĭ; 2 sĭg'na-tō-ry. **I.** *a.* Bound by the terms of a signed document; having signed; as, *signatory* powers. **II.** *n.* One who has signed or is bound by a document; specif., a power so bound. [< L. *signatorius*, < *signatus*; see SIGNATURE.]

sig'na-ture, 1 sig'nə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 sĭg'na-chu͝r *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The name of a person, or something representing his name, written, stamped, or inscribed by himself, or by deputy, as a sign of agreement or acknowledgment. **2.** *Print.* A distinguishing mark on the first page of each form or sheet of a book; also, the form or sheet on which this mark is placed. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The sign of a key on the staff just at the right of the clef, showing which degrees are to be sharped or flatted and which are not, throughout the piece, unless otherwise indicated. (2) All the signs at the beginning of a staff, including the clef. [F., < L.[LL] *signatus*, pp. of *signo*, SIGN.]

sig'net, 1 sig'net; 2 sĭg'nĕt, *n.* **1.** A seal; especially, in England, one of the seals of the sovereign, used in sealing his private letters and bills of grants, etc. **2.** An impression made by or as if by a seal. [F., < L.[LL] *signum*, mark.]—**writer to the signet** (*Scots Law*), an agent or attorney in causes in the Court of Session.

sig-nif'i-cant, 1 sig-nif'i-kənt; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-cant, *a.* **1.** Having or expressing a sense. **2.** Betokening or standing as a sign for something; having some covert meaning. **3.** Important, as pointing out something weighty; momentous: opposed to *insignificant*. **4.** *Math.* Having value or the determining or influential value. [< L. *signum*, sign, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sig-nif'i-cance,** *n.* **1.** The character or state of being significant; expressiveness. **2.** That which is signified or intended to be expressed; meaning. **3.** Importance; consequence: opposed to *insignificance*. **sig-nif'i-can-cy‡.**—**sig"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** That which is signified; meaning; sense; import. **2.** The act of signifying; communication.—**sig-nif'i-ca-tiv**(e[S], *a.* **1.** Representing, as a sign; symbolical. **2.** Conveying, or tending to convey, a meaning; significant.—**sig-nif'i-ca"tor,** *n.*

sig'ni-fy, 1 sig'nɪ-fai; 2 sĭg'ni-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known by signs or words; express; communicate; announce; declare. **2.** Hence, to betoken in any way; mean; import. **3.** To amount to; matter; as, what does his opinion *signify*? **4.** To denote (medical use) by signature or markings. **II.** *i.* To be of consequence; matter. Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT.—**sig'ni-"fier,** *n.*

si'gnior, *n.* Same as SEIGNIOR or SIGNOR.

si'gnor, 1 sĭ'nyer; 2 sĭ'nyŏr, *n.* Anglicized form of the Italian title *signore:* equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.* [< It. *signore*, < L. *senior;* see SENIOR.]—**si-gno'ra,** *n.* The equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.* [It.]—**si"gno-rī'na,** *n.* The equivalent to *miss.* [It.]—**si"gno-rī'no,** *n.* An Italian title of respectful address to a young man. [It.]

Sigs'bee, 1 sigz'bĭ; 2 sĭgs'bē, **Charles Dwight** (1845–). An American admiral and author.

sike, 1 saik *or* sik; 2 sīk *or* sĭk, *n.* **1.** A gutter; rill. **2.** A bog with a stream flowing through it. [< Ice. *sík*, ditch.]

Sikh, 1 sik; 2 sēk, *n.* One of a religious and military sect founded in India early in the 16th century.

si'lage, 1 sai'lij; 2 sī'lag, *n.* Same as ENSILAGE.

si'lence, 1 sai'lens; 2 sī'lĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [SI'LENCED[T]; SI'LENC-ING.] **1.** To render silent; take away the authority to speak or the power of reply. **2.** To stop the motion or activity of; put to rest; quiet. **3†.** To hide. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being silent; abstinence from speech or noise; taciturnity. **2.** Absence of sound or noise; stillness. **3.** Absence of or refraining from mention; secrecy; oblivion. **4.** *Mus.* A rest. [F., < L. *silentium*, < *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sileo*, be still.]—**si'lenc-er,** *n.* **1.** A tubular device attached to the muzzle of a firearm rendering the discharge noiseless. **2.** Same as MUFFLER.

si'lent, 1 sai'lent; 2 sī'lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not making any sound or noise; noiseless; still; unspoken; unuttered. **2.** Not speaking, or not given to speech; mute; taciturn. **3.** Making no mention or allusion; passing by without notice or record. **4.** Free from activity, motion, or disturbance; calm; quiet; as, a *silent* retreat. **5.** Interested in a business, but having no authority to act; as, a *silent* partner. **6.** *Phonol.* Written, but not pronounced: said of a letter, as the *b* in *debt*. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

si'lent, *n.* **1.** A device for preventing a clock from striking or an alarm from sounding. **2§.** A period of silence. Syn.: see TACIT; TACITURN.

Si-le'nus, 1 sai-lī'nus; 2 sī-lē'nŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The oldest of the satyrs, teacher and companion of Bacchus.

si-le'si-a[1], 1 si-lī'shɪ-ə *or* -shə; 2 sī-lē'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* **1.** A glazed sleazy cloth first made in Prussian Silesia. **2.** [U. S.] A thin twilled sleazy cotton fabric for dress-linings.

Si-le'si-a[2], *n.* **1.** A region of the Czecho-Slovak Republic; 1,987 sq. m.; pop. 608,126. **2.** A province in S. E. Prussia; 15,569 sq. m.; pop. 5,871,900.—**Si-le'si-an,** *a. & n.*

si'lex, 1 sai'leks; 2 sī'lĕks, *n.* Same as SILICA.

sil"hou-ette', 1 sil"u-et'; 2 sĭl"u-ĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [-ET'TED[D]; -ET'TING.] To cause to appear in silhouette; make a silhouette profile of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A profile drawing or portrait having its outline filled in with uniform color, commonly black, often cut out, as from cardboard. **2.** The figure or likeness cast by a shadow, as on a wall. **3.** The outline of a solid figure; sky-line. [F.]

Method of Taking Silhouettes.

sil'i-ca, 1 sil'ɪ-kə; 2 sĭl'i-ca, *n.* **1.** A white or colorless, extremely hard, crystalline substance, the principal constituent of quartz and sand. **2.** Same as SILIQUE. [< L. *silex (silic-)*, flint.]—**sil'i-cate,** *n.* A salt of silicic acid.—**si-lic'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of silica.—**si-lic'ic ac'id.** **1.** Same as SILICA. **2.** A gelatinous compound of silica and water.—**si-li'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or containing silica. **2.** Pertaining to a class of sponges. **si-li'cious‡.**—**sil'i-con,** *n.* A non-metallic element: the base of silica. See ELEMENT. **si-li'-ci-um‡; sil'i-cum‡.**

sil'i-cle(E[R], 1 sil'ɪ-kl; 2 sĭl'i-cl, *n.* A short silique.

sil'i-qua, 1 sil'ɪ-kwə; 2 sĭl'i-kwa, *n.* [-QUÆ, 1 -kwī; 2 -kwē, *pl.*] **1.** An ancient Roman or Italian weight. **2.** *Anat.* A pod-like envelop. **3.** *Bot.* Same as SILIQUE. [L.]

si-lique', 1 si-lik'; 2 si-lik', *n.* A narrow, dry, two-valved pod or fruit produced by plants of the mustard family only. [F., < L. *siliqua*, pod.] **sil'i-qua‡.**

silk, 1 silk; 2 sĭlk. **I.** *a.* Consisting of silk; silken; silky.

II. *n.* **1.** A fine, delicate, glossy, fibrous substance produced by various insects, especially by the larvæ of silkworms, to form their cocoons. **2.** A similar thread spun by other insects or arachnids, notably the silk-spider. **3.** Cloth or garments made of silk. **4.** Anything resembling or reminding of silk, as the silky styles of the flowers of corn. [Ult. < Gr. *Sērikos*, < *Sēres*, a people of Asia.]—**silk'en,** *a.* **1.** Made of or like silk. **2.** Luxurious.—**silk'i-ness,** *n.*—**silk'man,** *n.* A dealer in or

a manufacturer of silk; also, an operative in a silk-factory. —**silk'-stock'ing,** *n.* One who wears silk stockings; an aristocrat. — **silk'worm",** *n.* The larva of a certain moth that produces a dense silken cocoon. — **silk'y,** *a.* [SILK'I-ER; SILK'I-EST.] **1.** Like silk in any way; soft; lustrous. **2.** Made of or consisting of silk; silken.

Silkworm.
1. Female moth. 2. Eggs. 3. Cocoon. 4. Adult worm.

sill, ⌇ 1 sil; 2 sĭl, *n.* A **sil**^{P}, ⌇ horizontal member forming the foundation, or part of the foundation, of a structure of any kind. [< AS. *syll,* sill.]

sil'li-bub, 1 sil'ı-bub; 2 sĭl'i-bŭb, *n.* A dish made of milk and wine or cider, forming a soft curd. **sil'la-bub†.**

sil'ly, *a.* [SIL'LI-ER; SIL'LI-EST.] **1.** Destitute of ordinary good sense; simple; foolish. **2.** Characterized by or resulting from mental imbecility; foolish; stupid. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] Frail; impotent; helpless. **4‖.** Ingenuous; guileless. **5†.** Happy; blessed. **6†.** Simple; plain; rustic. [< AS. *sælig,* fortunate.] Syn.: see CHILDISH; RIDICULOUS.—**sil'li-ly,** *adv.*—**sil'li-ness,** *n.*

sil'ly, *n.* [Colloq.] [SIL'LIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A silly person.

si'lo, 1 sai'lo; 2 sī'lo, *n.* [-LOS^{Z}, *pl.*] Any close pit in which fodder, grain, or other food is stored. [Sp., < L. *sirus,* < Gr. *siros,* a pit for corn.]

Si-lo'am, 1 si-[*or* sai-]lō'am; 2 si-[*or* sī-]lō'am, *n. Bib.* A fountain and pool at Jerusalem. *John* ix, 7.

silt, 1 silt; 2 sĭlt. **I**^{d}. *vt. & vi.* To obstruct or become obstructed with sediment: generally with *up;* also, to ooze or percolate. **II.** *n.* Fine earthy sediment carried and deposited by water, or a deposit of such sediment. [< LG. *silen,* filter.]—**silt'y,** *a.* Like or filled with silt.

Si-lu'ri-an, 1 si-lū'ri-ən; 2 si-lū'ri-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Silurian. **Si-lu'ric†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A division of the Paleozoic era next above the Cambrian, sometimes called the era of invertebrates. **2.** Originally, the division below the Devonian.

sil'va, sil'van, etc. Same as SYLVA, etc.

sil'ver, 1 sil'vər; 2 sĭl'ver. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To coat or plate with silver or the like. **2.** To impart a silvery hue or luster to; also, to whiten; make hoary. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver; having a silvery luster. **3.** Having the soft, clear tones of a silver bell; hence, enticing; persuasive. **4.** Calm; peaceful; gentle. **III.** *n.* **1.** A white, ductile metallic element; one of the precious metals. See ELEMENT. **2.** Silver coin or silverware. **3.** The luster or color of silver. [< AS. *seolfor,* silver.] Syn.: see MONEY. —**sil'ver-ing,** *n.* **1.** A plating or covering of silver, or an imitation of it, as applied to any surface. **2.** The art or process of coating surfaces with or as with silver. **3.** *Phot.* Sensitization of paper with a silver salt.—**sil'ver-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of silver; brightly; with sweet tone.—**sil'vern,** *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] Made of or like silver; also, secondary in importance.—**sil'ver-smith",** *n.* A worker in silver; a maker of silverware.—**sil'ver-ware",** *n.* Articles made of silver.—**sil'ver-y,** *a.* Containing, adorned with, or like silver.—**sil'ver-i-ness,** *n.* [coin. **2.** A tarpon.

sil'ver-ling, 1 sil'vər-liŋ; 2 sĭl'ver-ling, *n.* **1.** An old silver

si-mar'†, *n.* A light robe for women. **cy-mar'‡; si-marre'†.**

Sim'e-on, 1 sim'ı-ən; 2 sim'e-on, *n. Bib.* **1.** A son of Jacob, or his tribe. *Gen.* xxix, 33. **2.** See NUNC DIMITTIS.

sim'i-an, 1 sim'ı-ən; 2 sĭm'i-an. **I.** *a.* Like an ape or monkey. **sim'i-al‡.** **II.** *n.* An ape or monkey.

sim'i-lar, 1 sim'ı-lər; 2 sĭm'i-lar, *a.* **1.** Bearing resemblance to one another or to something else; like, but not completely identical; of like characteristics, nature, or degree; of the same scope, order, or purpose. **2.** *Mus.* Having motion in the same direction; ascending or descending together, as two parts. **3.** *Geom.* Shaped alike: said of two figures, each of which may become congruous with the other by increasing all its linear dimensions in one and the same ratio, its angles remaining unchanged. **4†.** Homogeneous. [< L. *similis,* similar.] Syn.: see ALIKE; SYNONYMOUS.—**sim"i-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being similar; hence, the point in which the objects compared are similar. **2.** *pl.* Things that coincide with or resemble each other. Syn.: see ANALOGY; APPROXIMATION.—**sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.* Syn.: see ALSO.

sim'i-le, 1 sim'ı-lı; 2 sĭm'i-le, *n.* A rhetorical figure expressing comparison or likeness, by the use of such terms as *like, as, so,* etc.: distinguished from *metaphor* and *comparison* proper. [L., < *similis,* similar.]

Syn.: comparison, figure, figure of speech, illustration, image, imagery, likeness, metaphor, similitude, symbol. The *simile* carries its note of *comparison* on the surface, in the words *as, like, such as,* or similar expressions; the *metaphor* is given directly without any note of *comparison.* "God is *like* a rock" is a *simile;* "God *is* a rock" is a *metaphor.* That a *comparison* may become a *simile,* objects of different classes must be compared, bringing in some imaginative element. To say, "The Hudson is like the Rhine" is not *simile,* but direct and literal *comparison;* but to say, "The Hudson flows like the march of time" is to lift the river out of its class and associate it with a great elemental conception, and thus to transform the *comparison* into a *simile. Similitude* is broader in meaning than *simile* or *metaphor,* and may include direct and literal *comparison.* Compare ALLEGORY; ANALOGY; EMBLEM.

si-mil'i-tude, 1 si-mil'ı-tūd; 2 si-mĭl'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Similarity. **2.** That which is similar. **3.** A simile. **4.** *Geom.* The relation of identity between two figures irrespective of magnitude. [F., < L. *similitudo,* likeness.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; IMAGE; PICTURE; SIMILE.

sim'i-oid, sim'i-ous, *a.* Same as SIMIAN, *a.*

sim'i-tar, 1 sim'ı-tər; 2 sĭm'i-tar, *n.* **1.** An Oriental sword or saber of extreme curve. **2.** A bill-hook of somewhat similar form. [< OF. *simiterre,* corr. of Per. *shamshīr,* < *sham,* nail, + *shīr,* lion.]

Sim'la, 1 sim'lə; 2 sim'la, *n.* A city in Punjab province, India; the viceregal summer residence; pop. 38,000.

sim'mer, 1 sim'ər; 2 sĭm'er, *vt. & vi.* To boil, or cause to boil, gently or with a singing sound; be or keep just at or below the boiling-point: also used figuratively. [< Sw. dial. *summa,* buzz (imitative).]—**sim'mer,** *n.*

sim'nel, 1 sim'nel; 2 sĭm'nĕl, *n.* **1.** A variety of squash. **2†.** A brittle cake of fine flour; also, a rich cake for Simnel (mid-Lent) Sunday, Easter, or Christmas. [< OF. *simenel,* < L. *simila,* fine flour.] **sim'bling‡; sim'lin‡.**

Si'mon, 1 sai'mən; 2 sī'mon, *n. Bib.* **1. Peter,** see PETER. **2. Ze-lo'tes,** one of the apostles. *Luke* vi, 15. **3.** A sorcerer. *Acts* viii, 9. **Si'mon Ma'gus‡.**

sim'o-ny, 1 sim'o-ni; 2 sĭm'o-ny, *n.* Traffic in sacred things; the purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferment. [< Gr. *Simōn,* Simon; see *Acts* viii, 18, 19.]—**si-mo'ni-ac,** *n.*—**sim"o-ni'a-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

si-moom', 1 si-mūm'; 2 si-mōōm', *n.* A hot, dry, exhausting wind of the desert, as in Africa and Arabia. [< Ar. *samūm,* < *samma,* be poisoned.] **sa-moun'‡; si-moon'‡.**

sim'per, 1 sim'pər; 2 sĭm'per. **I.** *vi.* To smile in a silly, self-conscious manner. **II.** *n.* A silly, self-conscious smile. [< Norw. *semper,* smart.]—**sim'per-ing-ly,** *adv.* With a simper; foolishly or affectedly.

sim'pl(e^{P}, 1 sim'pl; 2 sĭm'pl, *a.* [SIM'PLER; SIM'PLEST.] **1.** Consisting of one thing; single; uncombined; unmingled. **2.** Not complex or complicated. **3.** Without embellishment; plain; unadorned. **4.** Free from affectation; sincere; artless; unsophisticated; also, of humble rank or condition; lowly. **5.** Of weak intellect; silly; feeble-minded. **6.** Not worth much consideration; insignificant; trifling; ordinary. **7.** Having nothing added; mere. [F., < L. *simplex,* lit. onefold.]

Syn.: chaste, modest, natural, neat, plain, quiet, unadorned, unaffected, unembellished, unpretentious, unstudied, unvarnished. See CANDID; PURE.—Ant.: affected, artful, artificial, complex, complicated, elaborate, intricate, involved, ostentatious, overwrought, pretentious, showy.—**sim'pl(e-heart'ed**^{P}, *a.* **1.** Tender-hearted. **2.** Ingenuous in disposition; open; sincere.—**simple machine.** **1.** *Mech.* Any one of certain elementary mechanical contrivances, as the lever, the wedge, the inclined plane, the screw, the wheel and axle, and the pulley. **2.** A hand-tool having no parts, or two parts working in simple combination, as shears.—**s.-minded,** *a.* **1.** Artless or unsophisticated in character. **2.** Defective in intellect; mentally imbecile.—**sim'pler,** *n.* A collector or dispenser of herbs or medicinal remedies extracted from them; herbalist.—**sim'pl(e-ton**^{P}, *n.* A weak-minded or silly person.—**sim'plex,** *a.* Simple; noting a form of telegraphy in which only one message is sent over a wire at a time.—**sim-plic'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] The state of being simple. Syn.: see INNOCENCE. **sim'pl(e-ness**^{P}**†.**—**sim'pli-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To render simple or more intelligible.—**sim"pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sim'ply,** *adv.*

sim'ple, *n.* **1.** That which is simple; an unartificial, unsophisticated, or natural thing; an element. **2.** A medicinal plant, or the medicine extracted from it. **3.** A simpleton.

Sim'plon, 1 sim'plon; 2 sim'plŏn, *n.* A tunneled mountain pass in S. W. Switzerland; 6,594 ft. high; l. 12½ m.

Sims, 1 sims; 2 sĭms, **William S.** (1858–), American vice-admiral; commander of United States Fleet in European waters, 1917–19, and in the World War, 1917–18.

sim'u-lar‖, 1 sim'yu-lər; 2 sim'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Given to simulation; pretending. **2.** Counterfeit.

sim'u-lar, *n.* One who simulates; a pretender.

sim'u-late, 1 sim'yu-lēt; 2 sĭm'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To assume or have the mere appearance or form of, without the reality; imitate; counterfeit. **2.** Specifically: (1) In phonology, to assume, as one word, the form of (another) because of a fancied connection. (2) *Biol.* To mimic. [< L. *simulo* (pp. *simulatus*), < *similis,* similar.] Syn.: see IMITATE; PRETEND.—**sim'u-lant.**

I. *a.* Simulating. **II.** *n.* One who or that which simulates. **—sim′u-late†,** *a.* Simulated.—**sim″u-la′tion,** *n.* Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**sim′u-la″tor,** *n.*—**sim′u-la-to-ry,** *a.*

sim″ul-ta′ne-ous, 1 sim″ul-tē′nı-us; 2 sim″ŭl-tā′ne-ŭs, *a.* Occurring, done, or existing at the same time. [< L.LL *simul,* together.]—**sim″ul-ta-ne′i-ty,** *n.* **sim″ul-ta′ne-ous-ness†.**—**sim″ul-ta′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sin, 1 sin; 2 sĭn, *v.* [SINNED; SIN′NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To consume or waste by sin: with adverbial adjunct; as, to *sin away* one's day of grace. **2.** To commit as a sin: usually with a cognate object; as, to *sin* a sin. **II.** *i.* To commit sin; transgress, neglect, or disregard the divine law or any requirement of right or duty; do wrong; offend: often followed by *against.* [< AS. *syn.*]—**sin′ner,** *n.* **1.** One who has sinned. **2.** An irreligious person.

sin, *n.* **1.** Any want of conformity to or transgression of a rule or requirement of rectitude or duty; also, the state or condition of having thus transgressed; wickedness: distinguished legally from *crime.* **2.** A special instance of such violation; a transgression; loosely, a fault; an error; offense. **3**‖. A sin-offering.

Syn.: crime, criminality, delinquency, depravity, evil, guilt, ill-doing, immorality, iniquity, misdeed, offense, transgression, ungodliness, unrighteousness, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong, wrong-doing. *Sin* is any lack of holiness, any defect of moral purity and truth, whether in heart or life, whether of commission or of omission. "All *unrighteousness* is *sin.*" *1 John* v, 17. *Transgression,* as its etymology indicates, is the stepping over a specific enactment, whether of God or man, ordinarily by overt act, but in the broadest sense in volition or desire. *Sin* may be either act or state; *transgression* is always an act, mental or physical. *Crime* is often used for a flagrant violation of right, but in the technical sense denotes specific violation of human law. *Guilt* is desert of and exposure to punishment because of *sin. Depravity* denotes no act, but a perverted moral condition from which any act of *sin* may proceed. *Sin* in the generic sense, as denoting a state of heart, is synonymous with *depravity;* in the specific sense, as in the expression a *sin,* or in the plural *sins,* the term is synonymous with *transgression* or *transgressions. Immorality* denotes outward violation of the moral law. Compare CRIMINAL; OFFENSE.—Ant.: godliness, goodness, holiness, integrity, morality, purity, right, righteousness, sinlessness, uprightness, virtue. Compare synonyms for VIRTUE.—**sin′less,** *a.* Having no sin; guiltless; innocent. Syn.: see INNOCENT; PERFECT.—**sin′-of″fer-ing,** *n.* An offering made in atonement for sin.

sin., *abbr.* Sine.—**sin., sing.,** *abbr.* Singular.

Si′nai, 1 sai′nai *or* sai′nı-ai; 2 sī′nī *or* sī′na-ī, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A mountain in Arabia on which the commandments and law were given to Moses. **2.** A peninsula N. of the Red Sea; length, 140 m.; occupied by Great Britain, Dec., 1916.—**Si″na-it′ic,** *a.* **Si-na′ic†.**

sin′a-pism, 1 sin′ə-pizm; 2 sĭn′a-pĭsm. *n. Med.* A mustard plaster. [< Gr.L *sinapismos,* < *sinapi,* mustard.]

since,) 1 sins; 2 sĭnc. **I.** *adv.* **1.** From a past time, men-
sinseP,) tioned or referred to, up to the present. **2.** At some time after a certain past time or event and before now; after and in the mean time. **3.** In time before the present; before this; before now; ago.

Syn.: ago. The adverb *since,* in this connection, refers to quite recent past time, while *ago* covers past time in general; as, "A messenger was here to see you." "How long *since?*" or "How long *ago?*" If one says, "The Spanish Armada was destroyed off the coast of England," to ask "How long *since?*" instead of "How long *ago?*" would have a grotesque effect, as if the event had happened lately. But of some historic character we may say, "He died a century *ago.*"

II. *prep.* During or within the time after; ever after, or at a time after. **III.** *conj.* **1.** From and subsequently to the time when; during or within the time after that. **2.** Because of or following upon the fact that; inasmuch as; seeing that; because. [< AS. *siththan,* < *sith,* after, + *tham,* dat. of *thæt,* that.] Syn.: see BECAUSE; THEREFORE.

sin-cere′, 1 sin-sīr′; 2 sĭn-çēr′, *a.* **1.** Being in reality as in appearance. **2.** Intending precisely what one says or what one appears to intend; honest in one's action or profession. **3**‖. Free; pure: often with *of.* [< L. *sincerus,* probably < *sin-,* one, wholly, + *cerno,* separate.] Syn.: see CANDID; HONEST. — **sin-cere′ly,** *adv.* — **sin-cer′i-ty,** *n.* Syn.: see INNOCENCE. **sin-cere′ness†.**

sin′ci-put, 1 sin′sı-put; 2 sin′çi-put, *n.* The top of the head, especially the anterior portion. Compare OCCIPUT. [L., < *semi-,* half, + *caput,* head.]—**sin-cip′i-tal,** *a.*

Sind, 1 sind; 2 sĭnd, *n.* A province of N. W. Bombay, British India; 47,066 sq. m.; pop. 3,513,400. **Scinde†; Sindet.**

Sind′bad, 1 sind′bad; 2 sĭnd′băd, **the Sailor.** In the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment,* a traveling merchant of Bagdad, who relates marvelous adventures. **Sin′bad†.**

sine, 1 sain; 2 sīn, *n.* The perpendicular dropped from one end of a circular arc upon the radius of the other end, or its ratio to the radius. [< L. *sinus,* bend.]

si′ne, 1 sai′nī; 2 sī′nē, *prep.* Without. [L.]—**si′ne di′e,** without a day; finally; as, an adjournment *sine die.* [L.]—**s. qua non,** literally, without which not; that which is indispensable; an essential. [L.] Syn.: see NECESSITY.

si′ne-cure, 1 sai′nı-kiūr; 2 sī′ne-cūr, *n.* **1.** An office having emoluments with few or no duties. **2.** *Eccl.* A benefice without cure of souls. [< L. *sine,* without, + *cura,* care.]—**si′ne-cur-ism,** *n.*—**si′ne-cur-ist,** *n.*

sin′ew, 1 sin′yu; 2 sĭn′yu. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To strengthen or knit together, as with sinews. **2.** To supply with sinews; make strong or robust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendon or other fibrous cord. **2.** Strength, or that which supplies strength. [< AS. *sinu,* sinew.]—**sinews of war,** money. **—sin′ew-less,** *a.*—**sin′ew-y,** *a.* **1.** Characteristic of a sinew. **2.** Well braced with sinews. Syn.: see STRONG.

sin′ful, *a.* Consisting in, suggestive of, or tainted with sin.

Syn.: bad, criminal, depraved, evil, faulty, flagitious, immoral, iniquitous, nefarious, unholy, unrighteous, unworthy, vicious, vile, villainous, wicked, wrong. See BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL. Compare synonyms for SIN.—Ant.: godly, good, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, incorruptible, innocent, just, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, undefiled, unfallen, unperverted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, upright, virtuous, worthy.—**sin′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**sin′ful-ness,** *n.*

sing, 1 siŋ; 2 sĭng, *v.* [SANG or SUNG; SUNG; SING′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter as a song. **2.** To celebrate in song or verse. **3.** To affect as with a song; soothe or charm with singing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter a song; emit melodious sounds. **2.** To relate something in verse; hence, to compose poetry. **3.** To have a sensation of audible buzzing or humming. [< AS. *singan,* sing.]

Syn.: carol, chant, chirp, chirrup, hum, warble. To *sing* is primarily and ordinarily to utter a succession of articulate musical sounds with the human voice. The word has come to include any succession of musical sounds; we say the bird or the rivulet *sings;* we speak of "the *singing* quality" of an instrument, and by still wider extension of meaning we say the teakettle or the cricket *sings.* To *chant* is to *sing* in solemn and somewhat uniform cadence; *chant* is ordinarily applied to non-metrical religious compositions. To *carol* is to *sing* joyously, and to *warble* (kindred with *whirl*) is to *sing* with trills or quavers, usually also with the idea of joy. *Carol* and *warble* are especially applied to the *singing* of birds. To *chirp* is to utter a brief musical sound, perhaps often repeated in the same key, as by certain small birds, insects, etc. To *chirrup* is to utter a somewhat similar sound; the word is often used of a brief sharp sound uttered as a signal to animate or rouse a horse or other animal. To *hum* is to utter murmuring sounds with somewhat monotonous musical cadence, usually with closed lips; we speak also of the *hum* of machinery, etc.—**sing′-ing-mas″ter,** *n.* An instructor in vocal music.

Sin″ga-pore′, 1 siŋ′gə-pōr′; 2 siŋ′ga-pōr′, *n.* **1.** A British island near S. Malay peninsula; 206 sq. m.; pop. 369,780. **2.** Its capital, a seaport town; pop. 193,000.

singe, 1 sinj; 2 sĭnġ. **I.** *vt.* [SINGED; SINGE′ING.] **1.** To burn slightly or superficially; discolor by burning; scorch. **2.** To parch. **3.** To damage, as one's reputation. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of singeing. **2.** A heat that singes. **3.** An injury or risk, as if from or of singeing. [< AS. *sengan,* caus. of *singan,* sing.] Syn.: see BURN.

sing′er1, 1 siŋ′ər; 2 sĭng′er, *n.* One who or that which sings; a poet. Syn.: see POET.

sing′er2, 1 sinj′ər; 2 sĭnġ′er, *n.* One who or that which singes.

Sin″gha-lese′, 1 siŋ″gə-līs′ *or* -līz; 2 sĭŋ″ġa-lēs′ *or* -lēs. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the race constituting the majority of the people of Ceylon. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of this race. **2.** The language of the Singhalese. **Sin″ha-lese′†.**

sin′gl(eP, 1 siŋ′gl; 2 sĭŋ′ġl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SIN′GL(E)DP; SIN′GLING.] **1.** To choose (one) from others: generally with *out.* **2.** To part oneself from others, as a hunted deer. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of one only; separate; individual. **2.** Having no companion or assistant; alone. **3.** Unmarried; also, pertaining to the unmarried state. **4.** Of or pertaining to one alone; hence, singular; uncommon; unique. **5.** Consisting of only one part; uncompounded; simple. **6.** In good condition; sound; hence, upright; sincere. **7.** Having but one on a side, as a contest. **8.** *Mech.* Designed for use with one thing of which there might be more; as, a *single* harness (for one horse). **9.** *Bot.* (1) Solitary, as a flower when it is the only one on a stem: opposed to *clustered.* (2) In popular usage, having only one row of petals: opposed to *double.* **10†.** Of medium strength; mild: said of malt liquors. **III.** *n.* That which is single; a unit; one. [OF., < L. *singulus,* single.] Syn.: see PARTICULAR; SOLITARY.—**sin′gle-foot″,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A gait of horses; the amble.—**s.-hand′ed,** *a.* Without assistance; unaided.—**s.-heart′ed,** *a.* Of sincere and frank disposition.—**s.-mind′ed,** *a.* Having but one purpose or end in view; hence, free from duplicity; ingenuous.—**s.-mind′edness,** *n.*—**sin′gle-ness,** *n.*—**sin′gle-**

stick", *n.* **1.** A cudgel; specif., a basket-hilted stick used in fencing. **2.** A bout with cudgels, or the art of fencing with them.—**sin'gle-ton,** *n.* **1.** *Whist.* A single card of a suit in the hand of a player. **2.** Any single thing, distinct from a pair.—**sin'gle-tree",** *n.* A swingletree.—**sin'gly,** *adv.*

sing'song", 1 sing'sông"; 2 sing'sŏng", *n.* **1.** Monotonous cadence in speaking or reading. **2.** Inferior verse; doggerel.—**sing'song",** *a.* Monotonous; droning.

sin'gu-lar, 1 siŋ'giu-lər; 2 siŋ'gŭ-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing by itself; isolated. (1) Not in accordance with custom or expectation; peculiar; odd. (2) Of unusual value or importance; remarkable. (3) Out of the usual experience; extraordinary; uncommon. **2.** Consisting of only one part; not compound or complex; single. **3.** *Math.* Having mathematical properties not shared by other things of the class. **4**‖. Being alone; unique. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The singular number, or a word in that number. **2.** *Logic.* An individual. [< L. *singularis,* < *singulus;* see SINGLE.] Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; QUEER; RARE. —**sin"gu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being singular; uncommonness; oddity; eccentricity. **sin'gu-lar-ness‡.** Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC. **2.** A character or quality by which a person or thing is distinguished from all or many others; a peculiarity. **3.** Something of uncommon or remarkable character.—**sin'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

sin'is-ter, 1 sin'is-tər; 2 si'nis-ter, *a.* **1.** Situated on the left side or hand: opposed to *right* or *right-hand.* **2.** *Her.* Of a shield, left as regards the wearer; hence, right as regards the observer: opposed to *dexter.* **3.** Boding, tending to, or attended with disaster; unlucky; inauspicious. **4.** Morally indirect; evil; perverse. [< F. *sinistre,* < L. *sinister,* left.]—**sin'is-trad,** *adv.* Toward the left aspect of the body: opposed to *dextrad.* [+ *ad,* to.]—**sin'is-tral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or turned toward the left side or left hand. **sin'is-trorse‡; sin"is-tror'sal‡.**—**sin'is-trous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left. **2**‖. Sinister.

sink, 1 siŋk; 2 sĭnk, *v.* [SANK or SUNK; SUNK or SUNK'EN; SINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To submerge, as in water. **2.** To excavate downward or lower, as a well; drive down or set by boring. **3.** To cause to descend, or to seem to descend. **4.** To lower in estimation or reputation; debase; degrade; ruin. **5.** To reduce, as in power, amount, or value; diminish; lower. **6.** To cause to droop or lower; depress; crush. **7.** To lose irrevocably; dissipate; waste. **8.** To keep from or put out of observation; suppress; conceal. **9.** To incise or inscribe, as a die. **II.** *i.* **1.** To descend by force of gravity through a lighter medium: opposed to *float* or *swim;* as, the ship *sank.* **2.** To fall or fail slowly or by degrees. **3.** To enter or penetrate; be absorbed; subside; be impressed or fixed, as in memory. **4.** To descend toward or below the horizon; set. **5.** To abate in intensity or power; be lowered, as in price or value; decline. **6.** To become shrunken; become concave; recede. **7.** To descend; go down; incline downward; pass from sight or observation; crouch; cower; droop. **8**‖. To perish, or be destroyed. [< AS. *sincan,* sink.] Syn.: see ABASE; FALL; IMMERSE.—**sink'er,** *n.* One who or that which sinks, or causes to sink.—**to sink without trace** [Recent], to fire on a ship, as with a torpedo, so as to sink the vessel and drown all hands.—**sink'ing,** *n.*—**sink'ing-fund",** *n.* A fund so invested that its gradual accumulations will wipe out a debt at maturity.

sink, *n.* **1.** A basin connected with a drain, to receive waste water, etc.; a cesspool, or the like; hence, a low resort. **2.** A natural cavity, especially a drainage-cavity, as a hole worn by water through rock. **sink'-hole"‡.**

Sinn Féin, 1 shĭn fēn; 2 shĭn fẽn. [Ir.] Literally, we ourselves: an Irish revolutionary society, originated about 1905 and aiming at independence and cultural development.

Si'non, 1 sai'nen; 2 si'nŏn, *n. Class. Myth.* The Greek who induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy.

sin'ter, 1 sin'tər; 2 sin'ter, *n.* Calcareous or siliceous material deposited by springs. [< G. *sinter,* dross of iron.]

sin'u-ate, 1 sin'yu-ēt; 2 sin'yu-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[2]; -AT"-ING.] To curve in and out; turn; wind. **II.** *a.* Winding in and out, as a margin; tortuous; sinuous; wavy. [< L. *sinuo* (pp. *sinuatus*), < *sinus,* curve.] **sin'u-at"ed‡.** —**sin'u-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**sin"u-a'tion,** *n.* A winding.

sin'u-ous, 1 sin yu-us; 2 sĭn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Characterized by bends or folds; winding; hence, devious; erring. [< L. *sinuosus,* < *sinus,* bend.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sin"u-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Sinuous quality. **2.** A winding; deflection.

si'nus, 1 sai'nus; 2 si'nŭs, *n.* [SI'NUS or SI'NUS-ES, *pl.*] A recess formed by a bending or folding; an opening or cavity. Especially: (1) An arm of the sea; a bay. (2) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A cavity, as of a bone; a dilated part, as of a vessel. (3) *Surg.* Any narrow opening leading to an abscess, etc. [L.]

Si'on, *n.* Same as ZION.

Sioux, 1 sū; 2 sụ, *n.* A North-American Indian tribe originally inhabiting basins of the Mississippi and Missouri.

Sioux Cit'y. A manufacturing city in W. Iowa; pop. 71,230.

sip, 1 sip; 2 sĭp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SIPPED[1]; SIP'PING.] To imbibe (a liquid) in small quantities; hence, to absorb slowly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A very small draft; a mere taste. **2.** The act of sipping. [< AS. **syppan,* < *sūpan,* sup.]

si'phon, 1 sai'fən; 2 si'fon. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To draw off by
si'fon[2], or pass through a siphon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bent tube used for drawing liquids over the intervening side of a vessel. **2.** A siphon-like tube or organ. [F., < Gr. *siphōn.*]—**si'phon-age,** *n.*

si'pho-no-phore, 1 sai'fo-no-fōr; 2 si'fo-no-fōr, *n.* A marine organism with free-swimming pelagic colonies arising by budding. [< Gr. *siphōn,* tube, + *pherein,* bear.]

sir, 1 sūr; 2 sir, *n.* **1.** The conventional term of respectful address to men: used absolutely, and not followed by a proper name. **2.** [S-] [Eng.] A title of baronets and knights: used before and with the Christian name. **3**‖. A title given to persons of rank or to officials; as, *sir* herald; *sir* clerk. **4**‖. An influential or important person. [< F. & OF. *sire,* < L. *senior;* see SENIOR.]

sir-dar', 1 sər-dār'; 2 sir-där', *n.* In India and Oriental countries, a chief or lord; specif., in Egypt, the commander-in-chief of the army. [Hind.]—**sir-dar'ship,** *n.*

sire, 1 sair; 2 sīr. **I.** *vt.* [SIRED; SIR'ING.] To beget: now used chiefly of animals. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who begets or creates; an ancestor or progenitor. (1) A father. (2) The male parent of a mammal, the female parent being usually termed the *dam.* **2.** A form of address to a superior: now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign. **3.** An elderly man; an aged person; formerly, a gentleman; an esquire; a lord. [OF. & F.; see SIR.]

si'ren, 1 sai'ren; 2 sī'rĕn, *n.* **1.** A fabulous sea-nymph, half woman and half bird, that lured sailors by song to destruction. **2.** (1) A fascinating, dangerous woman. (2) A sweet singer. **3.** A fog-horn. **4.** A sirenian. [< L. *siren,* < Gr. *seirēn,* siren.] **si'rene‡; sy'ren‡.**—**si'ren,** *a.*

si-re'ni-an, 1 sai-ri'ni-ən; 2 si-rē'ni-an, *n.* A fish-like aquatic mammal. [< Gr.[L] *seirēn,* siren.]—**si-re'ni-an,** *a.*

Sir'i-us, 1 sir'i-us; 2 sir'i-ŭs, *n.* The dog-star.

sir'loin, 1 sūr'loin; 2 sir'lŏin, *n.* A loin of beef, especially the upper portion. [< F. *sur,* over; and see LOIN.]

si-roc'co, 1 si-rok'o; 2 si-rŏc'o, *n.* The simoom: so called around the Mediterranean. [< It. *sirocco,* < Ar. *sharq,* east.]

sir'rah‖, 1 sir'ə; 2 sir'a, *n.* [annoyance. [< SIR.] Fellow; sir: used in contempt or

sir'up, 1 sir'up; 2 sĭr'ŭp, *n.* A thick sweet liquid, as the
syr'up, boiled juice of fruits, sugar-cane, etc. [< Ar.It[1]F *shardb,* sirup.]—**sir'up-y, syr'up-y,** *a.*

sis'al, 1 sis'əl *or* si-sāl'; 2 sis'al *or* si-säl', *n.* The fiber of several plants of Mexico. [Mex.] **sisal grass‡; sisal hemp‡.**

Sis'er-a, 1 sis'er-ə; 2 sis'er-a, *n. Bib.* A Canaanite chieftain defeated by the Israelites. *Judges* iv, 2.; v. 20.

sis'er-a-ry, 1 sis'ər-ē-ri; 2 sis'er-ā-ry, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] An effective proceeding. **2**†. A writ of certiorari: a corruption. **sas"a-ra'ra‡; sas'ser-a-ry‡; sis"er-a'ra‡.**—**with a siser-ary** [Prov.], with a vengeance; like a thunderclap.

sis'kin, 1 sis'kin; 2 sis'kin, *n.* A finch related to the goldfinch, as the European siskin, olive-green and yellow barred with black, or the North-American pine-finch. [< Dan. *sisken.*]

Sis-mon'di, 1 sis-men'di *or* (*F.*) sis"môn"di'; 2 sis-mŏn'di *or* (*F.*) sis"môn"di', **Jean Charles Léonard S. de** (1773–1842). A Swiss historian and economist.

sis'ter, 1 sis'tər; 2 sis'ter, *n.* **1.** A female person having the same parents or parent as another. **2.** Hence, a woman or girl allied to another or others by some association, as a nun. [< AS. *sweoster,* sister.]—**the Three** or **Fatal Sisters,** the Fates.—**sis'ter-hood,** *n.* **1.** A body of sisters united by some bond of fellowship or sympathy or by a religious vow. **2.** The sisterly relationship.—**sis'ter-in-law",** *n.* [SISTERS-IN-LAW, *pl.*] A sister by marriage: (1) A sister of one's husband. (2) A sister of one's wife. (3) A brother's wife.—**sis'ter-ly,** *a.*

Sis'tine, *a.* See under SIXTUS.

sis'trum, 1 sis'trum; 2 sis'trŭm, *n.* [SIS'TRA or -TRUMS, *pl.*] *Egypt. Antiq.* A musical rattle used in the worship of Isis.

Sis'y-phus, 1 sis'i-fus; 2 sis'y-fŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll uphill a huge stone that always rolled down again.

sit, 1 sit; 2 sĭt, *v.* [SAT or (archaically) SATE; SAT; SIT'-TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have or keep a seat or a good seat upon; as, to *sit* a horse. **2.** To seat; set: generally reflexively; as, *sit* thee down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest, as upon a chair, with the body bent at the hips, and the spine nearly vertical; rest upon the haunches; take or occupy a seat. **2.** To rest; perch; roost; brood: said of birds. **3.** To remain in a seated or settled position. **4.** To assume an attitude of readiness; take a position for a special purpose; pose, as for a photograph. **5.** To meet in assembly for deliberation or business; hold a session. Hence: (1) To occupy or be entitled to a seat in a deliberative body. (2) To have or exercise judicial author-

ity. **6.** To be becoming; be suited to the person; fit; suit: used literally and figuratively. **7.** To rest or press (upon), as a burden or sorrow; weigh down; be suffered or borne. **8.** *Mil.* To take a stationary position, as before a hostile town. **9**‖. To have or be in some position or direction, as the wind; have an inclination or disposition. **10**‖. To remain; abide. [< AS. *sittan*, sit.] —**sit'ter,** *n.*—**sit'ting. I.** *pa.* **1.** Being in the position of a sitter. **2.** *Bot.* Sessile. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or position of one who sits; hence, a seat; also, the place of or the right to a seat, as in a church. **2.** A single period of uninterrupted application. **3.** A session or term. **4.** An incubation.

site, 1 sait; 2 sīt, *n.* **1.** Situation; local position. **2.** A plot of ground set apart for some specific use. [F., < L. *situs*, < *situs*, pp. of *sino*, put.] Syn.: see PLACE.

sith‖, *adv., prep., & conj.* Since. **sithe**†; **sith'ence**†.

sit'u-ate, 1 sich'u-[*or* sit'yu-]ēt; 2 sich'ụ-[*or* sit'yụ-]āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED, -AT"ING.] **1.** To fix a site for. **2.** To place in a certain position or under certain conditions or circumstances; locate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a fixed place or a relative position; situated. **2**‖. Residing; dwelling. [< LL. *situo*, place, < L. *situs*, site.]—**sit"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The place in which something is situated; locality. **2.** Condition; status. **3.** A post of employment. **4.** A combination of circumstances; complication; crisis. Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; PLACE; SCENE.

sitz, 1 sits; 2 sits, *n.* A sitting; as, a *sitz* bath. [G.]

Si'va, 1 si"və; 2 si"va, *n. Hind. Myth.* The deity as the transformer of forces, forming with Brahma and Vishnu the Hindu trinity. **Shiv'a**†.—**Si'va-ism,** *n.*—**Si"va-is'tic,** *a.*

six, 1 siks; 2 sĭks. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than five. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of five and one. **2.** The symbols 6 or VI. [< AS. *six*, six.]—**six'fold",** *adv.*—**six'pence,** *n.* A British silver coin of the value of six English pennies, or about 12 cents; the half of a shilling.—**six'pen"ny,** *a.*—**six'teen".** **I.** *a.* Consisting of six more than ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and six. **2.** The symbols 16 or XVI.—**six'teenth",** *a. & n.*—**sixth. I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Being one of six equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of six equal parts. **2.** *Mus.* The interval between any note and the sixth note above or below it on the diatonic scale.—**sixth'ly,** *adv.*—**six'ty. I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than fifty. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and fifty; also, the symbols representing it, as 60 or LX.—**six'ti-eth,** *a. & n.*

Six'tus, 1 siks'tus; 2 sĭks'tŭs, *n.* One of five popes, especially **Sixtus V.** (1521–1590), Felice Pereth, who supported the Spanish Armada.—**Sis'tine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pope of this name, as the **Sistine Chapel,** at the Vatican, built by Sixtus IV.

siz'a-bl(e^{F}**,** 1 saiz'ə-bl; 2 sīz'a-bl, *a.* Of comparatively large or convenient size. **size'a-ble**†. — **siz'a-bl(e-ness**^{F}**,** *n.*—**siz'a-bly,** *adv.*

siz'ar, 1 saiz'er; 2 sīz'ar, *n.* At Cambridge University, England, and Trinity College, Dublin, a student allowed free commons, etc.; formerly required to perform menial services. **sis'ar**†; **siz'er**†.—**siz'ar-ship,** *n.*

size[1]**,** 1 saiz; 2 sīz. **I.** *vt.* [SIZED; SIZ'ING.] **1.** To gage the size of. **2.** To distribute or classify according to size. **3.** To assize; rate; appraise. **4.** *Mech.* To cut or otherwise shape (an article) to the required size. **II.** *n.* **1.** Measurement or extent of a thing as compared with some standard; comparative magnitude or bulk. **2.** One in a series of graded measures. **3.** A standard of measurement; specified quantity. [< F. *assise*, measure, allowance.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.—**sized,** *a.*

size[2]**. I.** *vt.* [SIZED; SIZ'ING.] **1.** To treat with size or any size-like substance. **2.** To make plastic, as clay. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solution of gelatinous material, used to glaze a surface, as of paper. **2.** A viscous preparation used as in fixing gilding. **siz'ing**†. [< Old It. *sisa*, glue.]—**siz'y,** *a.*

sizz, 1 siz; 2 sĭz, *vi.* [Imit.] To make a hissing sound.

siz'zle, 1 siz'l; 2 sĭz'l. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [SIZ'ZLED; SIZ'ZLING.] [Prov.] To burn or scorch with or as with a hissing sound; emit a hissing sound under the action of heat. **II.** *n.* [Colloq. or Prov.] **1.** A hissing sound as from frying or effervescence. **2.** Excessively high temperature. [Freq. of SIZZ.]

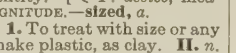
S. J., *abbr.* Society of Jesus.—**S. J. C.,** *abbr.* Supreme Judicial Court.

skaf'holdt, *n.* Same as SCAFFOLD.

Skag'er-rack", 1 skag'ər-rak"; 2 skăg'er-răk", *n.* An arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Norway; 150 m. long.

skald, *n.* Same as SCALD[2].

skate, 1 skēt; 2 skāt, *vi.* [SKAT'ED[d]; SKAT'ING.] To move over ice or other smooth surface, as on skates.—**skat'er,** *n.*



Skate.

skate[1]**,** *n.* A flat-bodied fish having a pointed snout. [< Ice. *skata*, skate.]

skate[2]**,** *n.* A contrivance for the foot, consisting usually of a keel-like runner attached to a plate or frame, with suitable clamps or straps for fastening it to the sole of a boot or shoe, or a similar contrivance with rollers instead of a runner, enabling one to glide rapidly over ice or other smooth surface. [< D. *schaats*, skates.]

skean, 1 skin; 2 skēn, *n.* An early Irish double-edged dagger or short sword. [< Ir. *sgian*, knife.] **skeen**†.

Skeat, 1 skit; 2 skēt, **Walter William** (1835–1912). An English churchman, lexicographer, and philologist.

ske-dad'dle, 1 ski-dad'l; 2 ske-dăd'l, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Prov. Brit.] To scatter; spill. **II.** *t.* [Slang.] To flee in haste; run away; scamper: of American origin.—**ske-dad'dle,** *n.*

skee, *v. & n.* Same as SKI.

skein, 1 skēn; 2 skẹn, *n.* **1.** A fixed quantity of yarn, thread, silk, wool, etc., wound to a certain length and then doubled and knotted. **2.** A shaved osier. **3.** A company or flock, as of wild fowl that fly in line. **4.** A tapering metal sleeve which surrounds a wooden axle-spindle and protects it. [< Ir. *sgainne*, < *sgain*, rend.]

skel'e-ton, 1 skel'ı-tən; 2 skĕl'e-ton. **I.** *a.* Consisting merely of a framework or outline; attenuated. **II.** *n.* **1.** The framework of an animal body, composed of bone and cartilage. **2.** Any open framework. **3.** A mere sketch or outline. [< Gr. *skeleton*, dried body.] Syn.: see SKETCH.—**skel'e-tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a skeleton.

skelp, 1 skelp; 2 skĕlp. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To kick severely. **2.** To slap with the hand; spank. **II.** *n.* A glancing blow, especially with the open hand; slap.

skep, 1 skep; 2 skĕp, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A beehive, especially one made of straw. **2.** A receptacle of wickerwork or wood, especially for grain; a basket.

skep'tic, } 1 skep'tik; 2 skĕp'tic, *n.* **1.** One who questions
scep'tic, } the fundamental doctrines of religion, especially of the Christian religion. **2.** One who refuses concurrence in generally accepted conclusions in science, philosophy, etc. **3.** One who doubts any particular statement. [< Gr. *skeptikos*, reflective, < *skeptomai*, consider.]

Syn.: agnostic, atheist, deist, disbeliever, freethinker, infidel, unbeliever. The *skeptic* doubts divine revelation; the *disbeliever* and the *unbeliever* reject it, the *disbeliever* with more of intellectual dissent, the *unbeliever* (in the common acceptation) with indifference or with opposition of heart as well as of intellect. *Infidel* is an opprobrious term that once might almost have been said to be geographical in its range. The crusaders called all Mohammedans *infidels*, and were so called by them in return; the word is commonly applied to any decided opponent of an accepted religion. The *atheist* denies that there is a God; the *deist* admits the existence of God, but denies that the Christian Scriptures are a revelation from him; the *agnostic* denies either that we do know or that we can know whether there is a God.—Ant.: believer, Christian.—**skep'ti-cal, scep'ti-cal,** *a.* **skep'-tic**†; **scep'tic**†.—**skep'**[or **scep'**]**ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**skep'**[or **scep'**]**ti-cism,** *n.* Syn.: see DOUBT.

sker'ry, 1 sker'ı; 2 skĕr'y, *n.* [SKER'RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] [Scot.] An insulated rock or reef. [< Ice. *sker*, reef.]

sketch, } 1 skeċh; 2 skĕch. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* To make a sketch
skech[F]**,** } of; make a sketch or sketches. **II.** *n.* **1.** An incomplete but suggestive delineation or presentation of anything, whether graphic or literary; outline. **2.** An artist's preliminary study, graphic or plastic, of a work of art intended for elaboration. **3.** A literary or dramatic composition, short and of slight construction. [< L.[lt+D] *schedium*, < *schedius*, made suddenly.]

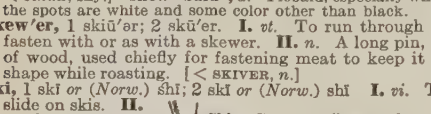
Syn.: brief, delineation, draft, drawing, outline, picture, plan, skeleton. An *outline* gives only the bounding or determining lines of a figure or a scene; a *sketch* may give not only lines, but shading and color, but is hasty and incomplete. The lines of a *sketch* are seldom so full and continuous as those of an *outline*. *Draft* and *plan* apply especially to mechanical drawing, of which *outline*, *sketch*, and *drawing* are also used; a *plan* is strictly a view from above, as of a building or machine, giving the lines of a horizontal section, originally at the level of the ground, now in a wider sense at any height; as, a *plan* of the cellar; a *plan* of the attic. A *design* is such a preliminary *sketch* as indicates the object to be accomplished or the result to be attained, and is understood to be original. One may make a *drawing* of any well-known mechanism, or a *drawing* from another man's *design:* but if he says "the *design* is mine," he claims it as his own invention or composition. In written composition an *outline* gives simply the main divisions, and is often called a *skeleton;* a somewhat fuller suggestion of illustration, treatment, and style is given in a *sketch*. A lawyer's *brief* is a succinct statement of the main facts involved in a case, and of the main heads of his argument on points of law, with references to authorities. See PICTURE; DESIGN.—**sketch'-book",** *n.* A blank book used for sketching; hence, a printed volume of literary sketches.—**sketch'er,** *n.*—**sketch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**sketch'i-ness,** *n.*—**sketch'y,** *a.* Like a sketch; rough; unfinished.

skew, 1 skiū; 2 skū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put askew; move

obliquely; sidle. **2.** To look obliquely or askance. **II.** *a.* **1.** Placed or turned obliquely; twisted to one side; askew; perverted. **2.** *Math.* (1) Having some elements on opposite sides reversed. (2) Distorted. **III.** *n.* **1.** An oblique movement or position; a distortion; perversion. **2.** A sidelong glance; squint. **3.** *Arch.* A slanting coping, as at the corner of a gable. [< D. *schuwen*, < *schuw*, shy.]—**skew'-bald"**, *a.* Piebald, especially when the spots are white and some color other than black.

skew'er, 1 skū'ər; 2 skū'er. **I.** *vt.* To run through or fasten with or as with a skewer. **II.** *n.* A long pin, as of wood, used chiefly for fastening meat to keep it in shape while roasting. [< SKIVER, *n.*]

ski, 1 skī *or* (*Norw.*) shī; 2 skī *or* (*Norw.*) shī **I.** *vi.* To slide on skis. **II.** *n.* [SKI or SKIS, *pl.*] A runner (6–12 ft. long by 4½–6 in. wide) attached to the foot after the manner of a snow-shoe, for sliding over snow or ice. [Dan.] **ski'-dor‡.**



1. Side view, showing position of the foot. 2. Upper view.

ski'a-graph, 1 skaī'a-graf; 2 skī'a-grȧf, *n.* A permanent shadow-picture produced by Roentgen rays passing through the object and falling upon a sensitive photographic film. Compare FLUOROSCOPE; ROENTGEN RAYS. [< Gr. *skia*, shadow, + *graphō*, write.] **ra'dio-graph"‡; sci'a-graph‡; shad'ow-graph"‡; ski'**[or **sci'**]**a-gram‡; sko'to-graph"‡.**—**ski-ag'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The art of finding the time of day or night by observing shadows, as of the sun or moon. **2.** *Art.* The art of correct shading. **ski-og'ra-phy‡.** [SCOPE.

ski'a-scope, 1 skaī'ə-skōp; 2 skī'a-scōp, *n.* See FLUORO-

skid, 1 skid; 2 skĭd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SKID'DED[d]; SKID'DING.] To furnish with skids; put, drag, or haul on skids; break or hold back with a skid; also, to slide instead of revolving, as a locked wheel. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a pair of timbers to support a heavy tilting or rolling object. **2.** *Naut.* A fender over a vessel's side. **3.** A shoe or drag on a wagon-wheel. [< Ice. *skīdh*, small stick of wood.]

skif(f', 1 skif; 2 skĭf, *n.* A light rowboat; formerly, a small sailing vessel. [< OF. *esquif*, < MHG. *skif*, ship.]

skil'ful, 1 skil'ful; 2 skĭl'fụl, *a.* **1.** Having skill; clever; dexterous; able. **2.** Showing or requiring skill. **skill'ful‡.**

Syn.: adept, adroit, apt, deft, dexterous, expert, handy, happy, proficient, skilled, trained. One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift, improved by practise; he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery; he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities. In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is *experienced* in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge. A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, tho he may be naturally quite dull; a *skilful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation, in addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity. See CLEVER; GOOD; HAPPY. Compare DEXTERITY.—Ant.: awkward, bulky, clumsy, helpless, inexpert, maladroit, unhandy, unskilled, untaught, untrained.—Prep.: *at* or *in*.

—**skil'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**skil'ful-ness**, *n.*

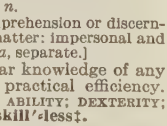
skill‖, 1 skil; 2 skĭl, *vi.* **1.** To have comprehension or discernment: with *of* or *on*. **2.** To signify; matter: impersonal and usually with a negative. [< Ice. *skilja*, separate.]

skil(l', 1 skil; 2 skĭl, *n.* The familiar knowledge of any science, art, or handicraft, with practical efficiency. [< Ice. *skil*, knowledge.] Syn.: see ABILITY; DEXTERITY; INGENUITY; WISDOM.—**skil'less**, *a.* **skill'-less‡.**

skilled, } 1 skild; 2 skĭld, *a.* Possessing or requiring skill;
skild', } expert; proficient. Syn.: see SKILFUL.

skil'let, 1 skil'et; 2 skĭl'ĕt, *n.* A small kettle, stew-pan, or frying-pan. [< L.[OF] *scutella*, < *scutra*, dish.]

skim, 1 skim; 2 skĭm, *v.* [SKIMMED, SKIMD[S]; SKIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove floating matter from the surface of, as with a spoon or ladle. **2.** To remove from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon. **3.** To move lightly close to, past, or over the surface of; hence, to read or glance over rapidly and superficially. **4.** To cause to pass swiftly and lightly over a surface with or without touching. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move lightly and swiftly over a surface or along a line; move with an even, level motion. **2.** To run over anything with the eye or in the mind, hastily and superficially. **3.** To put on a finishing coat of plaster. [For SCUM, *v.*]—**skim'mer**, *n.* **1.** A flat ladle or other utensil for skimming. **2.** One who or that which skims. **3.** A tern-like bird having the lower mandible compressed, that skims up small fishes from near the surface of the water.—**skim'-milk"**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been removed.—**skim'ming**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which skims. **2.** That which is skimmed off.


Skillet.

skimp, 1 skimp; 2 skĭmp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To supply stingily; dole out; stint: also, to slight, as work. [For SCAMP, *v.*]—**skimp'ing, skimp'y**, *a.*

skin, 1 skin; 2 skĭn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SKINNED, SKIND[S]; SKIN'NING.] **1.** To strip the skin from; flay. **2.** To cover or become covered with skin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The membranous external investment of an animal; the integument. **2.** Specifically, the pelt of a small animal, removed from its body, whether raw or dressed, as distinguished from the *hide* of a large animal. **3.** A vessel for holding liquids made of the skin of an animal; as, a wine-*skin*. **4.** An outside layer, coat, or covering resembling skin. **5.** *Naut.* (1) The outer layer of a furled sail. (2) Planking or plating of a vessel. **6.** A membrane resembling the integument. [< AS. *scinn*, < Ice. *skinn*, skin.]—**skin'-deep"**, *a.* & *adv.* Superficial; superficially.—**skin'-flint"**, *n.* A miser.—**skin'less**, *a.* Destitute of skin.—**skin'ner**, *n.*—**skin'ny**, *a.* [SKIN'NI-ER; SKIN'NI-EST.] **1.** Consisting of or like skin. **2.** Wanting flesh; lean. Syn.: see MEAGER.—**skin'ni-ly**, *adv.*—**skin'ni-ness**, *n.*

skink, 1 skiŋk; 2 skĭŋk, *n.* A variety of lizard with short limbs and a conical tail. [< Gr.[L] *skinkos*, a kind of lizard.]

skip, 1 skip; 2 skĭp, *v.* [SKIPPED[t]; SKIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass over or by without notice; omit. **2.** To jump lightly over, as a rope. **3.** To cause to leap successively or bound, as a stone on water. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move with hopping steps; leap lightly; frisk; caper. **2.** To pass by parts or passages without notice. [Prob. < Ir. *sgiob*, snatch.] Syn.: see LEAP. [without notice.

skip, *n.* **1.** A light bound or spring. **2.** A passing over

skip'jack", 1 skip'jak"; 2 skĭp'jăk", *n.* One of various fishes that skip along the surface of the water, as the *skipper*.

skip'per[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which skips. **2.** A fish having a long slim beak. **sau'ry‡. 3.** A species of butterfly: so named from its flight. **4.** A cheese-maggot.

skip'per[2], *n.* The master of a small trading-vessel; hence, one in charge of any craft. [< D. *schipper*, sailor.]

skir'mish, 1 skūr'mish; 2 skĭr'mish. **I.**[t] *vi.* To fight in a preliminary or desultory way: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light engagement, as between small parties; desultory fighting between two armies on a skirmish-line. **2.** Figuratively, any light movement or operation evasive of the main contention or business. [< F. *escarmouche*, fight.] Syn.: see BATTLE.—**skir'mish-er**, *n.*

skirt[d], 1 skūrt; 2 skĭrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie or move along the edge of; border. **2.** To cover or furnish with a skirt. **II.** *i.* To be on or move along an edge or border.

skirt, *n.* **1.** That part of a coat, dress, or other garment that hangs from or below the waist; a petticoat. **2.** A loose hanging part of various things, as of a saddle. **3.** That which lies on or along the outer edge; margin; border. [< Ice. *skyrta*, shirt.] Syn.: see MARGIN.—**skirt'er**, *n.*

skit, 1 skit; 2 skĭt, *n.* **1.** A short literary article, usually satirical. **2.** A bantering jest. [Ice. *skūti*, < root of SHOOT.]

skit'tish, 1 skit'ish; 2 skĭt'ish, *a.* **1.** Easily frightened; timid. **2.** Capricious; uncertain. [< Sw. *skutta*, leap.] Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**skit'tish-ly**, *adv.*—**skit'tish-ness**, *n.*

skit'tle, 1 skit'l; 2 skĭt'l, *n.* **1.** *pl.* A game of ninepins, in which a flattened ball or thick rounded disk is thrown to knock down the pins. **2.** One of the pins used in the game. **skit'tle-pin"‡.** [For SHUTTLE.]

skive, 1 skaiv; 2 skīv, *vt.* [SKIVED; SKIV'ING.] To shave or pare the surface of, as of leather; also, to grind off, as the surface of a gem. [< Ice. *skīfa*, a slice.]—**skiv'er**, *n.* **1.** Leather split with a knife: used for bookbinding. **2.** One who skives: also, a knife or machine used in skiving.

Skr., Skt., *abbr.* Sanskrit.

skua, 1 skiū'ə; 2 skū'a, *n.* A jaeger. [Norw.] **skua'‡.**

skulk[1], 1 skulk; 2 skŭlk, *vi.* To move about a place furtively or slyly; lie close or keep hidden; lurk. [< Dan. *skulke*, skulk.] **sculk‡.**—**skulk'er**, *n.* **skulk‡.**

skull[1], } 1 skul; 2 skŭl, *n.* The framework of the head
skul[2], } of a vertebrate animal. [< Ice. *skāl.*] **scull‡.**

skull[2], *n.* A sculling-oar; scull.

skull'cap", 1 skul'kap"; 2 skŭl'kăp", *n.* **1.** The sinciput. **2.** A plant of wet shady places, with large blue flowers.

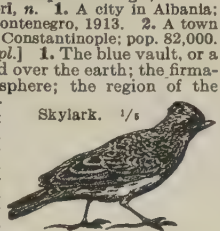
skull'-cap", *n.* A cap closely fitting the skull.

skunk, 1 skuŋk; 2 skŭŋk, *n.* An American nocturnal, burrowing carnivore, with a bushy tail and large anal glands that secrete a liquid of very offensive odor, which

can be ejected at will. [< Am. Ind. *seganka.*]—**skunk'-cab"bage,** *n.* A stemless perennial herb of the United States: so called from its strong odor. **skunk's'-cab"bage**‡; **skunk'weed"**‡; **swamp'-cab"bage**‡.

Sku'ta-ri, 1 skū'tə-ri; 2 skų'tä-ri, *n.* **1.** A city in Albania; pop. 32,000; capitulated to Montenegro, 1913. **2.** A town in Asiatic Turkey; a suburb of Constantinople; pop. 82,000.

sky, 1 skai; 2 skȳ, *n.* [SKIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The blue vault, or a part of it, that seems to bend over the earth; the firmament. **2.** The upper atmosphere; the region of the clouds. **3.** The celestial regions; heaven. **4.** A climate: usually in the plural. [< Ice. *sky,* cloud.] — **sky'ey,** *a.* — **sky'ish,** *a.*—**sky'lark",** *n.* A lark that mounts singing toward the sky.—**sky'lark"ing,** *n.* Boisterous frolicking. — **sky'lark",** *vi.*—**sky'light",** *n.* A window facing skyward. — **sky'-rock"et,** *n.* A rocket used for display and discharged skyward.—**sky'sail",** *n.* A light sail above the royal in a square-rigged vessel.—**sky'scrap"er,** *n.* Anything that extends high into the air, as a tall building.—**sky'ward,** *adv.* Toward the sky. **sky'wards**‡.—**sky'ward,** *a.*


Skylark. 1/5

Skye[1], 1 skai; 2 skȳ, *n.* One of a breed of Scottish rough-haired terriers with long body and short legs.

Skye[2], *n.* One of the Hebrides islands; 670 sq. m.; pop. 12,700.

S. L., *abbr.* Sergeant at Law, Solicitor at Law.—**S. l., S. lat.,** *abbr.* South latitude.

slab[1], 1 slab; 2 slăb, *n.* **1.** The outside cut made from a log in sawing it into boards, planks, etc., often bearing the bark on one side. **2.** A flat plate, piece, or mass, as of metal, stone, etc. [< Norw. *sleip,* slippery.]

slab[2], *n.* Slime; viscous mud; mire.—**slab,** *a.*

slab'ber, 1 slab'ər; 2 slăb'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To wet with saliva; drip from the mouth; spill, as liquid food, in eating. [< MD. *slabberen,* freq. of *slabben,* slaver.] **slob'ber**‡.

slab'by, 1 slab'i; 2 slăb'y, *a.* [SLAB'BI-ER; SLAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Thick; viscous. **2.** Sloppy; wet. [< SLAB, *n.*]

slack[1], } 1 slak, slak'n; 2 slăk, slăk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To
slack'en, } make slack; loosen; retard. **2.** To slake, as lime. **3.** To be negligent of or remiss in; to avoid, as duty. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become less tense or tight. **2.** To become remiss or negligent. **3.** To slake. Syn.: see RELAX.

slack, *a.* **1.** Hanging or extended loosely. **2.** Loose or careless in performance. **3.** Lacking activity; listless. **4.** Flowing sluggishly, as water between the ebb and flow of the tide. [< AS. *slæc,* slack.] Syn.: see SLOW.—**slack,** *adv.* **slack'ly**‡.—**slack'er,** *n.* One who shirks his duties; specif., one who seeks to avoid enlistment in the military service.—**slack'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see NEGLECT.

slack[1], *n.* The part of anything, as a rope, that is slack or loose; also, a slack condition; looseness.

slack[2], *n.* Small coal; screenings. [< G. *schlacke,* slack.]

slag, 1 slag; 2 slăg, *n.* **1.** Metallic dross separated in the reduction of ores. **2.** Volcanic scoria. [< Sw. *slagg.*]

slake, 1 slēk; 2 slāk, *v.* [SLAKED[t]; SLAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render inoperative or harmless, especially by satisfying, as an appetite or a passion; quench; appease. **2.** To mix with water or with moist air, so that a chemical combination shall ensue; as, to *slake* lime. **3.** To make slack. **II.** *i.* To become disintegrated by combining with water: said of lime. [< AS. *sleacian,* < *slæc,* slack.]

slam, 1 slam; 2 slăm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLAMMED, SLAMD[s]; SLAM'MING.] To pull or push to, or strike against something, with violence; bang: sometimes with *to.* **II.** *n.* A closing or striking with a bang. [< Sw. *slämma,* slam.]

slan'der, 1 slan'dər; 2 slăn'der. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To injure by maliciously uttering a false report; defame; calumniate. **2.** To bring discredit upon; disgrace. **3.** To utter slander. **II.** *n.* **1.** A false tale or report, or such tales or reports collectively, uttered with malice and designed or tending to injure the reputation of another; also, the utterance of such tales or reports; defamation. Written slander is *libel.* **2**†. Reproach; disgrace. **3**†. An offense; a stumbling-block. **4**†. Ill fame; ill repute. [< Gr.LL+OF *skandalon,* snare.] Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE; (noun) see SCANDAL.—**slan'der-er,** *n.*—**slan'der-ous,** *a.* **1.** Uttering slander; guilty of slander. **2.** Containing slander; calumnious.—**slan'der-ous-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

slang, 1 slaŋ; 2 slăng, *n.* **1.** Inelegant and unauthorized popular language; grotesque usage of legitimate speech. See synonyms below. **2.** The cant or jargon peculiar to thieves and vagrants; thieves' cant: the original sense. [< SLING, *v.*] Syn.: cant, colloquialism, vulgarism, vulgarity. *A colloquialism* is an expression not coarse or low, and perhaps not incorrect, but below the literary grade; educated persons are apt to allow themselves some *colloquialisms* in familiar conversation, which they would avoid in writing or public speaking. *Slang,* in the primary sense, denotes expressions that are either coarse and rude in themselves or chiefly current among the coarser and ruder part of the community; there are also many expressions current in special senses in certain communities that may be characterized as *slang;* as, college *slang;* club *slang;* racing *slang.* In the evolution of language many words originally *slang* are adopted by good writers and speakers, and ultimately take their place as accepted English. A *vulgarism* is an expression decidedly incorrect, the use of which is a mark of ignorance or low breeding. *Cant* denotes technical or professional phraseology, or the barbarous jargon used as a secret language by thieves, tramps, etc. Compare LANGUAGE.

—**slang'y,** *a.*—**slang'i-ly,** *adv.*—**slang'i-ness,** *n.*

slank, *imp.* of SLINK, *v.*

slant, 1 slant; 2 slănt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To give an oblique or sloping direction to; turn from a direct line; incline; lean. **II.** *a.* Lying at an angle; oblique; sloping. **III.** *n.* **1.** A slanting direction, course, or plane; inclination from a direct line or level; slope: also figuratively. **2.** An oblique reflection; a sarcastic remark. [< Sw. *slänta,* slant.] Syn.: see TIP.—**slant'ing,** *pa.*—**slant'ing-ly,** *adv.* **slant'ly**‖‡; **slant'wise**‡.—**slant'ing-ness,** *n.*

slap, 1 slap; 2 slăp. **I.** *vt.* [SLAPPED[t], SLAPT[s]; SLAP'PING.] To deal a slap to or with. **II.** *n.* A blow delivered with the open hand or with something flat. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] Suddenly and forcibly; abruptly; plump. [< LG. *slapp,* < *slappen,* slap.]—**slap'-dash".** **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Done or acting in a dashing or reckless way; impetuous; careless. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Offhand or careless work, or thoughtless conduct. **2.** Rough-casting, or rough plastering. **III.** *adv.* In a dashing or heedless manner.—**slap'jack",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A griddle-cake; flapjack. **2.** A children's game of cards.

slash[1], 1 slash; 2 slăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut with a long sweeping stroke or strokes; slit; gash. **2.** To make long cuts, slits, or gashes in; slit; gash. **3.** To slit, as a garment, so as to expose showy material or lining. **4.** To strike with long sweeping or cutting blows, as of a whip; lash. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike violently and recklessly with a cutting instrument, or with a whip. **2.** To dash; rush. [< OF. *escleschier,* sever, = *esclicer;* see SLICE, *n.*]—**slash'-er,** *n.*—**slash'ing,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

slash, *n.* The act or result of slashing; a sweeping random cut or stroke, as with a cutting-weapon or whip; a slit or gash; specifically, an ornamental slit or cut in a garment.

slat, 1 slat; 2 slăt, *vt.* & *vi.* [SLAT'TED[d]; SLAT'TING.] To throw violently or with a jerk; fling carelessly; slap; beat; bang; flap. [< Ice. *sletta,* slap, < √ of SLAY.]

slat, 1 slat; 2 slăt, *n.* A thin, flat, narrow strip, as of wood. [< OF. *esclat,* splinter, chip.]

slate[1], 1 slēt; 2 slāt, *vt.* [SLAT'ED[d]; SLAT'ING.] **1.** To roof with slate. **2.** To put on a political slate. **3.** To remove hair from, as hides, with a slater.—**slat'er,** *n.* One who slates roofs; a slate-edged tool for removing hair from hides.—**slat'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of laying slates. **2.** Slates collectively. **3.** A liquid for giving a slate-like surface to blackboards, etc.—**slat'y,** *a.* Composed of or like slate.

slate[2], *vt.* [SLAT'ED[d]; SLAT'ING.] **1.** [Colloq., Brit.] To censure, criticize, or review severely; berate. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To bait; do violence to. [< AS. *sittan,* rend.] **slat**‡.

slate, *n.* **1.** Any kind of rock that splits readily into thin and even laminæ; specifically, an argillaceous fine-grained rock that so splits; also, an artificial material made in imitation of it. **2.** A piece, slab, or plate of slate, as for roofing, writing upon, etc. **3.** *U. S. Polit.* A list of candidates, made up beforehand as for nomination; any prearranged list. [< OF. *esclat;* see SLAT, *n.*]

slat'tern, 1 slat'ərn; 2 slăt'ern, *n.* A negligent or untidy woman.—**slat'tern,** *a.*—**slat'tern-li-ness,** *n.*—**slat'tern-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*

slaugh'ter, } 1 slē'tər; 2 slą'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To kill wanton-
slau'ter[r], } ly or savagely, especially in large numbers. **2.** To kill for the market; butcher. **3.** *Com.* To reduce greatly the price of. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wanton or savage killing; massacre. **2.** Butchering. **3.** *Com.* A sweeping reduction in prices. [< Ice. *slātr,* a slaughtering.] Syn.: (verb) see KILL; (noun) see MASSACRE. — **slaugh'ter-er,** *n.* **slaugh'ter-man**‡. — **slaugh'ter-house",** *n.* A place where animals are butchered.—**slaugh'ter-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Slav, 1 slāv *or* slav; 2 slāv *or* slăv, *n.* A member of one of various people of northern or eastern Europe, as a Russian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Czech, Pole, Serbian, etc. [< G. *sklave.*]—**Slav'ism,** *n.* The characteristics or aims of the Slavs, collectively.

Slav., *abbr.* Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.

slave, 1 slēv; 2 slāv. **I.** *vi.* & *vt.* [SLAVED; SLAV'ING.] **1.** To work like a slave; toil; drudge. **2.** [Poet.] To enslave. **II.** *n.* **1.** One whose person is held as property; a person in slavery; a bondsman; serf. **2.** A person in

mental or moral subjection, as to a habit or influence. **3.** One who labors like a bondman; a drudge. **4.** A person of slavish disposition; an abject wretch. [< F. *esclave*, < G. *sklave*, < *Sklave*, SLAV.]—**slave'hold"er**, *n.* An owner of slaves.—**slave'hold"ing**, *n.*—**slave'trade"**, *n.* The business of dealing in slaves.—**slave'trad"er**, *n.*

slav'er, 1 slav'ər; 2 slāv'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To dribble saliva over; drool. [< Ice. *slafra*, slaver.]—**slav'er-er**, *n.*

slav'er[1], 1 slēv'ər; 2 slāv'er, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

slav'er[2], 1 slav'ər; 2 slāv'er, *n.* Drivel.

slav'er-y, 1 slēv'ər-i; 2 slāv'er-y, *n.* **1.** Involuntary servitude; complete subjection of one person to another. **2.** Mental, moral, or spiritual bondage. **3.** Slavish toil; drudgery. Syn.: see BONDAGE.—**white slavery**, commercialized prostitution.

Slav'ic, 1 slav'ik; 2 slāv'ĭc, *a.* & *n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

slav'ish, 1 slēv'ĭsh; 2 slāv'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or befitting a slave; servile; base. **2.** Extremely hard or laborious. **3.** Enslaved. Syn.: see BASE; OBSEQUIOUS.—**slav'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sla-vo'ni-an, 1 slə-vō'ni-ən; 2 sla-vō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Slavonia, a country of the Jugo-Slavs. **2.** Slavonic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Slavonia. **2.** A Slav.

Sla-von'ic, 1 slə-ven'ik; 2 sla-vŏn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Slavs or their languages. **2.** Slavonian.

slaw, 1 slō; 2 slą, *n.* Cabbage sliced or chopped, and served, raw or cooked, as a salad. [< D. *slaa*, < *salaad*, SALAD.]

slay, 1 slē; 2 slā, *vt.* [SLEW; SLAIN; SLAY'ING.] To kill, especially by violence; put to death; destroy by, or as by, killing. [< AS. *slēan*, slay.] Syn.: see KILL.—**slay'er**, *n.*

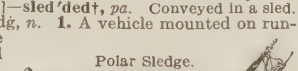
sld., *abbr.* Sailed.

sleave, 1 slīv; 2 slēv. **I.** *vt.* [SLEAVED; SLEAV'ING.] To separate, as a mass of threads; disentangle. **II.** *n.* Something tangled, matted, knotted, or unspun, as silk or thread. [< √ of SLIP, *v.*]

slea'zy, 1 slī'zi; 2 slē'zy, *a.* Lacking firmness of texture or substance; thin and flimsy. [< G. *schleissig*, worn out, < *schleissen*, rend.]—**slea'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**slea'zi-ness**, *n.*

sled, 1 sled; 2 slĕd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLED'DED[d]; SLED'DING.] To convey or ride on a sled; use a sled. **II.** *n.* A vehicle on runners, designed for use on snow and ice. [< D. *slede*, < √ of SLIDE.]—**sled'ded†**, *pa.* Conveyed in a sled.

sledge[1], 1 slej; 2 slĕdg, *n.* **1.** A vehicle mounted on runners, or a drag-like vehicle for travel over snow and ice. **2.** A sled. **3.** [Eng.] A hurdle. [For SLED, *n.*]



Polar Sledge.

sledge[2], *n.* A heavy hammer for blacksmiths' use, or for breaking stone, etc. [< AS. *slecg*, < *slēan*, strike.] **sledge'ham"mer†.**

sleek, 1 slīk; 2 slēk. **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make smooth, even, or glossy. **2.** To soothe; mollify. **3.** To make less disagreeable or offensive; smooth over. **4.** [Colloq.] To make oneself sleek or trim: with *up*. **5.** To move smoothly. **II.** *a.* **1.** Smooth and glossy. **2.** Smooth-spoken; oily; flattering; insinuating: in the United States generally *slick*. [< Ice. *slīkr*, sleek, < √ in SLINK, *v.*] Syn.: see SMOOTH.—**sleek'ly**, *adv.*—**sleek'ness**, *n.* [sly.

sleek'y, 1 slīk'i; 2 slēk'y, *a.* **1.** Sleek. **2.** [Scot.] Fawning;

sleep, 1 slīp; 2 slēp, *v.* [SLEPT; SLEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rest or repose in (sleep); as, to *sleep* the sleep of death. **2.** To pass or get rid of by or as by sleep: often with *away*, *off*, or *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be asleep; slumber. **2.** Figuratively: (1) To be dormant, inactive, or quiet. (2) To rest in death. (3) To be careless or remiss; live thoughtlessly. **3.** To be in a benumbed state from retarded circulation of the blood; as, my foot *sleeps*. **4.** To spin without obvious motion: said of a top. [< AS. *slæpan*, sleep.] Syn.: see REST.

sleep, *n.* **1.** A state or period of complete or partial unconsciousness, normal and periodic in man and the higher animals; slumber. In animals it is sometimes much prolonged, as in hibernation. **2.** Any condition of inactivity, torpor, or rest; specif., the rest of the grave; death. [< AS. *slæp*, < *slæpan*, sleep.] Syn.: see REST.—**sleep'i-ly**, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.—**sleep'i-ness**, *n.* Drowsiness.—**sleep'ing-car"**, *n.* A passenger railway-car with accommodations for sleeping.—**sleeping partner**, a partner who is inactive and unknown in the business.—**s. sickness**, a fatal disease of the central nervous system characterized by mental lethargy, common among West-African natives.—**sleep'less**, *a.* Unable to sleep; wakeful; restless; unquiet. Syn.: see VIGILANT.—**sleep'less-ly**, *adv.*—**sleep'less-ness**, *n.* Wakefulness; insomnia.—**sleep'wak"er**, *n.* A somnambulist.—**s.-wak-ing**, *n.* A hypnotic or somnambulistic condition.—**sleep'walk"er**, *n.* A somnambulist.—**sleep'walk"ing**, *n.*—

sleep'y, *a.* [SLEEP'I-ER; SLEEP'I-EST.] **1.** Inclined to sleep. **2.** Drowsy; sluggish; dull; heavy. **3.** Conducive to sleep.

sleep'er[1], 1 slīp'ər; 2 slēp'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; figuratively, a dead person. **2.** [U. S.] A sleeping-car. **3.** A hibernating animal. [< AS. *slæpere*, < *slæpan*, sleep.]

sleep'er[2], *n.* A heavy beam resting on or in the ground, as a support for a roadway, rails, etc.; also, a like support of iron or stone. [< Norw. *sleip.*]

sleet, 1 slīt; 2 slēt. **I.**[d] *vi.* To deposit or let fall sleet. **II.** *n.* A mixture of snow or hail and rain; a drizzling or driving of partly frozen rain, or rain that freezes as it falls. [Perh. < Norw. *sletta*, slap.]—**sleet'y**, *a.*

sleev(e)[pr]**, 1 slīv; 2 slēv. **I.** *vt.* [SLEEV(E)D[pr]; SLEEV'ING.] To furnish with a sleeve. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a garment that covers the arm. **2.** *Mech.* A tube surrounding something, for protection or the like. **3.** A short pipe receiving the ends of two other pipes or rods; a sleeve-coupling or sleeve-nut. [< AS. *slēfe*, prob. < *slūpan*, slip.] **sleve†.** — **sleeve'-coup"ling**, *n.* A short tube for connecting shafts or pipes.—**sleeve-hand†**, *n.* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand; cuff or wristband.—**sleeve'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no sleeves. **2‖.** Unprofitable; fruitless; futile.

sleid†, *vt.* To prepare for weaving; untwist, as silk.

sleigh, 1 slē; 2 slę, *n.* A light vehicle with runners for use on snow and ice. [< D. *slede*, < √ of SLIDE.]—**sleigh'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** The condition of the roads that admits of using a sleigh.

sleight, } 1 slait; 2 slīt, *n.* **1.** The quality of being skilful

slight[s], } in manipulation; mechanical expertness; skill; dexterity. **2.** A juggler's trick; feat of legerdemain. [< Ice. *slægdh*, < *slægr*, cunning.]—**sleight of hand**, skill in performing tricks in juggling; legerdemain.

slen'der, 1 slen'dər; 2 slĕn'der, *a.* **1.** Having a small diameter or circumference, in proportion to the length or height; slim; thin. **2.** Having little strength or vigor; feeble; frail; delicate. **3.** Having slight basis or foundation. **4.** Small or inadequate; moderate; insignificant. **5.** Meagerly or insufficiently supplied. **6.** Thin in sound or quality; lacking volume; in phonetics, noting certain narrow or close sounds, as opposed to *broad* or *open*. [< OF. *esclendre*, < MD. *slinder*, slender, < *slinderen*, drag.] Syn.: see FINE; LITTLE; MINUTE.—**slen'der-ly**, *adv.*—**slen'der-ness**, *n.*

slept, 1 slept; 2 slĕpt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLEEP, *v.*

sleuth, 1 slūth; 2 slụth, *n.* **1.** The track of man or beast as followed by the scent: Scotch, except in compounds. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A detective. [< Ice. *slōth*, trail.]—**sleuth**, *vt.* & *vi.* To follow as a detective; play the detective.—**sleuth'-hound"**, *n.* A bloodhound. **s.-dog†.**

slew, 1 slū; 2 slụ, *imp.* of SLAY, *v.*

slice, 1 slais; 2 slịc. **I.** *vt.* [SLICED[t]; SLIC'ING.] **1.** To cut into broad, thin pieces; divide; apportion: often with *up*. **2.** To cut from a larger piece: often with *off*. **3.** To sunder, as with a sharp knife; split. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece; especially, a thin, broad piece cut off from a larger body. **2.** One of various tools for slicing. [< OHG.[or] *slīcan*, slice.] Syn.: see CUT.—**slic'er**, *n.*

slick, 1 slik; 2 slĭk. **I.**[t] *vt.* To make smooth, trim, glossy, or oily. **II.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; slippery: in general synonymous with *sleek*, but more colloquial. **2.** Flattering; obsequious. **3.** [Colloq.] Dexterous; neatly done. **III.** *n.* A smooth place on a surface of water or in the fur or hair of an animal. [Var. of SLEEK.]—**slick'er**, *n.* **1.** An implement for dressing leather, having a wooden handle. **2.** [Western U. S.] A water-proof overcoat, as of oilskin.

slid, 1 slid; 2 slĭd, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLIDE, *v.*

slide, 1 slaid; 2 slīd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLID; SLID or SLID'DEN; SLID'ING.] **1.** To pass along over a surface with a smooth, slipping movement. **2.** To move easily and smoothly. **3.** To slip off, as scales in shedding. **4.** To move or pass smoothly, deftly, or easily; pass gradually or imperceptibly; as, the years *slide* away swiftly. **5.** To move, pass, or proceed by sufferance merely; take care of oneself or itself; go by default or without heed: with *let*; as, to *let* the matter *slide*. **6.** *Mus.* To glide from tone to tone without breaking the sound. **7.** To make a moral slip; err; sin. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that slides. **2.** The act of sliding; in phonetics, a smooth passage; glide. **3.** A place where persons or things slide. **4.** A snowslide or landslip. **5†.** A slip; fault. [< AS. *slīdan*, slide.]—**slid'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which slides. **2.** A ring or strap through which something slides. **3.** The red-bellied terrapin.—**slid'ing**, *a.* & *n.*—**slid'ing-scale"**, *n.* **1.** A schedule, as of wages, varying with the market price of some article. **2.** A rule having two or more sets of scales on sliding parts. **slide'-rule"†.**

Sli-dell', 1 slai-del'; 2 slī-dĕl', **John** (1793–1871). An American lawyer; Confederate agent to England in 1861.

slight, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To manifest intentional neglect of; omit due courtesy toward or respect for. **2.** To do imperfectly or carelessly; shirk. [OD. *slicht*, plain.]

Syn.: despise, disdain, disregard, neglect, overlook, scorn. —**slight'ing,** *pa.* Conveying, containing, or characterized by a slight; detracting; depreciatory.—**slight'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a slighting manner.

slight, *a.* **1.** Of small importance; inconsiderable. **2.** Slender; frail; delicate. **3**‖. Of weak intellect or character. Syn.: see CARELESS; FINE; FRAGILE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SMALL; VENIAL.—**slight†,** *adv.*—**slight'ly,** *adv.* In a slight manner; inconsiderably; partially; carelessly.—**slight'ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being slight.

slight, *n.* A disparaging or neglectful action; one involving failure in courtesy or respect toward another.

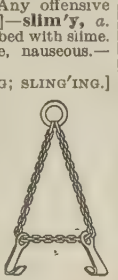
Syn.: disregard, neglect, scorn. *Disregard* is chiefly a matter of intellectual estimate; *slight* is a matter of outward action; *neglect* may be of thought or act. *Disregard* of a thing is setting it aside as not worthy of regard. *Neglect* of a person or thing may be the result of ignorance, thoughtlessness, or preoccupation with other things; a *slight* is an intentional omission of kindness, courtesy, or attention. In the use of the verb, we speak also of *slighting* a command, *slighting* one's work, etc.; in computation it is often provided that "fractions less than one-half may be *disregarded.*" *Scorn* expresses mingled contempt and bitterness. See NEGLECT.—Ant.: esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence.

sli'ly, *adv.* Same as SLYLY.

slim, *a.* [SLIM'MER; SLIM'MEST.] **1.** Small in thickness in proportion to height or length, as a human figure or a tree. **2.** Having little logical strength; weak. **3.** Constructed unsubstantially; flimsy. **4.** [Colloq.] Lacking robustness; frail. **5.** Insufficient; narrow; meager. [< Ir. *slim*, thin, or MD. *slim*, bad.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

slime, 1 slaim; 2 slīm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLIMED; SLIM'ING.] **1.** To smear, cover, or become covered with slime. **2.** To remove slime from. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any soft, sticky, or dirty substance, as mud. **2.** *Metal.* A mud-like substance formed of ore in an almost impalpable powder, mixed with water: usually plural. **3.** Any offensive quality or thing. [< AS. *slīm*, slime.]—**slim'y,** *a.* [SLIM'I-ER; SLIM'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or bedaubed with slime. **2.** Containing slime. **3.** Slime-like; hence, nauseous.—**slim'i-ly,** *adv.*—**slim'i-ness,** *n.*

sling[1], 1 slıŋ; 2 slĭng. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLUNG; SLING'ING.] **1.** To fling from or as from a sling; hurl; fling. **2.** To hang up as in a sling; hoist, as by a rope or tackle. **3.** To move at an easy gait. **4**†. To be thrown or hurled. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone or other missile. **2.** One of various constructions, as of rope, for suspending or hoisting something, for holding up an injured limb, lifting and supporting an animal, in case of lameness or other need, suspending a rifle across the shoulders, or the like. **3.** A sudden throw; cast; fling. [< AS. *slingan*, sling.] Syn.: (verb) see SEND; THROW.—**sling'er,** *n.*



Double Chain-sling with sliding hooks.

sling[2], *n.* [U. S.] A drink of brandy, whisky, or gin, with sugar and nutmeg. [Cp. G. *schlingen*, swallow.]

slink[1], 1 slıŋk; 2 slĭnk, *vi.* [SLUNK or SLANK; SLINK'ING.] To creep away or steal along furtively: now usually implying meanness or sneaking. [< AS. *slincan*, creep, < √ of G. *schleichen*, creep.]

slink[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To give birth to (young) prematurely; miscarry: said of female beasts. [For SLING, *v.*]—**slink,** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An animal prematurely born, as a calf; also, its flesh, too immature for proper food. **2.** A weakling; sneak; coward.

slip, 1 slip; 2 slĭp, *v.* [SLIPPED[t] or SLIPT; SLIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move smoothly and easily; cause to glide or slide; put on or off easily, as a ring or a loose garment. **2.** To convey slyly or secretly. **3.** To free oneself or itself from, as a fetter or bridle. **4.** To let loose; unleash, as hounds. **5.** To cut off for planting; make a slip or slips of. **6.** *Naut.* To release from its fastening and let run out, as a cable. **7.** To give birth to prematurely; slink; cast: said of beasts. **8.** To dislocate, as a bone. **9.** To escape or pass unobservedly; leave slyly; as, it *slipped* my mind. **10**‖. To let go; overlook. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move smoothly and easily along a surface; slide; glide. **2.** To lose one's footing; become misplaced by failing to hold. **3.** To go or come stealthily or unnoticed. **4.** To pass by or away as by oversight. **5.** To fall into an error or fault; err. **6.** To go free from restraint; be unleashed, as hounds: often with *let.* **7.** To escape, as a ship, by leaving the anchors and cables. [< AS. *slīpan;* cp. Dan. *slippen*, G. *schleifen*, Goth. *sliupan.*]—**slip'-knot",** *n.* **1.** A bow-knot. **2.** A running knot.

slip, *n.* **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden slide. **2.** A lapse in speech, writing, or conduct; an error; a fault. **3.** A small piece of something, as of paper or cloth, rather long in proportion to its width; a strip. **4.** A space or passage long in proportion to its width; in the United States, a space between wharves; a dock; as, a ferry-*slip.* **5.** A cutting from a plant for planting or grafting; hence, an offshoot; offspring. **6.** Something that may be slipped on or off with facility, as a pillow-case or a loose garment, a leash for a hound, etc.

slip'per, 1 slip'ər; 2 slĭp'er, *n* A low light shoe, chiefly for indoor wear.—**slip'pered,** *a.* Wearing slippers.

slip'per-y, 1 slip'ər-ı; 2 slĭp'er-y, *a.* **1.** Having a surface so smooth that bodies slip or slide easily on it. **2.** That evades one's grasp; elusive; tricky.—**slip'per-y-elm",** *n.* The mucilaginous inner bark of a tree, known also as the **red elm,** or **moose-elm,** of eastern North America; also, the tree.—**slip'per-i-ly,** *adv.*—**slip'per-i-ness,** *n.*

slip'shod", *a.* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heels; hence, slovenly. [< SLIP, *v.*, + SHOE, *v.*]

slip'slop", *n.* **1.** Sloppy victuals; any weak drink; slop. **2.** A blunder; random, purposeless work.

slit, 1 slit; 2 slĭt. **I.** *vt.* [SLIT or SLIT'TED[d]; SLIT'TING.] **1.** To make a long incision in; slash. **2.** To cut lengthwise into strips. **II.** *n.* A cut that is relatively long; a slash; gash; also, a long and narrow opening. [< AS. *slite,* < *slītan,* slit.] Syn.: (verb) see REND.—**slit'ter,** *n.*

slith'er, 1 slith'ər; 2 slĭth'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To slide; glide. —**slith'er-y,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery.

sliv'er, 1 sliv'ər; 2 slĭv'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cut or split into long thin pieces. **2.** To cut or break off. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slender piece, as of wood, cut or rent off lengthwise; a splinter. **2.** Corded textile fibers drawn into a fleecy strand. [< AS. *slīfan*, cleave.]

slob'ber, *v.* & *n.* Same as SLABBER.

sloe, 1 slō; 2 slō, *n.* **1.** A small plum-like astringent fruit; also, the shrub that bears it; the blackthorn. **2.** [U. S.] The black haw. [< AS. *sāl*, sloe.]

slo'gan, 1 slō'gən; 2 slō'ġan, *n.* A battle- or rallying-cry: originally of the Highland clans. [< Gael. *sluagh*, army, + *gairm*, yell.]

sloid, } 1 sloid; 2 slōyd, *n.* A system of elementary
sloyd, } manual training originating in Sweden, having exercises graduated from the simplest use of tools to the most complete joinery. [< Sw. *slojd*, skill.] **sloj'd‡.**

sloop, 1 slūp; 2 slo͞op, *n.* A single-masted fore-and-aft rigged vessel, of broad beam, typically distinguished from a cutter by carrying a centerboard. [< D. *sloep*, perhaps < OF. *chalupe*, shallop.]—**sloop of war,** in old navies, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns; recently, any war-vessel larger than a gunboat and carrying guns on one deck only.

slop, 1 slep; 2 slŏp, *v.* [SLOPPED or SLOPT; SLOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to dash over; spill. **2.** To spill water or any liquid upon; make sloppy. **II.** *i.* To dash over; spill.

slop[1], *n.* **1.** A liquid that has been slopped, as on a floor; a wet place. **2.** *pl.* Waste and dirty water. **3.** *pl.* Thin liquid food; any weak beverage: a contemptuous usage. [< AS. *sloppe*, droppings of a cow, < *slūpan*, slip.]—**slop'-py,** *a.* [SLOP'PI-ER; SLOP'PI-EST.] **1.** Muddy; slovenly. **2.** Done in a slovenly manner.—**slop'pi-ly,** *adv.*—**slop'pi-ness,** *n.*

slop[2], *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Naut. or Colloq.] Cheap ready-made clothing; among sailors, clothes, bedding, etc. **2**†. *pl.* Large, wide breeches. [< Ice. *sloppr*, < *sleppa*, slip.] —**slop'-room",** *n.* A room on a British vessel in which sailors' clothing and stores are kept, issued, and sold.—**s.-shop,** *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap clothing. — **s.-work,** *n.* Manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing; also, any cheap work.

slope, 1 slōp; 2 slōp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLOPED[t]; SLOP'ING.] **1.** To incline or be inclined from the level or the vertical; slant. **2.** To form with a slope. **3.** To move on an inclined path; go obliquely. **4.** [Slang.] To leave suddenly; run off. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any slanting surface or line; a declivity or acclivity; an inclined plane. **2.** The degree of inclination of a line or surface from the plane of the horizon. [< AS. *slopen*, pp. of *slūpen*, slip.] Syn.: see TIP. —**slop'ing,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

slopet†, *a.* Sloping; oblique.—**slope'ness†,** *n.* Obliqueness.

slope‖, *adv.* In a sloping manner; aslant.

slosh, 1 slosh; 2 slŏsh. **I**[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* To throw about, as a liquid; splash. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] Slush. [Var. of SLUSH.]—**slosh'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Same as SLUSHY.

slot[1], 1 slet; 2 slŏt, *n.* A long narrow groove or opening; slit. [< AS. *slāt*, pret. of *slītan*, slit.]

slot², *n.* The trail of an animal, as a deer. [< Ice. *slōth*, trail.]—**slot'-hound"**, *n.* [Scot.] A sleuth-hound.

sloth, 1 slōth *or* slōth; 2 slōth *or* slōth, *n.* **1.** Disinclination to exertion; laziness; habitual indolence. **2.** A slow-moving tree-dwelling mammal of tropical America. **3.** A related fossil edentate. [< AS. *slāw*, slow.]—**sloth'-bear"**, *n.* A black bear of India and Ceylon, feeding mainly on honey and fruit.—**sloth'ful**, *a.* Sluggish; lazy; indolent. Syn.: see IDLE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

slouch, 1 slauch; 2 slouch. I‡. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hang or droop in a careless manner. **2.** To have a downcast or clownish look or manner. II. *n.* **1.** A hanging down awkwardly or carelessly; movement or appearance caused as by depression or drooping. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [< Ice. *slōkr*.]—**slouch'y**, *a.* —**slouch'i-ly**, *adv.*—**slouch'i-ness**, *n.*

slough¹, } 1 sluf; 2 slŭf, *vt. & vi.* To cast off, or be cast
sluf⁵, } off, as dead tissue.

slough², 1 slau; 2 slou, *n.* A place of deep mud or mire; bog: often used figuratively. [< AS. *slōh*, < Ir. *sloc*, hollow, < *sluġatm*, I swallow.]—**slough'y¹**, *a.* Swampy.

slough³, 1 sluf; 2 slŭf, *n.* **1.** Dead tissue separated and cast off from the living parts; a scab. **2.** A covering or skin, as of a snake, that has been shed. [< √ of SLIP.]—**slough'y²**, *a.* Containing dead tissue; tending to slough.

slov'en, 1 sluv'n; 2 slŏv'n, *n.* One who is careless of dress or of cleanliness; one habitually untidy. [< MD. *slof*, sloven.]—**slov'en-li-ness**, *n.*—**slov'en-ly**, *a. & adv.*

slow, 1 slō; 2 slō. I. *vt. & vi.* To make or become slow or slower; slacken in speed: often with *up* or *down*. [< AS. *slāw*, slow.] II. *a.* **1.** Having relatively small velocity; not quick in motion, performance, or occurrence. **2.** Behind the standard time; said of a timepiece. **3.** Taking sufficient time; not precipitate or hasty; as, *slow* to anger. **4.** Dull or tardy in comprehending; mentally sluggish. **5.** Lacking promptness, spirit, or liveliness; also, colloquially, dull or tedious in character.

Syn.: deliberate, dilatory, drowsy, dull, gradual, inactive, inert, lingering, moderate, slack, sluggish, tardy. *Slow* signifies moving through a relatively short distance, or with a relatively small number of motions in a given time; *slow* also applies to that which is a relatively long while in beginning or accomplishing something; a watch or a clock is said to be *slow* when its indications are behind those of the standard time. *Tardy* is applied to that which is behind the proper or desired time, especially in doing a work or arriving at a place; *slow* applies to that which is a relatively long time in passing from one point to another, or in beginning or executing something. *Deliberate* and *dilatory* are used of persons, tho the latter may be used also of things, as of a stream; a person is *deliberate* who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting, or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating at every point; a person is *dilatory* who lays aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action; both words may be applied either to undertaking or to doing. *Gradual* (Latin *gradus*, a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to *slow* but regular and sure progression. *Slack* refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension, as of muscle or of will. *sluggish* to action that seems as if reluctant to advance. See GRADUAL; HEAVY; RELUCTANT; TEDIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms to IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE.—**slow'-hound"**, *n.* A sleuth-hound. —**slow'ly**, *adv.* **slow‡.**—**s.-match**, *n.* A slowly burning fuse.—**slow'ness**, *n.* Syn.: see STUPIDITY.—**slow'worm"**, *n.* A blindworm.

sloyd, *n.* See SLOID.

slub'ber†, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To do or treat lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely. **2.** To soil; bedaub; stain. II. *i.* To act carelessly or slovenly. [< D. *slobberen*, lap.]

sludge, 1 slŭj; 2 slŭdġ, *n.* **1.** Soft water-soaked mud; mire; also, a slush of snow or broken or half-formed ice. **2.** Muddy or pasty refuse of various kinds. **3.** Slime of ores: an erroneous use. [Prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt.]

slue, 1 slū; 2 slu, *vt. & vi.* [SLUED; SLU'ING.] To sling around; turn about. [Cp. Ice. *snua*, turn.] **slew‡.**

slue¹, *n.* A sluing or turning.

slue², *n.* Same as SLOUGH¹.

slug¹, 1 slug; 2 slŭg, *v.* [SLUGGED; SLUG'GING.] I. *t.* To load, as a gun, with slugs. II. *i.* To take shape to fit the grooves of a rifle in firing, as a bullet.

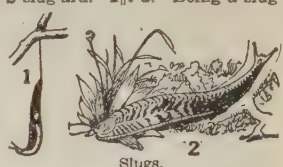
slug², 1 slug; 2 slŭg, *vt. & vi.* [SLUGGED; SLUG'GING.] [Slang.] To strike heavily or brutally, as with the fist. [< AS. *slōh*, pret. of *slēan*, smite.]

slug†, *a.* Sluggish.

slug¹, *n.* **1.** A bullet or shot of irregular or oblong shape. **2.** *Print.* A strip of type-metal thicker than a lead, and less than type-high, for spacing matter, etc.; also, a strip bearing a type-high number, used as a compositor's mark. **3.** A slung-shot, or its metal weight. **4.** Any small chunk of metal. [Prob. < Dan. *slug*, sluggish.]

slug², *n.* **1.** A gastropod of elongated form having no visible shell. **2.** A sluggard. [< Dan. *slug*, sluggish.]

slug'gard, 1 slug'ard; 2 slŭg'ard. I‖. *a.* Being a sluggard or like a sluggard; sluggish; lazy. II. *n.* A person habitually lazy or idle. [< Dan. *slug*, sluggish.]



Slugs.
1. Common slug. 2. Sea-slug.

slug'gish, 1 slug'ish; 2 slŭg'ish, *a.* **1.** Having little motion or power of motion; slow; inactive; torpid. **2.** Habitually idle and lazy. [< Dan. *slug*, sluggish.] Syn.: see HEAVY; IDLE; SLOW; TEDIOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sluice, 1 slūs; 2 sluç. I. *vt.* [SLUICED‡; SLUIC'ING.] **1.** To wet or drench, water or irrigate by or as by means of a sluice. **2.** To wash in or by a sluice, as ore-dirt. **3.** To draw out or conduct, as by a sluice, as water out of a reservoir. II. *n.* **1.** Any artificial channel for conducting water, or the stream so conducted; a flood-gate; flume. **2.** Figuratively, that through which anything issues or flows. [< L.ᵖ *excludo*, EXCLUDE.]

slum, 1 slum; 2 slŭm. I. *vi.* To visit slums as from curiosity or charity. II. *n.* A low quarter of a city. [Akin to SLUMP.]—**slum'mer**, *n.*—**slum'ming**, *n.*

slum'ber, 1 slum'bər; 2 slŭm'ber. I. *vi.* **1.** To sleep, especially lightly or quietly. **2.** To be inactive; stagnate. II. *n.* Sleep; formerly, light sleep; more recently, complete, quiet sleep. [< AS. *slumu*, slumber.] Syn.: see REST.—**slum'ber-er**, *n.*—**slum'ber-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**slum'ber-less**, *a.* Sleepless.—**slum'ber-ous**, *a.* Inviting to, being in, suggesting, or resembling slumber; soporific; drowsy; sleepy. **slum'ber-y†**; **slum'brous‡.** **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

slump, 1 slump; 2 slŭmp. I‡. *vi.* To break through a crust and sink down, as through snow; colloquially, to fail or collapse. II. *n.* A breaking through; collapse. [Akin to Dan. *slumpe*, stumble suddenly.]

slung, 1 slung, 2 slŭng, *imp. & pp.* of SLING, *v.*

slung'-shot", 1 slung'-shŏt"; 2 slŭng'-shŏt", *n.* A weight attached to a thong or cord: a ruffian's weapon.

slunk, 1 slunk; 2 slŭnk, *imp. & pp.* of SLINK, *v.*

slur, 1 slûr; 2 slûr. I. *vt.* [SLURRED, SLURD‡; SLUR'RING.] **1.** To slight; disparage; depreciate. **2.** To pass over lightly or hurriedly; suppress. **3.** To do or speak in a careless or confused manner. **4.** *Mus.* To sing or play as indicated by the slur. **5.** To smear; soil. II. *n.* **1.** A disparaging remark or insinuation. **2.** *Mus.* A curved line (⌣ or ⌢) indicating that tones so tied are to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break between them. **3.** *Print.* A blur. [< MD. *sleuren*, train.]

slush, 1 slush; 2 slŭsh. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To daub or cover with slush, as for lubrication, or to cause to shine. **2.** To fill (spaces in masonry) with mortar; usually with *up*. **3.** To wash by throwing water upon, as a deck. II. *n.* **1.** Soft, sloppy material, as melting snow or soft mud. **2.** Greasy material used for lubrication, etc., especially a mixture for coating iron or steel to prevent rusting. [For SLUDGE.]—**slush'y**, *a.*

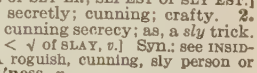
slut, 1 slut; 2 slŭt, *n.* **1.** A female dog; bitch. **2.** A slatternly woman. [< Sw. dial. *slāta*, slut, < *slota*, droop.] —**slut'ter-y**, *n.* The character or habits of a slut; slovenliness.—**slut'tish**, *a.* Slatternly; dirty. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sly, 1 slai; 2 slẏ, *a.* [SLI'ER or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST.] **1.** Artful in doing things secretly; cunning; crafty. **2.** Done with or marked by cunning secrecy; as, a *sly* trick. [< Ice. *slœgr*, sly, perhaps < √ of SLAY, *v.*] Syn.: see INSIDIOUS.—**sly'-boots"**, *n.* A roguish, cunning, sly person or animal.—**sly'ly**, *adv.*—**sly'ness**, *n.*

S. M., *abbr.* *Sa Majesté* (F., His [or Her] Majesty), senior magistrate, Sergeant-Major, short meter, State Militia.

smack¹, 1 smak; 2 smăk. I‡. *vt. & vi.* To give or make a smack, as in tasting, kissing, striking, etc. II. *n.* **1.** A quick sharp sound, as of the lips; a noisy kiss. **2.** A sounding blow or slap. **3.** The sound of a snapping whip. [< MD. *smacken*, strike.]

smack². I‡. *vi.* To have a taste or flavor: often used figuratively. II. *n.* **1.** A suggestive tincture, taste, or flavor. **2.** A mere taste; smattering. [< AS. *smæc*, taste.]



Structure of a Well-smack.
a, the well, showing the water at the level of the vessel's load-line (*b*, *b*).

smack³, *n.* A small coasting- or fishing-vessel. [< MD. *smacke*, smack.]

Smal-kal'dic League, 1 smal-kal'dik; 2 smăl-kăl'dĭc. A league of German Protestants opposing Charles V.

small, 1 smōl; 2 smạl, *a.* **1.** Comparatively less than

another or than a standard; diminutive; little. **2.** Being of slight moment, weight, or importance. **3.** Lacking in moral or mental breadth; narrow; ignoble; paltry. **4.** Acting in a limited way. **5.** Weak in characteristic properties; mildly alcoholic: said of liquors; as, *small* beer. **6.** Having little body or volume; slender; fine; soft, as a voice. **7.** Of low degree; obscure. **8**†. Thin; slender. [< AS. *smæl*, small.]

Syn.: diminutive, fine, little, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, petty, puny, slight, tiny. See FINE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SCANTY.—**small arms,** arms that may be carried on the person.—**s. craft** (*Naut.*), small vessels collectively; also, figuratively, small things or persons generally.—**s. fry,** small fish in general; hence, small people or things.—**s. talk,** unimportant or trivial conversation; mild gossip.—**the s. hours,** the early hours of the morning, numbered one, two, etc.—**small'-clothes",** *n. pl.* A man's nether garments for the hips and thighs; close-fitting knee-breeches. **smalls**‡.—**small'ish,** *a.* Somewhat small.—**small'ness,** *n.*—**small'-pox",** *n. Pathol.* An acute, specific, infectious disease resulting from a specific morbid poison, that after a period of incubation manifests itself by high inflammatory fever, followed by an eruption of deep-seated pustules.

small, *n.* **1.** A small part; as, the *small* of the back. **2.** A small thing or quantity.

small, *adv.* **1.** In a low or mild tone; also, in a shrill key; as, to talk *small.* **2**†. In a small way; trivially.

smalt, 1 smôlt; 2 smąlt, *n.* A deep-blue glass colored with cobalt oxid: used when pulverized for painting, etc. [< It. *smalto,* < G. *schmalte,* < *schmelzen,* melt.]

smalt'ite, 1 smôlt'ait; 2 smąlt'it, *n. Min.* A white to gray compound of arsenic and cobalt. [< SMALT.] **smalt'ine**‡.

smart, 1 smärt; 2 smärt. I^{d}. *vi.* **1.** To experience an acute painful sensation, bodily or mental. **2.** To cause a smarting sensation. **II.** *a.* **1.** Quick in thought or action; bright; brisk; acute; clever. **2.** Impertinently witty. **3.** Vigorous; emphatic; severe; brisk. **4.** Causing a smarting sensation; stinging; pungent. **5.** [U. S.] (1) Keen or sharp, as at trade; shrewd. (2) [Local.] In active health; well. (3) Superior, as in speed, strength, or skill. (4) [Dial.] Large; considerable; as, a *smart* crop of wheat. **6.** [Eng.] (1) Sprucely dressed; showy. (2) Belonging to the stylish classes; fashionable. (3) Making a creditable showing. **III.** *n.* **1.** An acute stinging sensation, as from a scratch or an irritant. **2.** Any distress; suffering. **3.** [Local.] A degree, number, or amount; with *right;* as, *right smart* of people. [< AS. *smeortan.*] Syn.: see CLEVER.—**smart'ly,** *adv.*—**smart'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see PERTNESS.—**smart'weed",** *n.* A widely distributed herb having jointed stems, long grass-like leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers. **knot'weed"**‡.

smart'en, 1 smärt'n; 2 smärt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To improve in appearance; make smart. [Colloq.] **II.** *i.* To smart.

smart'mon"ey, 1 smärt'mun"i; 2 smärt'mŏn"y, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Damages awarded against a defendant because of great aggravation attending the wrong committed. **2.** Money paid for a release from an engagement or from a painful situation. **3.** [Eng.] Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for injuries received in the service.

smash, 1 smaṡh; 2 smăsh. I^{t}. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To break in many pieces; shiver; shatter; colloquially, to fail and go to pieces, as a business enterprise, etc. **2.** To flatten; crush. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or instance of smashing, or the state of being smashed: often compounded with *up;* as, a *smash-up* on a railroad. **2.** A beverage of spirituous liquors. [< Sw. dial. *smaska,* smack; allied to SMACK^{1}, *v.*] Syn.: see BREAK.—**smash'er,** *n.*

smatch, 1 smaṫh; 2 smăch. [Prov. or Obs.] I^{t}. *vt. & vt.* To taste; have a taste of. **II.** *n.* A taste; smack. [= SMACK^{2}.]

smat'ter, 1 smat'ər; 2 smăt'er, *vt. & vi.* To have but a smattering of; talk or use superficially; make a display of small knowledge. [< Sw. *smattra,* crackle.]—**smat'ter-er,** *n.*—**smat'ter-ing,** *n.* A superficial degree or kind of knowledge. **-ly,** *adv.* [double.

sm. c., *abbr.* Small capitals.—**S. M. D.,** *abbr.* Short meter

smear, 1 smir; 2 smēr. I. *vt.* To bedaub or cover with a viscous substance; hence, to soil or defile. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soiled spot; stain. **2.** A volatile flux for glazing ware. **3**†. Ointment; grease. [< AS. *smeru,* grease.]

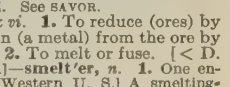
smell, } 1 smel; 2 smĕl, *v.* [SMELLED OR SMELT, SMELD^{5};
smel^{2}, } SMELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by means of the nose and its olfactory nerves; perceive the odor or perfume of; scent. **2.** To test by odor. **3.** To discover, detect, or seek to know, as if by smelling: often with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit an odor or perfume: frequently with *of.* **2.** To be malodorous. **3.** To use the sense of smell; sniff; snuff: often followed by *of.* **4.** To test by smell: also figuratively. [Akin to D. *smeulen,* < LG. *smelen,* smolder.]—**smell'er,** *n.*—**smell'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Malodorous.

smell, *n.* **1.** That sense by means of which odors are perceived. **2.** The sensation excited through the olfactory nerves. **3.** That which is directly perceived by this sense; an odor; perfume. **4.** Figuratively, a faint suggestion; hint; trace. **5.** An act of smelling.

Syn.: aroma, bouquet, fragrance, odor, perfume, savor, scent, stench, stink. *Smell* is the generic word including all the rest. *Aroma, fragrance,* and *perfume* are ordinarily pleasing; *odor, savor,* and *scent* may be so. *Odor* is nearly synonymous with *smell,* but is susceptible of more delicate use; as, the *odor* of incense. An *aroma* is a delicate and spicy *odor,* as of fine coffee; *bouquet* is said chiefly of the delicate *odor* of certain wines. We speak of the *fragrance* or *perfume* of flowers, but *fragrance* is more delicate; a *perfume* may be so strong and rich as to be repulsive by excess. There is a tendency to restrict the application of *perfume* to the artificial preparations called collectively "perfumery." *Scent* is chiefly used for the characteristic *odor* of an animal by which it is tracked or avoided by other animals; the word is also applied to any *odor,* natural or artificial, especially when faintly diffused through the air; as, the *scent* of mignonette or of new-mown hay. *Savor* is chiefly said of the appetizing *odor* evolved from articles of food by the processes of cooking. Any *smell* that is at once foul, strong, and pervasive may be called a *stench. Smell* and *scent* denote also the sense to which *odors* appeal; as, man has the *sense* of *smell;* the keen *scent* of the foxhound. See SAVOR.

smelt^{d}, 1 smelt; 2 smĕlt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To reduce (ores) by fusion in a furnace; to obtain (a metal) from the ore by a process including fusion. **2.** To melt or fuse. [< D. *smelten,* melt, or Dan. *smelte.*]—**smelt'er,** *n.* **1.** One engaged in smelting ore. **2.** [Western U. S.] A smelting-works; smeltery.—**smelt'er-y,** *n.* [-IES^{2}, *pl.*] An establishment for smelting.

smelt, *n.* A small silvery food-fish, of northern seas. [< AS. *smelt,* smelt.]



American Smelt. 1/8

smew, 1 smiū; 2 smū, *n.* A small merganser of northern parts of the Old World. [Perhaps for *ice-mew.*]

smi'lax, 1 smī'laks; 2 smī'-läks, *n.* **1.** A delicate twining plant of the lily family, from South Africa, with greenish flowers. **2.** [S-] A large, widely scattered genus of shrubby or herbaceous plants; also [s-], a plant of this genus. **cat'bri"er**‡; **green'-bri"er**‡. [< Gr.^{L} *smilax,* yew.]

smile, 1 smail; 2 smīl. I. *vi.* [SMILED; SMIL'ING.] **1.** To give a smile; wear a cheerful aspect. **2.** To show approval or favor: often with *upon.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A pleased or amused expression of the face, characterized by lateral upward extension of the lips. **2.** A pleasant aspect. **3.** Propitious or favorable disposition; favor; blessing. [< Sw. *smila,* smile.]—**smil'er,** *n.*—**smil'ing,** *a.* Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY.—**smil'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**smil'ing-ness,** *n.*

smirch, 1 smûrch; 2 smirch. I^{t}. *vt.* **1.** To soil, as by contact with grime; smear. **2.** To defame; degrade. **II.** *n.* The act of smirching, or the state of being smirched; a smutch. [< AS. *smerian,* smear.] Syn.: see BLEMISH.

smirk, 1 smûrk; 2 smirk. I^{t}. *vi.* To smile in a silly or affected manner. **II.** *n.* An affected or artificial smile. [< AS. *smercian,* smirk.] **smerk**†.—**smirk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

smite, 1 smait; 2 smīt, *v.* [SMOTE OR SMIT; SMIT'TEN OR SMIT; SMIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike (something) with sudden force, as with a hammer or the fist. **2.** To strike a blow with (something); cause to strike. **3.** To cut, sever, or break by a blow; usually with *off* or *out.* **4.** To strike with disaster; afflict. **5.** To affect with sudden feeling; in the passive, to affect with love. **6.** To cause to feel regret or remorse. **7.** To affect as if by a blow. **8**‖. To kill by a sudden blow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come with sudden force. **2.** To knock against something. [< AS. *smītan,* stroke.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**smit'er,** *n.*

smith^{1}, 1 smiṫh; 2 smĭth, *n.* **1.** One who shapes metals as by hammering, as a blacksmith; also, any artificer in metals. **2**†. One who makes anything. [< AS. *smith,* smith.]—**smith'er-y,** *n.* [-IES^{2}, *pl.*] **1.** The art of the smith. **2.** A smith's shop.—**smith'y,** *n.* [-IES^{2}, *pl.*] **1.** A place where a smith works; a forge. **2.** A smith.

Smith^{2}, *n.* **1. Adam** (1723–1790), a Scottish political economist; *Wealth of Nations.* **2. Goldwin** (1823–1910), an English critic and publicist. **3. Captain John** (1579–1631), an English adventurer; president of Virginia colony, 1608. **4. Joseph** (1805–1844), founder of the Mormon Church. **5. Sydney** (1771–1845), an English humorist.

smith"er-eens', 1 smiṫh"ər-ēnz'; 2 smĭth"er-ēns', *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Fragments produced as by a blow. **smith'ers**‡.

Smith. Inst., *abbr.* Smithsonian Institution.

Smith'son, 1 smiṫh'sən; 2 smĭth'son, **James** (1765–1829). An English chemist.—**Smith-so'ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to James Smithson or the institution founded with funds left by him at

Washington in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," now the United States National Museum.

smit'ten, 1 smit'n; 2 smĭt'n, *pa.* Struck with sudden force; also, having the affections suddenly attracted.

smock, 1 smek; 2 smŏk, *n.* **1.** A woman's undergarment; chemise. **2.** A smock-frock. [< AS. *smoc.*]—**smock'-faced",** *a.* Having an effeminate face.—**smock'-frock",** *n.* [Eng.] A shirt-like outer garment worn by field-laborers.

smoke, 1 smōk; 2 smōk, *v.* [SMOKED[t]; SMOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with smoke; cure; medicate, fumigate, tinge, or flavor by smoke. **2.** To inhale and exhale the smoke of, as tobacco; also, to use, as a pipe, for this purpose. **3.** To apply smoke to in order to expel or destroy: frequently with *out.* **4**‖. To get the scent of; suspect. **5†.** To ridicule openly; quiz. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give out smoke; as, the embers *smoke.* **2.** To use tobacco, opium, or the like, for producing smoke to be drawn into the mouth or inhaled, especially as a habit. **3.** To send smoke out unsuitably, as into a room: said of a stove, furnace, flue, or fire that has a bad draft. **4.** To emit something that resembles smoke, as vapor, steam, or dust. **5.** To be kindled; burn; rage. **6.** To raise dust in rapid riding or driving. [< AS. *smocian,* smoke, < *smeōcan,* smoke.]

smoke, *n.* **1.** The volatilized products of the combustion of an organic compound, as coal, wood, etc., charged with fine particles of carbon; less properly, fumes, steam, etc. **2.** Anything transient and unsubstantial; a useless or ephemeral result. **3.** The act of smoking a pipe, cigar, etc. **4.** *pl.* In Africa, a thick white fog. [< AS. *smoca,* < *smeōcan,* smoke.]—**smoke'-con-dens"er,** *n.* An apparatus or device by which smoke is absorbed or cleansed by a water-spray; a smoke-washer.—**s.-consumer,** *n.* An apparatus or device for more completely oxidizing the unburnt gases of combustion. **s.-burner†.**—**s.-consuming,** *a.*—**s.-house,** *n.* A building or close room in which meat, hides, etc., are subjected to the action of smoke.—**s.-jack,** *n.* A mechanism by which to turn a roasting-spit.—**smoke'less,** *a.* Having or emitting little or no smoke.—**smok'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which smokes; one who smokes tobacco habitually. **2.** *Bee-keeping.* A fire-box for blowing smoke upon bees to quiet them. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] (1) A smoking-car. (2) An entertainment at which smoking is permitted.—**s.-stack,** *n.* An upright pipe, usually of sheet or plate iron, through which combustion gases from a boiler-furnace are discharged into the air; a funnel.—**s.-tree,** *n.* An ornamental shrub or tree with long feathery stalks resembling smoke or mist.—**smok'y,** *a.* [SMOK'I-ER; SMOK'I-EST.] **1.** Giving forth smoke. **2.** Mixed with or containing smoke. **3.** Like smoke. **4.** Liable to be filled with smoke. **5.** Emitting smoke improperly and unpleasantly, as from bad draft. **6.** Discolored with smoke. **7.** Smoke-colored; dark-gray.—**smok'i-ly,** *adv.*—**smok'i-ness,** *n.*—**smoke-helmet,** *n.* A protective head-dress worn, as by soldiers, for protection against poisonous gas fumes and smoke.

Smok'y Moun'tains. A range in North Carolina and Tennessee; highest peak, Clingman's Dome, 6,619 ft.

smol'der, 1 smōl'dər; 2 smōl'der, *vi.* **1.** To burn and smoke in a smothered way. **2.** To exist in a latent state. [< AS. *smorian,* smother.] **smoul'der†.**

Smo-lensk', 1 smo-lensk'; 2 smo-lĕnsk', *n.* A city in central European Russia; pop. 76,000.

Smol'lett, 1 smel'et; 2 smŏl'ĕt, **Tobias George** (1721–1771). A Scottish novelist; *Roderick Random,* etc.

smoor, 1 smûr; 2 smōōr, *vi.* [Scot.] To smother. **smore†.**

smooth, 1 smūth; 2 smōōth, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become smooth; soften; extenuate; palliate; calm; modify. [< AS. *smōthe,* smooth.]—**smooth'er,** *n.* One who or that which smooths.

smooth, *a.* **1.** Having a surface without irregularities; not rough; continuously even. **2.** Having no impediments or obstructions; easy; free from shocks or jolts. **3.** Calm and unruffled; bland; pleasant; mild. **4.** Flowing melodiously: opposed to *rugged;* as, a *smooth* style. **5.** Suave; flattering: often implying deceit. **6.** *Gr. Gram* Sounded without the aspirate: opposed to *aspirate, rough.* **7.** Having no acidulous or astringent taste or quality: said of liquors. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: even, flat, glossy, level, plain, plane, polished, sleek, undisturbed, unruffled. An *even* surface is free from any considerable irregularities, as knobs, or splinters, or abrupt changes of direction or curvature; a *smooth* surface is one that the hand may be passed over without friction, or in which the eye discerns no noticeable break or flaw. That which is *polished* is brought to a very high degree of smoothness so as to be not only frictionless to touch, but lustrous to the eye. A board is sawed to an *even* surface, *planed* till it is *smooth,* and sandpapered till it is *polished.* A thing may be *smooth* or *polished* and yet very uneven, as a warped piece of veneering. See BLAND; BLUNT; CALM; FINE; LEVEL; PACIFIC.—Ant.: see synonyms for ROUGH.

—smooth'bore", *n.* A firearm, as a shotgun, with unrifled bore.—**s.-bored,** *a.* **s.-bore†.**—**s.-faced,** *a.* **1.** Beardless. **2.** Of smooth surface, as a wall, etc. **3.** Bland or mild in expression, especially with deceitful intent.—**s.-shod,** *a.* Shod without sharp projections on the shoes, as a horse.

smote, 1 smōt; 2 smōt, *imp.* of SMITE, *v.*

smoth'er, 1 smuth'ər; 2 smŭth'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To prevent the respiration of, as by filling or covering the mouth and nostrils; also, to kill by such means; suffocate; stifle. **2.** To cover or be covered without vent or air, as a fire. **3.** Figuratively, to hide or suppress; be hidden or suppressed. **4.** In cooking, to enclose and cook in a covered dish or under a close mass of some other substance. **5.** To daub; smear. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which smothers, as stifling vapor or dust. **2.** The state of being smothered. [< AS. *smorian,* smother.]—**smoth'er-y,** *a.* Suffocating.

smoul'der, 1 smōl'dər; 2 smōl'der, *vi.* Same as SMOLDER.

smudge, 1 smuj; 2 smŭdg. **I.** *vt.* [SMUDGED; SMUDG'ING.] To smear; soil; fumigate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soiling, as of dry dirt or soot; smear; stain. **2.** A smoky fire, as for driving away insects, etc. **3.** Paint-pot scrapings and cleanings.—**smudg'y,** *a.*—**smudg'i-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

smug, 1 smug; 2 smŭg, *a.* Trim and nice, especially with conceit or affectation; smooth and self-satisfied. [< LG. *smuk,* elegant.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**smug'-faced,** *a.*

smug'gle,) 1 smug'l; 2 smŭg'l, *v.* [SMUG'GLED; SMUG'-
smug'l[F],) GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take (merchandise) into or out of a country without payment of lawful duties. **2.** To bring in or introduce illicitly or clandestinely. **II.** *i.* To practise smuggling. [< LG. *smuggeln,* < √ of Ice. *smjūga,* creep.]—**smug'gler,** *n.* **1.** One who smuggles. **2.** A vessel used in smuggling.—**smug'gling,** *n.* The offense of fraudulently and illegally importing or exporting merchandise, especially without payment of duties.

smut, 1 smut; 2 smŭt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SMUT'TED[d]; SMUT'-TING.] **1.** To blacken or be stained as with soot or smoke. **2.** To affect or be affected with smut, as growing grain. **3.** To remove the smut from (grain). **4.** To pollute; defame. **II.** *n.* **1.** The blackening made by soot, smoke, etc. **2.** Obscenity. **3.** A fungous disease of plants, in which the affected parts change into a dusty black powder. [< AS. *smitta,* spot.]—**smut'ty,** *a.* **1.** Soiled or affected with smut; black; stained. **2.** Obscene; indecent.—**smut'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**smut'ti-ness,** *n.*

smutch, *v.* & *n.* Soil; smudge. **smooch†.**—**smutch'y,** *a.*

Smuts, 1 smuts; 2 smŭts, **Jan Christiaan** (1870–), South African statesman and general; conqueror of German East Africa, 1916–17.

Smyr'na, 1 smûr'na; 2 smŷr'na, *n.* A seaport in W. Asia Minor; pop. 375,000.—**Smyr'ni-ot,** *a.* & *n.* **Smyr'ni-ote†.**

s. n., *abbr.* [L.] *Secundum naturam* (according to nature).

snack, 1 snak; 2 snăk, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A share of something divided. **2.** A slight, hurried lunch. [Akin to ME. *snacken,* snatch.]—**to go snacks** [Colloq.], to share equally.

snaf'fle,) 1 snaf'l; 2 snăf'l. **I.** *vt.* [SNAF'FLED; SNAF'-
snaf'l[F],) FLING.] **1.** To control with a bit and bridle; bridle. **2.** To seize by the bridle or snaffle. **II.** *n.* A horse's bit jointed in the middle; also, the bit and bridle collectively. **snaf'fle-bit"†.** [< D. *snavel,* dim. of MD. *snabbe,* bill of a bird.]

snag, 1 snag; 2 snăg. **I.** *vt.* To injure, destroy, or impede by or as by a snag. **II.** *n.* **1.** A jagged or stumpy knot or protuberance. **2.** The root or remnant of a tooth remaining in the jaw; also, a projecting tooth. **3.** A branch of a deer's antler. **4.** [U. S.] A tree-trunk stuck in a river's bed; hence, an unsuspected impediment. [< Norw. *snag.*]—**snag'-boat",** *n.* A steam-vessel with machinery for removing snags.—**snagged,** *a.* Full of snags; knotty.—**snag'gy,** *a.* **1.** Full of snags, as a river. **2.** Full of knots or stubs, as a tree or swamp. **3.** Like a snag.

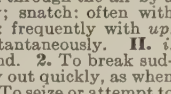
snail, 1 snēl; 2 snāl, *n.* **1.** A gastropod mollusk with a spiral shell. **2.** A slug or shell-less land-gastropod: now so used chiefly in the United States. **3.** A slow or lazy person. [AS. *snægl,* snail.]—**snail'-pace",** *n.* A very slow movement. **snail's pace†.**—**s.-paced,** *a.*

snake, 1 snēk; 2 snāk, *vt.* & *vi.* [SNAKED[t]; SNAK'ING.] **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To haul along the ground, as a log. **2.** To effect by snakelike motion. **3.** *Naut.* To fasten by winding spirally with cords. **4.** To crawl like a snake.

snake[1], *n.* **1.** A serpent. **2.** A lizard or allied amphibian. **3.** A treacherous or insinuating person. [< AS. *snaca,* snake, < *snīcan,* sneak.]—**snake'-bird",** *n.* One of several birds frequenting swamps and feeding upon fish, etc.—**snake'like,** *a.* Resembling a snake in appearance, nature, or action.—**snake'root",** *n.* A plant whose roots were reputed remedies for snake-bites; also, the root of such a plant.—**snake'stone",** *n.* **1.** A fossil ammonite. **2.** *Folk-lore.* A substance used as a specific in snake-bites.—**snak'y,** *a.* **1.** Of or like a snake; snakelike; serpentine; winding. **2.** Insinuating; cunning; treacherous. **3.** [U. S.] Full of snakes.

Snake[2], *n.* A navigable river in S. Idaho; 939 m. long; principal tributary of the Columbia river.

snap, 1 snap; 2 snăp, *v.* [SNAPPED[t] or SNAPT[S]; SNAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make a sharp, quick sound, as of percussion; strike, press, shut, etc., with a snap; as, to *snap* a whip or a bolt. **2.** To break suddenly with a cracking noise. **3.** [U. S.] To send through the air by a snap; flip. **4.** To seize suddenly; snatch: often with *up*. **5.** To interrupt petulantly: frequently with *up*. **6.** [Colloq.] To photograph instantaneously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit a sharp, cracking sound. **2.** To break suddenly; part with a snap. **3.** To fly out quickly, as when a tension is relaxed suddenly. **4.** To seize or attempt to seize anything eagerly: usually with *at*. **5.** To make the jaws come suddenly together in an effort to bite. **6.** To emit, or seem to emit, a spark or flash of light: said of the eyes. **7.** To speak sharply and abruptly. **8.** To miss fire, as a firearm. [< D. *snappen*, snap.]—**snap'-drag"on,** *n.* **1.** A plant having solitary axillary flowers, likened to dragons' heads. **2.** A game in which raisins, etc., are snatched from burning brandy.—**snap'per,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which snaps, as a cracker. **2.** A large food-fish of the Gulf coast, as the **red snapper.** **3.** A snapping turtle.—**snap'ping-bee"tle,** *n.* A beetle so named from its righting itself, when on its back, with a snapping sound.—**snapping turtle,** a large voracious turtle of North America. **snap'-tur"tle‡.**—**snap'-shot",** *n.* **1.** A shot without deliberate aim. **2.** An instantaneous photograph.


Snapping Turtle. 1/10

snap, *a.* **1.** Made or done suddenly and without consideration; as, a *snap* shot. **2.** Contrived to take unawares and at an advantage; as, a *snap* policy.

snap, *n.* **1.** The act of snapping, or a sharp, quick sound produced by it. **2.** A sudden breaking of anything, or the sound so produced. **3.** Any fastener or other device that closes or springs into place with a snapping sound. **4.** A sudden seizing or effort to seize with or as with the teeth; a sharp shutting, as of the jaws or of a trap. **5.** A quick blow of the thumb sprung from the finger or of the finger from the thumb, or the sudden release of the tension of a spring or elastic cord. **6.** A small, thin, crisp cake, usually containing ginger; a gingersnap. **7.** [Colloq.] Brisk energy; vigor of character or style. **8.** A brief spell; a quick turn: said chiefly of cold weather. **9.** A hasty meal; snack.—**snap'pish,** *a.* **1.** Apt to speak petulantly or tartly. **2.** Disposed to snap, as a dog. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**snap'pish-ly,** *adv.*—**snap'pish-ness,** *n.*—**snap'py,** *a.* **1ǂ.** Snappish. **2.** [U. S.] Brisk, vivid, and energetic; vivacious.

snare, 1 snār; 2 snâr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SNARED; SNAR'ING.] To catch with a snare; use snares; ensnare; entrap. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device, as a noose, for catching birds or other animals; a gin; trap. **2.** An allurement; wile. **3.** A cord to produce a rattling on a drum-head. **4.** A snare-drum. [< AS. *snear*, string, < √ of OHG. *snerhan*, bind.]—**snare'-drum",** *n.* A small drum having snares stretched across one head and beaten on the other.

snarl[1], 1 snārl; 2 snärl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To growl harshly, as a dog; speak angrily and resentfully; utter with a snarl. **II.** *n.* A sharp, harsh, angry growl; harsh or quarrelsome utterance; a quarrel. [< MD. *snarren*.]—**snarl'er**[1], *n.*—**snarl'y,** *a.* Snappish; surly; ill-tempered.

snarl[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put or get into a snarl or tangle. **2.** To emboss or flute (hollow metal-ware). **II.** *n.* **1.** A tangle, as of hair or yarn; hence, any entanglement. **2.** [Colloq.] A wrangle; quarrel. **3.** A knot or gnarl in wood. [Freq. of SNARE.]—**snarl'er**[2], *n.*—**snarl'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A curved tool for snarling or fluting hollow metal-ware or other objects. **snarl'ing-tool"‡.**

snatch, } 1 snaćh; 2 snăch. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* To seize suddenly,
snach[t], } hastily, or eagerly: often figuratively: sometimes with *at*. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of snatching; a grab. **2.** A portion snatched or grabbed; a bit, as of food; also, a short period of action or of rest; a turn. **3.** An insignificant or irrelevant remark or reply; a quibble. [< SNACK, *v.*] Syn.: see CATCH.—**snatch'er,** *n.*—**snatch'y,** *a.* Interrupted; spasmodic.

snath(e[F]**,** 1 snēth; 2 snāth, *n.* The long curved handle of a scythe. Written also, in England, **snead, sneed,** etc. [< AS. *snæd*, perh. < *snithan*, cut.]

snaw, 1 snē; 2 sna, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Snow.

snaw'-broo", 1 snē'-brū"; 2 sna'-bru", *n.* [Scot.] Snow-water.

sneak, 1 snīk; 2 snēk. **I**[t]. *vi.* **1.** To move or go in a stealthy manner. **2.** To act with covert cowardice or servility. **3.** To pilfer. **II.** *n.* One who sneaks; a mean, cowardly fellow. [< AS. *snican*, creep.] **sneak'er‡.**—**sneak'-cup"†,** *n.* A drinker who refuses his glass; hence, one of no spirit. **s.-up‡.**—**sneak'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Cringing. **2.** Secretly entertained or cherished, as a fancy. Syn.: see BASE.—**sneak'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**sneak's,** *pp.* Sneaked.—**sneak'y,** *a.* Like a sneak; sneaking.—**sneak'i-ness,** *n.*

sneap, 1 snīp; 2 snēp. **I.** *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Archaic.] To reprimand; rebuke. **II.** *n.* A reprimand; check.

sneck[1‡], 1 snek; 2 snĕk, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To latch, or close, as a door.—**sneck up†, snick up†,** shut up; keep still.

sneck[2‡], *vt.* [Scot.] To nick; cut; snick. [= SNICK[1], *v.*]

sneck[3‡], *vt.* To snatch. [< MD. *snacken*, snatch.]

sneck[4], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A latch or catch, as of a door. **2.** A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field. [< SNACK.]—**sneck'-draw"er,** *n.* One who lifts a latch; a thief; dishonest person.—**s.-drawing,** *a.* **[sneck'et‡.**

sneck[5], *n.* A click, as of a latch; a snap. [< SNECK[1], *v.*]

sneer, 1 snīr; 2 snēr, *vt. & vi.* To utter with a sneer; affect by a sneer; express contempt by a sneer. [< D. *snærre*, snarl.] Syn.: see SCOFF; SCORN.—**sneer'er,** *n.*

sneer, *n.* **1.** A grimace of contempt or derision. **2.** A contemptuous insinuation; a fling.

Syn.: fling, gibe, jeer, scoff, taunt. A *sneer* may be simply a contemptuous facial contortion or some brief satirical utterance that throws a contemptuous side-light on what it attacks without attempting to prove or disprove. The *jeer* and *gibe* are uttered; the *gibe* is bitter, and often sly or covert; the *jeer* is rude and open. A *scoff* may be in act or word, and is commonly directed against that which claims honor, reverence, or worship. A depreciatory implication may be given in a *sneer* such as could only be answered by elaborate argument or proof, which would seem to give the attack undue importance: Who can refute a *sneer*? PALEY *Moral Philosophy* bk. v, ch. ix. A *fling* is careless and commonly pettish; a *taunt* is intentionally insulting and provoking; the *sneer* is supercilious; the *taunt* is defiant. See SCORN. Compare synonyms for BANTER; RIDICULE; SCORN.—Prep.: *at.*—**sneer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sneez(e[F]**,** 1 snīz; 2 snēz. **I.** *vi.* [SNEEZ(E)D[S]; SNEEZ'ING.] **1.** To drive air forcibly through the nose, by a spasmodic involuntary action. **2.** To utter with or as with a sneeze: often with *out*. **II.** *n.* An act of sneezing. **sneez'ing‡.** [< AS. *fneōsan*, sneeze.]

snell, 1 snel; 2 snĕl, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Sharp; keen; severe. **2†.** Nimble. [< AS. *snel*.] [longer line.

snell, *n.* A short line bearing a fish-hook, to be attached to a

snick[1‡], 1 snik; 2 snĭk, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To snip, as with scissors; cut; nick. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) lightly or glancingly. [< Ice. *snikka*, clip.]

snick[2‡], *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SNECK[1].

snick, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small cut; nick; snip. **2.** A knot in thread or the like. **3.** *Cricket.* A glancing hit.—**snick and snee, snick or snee‖,** a fight with knives; also, humorously, a knife. **snick'-a-snee"‡; snick'er-snee"‡.**

snick'er, 1 snik'ər; 2 snĭk'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter with a snicker; laugh slyly and foolishly; giggle. **II.** *n.* A half-repressed or smothered laugh. [Imitative.] **snig'ger‡.**

sniff, } 1 snif; 2 snĭf. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To breathe through
snif[F], } the nose in short, quick inhalations: sometimes as an expression of contempt, etc.: often with *at*. **2.** To express by sniffs. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of sniffing. **2.** Perception by or as by sniffing. [< Dan. *snive*, sniff.]

snig'ger, *v. & n.* Same as SNICKER.—**snig'ger-er,** *n.*

snig'gle, 1 snig'l; 2 snĭg'l, *v.* [SNIG'GLED; SNIG'GLING.] [Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch, as eels, by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. **2.** To entrap, as in a net; ensnare. **II.** *i.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. [< Prov. Eng. *snig*, eel.]

snip, 1 snip; 2 snĭp, *v.* [SNIPPED[t], SNIPT[S]; SNIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To cut with a short, light stroke of scissors or shears: often with *off*; also, to produce by such cutting. **II.** *i.* To make snips; clip. [< D. *snippen*, snip.]—**snip,** *n.* **1.** An act of snipping. **2.** A small piece snipped off. **3.** Anything small; specif. (*pl.*), small shears.—**snip'py,** *a.* **1.** Fragmentary. **2.** [Slang.] Scornful; supercilious.

snipe, 1 snaip; 2 snīp, *vt.* To shoot from cover, as if shooting snipe.—**snip'er,** *n.* One who shoots an enemy from cover.—**snip'ing,** *n.* Sharp-shooting.

snipe, *n.* **1.** A small shore-bird having a long beak, and esteemed as a game-bird. See BIRD. **2.** [< Ice. *snipa*, snipe, < √ of SNIP.]—**snip'y,** *a.*

sniv'el, 1 sniv'l; 2 snĭv'l. **I.** *vi.* [SNIV'ELED or SNIV'ELLED, SNIV'ELD[S]; SNIV'EL-ING or SNIV'EL-LING.] To cry in a snuffling manner; run at the nose; snuffle; make affectedly tearful professions. **II.** *n.* **1.** Discharge from the nose. **2.** The act of sniveling. [< AS. *snofl*, mucus.]—**sniv'el-er,** *n.* **sniv'el-ler‡.**—**sniv'el-ing,** *pa. & n.*

snob, 1 sneb; 2 snŏb, *n.* **1.** One who makes birth or wealth the sole criterion of worth, and is cringing to superiors and overbearing with inferiors in position; also, any vulgar pretender to gentility. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A scab; rat: said of a working-man. [< Ice. *snāpr*,

dunce.]—**snob'ber-y,** *n.* The characteristics of snobs.—**snob'bish,** *a.* Pertaining to a snob. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

snood, 1 snūd; 2 snōōd, *n.* [Scot.] A fillet formerly worn about the hair by an unmarried woman.

snooze, } 1 snūz; 2 snōōz. **I.** *vi.* [SNOOZED, SNOOZD§; **snooz**F, } SNOOZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To sleep lightly; doze. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A short and light sleep. [Imitative.]

snore, 1 snōr; 2 snôr. **I.** *vi.* [SNORED; SNOR'ING.] To breathe noisily in sleep. **II.** *n.* An act of snoring. [< AS. *snora.*]

snort, 1 snȯrt; 2 snôrt. I§. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with a snort. **2.** To force the air violently and noisily through the nostrils, as spirited horses. **II.** *n.* The act or sound of snorting. [< D. *snorken,* < √ of SNORE.]—**snort'er,** *n.*

snot, 1 snet; 2 snȯt, *n.* [Low.] **1.** Mucus from or in the nose. **2.** A low or mean fellow. [< AS. *gesnote;* akin to SNOUT.]

snout, 1 snaut; 2 snout. I§. *vt.* To provide with a snout or nozle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The forward projecting part of a beast's head; muzzle. **2.** Something resembling a hog's snout, as a nozle or the like. [ME. *snute;* cp. G. *schnauze,* D. *snuit,* Sw. *snut.*]—**snout'=bee"tle,** *n.* One of various weevils injurious to roses, vegetables, etc.

snow, 1 snō; 2 snō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or obstruct with snow: with *in, over, under,* or *up.* **2.** To let fall like snow. **II.** *i.* To let snow fall.

snow1, *n.* **1.** Precipitation taking the form of minute crystals of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air,

Snow-crystals.

and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes. **2.** Something that resembles snow. **3.** A fall of snow; snowstorm. **4.** A winter. [< AS. *snāw,* snow.]—**snow'ball",** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To throw snowballs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small round mass of snow, to be thrown as in sport. **2.** *Bot.* A plant: so called from its ball-shaped clusters of white flowers. **guel'der-rose"†; snow'ball-bush"** or **-tree"†.**—**snow'bird",** *n.* A small finch, of northern North America, commonly seen in flocks during winter.—**snow'-blind",** *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.—**s.-blindness,** *n.* An impairment of vision, caused by exposure of the eye to the glare of snow.—**s.-bound,** *a.* Hemmed in or confined in place by snow.—**s.-broth,** *n.* Snow and water mixed; hence, any very cold liquid.—**s.-bunting,** *n.* A bird of northern regions, the male of which in the breeding-season is snow-white, with black markings.—**s.-drift,** *n.* A pile of snow heaped up by the wind.—**snow'drop",** *n.* A low European early-blooming bulbous plant.—**snow'fall",** *n.* **1.** The amount of snow that falls in a given period. **2.** A gentle fall of snow: distinguished from *snow-storm.*—**snow'flake",** *n.* **1.** One of the small feathery masses in which snow falls. **2.** The snow-bunting. **3.** One of various plants allied to and resembling the snowdrop.—**s.-plow,** *n.* **1.** A large plow-like structure for clearing railway-tracks of snow. **2.** An A-shaped snow-scraper for clearing roads.—**s.-shed,** *n.* A timber structure built over portions of a railway, as a protection from snowslides.—**s.-shoe,** *n.* A device, usually a network of sinew in a wooden frame, to be fastened on the foot by a strap across the toes, as a support in walking over snow; also, a ski.—**snow'slide",** *n.* An avalanche. **snow'slip"†.**—**s.-storm,** *n.* A storm with falling snow.—**s.-water,** *n.* The water of melted snow.—**s.-white,** *a.* White as snow.—**snow'y,** *a.* [SNOW'I-ER; SNOW'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in or full of snow. **2.** Snow-white; spotless.—**snow'i-ly,** *adv.*—**snow'i-ness,** *n.*

Snow-shoe.

snow2, *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel closely resembling a brigantine. [< MD. *snauw,* snout.]

Snow'don, 1 snō'dən; 2 snō'don, *n.* A mountain in N. Wales; 3,560 ft. high; the highest summit in England and Wales.

snub, 1 snub; 2 snŭb. **I.** *vt.* [SNUBBED; SNUB'BING.] **1.** To check contemptuously; rebuff; slight. **2.** To bring to a sudden stop, as a rope in running out, or a moving vessel: often with *up.* **3.** To tie or make fast. **4†.** To clip; stunt; nip. **II.** *a.* Short; pug: said of the nose.

III. *n.* **1.** An act of snubbing. **2.** A snub nose. [< Ice. *snubba,* snub.]—**snub'ber,** *n.*—**snub'-nosed",** *a.*

snuff1, } 1 snuf; 2 snŭf. I§. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To draw in (air or **snuf**F, } scent) through the nose. **2.** To catch the scent of; smell; sniff. **3.** To take or use snuff. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of snuffing; sniff; also, perception by smelling. **2.** Pulverized tobacco to be inhaled into the nostrils. **3.** *Med.* Any medicinal powder to be drawn into the nostrils. [< MD. *snuffen;* cp. SNIFF.]—**snuff'-box",** *n.* A small box for carrying snuff about the person.—**s.-color,** *n.* The color of snuff; yellowish brown.—**s.-colored,** *a.*—**snuf'fer**1, *n.* **1.** One who or that which snuffs. **2.** The porpoise.—**snuff'y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like snuff; soiled with snuff.—**snuf'fi-ly,** *adv.*—**snuf'fi-ness,** *n.*

snuff2. I§. *vt.* To crop the snuff from (a wick). **II.** *n.* The charred portion of a wick. [< Sw. dial. *snöppa,* snip.]—**snuf'fer**2, *n.* **1.** One who snuffs (a candle). **2.** *pl.* A scissors-like instrument for removing the snuff from a candle. **pair of snuffers‡.**

snuf'fle, } 1 snuf'l; 2 snŭf'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SNUF'FLED; **snuf'l**F, } SNUF'FLING.] To breathe with difficulty and somewhat noisily through the nose; also, to talk through the nose; snivel; to sing or utter in a whimpering, nasal manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of snuffling, or the sound made by it. **2.** *pl.* Nasal catarrh. **3.** An affected nasal twang; hence, cant. [Freq. of SNUFF1, *v.*]—**snuf'fler,** *n.*

snug, 1 snug; 2 snŭg. *v.* [SNUGGED; SNUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To make snug, smooth, or neat. **II.** *i.* To snuggle.

snug, *a.* [SNUG'GER; SNUG'GEST.] **1.** Closely and comfortably sheltered, covered, or situated. **2.** Close or compact; having room enough, but not too much; comfortable; cozy; also, having everything closely secured; trim: said of a ship. **3.** Fitting closely but comfortably, as a garment. [< Ice. *snöggr,* smooth.] Syn.: see COMFORTABLE.—**snug'ger-y,** *n.* [-IES*Z*, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A cozy and comfortable place or room.—**snug'gle,** *vt. & vi.* [SNUG'GLED; SNUG'GLING.] To draw close; nestle; cuddle: often with *up* or *together.*—**snug'ly,** *adv.*—**snug'ness,** *n.*

snug, *n. Mech.* A projection, flange, catch, or the like.

so, 1 sō; 2 sō, *adv.* **1.** To this or that or such a degree; to this or that extent; in the same degree, quantity, or proportion. **2.** In this, that, or such a manner; in the same or a like or corresponding manner; in the manner mentioned. **3.** Just as said, directed, suggested, or implied; also, according to fact: referring to a preceding (sometimes following) statement or suggestion. **4.** To an extreme degree; extremely; very. **5.** By reason of this or that cause; on account of this or that; consequently; therefore. **6.** The fact being thus: used as an expletive. **7.** About as many or as much as stated; thereabouts. **8.** At all events; in any case; at all: now only in the compounds *whosoever, whichsoever,* etc. **9.** According to the truth of what is sworn to or averred: said in oaths or asseverations; as, *so* help me God. **10.** [Colloq.] Indeed! elliptical for *is it so?* **11§.** So as to follow immediately; then; therefore. **12‖.** Let it be that way; very well. [< AS. *swā,* so.]—**so called,** called as stated; generally styled thus: usually implying a doubtful or improper form.—**so'-so",** *a. & adv.* Passable.

so, *conj.* Provided that; on condition that.

so, *interj.* Stand as you are; stop. **soh†.** [South.

S. O., *abbr.* Suboffice.—**s. o.,** Seller's option.—**So.,** *abbr.*

soak1, 1 sōk; 2 sōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in liquid till the liquid has thoroughly permeated the substance so placed; steep. **2.** To wet thoroughly; saturate; drench; as, the rain *soaks* the earth. **3.** To imbibe through the pores; suck in: absorb: with *in* or *up.* **4.** To drink, especially to excess; guzzle. **5.** To work or effect, as a way or passage, by permeation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie or remain in liquid till saturated. **2.** To penetrate through pores or interstices; permeate: with *in, into,* or *through.* **3.** To drink to excess. [< AS. *socian,* < *sūcan,* suck.]—**soak'-age,** *n.* The process of soaking, or the state of being soaked; also, the quantity of liquid that soaks in or through.—**soak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which soaks. **2.** [Colloq.] A habitual drunkard.—**soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soak, 1 sōk; 2 sōk, *n.* **1.** The process or act of soaking, or state of being soaked. **2.** Liquid in which something is soaked. **3.** [Colloq.] A hard drinker; a drinking-spree.

soak'y, 1 sōk'i; 2 sōk'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or filled with moisture; steeped; soggy. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Effeminate.

soap, 1 sōp; 2 sōp. I§. *vt.* To rub with soap; put soap on. **II.** *n.* Any compound formed by the union of a fatty acid with a base, especially a compound of a fat with an alkali, as potash or soda, used for cleansing purposes. [< AS. *sāpe;* akin to *sāp,* resin, or *sæp,* sap.]—**Castile soap,** a white hard soap made with olive-oil. **Marseilles s.‡; olive-oil s.‡; Spanish s.‡; Venetian s.‡.**—**soap'bark",** *n.* The bark of a large Chilean evergreen tree, or of a large

Venezuelan tree, used as a substitute for soap.—**soap'bark-tree"**, *n.* Either of the two trees producing soapbark.—**soap'-bub"ble**, *n.* **1.** An inflated bubble of soap-suds, forming a hollow globule. **2.** Hence, anything fair and unsubstantial.—**soap'stone"**, *n.* Massive talc.—**s.-suds**, *n. sing. & pl.* Soapy water, especially when worked into a foam.—**soap'wort"**, *n.* A perennial having clusters of pink or whitish, often double flowers: so called because its juice forms a lather with water.—**soap'y**, *a.* [SOAP'I-ER; SOAP'I-EST.] **1.** Resembling or consisting of soap. **2.** Smeared with soap.—**soap'i-ness**, *n.*

Common Soapwort.
a, a single flower.

soar, 1 sōr; 2 sōr. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To float aloft through the air on wings, as a bird; in a restricted sense, to sail through the air without perceptibly moving the wings, as a hawk or an eagle. **2.** *Aero.* To glide without losing altitude. **3.** To rise in thought; aspire. **II.** *n.* An act of soaring; a range of upward flight. [< F. *essorer*, < L. *ex*, out, + *aura*, breeze, air.] Syn.: see FLY.

sob, 1 sŏb; 2 sŏb, *v.* [SOB(BE)D[5]; SOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To utter with sobs, or to affect by sobs. **II.** *i.* **1.** To catch the breath with a convulsive movement, as in weeping. **2.** To make a sound like a sob, as the wind. [Imit.]

sob, *n.* A convulsive inhalation of air under the impulse of painful or hysterical emotion, and usually accompanied with tears; the act or the sound of sobbing; also, any similar sound, as of the wind.

so'ber, 1 sō'bər; 2 sō'ber, *vt. & vi.* To make or become sober; render or become grave or thoughtful. [< L.LL *sobrius*, < *se-* priv. + *ebrius*, intoxicated.]

so'ber, *a.* **1.** Possessing properly controlled faculties. **2.** Grave; sedate. **3.** Not under the influence of an intoxicant. **4.** Moderate in or abstinent from the use of intoxicating drink. **5.** Of subdued or modest color.

Syn.: abstemious, abstinent, calm, collected, cool, dispassionate, moderate, quiet, regular, sane, staid, steady, temperate, unimpassioned, unintoxicated. See SAD; SANE; SEDATE; SERIOUS.—Ant.: agitated, crazy, drunk, drunken, ecstatic, excited, extravagant, extreme, frantic, furious, immoderate, impassioned, intemperate, intoxicated, passionate, unreasonable.—**so'ber-ly**, *adv.*—**so'ber-mind"ed**, *a.* Having a cool, dispassionate mind; staid.—**s.-mindedness**, *n.*—**so'ber-ness**, *n.*—**so-bri'e-ty**, *n.* The state of being sober. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

So"bi-es'ki, 1 sō"bī-es'kī; 2 sō"bī-ĕs'kī, **John** (1624–1696). King of Poland (John III.); raised siege of Vienna, 1683.

so"bri-quet', 1 sō"bri-kĕ'; 2 sō"bri-kę', *n.* A fanciful or humorous appellation. [F.] **sou"bri"quet'‡.**

Soc., *abbr.* Society, Socrates.

soc, *n.* Same as SOKE.

soc'age, 1 sek'ij; 2 sŏc'ăg, *n. Feudal Law.* The tenure of lands by any fixed and determinate service, as distinguished from military tenure or villenage. [OF.]

soc'cer, 1 sek'ər; 2 sŏc'er, *n.* [Colloq.] Football played under the rules of the Football Association. [Cor. of ASSOCIATION.]

so'cia-bl(e)[F], 1 sō'shə-bl; 2 sō'sha-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Inclined to seek company; social. **2.** Agreeable in company; companionable; genial. **II.** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An informal social gathering. **so'cial‡.** **2.** A four-wheeled open pleasure-carriage with seats facing. [F., < L. *sociabilis*, < *socius;* see SOCIETY.] Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY.—**so'cia-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.* **so"cia-bil'i-ty‡.**—**so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

so'cial, 1 sō'shəl; 2 sō'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to society; relating to persons as living in society or to the public as an aggregate body. **2.** Disposed to hold friendly intercourse with others; sociable. **3.** Constituted to live in society; having developed or fulfilled tendencies to organize in society as a race or people; as, *social* beings. **4.** *Zool.* (1) Living in communities; as, *social* ants or bees. (2) Aggregate; compound; colonial. [< L. *socialis*, < *socius;* see SOCIETY.] Syn.: see FRIENDLY; GOOD.—**so"ci-al'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being social; sociability. **2.** A social custom or action.—**so'cialize**, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cause to be social. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be social or sociable. **2.** To regulate by or adapt to socialistic principles. **so'cial-ise‡.**—**so"cial-i-za'tion, so"cial-i-sa'tion**, *n.*—**so'cial-ly**, *adv.*—**so'cial-ness**, *n.*

so'cial-ism, 1 sō'shəl-izm; 2 sō'shal-izm, *n.* **1.** A theory of civil polity that aims at the public collective ownership of land and capital, and the public collective management of all industries. **2.** The organized movement which aims at the realization of such a state of society. **3.** The philosophy which holds that the modern social and economic conditions make for a socialist order, and which favors the principle of such an order as against the prevailing social system.

Syn.: collectivism, communism. *Socialism*, as defined by its advocates, is a purely economic term (see def. 1, above), applying to landownership and productive capital. Many socialists call themselves *collectivists*, and their system *collectivism*. *Communism* would divide all things, including the profits of individual labor, among members of the community; many of its advocates would abolish marriage and the family relation.—**so'cial-ist.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to socialism. **II.** *n.* An advocate of socialism.—**so"cial-is'tic**, *a.*

so-ci'e-ty, 1 so-sai'ı-tı; 2 so-çi'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The collective body of persons composing a community, or the aggregation of such communities. **2.** Any body of persons connected by some tie; an incorporated religious congregation. **3.** The more favored or fashionable class of a community: often used attributively. **4.** Companionship; fellowship. [< F. *société*, < L. *societas*, < *socius*, companion, < *sequor*, follow.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.

So-ci'e-ty Is'lands. A group in the S. Pacific ocean; 650 sq. m.; pop. 13,250; under French control.

So-cin'i-an, 1 so-sin'ı-ən; 2 so-çin'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to either or both of the Italian theologians named Socinus, or to their religious teachings, as the denial of the Trinity, of the personality of the devil, of the natural depravity of man, of vicarious atonement, and of eternal punishment. **II.** *n.* A believer in the Socinian theology.—**So-cin'i-an-ism**, *n.*

So-ci'nus, 1 so-sai'nus; 2 so-çi'nŭs, *n.* **1. Faustus** (1539–1604), an Italian theologian and rationalist. **2. Lælius** (1525–1562), an Italian religious reformer.

sociol., *abbr.* Sociology.

so"ci-ol'o-gy, 1 sō"shi-ŏl'o-jı; 2 sō"shi-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science that treats of the origin and history of human society and social phenomena, the progress of civilization, and the laws controlling human intercourse.—**so"ci-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**so"ci-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

Soc. Isl., *abbr.* Society Islands.

sock, 1 sek; 2 sŏk, *n.* **1.** A short stocking. **2.** The light shoe worn by comic actors in the Greek and Roman drama; hence, comedy. [< AS. *socc*, < L. *soccus*, slipper.]

sock'et, 1 sek'et; 2 sŏk'ĕt, *n.* A cavity or an opening specially adapted to receive and hold some corresponding piece. [< L.OF *soccus*, slipper.]

Soc'ra-tes, 1 sek'rə-tīz; 2 sŏc'ra-tēs, *n.* (469–399 B. C.) An Athenian philosopher; the chief character in the dialogs of Plato: accused of impiety and innovation, he was condemned to death and drank poison in prison.

So-crat'ic, 1 so-krat'ik; 2 so-crăt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Socrates. **So-crat'i-cal‡.**—**Socratic method**, the dialectic method of instruction by questions and answers, as adopted by Socrates in his disputations, leading either to an established conclusion or to admissions damaging to an opponent (a method called **Socratic irony**).—**So-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**Soc'ra-tism**, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Socrates.—**Soc'ra-tist**, *n.*

sod, 1 sed; 2 sŏd. **I.** *vt.* [SOD'DED[4]; SOD'DING.] To cover with sod. **II.** *n.* Grassy surface-soil held together by matted roots; turf; also, a piece of such soil; a turf. [From its SODDEN condition in wet weather.]

sod, *imp.*, **sod'den**, *pp.* of SEETHE, *v.*

so'da, 1 sō'da; 2 sō'da, *n.* **1.** A white alkaline compound, sodium carbonate, the basis of salt. **2.** Any one of several other compounds of soda. **3.** [Colloq.] Soda-water. [It., < *solido* (< L. *solidus*), solid.]—**so'da-ash"**, *n.* Crude sodium carbonate.—**s.-fountain**, *n.* An apparatus from which soda-water is drawn, usually containing receptacles for sirups and ice.—**s.-water**, *n.* An effervescent drink consisting of water strongly charged under pressure with purified carbon-dioxid gas.

so-dal'i-ty, 1 so-dal'ı-tı; 2 so-dăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] A brotherhood, as (*R. C. Ch.*) for devotional or charitable purposes. [< L. *sodalitas*, < *sodalis*, companion.]

sod'den, 1 sed'n; 2 sŏd'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fill the substance of with liquid; soak; saturate. **II.** *i.* To be soaked and softened, as by water; become soft or rotten.

sod'den, *pa.* **1.** Soaked with moisture; soggy; hence, saturated with drink; also, badly baked; doughy, as bread. **2.** Appearing as if boiled or parboiled; bloated. **3**‖. Seethed; boiled: the original meaning. [< AS. *soden*, pp. of *seōthan*, boil.]—**sod'den-ness**, *n.*

sod'er‖, 1 sed'ər; 2 sŏd'er, *v. & n.* Solder.

sod'ent, *a.* Sudden. **sod'aynet; sod'eynet.**

so'di-um, 1 sō'di-um; 2 sō'di-ŭm, *n.* A silver-white alkaline metallic element: the base of soda. See ELEMENT.—**sodium benzoate** (*Chem.*), a white odorless powder used as an antiseptic, food-preservative, etc.

Sod'om, 1 sed'əm; 2 sŏd'om, *n. Bib.* A city on the shore of the Dead Sea; destroyed because of the wickedness of its people. *Gen.* xiii, 10.—**Sod'om-ite**, *n.*

so-ev'er, 1 so-ev'ər; 2 so-ĕv'er, *adv.* A word often added to *who*, *which*, *what*, *how*, etc., to form the compounds *whosoever*, etc., and giving them a general or universal sense: often used separately; as, *how* great *soever* he might be.

so'fa, 1 sō'fə; 2 sō'fa, *n.* A long seat, upholstered and having a back and raised ends or sometimes pillows. [< Turk. *soffa,* < *saffa,* put in line.]

sof'fit, 1 sŏf'ĭt; 2 sŏf'ĭt, *n.* **1.** The under side of a staircase, entablature, lintel, archway, or cornice. **2.** A ceiling. [< F. *soffite,* < L. *suffigo;* see SUFFIX, *n.*] [103,000.

So-fi'a, 1 so-fī'ə; 2 so-fī'a, *n.* A city, capital of Bulgaria; pop.

S. of Sol., *abbr.* Song of Solomon.

soft, 1 sŏft *or* soft; 2 sŏft *or* sôft. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or composed of a substance whose shape is changed easily by pressure, without fracture; impressible; pliable, ductile, or malleable. **2.** Smooth and delicate to the touch; as, *soft* skin. **3.** Gentle in its effect upon the ear; not loud or harsh. **4.** Mild in any mode of physical action; gentle; bland; as, a *soft* breeze; a *soft* ripple. **5.** Of subdued coloring or delicate shading. **6.** Gentle; conciliatory; courteous; as, *soft* words. **7.** Giving or enjoying rest; placid. **8.** Easily or too easily touched in feeling; tender; sympathetic; pitiful. **9.** Incapable of bearing hardship; susceptible; tender; delicate. **10.** Of yielding character; weak; effeminate. **11.** Free from mineral salts: said of water. **12.** Bituminous, as opposed to anthracite: said of coal. **13.** In phonetics: (1) Sibilant (as the sounds of *c* in *cent* and *g* in *gibe,* as opposed to those in *cake* and *get*). (2) Vocal or sonant, as *b, d, g.* **II.** *adv.* **1.** Softly. **2**†. Quietly; gently. **III.** *interj.* Proceed softly; be quiet or slow. [< AS. *sōfte,* soft.] Syn.: see BLAND; SUPPLE.—**soft'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make soft; become soft or softer. Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; CHASTEN; TEMPER.—**soft'ly,** *adv. & interj.*—**soft'ness,** *n.*

S. of T., *abbr.* Sons of Temperance.

sog'gy, 1 sog'ĭ; 2 sŏg'y, *a.* [SOG'GI-ER; SOG'GI-EST.] Saturated with water or moisture; wet and heavy; soaked. [Cp. Ice. *sōggr,* wet; akin to SOAK.] **sog'ged**‡.

so-ho', 1 so-hō'; 2 so-hō', *interj.* Hallo! an exclamation in calling from a distance: used especially by sportsmen.

soi"-di"sant', 1 swä"-dē"zŏn'; 2 swä"-dē"sän', *a.* Self-styled; pretended: usually implying false pretense. [F.]

soil[1], 1 soil; 2 sŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make dirty; befoul. **2.** To manure. **II.** *i.* To become soiled or stained; tarnish. [< F. *souiller,* < L. *sus,* swine.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; DEFILE; POLLUTE; STAIN.

soil[2], *vt.* To feed, as stalled cattle, with freshly cut, green food; also, to purge with green food. [< F. *soûler,* fill.]

soil[1], *n.* **1.** Finely divided rock-material mixed with decayed vegetable or animal matter, constituting that portion of the surface of the earth in which plants grow. **2.** The ground in general; native land; country. [< L.[F] *solum,* bottom.] Syn.: see LAND.

soil[2], *n.* **1.** That which soils; foul matter; a foul spot; hence, a taint. **2.** Manure: confused in use with SOIL[1], *n.*

soil'ure†, *n.* Soiling, or the condition of being soiled.

soi"rée', 1 swa"rē'; 2 swä"rę', *n.* An evening social party. [F.]

Sois"sons', 1 swa"sōn'; 2 swä"sôn', *n.* A fortified city in N. E. France; pop. 13,000; battle-ground of French and Germans, 1914–1915 and in 1918; recovered by the Allies, Aug., 1918.

so'journ, } 1 sō'jŭrn; 2 sō'jûrn. **I.** *vi.* To reside or dwell

so'jurn[F], } temporarily; abide for a time. **II.** *n.* Temporary residence, as of one in a foreign land; stay. [< F. *séjourner,* < L. *sub,* under, + *diurnus,* daily.] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**so'journ-er,** *n.*

soke, 1 sōk; 2 sōk, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A franchise, privilege, or liberty; jurisdiction. [< AS. *sōc,* < *sacan,* contend.]

Sol[1], 1 sol; 2 sŏl, *n.* The sun; Phœbus, the old Italic sun-god. [L.]

sol[2], 1 sōl; 2 sŏl, *n.* [It.] The fifth note of the diatonic scale.

sol[3], 1 sōl *or* sel; 2 sŏl or sŏl, *n.* A coin of Peru and formerly of France. [Sp. & OF.; Sp., < L. *sol,* sun; OF., < LL. *solidus,* coin, < L. *solidus,* solid.] **sole**‡.

Sol., Solr., *abbr.* Solicitor.—**sol., solut.,** *abbr.* Solution.

so-la'†, *interj.* Hello! a call to one at a distance.

sol'ace, 1 sel'ĭs; 2 sŏl'ac. **I.** *vt.* [SOL'ACED[‡]; SOL'AC-ING.] **1.** To cheer in trouble, grief, or calamity; console. **2.** To alleviate, as grief; soothe; assuage; mitigate. **II.** *n.* Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity; also, that which supplies such comfort or alleviation. [< L. *solatium,* solace.] **sol'ace-ment**‡ [Rare].

so'lan, 1 sō'lan; 2 sō'lan, *n.* The gannet, a bird related to the pelicans. [< Ice. *sūla.*] **so'land**‡; **so'lan-goose"**‡.

so'lar, 1 sō'lar; 2 sō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the sun; determined or measured by the sun. [< L. *solaris,* < *sol,* sun.]—**solar plexus** (*Anat.*), the largest sympathetic plexus in the body, found behind the stomach. —**s. system,** the sun and the bodies that revolve about it.

so-la'ri-um, 1 so-lē'rĭ-um; 2 so-lā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A room or place open to the sun's rays, as in a sanatorium. [L.]

sold, 1 sōld; 2 sōld, *imp. & pp.* of SELL, *v.*

sol'dan‖, 1 sel'dan; 2 sŏl'dan, *n.* Sultan.—**sol'dan-ric**‖, *n.* The domain of a sultan. **sol'dan-ry**†.

sold'er, 1 sod'er *or* sel'der; 2 sŏd'er *or* sŏl'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To unite, as two metallic substances, by solder. **2.** To unite; repair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fusible alloy used for joining metals: applied in a melted state. **2.** Anything that unites. [< L.[F] *solido,* consolidate.]

sol'dier, 1 sōl'jər; 2 sōl'jer. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To be a soldier; perform military service. **2.** [Colloq.] To make a mere show of working; shirk: in this sense often *sojer* or *soger.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A person engaged in military service: (1) A private in a military body, as distinguished from a commissioned officer. (2) One employed in military service on land, as distinguished from one who serves at sea. **2.** Emphatically, a brave, skilful, or experienced warrior. **3.** [Colloq.] One who makes a show of working, but does little; a shirk. **4.** (1) An asexual form (neuter or worker) of a termite or white ant, in which the jaws are largely developed, and whose office is to defend the community. (2) A similar neuter of certain true ants. [OF., < LL. *soldarius,* < *soldus,* hire.] Syn.: see ARMY.—**soldier of fortune,** a military adventurer; a soldier who serves where fortune summons him.—**sol'dier-ly,** *a.* Brave; martial. **sol'dier-like**‡. Syn.: see WARLIKE.—**sol'dier-ship,** *n.* The state of being a soldier; soldierly character; military ability.—**sol'dier-y,** *n.* **1.** Soldiers collectively. **2.** Military service. Syn.: see ARMY.

sol'do, 1 sel'do; 2 sŏl'do, *n.* [SOL'DI, 1 sel'dī; 2 sŏl'dī, *pl.*] A small Italian coin worth 1 cent. [It., < LL. *solidus,* < L. *solidus,* solid.] [sole; resole, as a shoe.

sole, 1 sōl; 2 sōl, *vt.* [SOLED; SOL'ING.] To furnish with a

sole, *a.* **1.** Being alone or the only one; existing or acting without another; only; individual. **2.** *Law.* (1) Unmarried; single; as, feme *sole* (an unmarried woman). (2) Having exclusive rights; absolute: opposed to *joint;* as, a *sole* tenant. **3**‖. Solitary. [< OF. *sol,* < L. *solus,* alone.] Syn.: see SOLITARY.—**sole'ly,** *adv.*

sole[1], *n.* **1.** The bottom of the foot. **2.** The bottom of a shoe, boot, etc. **3.** The lower part of a thing, or the part on which it rests. [< AS. *sole,* < L. *solea,* sandal.]

sole[2], *n.* A flatfish, highly esteemed as food; also, one of various flounders. [F., < L. *solea,* < *solea,* sandal.]

European Sole. 1/17

sol'e-cism, 1 sel'ĭ-sizm; 2 sŏl'e-çĭzm, *n.* **1.** A violation of grammatical rules or of the approved idiomatic usage of language. **2.** Any impropriety or incongruity. [< GR.[F+L] *soloikos,* speaking incorrectly.]—**sol'e-cist,** *n.* One who commits solecisms.—**sol"e-cis'tic,** *a.* **sol"e-cis'ti-cal**‡.—**sol'e-cize,** *vi.* **sol'e-cise**‡.

sol'emn, } 1 sel'em; 2 sŏl'ĕm, *a.* **1.** Characterized by

sol'em[3], } majesty, mystery, or power; exciting grave or serious thought; impressive; awe-inspiring. **2.** Characterized by ceremonial observances; religious; sacred. **3.** Marked by gravity. **4.** *Law.* Done in due form of law; executed formally; as, a *solemn* protest. **5**†. Pertaining to a feast or festival. **6**†. Of great reputation, dignity, or importance. [< F. *solennel,* < L. *sollemnis,* annual.] Syn.: see AWFUL; SEDATE; SERIOUS.—**sol'em-ness,** *n.* **sol'-emn-ness**‡.—**so-lem'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being solemn; solemn feeling; gravity; reverence. **2.** A rite expressive of religious reverence; also, any ceremonial observance. **3.** A thing of a solemn or serious nature. **4.** Mock seriousness; affected gravity. **5.** *Law.* A formality to be seriously observed and requisite to the validity or legality of an act. Syn.: see SACRAMENT.—**sol'-em-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To perform or observe with solemn ceremonies. **sol'em-nise**‡. Syn.: see CELEBRATE.—**sol"em-ni-za'tion,** *n.* **sol"em-ni-sa'tion**‡.—**sol'em-niz"er** or **-nis"er,** *n.*—**sol'emn-ly,** *adv.*

sol'er†, *n.* A sollar. **sol'ere**†.

sol"-fa', 1 sōl"-fā'; 2 sōl"-fä'. *Mus.* **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sing syllables instead of words to notes. **II.** *n.* **1.** Syllables collectively used in solmization; the act of singing them. **2.** Rarely, a scale. [< F. *solfier,* < SOL + FA.]—**sol"fa'ist,** *n.* A teacher or advocate of sol-fa.

Sol"fe-ri'no, 1 sel"fĭ-rī'no; 2 sŏl"fe-rī'no, *n.* A village in N. Italy, scene of French defeat of Austrians, June 24, 1859.

so-lic'it[3], 1 so-lis'ĭt; 2 so-lĭç'it, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To ask for earnestly; make entreaty. **2.** To beg of persistently. **3.** To excite desire in; allure; specifically, to entice (one) to an unlawful act. [< F. *solliciter,* < L. *sollicito,* agitate, solicit.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD.—**so-lic"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Importunity. **2.** Alluring or enticing influence.—**so-lic'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** An attorney at law; legal adviser. **2.** A person who solicits. **so-lic'it-ert.**—**so-lic'i-tor-ship,** *n.*—**so-lic'i-tous,** *a.* Full of anxiety or concern, as for the attainment of something. Syn.: see URGENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**so-lic'i-tress**‖, *n.* A woman who solicits. **so-lic'i-trix**†.—**so-lic'i-tude,** *n.* **1.** The state of being solicitous. **2.** That which makes one solicitous. Syn.: see ANXIETY; CARE.

sol'id, 1 sel'ıd; 2 sŏl'id. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having its constituent particles so firmly coherent as to resist stress; compact, firm, and unyielding; opposed to *fluid.* **2.** Substantial; firm and stable. **3.** Filling the whole of the space occupied by its apparent form; completely filled; not hollow. **4.** Having no aperture or crevice; compact. **5.** Manifesting strength and firmness; not weak or sickly; sound. **6.** Characterized by reality; substantial or satisfactory; not frivolous. **7.** Exhibiting united and unbroken characteristics; being or acting in unison. **8.** Having or relating to all three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness. **9.** *Gram.* Written without hyphen or space. **10.** *Print.* Having no leads or slugs between the lines. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mass of matter of which the shape can not be changed permanently and greatly without fracture. **2.** *Geom.* A magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness, as a cone, cube, pyramid, prism, or sphere. [< F. *solide,* < L. *solidus,* dense.] Syn.: (adj.) see FIRM; HARD; IMPENETRABLE.—**sol"i-dar'i-ty,** *n.* Coherence and oneness in nature, relations, or interests, as of a race, class, etc.—**sol'i-da-ry,** *a.*—**so-lid'i-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make or become solid. **2.** Figuratively, to bring together in unity.—**so-lid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**so-lid'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being solid: (1) The property of occupying space. (2) Extension in the three dimensions of space. (3) Incompressibility.—**sol'id-ly,** *adv.*—**sol'id-ness,** *n.*

so-lil'o-quy, 1 so-lil'o-kwı; 2 so-lil'o-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES[E], *pl.*] A talking to oneself, regardless of the presence or absence of others; a monolog. [< L.[LL] *solus,* alone, + *loquor,* talk.]—**so-lil'o-quize,** *vi.* [-QUIZED; -QUIZ"ING.] To discourse to oneself. **so-lil'o-quise‡.**

sol"i-taire', 1 sel"ı-tār'; 2 sŏl"i-târ', *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem set alone, as in a ring. **2.** One of many games played by one person. [F., < L. *solitarius,* solitary.]

sol'i-ta-ry, 1 sel'ı-tē-rı; 2 sŏl'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Living or being alone. **2.** Unfrequented by human beings; secluded; lonely. **3.** Made or done alone. **4.** Lonesome; dejected. **5.** Apart from others of its kind; single **6.** *Bot. & Anat.* Not in a cluster; single; separate. **7.** *Zool.* (1) Living alone or in pairs. (2) Simple; not compound. [< L.[F] *solitarius,* solitary.] Syn.: alone, companionless, deserted, lone, lonely, lonesome, only, single, sole, unaccompanied, unattended.—Ant.: manifold, many, multiplied, multitudinous, myriad, numerous.—**sol'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sol'i-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

sol'i-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES[E], *pl.*] A hermit; recluse.

sol'i-tude, 1 sel'ı-tiūd; 2 sŏl'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Loneliness; seclusion. **2.** A deserted or lonely place; hence, a desert. [F., < L. *solitudo,* < *solus,* alone.] Syn.: isolation, loneliness, privacy, retirement. See RETIREMENT; SECLUSION.

sol'lar, 1 sel'ər; 2 sŏl'ar, *n.* **1.** A platform or the like in a mine. **2.** An elevated chamber in a church. **3†.** An upper gallery, or garret; also, a story of a house. [< F. dial. *solier,* granary, < L. *solarium,* sunny spot, < *sol,* sun.] **sol'ar‡; sol'ler‡; sol'yer‡.**

sol'ler-et', 1 sel'ər-et'; 2 sŏl'er-ĕt', *n.* In medieval armor, a steel shoe for a mounted man or one of its overlapping splints. [L.[F] *solea,* sole of the foot.] **sol"er-et'‡.**

sol"mi-za'tion, } 1 sel"mi-zē'shən; 2 sŏl"mi-zā'shon, *n.*
sol"mi-sa'tion, } *Mus.* The use of syllables as names for the notes or tones of the scale. The syllables now commonly used are *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.* [< SOL + MI.] —**sol'mi-zate,** *vt.* To sing by syllables. **sol'mi-sate‡.**

so'lo, 1 sō'lo; 2 sŏ'lo, *n. Mus.* A composition or passage for a single voice or instrument; also, its rendition. [It., < L. *solus,* alone.]—**so'lo-ist,** *n.* One who performs a solo.

Solomon's-seal.

Sol'o-mon, 1 sel'o-mən; 2 sŏl'o-mon, *n. Bib.* A son of David (1033–975 B. C.); king of Israel; noted for his wisdom and magnificence. — **Sol'o-mon's-seal",** *n.* **1.** Any one of several perennial herbs having simple stems and small greenish flowers. **2.** A six-pointed star.

So'lon, 1 sō'lən; 2 sō'lon, *n.* (638–558 B. C.) **1.** An Athenian lawgiver; included among the Seven Sages of Greece. **2.** [s-] A lawmaker.

sol'stice, } 1 sel'stıs; 2 sŏl'stic, *n.*
sol'stis[E], } **1.** The time of year when the sun is at its greatest declination, either north or south, usually on June 21 and December 22: called the **summer** and **winter solstices.** **2.** Either of the points midway between the equinoxes; hence, a culminating point; epoch. [F., < L. *sol,* sun, + *sto,* stand.]—**sol-sti'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to a solstice.

sol'u-bl(e[F], 1 sel'yu-bl; 2 sŏl'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being dissolved; sometimes, in restricted use, dissoluble in water. **2.** Susceptible of being solved or explained. [F., < L. *solubilis,* < *solvo,* SOLVE.]—**sol"u-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **sol'u-bl(e-ness[F]‡.**

so'lus, 1 sō'lus; 2 sō'lūs, *a.* [SO'LA, *fem.*] [L.] Alone: used [In stage directions.

so-lu'tion, 1 so-liū'shən; 2 so-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.* (1) The change of matter from the solid or gaseous into the liquid state by combination with a liquid: when unaccompanied by chemical change, called **physical solution;** otherwise, **chemical solution.** (2) The result of such change; a liquid combination of a liquid and a non-liquid substance. **2.** The act or process of solving or computing; also, the result of such computation: said of a problem. **3.** The act or process of explaining, settling, or disposing, as of a difficulty or doubt. [F., < L. *solutio(n-),* < *solvo,* loosen.]—**sol'u-tiv(e[S],** *a.* **1.** Loosening; laxative. **2.** Soluble.

solve, } 1 selv; 2 sŏlv, *vt.* [SOLV(E)D[S]; SOLV'ING.] **1.** To
solv[S], } free from perplexing difficulties. **2.** To obtain an answer to by calculation or reasoning. [< L.[OF] *solvo,* loosen, solve.] Syn.: clear, clear up, decipher, do, elucidate, explain, find out, guess, interpret, make out, resolve, see through, understand, unfold.—Ant.: confound, confuse, darken, mystify, perplex.—**solv"a-bil'i-ty, solv'a-bl(e-ness[F],** *n.*—**solv'a-bl(e[F],** *a.* That may be solved.—**solv'er,** *n.*

sol'vent, 1 sel'vent; 2 sŏl'vĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having means sufficient to pay all debts; having more assets than liabilities. **2.** Having the power of dissolving. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fluid capable of dissolving substances. **2.** *Med.* A medicine used for dissolving morbid concretions or obstructions in or upon some organ.—**sol'ven-cy,** *n.*

Sol'way Firth, 1 sel'wē; 2 sŏl'wā. An inlet of the Irish sea, between England and Scotland; 40 by 20 m.

sol'yer†, *n. Arch.* Same as SOLLAR.

Sol'y-man, 1 sel'ı-mən; 2 sŏl'y-man, **II.** (1496–1566). "The Magnificent"; an Ottoman sultan. **Su'lei-man‡.**

So-ma'li-land", 1 so-mā'li-land"; 2 so-mā'li-lând", *n.* **1.** A British protectorate in N. E. Africa; 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000. **2.** An Italian protectorate in N. E. Africa; 139,430 sq. m.; pop. 650,000.

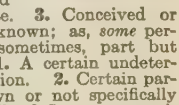
so-mat'ic, 1 so-mat'ık; 2 so-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the body, as opposed to the spirit; physical; corporeal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the body of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs. **3.** Of or pertaining to the body-cavity or its walls. [< Gr. *somatikos,* < *soma,* body.] **so-mat'i-cal‡.—so-mat'ics,** *n.* Somatology.—**so'ma-tism,** *n. Philos.* Materialism.—**so'ma-tist,** *n.*

so"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 sō"mə-tel'o-jı; 2 sō"ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of organic bodies, especially of the human body: embracing anatomy and physiology. **2.** The branch of anthropology that treats of the physical nature of man as related to racial distinctions. **3.** The branch of physics that treats of matter and its properties. [< Gr. *sōma(t-),* body, + -LOGY.]—**so"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**so"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

so'ma-tome, 1 sō'mə-tōm; 2 sō'ma-tōm, *n.* One of the theoretical segments of the body of a vertebrate. [< Gr. *sōma,* body, + -TOME.]—**so"ma-tom'ic,** *a.*

som'ber, } 1 sem'bər; 2 sŏm'ber, *a.* **1.** Partially deprived
som'bre, } of light or brightness; dusky; murky; gloomy. **2.** Somewhat melancholy; producing or denoting gloomy feelings; depressing. [< F. *sombre.*] **som'brous‡** [Poet.]. Syn.: see DARK; SAD.—**som'ber-ly,** *adv.* —**som'ber-ness,** *n.*

som-bre'ro, 1 sem-brē'ro; 2 sŏm-brę'ro, *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, much used in Mexico and the S. W. United States. [Sp., < *sombra,* shade.]


Sombrero.

some, } 1 sum; 2 sŏm. **I.** *a.* **1.**
sum[F], } Of indeterminate quantity, number, or amount. **2.** Limited in degree or amount; moderate. **3.** Conceived or thought of, but not definitely known; as, *some* person. **4.** *Logic.* Part at least; sometimes, part but not all of a class. **II.** *pron.* **1.** A certain undetermined quantity or part; a portion. **2.** Certain particular ones not definitely known or not specifically designated. **III.** *adv.* **1.** [Colloq.] In an approximate degree; as nearly as may be estimated; about; as, *some* eighty people were present. **2.** [Dial. or Prov.] Somewhat. [< AS. *sum,* some.]—**some'bod"y,** *n.* **1.** A person unknown or unnamed. **2.** A person of consequence or importance.—**some'gate",** *adv.* [Scot.] Somehow or somewhere.—**some'how",** *adv.* In some way or in some manner not explained.—**some'thing. I.** *n.* **1.** A particular thing indefinitely conceived or stated. **2.** Some portion or quantity. **3.** A thing having real existence or importance. **II.** *adv.* Somewhat: archaic except in special

phrases, as **something like.—some'time"**, *adv.* **1.** At some time not precisely stated: originally written as two words. **2.** Same as SOMETIMES. **3.** For a time in the past; as, he was *sometime* bishop. **4‖.** Once upon a time.—**some'times"**, *adv.* **1.** At times; occasionally. **2†.** Formerly; once.—**some'what"**. **I.** *n.* **1.** An uncertain quantity or degree; something. **2.** An individual or thing of consequence. **II.** *adv.* In some degree.—**some'where"**, *adv.* **1.** In or to some place unspecified or unknown. **2.** In or to some existent place: opposed to *nowhere*. **3.** Approximately.

-some, } *suffix.* A termination used in forming from
-sum[P], } nouns and adjectives certain adjectives indicating a considerable degree of the quality expressed; as blithe*some*, dark*some*, quarrel*some*, etc.

som'er-sault, } 1 sum'ər-sôlt, -set; 2 sŏm'er-sąlt, -sĕt, *n.*
som'er-set, }

som'er-set, } A leap in which a person turns heels over head and lights on his feet. [< F. *soubresaut*, < L. *super*, over, + *saltus*, leap.] **sum'mer-set‡.**

Som'er-ville, 1 sum'ər-vil; 2 sŏm'er-vil, *n.* A city in E. Massachusetts; a suburb of Boston; pop. 93,090.

Somme, 1 sōm; 2 sŏm, *n.* A river in N. W. France. Germans driven back by British and French July 1, 1916, who were driven out in turn by the Germans March–April, 1918.

som-nam'bu-lism, 1 sem-nam'biu-lizm; 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lĭsm, *n.* The act or state of walking and performing other actions during sleep. [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulo*, walk.] **som-nam'bu-lance‡; som-nam"bu-la'tion‡; som-nam'bu-len-cy‡.—som-nam'bu-lant,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by sleep-walking; pertaining to somnambulism. **2.** Walking during sleep.—**som-nam'bu-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To walk over or upon or wander around during sleep.—**som-nam'bu-list,** *n.* One affected with somnambulism.—**som-nam"bu-lis'tic,** *a.*

som'ni-, 1 sem'ni-; 2 sŏm'ni-. From Latin *somnus*, sleep: a combining form.—**som-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Tending to produce sleep; soporiferous; narcotic. [+ L. *fero*, bear.] **som-nif'ic‡.—som-nil'o-quism,** *n.* The act or habit of talking in one's sleep. **som-nil'o-quence‡.—som-nil'o-quist,** *n.* A sleep-talker.—**som-nil'o-quous,** *a.* Given to talking in sleep.—**som-nil'o-quy,** *n.* The act of talking when asleep, especially in mesmeric sleep. [+ L. *loquor*, speak.]

som'no-lent, 1 sem'no-lent; 2 sŏm'no-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Inclined to sleep; drowsy. **2.** Tending to induce drowsiness. [F., < L. *somnolentus*, < *somnus*, sleep.]—**som'no-lence,** *n.* **som'no-len-cy‡.—som'no-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Som'nus, 1 sem'nus; 2 sŏm'nŭs, *n. Myth.* The god of sleep.

son, 1 sun; 2 sŏn, *n.* **1.** A male child considered with reference to either parent or to both; a male offspring, infant or adult. **2.** Any male descendant. **3.** A native or inhabitant of a country or place; also, one closely connected with some occupation or marked by some quality, as if by inheritance. **4.** One who occupies the place of a son, as by adoption. [< AS. *sunu*, son.]—**son'-in-law",** *n.* The husband of one's daughter.—**son'ship,** *n.*

so'nant, 1 sō'nənt; 2 sō'nant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Uttered with vocal vibration; voiced. **2.** Sounding; resonant. **II.** *n.* A sonant letter. [< L. *sono*, sound.]—**so'nan-cy,** *n.* **so'nance‡.**

so-na'ta, 1 so-nä'tə; 2 so-nä'ta, *n.* **1.** An instrumental composition, for the piano, in three or four movements. **2.** Formerly, any instrumental composition: opposed to CANTATA. [It., < *sonare*, < L. *sono*, sound.]

Sonder Yacht.

sondet, *n.* A message; messenger; visitation. **sondt.**

son'der, 1 zōn'dər; 2 sōn'der, *a.* Literally, particular: specif., designating a class of small racing-yachts. [G.]

song, 1 sōŋ; 2 sŏng, *n.* **1.** The rendering of vocal music; more widely, any melodious utterance, as of a bird. **2.** A musical composition. **3.** Poetry; verse. **4.** A mere trifle. [< AS. *sang*, < *singan*, sing.]

Syn.: air, anthem, ballad, canticle, carol, chant, descant, ditty, hymn, lay, lyric, melody, poem, poesy, poetry, psalm, sonnet, strain. Compare synonyms for SING.

—**Song of Songs,** a book of the Old Testament; Canticles. **S. of Solomon‡.—song'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A singer of songs and glees. **song'er†.** — **song'-spar"row,** *n.* A common North-American sparrow, noted for its song. See illus. in next col.—**song'ster,** *n.* A person or bird given to singing; one skilled in song; a poet.—**song'stress,** *n.*

so-nif'er-ous, 1 so-nif'er-us; 2 so-nif'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing or conducting sound. [< L. *sonus*, sound, + *fero*, bear.]

son'net, 1 sen'et; 2 sŏn'ĕt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To affect by or celebrate in sonnets; compose sonnets. **II.** *n.* **1.** A poem of fourteen decasyllabic or (more rarely) octosyllabic lines, originally composed of an octave and a sestet, properly expressing two successive phases of a single thought or sentiment. **2.** Any short song or poem. [F.] Syn.: see SONG.—**son"net-eer',** *n.* A composer of sonnets; hence, contemptuously, a half-fledged poet.

Song-Sparrow. 1/4

so-nom'e-ter, 1 so-nem'i-tər; 2 so-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A sound-measuring instrument. [< L. *sonus*, sound, + -METER.]

so"no-rif'ic, 1 sō"no-[*or* sen"o-]rif'ik; 2 sō"no-[*or* sŏn"o-]rĭf'ic, *a.* Producing sound. [< L. *sonor*, sound, + *facio*, make.]

so-no'rous, 1 so-nō'rus; 2 so-nō'rŭs, *a.* **1.** Productive or capable of sound-vibrations; sounding. **2.** Loud and full-sounding; resonant. **3.** *Phon.* Sonant. [< L. *sonorus*, < *sono*, sound.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **so-nor'i-ty‡.**

son'sy, 1 sen'si; 2 sŏn'sy, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Having sweet, engaging looks; well-conditioned; happy; jolly. **son'sie‡.**

son'ty†, *n.* Sanctity: in the oath **God's sonties.**

soon, 1 sūn; 2 sōōn, *adv.* **1.** At a future or subsequent time not long distant; shortly. **2.** Without delay; in a speedy manner; also, with ease; readily. **3.** With willingness or readiness: usually with *would*, *should*, *had*, etc. **4.** In good season; early. [< AS. *sōna*, soon.]

soo-shong', *n.* Same as SOUCHONG.

soot, 1 sut *or* sūt; 2 sōōt *or* sōōt. **I**[d]. *vt.* To soil or cover with soot. **II.** *n.* A black substance, essentially carbon from the smoke of wood or coal, as from the inside of chimneys. [< AS. *sōt*, soot.]—**soot'y,** *a.* [SOOT'I-ER; SOOT'I-EST.] **1.** Blackened or stained by soot. **2.** Producing or consisting of soot. **3.** Black like soot.—**soot'i-ness,** *n.*

sooth, 1 sūth; 2 sōōth. **I.** *a.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** True; faithful; trustworthy. **2.** Delightful, because of faithfulness or other attractive quality. **soth‡. II‖.** *n.* **1.** Truth; reality; often preceded by *in*. **2†.** Sweet speech; blandishment. **3†.** Soothsaying; prophecy. [< AS. *sōth*, true.]—**sooth'fast",** *a.* **1‖.** Truthful; also, stedfast; loyal. **2†.** Real; true. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sooth'fast"‖,** *adv.*—**sooth'ly‖,** *adv.*—**sooth'say"er,** *n.* **1.** One who claims to have supernatural insight. **2.** Same as MANTIS. **3†.** A truthful person: the original meaning.—**sooth'say",** *vt.*—**sooth'say"ing,** *n.*

soothe, 1 sūth; 2 sōōth, *vt.* [SOOTHED; SOOTH'ING.] **1.** To reduce from excitement to a quiet or normal state; calm. **2.** To mitigate, soften, or relieve. **3.** To bring to a gentler mood; humor. **4.** To palliate; excuse. [< AS. *ge-sōthian*, confirm, < *sōth*, true.] Syn.: see ALLAY; TEMPER; TRANQUILIZE.—**sooth'er,** *n.*

sop, 1 sep; 2 sŏp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SOPPED[t], SOPT[S]; SOP'PING.] To dip and moisten or soak in a liquid; soak in, as a liquid; take up by absorption: often with *up*. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything softened in liquid, as bread. **2.** Anything given to pacify, as a bribe. **3.** Any soggy mass. [< AS. *sūpan*, sup.]—**sop'py,** *a.* [sophomore,

sop., *abbr.* Soprano.—**Soph.,** *abbr.* Sophist, Sophocles.

soph'ism, } 1 sof'izm; 2 sŏf'ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A false argument
sof'ism[P], } intentionally used to deceive. **2.** The doctrine or method of the sophists. [< Gr. *sophisma*, < *sophizō*, teach, < *sophos*, wise.] Syn.: see SOPHISTRY.—**soph'ist,** *n.* **1.** *Gr. Philos. & Hist.* (1) A member of a certain school of early Greek philosophy, preceding the Socratic school. (2) One of the later Greek teachers of philosophy and rhetoric, who acquired great but pernicious skill in disputation under logical forms. **2.** Hence, one who argues cleverly but fallaciously.—**soph'is-ter,** *n.* **1.** A student in one of the later years of an English university course. **2‖.** A sophist.—**so-phis'tic. I.** *a.* Sophistical. **II.** *n.* The art or method of the Greek sophists.—**so-phis'ti-cal,** *a.*—**so-phis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**so-phis'ti-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To beguile with sophistry; mislead. **2.** To alter deceptively; adulterate; render artificial.—**so-phis'ti-cate‡,** *a.* Adulterous; sophisticated.—**so-phis"ti-ca'tion,** *n.*—**so-phis'ti-ca"tor,** *n.*—**soph'ist-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] Subtly fallacious reasoning or disputation. Syn.: casuistry, chicanery, evasion, fallacy, hair-splitting, paralogism, prevarication, quibbling, sophism, subterfuge, trickery.

Soph'o-cles, 1 sof'o-klīz; 2 sŏf'o-clēz, *n.* (495–406 B. C.) An Athenian tragic poet; *Antigone*, *Electra*, etc.

soph'o-more, } 1 sef'o-mōr; 2 sŏf'o-mōr, *n.* In American
sof'o-more[P], } colleges, a student in the second year of a four-year course. [< *soph*, abbr. of SOPHISTER, + Gr. *mōros*, foolish.]—**soph"o-mor'ic,** *a.* **soph"o-mor'i-cal‡.**

So'phy, *n.* Same as SUFI.

so'por, 1 sō'per; 2 sō'pŏr, *n. Pathol.* Deep lethargic sleep. [L.]—**so"po-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Bringing sleep.—**so"po-rif'ic, I.** *a.* Causing or tending to produce sleep. **II.** *n.* A medicine that produces sleep.

so-pra'no, 1 so-prä'no; 2 so-prä'no. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the soprano. **II.** *n.* [-NOS[Z] or -NI, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** A

woman's or boy's voice of high range. **2.** The music intended for such a voice. **3.** A person having such a voice or singing such a part. [It., < *sopra*, above, < L. *supra;* see SUPRA-.]

so'ra, 1 sō'rə; 2 sō'ra, *n.* A North-American rail, olive-brown, black, and white, esteemed as food. [Bolivia; 21,484 ft. high.

So-ra'ta, 1 so-rā'tə; 2 so-rä'tä, *n.* A mountain in the Andes,

sorb, 1 sôrb; 2 sôrb, *n.* The service-tree, or the rowan-tree; also, the fruit of either of these. [< L.F *sorbus*, service-tree.]

Sor"bonne', 1 sôr"bon'; 2 sôr"bŏn','*n.* An institution of theology, science, and literature, in Paris; also, the building erected for it by Richelieu.

sor'cer-y, 1 sôr'sər-ı; 2 sôr'çer-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Pretended employment of supernatural agencies; magic; witchcraft. **2.** Any remarkable or inexplicable means of accomplishment; witchery. [< OF. *sorcerie*, < *sorcier*, < L. *sor(t-)s*, fate.] Syn.: divination, enchantment, incantation, magic, necromancy, spell, the black art, voodooism, witchcraft.—**sor'cer-er,** *n.* A wizard; conjurer.—**sor'cer-ess,** *n. fem.*—**sor'cer-ous†,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

sor'did, 1 sôr'did; 2 sôr'did, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or actuated by a low desire for gain; mercenary. **2.** Of degraded character; vile; base; squalid. **3‖.** Foul: the old sense. [< L.F *sordidus*, squalid.] Syn.: see AVARICIOUS; BASE.—**sor'did-ly,** *adv.*—**sor'did-ness,** *n.*

sore, 1 sôr; 2 sôr, *a.* [SOR'ER; SOR'EST.] **1.** Morbidly tender; having a sore or sores. **2.** Pained or distressed in mind; aggrieved; touchy. **3.** Arousing painful feelings; irritating; distressing. **4.** Causing extreme distress; severe; also, very great; extreme: always of something distressing. [< AS. *sār*, painful.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sore[1], *n.* **1.** A place on an animal body where the skin or flesh is bruised, broken, or inflamed. **2.** A painful memory; distressing evil; trouble; grief; controversy.

sore[2]†, *n.* **1.** A hawk in the first year. **sore'-fal"con†; sore'-hawk"†.** **2.** A buck of the fallow deer in the fourth year.

sore‖, *adv.* In a sore manner; sorely.

sor'ghum, 1 sôr'gum; 2 sôr'ğŭm, *n.* A stout cane-like grass, cultivated for its saccharine juice; also, molasses prepared from its juice. [< Sp. *sorgo*, < LL. *surgum*, sorghum.] **sor'gho‡; sor'go‡.**

sorn, 1 sêrn; 2 sôrn, *vi.* [Scot.] To obtrude oneself on friends for food and lodging. [Cor. of SOJOURN, *v.*]—**sorn'er,** *n.*

so-ror'i-cide, 1 so-rer'ı-said; 2 so-rŏr'i-çid, *n.* **1.** The killing of a sister. **2.** One who kills a sister. [< L. *soror*, sister, + *cædo*, kill.]

so-ror'i-ty, 1 so-rer'ı-tı; 2 so-rŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] A sisterhood; specif., a women's club or college association corresponding to the college-men's *fraternity*. [< L. *soror*, sister.]

so-ro'sis, 1 so-rō'sıs; 2 so-rō'sis, *n.* **1.** A compound fleshy fruit, as in the pineapple. **2.** [U. S.] [S-] A women's club or society. [< Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

sor'rel[1], 1 ser'el; 2 sŏr'ĕl. **I.** *a.* Of a reddish- or yellowish-brown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A reddish- or yellowish-brown color. **2.** A sorrel-colored animal. **3.** A buck of the third year. **sor'el†.** [OF., < *sor*, < MLG. *sor*, withered.]

sor'rel[2], *n.* Any one of several low perennial herbs with acid leaves. [< F. *surelle*, < *sur* (< G. *sauer*), sour.]

sor'row, 1 ser'o; 2 sŏr'o. **I.** *vi.* To feel sorrow; grieve; lament; be sad. **II.** *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind because of loss, injury, or misfortune, the commission of sin, or sympathy with suffering; grief; trouble. **2.** An event that causes pain or distress of mind; affliction; a trial; misfortune; wo. **3.** The expression of grief; lamentation; mourning. [< AS. *sorg*, care.] Syn.: (verb) see MOURN; (sorrow for or with) PITY; (noun) see GRIEF; MISFORTUNE; REPENTANCE.—**sor'row-er,** *n.*—**sor'row-ful,** *a.* Sad; unhappy; mournful. Syn.: see BAD; PITIFUL; SAD.—**sor'row-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**sor'row-ful-ness,** *n.*

sor'ry, 1 ser'ı; 2 sŏr'y, *a.* [SOR'RI-ER; SOR'RI-EST.] **1.** Grieved or pained; affected by sorrow from any cause. **2.** Fulfilling its purpose badly; poor. **3.** Causing sorrow; melancholy; dismal. [< AS. *sārig*, < *sār*, pain.] Syn.: see BAD; SAD.—**sor'ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sor'ri-ness,** *n.*

sort[d], 1 sôrt; 2 sôrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into grades, kinds, or sizes; assort; classify: often with *over*. **2.** To put in a grade, class, or rank with those of like quality and apart from others: often with *out*. **3§.** To suit; fit; conform; adapt. **4.** [Scot.] (1) To punish. (2) To adjust; care for. **5†.** To allot. **6†.** To select. **7†.** To decree. **8†.** To obtain; procure. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To agree; correspond: with *with* or *to*. **2.** To associate; consort: with *with*. **3.** To cast lots; decide by lot. **4.** To be suitable. [< OF. *sortir*, < L. *sortior*, draw lots, < *sors* (*sort-*), lot.]—**sort'a-bl(er,** *a.*—**sort'a-bly,** *adv.*—**sort'er,** *n.*

sort, *n.* **1.** Any number or collection of persons or things characterized by the same or similar qualities; a kind; species; class. **2.** Form of being or acting; manner; way; style. **3.** *Print.* A type considered as a portion of a font: usually in the plural. **4.** A number of persons or things associated or viewed collectively; a company; group; also, a set; suit. **5†.** Social rank; especially, high rank. **6†.** A lot; destiny. [< F. *sorte*, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot, condition.] Syn.: character, condition, degree, denomination, description, kind, nature, order, race, rank, style. See AIR[2].

sor'tance†, *n.* Appropriateness; suitableness; agreement.

sor'tie, 1 sôr'tı; 2 sôr'ti, *n.* A sally of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [F., < *sortir*, go forth.]

sor'ti-lege, 1 sôr'tı-lej; 2 sôr'ti-lĕğ, *n.* The act or practise of drawing lots; divination by lot; also, sorcery. [< F. *sortilège*, < L. *sors* (*sort-*), destiny, + *lego*, read.]

S. O. S., *abbr. Wireless Teleg.* A code-signal for assistance, as by a ship in distress: erroneously interpreted "suspend other service."

sot, 1 sot; 2 sŏt, *v.* [SOT'TED[d]; SOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To besot. **2.** To stupefy. **II.** *i.* To act the sot; be a toper.

sot, *n.* **1.** A person stupid by habitual drunkenness. **2‖.** A fool; blockhead; dotard. [< OF. *sot*, foolish.]—**sot'tish,** *a.*—**sot'tish-ly,** *adv.*—**sot'tish-ness,** *n.*

Soth'ern, 1 suth'ərn; 2 sŏth'ern, **Edward Askew** (1826–1881). An English comedian.

sot'to, 1 set'to; 2 sŏt'to, *prep.* Below; under. [It., < L. *subter*, < *sub*, under.]—**sot'to vo'ce,** 1 set'to vō'chē; 2 sŏt'to vō'çhe. Softly; in an undertone. [It.]

sou, 1 sū; 2 sų, *n.* A former French coin of varying value; now, colloquially, a five-centime piece, of copper, equal to about one cent in United States money. [F.]

Sou., *abbr.* Southern.

sou"brette', 1 sū"bret'; 2 sų"brĕt', *n. Theat.* An actress in light comedy, originally a pert, intriguing lady's-maid. [F.]

sou"bri"quet', *n.* Same as SOBRIQUET.

sou-chong', 1 sū-shoŋ'; 2 sų-çhŏng', *n.* A variety of black tea, made from the youngest leaves of the earliest pickings, or the infusion made from it. [F., < Chin. *siao*, small, + *chung*, plant.] **soo-chong'‡; sou-shong'‡.**

soud†, *vt.* To fasten together; join. **soude†.**

Sou-dan', **Sou"da-nese',** *n.* Same as SUDAN, etc.

sou'der, 1 sau'dər; 2 sou'der, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOLDER.

souf"flé', 1 sū"flē'; 2 sų"flę', *a. Cookery.* Made light and frothy, and fixed in that condition by heat. [F. pp. of *souffler*, blow.]—**souf"flé',** *n.*

sough, 1 sau *or* suf; 2 sou *or* sŭf. **I.** *vi.* To blow with a sighing sound, as the wind. **II.** *n.* A deep, murmuring sound, as of wind through trees. [< Ice. *sūgr*, whistling sound.]—**to keep a calm sough** [Scot.], to be silent.

sought, 1 sōt; 2 sŏt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SEEK, *v.*

soul, 1 sōl; 2 sŏl, *n.* **1.** In present general acceptation, the incorporeal nature of man, or principle of mental and spiritual life. **2.** Hence, a spiritual or angelic being. **3.** The vital principle together with such mental powers as are possessed by the lower animals in common with man. **4.** The essence, heart, or animating principle of anything. **5.** Individual force or fervor; heartiness; affection; nobleness; generosity. **6.** A person; an individual. **7.** A disembodied spirit. [< AS. *sāwel*, soul.] —Syn.: mind, spirit. The *soul* includes the intellect, sensibilities, and will; beyond what is expressed by the word *mind*, the *soul* denotes especially the moral, the immortal nature; we say of a dead body, the *soul* (not the *mind*) has fled. *Spirit* is used especially in contradistinction from matter; it may in many cases be substituted for *soul*, but *soul* has commonly a fuller and more determinate meaning; we can conceive of *spirits* as having no moral nature; the fairies, elves, and brownies of mythology might be termed *spirits*, but not *souls*. In the figurative sense, *spirit* denotes animation, excitability, perhaps impatience; as, a lad of *spirit;* he sang with *spirit;* he replied with *spirit*. *Soul* denotes energy and depth of feeling, as when we speak of soulful eyes; or it may denote the very life of anything; as, the *soul* of harmony. Compare MIND.

—souled, *a.* Having a soul: used in compounds.—**soul'-ful,** *a.* Full of that which appeals to or satisfies the higher feelings; emotional; spiritual. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**soul'-less,** *a.* **1.** Having no soul. **2.** Heartless; unemotional. **3.** Devoid of activity or expression. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Soult, 1 sūlt; 2 sult, **Nicolas Jean de Dieu** (1769–1851). Duke of Dalmatia; marshal of France under Napoleon.

sound[1d], 1 sound; 2 sound, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to send forth a sound or sounds. **2.** To make audible; give forth or bring out as a sound or note. **3.** To give notice, order, or direction for by means of a sound. **4.** To cause to resound; spread abroad by report; make known. **5.** To test by sound; in medical usage, to auscultate. **6¶.** To signify; import. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send forth a sound; be the seat of a sound. **2.** To have a quality or character as sounded or uttered; as, how did it *sound* to you? **3.** To be conveyed by sound; be spread abroad. **4.** To give a signal by sound. [< F. *sonner*, < L. *sono*, sound.]—**sound'er[1],** *n.* One who or that which sounds or gives a sound; specif., a telegraphic receiving-apparatus.

sound[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To try the depth of. **2.** To examine or test. **3.** *Med.* To by means of a probe; explore. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sink a weight in order to ascertain depth. **2.** To dive suddenly and deeply: said of whales. [< F. *sonder.*]—**sound'er**[3], *n.* **1.** An apparatus for taking soundings, as at sea. **2.** A probe.

sound, *a.* **1.** Having all the organs or faculties complete and in normal action and relation; healthy. **2.** Normally perfect of its kind. **3.** Founded in truth; right; substantial; valid. **4.** Correct in views or processes of thought. **5.** Solvent. **6.** Profound, as rest; deep; unbroken; also, resting profoundly. **7.** Complete and effectual; thorough. [< AS. *gesund.*] Syn.: see HEALTHY; SANE; STANCH; WISE.—**sound'ly,** *adv.*—**sound'ness,** *n.*

sound[1], *n.* **1.** The sensation produced through the organs of hearing. **2.** The waves that carry sound, as through the atmosphere or an elastic body. **3.** In popular use, the vibration of some sounding body. **4.** Noise of any specified quality; any tone, voice, or note. **5.** Sounding or hearing distance. **6.** Mere empty noise without significance. [< F. *son,* < L. *sonus,* sound.]

Syn.: noise, note, tone. *Sound* is the most comprehensive word, applying to anything that is audible. *Tone* is *sound* considered as having some musical quality or as expressive of some feeling; *noise* is *sound* considered without reference to musical quality or as distinctly unmusical or discordant. Thus, in the most general sense *noise* and *sound* scarcely differ, and we say almost indifferently "I heard a *sound*" or "I heard a *noise*." We speak of a fine, musical, or pleasing *sound,* but never thus of a *noise.* In music, *tone* may denote either a musical *sound* or the interval between two such *sounds,* but in the most careful usage the latter is now distinguished as the "interval," leaving *tone* to stand only for the *sound. Note* in music strictly denotes the character representing a *sound,* but in loose popular usage it denotes the *sound* also, and becomes practically equivalent to *tone.* Aside from its musical use, *tone* is chiefly applied to that quality of the human voice by which feeling is expressed; as, he spoke in a cheery *tone;* the word is similarly applied to the voices of birds and other animals, and sometimes to inanimate objects. As used of a musical instrument, *tone* denotes the general quality of its sounds collectively considered. See NOISE.

—**sound'less,** *a.* Having or making no sound; silent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sound[2], *n.* A long and narrow body of water, more extensive than a strait, connecting larger bodies. [< AS. *sund,* < *swimman,* swim.]

sound[3], *n.* The air-bladder of a fish. [< SOUND[2], *n.*]

sound[4], *n. Surg.* An instrument for exploring a cavity; a probe. [< F. *sonde,* < *sonder;* see SOUND[2], *v.*]

sound, *adv.* Soundly; profoundly: said of sleeping.

sound'ing, 1 sound'iŋ; 2 sound'ing. **I.** *pa.* Giving forth a full sound; sonorous. **2.** Having much sound with little significance; noisy and empty. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sounds, in any sense. **2.** Measurement of the depth of water; also, the depth of water as sounded.—**sound'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soup, 1 sūp; 2 sup, *n.* Liquid food made by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., in water: distinguished from *broth,* which is usually strained. [< F. *soupe,* < D. *sop.*]

soup"çon', 1 sūp"sōn'; 2 sup"çôn', *n.* Literally, a suspicion; hence, a minute quantity; a taste. [F.]

sour, 1 saur; 2 sour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or cause to become sour; produce fermentation in, as cider or wine. **2.** To make harsh, fretful, or morose; pervert; spoil. **3.** To make harsh, cold, or unkindly for cultivation: said of land. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn or become sour; ferment. **2.** To become bitter, harsh, or morose. **3.** To produce sourness of any kind. **4.** To become harsh, viscid, and unkindly to crops: said of soil. [< AS. *sūrigan,* < *sūr,* sour.]

sour, *a.* **1.** Sharp to the taste; acid; tart. **2.** Having an acid taste as the result of fermentation. **3.** Misanthropic and crabbed; austere; morose. **4.** Cold and wet; harsh to crops: said of land. [< AS. *sūr,* sour.] Syn.: see BITTER; MOROSE.—**sour'crout",** *n.* Same as SAUERKRAUT. **s.-krout‡.**—**sour'ish,** *a.* Somewhat sour.—**sour'ly,** *adv.*—**sour'ness,** *n.*

sour, *n.* Something sour.

source, } 1 sōrs; 2 sōrç, *n.* **1.** That from which any act,
sourse[2], } movement, or effect proceeds; an originator; creator; origin. **2.** A place where something is found or whence it is taken or derived. **3.** The spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; a fountainhead; fountain. [F., < OF. *sordre* (< L. *surgo*), rise.]

Syn.: beginning, fountain, fountainhead, origin, spring. See BEGINNING; CAUSE.—Ant.: close, completion, conclusion, consequence, end, event, expiration, result, sequel, termination.

souse[1], 1 saus; 2 sous. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SOUSED[1], SOUST[3]; SOUSING.] **1.** To dip into a liquid suddenly; plunge; splash. **2.** To pickle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Pickled meats, as the head, feet, and ears of swine. **2.** A plunge in water.

souse[2†], *v.* **I.** *t.* To pounce upon. **II.** *i.* To swoop suddenly, as a hawk: with *on* or *upon.*

souse[2], *n.* A swoop, as of a hawk on its prey; a downright blow or stroke. [< SOURCE, in same sense.]

souse, *adv.* With a plunge; all over.

sou'ter, 1 sū'tər; 2 sy'ter, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A shoemaker; cobbler. [< AS. *sūtere,* < L. *sutor,* < *sutus,* pp. of *suo,* sew.]

south, 1 sauth; 2 south. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To turn southward. **2.** *Astron.* To cross the meridian. **II.** *a.* **1.** Situated in a southern direction relatively to the observer or to any given place or point. **2.** Facing toward the south. **3.** Belonging to or proceeding from the south; southern. **III.** *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces the east. **2.** A region lying southward. **3.** [U. S.] [S-] The portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the former slave States; particularly, in recent use, those States that seceded in 1861. **4†.** A south wind. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** Toward or at the south. **2.** From the south. [< AS. *sūth,* south: orig. an adv. akin to SUN, *n.*]—**south"east',** *n.* That point of the compass or part of the horizon midway between south and east.—**south"east'er,** *n.* A gale from the southeast.—**south"east'er-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**south"east'ern,** *a.*—**south"east'ward,** *a. & adv.* Toward the southeast.—**south"east'ward-ly,** *adv.* **south"east'wards‡.**—**south'er,** 1 south'er; 2 south'er, *n.* A gale from the south.—**south'er-ly,** 1 suth'ər-li; 2 süth'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Situated in or tending toward the south. **2.** Proceeding from the south.—**south'er-ly,** *adv.*—**south'er-li-ness,** *n.*—**south'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Surv. & Naut.* Difference of latitude measured toward the south between any position and the last one determined. **2.** *Astron.* The extreme southerly position, in its diurnal motion, of a celestial object that culminates in the south; also, the attainment of this position, or the time at which it is reached.—**south'ron,** *n.* A person who lives in the south. Especially [S-]: (1) An Englishman or native of southern Britain: formerly used by the Scotch in derision. (2) [Rare, U. S.] A Southerner: used also attributively.—**south'ward,** 1 south'ward; 2 south'ward. **I.** *a.* Situated in or toward the south. **II.** *adv.* In a southerly direction. **south'ward-ly‡; south'wards‡.**—**south"west'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or facing the southwest. **2.** Proceeding from the southwest. **II.** *n.* That point of the compass or part of the horizon which is midway between south and west.—**south"west'er,** *n.* **1.** A wind, gale, or storm from the southwest. **2.** A tarpaulin hat with a broad brim behind. **sou"wester‡** [*Naut.*]. —**south" west'er-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**south"west'ern,** *a.*—**south"west'ward,** *a. & adv.* Toward the southwest. — **south"west'ward-ly,** *adv.* **south"west'wards‡.**

Southwester.

South Af'ri-ca, U'nion of. The provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State; capital, Pretoria; 473,100 sq. m.; pop 5,973,394.

South-amp'ton, 1 sauth-amp'tən; 2 south-ămp'ton, *n.* A county; pop. 910,330, and seaport in S. England: pop. 161,000. [pop. 408,560; capital, Adelaide.

South Aus-tra'li-a. An Australian state; 380,070 sq. m.;

South Car"o-li'na, 1 kar"o-lai'nə; 2 căr"o-lī'na. A State in the S. Atlantic division of the United States; 30,989 sq. m.; pop. 1,683,724; capital, Columbia.

South Da-ko'ta, 1 də-kō'tə; 2 da-kō'ta. A State in the N. central division of the United States; 77,615 sq. m.; pop. 636,547; capital, Pierre.

south'ern, 1 suth'ərn; 2 süth'ern, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the south or a place relatively in the south. **2.** Proceeding from the south, as a wind. [< AS. *sūtherne,* < *sūth,* south.]—**south'ern-er,** *n.* **1.** One born or residing in the south. **2.** [S-] A citizen or resident of the south part of the United States.—**south'ern-most",** *a.* Farthest south; most southerly. **south'er-most"‡.**—**south'ern-wood",** *n.* A European plant allied to wormwood.

South'ey, 1 sauth'i *or* suth'i; 2 south'y *or* süth'y, **Robert** (1774–1843). An English poet laureate.

South'wark, 1 suth'ərk; 2 süth'ark, *n.* A borough in London, England, on the S. bank of the Thames; pop. 184,390.

sou"ve-nir', 1 sū"vi-nīr'; 2 sy"ve-nīr', *n.* A token of remembrance; memento. [F., < *souvenir,* recollect.]

sov., *abbr.* Sovereign.

sov'er-eign, } 1 sov'[*or* suv']ər-in; 2 sŏv'[*or* sôv']er-in. **I.**
sov'er-en[8], } *a.* **1.** Exercising or possessing supreme jurisdiction or power; royal. **2.** Possessing supreme excellence or greatness; preeminent; paramount. **3.** Superior in efficacy; potent; as, a *sovereign* remedy. **II.** *n.* **1.**

One who possesses supreme authority; a monarch. **2.** An English gold coin of the value of $4.86⅔, or one pound sterling. [< OF. *sovrain*, < LL. *superanus*, < L. *super*, over.] **sov'ran‡** [Poet.]. Syn.: (adj.) see IMPERIAL: PREDOMINANT; (noun) see MASTER.—**sov'er-eign-ly,** *adv.* —**sov'er-eign-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being sovereign; supreme authority. **2.** The supreme power in a state. **3.** A sovereign state. **sov'ran-ty‡** [Poet.].

so″viet', 1 sō″vyet'; 2 sō″vyĕt', *n.* [Rus.] A council; esp., a soldiers' and workmen's council.

sow, 1 sō; 2 sō, *v.* [SOWED; SOWN or SOWED, SOWDS; SOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To scatter, as seed; figuratively, to disseminate. **2.** To plant with seed. **II.** *i.* To scatter seed for a harvest. [< AS. *sāwan*, sow.] Syn.: see PLANT. —**sow'er,** *n.*—**sow'ing,** *n.*

sow, 1 sau; 2 sow, *n.* **1.** A female hog. See SWINE. **2.** A small bug, found under logs, stones, etc. **sow'-bug″‡.** [< AS. *sugu*, sow.]

sow'ens, 1 sau'enz; 2 sow'ĕns, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Sour flummery made from the refuse of the oatmeal-mill. **2.** A weavers' paste for stiffening yarn. **sow'ans‡; sow'ins‡.**

sowne†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SWOON. [liquid; sup. **2.** Soup; broth.

sowp, 1 soup; 2 sowp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small mouthful of

sow'ter†, sow'ter-ly†. Same as SOUTER, etc.

soy, 1 soi; 2 sȯy, *n.* **1.** A sauce prepared from the soy-bean. **2.** A small erect herb of the bean family of India and China, cultivated for forage. [< Jap. *si-yan*, soy.] **so'ya‡.—soy'-bean", soy's pea",** *n.* Same as SOY, *n.*, **2.**

Soy-bean.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

soyl†, *n.* Soil; earth. **soylet.**

s. p., *abbr.* [L.] *Sine prole* (without issue).—**Sp.,** *abbr.* Spain. Spanish. —**sp.,** *abbr.* Species, spelling, spirit.

spa, 1 spä; 2 spä, *n.* Any locality frequented for its mineral springs; a mineral spring. [< *Spa*, in Belgium.]

Spa, *n.* A town in Liége prov., Belgium; headquarters of the German General Staff from which orders to sign the armistice terms imposed by the Allies were issued Nov., 1918.

space, 1 spēs; 2 spāç. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SPACED†; SPAC'ING.] To set so that the individual members, parts, letters, lines, etc., are separated by spaces; also, to arrange or lay off (a surface) into spaces. **II.** *n.* **1.** An interval between points or objects; a limited portion of extension; distance; area. **2.** Contiunous or unlimited extension, whether occupied by a body or not. **3.** An interval of time; period. **4.** An occasion or opportunity. **5.** *Print.* A type of less than type-height, and thinner than an en quadrat, used to separate words, etc., as in a line. **6.** *Mus.* One of the degrees of a staff. [< L.ᴱ *spatium*, space.] Syn.: see PLACE.—**Crookes's space** (*Elec.*), a non-luminous interval in a vacuum-tube containing a gas at low pressure, through which an electric discharge is passing.—**spac'er,** *n.*—**spa'cial,** *a.* Same as SPATIAL.—**spa'cious,** *a.* **1.** Of indefinite or vast extent. **2.** Affording ample room; capacious: in literal or figurative sense. Syn.: see LARGE. —**spa'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**spa'cious-ness,** *n.*

spade, 1 spēd; 2 spād, *vt.* [SPAD'ED²; SPAD'ING.] To dig over or cut with a spade.

spade¹, *n.* **1.** An implement used in digging in the ground, ditching, cutting turf, etc.: distinguished from a *shovel* by having a narrower and flatter blade. **2.** A tool or implement resembling a spade. [< AS. *spadu*.]—**spade'ful,** *n.* As much as a spade will hold.—**spad'er,** *n.*

spade², *n.* **1.** A figure like a heart, with a triangular handle, on a playing-card. **2.** A card or suit so marked. [< Sp. *espada*, appar. < *espada*, sword.]

spa'dix, 1 spē'diks; 2 spā'dĭks, *n.* A spike or head of flowers with a fleshy axis, usually enclosed within a spathe. [Gr.ᴸ *spadix*, < *spaō*, break.]—**spa-di'ceous,** *a.* Of or like a spadix. **spa-di'cious‡; spa'di-cose‡.**

spae, 1 spē; 2 spā, *vt.* [Scot.] To foretell; divine. [< Ice. *spā*, spy.]—**spae'man, spae'wife,** *n.* A fortune-teller.

spa-ghet'ti, 1 spə-get'i; 2 spa-ğĕt'i, *n.* A cord-like paste, in size between macaroni and vermicelli. [It.]

spa'hi, } 1 spä'hi; 2 spä'hē, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a Turkish corps
spa'hee, } of irregular cavalry; a member of such a corps. **2.** One of a native Algerine cavalry corps in the French service. [< Turk. *sipāhi*, < Per. *sipāh*, soldiers.]

Spain, 1 spēn; 2 spān, *n.* A kingdom in S. W. Europe; 194,783 sq. m.; pop. 20,783,840; capital, Madrid.

spake, 1 spēk; 2 spāk [Archaic or Poet.], *imp.* of SPEAK, *v.*

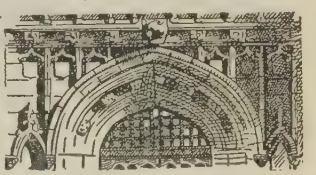
spall, 1 spōl; 2 spal. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To break up; chip; prepare for sorting, as ore. **2.** To chip to an approximately level surface; dress roughly, as stone. **3.** To crumble at the edges, as a stone under pressure. **II.** *n.* A chip, splinter, or flake, as from a stone. [< MD. *spalden*, split.]

spal-peen', 1 spal-pīn' *or* spal'pin; 2 spăl-pēn' *or* spăl'pĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A wandering harvester; hence, a good-for-nothing.

span¹, 1 span; 2 spăn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SPANNED, SPAND²; SPAN'NING.] **1.** To measure with an expanded hand; encircle in measurement with the extended hand. **2.** To stretch from side to side; extend over. **3.** To bind or make fast. **4.** [U. S.] To match in color and size: said of horses. **5.** To proceed by regular stages; mark off distances from point to point. **II.** *n.* **1.** The extreme space over which the hand can be expanded: about 9 inches; figuratively, any small interval or distance, in space or in time. **2.** The space or distance between the supports of an arch, abutments of a bridge, etc. **3.** (1) [U. S.] A pair of matched horses, etc. (2) [S. Afr.] A team of oxen or bullocks, of two or more yokes. **4.** That which spans or confines; a fetter. [< AS. *spannan*, bind.]

span², *vt.* [S. Afr.] To attach (a draft-animal) to a carriage, cart, or machine; often with *in*.

span³ ‖, *imp.* of SPIN, *v.*


Spandrels over Doorway of the College of the City of New York.

span'drel, 1 span'drel; 2 spăn'drĕl, *n. Arch.* The triangular space between the shoulder of an arch and the rectangular figure formed by the mouldings, etc., over it; also, the space between the shoulders of two adjoining arches. [< OF. *explanader*, level. < L. *ex*, out, + *planus*, level.] **span'dril‡.**

span'gl(eᴰ), 1 span'gl; 2 spăn'gl. **I.** *vt.* [SPAN'GL(E)Dᴰ; SPAN'GLING.] To adorn with or as with spangles; cause to glitter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bit of brilliant tin- or metal-foil, used for decoration in dress, as in theatrical costume. **2.** Any small sparkling object. [< AS. *spange*.]

Span'iard, 1 span'yərd; 2 spăn'yard, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Spain. **2.** A prickly bush of New Zealand.

span'iel, 1 span'yel; 2 spăn'yĕl, *n.* **1.** A small or medium-sized dog having large pendulous ears and long silky hair. See DOG. **2.** One who follows like a dog; an obsequious follower. [< Sp.ᴼᴾ *Español*, Spanish.]

Span'ish, 1 span'ish; 2 spăn'ish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of Spain and her colonies. —**Spanish bayonet,** any one of various species of yucca, with sword-shaped leaves. **S. dagger‡.**—**S. fly,** a beetle of the genus *Cantharis*. See CANTHARIDES. — **S. mackerel. 1.** A food-fish of both coasts of the Atlantic. **chub'-mack″erel‡. 2.** A tropical American food-fish with round bronze spots.—**S. main,** that portion of the Caribbean Sea, adjacent to the northeast coast of South America, embracing the course of Spanish merchant ships cruising between the eastern and western hemispheres.

Spanish Bayonet.

spank, 1 spaŋk; 2 spăŋk, *v.* [SPANKED†, SPANKTˢ; SPANK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To slap forcibly on the buttocks, as with the palm of the hand, as a punishment. **2.** To urge forward by whipping; cause to move quickly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move briskly, as a horse; specif., to move at a gait between a trot and a gallop. **2.** To slap or pound the water in sailing, as a boat.—**spank'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which spanks. **2.** *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail extended by two spars from the after side of the mizzenmast in a ship or bark. **3.** [Colloq.] Any person or thing uncommonly large or fine. **4.** [Colloq.] One who or that which proceeds rapidly. —**spank'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Moving rapidly; swift; dashing. **2.** [Colloq.] Uncommonly large or fine.

spank, *n.* A smack, as on the buttocks, with open hand.

span'less, 1 span'les; 2 spăn'lĕs, *a.* That can not be spanned.

span'ner, 1 span'ər; 2 spăn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spans, as a form of wrench. **2.** A measuring-worm.

span'-new″, 1 span'-nīu″; 2 spăn'-nū″, *a.* [Archaic or Dial.] Really or freshly new. [< Ice. *spānn*, chip, + *nȳr*, new.]

spar¹, 1 spär; 2 spär, *vi.* [SPARRED, SPARDˢ; SPAR'RING.] **1.** To furnish with spars; move or lift by spars and tackles. **2†.** To fasten, as with a bolt.

spar², *vi.* **1.** To engage in boxing. **2.** To defend oneself in boxing. **3.** [Colloq.] To bandy words; wrangle. **4.** To fight, as cocks, by striking with spurs.

spar[1], *n.* **1.** A round timber for extending a sail, as a mast, yard, or boom. **2.** A similar heavy round timber forming part of a derrick, crane, etc., or used for various other purposes. [< AS. **spearra*.]

spar[2], *n.* The act or practise of boxing, as by pugilists. [< OF. *esparer*, kick.] **spar'ring‡.**

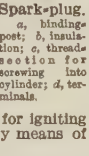
spar[3], *n.* A vitreous, crystalline, easily cleavable, lustrous mineral. [< AS. *spær-* in *spær-stān*, chalkstone.]—**spar'ry,** *a.*

spar'a-bl(e[ER], 1 spar'ə-bl; 2 spär'a-bl, *n.* [Dial.] A species of small headless nail used by shoemakers in soling boots. [Cor. of *sparrow-bill;* from resemblance in shape.]

spare, 1 spâr; 2 spâr, *v.* [SPARED; SPAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be chary of; to refrain from using, spending, etc. **2.** To forbear to injure or punish; permit to live. **3.** To dispense with; hence, to bestow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be lenient or forgiving; hence, to refrain. **2.** To be frugal; live or act economically. [< AS. *sparian*, < *spær*, spare.]—**spar'ing. I.** *a.* **1.** Scanty; slight. **2.** Frugal; stingy. **3†.** Merciful; forbearing. **II.** *n.* The act of one who spares; frugality; parsimony. Syn.: (adjective) see SCANTY; (noun) see FRUGALITY.—**spar'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

spare, *a.* **1.** That can be spared or used at will; disposable; available. **2.** Held in reserve; additional; extra. **3.** Having little flesh; thin; lean. **4.** Not abundant; scanty. [< AS. *spær*, spare.] Syn.: see MEAGER.—**spare'ly,** *adv.*—**spare'ness,** *n.*—**spare'rib",** *n.* A piece of pork consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed.

spark[1], 1 spärk; 2 spärk. **I.**[t] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To throw out sparks; sparkle; scintillate. **2.** To operate on or affect by the electric spark. **3.** *Elec.* To form small arcs or electric sparks, as a dynamo. **II.** *n.* **1.** An incandescent particle thrown off from a red-hot or burning body. **2.** Any glistening or brilliant point or transient luminous particle. **3.** Hence, anything that kindles or animates. **4.** *Elec.* Properly, the luminous effect of a disruptive discharge, or the discharge itself; loosely, a small transient arc or an incandescent particle thrown off from such an arc. **5.** A small diamond, or bit of diamond, used as in cutting glass. [< AS. *spearca*, spark.] — **spark'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sparks. **2.** An electric device to prevent injurious sparking at the opening and closing of a circuit.—**spark'l(e**[ER]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPARK'L(E)D[E]; SPARK'LING.] **1.** To emit sparks; flash as with sparks. **2.** To effervesce with glistening bubbles, as certain wines. **II.** *n.* A spark; gleam. Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.—**spark'ler,** *n.*—**spark'ling,** *pa.*—**spark'-plug",** *n.* A device for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine by means of an electric current.



Spark-plug. *a*, binding-post; *b*, insulation; *c*, thread-section for screwing into cylinder; *d*, terminals.

spark[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To woo; court. **II.** *n.* **1.** A man fond of gallantry. **2.** A lover; suitor. [Cp. Ice. *sparkr*, lively, *sprakki*, dandy.]

spark'ish†, *a.* **1.** Jaunty; sprightly; airy; gay. **2.** Showy; fine; well-dressed. **spark'ful†.** [editor and historian.

Sparks, 1 spärks; 2 spärks, **Jared** (1789–1866). An American

spar'row, 1 spar'o; 2 spär'o, *n.* **1.** One of various small plainly colored birds, as the common European house-sparrow or the American song-sparrow. **2.** Some other singing bird like or likened to those described above. [< AS. *spearwa.*] **spar'ow†.—spar'row-bill",** *n.* A sparrow's bill; also, a sparable.—**s.-grass,** *n.* Asparagus: a corruption.—**s.-hawk,** *n.* A small falconoid bird that preys on sparrows. See BIRD.

spar'ry, 1 spär'i; 2 spär'y, *a.* Of, abounding in, or like spar.

sparse, 1 spȧrs; 2 spärs, *a.* Scattered at considerable distances apart; thinly diffused; not dense. [< L.[OF] *spargo* (pp. *sparsus*), scatter.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spar'si-ty,** *n.*

Spar'ta, 1 spär'tə; 2 spär'ta, *n.* A town in S. Greece; capital of ancient Laconia; long a rival of Athens.

Spar'ta-cans, Spar'ta-ci"des, 1 -sə'ī"dīz; 2 sī'dēs, *n. pl.* A party of extreme socialists in Germany (1918–19): derived its name from the pseudonym *Spartacus* used by their leader, Karl Liebknecht.

Spar'ta-cus, 1 spär'tə-kus; 2 spär'ta-cŭs, *n.* Thracian leader of gladiators in the war against Rome (73–71 B. C.).

Spar'tan, 1 spär'tən; 2 spär'tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sparta or the Spartans; heroically brave and enduring. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Sparta; hence, one of exceptional valor and fortitude.—**Spar'tan-ism,** *n.*

spasm, 1 spazm; 2 spȧsm, *n.* Any sudden or convulsive action or effort, as of the muscles; a convulsion. [< Gr.[E] *spasmos*, < *spaō*, draw.]—**spas-mod'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a spasm; convulsive. **2.** Violent, or impulsive and transitory. **spas-mod'i-cal‡.**—**spas-mod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spas'tic, 1 spas'tik; 2 spȧs'tic, *a. Med.* Same as SPASMODIC. [< Gr. *spastikos*, < *spaō*, rend.]—**spas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spat[1], 1 spat; 2 spăt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPAT'TED[D]; SPAT'TING.] To spawn, as shell-fish. **II.** *n.* **1.** Spawn of shell-fish; specifically, spawn of the oyster. **2.** A young oyster, or young oysters collectively. [< SPAT, imp. of SPIT[1].]

spat[2]. I[D]. *vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To slap lightly; clap (the hands); also, to engage in a petty dispute. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight blow; slap. **2.** A splash, as of rain; spatter. **3.** [U. S.] A petty dispute. [Prob. imitative; cp. PAT[1], *n.*]

spat[3], *imp. & pp.* of SPIT, *v.*

spat[4], *n.* A short gaiter worn over a shoe with fastening underneath: commonly in plural. [*spatd.*] **spatt‡.**

spate, 1 spēt; 2 spāt, *n.* [Scot.] A freshet; overflow. [< Ir.

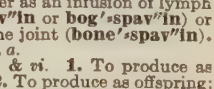
spathe, 1 spēth; 2 spāth, *n.* **1.** A large bract or pair of bracts sheathing a flower-cluster, as a spadix. **2.** *Zool.* A spatulate part. [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *spathē*, broad-sword.] **spa'tha‡.—spa-tha'ceous,** *a.* Bearing or of the nature of a spathe. **spa'those[1]‡; spa'thous‡.—spa'thal,** *a.* Of, enclosed in, or relating to a spathe. **spathed‡.**

spath'ic, 1 spath'ik; 2 spăth'ic, *a. Mineral.* Of or pertaining to spar. [< G. *spath*, spar.] **spath'ose[2]‡.**

spa'tial, 1 spē'shəl; 2 spā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to space; involving or having the nature of space. [< L. *spatium*, space.] **spa'cial‡.—spa'tial-ly,** *adv.*

spat'ter, 1 spat'ər; 2 spăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To splash (a person or thing with a liquid) so as to wet or soil; sprinkle; bespatter. **2.** To scatter over a surface in drops; distribute (a liquid) by sprinkling. **3.** To defame. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of spattering, or the matter spattered; a splash. **2.** A pattering noise, as of falling rain. [Freq. of SPOT, *v.*]—**spat'ter-dash",** *n.* A legging reaching to the knee, worn as a protection from mud: chiefly in the plural.—**spat'ter-dashed",** *a.* Wearing spatterdashes.—**spat'ter-dock",** *n.* The yellow pond-lily.

spat'u-la, 1 spach'u-[*or* spat'yu-]lə; 2 spăch'u-[*or* spăt'yu-]la, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow instrument, used to spread plaster and the like. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument used to press the tongue down or aside, as in operations. [< Gr.[L] *spathē*, broad-sword.] **spat'ule‡.** — **spat'u-late,** *a.* Shaped like a spatula; oblong with an attenuated base, as many leaves.



Spatulate Leaves of the Wild Pink.

spav'in, 1 spav'in; 2 spăv'in, *n.* A disease of the hock-joint of horses, occurring either as an infusion of lymph within the joint (**blood'-spav"in** or **bog'-spav"in**) or as a bony deposit stiffening the joint (**bone'-spav"in**). [< OF. *esparvain.*]—**spav'ined,** *a.*

spawn, 1 spȧn; 2 spạn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To produce as spawn; deposit eggs or roe. **2.** To produce as offspring; be brought forth abundantly: a contemptuous use. **II.** *n.* **1.** The eggs of fishes, amphibians, mollusks, etc., especially in masses. **2.** Derisively, the offspring of any animal; also, outcome or results; product; yield. **3.** The spat of the oyster. **4.** Very small fish; fry. [< OF. *espaundre*, < L. *expando;* see EXPAND.]

spay, 1 spē; 2 spā, *vt.* To remove the ovaries from (a female animal). [Of Gaelic origin.] **spaive‡.**

S. P. C. A., *abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—**S. P. C. C.,** *abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

speak, 1 spik; 2 spēk, *v.* [SPOKE (SPAKE‖); SPO'KEN (SPOKE‖); SPEAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter, as a word or words; utter in words; articulate; enunciate; pronounce; declare. **2.** Hence, to cause to be known; reveal; disclose; also, to make public; herald; proclaim. **3.** To use orally (a language). **4.** To hail and exchange communications with, as a vessel at sea. **5§.** To produce by a word; effect by or as by oral utterance; as, to *speak* peace. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use language orally; employ the vocal organs, as in ordinary speech; talk. **2.** To deliver an address; make a speech. **3.** To be especially expressive, as a picture or example. **4.** To accost, address, or converse with another. [AS. *specan, sprecan*, speak.]

Syn.: announce, articulate, converse, declaim, declare, deliver, dictate, enunciate, express, give utterance to, pronounce, say, talk, tell, utter. See ADDRESS; TALK.—Prep.: speak *to* (address) a person; speak *with* a person (converse with him); speak *of* or *about* a thing (make it the subject of remark); speak *on* or *upon* a subject; in parliamentary language, speak *to* the question.—**speak'a-bl(e**[ER], *a.* That may, or may properly, be spoken.—**speak'eas"y,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A saloon where liquor is sold contrary to law.—**speak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an orator. **2.** [S-] The presiding officer of any one of various legislative bodies.—**Speak'er-ship,** *n.* The office of Speaker in a legislative assembly.—**speak'ing,** *pa.* Having the power of effective speech; expressive; vivid; telling.—**speak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

spear, 1 spir; 2 spēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pierce or capture with a spear. **II.** *i.* To send forth spires, as a plant.

spear, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a pointed head on a long shaft. **2.** A similar barbed instrument, for catching fish. **3.** [Poet.] A spearman. **4.** A leaf or slender stalk, as of grass, sometimes called a spire. [< AS. *spere,* spear.]—**spear'fish",** *n.* A fish with a long sword-shaped snout, related to the swordfish.—**spear'grass",** *n.* Any one of various grasses, as those known as *meadow-grass,* or the Kentucky *blue-grass.*—**spear'man,** *n.* [SPEAR'MEN, *pl.*] A man armed with a spear. **spears'man‡.—spear'mint",** *n.* An aromatic herb of wet places, similar to peppermint. [cific, specifically.

spec., *abbr.* Special, specially.—**spec., specif.,** *abbr.* Spe-

spe'cial, 1 spesh'əl; 2 spĕsh'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having in a peculiar and distinguishing degree some characteristic or characteristics; out of the ordinary; singular or unique; express; particular. **2.** Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose; limited or specific in range, aim, or purpose. **3.** Of or pertaining to, constituting, or designating a species; specific; distinguishing; differential. **II.** *n.* A person or thing made, detailed for, or appropriated to a specific service or occasion, as a special train, newspaper issue, etc. [< L.F *specialis,* < *species;* see SPECIES.] Syn.: see PARTICULAR.—**spe'cial-ist,** *n.* A person devoted to some one line of study, occupation, or professional work.—**spe"ci-al'i-ty,** 1 spesh"i-al'i-ti; 2 spĕsh"i-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES*z*, *pl.*] Specific or individual character; peculiarity.—**spe'cial-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To endow with a specific character; modify and limit, as a conception; adapt or set apart for some special purpose or use. **II.** *i.* To assume an individual or specific character, or adopt a singular or special course. **spe'cial-ise‡.—spe"cial-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**spe'cial-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly. **2.** For a specific purpose.—**spe'cial-ty,** *n.* [-TIES*z*, *pl.*] **1.** An occupation or study limited to one particular line. **2.** An article dealt in exclusively or chiefly, or a manufactured product of peculiar character. **3.** A sealed contract; deed. **4.** A speciality.

spe'cie, 1 spī'shi; 2 spē'she, *n.* Coined money; coin. [L., abl. s. of *species;* see SPECIES.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**in specie.** **1.** In coin. **2.** *Law.* In kind; in the shape mentioned; in sort.

spe'cies, 1 spī'shīz *or* spī'shi-īz; 2 spē'shēz *or* spē'shi-ēz, *n. sing.*'& *pl.* **1.** A group of animals or plants subordinate to a genus, having members that differ among themselves only in minor details of proportion and color, and capable of fertile interbreeding indefinitely. **2.** *Logic.* (1) A group of individuals or objects agreeing in some common attribute or attributes and designated by a common name. (2) In definition, the common attribute or attributes of a species. **3.** Hence, in common language, a kind; sort; variety; form. [L., look, form, kind, < *specio,* behold.] Syn.: see SORT.

spe-cif'ic, 1 spi-sif'ik; 2 spe-çif'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Distinctly and plainly set forth; definite or determinate; particular. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or distinguishing a species. **3.** Peculiar; special. **4.** *Med.* Having some distinct medicinal or pathological property. **5.** *Physics.* Possessed by some particular substance as distinguished from others. See SPECIFIC GRAVITY, below. **spe-cif'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* Anything specific or adapted to effect a specific result; any medicine specially fitted to cure or prevent some particular disease. [< L.F *species* (see SPECIES) + *facio,* make.]—**specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some standard substance, water in the case of solids and liquids, and air in the case of gases.—**s. name,** the name of a species; that part of the scientific name of an animal or plant which designates the species to which it belongs. It always follows the generic name, and begins with a small letter.—**spe-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a specific manner; explicitly; particularly; definitely. **2.** As regards specific nature or specific difference; as, being *specifically* distinct. **3.** In a particular sense or case.

spec'i-fy, 1 spes'i-fī; 2 spĕç'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To mention specifically; state in full and explicit terms. **2.** To embody in a specification. [< L.LL+F *species,* SPECIES, + *facio,* make.]—**spec'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of specifying. **2.** A definite and complete statement, as in a contract; also, one detail in such a statement.

spec'i-men, 1 spes'i-men; 2 spĕç'i-mĕn, *n.* **1.** One of a class of persons or things regarded as representative of the class; an example; sample. **2.** In botany and zoology, a plant or an animal, entire or in part, prepared and kept as an example, to illustrate a species or variety. [L., < *specio,* behold.] Syn.: see EXAMPLE; SAMPLE.

spe'cious, 1 spī'shus; 2 spē'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Appearing right and true; plausible. **2**‖. Pleasing to the view; showy. [< L.F *speciosus,* fair.] Syn.: see OSTENSIBLE.—**spe'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**spe'cious-ness,** *n.* **spe"ci-os'i-ty‡.**

speck, 1 spek; 2 spĕk. **I.** *vt.* To spot or stain with spots; speckle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small spot; a little stain or discoloration. **2.** Hence, any very small thing. [< AS. *specca,* speck.] Syn.: see BLEMISH.—**speck'l(eD). I.** *vt.* [SPECK'LED; SPECK'LING.] To besprinkle with spots. **II.** *n.* A diminutive spot; speck.—**speck'led,** *pa.* **1.** Dotted with specks or spots. **2.** Of motley appearance or mixed character.

spec'ta-cl(eD), 1 spek'tə-kl; 2 spĕç'ta-el, *n.* **1.** That which is exhibited to public view. (1) A grand display; pageant; parade; show. (2) An unwelcome or deplorable exhibition; a painful sight. **2.** *pl.* A pair of glasses, with hinged bows to secure them before the eyes: used to correct defects in vision, or to protect the eyes, as from glare. **3.** *pl. Zool.* A marking resembling a pair of spectacles, as in the spectacled bear. [F., < L. *spectaculum,* < *specto,* freq. of *specio,* see.]

Syn.: display, exhibition, pageant, parade, scene, show, sight. See SIGHT.—**spec'ta-cled,** *a.* Wearing spectacles or having markings resembling a pair of spectacles; as, the *spectacled* bear.—**spec-tac'u-lar,** *a.* Characterized by grand scenic display. **-ly,** *adv.*—**spec-tac"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

spec-ta'tor, 1 spek-tē'tər *or* -tər; 2 spĕç-tā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who beholds; an eye-witness. **2.** [S-] **The,** an English periodical conducted by Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele from Mar. 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712. [L., < *spectatus,* pp. of *specto,* behold.] Syn.: beholder, bystander, looker-on, observer, witness.—**spec-ta'tress,** *n. fem.*

spec'ter, ‖ 1 spek'tər; 2 spĕç'ter, *n.* A fantom of the

spec'tre, ‖ dead or of a disembodied spirit; ghost; apparition. [< L.F *spectrum,* vision.] Syn.: apparition, fantom (phantom), ghost, shade, spirit.—**spec'tral,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a specter; ghostly. **2.** Pertaining to the spectrum. Syn.: see GHASTLY. **-ly,** *adv.*—**spec-tral'i-ty§,** *n.*

spec'tro-, 1 spek'tro-; 2 spĕç'tro-. From Latin *spectrum;* see SPECTER: a combining form.—**spec-trol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of physical science that pertains to spectrum analysis. **2.** The science that treats of specters: demonology.—**spec"tro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**spec"tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spec'tro-scope, 1 spek'tro-skōp; 2 spĕç'tro-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument for forming and analyzing the spectra of the rays emitted by bodies or substances.—**spec"tro-scop'ic,** *a.* **spec"tro-scop'i-cal‡.—spec"tro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**spec-tros'co-pist,** *n.*—**spec-tros'co-py,** *n.* **1.** The branch of physical science treating of the phenomena observed with the spectroscope. **2.** The art of using the spectroscope; spectrum analysis.

spec'trum, 1 spek'trum; 2 spĕç'trŭm, *n.* [SPEC'TRA, *pl.*] **1.** An image formed by rays of light in which the parts are arranged according to their refrangibility or wave-length, forming a band displaying the seven colors of the rainbow. **2.** The image of a bright object seen after the eye is withdrawn. [L.; see SPECTER.]

spec'u-lar, 1 spek'yu-lər; 2 spĕç'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a speculum or a mirror; reflecting. **2**‖. Affording a view; aiding vision. [< L. *specularis,* < *speculum,* mirror.]

spec'u-late, 1 spek'yu-lēt; 2 spĕç'yu-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To form conjectures regarding anything without experiment; theorize; conjecture. **2.** To make an investment involving a risk, but with hope of gain. [< L. *speculatus,* pp. of *speculor,* behold, < *specio,* see.]—**spec"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of theorizing; hence, a theory. **2.** A risky investment for large profit. Syn.: see HYPOTHESIS; THOUGHT.—**spec'u-la"tiv(eS,** *a.* **1.** Given to speculation. **2.** Strictly theoretical. **spec'u-la"to-ry‡. —spec'u-la"tiv(e-lyS,** *adv.*—**spec'u-la"tiv(e-nessS,** *n.* **—spec'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who speculates, in any sense.

spec'u-lum, 1 spek'yu-lum; 2 spĕç'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A mirror of polished metal. **2.** A surgeon's exploring instrument, often fitted with a mirror and light. **3.** *Ornith.* A specially colored area on the wing of certain birds, as ducks. [L., < *specio,* see.]

sped, *imp. & pp.* of SPEED, *v.*

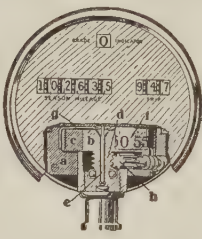
Spee, 1 spē; 2 spę, **Maximilian, Count von** (1861–1914). A German rear-admiral; defeated British off Coronel, 1914, but was defeated and sunk by the British off the Falkland Islands.

speech, 1 spīch; 2 spēch, *n.* **1.** The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words; the power of speaking. **2.** The act of speaking, or that which is spoken; conversation; talk; a saying or remark. **3.** A public address; a discourse. **4.** A tongue or language; dialect; figuratively, any mode of expressing thought by sounds or signs. [< AS. *spæc,* speech, < *sprecan,* speak.]

Syn.: address, discourse, discussion, disquisition, dissertation, eloquence, harangue, oration, oratory, sermon. *Speech* is the general word for utterance of thought in language. A *speech* is the simplest mode of delivering one's sentiments; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared *speech;* a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to passion, or a *speech* that has something disputatious and combative in it. A *discourse* is a set *speech* on a definite subject intended to convey instruction. See LANGUAGE.—Ant.: hush, silence, stillness.

—speech'i-fy, *vi.* [Humorous.] To make speeches.—**speech'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**speech'less,** *a.* **1.** Mute; dumb. **2.** Silent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**speech'mak"er,** *n.*

speed, 1 spēd; 2 spĕd, *v.* [SPED or SPEED'ED[d]; SPEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To promote the onward movement of; help onward; cause to succeed or prosper; help. **2.** To cause to move or pass with speed or with greater speed; urge on. **3.** To advance toward a termination; expedite; dispatch. **4**‖. To ruin, or impel to ruin; also, to cause to disappear or die. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance with speed. **2.** To progress, whether favorably or not; fare; prosper. [< AS. *spēd,* < *spōwan,* succeed.] **spedet.** Syn.: see FLY. — **speed'er,** *n.* One who or that which speeds, in any sense.



Speedometer with Section of Dial Removed, showing Mechanism.

a, frame on which parts are assembled; *b,* generator or rotator; *c,* permanent magnet; *d,* spindle to which attaches flexible shaft or road-wheel connection; *e,* shaft; *f,* aluminum disk (secured to shaft *e*) on which is scale indicating miles per hour; *g,* fixed plate; *h,* driving-odometer pinion.

speed, *n.* **1.** The act or state of progressing rapidly; celerity; swiftness. **2.** Rate of motion. **3.** Progress: degree of prosperity. — **speed-om'e-ter,** *n.* A device for indicating speed, as for an automobile. — **speed'way,** *n.* [U. S.] A specially reserved or prepared road for the speeding of harness-horses. — **speed'well,** *n.* One of various low herbs bearing mostly blue, but in some cases white flowers. — **speed'y,** *a.* [SPEED'I-ER; SPEED'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by speed; swift. **2.** Without delay. Syn.: see NIMBLE; SWIFT. — **speed'i-ly,** *adv.* — **speed'i-ness,** *n.*

Speke, 1 spīk; 2 spēk, **John Hanning** (1827–1864). An English African explorer; discovered the Victoria Nyanza.

speel, 1 spīl; 2 spēl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To climb. **spell‡.**

speer, 1 spīr; 2 spēr, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To inquire; ask. [< AS. *sperian.*] **speirt.** — **to speer at,** to question.

speiss, 1 spīs; 2 spīs, *n.* A metallic compound, as of copper, iron, and nickel with arsenic and sulfur, used in smelting. [< G. *speise,* food.]

spell[1], } 1 spel; 2 spĕl, *v.* [SPELLED or SPELT, SPELD[s]; **spel**[F], } SPELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce or write the letters of (a word) in proper succession; give the letters of in their order. **2.** To consider the letters or characters of; decipher, as an inscription; puzzle out and learn; sometimes with *over* or *out.* **3.** To cast a spell upon; fascinate; bewitch. **II.** *i.* **1.** To frame words out of letters, especially to do so with accuracy. **2.** [Poet. & Rare.] To contemplate; meditate. [< AS. *spellian,* disclose, < *spel,* narrative.]—**spell'er,** *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling-book.—**spell'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who spells; the art of correct spelling; also, orthography. **2.** The way in which a word is spelled.—**spell'ing-book",** *n.* A book of exercises in spelling.

spell[2], *vt.* [SPELLED; SPELL'ING.] [Colloq.] To relieve temporarily from duty; take the place of for a time. [< AS. *speltan.*]

spell[1], *n.* **1.** A turn of duty in relief of another. **2.** An assigned quantity of work, or the period during which it is done. **3.** [Colloq.] A short period of time.

spell[2], *n.* A formula used as a charm; incantation; charm; hence, fascination. [< AS. *spel,* tale.]—**spell'-bind",** *vt.* To bind or enthrall as if by a spell.—**spell'-bind"er,** *n.* [U. S.] One who casts a spell over others; specif., a political orator.—**spell'bound",** *a.* Bound as by a spell.

spelt, 1 spelt; 2 spĕlt, *n.* A cereal intermediate between wheat and barley. [< AS. *spelt.*]

spel'ter, *n.* Zinc: a commercial term.

spence, 1 spens; 2 spĕnç, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] (1) A pantry or larder. (2) The parlor of a cottage. **2**†. Expense. [OF., = *despense,* < L. *dispendo;* see SPEND.] **spenset.**

spen'cer[1], 1 spen'sər; 2 spĕn'çer, *n.* Same as TRYSAIL.

spen'cer[2], *n.* **1.** An overcoat of the early 19th century, shorter than the undercoat. **2.** A similar outer garment for women. [< Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845).]

Spen'cer[3], 1 spen'sər; 2 spĕn'çer. **Herbert** (1820–1903). An English philosopher; exponent of organic and social evolution.

Spen-ce'ri-an, 1 spen-sī'ri-ən; 2 spĕn-çē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Herbert Spencer. **2.** Pertaining to a system of free-hand penmanship devised by P. R. Spencer about 1855.—**Spen-ce'ri-an,** *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer and his system.—**Spen'cer-ism,** *n. Philos.* The doctrine of Herbert Spencer, a system of evolutionary cosmology. **Spen-ce'ri-an-ism‡.**

spend, 1 spend; 2 spĕnd, *v.* [SPENT; SPEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay out, as money, in making purchases. **2.** To part with by degrees; squander; waste. **3.** To pass or employ, as time. **4.** To wear out with effort; exhaust; use up: often reflexively. **5.** To suffer the loss of; lose: now chiefly in the nautical phrase **to spend a mast.** **6.** To emit, as milt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To disburse money. **2.** To waste or wear away. **3.** To emit spawn, milt, etc. [< L.AS *spendo,* in *expendo, dispendo;* see EXPEND.] Syn.: see SQUANDER.—**spend'thrift".** **I.** *a.* Excessively lavish. **II.** *n.* One who is wastefully lavish of money. **spend'er‡.**

Spen'ser, 1 spen'sər; 2 spĕn'ser, **Edmund** (1552–1599). An English poet; *Faerie Queene,* etc.

spent, 1 spent; 2 spĕnt, *pa.* Worn out or exhausted. —**spent ball,** a rifle-ball or cannon-ball whose speed has been so reduced that it is incapable of penetrating an object.

sperm[1], 1 spûrm; 2 spĕrm, *n.* Same as SEMEN, *n.*, 1. [< F. *sperme,* < L. *sperma,* < Gr. *sperma,* < *speirō,* sow.] —**sper'ma-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A testicle, or an equivalent organ.—**sper-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, conveying, or containing semen. **2.** Of or pertaining to the spermary.

sperm[2], *n.* **1.** A sperm-whale. **2.** Spermaceti; also, spermaceti-oil. [Short for SPERMACETI.] — **sperm's oil",** *n.* Oil obtained from sperm-whale blubber.—**s.-whale,** *n.* A whale of warm seas, having the head high and truncate in front, and teeth in the lower jaw only. Some males attain a length of 80 feet. The oil contained in the case above the skull yields spermaceti, and the blubber yields sperm-oil.

Sperm-whale. 1/337

sper"ma-ce'ti, 1 spûr"mə-sī'tı *or* -set'ı; 2 spĕr"ma-çē'ti *or* -çĕt'ı, *n.* A white, brittle, fatty substance contained in solution in the head of the sperm-whale. [F., < L. *sperma,* seed, spawn, + *ceti,* gen. s. of *cetus,* whale.]

sper'ma-to-phyte, 1 spûr'mə-to-fait; 2 spĕr'ma-to-fȳt, *n.* Any seed-bearing or flowering plant. [< Gr. *sperma(t-),* seed, + *phyton,* plant.]—**sper"ma-to-phyt'ic,** *a.*

spet, 1 spet; 2 spĕt, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To spit.—**spet,** *n.* Spittle.

spew, 1 spiū; 2 spū, *vt. & vi.* To vomit up; vomit; cast forth. [< AS. *spīwan,* spit.] **spuet.**

Spey'er, 1 spaı'ər; 2 spȳ'er, *n.* A city in Rhine Palatinate; a diet held here in 1529 originated the name "Protestant." **Spei'er‡; Spirest.**

sp. gr., *abbr.* Specific gravity.

Sphag'num, 1 sfag'num; 2 sfăg'nŭm, *n.* A genus of whitish-gray mosses constituting the family **Sphagnaceæ,** the bog- or peat-mosses. [< Gr. *sphagnos,* kind of moss.]—**sphag'nous,** *a.* Pertaining to or abounding in sphagnum.

shal'er-ite, 1 sfal'ər-ait; 2 sfăl'er-ĭt, *n.* A resinous to adamantine, yellow, brown, or black, transparent to translucent zinc sulfid. [< Gr. *sphaleros,* slippery, < *sphallō,* trip.]

sphe'noid, 1 sfī'nɔid; 2 sfē'nŏid, *a.* **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, the *sphenoid* bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone, a wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull. [< Gr. *sphēn,* wedge, + *eidos,* form.]

sphere, } 1 sfīr; 2 sfēr. **I.** *vt.* [SPHERED; SPHER'ING.] **1.** **sfere**[F], } To place in a sphere; set among the spheres. **2.** To make spherical. **3.** To encircle; encompass. **4**§. To cause to revolve, as in an orbit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solid every part of whose surface is equidistant from a point within called the center; also, the surface of such a solid. **2.** Any approximately globular body; a globe; ball. Specifically: (1) One of the heavenly bodies; a planet, sun, or star. (2) An artificial globe representing the earth or the apparent heavens. **3.** Field of action, influence, or existence. [< F. *sphère,* < L. *sphæra* (< Gr. *sphaira*), sphere.]—**celestial sphere** (*Astron.*), the spherical surface on which the heavenly bodies appear to lie.—**spher'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the heavenly bodies; celestial. **2.** Spherical.—**spher'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sphere; globular. **2.** Pertaining to a sphere. Syn.: see ORBICULAR; ROUND.—**spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**spher'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sphe-ric'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being a sphere; spherical form.—**spher'ics,** *n. Math.* The geometry and trigonometry of the sphere.—**sphe'roid,** *n.* A body having nearly the form of a sphere.—**sphe-roi'dal,** *a.* **sphe-roi'dic‡; sphe-roi'di-cal‡.**—**spher'ule,** *n.* A minute sphere; globule.—**spher'u-lar,** *a.*—**spher'y,** *a.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** Like a sphere or star. **2.** Of or relating to the celestial spheres.

sphinc'ter, 1 sfiŋk'tər; 2 sfiŋc'ter, *n.* A muscle that surrounds an opening or tube and serves to close it. [LL., < Gr. *sphinktēr.* < *sphingō,* close.]

sphinx, } 1 sfiŋks; 2 sfiŋks, *n.* [SPHINX'ES or SPHIN'GES, **sfinx**[F], } *pl.*] **1.** [s- or S-] *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster, with a woman's head and a lion's body, that destroyed those unable to guess riddles she propounded. See ŒDIPUS and PYRAMID. **2.** *Egypt. Myth.* A wingless monster with a lion's body and the head of a man or woman, or of a ram, hawk, etc. **3.** A mysterious or enigmatical person. **4.** A large, stout-bodied, swift-flying moth. [L., < Gr. *sphinx,* < *sphingō,* strangle.]

sphra-gis'tics, 1 sfrə-jis'tiks; 2 sfra-ǧis'tics, *n.* The study of engraved seals, including their authenticity, age, history, etc. [< Gr. *sphragistikos,* of sealing, < *sphragis,* seal.]

sphyg'mic, 1 sfiǧ'mik; 2 sfy̆ǧ'mic, *a.* Pertaining to the pulse; pulsatory. [< Gr. *sphygmikos,* of the pulse, < *sphygmos,* pulse.]

sphyg'mo-, 1 sfiǧ'mo-; 2 sfy̆ǧ'mo-. From Greek *sphygmos,* pulse; a combining form.

—sphyg'mo-gram, *n.* A series of connected curves traced by a sphygmograph.

— sphyg'mo-graph, *n.* An instrument that, when applied over the heart or an artery, notes and records the character of the pulse and its rate, force, and variations. — **sphyg"mo-graph'ic,** *a.* — **sphyg-mog'ra-phy,** *n.*

Sphygmograph.

sphyg'mus, 1 sfiǧ'mus; 2 sfy̆ǧ'mŭs, *n. Physiol.* The pulse. [L., < Gr. *sphygmos,* pulse.]—**sphyg'moid,** *a.* Pulse-like.

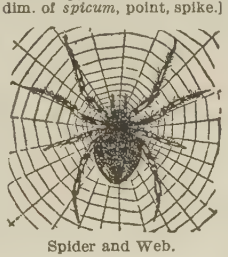
sphynx, *n.* Same as SPHINX: an incorrect form.

spi'cate, 1 spai'kĕt; 2 spi'cāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Arranged in spikes: said of flowers. **2.** *Ornith.* Having a spur. [< L. *spico,* pp. *spicatus,* spiked, < *spica,* spike.] **spi'cal‡; spi'cat-ed‡.**

spice, 1 spais; 2 spiç. **I.** *vt.* [SPICED†; SPIC'ING.] To season with spice; figuratively, to add zest or piquancy to. **II.** *n.* **1.** An aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, as cinnamon, cloves, etc., used to flavor food and beverages; also, such substances collectively. **2.** That which gives zest or adds interest. **3.** [Poet.] An aromatic odor; an agreeable perfume. [< OF. *espice,* < L. *species;* see SPECIES.]—**spice'bush",** *n.* An aromatic American shrub of the laurel family, the leaves of which have been used for tea, and the drupes, when powdered, for allspice.—**spic'er,** *n.*—**spic'er-y,** *n.* **1.** Spices collectively or a place where spices are kept. **2.** Spicy property or character; also, that which has spiciness.—**spic'y,** *a.* [SPIC'I-ER; SPIC'I-EST.] **1.** Containing, flavored, or fragrant with spices. **2.** Producing spices. **3.** Having zest or pungency; highly flavored. Syn.: see RACY.—**spic'i-ly,** *adv.*—**spic'i-ness,** *n.*

spick, 1 spik; 2 spik, *a.* [Colloq.] Tidy and fresh, as if new.—**spick and span,** perfectly new, or looking as if new.

spic'ule, 1 spik'yūl; 2 spic'yul, *n.* A small, slender, sharp-pointed body. Specifically: (1) *Zool.* A small, needle-like body, as in sponges. (2) *Bot.* A diminutive spike; a spikelet. (3) *pl. Meteor.* Sharp, slender crystals of frost or ice. [< L. *spiculum,* dim. of *spicum,* point, spike.] **spic'u-la‡.** — **spic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or like a spicule; bearing spicules. **spic'u-late‡.**



Spider and Web.

spi'der, 1 spai'dər; 2 spi'der, *n.* **1.** An insect-like creature that spins a thread and makes webs to catch its prey, as flies or other insects. **2.** A crab with long, thin legs. **spi'der-crab"‡.** **3.** A long-handled frying-pan or other implement supposedly resembling a spider. [ME. *spinnere, spither,* < AS. *spinnan,* spin.]

spie'gel-ei"sen, 1 spī'gel-ai"zen; 2 spē'ǧēl-i"sĕn, *n. Metal.* A white cast iron containing manganese, used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. [G., < *spiegel,* a mirror, + *eisen,* iron.] **spie'gel‡; spie'gel-i"ron‡.**

spier, 1 spir; 2 spēr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] Same as SPEER.

spi'er, 1 spai'ər; 2 spi'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spy; scout.

spig'ot, 1 spig'ət; 2 spiǧ'ot, *n.* A plug or faucet for the bung-hole of a cask; also, a turning plug fitting into a faucet. [< Ir. *spiocaid,* dim. of *spice,* spike.]

spike, 1 spaik; 2 spīk. **I.** *vt.* [SPIKED†; SPIK'ING.] **1.** To fasten with spikes; provide with spikes. **2.** To stop the vent of (a cannon), as with a spike. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stout piece of metal, like a large nail, but thicker in proportion. **2.** A projecting, pointed piece of metal, or any similar object, as in the soles of shoes to keep the wearer from slipping. **3.** A steel pin for plugging cannon-vents. **4.** An ear, as of grain. **5.** A flower-cluster in which there are numerous flowers arranged closely on an elongated common axis. [< L. *spica,* spike.]—**spike lavender,** a shrub of the mint family allied to the lavender and yielding an oil used for varnishes. **French lavender‡.**—**spike'let,** *n.* A secondary spike, as in grasses. —**spik'y,** *a.* Resembling a spike; pointed.

spike'nard, 1 spaik'nərd; 2 spīk'nard, *n.* **1.** An ancient fragrant and costly ointment prepared mainly from a plant of the same name. **2.** A perennial herb of the valerian family. **3.** An American herb of the ginseng family. **4.** Any one of various vegetable oils. [< L.OF *spica,* spike, + *nardus,* nard.]

spile, 1 spail; 2 spīl, *vt.* [SPILED; SPIL'ING.] **1.** To pierce for and provide with a spigot. **2.** To drive spiles into.

spile, 1 spail; 2 spīl, *n.* **1.** A large timber driven into the ground to serve as a foundation; a pile. **2.** A wooden pin used as a spigot. **3.** [U. S.] A spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to lead the sap to a bucket. **sap'-spile"‡.** [< D. *spijl,* bar.]—**spile'-hole",** *n.* A vent, as in the top of a cask.—**spil'ing,** *n.* Spiles collectively; piling.

spil'i-kin, *n.* Same as JACKSTRAW, *n.*, *2.*

spil(l)F, 1 spil; 2 spīl, *v.* [SPILLED or SPILT, SPILDS; SPILL'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer to fall or run out, as a liquid; lose, as from a package, as a powdery substance. **2.** To cause to be shed; cause to be poured forth; shed. **3.** *Naut.* To empty of wind in order to furl, as a sail. **4.** [Colloq.] To throw or turn out; throw. **II.** *i.* To run out or over, especially over an edge; be scattered or lost and wasted. [< AS. *spillan,* destroy.]

spill[1], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A fall to the ground, as from a vehicle; tumble. **2.** A downpour, as of rain.

spill[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A thin, slender piece of anything, as a slip of wood, a rolled strip of paper for lighting lamps, etc. **2†.** A small sum of money; small gift or reward.

spilt, 1 spilt; 2 spilt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SPILL, *v.*

spilth‖, 1 spilth; 2 spilth, *n.* That which is spilled or poured out profusely; effusion; excess of supply.

spin, 1 spin; 2 spin, *v.* [SPUN, formerly SPAN; SPUN; SPIN'-NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by hand or by machinery. **2.** To form by or as by drawing out and twisting; as, to *spin* yarn. **3.** To produce as by spinning; compose; tell: frequently with *out.* **4.** To cause to whirl rapidly, as a top; twirl. **5.** To spend or wear away slowly; spend by delays; protract. **II.** *i.* **1.** To draw out and twist fiber into threads, yarn, etc. **2.** To extrude filaments of a viscous substance, as spiders and silk-worms, and form them into webs or cocoons. **3.** To whirl or turn round rapidly, as a top. **4.** To issue in a small thread-like stream; spurt. [< AS. *spinnan,* spin.]—**spin'ner,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which spins. **2.** A spinneret. **3.** A spider. **—spin'ning-jen"ny,** *n.* A framed mechanism for spinning more than one strand of yarn at a time.—**spin'ning-wheel",** *n.* A household implement formerly used for spinning yarn or thread, consisting of a rotating spindle operated by a fly-wheel and treadle.

Spinning-wheel.
a, wheel; *b*, pulley; *c*, spindle; *d*, distaff.

spin, *n.* **1.** An act or instance of spinning; a rapid whirling. **2.** [Colloq.] Any rapid movement or action.

spin'ach, } 1 spin'ij *or* spin'ich; 2 spin'aǧ *or* spin'ach, *n.*
spin'age, } An edible garden annual pot-herb or its fleshy leaves. [LL.OF *spinacia,* < L. *spina,* thorn.]

spi'nal, spi'nate. See under SPINE, *n.*

spin'di(eF), 1 spin'dl; 2 spin'dl. **I.** *vi.* [SPIN'DL(E)D F; SPIN'DLING.] To grow long and slender. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slender rod or pin, especially one that rotates, as in the spinning-wheel, and on which something may be wound. **2.** Something resembling, or conceived to resemble, such a rod or pin. [< AS. *spindle,* < *spinnan,* spin.]—**spin'dle-legged",** *a.* Having long, slender legs. **s.-shanked‡.—s.-legs,** *n.* A person having long slender legs. **s.-shanks‡.—spin'dling,** *a.* Long and thin; disproportionately slender.

spin'drift, 1 spin'drift; 2 spin'drift, *n. Naut.* Blown spray or scud. **spoon'drift‡.**

spine, 1 spain; 2 spīn, *n.* **1.** The spinal column of a vertebrate; back-bone. **2.** *Bot.* A stiff, sharp-pointed woody process; thorn. **3.** A projecting eminence or ridge. [< OF. *espine,* < L. *spina,* spine.]—**spi'nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the back-bone. **2.** Pertaining to a thorn; thorny.—**spi'nal column,** a column of ring-like bones that enclose the spinal cord; back-bone. See illus. on next page.—**spi'nate,** *a.* Spine-like, or bearing spines. **spi'nat-ed‡.—spine'less,** *a.* Lacking a spine; hence, without decision of character. —**spi'nose-ly,** *adv.*—**spi-nos'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being spinous. **2.** A spinous part or thing.—**spi'nous,** *a.* **1.** Having spines. **2.** Spine-like; prickly. **spi'nose‡.—spin'ule,** *n.* A small spine; spicule.—**spin'y,** *a.* [SPIN'IER; SPIN'I-EST.] **1.** Having spines; thorny. **2.** Difficult; perplexing.—**spin'i-ness,** *n.*

spin'el, 1 spin'el *or* spi-nel'; 2 spin'ĕl *or* spi-nĕl', *n.* A hard mineral of various colors, the red variety of which is used as a gem under the name of **spinel ruby.** [< F. *spinelle,* < L. *spina,* spine.]

spin'et, 1 spin'et; 2 spin'ĕt, *n.* A musical instrument of the harpsichord class.

spī'ni-, 1 spaī'nı-; 2 spī'ni-. From Latin *spina*, thorn, spine: a combining form.—**spi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or producing spines.—**spī'ni-fex**, *n.* An Australian grass with sharp-pointed leaves.—**spī'ni-form**, *a.* Resembling a spine.

spin'nage, *n.* Same as SPINACH.

spin'na-ker, 1 spin'ə-kər; 2 spin'a-ker, *n. Naut.* A large jib-shaped sail sometimes carried on the mainmast of a racing vessel. [< SPIN.]

spin'ner-et, 1 spin'ər-et; 2 spin'er-ĕt, *n.* An organ, as of spiders and silkworms, for spinning silk.

spin'ney, 1 spin'ı; 2 spin'y, *n.* [Eng.] A small wood or thicket. [< OF. *espinay*, < L. *spina*, thorn.] **spin'ny†**.

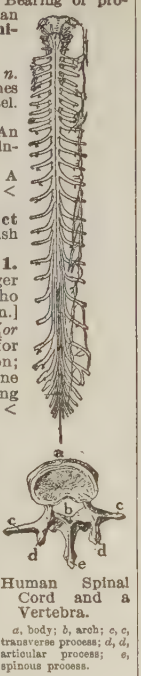
Spi-no'za, 1 spı-nō'zə; 2 spi-nō'za, **Benedict** or **Baruch** (1632–1677). A Dutch Jewish philosopher.

spin'ster, 1 spin'stər; 2 spin'ster, *n.* **1.** An unmarried woman, esp., when no longer young. **2†.** A woman or any person who spins; a spinner. [< AS. *spinnan*, spin.]

spir'a-cle, 1 spir'[*or* spaır']ə-kl; 2 spir'[*or* spīr']a-cl, *n.* **1.** An aperture or orifice for the passage of air or water in respiration; a breathing-hole. **2.** A minute cone formed on a stream of lava by escaping gases. [OF., < L. *spiraculum*, air-hole, < *spiro*, breathe.]

Spi-ræ'a, 1 spaı-rī'ə; 2 spi-rē'a, *n.* **1.** A genus of shrubs of the rose family having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *spiræa*, meadowsweet, < Gr. *speiraia*, < *speira*, spire.]

spi'ral, 1 spaı'rəl; 2 spī'ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Winding about and constantly receding from a center. **2.** Winding and advancing; helical. **3.** Winding and rising in a spire, as some springs. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* Any plane curve formed by a point that moves around a fixed center and continually increases its distance from it. **2.** A curve winding like a screw-thread. **3.** Something wound as a spiral or having a spiral shape.—**spi'ral-ly**, *adv.*



Human Spinal Cord and a Vertebra.

a, body; *b*, arch; *c*, *c*, transverse process; *d*, *d*, articular process; *e*, spinous process.

spi'rant, 1 spaı'rant; 2 spī'rant, *n.* A consonant characterized by a continuable sound, as *th*, *dh*, *f*, or *v*.

spire, 1 spaır; 2 spīr, *v.* [SPIRED; SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To furnish with a spire or spires. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth a spire or spires; shoot or point up in or as in a spire. **2.** To sprout, as grain in malting.

spire[1], 1 spaır; 2 spīr, *n.* **1.** The tapering or pyramidal roof of a tower; also, a steeple. **2.** A slender stalk or blade. **3.** The summit of anything. **4.** Same as REED, *n.*, 3. [< AS. *spīr*, stalk.]—**spired**, *a.* Having a spire.

spire[2], *n.* **1.** A spiral or a single turn of one; whorl; twist. **2.** *Math.* The portion of a spiral formed by a single revolution about the central point. [F., < L. *spira*, coil.]

spir'it, 1 spir'ıt; 2 spīr'it. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To carry off; convey secretly and mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: with *away*, *off*, etc. **2‖.** To inspirit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The form of being or substance characterized by self-consciousness, self-activity, and personality, and the absence of distinctively material properties. **2.** The part of man that has intelligence and is invisible and incorporeal. **3.** A rational being not connected with a material body. (1) The Deity. (2) [S-] *Theol.* The Holy Spirit; the third person of the Trinity. (3) An angel, demon, elf, fairy, or the like. (4) A disembodied soul; a ghost. **4.** A person having some peculiar ability, activity, or influence; as, a master-*spirit*. **5.** Ardor; dash; fire. **6.** State of temper or mind. **7.** Pervading influence; animating principle; peculiar character or quality. **8.** True intent or meaning: opposed to formal or outward signification (*letter*). **9.** A strong distilled liquor or liquid, especially alcohol: commonly in the plural. **10.** *Pharm.* A solution of a volatile principle in alcohol; a tincture. **11†.** Breathed air; breeze; wind; also, breath; hence, life. [< L.[F] *spiritus*, breathing, < *spiro*, breathe.] Syn.: see CHARACTER; COURAGE; MIND; SPECTER.—**spir'it-ed**, *a.* Full of spirit; animated. Syn.: see RACY.—**spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*—**spir'it-ing**, *n.* Movement as of a spirit; hence, something dexterously done.—**spir'it-ism**, *n.* **1.** Same as SPIRITUALISM: a loose usage. **2.** *Philos.* Idealism.—**spir'it-ist**, *n.* A believer in spiritism.—**spir"it-is'tic**, *a.*—**spir'it-less**, *a.* **1.** Having no spirit; dejected. **2.** Dead; lifeless. Syn.: see FLAT; LIFELESS; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'it-less-ness**, *n.*—**spir'it-lev"el**, *n.* Same as LEVEL, *n.*, 6.—**spir'it-ous†**, *a.* **1.** Like spirits; refined. **2.** Spirituous. **3.** Spirited; ardent.

spir'i-tu-al, 1 spir'ı-chu-əl *or* -it-yu-əl; 2 spīr'i-chu-al *or* -it-yu-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to spirit, as distinguished from matter; having the nature of spirit; consisting of spirit; incorporeal: opposed to *physical*. **2.** Pertaining to or affecting the immaterial nature or soul of man. **3.** Of or pertaining to God, his Spirit, or his law, or to the soul as acted upon by the Holy Spirit; holy; pure. **4.** Sacred or religious; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical. **5.** Marked by the highest qualities of the human mind. **6.** Spiritualistic. [< L. LL.[F] *spiritus*, SPIRIT.]—**spir'i-tu-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The belief that departed spirits communicate with men, or the practises connected with it. **2.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that there are beings not cognizable by the senses. **spir'it-ism‡**. (2) The doctrine that man has an immortal spirit and moral relations to God. (3) The intuitional philosophy: opposed to *sensationism*. **spiritual philosophy‡**. **3.** The state of being spiritual.—**spir'i-tu-al-ist**, *n.*—**spir"i-tu-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**spir"i-tu-al'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being spiritual. **2.** That which belongs to the Church or to an ecclesiastic: opposed to *temporality*.—**spir'i-tu-al-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To render spiritual.—**spir"i-tu-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**spir'i-tu-al-iz"er**, *n.*—**spir'i-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'i-tu-al-ty†**, *n.* **1.** Ecclesiastical bodies collectively; the clergy. **2.** Church revenues; tithes.

spir"i-tu-elle', 1 spir"ı-tiu-el'; 2 spīr"i-tū-ĕl', *a.* Characterized by refinement, grace, and delicacy: said of women. [F.]

spir'i-tu-ous, 1 spir'ı-chu-us *or* -it-yu-us; 2 spīr'i-chu-ŭs *or* -it-yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Containing alcohol; intoxicating; distilled. **2†.** Spirit-like; ethereal. **3†.** Lively; gay.

spi-rom'e-ter, 1 spaı-rem'ı-tər; 2 spī-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, + -METER.]—**spi"ro-met'ric**, *a.*—**spi-rom'e-try**, *n.*

spirt, *v.* & *n.* Same as SPURT.

spir'y[1], 1 spaır'ı; 2 spīr'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a spire. **2.** Abounding in spires. **3.** Having a spire.

spir'y[2], *a.* Having the form of a spiral; coiled; whorled.

spit[1], 1 spit; 2 spĭt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SPIT; SPAT: formerly sometimes SPIT'TED[d]; SPIT'TING.] **1.** To eject (saliva, etc.) from the mouth. **2.** To make a noise like that made in ejecting saliva. **3.** To come down in scattering drops or flakes. **II.** *n.* **1.** Spittle; saliva. **2.** An act of spitting. **3.** The spawn of various insects. [< AS. *spittan*, *spætan*, spit.]—**spit'tle**, *n.* The fluid secreted by the mouth; saliva; spit.—**spit-toon'**, *n.* A receptacle for expectorations.

spit[2]. **I.** *vt.* [SPIT'TED[d]; SPIT'TING.] **1.** To transfix with or as with a spit. **2.** To string on a stick. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed rod on which meat is turned and roasted before a fire. **2.** A point of low land, or a long narrow shoal, extending from a shore into the water. [< AS. *spitu*, spit.]

spit'al†, *n.* A hospital. **spit'al-house"†**; **spit'tle†**; **spit'tle-house"†**.

spitch'cock", 1 spich'kok"; 2 spĭch'cŏk". **I.** *vt.* To split and broil, as a bird or fish. **II.** *n.* An eel split and broiled. [< SPIT[2], *v.*, + COCK[1], *n.*]

spite, 1 spaıt; 2 spīt. **I.** *vt.* [SPIT'TED[d]; SPIT'TING.] **1.** To show one's spite toward; vex maliciously; thwart. **2‖.** To fill with spite; offend; vex. **II.** *n.* **1.** Malicious bitterness prompting to vexatious acts; grudge. **2.** That which is done in spite; vexation; annoyance. [Abbr. of DESPITE, *n.*] Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.—**in spite of** or **spite of**, formerly, in contempt of; now, notwithstanding.—**spite'ful**, *a.* **1.** Filled with spite. **2.** Prompted by spite. Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**spite'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

spit'fire", 1 spit'faır"; 2 spĭt'fīr", *n.* A quick-tempered person who is given to saying spiteful things.

spitz, 1 spits; 2 spĭts, *n.* One of a breed of small dogs with a tapering muzzle. [G., < *spitze*, point.] **spitz'-dog"†**.

Spitz'ber"gen, 1 spits'bûr"gen *or* spits-ber'gen; 2 spits'bĕr"gĕn *or* spits-bĕr'gĕn, *n.* Group of islands in Arctic ocean.

Spitz'en-burg, 1 spits'en-bûrg; 2 spĭts'ĕn-bûrg, *n.* A variety of apple, yellow and red in color, prized for its delicate flavor.

splanch'nic, 1 splaŋk'nık; 2 splăn'nic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or supplying the viscera. **II.** *n.* A splanchnic nerve. [< Gr. *splanchnikos*, < *splanchnon*, entrail.]

splash, 1 splaš; 2 splăsh. **I**[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To dash or spatter (a liquid) about. **2.** To spatter, wet, or soil with a liquid dashed about. **3.** To do or effect with splashes; decorate with splashed ornament. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or noise of splashing. **2.** The result of splashing; a spot made by a liquid or color splashed on. [Var. of PLASH, *v.*]—**splash'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which splashes. **2.** A screen, as at the back of a wash-stand, to protect the wall from splashed water.—**splash'y**, *a.* Slushy; wet.

splat'ter, 1 splat'ər; 2 splăt'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To make a continuous slight splashing sound. [Var. of SPATTER.]

splay, 1 splē; 2 splā. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make with a splay; bevel or chamfer away a corner or angle of. **2.** To open to sight; spread; cut open; display. **3.** In farriery, to dislocate. **II.** *a.* Spread out; displayed; broad; clumsy. **III.** *n.* A slanted surface or beveled edge, as of the sides of a doorway or window, or of a joist. [Abbr. < DISPLAY, *v.*]—**splay'foot".** **I.** *a.* Having splay feet. **s.-footed‡. II.** *n.* Abnormal flatness and turning outward of the feet.

spleen, 1 splīn; 2 splēn, *n.* **1.** An organ found in most vertebrates, near the stomach, that produces certain modifications in the blood: formerly regarded as the seat of various emotions. **2.** Ill temper; spitefulness. **3.** Lowness of spirits; melancholy; hypochondria. **4‖.** Mode or state of mind; also, caprice. [< L. *splen* (< Gr. *splēn*), spleen.]—**spleen'ful,** *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; ill-tempered. **spleen'y‡.**—**spleen'ish,** *a.* Somewhat affected with spleen. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**splen'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the spleen.

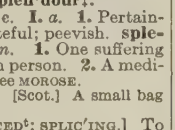
splen'dent, 1 splen'dənt; 2 splēn'dĕnt, *a.* Shining; lustrous. [< L. *splendeo* (ppr. *splenden(t-)s*), shine.]

splen'did, 1 splen'did; 2 splĕn'did, *a.* **1.** Giving out or reflecting brilliant light; shining. **2.** Magnificent; imposing. **3.** Inspiring to the imagination; glorious; illustrious. [< L.F *splendidus,* < *splendeo,* shine.] Syn.: see BRIGHT; FINE.—**splen'did-ly,** *adv.*—**splen'did-ness,** *n.*—**splen'dor,** *n.* **1.** Exceeding brilliancy from emitted or reflected light. **2.** Magnificence; pomp. **3.** Conspicuous greatness of achievement; preeminence. **splen'dour‡.**

sple-net'ic, 1 splı-net'ık; 2 sple-nĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the spleen. **2.** Fretfully spiteful; peevish. **splenet'i-cal‡; splen'i-tiv(e)‡. II.** *n.* **1.** One suffering from disease of the spleen; a peevish person. **2.** A medicine for diseases of the spleen. Syn.: see MOROSE.

spleuch'an, 1 splıuh'ən; 2 splıuh'an, *n.* [Scot.] A small bag or wallet. **spleugh'an‡.**

splice, 1 splais; 2 splīç. **I.** *vt.* [SPLICED†; SPLIC'ING.] To unite so as to form one continuous piece. (1) To join (two ropes or parts of a rope) by intertwining the strands. (2) To connect, as timbers, by beveling, scarfing, or overlapping at the ends. **II.** *n.* **1.** A union of the ends of joined parts, especially of ropes, made by intertwining the strands; called a **ring-splice** or **eye-s.,** or, if oval, **cut-s.,** etc. **2.** The place where things are spliced. [< D. *splitsen,* < *splijten,* split.]—**to splice the main brace** [Sailors' Slang], to take a glass of grog.



Partially Formed Splices.
1. An eye-splice. 2. A short splice in a three-strand-ed rope. 3. A cut-splice.

splint, 1 splint; 2 splĭnt. **I**d. *vt.* To confine or support with splints, as a fractured limb. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin flat piece split off or as if split off, as for making baskets, chair-bottoms, etc.; splinter. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance (as a thin piece of wood bound on) for keeping a fractured limb in a fixed position. **3.** *Anat.* A splint-bone. [< Sw. *splinta,* splint.] Syn.: see BREAK; SEPARATE.—**splint'-bone",** *n.* **1.** One of the small rudimentary lateral bones on the legs of the horse, etc. **2.** The fibula.

splin'ter, 1 splin'tər; 2 splĭn'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To split or separate into splinters or fragments. **2.** To support by splints. **II.** *n.* A sharp piece split off from a solid body: commonly sharp and angular, as a splint. [Freq. of SPLINT.]—**splin'ter-y,** *a.* **1.** Liable to splinter. **2.** Presenting the appearance or consisting of splinters.

split, 1 split; 2 splĭt, *v.* [SPLIT OR SPLIT'TED[d]; SPLIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tear asunder; rend. **2.** To divide longitudinally; rive. **3.** To divide into parties or factions; disrupt. **4.** To divide into two or more thicknesses, as skins or leather. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suffer disruption; cleave apart. **2.** To disagree. [< Dan. *splitte.*] Syn.: see BREAK; SEPARATE.—**to split hairs,** to make overnice or trivial distinctions. See HAIR-SPLITTING.

split, *pa.* **1.** Divided, especially longitudinally or with the grain; fissured; cleft. **2.** Specifically, dressed and cured after being cleaned: said of fish.—**split infinitive,** an expression in which the sign of the infinitive "to" is separated from its verb by an intervening word, usually an adverb, as in the phrase "to quickly return."—**s. ticket,** a ballot voted so as to show preference for candidates of different parties.

split, *n.* **1.** The act or result of splitting; a longitudinal fissure. **2.** Schism; rupture.

splore, 1 splōr; 2 splōr, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy frolic; carouse.

splotch, 1 splɒch; 2 splŏch. **I.** *vt.* To soil with a splotch or splotches. **II.** *n.* A discolored spot, as of ink, etc.; a splash; daub; spot. [< AS. *splot,* spot.]—**splotch'y,** *a.*

splurge, 1 splūrj; 2 splûrg. **I.** *vi.* [SPLURGED; SPLURG'ING.] To make a splurge. **II.** *n.* A conceited, ostentatious, personal display. [Imitative.]

splut'ter, 1 splut'ər; 2 splŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To speak hastily and confusedly. **II.** *n.* A noise as of spluttering; bustle; confused stir. [Var. of SPUTTER.]—**splut'ter-er,** *n.*

S. P. M., *abbr.* Short particular meter.

spoil, 1 spoil; 2 spŏil, *v.* [SPOILED OR SPOILT; SPOIL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impair or destroy the value, usefulness, enjoyableness, or beauty of; especially, to render worthless by decay; taint. **2.** To impair the temper or disposition of, especially by overindulgence. **3.** To plunder; despoil. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose normal or useful qualities; become tainted or putrid. **2.** To practise robbery. [< F. *spolier,* < L. *spolio,* < *spolium,* spoil.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DECAY; DEFILE; INDULGE; PAMPER.—**spoil'er,** *n.*

spoil, *n.* **1.** Plunder seized by violence; booty. **2.** *pl.* [U. S.] The emoluments of public office as the rewards of political service. **3.** The act of pillaging; spoliation. [< OF. *espoille,* < L. *spolium,* booty.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.—**spoils'man,** *n.* [U. S.] One who advocates the spoils system or works for a political party for spoils.—**spoils system** [U. S.], the theory or practise of making public offices the rewards of partizan services.

Spo-kane', 1 spo-kan'; 2 spo-kān', *n.* A commercial city in E. Washington; pop. 104,440. **Spokane Falls‡.**

spoke, 1 spōk; 2 spōk. **I.** *vt.* [SPOKE[t]; SPOK'ING.] **1.** To supply with spokes. **2.** To fasten (a wheel) with a stick or bar to prevent its turning. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the members connecting the hub and the rim or felly of a wheel. **2.** *Naut.* One of the radial handles of a steering-wheel. **3.** A stick or bar to prevent a wheel turning, as in descending a hill. **4.** The rung of a ladder. [< AS. *spaca,* spoke; cp. SPIKE, *n.*]—**spoke'-shave",** *n.* A wheelwrights' tool having a blade set longitudinally with the handles.

spoke, 1 spōk; 2 spōk, *imp.* of SPEAK, *v.*: also (in old usage) *pp.*—**spo'ken.** **I.** *pp.* of SPEAK, *v.* **II.** *pa.* **1.** Uttered orally, as opposed to *written.* **2‖.** Characterized by a specified kind of speech; as, smooth-*spoken.*

spokes'man, 1 spōks'mən; 2 spōks'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who speaks in the name and behalf of others.

spo"li-a'tion, 1 spō"lı-ē'shən; 2 spō"li-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of despoiling. **2.** Destruction; mutilation. [< L. *spolio,* despoil.]—**spo'li-ate‡,** *vt.* & *vi.*—**spo'li-a"tor, z.**

spon'dee, 1 spen'dī; 2 spŏn'dē, *n. Pros.* A poetic foot consisting of two long syllables or in English verse of two accented syllables. [Ult. from Gr. *spondeios,* < *spondē,* libation.]—**spon-da'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a spondee; composed of spondees. **2.** Having the fifth foot a spondee, as a hexameter. **spon-da'i-cal‡.**

spon'dyl, 1 spen'dıl; 2 spŏn'dyl, *n.* **1.** A joint; joining. **2.** A vertebra. [< Gr. *spondylos.*]

sponge, } 1 spunj; 2 spŏnj, *v.* [SPONGED; SPONG'ING.] **I.**
spunge‡, } *t.* **1.** To cleanse or operate upon or absorb with a sponge. **2.** To wipe out; expunge. **3.** To get by mean device or at another's expense. **4.** To harass by extortion; squeeze like a sponge. **5.** To set a sponge for, as bread. **II.** *i.* **1.** To live in mean dependence on another. **2.** To gather sponges. **3.** To absorb; suck in, as a sponge. Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**spong'er,** *n.*

sponge, *n.* **1.** A fixed (usually marine) animal with porous body and without tentacles. **2.** The skeleton or network of elastic fibers that remains after the removal of the living matter from certain sponges: used as an absorbent, for bathing, etc. **3.** Some sponge-like implement or substance that serves as an absorbent. (1) A swabbing implement or the like. (2) Leavened dough, or dough in process of leavening and before kneading. (3) A porous sponge-like form assumed by finely divided metals. **4.** A person who lives at the expense of another; a human parasite. [< Gr.L+OF *spongia, spongos,* sponge.]—**spong'ing-house",** *n.* [Eng.] The house of a bailiff where debtors under arrest were formerly temporarily lodged. **spung'ing-house"‡.**—**sponge'let,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as SPONGIOLE. **2.** A diminutive sponge.—**spon'gi-ole,** *n. Bot.* The spongy extremity of young roots.—**spong'y,** *a.* [SPONG'I-ER; SPONG'I-EST.] **1.** Having the nature or character of a sponge; elastic, compressible, and porous. **2.** Having the quality of imbibing fluids; absorptive. **3.** *Chem.* Existing in a condition of fine division and loose coherence. **spon'gi-ose‡; spung'y‡.** —**spong'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being spongy. **2.** Porosity.

spon'sal†, *a.* Relating to marriage or to a spouse. [< L. *sponsus,* betrothed; see SPONSION.]

spon'si-bl(e)F, *a.* [Scot.] Responsible; reliable.

spon'sion, 1 spen'shən; 2 spŏn'shon, *n.* The act of becoming surety or sponsor for another. [< L. *sponsio(n-),* < *sponsus,* pp. of *spondeo,* promise.]

spon'son, 1 spen'sən; 2 spŏn'son, *n.* A curved projection from the hull of a vessel, as for the training of a gun.

spon'sor, 1 spen'sər; 2 spŏn'sor, *n.* One who makes him-

self responsible for another; a godfather. [L., < *spondeo*, promise.]—**spon-so'ri-al,** *a.*—**spon'sor-ship,** *n.*

spon-ta'ne-ous, 1 spon-tā'nı-us; 2 spŏn-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Arising from inherent qualities or tendencies without external efficient cause; done or acting from one's own impulse, prompting, or desire. **2.** Not having material causation outside of itself. **3.** Generated or produced without human labor; wild or sporadic; indigenous. **4.** *Biol.* Apparently arising independently of external conditions. [< LL. *spontaneus*, < L. *sponte*, of free will.]

Syn.: automatic, instinctive, involuntary, unbidden, voluntary, willing. That is *spontaneous* which is freely done, with no external compulsion and, in human actions, without special premeditation or distinct determination of the will; that is *voluntary* which is freely done with distinct act of will; that is *involuntary* which is independent of the will, and perhaps in opposition to it; a *willing* act is not only in accordance with will, but with desire. Thus *voluntary* and *involuntary*, which are antonyms of each other, are both partial synonyms of *spontaneous*. We speak of *spontaneous* generation, *spontaneous* combustion, *spontaneous* sympathy, an *involuntary* start, an *unbidden* tear, *voluntary* agreement, *willing* submission. A babe's smile in answer to that of its mother is *spontaneous;* the smile of a pouting child wheedled into good humor is *involuntary*. In physiology the action of the heart and lungs is called *involuntary;* the growth of the hair and nails is *spontaneous;* the action of swallowing is *voluntary* up to a certain point, beyond which it becomes *involuntary* or *automatic*. In the fullest sense of that which is not only without the will but distinctly in opposition to it, or compulsory, *involuntary* becomes an antonym, not only of *voluntary* but of *spontaneous;* as, *involuntary* servitude. A *spontaneous* outburst of applause is of necessity an act of volition, but so completely dependent on sympathetic impulse that it would seem frigid to call it *voluntary*, while to call it *involuntary* would imply some previous purpose or inclination not to applaud.

—**spontaneous generation,** same as ABIOGENESIS.—**spon"ta-ne'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Spontaneous quality.—**spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

spook, 1 spūk; 2 spōōk. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* & *vt.* To haunt or act as a ghost. **II.** *n.* A ghost; apparition: now commonly humorous. [D.]—**spook'ish, spook'y,** *a.*

spool, 1 spūl; 2 spōōl. **I.** *vt.* To wind on a spool. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small cylinder, commonly of wood, upon which thread or the like may be wound. **2.** The quantity of thread held by a spool. **3.** Any similar device upon which cord, etc., may be wound. [< D. *spoel*, spool.]

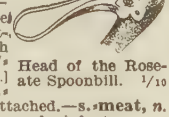
spoom‖, 1 spūm; 2 spōōm, *vt.* & *vi.* To sail or cause to sail fast and straight on, as before the wind. [= SPUME.] **spoon**‡.

spoon[1], 1 spūn; 2 spōōn, *vt.* & *vi.* To use a spoon upon; lift up or out with a spoon; fish with a spoon-hook.

spoon[2], *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To be sentimentally in love. **2.** To indulge in demonstrative love-making. [< SPOONY.]

spoon[3]‖, *vi.* Same as SPOOM.

spoon[1], *n.* **1.** A utensil having a shallow ovoid bowl and a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food. **2.** Something resembling a spoon or its bowl, as a spoon-oar or a metallic lure attached to a fishing-line. **spoon'-bait"** ‡; **troll'ing-spoon"** ‡. **3.** The spoonbill or paddle-fish. [< AS. *spōn*, chip.] —**spoon'bill,** *n.* **1.** A bird related to the ibises, having the bill broad and flattened. **2.** A variety of ducks. **3.** A fish with a broad, flattened snout.—**spoon'-billed",** *a.*—**spoon'ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] As much as a spoon will hold.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A fish-hook with spoon attached.—**s.-meat,** *n.* Food to be taken with a spoon: hence, pap for infants.


Head of the Rose-billed Spoonbill. 1/10

spoon[2], *n.* A spoony. [< SPOONY.]

spoon'drift", 1 spūn'drift"; 2 spōōn'drift", *n.* Spindrift.

spoon'y, 1 spūn'ı; 2 spōōn'y. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Sentimental or silly, as in love-making. **II.** *n.* A foolish, demonstrative lover; sentimental simpleton. [< SPOON[1], *n.*] **spoon**‡.

spoor, 1 spūr; 2 spōōr, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A track; trail; footprint, or other trace, as of a wild animal. [< D. *spoor*, track.]

spo-rad'ic, 1 spo-rad'ık; 2 spo-răd'ĭc, *a.* Occurring here and there; separate; isolated. [< Gr. *sporadikos*, < *sporas*, < *speirō*, scatter.] **spo-ra'di-al**‡; **spo-rad'i-cal**‡. —**spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**spo-rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

spo-ran'gi-um, 1 spo-ran'jı-um; 2 spo-răn'ġi-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] A sac in which spores are produced endogenously. [< SPORE + Gr. *angeion*, vessel.] **spore'-case"** ‡.

spore†, *v.* Same as SPUR.

spore, 1 spōr; 2 spōr, *n.* **1.** The reproductive body in flowerless plants, analogous to the seeds of ordinary flowering plants, but containing no embryo. **2.** *Biol.* A minute body that develops into a new individual. **3.** Any minute organism; a germ. [< Gr. *spora*, seed, sowing.]—**spo-ra'ceous,** *a.*

spo'ro-, 1 spō'ro-; 2 spŏ'ro-. From Greek *spora*, seed, spore (< *speirō*, sow): a combining form.—**spo'ro-phyl,** *n.* *Bot.* A leaf, usually modified, which bears spores or sacs containing them. **spo'ro-phyll**‡; **spo"ro-phyl'lum**‡.—**spo'ro-phyte,** *n.* *Bot.* The spore-bearing generation in certain plants.

spor'ran, 1 spor'an; 2 spŏr'an, *n.* [Scot.] A leather pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders. [< Gael. *sporan*, purse.]

sport[1], 1 spōrt; 2 spŏrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To display ostentatiously; show off. **2.** To spend lavishly: now chiefly Australian. **II.** *i.* **1.** To amuse oneself; play; frolic. **2.** To make sport or jest; trifle, as with another's feelings. **3.** *Biol.* To vary suddenly or spontaneously from the normal type. Syn.: see FRISK.—**sport'er,** *n.*—**sport'ing man.** **1.** A sportsman. **2.** [U. S.] Same as SPORT, *n.*, 7.

sport, *n.* **1.** That which amuses in general; diversion; pastime. **2.** A particular game or play pursued for diversion, as an athletic or outdoor amusement. **3.** A spirit of jesting; raillery. **4.** That with which one sports. **5.** A mockery or object of derision. **6.** *Biol.* An animal or plant, or one of its parts, that exhibits sudden and spontaneous variation from the normal type. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] A sporting man; a gambler. [Abbr. of DISPORT.]

Syn.: amusement, diversion, entertainment, frolic, fun, gaiety, gambol, game, jollity, joviality, merriment, merry-making, mirth, pastime, play, playfulness, pleasantry, pleasure, prank, recreation. See ENTERTAINMENT; FROLIC. Compare RIDICULE.—**sport'ful,** *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spor'tive**(**es**), *a.* Relating to or fond of sport or play; frolicsome. Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; MERRY; VIVACIOUS; WANTON.—**spor'tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*—**spor'tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*—**sports'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person who is fond of field-sports, as hunting and fishing. **2.** One who competes fairly in any contest, according to the rules and spirit of sportsmanship.—**sports'man-like,** *a.* Pertaining to sportsmen. **sports'man-ly**‡.—**sports'man-ship,** *n.* The art or practise of field-sports.—**sport'y,** *a.* [SPORT'I-ER; SPORT'I-EST.] [Colloq.] Relating to or characteristic of a sport; hence, gay, loud, and dissipated.

sport., *abbr.* Sporting.

spor'ule, 1 spēr'ūl; 2 spŏr'ŭl, *n.* [little spore. [Dim. of SPORE.] A spore; sometimes, a spore.

spot, 1 spet; 2 spŏt, *v.* [SPOT'TED[2]; SPOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark or soil in or with spots; decorate with spots; mar; tarnish. **2.** [Slang.] To note as suspicious; detect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a stain or discoloration. **2.** To suffer injury from or be liable to spots. Syn.: see STAIN.—**spot'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who spots; a private detective. **2.** An observation balloon.

spot, *n.* **1.** A particular place of small extent; a definite locality. **2.** Any small portion of a surface differing in color from the rest. **3.** A stain or blemish on moral character or purity; a reproach. **4.** A congenital birth-mark. **5.** A spotted fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States; the oldwife. Syn.: see BLEMISH; PLACE. [< √ of SPIT[1], *v.*]—**spot'less,** *a.* Free from spore or stain. Syn.: see INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spot'ted,** *pa.* **1.** Discolored in spots. **2.** Characterized by spots. —**spot'ty,** *a.* Having many spots.—**spot'ti-ness,** *n.*

spouse†, *vt.* **1.** To marry. **2.** To give in marriage.

spouse, 1 spauz; 2 spous, *n.* A partner in marriage; one's husband or wife. [< L.[OF] *sponsus;* see SPONSOR.]—**spou'sal.** [Poet.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage. **II.** *n.* Marriage; espousal. Syn.: see MARRIAGE; MATRIMONIAL.

spout, 1 spdut; 2 spout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour out copiously and forcibly, as a liquid under pressure; cause to burst forth, as in a stream. **2.** To provide or make a spout for. **3.** [Colloq.] To utter in a grandiloquent manner; declaim. **4.** [Slang.] To pawn or pledge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To burst forth in a stream with force and volume; issue copiously; spurt. **2.** To pour out a fluid either continuously or in jets. **3.** [Colloq.] To speak or recite in a pompous manner. [Doublet of SPROUT.]—**spout'er,** *n.*

spout, *n.* **1.** A tube, trough, etc., for the discharge of a liquid. **2.** A continuous stream of fluid.

S. P. Q. R., *abbr.* [L.] *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (the Roman Senate and People).

sprack, 1 sprak; 2 spräk, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Lively; alert. **2.** Shrewd; intelligent. [Ice. *sprækr*, sprightly.] **sprag**‡.

sprag, 1 sprag; 2 spräg, *n.* A billet of wood used in mining as a prop to support coal when undermined. [Dan.]

sprain, 1 sprēn; 2 sprān. **I.** *vt.* To cause a sprain in. **II.** *n.* A violent straining or twisting of the ligaments surrounding a joint. [< L.[OF] *exprimo;* see EXPRESS, *v.*]

sprang, 1 sprag; 2 spräng, *imp.* of SPRING, *v.*

sprat, 1 sprat; 2 sprăt, *n.* **1.** A herring-like fish found in shoals on the Atlantic coast of Europe. **2.** One of other fishes. [< D. *sprot*, < √ of SPROUT.]

sprat'tle, 1 sprat'l; 2 sprăt'l. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To struggle or scramble. **II.** *n.* A struggle; scramble. [< Sw. *sprattla.*]

sprawl, 1 sprōl; 2 sprąl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To lie or move with the limbs stretched out ungracefully. **2.** To spread out

irregularly, as vines. **II.** *n.* The act or position of sprawling; an awkward recumbent posture or movement. [< AS. *spreāwlian*, sprawl.]

spray, 1 sprē; 2 sprā, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To disperse (a liquid) in fine particles. **2.** To apply spray to, as with an atomizer.

spray[1], *n.* **1.** Water or other liquid dispersed in fine particles. **2.** An instrument for spraying, as an atomizer. **spray'er†.** [< √ SPREAD.]

spray[2], *n.* **1.** A small branch bearing dependent branchlets or flowers. **2.** Any ornament, pattern, etc., resembling a collection of twigs or flowers. [< Dan. *sprag.*]

spread, } 1 spred; 2 sprĕd, *v.* [SPREAD; SPREAD'ING.] **I.** *t.*

spread[s], } **1.** To enlarge the surface of, as by extending the parts over a wider space or by unfolding. **2.** To distribute about; disperse. **3.** To publish or make widely known. **4.** To cover with a thin layer of something. **5.** To expand; develop; unfold; outstretch. **6.** To set forth or record in full. **7.** To diffuse or disseminate; as, to *spread* contagion. **8.** To display before the eye; exhibit. **9.** To furnish or equip properly with things set out in order. **10.** To force farther apart. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become dispersed or scattered. **2.** To be distributed by a process of diffusion. **3.** To be thrust apart. **4.** To become outspread. [< AS. *sprædan*, spread.]

Syn.: circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate, distribute, divulge, expand, extend, promulgate, propagate, scatter. See PUBLISH; STRETCH. — Ant.: check, condense, confine, contract, hold in, keep in, restrain. — **spread'er,** *n.*

spread. **I.** *a.* Having a broad surface; expanded. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of spreading. **2.** An open expanse; a wide reach of view. **3.** The extent of expansion of some designated object, as of a sail. **4.** A covering for a bed, table, or the like. **5.** [Colloq.] A feast or banquet.

spread'-ea"gle, 1 spred'-ī"gl; 2 sprĕd'-ē"gl, *a.* Resembling a spread eagle; hence, extravagant; bombastic: applied especially to patriotic American oratory.

spree, 1 sprī; 2 sprē. **I.** *vi.* To go on a spree; get drunk. **II.** *n.* **1.** A drinking-spell; drunken carousal. **2.** A gay frolic. [Cp. Ir. *spre*, spark, animation.] Syn.: see FROLIC: compare SPORT.

sprenge†, *vt.* To diffuse in minute particles; scatter about; [sprinkle.

sprig, 1 sprig; 2 sprĭg. **I.** *vt.* [SPRIGGED; SPRIG'GING.] **1.** To ornament with sprigs. **2.** To form (twigs of plants) into sprays. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shoot or sprout of a tree or plant. **2.** An offshoot from an ancestral stock. **3.** One of various small pointed implements. [< MLG. *sprik*, twig.] — **sprig'gy,** *a.* Abounding in sprigs or small branches.

spright'ly, } 1 sprait'li; 2 sprīt'ly, *a.* [SPRIGHT'LI-ER;

sprite'ly[F], } SPRIGHT'LI-EST.] Full of animation and spirits; vivacious; lively. [< SPRIGHT, SPRITE, *n.*]

Syn.: airy, animated, brisk, bustling, cheerful, lively, nimble, spry, vivacious. The *sprightly* display a cheerful, pleasing lightness and quickness, spiritlike; *lively* has a similar meaning, as abounding in cheerful life. The *brisk* and *bustling* are full of stir, the former generally to some purpose, the latter often not. The *spry* are quick within a narrow range, according to the common proverb, "*spry* as a cricket." *Brisk, bustling,* and *spry* are all used of the smaller matters, as of business or domestic life. See ACTIVE; AIRY; CHEERFUL; HAPPY; NIMBLE; VIVACIOUS; VIVID. — **spright'li-ness,** *n.*

spring, 1 spriŋ; 2 spring, *v.* [SPRANG OR SPRUNG; SPRUNG; SPRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To release the spring of. **2.** To do or cause to act unexpectedly and suddenly. **3.** To bend by force; strain. **4.** To explode or discharge, as a mine. **5.** *Arch.* To start from a given point. **6.** To insert in a tight-fitting place by bending or straining. **7.** To surmount by leaping; vault over. **8.** To start (game) from covert; flush. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move quickly from a support or position by the use of the limbs; bound; leap. **2.** To move suddenly, as by elastic reaction. **3.** To proceed; originate. **4.** To be warped or bent. **5.** To come into view, as by growing. **6.** To be elevated above surrounding objects. **7.** To begin; rise, as an arch. [< AS. *springan*, spring.] Syn.: see LEAP; RISE. — **spring'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs. **2.** *Arch.* (1) Same as IMPOST, *n.*, 2. (2) The bottom stone of an arch, lying upon the impost. (3) The lowest stone in the coping of a gable. (4) A rib in a groined roof or vault.

spring, *a.* Pertaining to the season of spring.

spring, *n.* **1.** An elastic body or contrivance that yields under stress, and returns to its normal form when the stress is removed. **2.** Elastic quality or energy. **3.** The act of flying back from a position of tension; recoil. **4.** An energy or power; a cause of action. **5.** The act of leaping up or forward suddenly; a jump; bound. **6.** The season in which vegetation starts anew. **7.** A flow or fountain, as of water; hence, any source or origin of continued supply. **8.** A springing, as of a plank, beam, or spar, or a thing sprung or warped. **9.** [Scot.] A quick, lively tune. [< AS. *spring*, < *springan*, spring.] Syn.: see BEGINNING; CAUSE; SOURCE. — **spring'-board",** *n.* **1.** An elastic board used to aid in leaping. **2.** A short board used in felling large trees. — **s.-halt,** *n.* A convulsive movement of the hind legs of a horse. — **s.-head,** *n.* A fountain-head; source. — **s.-tide,** *n.* A high tide occurring near the new and the full moon, under the combined attraction of sun and moon; figuratively, any great wave of feeling, etc. — **spring'time",** *n.* The season of spring. **spring'tide"†.** — **spring'y,** *a.* **1.** Elastic. **2.** Spongy; wet. — **spring'i-ness,** *n.*

spring'all, 1 spriŋ'al; 2 spring'al, *n.* [Scot.] A youth. **es-pring'al†; es-pring'ald†; spring'al†; spring'ald†.**

Springbok. 1/10

spring'bok", 1 spriŋ'bok"; 2 spring'bŏk", *n.* A South-African gazel, with a white stripe down the back. [S.-Afr. D.] **spring'boc"†; spring'-buck"†.**

springe, 1 sprinj; 2 sprĭng, *n.* A snare or noose, arranged with a spring. [< SPRING, *v.*] **spring‡.**

Spring'field, 1 spriŋ'fild; 2 spring'fēld, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in S. Massachusetts; site of a United States arsenal; pop. 129,610. **2.** A city in S. W. Missouri; a railroad center; pop. 39,-630. **3.** A manufacturing city in S. W. Ohio; seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran); pop. 60,840.

Spring'-Rice", **Sir Cecil Arthur** (1859–1918), British Ambassador to the United States, 1913–17.

sprin'kl(e[F]**,** 1 spriŋ'kl; 2 sprĭŋ'kl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPRIN'-KL(E)D[F]; SPRIN'KLING.] **1.** To scatter in drops or small particles. **2.** To rain in scattering drops. **3.** To apply drops of water, as a form of baptism: opposed to *immerse.* **II.** *n.* A falling in drops or particles, or that which so falls; a sprinkling; hence, a small quantity. [< AS. *sprengan*, make spring.] — **sprin'kler,** *n.* — **sprin'-kling,** *n.* **1.** That which is sprinkled; a small quantity. **2.** A mottling. **3.** The act of scattering drops of liquid.

sprint, 1 sprint; 2 sprĭnt. **I**[d]. *vi.* To run, as in a sprint. **II.** *n.* A short race run at top speed. — **sprint'er,** *n.*

sprit, 1 sprit; 2 sprĭt, *n.* **1.** A small spar for stretching a sail. **2.** The bowsprit. [< AS. *spreōt*, < *spreōtan*, sprout.] — **sprit'sail,** *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.

spritet, *vt.* To haunt, as a sprite.

sprite, 1 sprait; 2 sprĭt, *n.* **1.** A fairy, elf, or goblin. **2‖.** A disembodied spirit. **3†.** Humor; spirits; mood. **4†.** The breath; spirit. **5†.** The mind; thought. [< F. *esprit*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit.] **spright†.**

sprock'et, 1 sprek'et; 2 sprŏk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, as for engaging with the links of a chain. **2.** A wheel bearing such projections.

Sprocket-wheels.

sprout[d], 1 sprout; 2 sprout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to put forth shoots. **2.** To remove sprouts from. **II.** *i.* **1.** To develop shoots. **2.** To grow. **3.** To shoot out into ramifications. [< AS. *spreōtan*, sprout.]

sprout, *n.* A new shoot or bud on a plant; hence, figuratively, a young person, as the scion of a family.

spruce, 1 sprūs; 2 spruç, *vt. & vi.* [SPRUCE[t]; SPRUC'ING.] To make oneself spruce.

spruce, *a.* **1.** Having a smart, trim appearance. **2‖.** Fastidious. Syn.: see NEAT. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

spruce[1], *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree having needle-shaped leaves and pendulous cones; also, its wood. **2.** Any one of various related trees. [For *spruce-fir*, where *spruce* is < ME. *Spruce*, var. of *Pruce*, < OF. *Pruce*, < LL. *Prussia*, Prussia, < G. *Preussen.*]

spruce[2]**†,** *n.* Prussian leather. [For *spruce leather*, where *spruce* is ME. *Pruce*; see SPRUCE[1].] **spruce'-leath"er†.**

sprue, 1 sprū; 2 spruː, *n. Founding.* A projection from a casting, corresponding with the gate through which the melted metal is poured and designed to be removed.

sprung, 1 sprʊŋ; 2 sprŭng, *imp. & pp.* of SPRING, *v.*

spry, 1 sprai; 2 sprĭ, *a.* Quick and active; agile. [< Sw. dial. *sprygg*, active.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; SPRIGHTLY.

spt., *abbr.* Seaport.

spud, 1 spud; 2 spŭd. **I.** *vt.* [Prov.] To dig or remove with a spud, as weeds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spade-like tool with narrow blade or prongs, as for removing weeds. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of dough boiled in fat. **3.** [Prov.] (1) A baby's hand. (2) A potato. [Cp. D. *spyd*, spear.]

spue, *vt. & vi.* Same as SPEW.

spume, 1 spiūm; 2 spūm. **I.** *vi.* [SPUMED; SPUM'ING.] To froth; foam. **II.** *n.* Froth, as on an agitated or effervescing liquid; foam; scum. [F., < L. *spuma*, foam.] — **spu-mes'cence,** *n.* Frothiness. — **spu'mous,** *a.* Foamy. **spu'mid†; spum'y†.**

spun, 1 spun; 2 spŭn, *imp. & pp.* of SPIN, *v.*

spunk, 1 spuŋk; 2 spŭŋk. **I.** *vi.* To take fire, as tinder; flame up: used chiefly metaphorically. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Quick, ardent temper; pluck. **2.** Touchwood: the original sense; punk. **3.** [Scot.] A small fire, spark, or flame; also, a match. [< Gael. *sponc*, tinder, < L. *spongia*; see SPONGE, *n.*]—**spunk'y,** *a.* [SPUNK'I-ER; SPUNK'I-EST.] [Colloq.] Spirited; courageous; touchy.

spunk'ie, 1 spuŋk'i; 2 spŭŋk'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The ignis fatuus. **2.** A small flame. **3.** A hot-tempered person.

spur, 1 spûr; 2 spûr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [SPURRED; SPUR'RING.] **1.** To goad by use of the spur; urge or incite sharply. **2.** To furnish with spurs. **II.** *i.* To use the spurs; hence, to urge or goad. [< AS. *spora*, < √ of SPURN, *v.*]

Syn.: goad, impel, incite, instigate, provoke, rouse, stimulate, sting, stir, stir up, urge, urge on.—Ant.: check, deter, discourage, dissuade, hold, moderate, rein, restrain.

spur, *n.* **1.** A pricking or goading instrument worn on a horseman's heel, and bearing either a point or a series of points on a rotating wheel. **2.** Anything that incites or urges; instigation; incentive. **3.** A part or attachment projecting like a spur. (1) *Zool.* A stiff sharp spine, as on the tarsus of the domestic cock. (2) A projecting crag, ridge, or the like.—**spur'-gear",** *n.* **1.** A spur-wheel. **2.** Same as SPUR-GEARING.—**s.-gearing,** *n.* Gearing composed of spur-wheels.—**spurred,** *a.* Wearing or having spurs.—**spur'-wheel",** *n.* A gear-wheel having external radial teeth on the periphery.

spurge, 1 spûrj; 2 spûrj, *n.* A plant having fertile flowers with 3-lobed ovaries on long pedicels.

Spur'geon, 1 spûr'jən; 2 spûr'jŏn, **Charles Haddon** (1834–1892). An English Baptist preacher and writer.

spu'ri-ous, 1 spiū'ri-us; 2 spū'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not proceeding from the source pretended; not genuine; false. **2.** Illegitimate. **3.** *Biol.* False. **4.** *Bot.* Apparent, but not real. [< L. *spurius*, spurious.] Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT; FACTITIOUS.—**spu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**spu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

spurn, 1 spûrn; 2 spûrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reject with disdain. **2.** To drive back or away as by kicking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To reject anything with disdain. 2†. To kick; also, to stumble. [< AS. *speornan*, kick.] Syn.: see SCORN.

spurn†, *n.* The act of spurning; a kick.

spur'ri-er, 1 spur'i-ər; 2 spûr'i-er, *n.* A maker of spurs.

spur'ry, 1 spur'i; 2 spûr'y, *n.* [SPUR'RIES², *pl.*] A variety of pink. [< D.OF *spurrie*, spurry.]

spurt¹, 1 spûrt; 2 spûrt. I². *vt. & vi.* To force or come out in a jet; squirt. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden gush of liquid. **2.** Any sudden outbreak, as of anger. [< AS. *sprittan*, sprout.]

spurt². I². *vi.* To make a sudden and extreme effort. **II.** *n.* **1.** An extraordinary effort of brief duration. **2.** A brief period. [< Ice. *spretta*, start.]

sput'ter, 1 sput'ər; 2 spŭt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To spit out with vehemence and irregular noise. **2.** To utter or speak in a confused, explosive way. **II.** *n.* A sputtering; jabbering. [Freq. of SPOUT, *v.*]—**sput'ter-er,** *n.*

spu'tum, 1 spiū'tum; 2 spū'tŭm, *n.* [SPU'TA, *pl.*] Saliva; spittle; expectorated matter. [L., < *spuo* (pp. *sputus*), spit.]

spy, 1 spai, 2 spȳ, *v.* [SPIED; SPY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discover; see by looking carefully or stealthily. **2.** To catch a glimpse of; espy. **3.** To explore, examine, or discover by secret methods: with *out*. **II.** *i.* To act as a spy; investigate; pry. [< OHG.OF *spehon*, watch.]—**spy'-glass",** *n.* A small terrestrial telescope.

spy, *n.* [SPIES², *pl.*] **1.** One who enters an enemy's military lines covertly to get information. **2.** One who watches others secretly: often with a bad implication. 3†. A peep; glance; hence, an eye. 4†. A forerunner.

Syn.: emissary, scout. The *scout* and the *spy* are both employed to obtain information of the numbers, movements, etc., of an enemy. The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise; a *spy* enters in disguise within the enemy's lines. A *scout*, if captured, has the rights of a prisoner of war; a *spy* is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. An *emissary* is rather political than military; rather sent to influence opponents secretly than to bring information concerning them; so far as he does the latter, he is not only an *emissary*, but a *spy*.

sq., *abbr.* *Sequens* (L., the following [one]), square.

squab, 1 skwəb; 2 skwąb. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fat and short; low and bulky; squat. **2.** Unfledged or but half-fledged; half-grown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young pigeon, especially when an unfledged nestling. **2.** A fat, short person. **3.** A stuffed cushion; sofa; ottoman. [Cp. Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, fat tesh.]—**squab'by,** *a.* Short and fat. **squab'bish†.**

squab'ble, 1 skwəb'l; 2 skwąb'l, *v.* [SQUAB'BLED; SQUAB'BLING.] **I.** *t. Print.* To disarrange (composed type) without completely pieing. **II.** *i.* To engage in a petty wrangle or scuffle; quarrel. [< Sw. *skvappa*, chide, < *skvapp*, splash.]—**squab'ble,** *n.* The act of squabbling; a petty wrangle. Syn.: see QUARREL.—**squab'bler,** *n.*

squad, 1 skwəd; 2 skwąd, *n.* A small group of persons; a small detachment of troops or police. [< OF. *esquadre.*]

squad'ril-la, *n.* *Aero.* Same as SQUADRON, 4.

squad'ron, *n.* **1.** An assemblage of war-vessels smaller than a fleet; one of the divisions of a fleet. **2.** A division of a cavalry regiment. **3.** A company of soldiers drawn up in a square; any regularly arranged body, as of troops. **4.** [Recent.] A number of military aeroplanes detailed for special service. [< It.OF *squadrone*.]—**flying squadron,** a naval squadron equipped for rapid cruising.

squal'id, 1 skwel'id; 2 skwąl'id, *a.* Having a mean, poverty-stricken appearance; dirty, neglected, and wretched. [< L. *squalidus*, < *squaleo*, be foul.] Syn.: see BASE.—**squal'id-ly,** *adv.*—**squal'id-ness,** *n.* **squa-lid'i-ty†.**

squall, 1 skwōl; 2 skwąl, *vt. & vi.* To cry loudly, as an angry child; scream harshly.—**squall'er,** *n.* [scream.]

squall¹, *n.* A loud, screaming outcry. [< Ice. *skvala*,

squall², *n.* A sudden burst of wind, often accompanied by rain or snow. [< Sw. *sqval*, rush of water, < *sqvala*, gush.] Syn.: see WIND.—**squall'y,** *a.* **1.** Stormy; blustering. **2.** [Colloq.] Threatening a squall or trouble of any kind.

squal'or, 1 skwel'ər *or* skwē'lər; 2 skwąl'or *or* skwā'lor, *n.* The state of being squalid, or the filth of thriftless poverty. [L., < *squaleo*, be foul.]

squa'ma, 1 skwē'mə; 2 skwā'ma, *n.* [SQUA'MÆ, *pl.*] A thin, scale-like structure; a scale. [L.]—**squa-ma'ceous,** *a.* Scaly. **squa'mate‡; squa'mose‡; squa'mous‡.**

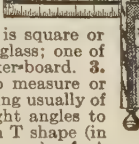
squan'der, 1 skwən'dər; 2 skwąn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend wastefully; lavish profusely; dissipate. 2‖. To disperse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To spend money or other valuables wastefully. 2†. To become dispersed. [Cp. Sc. *squatter*, < Sw. *sqvättra*, squander, freq. of *sqvatta*, squirt.]

Syn.: dissipate, expend, lavish, scatter, spend, throw away, waste.—Ant.: economize, hoard, hold, husband, lay by, lay up, preserve, reserve, save.—Prep.: squander *in*, *on*, or *upon* follies or vices; *on* or *upon* a worthless favorite.—**squan'der-er,** *n.*—**squan'der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

square, 1 skwār; 2 skwâr, *v.* [SQUARED; SQUAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To form into a right angle, as a corner, or cause to make a right angle with another line, side, or part; also, to bring into a position at right angles or suggesting such an angle; bring into a boxing attitude. **3.** To balance, as accounts; make even; settle. **4.** To cause to conform, as if by the use of a carpenters' square; adapt; proportion; as, to *square* conscience with interest. **5.** *Math.* To multiply (a number or quantity) by itself. **6.** To determine the contents of in square measure. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be at right angles; be shaped or cut so as to form a right angle with another line, side, or part. **2.** To be in exact conformity; fit; agree; harmonize. **3.** To take an attitude for boxing: commonly with *off*. 4†. To wrangle; quarrel.—**squar'er,** *n.* **1.** One who squares. **2.** [Colloq.] One who squares off to fight. 3†. A brawler.

square, *a.* **1.** Being a square; having four equal sides and four right angles; loosely, approaching a square in form. **2.** Formed with or characterized by a right angle; rectangular. **3.** Adapted to forming squares or computing in squares; as, *square* measure. **4.** According with ordinary justice; fair; just; equitable; honest. **5.** Having debt and credit balanced; even; settled. **6.** Absolute; complete; unequivocal. **7.** Broad with comparatively straight outlines; square-built. **8.** [Colloq.] Solid; full; satisfying; as, a *square* meal. **9.** Exactly suitable; accordant; true. **10.** Horizontal and exactly athwart the vessel: said of the yards. **11.** *Math.* Raised to the second power; squared; as, *x square*. Syn.: see JUST.—**square measure,** a system of measures applied to surfaces. See MEASURE.—**square'ly,** *adv.*—**square'ness,** *n.*—**square'-rigged",** *a.* Having the principal sails extended by horizontal cross-yards: said of ships, brigs, etc., as distinguished from *fore-and-aft-rigged*.—**s.-toed,** *a.* Having the toes square, as the shoes worn by the Puritans; hence, exact; punctilious.—**s.-toes,** *n.* An old-fashioned, exact person.

square, *n.* **1.** A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Any object, part, or surface that is square or nearly square, as a pane of glass; one of the square spots on a checker-board. **3.** An instrument by which to measure or lay out right angles, consisting usually of two legs or branches at right angles to each other, in L shape or in T shape (in the latter case called a T square). **4.** An open area in a city or village, left between streets at their intersection or formed by their expansion. **5.** [U. S.] A town or


Combination Square.

city block; sometimes, the distance between consecutive streets. **6.** *Math.* The product of a number or quantity by itself; a second power. **7.** A body, as of troops, formed in a four-sided array. **8.** One of various objects or devices having a rectangular part, cross-section, corner, etc. **9.** Due proportion; order; exact accuracy; strict honesty; equity; fairness. [< OF. *esquare, esquarre,* < L. *ex,* out, + OF. *quarre,* square, < L. *quadra,* < *quattuor,* four.]

squar'rose, 1 skwar'ōs *or* skwe-rōs'; 2 skwăr'ōs *or* skwą-rōs', *a. Biol.* Rough with projecting scale-like processes. [< LL. *squarrosus,* scurfy.] **squar'rous‡.**

squash[1], 1 skwosh; 2 skwąsh, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To beat or press into a pulp; be mashed into a soft mass. [< OF. *esquacher,* crush.]

squash[1], *n.* The edible fruit of various trailing annuals of the gourd family; also, a plant that bears it. [< Am. Ind. *asquash,* green, raw.]

Squashes.
1. Crookneck. 2. Marrow.

squash[2], *n.* **1.** A soft or unripe object. **2.** A crushed or mashed object. **3.** The sudden fall of a heavy, soft, or bursting body.—**squash'y,** *a.*

squash[3], *n.* A game resembling fives, but played in a special court with a racket and ball.

squat, 1 skwot; 2 skwąt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SQUAT'TED[d] or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING.] **1.** To crouch, or cause to crouch, in a sitting posture. **2.** To settle on a piece of land under government lease or without right. **II.** *a.* **1.** Short and thick; squatty. **2.** Being in a squatting position. **III.** *n.* A squatting attitude or position. [< F. *esquatir,* < *es-* intens. + *quatir,* press down.]—**squat'ter,** *n.*—**squat'ty,** *a.* Disproportionately short and thick.

squaw, 1 skwē; 2 skwą, *n.* An American Indian woman or girl. [< Mass. Ind. *squa,* woman.]—**squaw'man,** *n.* Among the American Indians, a man who lives and works among the women; also, a white man married to an Indian woman and in possession of tribal rights on that account.

squawk, 1 skwēk; 2 skwąk. **I**[t]. *vi.* To utter a shrill, harsh cry, as a duck. **II.** *n.* **1.** A harsh cry, as of certain birds: said contemptuously of the cry of a person. **2.** The black-crowned night-heron. [For SQUEAK.]

squeak, 1 skwīk; 2 skwēk. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with a squeak; make a squeak. **2.** [Slang.] To inform against. **II.** *n.* A thin, sharp, penetrating sound. [< Sw. *sqvāka,* croak.]—**squeak'er,** *n.*—**squeak'y,** *a.* Making a squeaking noise.—**squeak'i-ly,** *adv.*—**squeak'i-ness,** *n.*

squeal, 1 skwīl; 2 skwēl. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To utter a sharp, shrill, somewhat prolonged cry. **2.** [Slang.] To turn informer; betray an accomplice or a plot. **II.** *n.* A shrill, prolonged cry, as of a pig. [Ult. < Ice. *skvala,* scream.]—**squeal'er,** *n.*

squeam'ish, 1 skwīm'ish; 2 skwēm'ish, *a.* **1.** Easily disgusted or shocked; unduly scrupulous. **2.** Easily nauseated; affected with nausea. [< Ice. *sveimr,* a bustle.]

Syn.: affected, dainty, difficult, fastidious, finical, foolish, hypercritical, overnice, oversensitive, particular, prudish, qualmish, scrupulous, sickish. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

squeez(e[F]**,** 1 skwīz; 2 skwēz, *v.* [SQUEEZ(E)D[S]; SQUEEZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press closely between other bodies; compress; press together or out of shape. **2.** To grasp or clasp closely, as the hand. **3.** To draw forth by pressure; extract; express. **4.** To put in a certain place or position by force or pressure; crowd. **5.** To extort tribute, taxes, or the like from; harass by exactions; reduce, as wages, to the lowest amount. **6.** To make a cast or impressions of in damp paper by means of pressure; take a squeeze of: said of an inscription, etc. **II.** *i.* To force one's way with difficulty; pass by pressing; push; pass, enter, or penetrate by pressure. [< AS. *cwēsan,* crush.]

Syn.: see JAM.—**squeez'er,** *n.* One who or that which squeezes, as a mechanical device for applying pressure.

squeez(e[F]**,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of squeezing; pressure. **2.** A facsimile, as of a coin or inscription, produced by pressing some soft substance upon it.

squelch[1], 1 skwelch; 2 skwĕlch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To silence by humiliating; put to confusion; disconcert. **2.** To be crushed or subdued. **3.** To make a noise as if walking in wet snow or mud. [Var. of *quelch;* akin to QUELL.]—**squelch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which squelches. **2.** [Colloq.] A silencing retort.

sq. ft., sq. in., *abbr.* Square foot, square inch.

squib, 1 skwib; 2 skwĭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SQUIBBED; SQUIB'BING.] **1.** To aim squibs at; attack by means of squibs; lampoon; write or use squibs. **2.** To cause to explode; discharge; burn or sound as a squib. **3†.** To move quickly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short speech or writing in a satirical vein; a mild lampoon; a pithy paragraph. **2.** A tubular case filled with gunpowder, as for firing a charge. **3.** A firecracker that burns with a spitting sound. **4†.** A lampoonist. [Var. of SWIPE.]

squid, *n.* **1.** A ten-armed cuttlefish, especially one of the small species. **2.** An artificial fish-bait, often made in imitation of a fish. [Cp. SQUIRT.]

squill[1], 1 skwil; 2 skwĭl, *n.* The sliced bulb of a medicinal plant of the lily family, growing in the Mediterranean region, having diuretic and expectorant properties; also, the plant. [< F. *squille,* < L. *squilla,* squill.]

squill[2], *n.* **1.** A crustacean having the form and appearance of a mantis. **man'tis-shrimp"‡; squil'la‡; squil'lid‡.** **2.** A mantis. [< L. *squilla,* squill.]

squin'ny, *vi.* To squint. **squin'y†.**

squint, 1 skwint; 2 skwĭnt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or be cross-eyed. **2.** To look with half-closed eyes, or with a side glance. **3.** To approximate slightly; bear or refer indirectly. **II.** *a.* Having a squint; looking obliquely. **squint'-eyed"‡.** **III.** *n.* **1.** An affection of the eyes in which their axes are differently directed; strabismus. **2.** The act of squinting. **3.** Hence, an indirect leaning, tendency, or drift. [< Sw. *svinka,* shrink.]—**squint's eye",** *n.* Strabismus, or one afflicted with it. [squire.]

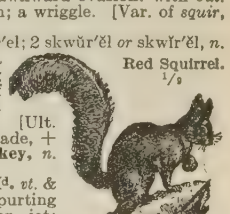
squire, 1 skwair; 2 skwīr, *vt. & vi.* To attend upon as a

squire[1], *n.* An esquire. Specifically: (1) An English landed proprietor of long standing. (2) [Local, U. S.] A justice of the peace; also, any lawyer or prominent citizen: loosely as a title of respect. [= ESQUIRE, *n.*]—**squire'ling,** *n.* A petty squire. **squire'let‡.**

squire[2]**†,** *n.* Same as SQUARE.

squirm, 1 skwûrm; 2 skwĭrm. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To bend and twist the body; wriggle; writhe. **2.** To climb by shinning, as a pole or tree. **3.** To show signs of pain or distress. **4.** To escape with awkward evasion: with *out.* **II.** *n.* A squirming motion; a wriggle. [Var. of *squir,* ult. = WHIR.]

squir'rel, 1 skwur'el *or* skwir'el; 2 skwŭr'ĕl *or* skwĭr'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A slender rodent, with a very long bushy tail, living mainly in trees. **2.** One of other sciuroid rodents. **3.** [Austral.] A phalanger. [Ult. < Gr. *skiouros,* < *skia,* shade, + *oura,* tail.]—**squir'rel-mon'key,** *n.* A marmoset.



Red Squirrel.
1/9

squirt, 1 skwûrt; 2 skwĭrt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To force out in a spurting stream; issue in a sudden jet; spurt forth. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of squirting or spurting; also, a jet of liquid squirted forth. **2.** A syringe or squirt-gun. **3.** [Colloq.] A conceited, brainless fellow. [< LG. *swirtjen,* squirt.]—**squirting cucumber,** the fruit of a prostrate branching herb of the gourd family, which, when ripe, ejects its contents.—**squirt'er,** *n.*

sqq., *abbr.* [L.] *Sequentes, sequentia* (the following [ones]).—**Sr.,** *abbr.* Senior, sir.—**S. R. S.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).—**S. S.,** *abbr.* Sabbath-school, Secretary of State, simplified spelling, Statistical Society, Straits Settlement.—**s. s.,** *abbr.* Screw steamer, steamship.—**SS.,** *abbr.* Saints, *scilicet* (L., to wit): on legal documents, *sanctissimus* (L., most holy).—**ss.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Semis* (half).—**SS. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Sanctissimus Dominus* (Most Holy Lord [the Pope]).—**S. S. E.,** *abbr.* South-southeast.—**S. S. W.,** *abbr.* South-southwest.—**s. t.,** *abbr. Senza tempo* (It., *Mus.,* without marked time), short ton.—**St.,** *abbr.* Saint, state, street.—**st.,** *abbr.* Stanza, stet, stone, strophe.

stab, 1 stab; 2 stăb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STABBED, STABD[S]; STAB'BING.] To pierce with a pointed weapon; wound, as with a dagger: also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A thrust made with any pointed weapon; a wound made by stabbing. [Perhaps < Ir. *stob,* stake.] Syn.: see PIERCE.—**stab'ber,** *n.*

stab'i-lize, 1 stab'i-loiz; 2 stăb'i-līz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LIZ"ING.] To make stable; specif., to secure equilibrium, as in an aeroplane, etc. [< L. *stabilis,* see STABLE.]—**stab'i-liz"er,** *n.* A balancing device, as in an aeroplane.

sta'ble, 1 stē'bl; 2 stā'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STA'BLED; STA'BLING.] To lodge in a stable; occupy a stable. **II.** *n.* **1.** A building set apart for lodging and feeding horses or cattle. **2.** Specif., race-horses belonging to a stable. [< L.[OF] *stabulum,* < *sto,* stand.] — **sta'bling,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who stables. **2.** Room in a stable.

sta'ble, *a.* **1.** Standing firmly in place; fixed. **2.** Marked by fixedness of purpose. **3.** Having durability or permanence. [F., < L. *stabilis,* < *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see FIRM; PERMANENT.—**sta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being stable

or in stable equilibrium; steadiness. **2.** The quality or character of being steady or constant. **sta'ble-ness‡.**—**sta'bly**, *adv.* In a stable manner; so as to be firm.

stab'lish‖[t], 1 stab'lish; 2 stăb'lish, *vt.* To make stable; establish. [= ESTABLISH.]

stac-ca'to, 1 stə-kä'to; 2 sta-cä'to, *a. Mus.* **1.** Played, or to be played, in an abrupt, disconnected manner. **2.** Marked by abrupt, sharp emphasis. [It.]

stack, 1 stak; 2 stăk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To gather or place in a pile; pile up in a stack. **2.** *Card-playing.* To arrange (cards in the pack) in a manner favorable to the dealer: a form of cheating. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large orderly pile of unthrashed grain, hay, or straw: commonly conical. **2.** Any systematic pile or heap; specif., a group of guns set upright and mutually supporting each other. **3.** A vertical main smoke-flue. **4.** [Colloq.] A great amount; plenty. [< Ice. *stakkr*, stack.]

stac'te, 1 stak'tī; 2 stăc'tē, *n.* One of the spices, of uncertain composition, used by the Jews in preparing incense. [L.]

stad'dle, 1 stad'l; 2 stăd'l, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Anything that serves as a foundation or support; a prop; staff; crutch. [< AS. *stathol*, < √ of STAND.]

stad'hold"er, } 1 stad'[*or* stat']hōld"ər; 2 stăd'[*or* stăt']-
stadt'hold"er, } hōld"er, *n. Dutch Hist.* A viceroy or governor of a province or town as the representative of the sovereign; specif., the chief magistrate of the Netherlands, a hereditary office in the family of the Princes of Orange. [< MD. *stad*, place, + *houder*, holder.]

sta'di-a, 1 stē'dı-ə; 2 stā'di-a, *n.* **1.** A temporary surveying-station. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* A form of sighting-instrument for measuring distances. [LL., < STADIUM.]

sta'di-um, 1 stē'dı-um; 2 stā'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A foot-race course, with terraces, seats, etc., as at Olympia and Athens, where games were held. **2.** A similar modern structure; as, the *stadium* at Harvard. **3.** A Greek measure of length of 606.75 feet. [L., < Gr. *stadion*, < *histēmi*, stand.]

Sta"ël-Hol'stein, 1 stä'el-hōl'stain; 2 stä'ĕl-hōl'stīn, **Baronne de**, commonly **Madame de Staël** (1766–1817) (*née* Anne Louise Necker). A French writer; *Corinne.*

staff[1], } 1 stuf; 2 stȧf, *n.* [STAVES, 1 stēvz *or* stāvz; 2
staf[F], } stāvz *or* stāvs, STAFFS, STAFS[F], *pl.*] **1.** A stick or piece of wood carried for some special purpose, as for an aid in walking or climbing, or as a weapon, or as an emblem of authority. **2.** A shaft or pole that forms a support or a handle; as, a flag*staff*. **3.** *Mil.* A body of officers attached to a commander. **4.** A body of persons associated in carrying out some special enterprise. **5.** The combined lines and spaces used in written or printed music. [< AS. *stæf*, stick.] Syn.: see STICK.

staff[2], *n.* A composition of plaster, fiber, etc., for temporary buildings, statues, etc. [Prob. var. of STUFF.]

Staf'fa, 1 staf'ə; 2 stȧf'a, *n.* An island of the Hebrides group, Scotland; 1½ m. in circumference. See FINGAL.

stag, 1 stag; 2 stăg, *n.* **1.** The male of the red deer, especially the matured male. **2.** The male of other large deer; also, of certain other animals. **3.** [Colloq.] A man, especially when not in the company of women: used in special compounds, as a *stag*-dinner (one at which only men are present), etc. [< Ice. *steggr*, male animal, < *stīga*, mount.]—**stag'hound"**, *n.* A shaggy, greyhound-like dog, for hunting the stag.

stage, 1 stēj; 2 stăg, *v.* [STAGED; STAG'ING.] **I.** *t. Theat.* To mount, arrange for, or exhibit on the stage. **II.** *i.* To travel by stage-coach.

stage, *n.* **1.** The raised platform, with its scenery and mechanical appliances, on which the performance takes place in a theater or concert-hall. **2.** Hence, the profession of an actor. **3.** A scene of action. **4.** An elevated platform or scaffold for the use of workmen; a shelf or platform. **5.** A well-defined period in a development; step or degree; as, the *stage* of a fever. **6.** One of several regular stopping-places in a route of travel; also, the distance between two such places; any definite portion of a journey. **7.** A large four-wheeled vehicle, formerly the principal mode of public conveyance. **stage'-coach"‡.** **8.** [U. S.] An omnibus. **9.** *Arch.* A step, floor, or story. [< OF. *estage*, < L. *sto*, stand.]—**stag'er**, 1 stēj'ər; 2 stăg'er, *n.* A stage-horse; especially in the phrase **old stager** (one who has had long experience at anything).—**stag'ing**, 1 stēj'ıŋ; 2 stăg'ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffolding or temporary platform. **2.** The act of putting a play upon the stage.—**stag'y**, 1 stēj'ı; 2 stăg'y, *a.* Having a theatrical manner; belonging to or befitting the stage. **stage'y†.**—**stag'i-ly**, *adv.*—**stag'i-ness**, *n.*

stag'ger, 1 stag'ər; 2 stăg'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to reel. **2.** To cause to hesitate; overcome as with surprize. **3.** *Mech.* To place, as rivets, in rows, the articles in one row alternating with the spaces in the other. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move unsteadily; reel. **2.** To waver. [< Ice. *stakra*, freq. of *staka*, push.]—**stag'ger, n.** A reeling motion.—**stag'ger-er**, *n.*—**stag'ger-ing-ly**, *adv.*

stag'gers, *n.* **1.** A disease affecting domestic animals, as horses, characterized by vertigo, causing staggering movements. **2.** A giddy or reeling sensation. **3§.** Bewilderment; doubt.

Stag'i-rite, 1 staj'ı-rait; 2 stăg'i-rīt, *n.* A native of Stageira, a Macedonian town, where Aristotle was born; specif., with *the*, Aristotle. **Sta-gyr'i-an‡.**—**Stag'i-rite**, *a.*

stag'nant, 1 stag'nənt; 2 stăg'nant, *a.* **1.** Standing still; not flowing; hence, foul from long standing. **2.** Lacking briskness or activity; sluggish. [F., < L. *stagno*, stagnate, < *stagnum*, pool.]—**stag'nan-cy**, *n.* A stagnant condition.—**stag'nate**, *vi.* [STAG'NAT-ED[d]; STAG'NAT-ING.] To become stagnant or inert.—**stag-na'tion**, *n.*

staid, 1 stēd; 2 stād, *imp.* & *pp.* of STAY, *v.*

staid, *a.* Steady and sober; sedate. [< STAID, pp. of STAY, *v.*] Syn.: see SOBER; SEDATE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

stain, 1 stēn; 2 stān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a stain upon; discolor. **2.** To color by the use of a dye or stain. **3.** To bring a moral stain upon. **II.** *i.* To take or impart a stain. [Abbr. of DISTAIN.]

Syn.: blot, color, discolor, disgrace, dishonor, dye, soil, spot, sully, tarnish, tinge, tint. To *color* is to impart a color desired or undesired, temporary or permanent, or, in the intransitive use, to assume a color in any way; as, he *colored* with shame and vexation. To *dye* is to impart a color intentionally and with a view to permanence, and especially so as to pervade the substance or fiber of that to which it is applied. To *stain* is primarily to *discolor*, to impart a color undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent. Thus, a character "*dyed* in the wool" is one that has received some early permanent and pervading influence; a character *stained* with a crime or guilt is debased and perverted. *Stain* is, however, used of giving an intended and perhaps pleasing color to wood, glass, etc., by an application of coloring-matter which enters the substance a little below the surface, in distinction from painting, in which coloring-matter is spread upon the surface; *dyeing* is generally said of wool, yarn, cloth, or similar materials which are dipped into the *coloring* liquid. Figuratively, a standard or a garment may be *dyed* with blood in honorable warfare; an assassin's weapon is *stained* with the blood of his victim. To *tinge* is to *color* slightly. It may be used of giving a slight flavor, or a slight admixture of one ingredient or quality with another that is more pronounced. See BLEMISH; DEFILE; POLLUTE. Compare FOUL.—**stain'er**, *n.*

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration from foreign matter, etc.; a spot; smirch; blot. **2.** A dye used in staining. **3.** A moral taint; tarnish.—**stain'less**, *a.* Innocent; pure.

stair, 1 stār; 2 stâr, *n.* **1.** A step, or one of a series of steps. **2.** A series of steps: usually in the plural. [< AS. *stæger*, < *stīgan*, climb.]—**stair'case"**, *n.* A set of stairs. **stair'way"†.**

stake[1], 1 stēk; 2 stāk. **I.** *vt.* [STAKED[t]; STAK'ING.] **1.** To fasten or support by means of a stake. **2.** To mark the boundaries of with stakes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stick or post, as of wood sharpened for driving into the ground. **2.** A post to which a person is bound to be burned alive. **3.** An upright, set in a socket at the edge of the floor of a car or wagon, to confine loose material. [< AS. *staca*, stake.]

stake[2]. **I**[t]. *vt.* To put at hazard; wager; risk. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something wagered or risked, as the money bet on a race: often in the plural. **2.** The condition of being in hazard or in question: chiefly in the phrase **at stake,** as my whole future was *at stake.* **3.** A prize in a contest. **4.** An interest, as in an enterprise; contingent gain or loss. [Special use of STAKE[1], *n.*]—**stake'hold"er**, *n.* One who holds the stakes, as in a wager.

sta-lac'tite, 1 stə-lak'tait; 2 sta-lăc'tīt, *n.* **1.** An elongated pendulous, icicle-like form in which certain minerals, especially calcium carbonate, are sometimes deposited, as in a cave. **2.** *Arch.* A downward-projecting ornament of a vaulted surface. See illus. on next page. [< Gr. *stalaktos*, dropping, < *stalassō*, drop.]—**stal"ac-tit'ic**, *a.* **sta-lac'tic** or **sta-lac'ti-cal†**; **stal"ac-tit'i-cal†.**

sta-lag'mite, 1 stə-lag'mait; 2 sta-lăg'mīt, *n.* An incrustation on the floor of a cavern: the counterpart of a stalactite, often fusing with it into a stalactitic column. See illus. on next page. [< Gr. *stalagmos*, dropping, < *stalassō*, drop.]—**stal"ag-mit'ic, -i-cal**, *a.*—**stal"ag-mit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stale, 1 stēl; 2 stāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make or become stale or vapid; deprive of fresh interest. **II.** *i.* To become stale.

stale, *a.* **1.** Having lost freshness; slightly changed or deteriorated by standing. Specifically: (1) Vapid, as wine that has lost its sparkle. (2) Stagnant, as foul air. (3) Being in some stage of decay. **2.** Lacking in interest

from age or familiarity; worn out; trite. [< OF. *estale*, < MD. *stel*, old.] Syn.: see TRITE.—**stale'ness**, *n.*

stale[1], *n.* **1.** A stalemate. **2†.** A prostitute.

stale[2]**†**, *n.* **1.** A laughing-stock; dupe. **2.** Theft; also, concealment; stealth. **3.** A decoy; bait; trap; snare.

stale ' mate", 1 stēl'mēt"; 2 stāl'-māt", *n.* *Chess.* A position in which a player can make no move without putting his king in check. The result is a drawn game. [< AS. *stalu*, theft, < *stelan*, steal, + MATE[2].] — **stale'-mate**, *vt.* *Chess.* To put into a condition of stalemate.

Stalactites (*a*) and Stalagmites (*b*).

stalk, 1 stōk; 2 stąk, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To approach stealthily, for the purpose of killing, as in hunting. **2.** To pace in a dignified manner. **3.** To proceed with a creeping motion; steal along. [< AS. *stælcan*, walk slowly, < *stelan*, steal.] —**stalk'er**, *n.*—**stalk'ing-horse'**, *n.* **1.** A horse behind which a hunter conceals himself in stalking game. **2.** Anything serving to conceal one's intention.

stalk[1], *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The stem or axis of a plant, especially when herbaceous. (2) Loosely, any support on which an organ is borne, as a pedicel. **2.** *Zool.* A supporting part; stem. **3.** Any stem or main axis, as of a goblet. [Akin to Ice. *stilkr*, stalk.]

stalk[2], *n.* **1.** The act of stalking game. **2.** A stately step [or walk.

stall, 1 stōl; 2 stąl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To place or keep in a stall, as cattle for fattening. **2.** To furnish with stalls. **3.** To fix or stick in mire or snow, as a wagon; hence, to stop by any obstruction. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compartment in which a horse or bovine animal is confined and fed. **2.** A small booth, or compartment in a street, market, etc., for the sale of anything. **3.** A partially enclosed seat, as in the orchestra of a theater or the choir of a cathedral. **4.** A working-compartment in a coal-mine. [< AS. *steal*, < √ of STAND.]—**stall'-fed"**, *vt.* To feed (as cattle) in a stall or stable; fatten.—**s.-fed**, *a.*

stal'lion, 1 stal'yən; 2 stăl'yon, *n.* An uncastrated male horse or other equine animal. See illus. at HORSE. [< OF. *estalon*, < LL. *stallum*, STALL.]

stal'wart, 1 stôl'wərt; 2 stąl'wart. **I.** *a.* **1.** Large and strong in frame. **2.** Muscular; brawny. **3.** [U. S.] Standing fast as a partizan; unwavering. **stal'warth†.** **II.** *n.* [U. S.] A sturdy partizan; especially, a stalwart Republican. [< AS. *stælwyrthe*, good, serviceable.] Syn.: see STRONG.—**stal'wart-ly**, *adv.*—**stal'wart-ness**, *n.*

Stam-boul', 1 stam-bo͞ol'; 2 stăm-bo͞ol', *n.* Constantinople: the Turkish name; specifically, the ancient part of the city.

sta'men, 1 stē'men; 2 stā'mĕn, *n.* [STA'MENS, rarely STAM'I-NA, *pl.*] The organ that contains the pollen in a flower. [L., < *sto*, stand.]—**stam'i-na**, *n.* [Originally the plural of *stamen*, now construed as a singular.] **1.** Supporting vitality; strength; vigor. **2.** The supporting part of a body.—**stam'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a stamen. **stam"i-ne'al†; sta-min'e-ous†.** **2.** Relating to stamina; essential.—**stam'i-nate**, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having stamens but no pistils, as certain flowers. **2.** Having stamens.

stam'melt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its color; red. **II.** *n.* A linsey-woolsey of a dull scarlet color; also, a dull scarlet. [< OF. *estamine*, < L. *stamen*, thread.]

stam'mer, 1 stam'ər; 2 stăm'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To utter with a stammer; stutter. **II.** *n.* A halting utterance; a stutter. [< AS. *stamur*, stammering.]—**stam'mer-er**, *n.*

stam'mer-el, 1 stam'ər-el; 2 stăm'er-ĕl. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Half-witted. **II.** *n.* An awkward blunderer; stammerer.

stamp[1], 1 stamp; 2 stămp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make marks or figures upon by means of the impression of a die, pattern, or the like. **2.** To impress upon any thing by a stamp. **3.** To affix a postage or other stamp upon. **4.** To bring down quickly and heavily, as the foot. **5.** To effect as by setting the foot down heavily. **6.** To assign a distinctive quality to; stigmatize; brand; as, to *stamp* a story as false. **7.** Figuratively, to fix mentally. **8.** To crush, break, or pulverize, as ores. **9.** To shape by pressure; cut out by a blow, as in a machine. **II.** *i.* To strike the foot forcibly upon the ground. [< AS. *stempan*, stamp.] Syn.: see IMPRESS; INSCRIBE.—**stamp'er**, *n.*

stamp, *n.* **1.** A characteristic mark made by stamping; a device or design impressed upon any object, as by a die. **2.** An implement or machine for stamping. **3.** Any characteristic mark, as a label. **4.** Characteristic quality or form; kind; sort. **5.** The act of stamping. **6.** A printed device prepared and sold, as by a government, for attachment, as to a letter (**postage-stamp**), commodity (**revenue-stamp**), etc., as proof that the tax or fee has been paid. **7.** *pl.* (1) [Slang, U. S.] Money; especially, paper money; scrip. (2) Stamp-duties. **8†.** A picture cut from or impressed on wood or metals. **9†.** A medal; also, a small coin. Syn.: see MARK.—**stamp'-of"-fice**, *n.* *Com.* An office for the sale of government stamps, as for duties and taxes.—**War Saving Stamp** [U. S. & Gt. Brit.], one of a series of stamps issued to encourage thrift, in the United States of $5.00 value; in Great Britain 2s. 6d. or 6d.

stam-pede', 1 stam-pīd'; 2 stăm-pēd'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STAM-PED'ED[d]; STAM-PED'ING.] **1.** To cause a stampede or panic, as in a herd of cattle. **2.** To move to sudden concerted action. **3.** To rush off together in disorder. **4.** To act from a common impulse, as a political convention. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden starting and rushing off through panic. **2.** Any sudden, impulsive, tumultuous movement of a crowd. [< Sp. *estampida*, crash.]

stance, 1 stans; 2 stănç, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A position; a station; hence, a site. **2.** A stanchion; stand. **3†.** A stanza. **4†.** A space; distance. [OF.] **stauncet.—stance**, *vt.*

stanch, } 1 stanch; 2 stănch. **I**[t]. *vt.* To stop or check

staunch, } the flow of (blood), as from a wound. **II.** *a.* **1.** Firm in principle; constant; faithful; hearty. **2.** Having firm constitution or construction; strong and vigorous. [< OF. *estancher*, < L. *stagno*; see STAGNANT.] Syn.: firm, seaworthy, sound, stout, strong, taut, tight, trim, trustworthy, trusty. See FAITHFUL.—Ant.: crazy, leaky, rotten, unseaworthy, untrustworthy. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

stan'chion, 1 stan'shən; 2 stăn'chon. **I.** *vt.* To support or confine with stanchions. **II.** *n.* **1.** An upright bar forming a principal support. **2.** One of a pair of upright timbers used to confine cattle in a stall. [< LL.[or] *stantia*, chamber, < L. *stan* (*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sto*, stand.]

stand, 1 stand; 2 stănd, *v.* [STOOD; STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place so as to stay in an upright position; set on the feet, end, base, etc. **2.** To put up with; bear; tolerate. **3.** To be subjected to; pass through. **4.** To be to the advantage of: in the phrase **to stand one in stead** or **in good stead.** **5.** [Colloq.] To bear the expense of; as, to *stand* treat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest on the feet or be stationary in an erect position. **2.** Hence, to be in a vertical position; remain upright. **3.** To have moral rectitude. **4.** To have or be in a particular state or condition. **5.** To move into a position and remain upright in it; go; step; pass; as, *stand* from under. **6.** To be scrupulous; demur. **7.** To be situated; lie. **8.** To be or remain at rest. **9.** To be a substitute or representative: with *for*. **10.** To be consistent; accord. **11.** To stay or remain firm; adhere stedfastly. **12.** To remain in existence. **13.** To take a direction; sail. **14.** To rest on a support or basis; hence, to depend logically: with *on*, *upon*, or *by*. [< AS. *standan*, stand; cognate with L. *sto*, stand.] Syn.: abide, be erect, be upon the feet, be upright, continue, endure, halt, hold out, keep up, pause, remain, stay, stop. See PERSEVERE; REST.—Ant.: decline, droop, drop, fall, faint, fall, falter, flee, fly, sink, succumb, yield.—Prep.: stand *on* or *upon* the shore; stand *by* or *to* a pledge; stand *by* a friend; *with* the minority; *for* the right, *against* the wrong; to stand *over* a fallen foe; to stand *upon* one's rights.—**stand'by"**, *n.* A trustworthy person or thing.—**stand'er-by"‖**, *n.* A bystander.—**stand'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Remaining erect. **2.** Maintained for regular or permanent use. **3.** Stagnant; not flowing. **4.** Established as by custom; permanent. **II.** *n.* **1.** Relative position as in social or moral relations. **2.** A station. **3.** Time in which something stands or goes on; duration. **4.** The act of one who stands.—**stand'-pipe"**, *n.* A vertical pipe, as at a reservoir, into which the water is pumped to give it a head: a water-tower.—**stand'point"**, *n.* A position from which things are viewed.—**stand'still**, *n.* A pause; halt; rest.

stand, *n.* **1.** A structure upon which persons or things may stand, or on which articles may be kept or displayed; a platform; stall; small table, rack, etc. **2.** Any place where or in which something stands; position; place; specifically, the place of one's customary occupa-

tion. **3.** The act of standing, especially of standing firmly. **4.** Cessation from motion. **5.** A complete set; outfit. **6.** A growth on the field, as of grass.

stand'ard, 1 stand'ərd; 2 stănd'ard, *a.* Having the accuracy or authority of a standard; serving as a gage, test, or model.—**standard gage.** **1.** A gage for determining whether tools, etc., are of a recognized standard size. **2.** [U. S.] *Railroad.* A track-width of 56½ inches.

stand'ard[1], *n.* **1.** An established measure of extent, quantity, or value. **2.** A type, model, or example for comparison. **3.** In coinage, the established proportion by weight of fine metal and alloy. [< OF. *estandart;* see STANDARD[3], *n.*] Syn.: see EXAMPLE: IDEAL; RULE.—**stand'ard-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make to or regulate by a standard. **stand'ard-ise†.**—**stand"ard-i-za'tion,** *n.*

stand'ard[2], *n.* **1.** An upright timber, post, pole, or beam, especially as a support. **2.** *Hort.* Any tree not dwarfed by grafting. **3.** A heavy or stationary article of furniture. [< MD. *standaerd,* post.]

stand'ard[3], *n.* A flag, ensign, or banner, considered as an emblem. [< OF.[AS] *estandart,* < L. *extendo;* see EXTEND.]

stand'ish, 1 stand'ish; 2 stănd'ish, *n.* A receptacle for pens and ink. [< STAND + DISH.]

Stan'dish, 1 stan'dish; 2 stăn'dish, **Miles** (1584–1656). An English soldier and emigrant in the "Mayflower"; military leader of the Pilgrims: subject of a poem by Longfellow.

stane, 1 stēn; 2 stān, *n.* [Scot.] A stone.

stang, 1 stan; 2 stăng, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A wooden bar, as for a door. **2.** A rood of land. [< AS. *stæng,* < *stingan,* sting.]

stan'hope, 1 stan'hōp; 2 stăn'hōp, *n.* A light open one-seated vehicle. [< Fitzroy *Stanhope,* the originator.]

stan'ĭel, 1 stan'yel; 2 stăn'yĕl, *n.* [Eng.] The kestrel. **stan'nel†; stan'nel-hawk"†.**

stank, 1 staŋk; 2 stăŋk, *imp.* of STINK, *v.*

Stan'ley, 1 stan'li; 2 stăn'ly, *n.* **1. Arthur Penrhyn** (1815–1881), an English author; dean of Westminster. **2. Sir Henry Morton** (1840–1904), an Anglo-American explorer in Africa; discovered Kongo, 1876–77. Baptized **John Rowlands.**

Stan'ley Pool. An expansion of the Kongo river, W. Africa.

stan'nic, 1 stan'ik; 2 stăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to tin, especially in its higher valence. [< L. *stannum,* tin.]—**stan'na-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A tin-mine, or region of tin-mines. **stan'ner-y†.**—**stan'nate,** *n.* A salt of stannic acid.—**stan-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing tin.—**stan'nous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to tin, especially in its lower valence.

stan'num, stan'um; 2 stăn'ŭm, *n. Pharm. & Med.* Tin. [L.]

Stanton, 1 stan'tan; 2 stăn'ton, **Edwin McMasters** (1814–1869). An American statesman; Secretary of War 1862–68; Justice of Supreme Court.

stan'za, 1 stan'zə; 2 stăn'za, *n. Pros.* A certain number of lines of verse grouped in a definite scheme of meter and sequence; a metrical division of a poem: often incorrectly called a *verse.* [It., abode, < LL. *stantia,* chamber.] **stan'ze†; stan'zo†.**—**stan-za'ic,** *a.* **stan'zĭc†.**

stap, 1 stap; 2 stăp. [Scot.] **I.**† *vt.* To step. **II.** *n.* **1.** A step. **2.** A stave, as of a tub or the like.

sta'pes, 1 stē'pĭz; 2 stā'pēs, *n. Anat.* The innermost ossicle of the middle ear. [< LL. *stapes,* stirrup.]

sta'ple[1], 1 stē'pl; 2 stā'pl, *vt.* [STA'PLED; STA'PLING.] To sort or classify according to length, as wool-fiber.

sta'ple[2], *vt.* To fix or support by a staple.

sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Regularly and constantly produced or sold. **2.** Commercially established. **3.** Marketable.

sta'ple[1], *n.* **1.** A principal commodity or production, as of a county; a well-established article of commerce. **2.** A chief element or main factor. **3.** The fiber of cotton or wool. **4.** Raw material. **5.** A commercial emporium; mart. [< OF. *estaple,* < MD. *stapel,* market.]

sta'ple[2], *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal with pointed ends: often driven into wood, to serve as a fastening. [< AS. *stapel,* < *stapan,* step.]

sta'pler, 1 stē'plər; 2 stā'pler, *n.* **1.** A sorter of wool according to its staple. **2.** A merchant who participated in one of the monopolies formerly granted by royal authority.

star, 1 stär; 2 stär, *v.* [STARRED; STAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or adorn with stars. **2.** To mark with an asterisk. **3.** To transform into a star. **4.** To cause to split in diverging lines. **5.** *Theat.* To present in a play as a star. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a dramatic star. **2.** To shine brightly as a star; be prominent.

star, *n.* **1.** A celestial body so distant as to appear like a luminous point: in common usage including the planets, but in astronomy limited to the fixed stars.

The stars are classified according to their relative brightness in what are known as magnitudes, the first being the brightest and the sixth the faintest visible to the naked eye. The following table gives the names of the brightest stars of the first magnitude, in order of brilliancy, with the constellation in which each may be found. See CONSTELLATION.

2. A figure having radiating points, generally five or six: used as an emblem or device, as on the shoulder-strap of a general. **3.** An asterisk (*). **4.** An actor who plays the leading part; hence, one who shines prominently in a calling or profession. **5.** *Astrol.* A heavenly body considered as influencing nativities; hence, fortune. [<

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL STARS

Brilliancy	Star	Constellation	Brilliancy	Star	Constellation
1	Sir'i-us...	Canis Major	9	Bet'el-guese.	Orion
			10	A'cher-nar..	Eridanus
2	Ca-no'pus	Puppis			
3	Arc-tu'rus	Bootes	11	Al-deb'a-ran.	Taurus
4	Ri'gel....	Orion	12	An-ta'res...	Scorpio
5	Ca-pel'la .	Auriga	13	Pol'lux.....	Gemini
6	Ve'ga....	Lyra	14	A-ge'na	Centaurus
7	Pro'cy-on.	Canis Minor	15	Az'i-mech'..	Virgo
8	Bun'gu-la	Centaurus	16	Al-tair'.....	Aquila

AS. *steorra,* star.]—**shooting s.,** a small meteor moving rapidly through space.—**star'-cham"ber,** *n.* An ancient English court exercising despotic powers, abolished by Parliament, July 16, 1641; hence, any arbitrary or secret tribunal.—**star'fish",** *n.* A marine animal having radiating arms, commonly with a star-shaped body having five or more rays.—**s.-flower,** *n.* A plant with star-shaped flowers.—**s.-gazer,** *n.* One who studies or gazes at the stars; an astronomer or astrologer.—**s.-gazing,** *n.*—**star'less,** *a.* Being without stars or starlight.—**star'light".** **I.** *a.* Lighted by or only by the stars. **star'lit**†. **II.** *n.* The light given by a star or stars.—**star'like",** *a.* Like a star; bright; luminous; shining.—**star'lit",** *a.*—**s.-of-Bethlehem,** *n.* An Old World plant of the lily family, with white flowers striped with green on the outside.—**starred,** *a.* **1.** Spangled with stars; marked with stars or a star. **2.** Affected by astral influence: chiefly in composition; as, *ill-starred.* — **star'ry,** *a.* [STAR'RI-ER; STAR'RI-EST.] **1.** Set with stars or starlike spots or points. **2.** Lighted by the stars. **3.** Shining as or like the stars. **4.** Star-shaped. **5.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with stars.—**star'ri-ness,** *n.* — **star'wort",** *n.* **1.** A variety of aster. **2.** Same as CHICKWEED.

star'board, 1 stär'bōrd *or* (*Naut.*) stär'bərd; 2 stär'bôrd *or* (*Naut.*) stär'bərd. **I.**[d] *vt.* To put or turn (the helm) to the starboard. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the right of the observer on a vessel when facing the bow. **III.** *n.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of one facing the bow. See PORT. [< AS. *steōr,* rudder, + *bord,* side.]

starch, 1 stärch; 2 stärch. **I.**[t] *vt.* To apply starch to; stiffen or treat with or as with starch; make stiff, unyielding, or precise. **II.**‖ *a.* Stiff and rigid; prim; precise. **III.** *n.* **1.** A white, odorless, tasteless substance, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and other liquids, found in the seeds, pith, or tubers of plants. **2.** A gummy solution of the above, as prepared for use in stiffening clothes in the laundry. **3.** Figuratively, stiffness or formality; also, courage; backbone. [< AS. *stearc,* strong.]—**starch'ly,** *adv.* **starch'ed-ly†.**—**starch'y,** *a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch; stiff; formal; precise. **starched‡. 2.** Formed of or combined with starch; farinaceous.—**starch'i-ness,** *n.* **starch'ed-ness‡.**

stare, 1 stär; 2 stâr, *v.* [STARED; STAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To look at with a stare; affect in some specified way by a stare; as, to *stare* one out of countenance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fix the eyes in a steady gaze, as expressing absent-mindedness, amazement, horror, admiration, or insolence. **2.** To show with undue prominence; be too conspicuous; as, that color *stares.* **3.** To project stiffly, as hair. [< AS. *starian,* stare.] Syn.: see LOOK.—**star'er,** *n.*

stare, *n.* A steady, fixed gaze with wide-open eyes.

stark, 1 stärk; 2 stärk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Stiff or rigid, as in death; figuratively, stubborn; inflexible. **2.** Complete; utter: always in depreciation. **3**‖. Strong and powerful. **II.** *adv.* Completely; utterly: with certain special adjectives; as, *stark* mad. [< AS. *stearc,* stiff.] **starke†.**

Common Starling.

Stark, 1 stärk; 2 stärk, **John** (1728–1822). An American Revolutionary general; defeated the British at Bennington.

star'ling, 1 stär'liŋ; 2 stär'ling, *n.* **1.** An Old World bird, brown glossed with black. **2.** A similar American bird. [Dim., < AS. *stær,* starling.]

star-shell, *n.* A shell that on exploding sheds light.

start[1], 1 stärt; 2 stärt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To originate motion or action in, often by a sudden impulse; cause to move or act. (1) To rouse suddenly in cover; cause to leap or fly, as

game; hence, to startle; shock. (2) To set in motion, as something inanimate, or give a signal for the motion of. (3) To move somewhat from its place; dislocate; loosen. **2.** To give a beginning or new direction to; originate; begin. **3.** To bring forward unexpectedly; call forth; evoke, as an objection or a difficulty. **4.** To draw the contents from; tap; also, to draw from the containing cask. **5**‖. To invent; discover. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make an involuntary startled movement, as from fear or surprize. **2.** To move suddenly, as with a voluntary motion; shrink; wince: often with *back*, *away*, or *aside*. **3.** To make a beginning; set out. **4.** To proceed, as from a place or origin, as of motion, causation, etc.; arise; spring. **5.** To be dislocated; become loose. **6**‖. To deviate. [ME. *sterten;* akin to Dan. *styrte*, ruin, D. *storten*, G. *stürzen*, precipitate.] Syn.: see INSTITUTE.—**start'er,** *n.* —**start'ing-hole"**†, *n.* Means of evasion; a loophole; refuge. —**start'ing-ly**†, *adv.* By fits and starts.—**start'-up",** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act of starting up. **2**†. An upstart.

start, *n.* **1.** A quick, startled movement or feeling; a sudden quickening of sense, pulse, or nerve, often with tremor or shock, at something unexpected. **2.** A setting out or going forth; beginning. **3.** A temporary or spasmodic action or attempt; a brief, intermittent effort. **4.** A sudden effusion; burst; sally; as, *starts* of wit or fancy. **5.** Distance in advance at the outset; lead. **6.** Impetus at the beginning of motion or, figuratively, of a course of action. **7.** A loosened place or condition; crack; giving way. Syn.: see BEGINNING.

star'tl(e^{F}, 1 stär'tl; 2 stär'tl, *vt. & vi.* [STAR'TL(E)D^{F}; STAR'TLING.] **1.** To arouse or excite suddenly; cause to start involuntarily; alarm. **2.** To be suddenly aroused or excited. [Freq. of START, *v.*]—**star'tler,** *n.*

starve, ⟩ 1 stärv; 2 stärv, *v.* [STARVED, STARVD^{S}; STARV'-
starv^{S}, ⟩ ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a state of extreme hunger. **2.** To kill by depriving of food or of any necessary element or nourishment. **3.** [Eng.] To kill with cold; benumb. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suffer from severe or extreme hunger; famish. **2.** Especially, to die for lack of food. **3.** To suffer mentally or spiritually. **4.** [Eng.] To die of cold. [< AS. *steorfan*, die.]—**star-va'tion,** *n.* —**starve'ling.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Suffering for lack of nourishment; starving; emaciated; stunted. **2.** Failing to meet needs; inadequate; as, a *starveling* religion. **II.** *n.* A person or animal that is starving, starved, or emaciated. Syn.: see MEAGER.

Stat., *abbr. Statim* (L., immediately), statuary, statute.

state, 1 stēt; 2 stāt. **I.** *vi.* [STAT'ED^{d}; STAT'ING.] **1.** To set forth explicitly, as in speech or writing. **2.** *Law.* To declare as a matter of fact. **3.** *Alg.* To express the conditions of (a problem) in symbols. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the state; public. **2.** Intended for use upon occasions of ceremony. **3.** [S-] Of or pertaining to one of the United States. **III.** *n.* **1.** Mode of existence as determined by circumstances, external or internal; condition; situation. **2.** A political community organized under a distinct government recognized by the people as supreme; a commonwealth; a nation. **3.** Such a community forming part of a federal monarchy or republic; especially [S-], one of the United States. **4.** The functions or powers collectively of a state or nation; civil government. **5.** Grand and ceremonious style; dignity. **6**†. (1) A statement; account stated. (2) Income; estate. (3) A person of rank; a noble. [< L.^{OF} *status*, < *sto*, (supine *statum*), stand.] Syn.: (verb) see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; RELATE; (noun) see PEOPLE.—**state's evidence.** [U. S.] **1.** Testimony introduced by the prosecution in a criminal case. **2.** A confederate who confesses his own guilt and testifies against his accomplices.—**States General,** a general as opposed to a provincial legislature: the name of the legislative body of the Netherlands and that of France before the Revolution.—**States of the Church,** a part of central Italy which, before the unification of Italy in 1870, was under the sovereignty of the Pope. **Papal States**‡.

—**state'craft,** *n.* The art of conducting affairs of state.—**stat'ed,** *pa.* Established; regular; fixed. Syn.: see HABITUAL. —**stat'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**state'hood,** *n.* [U. S.] The condition or status of one of the United States as opposed to that of a Territory.—**State'-house",** *n.* [U. S.] A building used for sessions of a State legislature and for other public purposes; a State capitol.—**state'ly.** **I.** *a.* [STATE'LI-ER; STATE'LI-EST.] Dignified; lofty. Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND; HAUGHTY; SUBLIME. **II.** *adv.* Loftily. **state'li-ly**†.—**state'li-ness,** *n.*—**state'-ment,** *n.* **1.** A summary of facts; narration. **2.** That which is stated. Syn.: see REPORT.—**state'room",** *n.* **1.** A private sleeping-apartment, as in a vessel. **2.** A room of state, as in a palace.—**states'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One skilled in the science of government; a political leader of distinguished ability.—**states'man-like,** *a.* **states'man-ly**†.—**states'-man-ship,** *n.* The art of a statesman.

Stat'en Is'land, 1 stat'en; 2 stăt'ĕn. An island at the entrance to New York harbor, forming the county and borough of Richmond, New York city; 57 sq. m.; pop. 116,530.

sta'ter, 1 stē'tər; 2 stā'ter, *n.* **1.** A gold coin of ancient Greece, worth 20 drachmas, or about $4.00. **2.** Later, a silver coin, worth 4 drachmas. [< Gr. *statēr*.]

stat'ic, ⟩ 1 stat'ık, -ı-kəl; 2 stăt'ic, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Per-
stat'i-cal, ⟩ taining to bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium: opposed to DYNAMIC. **2.** Acting as weight, but not moving. **3.** *Elec.* Pertaining to electricity at rest. See ELECTRICITY. [< Gr. *statikos*, causing to stand.]—**stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**stat'ics,** *n.* The science of bodies at rest.

sta'tion, 1 ste'shən; 2 stā'shon. **I.** *vt.* To assign to a station; set in position. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place where a person or thing usually stands or is; an assigned location. **2.** An established place or building serving as a starting-point, stage, stopping-place, or post. **3.** Social condition; rank; standing. **4.** *Surv.* (1) A point around or from which measurements of angles or distances are made. (2) The distance adopted for the standard length. **5.** A military post. **6.** *Mining.* A recess in a mine-shaft or -passage. **7.** The act of standing still; a state of rest. [F., < L. *statio(n-)*, < *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: depot. The word *depot* is irregularly used in the United States to designate the place for the starting and stopping of railroad-trains, but the better term, *station*, is coming into increasing use. See PLACE. For verb see SET. —**sta'tion-a-ry,** *a.* **1.** Remaining in one place. **2.** Fixed: opposed to *portable*. **3.** Exhibiting no change of character or condition.—**sta'tion-er,** *n.* A dealer in stationery.—**sta'tion-er"y,** *n.* Writing-materials in general; especially, note-paper and envelopes.

sta'tist, 1 stē'tist; 2 stā'tist, *n.* **1.** A statistician. **2**†. One versed in statecraft or politics. [< STATE, *n.*]

sta-tis'tics, 1 stə-tis'tıks; 2 sta-tĭs'tics, *n. pl.* **1.** Systematized numerical facts collectively. **2.** The science that deals with the collection and tabulation of such facts: used as a singular. [< STATIST.]—**sta-tis'ti-cal,** *a.* **sta-tis'tic**‡.—**sta-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**stat"is-ti'cian,** *n.* One skilled in collecting and tabulating statistics.

stat'ue, 1 stach'u *or* stat'yu; 2 stăch'u *or* stăt'yu, *n.* A representation of a human or animal figure in marble, bronze, etc.: distinguished from painting or relief. [F., < L. *statua*, < *sto*, stand.] **stat'u-a**†. Syn.: see IMAGE.—**stat'u-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Statues, collectively considered. **2.** A statue-maker. **3.** The art of making statues. —**stat'ued,** *a.*—**stat"u-esque',** *a.* Resembling a statue. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**stat"u-ette',** *n.* A small statue.

stat'ure, 1 stach'ur *or* stat'yur; 2 stăch'ur *or* stăt'yur, *n.* The natural height of an animal body: used especially of man. [F., < L. *statura*, < *sto*, stand.]

sta'tus, 1 stē'tus; 2 stā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** State, condition, or relation. **2.** Relative position or rank. [L.]

stat'ute, 1 stach'ut *or* stat'yut; 2 stăch'ut *or* stăt'yut. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or regulated by statute. **II.** *n.* A legislative enactment duly sanctioned and authenticated; any authoritatively declared ordinance or law. [< F. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, < L. *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see LAW.—**stat'ute-book",** *n.* The records collectively of legislative acts; a book or the books in which statutes are published.—**s.-capt,** *n.* A woolen cap: from an Elizabethan statute requiring such a cap to be worn on holidays.—**stat'u-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to a statute; created by legislative enactment. **stat'ut-a-bl**(e‡.—**stat'ut-a-bly,** *adv.*

staum'rel, 1 stôm'rel; 2 stąm'rĕl, *a.* [Scot.] Half-witted.

staunch, *v., a., & n.* Same as STANCH.

stave, 1 stēv; 2 stāv, *v.* [STAVED or STOVE; STAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break in the staves or strakes of (a cask or a boat, etc.); crush the shell or surface of; break in pieces; smash: often with *in*. **2.** To make (a hole) by crushing or collision. **3.** To furnish or fit with staves. **4.** To ward off, as with a staff; prevent: usually with *off*. **II.** *i.* To be broken in, as a vessel's hull. [< AS. *stæf*, staff.]

stave, *n.* [STAVES, 1 stēvz; 2 stāvz, *pl.*] **1.** A curved strip of wood, forming a part of the sides of a barrel, tub, or the like. **2.** A straight board forming part of a curb, as about a well. **3.** *Mus.* A staff. **4.** A stanza; verse.

staves, 1 stēvz; 2 stāvs, *n.* Plural of STAFF.

staw, 1 stô; 2 stą. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stall, or be stalled. **2.** To surfeit. **II.** *n.* A surfeit. [< Dan. *staa*.]

stay, 1 stē; 2 stā, *v.* [STAYED or STAID; STAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop the progress of; check. **2.** To be a support to; prop: often with *up*. **3.** To postpone. **4.** To satisfy temporarily; appease. **5.** To support with stays, as a mast. **II.** *i.* **1.** To remain; tarry. **2.** To halt. **3.** [Colloq.] To have a temporary abode; be a guest; as, he is *staying* at the hotel. **4.** [Colloq.] To have or exhibit staying powers, as a horse. **5**‖. To rely; rest. **6**†. To attend; wait; serve. **7**†. To cease. [< MD.^{OF} *staeye*, stay.] Syn.: see ABIDE; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; PERSIST; PROP; REPRESS; REST; STAND; SUSPEND.—**stay'er,** *n.*

stay, *n.* **1.** The act or time of staying. **2.** That which checks or stops; specif., a suspension of judicial proceedings. **3.** A prop; support; especially, a rope, bar, etc., for holding a mast, or the like, in position. **4.** *pl.* Corsets. **5.** Staying power; endurance; persistence. Syn.: see RESPITE; REST.—**in stays** (*Naut.*), in the act of going about, as on another tack.—**stay'sail",** *n.* A sail, usually triangular, extended on a stay.

S. T. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor* (Doctor of Sacred Theology).—**Ste.,** *abbr.* [F.] *Sainte* (saint, *fem.*).

stead, } 1 sted; 2 stĕd. **Id**‖. *vt.* **1.** To be of advantage to;
sted[s], } help; support. **2**‖. To place in trouble; imperil; bestead. **II.** *n.* **1.** Place of another person or thing: preceded by *in.* **2.** Place or attitude of support; use; service: in phrase **to stand** (one) **in stead** or **in good stead. 3**‖. A steading: used chiefly in compounds. [< AS. *stede,* place, or *stæth,* harbor; both < √ of STAND.]

stead'fast, *a.* See STEDFAST.

stead'ing, 1 sted'ĭng; 2 stĕd'ĭng, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A farmstead.

stead'y, } 1 sted'ĭ; 2 stĕd'y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STEAD'IED;
sted'y[s], } STEAD'Y-ING.] To make, hold, or become steady. **II.** *a.* [STEAD'I-ER; STEAD'I-EST.] **1.** Stable in position. **2.** Constant in movement; regular; uniform. **3.** Free from dissipation or intemperance. **4.** Constant in mind or conduct; stedfast. [< AS. *stæththig,* < *stæth,* bank.] Syn.: (verb) see PERSEVERE; (adjective) see FIRM; SOBER.—**stead'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stead'i-ness,** *n.*

steak, 1 stēk; 2 stāk, *n.* A slice of meat, as of beef, usually broiled or fried. [< Ice. *steik.*]

steal, 1 stēl; 2 stēl, *v.* [STOLE; STO'LEN; STEAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away from another's possession, without right, authority, or permission, and usually in a secret manner; purloin. **2.** To claim or assume wrongfully the authorship of or right to, as another's work; plagiarize. **3.** Loosely, to secure in any dishonest way. **4.** To get or gain by art or surprize; snatch. **5.** To do, get, make, move, or effect covertly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To commit theft; in law, to commit larceny. **2.** To act in a concealed, or silent, manner; slip or creep along. [< AS. *stelan,* steal.]

Syn.: abstract, commit larceny, commit theft, embezzle, extort, filch, pilfer, pillage, plunder, purloin, rob, swindle. To *commit larceny* is to take and carry away the personal property of another with felonious intent. To *commit theft* (more commonly with the indefinite article, to *commit a theft*) has the same general meaning, but is not a common phrase in legal use. To *steal* is, in law, to *commit* simple *larceny;* but the word may be applied to any furtive, covert, or surreptitious taking of anything, whether material or immaterial. To *pilfer* is to *steal* petty articles. The word *filch* especially emphasizes the secrecy and slyness of the act; *filch* is ordinarily applied to things of little value, but may apply to the most precious, as in Shakespeare, "he that *filches* from me my good name." To *purloin* is etymologically to carry far away, and is commonly applied to the dishonest removal of articles of value or importance. To *rob* is, in law, to take feloniously from the person by force or fear, as in highway robbery; in a more extended use it is applied to the felonious taking of articles of value from places as well as persons, generally with suggestion of force and violence. To *abstract* is to take secretly and feloniously from among other things belonging to another. To *embezzle* is to appropriate fraudulently to oneself funds received and held in trust. To *swindle* is to cheat grossly, commonly by false pretenses, but is not a recognized legal offense under that name; one form of *swindling,* the "obtaining money by false pretenses," is an indictable offense, but much *swindling* may be carried on under the forms of law. To *plunder* is to take property from an enemy in time of war, and is not a crime at law. See ABSTRACT.—Ant.: give back, give up, make good, refund, repay, restore, return, surrender.—**steal,** *n.* [Colloq.] The act of stealing; a theft.—**steal'er,** *n.*—**steal'ing,** *n.*

stealth, } 1 stelth; 2 stĕlth, *n.* **1.** The quality or habit
stelth,[s] } of acting secretly; a concealed manner of acting. **2**†. Theft. **3**†. A stealing away; secret movement. [< AS. *stelan,* steal.]—**stealth'y,** *a.* Moving or acting secretly or slyly.—**stealth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stealth'i-ness,** *n.*

steam, 1 stīm; 2 stēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To saturate, cook, or otherwise affect by steam. **2.** To dry out the moisture from (unburnt bricks). **II.** *i.* **1.** To make, give off, or send out steam. **2.** To move by steam, as a vessel. **3.** To rise in the form of steam.

steam, *n.* **1.** Water in the form of vapor; especially, the gas into which water is changed by boiling: transparent until it begins to condense. **2.** The visible mist into which aqueous vapor is condensed by cooling. **3.** Any kind of vaporous exhalation. [< AS. *stēam,* vapor.]—**steam'boat",** *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam.—**steam'-en"gine,** *n.* An engine that derives its motive force from the action of steam.—**steam'er,** *n.* **1.** Something propelled or worked by steam; especially, a steamship. **2.** A vessel in which something is steamed.—**s.-hammer,** *n.* A powerful machine-hammer operated by steam.—**steam'-ship",** *n.* A large vessel for ocean traffic, propelled by steam.—**steam'-tug",** *n.* A tug propelled by steam.—**steam'y,** *a.* Full of steam; misty.—**steam'i-ness,** *n.*

ste'a-rin, 1 stī'ə-rin; 2 stē'a-rĭn, *n.* A white, pearly, crystalline compound contained in many animal and vegetable fats: more correctly **tristearin.** [< Gr. *stear,* suet.] **ste'ar-ine‡.—ste-ar'ic,** *a.*

ste'a-tite, *n.* See TALC.—**ste"a-tit'ic,** *a.*

sted'fast, } 1 sted'fast *or* -fast; 2 stĕd'fâst *or* -fast, *a.*
stead'fast, } **1.** Firmly fixed in faith or devotion to duty; constant. **2.** Directed fixedly at one point or to one end, as the gaze or purpose; steady. [< AS. *stede,* place, + *fæst,* fast.] Syn.: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; PERMANENT.—**sted'fast-ly,** *adv.*—**sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

Sted'man, 1 sted'mən; 2 stĕd'man, **Edmund Clarence** (1833–1908). An American poet, critic, and financier.

steed, 1 stīd; 2 stēd, *n.* A horse; especially, a war-horse: now chiefly a literary use. [< AS. *stēda.*]

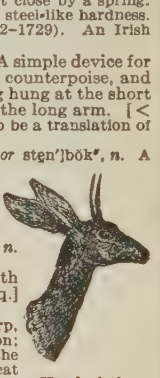
steek[1], 1 stīk; 2 stēk, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To shut; close. **2.** To pierce; stitch. [= STICK[1], *v.*]

steel, 1 stīl; 2 stēl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover with steel; plate with or furnish with steel. **2.** To fortify or strengthen with or as with steel. **3.** To make hard, severe, and unfeeling or unyielding; harden. **4.** To give a steely appearance to. **II.** *a.* Made or composed of steel; hence, hard; obdurate. **III.** *n.* **1.** A compound of iron (chiefly with carbon), decidedly malleable at some high temperature and hardening greatly by sudden cooling; specif., a compound of iron containing 0.25 to 3 per cent. of carbon: the strongest material known, much harder and more elastic than iron. **2.** Something made of steel, as an implement or weapon. [< AS. *stȳle,* steel.]—**steel'-blue".** **1.** *a.* Having a color similar to the bluish tinge of certain steels. **II.** *n.* A steel-blue color.—**steel trap,** a trap having two steel jaws that close by a spring.—**steel'y,** *a.* Of or like steel; having a steel-like hardness.

Steele, 1 stīl; 2 stēl, **Sir Richard** (1672–1729). An Irish dramatist and essayist. See SPECTATOR.

steel'yard, 1 stīl'yārd; 2 stēl'yärd, *n.* A simple device for weighing, consisting of a scale-beam, counterpoise, and hooks, the article to be weighed being hung at the short end, and the counterpoise weight on the long arm. [< STEEL, *n.,* + YARD (enclosure); meant to be a translation of MD *staelhof,* sample-yard.]

steen'bok", 1 stīn'[*or* stēn']bok"; 2 stēn[*or* stęn']bŏk", *n.* A small African antelope. [D., < *steen,* stone, + *bok,* buck.]



Head of the Steenbok. 1/15

steep[1], 1 stīp; 2 stēp, *vt.* & *vi.* To soak in a liquid; mingle gradually in an infusion; macerate. [< Ice. *steypa,* overturn, < *stūpa,* stoop.]—**steep'er,** *n.* A vessel for steeping.

steep, *a.* **1.** Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon. **2.** [Colloq.] Exorbitant; high, as a price.

Syn.: abrupt, high, precipitous, sharp, sheer. *High* is used of simple elevation; *steep* is said only of an incline where the vertical measurement is sufficiently great in proportion to the horizontal to make it difficult of ascent. *Steep* is relative; an ascent of 100 feet to the mile on a railway is a *steep* grade; a rise of 500 feet to the mile makes a *steep* wagon-road; a roof is *steep* when it makes with the horizontal line an angle of more than 45°. A *high* mountain may be climbed by a winding road nowhere *steep,* while a little hill may be accessible only by a *steep* path. A *sharp* ascent or descent is one that makes a sudden, decided angle with the plane from which it starts; a *sheer* ascent or descent is perpendicular, or nearly so; *precipitous* applies to that which is of the nature of a precipice, and is used especially of a descent; *abrupt* is as if broken sharply off, and applies to either acclivity or declivity. See HIGH.—Ant.: easy, gentle, gradual, level, low, slight.

steep, *n.* A precipitous place; a hill; cliff; precipice. [< AS. *steāp,* steep; akin to STOOP, *v.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stee'pl(e[p]**,** 1 stī'pl; 2 stē'pl, *n.* A lofty structure rising above the roof of a church; a spire. [< AS. *stēpel,* < *steāp,* steep.]—**stee'ple-bush",** *n.* An erect shrub of the rose family, with dense terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers. **hard'hack‡.—stee'ple-chase",** *n.* A race on horseback across country.—**stee'ple-chas"er,** *n.*

steer[1], 1 stīr; 2 stēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To turn or keep on a given course, as by a rudder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To guide a vessel by means of a rudder. **2.** To guide or direct one's course. **3.** To be subject to the action of the helm or of any guidance. [< AS. *stēoran,* < *stēor,* rudder.]—**steer'ing-wheel",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vertical wheel with handles along the rim, by which motion is communicated to the rudder by the wheel-ropes or other connections. **2.** A hand-

wheel for guiding a traction-engine or other heavy vehicle. —**steers'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who steers a boat.

steer[2], *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as STIR.

steer, *n.* **1.** A young male of the ox kind; especially, a castrated male, from two to four years old. **2.** [U. S.] An ox of any age. [< AS. *steōr*, steer.]

steer'age, 1 stĭr'ĭj; 2 stēr'ăg, *n.* **1.** That part of an ocean passenger-vessel occupied chiefly by immigrants. **2.** In a war-vessel, the portion of the berth-deck just forward of the wardroom, appropriated as the quarters of junior officers, clerks, etc. **3.** The act of steering. **4.** The state of being steered.—**steer'age-way",** *n.* Sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to answer the helm.

stein, 1 stain; 2 stīn, *n.* A stone beer-mug, holding usually a pint; also, the quantity of beer it contains. [G.]

stein'bok", *n.* Same as STEENBOK. **stein'buck"‡.**

steled†, *pp.* Delineated.

stel'lar, 1 stel'ər; 2 stĕl'ar, *a.* Pertaining to the stars; astral. [< LL. *stellaris*, < L. *stella*, star.] **stel'la-ry†.** —**stel'late,** *a.* Star-shaped or starlike. **stel'lat-ed†.**—**stel-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Abounding with stars.—**stel'li-form,** *a.* Star-shaped.—**stel'lu-lar,** *a.* Bespangled with fine stars.

stelled†, *a.* Fixed, as the stars.

stem[1], 1 stem; 2 stĕm, *v.* [STEMMED; STEM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To resist or make progress against, as a current: often figuratively. **2.** To strike with the stem (of a vessel). **II.** *i.* To make headway against a current or the like.

stem[2], *vt.* **1.** To stop or hold back, as a current, etc. **2.** To make tight, as a joint. [< Ice. *stemma*, stop.]

stem[3], *vt.* **1.** To remove the stems of or from. **2.** To supply with stems; also, to lengthen, as short stems.

stem[4], *n.* **1.** The stock of a tree, shrub, or plant; the ascending axis; the main body or stalk. **2.** The relatively slender growth that supports the fruit, flower, or leaf of a plant; a stalk. **3.** Any similar slender part, as the handle of a goblet, the shaft of a feather, or the line attached to the head of a note in music. **4.** *Philol.* That part of a noun or verb to which the case-endings or personal endings and tense-signs are affixed. **5.** The stock of a family lineage. [< AS. *stemn*, stem, < √ of STAND.] —**stem'-wind"er,** *n.* A watch wound by turning a head on the stem.—**s.-winding,** *a.*

stem[5], *n.* **1.** A nearly upright timber or metal piece constituting the forward member of a vessel's hull. **2†.** The bow of a vessel. [< AS. *stefn*, prow of a ship.]

stench, 1 stench; 2 stĕnch, *n.* A foul or offensive odor: also figurative. [< AS. *stenc*, smell.] Syn.: see SMELL.

sten'cil, 1 sten'sĭl; 2 stĕn'çil. **I.** *vt.* [STEN'CILED or -CILLED, -CIL[G]; STEN'CIL-ING or STEN'CIL-LING.] **1.** To make with a stencil. **2.** To put (words or designs) on with a stencil. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin sheet or plate in which a pattern is cut by means of spaces or dots, through which a color applied to the surface penetrates to a surface beneath. **2.** A decoration or the like produced by stenciling. [< OF. *estinceller*, sparkle, < L. *scintillo*: see SCINTILLANT.]—**sten'cil-er,** *n.* **sten'cil-ler‡.**

sten'o-graph, 1 sten'o-grŭf; 2 stĕn'o-grăf, *n.* **1.** A **sten'o-graf",** character or writing in shorthand. **2.** A machine resembling a typewriter, for making phonetic characters.—**ste-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes stenography or phonography. **ste-nog'ra-phist‡.**—**sten-o-graph'ic, sten"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**sten"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [STINT.

stent, 1 stent; 2 stĕnt, *v. & n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Same as

Sten'tor, 1 sten'tər *or* -tɔr; 2 stĕn'tor, *n.* In the *Iliad*, a herald famous for his loud voice; hence [s-], any person possessing an uncommonly strong voice.—**sten-to'ri-an,** *a.*

step, 1 step; 2 stĕp, *v.* [STEPPED[t] or STEPT; STEP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place, set, or move, as the foot, in taking steps. **2.** To do or go through with by taking steps; take the steps of; as, to *step* through a dance; also, to measure by taking steps: with *off*; as, he *stepped* off twenty-two yards. **3.** To insert the lower end of (a mast) in a socket. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a step or steps; move the foot or feet, as in walking, running, or dancing; advance, recede, etc. **2.** To walk a short distance. **3.** To walk gravely, slowly, or with dignity. [< AS. *steppan*, step, < √ of STAND.]—**stepped,** *a.*—**step'per,** *n.*—**step'ping-stone",** *n.* A stone affording a foot-rest, as for crossing a stream, etc.; hence, that by which one advances.

step, *n.* **1.** A motion by change of position of a foot, especially such a motion forward. **2.** The distance passed over in making such a motion. **3.** Hence, any short distance. **4.** That upon which the foot is placed in ascending or descending, as a stair-tread or ladder-rung; in the plural, a stepladder. **5.** A single action regarded as leading to something. **6.** An advance or promotion that forms one of a series. **7.** The manner of stepping; walk; gait; also, the sound of a footfall. **8.** A track; footprint. **9.** *pl.* Progression by walking; walk. **10.** *Mus.* An interval measuring a difference of pitch, corresponding to a degree of the scale. **11.** *Mil.* Same as PACE. **12.** A step-like projection or part, as of a key. **13.** A socket, supporting framework, pocket, or the like. [< AS. *stæpe*, < *steppan*, step.]—**step'lad"der,** *n.* A set of portable steps with, usually, a hinged frame at the back, which may be extended as a support.

step-, 1 step-; 2 stĕp-. A prefix denoting relationship through the marriage only of a parent, and not by blood. [< AS. *steōp*, orphaned.]—**step'broth"er,** *n.*—**step'child",** *n.*—**step'daugh"ter,** *n.*—**step'fa"ther,** *n.*—**step'moth"er,** *n.*—**step'par"ent,** *n.*—**step'sis"ter,** *n.*—**step'son,** *n.*

Ste'phen, 1 stĭ'vən; 2 stē'vĕn, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The first Christian martyr. *Acts* vii, 58. **2. Saint** (979–1038), first king of Hungary: established Christianity in Hungary. **3.** King of England (1105–1154); reigned from 1135 to 1154.

Ste'phens, 1 stĭ'vənz; 2 stē'vĕns, **Alexander Hamilton** (1812–1883). An American statesman; Vice-President of the Confederate States.

Ste'phen-son, 1 stĭ'ven-sən; 2 stē'vĕn-son, **George** (1781–1848). An English engineer; invented the locomotive.

steppe, 1 step; 2 stĕp, *n.* A vast plain devoid of forest, as in Siberia. [< Rus. *step'*, heath.]

-ster, *suffix.* A termination denoting profession, occupation, or agency: originally the feminine form of -ER as still in the single example *spinster;* often with a shade of contempt or depreciation: as, *seamster*, *punster*, *rimester*. [< AS. *-estre*, fem. suffix.] [*abbr.* Sterling.

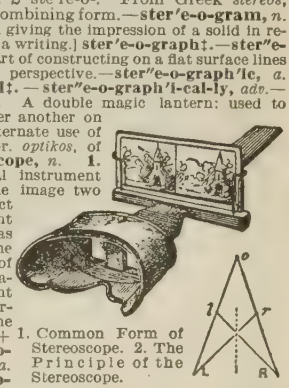
ster., **stereo.**, *abbr.* Stereotype, stereotyper.—**ster., stg.,**

stere[1]†, *v.* Same as STEER.

stere[2]†, *v.* Same as STIR.

stere, 1 stĭr; 2 stēr, *n.* A cubic unit of metric measure, equal to one kiloliter (1,000 liters) or one cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *stere*, < Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

ste're-o-, 1 stĭ'rɪ-o-; 2 stē're-o-. From Greek *stereos*, solid, firm, hard: a combining form.—**ster'e-o-gram,** *n.* A picture or diagram giving the impression of a solid in relief. [+ Gr. *gramma*, a writing.] **ster'e-o-graph‡.**—**ster"e-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of constructing on a flat surface lines representing solids: perspective.—**ster"e-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal‡.** — **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ster"e-op'ti-con,** *n.* A double magic lantern: used to bring one image after another on the screen by the alternate use of the lanterns. [+ Gr. *optikos*, of sight.] — **ster'e-o-scope,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* An optical instrument for blending into one image two pictures of an object from slightly different points of view, so as to produce upon the eye the impression of relief. **2.** *Surg.* A catheter-like instrument used for detecting foreign substances in the body. [< STEREO- + -SCOPE.] — **ster"e-o-scop'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ster'e-o-type.** **I.** *vt.* [-TYPED[t]; -TYP'ING.] **1.** To make a stereotype of. **2.** To furnish stereotype plates for. **II.** *n.* **A** cast or plate taken in stereotype-metal from a matrix, as of paper, reproducing the surface from which the matrix was made.—**ster'e-o-type-met"al,** *n.* An alloy of type-metal, but containing more lead. — **ster'eo-o-typ"er,** *n.* **ster'e-o-typ"ist‡.**—**ster"e-o-typ'ic,** *a.* **ster"e-o-typ'i-cal‡.**—**ster'e-o-typ"-y,** *n.* **ster'e-o-typ"er-y‡.**



1. Common Form of Stereoscope. 2. The Principle of the Stereoscope.

The eyes, looking along *Ll* and *Rr* respectively, combine the images of the points *l* and *r* at *o*. Without the card (represented by the dotted line), *l* will be seen also along the line *Rl*, and *r* along *Lr*, so that there will be three images; the card shuts off the two latter.

ster'ile, 1 ster'ĭl; 2 stĕr'il, *a.* Having no reproductive **ster'il**[5], power; barren. [< L. *sterilis*, barren.]—**ster'il-(e-ly[5],** *adv.*—**ste-ril'i-ty,** *n.* **ster'il(e-ness[5]‡.**—**ster'il-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To deprive of productive power. **2.** To destroy bacteria in; free from germs.—**ster'il-ise‡.**—**ster"il-i-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n.*—**ster'il-iz"[or -is"]er,** *n.*

ster'ling, 1 stŭr'lĭŋ; 2 stēr'ling, *a.* **1.** Having a standard of value or fineness established by the British government. **2.** Having accepted worth; genuine. [< *Easterlings*, German traders in England.] Syn.: see GOOD.

stern, 1 stŭrn; 2 stērn, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by severity or harshness. **2.** Having an austere disposition; strict; severe. **3.** Inspiring fear; repelling. [< AS. *styrne*, stern.] Syn.: see AUSTERE; GRIM; HARD; SEVERE.—**stern'ly,** *adv.*—**stern'ness,** *n.*

stern, *n.* The aft part of a ship, boat, etc. [< Ice. *stjōrn*, steering, < √ of STEER, *v.*]—**stern'-board",** *n.*

Backward motion of a vessel.—**s.-chase,** *n.* A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the other's wake.—**s.-chaser,** *n.* A cannon mounted in the stern to annoy a chasing ship.—**s. foremost,** hind side foremost; moving with the stern in advance.—**s.-post,** *n.* The principal member of a vessel's stern-frame, usually carrying the rudder.—**s.-sheets,** *n. Naut.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts.—**stern'ward,** *a. & adv.*—**stern'way",** *n.* Backward motion of a vessel.—**s.-wheeler,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A steamboat of small draft having one large paddle-wheel at the stern.

stern'age†, *n.* **1.** Steerage; course, as of a vessel. **2.** Stern.

Sterne, 1 stûrn; 2 stĕrn, **Laurence** (1713–1768). An English clergyman and humorist.

ster'num, 1 stûr'num; 2 stĕr'nŭm, *n.* [-NA or -NUMS^{z}, *pl.*] The breast-bone. [< Gr. *sternon*, breast.]—**ster'nal,** *a.*

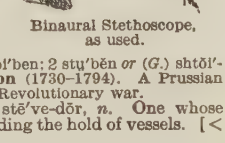
ster"nu-ta'tion, 1 stûr"niu-tē'shən; 2 stĕr"nū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of sneezing. [< L.^{LL} *sternuto, sternuo*, sneeze.]—**ster-nu'ta-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.*—**ster-nu'ta-to-ry,** *a. & n.*

stert†, *n.* A start.—**sterte†,** *v.* To start.

ster'tor-ous, 1 stûr'tar-us; 2 stĕr'tor-ŭs, *a.* Characterized by snoring; accompanied by a snoring sound; as, *stertorous* breathing. [< L. *sterto*, snore.] **ster-to'ri-ous‡.—ster'tor,** *n.* A deep snore or snoring.—**ster'tor-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ster'tor-ous-ness, ster-to'ri-ous-ness‡.**

stet, 1 stet; 2 stĕt, *vt. & vi.* [STET'TED^{d}; STET'TING.] In proof-reading, a direction to let stand as originally written or printed. Compare DELE. [L., let it stand.]

steth'o-, 1 steth'o-; 2 stĕth'o-. From Greek *stēthos*, breast: a combining form. — **steth'o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for auscultation, consisting of a tubular or solid piece of wood or hard rubber to be applied to the patient's body, and tubes for conveying the sound to the examiner's ear or ears. [+ -SCOPE.]—**steth"o-scop'-ic,** *a.*—**steth-os'co-py,** *n.*



Binaural Stethoscope, as used.

Stet'tin, 1 stet'in *or* (*G.*) shte-tīn'; 2 stĕt'in *or* (*G.*) shtĕ-tīn', *n.* A seaport of N. central Prussia; pop. 237,725.

Steu'ben, 1 stû'ben *or* (*G.*) shtoi'bĕn; 2 stu'bĕn *or* (*G.*) shtŏi'-bĕn, **Frederick W. A., Baron** (1730–1794). A Prussian general; served in American Revolutionary war.

ste've-dore, 1 stī'vi-dōr; 2 stē've-dōr, *n.* One whose business is stowing or unloading the hold of vessels. [< Sp. *estivador*, wool-packer.]

stev'en, 1 stev'en *or* stī'vn; 2 stĕv'en *or* stē'vn, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A time fixed for performing an action. **2†.** Speech; voice. **stev'enet†.** [American statesman; abolitionist.

Ste'vens, 1 stī'venz; 2 stē'vĕns, **Thaddeus** (1792–1868). An

Ste'ven-son, 1 stī'ven-sən; 2 stē'vĕn-son, *n.* **1. Adlai Ewing** (1835–1914), an American Vice-President (1893–1897). **2. Robert Louis** (1850–1894), a Scottish novelist; *Treasure Island.*

stew, 1 stiū; 2 stū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To boil slowly and gently. **2.** [Colloq.] To worry, or bring into a certain condition by worry. **II.** *n.* **1.** Stewed food, especially a preparation of meat or fish cooked by stewing. **2.** [Colloq.] Mental agitation; worry. **3‖.** A room heated for bathing or drying purposes. **4‖.** A brothel: commonly in the plural. [< OF. *estuve*, < OHG. *stubâ*, hothouse.] Syn.: see MUSE.—**stew'pan",** *n.* A cooking-vessel used for stewing.

stew'ard, 1 stiū'ard; 2 stū'ard, *n.* **1.** A person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own. **2.** A person put in charge of the domestic affairs of an establishment; specif., on shipboard, a petty officer in charge of the service of provisions and of passengers' rooms. [< AS. *stīweard*, < *stig*, sty, + *weard*, ward.]—**stew'ard-ess,** *n. fem.*—**stew'ard-ship,** *n.*

Steyn, 1 stain; 2 stīn, **Martinus Theunis** (1857–1916). A Boer statesman; President of Orange Free State, 896–1900.

sthe-ni'a, 1 sthi-nai'a *or* sthī'ni-a; 2 sthe-nī'a *or* sthē'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Unusual energy; excited force, as in certain diseases. [< Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]—**sthen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting activity or energy, as a part or organ. **2.** Having power to inspire or animate. **3.** *Pathol.* Characterized by sthenia.

stib'bler, 1 stib'lar; 2 stĭb'ler, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A gleaner. **2.** A minister without settlement. [< STUBBLE.]

stib'i-um, *n.* Antimony. [L., < Gr. *stibi.*]—**stib'i-al,** *a.*

stich, 1 stik; 2 stĭc, *n.* **1.** A line of the Bible. **2.** A line of poetry; a verse: used often in composition; as, hemi*stich.* **3.** An order, line, or row of trees. [< Gr. *stichos*, row.]

stick[1], 1 stik; 2 stĭk, *v.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to pierce; thrust (in or into something). **2.** To fix in place by inserting, as into an opening or hollow fitted for the purpose. **3.** To thrust in any direction: with various prepositions; as, to *stick in* a word in an argument. **4.** To kill or wound by or as by piercing; stab. **5.** To fix in position by piercing. **6.** To cover or fill with something that punctures; as, a paper *stuck* with pins. **7.** To run or make (a molding) with a plane or a machine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be held or supported by being thrust in. **2.** To protrude: with *out, through*, and *from.* [< AS. **stecan*,^{s} = OS. *stekan*, pierce.]—**stick'er**[1], *n.*

stick[2], *v.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attach, or cause to cleave, by or as by some adhesive substance. **2.** [Slang.] To check; perplex; puzzle. **3.** [Slang.] To practise fraud upon; cheat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cleave to a surface; adhere. **2.** To stay attached: with *to.* **3.** To be stopped, perplexed, or disconcerted. **4.** To have misgivings or objections; hesitate: with *at*; as, he *sticks* at nothing. [< AS. *stician*, stab, cleave.]—**stick'er**[2], *n.*—**stick'y,** *a.* [STICK'I-ER; STICK'I-EST.] Adhering to a surface; adhesive. Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**stick'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stick'i-ness,** *n.*—**stick'ing-plas"ter,** *n. Med.* An adhesive plaster composed of pulverized resin and litharge; also, sometimes, court-plaster.—**stick'seed",** *n.* A coarse weed whose prickly seeds stick in clothing, etc.

stick[3], *vt.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **1.** To supply with brush to climb upon, as peas. **2.** *Print.* To set or compose, as type.

stick[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of wood that is long, compared with its cross-section. **2.** Anything resembling such a piece; a rod, wand, or cane. **3.** *Print.* A metal frame in which type is composed. **4.** [Colloq.] A stiff, inert, or stupid person. **5.** [Slang.] Any alcoholic ingredient in an otherwise non-alcoholic drink. [< AS. *sticca*, stick.]

Syn.: bat, baton, birch, bludgeon, cane, club, cudgel, ferule, joist, partizan, pole, rod, rule, ruler, shillalah, staff, stock, switch, timber, truncheon, wand.

stick[2], *n.* A penetrative thrust; stab.

stick[3], *n.* **1.** The state of being stuck together. **2.** The act of coming to a stop; delay; hesitation; scruple.

stick'it, 1 stik'it; 2 stĭk'it, *pa.* [Scot.] Stuck; spoiled.

stick'l(e^{r}, 1 stik'l; 2 stĭk'l, *vi.* [STICK'L(E)D^{d}; STICK'LING.] To contend about trifling matters; insist or hesitate for petty reasons. [Ult. < AS. *stihtan*, govern.]—**stick'-ler,** *n.* **1.** One who contends over trifles. **2†.** A referee.

stick'l(e^{s}, *n.* A prickle; spine: obsolete except in compounds. [< AS. *sticel*, sting.]—**stick'le-back",** *n.* A small fresh- and salt-water fish of northern regions having sharp dorsal spines and building nests for the reception of its eggs.

stiff, } 1 stif; 2 stĭf, *a.* **1.** Resisting the action of a bending
stif[r], } force; not flaccid, limp, or flexible; rigid. **2.** Not easily moved; acting with difficulty or friction. **3.** Not natural, graceful, or easy; constrained and awkward; affected; formal. **4.** Not sufficiently fluid; viscous. **5.** Tightly drawn; taut. **6.** Having a strong, steady movement; as, a *stiff* breeze. **7.** Firm in resistance; obstinate. **8.** Difficult to achieve, understand, accept; hard; severe. **9.** *Com.* (1) Firm in prices; strong and steady; as, a *stiff* market. (2) [Slang.] High; dear; as, a *stiff* price. **10.** *Naut.* Heeling over but little, while carrying much sail; not crank. **11.** [Prov. Eng.] Having physical or mental strength; lusty. [< AS. *stīf*, stiff.] Syn.: see INFLEXIBLE; SEVERE.—**stiff'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.—**stiff'-heart"ed,** *a.* Stubborn or perverse in character.—**stiff'ly,** *adv.*—**s.-necked,** *n.* Not yielding to influence; stubborn; incorrigible.—**stiff'ness,** *n.*

sti'fle, 1 stai'fl; 2 stī'fl, *v.* [STI'FLED; STI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by stopping respiration; suffocate; smother. **2.** To stop the action of; extinguish, as a flame. **3.** To keep from public knowledge; conceal; suppress. **II.** *i.* To die from suffocation. [< Ice. *stīfla*, choke.]

sti'fle, *n.* **1.** The stifle-joint. **2.** Any abnormal condition of the stifle-joint or stifle-bone. [< STIFF.]—**stī'fle-bone",** *n.* The patella or kneepan of a horse, situated at the stifle-joint.—**s.-joint,** *n.* The joint in the hind leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee in man. See illus. at HORSE.

stig'ma, 1 stig'ma; 2 stĭg'ma, *n.* [STIG'MAS^{z} or STIG'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A mark of infamy, or token of disgrace; a blot on one's good name; formerly, a brand made with a branding-iron on slaves or criminals. **2.** That part of a pistil which receives the pollen. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A mark or spot; pore. **4.** *Pathol.* A small scar; a birth-mark; a small red or bleeding spot. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* Marks said to have been miraculously produced on the bodies of certain persons, corresponding to the wounds that Christ received. [L., < Gr. *stigma*, < *stizō*, prick.] Syn.: see BLEMISH.—**stig-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked with a stigma or stigmas; infamous; ignominious or vicious; hence, deformed. **II.** *n.* One marked with or bearing a stigma or stigmas.—**stig'ma-tist,** *n.* One bearing miraculous stigmas.—**stig'ma-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"-ING.] **1.** To brand as ignominious. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To mark with stigmas. **3.** [Recent.] To mark with stigmas or bleeding spots, as by hypnotism. **stig'ma-tise‡.—stig"ma-ti-za'[or sa']tion,** *n.*

stile, 1 stail; 2 stīl, *n.* **1.** A step, or series of steps, on each side of a fence or wall, to aid in surmounting it; loosely, a turnstile. **2.** One of the vertical side-pieces in a door or sash. [< AS. *stigel*, < *stigan*, climb.]

sti-let'to, 1 sti-let'o; 2 sti-lĕt'o, *n.* **1.** A small dagger with slender blade. **2.** A small, sharp-pointed instrument, as of bone, for puncturing eyelet-holes. [It., dim. of *stilo,* < L. *stilus,* pointed instrument.] **sti-let'†; sti-lette'†.**

Stil'i-cho, 1 stil'i-kō; 2 stil'i-cō, **Flavius** (359–408). A Roman general; son of a Vandal captain.

still[1], 1 stil; 2 stĭl, *vt.* To cause to be still; put to rest or silence; hush; quiet. [< AS. *stillan,* < *stille,* still.] Syn.: see ALLAY; REPRESS; TRANQUILIZE. [< DISTIL.]

still[†2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To distil. **2.** To fall, or let fall, in drops.

still, *a.* **1.** Being without movement; being at rest; quiet. **2.** Free from disturbance or agitation; peaceful. **3.** Making no sound; silent; hushed; hence, subdued; soft. **4.** Having no effervescence: opposed to *sparkling:* said of wines. **5.** Dead; inanimate. [< AS. *stille,* still.] Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE.—**still'-born",** *a.* Lifeless at birth.—**still'ness,** *n.*—**still'y.** **I.** *a.* [Poet.] Still; silent. **II.** *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

still[1], *n.* **1.** An apparatus in which a substance is vaporized by heat, and the vapor then liquefied in a condenser and collected: used especially for distilling liquors. **2.** A distillery. **still'-house"‡.** [< STILL[2], *v.*]

still[2], *n.* Absence of sound or noise; stillness; calm.

still, *adv.* **1.** Now or then; as previously; till then or now; yet. **2.** After or in spite of something. **3.** In increasing degree; even yet. [< AS. *stille,* < *stille,* a., still.] Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING; YET.

stilt, 1 stilt; 2 stĭlt, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of slender poles, each having a projection to support the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** One of various other supports. **3.** [Scot.] A plow-handle. **4.** A shore-bird having excessively long legs. [< Sw. *stylta,* prop.]—**stilt'ed,** *a.* Artificially elevated in manner; bombastic; inflated. **-ness,** *n.*

stim'u-lant, 1 stim'yu-lənt; 2 stĭm'yu-lənt. **I.** *a.* Serving to stimulate. **II.** *n.* Anything that stimulates, as an excitant or intoxicant; in the plural, intoxicants. [< L. *stimulo* (ppr. *stimulant(-)s,* prick, < *stimulus,* goad.]—**stim'u-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To rouse to activity; quicken action in; excite; animate; serve as a stimulus. **2.** To affect by intoxicants; take stimulants. Syn.: see ENCOURAGE; PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.—**stim"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**stim'u-la-tiv**(e[s], *a. & n.*—**stim'u-la"tor,** *n.*—**stim'u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive. **2.** *Physiol.* That which excites action in a nerve or muscle or in vegetable tissue. **3.** *Med.* A stimulant. **4.** *Bot.* A sting. [L.]

sting, 1 stiŋ; 2 stĭng, *vt. & vi.* [STUNG; STING'ING.] **1.** To pierce with a sting; use a sting. **2.** To cause a sensation, as from a sting. **3.** Figuratively, to cause to suffer keenly. **4.** To stimulate or impel as by a sting. **5.** To give sharp burning pain; be painful. [< AS. *stinga-an,* sting.] Syn.: see INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR.—**sting'er,** *n.*

sting[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stinging; the wound made by a sting, or the pain caused by it. **2.** *Zool.* A sharp offensive or defensive organ capable of inflicting a painful and especially a poisonous wound. **3.** *Bot.* A sharp, stiff, hollow hair seated on a gland that secretes an acrid fluid, as in the nettles. **4.** A keen stimulus; spur; goad.—**sting'-ray",** *n.* A ray having near the base of the whip-like tail a sharp spine capable of inflicting a dangerous wound.

sting[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An implement used in thatching. **2.** A mast. **3†.** A spear; pike. **4†.** A pole.

sting'-and-ling", 1 stiŋ'-ənd-liŋ"; 2 stĭng'-ənd-lĭng", *adv.* [Scot.] As a whole; completely; hence, forcibly.

stin'gy[1], 1 stin'ji; 2 stĭn'ġy, *a.* [STIN'GI-ER; STIN'GI-EST.] **1.** Extremely penurious or selfish. **2.** Scanty, as from penurious giving. [< STING, *v.*] Syn.: see AVARICIOUS.—**stin'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**stin'gi-ness,** *n.*

sting'y[2], 1 stiŋ'i; 2 stĭng'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Stinging; piercing.

stink, 1 stiŋk; 2 stĭŋk. **I.** *vi.* [STANK or STUNK; STINK'ING.] To give forth a foul odor. **II.** *n.* A strong, foul odor; stench. [< AS. *stincan,* smell.] Syn.: see SMELL.

stint, 1 stint; 2 stĭnt. **I**[d], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To restrain within fixed limits; provide for or serve scantily. **2.** To allot a specific task to. **3.** To be sparing or scanty. **4‖.** To stop; cease. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fixed amount, as of work; a task to be performed within a specified time; allowance. **2.** A bound; restriction. **3.** A small sandpiper. [< AS. *styntan,* blunt.] Syn.: see TASK; TOIL.—**stint'er,** *n.*

stipe, 1 staip; 2 stīp, *n.* A stalk or stalk-like support; petiole; stem. See illus. below. [F., < L. *stipes,* branch.]

sti'pend, 1 stai'pend; 2 stī'pĕnd, *n.* An allowance or salary, especially a salary that affords a bare livelihood; in Scotland, specifically, a clergyman's salary. [< L. *stipendium,* tax.] Syn.: see SALARY.—**sti-pen'di-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Receiving a stipend. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] One who receives a stipend, as a clergyman.

sti'pes, 1 stai'pīz; 2 stī'pēs, *n.* A stipe. Specifically, in entomology: (1) The second maxillary joint of an insect. (2) The stalk of one of the aborted wings of a dipterous insect. [L.]

stip'ple, 1 stip'l; 2 stĭp'l. **I.** *vt.* To draw, paint, or engrave in stipple. **II.** *n.* In painting, etching, etc., a method of employing dots instead of lines, or the effect thus produced. **stip'pling‡.—stip'pler,** *n.*

Stipes (s) of a Maidenhair Fern.

stip'u-late[1], 1 stip'yu-lēt; 2 stĭp'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To specify as the terms of an agreement. **2.** To mention specifically; particularize. **II.** *i.* To make stipulations. [< L. *stipulor* (pp. *stipulatus*), bargain for.]—**stip"u-la'tion**[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stipulating, or the condition of being stipulated. **2.** An agreement or contract. Syn.: see CONTRACT.—**stip'u-la"tor,** *n.*

stip'ule, 1 stip'yul; 2 stĭp'yul, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of leaf-like appendages at the base of the petiole of certain leaves. **2.** *Ornith.* A newly sprouted feather. [< L. *stipula,* stalk.]—**stip'u-late**[2d], *vt.* To furnish with stipules.—**stip'u-late,** *a.* Having stipules.—**stip"u-la'tion**[2], *n.* *Bot.* The arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules.

stir, 1 stūr; 2 stĭr, *v.* [STIRRED; STIR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To alter the relative position of the particles or components of, as by imparting to them circular motion with a spoon or the like. **2.** To cause to move; disturb. **3.** To move quickly; bestir; rouse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be active or in motion. **2.** To change position; move. **3‖.** To be in a state of agitation or excitement. [< AS. *styrian,* stir.

Syn.: agitate, animate, arouse, awake, awaken, excite, incite, instigate, move, prompt, provoke, rouse, stimulate, wake. See ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; PIQUE; SPUR.—Ant.: see synonyms for ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.—**stir'rer,** *n.*—**stir'ring,** *pa.* Stimulating; inspiring. Syn.: see VIVID.

stir, *n.* **1.** The act of stirring, or the state of being stirred; activity. **2.** Public interest; excitement; commotion.

Stir'ling, 1 stūr'liŋ; 2 stĭr'ling, *n.* A royal burgh in central Scotland; often taken in ancient wars; pop. 21,350.

stir'rup, 1 stir'up *or* stūr'up; 2 stĭr'ŭp *or* stĭr'ŭp, *n.* **1.** A loop, as an inverted U-shaped piece of metal or wood with flat foot-piece, suspended from a saddle, for aid in mounting and to support the rider's foot. **2.** A loop or metal strap, as for supporting a beam. [< AS. *stirāp,* < *stīgan,* mount, + *rap,* rope.]—**stir'rup-bone",** *n.* *Anat.* The innermost bone of the middle ear, shaped like a stirrup.—**s.-cup,** *n.* A parting-cup of liquor, as that taken by a mounted horseman.

stitch, } 1 stich; 2 stĭch. **I**[t], *vt. & vi.* To join together or

stich[P], } ornament with stitches; sew. **II.** *n.* **1.** A single passage of a threaded needle or other implement, as in sewing or embroidery; also, the thread or yarn thus placed. **2.** A single turn of thread or yarn around a needle or other implement, as in knitting or crocheting; also, the result of such turn. **3.** A sharp sudden pain, as in the side. **4.** *Agric.* A ridge or furrow. **5.** A stretch or distance, as in a journey. [< AS. *stice,* pricking.]—**stitch'er,** *n.* One who or that which stitches; especially, a machine for that purpose, as in bookbinding.

stith'y, 1 stith'i; 2 stĭth'y, *n.* [STITH'IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A smithy. **2.** An anvil. [< Ice. *stethi.*]

stive, 1 staiv; 2 stīv, *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To stow closely; cram; stifle. [< OF. *estiver,* < L. *stipo,* crowd.]

sti'ver, 1 stai'vər; 2 stī'vĕr, *n.* **1.** A small Dutch coin, worth 2 cents. **2.** Anything of little value. [< D. *stuiver.*]

sto'a, 1 stō'ə; 2 stō'a, *n.* *Gr. Arch.* A covered colonnade, portico, or cloister. [Gr., porch; cp. STOIC.]

stoat, 1 stōt; 2 stōt, *n.* The ermine, especially in its summer coat, reddish-brown above, yellow below. See ERMINE. [< Ice. *stūtr,* a bull.]

stoc-cade'†, *n.* **1.** A fencing movement taught in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** A stockade. **stoc-ca'do†; stoc-ca'ta†.**

stock[1], 1 stek; 2 stŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with stock. **2.** To supply with seed. **3.** To supply with a handle. **4.** To put in the stocks. **5.** To lay by for the future. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lay in or provide supplies. **2.** To sprout.

stock, *a.* Continually kept ready; standing.

stock, *n.* **1.** The trunk or main stem or a tree or other plant; also, a stem that supports a graft. **2.** Line of descent; lineage; family. **3.** *Law.* A source or line of descent of an inheritance. **4.** The various domestic animals raised or used, as on a farm or ranch, specifically called **live stock.** **5.** *Finance.* (1) Government indebtedness represented by certificates issued to creditors, or witnessed by entries in official records. (2) The capital represented by shares of a corporate company held by individuals; in the plural, shares of such capital.

(3) The goods and merchandise employed in trade, as by a merchant. **6.** Any accumulated store or reserve supply that may be drawn on at will. **7.** Material accumulated or ready for use. **8.** That part of a mechanism or device which serves to hold, support, or contain the part that does the real work, as a handle, etc. **9.** A frame for supporting or confining something; as (*pl.*), the timbers on which a vessel rests during construction, or a timber frame with holes for confining the arms or legs, used in punishing petty offenses. **10.** A broad stiffened band, worn as a cravat. **11.** *Bot.* An ornamental garden plant, the common stock or stock-gillyflower. **12.** A block, post, or log: often figurative. **13**†. A stocking. [< AS. *stoc*, stock.]

Syn.: accumulation, capital, fund, hoard, material, provision, store, supply. See STICK.—**stock'-brok"er,** *n.* *Finance.* One who buys and sells stocks for others.—**stock'-brok"ing,** *n.*—**s. company,** an incorporated company that issues stock.—**s.-dove,** *n.* A European wild pigeon, smaller and darker than the ring-dove.—**s.-fish,** *n.* Cod, haddock, or the like, cured by splitting and drying in the air, without salt.—**stock'hold"er,** *n.* One who holds certificates of ownership, as in a stock company.—**stock'ish‖,** *a.* Like a stock; stupid.—**s.-jobber,** *n.* A dealer or speculator in stocks; in the United States, a stock-broker: often somewhat contemptuous.—**s.-jobbery,** *n.* **s.-jobbing‡.—stock'man,** *n.* **1.** A man having charge of stock, as on a ranch. **2.** One who raises stock.—**s.-still,** *a.* Still as a stock or post; motionless.—**s.-yard,** *n.* A large yard with pens, stables, etc., where cattle are kept ready for shipping, slaughter, etc.

stock-ade', 1 stek-ēd'; 2 stŏk-ād'. **I.** *vt.* [STOCK-AD'ED[d]; STOCK-AD'ING.] To surround or fortify with a stockade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line of stout posts, stakes, etc., set upright in the earth to form a fence or barrier; also, the area thus enclosed. **2.** A breakwater of piling, as for protecting a pier. [< STOCK, *n.*, imitating F. *estacade*, stockade.]

Stock'holm, 1 stek'hōlm; 2 stŏk'hōlm, *n.* A seaport city of Sweden: built partly upon islands; pop. 415,200.

stock"i-net', 1 stek"i-net'; 2 stŏk"i-nĕt', *n.* An elastic knitted fabric for undergarments. [< STOCKING, *n.*]

stock'ing, 1 stek'iŋ; 2 stŏk'ing, *n.* A close-fitting woven or knitted covering for the foot and lower leg.—**stock'ing-er,** *n.* **1.** A maker of stockings. **2.** A hosier.

Stock'ton, 1 stek'tən; 2 stŏk'ton, *n.* **1. Francis (Frank) Richard** (1834–1902), an American author. **2. Richard** (1730–1781), an American statesman: signer of the Declaration of Independence.

stock'y, 1 stek'i; 2 stŏk'y, *a.* Short and stout.—**stock'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stock'i-ness,** *n.*

stodg'y, 1 stoj'i; 2 stŏdg'y, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Distended; lumpy. **2.** Stupid; dull; heavy. [For STOGY = STOCKY.]

sto'gy, 1 stō'gi; 2 stō'ĭy, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A stout coarse boot or shoe. **2.** [U. S.] A coarse cigar. **sto'gie†.**

Sto'ic, 1 stō'ik; 2 stō'ic, *n.* **1.** A member of a school of Greek philosophy that sternly repressed all emotion and generally condemned pleasure and all personal ends. **2.** [s-] A person indifferent to pleasure or pain; also, a severe ascetic. [Ult. < Gr. *Stoa Poikilē*, 'the Painted Porch,' at Athens, frequented by Zeno, founder of the Stoic school.]—**Sto'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Stoics or Stoicism. **2.** [s-] Indifferent to pleasure or pain; impassive; uncomplaining. — **sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Sto'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrines of the Stoics. **2.** [s-] Indifference to pleasure or pain. **sto'i-cal-ness‡.** Syn.: see APATHY.

stoke, 1 stōk; 2 stōk, *vt.* & *vi.* [STOKED[t]; STOK'ING.] To supply (a furnace) with fuel; serve as a stoker. [< D. *stoken*, stir a fire, < *stok*, stick.]—**stok'er,** *n.*—**stoke'-hole",** *n.* The space about the mouth of a furnace; the space allotted to the stokers on a steamer. **stoke'-hold"†.**

stole, sto'len, *imp.* & *pp.* of STEAL, *v.*

stole, 1 stōl; 2 stōl, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A narrow band fringed at the ends, worn by the clergy of various churches while officiating. **2.** Loosely, any ecclesiastical vestment. [< L. OF *stola*, robe of a Roman matron.]—**stoled,** *a.*

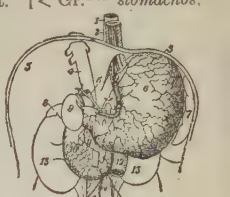
stol'id, 1 stol'id; 2 stŏl'id, *a.* Having or expressing no power of feeling or perceiving; impassible; dull. [< L. *stolidus*, dull.] Syn.: see BRUTISH; HEAVY.—**sto-lid'i-ty,** *n.* **stol'id-ness‡.—stol'id-ly,** *adv.*

sto'lon, 1 stō'lən; 2 stō'lŏn, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A trailing branch that is disposed to take root; a runner or an offset. **2.** *Zool.* A prolongation of the body of various animals, as corals. **sto'lon†.** [< L. *stolo(n-)*, twig.]

sto'ma, 1 stō'mə; 2 stō'ma, *n.* [STO'MA-TA, *pl.*] A minute orifice; pore. Specifically an aperture in the walls of blood-vessels or in serous membranes, or in the epidermis of leaves, young stems, etc. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

stom'ach, 1 stum'ək; 2 stŭm'ac. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To accept, **stum'ac**[r,] as by the stomach, without opposition; hence, to put up with. **2**†. To remember with anger. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dilatation or dilatations of the alimentary canal, serving as one of the principal organs of digestion. **2.** The abdomen; belly: a common but incorrect use. **3.** Desire of food; appetite; hence, any desire; inclination. **4**†. Anger; haughtiness. Spirit. **7**†. The mouth; throat. < *stoma*, mouth.]—**stom'ach-er,** *n.* A former ornamental article of dress for the breast and stomach.—**sto-mach'ic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening the stomach. **stom'ach-al‡; sto-mach'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* Any medicine strengthening or stimulating the stomach.

5†. Compassion. **6**†. [< Gr.[L+F] *stomachos*.



Human Stomach with the Adjacent Viscera, viewed from the front.
1. Aorta. 2. Esophagus. 3. Diaphragm. 4. Inferior vena cava. 5. Portal vein. 6. Stomach. 7. Spleen. 8. Suprarenal capsule. 9. Gall-bladder. 10. Duodenum. 11. Pancreas. 12. Jejunum. 13. Kidneys.

stone, 1 stōn; 2 stōn. **I.** *vt.* [STONED; STON'ING.] **1.** To hurl stones at; pelt or kill by pelting with stones. **2.** To remove the stones or pits from. **3.** To furnish, as a well, with stone. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of stone; as, a *stone* ax. **2.** Made of coarse hard earthenware; as, a *stone* bottle. **3.** Characterized by the use of stone implements; as, the *stone* age. **III.** *n.* **1.** A small piece of rock, as a cobble or pebble. **2.** Rock, or a piece of rock hewn or shaped. **3.** A precious stone; gem. **4.** Anything resembling a stone in shape or hardness; as, a hail-*stone*. **5.** A stony concretion in the bladder, or a disease characterized by such concretions. **6.** The bony covering of the kernel in a fruit. **7.** [Brit.] A measure of weight, avoirdupois, usually 14 pounds. [< AS. *stān*, stone.]—**stone'-blind",** *a.* Blind as a stone, totally blind.—**s.-bow,** *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.—**s.-cast,** *n.* Same as STONE'S CAST.—**stone'chat",** *n.* A small thrush-like European bird with upper parts black and breast dark-reddish.—**stone'-coal",** *n.* Hard or anthracite coal.—**s.-color,** *n.* Bluish gray.—**s.-colored,** *a.*—**stone'crop",** *n.* A low spreading moss-like herb with small fleshy leaves and yellow flowers.—**s.-cutter,** *n.* One who or that which cuts stone; specif., a machine for facing stone.—**s.-cutting,** *n.*—**s.-dead,** *a.* Quite dead.—**s.-deaf,** *a.* Completely deaf.—**s.-dumb,** *a.* Completely dumb.—**s.-fruit,** *n.* A fruit having a stone; a drupe.—**s.-horse,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stallion.—**s.-mason,** *n.* One whose occupation or trade is to prepare and lay stones in building.—**stone's cast,** the distance a stone may be cast by hand. **stone's throw†.—s.-still,** *a.* Perfectly motionless.—**stone'ware",** *n.* A variety of pottery.—**stone'work",** *n.* Work made of stone.—**ston'y,** *a.* [STON'I-ER; STON'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in stone. **2.** Made or consisting of stone. **3.** Hard as stone; hence, unfeeling.—**ston'i-ly,** *adv.*—**ston'i-ness,** *n.*

Stone'henge, 1 stōn'henj; 2 stōn'hĕnġ, *n.* A ruined structure of giant stones on Salisbury Plain, S. W. England; of great antiquity; perhaps once a temple of the sun.

Ston'y Point. A village in S. E. New York; its fort was captured by General Wayne, July 15, 1779.

stood, 1 stud; 2 stŏŏd, *imp.* & *pp.* of STAND, *v.*

stook, 1 stūk; 2 stŏŏk. **I.**[t] *vt.* [Prov.] To set up in stooks or shocks. **II.** *n.* [Prov.] A collection of sheaves set up close together in the field. [< LG. *stuke*, bundle.]—**stook'er,** *n.*

stool, 1 stūl; 2 stŏŏl. *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [U. S.] To decoy with a stool or stools; as, to *stool* pigeons. **2.** To plow or cultivate. **3.** To set up (turfs or sods) against one another in pairs for drying. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send up shoots or suckers. **2.** [U. S.] To decoy wild fowl with a stool or stools. **3.** [U. S.] To allow oneself or itself to be decoyed. **4.** To void feces.

stool, *n.* **1.** A backless seat intended for one person. **2.** Any low chair-like support. **3.** A commode; also, in the plural, feces. **4.** A plant from which young plants are produced, as from runners. **5.** A decoy, as a bird or likeness of one. [< AS. *stōl*, seat, < √ of STAND.]—**stool'-ball",** *n.* A game resembling cricket, or the ball used in the game.—**s.-pigeon,** *n.* A decoy pigeon; specif., one employed to decoy others, as into a gambling-house; also, a police spy.

stoop[1], 1 stūp; 2 stŏŏp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bend or lean forward; bow, or be bowed down; show a stoop. **2.** To bring down from dignity or rank, or from a higher to a lower moral plane; condescend: usually followed by *to* or an infinitive. **3.** To swoop; pounce, as a bird of prey. [< AS. *stūpian*, stoop.] Syn.: see BEND.

stoop[2], *n.* **1.** An act of stooping; a downward and forward bending of the body; also, a habitual forward inclination of the head and shoulders. **2.** Decline from dignity or superiority. **3.** A swoop, as of a bird of prey.

stoop[3], *n.* [U. S.] A platform at the door of a house; less correctly, a porch; veranda. [< D. *stoep*, stoop.]

stoop[4], 1 stūp; 2 stŏŏp, *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup; also, its contents. **2.** *Eccl.* **stoup,** A receptacle for holy water. [< AS. *stēap*, cup.]

stop, 1 step; 2 stŏp, *v.* [STOPPED[t]; STOPT[ts]; STOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring from motion to rest. **2.** To check be-

forehand; repress. **3.** To prevent egress from or passage through; close, as with a plug, filling, or cover, or some other obstruction; also, to stanch. **4.** To keep back; retain, as wages or an allowance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cease from motion; come to rest. **2.** To come to an end; discontinue. **3.** [Colloq.] To stay for a time; tarry; lodge. **4.** *Mus.* To change the pitch of by a stop. [< AS. *stoppian*, prob. < LL. *stupo*, stop.] Syn.: see ABIDE; ARREST; CEASE; END; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; REST; SHUT; STAND; SUSPEND.—**stop'-cock"**, *n.* A faucet having a stop or valve.—**s.-gap**, *n.* That which stops a gap.—**s.-hound**, *n.* A hound trained to stop at a signal from the hunter.—**s.-over.** **I.** *a.* Giving permission to stop over, as a railway ticket. **II.** *n.* A stop-over check, the act of stopping over, or permission to stop over, as from one train to a later train on the same railroad. **s.-off**‡.—**stop'page**, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping. **2.** A deduction from pay.—**stop'per.** **I.** *vt.* To secure with a stopper. **II.** *n.* One who or that which stops up or closes, as a plug or cork, or which checks movement or action of any kind.—**stop'ple.** **I.** *vt.* [STOP'PLED; STOP'PLING.] To close with a stopple. **II.** *n.* A stopper, plug, cork, or bung.—**s.-watch**, *n.* A watch having a hand indicating fractions of a second, which may be stopped or started by the pressure of a spring: used for timing races, etc.

stop, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; a halt; pause; cessation. **2.** That which stops; an obstruction or obstacle; a hindrance. **3.** In musical instruments: (1) The pressing down of a string or the closing of an aperture, to change the pitch of the tone emitted. (2) A key, lever, or handle for stopping a string or an aperture. (3) A fret for a guitar. (4) In an organ, a set of pipes or reeds producing tones of the same quality, and arranged in regular musical progression. **4.** A punctuation-mark. **5.** In joinery, a block, pin, or the like to check sliding motion, as of a drawer. Syn.: see REST.

stope, 1 stōp; 2 stōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To excavate, as ore, rock, etc., in stopes; also, loosely, to excavate mineral underground. **II.** *n. Mining.* An excavation from which the ore has been removed, either above or below a level, in a series of steps.

sto'rax, 1 stō'raks; 2 stō'răks, *n.* **1.** A gum having the odor of vanilla, formerly much used in medicine. **2.** A tree from which the gum was obtained. [L., < Gr. *styrax*, storax.]

store, 1 stōr; 2 stōr. **I.** *vt.* [STORED; STOR'ING.] **1.** To put away for future use. **2.** To furnish or supply; provide. **3.** To place in a warehouse or other place of deposit for safe-keeping. **4.** To withhold or impound, as water. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is stored or laid up against future need; hence, a large amount at hand. **2.** *pl.* Supplies, as of ammunition, arms, or clothing; necessary articles, especially of food. **3.** A place where commodities are stored; warehouse. **4.** In the United States and some British colonies, a place where merchandise of any kind is kept for sale; a shop. [Ult. < L. *instauro*, restore.] Syn.: (verb) see AMASS; (noun) see HEAP; STOCK.—**stor'age**, *n.* **1.** The depositing of articles in a warehouse for safe-keeping. **2.** Space for storing goods. **3.** A charge for storing.—**stor'age-bat"ter-y**, *n. Elec.* A battery whose electrical energy is chemically produced by a current being run through it for a certain period: it is then ready to give off current temporarily.—**store'house"**, *n.* A building in which goods are stored; a warehouse; depository.—**store'-keep"er**, *n.* One who keeps a store.—**store'room"**, *n.* A room in which things are stored, as supplies.

sto'rey, *n.* Same as STORY².

sto'ried[1], 1 stō'rid; 2 stō'rid, *a.* **1.** Having a notable history. **2.** Related in a story. **3.** Ornamented with designs representing scenes from history or story.

sto'ried[2], *a.* Having or consisting of stories, as a building: usually in compounds; as, six-*storied*.

stork, 1 stȯrk; 2 stôrk, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird related to the herons. The **migratory stork** of the Old World often nests on buildings. Compare ADJUTANT; MARABOU[1], *n.* [< AS. *storc*, stork.]

storm, 1 stȯrm; 2 stôrm, *v.* **I.** *t. Mil.* To take, or attempt to take, by storm. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take place as a storm: used impersonally. **2.** To give vent boisterously to passion. **3.** To go noisily about. Syn.: see RAGE.

storm, *n.* **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, generally a great whirling motion of the air, accompanied by rain. **2.** Figuratively, a furious flight or shower of objects, especially of missiles. **3.** A violent commotion of any sort; ebullition of passion or excitement. **4.** A violent and rapid assault on a fortified place. [< AS. *storm*, storm.]—**storm'-belt"**, *n.* A strip of territory along which storms most frequently move.—**s.-center**, *n.* The center of a series of concentric circles of equal air-pressure over a region covered by a cyclone.—**s.-petrel**, *n.* A petrel of the North Atlantic, thought to portend storms. See BIRD.—**stormy petrel**‡.—**s.-signal**, *n.* A system of flag- or light-signals to warn mariners of coming storm.

Syn.: agitation, disturbance, tempest. A *storm* is properly a *disturbance* of the atmosphere, with or without rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. Thus we have rain-*storm*, snow-*storm*, etc., and, by extension, magnetic *storm*, etc. A *tempest* is a *storm* of extreme violence, always attended with some precipitation, as of rain, from the atmosphere. In the moral and figurative use *storm* and *tempest* are not closely discriminated, except that *tempest* commonly implies greater intensity. We speak of *agitation* of feeling, *disturbance* of mind, a *storm* of passion, a *tempest* of rage. See WIND.—Ant.: calm, fair weather, hush, peace, serenity, stillness, tranquillity.—**storm'y**, *a.* [STORM'I-ER; STORM'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by storms; boisterous; passionate. **2.** Accompanying storms. Syn.: see BLEAK. **-i-ly**, *adv.* **-i-ness**, *n.*

Stor'month, 1 stōr'munth; 2 stōr'month, **James** (1825–1882). A Scottish philologist and lexicographer.

Stor'thing", 1 stōr'ting"; 2 stōr'ting", *n.* The Norwegian parliament. [< Norw. *storthing*, < *stor*, great, + *thing*, meeting.] **Stor'ting"**‡.

sto'ry, 1 stō'ri; 2 stō'ry, *vt. & vi.* [STO'RIED; STO'RYING.] **1.** To tell stories; relate in narrative. **2.** To adorn with designs representing scenes from history.

sto'ry[1], *n.* [STO'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A narrative or recital of an event, or a series of events, whether real or fictitious; especially, a short tale, novel, or narrative; history. **2.** A body of facts of special significance, told or untold, relating to a particular person or thing. **3.** Anything reported or told; a rumor. **4.** The plot of a work of imagination. **5.** [Colloq.] A lie: a euphemism used by or to children. **6.** An anecdote. [Short for HISTORY.]

Syn.: allegory, anecdote, incident, narrative, recital, record, relation, tale. *Tale* is nearly synonymous with *story*, but is somewhat archaic; it is used for an imaginative, legendary, or fictitious *recital*, especially if of ancient date; as, a fairy *tale;* also, for an idle or malicious report; as, do not tell *tales*. See FICTION; HISTORY; REPORT.—**sto'ry-book"**, *n.* A book of stories, or one containing a single story.—**s.-teller**, *n.* **1.** One who relates stories or anecdotes. **2.** [Colloq.] A prevaricator; liar.—**s.-telling**, *n.*

sto'ry[2], 1 stō'ri; 2 stō'ry, *n.* [STO'RIES[2], *pl.*] A division in a building comprising the space between two successive floors; a floor. [< OF. *estoree*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build.] **sto'rey**‡.

Sto'ry[1], *n.* **1. Joseph** (1779–1845), an American jurist and author. **2. William Wetmore** (1819–1895), an American sculptor; son of Joseph. **3. T. Waldo** (1847–1915), American sculptor; born in Rome.

stoss, 1 stȯs; 2 stôs, *a. Geol.* Facing the direction whence a glacier moves: contrasted with *lee*. [< G. *stoss*, blow.]

stot[1], 1 stet; 2 stŏt, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A bullock; steer. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] A stoat; weasel. **3**†. A horse or a stallion. [< Ice. *stūtr*, bull.] **stote**‡.

stot[2], *n.* [Scot.] A rebound. [= D. *stooten*, push.]

stoup, *n.* Same as STOOP[3], *n.*

stour[1], 1 stu̇r; 2 stu̇r, *v., a., & n.* Same as STIR. **stoor**‡.

stour[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A battle. [< OF. *estour*, storm.]

stout, 1 staut; 2 stout. **I.** *a.* **1.** Strong or firm of structure or material; sound; tough. **2.** Determined; resolute. **3.** Fat; bulky. **4.** Strong in effects or active qualities; substantial; solid. **5.** Having muscular strength; robust. **6**†. Proud; stubborn. **II.** *n.* A strong, very dark porter or beer. **brown stout**‡. [OF., < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, < L. *stultus*, foolish.] Syn.: see CORPULENT; STANCH; STRONG.—**stout'-heart"ed**, *a.* Brave; courageous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**stout'ly**, *adv.*—**stout'ness**, *n.*

sto'va-ine, 1 stō'və-in; 2 stō'va-in, *n.* A local anesthetic used in combination with strychnin.

stove, 1 stōv; 2 stōv, *imp. & pp.* of STAVE, *v.*

stove, *n.* **1.** An apparatus, usually of metal and portable, in which fuel is consumed for heating or cooking. **2.** A drying-room. **3.** [Eng.] An artificially heated greenhouse. **4.** A pottery-kiln. [< D. *stoof*, stove.]

sto'ver, 1 stō'vər; 2 stō'ver, *n.* Fodder or feed for cattle: in the United States, corn-stalks. [< OF. *estover*, necessaries.]

stow[1], 1 stō; 2 stō, *vt.* **1.** To put away compactly; pack. **2.** To fill compactly or methodically. **3.** To hide away; also, to lodge. [< AS. *stowigan*, < *stow*, place.]—**stow'age**, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of stowing, or the state of being stowed. **2.** Space for stowing goods. **3.** Charge for stowing goods or the goods stowed.—**stow'a-way"**, *n.* One who conceals himself, as on a vessel, to obtain free passage.

stow[2], 1 stō; 2 stō, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To lop or cut off; crop.

Stowe, 1 stō; 2 stō, **Harriet Beecher** (1811–1896). An American author; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

stowret, *n.* A battle; conflict; stour.

S. T. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor* (Professor of Sacred Theology).—**str.**, *abbr.* Steamer.

stra-bis'mus, 1 stra-bis'[*or* -biz']mus; 2 stra-bĭs'[*or* -bĭz']-mŭs, *n.* A condition in which the eyes squint. When one or both eyes turn inward, the patient is *cross-eyed;* when outward, *wall-eyed*. [< Gr. *strabismos*, < *strabos*, oblique, < *strephō*, turn.] **stra'bism**‡.—**stra-bis'mic**, *a.*

Stra'bo, 1 strā'bo; 2 strā'bo, *n.* (63? B. C.–A. D. 24?) A Greek geographer and historian.

strad'dle, 1 strad'l; 2 străd'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [STRAD'DLED, STRAD'LD[F]; STRAD'DLING.] To stretch the legs widely apart, over or across; bestride; also, to sit or mount astride. **II.** *i.* To go, stand, or sit with the legs far apart.

strad'dle, *n.* **1.** A going, standing, or sitting with legs wide apart. **2.** The space between the feet or legs of one who straddles. **3.** A stock-transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a put or a call. [For *striddle*, freq. of STRIDE.]

Stra"di-va'ri, 1 strā"dī-vä'rī; 2 strä"dī-vä'rī, **Antonio** (1644–1737). A violin-maker of Cremona, Italy, whose models have been followed by the modern school. **Strad"i-va'ri-us‡.**

strae, 1 strē; 2 strā, *n.* [Scot.] Straw.

strafe, 1 straf *or* (*G.*) shträ'fe; 2 sträf *or* (*G.*) shträ'fe. [Soldiers' Slang.] **I.** *v.* [STRAFED, STRAF'ING.] To bombard heavily. **II.** *n.* A heavy bombardment. [< G. *strafen*, to punish.]

Straf'ford, 1 straf'ərd; 2 sträf'ord, **Earl of** (1593–1641). Thomas Wentworth, an English statesman; beheaded.

strag'gle, 1 strag'l; 2 străg'l, *vi.* [STRAG'GLED, STRAG'LD[F]; STRAG'GLING.] **1.** To wander apart from the main body, etc.; stray. **2.** To wander aimlessly about; ramble. **3.** To spread out beyond normal bounds. **4.** To occur at irregular intervals. [< AS. *strāc*, pret. of *strican*, go.] —**strag'gler,** *n.*—**strag'gly,** *a.* Irregularly scattered.

straight, 1 strēt; 2 strāt. **I**‖**d.** *vt.* To straighten. **II.** *a.* **1.** Extending uniformly in the same direction without curve or bend. **2.** Free from kinks; not curly, as hair. **3.** Not stooped or inclined; erect, as in posture. **4.** Not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; accurate; honest; upright. **5.** Free from obstruction; uninterrupted; unbroken. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In a straight line or a direct course. **2.** Closely in line; correspondingly. **3.** At once; straightway. [< AS. *streccan* (pp. *streht*), stretch.] Syn.: see RIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**straight's edge",** *n.* A bar of wood or metal having one edge true to a straight line: used for ruling, etc.—**straight'en,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become straight. **2.** To free from disorder: often with *up*.—**straight'en-er,** *n.*—**straight"for'ward,** *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or direct manner; frank. Syn.: see CANDID; CLEAR; HONEST; JUST; PLAIN. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**straight'-out",** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Showing the true sentiments, feelings, or intent; uncompromising.—**straight'way"**‖, *adv.* Immediately.

strain, 1 strēn; 2 strān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To exert to the utmost of one's ability. **2.** To injure by overexertion. **3.** *Mech.* (1) To reform permanently. (2) To cause a strain in. **4.** Figuratively: (1) To force beyond true intent. (2) To make uneasy or unnatural; constrain. (3) To press to oneself; embrace. **5.** To purify by or as by the use of a strainer. **6**‖. To stretch; tighten: also, to grasp tightly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; strive. **2.** To percolate; filter. **3.** To become wrenched or twisted. [< OF. *streindre*, < L. *stringo*, bind tight.] Syn.: see STRETCH.—**strain'er,** *n.* One who or that which strains; specif., a utensil or device, containing meshes or porous parts, through which liquids are passed to separate them from coarse particles. Syn.: see STRUGGLE.

strain[1], *n.* **1.** An act of straining or the state of being strained; a violent effort or exertion. **2.** The injury due to excessive tension or effort. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* Change of shape or size of a body, especially of a solid, produced by the action of a stress; deformation, temporary or permanent. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A section, in hymn-tunes, divided off by a double bar. (2) A melody; tune. **5.** A distinctive portion of a poem; also, a composition in verse. **6.** Prevailing tone or manner. Syn.: see SONG; TUNE.

strain[2], *n.* **1.** Line of descent; race; stock; also, an artificial variety. **2.** Inborn or hereditary disposition; natural tendency. [< AS. *strȳnd*, < *streōnan*, beget.]

straitt, *vt.* **1.** To make narrow; tighten. **2.** To distress.

strait, 1 strēt; 2 strāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of small transverse dimensions; narrow. **2.** Restricted as to space or room; close; tight. **II.** *n.* **1.** A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. **2.** Any narrow pass or passage. **3.** A position of perplexity or distress; necessity: frequently plural. [< OF. *estrait*, < L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), bind tight.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**strait'en,** *vt.* **1.** To make strait or narrow; contract; restrict. **2.** To distress; hamper. Syn.: see SCRIMP.—**strait's jack"et,** *n.* A jacket of strong canvas, for confining the arms of dangerous lunatics or prisoners.—**s.-laced,** *a.* **1.** Tightly laced, as stays. **2.** Strict, especially in morals.

Straits Set'tle-ments. A British colony in S. E. Asia; capital, Singapore; pop. 820,870.

strake, 1 strēk; 2 strāk, *n.* A breadth of planking or plating on a vessel's hull. [Var. of STREAK, *n.*] **streakt.**

Stral'sund, 1 shtrȧl'zunt; 2 shträl'ȿunt, *n.* A fortified seaport in Pomerania province, Prussia; pop. 34,000.

stra-min'e-ous, 1 strə-min'ı-us; 2 stra-mín'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Straw-colored. **2**‖. Straw-like; chaffy. [< L. *stramen*, straw.]

stra-mo'ni-um, 1 strə-mō'nı-um; 2 stra-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A common narcotic poisonous weed of the nightshade family. **jim'son-weed"†. 2.** A drug prepared from this plant, used for asthma. [< Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade, + *manikos*, mad.]

strand[1], 1 strand; 2 strănd. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To run aground; drift ashore; figuratively, to be left helpless. **II.** *n.* [Poet.] A shore or beach. [< AS. *strand*.] Syn.: see BANK.

strand[2]. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To break a strand (of a rope). **2.** To make by twisting strands. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the principal twists or members of a rope. **2.** A fiber, hair, or the like. [< D. *streen*, skein.]

strange, 1 strēnj; 2 străng, *a.* **1.** Previously unknown, unseen, or unheard of; unfamiliar. **2.** Not according to the ordinary way; unaccountable; remarkable. **3.** Of a different class, character, or kind. **4.** Foreign. **5.** Distant in manner; reserved; shy. [< OF. *estrange*, < L. *extraneus*, foreign.] Syn.: see ALIEN; EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; QUEER; RARE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**stran'ger,** *n.* **1.** One who is not an acquaintance. **2.** An unfamiliar visitor; guest. **3.** A foreigner. **4.** One unacquainted or unfamiliar with something specified: with *to*. Syn.: see ALIEN.

stran'gl(eF), 1 straŋ'gl; 2 străŋ'ĝl, *vt. & vi.* [STRAN'GL(E)D[F]; STRAN'GLING.] **1.** To choke to death; throttle; suffocate; stifle. **2.** To repress; suppress. **3.** To suffer or die from strangulation. [< Gr.[L+OF] *strangalaō*, < *strangalē*, halter.]—**stran'gler,** *n.*—**stran'gles,** *n. pl.* An infectious disease of the horse characterized by fever and inflammation of the glands beneath the jaw.—**stran'gu-late,** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To strangle. **2.** To compress, contract, or obstruct, especially so as to cut off circulation of the blood, as in hernia.—**stran'gu-lat"ed,** *pa.* **stran'gu-late‡.—stran"gu-la'tion,** *n.* The act of strangling, or the state of being strangled.

stran'gu-ry, 1 straŋ'giu-rı; 2 străŋ'ĝŭ-ry, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Difficult and painful urination. **2.** *Hort.* Abnormal swelling induced in a plant by bandaging. [< F. *strangurie*.]—**stran-gu'ri-ous,** *a.*

strap, 1 strap; 2 străp. **I.** *vt.* [STRAPPED[t], STRAPT[S]; STRAP'PING.] **1.** To fasten or bind with a strap. **2.** To beat with a strap. **3.** To strop. **4.** [Scot.] To hang: used also intransitively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, and flexible strip of leather, or the like, for binding about objects. **2.** A razor-strop. **3.** A shoulder-strap. [< L.[AS] *stroppus*, thong.]

strap-pa'do, 1 stra-pē'dō; 2 strā-pā'do, *n.* **1.** A former military punishment in which one was drawn up by a rope attached usually to the wrists, and let fall suddenly till stopped with a jerk. **2.** Loosely, a beating with a strap. [< It. *strappata*, a pulling, < *strappare*, pull, < G. dial. *strapfen*, stretch.]

strap'ping, *a.* [Colloq.] Large and muscular; robust.

strass, 1 stras; 2 străs, *n.* Same as PASTE, 3. [< Josef *Strasser*, the inventor.]

Stras"bourg', ‖ 1 strus"būr', shtrās'burн; 2 sträs"bụr', shträs'-

Strass'burg, ‖ burн, *n.* A fortified cathedral city, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, France; surrendered by the French, Sept. 28, 1870; returned by Germany, June 28, 1919; pop. 166,767.

stra'ta, 1 strē'tə; 2 strā'ta, *n.* Plural of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem, 1 strat'ə-jem; 2 străt'a-ĝĕm, *n.* A maneuver designed to deceive or outwit an enemy in war; hence, any device for obtaining advantage. [< Gr. *stratēgema*, < *stratēgos*, general.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE.

strat'e-gy, 1 strat'ı-jı; 2 străt'e-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The science of military position and of the combination and employment of means on a broad scale for gaining advantage in war; generalship: distinguished from *tactics*. **2.** The use of stratagem or artifice, as in business, politics, etc.—**stra-teg'ic,** 1 strə-tej'ık *or* -tī'jik; 2 stra-tĕĝ'ic *or* -tē'ĝic, **stra-teg'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by strategy. **strat"e-get'ic, -i-cal‡.—strat"e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**strat'e-gist,** *n.* One versed in strategy.

Strat'ford-on-A'von, 1 strat'fərd-on-ē'ven; 2 străt'ford-ŏn-ā'vŏn, *n.* A town in central England; birthplace and place of burial of Shakespeare; pop. 9,400.

strath, 1 strath; 2 străth, *n.* [Scot.] A wide, open valley; a river-course. [< Gael. *srath*, valley.]

strath'spey", 1 strath'spē" *or* strath"spē'; 2 străth'spā" *or* străth"spā', *n.* A lively dance: from Strath Spey, Scotland.

strat'i-form, 1 strat'ı-fôrm; 2 străt'i-fôrm, *a.* Formed like or constituting a stratum. [< STRATUM + -FORM.]

strat'i-fy, 1 strat'ı-faı; 2 străt'i-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To form or arrange in strata. **II.** *i.* To be formed in strata. [< STRATUM + -FY.]—**strat"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

stra-tig'ra-phy, 1 strə-tig'rə-fı; 2 stra-tĭĝ'ra-fy, *n. Geol.* **1.** The order and relative position of the strata of the earth's crust. **2.** The study or description of such strata; stratigraphic geology. [< STRATUM + -GRAPHY.] —**strat"i-graph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stra-toc'ra-cy, 1 stra-tek'rə-sɪ; 2 stra-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* Military despotism. [< Gr. *stratos,* army, + *kratеō,* rule.]

stra'tum, 1 strē'tum; 2 strā'tŭm, *n.* [STRA'TA, less commonly STRA'TUMS[2], *pl.*] A natural or artificial layer, bed, or thickness, as of rock. (1) *Geol.* A bed of rock. (2) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sheet or layer of tissue. [L., < *stratus,* pp. of *sterno,* spread.]

stra'tus, 1 strē'tus; 2 strā'tŭs, *n. Meteor.* A low horizontal sheet of cloud. [L., see STRATUM.]—**stra"to-cu'mulus,** *n. Meteor.* Cloud occurring in large dark balls or rolls, giving the sky an undulating appearance when covering it.

Strauss, 1 strous; 2 strous, *n.* **1. David Friedrich** (1808–1874), a German rationalistic theologian; *Life of Jesus.* **2. Johann** (1825–1899), an Austrian composer: *Blue Danube Waltz,* etc. **3. Richard** (1864–), German composer.

straw, 1 strē; 2 strą, *n.* **1.** A dry or ripened stalk; also, stems or stalks of grain, collectively, after the grain has been thrashed out. **2.** Figuratively, a mere trifle or slight indication. [< AS. *streáw,* straw, < √ of STREW.]—**straw'ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The scarlet berry-like edible fruit of a running plant, technically neither a fruit nor a berry, but an enlarged, fleshy receptacle, bearing on its surface small seed-like achenia, which are the real fruit. **2.** The plant that bears this fruit.—**straw'-col"or,** *n.* A pale yellow color, as of clean ripe straw. **s.-colour†.**—**s.-colored,** *a.*—**straw'y,** *a.*

stray, 1 strē; 2 strā. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To wander from the way. **2.** To wander freely about; rove; roam. **3.** To wander from the path of right, truth, or duty. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having strayed; straying. **2.** Irregular; occasional; casual. **III.** *n.* **1.** A domestic animal that has strayed; an estray. **2.** A person who is lost or wanders aimlessly. **3.** The act of straying or wandering. [< OF. *estraier,* < *estree,* street.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.

strayte†, *a.* & *adv.* Strait; strict; narrow.

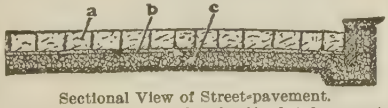
streak, 1 strīk; 2 strēk. **I**[t.] *vt.* To mark with a streak; form streaks in or on; stripe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, somewhat irregularly shaped mark, line, or stripe. **2.** A not very marked characteristic; a vein; trace; dash; as, a *streak* of humor; also, a transient mood; whim. **3.** *Mineral.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as shown when it is filed or drawn across a rough surface. **4.** *Naut.* A strake. [< AS. *strica,* < *strican,* go.]—**streaked,** *pa.*—**streak'y,** *a.* Having streaks.—**streak'i-ly,** *adv.*—**streak'i-ness,** *n.*

stream, 1 strīm; 2 strēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To emit or pour forth in a stream. **2.** To wash in running water. **3.** To cause to stretch forth; unfurl; wave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To flow or issue in a stream. **2.** To move in continuous succession; proceed uninterruptedly, as a crowd from a hall. **3.** To float with a waving movement, as a flag. **4.** To move with a trail of light, as a meteor.—**stream'er,** *n.* An object that streams; a flag that floats extended, or a shaft of light that streams forth. Syn.: see FLOW.

stream, *n.* **1.** A current or flow of water or other fluid. **2.** Anything continuously flowing, moving, or passing, as people. **3.** A continuous course or advance; drift; current. [< AS. *stream.*]

Syn.: brook, channel, course, creek, drift, eddy, flow, flume, flux, race, rill, river, rivulet, run, runlet, runnel, streamlet, tide, watercourse.—**stream'let,** *n.* A rivulet.—**stream'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of streams; flowing as a stream. **2.** Sending forth streams, as of light.

street, 1 strīt; 2 strēt, *n.* **1.** A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village. **2.** The high-way on which the buildings of a street front; also, the roadway for vehicles, between sidewalks. [< AS. *strǽt,* < L.[LL] *strata,* fem. of *stratus;* see STRATUM.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.—**street arab,** same as ARAB, *n.*, 3.



Sectional View of Street-pavement.
a, granite block wearing-surface; *b,* sand-cushion, 1″ to 2″; *c,* cement-concrete foundation, 6″.

strenet, *n.* Strain; race. **strent.**

strength, 1 strenŋth; 2 strĕngth, *n.* **1.** The quality or property of being strong; power; force. (1) Of animals, muscular force; physical vigor. (2) Of material substances, the ability to sustain the application of force without yielding or breaking; solidity; tenacity; toughness. **2.** Power in general; operative energy; ability to do or bear; binding force or validity, as of a law; vigor or force of style; available numerical force, as of troops. **3.** Degree of intensity; vehemence; as, *strength* of passion. **4.** The degree in which a thing possesses its distinctive properties or essential elements; concentration; potency, as of a drug. **5.** An embodiment of sustaining or protecting power; in archaic or poetic use, a fortress. [< AS. *strengthu,* < *strang,* strong.] Syn.: see POWER; PROWESS.—**strength'en,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make strong; become or grow strong or stronger. **2.** To encourage: animate. Syn.: see CONFIRM.—**strength'en-er,** *n.* **strength'ner†.**

stren'u-ous, 1 stren'yu-us; 2 strĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; earnest. [< L. *strenuus,* active; cp. Gr. *strēnēs,* strong.]—**stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.* **stren"u-os'i-ty†.**

Strep"to-coc'cus, 1 strep"to-kok'us; 2 strĕp"to-cŏc'ŭs, *n.* A genus of micro-organisms which do not move but remain grouped in long chains, producing pus and causing pneumonia, erysipelas, etc. [< Gr. *streptos,* twisted, + *kokkos,* berry, berry-like insect.]

stress, 1 stres; 2 strĕs. **I**[t.] *vt.* **1.** To subject to mechanical stress, as a timber. **2.** To put stress or emphasis on, as a syllable. **3**‖. To put into straits or difficulties; distress. **II.** *n.* **1.** Special weight, importance, or significance. **2.** Force exerted to or beyond the point of strain; strain; tension. **3.** Influence exerted forcibly; pressure; compulsion. **4.** In pronunciation and elocution, the relative force with which a sound, syllable, or word is uttered. [< OF. *estressier,* < L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), compress.]

-stress, *suffix.* A feminine termination denoting agency; as, song*stress.* [< -STER + -ESS.]

stretch, 1 streċh; 2 strĕch, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To extend or draw **strech**[p],) out, as to full length or width; hence, to draw tight; tighten. **2.** To extend, or be extended, as between two points, as a line, a bridge, etc.; spread; distend or expand by force in any or all directions; figuratively, to strain; exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. **3.** To strain or exert to the utmost: as, to *stretch* every nerve. **4.** To reach or put forth: often with *out;* as, to *stretch out* the hands. **5.** To prostrate at full length; cause to lie extended. [< AS. *streccan,* stretch.]

Syn.: elongate, exaggerate, expand, extend, lengthen, reach, spread, strain, tighten. See PERVERT.—Ant.: loosen, relax, slacken.—**stretch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which stretches. **2.** A frame for carrying the wounded or dead. **3.** In masonry, a brick or stone lying lengthwise of a course; also, a measure equaling the length of a brick. **4.** A tie-beam in the frame of a building. **5.** *Naut.* A crosspiece in a boat, as a brace for the feet.

stretch, *n.* **1.** An act of stretching, or the state of being stretched; tension. **2.** Extent or reach of that which stretches; scope; especially, an overstrain. **3.** A continuous extent of space or time.

strew, 1 strū; 2 strų, *vt.* [STREWED, STREWD[8]; STREWED or STREWN; STREW'ING.] **1.** To throw or let fall (small objects) loosely and irregularly. **2.** To lie loosely here and there upon. [< AS. *streáwian, streówian,* strew.]—**strew'ment†,** *n.* The act or material of strewing.

stri'a, 1 strɑi'ə; 2 stri'a, *n.* [STRI'Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A narrow streak, stripe, or band of distinctive color, structure, or texture; a small groove, channel, or ridge. [L., furrow.]—**stri'ate.** **1.** *vt.* [STRI'AT-ED[4]; STRI'AT-ING.] To mark with striæ. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having fine linear markings; grooved. **2.** Constituting a stria or striæ. **stri'at-ed†.**—**stri-a'tion,** *n.*—**stri'a-ture,** *n.* **1.** The manner in which striæ are disposed or arranged; striation. **2.** A stria.

strick'en, 1 strik'n; 2 strĭk'n, *pa.* **1.** Wounded, especially by a missile. **2.** Struck down, as by calamity. Compare STRIKE, *v.* **3.** Advanced or far gone, as in age.

strick'le, 1 strik'l; 2 strĭk'l, *n.* **1.** An object having a straight edge used for striking off an even measure of grain. **2.** A templet. **3.** A straight-edge, to which emery is applied, for sharpening rotary knives. [Dim. of *strick,* for STRIKE.]

strict, 1 strikt; 2 strĭct, *a.* **1.** Observing or enforcing rules exactly; also, containing exact or severe rules or provisions; exacting. **2.** Strenuously enjoined and maintained; rigidly observed. **3.** Exactly defined, distinguished, or applied; not indefinite or loose. **4.** Stretched tight; not lax. **5.** *Bot.* Close, narrow, and upright; straight. **6.** *Zool.* Narrow; constricted. **7.** Intimately close, as friendship. [< L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), bind.] Syn.: see AUSTERE; PRECISE; SEVERE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stric'ture, 1 strik'chur *or* -tiur; 2 strĭc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Severe criticism. **2.** *Pathol.* Contraction of some duct or channel. [< L. *strictura,* < *strictus;* see STRICT.]

stride, 1 strɑid; 2 strīd, *v.* [STRODE; STRID'DEN, formerly STRID; STRID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To span or pass through or over with a stride. **2.** To straddle; bestride. **II.** *i.* To walk with strides; proceed with long or measured steps. [< AS. *stridan,* stride.]

stride, *n.* **1.** A long and sweeping or measured step; the space that is passed over by such a step. **2.** In animal locomotion, an act of progressive motion, completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative positions they occupied at the beginning of the movement.

The normal stride of a biped consists of two uniformly executed steps; of a quadruped it consists of four steps.

stri'dent, 1 strīʹdent; 2 strīʹdĕnt, *a.* Giving a loud and harsh sound. [< L. *stridо*, ppr. *striden(t-)s*, creak.] **—stri'dent-ly,** *adv.*

strid'u-late, 1 strijʹu-[*or* strīdʹyu-]lēt; 2 strĭjʹụ-[*or* strīdʹ-yụ-]lāt, *vi.* [-LAT″ED; -LAT″ING.] To make a shrill, creaking noise, as a locust, cicada, or the like. [< L. *stridulus*, rattling, < *stridо*, creak.]—**strid″u-la'tion,** *n.*—**strid'u-lous,** *a.* **strid'u-la-to-ry‡.**

strife, 1 straif; 2 strīf, *n.* **1.** Angry contention; fighting. **2.** Any contest for advantage or superiority; rivalry. **3.** The act of striving; strenuous endeavor. [< OF. *estrif*, < Ice. *strīth*, < *strīdha*, contend.] Syn.: see BATTLE; FEUD; QUARREL.

strig'il, 1 strijʹil; 2 strĭgʹĭl, *n.* **1.** A scraper, as of metal, bone, or ivory, used for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **2.** One of a group of wavy flutings carved on flat or curved surfaces, as in Roman architecture. [< L. *strigilis*, scraper, < *stringo*, bind.]—**strig″il-la'tion,** *n.* The application of a strigil to the skin, or the friction thus caused.

strike, 1 straik; 2 strīk, *v.* [STRUCK; STRUCK, STRICK′EN, STRICK′N[P], formerly STROOK; STRIK′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring or cause to come into forcible contact with; affect as by such contact. (1) To hit with some force; also, to come into collision with. (2) To deliver with force, as a blow. (3) To dash against; shock; smite; thrust; wound. (4) To pierce or penetrate with a blow or blows; stab. (5) To produce by a stroke or as a sudden effect, as a light. (6) To ignite by a stroke, as a match. (7) To cut, lop, or separate: usually with *off;* as, to *strike off* a criminal's head. **2.** To form by stamping or impressing with a die, as coins; coin. **3.** To cause to enter or pervade with sudden force or power, as an emotion. **4.** To make and confirm, as a bargain. **5.** To efface or cancel by or as by a stroke of a pen; expunge: with *out, off,* or some similar modifier. **6.** To cause to sound, as a bell; notify or announce by sound, as the hour. **7.** To impress or effect suddenly, forcibly, or in some particular manner; also, to come to the mind of; as, to be *struck* speechless; an idea *strikes* me. **8.** To come upon and see suddenly; hence, to discover; as, to *strike* a trail. **9.** To assume; enter upon, as a movement or attitude. **10.** To lower or haul down; take or let down, as a flag in token of surrender. **11.** To quit or cease, as work, in order to compel compliance with a demand, etc. **12.** To make level. **13†.** To steal. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come or be in a state of forcible or sudden contact, or to be affected as by such contact; impinge. (1) To deliver a blow or strokes. (2) To hit, tap, or beat: with *against, upon,* etc. (3) To sound, as a bell. (4) To run upon a rock, bank, or shore, as a vessel. **2.** To come, especially by accident; happen: with *upon.* **3.** To enter boldly or suddenly upon some path or course; go; proceed; also, to start suddenly; burst forth. **4.** To cease work as a means of securing the redress of grievances, higher wages, etc. **5.** To lower or haul down a flag or colors; surrender; salute. **6.** To become fixed to shells, etc., as the spat of oysters; also, to take root. **7.** To take a particular direction, as geological strata. **8.** To become saturated with salt, as fish. **9.** To run, change, or fade, as colors in a fabric. [< AS. *strīcan*, go.] Syn.: see BEAT; REACH.—**to strike a balance,** to find the difference between debits and credits.—**to strike up. 1.** To begin to play, sing, or beat, as at a performance. **2.** To begin to sound. **3.** To start up; begin by mutual consent.—**to strike work,** to obtain work; rarely, to stop work; strike.—**strik'er,** *n.*—**strik'ing,** *pa.* Notable; impressive. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**strik'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**strik'ing-ness,** *n.*

strike, *n.* **1.** An act of striking; a blow. **2.** The quitting of work by a body of workers to enforce compliance with some demand. **3.** A straight-edged leveling implement. **4.** [Colloq.] A new or unexpected discovery of ore, in mining; also, any unexpected or complete success. **—strike'-break″er,** *n.* **1.** One who takes the place of a workman on strike. **2.** [Recent.] A person who supplies workmen to take the place of strikers.

string, 1 strin; 2 strĭng, *v.* [STRUNG; STRING′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suspend on a string by threading. **2.** To fit with a string or strings, as a guitar. **3.** To make tense the strings of (a musical instrument); hence, sometimes, to tune; also, to adjust or brace as if by making tense, as the nerves. **4.** To remove the strings from. **5.** To bind with a string. **6.** [Colloq.] To hang: with *up.* **7.** To extend like a string: often with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To stretch out into a long, irregular line. **2.** To appear stringy.—**stringed,** *a.* Furnished with strings; also, tied with strings.

string, *n.* **1.** A slender line thinner than a cord and thicker than a thread; twine; also, a slender strip, as of cloth or leather. (1) The cord of a bow. (2) Prepared wire or catgut for musical instruments. **2.** A string-like organ or formation. **3.** A row or series of things connected by or as by a small cord; hence, a connected series or succession, as of acts or events. [< AS. *strenge*, perhaps < *strang*, strong.]—**string'er,** *n.* **1.** A heavy supporting timber, usually horizontal. **string'-piece‡. 2.** One who strings.—**string'y,** *a.* Containing fibrous strings; also, tough.—**string'i-ly,** *adv.*—**string'i-ness,** *n.*

strin'gent, 1 strin'jent; 2 strĭnʹjĕnt, *a.* **1.** Keeping one closely to strict requirements; rigid; severe. **2.** Hampered by obstructing conditions. **3.** Pressing tightly in any way; close or tight. [< L. *stringo*, (ppr. *stringen(t-)s*), compress.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**strin'gen-cy,** *n.* Strictness; closeness.

string'-halt″, *n.* Same as SPRING-HALT: a corruption.

strip, 1 strip; 2 strĭp, *v.* [STRIPPED[t] or STRIPT; STRIP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull off the covering from; denude. **2.** To pull off, as a closely fitting envelop. **3.** To rob; plunder. **4.** To milk (a cow) by the thumb and forefinger; milk dry (a cow or cow's udder). **5.** To remove something from; lay bare or clean, as in various mechanical operations. **6.** To tear or cut into strips; make a strip or strips of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To remove one's clothing; undress. **2.** To come off in strips. [< AS. *strȳpan*, in *bestrȳpan*, plunder.]—**strip'per,** *n.*—**strip'ping,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who or that which strips. **2.** *pl.* The milk drawn from a cow by stripping.

strip, *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long, as of cloth, wood, land, etc. [For STRIPE.]

stripe, 1 straip; 2 strīp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STRIPED[t]; STRIP′ING.] To mark with stripes; make stripes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line, band, or long narrow division of a surface, of different color or finish from the adjacent surface; a regular streak or strip. **2.** A streak or welt on the skin, caused by flogging. **3.** Distinctive quality or character; kind; sort. [< D. *streep*, stripe.] Syn.: see BLOW.

striped, 1 straipt *or* straip'ed; 2 strīpt *or* strīpʹĕd, *a.* Having stripes; marked with stripes. [< STRIP, *n.*]

strip'ling, 1 strip'lin; 2 strĭpʹling, *n.* A mere youth.

strip'per, strip'ping. See STRIP, *v.*

strive, 1 straiv; 2 strīv, *vi.* [STROVE; STRIV′EN, STRIV′N[P], or STRIVED‖; STRIV′ING.] **1.** To make earnest effort. **2.** To engage in strife; contend; fight. **3.** To vie; emulate. **4.** To tend to counteract by reason of opposing qualities. [< OF. *estriver*, strive; of Germanic origin.] Syn.: see CONTEND; ENDEAVOR; STRUGGLE.—**striv'er,** *n.*

strob'ile, 1 streb'il *or* strō'bail; 2 strŏbʹĭl *or* strōʹbīl, *n.* A multiple fruit consisting of an oblong, oval, or conical mass of dry imbricated scales, as in the pines, spruces, firs, etc.; a cone. [< LL. *strobilus*, pine-cone, < Gr. *strobilos*, anything twisted, < *strephō*, twist.]

strode, 1 strōd; 2 strōd, *imp.* of STRIDE, *v.*

stroke, 1 strōk; 2 strōk, *vt.* [STROKED[t]; STROK′ING.] To pass the hand over gently or with light pressure.

stroke[1], *n.* **1.** The act or movement of striking. **2.** One of a series of recurring movements, as of oars, a piston, etc.; also, the rate of such movement. **3.** Same as STROKE-OAR. **4.** A movement, as of the hand, arm, or some instrument, by which something is made or done. **5.** A line or trace made by a single movement of some instrument, as of a pen or pencil. **6.** A blow or any ill effect caused as if by a blow; as, a *stroke* of misfortune. **7.** A blow or the sound of a blow of a striking mechanism, as of a clock; also, the time so indicated. **8.** A sudden or brilliant mental act; feat; coup. [< AS. *strāc*, < *strīcan*, go.] Syn.: see BLOW; MISFORTUNE.—**stroke'-oar″,** *n.* **1.** The aftmost oar of a boat, whose movement sets the rate of rowing. **2.** The person who rows with this oar; also, the position he occupies. **stroke‡; stroke'-oars″-man‡; strokes'man‡.** [STROKE, *vt.*

stroke[2], *n.* A light caressing movement; a stroking. See

stroll, 1 strōl; 2 strōl. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To ramble on foot; wander idly. **2.** To go from place to place aimlessly. **II.** *n.* An idle or leisurely walk; a wandering. [< D. *struikelen*, stumble.] Syn.: see RAMBLE.—**stroll'er,** *n.*

Strom'bo-li, 1 strom'bo-li; 2 strŏmʹbo-lī, *n.* **1.** An island in the Mediterranean; one of the Lipari group. **2.** An active volcano of Stromboli; 3,040 ft. high.—**Strom-bo'li-an,** *a.*

strondt, *n.* Strand. **strondet†.**

strong, 1 strŏŋ; 2 strông, *a.* **1.** Having physical power or strength; muscular; vigorous. **2.** Having great mental or moral force; able; capable. **3.** Moving or acting with a high degree of force, or characterized by intensity in degree; violent; as, a *strong* gale; *strong* language; hence, energetic; deeply earnest; zealous. **4.** Making a keen impression upon the senses; vivid; pungent. **5.** Made or constituted firmly or solidly. **6.** Being in large

numbers; also, having the strength (of a specified number); as, a force 10,000 *strong*. **7.** Not mild or weak; concentrated; also, solid and substantial, as food; containing much alcohol, as drink. **8.** Having a steady upward tendency, as the market prices, etc. [< AS. *strong*, mighty.] Syn.: cohesive, compact, hardy, robust, sinewy, stalwart, stout, stubborn, sturdy, tenacious, vigorous. See FIRM; HEALTHY; POWERFUL; STANCH.—Ant.: brittle, debilitated, delicate, feeble, fragile, frail, frangible, perishable, tender, weak.—**strong'hold"**, *n.* A place that nature or art has made strongly defensible. Syn.: see FORTIFICATION; REFUGE.—**strong'ly**, *adv.* With strength. **strong‡.**—**strong'-mind"ed**, *a.* Having a firm and vigorous intellect; also, affectedly intellectual.

stron'ti-um, 1 stron'shı-um *or* -ti-um; 2 strŏn'shi-ŭm *or* -ti-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A yellowish, metallic element, similar to calcium, but harder. See ELEMENT. [< *Strontian*, Scotland.]

strook†, *imp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

strop, 1 strep; 2 strŏp. **I.** *vt.* [STROPPED†, STROPT§; STROP'PING.] To sharpen (as a razor) on a strop. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip of leather or canvas on which to sharpen a razor; also, a rectangular implement with strops on it. **2.** A strap. [< AS. *stropp;* see STRAP.]

stro'phe, 1 strō'fī *or* stref'ı; 2 strō'fē *or* strŏf'e, *n.* **1.** In ancient poetry, a rhythmic movement, as a distich; also, the first of a pair of corresponding stanzas in Greek choral poetry, as opposed to the second, or *antistrophe*. **2.** A modern rimed stanza; by extension, one of the irregular divisions of an ode or the like. [< L. *stropha*, < Gr. *strophē*, < *strephō*, turn.]—**stroph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

stross'erst†, *n. pl.* Trousers.

strove, 1 strōv; 2 strōv, *imp.* of STRIVE, *v.*

strow‖, 1 strō; 2 strō, *vt.* [STROWED; STROW'ING; STROWED or STROWN.] Same as STREW.

struck, 1 struk; 2 strŭk, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

struc'ture, 1 struk'ċhur *or* -tiur; 2 strŭc'ċhur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** That which is constructed; a combination of related parts, as a building or machine. **2.** Manner of construction or organization of a body or object. **3‖.** Construction. [F., < L. *structura*, < *structus*, pp. of *struo*, build.] Syn.: see FRAME.—**struc'tur-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

strug'gle, 1 strug'l; 2 strŭg'l. **I.** *vi.* [STRUG'GLED, **strug'l²**, STRUG'LD²; STRUG'GLING.] To engage in a struggle; strive or labor earnestly. **II.** *n.* A violent effort; labored contest; contention; sometimes, a war; battle. [< Dan. *struikelen*, stumble.] Syn.: (verb) see battle, contend, contest, endeavor, exert oneself, fight, labor, strain, strive, toil, try, vie, writhe; (noun) see ENDEAVOR. —**strug'gler,** *n.*

strum, 1 strum; 2 strŭm, *vt.* & *vi.* [STRUMMED or STRUMD§; STRUM'MING.] To play (on a stringed instrument) carelessly and noisily; thrum. [Var. of THRUM¹, *v.*]

stru'ma, 1 strū'mə; 2 stry'ma, *n.* [STRU'MÆ, 1 -mī; 2 -mē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Goiter. (2) Scrofula. **2.** *Bot.* A wen-like cushion or swelling. [L., < *struo*, build.]—**stru'mose,** *a.* **stru-mat'ic‡; stru'mous‡.**

strum'pet, 1 strum'pet; 2 strŭm'pet, *n.* A prostitute.

strung, 1 strun; 2 strŭng, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRING, *v.*

strut, 1 strut; 2 strŭt, *vi.* [STRUT'TED², STRUT'TING.] To walk pompously. [< Dan. *strutte.*]—**strut'ter,** *n.*

strut¹, *n.* A proud or pompous step or walk.

strut², *n.* **1.** A compression-member in a framework, keeping two others from approaching nearer together. **2.** An instrument used in adjusting the plaits of a ruff.

strych'nin, 1 strik'nin, -nīn; 2 stry'e'nin, -nīn, *n.* A **strych'nine,** § white, crystalline, bitter, extremely poisonous compound obtained from certain tropical plants; used medicinally in minute doses as a neural stimulant. [< *Gr. strychnos*, kind of nightshade.] **strych'ni-a‡.**

sts., *abbr.* Streets.

Stu'art, 1 stiū'ərt; 2 stū'art, *n.* **1.** A family supplying kings to Scotland, 1371 to 1603, and to England, 1603 to 1714. See ENGLAND. **2. Arabella** (1575–1615), a Scottish princess; imprisoned by James I. **3. Charles Edward** (1720–1788), "the Young Pretender"; son of James F. E., claimant for the English crown; invaded Scotland, 1745, and was defeated at Culloden. **4. Gilbert Charles** (1755–1828), an American portrait-painter. **5. James E. B.** (1833–1864), a Confederate cavalry general, sobriquet "Jeb." **6. James Francis Edward** (1688–1766), "the Pretender"; eldest son of James II. of England; claimed the throne and invaded Scotland, 1715; forced to flee to France. **7. Mary.** See MARY, 3.

stub, 1 stub; 2 stŭb. **I.** *vt.* [STUBBED, STUBDS; STUB'BING.] **1.** [U. S.] To strike against a low obstruction or projection. **2.** To grub up, as roots. **3.** To clear or remove the stubs or roots from. **4.** To render stubby. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a tree-trunk, bush, etc., that remains when the main part is cut down. **2.** Any short projecting part or piece; a remnant. **3.** [U. S.] In a check-book or the like, one of the inner ends upon which a memorandum is entered, and which is left in the binding when the check is detached. **4.** Anything short or stumpy. **5†.** A log; a block; a blockhead. [< AS. *styb*, stub.]—**stub'bed,** *a.* **1.** Made into a stub. **2.** Full of stubs. **3.** Sturdy; blunt. **-ness,** *n.*—**stub'by,** *a.* [STUB'BI-ER; STUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Short, stiff, and bristling. **2.** Short and thick; like a stub.—**stub'bi-ly,** *adv.*—**stub'bi-ness,** *n.*—**stub'i"ron,** *n.* Same as STUB-TWIST.—**s.-nail,** *n.* A short thick nail; also, an old horseshoe-nail.—**s. pen,** a very blunt-pointed pen for writing.—**s.-twist,** *n.* A mottled iron made from worn-out horseshoe-nails: used in gun-barrels.

stub'ble, 1 stub'l; 2 stŭb'l, *n.* The stubs of grain-**stub'l²,** § stalks, covering a harvest-field after the crop has been cut; also, the field itself: also used figuratively. [< OF. *stuble.*]—**stub'bly,** *a.* Covered with or like stubble.

stub'born, 1 stub'ərn; 2 stŭb'orn, *a.* **1.** Inflexible in opinion or intention; unreasonably obstinate. **2.** Not easily bent or overcome; intractable; as, *stubborn* facts. **3.** Characterized by perseverance or persistence. [Prob. [< AS. *styb*, stub.] Syn.: see HARD; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; PERVERSE; RESTIVE; STRONG.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stuc'co, 1 stuk'o; 2 stŭc'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To apply stucco to; form decorations in stucco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fine plaster for walls or their relief ornaments. **2.** Loosely, any plaster used for the external coating of buildings: often attributively. [It.] [Colloq.] Conceited.

stuck, 1 stuk; 2 stŭk, *imp.* & *pp.* of STICK, *v.*—**stuck'-up",** *a.*

stud, 1 stud; 2 stŭd, *vt.* [STUD'DED⁴; STUD'DING.] **1.** To set thickly with small points, projections, or knobs. **2.** To supply with or support or stiffen by studs in building.

stud¹, *n.* **1.** A short intermediate post, as in a building-frame. **2.** A knob, round-headed nail, or small protuberant ornament, as an ornamental button in a shirt-front. **3.** A crosspiece in a link. **4.** A small pin such as is used in a watch. [< AS. *studu*, post.]—**stud'ding,** *n.* Studs or joists collectively.

stud², *n.* **1.** A collection of horses and mares for breeding; also, the place where they are kept. **2.** A collection of horses for riding, hunting, or racing. **3.** [Colloq.] A stallion. **stud'-horse"‡.** [< AS. *stōd*, stud.]—**stud'-book",** *n.* A record of the pedigree of a stud.

stud'ding-sail", *n.* An auxiliary sail set out beyond one of the principal square sails by extensible booms.

stu'dent, 1 stiū'dent; 2 stū'dĕnt, *n.* **1.** A person engaged in a course of study; especially, an advanced scholar, as in a university. **2.** One who closely examines or investigates. [< L. *studeo*, be diligent.] Syn.: see SCHOLAR.

stud'ied, 1 stud'id; 2 stŭd'id, *pa.* **1.** Deliberately and intentionally designed or undertaken; planned; premeditated. **2†.** Learned; versed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stu'di-o, 1 stiū'dı-ō; 2 stū'di-ō, *n.* The workroom of an artist. [It., < L. *studium*, zeal, < *studeo*, be diligent.]

stu'di-ous, 1 stiū'dı-us; 2 stū'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to study. **2.** Earnest in the use of means; assiduous. **3.** Done with deliberation; studied. **4§.** Favorable to study; for study; as, *studious* halls. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stud'y, 1 stud'ı; 2 stŭd'y, *v.* [STUD'IED; STUD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endeavor to learn or learn about by means of mental application; apply the mind in memorizing or mastering; learn the words or ideas of. **2.** To devote oneself to the mastery of, as a profession. **3.** To gaze on attentively and thoughtfully; contemplate. **4.** To contrive; devise; plan: often with *out* or *up*. **5.** To think over and keep in mind for some purpose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To apply oneself to the acquisition of knowledge. **2.** To pursue a regular course of study. Syn.: see CONSIDER; EXAMINE; MUSE.—**stud'i-a-bl(e**F, *a.*—**stud'i-er§,** *n.*

stud'y, *n.* [STUD'IES², *pl.*] **1.** The act of studying; application of the mind to books, to art or science, etc. **2.** Something to be studied; a branch or department of knowledge. **3.** A specific product of studious application; especially, in art, a first sketch. **4.** A room devoted to study, reading, etc. **5.** A studious state of mind; absent-mindedness. **6.** Earnest endeavor; thoughtful care. **7.** *Mus.* A composition designed to aid development in technical facility. [< OF. *estudie*, < L. *studium;* see STUDIO.] Syn.: see EDUCATION; INQUIRY; LEARNING; REFLECTION; TASK; THOUGHT.

stuff, 1 stuf; 2 stŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill to distention by **stuf'F,** § crowding something into; cram; pack full. **2.** Specif., to fill with material specially prepared for such use. **3.** In taxidermy, to fill out with suitable material (the skin of a bird or beast). **4.** To cram into a small space; crowd. **5.** To obstruct by filling; choke. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To gluttonize; eat to excess.—**to stuff a ballot-box,** to put ballots into the box fraudulently.

stuff, *a.* **1.** Made of fabric, especially of light woolen material. **2.** Made of fur in imitation of beaver.

to Succeed

stuff, *n.* **1.** The material out of which something may be shaped or made; hence, raw or unwrought material. **2.** Figuratively, the fundamental element of anything, material or spiritual. **3.** Possessions generally; household goods. **4.** A worthless collection of things; rubbish; hence, worthless ideas: often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense! **5.** Woven material, especially of wool. **6.** Any one of various substances, mixtures, or compounds prepared for use. **7.** [Slang.] Money; means. [< OF. *estoffe*, < Gr.^{L} *stuppē*, tow.] —**stuff'er,** *n.*—**stuff'ing,** *n.* The material with which anything is stuffed; also, the process of filling or stuffing.—**stuff'y,** *a.* [STUFF'I-ER; STUFF'I-EST.] **1.** Badly ventilated. **2.** Impeding respiration.—**stuff'i-ness,** *n.*

stul'ti-fy, 1 stul'tı-fai; 2 stŭl'ti-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] **1.** To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent; give an appearance of foolishness to: often reflexively. **2.** *Law.* To allege to be of unsound mind. [< L.^{LL} *stultus*, foolish, + *facto*, make.]—**stul″ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**stul'ti-fi″er,** *n.*

stum, 1 stum; 2 stŭm. **I.** *vt.* [STUMMED; STUM'MING.] To stop from fermenting by some admixture. **II.** *n.* Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. [< D. *stom*, silent.]

stum'bl(e^{E}, 1 stum'bl; 2 stŭm'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STUM'BL(E)D^{E}; STUM'BLING.] **1.** To miss or cause to miss one's footing in walking or running. **2.** To fall upon by chance: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To move unsteadily or in a blundering manner. **II.** *n.* The act of stumbling; hence, a blunder; false step. [< Ice. *stumra*, stumble.] —**stum'bler,** *n.*—**stum'bling-block″,** *n.* Any obstacle or hindrance.—**stum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

stump^{1}, 1 stump; 2 stŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To canvass by making political speeches. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) To challenge, as to a contest; dare; defy. (2) To bring to a halt by real or fancied obstacles. (3) To strike against an obstacle; stub, as one's toe. **3.** To reduce to a stump; truncate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go about on or as on stumps. **2.** [Colloq.] To make political speeches.—**stump'er,** *n.*

stump, *a.* **1.** Being or resembling a stump; stumpy. **2.** Of or pertaining to the stump (see STUMP, *n.*, 4); as, a **stump orator, s. speaker, s. speech.**

stump, *n.* **1.** That portion of the trunk of a tree left standing when the tree is felled. **2.** The part of anything, as of a limb, that remains when the main part has been removed. **3.** *pl.* The legs: chiefly in the phrase **to stir one's stumps.** **4.** A place or platform where a stump speech is made; hence, political haranguing. **5.** [Colloq.] A challenge. **6.** *Cricket.* Any one of the three posts forming the wicket. [< Ice. *stumpr*.]—**stump'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of stumps. **2.** Like a stump; short and thick.

stun, 1 stun; 2 stŭn. **I.** *vt.* [STUNNED, STUND^{S}; STUN'NING.] **1.** To stupefy by a blow. **2.** To deaden the hearing of temporarily, as by an explosive sound; shock. **3.** To make helpless from astonishment; astound. **II.** *n.* A stupefying blow, shock, or concussion; also, the condition of being stunned. [< AS. *stunian*, make a noise.]—**stun'ner,** *n.* One who or that which stuns; specif. [Slang], a person or thing of extraordinary or surprizing qualities.—**stun'ning,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Stun'dist, 1 shtun'dist; 2 shtŭn'dist, *n.* A member of a Russian body of Christians originating among peasants about 1860. [< G. *stunde*, hour, lesson.]—**Stun'dism,** *n.*

stung, 1 stuŋ; 2 stŭng, *imp. & pp.* of STING, *v.*

stunk, 1 stuŋk; 2 stŭngk, *imp. & pp.* of STINK, *v.*

stunt^{1}, 1 stunt; 2 stŭnt. **I**^{d}. *vt.* To check the natural development of; dwarf; cramp. **II.** *n.* **1.** A check in growth, progress, or development. **2.** A stunted animal or thing. [< AS. *stunt*, dull, < *stintan*, stop.]—**stunt'ed,** *a.*—**stunt'ed-ness,** *n.*

stunt^{2}. [Colloq., U. S.] **I**^{d}. *vt.* To perform stunts. **II.** *n.* A remarkable feat, as of bodily skill; also, any allotted task.

stupe, 1 stiūp; 2 stūp, *n. Surg.* A compress or medicated cloth to be applied to a wound.

stu'pe-fy, 1 stiū'pı-fai; 2 stū'pe-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To dull the senses or faculties of; blunt; deaden. [< L. *stupeo*, be stupefied, + *facto*, make.]—**stu″pe-fa'cient.** **I.** *a.* Having power to stupefy; stupefying. **stu″pe-fac'tiv(e**ST. **II.** *n.* Anything that stupefies, as a narcotic. **stu″pe-fac'tiv(e**ST.—**stu″pe-fac'tion,** *n.* The act of stupefying; stupor. **stu″pi-fac'tion‡.** Syn.: see STUPIDITY.—**stu″pe-fac'tiv(e-ness**^{S}, *n.* — **stu'pe-fied,** *a.* — **stu'pe-fied″ness,** *n.*—**stu'pe-fi″er,** *n.*

stu-pen'dous, 1 stiu-pen'dus; 2 stū-pĕn'dŭs, *a.* Of prodigious size, bulk, or degree. [< L. *stupendus*, gerundive of *stupeo*, be astonished.] **stu'pend†; stu-pen'di-ous†.** Syn.: see IMMENSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stu'pid, 1 stiū'pid; 2 stū'pid, *a.* **1.** Very slow of apprehension or understanding; dull-witted; sluggish. **2.** Affected with stupor; stupefied. **3.** Marked by lack of understanding, reason, or wit; senseless; doltish. [< L. *stupidus*, < *stupeo*, be astonished.] Syn.: see ABSURD; BRUTISH; FLAT; HEAVY.—**stu'pid-ly,** *adv.*—**stu'pid-ness,** *n.*

stu-pid'i-ty, 1 stiu-pid'ı-tı; 2 stū-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stupid. Syn.: apathy, dulness, insensibility, obtuseness, slowness, sluggishness, stupefaction, stupor. *Stupidity* is sometimes loosely used for temporary *dulness* or partial *stupor*, but chiefly for innate and chronic *dulness* and *sluggishness* of mental action, *obtuseness* of apprehension, etc. *Apathy* may be temporary, and be dispelled by appeal to the feelings or by the presentation of an adequate motive, but *stupidity* is inveterate and commonly incurable. Compare APATHY; IDIOCY; STUPOR.—Ant.: acuteness, alertness, animation, brilliancy, cleverness, intelligence, keenness, quickness, readiness, sagacity, sense, sensibility.

stu'por, 1 stiū'pər; 2 stū'por, *n.* **1.** A condition of the body in which the senses and faculties are suspended or greatly dulled. **2.** Extreme intellectual or moral dulness; gross stupidity. [L., < *stupeo*, be stunned.]

Syn.: apathy, asphyxia, coma, fainting, insensibility, lethargy, swoon, swooning, syncope, unconsciousness. The *apathy* of disease is a mental affection, a state of morbid indifference; *lethargy* is a morbid tendency to heavy and continued sleep, from which the patient may perhaps be momentarily aroused. *Coma* is a deep, abnormal sleep, from which the patient can not be aroused, or is aroused only with difficulty, a state of profound *insensibility* perhaps with full pulse and deep, stertorous breathing, and is due to brain-oppression. *Syncope* or *swooning* is a sudden loss of sensation and of power of motion, with suspension of pulse and of respiration, and is due to failure of heart-action, as from sudden nervous shock or intense mental emotion. *Insensibility* is a general term denoting loss of feeling from any cause, as from cold, intoxication, or injury. *Stupor* is especially profound and confirmed *insensibility*, properly comatose. *Asphyxia* is a special form of *syncope* resulting from partial or total suspension of respiration, as in strangulation or drowning. See STUPIDITY.—**stu'por-ous,** *a.*

Stur'dee, 1 stūr'dı; 2 stūr'de, **Sir Frederick C. D.** (1859–). British rear-admiral; defeated and sunk Von Spee's German squadron in battle off Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914.

stur'dy, 1 stūr'dı; 2 stūr'dy, *a.* [STUR'DI-ER; STUR'DI-EST.] **1.** Possessing rugged health and strength; hardy. **2.** Firm and unyielding. [< OF. *estourdi*, pp. of *estourdir*, astonish, prob. < L. *ex*, out, + *torpidus*, TORPID.] Syn.: see POWERFUL; STRONG.—**stur'di-ly,** *adv.*—**stur'di-ness,** *n.*

stur'geon, 1 stūr'jən; 2 stūr'gon, *n.* A large fish of northern regions, with coarse, oily flesh, having five rows of bony shields. [< F. *esturgeon*.]

1. Common Sturgeon. 1/30 2. Great White Sturgeon or Beluga. 1/30

sturt, 1 stūrt; 2 stūrt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Vexation; trouble. [= START.]

stut'ter, 1 stut'ər; 2 stŭt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter with spasmodic hesitations or repetitions; stammer. **II.** *n.* The act of stuttering. [< Ice. *stauta*, stutter.]—**stut'ter-er,** *n.*—**stut'ter-ing,** *pa. & n.*

Stutt'gart, 1 stut'gārt *or* (*G.*) shtut'gārt; 2 stŭt'gärt *or* (*G.*) shtut'gärt, *n.* A city of Wurttemberg; pop. 309,200.

Stuy've-sant, 1 stai'vi-sənt; 2 stȳ've-sant, **Peter** (1602?–1682). The last Dutch governor (1647–1664) of New York.

sty^{1}, 1 stai; 2 stȳ, *n.* [STIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** Any filthy habitation or place of bestiality or debauchery. [< AS. *stīgu*, cattle-pen, < *stīgan*, rise.]

sty^{2}, *n.* [STIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. [< AS. *stigend*, < *stīgan*, rise.]

Styg'i-an, 1 stij'ı-ən; 2 stȳj'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Styx; hence, infernal. [< Gr.^{L} *Stygios*, < *Styx*, < *stygeo*, abhor.]

style, 1 stail; 2 stȳl, *vt.* [STYLED; STYL'ING.] To give a title or designation to; name.

style^{1}, *n.* **1.** Manner of conduct or action. **2.** Manner or form approved as elegant or fashionable; fashion; mode. **3.** Mode of expressing thought; distinctive or characteristic diction; appropriate use of language. **4.** Mode of presentation, execution, or performance, as in music or any art or work. **5.** Form of designation or address; title. **6.** An ancient writing-instrument, having one end pointed, for writing on wax tablets, and the other end blunt for erasure. **7.** Something resembling such a writing-instrument, as an engraving-tool. **8.** *Zool.* A pointed process or part; a stylet or stylus. **9.** *Chronol.* A system of arranging the length of the years so as to average that of the true solar year: called **new style,** when following the arrangement made by Pope Gregory XIII. (Gregorian calendar) and used in nearly all Christian countries except Russia and Greece, and **old style** when following the Julian calendar. The latter is now 13 days behind the former.

England adopted the new style by act of Parliament in 1752, when the difference was 11 days. [F., < L. *stilus*, stake.] **stil'et.** Syn.: see AIR[2]; CUSTOM; DICTION; MANNER; NAME.—**sty'lar**[1], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a style for writing.—**sty'let,** *n.* **1.** Any slender pointed instrument, as a poniard or probe. **2.** *Zool.* A stiff process; style. **stilette'**†.—**styl'ist,** *n.* One who is a master of literary style.—**sty-lis'tic,** *a. & n.*—**sty-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

style[2], *n.* **1.** A pin, pointer, or gnomon of a dial, that indicates the hour by its shadow. **2.** *Bot.* The prolongation of a carpel or ovary, bearing the stigma. **3.** In joinery, an upright piece in a frame. [< Gr.[LL] *stylos*, pillar.]

stile†.—**sty'lar**[2], *a.*—**sty'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a style. [able.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

styl'ish, 1 stail'ish; 2 stȳl'ish, *a.* Having style; fashionable.

sty'lo-[1], 1 stai'lo-; 2 stȳ'lo-. From Latin *stylus*, *stilus*, stake, pointed instrument: a combining form.

sty'lo-[2], ‖ **styl-,** ‖ 1 stai'lo-, stail-; 2 stȳ'lo-, stȳl-. From Greek *stylos*, column: combining forms.

sty'lo-graph, 1 stai'lo-graf; 2 stȳ'lo-ġrȧf, *n.* A pencil-like writing-instrument having an ink-reservoir from

Stylograph.

a, the needle-point, mounted adjustably on the sliding yoke (*b*); *c*, the ink-well; *d*, the cap.

which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point. [< STYLO-[1] + -GRAPH.] **stylographic pen†.—sty'lo-graph'ic,** *a.* **sty'lo-graph'i-cal‡.—sty-log'ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of writing, engraving, etc., with a style, or of writing with a stylographic pen.

sty'loid, 1 stai'loid; 2 stȳ'loid, *a.* Resembling a style or peg; styliform. [< STYLO-[1] + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

sty-lom'e-ter, 1 stai-lom'i-tər; 2 stȳ-lŏm'e-tər, *n.* An instrument for measuring columns. [< STYLO-[2] + -METER.]

sty'lus, 1 stai'lus; 2 stȳ'lŭs, *n.* [STY'LI or STY'LUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument for manifolding by means of carbon-paper. **2.** Same as STYLE[1], 7. [L., stake.]

sty'mie, 1 stai'mi; 2 stȳ'mi. *Golf.* **I.** *vt.* [STY'MIED; STY'MY-ING.] To impede (an opponent) by a stymie. **II.** *n.* A condition obtaining when an opponent's ball lies in the line of the player's put on the green. **stī'my‡.**

stynte†, *v. & n.* Same as STINT.

styp'tic, 1 stip'tik; 2 stȳp'tic. **I.** *a.* Causing contraction of living tissues, as blood-vessels; preventing hemorrhage. **styp'ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* A substance or agent that, applied locally, arrests bleeding. [< Gr.[L+F] *styptikos*, < *styphō*, contract.]—**styp-tic'i-ty,** *n.*

Styr'i-a, 1 stir'i-ə; 2 stȳr'i-a, *n.* A province in Austria; 6,317 sq. m.; pop. 957,500.

Styx, 1 stiks; 2 stȳks, *n. Class. Myth.* A river of the lower regions over which the shades were ferried by Charon on their way to the abode of the dead.

Su., Sun., Sund., *abbr.* Sunday. [process.

su'a-bl(e[F]**,** 1 siū'ə-bl; 2 sū'a-bl, *a.* Legally subject to civil

sua'sion, 1 swē'ʒən; 2 swā'zhon, *n.* The act of persuading; persuasion: archaic except in the phrase **moral suasion.** [OF., < L. *suasio(n-)*, < *suadeo*, persuade, < *suavis*, sweet.]—**sua'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Persuasive.

suave, 1 swēv *or* swāv; 2 swāv *or* swȧv, *a.* Smooth and pleasant in manner; bland; gracious. [F., < L. *suavis*, sweet.]—**suave'ly,** *adv.*—**suav'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being suave; urbanity. **2.** Something that is suave, bland, or agreeable. [< F. *suavité*, < L. *suavita(t-)s*, < *suavis*, sweet.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

sub, 1 sub; 2 sŭb, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who takes the place of an absentee; a substitute. **2.** A subordinate or subaltern. [Abbr. of SUBALTERN, SUBORDINATE.]

sub-, *prefix.* **1.** Under; from under. **2.** *Chem.* Less than normal, as a basic compound; as, *sub*acetate of lead (a basic acetate of lead). Before *c, f, g, m, p, r, sub-* becomes usually *suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-*, and in other cases it appears as *subs-, sus-*, or *su-*. [< L. *sub-*, < *sub*, under.]

A large number of words beginning with *sub-* are self-explaining, as those in the following list, where the force of the prefix is indicated by signs as follows: (1) In the words marked * *sub-* signifies 'somewhat,' 'slightly,' 'not quite,' 'imperfectly,' 'nearly'; as, *sub*acidulous, somewhat acidulous; *sub*vertical, not quite vertical. (2) In the words marked ** it has the sense of 'subordinate,' 'secondary,' 'inferior,' 'lower in position, grade, or rank,' 'produced by subdivision'; as, *sub*committee, a lower committee; *sub*lieutenant, a lieutenant of secondary rank; *sub*zone, a division of a zone. Words with the prefix *sub-* requiring definition are in vocabulary places.

sub"ab-dom'i-nal** sub-ac'rid* sub-a'gent**
sub-ac'e-tate* sub"a-cu'mi-nate* sub-an'gu-lar*
sub-ac'id* sub"a-cute'* sub"as-so"ci-a'-
sub"a-cid'u-lous* sub-a'gen-cy** tion**

sub"as-trin'gent* sub"con-trac'tor** sub"lieu-ten'ant**
sub-at'om** sub-con'tra-ry* sub"me-tal'lic*
sub"a-tom'ic** sub-con'vex* sub-o'val*
sub"cal-ca're-ous* sub-del'e-gate**, *v.* sub-par'al-lel*
sub-car'bu-ret"ed* *& n.* sub-pri'or**
sub"ce-les'tial** sub"de-part'ment** sub-spe'cies**
sub-cir'cu-lar* sub-der'mal** sub'sur"face**
sub'class** sub-dis'trict** sub'ten"an-cy**
sub"co-lum'nar** sub"ed'i-tor** sub'ten"ant**
sub"com-mis'sion** sub-ed'i-to'ri-al** sub"ter-res'tri-al**
sub"com-mit'tee** sub-en'try** sub'ti'tle**
sub-con'cave* sub-gla'cial** sub-trop'ic*
sub"con-chol'dal* sub'head** sub-trop'i-cal*
sub-con'i-cal* sub'head'ing** sub-trop'ics*
sub"con-tract'*, *v.* sub-lease'**, *v. & n.* sub"va-ri'e-ty*
sub'con"tract**, *n.* sub"les-see'** sub-ver'ti-cal*
sub"con-tract'ed** sub-les'sor** sub'work"er**

sub., *abbr.* Subject, substitute, suburb, suburban.

snb"a-e'ri-al, 1 sub"ē-i'ri-əl; 2 sŭb"ā-ē'ri-al, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or formed at the earth's surface, in open air: contrasted with *aerial*, *submarine*, and *subterranean*.

sub-al'tern, 1 sub-ōl'tərn; 2 sŭb-ạl'tẽrn. **I.** *a.* Of inferior rank or position; subordinate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of subordinate rank or position; especially, a military officer ranking below a captain. **2.** *Logic.* A specific class as included under a general one, or a particular statement as deducible from a universal one. [< L.[LL+F] *sub*, under, + *alternus*, alternate.]

sub"al-ter'nant, 1 sub"al-tūr'nənt; 2 sŭb"ạl-tẽr'nant. *Logic.* **I.** *a.* Universal, as opposed to *particular*. **II.** *n.* A universal proposition in its relation to the particular proposition containing the same terms. **sub"al-ter'nans‡.**

sub"al-ter'nate, 1 sub"al-tūr'nit; 2 sŭb"ạl-tẽr'nat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subordinate; subaltern. **2.** Successive, or succeeding by turns. **II.** *n. Logic.* A particular as opposed to a universal proposition.—**sub-al"ter-na'tion,** *n.* A succession.

sub-a'que-ous, 1 sub-ē'kwi-us; 2 sŭb-ā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Being, formed, or operating under water. **2.** Having an appearance like that produced under water.

sub'base"[1], 1 sub'bēs"; 2 sŭb'bās", *n. Arch.* The lowest member of a base. [< SUB- + BASE, *n.*]

sub'bass", 1 sub'bēs"; 2 sŭb'bās", *n.* In an organ, a 16-foot or 32-foot pedal-stop. [< SUB- + BASS[2], *n.*] **sub'base"2‡.**

sub-con'scious, 1 sub-kən'shus; 2 sŭb-cŏn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Only dimly conscious; lacking intellectual clearness. **2.** Denoting such processes as seem to have psychical characteristics but are not attended by consciousness.—**sub-con'scious-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-con'scious-ness,** *n.*

sub"cu-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Situated, found, or applied beneath the skin; hypodermic.

sub'dea"con, 1 sub'dī"kn; 2 sŭb'dē"en, *n. R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A member of the order of the ministry next below that of deacon, who assists at the eucharist. [< LL. *subdiaconus*, < L. *sub*, under; and see DEACON.]

sub'dean", 1 sub'dīn"; 2 sŭb'dēn", *n.* An assistant or substitute dean. [< LL. *subdecanus*, < L. *sub*, under; and see DEAN, *n.*]—**sub'dean"er-y,** *n.* The office of a subdean.

sub"di-vide'[d]**,** *vt. & vi.* To divide a part resulting from the previous division of; divide again.—**sub"di-vi'sion,** *n.* Division following upon division. Syn.: see PART.

sub-dom'i-nant, 1 sub-dem'i-nənt; 2 sŭb-dŏm'i-nant, *n. Mus.* The tone next below the dominant; fourth note of the scale.

sub-duce', ‖ 1 sub-diūs', -dukt'; 2 sŭb-dūç', -dŭct', *vt.*

sub-duct', ‖ [-DUCED; -DUC'ING.] **1.** To withdraw; take away. **2.** To take as a part from a whole; subtract. [< L. *sub*, under, + *duco*, lead.]—**sub-duc'tion,** *n.*

sub-due', 1 sub-diū'; 2 sŭb-dū', *vt.* [SUB-DUED'; SUB-DU'ING.] **1.** To obtain dominion over, as by war or force; subjugate. **2.** To render mild; tame. **3.** To overcome by industrial power or skill; cause to become valuable, as land by cultivation; extirpate, as weeds. **4.** To tone down; soften: commonly in the past participle. [< L.OF *sub*, under, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: beat, break, bridle, conquer, control, crush, master, overbear, overcome, overpower, overwhelm, reduce, repress, subject, suppress, train, vanquish. See CHASTEN; CONQUER; REPRESS.—**sub-du'er,** *n.*

sub-e'qual, 1 sub-ī'kwəl; 2 sŭb-ē'kwal, *a.* **1.** Approximately equal. **2.** Of such a magnitude that no one equals the sum of any two of the others: said of the numbers in a group.

su'ber, 1 siū'bər; 2 sū'ber, *n. Bot.* Cork. [L.]—**su-ber'ic,** *a.* Of or derived from cork. [one or more genera.

sub'fam"i-ly, *n. Biol.* A primary division of a family of

sub'ge"nus, *n. Biol.* A primary subdivision of a genus, including one or more species with common characters.

su'bi-to, 1 sū'bi-tō; 2 sụ'bi-tō, *adv. Mus.* Suddenly. [It.]

subj., *abbr.* Subject, subjective, subjunctive.

sub-ja'cent, 1 sub-jē'sənt; 2 sŭb-jā'çẽnt, *a.* **1.** Situated underneath. **2.** Being at a lower elevation. **3.** *Alg.* Written under a symbol. [< L. *subjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subjaceo*, < *sub*, under, + *jacco*, lie.]—**sub-ja'cen-cy,** *n.*

sub-ject'[d]**,** 1 sub-jekt'; 2 sŭb-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To make subject to some action or agent. **2.** To expose to the opera-

tion of some law or agency. **3.** To place before for consideration and disposition. **4.** To subdue. **5‖.** To lay or spread before; place beneath. [< L.^{LL} *subjício*, < *sub*, under, + *jacio*, throw.]

Syn.: see CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**sub-jec'tion,** *n.*

sub'ject, 1 sub'jekt; 2 sŭb'jĕct, *a.* **1.** Being under the power of another; owing or yielding obedience to sovereign authority. **2.** Exposed to some agency or tendency; also, actually placed or brought under: with *to;* as, *subject* to headache; a climate *subject* to storms. **3.** Being under authority. **4§.** Submissive.

Syn.: dependent, disposed, exposed, inferior, liable, obnoxious, prone, subordinate.—Ant.: clear, exempt, free, supreme, uncontrolled, unrestrained.—Prep.: *to.*

sub'ject, *n.* **1.** One who is under the governing power of another, as of a ruler or government, especially of a monarch. **2.** One who or that which is employed or treated in a specified way. Specifically: (1) A body for dissection. (2) A sensitive person used in hypnotic experiments. (3) One attacked by or liable to any disease. **3.** Something upon which thought or the artistic constructive faculty is employed. (1) A theme of consideration. (2) *Fine Arts.* The general idea or plan of an artistic or musical work. (3) *Gram.* The noun, phrase, clause, or sentence setting forth the thing spoken about; that about which something is affirmed; the nominative case. (4) *Logic.* That about which predication is made in the mind. **4.** The originating cause or exciting occasion of an experience. **5.** *Psychol. & Philos.* (1) The ego or self regarded as the being to whom the conscious activities and states may all be referred as their possessor, origin, or source. (2) The underlying entity or substance to which the phenomena or attributes must be referred; especially, the soul or mind. Syn.: see TOPIC.—**sub'ject-mat"ter,** *n.* The object of consideration.

sub-jec'tiv(e^{s}, 1 sub-jek'tıv; 2 sŭb-jĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating to the subject of mental states, the ego; proceeding from or taking place within the thinking subject: opposed to *objective.* **2.** In literature and art, giving prominence to the subject or author as treating of his own experience.

Syn.: objective. *Subjective* and *objective* are synonyms in but one point of view, being, for the most part, strictly antonyms. *Objective* signifies relating to the object of mental states, that is, to something outside the perceiving mind; in brief phrase it may be said that *subjective* relates to something within the mind, *objective* to something without. A mountain, as a mass of a certain size, contour, color, etc., is an *objective* fact; the impression our mind receives, the mental picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective.* But this *subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought (called "subject-object"), as when we compare our mental picture of the mountain with our idea of a plain or river. The direct experiences of the soul, as joy, grief, hope, fear, are purely *subjective;* the outward causes of these experiences, as prosperity, bereavement, disappointment, are *objective.* Different individuals may receive different *subjective* impressions from the same *objective* fact, that which to one is a cause of hope being to another a cause of fear, etc. The style of a writer is called *objective* when it derives its materials mainly from or reaches out toward external objects; it is called *subjective* when it derives its materials from or constantly tends to revert to the personal experience of the author. See INHERENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sub"jec-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

sub-join', 1 sub-join'; 2 sŭb-jŏin', *vt.* To add at the end; attach; affix. Syn.: see ADD.—**sub-junc'tion,** *n.* The act of subjoining, or that which is subjoined.

sub'ju-gate, 1 sub'ju-gēt; 2 sŭb'ju-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED^{d}; -GAT"ING.] To subdue completely; conquer. [< L. *sub,* under, + *jugum,* yoke.] Syn.: see CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**sub"ju-ga'tion,** *n.*—**sub'ju-ga"tor,** *n.*

sub-junc'tiv(e^{s}, 1 sub-junk'tıv; 2 sŭb-jŭnc'tiv. **I.** *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to that mode of the finite verb that is used to express doubtful or conditional assertion. **II.** *n.* The subjunctive mode, or a verb form of this mode. [< L. *sub,* under, + *jungo,* join.]

sub'king"dom, 1 sub'kiŋ"dəm; 2 sŭb'kiŋ"dom, *n.* A primary division of the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

sub-let', 1 sub-let'; 2 sŭb-lĕt', *vt.* To let to a subordinate, as a contract; let to another, as leased property.

sub'li-mate, 1 sub'li-mēt; 2 sŭb'li-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT"ED^{d}; -MAT"ING.] **1.** *Chem.* To convert from a solid to a vapor by heat, and then solidify again by cooling. **2.** Figuratively, to free from dross, as by sublimation; refine; purify. **II.** *a.* Sublimated; refined. **III.** *n. Chem.* The product of sublimation, especially when regarded as purified by the process. [< L. *sublimatus,* pp. of *sublimo,* raise on high, < *sublimis,* high.]—**sub"li-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of sublimating. **2.** That which has been sublimated; the pure essence of a thing.

sub-lime', 1 sub-laim'; 2 sŭb-līm', *vt.* & *vi.* [SUB-LIMED'; SUB-LIM'ING.] **1.** To elevate or dignify supremely; be ennobled. **2.** To sublimate or be sublimated.

sub-lime', *a.* **1.** Characterized by sublimity; grand; solemn. **2.** Preeminent for nobility of character or attainment; majestic; noble: said of persons. **3.** Being of the highest degree; supreme; utmost. **4.** [Poet.] (1) Of lofty bearing; haughty; proud. (2) Elate. **5.** *Anat.* Lying near the surface; superficial. **6‖.** Exalted; lofty. [< L. *sublimis,* lofty.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-lim'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being sublime. **sub-lime'ness‡.** **2.** That which is sublime; the acme.

Syn.: beautiful, exalted, grand, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately. With some writers the *sublime* is contrasted with, or even opposed to, the beautiful; but it is more generally regarded as one of the main species of the beautiful. The beautiful attracts without repelling; whereas the *sublime* at once does both. *Majestic* applies to that which makes upon the mind an impression, as of the presence and bearing of a mighty sovereign. *Magnificent* denotes the possession at once of greatness, splendor, and richness; as, *magnificent* array; a *magnificent* sunset. See GRAND.—Ant.: base, contemptible, insignificant, little, mean, petty, ridiculous.

sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime, in any sense: usually with the definite article.

sub-lim'i-nal, 1 sub-lim'ı-nəl; 2 sŭb-lĭm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging to a self, called the **subliminal self,** operating below the threshold of consciousness. [< SUB- + L. *limen* (*limin-*), door.]

sub-lin'gual, 1 sub-liŋ'gwəl; 2 sŭb-lĭŋ'gwal, *a. Anat.* **1.** Situated beneath the tongue. **2.** Of or pertaining to a salivary gland situated beneath the tongue, called the **sublingual gland.** [< L. *sub,* under, + *lingua,* tongue.]

sub'lu-na-ry, 1 sub'liu-nē-rı; 2 sŭb'lū-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the moon. **sub-lu'nar‡.** **2.** Terrestrial. [< SUB- + L. *luna,* moon.]

sub"ma-rine', 1 sub"mə-rīn'; 2 sŭb"ma-rīn'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sink by or be sunk by attack of an armed submarine. **II.** *a.* Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea. **III.** *n.* A submarine boat.—**submarine armor,** the heavy water-tight covering worn by divers. —**s. boat,** a boat that may be submerged by letting water into its tanks or by horizontal rudders, and then propelled under water, for the purpose of firing torpedoes, etc.—**s. contact mine,** a metal case, containing an explosive charge and detonating apparatus, anchored by weights.

sub-max'il-la-ry, 1 sub-maks'ı-lē-rı; 2 sŭb-măks'i-lā-ry. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated beneath the lower jaw. **2.** Of or pertaining to the **submaxillary gland,** one of the salivary glands situated near the angle of the lower jaw. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone. [< L. *sub,* under, + *maxilla,* jaw-bone.]

sub-me'di-ant, 1 sub-mī'dı-ənt; 2 sŭb-mē'di-ant, *n. Mus.* The sixth of a scale. [< SUB- + It. *mediane,* between.]

sub-merge', 1 sub-mūrj'; 2 sŭb-mĕrg', *vt.* [SUB-MERGED'; SUB-MERG'ING.] To place, plunge, or lie under water; inundate; drown; be hidden or buried. [< L.^{F} *submergo,* < *sub,* under, + *mergo,* dip.] **sub-merse'‡.** Syn.: see IMMERSE; INUNDATE.—**sub-mer'gence,** *n.* **sub-mer'sion‡.**—**sub-merg'i-ble.** **I.** *a.* Capable of being submerged. **II.** *n.* A submarine boat proper; one capable of complete submersion.—**sub-mersed',** *a.* Growing under water.—**sub-mers'i-ble.** **I.** *a.* That may be submerged. **II.** *n.* A submarine boat capable of partial submersion.

sub-mit', 1 sub-mit'; 2 sŭb-mĭt', *v.* **I.** *t.* [SUB-MIT'TED^{d}; SUB-MIT'TING.] **1.** To give up to another; yield: commonly with the reflexive pronoun. **2.** To present for the judgment or decision of another; specif., in law, to present (a matter) before a tribunal for its decision. **3.** To present as one's own opinion or statement. **II.** *i.* **1.** To yield to authority or power; succumb; surrender. **2.** To be submissive. [< L.^{OF} *sub,* under, + *mitto,* send.] Syn.: see BEND; DEFER; ENDURE; OBEY.—**sub-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of submitting; obedience. **2.** The state or quality of being submissive; humility; meekness. **3‖.** Acknowledgment of error. **4.** *Law.* The act of referring, or the agreement to refer, a matter of controversy to arbitration. Syn.: patience, subjection, submissiveness. See PATIENCE.

—**sub-mis'siv(e^{s},** *a.* Willing or inclined to submit; yielding; obedient; docile. Syn.: see DOCILE; HUMBLE; OBSEQUIOUS; PASSIVE; SUPPLE. **sub-miss'‡** [Archaic].—**sub-mis'siv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**sub-mis'siv(e-ness^{s},** *n.*

sub-mul'ti-ple, 1 sub-mul'ti-pl; 2 sŭb-mŭl'ti-pl, *n. Math.* A number or quantity of which another is a multiple.

sub-nor'mal, 1 sub-nōr'məl; 2 sŭb-nôr'mal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Below the normal. **2.** Abnormal. **3.** *Math.* Cut off by the normal. **II.** *n. Math.* That portion of the axis of a curve included between the ordinate of one of its points and the normal to that point.—**sub"nor-mal'i-ty,** *n.*

sub-or'der, 1 sub-ōr'dər; 2 sŭb-ôr'der, *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* A primary division of an order. **2.** *Arch.* A subordinate order modifying the principal order, generally for decoration.

sub-or'di-nate, 1 sub-ôr'di-nēt; 2 sŭb-ôr'di-nāt. **I.** *vt.*

For words not given above see SUB-, *prefix,* p. 769.

[-NAT″ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To make subordinate; assign to a lower order or rank; hence, to hold as of less importance. **2.** To make subject or subservient. **II.** *l* sub-ôr′dı-nıt; 2 sŭb-ôr′di-nat, *a.* **1.** Belonging to an inferior order in a classification; secondary; minor. **2.** Subject or subservient to another; hence, inferior in any way. **III.** *n.* One who is subordinate; an inferior in rank or official position. [< L.[LL] *sub*, under, + *ordo*, order.] Syn.: (adjective) see AUXILIARY; SUBJECT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sub-or″dı-na′tion,** *n.* The state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank; subject to a superior. **sub-or′-di-na-cy‡.**

sub-orn′, *l* sub-ôrn′; 2 sŭb-ôrn′, *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To induce or procure to commit perjury. **2.** To incite or instigate to an evil act, especially a criminal act. **3.** To procure or effect by instigation. **4†.** To decorate or adorn. [< L.[F] *suborno*, equip, < *sub*, under, + *orno*, furnish.]—**sub″or-na′tion,** *n.*—**sub-orn′er,** *n.*

sub-pe′na, *l* sub-pı′na; 2 sŭb-pē′na. **I.** *vt. Law.* To notify by writ or subpena. **II.** *n. Law.* A judicial writ requiring a person to appear at a specified time and place under penalty for default. [< L. *sub*, under, + *pœna*, penalty.] **sub-pœ′na‡.**

sub-pre′fect, *l* sub-prī′fekt; 2 sŭb-prē′fĕct, *n.* A subordinate prefect; in France, the administrative officer of an arrondissement.—**sub-pre′fec-ture,** *n.*

sub′ro-gate, *l* sub′ro-gēt; 2 sŭb′ro-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED; -GAT″-ING.] *Law.* To substitute (one person) for another in the attribution or assignment of rights. [< L. *subrogatus*, substituted.]—**sub″ro-ga′tion,** *n.*

sub ro′sa, *l* sub rō′zə; 2 sŭb rō′sa. [L.] In strict confidence; privately; literally, under the rose: because, in Egypt, the rose was the emblem of Horus, the god of silence.

sub-scribe′, *l* sub-skraib′; 2 sŭb-scrīb′, *v.* [SUB-SCRIBED′; SUB-SCRIB′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To write, as a name, underneath a document. **2.** To write or inscribe something, as a name, below or underneath. (1) To sign with one's own name. (2) To promise to pay by writing one's name beneath a written or printed pledge; loosely, to promise in any way to contribute. **3†.** To sign away; surrender. **II.** *i.* **1.** To write one's name at the end of a letter or other document in acknowledgment of being the author or writer of it. **2.** To engage oneself, or to give one's formal consent, by signing any pledge, contract, etc.; figuratively, to give one's assent or consent. **3.** To pledge oneself, especially by writing, to pay a required sum of money or to take a periodical or a book. **4†.** To yield; submit. [< L. *sub*, under, + *scribo*, write.] Syn.: see ASSENT.—**sub-scrib′er,** *n.*—**sub′script,** *a.* & *n. Gr. Gram.* Written beneath, as the letter iota.—**sub-scrip′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed. Particularly: (1) The matter under which one's name is written, or the paper containing it. (2) A signature written at the end of a document. (3) A signed acceptance of religious articles. (4) The individual or total sum or number subscribed for any purpose. (5) A formal agreement or undertaking, as evinced by the signature. **3†.** Submission; obedience.

subsect., *abbr.* Subsection.

sub′se-quent, *l* sub′sı-kwent; 2 sŭb′se-kwĕnt, *a.* Following in time, place, or order, or as a result; succeeding; consequent. [< L. *sub*, after, + *sequor*, follow.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub′se-quence,** *n.* **sub′se-quen-cy‡.**

sub-serve′, } *l* sub-sūrv′; 2 sŭb-sĕrv′, *vt. & vi.* To serve

sub-serv′s, } subordinately; minister to; help on. Syn.: see SERVE.—**sub-ser′vi-ent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Adapted to promote some end or purpose; being of service. **2.** Hence, acting in the interests of another; obsequious; truckling. **II.** *n.* One who or that which subserves. Syn.: see BASE.—**sub-ser′vi-ent-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-ser′vi-ent-ness,** *n.*—**sub-ser′vi-en-cy,** *n.* **sub-ser′vi-ence‡.**

sub-side′, *l* sub-said′; 2 sŭb-sīd′, *vi.* [SUB-SID′ED[d]; SUB-SID′ING.] **1.** To cease from storm and agitation or from turbulent passion; quiet down; abate; cease. **2.** To sink to a lower level, as a fluid or a collapsing mass. **3.** To settle, or sink to the bottom, as sediment. [< L. *subsido*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see ABATE; FALL.—**sub-sī′dence,** *n.*

sub-sid′i-a-ry, *l* sub-sid′ı-ē-rı; 2 sŭb-sĭd′i-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Assisting in an inferior capacity; supplementary; auxiliary. **2.** Of or like a subsidy. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies; an auxiliary; assistant. [< L. *subsidiarius*, < *subsido*; see SUBSIDE.]—**sub-sid′i-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*

sub′si-dy, *l* sub′sı-di; 2 sŭb′si-dy, *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] Pecuniary aid granted by a government to an individual or commercial enterprise; money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in war against a third; formerly, in England, a special aid or tax in emergencies, granted to the King. [< L. *subsidium*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Syn.: aid, allowance, bonus, bounty, gift, grant, indemnity, pension, premium, reward, support, subvention, tribute. A nation grants a *subsidy* to an ally, pays a *tribute* to a conqueror. An *indemnity* is in the nature of things limited and temporary, while a *tribute* might be exacted indefinitely. A nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its own citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare; as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company. The somewhat rare term *subvention* is especially applied to a *grant* of governmental aid to a literary or artistic enterprise. Governmental *aid* to a commercial or industrial enterprise other than a transportation company is more frequently called a *bounty* than a *subsidy;* as, the sugar *bounty*. The word *bounty* may be applied to almost any regular or stipulated *allowance* by a government to a citizen or citizens; as, a *bounty* for enlisting in the army; a *bounty* for killing wolves. A *bounty* is offered for something to be done; a *pension* is granted for something that has been done.—**sub′si-dize,** *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZ″ING.] To furnish with a subsidy. **sub′si-dist‡.**

sub-sist′[d], *l* sub-sist′; 2 sŭb-sĭst′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To provide with sustenance; support. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be furnished with sustenance; live. **2.** To exist in or by something; inhere. **3.** To remain in existence or in the former state of existence; continue. **4.** To have a continued independent existence; exist. [< L.[F] *subsisto*, < *sub*, under, + *sisto*, stand.] Syn.: see LIVE.—**sub-sis′tence,** *n.* **1.** The act of subsisting; also, that on which one subsists; sustenance. **2.** The state of being subsistent; inherent quality. **3.** That which subsists; real being. **sub-sis′ten-cy‡.**—**sub-sis′tent,** *a.* **1.** That subsists or is inherent. **2.** Existing; having real being or action.—**sub-sist′er,** *n.*

sub′soil″, *l* sub′soil″; 2 sŭb′sŏil″. **I.** *vt.* To turn up the subsoil of; plow with a subsoil-plow. **II.** *n.* The stratum of earth next beneath the surface soil.—**sub′soil-plow″,** *n.* A plow specially designed for loosening or turning up the subsoil. **sub′soil″er‡.** [stitute.

Subsoil-plow.
a, a flange for lifting the soil; *b*, draft-iron; *c*, clevis.

subst., *abbr.* Substantive, sub-

sub′stance, *l* sub′stəns; 2 sŭb′stanç, *n.* **1.** The material of which anything is made or constituted. **2.** The essential part of anything said or written put into a brief, condensed statement. **3.** The elemental part of that which is immaterial; the vital part of that which is spiritual or emotional. **4.** Material possessions; wealth; property. **5.** That which gives stability or solidity; confidence, as faith. **6.** *Philos.* That which exists by itself and is figuratively conceived of as the "bearer" of the attributes, or the unchanging "subject" in which the qualities and accidents inhere, or as the permanent cause of the phenomena. [F., < L. *substantia*, < *sub*, under, + *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see MASS.—**sub-stan′tial.** **I.** *a.* Of real worth and importance; solid; strong; valuable; considerable and sure. **2.** Possessed of wealth or sufficient means; responsible. **3.** Of or pertaining to substance; having real existence; actual; permanent; lasting. **4.** Containing or conforming to the essence of a thing; giving the correct idea; essential; material; fundamental. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has substance; a reality. **2.** The more important part.—**sub-stan″ti-al′i-ty,** *n.* **sub-stan′tial-ness‡.**—**sub-stan′tial-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-stan′ti-ate,** *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″-ING.] **1.** To establish, as a position or a truth, by substantial evidence. **2‖.** To set forth in or as in substance; embody. Syn.: see CONFIRM; RATIFY.—**sub-stan″ti-a′tion,** *n.*

sub′stan-tive, } *l* sub′stan-tiv; 2 sŭb′stan-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.**

sub′stan-tiv[s], } *Gram.* (1) Capable of being used as a noun. (2) Expressive of or denoting existence. **2.** Having substance or reality; hence, lasting. **3.** Being an essential part or constituent. **4.** Relating to what is essential. **5.** Explicitly expressed. **6.** Having distinct individuality. **7.** Independent in resources; self-supporting, as a country. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A noun substantive; noun. (2) Anything used as a noun, as a verbal form, phrase, or clause. **2.** One who or that which is independent. [< LL. *substantivus*, < L. *substantia;* see SUBSTANCE.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub′stan-tiv-al,** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a substantive. **2.** Self-existent. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub′stan-tiv-ize,** *vt.* **sub′stan-tiv(es‡.**

sub′sti-tute, *l* sub′stı-tūt; 2 sŭb′sti-tūt. **I.** *vt.* [-TUT″ED[d]; -TUT″ING.] **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing. **2.** *Chem.* To exchange or replace by substitution. **3†.** To depute; appoint. **II.** *n.* One who or that which takes the place or serves in lieu of another; specifically, one who is hired to take the place of a man drafted into military service. [< L. *sub*, under, + *statuo*, caus. of *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see CHANGE; DELEGATE.—**sub′sti-tute‖,** *a.* Substituted.—**sub′sti-tut″ed,** *pa.*—**sub″sti-tu′tion,** *n.* The act of substituting, or the state of

being substituted, in any sense.—**sub″sti-tu′tion-al,** *a.* **sub″sti-tu′tion-a-ry‡. -ly,** *adv.*

sub-stra′tum, 1 sŭb-strē′tum; 2 sŭb-strā′tŭm, *n.* [-STRA′TA, *pl.*] An underlying stratum, as of earth or rock; foundation; groundwork.

sub-struc′ture, 1 sŭb-struk′chur *or* -tiur; 2 sŭb-strŭc′-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* An under-structure or foundation: opposed to *superstructure.*—**sub-struc′tur-al,** *a.*

sub-sume′, 1 sŭb-siūm′; 2 sŭb-sūm′, *vt.* [-SUMED′; -SUM′-ING.] *Logic.* To place in some particular class; classify; include, as the specific or individual in the general. [< SUB- + L. *sumo,* take.]—**sub-sum′a-bl(eᴿ),** *a.*—**sub-sump′tion,** *n.*—**sub-sump′tiv(eˢ,** *a.*

sub-tend′ᵈ, 1 sŭb-tend′; 2 sŭb-tĕnd′, *vt.* **1.** *Geom.* To extend opposite to, as the chord of an arc or the side of a triangle opposite to an angle. **2.** *Bot.* To enclose in its axil; as, a leaf *subtends* a bud. [< L. *sub,* under, + *tendo,* stretch.]—**sub-tense′,** *n. Math.* A line that subtends an arc or angle. [posed to *super-.* [< L. *subter,* below.]

sub′ter-, 1 sŭb′tẽr-; 2 sŭb′ter-, *prefix.* Under; less than: op-

sub′ter-fuge, 1 sŭb′tẽr-fiūj; 2 sŭb′ter-fūj, *n.* That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; a false excuse. [< L. *subter* (see SUBTER-) + *fugio,* flee.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; SOPHISTRY.

sub″ter-ra′ne-an, 1 sŭb″te-rē′nı-ən; 2 sŭb″tĕ-rā′ne-an, *a.* Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth; underground; hence, hidden. [< L. *sub,* beneath, + *terra,* earth.] **sub″ter-ra′ne-al‡; sub″ter-ra′ne-ous‡; sub″ter-rene′†.**

sub″ter-ra′que-ous, *a.* Situated beneath the surface of the terraqueous globe; as, *subterraqueous* heat.—**sub″ter-res′-tri-al,** *a.* Subterranean; lower than the terrestrial.

sub′tile, } 1 sŭb′tıl *or* sŭt′l; 2 sŭb′til *or* sŭt′l, *a.* **1.** Hav-
sub′til⁸, } ing fine structure; delicately formed; ethereal. **2.** Characterized by material rarity; rarefied; refined; hence, penetrating; pervasive. **3.** Subtle, in any sense. See SUBTLE. [< L. *subtilis,* < *sub,* beneath, + *tela,* web.] Syn.: subtle. *Subtile* and *subtle* have been constantly used as interchangeable by good writers; but there seems to be a present tendency to distinguish them by making *subtile* an attribute of things and *subtle* a characteristic of mind. *Subtile,* the later form of the word, is used preferably when the derogatory sense of crafty is to be expressed. See ACUTE; ASTUTE; FINE.

—**sub′til(e-ly⁸,** *adv.*—**sub-til′i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being subtile; thinness; fineness. **sub′til(e-ness‡.**—**sub′til-ism,** *n.*—**sub″til-i-za′tion** or **-sa′tion,** *n.*—**sub′til-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] **I.** *t.* To render subtile or ethereal; refine. **II.** *i.* To draw subtile distinctions. **sub′-til-ise‡.—sub′til-ty,** *n.* [-TIES᙮, *pl.*] Refinement or niceness; a nicety.

sub′tle, } 1 sŭt′l; 2 sŭt′l, *a.* **1.** Characterized by cunning,
sut′l², } craft, or artifice; wily; crafty. **2.** Keen; penetrative; discriminating; also, overrefined. **3.** Apt; skilful. **4.** Executed with nice art; ingenious; clever. **5.** Subtile. [< L.ᴼᶠ *subtilis;* see SUBTILE.] Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; FINE; INSIDIOUS; SUBTILE.—**sub′tle-ty,** *n.* [-TIES᙮, *pl.*] The state or quality of being subtle; artifice; cunning. **sub′tle-ness‡.—sub′tly,** *adv.* In a subtle manner.

sub-ton′ic, 1 sŭb-tŏn′ık; 2 sŭb-tŏn′ic. **I.** *a. Phon.* Sonant, as certain consonants. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound. **2.** *Mus.* The seventh of the scale.

sub-tract′ᵈ, 1 sŭb-trakt′; 2 sŭb-trăct′, *vt.* To take away, as a portion from the whole, or one quantity from another; deduct; withdraw. [< L. *sub,* under, + *traho,* withdraw.]—**sub-tract′er,** *n.*—**sub-trac′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of subtracting; a deducting. **2.** *Math.* The operation of finding the difference of two quantities.—**sub-trac′tiv(eˢ,** *a.* Serving or tending to diminish; that is to be subtracted.

sub′tra-hend″, 1 sŭb′tra-hend″; 2 sŭb′tra-hĕnd″, *n.* That which is to be subtracted: opposed to *minuend.*

sub-trea′sur-y, 1 sŭb-treẓ′ur-ı; 2 sŭb-trĕzh′ur-y, *n.* [-RIES᙮, *pl.*] A branch of the treasury of the United States, for receipt and disbursement of the government revenues.—**sub-trea′sur-er,** *n.* The officer in charge of a subtreasury.

sub′urb, 1 sŭb′ẽrb; 2 sŭb′urb, *n.* A place adjacent to a city; in the plural, collectively, environs; outskirts. [< L.ᴼᶠ *sub,* under, + *urbs,* city.]—**sub-ur′ban,** *a.* Pertaining to a suburb.

sub-vene′, 1 sŭb-vīn′; 2 sŭb-vēn′, *vi.* [-VENED′; -VEN′-ING.] To come or happen so as to affect a result, especially by preventing something; intervene. [< F. *subvenir,* < L. *sub,* under, + *venio,* come.]—**sub-ven′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subvening; giving of succor; aid. **2.** That which aids, especially a grant, as of money; subsidy. Syn.: see SUBSIDY.—**sub-ven′tion-a-ry,** *a.*

sub-vert′ᵈ, 1 sŭb-vūrt′; 2 sŭb-vẽrt′, *vt.* To overthrow from the very foundation; utterly destroy; bring to ruin, as by moral or political force. [< L.ᶠ *sub,* under, + *verto,* turn.]

Syn.: destroy, extinguish, overthrow, overturn, supersede, supplant. To *supersede* implies the putting of something that is wisely or unwisely preferred in the place of that which is removed; to *subvert* does not imply substitution. To *supplant* is more often personal, signifying to take the place of another, usually by underhand means; one is *superseded* by authority, *supplanted* by a rival. See ABOLISH.—Ant.: conserve, keep, perpetuate, preserve, sustain, uphold.—**sub-ver′sion,** *n.* Overthrow; ruin. Syn.: see RUIN.—**sub-ver′siv(eˢ,** *a.* Tending to subvert; destructive.—**sub-vert′er,** *n.*—**sub-vert′i-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*

sub′way″, 1 sŭb′wē″; 2 sŭb′wā″, *n.* **1.** An artificial passage below the surface of the ground; specif., for traffic, water⁼ and gas-mains, electric cables, etc. **2.** [U. S.] An electric railroad beneath the street.

suc″ce-da′ne-ous, 1 sŭk″sı-dē′nı-us; 2 sŭc″ çe-dā′ne-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a succedaneum; substitutional.—**suc″ce-da′ne-um,** *n.* [-UMS᙮ or -A, *pl.*] One who or that which is a substitute. [< L. *succedaneus,* < *succedo;* see SUCCEED.] **suc″ci-da′ne-um‡.**

suc-ceed′ᵈ, 1 suk-sīd′; 2 sŭc-çēd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow or come after in a natural or proper order; be or take place immediately after. **2.** To be the successor of; especially, to be the heir of, or to occupy an official position just after (another person). **3†.** To inherit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To accomplish what is attempted or intended: said of the agent. **2.** To meet with success: said of an action or thing. **3.** To come next in order; follow; be an heir or successor: often with *to;* as, Maria Theresa *succeeded to* the throne. **4†.** To descend in course of law; be transmitted; devolve. [< L.ᶠ *sub,* under, + *cedo,* go.]

Syn.: achieve, attain, flourish, prevail, prosper, thrive, win. To *win* implies that some one loses, but one may *succeed* where no one fails. A solitary swimmer *succeeds* in reaching the shore; if we say he *wins* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser. Many students may *succeed* in study; a few *win* the special prizes, for which all compete. See FOLLOW.—**suc-ceed′er,** *n.*—**suc-cess′,** *n.* **1.** A favorable or prosperous course or termination of anything attempted; prosperous or advantageous issue. **2.** A successful person or affair. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] The issue or result, favorable or unfavorable. **4†.** Succession. Syn.: see VICTORY.—**suc-cess′ful,** *a.* **1.** Of persons, obtaining what one desires or intends; especially, having reached a high degree of worldly prosperity. **2.** Of things, terminating in or meeting with success; resulting favorably: said of a course of action, etc. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY.—**suc-cess′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**suc-cess′ful-ness,** *n.*—**suc-ces′sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of following in order, or the state of being successive; a following consecutively. **2.** A group of things that succeed in order; sequence. **3.** The act or right of legal or official investment with a predecessor's office, possessions, etc.; also, the legal or actual order of so succeeding. Syn.: see TIME.—**suc-ces′siv(eˢ,** *a.* Following in succession; consecutive. **suc-ces′sion-al‡.—suc-ces′-siv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.* **suc-ces′sion-al-ly‡.—suc-ces′siv(e-nessˢ,** *n.*—**suc-cess′less‖,** *a.*—**suc-ces′sor,** *n.* One who or that which follows in succession.

suc-cin′ic, 1 suk-sin′ık; 2 sŭc-çin′ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Derived from amber. **2.** Found in amber, as an insect. [< L. *succinum,* amber.]

suc-cinct′, 1 suk-siŋkt′; 2 sŭc-çiŋct′, *a.* **1.** Reduced or comprised within a narrow compass; terse; concise. **2.** *Entom.* Supported by an encircling silken thread, as a butterfly⁼chrysalis. **3§.** Encircled or held in position by or as by a girdle. [< L. *sub,* below, + *cingo,* gird.] Syn.: see TERSE.—**suc-cinct′ly,** *adv.*—**suc-cinct′ness,** *n.*

suc′cor, 1 suk′ər; 2 sŭc′or. **I.** *vt.* To go to the aid of; help. **II.** *n.* **1.** Help or relief rendered in danger, difficulty, or distress. **2.** One who or that which affords relief. [< F. *secours,* < L.ᴸᴸ *sub,* under, + *curro,* run.] **suc′cour‡.** Syn.: see AID; HELP; SERVE.

suc′co-ry, 1 suk′o-rı; 2 sŭc′o-ry, *n.* Same as CHICORY.

suc′co-tash, 1 suk′o-tăsh; 2 sŭc′o-tăsh, *n.* [U. S.] A stew of green Indian corn and beans. [< Am. Ind. *m' sickquatash.*] **suc′ca-tash‡; suck′a-tash‡.**

suc′cu-lent, 1 suk′yu-lent; 2 sŭk′yu-lĕnt, *a.* Juicy; fleshy, as a plant. [< L. *succulentus,* < *succus,* juice.] **suc′cu-lous‡.—suc′cu-lence,** *n.* **suc′cu-len-cy‡.**

suc-cumb′ᵇ, } 1 su-kum′; 2 sŭ-cŭm′, *vi.* **1.** To sink down
suc-cum′ᵖ, } as under a burden; yield. **2.** To die. [< L. *sub,* beneath, + *cubo,* recline.]—**suc-cum′bent,** *a.*

suc-cuss′ᵗ, 1 su-kus′; 2 sŭ-cŭs′, *vt.* To shake suddenly or forcibly.

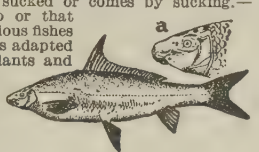
suc-cus′sion, 1 su-kush′ən; 2 sŭ-cŭsh′on, *n.* The act of succussing; a shaking. [< L. *succussio(n-),* < *succussus,* pp. of *succutio,* shake up.]—**suc-cus′siv(eˢ,** *a.*

such, 1 sụch; 2 sŭch. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of that kind; of the same or like kind: often with *as* or *that* completing the comparison; as, *such* wit *as* this is rare. **2.** Specifically: (1) Being the same as what has been mentioned or indi-

For words not given above see SUB-, *prefix,* page 769.

cated. (2) Being the same in quality. (3) Being the same as something understood by the speaker or the hearer, or purposely left indefinite; as, *such* a clan or tribe. **3.** Expletive or emphatic use (elliptically): so extreme; intolerable; as, he led her *such* a life. **II.** *pron.* **1.** Such a person or thing, or (more commonly) such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun. **2.** The same. **III.** *adv.* So. [< AS. *swylc*, such, < *swā*, so, + *līc*, -LY[1].]

suck[t], 1 suk; 2 sŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw into the mouth by lips and tongue; draw liquid from with the mouth. **2.** To absorb or drink in by any means. **3.** To draw in or up or to engulf in a manner resembling suction. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suckle. **2.** To draw in liquid by suction. **3.** To draw in air, and water, with a sucking sound, as a pump. [< AS. *sūcan*, suck.]—**suck,** *n.* **1.** The act of sucking; suction. **2.** That which is sucked or comes by sucking.—**suck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sucks. **2.** One of various fishes with thick and fleshy lips adapted for sucking in food, as plants and small animals. **3.** An organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies. **4.** A shoot or sprout arising at or near the root of a plant. **5.** Anything that acts by or is used for suction. — **suck'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**suck'l(eᴿ,** *vt. & vi.* [SUCK'L(E)D[F]; SUCK'LING.] To give suck to, as at the breast; suck; take nourishment by suction.—**suck'ler,** *n.*—**suck'ling,** *n.* **1.** An unweaned mammal; hence, a young, inexperienced person. **2.** A species of clover.—**suc'tion,** *n.* The act of sucking; the production of a partial vacuum, as by pumping.—**suc-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Adapted for sucking or for adhesion. **2.** Living by sucking. **suc-to'ri-ous‡.**



Missouri Sucker.
a, the head, enlarged.

Su-dan', 1 sū-dān'; 2 sụ-dän', *n.* A vast region of N. Africa extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Red Sea south of the Sahara; divided into **Western** or **French, Central,** and **Eastern Sudan.**—**Su"da-nese',** *a. & n.*

su'da-to-ry, 1 sūd'də-to-ri; 2 sū'da-to-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Efficacious in exciting perspiration; sudorific. **2.** Perspiring. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An agent that causes sweating; a sudorific. **2.** A sweating-bath. **su"da-to'ri-um‡.** [< L. *sudatorius*, < *sudatus*, pp. of *sudo*, sweat.]

sudd, 1 sud; 2 sŭd, *n.* A floating mass of vegetation that frequently obstructs navigation on the Upper Nile. [Ar.]

sud'den, 1 sud'n; 2 sŭd'n. **I.** *a.* **1.** Happening quickly and without warning. **2.** Hurriedly or quickly contrived or done. **3‖.** Come upon unexpectedly. **4‖.** Quick-tempered; rash. **II.** *n.* The state of being sudden, or that which is sudden: obsolete except in a few phrases. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS; SWIFT. [< L.[F] *subitaneus*, < *subitus*, sudden.]—**on a sudden,** without notice; unexpectedly.—**sud'den-ly,** *adv.*—**sud'den-ness,** *n.*

Su'der-mann, 1 zū'dər-man; 2 sụ'der-män, **Hermann** (1857–). A German dramatic poet and novelist.

su'dor, 1 sū'dər; 2 sū'dor, *n.* Visible perspiration; sweat. [L., < *sudo*, sweat.]—**su'dor-al,** *a.*—**su"dor-if'er-ous,** *a.* Sweat-producing.—**su"dor-if'ic,** *a. & n.*

suds, 1 sudz; 2 sŭdz, *n. pl.* Soapy water; foam.

sue, 1 sū; 2 sū, *vt. & vi.* [SUED; SU'ING.] **1.** To institute legal proceedings against. **2.** To entreat; beg: often with *to*. **3‖.** To woo. [< F. *suivre*, < L. *sequor*, follow.]

Sue, 1 sū; 2 sū, **Marie J. Eugene** (1804–1857). A French novelist; *The Wandering Jew.*

suède, 1 swād; 2 swēd, *n.* Undressed kid: often attributively; as, *suède* gloves. [F. *Suède*, Swede.]

su'et, 1 sū'et; 2 sū'ĕt, *n.* The fatty tissues about the loins and kidneys of sheep, oxen, etc. [< F. *suif*, < L. *sebum*, grease.]—**su'et-y,** *a.*

Sue-to'ni-us, 1 swī-tō'ni-us; 2 swē-tō'ni-ŭs, **Calus Tranquillus** (70?–140?). A Roman historian.

Su-ez', 1 sū-ez'; 2 sụ-ēz', *n.* **1. Gulf of,** the N. W. arm of the Red Sea. **2. Isthmus of,** the neck of land joining Asia and Africa; between the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean; 72 m. wide; traversed by the **Suez canal,** constructed (1859–1869) by Ferdinand de Lesseps, where a Turkish attack was beaten by Anzac troops Feb.–March, 1915.

suf., **suff.,** *abbr.* Suffix.

suf'fer, 1 suf'ər; 2 sŭf'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To have a painful experience; feel pain. **2.** To bear with endurance; endure; sustain. **3.** To be affected by; undergo; experience. **4.** To sustain loss or injury. **5.** To undergo punishment; be executed. **6.** To grant leave or assent to; tolerate; allow. [< F. *souffrir*, < L. *suffero*, < *sub*, beneath, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see ALLOW; ENDURE; PERMIT.—**suf'fer-a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.* Such as can be suffered or endured; endurable. **-ness,** *n.*—**suf'fer-a-bly,** *a.*—**suf'fer-ance,** *n.* **1.** Negative consent. **2.** In customs, a permit for the shipment of certain kinds of goods. **3‖.** Suffering; wretchedness. **4‖.** Submission. Syn.: see PATIENCE.—**suf'fer-er,** *n.*

suf'fer-ing, 1 suf'ər-iŋ; 2 sŭf'er-ing, *n.* A state of anguish or pain; the bearing of pain, or loss; also, the pain so borne. Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**suf'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

suf-fice', 1 su-fais'; 2 sŭ-fīç', *vt. & vi.* [SUF-FICED'[t]; SUF-FIC'ING.] To be sufficient for; meet the requirements or answer the purpose of; be satisfactory or adequate. [< L.[F] *sufficio*, afford.] Syn.: see SATISFY; SERVE.—**suf-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being sufficient. **2.** That which is sufficient. **3.** Full capability or qualification; efficiency. **4.** Conceit; self-sufficiency. Syn.: see COMFORT.—**suf-fi'cient,** *a.* **1.** Being all that is needful; enough. **2‖.** Capable; competent. **3†.** Financially competent; responsible. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; AMPLE; ENOUGH.—**suf-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

suf-fix'[t], 1 su-fiks'; 2 sŭ-fĭks', *vt.* To add as a suffix.

suf'fix, 1 suf'iks; 2 sŭf'iks, *n.* **1.** A formative element attached to the end of a word or root to modify it. **2.** Any added title or the like. [< L. *sub*, under, + *figo*, FIX.]

suf'fo-cate, 1 suf'o-kēt; 2 sŭf'o-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by obstructing the breathing in any manner. **2.** To oppress (the breathing), as by an inadequate supply of air. **3.** To stifle. **II.** *i.* To become choked or stifled. [< L. *sub*, under, + *fauces*, gullet.]—**suf"fo-ca'tion,** *n.*—**suf'fo-ca"tiv(eˢ,** *a.*

suf'fra-gan, 1 suf'rə-gən; 2 sŭf'ra-gan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a suffragan; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* An auxiliary or assistant bishop. [< LL.[F] *suffraganeus*, assisting.]

suf'frage, 1 suf'rij; 2 sŭf'rag, *n.* **1.** A vote in support of some measure or candidate; hence, approbation; assent. **2.** The right or privilege of voting. [F., < L. *suffragium*, voting-tablet, vote.]—**woman suffrage,** political suffrage as belonging to or exercised by women. **female suffrage‡.**—**suf'fra-gist,** *n.* **1.** A voter. **2.** An advocate of some particular form of suffrage, especially of woman suffrage.

suf"fra-gette', 1 suf"rə-jet'; 2 sŭf"ra-ĝĕt', *n.* A woman who advocates female suffrage; specif., a member of a militant organization demanding it.—**suf"fra-get'tism,** *n.*

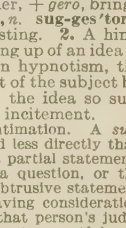
suf-fuse',] 1 su-fiūz'; 2 sŭ-fūz', *vt.* [SUF-FUSED'; SUF-

suf-fuze'[r], ∫ FUS'ING.] To overspread, as with color. [< L. *sub*, beneath, + *fundo*, pour.]—**suf-fu'sion,** *n.*

Su'fi, 1 sū'fi; 2 sụ'fi, *n.* A Mohammedan mystic, especially in Persia.—**Su'fic,** *a.* **Su-fis'tic‡.**—**Su'fism,** *n.*

sug'ar, 1 shug'ər; 2 shuĝ'ar, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sweeten, cover, or coat with sugar: used also figuratively. **II.** *i.* [U. S. & Canada.] To make maple-sugar.

sug'ar, *n.* **1.** A sweet crystalline compound derived chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane or sugar-beet; called, according to its source, **beet-sugar, cane-s., date-s., grape-s., maple-s.,** etc. **2.** Any of many sweet compounds of either animal or vegetable origin, as glucose, etc. **3.** Any substance resembling sugar. **4.** Flattering or honeyed words. [Ult. < Sans. *çarkarā*, sugar.]—**s. of milk,** same as LACTOSE.—**sug'ar-beet",** *n.* Any sugar-producing variety of the common garden beet.—**s.-cane,** *n.* A tall, stout grass of tropical regions, rich in sugar.—**s.-loaf,** *n.* **1.** A conical mass of hard sugar. **2.** A conical hat or hill.—**s.-loaf,** *a.*—**s.-maple,** *n.* The hard maple from the sap of which maple-sugar is made. See LEAF.—**s.-plum,** *n.* A small sweetmeat.—**sug'ar-y,** *a.*


Sugar-cane.

sug-gest'[d], 1 sug-jest'; 2 sŭĝ-ĝĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart indirectly the idea of; hint; intimate. **2.** To bring up (an idea) by association. **3.** To propose for consideration. **4†.** To entice; seduce. **II‖.** *i.* To make suggestions; tempt; prompt. [< L. *sub*, under, + *gero*, bring.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT.—**sug-gest'er,** *n.* **sug-ges'tor‡.**

sug-ges'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of suggesting. **2.** A hint; insinuation. **3.** The spontaneous calling up of an idea in the mind by a connected idea. **4.** In hypnotism, the causing of an idea or action on the part of the subject by the will-power of the operator; also, the idea so suggested. **5‖.** Instigation, as to crime; incitement.

Syn.: hint, innuendo, insinuation, intimation. A *suggestion* brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement, as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion, an illustration, a question, or the like. *Suggestion* is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to that person's judgment, and is hence, in many cases, the most respectful way in which to convey one's views to a superior or a stranger. A *suggestion* may be given unintentionally, and even unconsciously, as when we say an author has "a *suggestive* style." An *intimation* is a *suggestion* in brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture, or token, of one's meaning or wishes; in the latter case it is often the act of a superior; as,

God in his providence gives us *intimations* of his will. A *hint* is little more limited in expression, and is always covert, but frequently with good intent; as, to give one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity. *Insinuation* and *innuendo* are used in the bad sense; an *insinuation* is a covert or partly veiled injurious utterance, sometimes to the very person attacked; an *innuendo* is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing one out for opprobrium. See COUNSEL.—**sug-ges'tiv(eS)**, *a.* Fitted or tending to suggest. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

su'i-cide, 1 sīū'ı-sąid; 2 sū'ı-çīd, *n.* **1.** The intentional taking of one's own life; self-murder. **2.** Self-inflicted political, social, or commercial ruin. **3.** One who commits self-murder. [< L. *sui*, of oneself, + *cædo*, kill.] —**su'i-cid"al**, *a.* Self-destructive; ruinous. **-ly**, *adv.*

suit, 1 sūt; 2 sūt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To meet the requirements of, or be appropriate to; be in accord with; befit. **2.** To please; satisfy. **3.** To render appropriate or accordant; adapt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be befitting or conformable; agree; accord; correspond. **2.** To be or prove satisfactory.

suit, *n.* **1.** The act of suing; solicitation; petition. Particularly: (1) The seeking of favor from a king or one of exalted rank. (2) The seeking of a woman's hand in marriage; courtship. **2.** *Law.* An action for the recovery of a right or redress of a wrong. **3.** A group or series of things of like kind, the individuals of which compose a set; in card-playing, one of the four sets of thirteen each that make up the pack. **4.** A set of things having individual use, but together constituting an outfit; as, a *suit* of clothes. **5†.** Pursuit. [< F. *suite;* see SUITE.] Syn.: (verb) see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT; (noun) see PRAYER.—**suit'a-bl(eP)**, *a.* Capable of suiting; appropriate. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT; GOOD.—**suit"a-bil'ı-ty**, *n.* **suit'a-bl(e-nessP)†.** —**suit'a-bly**, *adv.*—**suit'or**, *n.* **1.** One who institutes a suit in court. **2.** A wooer. **3.** A petitioner.

suit'-case", *n.* A hand-bag used as for carrying a dress suit. **dress-suit case†.**

suite, 1 swīt; 2 swīt, *n.* **1.** A succession of things forming a series; a set, as of rooms, pictures, or dance-movements. **2.** A retinue; a company of attendants or followers. [< F. *suite*, following, < L. *sequor*, follow.]

sul'cate, 1 sul'kĕt; 2 sŭl'eāt, *a.* Having long narrow furrows or channels; grooved; fluted. [< L. *sulcatus*, < *sulco*, plow.] **sul'cat-ed†.—sul-ca'tion**, *n.*

Su'lei-man, *n.* Same as SOLYMAN.

sul"fo-hy'drate, } *n. Chem.* A salt in which the acid
sul"pho-hy'drate, } radical, consisting of sulfur and hydrogen, is combined with an element or other basic radical. [< SULFUR + HYDRATE.] **sulf-[or sulph-]hy'drate†.**

sul'fur, } 1 sul'fər; 2 sŭl'fur, *n.* A pale-yellow, non-
sul'phur, } metallic crystalline element found largely native, used in making gunpowder, matches, vulcanized rubber, and sulfuric acid. See ELEMENT. [< L. *sulfur*, the usual spelling, also *sulphur*, as if Gr.]—**sul'fate, sul'phate**, *n.* A salt of sulfuric acid, including **calcium sulfate** (gypsum), **magnesium s.** (Epsom salts), **sodium s.** (Glauber's salts), and **barium s.** (barytes).—**sul'fid, sul'phid**, *n.* A compound of sulfur with an element or radical. **sul'fide†; sul'fu-ret†; sul'phide†.—sul'fu-rate, sul'phu-rate.** **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED²; -RAT"ING.] To treat with sulfur. **II.** *a.* Sulfureous. **III.** *n.* Sulfid.—**sul"fu-ra'tion, sul"phu-ra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of treating with sulfur. **2.** The result of being so treated. **sul"fu-ri-za'[or -sa']tion†.—sul'fur-bot"tom**, *n.* A North-Atlantic whale having a yellowish belly and attaining a length of 100 feet.—**sul-fu're-ous, sul-phu're-ous**, *a.* Of or like sulfur.—**sul'fu-ret, sul'phu-ret**, *n.* A sulfid.—**sul'fu-ret"ed, sul'phu-ret"ed**, *a. Chem.* Saturated, impregnated, or chemically combined with sulfur. **sul'fu-ret"ted†; sul'phu-ret"ted†.—sul-fu'ric, sul-phu'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from sulfur.—**sulfuric acid**, a colorless, corrosive liquid compound of sulfur. **oil of vitriol†.** —**sul'fur-ous, sul'phur-ous, sul'fur-y, sul'phur-y**, *a.* Pertaining to or like sulfur.

sulk, 1 sulk; 2 sŭlk. **I.** *vi.* To be sulky or sullen. **II.** *n.* A sulky mood or humor: often plural. [< AS. *solcen*, languid.]—**sulk'y**, *a.* [SULK'I-ER; SULK'I-EST.] **1.** Sullenly cross; doggedly ill-humored. **2.** Stunted: said of plants. Syn.: see MOROSE.—**sulk'i-ly**, *adv.*—**sulk'i-ness**, *n.*

sulk'y, 1 sulk'ı; 2 sŭlk'y, *n.* [SULK'IES², *pl.*] A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle for one person. [< SULKY, *a.* (because one rides alone).]

Sul'la, 1 sul'ə; 2 sŭl'a, **Lucius Cornelius** (138–78 B. C.). A Roman general and dictator. **Syl'la†.**

sul'len, 1 sul'en; 2 sŭl'ĕn, *a.* **1.** Obstinately and gloomily ill-humored. **2.** Depressing; somber; as, *sullen* clouds. **3.** Slow; sluggish. **4†.** Solitary. [< L.OF *solus*, alone.] Syn.: see GRIM; MOROSE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Sul'li-van, 1 sul'ı-van; 2 sŭl'ı-van, *n.* **1. Sir Arthur Seymour** (1842–1900), an English composer. **2. John** (1740–1795), an American Revolutionary general.

sul'ly, 1 sul'ı; 2 sŭl'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SUL'LIED; SUL'LY-ING.] To injure the brightness or purity of; tarnish, or become tarnished: also figuratively. **II.** *n.* [SUL'LIES², *pl.*] Anything that tarnishes; a stain; spot; blemish. [< AS. *syltan*, < *sol*, mire.] Syn.: see DEFILE; STAIN.

Sul'ly, 1 sul'ı *or* (*F.*) sü"lī'; 2 sŭl'y *or* (*F.*) sü"lī', **Duc de** (1560–1641). Maximilien de Béthune, a French statesman.

sul'phur, sul-phu'ric, etc. See SULFUR, etc.

Sult., *abbr.* Sultan.

sul'tan, 1 sul'tən; 2 sŭl'tan, *n.* The sovereign of Turkey or Egypt; loosely, any Mohammedan sovereign. [Ult. < Ar. *sultān*, < *sulta*, sway.] **sol'dan†** [Archaic.]—**sul'ta'na**, 1 sul-tā'nə; 2 sŭl-tā'na, *n.* **1.** A sultan's wife, daughter, or mother. **sul'tan-ess†. 2.** The mistress of a king or prince. **3.** A variety of raisin from the district of Smyrna, Asia Minor.—**sul'tan-ate**, *n.* **sul'tan-ship†.**

sul'try, 1 sul'trı; 2 sŭl'try, *a.* [SUL'TRI-ER; SUL'TRI-EST.] **1.** Hot, moist, and still; close: said of weather. **2.** Emitting an oppressive heat. [Corr. of *sweltry*, < SWELTER.] —**sul'tri-ly**, *adv.*—**sul'tri-ness**, *n.*

Su-lu', 1 sū-lū'; 2 sụ-lụ', *n.* **1.** An archipelago and sea in S. W. Philippine Islands; 1,490 sq. m.; pop. 118,000. **2.** A member of the chief Moro tribe occupying Sulu.

sum, 1 sum; 2 sŭm. **I.** *vt.* [SUMMED, SUMD³; SUM'MING.] **1.** To present in brief; recapitulate succinctly: with *up*. **2.** To add into one total. **3.** *Math.* To ascertain the sum of (the terms of a series): frequently with *up*. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* The result obtained by addition. **2.** The entire quantity, number, or substance; the whole. **3.** Any indefinite amount: said chiefly of money. **4.** [Colloq.] A problem in arithmetic propounded for solution. **5.** The summit; topmost or highest point. [< L.F *summa*, sum.] Syn.: (verb) see ADD; CALCULATE; (noun) see AGGREGATE.—**sum'less**, *a.* Too great for computation.

su'mac, 1 sū'mak *or* shū'mak; 2 sụ'măc *or* shụ'măc, *n.* A shrub, whose dried and powdered leaves are much used for tanning and dyeing. [< Ar.F *summāq*, sumac.] **su'macht.— poi"son-su'mac**, *n.* See under POISON.

Common Sumacs.
1. A panicle and leaf of the staghorn sumac. 2. A leaf of the dwarf sumac; *a*, the flower.

Su-ma'tra, 1 su-mā'trə; 2 sụ-mä'tra, *n.* An island of the Malay archipelago; under Dutch control; 161,612 sq. m.; pop. 5,027,070. — **Su-ma'tran**, *a. & n.*

Su'mer, 1 sū'mər; 2 sū'mer, *n.* A territorial division of Babylonia, the exact location of which is unknown. **Su'mir†.** — **Su-me'ri-an**, *a. & n.* **Su-mir'i-an†.**

sum'ma-ry, 1 sum'ə-rı; 2 sŭm'a-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving the substance or sum; concise. **2.** Performed without ceremony or delay; instant; offhand: used specifically in law. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] An abridgment or epitome. [< L. *summarium*, < *summa;* see SUM.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT. —**sum'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**sum'ma-ri-ness**, *n.*—**sum'ma-rize**, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To make a summary of. **sum'ma-rist†.—sum'ma-rist**, *n.*—**sum"ma-ri-za'tion**, *n.*

sum-ma'tion, 1 sum-mē'shən; 2 sŭm-mā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of obtaining a sum; addition.

sum'mer¹, 1 sum'ər; 2 sŭm'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To keep or care for through the summer; pass the summer. **II.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in summer. **III.** *n.* **1.** The hottest or warmest season of the year: including June, July, and August, in the northern hemisphere. In the southern hemisphere the summer occurs during the months of the northern winter. **2.** [Poet.] (1) A year of life, especially of early or happy life. (2) A bright and prosperous period. [< AS. *sumer*, summer.] —**sum'mer-house"**, *n.* **1.** A rustic structure, as in a garden, for rest or shade. **2.** A summer residence: properly two words. — **sum'mer-ly**, *a. & adv.*—**sum'mer-time"**, *n.* Summer; the summer season. **sum'mer-tide"†.—sum'mer-y**, *a.* Pertaining to summer.

sum'mer², *n.* A heavy beam or stone supporting an arch or superstructure. [< F. *sommier*, < Gr. *sagma*, pack-saddle.]

sum'mer³, *n.* One who sums or adds skilfully.

sum'mer-sault, *n.* A somersault. **sum'mer-set†.**

sum'mit, 1 sum'ıt; 2 sŭm'it, *n.* **1.** The highest part; the top. **2.** The highest degree; maximum. [< L.F *summum*, apex.] Syn.: acme, apex, cap, climax, crown, height, peak, pinnacle, top, vertex.—Ant.: abyss, base, bottom, chasm, deep, depth, gorge, gulf, pit, vale, valley.—**sum'mit-al**, *a.*—**sum'mit-less**, *a.*

sum'mon, 1 sum'ən; 2 sŭm'on, *vt.* **1.** To command to appear at a specific time and place; cite. **2.** To require the immediate attendance of; call; send for. **3.** To call

into action; arouse: usually with *up;* as, to *summon* up courage. **4.** To bid or call on for a specific act. [< L. OF *sub,* slightly, + *moneo,* warn.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN; CONVOKE.—**sum'mon-er,** *n.*—**sum'mons,** *n.* **1.** A call to attend or act, as at a particular place or time. **2.** *Law.* A notice to a person, as to a defendant or a witness, summoning him to appear in court. **3.** *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

Sum'ner, 1 sum'nər; 2 sŭm'ner, **Charles** (1811–1874). An American statesman and abolitionist.

sump, 1 sump; 2 sŭmp, *n.* A depression sunk below the level of the surrounding ground, as a pit for drainage.

sump'ter, 1 sump'tər; 2 sŭmp'ter, *n.* A pack-animal; as, a *sumpter*-horse. [Ult. < Gr. *sagma,* pack-saddle.]

sump'tu-a-ry, 1 sump'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-rı; 2 sŭmp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to expense; limiting or regulating expenditure, as some laws. **2§.** Acting as a sumpter. [< L. *sumptuarius,* < *sub,* under, + *emo,* buy.]

sump'tu-ous, 1 sump'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ŭs; 2 sŭmp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Involving or showing lavish expenditure; hence, luxurious. [< L. *sumptuosus,* < *sub,* under, + *emo,* buy.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sun, 1 sun; 2 sŭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SUNNED, SUND[S]; SUN'NING.] To expose to the sun. **II.** *n.* **1.** The heavenly body that is the center of attraction and the main source of light and heat in the solar system, distant from the earth nearly 92,830,000 miles and having a diameter of 864,000 miles. **2.** Any star that is the center of a system revolving around it, as Sirius. **3.** The light and heat radiated from the sun; sunshine. **4.** Figuratively, anything brilliant and magnificent, or that is a source of splendor. **5.** [Poet.] The time of the earth's revolution round the sun; a year. **6.** The daily appearance of the sun; a day; also, the time of its appearance or shining; sunrise. [< AS. *sunne,* sun.]—**sun'beam",** *n.* A ray or beam of the sun; [*pl.*] sunlight.—**sun'bird",** *n.* A brilliantly colored Oriental bird resembling the humming-bird.—**sun'bon"net,** *n.* A bonnet of light material with projecting brim and a cape covering the neck.—**sun'bow",** *n.* A rainbow formed by the sun, as opposed to a lunar bow.—**sun'burn".** I. *vt. & vi.* To affect or be affected with sunburn. **II.** *n.* Discoloration or inflammation of the skin, produced by exposure to the sun.—**sun'burnt",** *a.* **sun'-burned"**†.—**sun'dew",** *n.* A plant exuding from its leaves a viscid liquid, by which insects are caught and utilized by the plant as food.—**sun'di"al,** *n.* A device that measures time by shadow.—**sun'dog,** *n.* A mock sun, or bright spot appearing near the sun, sometimes with a luminous train; due to the presence of ice-crystals in the air. **sun'-down",** *n.* Sunset.—**sun'fish",** *n.* **1.** A large pelagic fish with deep compressed body, truncate behind. **2.** A North-American fresh-water perch-like fish.—**sun'flow"er,** *n.* A tall, erect, stout, rough herb of the aster family, with very large, terminal, flat, circular heads of flowers.—**sun'less,** *a.* Dark; cheerless. **-ness,** *n.*—**sun'light",** *n.* The light of the sun.—**sun'ny,** *a.* [SUN'NI-ER; SUN'NI-EST.] **1.** Filled with the light and warmth of the sun. **2.** Bright like the sun. Syn.: see BRIGHT; CHEERFUL; HAPPY.—**sunny side,** the side, as of a hill, facing the sun; hence, the cheerful view of any situation, question, etc.—**sun'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**sun'ni-ness,** *n.*—**sun'rise",** *n.* **1.** The daily first appearance of the sun. **2.** The time at which the sun rises. **3.** The east; orient. **sun'ris"ing‡** [Archaic].—**sun'set",** *n.* **1.** The daily disappearance of the sun. **2.** The time at which the sun sets; the early evening; twilight. **3.** The west; occident. **4.** Figuratively, the ending or decline, as of life. **sun'set"ting†.**—**sun'shade",** *n.* Something, as a parasol, etc., used as a shade or protection from the rays of the sun.—**sun'shine",** *n.* **1.** The shining light and radiance of the sun. **2.** Figuratively, brightness.—**sun'shin"y,** *a.* **sun'shin"ing†.**—**sun'spot",** *n.* One of many dark irregular spots appearing periodically on the surface of the sun, near its equator: believed to have connection with terrestrial magnetic storms.—**sun'stroke",** *n. Pathol.* A sudden cerebral disturbance, often with apoplectic symtoms, due to exposure to the sun.—**sun'struck",** *a.*—**sun'up",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Sunrise.—**sun'ward,** *a.* Facing toward the sun.—**sun'ward, sun'wards,** *adv.*

Sun'da, Strait of, 1 sun'də; 2 sŭn'da. A channel between Java and Sumatra islands; least width, 16 m.

Sun'da Isles. Group in Malay Archipelago: Sumatra, Java, etc.

Sun'day, 1 sun'dı; 2 sŭn'dy, *n.* The first day of the week; the Lord's day; the Christian Sabbath: sometimes used attributively. [< AS. *sunnan dæg; sunnan,* gen. of *sunne,* sun; *dæg,* day.] Syn.: see SABBATH.—**Sun'day-school",** *n.* A school, generally attached to some church, in which religious instruction is given on Sunday, especially to the young. **Sab'bath-school"‡.**

sun'der, 1 sun'dər; 2 sŭn'der. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To break; part, or be parted; disunite; sever, or be severed. **II.** *n.* Division into parts; separation: chiefly in the adverbial phrase *in sunder.* Compare ASUNDER. [< AS. *sundor,* apart.] Syn.: see BREAK; CUT; REND; SEPARATE.

sun'dry, 1 sun'drı; 2 sŭn'dry, *a.* Of an indefinite small number; various; several. [< AS. *sundrig,* < *sundor,* apart.] Syn.: see MANY.—**sun'dries,** *n. pl.* Items or things not separately specified.

sung, 1 suŋ; 2 sŭng, *imp. & pp.* of SING, *v.*

sunk, 1 suŋk; 2 sŭnk, *imp. & pp.* of SINK, *v.*

sunk, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [< AS. *sonc,* table.]

sunk'en, 1 suŋk'n; 2 sŭnk'n, *a.* **1.** Deeply depressed. **2.** Located beneath the surface.

sup, 1 sup; 2 sŭp, *v.* [SUPPED[t]; SUPT[S]; SUP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take, as fluid food, in successive mouthfuls. **2†.** To supply with or invite to supper. **II.** *i.* **1.** To partake of supper. **2.** To sip. [< AS. *sŭpan,* sup.]—**sup,** *n.* A mouthful or taste of liquid or semiliquid food.

sup., *abbr.* Supine, supra.—**sup., super.,** *abbr.* Superior, superfine.—**sup., superl.,** *abbr.* Superlative.—**sup., supp.,** *abbr.* Supplement.—**sup., supr.,** *abbr.* Supreme. **Sup. Ct.,** *abbr.* Superior Court, Supreme Court.

su'per, 1 siū'pər; 2 sū'per, *n. Theat.* A supernumerary: an abbreviation. **supe‡.**

su'per-, 1 siū'pər-; 2 sū'per-, *prefix.* Above; over; beyond. (1) Above in position. (2) Above in degree or amount: usually denoting excess. [< L. *super-,* over.]

In the following list of words *super-* denotes excess or superiority; as, *super*critical, excessively critical; *super*excellence, superior excellence, etc.:

su"per-a-cid'u-late[d]	su"per-ex-alt'd	su"per-sen'si-ble
su"per-a-cute'	su"per-ex"al-ta'tion	su"per-sen'si-tiv(e[s]
su"per-a'gen-cy	su"per-ex'cel-lence	su"per-sen'si-tiv(e-ness[s]
su"per-al"i-men-ta'-tion	su"per-ex'ci-ta'tion	su"per-spir'i-tu-al
su"per-an-gel'ic	su"per-flux	sup"er-spir"i-tu-al'i-ty
su"per-cal'en-dered	su"per-mun'dane	su"per-stra'tum
su"per-cer"e-mo'ni-ous	su"per-nu-tri'tion	su"per-sub'tle, -ty
su"per-civ'il-ized	su"per-or'di-na-ry	su"per-sul'fu-ret"ed
su"per-dain'ty	su"per-praise'	su"per-sul'fu-rize
su"per-en-dow'	su"per-re'gal	su"per-ten'sion
su"per-eth'i-cal	su"per-sat"u-ra'tion	su"per-trag'i-cal

su'per-a-bl(e[p], *a.* That can be surmounted or overcome. [< L. *superabilis,* < *super,* over.]

su"per-a-bound'[d], 1 siū"pər-ə-baund'; 2 sū"per-a-bourd', *vt.* To abound to excess.—**su"per-a-bun'dance,** *n.*—**su"per-a-bun'dant,** *a.* Excessive. Syn.: see REDUNDANT.—**su"per-a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-add'[d], 1 siū'pər-ad'; 2 sū"per-ăd', *vt.* To add in addition to something added.—**su"per-ad-di'tion,** *n.*

su"per-an'nu-ate, 1 siū"pər-an'yu-ēt; 2 sū"per-ăn'yu-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To incapacitate by age; retire on account of age: chiefly used in past participle. **II.** *a.* Superannuated. [< SUPER- + L. *annus,* year.]—**su"per-an"nu-a'tion,** *n.*

su-perb', 1 siu-pūrb'; 2 sū-pĕrb', *a.* **1.** Having grand, impressive beauty; majestic. **2.** Luxurious; rich and costly. [< L. *superbus,* < *super,* over.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

su"per-car'go, 1 siū"pər-kār'go; 2 sū"per-căr'gō, *n.* An agent on board ship in charge of the cargo.

su"per-cil'i-a-ry, 1 siū"pər-sil'ı-ē-rı; 2 sū"per-çil'i-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eyebrow; situated over the eyebrow.

su"per-cil'i-ous, 1 siū"[*or* sū"]pər-sil'ı-us; 2 sū"[*or* sŭ"]per-çil'i-ŭs, *a.* Exhibiting haughty contempt or indifference; arrogant. [< L. *superciliosus,* < *super,* over, + *cilium,* eyelid.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

su"per-dom'i-nant, *n. Mus.* The tone just above the dominant: the sixth or submediant.

su'per-dread"nought, *n.* A type of battle-ship exceeding the dreadnought class in size, speed, and armament.

su"per-em'i-nence, 1 siū"pər-em'ı-nens; 2 sū"per-ĕm'i-nĕnç, *n.* Preeminence.—**su"per-em'i-nent,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-er"o-ga'tion, 1 siū"pər-er"o-gē'shən; 2 sū"per-ĕr"o-gā'shon, *n.* The performance of any meritorious act in excess of the demands of duty; hence, something superfluous. [< L.[LL] *super,* over, + *erogo,* expend.]—**su"per-er'o-gate,** *vt.*—**su"per-e-rog'a-to-ry,** *a.*

su"per-fam'i-ly, 1 siū"pər-fam'ı-lı; 2 sū"per-făm'i-ly, *n.* A group intermediate between a suborder and a family.

su"per-fi'cial, 1 siū"pər-fish'əl; 2 sū"per-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming surface. **2.** Knowing and understanding only the ordinary and the obvious; not learned or profound; shallow. **3.** Marked by partial knowledge; cursory; hasty; slight. [< L.[LL] *superficies;* see SUPERFICIES.] Syn.: see CARELESS.—**su"per-fi"ci-al'i-ty,** *n.* **su"per-fi'cial-ness‡.**—**su"per-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-fi'ci-es, 1 siū"pər-fish'i-ız *or* -fish'ĭz; 2 sū"per-fish'i-ēş *or* -fish'ēş, *n.* A surface or its area; superficial area. [L., < *super,* over, + *facies,* face.]

su'per-fine, 1 siū'pər-fain; 2 sū'per-fīn, *a.* **1.** Of surpassing quality. **2.** Overrefined.—**su'per-fine"ness,** *n.*

su-per'flu-ous, 1 siū-pūr'flu-us; 2 sū-pĕr'flu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Being more than is needed. **2.** *Mus.* Augmented: sometimes said of an interval. **3‖.** Supererogatory;

officious. [< L. *superfluus*, < *super*, over, + *fluo*, flow.] Syn.: see REDUNDANT; WASTE.—**su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.*—**su"per-flu'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] That which is superfluous. Syn.: see EXCESS.

su"per-hu'man, 1 siū"pər-hiū'mən; 2 sū"per-hū'man, *a.* Above the range of human power or skill. Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL.—**su"per-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

su"per-im-pose', 1 siū"pər-im-pōz'; 2 sū"per-ĭm-pōz', *vt.* To lay or impose upon (something else).—**su"per-im"po-si'tion**, *n.*

su"per-in-cum'bent, 1 siū"pər-in-kum'bent; 2 sū"per-ĭn-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Resting or lying upon something else. [< L. *superincumbo*, lie upon.]—**su"per-in-cum'bence, su"per-in-cum'ben-cy**, *n.*

su"per-in-duce'^{t}, 1 siū"pər-in-diūs'; 2 sū"per-ĭn-dūç', *vt.* To induce additionally.—**su"per-in-duc'tion**, *n.*

su"per-in-tend'^{d}, 1 siū"pər-in-tend'; 2 sū"per-in-tĕnd', *vt. & vi.* To have the charge and direction of; manage; supervise. [< L.^{LL} *super*, over, + *intendo*, direct.]—**su"per-in-ten'dence**, *n.* Direction and management. Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**su"per-in-ten'den-cy**, *n.* **1.** The office or rank of a superintendent. **2.** Same as SUPERINTENDENCE.—**su"per-in-ten'dent**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to superintendence or a superintendent. **II.** *n.* One whose function is to superintend some particular work.

Syn.: conductor, curator, custodian, director, guardian, inspector, intendant, manager, master, overseer, superior, supervisor, warden.

su-pe'ri-or, 1 siu-pī'ri-ər; 2 sū-pē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Surpassing in quantity, quality, or degree; more excellent; preferable. **2.** Of higher grade. **3.** Too great or dignified to be under the influence of something specified: with *to*; as, *superior to* envy. **4.** Higher; upper. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who surpasses another in rank or excellence. **2.** The ruler of an ecclesiastical order or house. [< L.^{F} *superior*, compar. of *superus*, upper.] Syn.: (adjective) see EXCELLENT; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT; (noun) see SUPERINTENDENT.—**su-pe'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*—**su-pe'ri-or-ness**§, *n.*—**su-pe"ri-or'i-ty**, *n.*

Su-pe'ri-or, 1 siu-pī'ri-ər; 2 sū-pē'ri-or, **Lake.** Northernmost and largest of the North American Lakes; 412 by 160 m.

su-per'la-tive,) 1 siu-pūr'lə-tiv; 2 sū-pēr'la-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** **su-per'la-tive**^{s},) Elevated to the highest degree; consummate. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing or involving the highest degree: said of a form of comparison of adjectives or adverbs. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is of the highest possible excellence or superior to all others. **2.** *Gram.* (1) The highest degree of comparison of the adjective or adverb. (2) Any word or phrase in the superlative degree. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *super*, over, + *latus*, borne.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

su-per'nal, 1 siu-pūr'nəl; 2 sū-pēr'nal, *a.* Heavenly; exalted; lofty. [< L. *supernus*, < *super*, over.]

su"per-na'tant, 1 siū"pər-nē'tant; 2 sū"per-nā'tant, *a.* Floating uppermost or above something.—**su"per-na-ta'tion**, *n.* Flotation on a liquid surface.

su"per-na'tion-al, 1 siū"pər-naṡh'ən-əl; 2 sū"per-năsh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to all mankind, rather than to one nation only.—**su"per-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.*

su"per-nat'u-ral, 1 siū"pər-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]rəl; 2 sū"per-năch'u-[*or* -năt'yu-]ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Transcending the forces of nature; miraculous. **2.** Pertaining to the supernatural. **3.** *R. C. Theol.* Transcending the powers and exigencies of any created nature.

Syn.: miraculous, preternatural, superhuman. The *supernatural* (*super*, above) is above or superior to the recognized powers of nature; the *preternatural* (*preter*, beyond) is aside from or beyond what we have been accustomed to regard as the result of natural law, often in the sense of inauspicious; as, a *preternatural* gloom. *Miraculous* is more emphatic and specific than *supernatural*, as referring to the direct personal intervention of divine power. Some hold that a miracle, as the raising of the dead, is a direct suspension and even violation of natural laws by the fiat of the Creator, and so is *supernatural;* others hold that the miracle is simply the calling forth of a power residing in the laws of nature, but not within their ordinary operation, and dependent on a distinct act of God, so that the *miraculous* might be termed "extranatural," rather than *supernatural*. All that is beyond human power is *superhuman;* as, prophecy gives evidence of *superhuman* knowledge; the word is sometimes applied to remarkable manifestations of human power, surpassing all that is ordinary. —Ant.: common, natural, ordinary, usual.

su"per-nat'u-ral, *n.* That which is outside the range of the accepted course of nature; that which transcends nature and includes the Creator. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**su"per-nat'u-ral-ism**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being supernatural. **2.** *Theol.* Belief in the supernatural.

su"per-nu'mer-a-ry, 1 siū"pər-niū'mər-ē-ri; 2 sū"per-nū'mer-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Being beyond a fixed, customary, or necessary number; superfluous. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A person or thing in excess of the regular, necessary, or customary number; a stage performer without any speaking part.

su"per-pose', 1 siū"pər-pōz'; 2 sū"per-pōṡ', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To lay over or upon something else; specifically, in geometry, to suppose (one figure) to be placed upon another. Compare SUPERIMPOSE. [< F. *superposer*, < L. *super*, over; and see POSE^{1}, *v.*]—**su"per-pos'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.*—**su"per-posed'**, *pa.*—**su"per-po-si'tion**, *n.*

su"per-scribe', 1 siū"pər-skraib'; 2 sū"per-scrīb', *vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIB'ING.] To write or engrave on the outside or on the upper part of; inscribe with a name or address; specifically, to address, as a letter. [< L. *super*, over, + *scribo*, write.]—**su'per-script. I§.** *a.* Written above or overhead. **II†.** *n.* Same as SUPERSCRIPTION.—**su"per-scrip'tion**, *n.* The act of superscribing an address on a letter; the address superscribed.

Syn.: address, direction, inscription.

su"per-sede', 1 siū"pər-sīd'; 2 sū"per-sēd', *vt.* [-SED'ED^{d}; -SED'ING.] **1.** To take the place of; replace; supplant. **2.** To put something in the place of; set aside; suspend; annul. [< L.^{F} *super*, over, + *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see SUBVERT.—**su"per-se'dure**, *n.* **su"per-ses'sion‡.**

su"per-se'de-as, 1 siū"pər-sī'di-əs; 2 sū"per-sē'de-as, *n. Law.* A proceeding, as a writ, that operates to supersede. [L.]

su"per-ser'vice-a-bl(e^{r}, 1 siū"pər-sūr'vis-ə-bl; 2 sū"per-sĕr'viç-a-bl, *a.* Attempting needlessly or disagreeably to be of service; officious.—**su"per-ser'vice-a-bly**, *adv.*

su"per-sti'tion, 1 siū"pər-stiṡh'ən; 2 sū"per-stĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** A belief founded on irrational feelings, especially of fear, and marked by credulity; also, any rite or practise inspired by such belief. **2.** Credulity regarding the occult or supernatural, as belief in omens, charms, and signs; loosely, any unreasoning or unreasonable belief or impression. **3†.** Undue scrupulousness. [F., < L. *super*, over, + *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see FANATICISM.—**su"per-sti'tious**, *a.* **1.** Disposed to believe in or be influenced by superstitions. **2.** Involving or resulting from superstition. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

su"per-struc'ture, 1 siū"pər-struk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 sū"per-strŭc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Any structure or any part of a structure, considered in relation to the part on which it rests; the sleepers, rails, etc., of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed. [< L. *super*, over, + *struo*, build.] **su"per-struc'tion‡.**

su"per-vene', 1 siū"pər-vīn'; 2 sū"per-vēn', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] To follow closely upon something; to take place; happen. [< L. *super*, over, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see HAPPEN.—**su"per-ve'ni-ent**, *a.*—**su"per-ven'tion**, *n.*

su"per-vise', 1 siū"pər-vaiz'; 2 sū"per-vīṡ', *vt.* [-VISED'; -VIS'ING.] To have a general oversight of; superintend; inspect. [< L. *super*, over, + *video*, see.]—**su"per-vi'sion**, *n.* **su"per-vis'al‡.**—**su"per-vi'sor**, *n.* A superintendent; inspector.—**su"per-vi'so-ry**, *a.*

su"pi-na'tion, 1 siū"pi-nē'ṡhən; 2 sū"pi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, upward; the position of a limb so turned: in physiology opposed to *pronation*. **2.** The act or state of lying with the face upward.

su-pine', 1 siū-pain'; 2 sū-pīn', *a.* **1.** Lying on the back. **2.** Having no interest or care; inactive. **3.** Having an inclined position; sloping, as a hill. **4.** *Bot.* Lying flat with the face turned upward. [< L. *supinus*, < *sub*, under.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

su'pine, 1 siū'pain; 2 sū'pīn, *n.* One of two parts of the Latin verb, generally regarded as verbal nouns.

sup'per, 1 sup'ər; 2 sŭp'er, *n.* The last meal of the day: frequently used of an evening banquet. [< F. *souper*.]—**sup'per-less**, *a.* Having no supper; hungry.

sup-plant'^{d}, 1 su-plant'; 2 sŭ-plănt', *vt.* To take the place of, as by treachery; hence, to displace in general. [< L.^{F} *sub*, under, + *planta*, sole.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; SUBVERT.—**sup"plan-ta'tion**, *n.*—**sup-plant'er**, *n.*

sup'ple,) 1 sup'l; 2 sŭp'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SUP'PLED; SUP'-**sup'l**^{F},) PLING.] To render or become soft, pliant, yielding, or docile. **II.** *a.* **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant. **2.** Yielding to the humor or wishes of others; especially, servilely compliant. [< L.^{F} *supplex*, submissive.]

Syn.: compliant, elastic, fawning, flexible, limber, lissom, lithe, lithesome, obsequious, pliable, pliant, soft, submissive, willowy, yielding. See ACTIVE; OBSEQUIOUS.—Ant.: firm, fixed, inflexible, obstinate, pertinacious, rigid, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unyielding.—**sup'ple-ness**, *n.*

sup'ple-jack", 1 sup'l-jak"; 2 sŭp'l-jăk", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of various woody climbers with tough and lithe stems. **2.** A walking-stick made from the wood of such a plant.

For words not given above see SUPER-, *prefix*, page 775.

sup'ple-ment, 1 sup'lı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 sŭp'le-ment. **I.** *vt.* To make additions to; provide for what is lacking in. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something added that supplies a deficiency; especially, an addition to a publication. **2.** *Math.* The angle that added to another will make the sum two right angles. [OF., < L. *sub*, under, + *pleo*, fill.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE.—**sup"ple-men'tal,** *a.* Like a supplement; supplementing. **sup'ple-tiv**(e§†; **sup'ple-ry†.**—**sup"ple-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Supplemental; in geometry, making 180° when added: said of angles or arcs.

sup'pli-ant, 1 sup'lı-ənt; 2 sŭp'li-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Entreating earnestly and humbly; beseeching. **2.** Manifesting entreaty or submissive supplication. **II.** *n.* One who supplicates. [F., < L. *supplico*, beg.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sup'pli-ance,** *n.* The act of a suppliant, or the state of being suppliant. **sup'pli-an-cy†.**

sup'pli-cate, 1 sup'lı-kēt; 2 sŭp'li-cāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT"-ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To seek humbly by earnest prayer; beseech; beg. **2.** To pray to grant a favor. [< L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplico*, beg.] Syn.: see ASK; PRAY.—**sup'pli-cant.** **I.** *a.* Asking or entreating humbly. **II.** *n.* One who supplicates; a suppliant. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sup"pli-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sup'pli-ca"to-ry,** *a.*

sup-ply', 1 su-plaı'; 2 sŭ-plȳ'. **I.** *vt.* [SUP-PLIED'; SUP-PLY'ING.] **1.** To furnish with what is needed; provide: often followed by *with*. **2.** To give, as something needful; afford. **3.** To occupy temporarily, as a substitute; make up, as a loss; fill, as a vacancy; specif., to fill temporarily, as a pulpit. **II.** *n.* [SUP-PLIES'[z], *pl.*] **1.** That which is or can be supplied; the available aggregate of things needed or demanded. **2.** An amount sufficient for a given use; store. **3.** A substitute or temporary incumbent. **4‖.** Reenforcements for an army or navy. **5.** The act of supplying. [< L.[F] *sub*, below, + *pleo*, fill.] Syn.: (verb) see ACCOMMODATE; GIVE; PROVIDE; RECRUIT; (noun) see STOCK.—**sup-pli'er,** *n.*

sup-port', 1 su-pōrt'; 2 sŭ-pōrt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To bear the weight of, especially by holding up from underneath; keep from falling; sustain: also used figuratively. **2.** To provide means for the maintenance of; provide for. **3.** To carry on; keep up. **4.** To bear or endure; tolerate; put up with. **5.** To show to be true or trustworthy; defend, as a statement; also, to advocate or second; favor; aid. **6.** To act as an aid, escort, or attendant to, as on a public occasion. **7.** *Theat.* To play a part subordinate to; also, to represent or act, as a rôle or part. [< L.[F] *sub*, beneath, + *porto*, carry.]

Syn.: bear, carry, hold up, keep up, maintain, prop, sustain, uphold. *Support* and *sustain* alike signify to *hold up* or *keep up*, to prevent from falling or sinking; but *sustain* has a special sense of continuous exertion or strength, as when we speak of *sustained* endeavor or a *sustained* note; a flower is *supported* by the stem or a temple-roof by arches; the foundations of a great building *sustain* an enormous pressure; to *sustain* life implies a greater exigency and need than to *support* life; to say one is *sustained* under affliction is to say more both of the severity of the trial and the completeness of the *upholding* than if we say he is *supported*. To *bear* is the most general word, denoting all *holding up* or *keeping up* of any object, whether in rest or motion; in the derived senses it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance; as, to *bear* a strain; to *bear* pain or grief. To *maintain* is to keep in a state or condition, especially in an excellent and desirable condition; as, to *maintain* health or reputation; to *maintain* one's position; to *maintain* a cause or proposition is to hold it against opposition or difficulty. To *support* may be partial, to *maintain* is complete; *maintain* is a word of more dignity than *support;* a man *supports* his family; a state *maintains* an army or navy. To *prop* is always partial, signifying to add support to something that is insecure. See ABET; AID; ENDURE; KEEP; LEAN; LIVE; PROP.—Ant.: abandon, betray, break down, cast down, demolish, desert, destroy, drop, let go, overthrow, throw down, wreck.—Prep.: the roof is supported *by*, *on*, or *upon* pillars; the family was supported *on* or *upon* a pittance, or *by* charity.—**sup-port"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**sup-port'a-bl**(e[P], *a.* That may be supported; bearable; endurable. —**sup-port'a-bl**(e-ness[P], *n.*—**sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*—**sup-port'er,** *n.*

sup-port', *n.* **1.** The act of supporting. **2.** One who or that which supports. **3.** Subsistence. Syn.: see HELP; SUBSIDY.

sup-pose', 1 su-pōz'; 2 sŭ-pōs', *v.* [SUP-POSED'; SUP-POS'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To think or imagine to oneself as true; believe. **2.** To assume as true for the sake of argument or illustration. **II.** *i.* To frame a supposition; think. [< F. *supposer*, < *sub-*, under, + *poser;* see POSE[1], *v.*]

Syn.: conjecture, deem, guess, imagine, surmise, think. To *suppose* is temporarily to assume a thing as true, either with the expectation of finding it so or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so. To *conjecture* is to put together the nearest available materials for a provisional opinion, always with some expectation of finding the facts to be as *conjectured*. To *imagine* is to form a mental image of something as existing, tho its actual existence may be unknown, or even impossible. To *think*, in this application, is to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge; as, I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact: a more conclusive statement than would be made by the use of *conjecture* or *suppose*. See GUESS. Compare synonyms for HYPOTHESIS; SUSPECT.—Ant.: ascertain, conclude, discover, know, prove.—**sup-pos'a-bl**(e[P], *a.* That may be supposed. —**sup-pos'a-bly,** *adv.*—**sup-posed',** *pa.* Accepted as genuine; imagined: often ironical.—**sup-pos'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**sup-pos'er,** *n.*

sup"po-si'tion, 1 sup"o-zish'ən; 2 sŭp"o-sĭsh'on, *n.* The act of supposing; conjecture. [< L.[LL+F] *sub*, under, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see FANCY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS; IDEA; THOUGHT.—**sup"po-si'tion-al,** *a.*—**sup-pos"i-ti'tious,** *a.* **1.** Put in the place of or made to represent another, in order to deceive or defraud; spurious. **2.** Supposed; assumed. Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sup-pos'i-tiv**(e§. **1.** *a.* Including or implying supposition. **II.** *n.* A conjunction introducing a supposition, as *if*, or *provided*.

sup-pos'i-to-ry, 1 su-poz'ı-to-rı; 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] *Med.* A solid medicinal preparation for introduction into some canal, cavity, or internal organ. [< LL. *suppositorium*, neut. of *suppositorius*, < L. *supposĭtus;* see SUPPOSITION.]

sup-press', 1 su-pres'; 2 sŭ-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To put down or put an end to by force; overpower; crush. **2.** To withhold from publication; repress; conceal; also, to stop the circulation of, as a book, paper, etc. **3.** To cause to stop. **4.** To extinguish. [< L. *sub*, under, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: see ABATE; ABOLISH; HIDE; REPRESS; SUBDUE; RESTRAIN.—**sup-press'er, sup-pres'sor,** *n.*—**sup-pres'-sion,** *n.*—**sup-pres'siv**(e§, *a.* Tending to suppress.

sup'pu-rate, 1 sup'yu-rēt; 2 sŭp'yu-rāt, *vi.* [-RAT"ED[d]; -RAT"ING.] To form or generate pus; maturate. [< L. *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus.]—**sup"pu-ra'tion,** *n.*—**sup'pu-ra"tiv**(e§, *a.* **1.** *a.* Tending to or producing suppuration. **II.** *n.* A remedy promoting suppuration.

su'pra-, 1 siū'prə-; 2 sū'pra-, *prefix.* Above; beyond; in such adjectives as **su"pra-max'il-la-ry** (pertaining to the upper jaw); **su"pra-mun'dane** (placed above the world; supernatural); **su"pra-or'bi-tal** (above the orbit of the eye); **su"pra-re'nal** (situated above the kidneys, etc.) [< L. *supra-*, < *supra*, above.]

su-preme', 1 siu-prīm'; 2 sū-prēm'. **I.** *a.* Highest in power, degree, estimation, etc.; utmost. **II.** *n.* **1.** The supreme or highest point; acme. **2.** One who is above the rest; a superior; chief. [< L.[F] *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, higher.] Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; FIRST; IMPERIAL; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT.—**the Supreme Being,** God; the Deity.—**su-prem'a-cy,** *n.* The state of being supreme; supreme power or authority. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE; VICTORY.—**su-preme'ly,** *adv.*—**su-preme'ness,** *n.*

Supt., *abbr.* Superintendent.

sur-, *prefix.* Same as SUPER-: a form derived from the French.

su'rah, 1 sū'rə *or* siū'rə; 2 su'ra *or* sū'ra, *n.* A soft twilled silk stuff for women's wear. [Prob. < *Surat*, India.]

surah silk†. [the leg. [< L. *sura*, calf of the leg.]

su'ral, 1 siū'rəl; 2 sū'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the calf of

sur'ance†, *n.* Assurance. **sur'aunce†.**

Su-rat', 1 sū-rāt'; 2 su-rät', *n.* A manufacturing seaport town in Bombay province, India: pop. 114,900.

sur'base, 1 sūr'bēs; 2 sûr'bās, *n.* A molding or border above a base, as that above the base-board of a room.

sur-cease'†, 1 sūr-sīs'; 2 sûr-çēs'. **I**[t]. *vi.* To cease entirely or finally. **II‖.** *n.* Absolute or final cessation; end. [< OF. *surseoir* (pp. *sursise*), < L. *supersedeo;* see SUPERSEDE.]

sur-charge', 1 sūr-chārj'; 2 sûr-chärg'. **I.** *vt.* To give too great a charge to; overload. **II.** *n.* An excessive load.

sur'cin-gle, 1 sūr'siŋ-gl; 2 sûr'çĭŋ-gl. **I.** *vt.* [-GL(E)D; **sur'cin-gl**[P], } -GLING.] To gird or fasten with a surcingle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A girth or strap encircling the body of a beast of burden, for holding a saddle, etc. **2.** A girdle, as of a robe. [< L.[OF] *super*, over, + *cingulum*, belt.]

sur'coat, 1 sūr'kōt; 2 sûr'cōt, *n.* An outer coat or garment; in the middle ages, a loose robe worn over armor.

surd, 1 sūrd; 2 sûrd. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Math.* Incapable of being expressed in rational numbers; irrational. **2.** *Phon.* Produced by the organs of speech without voice or tone; not sonant. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* An irrational number or quantity, especially an indicated root that can not be extracted, as $\sqrt{2}$. **2.** *Phon.* A consonant sound made with the vocal cords apart so that they do not produce voice or tone, as *p*, *t*, *s*, or *k:* opposed to a *sonant*, as *b*, *d*, *z*, *g*. [< L. *surdus*, deaf.]

sure, 1 shūr; 2 shur, *a.* **1.** Not liable to change or failure; stable; infallible. **2.** Fit, proper, or deserving to be depended on; reliable; trustworthy. **3.** Free from doubt; certain; positive. **4.** Certain of obtaining, attaining, or retaining something: with *of*. **5‖.** Safe; secure. [< F.

sûr, < L. *securus;* see SECURE, *a.*] Syn.: actual, assured, aware, certain, clear, confident, indisputable, positive, real. See AUTHENTIC; CONSCIOUS; FAITHFUL; SECURE.

—**to be sure** [Colloq.], indeed; certainly.—**to make s.,** to make certain; secure.—**sure'-foot"ed,** *a.* Not liable to fall or stumble: figuratively, not liable to err.—**sure'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Without doubt; certainly; verily. **2.** Securely; firmly; safely.—**sure'ness,** *n.*—**sure'ty,** *n.* [SURE'TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A person who engages to be responsible for another's performance; a guarantor. **2.** Something deposited as security for payment or performance; a pledge. **3.** That which gives security; ground of certainty. **4.** The state of being sure. [< F. *sureté,* < L. *securita(t-)s,* SECURITY.] Syn.: see CERTAINTY; SECURITY.—**sure'ty-ship,** *n.* **sure'ti-ship‡.**

surf, 1 sûrf; 2 sûrf, *n.* The swell of the sea, that breaks upon a shore. [Var. of SOUGH.]—**surf'y,** *a.*

sur'face, 1 sûr'fis; 2 sûr'fạç. **I.** *vt.* [SUR'FACED†; SUR'FAC-ING.] To put a surface on; especially, to make smooth, even, or plain. **II.** *n.* **1.** The exterior part of anything that has length, breadth, and thickness; exterior. **2.** *Geom.* That which has length and breadth, but not thickness. **3.** External view or appearance. [F., < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see FACE, *n.*]—**sur'fac-er,** *n.* A planing-machine for giving a true surface to lumber; a surface-planer. **sur'fac-ing-ma-chine"‡.**

sur'feit, } 1 sûr'fit; 2 sûr'fit. **I**$^{d.}$ *vt. & vi.* To feed to
sur'fit^{s}, } fulness or satiety; overfeed; supply or be supplied to satiety: frequently reflexive. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of surfeiting oneself; excess in eating or drinking; also, the excessive quantity partaken of. **2.** The result of such excess; satiety. [< L.^{OF} *super,* over, + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see SATISFY.—**sur'feit-er,** *n.*

sur-fi'cial, 1 sur-fish'əl; 2 sûr-fish'al, *a.* Originally belonging to or being on the surface, as of the earth: contrasted in geology with *subterranean.* [< SURFACE.]

Surg., *abbr.* Surgeon, surgery, surgical.

surge, 1 sûrj; 2 sûrg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SURGED; SURG'ING.] To raise or rise high and roll onward with a swelling and rushing movement, as waves. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large swelling wave; billow. **2.** The act of surging; a heavy and rolling motion, as of great waves. [< L.^{F} *surgo,* contr. of *surrigo,* raise.] Syn.: see WAVE.

sur'geon, 1 sûr'jən; 2 sûr'gon, *n.* **1.** One who practises surgery. **2.** A medical officer in the military or naval service. **3.** A surgeon-fish. [Ult. < Gr. *cheirourgos,* < *cheir,* hand, + *ergon,* work.]—**sur'geon-fish",** *n.* A West-Indian fish having erectile lancet-like spines at the sides of the tail.—**sur'ger-y,** *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of the healing art that relates to injuries, deformities, and morbid conditions that require to be remedied by operations or instruments. **2.** A place where surgical treatment or advice is regularly given.—**sur'gi-cal,** *a.*—**sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Su"ri-nam', 1 sûʺri-nȧm'; 2 sụ"ri-näm', *n.* Dutch Guiana.

sur'loin", *n.* Sirloin: the etymologically correct form.

sur'ly, 1 sûr'li; 2 sûr'ly, *a.* [SUR'LI-ER; SUR'LI-EST.] **1.** Persistently rude and ill-humored; crabbed; cross; gruff. **2.** Characterized by rudeness or gruffness, as a reply. **3.** Rough and forbidding; tempestuous, as weather. [< AS. *sûr,* sour; but perh. < SIR, meaning, like a lord.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY; MOROSE.—**sur'li-ly,** *adv.*—**sur'li-ness,** *n.*

sur-mise', 1 sûr-mȯiz'; 2 sûr-mīẓ'. **I.** *vt.* [SUR-MISED'; SUR-MIS'ING.] To form opinions concerning on slight evidence or fanciful grounds. **II.** *n.* A conjecture made on slight evidence; supposition. [OF., fem. pp. of *surmettre,* accuse.] Syn.: (verb) see GUESS; SUPPOSE; SUSPECT; (noun) see GUESS; HYPOTHESIS.

sur-mount'^{d}, 1 sur-mount'; 2 sûr-mount', *vt.* **1.** To overcome by force of will; rise superior to; conquer. **2.** To place something above; cap. **3.** To pass over. Syn.: see CONQUER.—**sur-mount'a-bl**(eᴿ), *a.*—**sur-mount'er,** *n.*

sur'name, 1 sûr'nēm *or* sur-nēm'; 2 sûr'nȧm *or* sûr-nȧm'. **I.** *vt.* To give a surname to; call by a surname. **II.** *n.* A name subjoined to a given name; family name.

sur-pass'^{t}, 1 sur-pȧs'; 2 sûr-pȧs', *vt.* To go beyond or past in degree or amount; exceed; excel. Syn.: eclipse, outdo, outstrip, transcend. See BEAT; LEAD.—Ant.: be inferior, be outdone, come short, fail, fall behind, fall short, yield, yield the palm, yield the supremacy.—**sur-pass'a-bl**(eᴿ), *a.*—**sur-pass'ing,** *pa.* Preeminently excellent. **-ly,** *adv.*

sur'plice, } 1 sûr'plis; 2 sûr'pliç, *n.* A loose white vest-
sur'plis^{s}, } ment worn by the clergy and choristers of certain churches. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *super,* over, + *pellis,* skin.]

sur'plus, 1 sûr'plus; 2 sûr'plŭs. **I.** *a.* Being in excess of what is used or needed. **II.** *n.* That which remains above what is required. [F., < L.^{LL} *super,* over, + *plus,* more.] Syn.: see EXCESS; REMAINDER.—**sur'plus-age,** *n.*

sur-prize' } 1 sur-prȧiz'; 2 sûr-prīz'. **I.** *vt.* [SUR-PRIZED';
sur-prise' } SUR-PRIZ'ING.] **1.** To strike with astonishment by something unexpected. **2.** To come upon suddenly and unexpectedly; especially, to take at a disadvantage. **3.** To lead unawares; betray: often with *into.* **4.** To disconcert. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of surprizing; a coming upon unawares. **2.** A surprized state. **3.** An unexpected event. [F., < L.^{LL} *super,* upon, + *prendo,* grasp.]—**sur-priz'al,** *n.* The act of surprizing; surprize. **sur-pris'al‡.**—**sur-priz'ing-ly,** *adv.* **sur-pris'ing-ly‡.**

sur"re-join'der, *n. Law.* The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's rejoinder.

sur-reined'†, *pa.* Overridden; worn out.

sur-ren'der, 1 su-ren'dər; 2 sŭ-rĕn'dər, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To yield to another under pressure of superior force; give up, as to an enemy in warfare. **2.** To resign in favor of another; relinquish. **3.** To yield to any influence, passion, or power: a reflexive use. [< L.$^{LL+OF}$ *super,* over, + *reddo,* give back.] Syn.: abandon, alienate, capitulate, cede, give, give oneself up, give over, let go, sacrifice, yield. A monarch or a state *cedes* territory for a consideration, *surrenders* it to a conqueror; a military commander *abandons* an untenable position or unavailable stores. We *relinquish* a claim, *sacrifice* something precious through error, friendship, or duty, *yield* to convincing reasons, a stronger will, winsome persuasion, or superior force. To *yield* is to give place or give way under pressure, and hence under compulsion. *Yield* implies more softness or concession than *surrender;* the most determined men may *surrender* to overwhelming force; when one *yields,* his spirit is at least somewhat subdued. See ABANDON.

—**sur-ren'der-er,** *n.* **sur-ren'der-or‡** [Law].

sur-ren'der, *n.* The act of surrendering one's person to another, or the possession of something to another.

sur"rep-ti'tious, 1 sûr"ep-tish'us; 2 sûr"ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Accomplished by secret or improper means; clandestine. [< L. *sub,* under, + *rapio,* snatch.] **-ly,** *adv.*

sur'rey, 1 sûr'i; 2 sûr'y, *n.* [U. S.] A light pleasure-vehicle, having two seats, four wheels, and sometimes a top.

Sur'rey, Earl of (1516–1547). Henry Howard, an English courtier, soldier, poet: executed for treason.

sur'ro-gate, 1 sûr'o-gēt; 2 sûr'o-gāt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is substituted for another; a substitute. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A person appointed by an ecclesiastical officer to act in his place. **3.** [U. S.] A probate judge. [< L. *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogo,* substitute.]

sur-round'^{d}, 1 su-raund'; 2 sŭ-round', *vt.* **1.** To place something around; shut in on all sides; encompass. **2.** To constitute a border or enclosure around; be on all sides of; enclose; encircle. **3**‖. To go completely around. **4**†. To flood; inundate: the original meaning. [< L.$^{LL+OF}$ *super,* above, + *unda,* wave.] Syn.: compass, encompass, environ, hem in, invest. See EMBRACE.—**sur-round'ing,** *n.* **1.** That which surrounds, or any part of it: usually in the plural. **2.** The act of one who surrounds.

sur-sol'id, 1 sur-sel'id; 2 sûr-sŏl'id. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Of the fifth degree. **II.** *n.* The fifth power of a quantity. [< SUR- + SOLID.]

sur-tout', 1 sur-tût' *or* sur-tū'; 2 sûr-tụt' *or* sûr-tụ', *n.* A close-fitting overcoat. [F., < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *tout,* all.]

Surv., *abbr.* Surveying, surveyor.

sur-veil'lance, 1 sur-vē'lans *or* -vēl'yans; 2 sûr-vẹ'lanç *or* -vẹl'yanç, *n.* The act of watching, or the state of being watched; a spying supervision. [F., < *surveiller,* superintend.] Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**sur-veil'lant.** **I§.** *a.* Exercising surveillance; watching; watchful. **II.** *n.* One who keeps watch so as to control; an overseer or a spy.

sur-vey', 1 sur-vē'; 2 sûr-vẹ'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To determine accurately the area, contour, or boundaries of by measuring lines and angles and applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry. **2.** To view in its entirety; look over as from a height. **3.** To view carefully and minutely; scrutinize; inspect. **II.** *n.* **1.** The operation or results of surveying; also, a department or corps for carrying on such operations. **2.** A general or comprehensive view; an overlooking. **3.** A scrutinizing view; inspection. **4.** [U. S.] A district for the collection of customs under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [< L.^{OF} *super,* over, + *video,* see.] Syn.: see LOOK.—**sur-vey'ing,** *n.* The art of determining the area or configuration of portions of the surface of the earth and representing them on maps.—**sur-vey'or,** *n.*

sur-vive', 1 sur-vaiv'; 2 sûr-vīv', *v.* [SUR-VIVED'; SUR-VIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To outlive; outlast; live through. **II.** *i.* To remain alive; exist. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *super,* over, + *vivo,* live.] Syn.: see LIVE.—**sur-viv'al,** *n.* **1.** The act of surviving; an outliving. **2.** Something surviving.—**survival of the fittest** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the preservation and propagation of certain favored forms in the struggle for existence, as best fitted to conditions.—**sur-vi'vor,** *n.* **sur-viv'er‡.**—**sur-vi'vor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state of surviving. **2.** *Law.* The right of a surviving party, having a joint interest with others in property, to take the whole estate.

Su'sa, 1 sü'sə; 2 sy'sə, *n.* An ancient capital of Persia.

Su-san'na, 1 su-zan'ə; 2 sy-sȧn'ə, *n. Bib.* (1) A Jewish captive in Babylon whose life Daniel saved. (2) The book of the Apocrypha containing the story of Susanna.

sus-cep'ti-bl(e², 1 su-sep'tı-bl; 2 sŭ-çĕp'tı-bl, *a.* **1.** Yielding readily; capable of being influenced, acted on, or determined: usually with *of* or *to.* **2.** Having delicate sensibility; sensitive; impressionable. [F., < L. *sub,* under, + *capto,* take.] **sus-cep'tiv**(e³‡.—**sus-cep"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **sus-cep'ti-bl(e-ness²‡.—sus-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*—**sus-cep'tiv**(e-ness³, *n.* **sus"cep-tiv'i-ty‡.**

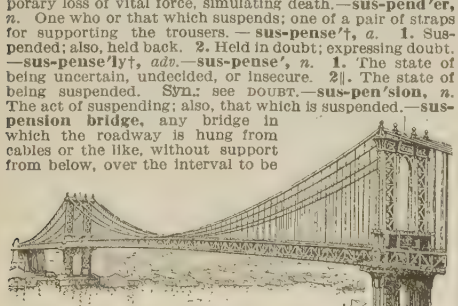
sus-cep'tion§, *n.* The act of taking or assuming.

sus-pect'[d], 1 sus-pekt'; 2 sŭs-pĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To imagine to exist; mistrust; conjecture. **2.** To infer the possible guilt of (a person) on slight or no evidence. **3.** To view as questionable; doubt; distrust. **II.** *i.* To be suspicious, as of a person's guilt, duplicity, etc. [< L.[F] *sub,* beneath, + *spicio,* see.] Syn.: be distrustful, be suspicious, conjecture, distrust, doubt, have suspicion of, mistrust, surmise. See DOUBT; GUESS.—**sus-pect'er,** *n.*

sus-pect', *n.* A person suspected of a crime or the like.

sus-pend'[d], 1 sus-pend'; 2 sŭs-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to hang down from a support. **2.** To sustain in the body of a fluid, as fine dust in the air. **3.** To interrupt; stay. **4.** To hold in a state of indecision. **5.** To debar from any privilege, function, occupation, etc. **6.** To make to depend *on* or *upon.* **II.** *i.* To cease from operation; stop payment. [< L.[F] *sub,* under, + *pendo,* hang.]

Syn.: debar, defer, delay, discontinue, fail, hang, hinder, intermit, interrupt, stay, stop, withhold. See ADJOURN.—Ant.: begin, continue, expedite, keep on, keep up, prolong, protract, urge on.—Prep.: suspend *from* a support, *by* a cord, *above* or *over* any object; suspend *on* or *upon* certain conditions; suspend *from* office.—**suspended animation,** temporary loss of vital force, simulating death.—**sus-pend'er,** *n.* One who or that which suspends; one of a pair of straps for supporting the trousers. — **sus-pense'†,** *a.* **1.** Suspended; also, held back. **2.** Held in doubt; expressing doubt. —**sus-pense'ly†,** *adv.*—**sus-pense',** *n.* **1.** The state of being uncertain, undecided, or insecure. **2‖.** The state of being suspended. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**sus-pen'sion,** *n.* The act of suspending; also, that which is suspended.—**suspension bridge,** any bridge in which the roadway is hung from cables or the like, without support from below, over the interval to be crossed.—**sus-pen'siv**(e³, *a.* Tending to suspend or to keep in suspense.—**sus-pen'so-ry.** **I.** *a.* Suspending; sustaining; delaying. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] That which suspends.



Manhattan Suspension Bridge, New York: cost, $14,000,000; length, 6,855 ft.; height above mean high-water mark, 149 ft.; opened 1909.

sus-pi'cion, 1 sus-pish'ən; 2 sŭs-pish'on, *n.* **1.** Conjecture; doubt; mistrust. **2.** [Colloq.] The least particle, as of a flavor. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**sus-pi'cious,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Questionable. **3.** Indicating suspicion. Syn.: see ENVIOUS; EQUIVOCAL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sus-pire', 1 sus-pair'; 2 sŭs-pīr', *vt. & vi.* [-PIRED', -PIR'ING.] [Poet. or Obs.] To sigh; long for; breathe out. [< L.OF *sub,* under, + *spiro,* breathe.]—**sus"pi-ra'tion,** *n.*

Sus"que-han'na, 1 sus"kwi-han'ə; 2 sŭs"kwe-hȧn'a, *n.* A river in New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; 420 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

Sus'sex, 1 sus'eks; 2 sŭs'ĕks, *n.* **1.** An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in S. England, later annexed to Mercia. **2.** An English channel-steamer sunk without warning by a German submarine March 24, 1916, with loss of American and British lives.

sus-tain', 1 sus-tēn'; 2 sŭs-tān', *vt.* **1.** To uphold, as a weight. **2.** To endure without yielding; undergo; suffer. **3.** To keep up the courage or spirits of. **4.** To keep alive; support. **5.** To establish; prove. [< L.OF *sub,* under, + *teneo,* hold.] **sus-tenet†.** Syn.: see AID; ASSENT; CARRY; CONFIRM; ENDURE; HELP; KEEP; PRESERVE; PROP; SUPPORT.—**sus-tain'a-bl**(e², *a.*—**sus-tain'er,** *n.*—**sus'te-nance,** *n.* The act or process of sustaining; also, subsistence; food. Syn.: see FOOD; NUTRIMENT.—**sus"ten-ta'tion,** *n.* Support of life; maintenance. **sus-ten'tion§†.**

su-sur'rus, 1 siu-sur'us; 2 sū-sûr'ŭs, *n.* A gentle sibilant murmur; whisper; rustling. [L.]

sut'ler, 1 sut'lər; 2 sŭt'lər, *n.* A pedler who follows an army to sell goods and food to the soldiers. [< MD. *soetelen,* < *soetelen,* peddle.]—**sut'ler-ship,** *n.*—**sut'ler-y,** *n.*

sut-tee', 1 su-tī'; 2 sū-tē' *n.* Formerly, the immolation of a Hindu widow on the funeral pyre of her husband: now forbidden. [Hind. *sati.*] **sa-ti'‡.**—**sut-tee'ism,** *n.*

su'ture, 1 siü'chur *or* -tiur; 2 sū'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The junction of two surfaces or edges, especially the joining of two bones by mutually serrated edges, as in the skull. **2.** The act or operation of uniting parts by stitching, as in surgery; also, the thread or other material used in the operation. [< L. *sutura,* < *sutus,* pp. of *suo,* sew.]—**su'tur-al,** *a.*

Su'vla, 1 sü'vlə; 2 sy'vlä, *n.* A bay on Gallipoli Peninsula where the Anzacs landed in the World War (1914–18) and defeated the Turks, April to August, 1915.

su'ze-rain, 1 siü'zı-rēn; 2 sū'ze-rān, *n.* One invested with superior or paramount authority; a nation having paramount control over another. [F.]—**su'ze-rain-ty,** *n.*

S. V., *abbr. Sancta Virgo* (L., Holy Virgin), *Sanctitas Vestra* (L., Your Holiness), Sons of Veterans.—**s. v.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Sub verbo* or *voce* (under the word).—**S. W.,** *abbr.* Southwest, southwestern.—**Sw., Swed.,** *abbr.* Sweden, Swedish.

swab, 1 swəb; 2 swȧb. **I.** *vt.* [SWABBED; SWAB'BING.] To clean out with a swab. **II.** *n.* A cleaning utensil consisting of a soft absorbent substance on the end of a handle. [Of D. origin.] **swobt.—swab'ber,** *n.* **swob'bert.**

Swab., *abbr.* Swabia, Swabian.

Swa'bi-a, 1 swē'bi-ə; 2 swā'bi-a, *n.* **1.** An ancient duchy in S. W. Germany; ancient **Alemannia.** **2.** A district in Bavaria; 3,934 sq. m.; pop. 836,753.—**Swa'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

swad'dle, } 1 swed'l; 2 swȧd'l, *vt.* [SWAD'DLED; SWAD'-
swad'dl[F], } DLING.] To wrap around with a bandage; especially, to wrap (an infant) around with a long strip of linen or flannel; swathe. [< AS. *swethel,* < *swethtan,* band.]—**swad'dling-band",** *n.* A long strip of linen or cotton wound around an infant, confining the limbs.

swag, 1 swag; 2 swȧg, *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To swing heavily. **2.** [Austral.] To tramp, bearing a swag. **3†.** To sag. [< Norw. *svaga,* sway.]—**swag'man,** *n.* [Slang, Austral.] One who seeks work, carrying his bundle or swag.

swag, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Property obtained by robbery or theft; plunder; booty. **2.** [Austral.] A swagman's bundle or pack, as of baggage. [< SWAG, *v.*]

swag'bel"ly†, 1 swag'bel"ı; 2 swȧg'bĕl"y, *n.* A person having a protuberant abdomen.—**swag'bel"lied†,** *a.*

swage[1], 1 swēj; 2 swāg, *vt.* [SWAGED; SWAG'ING.] To shape (metal) with or as with a swage or swage-block. **swedge‡.**

swage[2]**†,** *vt.* Same as ASSUAGE.

swage, 1 swēj; 2 swāg, *n.* A tool or form, often one of a pair, for shaping metal by hammering or pressure. [Prob. < F. *suage,* < *suer,* perspire.] **swedge‡.—swage'-block",** *n.* A heavy iron block or anvil having grooves or holes for shaping metal, upsetting bolts, etc.

swag'ger, 1 swag'ər; 2 swȧg'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To walk with a swaying motion; strut. **2.** To boast; bluster. **II.** *n.* Braggadocio. [Frequentative < Norw. *svaga,* sway.] —**swag'ger-er,** *n.*—**swag'ger-ing,** *a. & n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

swain, 1 swēn; 2 swān, *n.* **1.** A youthful rustic; a lover. **2†.** A squire; a male servant. [< Ice.AS *sveinn,* youth.]

swale, *n.* Low, marshy ground. [< Ice. *svalr,* bleak.]

swail‡.

swal'low, 1 swel'o; 2 swȧl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take into the stomach, as food. **2.** To engulf or cause to disappear: usually with *up.* **3.** To believe credulously. **4.** To endure quietly or submissively. **5.** To recant. **II.** *i.* To perform the act of deglutition. [< AS. *swelgan,* swallow.] Syn.: see ABSORB.—**swal'low-er,** *n.*

swal'low[1], *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed at once; the act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet. **3.** A sink-hole. **4†.** An abyss; whirlpool; also, a pit. **swal'owe†.**

swal'low[2], *n.* **1.** A small bird with short, broad, depressed bill, long, pointed wings, forked tail, and weak feet: noted for swiftness of flight. See BIRD. **2.** Some other similar bird, as a swift. [< AS. *swalewe,* swallow.]—**swal'low-tail",** *n.* Something resembling or suggesting a swallow's tail, as a variety of large butterfly, a swallow-tailed coat (the modern form of dress coat), etc.—**swal'low-tailed",** *a.* **1.** Having a tail like or suggestive of that of a swallow. **2.** In joinery, dovetailed. **swal'low-tail"‡.**

swam, 1 swam; 2 swȧm, *imp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swamp, 1 swomp; 2 swȧmp. **I.**[a] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sink, as a boat, by filling with water. **2.** To ruin; be overwhelmed with difficulties. **II.** *n.* A tract or region of low land saturated with water; a wet bog. [< Dan. *svamp,* sponge, fungus.]—**swamp'-hare",** *n.* A hare frequenting the swamps of the southern United States. **s.-rabbit‡.**—**swamp'y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a swamp; boggy.

Swamp-hare. 1/15

swan, 1 swon; 2 swąn, *n.* **1.** A large, web-footed, very long-necked bird, noted for its grace on the water. **2§.** Figuratively, a poet or singer. [< AS. *swan.*]—**swan's-down",** *n.* **1.** The down of a swan. **2.** (1) Canton or cotton flannel. (2) A soft, thick, fine woolen cloth resembling down.—**swan'skin",** *n.* **1.** The unplucked skin of a swan. **2.** A soft, fine-twilled flannel. — **swan's song",** *n.* A last or dying work, as of a poet or composer: in allusion to the song the swan was fabled to sing when dying.

Swans. 1/90
1. The whooping swan. 2. The whistling swan. 3. The trumpeter swan.

Swan'sea, 1 swon'sĭ; 2 swan'sē, *n.* A seaport and borough in S. Wales; a center for coal, copper, and tin: pop. 157,560.

swap, 1 swop; 2 swąp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SWAPPED[t]; SWAP'PING.] [Colloq.] To exchange (one thing for another); trade. **II.** *n.* The act of swapping. [< Prov. Eng. *swap,* strike, *t. e.,* strike a bargain; var. of SWEEP.] **swop‡.**

swap, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Quickly: smartly.

sward, 1 swôrd; 2 swąrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a sward on: cover with sward. **II.** *t.* To become sward-covered.

sward, 1 swôrd; 2 swąrd, *n.* **1.** Land thickly covered with grass; turf. **2†.** A skin; rind. [< AS. *sweard,* skin.]

sware‖, 1 swâr; 2 swâr, *imp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swarm[1], 1 swôrm; 2 swąrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To occupy in swarms; throng. **2.** To bring forth in swarms. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come forth in a swarm; congregate. **2.** Specif.: (1) To send out a new colony, as bees. (2) To leave a hive, as bees in a body. **3.** To be filled with swarms; be crowded. [< AS. *swirman,* < *swearm,* swarm.]

swarm[2], *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To climb by clasping around with the hands and limbs. [Var. of SWERVE.]

swarm, *n.* **1.** A large number or body of insects or small living things of any kind. (1) A hive of bees. (2) A large number of bees leaving the parent stock at one time, for the purpose of taking up new lodgings, accompanied by a queen. **2.** A crowd or throng of persons, animals, or things. [< AS. *swearm,* swarm.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

swart, 1 swôrt; 2 swąrt, *a.* **1.** Swarthy; also, poetically, absolutely black. **2.** Figuratively, malignant; gloomy. [< AS. *sweart,* swarthy.] **swarth†.** Syn.: see DARK.

swarth[1], 1 swôrth; 2 swąrth, *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Poet.] Same as SWARD. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An unripe crop of hay.

swarth[2]‖, *n.* Same as SWATH: corrupt form.

swarth'y, 1 swôrth'ĭ; 2 swąrth'y, *a.* [SWARTH'I-ER; SWARTH'I-EST.] Having a dark hue; of dark or sunburned complexion; tawny. [< AS. *sweart.*] **swart‡; swart'y†.** Syn.: see DARK.—**swarth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**swarth'i-ness,** *n.* **swarth'ness‡; swart'ness‡.**

swash, 1 swosh; 2 swąsh. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To dash or wash with noise, as water. **2.** To splash water about. **3.** To brag; bluster. **II.** *n.* **1.** The splash of a liquid. **2.** A narrow channel through which tides flow. [< Sw. dial. *svasska.*]—**swash'buck"ler,** *n.* A swaggering ruffian.—**swash'buck"ler-ing,** *n.*—**swash'buck"ling,** *a.*—**swash'er,** *n.* A blusterer; braggart; bully.—**swash'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Swaggering about; blustering. **2.** Crushing; violent.—**swash'ly,** *adv.*

swas'ti-ka, 1 swas'tu-ka; 2 swäs'ti-ka, *n.* A primitive symbolico-religious ornament, having arms bent at right angles. [Sans.] **svas'ti-ca‡.**

Swastika.

swath, 1 swoth *or* swoth; 2 swąth *or* swąth, *n.* **1.** A row or line of cut grass. **2.** The space cut by a machine or implement in a single course: used figuratively in both senses. [< AS. *swathu,* swath.] **swathe‡.**

swathe, 1 swoth; 2 swąth. **I.** *vt.* [SWATHED; SWATH'ING.] To bind or wrap, as in bandages. **II.** *n.* A bandage for swathing. [< AS. *swathu,* band.] **swath‡.**

sway, 1 swē; 2 swą, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lean or incline to one side; hence, to prejudice. **2.** To cause to incline, bend, or swing; oscillate; poetically, to move with the hand, as a scepter. **3.** To direct, influence, or control by power or authority or by moral suasion; rule. **4.** *Naut.* To swing into place, as a yard or mast. **II.** *i.* **1.** To incline back and forth; swing; oscillate. **2.** To bend or deflect to one side; lean. [< Icel. *sveigja,* lean; cp. Sw. *svaja,* sway.] Syn.: see GOVERN; INFLUENCE; SHAKE.—**sway'back",** *n.* A sway-backed animal.—**sway'-backed",** *a.* Having the back sagged unnaturally, as a horse. **s.-back‡.**—**swayd[s],** *pp.*

sway, *n.* **1.** Power exercised in governing; dominion; control. **2.** The act of swaying. Syn.: see INFLUENCE.

sweal, 1 swĭl; 2 swēl, *vi.* **1.** To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle. **2.** To burn away slowly. [< AS. *swelan,* burn.] **swale‡.**

swear, 1 swâr; 2 swâr, *v.* [SWORE or SWARE‖; SWORN; SWEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter or affirm solemnly, with an appeal to God or something held sacred; make a solemn affirmation. **2.** To utter profanely, as oaths. **3.** To administer a legal oath to. **4.** To promise with an oath or solemn affirmation; vow. **5.** To declare or affirm upon oath; testify. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give testimony under oath. **2.** To vow. **3.** To utter profanity; blaspheme; curse. [< AS. *swertan,* swear.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; PERJURE.—**swear'er,** *n.*

sweat, } 1 swet; 2 swĕt, *v.* [SWEAT or SWEAT'ED[d]; SWEAT'-
swet[p], } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send forth through the pores. **2.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To saturate with perspiration. **3.** To cause to perspire freely. **4.** [Colloq.] To extort money or labor from. **5.** To force or bring out the moisture of, as wood in a charcoal-kiln. **6.** To subject to fermentation for loosening the hair, as hides. **7.** To join, as metal objects, by applying heat after binding together with solder. **8.** To wear away or pare, as coins, especially in an illegal manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exude sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; especially, to perspire excessively. **2.** To exude moisture in drops: also, to gather or become the seat of moisture, as a plant or a pitcher. **3.** To exude through pores in a manner resembling perspiration. **4.** To toil; drudge: used also figuratively. [< AS. *swǽtan,* < *swāt,* sweat.]—**sweat'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sweats; specif., an employer who underpays and overworks his employees. **2.** A heavy jersey-like outside garment, used by athletes.—**sweat'ing-sick"ness,** *n.* Malaria. **sweat'ing-fe"ver‡.**—**sweating system,** the system by which a contractor employs workers at extortionately low wages, as in the clothing-trade.—**sweat-shop,** *n.* A place where work is done for a sweater or under the sweating system.—**sweat'y,** *a.* **1.** Moist with or discolored by sweat. **2.** Pertaining to sweat.

sweat, *n.* **1.** Sensible perspiration of animals, or any gathering of moisture in minute drops like those of perspiration on the skin. **2.** The act or state of sweating; specifically, sweating induced by drugs or artificial means. **3.** Figuratively, hard labor; drudgery. **4.** [Colloq.] Fuming impatience; worry; hurry. **5.** The act or process of causing to sweat. (1) A short rapid exercise given to a horse. (2) The process of sweating hides or bricks. [< AS. *swāt,* sweat.]

swed'dle, 1 swed'l; 2 swĕd'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To swell; puff out. [Var. of SWADDLE.]

Swede, 1 swĭd; 2 swēd, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sweden. **2.** A Swedish turnip. See RUTABAGA. **3†.** A field-piece made by wrapping an iron tube with rope and leather, first used by Gustavus Adolphus.—**Swed'ish.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sweden, the Swedes, or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of Sweden.

Swe'den, 1 swī'den; 2 swē'dĕn, *n.* A kingdom in N. E. Europe; the E. part of the Scandinavian peninsula; 173,035 sq. m.; pop. 5,847,040; capital, Stockholm.

Swe'den-borg, 1 swī'den-bôrg; 2 swē'dĕn-bôrg, **Emanuel** (1688–1772). A Swedish mystic and philosopher.—**Swe"den-bor'gi-an,** *a. & n.*—**Swe"den-bor'gi-an-ism,** *n.*

sweep, 1 swĭp; 2 swēp, *v.* [SWEPT; SWEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect, remove, or clear away with a broom. **2.** To move forcibly and with a broad effect over or through: literally or figuratively. **3.** To cause to move with a swift brushing action. **4.** To carry or drive along with force or thoroughness: literally or figuratively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To brush a floor, etc., with some form of broom. **2.** To move with a strong, even action. **3.** To range swiftly. **4.** To present an aspect of wide extension. **5.** To extend as if made by a long swinging movement. **6.** To pass with a swift but stately motion and as wearing, or as if wearing, a train. [< AS. *swāpan,* sweep.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**sweep'er,** *n.* One who or that which sweeps.—**sweep'ing,** *pa.* Carrying off or clearing away with a driving movement; carrying all before it; general and thoroughgoing. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sweep'ings,** *n. pl.* Things swept up; refuse.

sweep, 1 swĭp; 2 swēp, *n.* **1.** The act or result of sweeping. (1) The motion of a long stroke or movement; as, a *sweep* of the hand. (2) The act of clearing out or getting rid of; hence, removal from office or place; as, a clean *sweep* of the office-holders; also, a clearance. (3) A turning of the eye or of optical instruments over the field of vision. (4) The winning of a great success, as in an election. **2.** The range, area, or compass reached by sweeping, as extent of stroke, range of vision, etc.; direction or extent of motion; hence, a curve or bend, as of a scythe-blade, etc. **3.** One who or that which sweeps. (1)

A piece, as of a machine, along which something sweeps. (2) A chimney-sweeper. (3) A long, heavy oar. (4) A well-sweep. **4.** A curved roadway or approach before a building. **5.** *pl.* Sweepings.—**sweep'stake"**, *adv.* In a wholesale manner.—**sweep'stakes"**, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A gambling arrangement by which all the sums staked may be won by one or by a few of the bettors, as in a horse-race. **2.** A race for all the stakes. **3.** A prize in a sporting contest comprising several stakes. **sweep'stake"‡.**

sweet, 1 swīt; 2 swēt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the sense of taste; having a flavor like that of sugar. **2.** Fresh, as opposed to *salt, sour,* or *rancid;* not fermented or decaying. **3.** Gently pleasing to the senses or to the mind; agreeable; lovely; restful. **4.** Having gentle, pleasing, and winning qualities; marked by kindness and amiability. Syn.: honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sugared, sugary. See AMIABLE; LOVELY.

II. *n.* **1.** The quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** Something sweet: chiefly in the plural, as confections or home-made liquors. **3.** A beloved person; darling. **4.** Something agreeable or pleasing; pleasure. [< AS. *swēte,* sweet.]—**sweet potato,** same as POTATO, 2.—**sweet's bay"**, *n.* **1.** The European laurel. **2.** A highly ornamental tree or shrub, with evergreen or deciduous leaves and large handsome flowers.—**sweet'bread"**, *n.* The pancreas of a calf or other animal.—**sweet'bri"er,** *n.* A stout prickly rose with aromatic leaves. **eg'lan-tine‡; sweet'bri"ar‡.**—**sweet'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sweet or sweeter. **2.** To make more endurable; lighten. **3.** To make wholesome. **II.** *i.* To become sweet or sweeter.—**sweet'en-er,** *n.*—**sweet'en-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens.—**sweet'-fern",** *n.* A shrub of the northern United States and Canada, having long fern-like fragrant leaves.—**s.-flag,** *n.* A plant having sword-shaped leaves and a thick creeping rootstock with an aromatic flavor.—**s.-gale,** *n.* A branching shrub with both fertile and sterile flowers in short scaly catkins, and resinous dotted fragrant leaves.—**s.-gum,** *n.* A balsamiferous tree of Atlantic North America; also, balsam or gum yielded by it. **al'li-ga"tor-tree‡; bil'sted‡; cork'-oak"‡; liq'uid-am"bar‡.**—**sweet'heart",** *n.* One who is particularly loved by or as a lover.—**sweet'ing,** *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2‖.** A sweetheart.—**sweet'ish,** *a.* Somewhat sweet. **-ness,** *n.*—**sweet'ly,** *adv.* — **sweet'meat",** *n.* A confection, preserve, or the like.—**sweet'ness,** *n.*—**s.-sop,** *n.* A tropical tree allied to the custard-apple, or its egg-shaped, scaly fruit. — **s.-william,** *n.* A perennial species of pink with large lanceolate leaves and closely clustered showy flowers.

swell,] 2 swel; 2 swĕl, *v.* [SWELLED, SWELD^{S}, or SWOL'LEN; **swel**^{P},] SWELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To increase the bulk of; bulge; enlarge. **2.** *Mus.* To sing or play with combined crescendo and diminuendo, as a note. **3.** To raise to arrogance; puff up. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dilate or extend in dimensions; be inflated. **2.** To increase in force, intensity, or volume. **3.** To cause or have a sensation of enlargement; be puffed up or elated; be pompous; strut. **4.** To rise up or well up; roll up; grow higher and larger; rise in waves; undulate. [< AS. *swellan,* swell.]

Syn.: bulge, dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, increase, inflate, puff out, puff up. See PUFF.—Ant.: contract, decrease, dwindle, shrink, shrivel, wither.—**swell'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of expanding, inflating, or augmenting. **2.** Morbid enlargement of a part. **3.** A protuberance.

swell. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Slang.] Of or pertaining to swells or ultrafashionable people; hence, of the height of fashion. **2.** Pertaining to a sprain or swelling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or effect of swelling; expansion. **2.** The long continuous body of a wave; a billow; hence, a rise of or undulation in the land. **3.** A bulge or protuberance. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The union of crescendo and diminuendo; also, the signs (< >) indicating it. (2) A device by which the loudness of a musical instrument, as an organ, may be increased or diminished. **5.** [Slang.] A person of the ultrafashionable set. Syn.: see WAVE.

swell'fish", 1 swel'fish"; 2 swĕl'fish", *n.* A fish of the eastern coast of the United States that inflates its body with air.

swel'ter, 1 swel'tər; 2 swĕl'ter, *vt. & vi.* To oppress or be oppressed with heat. [< AS. *swelsan,* die.]—**swel'tering,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**swel'try‖,** *a.*

swept, 1 swept; 2 swĕpt *imp. & pp.* of SWEEP, *v.*

swerve,] 1 swŭrv; 2 swĕrv, *v.* [SWERV(E)D^{S}; SWERV'ING.] **swerv**^{S},] *t.* To turn from a course; deflect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To deviate from any line, rule, etc. **2§.** To rove; wander. [< AS. *sweorfan,* rub.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE; WANDER.

swerve, *n.* The act of swerving; a sudden turning aside.

swe'vent, *n.* A dream.

swift, 1 swift; 2 swift, *a.* **1.** Traversing a great space or performing many movements in a brief time; rapid; quick. **2.** Capable of quick motion; fleet; speedy. **3.** Passing rapidly, as time or events; also, coming without warning; unexpected. **4.** Acting with readiness; prompt.—**swift'ly,** *adv.*—**swift'ness,** *n.*

Syn.: expeditious, fast, fleet, flying, hasty, quick, rapid, speedy, sudden. See IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE.—Ant.: deliberate, dilatory, dull, lingering, slow, sluggish, tardy.

Chimney-swift and its Nest. 1/8

swift, *n.* **1.** A bird of swallow-like form, possessing extraordinary powers of flight, including the builders of edible birds' nests (the esculent swifts) and the chimney-swifts (often called *chimney-swallows*). **2.** One of various small lizards. **3.** The European newt. **4.** A reel having an adjustable diameter. [< AS. *swift,* < √ of SWEEP.]

Swift, 1 swift; 2 swift, **Jonathan** (1667–1745). An Irish satirist, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; *Gulliver's Travels.*

swift'er, 1 swift'ər; 2 swift'er, *n.* One of various devices for fastening or binding something, as the shrouds of a vessel, etc. [< Ice. *svipting,* < *svipta,* reef sails.]—**swift'er,** *vt.*

swig[1], 1 swig; 2 swĭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SWIGGED; SWIG'GING.] [Colloq.] To drink swigs of, as liquor; take a deep draft. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A deep draft, **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] One who drinks to excess. [< AS. *swelgan,* swallow.]

swig[2]. **I.** *vt. Naut.* To tighten (a rope that is fast at both ends) by hauling thereon at right angles to its lead. **II.** *n. Naut.* **1.** A hauling on the bight of a rope fast at both ends. **2.** A tackle having diverging falls. [Var. of SWAG.]

swill, 1 swil; 2 swĭl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To drink greedily and to excess. **2.** To fill; inebriate: often used reflexively. **3‖.** To drench, as with water; rinse; wash. **II.** *n.* **1.** Liquid food or kitchen refuse given to swine. **2.** Liquor drunk greedily or grossly; loosely, liquor in general. [< AS. *swilian,* bathe.]

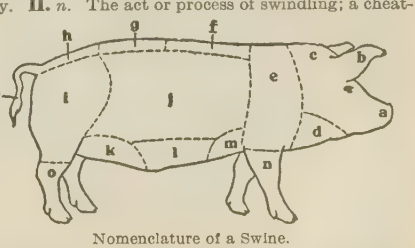
swim[1], 1 swim; 2 swĭm, *v.* [SWAM or SWUM; SWUM; SWIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To effect (something) by natural means of propulsion in water. **2.** To move in or pass through or over (water) by such means. **3.** To cause to move or be borne up on or in water. **4.** To immerse in water in order that the lighter parts may float. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move through water by natural means of propulsion. **2.** To float; be buoyed up and move along. **3.** To seem buoyed up and moving or gliding with a smooth or waving motion; as, the scene *swam* before my eyes. **4.** To be borne on or go with the current; figuratively, to conform in conduct to fashion or general opinion; as, to *swim* with the tide. **5.** To be drenched or flooded. **6.** To overflow; abound. [< AS. *swimman,* swim.] Syn.: see FLOAT.—**swim'mer,** *n.*—**swim'ming,** *ppr. & vn.*—**swim'ming-ly,** *adv.* In a swimming manner; easily, rapidly, and successfully.

swim[2], *vi.* To be dizzy; have a giddy sensation; seem to go round. [< AS. *swima,* swoon.]

swim, *n.* **1.** The action or pastime of swimming. **2.** A gliding, swaying motion or movement. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish; the sound. **swim'-blad"der‡.** **4.** [Colloq.] The current of affairs, especially of fashionable life.

Swin'burne, 1 swin'bərn; 2 swin'burn, **Algernon Charles** (1837–1909). An English poet and dramatic author.

swin'dl(e^{P}, 1 swin'dl; 2 swĭn'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SWIN'DL(E)D^{S}; SWIN'DLING.] To cheat and defraud grossly or deliberately. **II.** *n.* The act or process of swindling; a cheating; cheat; fraud. [< SWINDLER.] Syn.: (verb) see STEAL; (noun) see FRAUD.—**swin'dling,** *n.*



Nomenclature of a Swine.

a, snout; *b,* ear; *c,* neck; *d,* jowl; *e,* shoulder; *f,* back; *g,* loin; *h,* rump; *i,* ham; *j,* side or ribs; *k,* flank; *l,* belly; *m,* fore-flank; *n,* fore leg; *o,* hind leg; *p,* tail.

swin'dler, *n.* One who swindles; a rogue. [< G. *schwindler,* < *schwindeln,* freq. of *schwinden,* decay.]

swine, 1 swain; 2 swīn, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An omnivorous mammal having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils, by means of which it ob-

tains its food by grubbing in the ground, its flesh being known as *pork;* a domesticated hog. **2.** A low, greedy, or vicious person: in contempt. [< AS. *swīn*, swine.]—**swine'herd"**, *n.* A tender of swine.—**swin'ish**, *a.* Resembling or befitting swine. Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**swin'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**swin'ish-ness**, *n.*—**swine'-pox"**, *n.* A form of chicken-pox in which the pustules are deep-seated.

swing, 1 swiŋ; 2 swĭng, *v.* [SWUNG or SWANG§; SWING'ING; SWUNG.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move to and fro rhythmically; oscillate; sway; vibrate. **2.** To wave to and fro; give a free motion to; also, to brandish; flourish. **3.** To cause to wheel or turn as about some point or axis. **4.** To trice up; hinge. **5.** *Mach.* To turn or shape (a specified diameter): said of a lathe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move to and fro while suspended, as a swing or one in a swing. **2.** To turn on or as on a pivot or axis in any fixed direction. **3.** To engage in the pastime of swinging. **4.** To move with a swaying gait. [< AS. *swingan*, flutter, < √ of SWAY.] Syn.: see SHAKE.—**swing'er**, *n.*

swing, *n.* **1.** The action of swinging. **2.** A free swaying motion. **3.** A contrivance of hanging ropes with a seat on which a person may move to and fro through the air, as a pastime. **4.** Free course; full liberty or license. **5.** Compass; sweep.

swinge, 1 swinj; 2 swĭnġ, *vt.* [SWINGED; SWINGE'ING.] **1.** To weld together; forge. **2.** To flog; chastise. [< AS. *swengan*, shake.]—**swinge'-buck"ler†**, *n.* A swashbuckler.

swinge'ing, 1 swinj'iŋ; 2 swĭnġ'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Very large; heavy; extravagant.

swing'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SWING, *v.*

swin'gl(e)ᵉ, 1 swiŋ'gl; 2 swĭŋ'ġl. **I.** *vt.* [SWIN'GLED; SWIN'GLING.] To cleanse (flax) by beating with a swingle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wooden implement for beating flax. **swing'-knife"‡.** **2.** The short wooden bar of a flail. **swip'ple‡.** [< AS. *swingel*, whip, < *swingan*, swing.]—**swin'gle-tree"**, *n.* A horizontal cross-bar, to the ends of which the traces of a harness are attached.

Swingletrees as Attached to a Plow.

s, s, swingletrees; *t*, traces; *d*, doubletree; *p*, plow-beam.

swinkᵗ, 1 swiŋk; 2 swĭnk, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Scot. & Archaic.] To toil hard; drudge. **II†.** *t.* To cause to overlabor. [< AS. *swincan*.]

swipe, 1 swaip; 2 swīp. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give a strong blow; strike with a full swing of the arm. **2.** [Slang.] To steal; snatch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard blow, especially in field-games; as, he hit the ball a *swipe*. **2.** A well-sweep or the like. [< AS. *swipian*, move rapidly.]

swirl, 1 swûrl; 2 swĭrl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To whirl along, as in irregular eddies. **II.** *n.* **1.** A whirling along, as in an eddy; whirl. **2.** A curl or twist; spiral. [< Norw. *svirla*, whirl.]

swish, 1 swish; 2 swĭsh. **I**ᵗ. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move with a sweeping motion and a whistling sound, as a whip. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To thrash; flog. **II.** *n.* A hissing, swishing sound, as of a lash through the air; a movement producing such a sound; an implement, as a broom, used with such a movement. [Imitative.]

Swiss, 1 swis; 2 swĭs. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Switzerland. **II.** *n.* [Swiss or Swiss'es‖, *pl.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of Switzerland. [< G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland.]

Swit., Switz., *abbr.* Switzerland.

switch, 1 swich; 2 swĭch. **I**ᵗ. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To whip or lash with or as with a switch. **2.** To shift from one track to another, as a car. **3.** To make a lashing motion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small flexible rod; light whip. **2.** A tress of human or false hair, fastened at one end. **3.** A mechanism for shifting a railway-train, making or breaking an electric circuit, etc. **4.** The act or operation of switching. [< MD. *swick*, < *swicken*, wag.] Syn.: see STICK.—**switch'back"**, *n.* **1.** Originally, a railway ascending or descending a steep incline in a series of zigzag tracks, the train alternately switching from one to another. **2.** A railroad at amusement resorts in which the cars are hoisted to a starting-point and descend along a circuitous route by gravity.—**switch'back"**, *a.*—**switch'board"**, *n.* A board or table bearing switches for connecting and disconnecting electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange.—**switch'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who handles railway-switches.

Swit'zer-land, 1 swit'zər-lənd; 2 swit'zer-land, *n.* A federal republic in central Europe; 15,976 sq. m.; pop. 3,861,500. capital, Bern.—**Swit'zer,** *n.* **1.** A Swiss. **2.** Specif., a Swiss mercenary soldier. **Swiss'er†.**

swiv'el, 1 swiv'l; 2 swĭv'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To turn on or as on a swivel or pivot. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coupling device that permits either half of a mechanism, as a chain, to rotate independently; a rest on a boat's gunwale, on which a gun may be swept or swung in a horizontal plane. **2.** A cannon that swings on a pivot. **swiv'el-gun"‡.** **3.** A loop through which a check-rein passes; a runner. **4.** The shuttle of a ribbon-loom. [< AS. *swīfan*, revolve.]

swob, swob'ber. Same as SWAB, etc.

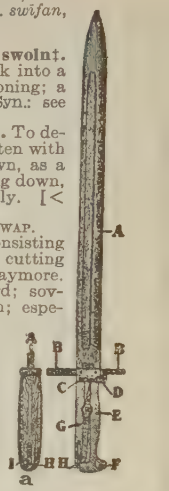
swol'len, 1 swōl'n; 2 swōl'n, *pa.* Swelled. **swoln‡.**

swoon, 1 swūn; 2 swōōn. **I.** *vi.* To sink into a fainting-fit. **II.** *n.* The act of swooning; a fainting-fit. [< AS. *swōgan*, sigh.] Syn.: see STUPOR.

swoop, 1 swūp; 2 swōōp. **I**ᵗ. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To descend and catch while on the wing: often with *up;* hence, to seize. **2.** To sweep down, as a bird on its prey. **II.** *n.* A sweeping down, as by a bird of prey: often figuratively. [< AS. *swāpan*, move quickly.]

swop, *v. & n.* [Archaic or Prov.] Same as SWAP.

sword, 1 sōrd; 2 sōrd, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a long blade fixed in a hilt: used for cutting or thrusting, as a rapier, simitar, or claymore. **2.** Figuratively, the power of the sword; sovereignty; the power of life and death; especially, military as opposed to civil power. **3.** Figuratively, war; also, the cause of death or ruin. [< AS. *sweord*, sword.]—**sword'-bay"o-net**, *n.* A bayonet having the shape of a sword and used like one.—**sword'er†**, *n.* One skilled in the use of or who fights with a sword; hence, a cutthroat.—**sword'fish"**, *n.* A large fish of the open sea, having the bones of the upper jaw consolidated to form an elongated sword-like process.—**sword'-grass"**, *n.* Any of several varieties of grass with sharp or serrated edges.—**s.-knot**, *n.* A tassel of ribbon tied to a sword-hilt.—**s.-play**, *n.* Attack and defense with the sword.—**swords'man**, *n.* [SWORDS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One skilled in the use of or armed with a sword. **2.** A soldier.—**sword'man‡.**—**swords'** [or **sword'**]**-man-ship**, *n.*



Sword-bayonet.

A, A, blade; *B, B*, guard; *C*, bayonet-spring; *D*, scabbard-catch; *E*, tang; *F*, pommel; *G*, bayonet-catch; *H, H*, undercut groove; *I*, hole; *a*, upper view of hilt.

swore, sworn, *imp. & pp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swoun, swound, *v. & n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as SWOON.

swoundst, *interj.* Same as ZOUNDS. **swounst†.**

swum, 1 swum; 2 swŭm, *imp. & pp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swung, 1 swuŋ; 2 swŭng, *imp. & pp.* of SWING, *v.*

Syb'a-ris, 1 sib'ə-ris; 2 sĭb'a-rĭs, *n.* An ancient Greek city in southern Italy; founded in 720 B. C.; destroyed, 510 B. C.—**Syb'a-rite**, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Sybaris. **2.** [S- or s-] Hence, a luxurious person; epicure; voluptuary.—**Syb"a-rit'ic**, *a.* **Syb"a-rit'i-cal†.**—**Syb'a-rit-ism**, *n.*

syb'il†, syb'ill†, *n.* Erroneous forms of SIBYL.

sy'bo, 1 sai'bo; 2 sȳ'bo, *n.* [SY'BOES^{z}, *pl.*] Same as SIBOL, 1.

Swordfish. 1/96

syc'a-mine‖, 1 sik'ə-min; 2 sȳc'a-mĭn, *n. Bib.* The black mulberry. [< Gr. *sykaminos*, mulberry-tree.] *Luke* xvii, 6.

syc'a-more, 1 sik'ə-mōr; 2 sȳc'a-mōr, *n.* **1.** A medium-sized bushy tree of Syria and Egypt, allied to the common fig. **2.** [U. S.] The buttonwood. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *sykon*, fig, + *moron*, mulberry.] **syc'o-more‡** [Archaic].

syce, *n.* Same as SAICE.

sy-cee', 1 sai-sī'; 2 sȳ-çē'. **I.** *a.* Pure; unalloyed. **II.** *n.* Pure lump silver of various sizes, used by the Chinese as a medium of exchange. **sy-cee'-sil"ver‡.** [< Chin. *si sze*, fine silk.]

syc'o-phant, 1 sik'o-fənt; 2 sȳc'o-fant, *n.* **1.** A servile flatterer; parasite. **2†.** An informer; accuser: the original meaning. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *sykophantēs*, < *sykon*, fig, + *phainō*, show.]—**syc'o-phan-cy**, *n.* The practises of a sycophant; base flattery; fawning.—**syc"o-phan'tic, -ti-cal**, *a.* **syc'o-phant"ish‡.**

Syd'ney, 1 sid'ni; 2 sȳd'ny, *n.* The seaport-capital of New South Wales, Australia; pop. 828,700.

Sy-e'ne, 1 sai-ī'ni; 2 sȳ-ē'ne, *n.* Assuan: ancient name.

sy'e-nite, 1 sai'i-nait; 2 sȳ'e-nīt, *n.* An igneous granular rock composed principally of feldspar and containing little or no quartz. [< L. *syenites*, < *Syene*, in Egypt.] **si'e-nite‡; sy'e-nyte‡.**—**sy"e-nit'ic**, *a.*

syke, 1 saik; 2 sȳk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SIKE, *n.* **2.** [< Ice. *sīk*, ditch.]

syl'la-ba-ry, 1 sil'ə-bē-ri; 2 sĭl'a-bā-ry, *n.* [RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A list of characters representing syllables; the syllabic characters, collectively, of a language. [See SYLLABLE.]

syl'la-bl(e)ᵉ, 1 sil'ə-bl; 2 sĭl'a-bl, *v.* [-BLED, -BLD^{s}; -BLING.] *vt. & vi.* **1.** [Poet. or Obs.] To utter; speak. **2†.** To syllabicate.

syl'la-bl(e)ᵉ, *n.* **1.** A single or articulated vocal sound;

also, the characters or letters that represent such a sound; a word, or part of a word, that is capable of separate and complete enunciation by one voice-impulse. A sound ending with a vowel is called an **open syllable;** one ending with a consonant is called a **closed syllable.** **2.** A very slight utterance; least expression. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *syn,* together, + *lambanō,* take.]—**syl-lab'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a syllable or syllables. **2.** Representing the phonetic value of a syllable or syllables. **3.** Having every syllable distinctly pronounced. **'syl-lab'i-cal‡.** —**syl-lab'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syl-lab'i-cate,** *vt.* To divide into syllables. **syl-lab'i-fy‡.**—**syl-lab"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **syl-lab"i-fi-ca'tion‡.**

syl'la-bub, *n.* Same as SILLIBUB.

syl'la-bus, 1 sil'ə-bus; 2 sĭl'a-bŭs, *n.* [-BI or -BUSES, *pl.*] **1.** A concise statement of the main points of a subject; outline; schedule. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A tabulation of reprobated errors, issued by the Pope. [See SYLLABLE.]

syl'lo-gism, 1 sil'o-jizm; 2 sĭl'o-ġizm, *n.* **1.** The regular logical form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, the first two of which are called the *premises* and the third the *conclusion.*

The first two propositions, called *major premise* and *minor premise,* having one term, called the *middle term,* in common, form the basis for a *conclusion,* in which the common term disappears after furnishing the logical connection between the other two; as,

No finite being is exempt from error;
All men are finite beings;
Therefore, no man is exempt from error.

2. Deductive as opposed to inductive reasoning.—**syl"lo-gis'tic,** *a.* **syl"lo-gis'ti-cal‡.**—**syl"lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syl'lo-gize** or **-gise,** *vi.* To reason by syllogism.

sylph, } 1 silf; 2 sĭlf, *n.* **1.** Originally, in the system of
sylf^{F}, } Paracelsus, a being, male or female, living in and on the air; hence, a slender, graceful young woman or girl. **2.** A South-American humming-bird with a long, forked, brilliantly colored tail. [< F. *sylphe,* perhaps < Gr. *silphē,* beetle.]—**sylph'id,** *a.* & *n.* **sylph'lide‡.**—**sylph'i-dine,** *a.*—**sylph'like",** *a.*

syl'va, 1 sil'və; 2 sĭl'va, *n.* [SYL'VAS or SYL'VÆ, 1 -vi; 2 -vē, *pl.*] The forest-trees of a region, collectively. [< L. *sylva,* forest.] **sil'va‡.**

syl'van, 1 sil'vən; 2 sĭl'van. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of forests; forest-like; hence, rustic; rural. **II.** *n.* A fabled spirit or deity of the woods; satyr; faun; also, a rustic; clown. [< L. *silvanus,* < *silva,* forest.] **sil'vant.** Syn.: see RUSTIC.

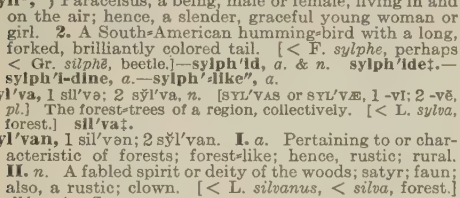
sym-, *prefix.* Same as SYN-: used before labials (*b, f, m, p, ph*).

sym., *abbr.* Symbol, symbolic.

sym"bi-o'sis, 1 sim"bı-ō'sıs; 2 sym"bi-ō'sis, *n.* The consorting together or partnership of dissimilar organisms, as of the algæ and fungi in lichens. [< Gr. *syn,* together, + *bios,* life.]—**sym"bi-ot'ic,** *a.* **sym"bi-ot'i-cal‡.** —**sym"bi-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sym'bol§, *vt.* To symbolize.

sym'bol, 1 sim'bəl; 2 sym'bol, *n.* **1.** Something that (not being a portrait) stands for something else; an emblem; a type. **2.** A character, mark, etc., indicating something, as a quantity in mathematics. **3.** *Theol.* A con-



Symbols.

1. The fylfot symbol: *a,* an Arabian form; *b,* a Scandinavian form; *c,* the Phenician tau; *d,* a Hindu form (*swastika*); *e,* an English form. 2. Greek and Roman mythological symbols: *a,* the thunderbolt of Jupiter; *b,* the owl of Minerva; *c,* the caduceus of Mercury; *d,* the club of Hercules; *e,* the ansated cross, an Egyptian symbol of life; *f,* the serpent, symbol of eternity.

fession of faith; creed. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *symbolon,* < *syn,* together, + *ballō,* throw.] Syn.: see EMBLEM; LETTER; MARK; SIGN; SIMILE. — **sym-bol'ic,** *a.* **sym-bol'i-cal‡.**—**sym-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sym-bol'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sym-bol'ics,** *n.* The science or study of symbols or symbolic rites.—**sym'bol-ism,** *n.* **1.** Representation by symbols. **2.** A system of symbols.—**sym'bol-ist,** *n.*—**sym"bol-is'tic,** *a.*—**sym'bol-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To embody or represent symbolically; typify. **2.** To treat as figurative. **3.** To formulate into a creed or confession of faith. **II.** *i.* **1.** To employ symbols. **2.** To formulate creeds or beliefs. **3‖.** To have or acquire a likeness; agree; harmonize. **sym'bol-ise‡.**—**sym"bol-i-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.*—**sym-bol'o-gy,** *n.* The art of representing by symbols; also, a treatise on symbols.

sym'me-try, 1 sim'ı-trı; 2 sym'e-try, *n.* [-TRIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** Due arrangement or balancing of the parts or elements of a whole with reference to one another; harmony. **2.** *Crystal.* The symmetrical distribution of non-parallel but equivalent directions (faces, edges, etc.) in a crystal. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *syn,* with, + *metron,* measure.]

Syn.: agreement, conformity, harmony, order, parity, proportion, regularity, shapeliness. See HARMONY.—Ant.: deformity, discordance, disproportion, shapelessness.—**sym-met'ri-cal,** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting symmetry; having harmonious proportions. **2.** *Bot.* Regular as to number or shape of parts. **sym-met'ric‡.**—**sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sym-met'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sym'me-trist,** *n.* **sym"me-tri'-cian‡** [Rare].—**sym'me-trize,** *vt.* To make symmetrical. **sym'me-trise‡.**—**sym"me-tri-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.*

sym'pa-thy, 1 sim'pə-thı; 2 sym'pa-thy, *n.* [-THIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being affected by the state of another with feelings correspondent in kind; a fellow-feeling: with *with.* **2.** Specifically, a feeling of compassion for another's sufferings; pity; commiseration: with *for.* **3.** An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes persons agreeable to one another; congeniality; accord. **4.** *Physiol.* (1) The reciprocal relation of one organ or part with another more or less remote. (2) The quality or state of transmitting certain pathological conditions of one person to others, as in hysteria, gaping, etc. **5.** Affinity, as in inanimate things. **6.** *Physics.* A relation between two bodies such that the vibration of one causes a sympathetic vibration of the other. [< Gr.^{L} *sympatheia,* < *syn,* with, + *pathos,* feeling, passion.] Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; PITY.—**sym"pa-thet'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from sympathy. **2.** Having a fellow-feeling for others. **3.** Congenial. Syn.: see HUMANE. **sym"pa-thet'i-cal‡. -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sym'pa-thize,** *vi.* [-THIZED; -THIZ'ING.] **1.** To share the sentiments or mental states of another. **2.** To be in harmony with. **3.** To suffer sympathetically. **4.** [Colloq.] To condole. **sym'pa-thise‡.** Syn.: see CONSOLE; PITY.—**sym'pa-thiz"er** or **-this"er,** *n.*

sym'pho-ny, 1 sim'fo-nı; 2 sym'fo-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds; figuratively, any concord or agreeable blending. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A sonata for an orchestra. (2) An instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *syn,* together, + *phōnē,* sound.]—**sym-pho'ni-ous,** *a.* **sym"pho-net'ic‡; sym-phon'ic‡.**—**sym-pho'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sym-po'si-um, 1 sim-pō'zı-um; 2 sym-pō'si-ŭm, *n.* [-SIA, *pl.*] **1.** A drinking together; a conversational feast or banquet. **2.** Hence, a collection of opinions or brief essays. [L., < Gr. *syn,* together, + *pinō,* drink.] **sym-po'si-ac‡; sym-po'si-on‡.**—**sym-po'si-ac,** *a.*

symp'tom, 1 simp'təm; 2 symp'tom, *n.* **1.** A functional or vital phenomenon of disease. **2.** That which serves to point out the existence of something else; any sign, token, or indication. [< Gr.^{F} *symptōma,* < *syn,* with, + *piptō,* fall.] Syn.: see SIGN.—**symp"to-mat'ic, symp"-to-mat'i-cal,** *a.*—**symp"to-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn-, 1 sin-; 2 sŷn-, *prefix.* With. [< L. *syn-,* < Gr. *syn-,* < *syn,* with.]

syn., *abbr.* Synonym, synonymous.

syn'a-gog, } 1 sin'ə-gog; 2 sŷn'a-ġŏġ, *n.* **1.** A place of
syn'a-gogue, } meeting for Jewish worship. **2.** A Jewish congregation. [< Gr. *syn,* together, + *agō,* lead.]—**syn"a-gog'i-cal,** *a.* **syn'a-gog-al‡; syn"a-go'gi-an‡; syn'a-gogu-al‡.**

syn"a-le'pha, 1 sin"ə-lī'fə; 2 sŷn"a-lē'fa, *n. Gram.* The blending into a single syllable of two successive vowels of different syllables. [< Gr.^{L} *synaloiphē,* union.] **syn"a-lœ'pha‡.**

syn'chro-nous, 1 siŋ'kro-nus; 2 sŷŋ'ero-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Occurring at the same time; coincident. **2.** Happening at the same rate. **3.** *Physics.* Having the same period or rate of vibration; as, *synchronous* currents. [< Gr.^{L} *syn,* together, + *chronos,* time.] **syn'chro-nal‡.**—**syn-chron'ic,** *a.* **syn-chron'i-cal‡.**—**syn-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syn'chro-nism,** *n.* Simultaneousness.—**syn'chro-nize,** *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign the same date to. **2.** To make agree in keeping time, as one clock with another. **II.** *i.* To coincide as to date.—**syn"chro-ni-za'-tion,** *n.* **syn"chro-ni-sa'tion‡.**—**syn'chro-niz"**[or **-nis"]-er,** *n.*—**syn'chro-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**syn'chro-nous-ness,** *n.*

syn-cli'nal, 1 sin-klaı'nəl *or* siŋ'klı-nəl; 2 sŷn-cli'nal *or* sŷŋ'eli-nal. **I.** *a.* Sloping downward on each side toward a common line or point; in geology, dipping downward on each side toward the axis of the fold: opposed to *anticlinal.* **syn-clin'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* A synclinal flexure, or a synclinal axis. **syn'cline‡.** [< Gr. *syn,* together, + *klinō,* bend.]

syn'co-pe, 1 sin'ko-pı; 2 sŷn'co-pe, *n.* **1.** The elision of a

vowel or syllable from the midst of a word, as *e'er* for *ever*. **2.** *Pathol.* A fainting-fit. [L., < Gr. *syn*, together, + *koptō*, cut.] Syn.: see STUPOR. — **syn'co-pal,** *a.* **syn-cop'ic‡; syn-cop'tic‡.—syn'co-pate,** *vt.* [-PAT″ED[d]; -PAT″ING.] **1.** To contract, as a word, by syncope. **2.** *Mus.* To begin, as a tone, on an unaccented part of a measure and end on an accented part.—**syn″co-pa'tion,** *n.*

syn'di-cal-ism, 1 sin'dı-kal-izm; 2 sȳn'di-cal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** An economic movement aiming at the federation of workers in all trades for the purpose of enforcing the demands of labor by sympathetic strikes. **2.** The principles underlying this movement.—**syn'di-cal-ist,** *n.*

syn'di-cate, 1 sin'dı-kēt; 2 sȳn'di-cāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT″ED[d]; -CAT″ING.] To form a syndicate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An association of individuals united for the prosecution of some enterprise requiring large capital. **2.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic. [< Gr.[LL] *syn*, together, + *dikē*, law.]—**syn'dic,** *n.* A civil officer or magistrate.

syne, 1 sain; 2 sȳn, *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Since; ago; as, auld lang *syne*. **2.** Afterward. **3.** In that case. [= SINCE.] **synt.**

sy-nec'do-che, 1 sı-nek'do-kı; 2 sy-nĕc'do-cē, *n. Rhet.* That kind of metonymy in which a part is put for a whole or a whole for a part. [L., < Gr. *synekdochē*, < *syn*, together, + *ek*, out, + *dechomai*, receive.]—**syn″ec-doch'i-cal,** *a.*

syn-er'e-sis, 1 sin-er'ı-sis; 2 sȳn-ĕr'e-sĭs, *n. Gram.* The coalescence of two vowels or syllables, as *e'er* for *ever:* opposed to *dieresis*. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *haireō*, take.] **syn-ær'e-sis‡.**

syn'od, 1 sin'əd; 2 sȳn'od, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; hence, any deliberative assembly. [< Gr.[L+F] *syn*, together, + *hodos*, way.]—**sy-nod'i-cal,** *a.* **syn'od-al‡; sy-nod'ic‡.—sy-nod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'o-nym, 1 sin'o-nim; 2 sȳn'o-nȳm, *n.* **1.** A word having the same or almost the same meaning as some other; oftener, one of a number of words that have one or more meanings in common. **2.** The equivalent of a word in another language. [< Gr.[L+F] *syn*, together, + *onoma*, name.] **syn'o-nyme‡.—sy-non'y-mist,** *n.* A collector and expounder of synonyms.—**syn″o-nym'i-ty,** *n.* —**sy-non'y-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ″ING.] To give the synonyms of; express by words of different meaning.

sy-non'y-mous, 1 sı-nən'ı-mus; 2 sy-nŏn'y-mŭs, *a.* Being a synonym or synonyms; equivalent or similar in meaning; closely related. **syn″o-ny-mat'ic‡; syn″o-nym'ic‡; syn″o-nym'i-cal‡.**

Syn.: alike, correspondent, corresponding, equivalent, identical, interchangeable, like, same, similar, synonymic. In the strictest sense, *synonymous* words scarcely exist; rarely, if ever, are any two words in any language *equivalent* or identical in meaning; where a difference in meaning can not be easily shown, a difference in usage commonly exists, so that the words are not *interchangeable*. By *synonymous* words we usually understand words that coincide or nearly coincide in some part of their meaning, and may hence within certain limits be used interchangeably, while outside of these limits they may differ very greatly in meaning and use. It is the office of a work on synonyms to point out these correspondences and differences, that language may have the flexibility that comes from freedom of selection within the common limits, with the perspicuity and precision that result from exact choice of the fittest word to express each shade of meaning outside of the common limits. To consider *synonymous* words *identical* is fatal to accuracy; to forget that they are *similar*, to some extent *equivalent*, and sometimes *interchangeable*, is destructive of freedom and variety.—**sy-non'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**sy-non'y-my,** *n.* [-MIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; the expressing or extending of an idea by the use of synonyms. **2.** A system of synonyms; the use and nice discrimination of synonyms. **3.** A list of synonyms. **syn″o-nym'ics‡.**

synop., *abbr.* Synopsis.

sy-nop'sis, 1 sı-nop'sıs; 2 sy-nŏp'sis, *n.* [-SES[z], *pl.*] A general view, as of a subject or its treatment; a summary. [LL., < Gr. *syn*, together, + *opsis*, view.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.—**sy-nop'tic,** *a.* **1.** Giving a general view. **2.** Containing parts that, when compared, are virtually identical: said of the first three Gospels. **sy-nop'ti-cal‡.—sy-nop'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sy-nō'vi-a, 1 sı-nō'vı-ə; 2 sy-nō'vi-ą, *n.* The albuminous fluid secreted in the interior of joints and at other points where lubrication is necessary. **synovial fluid‡.** [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *ōon*, egg.]—**sy-no'vi-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing synovia; as, *synovial* glands, etc.

syn'tax, 1 sin'taks; 2 sȳn'tăks, *n.* **1.** The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction. **2.** The construction of sentences in conformity with the rules or laws of a language. **3†.** Connected system or order. [< Gr.[LL+F] *syn*, together, + *tassō*, arrange.]—**syn-tac'tic,** *a.* **syn-tac'ti-cal‡.**

syn'the-sis, 1 sin'thı-sis; 2 sȳn'the-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The putting of different things together; combination of separate substances, elements, or subordinate parts into a new form; composition; construction. **2.** *Philol.* The combination of radical and formative elements into one word, in the formation of a language, as distinguished from *analysis*, which keeps them separate words. **3.** *Logic.* Specifically, a process of reasoning from the whole to a part or from the general to the particular. **4.** *Surg.* The operation of reuniting broken or divided parts, as of bones. [L., < Gr. *syn*, together, + *tithemi*, place.] — **syn'the-sist,** *n.* — **syn'the-size,** *vt.* **syn'the-sise‡.—syn-thet'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**syn-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syph'i-lis, 1 sif'ı-lis; 2 sȳf'i-lĭs, *n.* An infectious venereal disease, due to a micro-organism, communicated by direct contact with the virus, or due to heredity. [F., < *Syphilus*, a 16th century Latin poem.]—**syph″i-lit'ic,** *a.* Relating to or affected with syphilis. **syph'i-lized‡.**

sy'phon, sy'ron, *n.* Same as SIPHON, SIREN.

Syr., *abbr.* Syria, Syriac, Syrian.

Syr'a-cuse, 1 sir'ə-kūs; 2 sȳr'a-cūs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city of S. E. Sicily; taken by the Romans, 212 B. C.; pop. 44,100. **2.** A manufacturing city in central New York; pop. 150,000. —**Syr″a-cu'san,** *a. & n.*

Syr-Da'ry-a, 1 sir-dä'rı-ą; 2 sȳr-dä'ri-ą, *n.* A river in Asiatic Russia; 1,300 m. to the Aral sea; the ancient Jaxartes.

Syr'i-a, 1 sir'ı-ə; 2 sȳr'i-ą, *n.* A country in Asiatic Turkey; 114,530 sq. m.; pop. 3,675,000; chief town, Damascus.

Syr'i-ac, 1 sir'ı-ak; 2 sȳr'i-ăc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language. **II.** *n.* The language of Syria, the western dialect of the Aramaic class of Semitic languages.

sy-rin'ga, 1 sı-rin'gə; 2 sy-rĭn'gą, *n.* **1.** An ornamental shrub having cream-colored flowers resembling those of the orange in form and fragrance. **mock'-or″ange‡. 2.** [S-] A small genus of ornamental shrubs of the olive family; the lilacs. [< Gr. *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe.]

Syringa or Mock-orange. *a*, the dehiscent fruit.

syr'inge, 1 sir'inj; 2 sȳr'inġ. **I.** *vt.* [SYR'INGED; SYR'ING-ING.] To spray or inject by a syringe; cleanse or treat with injected fluid. **II.** *n.* An instrument by which to withdraw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more jets or streams. [< Gr. *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe.]

syr'inx, 1 sir'iŋks; 2 sȳr'iŋks, *n.* **1.** A special modification of the windpipe serving as the song-organ in birds. **2.** *Anat.* The Eustachian tube. **3.** A reed-pipe. **4.** [S-] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph beloved by Pan and changed into a reed from which he made his pipes. [< Gr. *syrinx*, pipe.]

syr'up, syr'up-y. Same as SIRUP, etc.

syst., *abbr.* System.

sys'tem, 1 sis'tem; 2 sȳs'tĕm, *n.* **1.** Orderly combination or arrangement, as of parts or elements, into a whole; specif., such combination according to some rational principle. **2.** In science and philosophy, an orderly collection of logically related principles and facts. **scientific system‡. 3.** An orderly classification. **classificatory system‡. 4.** Any group or domain of fact and truth regarded as a whole. **5.** A whole as made up of constitutive parts; as, the solar *system;* a railroad *system*. **6.** The state or quality of being in order or orderly; orderliness; method. **7.** *Biol.* (1) An assemblage of organic structures composed of similar elements and combined for the same general functions; as, the nervous *system*. (2) The entire body, taken as a functional whole. [< Gr.[LL] *systēma*, < *syn*, together, + *histemi*, stand.]

Syn.: manner, method, mode, order, regularity, rule. *Order* in this connection denotes a fact or a result; as, these papers are in *order*. *Method* denotes a process; *rule* an authoritative requirement or an established course of things; *system*, not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan; *manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic; we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes, the *rules* by which assessments are made; or we say, as a *rule* the payments are heaviest at a certain time of year; a just tax may be made odious by the *manner* of its collection. *Regularity* applies to even disposition of objects or uniform recurrence of acts in a series. There may be *regularity* without *order*, as in the recurrence of paroxysms of disease or insanity; there may be *order* without *regularity*, as in the arrangement of furniture in a room, where the objects are placed at varying distances. *Order* commonly implies the design of an intelligent agent or the appearance or suggestion of such design; *regularity* applies to an actual uniform disposition or recurrence with no suggestion of purpose, and as applied to human affairs is less intelligent and more mechanical than *order*. The most perfect *order* is often secured with least *regularity*, as in a fine essay or oration. The same

may be said of *system*. There is a *regularity* of dividing a treatise into topics, paragraphs, and sentences, that is destructive of true rhetorical *system*. See BODY; FRAME; HABIT; HYPOTHESIS.—Ant.: chaos, confusion, derangement, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity.—**sys″tem-at′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to system. **2.** Acting by system or method; methodical. **sys″tem-at′i-cal‡; sys-tem′ic‡.** — **sys″tem-at′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sys′tem-a-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZING.] To reduce to a system; dispose methodically. **sys′tem-a-tise‡; sys′tem-ize‡.** Syn.: see REGULATE.—**sys″tem-a-ti-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion,** *n.* **sys″tem-i-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion‡.**

sys′to-le, 1 sis′to-lī; 2 sỹs′to-lē, *n.* **1.** The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that impels the blood outwards. Compare DIASTOLE. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* The shortening of a syllable naturally long. [< Gr. *systolē*, contraction, < *syn*, together, + *stellō*, place.]—**sys-tol′ic,** *a.*

syth†, *adv. & conj.* Same as SITH. **syth†.**

syz′y-gy, 1 siz′ı-jı; 2 sỹz′y-ġy, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* One of two opposite points in the orbit of a moving body when it is in conjunction or opposition to the sun; especially, the points of new and full moon on the moon's orbit. **2.** *Biol.* The union of parts or organisms. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* A group of two feet. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *zeugnymi*, yoke.]—**syz″y-get′ic,** *a.* Expressing a form as a linear function of other forms.—**syz″y-get′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

T

T t Roman. 𝔗 𝔱 Black Letter. 𝒯 𝓉 Script.

T¹, t, 1 tī; 2 tē, *n.* [TEES, T's, or *T*s, 1 tīz; 2 tēz, *pl.*] A letter: the twentieth in the English alphabet.

T², *n.* Something shaped like the letter T, as a T iron, or something having a cross-section like a T, as a T rail.

T., *abbr.* Territory, Testament, Titus, Tuesday, Tullius, Turkish.—**t.,** *abbr.* Temperature, *tempore* (L., in the time [of]), tenor, time, tome, ton, town, township, transitive, tun.

Taal, 1 tāl; 2 tăl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Dutch, as spoken by the whites of South Africa and their native servants. It contains many words of English, French, and Malay origin.

tab, 1 tab; 2 tăb, *n.* **1.** A flap, strip, tongue, or appendage of something. **2.** [Colloq.] Reckoning. [For TAPE, *n.*]

tab′ard, 1 tab′ərd; 2 tăb′ard, *n.* Formerly, a short, sleeveless or short-sleeved, outer garment: (1) Heavy and coarse, worn by the poorer classes. (2) Embroidered with his own arms, worn over the armor by a knight. (3) Emblazoned with the arms of his sovereign, worn by a herald. [OF.] **tab′art†; tab′erd†.**—**Tabard Inn,** an old inn at Southwark, London, the starting-point of Chaucer's pilgrims in the *Canterbury Tales*.

British Herald, wearing Tabard.

Ta-bas′co, 1 tə-bas′ko; 2 ta-bās′co, *n.* A state in S. Mexico, 10,075 sq. m.; pop. 193,675. — **tabasco sauce,** a seasoning or relish made of Cayenne peppers. **ta-bas′co‡.**

tab′by, 1 tab′ı; 2 tăb′y. **I.** *a.* **1.** Watered; mottled. **2.** Made of tabby. **3.** Woven in the same way as fabric that is to be watered. **II.** *n.* [TAB′BIES², *pl.*] **1.** Any watered fabric. **2.** A garment made of a watered fabric. **3.** A brindled or streaked cat; popularly, any cat, especially a female cat. **4.** [Colloq.] A gossiping old maid. [< Ar.ᶠ *'attābī*, < *'Attabiya*, a portion of Bagdad.]

tab″e-fac′tion, 1 tab″ı-fak′shən; 2 tăb″e-făc′shon, *n.* Emaciation due to disease; marasmus. [< LL. *tabefacio*, dissolve, < L. *tabes*, a wasting away, + *facio*, make.]—**tab′e-fy,** *vt. & vi.* To waste away; emaciate.

tab′er-na-cl(eᴿ**),** 1 tab′ər-na-kl; 2 tăb′er-nă-cl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with shelter. **2.** To dwell in a tent. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tent or similar structure. **2.** Specif., the portable sanctuary used by the Jews in the wilderness; later, the temple; hence, any house of worship. **3.** *Eccl.* The receptacle for the consecrated elements. **4.** *Arch.* An ornamental recess or a structure sheltering something. **5.** [Eng.] *Naut.* A socket or hinged post to unstep or lower a mast. [F., < L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, shed.]

ta′bes, 1 tē′bīz; 2 tā′bēş, *n.* Emaciation; decline. [L.]—**ta-bet′ic. I.** *a.* Having tabes. **II.** *n.* A person with tabes. **tab′ic‡.**—**tab′id,** *a.* Wasted by disease; emaciated.

tab′la-ture, 1 tab′lə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 tăb′la-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the plates of bony tissue that form the walls of the cranium. **2§.** *Art.* A tablet-like painting or design. **3†.** A surface. **4†.** A specimen. **5†.** *Mus.* An old method of notation. [F., < L. *tabula*, board.]

ta′ble, 1 tē′bl; 2 tā′bl. **I.** *vt.* [TA′BLED; TA′BLING.] **1.** To lay aside, as a motion, resolution, etc.; postpone for future consideration. **2.** To place on a table. **3.** *Carp.* To fit together, as timbers. **4†.** To tabulate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An article of furniture with a flat horizontal top on which things may be placed. **2.** The entertainment provided at a table; fare. **3.** A company that gathers about a table, as for a meal or a game. **4.** A collection or set of related numbers, signs, or items, of any kind, arranged for ease of reference or comparison. **5.** A slab of some solid substance; also, a thin plate. **6.** A board on which a game is played; hence, formerly, in the plural, backgammon. **7.** *pl.* Writing-tablets; a memorandum-book. **8.** *Arch.* A flat surface; any horizontal band of molding. **9.** *Diamond-cutting.* (1) The flat top of a brilliant. (2) A cut stone with two flat faces. **10.** *Palmistry.* The palm of the hand. [F., < L. *tabula*, board.]—**to lay on the table,** same as TABLE, *v.*, 1. —**ta′ble-book″,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental book to be kept on a table. **2.** A book of mathematical tables. **3†.** A notebook.—**t.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth, usually white, covering a table at meals; table-cover.—**t.-cover,** *n.* A cloth for covering a table: usually ornamental.—**t.-land,** *n.* An elevated level region; plateau.—**ta′ble-spoon″ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] As much as a tablespoon will hold.

tab′leau, 1 tab′lo; 2 tăb′lo, *n.* [TAB′LEAUX, TAB′LEAUSᴱ, *pl.*] A picture-like scene represented by motionless persons, with suitable adjuncts. [F.] **tab″leau′ vi″vant′‡.**

ta′ble d'hôte, 1 tā′bl dōt; 2 tă′bl dōt. [TA′BLES D'HOTE, 1 tā′bl dōt; 2 tă′bl dōt, *pl.*] A common table for guests, as at a hotel. [F.; *table*, TABLE; *de*, of; *hôte*, HOST.]—**table d'hôte dinner,** a complete meal regularly served for a fixed price in a public dining-room.

tab′let, 1 tab′let; 2 tăb′lĕt, *n.* **1.** A thin solid sheet, as of ivory, for writing on; also, a pad of writing-paper. **2.** A small table or flat surface, as for an inscription. **3.** A lozenge; troche. **4‖.** In the Old Testament, an armlet, necklace, or amulet. [< LL.ᶠ *tabuleta*, dim. of L. *tabula*, tablet.]

ta-boo′, *v. & n.* Same as TABU.

ta′bor, 1 tē′bər; 2 tā′bor, *n.* A small drum or tambourine without jingles. [< OF. *tabour*, < Ar. *tambūr*, kind of lute.] **ta′ber‡; ta′bour‡.**—**ta′bor-er,** *n.* One who plays or beats the tabor. **ta′bour-er‡.**—**tab′o-rine,** *n.* A tabor, tambourine, or side-drum. **tab′ou-rine‡.**

tab′ou-ret, 1 tab′u-ret; 2 tăb′ụ-rĕt, *n.* **1.** A small tabor. **tab′o-ret‡; tab′ret‡** [Archaic]. **2.** A stool or small seat. **3.** An embroidery-frame. **4.** A needle-case. [OF.]

Ta-briz′, 1 tə-brīz′; 2 tä-brīz′, *n.* A city in N. W. Persia; captured by Tamerlane, 1392; pop. 200,000.

ta-bu′, } 1 tə-bū′; 2 ta-bụ′. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place a tabu
ta-boo′, } upon; forbid; exclude. **2.** [Oceania.] To mark as sacred. **II.** *n.* **1.** A penal system of the Polynesians, whereby things are set apart as sacred or forbidden to be used; also, the prohibition itself. **2.** Hence, prejudice or ostracism. [< Polynesian *tapu*, forbidden.]

tab′u-lar, 1 tab′yu-lər; 2 tăb′yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a table or list. **tab′el-la-ry‡. 2.** Computed from or with a mathematical table. **3.** Having a flat surface; tablet-like. [< L. *tabularis*, < *tabula*, table.]—**tab′u-late,** *vt.* [-LAT″ED⁴; -LAT″ING.] **1.** To arrange in a table or list. **2.** To form with a tabular surface.—**tab″u-la′tion,** *n.*

tac′a-ma-hac″, 1 tak′ə-mə-hak″; 2 tăc′a-ma-hăc″, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A yellowish resinous substance with a strong odor, derived from various trees. **2.** *Bot.* The balsam-poplar of the United States. **tac″a-ma-hac′a‡; tac′a-ma-hack″‡.**

tace, 1 tēs; 2 tāç, *n.* *Armor.* Same as TASSET.

tache¹, 1 tāsh; 2 tăch, *n.* **1.** A colored spot on the skin, as a freckle. **2§.** Any spot; a stain; blemish. **3†.** A quality or characteristic. [OF., < *taque*; see TACK, *n.*] [tack.]

tache²‖, *n.* A hook or clasp (*Ex.* xxvi, 6). [OF., = *taque*,

tach′y†, *a.* Vicious; depraved.

ta-chyg′ra-phy, 1 tə-kig′rə-fi; 2 ta-cỳğ′ra-fy, *n.* Stenography. [< Gr. *tachys*, swift. + -GRAPHY.]

tac′it, 1 tas′it; 2 tăç′it, *a.* **1.** Existing, inferred, or implied without being directly stated. **2§.** Silent and quiet. [< L. *tacitus*, < *taceo*, be silent.] Syn.: implicit, implied, understood, unexpressed, unspoken.—**tac′it-ly,** *adv.*

tac′i-turn, 1 tas′ı-tūrn; 2 tăç′i-tûrn, *a.* Habitually si-

lent or reserved; disinclined to conversation. [< L. *taciturnus*, < *taceo*, be silent.]

Syn.: close, dumb, mute, reserved, reticent, silent, uncommunicative. *Dumb*, *mute*, and *silent* refer to fact or state; *taciturn* refers to habit and disposition. The talkative person may be stricken *dumb* with surprize or terror; the obstinate may remain *mute;* one may be *silent* through preoccupation of mind or of set purpose; but the *taciturn* person is averse to the utterance of thought or feeling and to communication with others, either from natural disposition or for the occasion. One who is *silent* does not speak at all; one who is *taciturn* speaks when compelled, but in a grudging way that repels further approach. *Reserved* suggests more of method and intention than *taciturn*, applying often to some special time or topic; one who is communicative regarding all else may be *reserved* about his business. *Reserved* is thus closely equivalent to *uncommunicative*, but is a somewhat stronger word, often suggesting pride or haughtiness, as when we say one is *reserved* toward inferiors.—Ant.: communicative, free, garrulous, loquacious, talkative, unreserved.—**tac'i-turn-ly**, *adv.*—**tac"i-tur'ni-ty**, *n.*

Tac'i-tus, 1 tas'ı-tus; 2 tăc'ı-tŭs, **Calus Cornelius.** A Roman historian who flourished about 55–120 A. D.

tack[1], 1 tak; 2 tăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten with or as with tacks. **2.** To annex as supplementary; append. **3.** *Naut.* To change the course of (a sailing vessel) as defined below. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change the course of a vessel so as to bring the wind to the other side by turning her through an arc in such a way that her head points momentarily directly to windward: said of a sailing vessel or of the steersman. Compare WEAR[2]. **2.** Figuratively, to change one's course; veer.—**tack'er**, *n.*

tack, *n.* **1.** A small sharp-pointed nail. **2.** A fastening; in needlework, a temporary stitch. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A rope for hauling down and fastening corners of certain sails; also, the corner of a sail to which such a rope is fastened. (2) The act of tacking; the course sailed from one such act to the next. **4.** Hence, a change of policy; a new course of action. [< OF. *taque*, of Celtic origin.]

tack'l(eF), 1 tak'l; 2 tăk'l. **I.** *vt.* [TACK'L(E)D[F]; TACK'LING.] **1.** To grasp with the purpose of mastering; grapple with. **2.** *Football.* To encounter and endeavor to stop (an opponent) in running. **3.** To attack as by a tackle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hoisting or moving contrivance of ropes, pulley-blocks, etc. **2.** The instruments collectively for any work or sport; gear; equipment; as, fishing-*tackle;* formerly, the implements of war; weapons. **3.** The act of tackling or seizing, especially in football. [< D. *takel*, tackle, < √ of TAKE.]—**tack'led†**, *a.* Constructed of united ropes.—**tack'ling**, *n.* Tackle collectively, or material for it.

Ta-co'ma, 1 tə-kō'mə; 2 ta-cō'ma, *n.* A seaport in W. Washington; pop. 96,979.

tact, 1 takt; 2 tăct, *n.* **1.** An intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper, or right; address. **2.** Feeling; touch. 3§. *Mus.* A beat; a measure. [< L. *tactus*, < *tactus*, pp. of *tango*, touch.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**tact'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tact'less**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

tac'tics, 1 tak'tıks; 2 tăc'tics, *n.* **1.** The science and art of military and naval evolutions; specifically, the art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy: distinguished from *strategy*. **2.** Adroit management. [< Gr. *taktika*, < *tassō*, arrange.]—**tac'ti-cal**, *a.* **tac'tic‡**.—**tac-ti'cian**, *n.* An expert in tactics.

tac'tile, } 1 tak'tıl *or* -tail; 2 tăc'til *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to touch; caused by or consisting of contact; tactual. **2.** That may be touched; tangible. [F., < L. *tactilis*, < *tactus*, touch.]—**tac-til'i-ty**, *n.*

tac'tion§, 1 tak'shən; 2 tăc'shon, *n.* The act of touching, or the state of being in contact. [< L. *tactio*, < *tango*, touch.]

tac'tu-al, 1 tak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 tăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sense or the organs of touch. **2.** Derived from touch. [< L. *tactus;* see TACT.] **-ly**, *adv.*

tad'pole, 1 tad'pōl; 2 tăd'pōl, *n.* **1.** A young amphibian, as a frog or toad, breathing by external gills and having a tail with extended membrane giving it a fish-like form. See FROG. **2.** The tailed larva of a tunicate. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser. [< AS. *tādige*, toad, + POLL[1], *n.*] [THAT ONE.]

tae, 1 tē: 2 tā. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* One. **II.** *prep.* To. [< *thet ae* =

tael, 1 tēl; 2 tāl, *n.* **1.** An Oriental weight varying from 1 to 2½ ounces, commonly about 1⅓ ounces. **2.** A Chinese monetary unit of varying value. See COIN.

ta'en, 1 tēn; 2 tān, *pp.* [Scot.] Taken: a contraction.

tæ'ni-a, } 1 tī'nı-ə; 2 tē'ni-a, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A band, ribbon,
te'ni-a, } or fillet. **2.** A fillet on the top of a Doric architrave. See DORIC. **3.** A tapeworm (genus *Tænia*). [< L. *tænia*, < Gr. *tainia*, < *teinō*, stretch.]

taf'fe-ta, 1 taf'ı-tə; 2 tăf'e-ta, *n.* A fine, glossy, uncorded and untwilled silk fabric: a term variously applied at different times, as to certain silk-and-linen or silk-and-wool mixtures. [< F. *taffetas*, < Per. *tāftah*, < *tāftan*, twist.] **taf'fa-ta‡**; **taf'fe-ty‡**.

taff'rail, 1 taf'rēl; 2 tăf'rāl, *n.* **1.** The rail around a vessel's stern. **2.** The upper part of a vessel's stern. [< D. *tafereel*, < *tafel*, TABLE.] **taf'fer-el‡**.

taf'fy, 1 taf'ı; 2 tăf'y, *n.* **1.** A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses boiled down and cooled in pans. **tof'fee‡**; **tof'fy‡** [Eng.]. **2.** [Slang.] Flattery; blarney. [< Malay[F] *tāfta*, spirit distilled from molasses.]

Taft, 1 taft: 2 tăft, **William Howard** (1857–). An American President. See PRESIDENT. Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Court 1921.

tag[1], 1 tag; 2 tăg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TAGGED, TAGD[S]; TAG'GING.] **1.** To supply, adorn, mark, or label with a tag. **2.** To follow closely or persistently: confused and perhaps connected with TAG[2]. **3.** To shear away tags from sheep. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something attached; a label fastened by one end. **2.** A loose or ragged edge of an article of clothing. **3.** The matted and ragged lock of wool on a sheep. **4.** A lamb or yearling sheep. **5.** The fag-end of society; the crowd; rabble: often in the phrase **the tag, rag, and bobtail. rag'-tag"‡; tag'-rag"‡.** [< Sw. *tagg*, point.]

tag[2]. **I.** *vt.* To overtake and touch, as in the game of tag. **II.** *n.* A juvenile sport in which the object is to keep from being touched by one who chases the others.

Ta-ga'log, 1 tə-gā'leg; 2 tä-gä'lōg, *n.* **1.** A member of a Malayan race, constituting one of the largest tribes of the Philippine Islands. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs. **Ta-gal'‡.**

Ta'gus, 1 tē'gus; 2 tā'gŭs, *n.* A river in Spain and Portugal; 566 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Ta'hi-ti, 1 tə'hī-tī *or* tə-hī'tī; 2 tä'hī-tī *or* tä-hī'tī, *n.* An island of the Society Islands, South Pacific ocean; under French control; 600 sq. m.; pop. 11,690.—**Ta-hi'ti-an**, *a.* & *n.*

tail, 1 tēl; 2 tāl, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To fashion or supply with a tail. **2.** To hang to or be attached like a tail; also, to join.

tail, *a. Law.* Restricted in succession; as, an estate *tail.*

tail[1], *n.* **1.** The appendage at the hindmost part of the body of many animals. **2.** Any pendant, flap, stem, etc., as the skirt of a coat. **3.** The hind portion of anything, as of a coin. **4.** A retinue or suite; also, a body of persons in single file. **5.** A pigtail. [< AS. *tægl*, tail.]—**tail'ing**, *n.* **1.** Refuse or residue: usually in plural. **2.** The inner, covered end of a projecting brick or stone in a wall.—**tail'less**, *a.*—**tail'-piece"**, *n.* An end-piece or appendage, as the piece to which the strings of a violin are attached, a design at the bottom of a page, etc.

tail[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* A cutting off; limitation of ownership. 2†. A tally; reckoning. [< L.[F] *talea*, slip of wood.]

tai'lor, 1 tē'lər; 2 tā'lor, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fit out with or as with garments. **II.** *i.* To work at the trade of a tailor.

tai'lor, *n.* One who makes to order or repairs men's outer garments, or makes cloaks, gowns, etc., for women. [< F. *tailleur*, < *tailler*, cut.] — **tai'lor-bird"**, *n.* A bird that sews leaves to form a receptacle for its nest.—**tai'lor-ess**, *n. fem.*

Tailor-bird and Nest. 1/12

tail'ye, tail'zie, 1 tēl'yı; 2 tāl'ye, *v.* & *n.* Same as ENTAIL.

Taine, 1 tēn; 2 tān, **Hippolyte Adolphe** (1828–1893). A French literary critic, philosopher, and historian.

taint, 1 tēnt; 2 tānt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To imbue with a taint; take or have a taint; infect; corrupt. 2†. To tinge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trace or germ of decay; a cause or result of corruption. 2†. Tincture; hue. [< OF. *teindre*, < L. *tingo*, stain.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; DEFILE; POLLUTE.

Tai'-ping', 1 tai'-piŋ'; 2 tī'-pīng', *n.* One of an army of Chinese rebels who carried on warfare 1850–1864.

Tai"wan', 1 tai"wān'; 2 tī"wän', *n.* An island off the coast of China; ceded to Japan, 1895; 13,839 sq. m.; pop. 3,654,400.

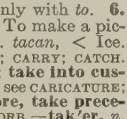
tak, 1 tak; 2 tăk. *v.* [Scot.] To take.

take, 1 tēk; 2 tāk, *v.* [TOOK; TAK'EN; TAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain possession of by putting forth exertion; bring within one's own possession, power, or custody, as by force, strategy, etc. **2.** To carry off or remove; subtract; deduct; also, to derive; quote: often with *from*, *out*, *off*, or *away*. **3.** To receive passively; admit; accept; accept as binding. **4.** To make choice of; hence, to use; employ. **5.** To require as necessary; demand: often impersonally. **6.** To contract, as a disease; catch, as cold. **7.** To ascertain by weighing, measuring, computing, etc. **8.** To bear along or conduct; as, to *take* a package. **9.** To obtain as a result of some process; as, to *take* a photograph. **10.** To perform, as an action. **11.** To captivate; attract: mostly in the passive. **12.** To pass, clear,

or go over; also, to enter; as, a horse *takes* a hedge; to *take* a stream. **13.** To strike, especially on some particular part. **14.** To include in a course; visit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lay hold of, get, or receive anything; in law, to become possessed of property. **2.** To remove or deduct something; detract. **3.** To have the natural or intended effect; work. **4.** To make a desired impression. **5.** To be favorably or naturally inclined: commonly with *to*. **6.** To resort or betake oneself: with *to*. **7.** To make a picture, likeness, or photograph. [< AS. *tacan*, < Ice. *taka*, take.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; ASSUME; CARRY; CATCH. In phrases: **take in,** see ABSORB; DECEIVE; **take into custody, take prisoner,** see ARREST; **take off,** see CARICATURE; **take place,** see HAPPEN; **take place before, take precedence of,** see PRECEDE; **take up,** see ABSORB.—**tak'er,** *n.* —**tak'ing.** **1.** *pa.* **1.** Fascinating; captivating. **2.** [Colloq.] Contagious. **3†.** Hurting; harmful. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who takes. **2.** Agitation; perplexity; distress. **3.** The thing taken; a receipt: often in the plural. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

take, *n.* The act of taking, or that which is taken.

ta-la'ri-a, 1 tə-lē'rɪ-ə; 2 ta-lā'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Winged boots or sandals, or wings springing directly from the ankles: used in antique art as attributes of Mercury, Perseus, etc.



Foot of Mercury showing Method of Fastening Talaria.

talc, 1 talk; 2 tălc, *n.* A soft, greasy, hydrous compound of magnesium and silica, white, gray, green, or brown. Massive varieties are known as *soapstone* and *steatite*. [F., < Ar. *talc*, talc.]—**talc'ose, talc'ous,** *a.* Composed of or containing talc. **talc'y‡; talck'y‡; talk'y‡.**

tale, 1 tēl; 2 tāl, *n.* **1.** That which is told or related; a narrative or story. **2.** A counting; reckoning; number. account. [< AS. *talu*, tale, number.] **3†.** Speech; discourse.

Syn.: see REPORT; STORY.—**tale'bear"er,** *n.* One who tells mischievous tales. **tale'ꞏpy"et‡** [Scot.].—**tale'bear"ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**tale'ꞏcar"ri-er,** *n.*—**tale'tel"ler,** *n.* **1.** One who tells stories, etc.; a raconteur. **2.** A talebearer.

tal'ent, 1 tal'ent; 2 tăl'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** Superior mental endowments; also, mental ability in general. **2.** A particular faculty or gift: a usage founded on the Scriptural parable (*Matt.* xxv, 14–30). **3.** An ancient weight and denomination of money (Roman talent = $500; Attic, $1,200; Hebraic, $1,550 to $2,000). **4†.** Inclination; habit. **5†.** Possessions. Syn.: see ABILITY; GENIUS.—**tal'ent-ed,** *a.* Having mental ability; gifted. Syn.: see CLEVER.

ta'les, 1 tē'lĭz; 2 tā'lēs, *n. pl. Law.* A writ for summoning additional jurors; also, a list or supply of persons to be summoned by writ. [L., pl. of *talis*, such.]

tales'man, 1 tēlz'mən; 2 tālz'man, *n.* [TALES'MEN, *pl.*] One summoned to make up a jury when the regular panel is exhausted. [< L. *tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, + MAN.]

tal'i-on, 1 tal'ɪ-ən; 2 tăl'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* Retaliation, as a form of justice. [F., < L. *talio(n-)*, < *talis*, such.] **tal'i-o‡.**

tal'i-pes, 1 tal'ɪ-pīz; 2 tăl'ĭ-pēs, *n.* Malformation of the foot; a club foot. [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *pes*, foot.]

tal'i-pot, 1 tal'ɪ-pŏt; 2 tăl'ĭ-pŏt, *n.* A stately and valuable East-Indian palm crowned by fan-shaped leaves. [< Hind. *tālpāt*, < Sans. *tāla*, palm, + *patra*, leaf.] **tal'i-pat‡.**

tal'is-man, 1 tal'ɪs-mən; 2 tăl'ĭs-man, *n.* [-MANS[2], *pl.*] Something supposed to produce magical effects; a charm. [Sp., < G. Ar *telesma*, < *telos*, end.] Syn.: amulet, charm. An *amulet* or *talisman* is strictly a material object; a *charm* may be a movement or a form of words. An *amulet* is ordinarily worn upon the person as a protection against disease, injury, or death. A *talisman* is any object supposed to work wonders, like Aladdin's lamp, whether kept in one's possession or not.—**tal"is-man'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

talk, 1 tȫk; 2 tak, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give utterance to in words; also, to converse on. **2.** To converse in, as a language; speak. **3.** To affect by speech in some way specified. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise speech; utter words. **2.** To communicate by spoken language; converse; hence, to communicate ideas. **3.** To have significance. [ME. *talken*, freq. of *talen*, < AS. *talian*, speak, < *talu*, tale.]

Syn.: chat, chatter, converse, discourse, speak. To *talk* is to utter a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word; the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it. To *chat* is ordinarily to utter in a familiar, conversational way; to *chatter* is to *talk* in an empty, ceaseless way like a magpie. See SPEAK. —Prep.: to talk *to* a person is to address words to him; to talk *with* a person is to speak and listen alternately—to carry on a conversation; to talk *of* or *about* a person is to say things concerning him; to talk *at* a person is to address words to another or others for the purpose of having them heard by the one for whom they are meant.—**talk'a-tiv(e§,** *a.* Given to much talking. Syn.: see GARRULOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**talk'er,** *n.*—**talk'ing,** *pa.* & *n.*—**talkt§,** *pp.*

talk, *n.* **1.** The act of talking, or that which is said. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** That which is talked about; topic; theme. **4.** [Colloq.] A language or dialect. **5.** A conference for deliberation. Syn.: see CONVERSATION.

tall[1], 1 tȫl; 2 tal, *a.* **1.** Having more than average height. **2.** Having (specified) height. **3.** [Colloq.] Boastful. [< W. *tal*; cp. TALL[2], *a.*] Syn.: see HIGH.—**tall'ness,** *n.*

tall[2], *a.* **1‖.** Exceptionally excellent; admirable; celebrated; great. **2†.** Brave; sturdy; spirited. [< AS. *tæl*, good.]

Tal"la-has'see, 1 tal"ə-has'ɪ; 2 tăl"ə-hăs'e, *n.* A city, capital of Florida; seat of Florida State College; pop. 5,640.

Tal"ley-rand'-Pĕ"ri"gord', 1 ta"lĕ"rän'-pĕ"rĭ"gȫr' *or* (*Eng.*) tal'ɪ-rand; 2 tă"lę"răn'-pę"rĭ"gŏr' *or* (*Eng.*) tăl'y-rănd, **Charles Maurice de** (1754–1838). A French politician, diplomat, and wit.

tal'low, 1 tal'o; 2 tăl'o. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To grease with tallow. **2.** To fatten. **II.** *n.* A mixture of the harder fats, as of beef or mutton; by extension, almost any animal fat: also, a vegetable fat. [< OD. *talgh*.]—**tal'low-chan"dler,** *n.* A maker or vender of tallow candles.—**tal'low-keech",** *n.* Fat rolled up for the chandler; humorously, a very fat man. **tal'low-catch"t.**—**tal'low-y,** *a.*

tal'ly, 1 tal'ɪ; 2 tăl'y, *v.* [TAL'LIED; TAL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To score, as by notches; record; register. **2.** *Naut.* To put aft, as a sheet. **3†.** To score with corresponding notches; conform. **4†.** To add; reckon. **5†.** To repay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To agree precisely. **2.** To keep tally.

tal'ly, *n.* [TAL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as marks of number. **2.** A score or mark; hence, a reckoning; account. **3.** A counterpart; duplicate. **4.** A mark indicative of tale or number: used to denote one in a series. **5.** A label; tag. [< F. *taille*; see TAIL[2], *n.*]—**tal'ly-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Eng.] **1.** One who keeps a shop on the instalment plan. **2.** One who sells goods by sample.—**tal'ly-wo"man,** *n. fem.*

tal'ly-ho', 1 tal'ɪ-hō'; 2 tăl'y-hō'. **I.** *vt.* To urge on, as hounds with the cry of "tally-ho." **II.** *n.* **1.** The cry of "tally-ho." **2.** A coach. **III.** *interj.* A huntsman's cry to hounds. [< Norman F. *tallis au*, to the copse.]

Tal'mud, 1 tal'mud; 2 tăl'mŭd, *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law not in the Pentateuch. [< Chal. *talmud*, instruction.]—**Tal-mud'ic,** *a.* **Tal-mud'i-cal‡; Tal"mud-is'tic‡.**—**Tal'mud-ist,** *n.*

tal'on, 1 tal'ən; 2 tăl'on, *n.* **1.** A claw, as of a bird of prey. **2.** In card-playing, the part of a pack left after a deal. **3.** The heel of a sword-blade. [< L.[F] *talus*, heel.]

ta'lus, 1 tē'lus; 2 tā'lŭs, *n.* [TA'LI, 1 -lɪ; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The ankle-bone; also, the ankle. **2.** *Arch.* A slope, as of a tapering wall. **3.** *Geol.* The sloping mass of fragments below a cliff. [L., ankle.]

Tam., *abbr.* Tamil. [tamed.

tam'a-bl(e§, 1 tēm'ə-bl; 2 tăm'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being

ta-mal', } 1 tə-mäl', tə-mä'le; 2 ta-mäl', ta-mä'lē, *n.*

ta-ma'le, } A Mexican dish made of crushed Indian corn, seasoned with meat and red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, dipped in oil, and cooked by steam. [Sp.]

tam'a-rack, 1 tam'ə-rak; 2 tăm'a-răk, *n.* **1.** The American or black larch. **hack'ma-tack‡. 2.** A North-American pine. [Am. Ind.]

tam'a-rind, 1 tam'ə-rind; 2 tăm'a-rĭnd, *n.* **1.** A tropical tree, with pinnate leaves and showy yellow flowers variegated with red. **2.** The fruit of this tree, a flat brown pod with soft acid pulp. **3.** Some analogous tree. [< Ar. *tamr Hindī*, Indian date.] **tam'a-risk,** 1 tam'ə-risk; 2 tăm'a-rĭsk, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the Mediterranean region, western Asia, and India. [< L. *tamariscus*.] **tam'a-rick†.**

Tamarind.

a, a flowering spray of the tamarind; *b*, a flower; *c*, the pod.

tam'bour, 1 tam'bûr; 2 tăm'bur, *n.* **1.** A drum or drum-like device. **2.** A frame for embroidery or a fabric embroidered on it. **3.** *Fort.* A palisade to defend an entrance. **4.** *Arch.* (1) Same as DRUM, 4. (2) A ceiled vestibule. [F., < Ar. *tambūr*, drum.]—**tam"bou-rine',** *n. Mus.* An instrument like the head of a drum, with jingles in the rim, played by striking it with the hand.

tame, 1 tēm; 2 tām. **I.** *vt.* [TAMED; TAM'ING.] **1.** To reclaim from a wild or savage state; make tame; domesticate. **2.** To bring into subjection; conquer. **3.** To tone down; soften. **4†.** To kill. **II.** *a.* [TAM'ER; TAM'EST.] **1.** Having lost its native wildness; domesticated. **2.** In agriculture, brought under cultivation. **3.** Docile; tractable. **4.** Subdued or subjugated; hence, mean-

spirited. **5.** Lacking in effectiveness; dull; inert. **6§.** Familiar; customary. [< AS. *tam*, tame.] Syn.: (verb) see RECLAIM; SUBDUE; (adjective) see DOCILE; FLAT; MEAGER.—**tame'less**, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tame'ly**, *adv.*—**tame'ness**, *n.*

Tam"er-lane', 1 tam"ər-lēn'; 2 tăm"er-lān', *n.* (1336–1405.) A Tatar conqueror of Asia. **Ti-mour'‡; Ti-mur'‡.**

Tam'il, 1 tam'ĭl *or* tum'ĭl; 2 tăm'ĭl *or* tūm'ĭl, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient race of southern India and Ceylon. **2.** The idiom spoken in southern India and Ceylon.—**Tam'il**, *a.* **Ta-mil'i-an‡; Ta-mil'ic‡.**

tam'is, 1 tam'ĭs; 2 tăm'ĭs, *n.* [ric used for straining. [F.] **1.** A strainer of cloth. **2.** A fab-

Tam'ma-ny, 1 tam'ə-nĭ; 2 tăm'a-ny, *n.* **1.** A friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians. **2.** The Tammany Society. —**Tammany Society,** more commonly **Tammany Hall,** a Democratic political organization in New York city; founded 1789; originally a charitable and social organization.

Tam'muz, 1 tām'mūz *or* tam'uz; 2 tăm'mụz *or* tăm'ūz, *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The husband of Ishtar, who slew him and restored him to life after a period of mourning.

tam"o'-shan'ter, 1 tam"ə-shan'tər; 2 tăm"o-shăn'ter, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A tight-fitting woolen cap. **2.** A cap fitting closely about the brows but large and full above, sometimes with knob or tassel. [< TAM O' SHANTER.] **tam‡; tam'my‡.**

Tam o' Shan'ter, 1 tam o shan'tər; 2 tăm o shăn'ter. In Robert Burns's poem *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero, a drunken farmer, who fancies himself pursued by witches.

tamp[1], 1 tamp; 2 tămp, *vt.* **1.** To ram down, as a packing on a charge in a blast-hole. **2.** To ram down, as ballast. [Ult. < *tap*, bung.]—**tamp'er**, *n.* [pop. 51,610.

Tam'pa, 1 tam'pə; 2 tăm'pa, *n.* A seaport in W. Florida;

tam'per, 1 tam'pər; 2 tăm'per, *vi.* To experiment officiously or fraudulently; meddle or interfere; make unjustifiable alterations: followed by *with*. [For TEMPER, *v.*]—**tam'per-er**, *n.*

Tam-pi'co, 1 tam-pī'ko; 2 tăm-pī'eo, *n.* A seaport city in N. E. Mexico; pop. 17,600.

tam'pi-on, 1 tam'pɪ-ən; 2 tăm'pi-on, *n.* A stopper, as the plug put into the mouth of a cannon to exclude water, etc. [< OF. *tampon*, < *tape*, < D. *tap*, bung.]

tam'pon, 1 tam'pən; 2 tăm'pon, *n.* *Surgery.* A plug, as of lint, for closing a wound or cavity. [OF.; see TAMPION.]

tam'-tam", 1 tum'-tum"; 2 tŭm'-tŭm", *n.* **1.** A species of drum, used in the East Indies and western Africa. See TOM-TOM. **2.** A Chinese gong. [Hind.]

tan, 1 tan; 2 tăn, *v.* [TANNED, TAND[3]; TAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert, as hides, into leather, especially by treating with an infusion of tannin, as from oak- or hemlock-bark, etc. **2.** To harden, as fish-nets or sails. **3.** To bronze, as the skin, as by exposure to the sun. **4.** [Colloq.] To flog. **II.** *i.* To become tanned, in any sense. —**tan'ner**, *n.* One who tans hides.—**tan'ner-y**, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A place where leather is tanned. **tan'-yard"‡.—tan'-ning**, *n.* The art or process of converting hides into leather.

tan, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown; tan-colored.

tan, *n.* **1.** The bark of certain trees, as oak or hemlock, used in tanning. **tan'-bark"‡. 2.** Yellowish brown tinged with red. **3.** Dark coloring of the skin, as from exposure. [F., < Bret. *tann*, oak.]—**tan'-bark"**, *n.* A bark, as of oak, containing tannic acid in quantity: used in tanning leather. —**tan-vat**, *n.* A vat containing tanning-liquor. **tan-pit‡.**

tan., *abbr.* Tangent.

tan'a-ger, 1 tan'ə-jər; 2 tăn'a-ger, *n.* A finch-like bird of North America, usually brilliantly colored; as, the scarlet *tanager*. See BIRD. [< Braz. *tangara*.]

Ta-na"na-ri'vo, 1 tə-nä"nə-rī'vo; 2 tä-nä"nä-rī'vo, *n.* The capital of Madagascar; pop. abt. 95,000.

Tan'cred, 1 taŋ'kred; 2 tăŋ'erĕd, *n.* (1078–1112.) A Norman hero of the first crusade.

tan'dem, 1 tan'dem; 2 tăn'dĕm. **I.** *a.* Having the draft-animals harnessed one before the other; arranged like a team so harnessed. **II.** *n.* **1.** Two or more horses harnessed in single file; hence, such a turnout, including both horses and vehicle. **2.** A cycle with seats for two persons, one behind the other. **III.** *adv.* One before the other, as horses. [< L. *tandem*, at length.]

tane, 1 tēn; 2 tān, *pron.* [Scot.] One: preceded by *the* and followed by *tither* (the other). [Contraction of THE ANE.]

Ta'ney, 1 tō'nɪ; 2 ta'ny, **Roger Brooke** (1777–1864). An American jurist; chief justice of the United States, 1836.

tang[1], 1 taŋ; 2 tăng, *n.* A slender projecting shank or tongue, as of a metallic implement, for insertion into a hilt, handle, etc.; tongue-like member. [< Ice. *tangi*.]

tang[2], *n.* **1.** A penetrating taste, flavor, or odor, commonly disagreeable. **2.** Any distinct quality, especially if disagreeable. [< OD. *tanger*, sharp.]

tang[3], *n.* One of various seaweeds. [Dan.]

tang[4], *v.* & *n.* Same as TWANG.

Tang[5], 1 tāŋ; 2 tăng, *n.* A Chinese dynasty (618–907).

Tan"ga-nyi'ka, 1 tăn"ja-nī'ka; 2 tăn"ga-nī'ka, *n.* A lake of central Africa, S. W. of Victoria Nyanza; 400 by 20–40 m.

tan'ge-lo, 1 tan'jɪ-lō; 2 tăn'ge-lō, *n.* A loose-skinned, orange-like fruit, a hybrid between the tangerine and the pomelo (grapefruit). [< (*tang*)erine + pom(*elo*).]

tan'gent, 1 tan'jent; 2 tăn'gĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Meeting a line or a surface at a point and then leaving without touching it. **2.** Touching. **II.** *n.* **1.** A straight line tangent to a curve. **2.** *Trigon.* One of the trigonometrical functions. [< L. *tango* (ppr. *tangent(t-)s*, touch.]—**tan'gen-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] The state of being tangent. **tan'gence‡.**—**tan-gen'tial**, *a.*

Tan"ger-ine', 1 tan"jər-īn'; 2 tăn"ger-īn'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tangier, Morocco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tangier. **2.** [t-] A small red-skinned orange, a variety of mandarin. [< *Tangier*.] **Tan"gier-ine'‡.**

tan'gi-bl(e[F]**)**, 1 tan'jɪ-bl; 2 tăn'gi-bl, *a.* Perceptible by touch or by the senses; figuratively, apprehensible. [F., < L.[LL] *tango*, touch.] Syn.: see EVIDENT; PHYSICAL.—**tan"-gi-bil'i-ty, tan'gi-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*—**tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

Tan-gier', 1 tan-jīr'; 2 tăn-gēr', *n.* A seaport city of Morocco, N. W. Africa; held by English, 1662–1684; pop. 46,000.

tan'gl(e[F]**)**, 1 taŋ'gl; 2 tăŋ'gl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TAN'GL(E)D[F]; TAN'GLING.] **1.** To intertwine confusedly. **2.** To complicate inextricably. **3.** To be entangled. **II.** *n.* **1.** A confused intertwining of flexible materials, as threads or vines, in a complicated mass. **2.** Hence, a state of confusion. [Ult. < Ice. *thang*, kelp.] [huckleberry.

tan'gle-ber"ry, 1 taŋ'gl-ber"ɪ; 2 tăŋ'gl-bĕr"y, *n.* The blue

tan'go, 1 taŋ'go; 2 tăŋ'go, *n.* An Argentinian dance executed in various ways. [Sp. Am.] **ten'go‡.**

tank, 1 taŋk; 2 tăŋk, *n.* **1.** A large vessel or receptacle for holding a fluid. **2.** [Recent.] An armored car propelled by motor-power with caterpillar tractor and mounted with machine-guns [< Pg. *tanque*, < L. *stagnum*, pool.]

tank'age, 1 taŋk'ɪj; 2 tăŋk'ag, *n.* **1.** The putting in tanks. **2.** The price for storage in tanks. **3.** The capacity or contents of a tank. **4.** The residuum of fats, etc.

tank'ard, 1 taŋk'ərd; 2 tăŋk'ard, *n.* A large drinking-cup, often with a cover. [< OF. *tanquard*, tankard.]

tan'ling‖, 1 tan'lɪŋ; 2 tăn'ling, *n.* One tanned by the sun.

Tan'nen-berg, 1 tūn'en-berH; 2 tän'ĕn-bĕrH, *n.* A village in East Prussia; Germans defeated Russians, Aug. 26–29, 1914.

Tann'häu-ser, 1 tɒn'hoi-zər; 2 tän'hŏi-ser, *n.* *G. Myth.* A knight who revels with Venus at her court. See VENUSBERG.

tan'nic, 1 tan'ɪk; 2 tăn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tan.—**tannic acid,** a brownish-white as ringent compound extracted from gall-nuts; also, any astringent principle contained in vegetables, as in oak-bark. **tan'nin‡.**

tan'sy, 1 tan'zɪ; 2 tăn'gy, *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A coarse perennial Old World herb with rayless heads of yellow flowers: used in medicine and cooking. **2.** One of several plants with similar leaves. [< Gr.[F] *athanasia*, immortality.]

tan'ta-lize, 1 tan'tə-lɪz; 2 tăn'ta-liz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ"-ING.] To tease by repeated disappointments in the attainment of some object; less correctly, to arouse and prolong the fears of; harass. [< *Tantalus;* see TANTALUS.] **tan'ta-lise‡.** Syn.: see MISLEAD.—**tan"ta-li-za'(or -sa')tion**, *n.*—**tan'ta-liz"(or -lis")ing-ly**, *adv.*

tan'ta-lum, 1 tan'tə-lum; 2 tăn'ta-lŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element used in the manufacture of electric-lamp filaments. See ELEMENT. [< TANTALUS.]

Tan'ta-lus, 1 tan'tə-lus; 2 tăn'ta-lŭs, *n.* Son of Zeus and father of Niobe; for revealing the secrets of Zeus he was plunged to the neck in water, with fruit hanging above him, but both retreated when he attempted to taste them.

tan'ta-mount, 1 tan'tə-mount; 2 tăn'ta-mount, *a.* Having equivalent value, effect, or import; equivalent. [< F. *tant* (< L. *tantus*), so much, + AMOUNT.]

tan-tar'a, 1 tan-tar'ə; 2 tăn-tăr'a, *n.* A quick succession of notes from a horn; also, a hunting-cry. [Imit.] **tan-tar'o‡.**

tan-tiv'y, 1 tan-tiv'ɪ; 2 tăn-tĭv'y. **I.** *a.* Swift; rapid. **II.** *adv.* Swiftly; with all speed. [Imitative.] **tiv'y‡.**

tan'trum, 1 tan'trum; 2 tăn'trŭm, *n.* A petulant fit of passion. [< W. *tant*, sudden impulse.] **tan'trem‡.**

Tao'ism, 1 tou'ɪzm; 2 tou'ĭsm, *n.* One of the principal **Taou'ism**, religions of China, founded by Lâo-tse (about 500 B. C.). [< Chin, *tao*, way.]—**Tao'ist**, *n.*—**Tao-is'tic**, *a.*

tap[1], 1 tap; 2 tăp. **I.** *vt.* [TAPPED[t], TAPT[3]; TAP'PING.] **1.** To draw liquid from, as by opening a tap; also, to pierce for such a purpose. **2.** Figuratively, to make connection with for drawing off anything, as a railroad. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plug, stopper, or faucet by means of which liquid may be drawn from a cask. **2.** A tool for cutting internal screw-threads. **3.** *Elec.* A branch conductor. **4.** A particular liquor or quality of liquor. **5.** [Colloq.] A place where liquor is served; bar. **tap'-room"‡.** [< AS. *tæppan*, < *tæppa*, tap.]—**on tap. 1.** Contained in a cask, as opposed to *bottled*. **2.** Ready to be drawn upon. —**tap'-house"§**, *n.* A tavern.—**tap-root**, *n.* The principal descending root of a plant.

tap[2]. I[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To touch or strike gently. **2.** To apply leather to (the sole or heel of a shoe) in repair.

3. To strike gently with (something, as the finger). **II.** *n.* **1.** A gentle or playful blow. **2.** Leather put upon the sole or heel of a shoe. **3.** *pl.* A military signal by trumpet or beat of drum, sounded 15 minutes after tattoo, for the extinguishing of all lights in soldiers' quarters. [< F. *taper*, < G. *tappen*, fumble.]—**tap'per,** *n.*

tap[3], *n.* [Scot.] Top.

tape, 1 tēp; 2 tāp, *n.* A narrow, stout strip of woven fabric, forming a flat cord; also, a flat strip of paper, etc. [< L.[AS] *tapete* (< Gr. *tapēs*), carpet.]—**red tape,** the close observance of forms and routine, as in public business.—**tape line,** a tape for measuring distances, marked in feet, inches, etc., and rolling up.—**tape'worm",** *n.* A ribbon-like worm infesting the alimentary canal.

ta'per, 1 tē'pər; 2 tā'per. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become smaller toward the end; hence, to lessen gradually: often with *out* or *off*. **II.** *a.* Growing small by degrees in one direction; slender and conical or pyramidal. **III.** *n.* **1.** A small candle. **2.** A gradual diminution of size in an elongated object. [< AS. *taper.*]

tap'es-try, 1 tap'es-trɪ; 2 tăp'ĕs-try. **I.** *vt.* [-TRIED; -TRY-ING.] To hang with tapestry; make or weave as tapestry. **II.** *n.* [-TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A loosely woven, ornamental fabric used for hangings, in which the woof is supplied by a spindle, the design being formed by stitches across the warp. **2.** Loosely, a fabric imitating this process. [Ult. < Gr. *tapē(t-)s*, tapestry.]

tap"i-o'ca, 1 tap"ɪ-ō'kə; 2 tăp"i-ō'ca, *n.* A starchy substance having irregular grains, obtained from cassava. [Sp., < Braz. *tipioca*, juice of the cassava.]

ta'pir, 1 tē'pər; 2 tā'pĭr, *n.* A large herbivorous mammal, having short stout limbs and flexible proboscis, with the nostrils near the end. The tapir of South and Central America is brownish-black, that of the Malay Peninsula black and white. [< Braz.[Sp] *tapy'ra*, tapir.]

ta'pis, 1 tē'pɪs *or* tə-pī'; 2 tā'pis *or* tă-pī', *n.* Tapestry, formerly used as a cover of a council-table: now only in the phrase **on the tapis** (up for consideration).

tap'pet, 1 tap'et; 2 tăp'ĕt, *n.* A projecting arm of a mechanism, to operate an unattached part automatically. [Perh. < TAP[2], *v.*]

tap'pit, 1 tap'ɪt; 2 tăp'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Having a tuft; crested. —**tap'pit-hen",** *n.* **1.** A hen having a top-knot. **2.** An English pewter measure for liquors, holding one or three quarts.

tap"sal-tee'rie, } 1 tap"səl-tī'rɪ; 2 tăp"sal-tē'rĭ, *adv.* [Scot.]
tap"sie-tee'rie, } Upside down and in confusion; topsy-turvy. [Var. of TOPSY-TURVY.]

tap'ster, 1 tap'stər; 2 tăp'ster, *n.* One who draws and serves liquor; a bartender. [tar.

tar, 1 tär; 2 tär, *vt.* [TARRED; TAR'RING.] To cover with

tar[1], *n. Chem.* A dark, oily liquid obtained by dry distillation from resinous wood, coal, etc. [< AS. *teru*, tar.]

tar[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A sailor. [For TARPAULIN.]

tar"an-tel'la, 1 tar"ən-tel'ə; 2 tär"an-tĕl'a, *n.* A lively Neapolitan dance, or the music written for it.

ta-ran'tu-la, 1 tə-ran'tiu-lə; 2 ta-răn'tū-la, *n.* **1.** A large, venomous, hairy spider of southern Europe. **2.** A similar spider of the warmer parts of America. [< It. *tarantola*, < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, Tarentum.]

ta-rax'a-cum, 1 tə-raks'ə-kum; 2 ta-răks'a-cŭm, *n.* **1.** The dandelion. **2.** A medicinal preparation from this plant. [< Gr. *taraxis*, confusion, < *tarassō*, disturb.]

tar-boosh', 1 tär-būsh'; 2 tär-bo͞osh', *n.* A brimless, usually red, felt cap with colored silk tassel, worn by Moslems. [< Ar. *tarbūsh.*] **tar-bush't.**

tar'di-grade, 1 tär'dɪ-grēd; 2 tär'di-grād, *a.* Slow in pace or movement, as a sloth. [< L. *tardigradus*, < *tardus*, slow; and see GRADE, *n.*] **tar-dig'ra-dous†.**

tar'dy, 1 tär'dɪ; 2 tär'dy, *a.* [TAR'DI-ER; TAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Not coming at the appointed time; dilatory; late. **2.** Slow; reluctant. [< F. *tard* (< L. *tardus*), slow.]' Syn.: see SLOW; TEDIOUS.—**tar'di-ly,** *adv.*—**tar'di-ness,** *n.*

tare[1], 1 tär; 2 tär, *vt.* [TARED; TAR'ING.] To weigh, as a vessel or package, in order to determine the amount of tare.

tare[2]‖, *imp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tare, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Eager; brisk. [< AS. *teran*, tear.]

tare[1], *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An unidentified weed supposed to be the darnel. **2.** Any weed, as vetch. [< AS. *teran*, tear.]

tare[2], *n.* An allowance made for the weight of the container of goods. [F., < Ar. *tarha*, < *tarah*, throw away.]

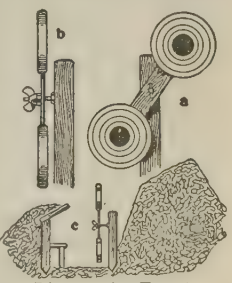
Ta-ren'tum, 1 tə-ren'tum; 2 ta-rĕn'tŭm, *n.* An ancient seaport in S. E. Italy, the modern **Taranto.** [TARGET.]

targe, 1 tärj; 2 tärg, *n.* A shield; rarely, a target. [F.; see

tar'get, 1 tär'get; 2 tär'gĕt, *n.* **1.** A mark to be shot at. See illus. in next col. **2.** A shield. **target‡.** [< F. *targe*, shield, of Teut. origin.]—**tar"get-eer',** *n.* A soldier armed with a shield.

Tar'gum, 1 tar'gum *or* tar-gūm'; 2 tär'gŭm *or* tär-gŭm', *n.* One of various ancient paraphrases of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures in Aramaic or Chaldee. [< Chal. *targūm*, interpretation, < *targūm*, interpret.]—**Tar'gum-ic,** *a.* **Tar-gum'i-cal‡.**—**Tar'gum-ist,** *n.*

tar'iff, } 1 tar'ɪf; 2 tăr'if, *n.* **1.** A schedule of articles of
tar'if[F], } merchandise with the rates of duty to be paid for their importation or exportation. **2.** A duty, or duties collectively. **3.** The law by which duties are imposed; also, the principles governing their imposition. **4.** Any schedule of charges. [< Ar.[Sp+F] *ta'rīf*, < *'arafa*, know.]



Disappearing Target.
a, front view; *b*, side view; *c*, set up on rifle-range.

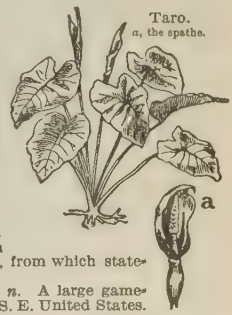
tar'la-tan, 1 tär'lə-tən; 2 tär'la-tan, *n.* An open, transparent muslin: often rather coarse. [< Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.] **tar'le-tan‡.**

Tarle'ton, 1 tär'lə-tən; 2 tärl'-ton, **Sir Banastre** (1754–1833). An English cavalry officer and raider during the American Revolution.

tarn, 1 tärn; 2 tärn, *n.* A small mountain lake. [Akin to Ice. *tjarn.*]

tar'nish, 1 tär'nɪsh; 2 tär'nish. **I.**[t.] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lessen the luster of; lose luster, as by stain or oxidation. **2.** To dim the purity of; stain; disgrace. **II.** *n.* **1.** Loss of luster; hence, a blemish. **2.** *Mineral.* The thin film of color on the exposed surface of a mineral. [< OHG.[F] *tarni*, hidden.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; DEFILE; STAIN.

Tar'now, 1 tär'nov: 2 tär'nov, *n.* A town in W. Galicia, Austria; entered by the Russians, December, 1914.



Taro.
a, the spathe.

ta'ro, 1 tä'ro; 2 tä'ro, *n.* A tropical plant, whose edible root is used as food. [Polynesian.] **ta'ra‡.**

tar-pau'lin, 1 tär-pē'lɪn; 2 tär-pa'lin, *n.* **1.** A waterproof canvas for covering hatches, merchandise, etc. **2.** A sailors' wide-brimmed storm-hat. **3.** [Colloq.] A sailor. [< TAR[1], *n.*, + *palling*, covering.]

Tar-pe'ian, 1 tar-pī'yən; 2 tär-pē'yan, *a.* Designating a cliff (**Tarpeian rock**) upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state-criminals were hurled.

tar'pon, 1 tär'pən; 2 tär'pon, *n.* A large game-fish of the West Indies and S. E. United States. See FISH. [Am. Ind.]

Tar'quin, 1 tär'kwɪn; 2 tär'kwin, *n.* **1. Lucius (Priscus),** 6th king of Rome: built sewers and other public works. **2. Lucius (Superbus),** 7th king of Rome; deposed by a revolt.

tar'ra-gon, 1 tar'ə-gen; 2 tär'a-gŏn, *n.* A European perennial plant allied to wormwood: cultivated for its aromatic leaves. [< Ar. *tarkhūn*, < Gr. *drakōn*, DRAGON.]

tar'ri-ance‖, 1 tar'ɪ-əns; 2 tär'ĭ-anç. *n.* A tarrying; delay.

tar'ry, 1 tar'ɪ; 2 tär'y, *vi.* [TAR'RIED; TAR'RY-ING.] **1.** To put off going or coming; linger. **2.** To remain in the same place; abide; stay. **3‖.** To await. **4†.** To delay. [Ult. < L. *tardus*, slow.] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**tar'ri-er,** *n.*

tar'ry, 1 tär'ɪ; 2 tär'y, *a.* Covered with tar; like tar.

Tar'ry-town, 1 tar'ɪ-taun; 2 tär'y-town, *n.* A village in S. E. New York; scene of the capture of Major André; pop. 5,810.

Tar'shish, 1 tär'shɪsh; 2 tär'shish, *n. Bib.* An ancient country, possibly Spain. *1 Kings* x, 22.

tar'sus, 1 tär'səs; 2 tär'sŭs, *n.* [TAR'SI, 1 -sɑi; 2 -sī, *pl.*] **1.** The ankle, or, in man, the group of seven bones of which it is composed. **2.** A plate of connective tissue in the eyelid. **3.** The shank of a bird's leg. **4.** The terminal segment of an insect's limb. [< Gr. *tarsos*, any flat surface.]—**tar'sal,** *a.*

Tar'sus, 1 tär'səs; 2 tär'sŭs, *n.* [Minor; birthplace of St. Paul. A seaport in S. E. Asia

tart, 1 tärt; 2 tärt, *a.* **1.** Having a sharp, sour taste. **2.** Figuratively, severe; cutting. [< AS. *teart*, < *teran*, tear.] Syn.: see BITTER.—**tart'ly,** *adv.*—**tart'ness,** *n.*

tart, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small piece of pastry with fruit filling, and without top crust, as distinguished from a pie. **2.** [Eng.] A fruit pie. [< L.[LL+F] *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.]—**tart'let,** *n.* [Colloq.] A small tart.

tart., *abbr.* Tartaric.

tar'tan[1], 1 tär'tən; 2 tär'tan, *n.* **1.** A Scotch plaid fabric; also, its design or pattern. **2.** A garment of such material. [< Sp.[F] *tiritaña*, thin woolen cloth.]

tar'tan[2], *n.* **1.** A Mediterranean vessel having one mast with

a large lateen sail. **2.** A variety of long covered carriage. [< F. *tartane*, < LL. *tarta*, < Ar. *tartdah*, kind of small ship.]

tar'tar1, 1 tär'tər; 2 tär'tar, *n.* **1.** An acid substance deposited from grape-juice during fermentation. **ar'gol‡.** **2.** A yellowish incrustation on the teeth, chiefly calcium phosphate. [< Ar.LL *durd*, dregs.]—**tar-ta're-ous,** *a.* Resembling tartar.—**tar-tar'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tartar.—**tar'tar-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to tartar.

Tar'tar2, *a. & n.* Same as TATAR.

Tar'ta-rus, 1 tär'tə-rus; 2 tär'ta-rŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The place of punishment in the lower world. **Tar'tar**3**†.**—**Tar-ta're-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartarus. **Tar-ta'ri-an‡.**

Tar'ta-ry, 1 tär'tə-ri; 2 tär'ta-ry, *n.* A region of Asia and eastern Europe, varying in extent at different periods.

task, 1 tȧsk; 2 tȧsk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To assign a task to. **2.** To overtax with labor. **3†.** To tax. **II.** *n.* **1.** A specific amount of labor imposed, required, or undertaken; a lesson. **2.** Burdensome work. [< L.LL+OF *taxo*, appraise, < *tango*, touch.] Syn.: business, drudgery, job, labor, lesson, stint, study, toil, work. See TOIL1.—**task'er,** *n.*—**task'mas"ter,** *n.* One who assigns tasks.

Tas-ma'ni-a, 1 taz-mē'ni-ə; 2 tăs-mā'ni-a, *n.* An island state in the Commonwealth of Australia; 26,215 sq. m.; pop. 216,750; capital, Hobart.

tass, 1 tas; 2 tăs, *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-cup, or what it contains. [< F. *tasse*, < Ar. *tās*, cup.] **tasse†.**

tas'sel1, 1 tas'l; 2 tăs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TAS'SELED, TAS'SELLED, or TAS'SELD2; TAS'SEL-ING or TAS'SEL-LING.] **1.** To provide with or form in a tassel; bear a tassel. **2.** To deprive (Indian corn) of the tassel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pendent ornament, as a tuft of loose thread. **2.** Something resembling such an ornament, as a flower-head. [OF., clasp.]

tas'sel2**†,** *n.* Same as TERCEL.

tas'set, 1 tas'et; 2 tăs'ĕt, *n. Armor.* One of a series of overlapping metal plates pendent from the cuirass to protect the waist and thighs. [< F. *tassette*, dim. of OF. *tasse*, pouch.] [epic poet; *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Tas'so, 1 tas'o; 2 tăs'o, **Torquato** (1544–1595). An Italian

taste, 1 tēst; 2 tȧst, *v.* [TAST'ED3; TAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the flavor of, as by taking into the mouth or touching with the tongue. **2.** To take a little of, either as food or drink, into the mouth. **3.** To test by taking a little of into the mouth. **4.** To have slight experience of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a taste: generally with *of.* **2.** To have a particular flavor. [< L.OF *taxo*, freq. of *tango*, touch.]—**tast'er,** *n.*

taste, *n.* **1.** The sensation excited when a soluble substance is put into the mouth; also, the quality thus perceived; flavor. **2.** That one of the five senses that gives such sensation. **3.** A small quantity tasted, sipped, or eaten: often used figuratively. **4.** Nice perception of artistic excellence. **5.** Special fondness and aptitude for a pursuit; inclination. **6.** Style or form with respect to propriety, etiquette, etc. **7.** The act of tasting. **8†.** Smell. **9†.** A testing. Syn.: see RELISH; SAVOR.

taste'ful, *a.* **1.** Conforming to taste. **2.** Possessing good taste. **3‖.** Savory.

Syn.: artistic, chaste, dainty, delicate, delicious, elegant, esthetic, esthetical, exquisite, fastidious, fine, nice, tasty. That which is *elegant* is made so not merely by nature, but by art and culture; a woodland dell may be beautiful or picturesque, but would not ordinarily be termed *elegant. Tasteful* refers to that in which the element of taste is more prominent, standing, as it were, more by itself, while in *elegant* it is blended as part of the whole. *Tasty* is an inferior word, used colloquially in a similar sense. *Chaste* (primarily *pure*) denotes in literature and art that which is true to the higher and finer feelings and free from all excess or meretricious ornament. *Dainty* and *delicate* refer to the lighter and finer elements of taste and beauty, *dainty* tending in personal use to an excessive scrupulousness which is more fully expressed by *fastidious. Nice* and *delicate* both refer to exact adaptation to some standard; as regards matters of taste, *delicate* is a higher and more discriminating word than *nice*, and is always used in a favorable sense; a *delicate* distinction is one worth observing; a *nice* distinction may be so, or may be overstrained and unduly subtle; *fine* in such use is closely similar to *delicate* and *nice*, but (tho capable of an unfavorable sense) has commonly a suggestion of positive excellence or admirableness; a *fine* touch does something; *fine* perceptions are to some purpose; *delicate* is capable of the single unfavorable sense of frail or fragile; as, a *delicate* constitution. *Esthetic* or *esthetical* refers to beauty or the appreciation of the beautiful, especially from the philosophic point of view. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. See BEAUTIFUL; DELICIOUS; FINE.—Ant.: clumsy, coarse, deformed, disgusting, displeasing, distasteful, fulsome, gaudy, grotesque, harsh, hideous, horrid, inartistic, inharmonious, meretricious, offensive, rough, rude, rugged, tawdry.—**taste'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**taste'ful-ness,** *n.*—**taste'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no flavor; insipid; dull. **2.** Having lost the sense of taste. **3.** Devoid of esthetic taste. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tast'y,** *a.* **1.** Having a fine flavor; savory. **2.** [Colloq.] Tasteful.—**tast'i-ly,** *adv.*—**tast'i-ness,** *n.*

tat, 1 tat; 2 tȧt, *vt. & vi.* [TAT'TED3; TAT'TING.] To make, as an edging, by tatting. [< Ice. *tæta*, pick.] **tatt‡.**—**tat'ting,** *n.* A lace-like threadwork, made by hand.

Ta'tar, 1 tä'tər; 2 tä'tar, *n.* **1.** A Turk, Cossack, etc.; also, the dialects spoken by these peoples. **2.** A Mogul of the 13th century, who ravaged Europe and Asia. **3.** A modern descendant of the medieval Moguls, now dwelling in Europe or Asia. **4.** [T- or t-] A person of savage temper: in this sense always *Tartar;* as, to catch a *Tartar.* [Ult. < Per. *Tatar*, Tatar.]—**Ta'tar,** *a.*—**Ta-ta'ri-an,** *a. & n.* **Ta-tar'ic‡.**—**Ta'tar-y,** *n.* Same as TARTARY.

tatchet, *n.* Same as TACHE1, *n.*

tate, 1 tēt; 2 tȧt, *n.* [Scot.] A wisp or tuft, as of hay or hair.

ta-tou', 1 ta-tū'; 2 tä-tụ', *n.* An armadillo; especially, the giant armadillo of the forests of Brazil. [F., < S. Am. *tatu.*]

tat'ou-ay, 1 tat'ū-ē *or* tā"tū-ā'; 2 tȧt'ụ-ā *or* tā"tụ-ȳ', *n.* A large South-American armadillo.

tat'ter1, 1 tat'ər; 2 tȧt'er, *n.* A torn and hanging shred; rag; in the plural, ragged clothing. [< Ice. *tötturr*, rags.] —**tat"ter-de-ma'lion,** *n.* A ragged fellow.—**tat'ter(e)d5,** *a.* **1.** Torn into tatters. **2.** Clothed in rags; ragged.

tat'ter2, *n.* A maker of tatting.

tat'tle, } 1 tat'l; 2 tȧt'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TAT'TLED, TAT'LD5;
tat'l5, } TAT'TLING.] **1.** To tell in idle talk; blab. **2.** To tell tales; gossip. **II.** *n.* **1.** Idle talk or gossip. **2.** Prattling speech, as of children. [< LG. *tateln*, tattle.] Syn.: see BABBLE.—**tat'tler,** *n.* **1.** One who tattles; a tale-bearer. **2.** A species of sandpiper.—**tat'tling,** *n.*

tat-too', 1 ta-tū'; 2 tă-tōō'. **I.** *vt.* To prick and mark (the skin) in patterns with indelible pigments. **II5.** *n.* A pattern or picture so made. [< Tahitian *tatu*, < *ta*, mark.]—**tat-too'er,** *n.* One who tattoos. **tat-too'ist‡.**—**tat-too'ing,** *n.* **tat-too'age‡.**

Tattooing on the Face of a Maori Chief.

tat-too'2, *n.* A continuous beating or drumming; specif., in military or naval usage, a signal by drum or bugle to repair to quarters, usually occurring about 9 P. M. [< D *taptoe*, 'the tap is closed.']

tau, 1 tau; 2 tou, *n.* The nineteenth letter in the Greek alphabet: equivalent to the English *t.* [< Gr. *tau*, the letter T.]—**tau bone, tau cross,** etc., a bone, cross, etc., shaped like the Greek letter *tau* or T. See CROSS.

taube, 1 tau'bə; 2 tou'be, *n.* [G.] A dove: name given also to a type of monoplane.

taught, 1 tōt; 2 tąt, *imp. & pp.* of TEACH, *v.*

taunt, 1 tänt *or* tônt; 2 tänt *or* tant. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To reproach with insulting words. **2†.** To denounce with scorn. **3†.** To tease. **II.** *n.* A bitterly sarcastic remark. [< L.OF *tento*, *tempto;* see TEMPT.] Syn.: (verb) see MOCK; RIDICULE; SCOFF; SNEER; (noun) see SCORN; SNEER.—**taunt'er,** *n.*—**taunt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Taun'ton, 1 tän'tən; 2 tän'ton, *n.* **1.** A town in S. W. England; scene of the Bloody Assizes; pop. 23,200. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Massachusetts; pop. 37,140.

Tau'rus, 1 tô'rus; 2 tą'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A constellation, the Bull, including Aldebaran and the Pleiades. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The second sign of the zodiac. **3.** A mountain range in S. E. Asia Minor. [L., < Gr. *tauros*, bull.] —**tau'rine,** *a.* **1.** Of or like a bull. **tau'ri-form‡.** **2.** Related to or connected with the constellation or sign Taurus.

taut, 1 tôt; 2 tąt, *a. Naut.* **1.** Hard-drawn; stretched tight. **2.** In proper shape; ready; tidy. [For TIGHT, *a.*]

tau-tog', 1 tô-tog'; 2 tą-tŏg', *n.* The blackfish. See FISH. [Am. Ind.] **tau-taug'‡; te-taug'‡.**

tau-tol'o-gy, 1 tô-tel'o-ji; 2 tą-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Unnecessary repetition, whether in word or sense. [< Gr. *tauto* (for *to auto*), the same, + *legō*, speak.] Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.—**tau"to-log'ic, tau"to-log'i-cal, tau-tol'o-gous,** *a.*—**tau"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tau-tol'o-gism,** *n.*—**tau-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**tau-tol'o-gize** or **-gise,** *vt.* To repeat needlessly the same idea in different words.

tav'ern, 1 tav'ərn; 2 tăv'ern, *n.* A public house where guests are entertained for pay; also, a house licensed to sell liquors at retail. [< L.F *taberna*, hut.]

taw, 1 tô; 2 tą, *vt.* **1.** To convert into leather by some process other than soaking in tan-liquor, as by using alum and salt. **2†.** To beat; torture; vex; also, to harden or prepare. [< AS. *tawian*, prepare.]—**taw'er,** *n.*

taw, *n.* A game of marbles; also, the line from which marble-players shoot; by extension, a marble.

taw'dry, 1 tȯ'drı; 2 tȯ'drı. *a.* [-DRI-ER; -DRI-EST.] Showy without elegance; excessively ornamented; gaudy. [Cor. of *St. Audrey* (< OE. *Æthelþryþ*), at whose fair finery was sold.]—**taw'dri-ly,** *adv.*—**taw'dri-ness,** *n.*

taw'ny, 1 tȯ'nı; 2 tȯ'nı. *a.* Tan-colored; brownish-yellow. [Ult. < Fr. *tanné*, oak.]—**taw'ni-ness,** *n.*

taw'ple, 1 tȯ'pl; 2 tȯ'pl. *n.* [Scot.] A foolish young woman. [< Ice. *tópi*, fool; + *hlaupa*, female.]—**taw'ple'y.**

tax, 1 taks; 2 tăks. *v. t.* **1.** To impose a tax upon. **2.** *Law.* To settle or fix (amounts) as chargeable. **3.** To subject to a severe strain. **4.** *Script.* To enroll, as for tribute. **5.** [Colloq.] To ask as a price. **6.** To accuse: followed by *of* or *for*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compulsory contribution levied upon persons, property, or business for the support of government; any assessment. **2.** A heavy demand upon one's powers or resources. **3†.** A task. **4†.** Censure. [< L. *taxo*, tax, < *tango*, touch.]

Syn.: assessment, custom, demand, duty, exaction, excise, impost, rate, toll, tribute.—**tax'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Subject to taxation.—**tax-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of taxing; also, the amount assessed as a tax. **2†.** Accusation; censure.

tax'i-cab, *n.* A taxicab; taxicab fitted with a meter to measure distance and record fares. [< TAX, charge, + CAB.]

tax'a-cab‡; **tax-i-me'ter-cab"**‡.—**tax-im'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring distances and recording fares. **2.** A taxicab. **tax-am'e-ter**‡.

tax'i-der"my, 1 taks'ı-dėr"mı; 2 tăks'ı-dėr"my, *n.* The art or process of stuffing and mounting the skins of dead animals for preservation. [< Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, + *derma*, skin.]—**tax'i-der'mal,** *a.*—**tax"i-der'mic**‡.—**tax'i-der"mist,** *n.* One who practises taxidermy.

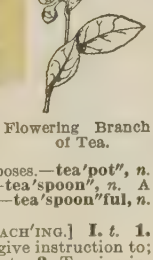
tax-on'o-my, 1 taks-ȯn'ə-mı; 2 tăks-ȯn'o-my, *n.* The department of science that embodies the principles of classification, especially in relation to living organisms. [< Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, + *nomos*, law.] **tax'is**‡; **tax-ol'o-gy**‡.—**tax"o-nom'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**tax"o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tax-on'o-mist,** *n.*

Tay'lor, 1 tā'lər; 2 tā'lor, *n.* **1. Bayard** (1825–1878), an American diplomat, traveler, and writer. **2. Jeremy** (1613–1667), an English bishop and author. **3. Zachary** (1784–1850). See PRESIDENT.

Tb., *abbr.* Tiberius.—**tc.,** *abbr.* [TCS., *pl.*] Tierce.—**T. E.,** [*abbr.* Topographical Engineer.

tchick, 1 chik; 2 chik. *v. i.* To make a tchick. **II.** *n.* A sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and sucking it back, as in urging a horse. [Imit.]

tea, 1 tī; 2 tē, *n.* **1.** An evergreen Chinese or Japanese shrub or small tree, or a similar plant of Assam and India. **tea'-plant"**‡; **tea'-tree"**‡. **2.** The prepared leaves of this plant, or a beverage consisting of an infusion of them. **3.** Any infusion, decoction, solution, or extract to be used as a beverage or medicinally. **4.** A particular kind of leaves for making a beverage. **5.** A light evening or afternoon meal; also, a social gathering at which tea is served. [< Chin. Amoy *te*.] **-tea'-board",** *n.* A tray or tray-like board for holding a teaset. **tea'cup",** *n.* **1.** A small cup suitable for serving tea. **2.** As much as a teacup will hold.—**tea'cup"ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] Same as TEACUP, 2.—**tea'ket"tle,** *n.* A kettle in which water is heated for culinary purposes.—**tea'pot",** *n.* A vessel in which tea may be drawn.—**tea'spoon",** *n.* A small spoon used for stirring tea, etc.—**tea'spoon"ful,** *n.* [TEA'SPOON"FULS, *pl.*]


Flowering Branch of Tea.

teach, 1 tīch; 2 tēch, *v.* [TAUGHT; TEACH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart knowledge to by lessons; give instruction to; guide by precept or example; instruct. **2.** To give instruction in; make known; communicate the knowledge of. **3.** To train by practise or exercise; impart skill, facility, etc., to. **4†.** To guide; conduct. **II.** *i.* To impart knowledge; give instruction. [< AS. *tæcan*, teach.]

Syn.: discipline, drill, educate, enlighten, give instruction, give lessons, indoctrinate, inform, initiate, instruct, nurture, school, train, tutor. To *teach* is simply to communicate knowledge; to *instruct* (originally, to build in or into, put in order) is to impart knowledge with special method and completeness; *instruct* has also an authoritative sense nearly equivalent to command. To *educate* is to draw out or develop harmoniously the mental powers, and, in the fullest sense, the moral powers as well. To *train* is to direct to a certain result powers already existing. *Train* is used in preference to *educate* when the reference is to the inferior animals or to the physical powers of man; as to *train* a horse; to *train* the hand or eye. To *discipline* is to bring into habitual and complete subjection to authority. To *nurture* is to furnish the care and sustenance necessary for physical, mental, and moral growth; *nurture* is a more tender word than *educate*. See INFORM; LEARN.—**teach'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being taught; docile. **2.** Capable of being imparted by teaching. Syn.: see DOCILE. **-ness,** *n.*—**teach'a-bly,** *adv.* — **teach'er,** *n.* One who teaches; specif., one whose occupation is to teach others. Syn.: see MASTER.—**teach'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or business of a teacher. **2.** That which is taught. Syn.: see DOCTRINE; EDUCATION; NURTURE.

teak, 1 tīk; 2 tēk, *n.* A large East-Indian tree of the vervain family, yielding durable timber highly prized for ship-building. [< Malayalam *tekka*, teak.]

teal, 1 tīl; 2 tēl, *n.* A small river-duck. **teal'-duck"**‡.

team, 1 tīm; 2 tēm, *v.* [TEAMED; TEAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convey with a team. **2.** To harness together in a team. **II.** *i.* To drive a team as a business.—**team'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or business of driving a team. **2.** A method of letting work to contractors who employ teams of workmen.

team, *n.* **1.** Two or more beasts of burden harnessed together: often (U. S.) including harness and vehicle; also, locally, a single horse and vehicle. **2.** A set of workers or players. **3.** A flock; brood. **4†.** Race; lineage. [< AS. *tēam*, family, < *teōn*, draw.]—**team'ster,** *n.* One who drives a team.—**team'-work",** *n.* Work as done by a team; hence, united or concerted effort.

tear, 1 tār; 2 târ, *v.* [TORE, formerly TARE; TORN; TEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull apart, as cloth, especially in a progressive irregular line; also, to lacerate, as flesh or skin. **2.** To make by rending, as a rent in a garment. **3.** To sunder or sever violently: with *from*, *away from*, etc. **4.** Figuratively, to produce violent divisions in; agitate violently. **II.** *i.* **1.** To part or separate on being pulled. **2.** To act with great haste. [< AS. *teran*, tear.] Syn.: see REND.—**tear'er,** *n.*—**tear'ing,** *a.* [Colloq.] Rushing along as in a hurry or fury; also, tremendous; mighty; huge.

tear[1], *n.* **1.** A fissure made by tearing; a rent; an act of tearing. **2.** [Slang.] A carouse. **3.** A rushing motion.

tear[2], 1 tir; 2 tēr, *n.* **1.** A drop of the saline liquid secreted by the lacrimal gland, for moistening the eye. **tear'-drop"**‡. **2.** A drop or drop-like portion. **3.** *pl.* Figuratively, sorrow; lamentation. [< AS. *tēar*, tear.]—**tear'ful,** *a.* Full of tears; causing tears. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tear'less,** *a.* Shedding no tears. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**tear'-bomb, t.-shell,** *n.* A projectile, the charge of which, when exploded, affects the eyes.—**tear'y,** *a.* **1.** Tearful. **2.** Provoking tears; pathetic.

tease, 1 tīz; 2 tēz. **I.** *vt.* [TEASED; TEAS'ING.] **1.** To vex, annoy, irritate, or harass in a petty way. **2.** To importune persistently. **3.** To scratch or dress, as cloth with teazels. **4.** To tear or pull apart with instruments, as tissues, in examination. **5.** To comb or card, as wool or flax. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] One who or that which teases. **2.** The act of teasing, or the state of being teased. [< AS. *tæsan*, tease.] Syn.: see AFFRONT.—**teas'er,** *n.*

teat, 1 tit; 2 tēt, *n.* **1.** The protuberance on the breast or udder through which the milk is drawn; a nipple; pap; dug. **2.** The mammary gland. **3.** Something resembling the teat of an animal. [< AS. *tit*.]

tea'zel, 1 tī'zl; 2 tē'zl, *n.* **1.** A plant of which the flower-head is covered with hooked bracts, or its bur or head: used in dressing cloth. **2.** The rough bur of this plant, or a mechanical substitute: used in dressing cloth. [< AS. *tæsel*, < *tæsan*, pluck.] **tea'sel**‡. [Technology.

tech., *abbr.* Technical, technically.—**tech., technol.,** *abbr.*

tech'ni-cal, 1 tek'nı-kəl; 2 tĕc'ni-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to some particular art, science, trade, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts. **3.** Formal or literal, as opposed to real. [< Gr. *technikos*, < *technē*, art.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tech'nic,** *n.* **1.** Same as TECHNIQUE. **2.** *pl.* The doctrine of arts. **3.** *pl.* Technical rules, methods, etc.—**tech"ni-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being technical. **2.** A technical point; also, a petty distinction; quibble. **tech'nism**‡.—**tech-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** Theoretical knowledge of industries and manufactures. **2.** The application of science to the arts. **3.** That branch of ethnology which treats of the development of the arts.—**tech"no-log'i-cal,** *a.* **tech"no-log'ic**‡.—**tech-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

tech-nique', 1 tek-nīk'; 2 tĕc-nīk', *n.* Manner of artistic performance, as in music: used of the details of any art.

tech'y, 1 tech'ı; 2 tĕch'y, *a.* [TECH'I-ER; TECH'I-EST.] Peevishly sensitive; irritable: regarded as a variant of *touchy*, but etymologically distinct. [Var. of TACHY†, < TACHE[1], *n.*, stain.]—**tech'i-ly,** *adv.*—**tech'i-ness,** *n.*

tec-ton'ic, 1 tek-ten'ik; 2 tĕc-tŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to building or construction. **2.** *Geol.* Characteristic of or relating to the structure of the earth's crust. [< L. *tectonicus*, < Gr. *tektonikos*, < *tekton*, a carpenter.]—**tec-ton'ics,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* The science or art of construction.

Te-cum'seh, 1 tı-kum'sə; 2 te-cŭm'se, *n.* A Shawnee chief (1768–1813); British ally in the War of 1812.

ted, 1 ted; 2 tĕd, *vt.* [TED'DED; TED'DING.] To spread loosely for drying, as newly mown grass; to dress, as flax.

[< Ice. *tedhja*, manure.]—**ted'der,** *n.* One who or that which teds; specif., a machine for tedding grass.

Te De'um, 1 tī dī'ŭm; 2 tē dē'ŭm. An ancient Christian hymn. [L.; < its opening words, *Te Deum Laudamus* (We praise thee, O God).]

te'di-ous, 1 tī'dī-ŭs; 2 tē'dĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Causing weariness; wearisome. **2.** Moving slowly. **3†.** Offensive. [< L.LL+OF *tædium,* tedium, weariness.] Syn.: dilatory, dreary, dull, fatiguing, irksome, monotonous, slow, sluggish, tardy, tiresome, wearisome. See WEARISOME.—Ant.: active, alert, animated, brilliant, energetic, exciting, lively, prompt, quick, stirring, vigorous, vivid. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**te'di-um,** *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

tee[1], 1 tī; 2 tē. **I.** *vt.* [TEED; TEE'ING.] *Golf.* To place, as a ball, on a tee before striking it. **II.** *n.* **1.** In certain games, a mark toward which the balls, quoits, etc., are directed. **2.** *Golf.* (1) A little cone, as of damp sand or earth, on which the ball is placed in making the first play to a hole. (2) The teeing-ground. [< Ice. *tjā,* mark.]

tee[2], *n.* A finial in the form of a conventionalized umbrella, used on pagodas, etc. [< Burmese *h'ti,* umbrella.]

teem, 1 tīm; 2 tēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1‖.** To produce or bring forth, as offspring: often figuratively. **2†.** To take or bring. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be full, as if at the point of producing; be full to overflowing; abound. **2‖.** To bear fruit. [< AS. *tēman,* < *teām,* family, < *teōn,* draw.]—**teemd**[s]**,** *pp.*—**teem'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Prolific. **2.** Full; overflowing. **3.** Produced in great quantity. Syn.: see FERTILE.

teen, 1 tīn; 2 tēn, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Grief; trouble; also, vexation; anger. **teene†.—teen'ful,** *a.*—**teen'ful-ly,** *adv.*

teens, 1 tīnz; 2 tēnz, *n. pl.* The numbers whose names end in *-teen;* the years of one's age so designated.

tee'ny[1], 1 tī'nɪ; 2 tē'ny, *a.* [Colloq., U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Tiny.

teen'y[2], 1 tīn'ɪ; 2 tēn'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Fretful; peevish.

tee'pee, 1 tī'pī; 2 tē'pē, *n.* A conical lodge of the North-American Indians, originally of skins, now made of cloth. [Am. Ind.]

Teepee.

a, a, cover; *b,* poles; *c, c,* flap-poles; *d, d,* flaps; *e, e,* ears or pockets; *f, f,* pins; *g, g,* pegs.

tee'ter, 1 tī'tər; 2 tē'ter. **I.** *vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To seesaw; move backward and forward. **2.** To vacillate; waver. **II.** *n.* An oscillating motion; seesaw.

teeth, 1 tīth; 2 tēth, *vi.* [TEETHED; TEETH'ING.] To cut or develop teeth. **teethe†.—teeth'ing,** *n.* Dentition.

teeth, 1 tīth; 2 tēth, *n.* Plural of TOOTH.

tee-to'tal, 1 tī-tō'tal; 2 tē-tō'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicants. **2.** Total; entire. [< *tee-* (intens.) + TOTAL.]—**tee-to'tal-er,** *n.* **tee-to'tal-ler†.** — **tee-to'tal-ism,** *n.* —**tee-to'tal-ly,** *adv.* Completely.

tee-to'tum, 1 tī-tō'tum; 2 tē-tō'tŭm, *n.* A top spun in certain games. [< *T-totum;* L. *totum,* all.] **te-to'-tum†.**

teg'men, 1 teg'men; 2 tĕg'mĕn, *n.* [TEG'MI-NA, *pl.*] A covering or coat, as of a seed. [L., < *tego,* cover.] **teg'u-ment†.**

Teg-ner', 1 teg-nər'; 2 tĕg-nĕr', **Esaias** (1782–1846). A Swedish patriotic poet; *Fritthjof's Saga.*

teg'u-ment, 1 teg'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 tĕg'yų-ment, *n.* An integument.—**teg"u-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

Te"he-ran', 1 tē"he-rān'; 2 tę"hē-rän', *n.* A walled city; capital of Persia; pop. 220,000.

Te-huan"te-pec' Isth'mus, 1 tē-wän"tē-pek'; 2 tę-wän"tę-pĕc'. An isthmus in S. Mexico; 125 m. wide.

teil, 1 tīl; 2 tēl, *n.* **1.** The linden. **2.** The terebinth. *Isa.* vi, 13. [OF., < L. *tilia,* lime-tree.] **teyl'-tree"†.**

teind, 1 tīnd; 2 tēnd, *n. Scots Law.* A tithe or tithes. [< *Ice. tīund,* tenth, < *tīu,* ten.] [graph.

tel., *abbr.* Telephone.—**tel., teleg.,** *abbr.* Telegram, tele-

tel-au'to-graph, 1 tel-ô'to-grȧf; 2 tĕl-ą'to-grȧf, *n.* A writing or copying telegraph for reproducing writing or drawings at a distance. [< Gr. *tēle,* far off, + AUTO- + -GRAPH.]—**tel-au'to-gram,** *n.* A record made by a telautograph.

tel'e-, } 1 tel'ɪ-, tel-; 2 tĕl'e-, tĕl-. From the Greek *tēle,*

tel-, } far: combining forms; as in *telegraph.*

tel'e-gram, 1 tel'ɪ-gram; 2 tĕl'e-grăm, *n.* A message sent by telegraph. [< Gr. *tēle,* far off, + *gramma,* writing.]

tel'e-graph, } 1 tel'ɪ-grȧf; 2 tĕl'e-grȧf. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* To

tel'e-graf[2]**,** } send by telegraph; communicate by telegraph or by signals. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any one of various apparatus or devices for transmitting messages or signals to a distance, especially any form of such apparatus having electricity for the agent of transmission. **2.** A telegram. [< Gr. *tēle,* far off, + *graphō,* write.]—**wireless telegraph,** see WIRELESS.—**te-leg'ra-pher,** *n.* One who telegraphs or is skilled in telegraphy. **te-leg'ra-phist†.—tel"e-graph'ic,** *a.* **tel"e-graph'i-cal†.—tel"e-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-leg'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of conveying intelligence by telegraph or of constructing or operating telegraphs.

te-leg'ra-phone, 1 tɪ-leg'rə-fōn; 2 tę-lĕg'rą-fōn, *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech by means of the magnetization of a moving wire or disk of steel. [< TELE- + Gr. *grapho,* write, + *phonē,* sound.]

tel"e-graph'o-scope, *n.* An instrument for transmitting a picture by telegraph. [< TELE- + Gr. *graphō,* write, + SCOPE.]—**tel"e-lec'tric,** *a.* Denoting the transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity. [+ ELECTRIC.]

Te-lem'a-chus, 1 tɪ-lem'ə-kus; 2 tę-lĕm'ą-cŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Ulysses and Penelope; made a search for his father.

te-lem'e-ter, 1 tɪ-lem'ɪ-tər; 2 tę-lĕm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for determining distances. **2.** An apparatus for recording at a distance the readings of an instrument. [< TELE- + *metron,* measure.]—**te-lem'e-try,** *n.*

tel'e-o-, 1 tel'ɪ-o-; 2 tĕl'e-o-. From Greek *teleos,* complete, perfect (< *telos,* end): a combining form.

tel"e-ol'o-gy, 1 tel"ɪ-el'o-jɪ; 2 tĕl"e-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The branch of cosmology that treats of final causes (see FINAL). **2.** *Biol.* (1) The doctrine of design which holds that the phenomena of organic life and development can be explained only by conscious or purposive causes and not by mechanical causes. (2) The science of organic adaptations. **3.** The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and esthetics. [< Gr. *telos* (*teleos*), end, + -LOGY.]—**tel"e-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* **tel"e-o-log'ic†.—tel"e-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tel"e-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of, believer in, or advocate of teleology.

te-lep'a-thy, 1 tɪ-lep'ə-thɪ *or* tel'ɪ-pą-thɪ; 2 tę-lĕp'a-thy *or* tĕl'e-pą-thy, *n.* The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance; thought-transference. [< TELE- + -PATHY.]—**tel"e-path'ic,** *a.*—**tel"e-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-lep'a-thist,** *n.* One who believes in telepathy. **tel'e-pathʇ.**

tel'e-phone, } 1 tel'ɪ-fōn; 2 tĕl'e-fōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.*

tel'e-fone[6]**,** } [-PHONED; -PHON"ING.] To send by telephone, as a message; converse with by telephone; talk through the telephone. **II.** *n.* An instrument for reproducing sound at a distant point, by the transmission of impulses over a conducting wire or cord, especially by means of electricity. [< Gr. *tēle,* far off, + *phōnē,* sound.]—**tel"e-phon'ic,** *a.* **tel"e-phon'i-cal†.—tel"e-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-leph'o-ny,** *n.* The art or process of communicating by telephone.

tel'e-phote, 1 tel'ɪ-fōt; 2 tĕl'e-fōt, *n.* An apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance, as by causing light to vary the electric resistance of selenium. [< TELE- + Gr. *phōs* (*phōt-*), light.]—**tel"e-pho'to,** *a.* Denoting a combination of lenses which produces a large image of a distant object in a camera.—**tel"e-pho'to-graph,** *n.* A picture made by a telephote, or electrically received from a distance.—**tel"e-pho"to-graph'ic,** *a.*—**tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

tel'e-scope, 1 tel'ɪ-skōp; 2 tĕl'e-scōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-SCOPED†; -SCOP"ING.] To drive together or against something else so that one slides into another like the sections of a small telescope. **II.** *n.* An optical instrument for enlarging the image of a distant object, as a star, on the retina of the eye, consisting of an object-glass for forming an image of the object, and an eyepiece for viewing this image. [< Gr. *tēle,* afar, + *skopeō,* see.]—**tel"e-scop'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the telescope. **2.** Visible only through a telescope. **3.** Far-seeing. **4.** *Mach.* Having sections that slide within or over one another. **tel"e-scop'i-cal†.—tel"e-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-les'co-pist,** *n.* One who is skilled in using a telescope.—**te-les'co-py,** *n.*

tel'fer-age, etc. Same as TELPHERAGE, etc.

tel'ic, 1 tel'ɪk; 2 tĕl'ic, *a.* Connected with or denoting a purpose. [< Gr. *telikos,* < *telos,* end.]

tell, } 1 tel; 2 tĕl, *v.* [TOLD; TELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To relate

tel[F]**,** } in detail, as a narrative. **2.** To communicate knowledge of, especially in speech. **3.** To inform. **4.** To give a command to; bid. **5.** To utter; express in words. **6.** To discern with certainty; decide; ascertain. **7.** To count; enumerate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give an account or description. **2.** [Colloq.] To act as informer; tattle: usually with *on.* **3.** To produce a marked effect. [< AS. *tellan,* < *talu,* number.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ASSERT; INFORM; PUBLISH; RELATE; SPEAK.—**tell'er,** *n.* **1.** One who relates. **2.** A person who receives or pays out money, as in a bank, or who collects and counts ballots.—**tell'ing,** *pa.* Producing a great effect; impressive; effective; striking. Syn.: see VIVID.—**tell'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**tell'tale",** **I.** *a.* Tattling; betraying. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tattler; talebearer. **2.** A token; sign. **3.** An indicator, usually automatic, for giving information, as in a watchman's clock, etc.

Tell, 1 tel; 2 tĕl, **William.** A legendary Swiss peasant and liberator, who is said to have accomplished the feat of shooting an apple off his son's head when ordered to do so by the Austrian governor, Gessler.

tel-lu'ric, 1 te-liū'rɪk; 2 tĕ-lū'ric, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; earthly. **2.** Derived from or containing tellurium. [< L. *tellus,* earth.]—**tel-lu'ri-um,** *n.* A rare non-metallic element. See ELEMENT.

Tel'lus, 1 tel'us; 2 tĕl'ŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* The earth-goddess who personified the terrestrial globe. [L.] **Tellus Mater‡.**

tel'pher-age, 1 tel'fər-ɪj; 2 tĕl'fer-ag, *n.* Automatic aerial transportation by electricity, as along a conducting cable. [< Gr. *tēle,* far off, + *pherō,* bear.] **tel'fer-age‡.—tel'pher,** *a. & n.* **tel'fer‡.**

Tel'u-gu, 1 tel'u-gū; 2 tĕl'ŭ-gŭ. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Telugus or Telugu. **II.** *n.* **1.** The largest division of the Dravidian dialects. **2.** Any Dravidian of Telugu speech.

te-mer'i-ty, 1 tɪ-mer'ɪ-tɪ; 2 te-mĕr'i-ty, *n.* Venturesome boldness; rashness. [< L. *temeritas,* < *temere,* rashly.]

Syn.: audacity, foolhardiness, hardihood, hastiness, heedlessness, precipitancy, precipitation, presumption, rashness, recklessness, venturesomeness. *Rashness* applies to the actual rushing into danger without counting the cost; *temerity* denotes the needless exposure of oneself to peril which is or might be clearly seen to be such. *Rashness* is used chiefly of bodily acts, *temerity* often of mental or social matters; there may be a noble *rashness,* but *temerity* is always used in a bad sense. We say it is amazing that one should have had the *temerity* to make a statement which could be readily proved a falsehood, or to make an unworthy proposal to one sure to resent it; in such use *temerity* is often closely allied to *hardihood, audacity,* or *presumption. Venturesomeness* dallies on the edge of danger and experiments with it; *foolhardiness* rushes in for want of sense, *heedlessness* for want of attention, *rashness* for want of reflection, *recklessness* from disregard of consequences.—Ant.: care, caution, circumspection, cowardice, hesitation, timidity, wariness.

temp., *abbr.* Temporal, temporary.

Tem'pe, 1 tem'pɪ; 2 tĕm'pe, *n.* A valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, famous for its beauty.

tem'per, 1 tem'pər; 2 tĕm'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in violence or intensity, as by intermixture; moderate; mitigate; calm. **2.** To fix in the proper proportions; adjust. **3.** To harden (a metal) by heating and suddenly cooling. **4.** To bring to a proper consistency, as clay. **5.** To anneal. **6.** *Mus.* To adjust the tones of (an instrument) by temperament. **7†.** To restrain; dispose. **II‖.** *i.* **1.** To become of a desired condition. **2†.** To agree. [< L.[F] *tempero;* see TEMPERATE, *a.*]

Syn.: accommodate, adapt, adjust, appease, assuage, attemper, calm, fit, moderate, modify, mollify, pacify, qualify, restrain, soften, soothe.—**tem'per-a-bl(eF),***a.*—**tem"per-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**tem'pered,** *a.* Having temper or a temper, in any sense: mostly in compounds, as *quick-tempered, ill-tempered.*—**tem'per-er,** *n.* One who or that which tempers.

tem'per, *n.* **1.** Heat of mind or passion; disposition to become angry; passion; irritation. **2.** Quality of mind with reference to the passions, emotions, or affections; disposition. **3.** Composure of mind; equanimity; self-command; calmness; moderation. **4.** The condition of a metal as regards hardness and brittleness, especially when due to heating and sudden cooling. **5.** Consistency due to mixture, as of mortar, etc. **6.** Lime or an equivalent used in clarifying sugar. **7.** An alloy, as that added to tin to make pewter. **8‖.** Constitutional condition, resulting, according to the ancients, from mixture of the four humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile): the origin of senses 1, 2, and 3. **9‖.** A mean; medium. **10†.** Form. Syn.: constitution, disposition, frame, grain, humor, mood, nature, organization, temperament. See ANGER; CHARACTER.

tem'per-a-ment, 1 tem'pər-ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* **1.** Individual peculiarity of physical and mental constitution. **2.** *Mus.* The tuning of a musical instrument so that the intervals of the scale shall follow a suitable law of succession. **3.** Constitution; make-up. **4‖.** Adjustment or compromise. Syn.: see CHARACTER; TEMPER.—**tem"per-a-men'tal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

tem'per-ance, 1 tem'pər-əns; 2 tĕm'per-anç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being temperate; habitual moderation, especially in the indulgence of any appetite. **2.** Specifically, the principle and practise of total abstinence from intoxicants. **3†.** (1) Temperature. (2) Temperament or temper. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

tem'per-ate, 1 tem'pər-ɪt; 2 tĕm'per-at, *a.* **1.** Observing moderation or self-control; specifically, not indulging in intoxicating liquors. **2.** Moderate as regards temperature; free from extremes of heat or cold; mild. **3.** Characterized by moderation or the absence of extremes; not excessive. [< L. *tempero* (pp. *temperatus*), proportion, < *tempus,* time.] Syn.: see SOBER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tem'per-a-ture, 1 tem'pər-ə-ċhur *or* -tiur; 2 tĕm'per-a-ċhur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Degree of sensible heat or cold; condition as regards heat or cold. **2†.** Constitution; temperament; mixture; temperateness; temperance.

tem'pest, 1 tem'pest; 2 tĕm'pĕst, *n.* **1.** An extensive and violent wind, usually attended with rain, snow, or hail. **2.** A violent commotion or agitation; a fierce tumult. [< L.[OF] *tempestas,* < *tempus,* time.] Syn.: see STORM.—**tem-pes'tu-ous,** *a.* Stormy; turbulent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Tem'plar, 1 tem'plər; 2 tĕm'plar, *n.* **1.** A member of a military order founded in the 12th century for the protection of pilgrims and the defense of the kingdom of Jerusalem, and known as **Knights of the Temple** or **Knights Templars.** The order was suppressed in the year 1312. **2.** [Eng.] A law student, or a lawyer, who has apartments in the Temple, London.

tem'ple[1], 1 tem'pl; 2 tĕm'pl, *n.* **1.** A stately edifice consecrated to one or more deities and forming a seat of their worship. **2.** With the definite article, the seat of the worship of Jehovah at Jerusalem. **3.** An edifice dedicated to Christian public worship. **4.** [T-] Either of two medieval establishments in London and Paris, once occupied by the Knights Templars. **5.** In France, a Protestant church. [< L.[AS] *templum,* temple.]

tem'ple[2], *n.* The region on each side of the head above the cheek-bone. [OF., < L. *tempora, pl.* of *tempus,* temple.]

tem'ple[3], *n.* An attachment to a loom that serves to keep the last woven part of the fabric stretched and to prevent chafing of the warp. [F., < L. *templum,* a small timber.]

Tem'ple Bar. A historic site in London at the western boundary of the city proper, once marked by a stone gateway.

tem'plet, 1 tem'plet; 2 tĕm'plĕt, *n.* **1.** A pattern or guide, as of wood or metal, adapted to the purpose of shaping something. **2.** In building, a stout stone or timber for distributing weight or thrust. [< F. *templet,* stretcher, < L. *templum,* small timber.] **tem'plate‡.**

tem'po, 1 tem'po; 2 tĕm'po, *n. Mus.* Relative speed or rate of movement; time; also, characteristic manner or style. [It.]

tem'po-ral[1], 1 tem'po-rəl; 2 tĕm'po-ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to affairs of the present life; secular; civil: as opposed to *ecclesiastical* or *spiritual.* **2.** Pertaining to time, as opposed to eternity; earthly; transient. **3.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or denoting time; as, *temporal* conjunctions. [OF., < L. *temporalis,* < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] Syn.: see PROFANE.—**tem'po-ral-ly,** *adv.*—**tem'po-ral-ness,** *n.*—**tem"po-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A temporal or material matter, interest, revenue, etc.: usually plural. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The state of being temporal or temporary. **3†.** The laity.

tem'po-ral[2], *a.* Pertaining to or situated at the temples.

tem'po-ra-ry, 1 tem'po-rē-rɪ; 2 tĕm'po-rā-ry, *a.* **1.** Lasting or intended to be used for a short time only. **2†.** Contemporary. [< L. *temporarius,* < *tempus,* time.] Syn.: see TRANSIENT. — **tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness,** *n.*

tem'po-rize, 1 tem'po-rɑiz; 2 tĕm'po-rīz, *vi.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] **1.** To pursue a policy of delay or time-serving; trim. **2.** To make a temporary compliance with the requirements of the time or occasion. **3‖.** To delay. **4†.** To parley. [< F. *temporiser,* < L. *tempus,* time.] **tem'po-rise‡.—tem"po-ri-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*—**tem'po-riz"[or -ris"]er,** *n.*—**tem'po-riz"[or -ris"]ing-ly,** *adv.*

tempt[1], 1 tempt; 2 tĕmpt, *vt.* **1.** To offer or be an inducement to (somebody), especially for wrong-doing; entice; solicit; allure: used of persons and things. **2.** To try the forbearance of; provoke; defy. **3‖.** To try; prove; test. **4†.** To attempt; venture on. [< L.[F] *tento, tempto,* touch, try.] Syn.: see ALLURE.—**tempt'a-bl(eF),** *a.*—**temp-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** That which tempts, especially to evil. **2.** The state of being tempted, or the act of tempting.—**tempt'er,** *n.* One who tempts; an allurer; specif. [T-], with the definite article, Satan.—**tempt'ing,** *a.* Alluring. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tempt'ress,** *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten, 1 ten; 2 tĕn. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than nine. **II.** *n.* The sum of nine and one; the symbols designating it, 10 or X. [< AS. *tēn,* ten.] — **the ten commandments,** the ten precepts given by God to Moses on Sinai; the decalog.—**the upper ten,** or **the upper ten thousand,** the fashionable or aristocratic classes of society.

ten., *abbr.* Tenor.

ten'a-bl(eF), 1 ten'ə-bl; 2 tĕn'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. **2†.** Firmly held, or concealed. [F., < *tenir,* hold.]—**ten"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ten'a-bl(e-ness‡.—ten'a-bly,** *adv.*

te-na'cious, 1 tɪ-nē'shus; 2 te-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having great cohesiveness of parts; tough. **2.** Adhesive; sticky; unyielding. **3.** Holding or tending to hold strongly, as opinions, rights, etc.: followed by *of;* hence, stubborn; obstinate. **4.** Strongly retentive, as memory. [< L. *tenax,* < *teneo,* hold.] Syn.: see STRONG.—**te-na'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**te-na'cious-ness,** *n.* **te-nac'i-ty‡.**

ten'ant, 1 ten'ənt; 2 tĕn'ant. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hold as tenant; occupy. **2†.** To let to tenants. **3†.** To be a tenant. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who holds lands, etc., under another; a lessee. **2.** A defendant in an action concerning real property. **3.** A dweller in any place. [F., ppr. of *tenir,* < L. *teneo,* hold.]—**ten'an-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a tenant; occupancy. **2†.** A dwelling held of

another.—**ten'ant-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* Inhabitable.—**ten'ant-less,** *a.*—**ten'ant-ry,** *n.* **1.** Tenants collectively. **2‖.** Tenancy.

tench, 1 tench; 2 tĕnch, *n.* A European fresh-water fish, having small deeply embedded scales. [< F. *tanch.*]

tend[1d], 1 tend; 2 tĕnd, *vi.* **1.** To exert an influence in a certain direction; have a bent, aptitude, or tendency; aim; conduce: followed by *to* and a noun or by an infinitive. **2.** To move in a certain direction. [< L.[F] *tendo,* stretch, tend.]—**ten'den-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of tending toward some purpose, end, or result. **2.** That which tends to produce some specified effect. Syn.: see AIM; DIRECTION; INCLINATION.

tend[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look after; watch over; attend to. **2‖.** To wait for. **3†.** To escort; attend; give heed to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To attend; serve: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To be attentive. **3†.** To await. [Abbr. of ATTEND.]—**ten'-dance,** *n.* **1‖.** The act of tending; attendance; service. **2†.** Attendants collectively. **3†.** Expectancy. **ten'dence‡.**

ten'der[1], 1 ten'dər; 2 tĕn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To present for acceptance; offer. **2.** *Law.* To proffer unconditionally in payment. **3†.** To show. **II.** *i.* To make a tender. [< L.[F] *tendo,* stretch.]—**ten'der-er,** *n.*

ten'der[2], *vt.* **1.** To make tender; soften. **2‖.** To cherish.

ten'der, *a.* **1.** Easily crushed, bruised, or injured; delicate in substance; as, *tender* flesh. **2.** Succumbing easily to hardship, as children. **3.** Sensitive to impressions; specifically, painful to the touch, as a bruise. **4.** Easily affected or touched; susceptible. **5.** Of delicate quality, as sound or light. **6.** Lacking strength; youthful; immature. **7.** Requiring to be delicately treated. **8.** Having solicitude for others; considerate: commonly with *of* or *over.* **9‖.** Slightly made. **10†.** Precious; keen; thin. [< L.[F] *tener,* tender.] Syn.: see BLAND; FRAGILE; FRIENDLY; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**ten'der-foot",** *n.* [-FOOTS" or (incorrectly) -FEET", *pl.*] [Slang, Western U. S.] One not yet hardened to the life of the plains, the mining-camp, etc.; a greenhorn.—**ten'der-heart"ed,** *a.* Having deep sensibility, as to love, pity, etc.; compassionate.—**ten'der-ly,** *adv.*—**ten'der-ness,** *n.*

ten'der[1], *n.* The act of tendering; an offer, or that which is offered; specif., in law, a formal offer of satisfaction.

tend'er[2], 1 tend'ər; 2 tĕnd'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel attending a larger vessel. **2.** A vehicle for carrying fuel and water for a locomotive. **3.** One who tends. [< TEND[2], *v.*]

ten'der-loin", 1 ten'dər-loin"; 2 tĕn'der-lŏin", *n.* The tender part of the loin, as of beef, etc.—**the tenderloin district** [Local U. S.], a district of New York city, the center of the gay life of the town. **the tenderloin‡.**

ten'don, 1 ten'dən; 2 tĕn'don, *n.* One of the bands forming the terminations of the fleshy portion of a muscle. [< L.[LL] *tendo,* stretch.]—**Achilles tendon,** the large tendon for the superficial muscles of the calf, situated above the heel: named from Achilles's only vulnerable point. **tendo Achillis‡.**—**ten'di-nous,** *a.* **ten'do-nous‡.**

ten'dril, 1 ten'dril; 2 tĕn'dril, *n.* A slender leafless organ of a plant, that attaches itself to another body, supporting the plant, as in climbing. [< F. *tendrille,* < *tendre,* tender.] **ten'dron†.**

ten'e-brous, 1 ten'ı-brus; 2 tĕn'e-brŭs, *a.* [Poet.] Gloomy. [< L. *tenebrosus,* < *tenebræ,* darkness.] **-ness,** *n.*

Ten'e-dos, 1 ten'ı-dos; 2 tĕn'e-dŏs, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea off the W. coast of Asia Minor; 16 sq. m.; pop. 4,000.

ten'e-ment, 1 ten'ı-ment *or* -mant; 2 tĕn'e-ment, *n.* **1.** A room or rooms for the occupancy of a family: usually applied to apartments of inferior grade. **2.** *Law.* Anything permanent that may be held as property, whether substantial or unsubstantial, as land, rents, franchises, etc. **3.** A dwelling-house. [OF., < LL. *tenementum,* < L. *teneo,* hold.]—**ten'e-ment-house",** *n.* A building, usually of an inferior class, comprising numerous tenements.

ten"e-men'ta-ry, 1 ten"ı-men'tə-rı; 2 tĕn"e-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* *Law.* Capable of being held in tenancy. **ten"e-men'tal‡.**

Ten"er-iffe', 1 ten"ər-if'; 2 tĕn"er-if', *n.* An island of the Canary group; 785 sq. m.; pop. about 180,000.

ten'et, 1 ten'et; 2 tĕn'ĕt, *n.* An opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine that a person or body believes or maintains as true. [L., lit. 'he holds.'] Syn.: see DOCTRINE.

ten'fold, 1 ten'fōld; 2 tĕn'fōld. **I.** *a.* Made up of ten; ten times repeated. **II.** *adv.* In a tenfold manner.

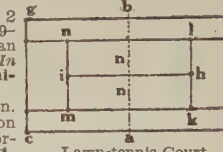
Ten'iers, 1 ten'yarz; 2 tĕn'yers, *n.* Either of two Flemish painters: (1) **David** (1582–1649), "the Elder." (2) **David** (1610–1690), "the Younger."

Tenn., *abbr.* Tennessee (official).

Ten"nes-see', 1 ten"e-sī'; 2 tĕn"ĕ-sē', *n.* **1.** A State in S. central United States; 42,022 sq. m.; pop. 3,337,885; capital, Nashville. **2.** A river in Central United States; 639 m. to the Ohio River.

ten'nis, 1 ten'ıs; 2 tĕn'is, *n.* A game played by striking a ball to and fro with rackets over a net stretched perpendicularly across a space called a court. It has two forms, **court-tennis,** played indoors in a specially prepared building, and **lawn-tennis,** played out-of-doors on a grass or clay court.

Ten'ny-son, 1 ten'ı-sən; 2 tĕn'y-sən, **Alfred** (1809–1892). Lord Tennyson, an English poet laureate; *In Memoriam.*—**Ten"ny-so'ni-an,** *a.*



Lawn-tennis Court.
a, b, poles to which the ends of the net, *n n,* are attached; *d e, c g,* base-lines, 36 feet long; *i h,* half-court line, 42 feet long; *k l, m n,* service-lines, 27 feet long; *g e, c d,* side-lines for doubles, 78 feet long. (For singles, the inner parallel lines are used as side lines.)

ten'on, 1 ten'ən; 2 tĕn'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To form a tenon on. **2.** To join by a mortise and tenon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A projection on the end of a timber for inserting in a socket to form a joint. **2.** A piece left undetached on a statue, to strengthen it. [F., < *tenir,* hold.]

ten'or, 1 ten'ər; 2 tĕn'or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tenor. **2.** Having a relation to other instruments that the tenor bears to other musical parts; as, a *tenor* violin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A settled course or manner of progress. **2.** Course of thought; general purport. **3.** *Law.* (1) The purport or substance and effect of an instrument. (2) An exact transcript, as of a record. **4.** General character and tendency. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The highest adult male voice; also, a singer having such a voice, or a part to be sung by it. (2) An instrument playing the part intermediate between the bass and the alto; especially, the viola. [< L.[F] *tenor,* < *teneo,* hold.]

ten'pen"ny[1], 1 ten'pen"ı; 2 tĕn'pĕn"y, *a.* Valued at ten-pence.

ten'pen"ny[2], *a.* Of a certain size of nails. See PENNY.

ten'pins", 1 ten'pinz"; 2 tĕn'pĭns", *n.* [U. S.] A game, played in a bowling-alley, in which the players attempt to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end of the alley.

tense, 1 tens; 2 tĕns, *a.* [TENS'ER; TENS'EST.] **1.** Stretched tight; taut. **2.** Under mental or nervous strain; strained. [< L. *tensus;* see TENSION.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ten'si-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being tense; tenseness.

tense, *n.* **1.** A form taken by a verb to indicate the time of an action, state, etc. **2†.** Time. [< F. *temps,* + L. *tempus,* time.] **tence†.**

ten'si-bl(e[F], 1 ten'sı-bl; 2 tĕn'si-bl, *a.* Extensible.

ten'sile, } 1 ten'sıl *or* -sīl; 2 tĕn'sil *or* -sīl, *a.* **1.** Pertain-**ten'sil**[3], } ing to tension. **2.** Capable of extension. **3.** Producing tones from stretched strings: said of instruments. [< L. *tenus;* see TENSION.]—**ten-sil'i-ty,** *n.*

ten'sion, 1 ten'shən; 2 tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of stretching; the condition of being stretched tight. **2.** Mental strain. **3.** Any strained relation, as between governments. **4.** *Mech.* (1) Stress caused by pulling: opposed to *compression,* and distinguished from *torsion.* (2) The condition of a body when acted on by such stress. (3) The expansive force of a gas. (4) A regulating device, as that on a sewing-machine to regulate the tightness of the thread. [< L. *tensio(n-),* a stretching, < *tensus,* pp. of *tendo,* stretch.]

ten'sor, 1 ten'sər; 2 tĕn'sor, *n.* A muscle that stretches a part.

tent[1], 1 tent; 2 tĕnt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To cover with or as with a tent; pitch a tent; camp out. **II.** *n.* A shelter of canvas or the like, supported by poles, and fastened by cords to pegs driven into the ground. [< L.[LL+F] *tentus,* pp. of *tendo,* stretch.]—**tent'ed,** *pa.* Overspread or covered with or sheltered by tents; as, the *tented* field.

tent[2]. *Surg.* **I.** *vt.* **1.** To keep open with a tent; also, to probe. **2†.** To tempt; try; test. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small roll, as of lint, placed in a wound to prevent its closing. **2†.** A probe. [< L.[LL+F] *tento,* touch, try.]

tent[3], *n.* [Scot.] Attention; note; heed. [Abbr. of ATTENTION.]—**to take tent,** to take care.

ten'ta-cl(e[F], 1 ten'tə-kl; 2 tĕn'ta-cl, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A protruding flexible appendage (usually of the head) of certain invertebrate animals, functioning as an organ of touch, prehension, or motion; a feeler. **2.** *Bot.* A sensitive glandular hair. [< L. *tento,* touch, try.] **ten-tac'u-lum‡.**—**ten-tac'u-lar,** *a.*

ten'ta-tive, } 1 ten'tə-tiv; 2 tĕn'ta-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Used in **ten'ta-tiv**[3], } making a trial; provisional or conjectural. **II.** *n.* An experiment; conjecture. [< L.[F] *tentativus,* < *tentatus,* ppr. of *tento,* try.]—**ten'ta-tiv(e-ly**[3], *adv.*

ten'ter, 1 ten'tər; 2 tĕn'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To stretch or be stretched, as on tenter-hooks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A machine for stretching cloth. **2.** A tenter-hook. **3.** A tentacle. [< L.[LL+F] *tendo,* stretch.]—**ten'ter-hook",** *n.* **1.** A hook for holding cloth while being stretched. **2.** Anything that causes anxiety.—**to be on tenter-hooks,** to be in an anxious state.

tenth, 1 tenth; 2 tĕnth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninth. **2.** Being one of ten equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One

of ten equal parts. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of an octave and a third. **3.** *pl. Eng. Hist.* A tax of one-tenth.—**tenth'ly,** *adv.* [ten'tyɫ.

ten'tle, 1 ten'tı; 2 tĕn'tl, *a.* [Scot.] Attentive; cautious.

ten'u-ous, 1 ten'yu-us; 2 tĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Of slight thickness or density; thin; delicate; rare; subtile. [< L. *tenuis,* thin.] Syn.: see FINE.—**te-nu'i-ty,** *n.*

ten'ure, 1 ten'yur; 2 tĕn'yur, *n.* **1.** A holding, as of land. **2.** The act of holding in general, or the state of being held; also, the term during which a thing is held. [F., < *tenir,* hold.] Syn.: see OCCUPATION.

te"o-cal'li, 1 tı"o-kal'ı *or* tē"o-kāl'yı; 2 tē"o-căl'ı *or* tē"o-căl'yı, *n. Archeol.* A pyramidal structure erected for public services, peculiar to the ancient Mexicans, Central-Americans, etc. [Mex., < *teotl,* a god, + *calli,* house.] **te'o-pant.**

te'pee, 1 tı'pı *or* tep'ı; 2 tē'pē *or* tĕp'ē, *n.* Same as TEEPEE.

tep'e-fy, 1 tep'ı-faı; 2 tĕp'e-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make or become tepid. [< L. *tepefacto,* < *tepeo,* be warm; and see -FY.]—**tep"e-fac'tion,** *n.*

tep'id, 1 tep'ıd; 2 tĕp'id, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm, as a liquid. [< L. *tepidus,* < *tepeo,* be warm.]—**tep'id-ness,** *n.* **te-pid'i-ty‡.** [tology.

ter., *abbr.* Terrace, territory.—**terat., teratol.,** *abbr.* Tera-

ter'aph, 1 ter'ef; 2 tĕr'af, *n.* [TER'A-PHIM, 1 ter'e-fim; 2 tĕr'a-fim, *pl.*] A small image consulted as an oracle. [Heb.]

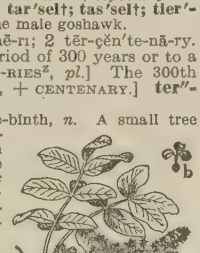
ter"a-tol'o-gy, 1 ter"e-tol'o-jı; 2 tĕr"a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of biology treating of abnormal growths or monstrosities. [< Gr. *teratologia,* < *teras* (*terat-*), wonder; and see -OLOGY.]—**ter"a-to-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**ter"a-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

ter'bi-um, 1 tûr'bı-um; 2 tĕr'bi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare element. See ELEMENT. [Cor. < *Ytterby,* in Sweden.]

ter'cel, 1 tûr'sel; 2 tĕr'çĕl, *n.* A male falcon, especially the peregrine falcon. [OF.] **tar'cel‡; tar'selt; tas'selt; tler'cel‡.**—**tercel gent** or **gentle,** the male goshawk.

ter-cen'te-na-ry, 1 tûr-sen'tı-nē-rı; 2 tĕr-çĕn'te-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a period of 300 years or to a 300th anniversary. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The 300th anniversary. [< L. *ter,* thrice, + CENTENARY.] **ter"-cen-ten'ni-al‡.**

ter'e-binth, 1 ter'ı-binṫh; 2 tĕr'e-binṫh, *n.* A small tree with winged pinnate leaves resembling those of the common ash but smaller: the original source of turpentine. [< L. *terebinthus* (< Gr. *terebinthos*), terebinth.]—**ter"e-bin'thin**(eⁿ, *a.* Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine. **ter"e-bin'thic‡.**



Leaves and a Panicle of Sterile Flowers of the Terebinth.
a, a sterile flower; *b,* a fertile flower; *c,* a fruit.

te-re'do, 1 tı-rī'do; 2 te-rē'do, *n.* See SHIP-WORM.

Ter'ence, 1 ter'ens; 2 tĕr'ĕnç, *n.* (195–159 B. C.) A Roman comic poet. **Pub'li-us Te-ren'ti-us A'fer‡.**

te-rete', 1 tı-rīt' *or* ter'ıt; 2 te-rēt' *or* tĕr'ĕt, *a.* Cylindrical or slightly tapering; circular in cross-section. [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), < *tero,* rub.]

ter'gal, 1 tûr'gal; 2 tĕr'gal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tergum; dorsal. [< L. *tergum,* back.]

ter"gi-ver-sa'tion, 1 tûr"jı-ver-sē'shan; 2 tĕr"gi-ver-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** Evasion of a point, as by prevarication or subterfuge. **2.** Fickleness or instability of conduct. [< L. *tergum,* back, + *verso,* freq. of *verto,* turn.]—**ter'gi-ver-sate,** *v.*

ter'gum, 1 tûr'gum; 2 tĕr'gŭm, *n. Zool.* The back. [L.]

term, 1 tûrm; 2 tĕrm. **I.** *vt.* To designate by means of a term; name. **II.** *n.* **1.** A word or expression used to express or designate some fixed or definite thing; especially, a technical word, as in the sciences, trades, etc. **2.** *pl.* Significant or descriptive words; set speech. **3.** *Logic.* (1) A word, or a combination of words, such as may be the subject or the predicate of a proposition. (2) One of the three component elements of the syllogism, each of which is used twice. **4.** A fixed period or definite limit of time; prescribed or actual duration. **5.** *pl.* Conditions offered, or offered and accepted. **6.** *pl.* Hence, mutual footing; basis of agreement; often with *on* or *upon;* as, to be *on* good *terms.* **7.** A boundary-line; a dividing-mark; the utmost limit; termination. **8.** A specified date. **9.** *Math.* (1) That which limits a line, surface, or volume. (2) One of the parts of an algebraic expression that are connected by the plus and minus signs. [< L.ᶠ *terminus,* boundary.]

Syn.: article, condition, expression, member, name, phrase, word. *Term* in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit. The *articles* of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience; the *terms* are the essential statements on which its validity depends—as it were, the landmarks of its meaning or power; a *condition* is a contingent *term,* which may become fixed upon the happening of some contemplated event. In logic a *term* is one of the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of statement in some one direction. Thus in general use *term* is more restricted than *word, expression,* or *phrase;* a *term* is a *word* that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects; as, when we speak of the definition of *terms,* that is of the key-*words* in any discussion; or we say "that is a legal or scientific *term.*" See BOUNDARY; DICTION.—**term'less,** *a.* **1.** Of boundless extent or duration. **2.** Independent of conditions. **3†.** Inexpressible.

term., *abbr.* Termination.

ter'ma-gant, 1 tûr'mə-gant; 2 tĕr'ma-gant. **I.** *a.* Violently abusive and quarrelsome; vixenish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A scolding or abusive woman; shrew. **2†.** [T-] One of the fabled idols that the medieval romances represented Mohammedans as worshiping. **Ter'ma-gaunt†; Ter'ma-gund†.** [< OF. *Tervagant,* < It. *Trivigante,* prob. a name of the moon, < L. *ter,* thrice, *vagor,* wander.]—**ter'ma-gan-cy,** *n.*

ter'mi-nal, 1 tûr'mı-nəl; 2 tĕr'mi-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or creative of a boundary or an end. **2.** Pertaining to a term or name. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* Situated at or forming the end of a series or part. **4.** *Bot.* Borne at the end of a stem or branch. **II.** *n.* A terminating point or station, etc.; a terminus; end. [F., < LL. *terminalis,* < L. *terminus,* boundary.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ter'mi-na-bl**(eᵖ, *a.* That may be terminated.—**ter"mi-na-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*—**ter'mi-nate,** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT"ED⁴; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To put an end or stop to; end; cease. **2.** To be the boundary of. Syn.: see ABATE; ABOLISH; CEASE; END.—**ter"mi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of terminating. **2.** A close; end. **3.** The final letters or syllable of a word. Syn.: see BOUNDARY; END.—**ter'mi-na'tion-al,** *a.*—**ter'mi-na-tly**(eˢ, *a.*—**ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.*—**ter'mi-ner,** *n. Law.* The act or function of determining.—**ter"mi-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The correct use and distribution of terms. **2.** The technical terms, as of a science, collectively.—**ter"mi-no-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**ter"mi-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

ter'mi-nus, 1 tûr'mı-nus; 2 tĕr'mi-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] **1.** The final point or goal; end; terminal; specifically, the farthermost station on a railway; also, the town in which such station is situated. **2.** A boundary or border; also, a boundary-mark. [L.] Syn.: see END.

ter'mite, 1 tûr'maıt; 2 tĕr'mīt, *n.* A white ant. **ter'mes‡.**

term'ly§, 1 tûrm'lı; 2 tĕrm'ly, *a.* Happening or done every term.

Ter"monde', 1 ter"mōnd'; 2 tĕr"mōnd', *n.* A town in central Belgium; captured by the Germans, Sept. 18, 1914.

tern, 1 tûrn; 2 tĕrn, *n.* A small gull-like bird with pointed bill. [< Dan. *terne.*]

ter'na-ry, 1 tûr'na-rı; 2 tĕr'na-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Formed or consisting of three. **2.** *Math.* Containing three variables. **tern‡; ter'nate‡.** **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A group of three; a triad. [< L.ᴸᴸ *terni,* by threes.]—**ter'nate-ly,** *adv.* In groups of three.

Ter-pan'der, 1 tər-pan'dər; 2 ter-păn'der, *n.* A Greek poet (about 676 B. C.); founder of Greek classical music.

ter'pene, 1 tûr'pın; 2 tĕr'pēn, *n. Chem.* Any one of several isomeric oily hydrocarbons, as oil of turpentine, contained chiefly in various coniferous plants. [< TEREBINTH.]

Terp-sich'o-re, 1 tûrp-sik'o-rı; 2 tĕrp-sĭc'o-rē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The Muse of dancing.—**Terp"si-cho-re'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Terpsichore, or to dancing. **II.** *n.* [t-] [Colloq.] A ballet-dancer.

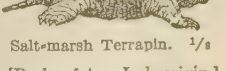
ter'ra, 1 ter'ə; 2 tĕr'a, *n.* The earth; earth. [L.]—**terra firma,** dry land.—**t. incognita,** an unknown region.

ter'race, 1 ter'ıs; 2 tĕr'aç. **I.** *vt.* [TER'RACED⁴; TER'RAC-ING.] To fashion as a terrace; build in terraces. **II.** *n.* **1.** A raised level space, as of lawn, having one or more vertical or sloping sides; also, such levels collectively. **2.** A raised level supporting a row of houses, or the houses occupying such a position. **3.** The flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house. **4.** *Geol.* A relatively narrow step in the face of a steep slope. **5.** An open gallery; balcony. [OF., < It. *terraccia,* < *terra,* earth.]

ter'ra-cot"ta, *n.* A species of hard pottery much used in statuary, etc. [It., < L. *terra,* + *cocta,* cooked.]

ter'rain, } 1 ter'ēn *or* te-rēn'; 2 tĕr'ān *or* tē-rān', *n. Geol.*

ter'rane, } **1.** A formation or continuously related series of formations. **2.** A tract or region considered with reference to some special purpose. [< F. *terrain,* ground, ult. < L. *terra,* earth.]


Salt-marsh Terrapin. 1/8

ter'ra-pin, 1 ter'ə-pin; 2 tĕr'a-pĭn, *n.* One of various tortoises; esp., the **salt-marsh terrapin** or **diamondback,** of the Atlantic coast of the United States. [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.]

ter-ra'que-ous, 1 te-rā'kwı-us; 2 tē-rā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* Com-

posed of or containing both land and water. [< L. *terra*, earth, land, + *aqua*, water.] **ter-ra'que-an‡.**

Ter're Haute, 1 ter'ı hōt; 2 tĕr'e hōt. A railroad center and manufacturing city in W. Indiana; pop. 66,080.

ter-rene', 1 te-rin'; 2 tĕ-rēn'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to earth; earthy. **2.** Earthly; mundane. **II.** *n.* **1.** The surface of the earth. **2§.** The earth. [< L. *terrenus*, < *terra*, earth.]

terre'plein", 1 ter'plēn"; 2 tĕr'plęn", *n.* The upper surface of a rampart behind the parapet, on which the guns are mounted; hence, an embankment. [F.; *terre*, earth, + *plein*, level.]

ter-res'tri-al, 1 te-res'tri-ȧl; 2 tĕ-rĕs'tri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or identical with the earth: opposed to *celestial* or *cosmic*, etc. **2.** Pertaining to land or earth. **3.** Living on the earth or land: opposed to *aquatic*, *aerial*, etc. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of the earth. [OF., < L. *terrestris*, < *terra*, earth.]

ter'ret, 1 ter'et; 2 tĕr'ĕt, *n.* One of two metal rings projecting from the saddle of a harness, through which the reins are passed. [< F. *touret*, small wheel.] **ter'rit‡.**

ter'ri-bl(eF**,** 1 ter'ı-bl; 2 tĕr'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Of a nature to excite terror; appalling. **2.** [Colloq.] Characterized by excess; extreme. **3‖.** Inspiring awe. [F., < L. *terribilis*, < *terreo*, terrify.] Syn.: see AWFUL; FORMIDABLE; FRIGHTFUL; GRIM.—**ter'ri-bl(e-ness**F**,** *n.*—**ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

ter'ri-er, 1 ter'ı-ər; 2 tĕr'i-er, *n.* **1.** A small active dog, adapted to pursue burrowing animals. **2.** [Eng.] A solitary male otter. [OF., < LL. *terrarius*, of the earth.]

ter'ri-fy, 1 ter'ı-fai; 2 tĕr'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To fill with extreme terror. [< L. *terreo*, terrify, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**ter-rif'ic,** *a.* **1.** Such as to inspire terror; alarming. **2.** [Colloq.] Excessive; extreme. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**ter-rif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ri-to-ry, 1 ter'ı-to-rı; 2 tĕr'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES**Z**, *pl.*] **1.** The domain over which a sovereign state exercises jurisdiction. **2.** Any considerable tract of land; a region. **3.** [T-] A division of the national domain of the United States having a separate government in the expectation that it will ultimately be admitted into the Union as a State; also, a similarly organized division of the North American British possessions. [< L.**F** *territorium*, < *terra*, earth.]—**ter"ri-to'ri-al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a territory or territories: specif. [T-], pertaining to one or all of the Territories of the United States. **II.** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A member of the Territorial Army formed from the militia for home defense but that volunteered for overseas service in the World War, 1914–18. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ter"ri-to"ri-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Possession and rightful ownership of territory. **2.** The character of being a territory or territorial.

ter'ror, 1 ter'ər; 2 tĕr'or, *n.* **1.** An overwhelming impulse of fear; extreme fright. **2.** That which causes extreme fear. **3.** [Humorous.] An intolerable nuisance or bore. [< L.**F** *terror*, < *terreo*, frighten.] Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT.—**ter'ror-ism,** *n.* The act of terrorizing; a system that seeks to rule by terror.—**ter'ror-ist,** *n.* One who supports a policy of terrorism.—**ter"ror-is'tic,** *a.*—**ter'ror-ize,** *vt.* To reduce to a state of terror. **ter'ror-ise‡.**—**ter"ror-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**-tion,** *n.*—**ter'ror-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

ter'ry, 1 ter'ı; 2 tĕr'y, *n.* A pile dressmaking fabric in which the loops are uncut. [< Fr. *tirer*, draw, < LL. *tiro*, draw.]

terse, 1 tūrs; 2 tērs, *a.* **1.** Elegantly concise; short and pointed; sententious. **2†.** Rubbed to a polish; clean; polished; refined. [< L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergo*, rub off.]

Syn.: brief, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, laconic, pithy, sententious, short, succinct. Anything *short* or *brief* is of relatively small extent. That which is *concise* is trimmed down, and that which is *condensed* is, as it were, pressed together, so as to include as much as possible within a small space. That which is *compendious* gathers the substance of a matter into a few words, weighty and effective. The *succinct* has an alert effectiveness as if girded for action. The *summary* is compacted to the utmost, often to the point of abruptness; as, we speak of a *summary* statement or a *summary* dismissal. That which is *terse* has an elegant and finished completeness within the smallest possible compass. A *sententious* style is one abounding in sentences that are singly striking or memorable, apart from the context; the word may be used invidiously of that which is pretentiously oracular. A *pithy* utterance gives the gist of a matter effectively, whether in rude or elegant style.—Ant.: diffuse, lengthy, long, prolix, tedious, verbose, wordy.—**terse'ly,** *adv.*—**terse'ness,** *n.*

ter'tian, 1 tūr'shən; 2 tēr'shan. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Recurring on the third day. **II.** *n.* A disease, the paroxysms of which return with one intervening day. [< L. *tertianus*, < *ter*, thrice.]

ter'ti-a-ry, 1 tūr'shı-ē-rı; 2 tēr'shi-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Third in number, degree, or standing. **2.** *Ornith.* Pertaining to the tertiaries. **ter'tial‡.** **3.** [T-] *Geol.* (1) In America, and partly in Europe, of or pertaining to the earlier of the systems comprised in the Cenozoic group. (2) [Eur.] Same as CENOZOIC. **II.** *n.* [-RIES**Z**, *pl.*] **1.** [T-] *Geol.* The Tertiary system of strata, following the Cretaceous and succeeded by the Quaternary system. **2.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers attached to the humerus or proximal joint of the wing of a bird. **ter'tial‡.** [< L. *tertiarius*, < *tertius*, third.]

Ter-tul'li-an, 1 tər-tul'ı-ən; 2 ter-tūl'i-an, *n.* A writer in the early Latin Church, 2d and 3d centuries.

tes'sel-late, 1 tes'el-ēt; 2 tĕs'ĕl-āt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED**d**; -LAT"ING.] To construct in the style of checkered mosaic, as pavement. [< L. *tessellatus*, checkered.]—**tes"sel-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Tessellated work. **2.** The art of doing such work.

tes'ser-a, 1 tes'ər-ə; 2 tĕs'er-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** A small square, as of stone, for making mosaic pavements. **2.** One of a set of dice. [L., < Gr. *tessares*, four.]

test¹d, 1 test; 2 tĕst, *vt.* **1.** To try by experiment or by examination; prove. **2.** To subject to conditions that disclose the true character of. Syn: see EXAMINE.

test²d, *vt.* To attest. [< L. *testor*, testify.]

test³, *n.* **1.** Subjection to conditions that disclose the true character of a person or thing in relation to some particular quality. **2.** An examination made for the purpose of proving or disproving some matter in doubt, as mental condition. **3.** A criterion or standard of judgment. **4.** An oath or other confirmatory evidence of principles or belief. **5.** Distinction or discrimination. **6.** *Chem.* A reaction by means of which the identity of a compound or one of its constituents may be determined; also, its agent or the result. [OF., < L. *testum*, pot.] Syn.: see PROOF.—**test'-pa"per,** *n.* A paper saturated with some chemical that readily changes color when exposed to certain others.—**t.-tube,** *n.* A thin glass tube with a rounded bottom, used in making chemical tests.

test⁴, *n.* **1.** A rigid external case or covering; shell. **2.** *Bot.* The outer coat or integument of a seed. [< L. *testa*, shell.] **tes'ta‡.**—**Tes-ta'ce-a,** 1 tes-tē'shı-ə; 2 tĕs-tā'she-a, *n. pl.* An order of shell-bearing invertebrates; shell-fish.—**tes-ta'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tes-ta'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Derived from shells or shell-fish. **2.** Having a hard shell.

Test., *abbr.* Testament.

tes'ta-ment, 1 tes'tə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 tĕs'ta-ment, *n.* **1.** The written declaration of one's last will. **2.** In Biblical use, a covenant; dispensation. **3.** [T-] One of the two volumes of the Bible, distinguished as the **Old** and the **New Testament.** [F., < L. *testamentum*, < *testor*, testify, make a will.]—**tes"ta-men'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to a testament or will.—**tes"ta-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Derived from, bequeathed by, or set forth in a will. **2.** Appointed by or done in accordance with a will. [decease.

tes'tate, 1 tes'tēt; 2 tĕs'tāt, *a.* Having made a will before

tes-ta'tor, 1 tes-tē'tər *or* -ter; 2 tĕs-tā'tor, *n.* The maker of a will; one who has died leaving a will.—**tes-ta'trix,** *n. fem.* [for testing.

test'er¹, 1 test'ər; 2 tĕst'er, *n.* One who tests; a device

tes'ter², 1 tes'tər; 2 tĕs'ter, *n.* A flat canopy over a tomb, a pulpit, or a bed. [< L.**OF** *testa*, shell.]

tes'ter³, *n.* [Eng.] A silver coin of the Tudor period, originally worth eighteen pence or about 36 cents, later worth sixpence. [< OF. *teston*, coin, < *teste*; see TESTY.]

tes'ti-cle, 1 tes'tı-kl; 2 tĕs'ti-cl, *n.* One of the two genital glands of the male. [< L. *testiculus*, testicle.] **tes'tis‡.**

tes'ti-fy, 1 tes'tı-fai; 2 tĕs'ti-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear testimony to; affirm positively. **2.** To declare on oath or affirmation, as before a judicial tribunal. **3.** To serve as proof of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give legal testimony; make statements under oath or affirmation. **2.** To serve as evidence. **3.** To state something as known truth or fact. [< L.**OF** *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; AVOW.—**tes-tif'i-cate,** *n.* *Scots Law.* A solemn written assertion.—**tes"ti-fi-ca'tion†,** *n.*—**tes'ti-fi-ca"to-ry,** *a.*—**tes'ti-fi"er,** *n.* [**nied†,** *pa.*

tes'ti-mo-ny†, *vt.* To produce in evidence.—**tes'ti-mo-ny-ni,** 1 tes'tı-mo-nı; 2 tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES**Z**, *pl.*] **1.** A statement or affirmation of a fact, as before a court; evidence; proof. **2.** The act of testifying; attestation. **3.** Formal indorsement of some movement, or a protest against it. **4.** *Bib.* (1) The decalog. (2) The Old Testament Scriptures. [< L. *testimonium*, < *testor*, testify.] Syn.: affidavit, affirmation, attestation, deposition, proof, witness. *Testimony*, in legal as well as in common use, denotes the statements of witnesses. *Deposition* and *affidavit* denote *testimony* reduced to writing. The *deposition* differs from the *affidavit* in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination. *Evidence* is a broader term, including the *testimony* of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true; we have the *testimony* of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way; his footprints in the sand are additional *evidence* of the fact. Compare DEMONSTRATION;

PROOF.—**tes″ti-mo′ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting testimony or a testimonial. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal token of regard. **2.** A written certificate.

tes′tont, tes-toon′†, tes′trilt, *n.* Same as TESTER².

tes-tu′din-, 1 tes-tiū′din-; 2 tĕs-tū′din-. From Latin *testudo* (*testudin-*), turtle: a combining form.—**tes-tu′di-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a turtle. **tes″tu-din′e-al†.**

tes-tu′do, 1 tes-tiū′do; 2 tĕs-tū′do, *n.* [TES-TU′DI-NES, 1 -di-nīz; 2 -di-nēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shed or screen for the protection of soldiers in siege operations. **2.** [T-] *Herp.* A genus typical of land-tortoises. [L., < *testa*, shell.]

tes′ty, 1 tes′ti; 2 tĕs′ty, *a.* [TES′TI-ER; TES′TI-EST.] Having an irritable disposition; touchy. [< OF. *testu*, < *teste*, head.] Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**tes′ti-ly,** *adv.*—**tes′ti-ness,** *n.*

tet′a-nus, 1 tet′ə-nus; 2 tĕt′a-nŭs, *n.* **1.** Rigid spasmodic contraction of the muscles, as in lockjaw. **2.** *Physiol.* A state of contraction in a muscle excited by a rapid series of shocks. [L., < Gr. *tetanos*, rigid.]—**te-tan′ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or productive of tetanus. **II.** *n.* A drug capable of causing convulsions, as strychnin or nux vomica.

tetch′i-ly, tĕtch′i-ness, tetch′y. Same as TECHILY, etc.

tête″-à-tête′, 1 tāt″-a-tāt′; 2 tĕt″-ä-tĕt′. **I.** *a.* Being face to face; hence, confidential. **II.** *n.* **1.** A private interview; a confidential chat of two persons. **2.** A sofa on which two persons may face each other. **III.** *adv.* In private or personal talk. [< F. *tête*, head, + *à*, to.]

teth′er, 1 teth′ər; 2 tĕth′er. **I.** *vt.* To confine with a tether; restrain. **II.** *n.* Something used to check or confine, as a rope for fastening an animal. [< AS. *teōdor.*]

Te′thys, 1 tī′this; 2 tē′thys, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus.

tet′ra-, 1 tet′rə-; 2 tĕt′ra-. From Greek *tettares*, four; a combining form.—**tet′ra-chord,** *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A scale series of half an octave. **2.** The interval of a perfect fourth.—**tet′rad,** *n.* A collection of four, or the number four.—**tet′ra-gon,** *n.* A figure having four angles; a quadrangle. [+ Gr. *gonia*, angle.]—**tet-rag′o-nal,** *a.*—**tet″ra-he′dral,** *a.*—**tet″ra-he′dron,** *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by four plane triangular faces. [+ Gr. *hēdra*, base.]—**te-tram′e-ter.** *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Having four bases or measures. **II.** *n.* A verse thus composed.—**tet′rarch,** 1 tet′rärk *or* tī′trärk; 2 tĕt′rärc *or* tē′trärc, *n.* **1.** The governor of one part of a country that is divided into four governments. **2.** A tributary prince under the Romans.—**tet′rarch-y,** *n.* **tet′rarch-ate†. — tet″ra-py′lon,** *n.* A structure having four gateways or penetrated by two intersecting passages, as some arches.—**tet′ra-style.** **I.** *a.* Having four pillars. **II.** *n.* **1.** A temple or the like having four front columns in its portico. **2.** Any building or structure having four pillars. [+ Gr. *stylos*, column.]—**tet″ra-syl′la-bi(ɛ)ᴿ,** *n.* A word of four syllables.—**tet″ra-syl-lab′ic,** *a.*

Tetrapylon.
Arc de l'Étoile, Paris.

tet′ter, 1 tet′ər; 2 tĕt′er, *n.* A vesicular skin-disease, as eczema. [< AS. *teter.*]

Te-tuan′, 1 te-twän′; 2 tē-twän′, *n.* A seaport in N. E. Morocco; pop. 30,000. **Tet′wan†.**

Teu′cer, 1 tiū′sər; 2 tū′cer, *n.* **1.** Half-brother of Ajax; founder of Salamis. **2.** The first king of Troy.—**Teu′cri-an,** *a.* & *n.* Trojan.

teuch, 1 tiūh; 2 tūh, *a.* [Scot.] Tough. **teugh†.**

Teut., *abbr.* Teuton, Teutonic.

Teu′ton 1 tiū′tən; 2 tū′ton, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient German tribe. **2.** The German people in general, or an individual of the German race. **3.** The Aryans of northwestern Europe, including the High Germans, the Low Germans, and the Scandinavians. [< L. *Teutoni*, representing the native name.]—**Teu-ton′ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons. **II.** *n.* The language of the Teutons.

Tewkes′bur-y, 1 tiūks′bər-ɪ; 2 tūks′bĕr-y, *n.* A borough in W. England; Yorkists defeated Lancastrians, 1471.

Tex., *abbr.* Texan, Texas (official).

Tex′as, 1 teks′əs; 2 tĕks′as, *n.* A State in S. W. United States; 265,896 sq. m.; pop. 4,663,228; capital, Austin.—**Tex′an,** *a.* & *n.*

text, 1 tekst; 2 tĕkst, *n.* **1.** The original words of an author; the body of matter on a written or printed page, as distinguished from notes, illustrations, etc. **2.** A verse of Scripture. **3.** Any subject of discourse; a topic; theme. **4.** One of several styles of letters or types. [< Lᴱ. *textus*, < *texo*, weave.]—**text′-book″,** *n.* A book used as a standard work in any branch; school-book; a manual.—**tex′tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the text; verbal. **2.** Versed in texts.—**tex′tu-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Rigid adherence to the letter of a text. **2.** The art of textual criticism.—**tex′tu-al-ist,** *n.*—**tex′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

tex′tile, 1 teks′tɪl; 2 tĕks′til. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to weaving or woven fabrics. **2.** Such as may be woven; manufactured by weaving. **II.** *n.* A woven fabric; textile material. [< L. *textilis*, < *textus;* see TEXT.]

tex′ture, 1 teks′chur *or* -tiur; 2 tĕks′chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The arrangement or character of the threads, etc., of a woven fabric. **2.** Hence, structural order. **3.** Any woven fabric; a web. [F., < L. *textura*, < *texo*, weave.]

Tez-cat″li-po′ca, 1 tes-kät″lī-pō′kə; 2 tĕs-cät″lī-pō′cä, *n.* A god of the Mexican race; brother of Quetzalcoatl.

tf., *abbr.* Till forbidden.—**t. g.,** *abbr.* Type genus.

-th, *suffix.* In (1) abstract nouns, as *health*, *wealth*; (2) ordinals, as *fourth*, *fifth*; and (3) the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, as *doth*, *hath*. [(1) < AS. *-th*, *-t*. (2) < AS. *-tha*, *-the*. (3) < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*.] [day.

Th., *abbr.* Theophilus, Thomas.—**Th., Thu.,** *abbr.* Thurs-

Thack′er-ay, 1 ṫhak′ər-ē; 2 ṫhăk′er-ā, **William Makepeace** (1811–1863). An English novelist; *Vanity Fair.*

tha′ler, 1 tä′lər; 2 tä′ler, *n.* A former monetary unit of some German states, worth about 71 cents.

Tha′les, 1 ṫhē′līz; 2 ṫhā′lēs, **of Miletus** (640–546 B. C.). A Greek physical philosopher, astronomer, and geometer; one of the Seven Sages. [sided over comedy, etc.

Tha-lī′a, 1 ṫhə-lī′ə; 2 ṫha-lī′a, *n.* The Muse of joy; pre-

thal′li-um, 1 thal′ɪ-um; 2 thăl′ī-ŭm, *n.* A soft white crystalline metallic element used in glass-making, etc. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *thallos*, shoot, < *thallō*, bloom (from the green color of the chief line in its spectrum).]—**thal′lic,** *a.*

Thal-loph′y-ta, 1 ṫha-lef′ɪ-tə; 2 ṫhă-lŏf′y-ta, *n. pl.* A phylum of plants comprising the algæ, fungi, and lichens. [< Gr. *thallos* (see THALLUS) + *phyton*, plant.]—**thal′lo-phyte,** *n.* A plant of the above group.—**thal″lo-phyt′ic,** *a.*

thal′lus, 1 thal′ʊs; 2 thăl′ŭs, *n.* [THAL′LI, 1 -ī; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Bot.* A plant without true root, stem, or leaf. [< L. *thallus*, a shoot, < Gr. *thallos*, < *thallō*, bloom.] **thal′lome†.**—**thal′loid,** *a.* Resembling a thallus. **thal-loi′dal†; thal′lose†.**

Thames, 1 temz; 2 tēms, *n.* **1.** A river of S. England; 209 m. through London to the North Sea. **2.** (Locally, 1 ṫhēmz; 2 ṫhāms.) A river and estuary in E. Connecticut; it flows into Long Island Sound. **3.** A river in Ontario province, Canada; length, 160 m. to Lake St. Clair.

than, 1 ṫhan; 2 ṫhăn, *conj.* When, as, or if compared with: placed after an adjective or adverb to express comparison between what precedes and what follows: often in elliptical clauses approaching prepositional force, which has become recognized usage in the phrase *than whom*. [< AS. *thanne*, ṫhan.] **then†.**

than″a-top′sis, 1 than′ə-top′sɪs; 2 thăn″a-tŏp′sis, *n.* A musing upon death. [< Gr. *thanatos*, death, + *opsis*, sight.]

Than′a-tos, 1 than′ə-tes; 2 thăn′a-tŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The personification of death. [Gr., death.]

thane, 1 ṫhēn; 2 ṫhān, *n.* **1.** Originally, a warrior companion of an English king before the Conquest. **2.** Later, a freeman or a ceorl (churl) who possessed some property. **3.** One of the old nobility in the king's service. [< AS. *thegen*, *thegn*, thane.] **thegn†.**

thank, 1 ṫhaŋk; 2 ṫhăŋk. **I.**ᵗ *vt.* To make formal acknowledgments to or express gratitude to; give thanks to. **II.** *n.* The act of thanking; gratitude expressed: generally in the plural. [< AS. *thancian*, < *thanc*, thanks, thoughts.]—**thank′ful,** *a.* **1.** Deeply sensible of kindness received. **2.** Done or made to express thanks. Syn.: see GRATEFUL.—**thank′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**thank′ful-ness,** *n.*—**thank′less,** *a.* **1.** Not feeling or expressing gratitude. **2.** Not likely to gain thanks; unthanked. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**thank′wor″thy,** *a.* Meritorious.

thanks″giv′ing, 1 ṫhaŋks″giv′ɪŋ; 2 ṫhăŋks″ĝiv′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of giving thanks, as to God; the expression of gratitude. **2.** A form of words or worship in recognition of divine mercies. **3.** A public celebration in recognition of divine favor; also, a day set apart for such celebration.—**Thanksgiving Day,** in the United States, a day, usually the last Thursday in November, set apart as an annual festival of thanksgiving for the year's blessings.

Thap′sus, 1 thap′sus; 2 thăp′sŭs, *n.* An ancient town in N. Africa, where Cæsar defeated a Pompeiian army, 46 B. C.

thar′bor-ought, *n.* Same as THIRD-BOROUGH.

that, 1 ṫhat; 2 ṫhăt. **I.** *a.* [THOSE, *pl.*] **1.** The (one) specially designated: an emphatic word of greater definitive force than *the*, and having reference to some person or thing mentioned or understood. **2.** Such: followed by *that* or formerly by *as*. **3.** The (one) there: correlative to *this*, denoting something more remote in place, time, or thought. **II.** *pron.* **1.** As a demonstrative: (1) The person or thing applied, mentioned, or understood; as, see *that*. (2) The person or thing there or in the second place. **2.** As a relative, who or which. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] In such a manner or degree; so. **IV.** *conj.*

[*That* is used primarily to connect the substantive sentence as a subordinate clause with its principal sentence.] **1.** As a fact that: introducing a fact; as, I tell you *that* it is so. **2.** So that; in order that; as, I tell you *that* you may know. **3.** For the reason that; seeing that. **4.** As a result: introducing a consequence or effect. **5.** As a consequence. **6.** At which time; when. [< AS. *thæt*.] Syn.: see BUT.—**so that.** **1.** To the end that. **2.** With the result. **3.** Provided. See THOSE.

thatch, 1 thach; 2 thăch. **I.**† *vt. & vi.* To cover with a thatch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A covering of reeds, straw, etc., arranged, as on a roof, so as to shed water. **2.** Any one of various palms whose leaves are used for thatching. [< AS. *thæc*, cover.]—**thatch'er,** *n.*

thau'ma-trope, 1 thô'mə-trōp; 2 thą'ma-trōp, *n.* An optical toy, in which pictures on opposite sides of a card appear to blend together when the card is rapidly twirled. [< Gr. *thauma*, wonder, + *tropos*, turning.]

thau'ma-turge, 1 thô'mə-tûrj; 2 thą'ma-tûrġ, *n.* One who performs wonders or miracles; a wonder-worker; magician. [< LL. *thaumaturgus*, < Gr. *thaumatourgos*, < *thauma*, wonder, + *ergon*, work.] **thau"ma-tur'gist‡.**—**thau"ma-tur'gic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of miracles.—**thau"ma-tur'gi-cal,** *a.*—**thau"ma-tur'gics,** *n. pl.* Wonder-working.—**thau'ma-tur"gy,** *n.* Magic.

thaw, 1 thô; 2 thą. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To change from a frozen to an unfrozen state; dissolve or melt, as ice or snow; impersonally, of weather, to rise in temperature so as to melt ice and snow: also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of thawing, or the state of being thawed. **2.** Warmth of weather such as melts things frozen: also figuratively. [< AS. *thāwian*, thaw.] Syn.: see MELT.

the, 1 thī, 2 thē (*named or emphatic*); 1 thi, 2 thē (*unemphatic before a consonant*), *definite art.* or *a.* Belonging to a particular genus or class; selected or emphatically distinguished from others of a class or group; as, *the* Christian Sabbath. [< AS *the*, the, < demons. pronom. form *th-*.]

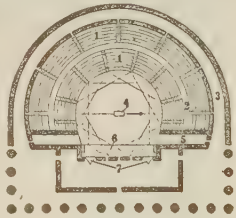
thet, *pron.* Thee.

the, *adv.* A modifier of words in the comparative degree, indicating the measure of excess, and equivalent to *by this, for this, to this extent;* as, "*the* sooner *the* better," etc. [< AS. *thē*, the, < *thæt*, that.]

the'ar-chy, thī'ar-ki; 2 thē'är-cy, *n.* **1.** Government by a deity. **2.** A theocracy. [< Gr. *theos*, God, + *archō*, rule.]

theat., *abbr.* Theatrical.

the'a-ter, 1 thī'ə-tər; 2 thē'a-ter, *n.* **1.** A building especially adapted to dramatic, operatic, or spectacular representations; playhouse. **2.** Dramatic literature and representations regarded as a whole. **3.** Any place of semicircular form with seats rising by easy gradations. **4.** Any place or region that is the scene of events. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *theatron*, < *thea*, sight.]—**the-at'ri-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the theater. **2.** Designed for show, display, or effect. **the-at'ric‡.** **II.** *n. pl.* A dramatic performance: especially when given by amateur performers. — **the-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **the-at'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*



Ground Plan of Greek Theater.
1. Seats for spectators. 2. Aisle. 3. Covered portico. 4. Altar of Dionysus. 5. Orchestra. 6. Stage. 7. Actor's entrance.

Thebes, 1 thībz; 2 thēbs, *n.* **1.** The ancient capital of Upper Egypt. **2.** The chief city of ancient Bœotia; destroyed by Alexander.—**The'ban,** *a. & n.*

the'ca, 1 thī'kə; 2 thē'ca, *n.* [THE'CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -cē, *pl.*] A sheath; case; capsule. [L., < Gr. *thēkē*, case.]—**the'cal,** *a.*

thee, 1 thī; 2 thē, *pers. pron.* The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular: used in prayer, poetry, etc. [< AS. *thē*, acc. and dat. of *thū*, THOU.]

theek†, 1 thīk; 2 thēk, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To thatch.—**theek'ing,** *n.* Thatch.

theft, 1 theft; 2 thĕft, *n.* **1.** The act of thieving; larceny. **2.** That which is stolen. [< AS. *theōfth*, < *theōf*, thief.]

the-gith'er, 1 thi-gith'ər; 2 thę-ğith'er, *adv.* [Scot.] Together.

thegn, 1 thān; 2 thęn, *n.* Same as THANE.

the'in, 1 thī'in, -in *or* -în; 2 thē'in, -in *or* -în, *n. Chem.* **the'ine,** The alkaloid in the tea-plant: chemically identical with caffein. [< NL. *thea*, < Chin. *ts'a*, tea.]

their, 1 thār, thârz; 2 thĕr, thĕrs, *poss. pron. pl.* Possessive cases of THEY. The form *their* is not used absolutely, and *theirs* not attributively. [< AS. *thāra*, *thārę*, gen. of *thū*, they.]

the'ism[1], 1 thī'izm; 2 thē'ĭsm, *n.* Belief in God; in religion, a belief in God, in a god, or in gods: opposed to *atheism.* [< Gr. *theos*, god.]—**the'ist,** *n.*—**the-is'tic, the-is'ti-cal,** *a.* [NL. *thea;* see THEIN.]

the'ism[2], *n.* The toxic effects of excessive tea-drinking. [<

them, 1 them; 2 thĕm, *pron. pl.* Objective case of THEY. [< AS. *thām.*]—**them-selves',** *pron.* Plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF.

theme, 1 thīm; 2 thēm, *n.* **1.** A subject of discourse; a topic to be discussed or developed in writing or speech; hence, any topic. **2.** An essay or dissertation. **3.** *Philol.* The root of a word as prepared to receive inflectional changes. **4.** *Mus.* A melodic subject usually developed with variations in a composition. [OF., < Gr.^{L} *thema*, < *tithēmi*, place.] Syn.: see TOPIC.—**the-mat'ic,** *a.*

The'mis, 1 thī'mis; 2 thē'mis, *n. Gr. Myth.* The personification of divine justice. [Gr., law.]

The-mis'to-cles, 1 thi-mis'to-klīz; 2 the-mis'to-clēg, *n.* An Athenian statesman and soldier (514?–449 B. C.).

then, 1 then; 2 thĕn. **I.** *a.* Being at that time: an attributive use of the adverb condemned by many authorities. **II.** *n.* A specific time already mentioned or understood. **III.** *adv.* **1.** At that time, expressed or understood. **2.** Next or immediately afterward. **3.** At another time. **IV.** *conj.* **1.** For that reason; as a consequence; therefore. **2.** Well then; in that case; as, you won't? *then* I will. [< AS. *thænne*, then.] Syn.: see THEREFORE.

thence, 1 thens; 2 thĕnç, *adv.* **1.** From that place. **2.** From the circumstance, fact, or cause; therefore. **3.** From that time; after that time. [ME. *thennes*, adv. gen., < AS. *thanan.*] Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**thence"-forth',** *adv.* From that time forth.—**thence"for'ward,** *adv.* **1.** Thenceforth. **2.** From that place forward. **thence"-from'‡.** [bining form.

the'o-, 1 thī'o-; 2 thē'o-. From Greek *theos*, god: a com-

Theo., *abbr.* Theodore.

the-oc'ra-cy, 1 thi-ok'rə-si; 2 the-ŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A government recognizing the immediate sovereignty of God. **2.** Hence, government by ecclesiastics. [< THEO- + Gr. *krateō*, rule.] **the'ar-chy‡.**—**the"o-crat'ic,** *a.* **the"o-crat'i-cal‡.**

the-oc'ra-sy, 1 thī-ok'rə-si; 2 thē-ŏc'ra-sy, *n.* The mixed worship of polytheism. [< THEO- + Gr. *krasis*, mixture.]

The-oc'ri-tus, 1 thi-ok'ri-tus; 2 the-ŏc'ri-tŭs, *n.* A Greek poet of the 3d century B. C.; probably of Syracuse.

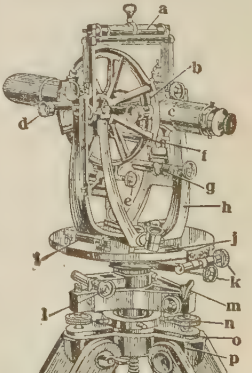
the-od'i-cy, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* Justification of the divine providence by the attempt to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness and sovereignty of God. **2.** *Philos.* The branch that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God and the immortality of the soul. [< THEO- + Gr. *dikē*, justice.]

the-od'o-lite, 1 thī-od'o-lait; 2 thē-ŏd'o-līt, *n.* One of several surveying and astronomical instruments for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. [Of Ar. origin.]

The-od'o-ric, 1 thi-od'o-rik; 2 the-ŏd'o-ric, *n.* "The Great" (454–526). A king of the Ostrogoths; ruler of Italy.

The"o-do'si-us, 1 thī"o-dō'shi-us; 2 thē"o-dō'shi-ŭs, *n.* "The Great" (346–395). A Roman emperor of the East.

the-og'o-ny, 1 thi-og'o-ni; 2 the-ŏğ'o-ny, *n.* The generation or genealogy of the gods, especially as recited in ancient poetry. [< THEO- + Gr. *-gonia*, < *gignomai*, become.]—**the"o-gon'ic,** *a.* — **the-og'o-nist,** *n.*



Theodolite.
a, striding-level; *b*, vertical limb and vernier; *c*, telescope; *d*, microscope; *e*, tangent-screw; *f*, telescope-bubble; *g*, gradienter; *h*, standard; *i*, plate-bubble; *j*, horizontal-limb and vernier; *k*, clamp- and tangent-screw; *l*, lower clamp-screw; *m*, tangent-screw; *n*, leveling-screw; *o*, shifting-plate; *p*, tripod-head.

theol., *abbr.* Theologian, theological, theology.—**theor.,** *abbr.* Theorem.

the-ol'o-gy, 1 thi-el'o-ji; 2 the-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [-GIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of religious science that treats of God, his

nature, attributes, laws, etc. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A treatise or poem on the nature and worship of the gods. [< F. *théologie*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *theologia*, < *theos*, god, + *legō*, speak.] Syn.: see RELIGION.—**the'o-log,** *n.* [Colloq.] A theological student. **the'o-logue‡.—the"o-lo'gi-an,** *n.* One versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine.—**the"o-log'i-cal, the"o-log'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of theology.—**the"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**the-ol'o-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To render theological. **II.** *i.* To reason like a theologian. **the-ol'o-gise‡.**

the"o-mor'phic, 1 thĭ"o-mēr'fĭk; 2 thē"o-môr'fĭc, *a.* Having the form or likeness of God. [< THEO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**the-oph'a-ny,** *n.* A manifestation or appearance of a deity or of the gods to man. [+ Gr. *phainomai*, appear.]

the-or'bo, 1 thı-ōr'bo; 2 the-ôr'bo, *n.* A 17th-century lute having two necks. [< It. *tiorba*, a form of lute.]

the'o-rem, 1 thĭ'o-rem; 2 thē'o-rĕm, *n.* **1.** A proposition demonstrably true or acknowledged as such. **2.** *Math.* (1) *Geom.* A proposition setting forth something to be proved. (2) *Alg.* A rule or law formulated in symbols, or the directory of an operation. [< Gr. *theōrēma*, < *theōreō*, look at.]—**the"o-rem-at'ic,** *a.* **the"o-rem'ic‡.**

the'o-ry, 1 thĭ'o-rı; 2 thē'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A plan or scheme subsisting in the mind only, but based on principles verifiable by experiment or observation. **2.** A body of the fundamental principles underlying a science or an application of a science. **3.** Abstract knowledge of any art. **4.** A proposed explanation, designed to account for any phenomenon. [< Gr.L+F *theōria*, viewing, theory, < *theōreō*, look at.] **the'o-rick‡.** Syn.: see HYPOTHESIS; IDEA.—**the"o-ret'i-cal, the"o-ret'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to theory; speculative.—**the"o-ret'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**the'o-rist,** *n.* One who theorizes.—**the'o-rize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To form or express theories; speculate. **the'o-rise‡.—the'o-riz"**[or **-ris"**]**er,** *n.*

theos., *abbr.* Theosophist, theosophy.

the-os'o-phy, 1 thı-es'o-fı; 2 the-ŏs'o-fy, *n.* [-PHIES², *pl.*] **1.** Mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe. **2.** In its modern phase, a system that claims to embrace the essential truth underlying all systems of religion, philosophy, and science. [< Gr. *theosophia*, < *theosophos*, < *theos*, god, + *sophos*, wise.]—**the"o-soph'ic,** *a.* **the"o-soph'i-cal‡.** — **the"o-soph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**the-os'o-phism,** *n.*—**the-os'o-phist,** *n.*

therap., *abbr.* Therapeutic, therapeutics.

ther"a-peu'tic, 1 ther"ə-piū'tĭk; 2 thĕr"ə-pū'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having healing qualities. **2.** Pertaining to therapeutics. **ther"a-peu'ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* A medicine efficacious in disease. [< Gr. *therapeutikos*, < *therapeutēs*, attendant.]—**ther"a-peu'tics,** *n.* The department of medical science that relates to diseases and remedies. **ther'a-py‡.**

there, 1 thār; 2 thēr. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or at that place; in a place other than that of the speaker: opposed to *here*. **2.** To that place; in that quarter or direction; thither. **3.** At that stage or point of action or proceeding. **4.** Expletive (1 thər, 2 ther), used as an expletive before verbs of being or action; as, *there* was once a man. **5.** Used with independent phrases or clauses, for emphasis, encouragement, etc.: the equivalent of *that*. **II.** *interj.* An exclamation. [< AS. *thēr*, *thǣr*, there.]—**there'a-bout",** *adv.* Near that number, quantity, etc.; approximately. **there'a-bouts"‡.—there-af'ter. I.** *n.* The time following an event. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Afterward. **2.** Accordingly.—**there-at',** *adv.* At that event, place, or time; upon that.—**there'a-way",** *adv.* **1.** From or in that direction or position. **2.** [Colloq.] In that region; thereabout. **there'a-ways"‡.—there-by',** *adv.* **1.** Through the agency of that. **2.** Connected with that. **3.** Conformably to that. **4.** Near by.—**there-for',** *adv.* For that or this.—**there-from',** *adv.* From this or that time, place, etc.—**there-in',** *adv.* **1.** In that place. **2.** In that time, matter, etc.—**there"in-to',** *adv.* Into this or that.—**there-of'‖,** *adv.* **1.** Of this, that, or it. **2.** Therefrom.—**there-on',** *adv.* On this, that, or it.—**there-out',** *adv.* From or out of that or this.—**there-to'‖,** *adv.* **1.** To this, that, or it. **2.** In addition. **there"un-to'‡.—there"to-fore',** *adv.* Before this or that; previously to that.—**there"up-on',** *adv.* Upon that.—**there-with',** *adv.* **1.** With this, that, or it. **2.** Thereupon.—**there"with-al',** *adv.* Besides.

there'fore, 1 thār'fōr *or* thūr'fōr; 2 thēr'fōr *or* thĕr'fōr, *adv.* & *conj.* For that or this reason; on that ground or account; also, necessarily growing out of this; consequently.

Syn.: accordingly, because, hence, since, then, thence, whence, wherefore. *Therefore* is the most precise and formal word for expressing the direct conclusion of a chain of reasoning; *then* carries a similar but slighter sense of inference, which it gives incidentally rather than formally; as, "All men are mortal; Cæsar is a man; *therefore* Cæsar is mortal"; or, "The contract is awarded; *then* there is no more to be said." *Consequently* denotes a direct result, but more frequently of a practical than a theoretical kind; as, "Important matters demand my attention; *consequently* I shall not sail to-day." *Consequently* is rarely used in the formal conclusions of logic or mathematics, but marks rather the freer and looser style of rhetorical argument. *Accordingly* denotes correspondence, which may or may not be consequence; it is often used in narration; as, "The soldiers were eager and confident; *accordingly* they sprang forward at the word of command." *Thence* is a word of more sweeping inference than *therefore*, applying not merely to a single set of premises, but often to all that has gone before, including the reasonable inferences that have not been formally stated. *Wherefore* is the correlative of *therefore*, and *whence* of *hence* or *thence*, appending the inference or conclusion to the previous statement without a break. Compare synonyms for BECAUSE.

ther'mal, 1 thūr'məl; 2 thēr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to, determined by, or measured by heat. **ther'mic‡.**

ther'mo-, 1 thūr'mo-; 2 thēr'mo-. From Greek *thermē*, heat: a combining form.—**ther"mo-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the transformation of heat-energy into motion, or to the relations between them. **ther"mo-dy-nam'i-cal‡.—ther"mo-dy-nam'ics,** *n. Physics.* That branch of the theory of heat treating of the relations between heat and mechanical work.—**ther"mo-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity. **ther"mo-e-lec'tri-cal‡.—ther"mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty,** *n.* Electricity generated by differences of temperature, or between two different metals in contact. — **ther"mo-gen'ic,** *a.* Heat-producing.—**ther'mo-graph,** *n.* A registering thermometer.

ther-mom'e-ter, 1 thər-mem'e-tər; 2 ther-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring degrees of temperature.—**ther"mo-met'ric, ther"mo-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**ther"mo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ther-mom'e-try,** *n.*

ther'mo-pile, 1 thūr'mo-pail; 2 thēr'mo-pīl, *n.* A thermoelectric battery, especially when used with a galvanometer to measure heat. [< THERMO- + L. *pila*, pier.]

Ther-mop'y-læ, 1 thər-mep'ı-lī; 2 ther-mŏp'y-lē, *n.* A narrow mountain pass from Thessaly into Greece, defended by Leonidas against Xerxes, Aug. 7 to 9, 480 B. C.

ther'mo-scope, 1 thūr'mo-skōp; 2 thēr'mo-scōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting changes or differences of temperature. [< THERMO- + -SCOPE.]

ther'mo-stat, 1 thūr'mo-stat; 2 thēr'mo-stăt, *n.* A device for the automatic regulation of temperature by utilizing the expansion and contraction caused by changes of temperature in certain metals. [< THERMO- + Gr. *histēmi*, stand.]—**ther'mo-stat'ic,** *a.*—**ther"mo-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ther"mo-stat'ics,** *n. Physics.* The theory of the equilibrium of heat.

Ther-si'tes, 1 thər-sai'tīz; 2 ther-sī'tēş, *n.* In Homer's Iliad, an ugly and scurrilous Greek.

the-sau'rus, 1 thı-sō'rus; 2 the-sạ'rŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A place where treasure is laid up; a storehouse. **2.** A repository of words or knowledge; hence, a lexicon or cyclopedia. [< Gr.L *thēsaurus*, treasure-house.]

these, 1 thīz; 2 thēş, *a.* & *pron.* Plural of THIS.

The'seus, 1 thĭ'sıūs *or* -sı-us; 2 thē'sūs *or* -se-ūs, *n.* A Greek legendary hero of Attica. See ARIADNE; MINOTAUR.

the'sis, 1 thĭ'sıs; 2 thē'sis, *n.* [THE'SES², *pl.*] **1.** A proposition advanced, to be maintained or defended by argument. **2.** Hence: (1) An essay or treatise on a particular subject; especially, a dissertation presented by a candidate for a degree. (2) An academic exercise or theme. **3.** A theme. **4.** *Pros.* The unaccented part of a foot; also, the depression of voice in pronouncing the thesis. **5.** *Logic.* An affirmative proposition, as opposed to a *hypothesis*. **6.** *Mus.* The down beat; the accented part of a measure. [L., < Gr. *thesis*, < *tithēmi*, place.]

Thes'pi-an, 1 thes'pı-ən; 2 thĕs'pi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Thespis, reputed inventor of Greek tragedy; hence, tragic; dramatic. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] An actor.

Thess., *abbr.* Thessalonians.

Thes"sa-lo'ni-an, 1 thes"ə-lō'nı-ən; 2 thĕs"ə-lō'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Thessalonica (now Saloniki), a city of Macedonia. **2.** *pl. Bib.* Two of St. Paul's epistles to the Christians of Thessalonica.—**Thes"sa-lo'ni-an,** *a.*

Thes"sa-lo-ni'ca, 1 thes"ə-lo-nai'kə; 2 thĕs"ə-lo-nī'ca, *n.* Same as SALONIKI.

Thes'sa-ly, 1 thes'ə-lı; 2 thĕs'ə-ly, *n.* A district in N. Greece; 4,790 sq. m.—**Thes-sa'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

The'tis, 1 thĭ'tıs; 2 thē'tis, *n. Gr. Myth.* A nereid, the mother of Achilles, who made her son invulnerable by dipping him in the Styx, save for his heel, by which she held him.

the'ur-gy, 1 thĭ'ūr-jı; 2 thē'ûr-ġy, *n.* **1.** The production of miraculous results by divine agency. **2.** Magical science as practised by means of invocations, talismans, etc. [< Gr.L *theos*, God, + *ergon*, work.]—**the-ur'gic, the-ur'gi-cal,** *a.*—**the-ur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

thew, 1 thiū; 2 thū, *n.* **1.** A sinew or muscle, especially when well developed; hence, especially in the plural, bodily strength or vigor. **2†.** Virtue: commonly plural. [< AS. *thēaw*, manner.]—**thew'y,** *a.* Muscular; strong.

they, 1 *th*ē; 2 *th*e, *pron. pl.* [THEIR or THEIRS, *poss.*: THEM, *obj.*] These or those understood or mentioned: the nominative plural of the pronoun of the third person. [< AS. *thā*, pl. of *the*(*se*), that.]

Thi-bet', *n.* Same as TIBET. [*thicce*, thick.]

thick, 1 *th*ik; 2 *th*ik, *vt. & vi.* To thicken. [< AS.

thick. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively large or unusual extent or depth from one surface to its opposite. **2.** Having a specified dimension of this kind, whether great or small; as, an inch *thick*. **3.** Arranged compactly; close; also, following at brief intervals; frequent, as blows, etc. **4.** Set or furnished closely or abundantly with objects; abounding. **5.** Having considerable density or consistency; dense; hence, turbid; impure; heavy. **6.** Overcharged with vapor; foggy; misty. **7.** Lacking quickness of apprehension; dull. **8.** Indistinct; muffled. **9.** [Colloq.] Excessively friendly; intimate. **II.** *adv.* In a thick manner. Syn.: (adjective) close, cloudy, coagulated, compact, condensed, dense, dull, foggy, gross, hazy, inspissate, misty, muddy, rolled, rolly, turbid. See BLUNT.

thick, *n.* **1.** The dimension of thickness; especially, the thickest part. **2.** The time when or place where anything is thickest or most intense; as, the *thick* of the fight.—**thick'head",** *n.* A stupid person; numskull.—**thick'skin"‡; thick'skull"†.**—**thick'ish,** *a.* Somewhat thick.—**thick'ly,** *adv.*—**thick'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being thick. **2.** The dimension, diameter, or measure of a solid that is not length or breadth, whether much or slight. **3.** A sheet, fold, etc., as of paper.—**thick'-set",** *a.* **1.** Having a short, thick body; stout. **2.** Set like a thicket; closely planted.—**thick'set",** *n.* **1.** A thicket; also, a thick hedge. **2.** A fustian-like fabric having a nap like velveteen.—**thick-skinned,** *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin; hence, not sensitive in mind. **2.** Pachydermatous.—**thick-skulled,** *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

thick'en, 1 *th*ik'n; 2 *th*ik'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become thick or thicker.—**thick'en-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making or becoming thick. **2.** Something added to a liquid to increase its consistency. **3.** That which is thickened.

thick'et, 1 *th*ik'et; 2 *th*ik'ĕt, *n.* A thick growth, as of underbrush, through which a passage is not easily effected; a coppice; jungle. [< AS. *thiccet*, < *thicce*, thick.]

thief, 1 *th*īf; 2 *th*ēf, *n.* [THIEVES, 1 *th*īvz; 2 *th*ēvz, *pl.*] **1.** One who steals, especially one who steals furtively; in law, one who commits larceny; also, one who has stolen. **2.** One who practises overreaching, deceit, etc. **3.** One who or that which causes loss, as of time, character, etc. **4.** [Prov.] A projection in a candle-wick that causes guttering. [< AS. *theōf*, thief.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**thiev(eᴾ,** *vt. & vi.* [THIEV(E)D; THIE'VING.] To take by theft; purloin; steal.—**thiev'er-y,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The practise of thieving.—**thiev'-ish,** *a.* **1.** Addicted to thieving. **2.** Acting by stealth; furtive. **3.** Partaking of the nature of theft. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Thiep"val', 1 tyep"vāl'; 2 tŷep"väl', *n.* A village, N. W. France, where British and French defeated the Germans, Sept. 26, 1916.

Thiers, 1 tyār; 2 tyêr, **Louis Adolphe** (1797–1877). [historian; statesman; president. A French

thig, 1 *th*ig; 2 *th*īg, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To beg; to obtain, as money, by plausible statements.—**thig'ger,** *n.*

thigh, 1 *th*ī; 2 *th*ī, *n.* **1.** The leg between the hip and the knee, or the corresponding portion in other animals. **2.** The femur or coxa of an insect. [< AS. *theōh*, thigh.]

thill, 1 *th*il; 2 *th*īl, *n.* One of the shafts of a vehicle, between which a horse is harnessed. [< AS. *thille*, board.]

thim'bl(eᴾ, 1 *th*im'bl; 2 *th*īm'bl, *n.* **1.** A cap, or broad ring of metal, worn on the end of the finger in sewing. **2.** Hence, any device of similar shape, as a metal ring forming a guard over a loop or eye on a sail, etc. [< AS. *thȳmel*, < *thūma*, thumb.]—**thim'bl(e-ber"ryᴾ,** *n.* The black raspberry; also, the white-flowered raspberry.—**thim'-ble-rig",** *n.* A gambling-game in which a pea or ball is shifted from one to another of three inverted thimble-shaped cups: a means of cheating at country fairs, etc.—**thim'ble-rig",** *vt. & vi.* To cheat by trickery.—**thim'ble-rig"ger,** *n.*

thin, 1 *th*in; 2 *th*īn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [THINNED, THIND⁸; THIN'NING.] To make thin in any respect; grow or become thin. **II.** *a.* [THIN'NER; THIN'NEST.] **1.** Having opposite surfaces very close to each other; not thick. **2.** Lacking roundness or plumpness of figure; lean. **3.** Having the component parts or particles scattered or diffused; sparse; not dense or abundant; rare. **4.** Having little substance or consistency. **5.** Lacking in essential ingredients or qualities. **6.** Not deep or thick, as a school of fish. **III.** *adv.* Thinly. [< AS. *thynne*, thin.] Syn.: (adjective) see FINE; GAUNT; MEAGER.—**thin'ly,** *adv.*—**thin'ness,** *n.*—**thin'nish,** *a.* Somewhat thin.—**thin'-skinned",** *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, easily offended; sensitive.

thine, 1 *th*ain; 2 *th*īn, *a.* Of or belonging to thee: used now mostly in poetry, prayer, etc., or by the Friends. [< AS. *thīn*, gen. of *thū*, THOU.]

thing, 1 *th*ing; 2 *th*ĭng, *n.* **1.** Any separable or distinguishable object of thought. **2.** Any inanimate substance. **3.** Any object, appearance, or existence not known or characterized by a more definite name. **4.** Any object viewed disparagingly or as a diminutive. **5.** A matter or circumstance; an affair; a particular object, event, or circumstance. **6.** *pl.* Personal belongings; clothes, especially outer garments. **7.** *Law.* A subject of property or dominion, as distinguished from a person. **8.** A measurable portion; bit. [< AS. *thing*, thing, cause.]

think¹, 1 *th*ink; 2 *th*ĭnk, *v.* [THOUGHT; THINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce or form by mental processes; also, to change, or to effect in some way, by mental operation: in this sense followed by *out*, *through*, etc. **2.** To review in mind; examine mentally. **3.** To form an adequate idea of. **4.** To call to mind; remember; recollect. **5.** To remark mentally. **6.** To conceive of as a thing possible or probable. **7.** To hold as an opinion; believe. **8.** To propose in mind; purpose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise the mind actively in any way. **2.** To recall anything to mind; exercise recollection: with *of* or *on*. **3.** To entertain a particular opinion, sentiment, or feeling. [< AS. *thencan*, think; cp. THANK, *n.*] Syn.: see CONSIDER; ESTEEM; MUSE; SUPPOSE.—**think'er,** *n.*—**think'ing,** *n.* **1.** Mental action; thought. **2.** The product of such action, as an idea. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT.—**think'ing-ly,** *adv.*

think², *vi.* To seem; appear: now obsolete, except with the pronoun as indirect object in the combinations **methinks, methought.** [< AS. *thyncan*, seem.]

third, 1 *th*ûrd; 2 *th*ĭrd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the second. **2.** Being one of three equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of three equal parts of anything. **2.** The next one after the second. **3.** A widow's portion of her deceased husband's estate: commonly in the plural. **4.** A unit of time, or of angular measurement, equal to the sixtieth of a second. **5.** *Mus.* The interval between any note and the next note but one above it on a diatonic scale; known as a **major third** when such interval is two whole steps or degrees of the staff, and as a **minor third** when it is a step and a half. [< AS. *thridda*, < *threō*, three.]—**third person** (*Gram.*), the person or thing spoken of, or the grammatical form indicating such person or thing.—**third'ly,** *adv.* [stable or deputy constable.

third'-bor"ough, 1 *th*ûrd'-bur"o; 2 *th*ĭrd'-bŏr"o, *n.* A con-

thirl, 1 *th*ûrl; 2 *th*ĭrl, *vt.* [Scot.] To enthrall; also, to bind, as by a lease. [< THRALL.]—**thirl'age,** *n. Scots Law.* A form of restriction upon the tenants of certain lands obliging them to have their grain ground at a particular mill.

thirst, 1 *th*ûrst; 2 *th*ĭrst. **I**ᵈ. *vt. & vi.* To have a thirst for; be thirsty; have eager desire: usually with *for*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A general sensation calling for relief by drinking; specif., a distressful feeling of dryness and heat in the throat, mouth, and stomach. **2.** Any eager desire or longing. [< AS. *thyrst*, thirst.] Syn.: see APPETITE.—**thirst'y,** *a.* [THIRST'I-ER; THIRST'I-EST.] **1.** Affected with thirst. **2.** Lacking moisture; parched. **3.** Eagerly desirous. **4.** Causing thirst.—**thirst'i-ly,** *adv.*—**thirst'i-ness,** *n.*

thir-teen', 1 *th*ûr-tēn'; 2 *th*ĭr-tēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than twelve. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and three, or the symbols representing it, as 13 or XIII. [< AS. *threōtȳne*, < *threō*, three, + *tēn*, ten.] — **thir-teenth'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Third in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of thirteen equal parts. **2.** The next one after the twelfth.

thir'ty, 1 *th*ûr'ti; 2 *th*ĭr'ty. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than twenty. **II.** *n.* [THIR'TIES², *pl.*] The sum of ten and twenty; also, the symbols representing it, as 30 or XXX. [< AS. *thrītig*, < *threō*, three, + *-tig*, -TY¹.]—**thir'ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the twentieth. **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of thirty equal parts of anything. **2.** The tenth in order after the twentieth.

this, 1 *th*is; 2 *th*ĭs. **I.** *a.* [THESE, *pl.*] That is here present: a demonstrative pointing out something present, near, or nearer than something else, in time, place, or thought. *This* is the correlative of *that*, indicating something nearer in place, time, or thought, while *that* indicates something more remote. **II.** *pron.* The person or thing here present, or as if present, or to be exhibited. **III.** *adv.* In this way; to this degree. [< AS. *thes*, masc., *this*, neut.]

This'be, 1 *th*iz'bī; 2 *th*ĭs'bē, *n.* A Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus. Believing her slain by a lion, he killed himself, and she, finding his body, ended her life. See PYRAMUS.

this'tl(eᴾ, 1 *th*is'l; 2 *th*ĭs'l, *n.* **1.** One of various vigorous prickly plants of the aster family, with cylindrical or globular heads of tubular flowers, and seeds terminating in a long bristly pappus known as *thistle-down*. **2.** One of various plants of other genera. See illus. on next page. [< AS. *thistel*, thistle.]—**this'tly,** *a.* Abounding in or resembling thistles.

thith'er, 1 thith'ər; 2 thĭth'er. **I§.** *a.* Situated in that place; hence, farther. **II.** *adv.* **1.** To that place; in that direction. **2.** To that end, point, or result. [< AS. *thider*, thither.]—**thith'er-ward,** *adv.* In that direction. **thith'er-wards‡.**

thir., *abbr.* Thaler.—**Tho., Thos.,** *abbr.* Thomas.

tho, 1 thō; 2 thō, *conj.* **1. though,** Notwithstanding the fact that. **2.** Even if. **3.** And yet; however. **4.** Nevertheless. [< AS. *theáh*, tho.] Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

Common or Bull-thistle.

thole, 1 thōl; 2 thōl, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Brit. & Obs.] To endure; give; afford. [< AS. *tholian*, suffer.]

thole, 1 thōl; 2 thōl, *n.* **1.** A pin serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. **thole'-pin"‡. 2.** One of the two handles by which a scythe-snath is held. [< AS. *thol*, pin.]

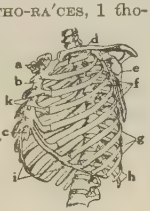
Thom'as, 1 tem'əs; 2 tŏm'as, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* That one of the twelve apostles characterized by his doubting disposition. *John* xx, 27. **Did'y-mus‡. 2. George H.** (1816–1870), a United States general in the Civil War. **3. T. à Kempis** (1380–1471), a German monk; reputed author of the *Imitation of Christ.* **4. T. the Rhymer,** a Scottish poet (1225–1300). **T. Learmont‡; T. of Ercildoune‡; T. Remor‡.**

Thom'son, 1 tem'sən; 2 tŏm'son, *n.* **1. James** (1700–1748), a Scottish poet: *The Seasons.* **2. Sir William.** See KELVIN.

thong, 1 ŧheŋ; 2 thŏng, *n.* A long, narrow strip, properly of leather, as for tying or fastening, or for a whip-lash, etc. [< AS. *thwang*, thong.]

Thor, 1 thōr; 2 thôr, *n. Norse Myth.* The Scandinavian god of war, thunder, and agriculture; benefactor of men.

tho'rax, 1 thō'raks; 2 thō'răks, *n.* [THO-RA'CES, 1 thō-rē'sīz; 2 thō-rā'çēş, *pl.*] **1.** The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs. **2.** The middle region of the body of an insect, between the head and the abdomen. **3.** The corresponding region of the body in other arthropods. [L., < Gr. *thōrax*, thorax.]—**tho-rac'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the thorax.



Human Thorax.
a, b, c, sternum; *i,* costal arch; *k,* costal cartilages; *d,* clavicle; *e,* scapula; *f,* true or sternal ribs; *g,* false ribs; *h,* floating ribs.

Tho'reau, 1 thō'ro *or* thō-rō'; 2 thō'ro *or* thō-rō', **Henry David** (1817–1862). An American essayist and naturalist.

tho'ri-a, 1 thō'ri-ə; 2 thō'ri-a, *n. Chem.* A white, very heavy compound, consisting of thorium oxid. [< THOR.]

tho'ri-um, 1 thō'ri-um; 2 thō'ri-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A gray element. See ELEMENT. [< THOR.]

thorn, 1 thôrn; 2 thôrn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To pierce or prick with a thorn. **2.** To fasten with a thorn. **3.** To furnish with thorns for any purpose. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A spine or sharp-pointed process from a branch which is indurated, leafless, and produced into a point; sometimes one of other large sharp processes. **2.** *Bot.* Any one of various thorn-bearing shrubs or trees, as the hawthorn. **3.** Anything that occasions discomfort, pain, or annoyance; a vexation. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter Þ; also, the corresponding Icelandic character: equivalent to *th.* *Y* or *y* is sometimes used as a makeshift for it in early English, as in the contraction yᵉ. [< AS. *thorn*, thorn.]—**thorn'-ap"ple,** *n.* Jimson-weed: so called from its spiny capsule.—**thorn'y,** *a.* [THORN'I-ER; THORN'I-EST.] **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Sharp; painful; vexatious.

thor'ough, 1 thur'o; 2 thôr'o. **I.** *a.* **1.** Going through and through; marked by careful attention throughout; not superficial; hence, complete; perfect. **2.** Going or extending through, in a literal sense. **II.** *n.* Something that goes or extends through. [< AS. *thurh*, through.] Syn.: see RADICAL.—**thor'ough-bass",** 1 -bēs"; 2 -bās", *n. Mus.* **1.** A bass part accompanied by shorthand marks, as numerals, below the staff, to indicate the general harmony: now disused. **2.** Loosely, the science of harmony or the art of harmonic composition. **thor'ough-base"‡.**—**t.-brace,** *n.* A strong leather strap extending on each side of a vehicle and supporting the body.—**t.-braced,** *a.*—**thor'ough-bred".** **I.** *a.* Bred from the best stock; hence, high-spirited; courageous. **II.** *n.* A thoroughbred animal: said especially of horses.—**thor'ough-go"ing,** *a.* Very thorough or efficient. Syn.: see RADICAL. — **thor'ough-ly,** *adv.* — **thor'ough-ness,** *n.*—**t.-paced,** *a.* Perfectly trained; thoroughgoing; accomplished; as, a *thorough-paced* villain.

thor'ough-fare", 1 *n.* **1.** A frequented way or course; **thor'o-fare",** especially, a road or street by which the public have unobstructed passage; highway. **2.** A traveling or passing through, or the right or possibility of doing so. **3.** An outlet to an enclosed place, as to a court. **4.** A place through which much traffic passes. [< AS. *thurh*, through, + *faru*, going.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.

thor'ough-wort", 1 thur'o-wûrt"; 2 thôr'o-wûrt", *n.* A stout hairy herb, 2 to 4 feet high, with white flowers, common in the United States and Canada. **bone'set‡.**

thorp‖, *n.* A village or hamlet. [AS.] **thorpe‡.**

Thor'wald-sen, 1 tôr'weld-sen; 2 tôr'wąld-sĕn, **Albert** (1770–1844). A Danish sculptor.

those, 1 thōz; 2 thōş, *a.* & *pron.* In present use, plural of THAT. [< AS. *thās*, pl. of *thes*, THIS.]

Thoth, 1 tōt *or* ŧhoth; 2 tōt *or* thŏth, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of wisdom, inventor of art, science, speech, and letters.

Thoth'mes, 1 tōt'[*or* ŧhoth']mIz; 2 tōt'[*or* thŏth']mēş, *n.* Any of several Egyptian kings (1587–1328 B. C.).

thou, 1 thau; 2 thou, *pron.* [THY or THINE, *poss.*; THEE, *obj.*; YE or YOU, *nom. pl.*; YOUR or YOURS, *poss. pl.*; YOU, *obj. pl.*] The person spoken to: in common usage superseded by the plural form *you*, accompanied by plural verb. [< AS. *thū*, thou.]

though, *conj.* See THO.

thought, 1 thōt; 2 thôt, *imp.* & *pp.* of THINK, *v.*

thought, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of thinking; loosely, any mental activity; reason. **2.** That which is produced by thinking; a concept, judgment, syllogism, etc. **3.** Specifically: (1) Sober reflection; serious consideration. (2) Collectively, mental activity of a specified kind; a current, course, or kind of thinking. (3) An intention not fully formed; a design; purpose. (4) A memory; recollection. (5) Solicitous care or forethought; as, take *thought* for the future. **4.** [Colloq.] A very small amount or degree; a very little; a trifle. [< AS. *theaht*, < *thencan*, think.]

Syn.: cogitation, conception, conclusion, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, judgment, meditation, musing, notion, opinion, reflection, reverie, speculation, study, supposition, thinking, view. See IDEA; MIND; REFLECTION.—**thought'less,** *a.* **1.** Manifesting lack of thought or care; heedless; also, giddy. **2.** Stupid. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT.—**thought'less-ly,** *adv.*—**thought'less-ness,** *n.*

thought'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of thought; meditative. **2.** Characterized by thought, especially for others; showing solicitous care; attentive; considerate.

Syn.: attentive, careful, circumspect, considerate, heedful, mindful, provident. An *attentive* person waits upon another to supply what is needed or desired. A *thoughtful* person provides in advance for needs and wishes not yet manifested. A *considerate* person carefully spares another all that would harm, grieve, or annoy; one who is *circumspect* carefully avoids all that might compromise himself. See PRUDENT; SEDATE.—Ant.: careless, gay, giddy, heedless, inadvertent, inattentive, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, reckless, remiss.—**thought'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**thought'ful-ness,** *n.*

thou'sand, 1 thau'zənd; 2 thou'şand. **I.** *a.* Consisting of a hundred times ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** Ten hundred; loosely, a very large number. **2.** The symbols 1,000 or M. [< AS. *thūsend*, thousand.]—**thou'sandth. I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a thousand. **2.** Being one of a thousand equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of a thousand equal parts.

Thou'sand Is'lands. A group of about 1,700 islets in an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, near Lake Ontario.

thowe, 1 thau; 2 thow, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Thaw. **thow‡.**

thow'less, 1 thau'les; 2 thow'lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Inactive; lazy. [< THEW + -LESS.]

Thrace, 1 thrēs; 2 thrāç, *n.* An ancient region of indefinite extent to the N. E. of Macedonia. [—**thrall'er,** *n.*

thrall, 1 thrōl; 2 thrąl, *vt.* [Poet.] To reduce to thraldom.

thrall, *n.* **1.** A person in bondage; slave; serf; hence, one controlled by an appetite or a passion. **2.** The condition of slavery; thraldom. [< AS. *thræl*, < Ice. *thræll*, thrall.]—**thral'dom,** *n.* Bondage; servitude. **thrall'-dom‡.** Syn.: see BONDAGE.

thrang, 1 thrāŋ; 2 thrăng. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Occupied fully; busy. **II.** *n.* A throng; crowd. [Var. of THRONG.] **thrange†.**

thrap, 1 thrap; 2 thrăp, *vt.* [THRAPPED†; THRAP'PING.] *Naut.* To bind or tie on; fasten about. [Var. of *frap*, < F. *frapper*, strike.]

thrap'ple, 1 thrap'l; 2 thrăp'l, *n.* [Prov.] Same as THROTTLE.

thrash†, 1 thrash; 2 thrăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To beat forcibly, as with a stick or the fists; whip; pummel. **2.** Same as THRESH, I., 1. **3.** *Naut.* In a rough sea, to sail (a ship) to windward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw oneself about violently; dash; toss; plunge: usually with *about.* **2.** Same as THRESH, II., 1. **3.** To labor hard; toil. **4.** *Naut.* To make to windward against a stiff breeze. [< AS. *therscan.*] Syn.: see BEAT.

thrash'er[1], *n.* **1.** One who thrashes. **2.** Same as THRESHER, 2. **3.** Same as THRESHER, 3.

thrash'er[2], *n.* A long-tailed American thrush with curved beak, colored foxy red with black spots. [For THRUSH[1].]

thra-son'i-cal, 1 thrə-sən'i-kəl; 2 thra-sŏn'i-cal, *a.* Characterized by boasting or ostentation; bragging; boastful. [< L. *Thraso(n-)*, braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch," < Gr. *thrasys*, bold.]—**thra-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Thras"y-bu'lus, 1 thras"i-bū'lus; 2 thrās"y-bū'lŭs, *n.* (—389 B. C.) A Greek patriot and naval commander.

thraw, 1 thrô; 2 thrạ, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To twist or wrench. **2.** To thwart; frustrate. [= THROW.]—**thrawn,** *pa.* [Scot.] **1.** Wrenched; twisted. **2.** Obstinate; perverse; contrary. **thraw'ïn†.** [2. Reluctant. **thra'wart†.**

thra'ward, 1 thrô'wərd; 2 thrạ'ward, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Obstinate.

thread[d], } 1 thred; 2 thrĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a
thred[s], } thread, as a needle. **2.** To pick one's way through or over by careful effort, as an intricate path. **3.** To arrange or string on a thread, as beads. **4.** To mingle or make with threads; streak. **II.** *i.* To make one's way carefully.—**thread'er,** *n.*

thread, } *n.* **1.** A slender cord or filament of a fibrous sub-
thred[s], } stance, as cotton or silk. **2.** A filament of any other substance or a fine line, as of color. **3.** The spiral ridge of a screw; also, a single turn of such a ridge. **4.** Figuratively, that which is continuous through a long course; as, the *thread* of an argument. [< AS. *thrǣd*, < *thrāwan*, twist.]—**thread'bare",** *a.* **1.** Worn so that the threads show, as a garment. **2.** Clad in worn garments. **3.** Commonplace; hackneyed. Syn.: see COMMON; TRITE.—**thread'like",** *a.* **thread'y‡.** — **thread'worm",** *n.* A threadlike worm; a pinworm.

threap, 1 thrip; 2 thrēp, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To contradict; dispute; also, to lament; complain.

threat, } 1 thret; 2 thrēt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Poet. or Archaic.] To
thret[a], } threaten. **II.** *n.* A declaration of an intention to inflict pain, injury, etc.; a menace. [< AS. *threāt*, < *threōtan*, vex.]

threat'en, 1 thret'n; 2 thrēt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter menaces or threats against. **2.** To be menacing or dangerous to. **3.** To be ominous or portentous of. **4.** To announce as something to be inflicted. **II.** *t.* **1.** To employ threats. **2.** To have a menacing aspect.

Syn.: menace. *Threaten* is applied alike to vast and trivial matters; *menace* only to those of moment. Either persons or things may *threaten*; *menace* is chiefly used of persons or of things personified. One may *threaten* by word or act; *menace* is for the most part limited to actions or concrete things; one *threatens* another with death; he *menaces* him with a revolver. *Threaten* may take either a noun in the objective case or a verb in the infinitive as its direct object; *menace* takes a noun only; a nation *threatens* to fight; it *menaces* war, or *menaces* another with war; the *threatening* may be by official or public utterance, the *menacing* by the massing of fleets and armies.—**threat'en-er,** *n.*—**threat'en-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

three, 1 thrī; 2 thrē. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than two. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of two and one; also, the symbols 3 or III. **2.** Any group of three persons or things. [< AS. *thrēo*, three.]—**three'-deck"er,** *n.* **1.** A vessel having three decks or gun-decks. **2.** By extension, a structure having three levels. **3.** [Colloq.] An old-fashioned pulpit, built in three stages.—**three'fold".** **I.** *a.* Made up of three; triple. **II.** *adv.* In a threefold manner.—**three'-pence,** 1 thrip'ens *or* (*colloq.*) thrip'ens; 2 thrĕ'pĕnç *or* (*colloq.*) thrip'ĕnç, *n.* A current silver coin of Great Britain, worth three pennies (about 6 cents). **threepenny bit†.**—**three'pen"ny,** *a.* Worth three pennies; hence, of little value.—**three-piled,** *a.* **1.** Having a triple pile or nap: said of velvet: also figuratively. **2.** Clad in or wearing such velvet; hence, wealthy. **3.** Piled in a set or sets of three.—**t.-ply,** *a.* Consisting of three webs interwoven, of three thicknesses, strands, etc.—**three'score",** *a.* Sixty.

thren'o-dy, 1 thren'o-di; 2 thrĕn'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] An ode or song of lamentation; a dirge. [< Gr. *thrēnōdia*, < *thrēnos*, lament, + *ōdē*, see ODE.] **threne†; thren'ode†.**

thresh, 1 thresh; 2 thrĕsh, *v.* [THRESHED; THRESH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat, as stalks of ripened grain, by means of a flail, a machine, etc.; to separate, as grain or seeds, from straw or husks. **2.** Same as THRASH, I., 1. **II.** *i.* **1.** To beat out grain, etc., from straw or husks. **2.** Same as THRASH, II., 1. [< AS. *therscan*.]

Thrash and *thresh* are etymologically the same, but *thresh* is now chiefly used for the beating out of grain and *thrash* in colloquial senses.

—**thresh'ing,** *ppr. & verbal n.*—**thresh'ing-floor",** *n.* A floor or area for threshing grain.

thresh'er, 1 thresh'ər; 2 thrĕsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who threshes. **2.** A machine for threshing. **3.** A shark of warm seas, having the dorsal lobe of the tail exceedingly long, for use as a weapon. **thresh'er-shark"‡.**

thresh'old, 1 thresh'ōld; 2 thrĕsh'old, *n.* The plank, stone, or the like, placed beneath the door of a building; hence, an entrance or a starting-point. [< AS. *therscold*, < *therscan*, thrash.]

threw, 1 thrū; 2 thrụ, *imp.* of THROW, *v.*

thrice, 1 thrais; 2 thrīç, *adv.* **1.** Three times. **2.** In a threefold manner; hence, fully. [< ME. *thries*, < *thrie*, < AS. *thrēo*, three.]

thrid, 1 thrid; 2 thrid, *vt.* [THRID'DED; THRID'DING.] To pass through (something narrow or tortuous); thread. [Var. of THREAD.]—**thrid†,** *n.* Thread.

thrift, 1 thrift; 2 thrĭft, *n.* **1.** Care and wisdom in the management of one's resources. **2.** A flourishing condition; vigorous growth, as of a plant. **3.** A flower of the north temperate zone growing on mountains and the seashore, having pink or white heads. **4**§. The state of one who thrives. **5.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Effort; occupation; employment. [< Ice. *thrift*, < *thrifa*, thrive.]

Syn.: gain, profit, prosperity. See FRUGALITY.—**thrift'-stamp,** *n.* One of several money-saving stamps of various values.—**thrift'less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**thrift'y,** *a.* [THRIFT'I-ER; THRIFT'I-EST.] **1.** Displaying thrift or good management; economical; frugal. **2.** Prosperous; thriving. **3.** Growing vigorously. Syn.: see PRUDENT.—**thrift'i-ly,** *adv.*—**thrift'i-ness,** *n.*

thrill, } 1 thril; 2 thrĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To permeate, as by
thril[2], } something that runs or vibrates through, producing a sense of quivering or tingling; cause to experience a keen emotion. **2.** To cause to tremble. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pervade one suddenly, as with a tremor or surge of emotion; cause a quivering sensation. **2.** To experience a keen or exquisite sensation; have stirring emotion. **3.** To move tremulously. [< AS. *thyrlian*, < *thyrel*, hole.]

Syn.: see SHAKE.

thrill[1], *n.* **1.** A tremor of feeling or excitement. **2.** A pulsation. [< AS. *thyrel*, < √ of THROUGH.]

thrill[2], *n.* A trill; warbling. [Var. of TRILL.]

thrips, 1 thrips; 2 thrĭps, *n.* A small insect destructive to grain and plants.

thrive, 1 thraiv; 2 thrīv, *vi.* [THROVE, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'EN, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'ING.] **1.** To prosper; be successful. **2.** To grow with vigor. [< Ice. *thrifask*, thrive.] Syn.: see FLOURISH; SUCCEED.—**thrive'less‖,** *a.* Thriftless.—**thriv'en,** *pp.* of THRIVE. *v.*—**thriv'er§,** *n.*

thro', 1 thrū; 2 thrụ, *abbr.* Through.

throat, 1 thrōt; 2 thrōt, *n.* **1.** The part of the neck in which the air-passages and gullet are contained. **2.** The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach; also, the windpipe. **3.** An inlet; orifice. [< AS. *throte*, throat.] **-throat'y,** *a.* Uttered in the throat.

throb, 1 thrəb; 2 thrŏb. **I.** *vi.* [THROBBED, THROBD[3]; THROB'BING.] To beat rapidly or strongly, as the heart; palpitate; vibrate; thrill. **II.** *n.* The act or state of throbbing. [ME. *throbben;* cp. L. *trepidus*, restless, agitated.]

throe, 1 thrō; 2 thrō, *vt. & vi.* [THROED; THROE'ING.] To put in agony; suffer agony.

throe, 1 thrō; 2 thrō, *n.* A violent pang or pain; agony: said especially of the pains of death. [< AS. *thraw*, affliction, < *threōwan*, afflict.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.

throne, 1 thrōn; 2 thrōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [THRONED; THRON'ING.] To place or sit on a throne; enthrone; exalt. **II.** *n.* **1.** A monarch's chair of state; sometimes, also, the chair of state of some other dignitary, as a bishop. **2.** Royal estate; sovereign power; hence, one invested with sovereign power. **3.** [T-] *pl.* The third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy. [OF., < Gr.-L *thronos*, seat.]

throng, 1 thrōŋ; 2 thrôŋg, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To crowd into and occupy fully. **2.** To press or crowd upon. **II.** *i.* To collect in a throng. Syn.: see JAM.

throng, *n.* **1.** A multitude of people crowded closely together. **2.** Any numerous collection. [< AS. *gethrang*, < *thringan*, press.]

Syn.: concourse, crowd, host, jam, mass, multitude, press. A *crowd* is a company of persons filling to excess the space they occupy and pressing inconveniently upon one another; the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small. *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressing closely together; there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng*. *Host* and *multitude* both imply vast numbers, but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to be nowhere a *crowd; host* is a military term, and properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding. *Concourse* signifies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has a suggestion of stateliness not found in the word *crowd*, while suggesting less massing and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng*. Compare ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

throp'pie, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The windpipe or throttle.

thros'tle, 1 thres'l; 2 thrŏs'l, *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A thrush, as the

song-thrush. **2.** *Textile.* A machine for twisting and winding fibers from roves. [< AS. *throstle*, throstle; cp. THRUSH[1], *n.*]

throt'tle, ⟩ 1 ŧhrŏt'l; 2 thrŏt'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [THROT'TLED, **throt'l**[F], ⟩ THROT'LD[F]; THROT'TLING.] To stop or obstruct, as the breath; choke; shut off, as steam. **II.** *n.* **1.** The throat or windpipe. **2.** A valve closing the steam-supply pipe of an engine. **throt'tle-valve‡.** [Dim. of THROAT.]

through, ⟩ 1 thrū; 2 thru. **I.** *a.* Going from beginning **thru**[S], ⟩ to end; pertaining to an entire distance. **II.** *adv.* **1.** From one end, surface, etc., to or beyond the other. **2.** From beginning to end. **3.** To a termination. **4.** [Colloq.] At an end; as, are you *through*? **III.** *prep.* **1.** From end to end, side to side, etc., of. **2.** Covering, entering, or penetrating all parts of; throughout. **3.** From the first to the last of. **4.** In the midst of; here and there upon or in. **5.** By way of. **6.** By means of; by the instrumentality or aid of. **7.** On account of; because of. [< AS. *thurh*, through.] Syn.: see BY.—**through'fare"†,** *n.* A thoroughfare.—**through'go"ing,** *n.* [Scot.] A thorough scolding. **t.-gaunt‡.**—**through'ly‖,** *adv.* Thoroughly.—**through-out'.** **I.** *adv.* Through or in every part. **II.** *prep.* All through.—**t.-stone,** *n.* A stone passing entirely through the thickness of a wall.

throve, 1 thrōv; 2 thrōv, *imp.* of THRIVE, *v.*

throw, 1 thrō; 2 thrō, *v.* [THREW; THROWN; THROW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force. **2.** To cause to fall or tumble; cast or hurl down or out; overturn; prostrate; unhorse; unseat. **3.** To drive violently; impel; dash. **4.** To spread or put on hastily or carelessly. **5.** To cast or fling down in gaming, as dice; cause to fall uppermost in such a cast; as, to *throw* sixes. **6.** To cause to move quickly into a position. **7.** To divest oneself of; cast; shed. **8.** To give birth to; bring forth. **9.** To direct, as the eyes; cast. **10.** To lose purposely, as a race or a game. **11.** To spin (filaments, as of silk) into thread. **12.** *Ceram.* To shape, as fictile ware, on a potters' wheel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send an object through the air by force; hurl; fling. **2.** To cast dice. [< AS. *thrōwan*, twist.] Syn.: cast, chuck, dart, dash, drive, fling, heave, hurl, launch, let fly, pitch, project, propel, sling, toss. See SEND.—**throw'er,** *n.*

throw, *n.* **1.** An act of throwing or hurling; a cast; a fling. **2.** A cast of dice, or the resulting number; hence, a hazard; a venture. **3.** The distance over which a missile may be thrown. **4.** *Mech.* The travel or extent of reciprocating motion obtainable, as from a crank. **5.** A scarf used for draping something, as an easel or picture-frame. **6.** An implement or machine by which rapid rotation is given: an old name. **7.** *Geol.* A faulting, or dislocation of strata. **8.** *Elec.* The sudden excursion of a magnetic needle when the force is suddenly changed. **9†.** A space or point of time; a while.

throw'ster, 1 thrō'stər; 2 thrō'ster, *n.* **1.** A thrower of dice; gamester. **2.** One who throws silk. See THROW, *v.*, I., 11.

thrum[1], 1 thrum; 2 thrŭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [THRUMMED, THRUMD[S]; THRUM'MING.] **1.** To play on or finger (a stringed instrument) idly and without expression. **2.** To drum or tap monotonously or listlessly on (anything). **II.** *n.* Any monotonous drumming. [< Ice. *thruma*, rattle.]

thrum[2]. **I.** *vt.* To cover or trim with thrums; make of thrums. **II.** *n.* **1.** The fringe of warp-threads remaining on a loom-beam after the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads. **2.** Hence, any loose thread or fringe; a tassel. **3.** *pl.* Coarse or waste yarn. **4.** *Bot.* A thread-like organ or part of a flower; stamen. [< Ice. *thrōmr*, edge; cp. L. *terminus*.] **thrumb‡.**

thrum'my, 1 thrum'ɪ; 2 thrŭm'y, *a.* Made of or with thrums or resembling a thrum; shaggy; rough.

Blue Thrush. 1/8

thrush[1], 1 thruŝh; 2 thrŭsh, *n.* A small migratory song-bird, having typically a long and slightly graduated tail, long wings, and spotted throat- and breast-feathers. [< AS. *thryscе*, thrush.]

thrush[2], *n.* **1.** A vesicular disease of the mouth, lips, and throat: generally confined to infants. **2.** A disease of a horse's foot characterized by suppuration.

thrust, 1 thrust; 2 thrŭst, *v.* [THRUST; THRUST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or shove. **2.** To pierce with a sudden forward motion: with *with* before the name of the instrument used; as, to *thrust* one *with* a lance. **II.** *i.* To make a sudden push, as with a pointed weapon. [< Ice. *thrŷsta*, thrust.] Syn.: see DRIVE; PUSH.

thrust, *n.* **1.** A sudden and forcible push, as with a pointed weapon: distinguished from *cut*. **2.** A vigorous attack; sharp onset. **3.** *Mech.* A stress or strain tending to push a member of a structure outward or sidewise; as, the *thrust* of an arch. **4.** In steam-vessels, the pushing strain exerted by a propeller-shaft. **5.** *Mining.* A crushing of coal-mine pillars by the weight of the roof.

Thu-cyd'i-des, 1 thiu-sid'ɪ-dīz; 2 thū-ċyd'ɪ-dēs (471?–399? B. C.). An Athenian statesman and historian; father of historical criticism.—**Thu-cyd"i-de'an,** *a.* After the manner of Thucydides; terse; vigorous.

thud, 1 thud; 2 thŭd. **I.** *vi.* [THUD'DED[3]; THUD'DING.] To make a thud. **II.** *n.* A dull, heavy sound, as of a hard body striking upon a comparatively soft one; also, the blow causing such a sound. [< AS. *thȳdan*, press.]

thug, 1 thug; 2 thŭg, *n.* **1.** One of an organization of religious assassins in India. **2.** Hence, any cutthroat or ruffian. [< Hind. *thag*, thug.]—**thug'gee,** *n.* The system of secret assassination practised by thugs.

Thu'le, 1 thiū'lɪ; 2 thū'lē, *n.* Same as ULTIMA THULE.

thu'li-um, 1 thiū'lɪ-um; 2 thū'lɪ-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A rare metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< THULE.]

thumb, ⟩ 1 thum; 2 thŭm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To press, rub, soil, **thum[S],** ⟩ or wear with the thumb in handling. **2.** To perform with the thumbs; hence, to play or handle awkwardly. **3.** To operate upon with the thumb. **II.** *n.* **1.** The inner digit of a limb when set apart from and opposable to the others; especially, the short thick digit on the radial side of the human hand. **2.** Any inner digit. **3.** *Ornith.* The first radial digit of the wing of certain birds. [< AS. *thūma*, thumb.]—**rule of thumb,** measurement by the thumb; hence, a primitive method, rudely practical, rather than scientific.—**thumb'-screw",** *n.* A screw to be turned by thumb and fingers.—**thumb'screw",** *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or thumbs. **thumb'le-kins‡; thumb'-i-kins‡; thumb'kin‡.**—**t.-stall,** *n.* A covering or sheath, as of leather for the thumb.

Thum'mim, 1 thum'ɪm; 2 thŭm'im, *n.pl.* See URIM. [Heb.LL.]

thump, 1 thump; 2 thŭmp. **I.**[L] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To beat or strike with a heavy dull sound. **2.** To strike or beat with moderate force. **II.** *n.* A blow causing a dull sound. [Var. of DUMP, *v.*] Syn.: see BLOW.

Thun, 1 tūn; 2 tun, **Lake of.** An expansion of the Aar river in central Switzerland; 10½ by 2½ m.

thun'der, 1 thun'dər; 2 thŭn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* To send forth with a noise suggestive of thunder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give forth a peal or peals of thunder: often impersonal. **2.** To make a deep reverberative noise. **3.** To utter vehement denunciation, threats, or the like. **4.** To speak with power.—**thun'der-er,** *n.*

thun'der, *n.* **1.** The sound that accompanies lightning, due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge. **2.** Any loud, rumbling, or booming noise. **3.** A startling denunciation or threat. **4‖.** A lightning-stroke; thunderbolt. [< AS. *thunor*, thunder.]—**thun'der-bolt",** *n.* **1.** An electric discharge producing lightning and thunder, especially as striking or doing damage. **2.** Anything acting with the force and speed of lightning.—**thun'der-clap",** *n.* A sharp, violent detonation of thunder.—**thun'der-cloud,** *n.* A dark, heavy mass of electric cloud.—**thun'der-dint"†,** *n.* A thunderclap.—**thun'der-ous,** *a.* **1.** Producing or emitting thunder or a sound like thunder. **2.** Awful with or as with thunder; awe-inspiring. **thun'drous‡.**—**thun'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**t.-shower,** *n.* A shower with thunder and lightning.—**t.-stone,** *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A thunderbolt. **2.** A belemnite.—**t.-storm,** *n.* A local storm accompanied by lightning and thunder.—**thun'der-strike",** *vt.* **1.** To strike, as with lightning. **2.** To amaze or confound, as with some terrible revelation.—**t.-stroke†,** *n.* A stroke of lightning.—**thun'der-struck",** *a.* Amazed.

Thur., Thurs., *abbr.* Thursday.

thu'ri-, 1 thiū'rɪ-; 2 thū'ri-. From Latin *thus* (*thur-*), incense: a combining form.—**thu'ri-ble,** *n.* *Eccl.* A censer.—**thu-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or bearing incense. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**thu"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of burning incense. [+ L. *facio*, make.]

Thu-rin'gi-a, 1 thiu-rin'ji-ə; 2 thū-rin'ġi-a, *n.* A region in central Germany; pop. 1,511,880.—**Thu-rin'gi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Thurs'day, 1 thūrz'dɪ; 2 thŭrs'dy, *n.* The fifth day of the week. [< AS. *thunres*, gen. of *thunor*, thunder, + *dæg*, day.]

thus, 1 thus; 2 thŭs, *adv.* [Now restricted to literary and formal style, and in ordinary use superseded by *so*.] **1.** In this or that way. (1) In the way now or herewith pointed out or exemplified. (2) In the way just indicated. (3) In the way about to be indicated. **2.** To such extent. **3.** In these circumstances or conditions; in this case. [< AS. *thus*, thus, < *thes*, this.]

thwack, 1 thwak; 2 thwăk. **I.**[L] *vt.* To strike with some-

thing flat; whack. **II.** *n.* A blow with some flat or blunt instrument. [Var. of WHACK.]

thwart[2], 1 thwȯrt; 2 thwȧrt, *vt.* To prevent, as the accomplishment of something, by interposition; foil. [< Ice. *thvert*, across.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER.

thwart, *a.* Lying or extending across. [< AS. *thofte.*]

thwart[1], *n.* An oarsman's seat extending athwart a boat.

thwart[3]†, *n.* The act of thwarting; frustration.

thwart‖, *prep.* **1.** Across; athwart. **2.** Over against.

thy, 1 thąi; 2 thȳ, *pron.* Pertaining to thee: used in poetry, prayer, etc. [Short form of THINE.]—**thy-self',** *pron.* A personal pronoun of the second person singular: now restricted to poetry and formal discourse.

Thy-es'tes, 1 thąi-es'tīz; 2 thȳ-ēs'tēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* See ATREUS. —**Thy-es'te-an,** *a.* — **Thyestean banquet,** a cannibal feast.—**Thyestean revenge,** a blood-feud.

thyme, 1 tąim; 2 tȳm, *n.* An aromatic undershrub, cultivated for seasoning in cookery. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *thymon*, < *thyō*, sacrifice.]—**thym'y,** *a.* **thym'ous**†.

thy'mus, 1 thąi'mus; 2 thȳ'mŭs, *n.* A ductless gland of the neck in many vertebrates. [< Gr. *thymos*, < *thymon*, thyme.]

thy'roid, 1 thąi'roid; 2 thȳ'rȯid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a shield. **2.** Relating or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage or the thyroid gland. **3.** Having a shield-shaped marking. [< Gr. *thyreoeidēs*, < *thyreos*, large shield (< *thyra*, door), + *eidos;* see -OID.] **thy're-oid**†.—**thyroid cartilage.** **1.** In birds, a cartilage of the larynx, **2.** In man, the Adam's apple.—**t. gland,** a large ductless organ of the mouth, as in fishes.

thyr'sus, 1 thûr'sus; 2 thȳr'sŭs, *n.* [THYR'SI, 1 -sąi; 2 -sī, *pl.*] The Bacchic wand; a staff wreathed in ivy- and vine-leaves, borne by the bacchanals. [L.] [Arbitrary var. of SI.]

ti, 1 tī; 2 tī, *n. Mus.* In the tonic sol-fa system, same as SI.

Ti., Tib., *abbr.* Tiberius.

ti-a'ra, 1 tąi-ē'rə *or* tī-ā'rə; 2 tī-ā'ra *or* tī-ä'rä, *n.* **1.** The Pope's triple crown. **2.** A head-dress; coronet. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *tiara*, Persian head-dress.] **ti'ar**‡ [Poet.].

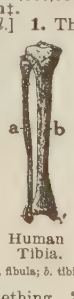
Ti'ber, 1 tąi'bər; 2 tī'ber, *n.* A river of central Italy; length, 244 m. from the Apennines to the Mediterranean sea.

Ti-be'ri-as, 1 tąi-bī'ri-əs; 2 tī-bē'rī-as, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city of Galilee. *John* vi, 23. **2. Sea of,** a lake in Galilee, 14 by 8 m.

Ti-be'ri-us, 1 tąi-bī'ri-us; 2 tī-bē'rī-ŭs, **Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar** (42 B. C.—A. D. 37). Second emperor of Rome.

Ti-bet', 1 tı-bet' *or* tib'et; 2 tī-bĕt' *or* tĭb'ĕt, *n.* A southwestern dependency of China; 463,200 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Lassa.—**Ti-bet'an,** *a. & n.* **Thi-bet'an**†.

tib'i-a, 1 tib'ı-ə; 2 tĭb'ī-a, *n.* [-Æ or -AS^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The inner one of the two bones of the leg below the knee; the shin-bone. **2.** A pipe or flute provided with holes for the fingers. [L.]—**tib'i-al,** *a.*



Human Tibia.
a, fibula; *b*, tibia.

Ti'bur, 1 tąi'bur; 2 tī'bŭr, *n.* Modern *Tivoli.* Seat of worship of Hercules. **Ti'by-ris**‡.

tic, 1 tik; 2 tĭc, *n.* Spasmodic twitching of muscles. [F.]—**tic'-dou"lou"reux',** 1 tik'-du"lu"rū'; 2 tĭc'-dŭ"lŭ"rŭ', *n.* Neuralgia of the face with muscular twitchings. [F.]

Ti-ci'no, 1 tı-chī'no; 2 tī-chī'no, *n.* A river of Switzerland and Italy; 150 m.; battle, 218 B.C.

tick[1], 1 tik; 2 tĭk, *vt. & vi.* To sound, as a tick; make a clicking sound or a tapping noise. [Imitative.] — **tick'er,** *n.* One who or that which ticks, as a telegraphic receiving-instrument, stock-indicator, or a watch.

tick[2], *n.* **1.** A mark used in checking off something. **2.** A recurring sound made as by a watch or clock.

tick[2], *n.* One of various blood-sucking parasites that infest the skin of animals. [< OD. *teke*, < √ of TAKE.]

tick[3], *n.* The stout outer covering of a mattress; material for such covering. [< Gr.^{L} *thēkē*, case.] **tick'ing**‡.

tick[4], *n.* [Colloq.] Credit; trust. [Short for TICKET.]

tick'et, 1 tik'et; 2 tĭk'ĕt. I^{d}, *vt.* To fix a ticket to; label. **II.** *n.* **1.** A card with words or characters on it showing that the holder is entitled to something, as transportation. **2.** A tag or label for attachment or identification. **3.** [U. S.] A ballot; hence, a list of nominees. [< F. *étiquette*, label, < G. *stecken*, stick.]—**tick'et-por"ter,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A licensed porter.

tick'l(eF**,** 1 tik'l; 2 tĭk'l, *v.* [TICK'L(E)D^{F}; TICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To excite the nerves of, as by light and repeated touches, tending to produce spasmodic laughter. **2.** To please; amuse. **II.** *i.* To cause or experience titillation or tingling. [Intens. of TICK, *v.*]—**tick'ler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which tickles. **2.** *Radio.* A tickler-coil.—**tick'ler-coil",** *n. Radio.* A coil used to intensify sound by feed-back action on a receiving circuit.—**tick'lish,** *a.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling. **2.** Liable to be upset; unstable. **3.** Attended with risk; difficult; delicate. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tick'le, *n.* The sensation produced by tickling; titillation; also, the touch or action producing such sensation.

tick'seed", 1 tik'sīd"; 2 tĭk'sēd", *n.* **1.** A plant of the aster family. **2.** Same as TICK-TREFOIL.

tick'tack", 1 tik'tak"; 2 tĭk'tăk", *n.* **1.** A recurrent sound like that of the ticking of a clock or the beating of the heart. **2.** A game like backgammon.

tick'-tre"foil, 1 tik'-trī"fȯil; 2 tĭk'-trē"fȯil, *n.* A fabaceous plant whose leaves and pods cling to the fleece of animals and to clothing. **tick'seed"**†.

Ti-con"der-o'ga, 1 tąi-kon"dər-ō'gə; 2 tī-cŏn"der-ō'ga, *n.* Town, northeastern New York. Fort Ticonderoga was captured from French by British, 1759; by Ethan Allen, 1775.

t. i. d., *abbr.* [L.] *Ter in die* (three times a day).

tid'bit", *n.* Same as TITBIT.

tide[1], 1 tąid; 2 tīd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TID'ED^{d}; TID'ING.] To carry, as if buoyed up by the tide; to surmount, as a difficulty: followed by *over*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The periodic rise and fall of the oceans and the waters connected with them, due to the attraction of the sun and moon. **2.** Anything that comes like the tide at flood; also, a current; stream. **3.** Time; season, as in the phrase **time and tide.** **4.** The natural drift or tendency of events. **5.** A definite interval of time; in nautical use, a period of about 6 hours and 12 minutes—the average interval between high and low water in the open sea. [< AS. *tīd*, time.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**ti'dal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or influenced by the tides. **2.** Regulated by the tide.—**tidal wave.** **1.** A wave of vast extent that causes the tides. **2.** Improperly, any extraordinary ocean wave attributed to submarine earthquakes: used also figuratively. **tide'-wave"**‡.—**tide'less,** *a.*—**tide'wait"er,** *n.* **1.** A customs officer who boards vessels entering port, to enforce customs regulations. **2.** A politician who waits for a current of public sentiment to determine his action. **tide'-wa"ter,** *n.* Water affected by the tide on the seacoast or in a river.

tide[2]†, *vt.* To betide; happen. [< AS. *tīdan*, < *tīd*, time.]

ti'dings, 1 tąi'dıŋz; 2 tī'dĭngz, *n. pl.* A report or information; news. [< AS. *tīdan*, happen.]

Syn.: advice, information, intelligence, news. *News* is the most general of these words, signifying simply the telling of something that has either just happened or just become known. *Advices* are communications of fact by a trusted informant with the design of guiding or influencing the action of the recipient; the word signifies *news* with a practical purpose and value. *Intelligence* is *news* that makes us more intelligent regarding something of interest. See NEWS.

ti'dy, 1 tąi'di; 2 tī'dy. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TI'DIED; TI'DY-ING.] [Colloq.] To make tidy; put in order. **II.** *a.* [TI'DI-ER; TI'DI-EST.] **1.** Marked by neatness and order; trim. **2.** Of an orderly disposition. **3.** [Obs. or Colloq.] Moderately large; considerable. **III.** *n.* [TI'DIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A light and detachable covering, as for a chair-back. [< TIDE, *n.*] Syn.: see NEAT.—**ti'di-ly,** *adv.*—**ti'di-ness,** *n.*

tie, 1 tąi; 2 tī, *v.* [TIED; TY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten by any flexible bond, as a cord; bind; lash. **2.** To form a knot in. **3.** To unite closely; attach. **4.** To restrain; confine. **5.** To bring to a tie, as a vote. **6.** *Mus.* To unite or connect, as notes by a line or tie. **II.** *i.* To be exactly equal in any contest. [< AS. *tēgan*, tie, < *tēon*, draw.] Syn.: see BIND.

tie, *n.* **1.** A flexible bond or fastening, as of cord. **2.** Any bond or obligation. **3.** An exact equality for and against, as in a vote. **4.** Something that is tied, or that ties or binds. **5.** A member fastening parts together and receiving tensile stress, as distinguished from a strut. **6.** *Mus.* A curved line connecting two notes on the same degree of the staff to make them represent one tone-length. **slur**‡. **7.** *pl.* [U. S.] Low shoes fastened with lacings. **8.** One of a set of timbers laid crosswise, as a railroad-tie. [< AS. *tige*, rope, < *tēon*, draw.]—**tie'-beam",** *n.* A timber that serves as a tie.—**tie'-wig,** *n.* A court wig tied with ribbon at the back.

Ti"en' Shan', 1 tı"en' shän'; 2 tĭ"ĕn' shän'. A mountain chain in central Asia; highest point, Khan Tengri, 24,000 ft.

Ti-en'tsin', 1 tı-en'tsin'; 2 tī-ĕn'tsĭn', *n.* A city and treaty port in N. E. China; pop. 800,000.

tier[1], 1 tīr; 2 tēr, *n.* A rank or row in a series of things placed one above another. [< OF. *tire*, course.]

ti'er[2], 1 tąi'er; 2 tī'er, *n.* One who or that which ties; specifically, a child's apron (written also *tire*).

tier., *abbr.* Tierce.

tierce, 1 tīrs; 2 tērç, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A third. **2.** A cask containing, in the United States, 42 wine-gallons: in Great Britain, 36 imperial gallons. **3.** A cask for packing salt provisions for shipment. **4.** *Card-playing.* A sequence of three cards of the same suit. **5.** *Fencing.* The third standard position from which a guard, parry, or thrust can be made. [F., < (OF.) *tiers*, third.]

Ti-er'ra del Fu-e'go, 1 tı-er'ə del fu-ē'go; 2 tĭ-ĕr'a del fu-ę'-gō. Several islands, belonging to Chile and to the Argentine Republic, in South America; separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan.

tiff[1], 1 tif; 2 tĭf, *vt.* To be in a pet; be peevish.

tiff[1], *n.* A peevish display of irritation; a slight altercation; pet; huff. [< Norw. *teva*, sniff.]

tiff[2], *n.* A small draft of liquor; a sip; drink. [Appar. < Norw. *tæft*, drawing a breath, < *teva*, sniff.]

tif'fa-ny, 1 tif'ə-nı; 2 tif'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] A silk-like gauze; formerly, a very thin silk. [Perhaps < OF. *tiffer*, adorn.]

tif'fin, 1 tif'ın; 2 tif'in, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Midday luncheon. **tif'fing**‡. [pop. 327,800.

Ti-flis', 1 tı-flıs'; 2 ti-flis', *n.* The capital of Transcaucasia;

ti'ger, 1 taı'gər; 2 tī'ger, *n.* **1.** A large carnivorous mammal of Asia, with vertical black wavy stripes on the body and black rings or bars on the limb and tail. **2.** One of other large ferocious cats, as the jaguar. **3.** A liveried groom. **4.** [Colloq.] A roistering knave. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] An additional cheer or yell sometimes given at the conclusion of a round of cheering. [< Gr. L+F *tigris*, perhaps < O. Per. *tāghri*, arrow.] — **ti'ger-cat",** *n.* A wildcat, resembling, but smaller than, the tiger.—**ti'ger-ish,** *a.* Like the tiger; ferocious. **ti'grish**‡. — **t.-lily,** *n.* A tall cultivated lily from China, with orange flowers spotted purple or black.—**t.-moth,** *n.* A grayish-yellow moth with black markings.—**ti'gress,** *n.* A female tiger.

Bengal Tiger. 1/48

tight, 1 taıt; 2 tīt, *a.* **1.** So closely held together or constructed as not to permit the entrance or escape of a fluid; not leaky; impervious. **2.** Closely drawn or fastened; stringent. **3.** Fitting closely—often too closely, as a shoe. **4.** Stretched to the full extent; taut. **5.** In commercial use, not easily obtainable: said of money. **6.** Hard to get through or out of. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] Parsimonious. **8.** [Colloq.] Tipsy. [< Ice. *thēttr;* akin to THICK.]—**tight rope,** a tightly stretched rope on which rope-dancers perform.—**tight'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become tight or tighter.—**tight'ly,** *adv.*—**tight'ness,** *n.*

tights, 1 taıts; 2 tīts, *n. pl.* Skin-fitting garments, as of silk, worn on the stage.

Tig'lath-Pi-le'ser, 1 tıg'laſh-pı-lī'zər; 2 tīg'lăth-pi-lē'ser, *n.* One of several Assyrian kings and conquerors. Specif.: (1) **T. I.,** 12th century B. C. (2) **T. IV.,** founder of the second Babylonian empire; took Damascus, 732 B. C. *2 Kings* xv, 29. **Tig'lath-pil-ne'ser**‡ (*1 Chron.* v, 26).

ti'grin(e[s]**,** 1 taı'grın; 2 tī'grin, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a tiger, as in color. [< L. *tigrinus*, < *tigris;* see TIGER.]

Ti'gris, 1 taı'grıs; 2 tī'gris, *n.* A river of Mesopotamia; 1,150 m. from the Taurus range to the Euphrates.

tike, 1 taık; 2 tīk, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A low-bred dog; a cur. **2.** An uncouth fellow; a boor. [< Ice. *tīk*, bitch.] **tyke**‡.

til'bur-y, 1 til'bər-ı; 2 til'bur-y, *n.* A form of gig seating two persons. [< *Tilbury*, a London coach-maker.]

til'de, 1 til'dı; 2 til'de, *n.* A sign (~) used in Spanish over *n* to signify the sound of *ny*, and in Portuguese over the first vowel of a diphthong to indicate a nasal sound.

Til'den, 1 til'den; 2 til'dēn, **Samuel Jones** (1814–1886). An American statesman; Presidential candidate in 1876.

tile, 1 taıl; 2 tīl. **I.** *vt.* [TILED; TIL'ING.] **1.** To drain by tiles. **2.** To cover with tiles. **3.** To secure against intrusion. **4.** To bind to secrecy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc. **2.** A short earthenware pipe, used in forming sewers. **3.** Tiles collectively; tiling. **4.** [Slang.] A high silk hat. [< AS. *tigel*, < L. *tegula*, < *tego*, cover.]—**til'er,** *n.* **1.** The doorkeeper of a Masonic or other secret society. **tyl'er**‡. **2.** A kiln or oven for baking tiles. **3.** A maker or layer of tiles.—**til'ing,** *n.* Tiles collectively, or their use.

till, } 1 til; 2 tĭl, *vt.* To put and keep in order, as soil;
til[F]**,** } cultivate. [< AS. *tilian*, labor, till.]—**till'a-bl(e**[s]**,** *a.*—**till'age,** *n.* Cultivation. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

till[1], *n. Geol.* An unassorted, commingled, and chiefly unstratified mass of clay, sand, pebbles, and boulders, deposited by masses of ice. [< Scotch *till*, a clay.]

till[2], *n.* A drawer, compartment, or tray; a money-drawer. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, lead aside.] [till‡.

till, *prep.* To the time of; up to; until. [< Ice. *til*, till.]

till, *conj.* Till such time as; until.

til'ler, 1 til'ər; 2 til'er, *vi.* To multiply stems from the root.

till'er[1], 1 til'ər; 2 til'er, *n.* One who or that which tills.

till'er[2], *n.* **1.** A lever to turn a rudder. **2.** A means of guidance. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, lead aside.]

til'ler[3], *n.* A shoot from the base of a stem; sucker; also, a sapling. [< AS. *telgor*, twig.]

Till'y, 1 til'ı; 2 til'y, **Johann Tserklaes, Count von** (1559–1632). A German general in the Thirty Years' war.

Til'sit, 1 til'sıt; 2 til'sit, *n.* A town in E. Prussia, where Napoleon concluded a treaty of peace July 9, 1807.

tilt, 1 tilt; 2 tĭlt. I[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To raise at one end or side; tip; slant; lean. **2.** To aim or thrust, as a lance; contend with the lance. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inclination from the vertical or horizontal position; slant. **2.** A medieval sport in which knights engaged in mock contests with lances. **3.** A thrust, as with a lance. **4.** A match of wits. [< AS. *tealt*, unsteady.] Syn.: see TIP.—**tilt'er,** *n.*—**tilt'-ham"mer,** *n.* A heavy power-hammer that is raised or tilted by a cam and then allowed to drop.—**t.-yard,** *n.* A courtyard or other place for tilting.

tilt[2], I[d]. *vt.* To furnish with an awning or tilt. **II.** *n.* A canvas cover or awning, used as for a boat. [< AS. *teld*, tent.]

tilth, 1 tilth; 2 tĭlth, *n.* **1.** The act of tilling; cultivation; tillage. **2.** That part of the surface soil affected by tillage; cultivated land. [< AS. *tilth*, < *tilian*, till.]

Tim., *abbr.* Timothy.

tim'bal, 1 tim'bəl; 2 tim'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum. [< F. *timbale*, < It. *timballo, taballo*, < Ar. *tabl*, drum.] **tim'bul**‡.

Timbals as used by Arabs.

tim'ber, 1 tim'bər; 2 tĭm'ber, *n.* **1.** Wood suitable for building purposes, prepared for use. **2.** Growing or standing trees; also, woodland. **3.** A single piece or squared stick of wood prepared for use or already in use. **4.** *Naut.* Any principal beam in a vessel's framing. **5.** The wooden part or handle of any implement. [< AS. *timber*, timber.] Syn.: see STICK.—**tim'bered,** *pa.* **1.** Covered with growing trees; wooded. **2.** Constructed of timber. — **tim'ber-er,** *n.* — **tim'ber-ing,** *n.*

tim'bre, 1 tim'bər; 2 tĭm'ber, *n.* The special peculiarity of a continuous sound or musical tone, as of the human voice; the quality of a tone, as distinguished from *intensity* and *pitch.* Sometimes called **tone-color.** [< F. *timbre*, bell, < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. *tympanon*, drum.]

tim'brel, 1 tim'brel; 2 tĭm'brĕl, *n.* An ancient Hebrew tambourine-like instrument. [< F. *timbre*, bell.]—**tim'breled,** *a.* Chanted to the accompaniment of a timbrel. **tim'brelled**‡.

Tim-buk'tu, 1 tim-bʊk'tū; 2 tĭm-bŭk'tų, *n.* A trading town of French Sudan, on S. edge of Sahara desert; pop. 4,270.

time, 1 taım; 2 tĭm, *vt. & vi.* [TIMED; TIM'ING.] **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion. **2.** To regulate as to time; keep time. **3.** To record the time or rate of. [< AS. *tīma*, time.]—**tim'er,** *n.*

time, *n.* **1.** The general idea, relation, or fact of continuous or successive existence; infinite duration or its measure. **2.** A definite portion of duration. (1) A moment; period; season. (2) A considerable period marked off by some special characteristics; era. (3) The portion of duration allotted to some specific purpose, as to human life or to an apprenticeship. (4) A portion of duration available or sufficient for or allotted to some special purpose or event; also, leisure. **3.** Indefinite duration viewed in the concrete as measurable and terminable, but not precisely limited; as, you build for *time*, we for eternity. **4.** A point in duration; date; occasion; especially, the hour of death or of travail; as, your *time* has come! **5.** A system of reckoning or measuring duration. **6.** A case of recurrence or repetition. **7.** *Gram.* The temporal relation of a verb. **8.** *Mus.* (1) Rate of movement; tempo; hence, the characteristic tempo suited to a particular style of composition; as march-*time;* waltz-*time.* (2) The duration or comparative value of a tone. (3) The division of musical phrases into measures of equal length in regard to the value of the notes; rhythm; as, common *time;* triple *time.* **9.** *Pros.* A measured interval in verse. **10**§. Futurity; after-times; all time.

Syn.: age, date, duration, epoch, era, period, season, sequence, succession. *Sequence* and *succession* apply to events viewed as following one another; *time* and *duration* denote something conceived of as enduring while events take place and acts are done. According to the necessary conditions of human thought, events are contained in *time* as objects are in space, *time* existing before the event, measuring it as it passes, and still existing when the event is past. *Duration* and *succession* are more general words than *time;* we can speak of infinite or eternal *duration* or *succession,* but *time* is commonly contrasted with eternity. *Time* is measured or measurable *duration.* See OPPORTUNITY. —**time'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**time'-hon"ored,** *a.* Observed or honored from former times; claiming veneration as of long existence. Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**time'keep"er,** *n.* One who or that which keeps time.—**time'less,** *a.* **1.** Independent of, or unaffected by, time; unending. **2.** Untimely. Syn.: see ETERNAL.—**time'less-ly,** *adv.*—**time'less-ness,** *n.* —**time'ly,** *a.* [TIME'LI-ER; TIME'LI-EST.] Being or occurring

in good or proper time; opportune.—**time'li-ness,** *n.*—**time'ly,** *adv.*—**time'piece",** *n.* A clock or a watch.—**time'-serv"er,** *n.* One who yields to the apparent demands of the time, without reference to principle. **t.-pleaser†.**—**t.-serving,** *a. & n.*—**t.-table,** *n.* A tabular statement of the times at which certain things, as the departures of trains, are to take place.

tim'id, 1 tim'id; 2 tĭm'id, *a.* Shrinking from danger or from publicity; easily frightened; shy. [< L.F *timidus,* < *timeo,* fear.] Syn.: see FAINT; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**ti-mid'i-ty,** *n.* **tim'id-ness‡.**—**tim'id-ly,** *adv.*

Ti-mo'le-on, 1 ti-mō'li-ən; 2 ti-mō'le-ŏn, *n.* A Greek general (400–337 B. C.); liberator of Sicily.

Ti'mon, 1 tai'mən; 2 tī'mon, *n.* An Athenian of the 5th century; called "the Misanthrope"; hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens.*

tim'or-ous, 1 tim'ər-us; 2 tĭm'or-ŭs, *a.* Fearful of danger; timid. [< L.LL *timor,* fear.] Syn.: see PUSILLANIMOUS. —**tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

tim'o-thy, 1 tim'o-thi; 2 tĭm'o-thy, *n.* A perennial fodder-grass. [< *Timothy* Hanson, who took the seed from New York to the Carolinas about 1720.] **tim'o-thy-grass"‡.**

Tim'o-thy, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A disciple of Greek parentage, associate of St. Paul. *Heb.* xiii, 23. **2.** Either of two pastoral epistles addressed by St. Paul to Timothy, known as **1 Timothy** and **2 Timothy. Ti-mo'the-us‡** [*1 Cor.* xvi, 10].

tin, 1 tin; 2 tĭn. **I.** *vt.* [TINNED, TINDS; TIN'NING.] **1.** To coat with tin. **2.** To cover with tin-plate. **3.** To incase or put in tins. **II.** *n.* **1.** A white malleable metallic element found in nature chiefly in combination. See ELEMENT. **2.** Same as TIN-PLATE. **3.** An article of tinware. [< AS. *tin,* tin.]—**tin'foil",** *n.* Tin or alloy made into foil. —**tin'man,** *n.* A maker of or dealer in tinware. **tin'ner‡; tin'smith"‡.**—**tin'ny,** *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or sounding like, tin.—**tin'-plate",** *n.* Sheet iron plated with tin.—**tin'type",** *n.* A photograph taken on a sensitized film supported on a thin sheet of enameled iron.—**tin'ware",** *n.* Household articles, collectively, made of tin-plate.

tin'a-mou, 1 tin'ə-mū; 2 tin'a-mų, *n.* A South-American game bird resembling a quail. [F.]

tin'cal, 1 tiŋ'kəl; 2 tiŋ'eal, *n. Com.* Native borax. [< Malay *tingkal,* < Sans. *tankana,* borax.] **tin'kal‡.**

tin'chel, 1 tin'chel; 2 tin'chĕl, *n.* [Scot.] A drive of deer. [< Gael. *timchioll,* around.] **tin'chill‡.**

tinct, 1 tiŋkt; 2 tiŋct. I^{d}. *vt.* To tinge; tint. **II.** *a.* Slightly tinged. **III.** *n.* A tint. [< L. *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo,* stain.]

tinct., *abbr.* Tincture.

tinc-to'ri-al, 1 tiŋk-tō'ri-əl; 2 tiŋc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to color or hue; affording or imbuing with tint or color. [< F. *tinctorial,* < L. *tinctorius,* < *tinctus;* see TINCT, *v.*]

tinc'ture, 1 tiŋk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 tiŋc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [TINC'TURED; TINC'TUR-ING.] To impart a slight hue or odor to; imbue; flavor. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solution, usually alcoholic, of some principle used in medicine. **2.** A tinge of color; tint. **3.** A slight flavor superadded; modicum; spice. **4.** That part of a substance which is extracted by a solvent. **5.** *Her.* One of the two metals, seven colors, or eight furs used in heraldic description. [< L. *tinctura,* < *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo,* stain.]

tin'der, 1 tin'dər; 2 tin'der, *n.* A highly inflammable substance, as charred linen that will ignite on contact with a spark: formerly carried in a metallic box (**tin'der-box"**) for use with a flint and steel. [< AS. *tynder.*] —**tin'der-y,** *a.* **t.-like‡.**

tine, 1 tain; 2 tīn, *n.* A spike or prong, as of a fork or of an antler. [< AS. *tind,* prong.]—**tined,** *a.*

tin'e-a, 1 tin'i-ə; 2 tin'e-a, *n.* **1.** A variety of moth having generally simple antennæ and long fore wings. **2.** *Pathol.* Ringworm. [L., worm, moth.]

ting, 1 tiŋ; 2 tiŋ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give forth, or cause to give forth, a ting. **II.** *n.* A single high metallic sound, as of a small bell. [Onomatopœic.] **tink‡.**

tinge, 1 tinj; 2 tĭnj. **I.** *vt.* [TINGED; TINGE'ING.] To imbue with a faint trace of color or with a slight foreign element. **II.** *n.* **1.** A faint trace of added color. **2.** A quality or peculiarity imparted by a foreign element. [< L. *tingo,* dye.] Syn.: see STAIN.

tin'gl(eF, 1 tiŋ'gl; 2 tĭŋ'gl. **I.** *vi.* [TIN'GL(E)DF; TIN'GLING.] To experience or produce a tingle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prickly, stinging sensation. **2.** A jingle or tinkling. [For TINKLE, *v.*]—**tin'gler,** *n.*—**tin'glish§,** *a.*

tink'er, 1 tiŋk'ər; 2 tiŋk'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To mend or patch, as a tinker; work in makeshift fashion. **II.** *n.* **1.** An itinerant mender of domestic utensils of metal. **2.** The act of roughly repairing. **3.** One of various fishes or birds. [< *tink,* var. of TING.]

tin'kl(eF, 1 tiŋ'kl; 2 tĭŋ'kl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TIN'KL(E)DF; TIN'KLING.] **1.** To give or cause to give quick, slight, metallic sounds. **2.** To tingle. **II.** *n.* A sharp, clear, tinkling sound. [Intens. of *tink,* TING.]—**tin'kling,** *n.*

tin'kler, 1 tiŋ'klər; 2 tiŋ'kler, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A tinker; hence, a vagabond. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A bell.

tin'sel, 1 tin'sel; 2 tĭn'sĕl. **I.** *vt.* [TIN'SELED OR TIN'-SELLED, TIN'SELDS; TIN'SEL-ING OR TIN'SEL-LING.] **1.** To adorn or decorate with tinsel. **2.** To give a metallic appearance to (ceramic ware). **II.** *a.* Of tinsel-like qualities; superficially brilliant. **III.** *n.* **1.** Thin glittering bits of metal or thread used to ornament stage costumes, etc. **2.** A fabric thus ornamented. **3.** Superficial adornment. [< F. *étincelle,* spark.]

tint, 1 tint; 2 tint. I^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To give a tint to; tinge. **2.** *Engrav.* To form a tint upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight color; tinge; hue. **2.** *Engrav.* An effect of light, shade, texture, etc., produced by the spacing of lines or by hatching. [< L.It *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo,* stain.] Syn.: see STAIN.

tin"tin-nab'u-lum, 1 tin"ti-nab'yu-lum; 2 tin"ti-năb'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A bell, especially a small tinkling or signaling bell. [L., < *tintinno* (< *tinnio*), ring.]—**tin"tin-nab'u-lar,** *a.* Characterized by ringing or tinkling, as of bells. **tin"tin-nab'u-lant, -la-ry,** or **-lous‡.**—**tin"tin-nab"u-la'tion,** *n.* Any tinkling.

Tin"to-ret'to, 1 tin"to-ret'o; 2 tin"to-rĕt'o, **II** (1518–1594). The popular name of Giacomo Robusti, a Venetian painter.

ti'ny, 1 tai'ni; 2 tī'ny, *a.* [TI'NI-ER; TI'NI-EST.] Very small; minute: often pleonastically with *little;* as, a *tiny little* thing. [Orig. 'fretful,' < AS. *teōna,* trouble.] Syn.: see LITTLE; MINUTE; SMALL.

-tion, *suffix.* A termination denoting act, state, or agent; as, temptat*ion.* [< F. *-tion, -con,* < L. *-tio(n-),* a suffix of abstract nouns.]

-tious, *suffix.* Termination of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-tion;* as, ambi*tious.* [< F. *-tieux,* < L. *-tiosus,* + *-osus,* -OUS; or directly < L. *-cius, -tius.*]

tip1, 1 tip; 2 tĭp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lean by lowering or raising one end or side of; cant; tilt. **2.** To strike lightly, or with something light; tap. **3.** [Colloq.] To give a small gratuity to. **4.** [Slang.] To give secret information to, as in betting and speculating. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lean over to one side; cant; tilt. **2.** To bestow gifts, as on a servant. [< Sw. *tippa,* strike gently.]

Syn.: cant, careen, heel, heel over, incline, lean, list, slant, slope, tilt. To *tilt* or *tip* is to throw out of a horizontal position by raising one side or end or lowering the other; the words are closely similar, but *tilt* suggests more of fluctuation or instability. *Slant* and *slope* are said of things somewhat fixed or permanent in a position out of the horizontal or perpendicular; the roof *slants,* the hill *slopes. Incline* is a more formal word for *tip,* and also for *slant* or *slope.* To *cant* is to set slantingly; in many cases *tip* and *cant* might be interchanged, but *tip* is more temporary, often momentary; one *tips* a pail so that the water flows over the edge; a mechanic *cants* a table by making or setting one side higher than the other. *Careen, heel, heel over,* and *list* are used of vessels which from any cause, as leakage, shifting of cargo, etc., are off an even keel. [the tip of.

tip2, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with or form into a tip. **2.** To cover

tip1, *n.* The point or extremity of anything tapering; end. [Akin to TOP1, *n.*] Syn.: see END.

tip2, *n.* **1.** A gift of money, as to a servant. **2.** A friendly helpful hint. **3.** A tap. **4.** A dumping-ground.

Tip"pe-ca-noe', 1 tip"i-kə-nū'; 2 tip"e-ca-nų', *n.* A river in N. W. Indiana; length, 200 m. to the Wabash river; scene of General Harrison's victory over the Indians, Nov. 7, 1811.

tip'pet, 1 tip'et; 2 tĭp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** An outdoor covering for the neck, or neck and shoulders, hanging well down in front. **2.** A shoulder-scarf worn by ecclesiastics. **3.** A ruff of feathers on birds, etc. [< Gr.L+AS *tapēs* (*tapēt-*), rug.]

tip'ple, 1 tip'l; 2 tĭp'l, *v.* [TIP'PLED, TIP'LDF; TIP'PLING.]

tip'pler, 1 tip'lər; 2 tĭp'ler, *n.* **1.** A tippling-house. **2.** A tippler.

tip'staff", 1 tip'staf"; 2 tĭp'stăf", *n.* **1.** [TIP'STAFFS", *pl.*] (1) In England, a sheriff's subordinate; bailiff; constable. (2) A court-crier. **2.** [TIP'STAVES", *pl.*] A staff having a metal tip: a badge of office. [< TIPPED + STAFF.]

tip'ster, 1 tip'stər; 2 tip'ster, *n.* [Slang.] One who sells tips for betting, as on a race.

tip'sy, 1 tip'si; 2 tĭp'sy, *a.* [TIP'SI-ER; TIP'SI-EST.] Befuddled with drink; hilarious; hence, swaying; unsteady. [< TIP1, *v.*] **tip'sey‡.**—**tip"si-fi-ca'tion§,** *n.*—**tip'si-ly,** *adv.*—**tip'si-ness,** *n.*

tip'toe", 1 tip'tō"; 2 tĭp'tō". **I.** *vi.* To walk on tiptoe; go lightly and slyly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The tip of a toe, or the tips of all the toes collectively. **2.** Topmost height; also, alertness of expectation: usually in the phrase **to be on tiptoe,** to be eagerly expectant. **III.** *adv.* On tiptoe, in any sense.

tip′-top′, 1 tip′-top′; 2 tip′-tŏp′. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Best of its kind. **II.** *n.* The highest point or degree; the very top. **III.** *adv.* In a tip-top manner.—**tip′-top′per**, *n.*

Ti-pu′ Sa′hib, 1 ti-pū′ sä′hĭb; 2 ti-pụ′ sä′hĭb (1753–1799). A sultan of Mysore; fought against the British, 1775–1779.

ti-rade′, 1 ti-rēd′ *or* tai′rēd; 2 ti-rād′ *or* tī′rād, *n.* **1.** A prolonged declamatory outpouring, as of censure. **2.** *Mus.* A diatonic run, filling the interval between two notes. [F., < It. *tirata*, pulling, < *tirare*, pull.]

tire[1], 1 tair; 2 tīr, *v.* [TIRED; TIR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the strength of, as by toil; weary; fatigue: used with *out* to denote complete exhaustion. **2.** To reduce the patience of, as with tediousness. **II.** *i.* To become physically or otherwise jaded. [< AS. *teorian*, tire, be tired.]

Syn.: exhaust, fag, fatigue, harass, jade, wear out, weary. To *tire* is to reduce one's strength in any degree by exertion; one may be *tired* just enough to make rest pleasant, or even unconsciously *tired*, becoming aware of the fact only when he ceases the exertion; or, on the other hand, he may be, according to the common phrase, "too *tired* to stir"; but for this extreme condition the stronger words are commonly used. One who is *fatigued* suffers from a conscious and painful lack of strength as the result of some overtaxing; an invalid may be *fatigued* with very slight exertion; when one is *wearied*, the painful lack of strength is the result of long-continued demand or strain; one is *exhausted* when the strain has been so severe and continuous as utterly to consume the strength, so that further exertion is for the time impossible. One is *jagged* by drudgery; he is *jaded* by incessant repetition of the same act until it becomes increasingly difficult or well-nigh impossible; as, a horse is *jaded* by a long and unbroken journey. See WEAR.—**tired**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tire′less**, *a.* Proof against fatigue; untiring. Syn.: see INDEFATIGABLE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tire′some**, *a.* Tending to tire, or causing one to tire; tedious. Syn.: see TEDIOUS; TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

tire[2], *vt.* To furnish with a tire; put a tire on.

tire[3], *vt.* **1**‖. To attire; dress; adorn. **2**†. To get ready.

tire[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* To rend and devour; draw; pull. **II.** *i.* **1.** To prey. **2.** To be preoccupied; dote; gloat. [< Goth.[LGF] *tairan*, tear.]

tire[5], *n.* **1.** A band or hoop surrounding the rim of a wheel. **2.** A flexible tube, as of inflated rubber, set in a rim and protected by an outer covering: used on automobiles, etc., to reduce vibration. [< TIE, *v.*] **tyre**‡.

tire[6], *n.* A tiara; head-dress. [Short for ATTIRE.]—**tire″-val′iant**†, *n.* A woman's head-dress.

tire′wo″man‖, 1 tair′wu″mən; 2 tīr′wo″man, *n.* A lady's-maid, as in a theatrical dressing-room. **tir′ing-wo″man**‡.

tir′ing-room″‖, 1 tair′iŋ-rūm″; 2 tīr′iŋ-rōōm″, *n.* A dressing-room, especially in a theater. **tir′ing-house″**†.

tirl, 1 tûrl; 2 tĭrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unroof; unclothe; hence, to strip; lay bare. **2.** To twirl or twist. **II.** *i.* To make a rattling noise; also, to vibrate; quiver; waver. [Var. of TWIRL.]

Tir′pitz, 1 tir′pits; 2 tĭr′pĭts. **Alfred P. von** (1849–). Former Grand Admiral of the German navy.

′tis, 1 tiz; 2 tĭz. It is: chiefly poetic.

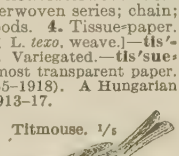
Tis″sa-pher′nes, 1 tis″ə-fûr′nīz; 2 tis″a-fēr′nēz, *n.* A Persian satrap; defeated by Agesilaus, 395 B. C.

Tis″sot′, 1 tī″sō′; 2 tĭ″sō′, **James Joseph J.** (1836–1902). A French painter of Bible subjects; *Life of Christ*, 1896.

tis′sue, 1 tish′u; 2 tĭsh′ụ. **I.** *vt.* [TIS′SUED; TIS′SU-ING.] **1.** To form into tissue. **2.** To clothe or decorate with tissue. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* One of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed, formed by cells and their products arranged in a definite manner. **2.** Any light or gauzy textile fabric; originally, cloth interwoven with gold, etc. **3.** A connected or interwoven series; chain; fabrication; as, a *tissue* of falsehoods. **4.** Tissue-paper. [< F. *tissu*, < *tissu*, pp. of *tisser*, < L. *texo*, weave.]—**tis′sued**, *pa.* **1.** Clad in tissue. **2.** Variegated.—**tis′sue-pa″per**, *n.* Very thin, unsized, almost transparent paper.

Tis′za, 1 tī′sə; 2 tĭ′sa, **Stephen** (1855–1918). A Hungarian statesman; Premier of Hungary, 1913–17.

tit[1], 1 tit; 2 tĭt, *n.* **1.** One of various small birds, as a titmouse, titlark, etc. **2.** A small horse. [< Ice. *tittr*, little bird.] — **tit′lark″**, *n.* Same as PIPIT.—**tit′ling**, *n.* A small bird, as the titlark and hedge-sparrow. — **tit′mouse″**, *n.* [TIT′-MICE″, *pl.*] A small black, white, and gray bird with a short bill and nostrils concealed by feathers.


Titmouse. 1/5

[Var. of TIP[2], *n.*].

tit[2], *n.* A blow; tap.—**tit for tat**, retaliation in kind.

Tit., *abbr.* Titus.—**tit.**, *abbr.* Title.

Ti′tan, 1 tai′tən; 2 tī′tan, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** One of a fabled race of giants, children of Uranus (heaven) and Gæa (earth), who rebelled against the Olympian gods, were vanquished and thrust down into Tartarus. **2.** Any one having gigantic strength.—**Ti″tan-esque′**, *a.* Of or befitting the Titans; gigantic.—**Ti′tan-ess**, *n.* A female Titan; a woman of gigantic strength.—**Ti-tan′ic**[1], *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Titans; hence, gigantic. **Ti-tan′i-cal**‡.

Ti-ta′ni-a, 1 ti-tē′[*or* -tā′]ni-ə; 2 ti-tā′[*or* -tă′]ni-a, *n.* Queen of fairyland in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream.*

ti-ta′ni-um, 1 tai-tē′ni-um; 2 ti-tā′ni-ūm, *n.* A widely distributed dark-gray metallic element found in small quantities in many minerals. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Titan;* see TITAN.]—**ti-tan′ic**[2], *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to titanium, especially in its higher valence.—**ti′tan-ous**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to titanium, especially in its lower valence.

tit′bit″, 1 tit′bit″; 2 tĭt′bĭt″, *n.* A morsel, as of choice food.

tite, 1 tait; 2 tīt. *adv.* Promptly; quickly. [< Ice. *titt*, quickly.] **tyt**†; **tyte**†.

tithe, 1 taith; 2 tīth. **I.** *vt.* [TITHED; TITH′ING.] **1.** To tax with payment of tithes. **2.** To divide by ten with a view to taxing every tenth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tax of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind, as for the support of the clergy and the church. **2.** The tenth part of anything; hence, a small part. [< AS. *teōtha*, < *teon*, ten.]—**tith′a-bl**(e)ᴱ, *a.* Liable to be tithed, as property.—**tith′ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of levying tithes. **2.** A tenth part. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A civil division composed of ten freeholders and their families.—**tith′ing-man″**, *n.* [-MEN″, *pl.*] **1.** Anciently, in England, the chief of a tithing; more recently, a constable. **2.** An officer for enforcing Sunday observance and order.

Ti-tho′nus, 1 ti-thō′nus; 2 ti-thō′nŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Laomedon; gifted with immortal life but not youth.

Ti′tian, 1 tish′ən; 2 tĭsh′an, *n.* Popular name of Tiziano Vecellio (1477–1576), a great Venetian painter and colorist.

Tit″i-ca′ca, 1 tit″i-kā′kə; 2 tit″i-cä′cä, *n.* A lake in the Andes between Peru and Bolivia; 3,261 sq. m.; at alt. 12,500 ft.

tit′il-late, 1 tit′i-lēt; 2 tĭt′i-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT″ED[4]; -LAT″ING.] To cause a tickling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasurably in any way. [< L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillo*, tickle.]—**tit″il-lant**, *n.* An excitant.—**tit″il-la′tion**, *n.* The act of titillating.

tit′i-vate, 1 tit′i-vēt; 2 tĭt′i-vāt, *vt. & vi.* [-VAT″ED[4]; -VAT″-ING.] [Colloq.] To put on decorative touches; smarten. **tit′ti-vate**‡.—**tit″i-va′tion**, *n.* **tit″ti-va′tion**‡.

tit′lark, tit′ling, etc. See TIT[1], *n.*

ti′tle, 1 tai′tl; 2 tī′tl. **I.** *vt.* [TI′TLED; TI′TLING.] **1.** To give a name to; entitle. **2.** To confer an honorary title upon; ennoble. **3.** To stamp the name on the cover of (a book). **II.** *n.* **1.** An inscription that serves as a name for designating something, as a literary production, legal document, etc. **2.** A claim based on an acknowledged or alleged right. **3.** *Law.* The right to or ownership of property; also, the legal evidence of one's right of property. **4.** An appellation significant of office, rank, etc.; especially, a designation of nobility. **5.** A title-page. [OF. (F. *titre*), < L. *titulus*, title.] Syn.: see NAME.—**ti′tled**, *a.* Having a title, as of nobility.—**ti′tle-page″**, *n.* A page containing the title of a work and the names of its author and its publisher.

ti′trate, 1 tai′trēt *or* tit′rēt; 2 tī′trāt *or* tĭt′rāt, *vt.* [TI′TRAT-ED[4]; TI′TRAT-ING.] *Chem.* To determine the strength of (a solution) by means of standard solutions or by titration. [< F. *titre;* see TITLE.]—**ti-tra′tion**, *n.* The process of volumetric analysis.

tit′ter, 1 tit′ər; 2 tĭt′er. **I.** *vi.* To laugh in a suppressed or silly way; giggle. **II.** *n.* The act of tittering; a giggling. [Imitative.]

tit′tie, 1 tit′i; 2 tĭt′ĭ, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A sister. **tit′ty**‡.

tit′tle,] 1 tit′l; 2 tĭt′l, *n.* **1.** The minutest quantity; iota.

tit′tle, ∫ **2.** Originally, a very small mark in writing, as the dot over an *i*, etc. [For TITLE, *n.*] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

tit′tle-tat″tle, 1 tit′i-tat″i; 2 tĭt′ĭ-tăt″ĭ. **I.** *vi.* To chatter foolishly; talk meaninglessly. **II.** *n.* Foolish or trivial talk; gossip. [Var. redup. of TATTLE, *v.*]—**tit′tle-tat″tler**, *n.*

tit′tup, 1 tit′up; 2 tĭt′ŭp. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* To act in a restless or lively manner; dance along; prance. **II.** *n.* A prancing or curveting action indicating gaiety or frolicsomeness. [< *tet* (var. of TIP, *v.*) + UP.] **tit′up‡.**—**tit′tup-py**, *a.* Bounding; frolicsome. **tit′up-py**‡.

tit′u-lar, 1 tit′yu-lər; 2 tĭt′yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in name or title only; nominal. **2.** Pertaining to a title. **3.** Bestowing or taking title. **II.** *n.* One having a title in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs its duties or not; in ecclesiastical law, one holding a sinecure title. **tit′u-la-ry**‡. [< L. *titulus*, title.]—**tit′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

Ti′tus, 1 tai′tus; 2 tī′tŭs, *n.* **T. Flavius Sabinus Vespasi-anus** (40–81), a Roman emperor; conquered Jerusalem.

Ti′vo-li, 1 ti′vo-li; 2 tĭ′vo-lī, *n.* A town near Rome, Italy; the ancient **Tiber**, conquered by Rome, 338 B. C.

T. M., *abbr.* Trade-mark, true mean.

tme′sis, 1 tmi′sis *or* mi′sis; 2 tmē′sis *or* mē′sis, *n. Gram.* The separation of the elements of a compound word by an intervening word, as in the phrase *to us ward*, meaning "toward us." [L., < Gr. *tmēsis*, < *temnō*, cut.]

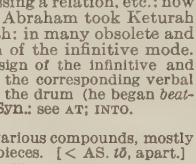
to, 1 tū *or* (colloq.) tə; 2 tǫ *or* (colloq.) to. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Toward the thing to be accomplished; toward the end of action. **2.** Into normal condition. **3.** Toward or into place. **4.** In a direction understood or implied. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In a direction toward: indicating relation based on the notion of motion toward. **2.** Noting an indirect or limiting object after verbs and adjectives or nouns indicating feeling, action, or states: supplying the place of a dative case; as, the battle is not *to* the strong. **3‖.** Noting an indirect object expressing a relation, etc.: now commonly expressed by *as;* as, Abraham took Keturah *to* wife. **4.** By; for; in; of; with: in many obsolete and provincial uses. **III.** The sign of the infinitive mode. In some instances *to* is a mere sign of the infinitive and with its verb can be replaced by the corresponding verbal noun in *-ing;* as, he began *to beat* the drum (he began *beating* the drum). [< AS. *tō,* to.] Syn.: see AT; INTO.

to-[1]†, *prefix.* To. [< TO, *prep.*]

to-[2], *prefix.* An intensive prefix in various compounds, mostly obsolete; as, *to* break, to break in pieces. [< AS. *tō,* apart.]

T. O., *abbr.* Telegraph office, turn over.

toad, 1 tōd; 2 tōd, *n.* **1.** A tailless, jumping amphibian, resembling the frog, and feeding on insects. **2.** Some similar amphibian. **3.** Some animal mistaken for a toad. **4.** Any person regarded as an object of scorn. **5.** [Recent.] A small trench-gun. [< AS. *tādie,* toad.] — **toad'-eat"er,** *n.* A fawning parasite; sycophant. — **toad'-eat"ing,** *a.* & *n.* — **toad'fish",** *n.* A fish with mouth and head like those of a toad. — **toad'flax",** *n.* A common showy flax-like perennial weed of the figwort family. — **toad'stool",** *n.* A poisonous mushroom.



Common Toad. 1/8

toad'y, 1 tōd'ī; 2 tōd'y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TOAD'IED; TOAD'YING.] To treat with subserviency; act the toady. **II.** *n.* [TOAD'IES[Z], *pl.*] An obsequious flatterer; a fawning, servile person. [Short for TOAD-EATER.] — **toad'y-ism,** *n.*

toast[1], 1 tōst; 2 tōst. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* To drink to the health of; propose or participate in a toast. **II.** *n.* The act of drinking to some one's health or to some sentiment; also, the person or the sentiment involved. [Special use of TOAST[2].] — **toast'er**[1], *n.* One who proposes a toast. — **toast'mas"ter,** *n.* A person who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, calls upon the various speakers, etc.

toast[2]. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To brown, or become brown, over a fire. **2.** [Colloq.] To warm well, or warm oneself, before a fire. **II.** *n.* Sliced bread browned at a fire; toasted bread. [< L. LL+OF *tostus,* pp. of *torreo,* roast.] — **toast'er**[2], *n.* A device for toasting before a fire.

Tobacco.
a, leaves; *b,* flowers; *c,* fruit.

Tob., *abbr.* Tobit.

to-bac'co, 1 to-bak'o; 2 to-băc'o, *n.* **1.** An annual plant of the nightshade family, 3 to 6 feet high, originally of tropical America, but now cultivated in various parts of the world. **2.** Its leaves prepared in various ways, as for smoking, chewing, etc. [< Sp. *tabaco,* < W. Ind. *tabaco,* pipe in which the natives smoked the plant.] — **to-bac'co-nist,** *n.* One who manufactures or sells tobacco. — **to-bac'co-nize,** *vt.* To subject to the action of tobacco; fumigate with tobacco. — **to-bac'co-stop"per,** *n.* A plug for packing tobacco, as into a pipe.

To-ba'go, 1 to-bē'go; 2 to-bā'go, *n.* An island of the British [West Indies; 114 sq. m.; pop. 20,700.

To'bit, 1 tō'bit; 2 tō'bit, *n. Bib.* [Apocrypha.] An Israelite of the Assyrian captivity, or the book bearing his name.

to-bog'gan, 1 to-beg'ən; 2 to-bŏg'an. **I.** *vi.* To coast on a toboggan, as down a toboggan-slide. **II.** *n.* A type of sled of long flat thin board or boards curved upward at the forward end and usually without runners. [Corr. of Am. Ind. *odabagan,* sled.] — **to-bog'gan-slide",** *n.* A slope prepared for coasting with toboggans.

To-bolsk', 1 to-bolsk'; 2 to-bōlsk', *n.* A city of W. Siberia; pop. 25,200. Here the late Czar Nicholas II. and the imperial family were detained in 1917.

to'by, 1 tō'bi; 2 tō'by, *n.* [-BIES[Z], *pl.*] A mug or jug for ale or the like, often made in the form of an old man wearing a three-cornered hat. [< *Toby,* a personal name.] **To'by Fill'pot†; to'by-jug"†.**

tocque, 1 tok; 2 tŏk, *n.* A light cap or toque. **tock†.**

Tocque'ville, 1 tōk'vil *or* (*F.*) tōk"vīl'; 2 tōk'vil *or* (*F.*) tōk"vīl', **Alexis Charles H. M. C. de** (1805–1859). A French statesman and political writer.

toc'sin, 1 tek'sin; 2 tŏc'sin, *n.* **1.** A signal sounded on a bell; alarm. **2.** Hence, an alarm-bell. [F.]

tod[1], 1 tod; 2 tŏd, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A bushy clump. **2†.** A weight of about 28 pounds. [< Ice. *toddi,* piece.]

tod[2], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A fox. [< TOD[1], 1.] **toddet†.**

to-day', 1 tu-dē'; 2 tǫ-dā'. **I.** *n.* The present day, time, or age. **II.** *adv.* **1.** On or during this present day. **2.** At the present time. [< AS. *tō,* to; *dæge,* dat. of *dæg,* day.]

tod'dle, 1 ted'l; 2 tŏd'l, *vi.* [TOD'DLED, TOD'LD[F]; TOD'DLING.] To walk unsteadily, as a little child. [Freq. < TOTTER, *v.*] — **tod'dler,** *n.*

tod'dy, 1 tɔd'ī; 2 tŏd'y, *n.* [TOD'DIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A beverage of spirits, hot water, and sugar; also, generally, alcoholic liquor. **2.** The sap or juice that flows from the incised spathes of certain palms; also, a spirituous liquor distilled from it. [< Hind. *tārī,* < *tār,* palm-tree.]

to-do', 1 tu-dū'; 2 tǫ-dǫ', *n.* [Colloq.] Confusion or bustle, as on account of something disturbing. [< TO-[1] + DO, *v.*]

to'dy, 1 tō'dī; 2 tō'dy, *n.* [TO'DIES[Z], *pl.*] A small West-Indian insectivorous bird, bright-green varied with red and white. [< L. *todus,* small bird.]

toe, 1 tō; 2 tō. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TOED; TOE'ING.] **1.** To touch with the toes. **2.** To furnish with a toe. **3.** To attach the foot of (beams, etc.) end to end, by nails driven obliquely. **4.** To carry the toes in some specified direction. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the digits of a foot of a quadruped or biped; front part of a hoof. **2.** That portion of an article of dress, etc., that covers the toes. **3.** The lower end or projection of something, resembling or likened to a toe. [< AS. *tā,* toe.]

tof'fee, 1 tef'ī; 2 tŏf'e, *n.* [Eng.] Taffy. **tof'fy†.**

tog, 1 teg; 2 tŏg. [Slang.] **I.** *vt.* To dress; especially, to dress in one's best: usually with *out* or *up.* **II.** *n.* An article of clothing: generally in the plural; toggery.

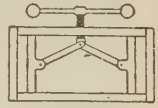
Tiberius Cæsar, wearing a Toga.

to'ga, 1 tō'ga; 2 tō'ga, *n.* [TO'GAS[Z] or TO'GÆ, 1 -jī; 2 -gē, *pl.*] The large elliptical mantle of a Roman citizen. [L., < *tego,* cover.] **to'get.** — **to'gaed,** *a.* Robed in the toga; hence, classical; stately. **to'ged†.**

to-geth'er, 1 tu-geth'ər; 2 tǫ-ĝĕth'er, *adv.* **1.** Into union with each other; conjointly. **2.** In the same place or at the same spot; with each other; in company. **3.** At the same moment of time; simultaneously. **4.** Without cessation or intermission. **5.** With one another; mutually. [< AS. *tō,* to, + *gador,* together.]

tog'ger-y, 1 teg'ər-ī; 2 tŏg'er-y, *n.* [Slang.] Togs collectively; clothes.

tog'gle, 1 teg'l; 2 tŏg'l. **I.** *vt.* [TOG'GLED, TOG'LD[F]; TOG'TOG'GLING.] To fix, fasten, or furnish with a toggle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pin, or short rod, properly attached in the middle, as to a rope, and designed to be passed through a hole or eye and turned. **2.** A toggle-iron. **3.** A toggle-joint. [Dim. < TAG[1], *n.*] — **tog'gle-i"ron,** *n.* A harpoon, as for killing whales, so arranged as to turn crosswise when it enters the animal's body. — **tog'gle-joint",** *n.* A joint having a central hinge like an elbow, and operatable by applying the power at the junction, thus changing the direction of motion.



Toggle-joint.

To'go, 1 tō'go; 2 tō'go, **Count Heihachiro** (1847–). A Japanese admiral in Russo-Japanese war.

To'go-land, n. German protectorate, W. Africa; conquered by British and French, 1914.

toil, 1 teil; 2 tŏil, *vi.* **1.** To labor arduously; work hard. **2.** To progress with slow and labored steps. [< F. *touiller,* trouble.] Syn.: see STRUGGLE. — **toil'er,** *n.*

toil[1], *n.* **1.** Fatiguing work; any oppressive task. **2.** Any notable work accomplished by labor.

Syn.: drudgery, labor, stent, stint, task, travail, work. *Work* is exertion of body or mind that taxes the powers for the accomplishment of some end; the term is a broad one; *work* may be light and pleasant, or severe and exhausting. *Labor* is always strenuous; it is hard *work; toil* is still more severe. One may enjoy *work* and be cheerful in *labor,* but *toil* oppresses. *Drudgery* is often applied to menial service, but also to any *work* that is not only hard, but monotonous and mechanical; no business, profession, or art can be successfully followed without the performance of much unappreciated *drudgery. A task* is a definite amount of *work* appointed and required by another, tho we sometimes speak of a *task* which one imposes upon himself; this in popular language is called a *stint* or *stent.* See TASK; WORK. — Ant.: amusement, ease, idleness, leisure, play, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest. — **toil'ful,** *a.* Replete with toil; laborious. **-ly,** *adv.* — **toil'some,** *a.* Accomplished with fatigue. Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT. — **toil'some-ly,** *adv.* — **toil'some-ness,** *n.*

toil[2], *n.* A net, snare, or other trap: now generally figuratively and commonly in the plural. [< L.[F] *tela*, web.]

toi'let, 1 toi'let; 2 tȯi'lĕt, *n.* **1.** The process of dressing oneself. **2.** A person's actual dress or style of dress. **3.** A dressing-table. **4.** *Surg.* The cleansing of an organ or part after an operation. **5.** [U. S.] A lavatory or water-closet. [< F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth.] **toi-lette'‡.**

To-kay', 1 to-kē'; 2 to-kā', *n.* A white or reddish-blue grape from Tokay, Hungary, or a wine made from it.

to'ken, 1 tō'kn; 2 tō'kn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To evidence by a token; betoken. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To betroth. **3†.** To place a mark upon; designate. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything indicative of some other thing; a sign; indication. **2.** A symbol or seal; also, a signal. **3.** Some tangible proof or evidence of a statement; a pledge. **4.** A souvenir or love-offering; keepsake. **5.** A metal tablet, resembling a coin, sometimes issued by tradesmen and others as evidence of an amount due. **6.** That which peculiarly betokens any person or thing. **7.** A measure of quantity of sheets of paper used in presswork, commonly ten quires. [< AS. *tācen*, sign.] Syn.: see EMBLEM; MARK; SIGN; TRACE.

To'ky-o, 1 tō'ki-ō; 2 tō'kȳ-ō, *n.* A city in S. E. Japan; capital of Japanese empire; pop. 2,173,160. **To'ki-o‡.**

tol'booth", *n.* Same as TOLLBOOTH.

told, 1 tōld; 2 tōld, *imp.* & *pp.* of TELL.

tole, 1 tōl; 2 tōl, *vt.* To draw as with a lure; attract; entice. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, allure.] **toll‡.**

To-le'do, 1 to-lī'do; 2 to-lē'do, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city of central Spain; famed for its sword-blades; pop. 23,000. **2.** A city in N. W. Ohio; pop. 243,164. **3.** [T- or t-] A sword or sword-blade from Toledo, Spain.—**To-le'dan,** *a.* & *n.*

tol'er-ant, 1 tol'ər-ənt; 2 tŏl'er-ant, *a.* Of a long-suffering disposition; indulgent; liberal. [OF., < L. *tolerān(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolero*, bear.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tol'er-a-bl**(**er,** *a.* **1.** Passably good; commonplace. **2.** Supportable. **3.** Allowable. **4.** [Colloq.] In passably good health.—**tol'-er-a-bl**(**e-ness**[F], *n.*—**tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**tol'er-ance,** *n.* The state of being tolerant.—**tol'er-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"-ING.] **1.** To suffer to be or be done without active opposition. **2.** To concede, as the right to opinions. **3.** To bear, sustain, or be capable of enduring or sustaining. [< L. *toleratus*, pp. of *tolero*, bear.] Syn.: see ABIDE; ALLOW; ENDURE; PERMIT.—**tol"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of tolerating or of allowing that which is not wholly approved. **2.** The spirit and desire to be tolerant in matters of opinion.

toll[1], 1 tōl; 2 tōl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To sound, as a bell, with single strokes at uniform intervals. **2.** To sound a toll for (a funeral service, etc.); announce; as, to *toll* a death. **3.** To give forth by tolling; as, to *toll* a knell. **II.** *n.* The sound of a bell rung slowly and regularly. [< ME. *tollen*, draw, pull.]—**toll'er**[1], *n.* One who tolls a bell.

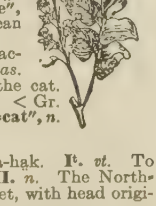
toll[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To take, as toll; take or pay toll. **II.** *n.* A fixed compensation for some privilege granted or service rendered, especially for one granted in a general and public way, as of passing on a bridge. [< AS. *toll*, toll, < √ of TELL, *v.*] Syn.: see TAX. — **toll'booth",** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Formerly, a booth, as at a market, for collecting tolls. **2.** A jail. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A town hall or market-house.—**t.-bridge,** *n.* A bridge subject to toll.—**t.-dish,** *n.* A dish for measuring grain-tolls.—**t.-collector, t.-gatherer, t.-man,** *n.* A collector of tolls. **toll'er**[2]**‡.**—**t.-gate,** *n.* A gate at which toll is paid. **t.-bar‡.**—**toll'house",** *n.* **1.** A toll-collector's lodge adjoining a toll-gate. **2.** [Rare.] A tollbooth.

toll[3], *vt.* Same as TOLE, *v.*

Tol-stoy', 1 tol-stoi'; 2 tŏl-stŏy', **Leo Nikolaïévitch, Count** (1828–1910). A Russian novelist and social reformer.

Tol'tec, 1 tol'tek; 2 tŏl'tĕc, *n.* One of a mythical pre-Aztec Mexican race.

to-lu', 1 to-lū'; 2 to-lų', *n.* An oleoresin or balsam produced by the tolu-tree of South America. [< *Tolu* (in Santiago de *Tolu*), New Granada.]—**to-lu'-tree",** *n.* A large evergreen tree of the bean family.


Branch of Tolu-tree.

tom, 1 tom; 2 tŏm, *n.* **1.** [T-] A contraction of the Christian name *Thomas*. **2.** The male of various animals, as the cat. [Short for *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. *Thōmas*, < Heb. *Thoma*, twin.]—**tom'-cat",** *n.* A male cat.

tom., *abbr.* Tome.

tom'a-hawk, 1 tom'ə-hēk; 2 tŏm'a-hąk. **I.**[t] *vt.* To strike or kill with a tomahawk. **II.** *n.* The North-American Indian battle-ax or hatchet, with head originally of stone. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

tom'al"ley, 1 tom'al'ı; 2 tŏm'ăl'y, *n.* The fatty so-called liver of the lobster. [Var. of TOURMALIN.] **to-mal'ly‡.**

to-ma'to, 1 to-mā'to *or* -mē'to; 2 to-mā'to *or* -mā'to, *n.* [-TOES[E], *pl.*] The pulpy edible fruit of a familiar plant of the nightshade family, highly esteemed as a vegetable, or the plant itself. [< Mex.Sp *tomatl*, tomato.]

tomb, 1 tūm; 2 tọm. **I.** *vt.* To lay to rest within the tomb; emtomb; bury; inter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place for the deposit of the dead; a vault; grave. **2.** Figuratively, a place where the dead lie; also, death itself. **3.** A tomb-stone. [< Gr.[LL+F] *tymbos*, mound.]—**tomb'stone",** *n.* A stone, usually inscribed, marking a place of burial.

Tom-big'bee, 1 tem-big'bi; 2 tŏm-bĭg'bē, *n.* A river in E. Mississippi and W. Alabama; 450 m. to the Alabama river.

tom'boy", 1 tem'boi"; 2 tŏm'bŏy", *n.* A girl of romping and boisterous conduct; hoiden.

tom'cod", 1 tem'ked"; 2 tŏm'cŏd", *n.* A small edible fish of the North-American Atlantic. [Prob. a cor. of F. (Canada) *tacaud*, plenty-fish; of Am. Ind. origin.]

tome, 1 tōm; 2 tōm, *n.* A volume, particularly if large. [F., < L. *tomus*, book, < Gr. *tomos*, < *temnō*, cut.]

-tome. } A termination signifying "a cutting," "a cutter."
-tomy. } [< Gr. *tomos;* see TOME.]

to-men'tose, 1 to-men'tōs; 2 to-mĕn'tōs, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Covered with matted woolly hairs. [< L. *tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.] **to-men'tous‡.**—**to-men'tu-lose,** *a.* Slightly tomentose.

tom"fool', 1 tem"fūl'; 2 tŏm"fōōl', *n.* An idiotic or silly person; also, an amusing trifler.—**tom"fool'er-y,** *n.* **1.** Nonsensical behavior. **2.** Kickshaws. **tom"fool'ish-ness‡.**

Tom'my At'kins, 1 tem'ı at'kınz; 2 tŏm'y ăt'kins. [Slang, Eng.] A British soldier of the regular army.

to-mor'row, 1 tu-mer'o; 2 tọ-mŏr'o. **I.** *n.* The next day after to-day; the morrow. **II.** *adv.* On the day next after to-day. [< AS. *tō*, to; *morgen*, morrow.]

tom'pi-on, 1 tem'pi-ən; 2 tŏm'pi-ŏn, *n.* **1.** The inking-pad of the lithographic printer. **tom'pon‡.** **2.** A tampion. [= TAMPION.] [pop. 112,000.

Tomsk, 1 tomsk; 2 tŏmsk, *n.* A university town in W. Siberia;

Tom Thumb, 1 tem thum; 2 tŏm thŭm. **1.** In fairy-tales, a diminutive person of marvelous powers. **2.** Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838–1883), an American dwarf.

tom'tit", 1 tem'tıt"; 2 tŏm'tĭt", *n.* A tit; titmouse.

tom'-tom", 1 tem'-tem"; 2 tŏm'-tŏm", *n.* **1.** A native Oriental drum, as of India, Africa, etc. **2.** A gong. [< Hind. *tamtam;* imitative.] **tam'-tam"‡.**

ton[1], } 1 tun; 2 tŏn, *n.* **1.** A measure of weight, either
tun[F], } 2,000 pounds (a **short ton**), or 2,240 pounds (a **long ton**). **2.** [U. S.] A measure of capacity, $1^{11}/_{25}$ cubic yards. **3.** A unit for reckoning the displacement or weight of war-vessels, 35 cubic feet of sea-water weighing about one ton. **4.** A unit for reckoning the freight-carrying capacity of a ship, usually equivalent to 40 cubic feet of space. **freight ton‡; shipping ton‡.** **5.** A unit for reckoning the size of merchant vessels for purposes of registration, equivalent to 100 cubic feet of space. **register ton‡.** **6†.** A wine-measure of capacity; cask: usually written *tun*. [For TUN.] [fashion collectively. [F.]

ton[2], 1 tōn; 2 tŏn, *n.* **1.** Tone; style. **2.** The votaries of

-ton, *suffix.* Town. [< AS. *-tun*, < *tūn*, town.]

ton'al, 1 tōn'əl; 2 tōn'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality. **-ly,** *adv.*—**to-nal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The relation between tones. (2) A system of tones; a key or mode. **2.** *Paint.* The color-scheme of a picture. **3.** Tonicity.

to'-name", 1 tū'-nēm"; 2 tọ'-nām", *n.* Formerly, a surname; now [Scot.], some special distinguishing name.

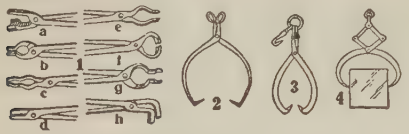
tone, 1 tōn; 2 tōn, *v.* [TONED; TON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give tone to; modify in tone. **2.** *Mus.* To tune or modify with reference to musical quality, as an instrument. **3.** To intone. **II.** *i.* **1.** To harmonize, as in tone or shade. **2.** To assume a given hue.—**to tone down.** **1.** *Paint.* To subdue the tone of. **2.** *Mus.* (1) To moderate in quality and volume of sound. (2) To lower in pitch. **3.** To modify in effect.—**to t. up.** **1.** To raise in quality or strength. **2.** *Mus.* To elevate in pitch. **3.** To gain in vitality.

tone, *n.* **1.** Sound in relation to quality, volume, duration, and pitch; specifically, a sound having a definite pitch. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The peculiar characteristic sound, as of an instrument. (2) An interval corresponding to one degree of the scale or staff; two semitones. **major tone‡; whole tone‡.** **3.** A mood; quality of feeling. **4.** Characteristic style; tenor; spirit. **5.** Vocal inflection as expressive of feeling. **6.** *Gram.* Syllabic stress; special accent. **7.** The general condition of the body or of an organ with reference to the discharge of its functions. **8.** *Paint.* (1) The prevailing effect of a picture, as bright, dull, etc. (2) The shade, hue, or degree of color. **9.** *Chromatics.* The power of a color to reflect light. [< Gr.[L+F] *tonos*, tone, < *teinō*, stretch.] Syn.: see SOUND.

tong, 1 tōŋ; 2 tŏng, *n.* [Anglo-Chinese.] A Chinese secret society.

Ton'ga Is'lands, 1 toŋ'gə; 2 tŏn'ga. An island-group S. E. of Fiji in the South Pacific ocean; 390 sq. m.; pop. 24,000.

tongs, 1 tɔ̄ŋz; 2 tôngs, *n. pl.* **1.** An implement for grasping objects consisting, in common forms, of a pair of pivoted levers. **pair of tongs†.** **2.** One of various grasping mechanisms. [< AS. *tonge.*]



Tongs.

1. Blacksmiths'. *a*, lathe-tool; *b*, curved-tip; *c*, double pick-up; *d*, straight-tip; *e*, single pick-up; *f*, bolt; *g*, rivet; *h*, angle-jaw. 2. Ice. 3. Skidding. 4. Lever-grip.

tongue, } 1 tuŋ; 2 tông. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TONGUED; TONGU'-
tung^{s}, } ING.] **1.** *Mus.* To modify the sound of by the use of the tongue, as a flute, cornet, etc. **2.** To fit a tongue for dovetailing. **3.** *Poet.* To speak. **4.** To use the tongue, as in talking, etc. **5.** To extend as a tongue. **II.** *n.* **1.** An organ situated in the mouth of a vertebrate and supported by the hyoid bone: most completely developed in mammals, where it is important in taking in and masticating food, as an organ of taste, and in man as an organ of speech. **2.** A similar organ of insects and of fishes. **3.** Something like or likened to a tongue, as a promontory, the clapper of a bell, the pin of a buckle, etc. **4.** Figuratively, speech, or the power or style of speech; utterance; specifically, a language, vernacular, or dialect; hence, a race or nation. [< AS. *tunge,* tongue.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**to hold one's tongue,** to keep silent.—**tongued,** *a.* Having a tongue: chiefly in composition; as, foul-*tongued.*—**tongue'less,** *a.* Having no tongue; speechless; also, unmentioned.—**tongue'-tied",** *a.* **1.** Having abnormal shortness of the fillet of the tongue. **2.** Debarred from speaking; silent, as from confusion.—**tongue'-tie",** *v. & n.*

ton'ic, 1 ten'ik; 2 tŏn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having power to invigorate or build up; bracing. **2.** Pertaining to tone or tones; in music, pertaining to the key-note. **3.** Pertaining to tension; in medicine, rigid; unrelaxing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medicine that gradually restores the normal tone of organs from a condition of debility; hence, whatever imparts vigor. **2.** *Mus.* The key-note. [< Gr.^{F} *tonikos,* < *tonos,* sound, tone.]—**to-nic'i-ty,** *n.* *Physiol.* The elastic condition of healthy tissue; health and vigor.

ton'ic sol'-fa', 1 sŏl'-fā'; 2 sōl'-fā'. Pertaining to a system of teaching, writing, and reading music, especially vocal music, that lays particular stress on the tonal relations of the various elements of the key. The initials of the syllables used in solmization are employed to write its scale.

to-night', 1 tu-nait'; 2 tə-nīt'. **I.** *n.* The night that follows to-day; also, the present night. **II.** *adv.* During the present or coming night. [< AS. *tō,* to; *niht,* night.]

Ton'ka bean, 1 ten'ke; 2 tŏn'ka. An odoriferous seed used in the adulteration of vanilla, for flavoring tobacco, etc. [< Guiana *tonca* (name of the tree) + BEAN.]

Ton"kin', 1 ten"kin'; 2 tŏn"kin', *n.* **1.** A state in French Indo-China; 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 6,470,250. **2. Gulf of T.,** an arm of the China Sea between Tonkin and China.—**Ton"kin-ese',** *a. & n.*

tonn., *abbr.* Tonnage.

ton'nage, 1 tun'ij; 2 tŏn'ăj, *n.* **1.** The cubic capacity of a merchant vessel expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet each. See TON, *n.*, 5. For tonnage of war-ships see TON, *n.*, 3. **2.** The freight-carrying capacity of a vessel or of a collection of vessels, as of a country's merchant marine. See TON, *n.*, 4. **3.** A tax levied on vessels at a given rate per ton. [F., < *tonne,* TON^{1}.]

ton"neau', 1 to"nō' *or* tun-ō'; 2 to"nō' *or* tŏn-ō'. **I.** *a.* Barrel-like: said of the body of certain motor-cars. **II.** *n.* A barrel-like body of certain motor-cars.

ton'sil, 1 ten'sil; 2 tŏn'sil, *n.* One of two oval organs situated on either side of the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. [< L.^{F} *tonsilla.*]—**ton'sil-lar,** *a.* **ton'sil-ar†; ton'sil-la-ry†.**—**ton"sil-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils. **ton"sil-i'tis†.**

ton-so'ri-al, 1 ten-sō'ri-el; 2 tŏn-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a barber. [< L. *tonsor,* barber.]

ton'sure, 1 ten'shur; 2 tŏn'shur, *n.* **1.** The shaving of the head, or of the crown of the head, as of a priest or monk; hence, the priestly office. **2.** That part of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving. [F., < L. *tonsura,* a shearing.]—**ton'sured,** *a.*

ton-tine', 1 ten-tīn'; 2 tŏn-tīn', *n.* **1.** A form of collective life annuity, the individual profits of which increase as the number of survivors diminishes, the final survivor taking the whole. **2.** The subscribers to such an annuity, collectively. **3.** The share of a single subscriber. [F., < Lorenzo *Tonti,* Italian banker.]

too, 1 tū; 2 tōō, *adv.* **1.** In excessive quantity or degree; more than sufficiently. **2.** [Colloq.] In a degree beyond expression or endurance; exceedingly. **3.** In addition; likewise; also. **4.** [Colloq.] Indeed: an intensive. [< AS. *tō,* too, < *tō,* to.] Syn.: see ALSO.

took, 1 tuk; 2 tōōk, *imp.* of TAKE, *v.*: also rarely *pp.*

tool^{1}, 1 tūl; 2 tōōl, *vt. & vi.* To mark or ornament with a tool; execute designs with a tool, as on a book-cover.

tool^{2}, *v.* [Sporting Slang.] To drive, as a coach or similar vehicle; take a drive. [Special use of TOOL^{1}, *v.*]

tool, *n.* **1.** A simple mechanism or implement, as a hammer, chisel, spade, etc., used in working, moving, or transforming material. **2.** By extension, a machine, as a lathe, employed in the making of machines. **3.** A bookbinders' hand-stamp used in tooling or lettering. **4.** A person used to carry out the designs of another: usually in a bad sense. [< AS. *tōl,* tool.]

Syn.: apparatus, appliance, implement, instrument, machine, mechanism, utensil. A *tool* is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called *tools,* those designed for warlike purposes being designated weapons. An *instrument* is anything through which power is applied and a result produced; in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than *tool;* as, a piano is a musical *instrument. Instruments* is the word usually applied to *tools* used in scientific pursuits; as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments.* An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural *implement; implements* of war. *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool.* A *utensil* is that which may be used for some special purpose; the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes; as, kitchen *utensils;* farming *utensils.* An *appliance* is that which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result: every mechanical *tool* is an *appliance,* but not every *appliance* is a *tool;* the traces of a harness are *appliances* for traction, but they are not *tools. Mechanism* is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action. A *machine* in the most general sense is any mechanical *instrument* for the conversion of motion; in this sense a lever is a *machine;* but in more commonly accepted usage a *machine* is distinguished from a *tool* by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements to produce results.

Section of a Molar.

a, crown; *b*, enamel; *c*, pulp-cavity; *d*, dentin; *e*, cement; *f*, fangs or roots.

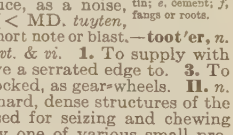
tool'ye, 1 tūl'yi; 2 tūl'ye. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To quarrel. **tool'zie†. II.** *n.* A quarrel. [< F. *touiller,* quarrel.] **tuil'yie†; tuil'zie†.**

toom, 1 tūm; 2 tōōm, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To empty. [< AS. *tōm.*]—**toom,** *a.* Empty.—**toom,** *n.* **1.** A dumping-ground for rubbish. **2†.** Leisure.—**toom'ly,** *adv.* Emptily.

Toombs, 1 tūmz; 2 tōōms, **Robert Augustus** (1810–1885). An American politician and Confederate general.

toot, 1 tūt; 2 tōōt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sound (a wind-instrument, as a horn), especially with short blasts. **2.** To produce, as a noise, with a horn or whistle. [< MD. *tuyten,* sound a horn.]—**toot,** *n.* A short note or blast.—**toot'er,** *n.*

tooth, 1 tūth; 2 tōōth. I^{s}. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To supply with teeth, as a rake. **2.** To give a serrated edge to. **3.** To interlock, or become interlocked, as gear-wheels. **II.** *n.* [TEETH, *pl.*] **1.** One of the hard, dense structures of the mouth of a vertebrate, used for seizing and chewing food. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Any one of various small projections or hard concretions like teeth, as of mosses or bivalves. **3.** Something resembling in form or use the tooth of an animal; specifically, a projecting point, pin, or cog. **4.** A discriminating taste; palate. **5.** *pl.* Figuratively, that part which opposes; opposing force; as, *teeth* of the wind. [< AS. *tōth.*]—**tooth'ache",** *n.* Pain in a tooth; also, neuralgia of the teeth.—**toothed,** *a.* **1.** Supplied with teeth. **2.** *Bot.* Dentate.—**tooth'less,** *a.* Being without teeth; hence, incapable of biting; harmless.—**tooth'pick",** *n.* A small sliver, as of wood, for removing particles of food from between the teeth.—**tooth'some,** *a.* Having a pleasant taste.



Teeth of an Adult.

1. Upper jaw. 2. Lower jaw. *a*, incisors; *b*, canines; *c*, bicuspids; *d*, molars; *e*, wisdom-tooth.

top, 1 tɒp; 2 tŏp, *v.* [TOPPED[t], TOPT[s]; TOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove the top or upper end of. **2.** To provide with a top or summit. **3.** To rise to the top of; surmount. **4.** To be superior to; surpass. **5.** To place the best at the top of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rise above others; surpass; excel. **2.** To be of a certain height. **3.** To topple.—**top'per,** *n.* **1.** That which occupies the top. **2.** That which is of supreme quality. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A high silk hat.

top, *a.* Highest in place, rank, or position; principal.

top[1], 1 tɒp; 2 tŏp, *n.* **1.** The upper extremity or highest part of anything. Specifically: (1) The part of a plant above ground. (2) The upper side. (3) The first part when so placed as to be above the rest; the beginning or head. **2.** That which is first or highest in rank or degree. **3.** The crown of the head; also, a tuft or crest. **4.** *Naut.* A platform at the head of the lower section of a ship's mast. [< AS. *top,* top.] SYN.: see SUMMIT.—**over the top.** See under OVER.—**top'-boot",** *n.* A boot with a high top, usually of different material from the rest of the boot.—**top-booted,** *a.*—**top-coat,** *n.* An overcoat.—**top-dressing,** *n.* A dressing of manure over the surface of land not to be plowed under.—**top-full,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Brimful.—**top"gal'lant. I.** *a.* Pertaining to the topgallants. **II.** *n.* **1.** The mast, sail, yard, etc., immediately above the topmast and topsail. **2.** The parts of a deck that are higher than the rest.—**top-hamper,** *n.* **1.** Spars and rigging kept aloft. **2.** The light upper sails and rigging. **3.** Casks, cabies, rigging, etc., encumbering the deck.—**top-hampered,** *a.*—**top-heavy,** *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower part; ill-proportioned; impracticable.—**top-heaviness,** *n.*—**top'-knot",** *n.* A crest, tuft, or knot on the top of the head, as of feathers on the head of a bird or the hair of the human head when worn as a high knot; also, a knot or bow formerly worn by women as a head-dress, etc.—**top'mast",** *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.—**top'most,** *a.* Being at the very top.—**top'sail",** *n.* A sail on the topmast; also, a sail above the gaff of a sloop, etc.—**top-sawyer,** *n.* **1.** One who stands above the timber over a saw-pit. **2.** [Colloq.] One who occupies a superior position.—**top-stone,** *n.* A capstone.

top[2], *n.* A toy of wood or metal, with a point on which it spins, as by the unwinding of a string. [< MD. *top.*]

to'paz, 1 tō'paz; 2 tō'păz, *n.* **1.** A transparent yellowish mineral, valued as a precious stone. **2.** A large humming-bird with brilliant plumage. [< Gr. *topazos,* topaz.]

tope, 1 tōp; 2 tōp, *vt.* & *vi.* [TOPED[t]; TOP'ING.] To drink excessively (spirituous liquors). [< F. *toper,* cover a stake; cp. Ice. *topa,* pledge.]—**top'er,** 1 tōp'er; 2 tōp'er, *n.* A habitual drunkard; sot.

tope, *n.* A Buddhist shrine, dome, or tower, for relics. [< Hind. *tōp.*]

To-pe'ka, 1 to-pī'kə; 2 to-pē'ka, *n.* The capital of Kansas; pop. 50,020; seat of Washburn College.

To'pheth, 1 tō'fet; 2 tō'fĕt, *n.* **1.** Part of the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, once used for idolatrous worship, and later as a place for burning the city's refuse. **2.** Hence, hell. [< Heb. *tōphet,* place to be spit on.] **To'phet‡.**

to'phus, 1 tō'fus; 2 tō'fŭs, *n.* [TO'PHI, 1 -fai; 2 -fī, *pl.*] Calcareous matter around the teeth and at the surface of joints affected with gout. [< L. *tophus,* tufa.] **toph‡.**

to'pi-a-ry, 1 tō'pi-ē-ri; 2 tō'pi-ā-ry, *a.* Arranged in fantastic shapes, as in gardening, etc. [< L. *topia,* gardening.]

top'ic, 1 tɒp'ik; 2 tŏp'ie, *n.* A subject or theme for discussion. [< Gr. *topika,* n. pl. of *topikos,* of a place.]

SYN.: division, head, issue, matter, motion, point, proposition, question, subject, theme. Since a *topic* for discussion is often stated in the form of a *question, question* has come to be extensively used to denote a debatable *topic,* especially of a practical nature, an *issue;* as, the labor *question;* the temperance *question.* In deliberative assemblies the *motion* or other matter for consideration is known as the *question;* a member is required to speak to the *question;* the chairman puts the *question.* In speaking or writing the general *subject* or *theme* may be termed the *topic,* tho it is more usual to apply the latter term to the subordinate *divisions, points,* or *heads* of discourse; as, to enlarge on this *topic* would carry me far from my *subject.*—**top'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a topic. **2.** Of the nature of merely probable argument. **3.** Belonging to a place or spot; local. **top'ic‡.**—**top'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

topog., *abbr.* Topographical, topography.

to-pog'ra-phy, 1 to-peg'rə-fi; 2 to-pŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** **to-pog'ra-fy**[2], } The detailed description of particular places; the art of representing on a map the physical features of a place. **2.** The physical features, collectively, of a region. [Ult. < Gr. *topos,* + *graphō,* write.]—**to-pog'ra-pher,** *n.* An expert in topography.—**top"o-graph'ic, top"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**top"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

top'ping, 1 tɒp'iŋ; 2 tŏp'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Towering high; eminent; distinguished. **2.** Making great pretensions; arrogant. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who tops, in any sense. **2.** That which forms the top of anything.—**top'ping-lift",** *n. Naut.* A rope extending from the lower masthead to the end of a boom, for lifting the boom.

top'ple, } 1 tɒp'l; 2 tŏp'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [TOP'PLED; TOP'PLING.]
top'l[F], } **1.** To cause to totter and fall. **2.** To totter and fall, as by its own weight. **3.** To project or jut out, as if about to fall. [Intens. of TOP, *v.*]

top"sy-tur'vy, 1 tɒp"si-tūr'vi; 2 tŏp"sy-tûr'vy. **I.** *a.* Being in an upset or disordered condition; upside down. **II.** *adv.* Upside down; in dire confusion. [< TOP[1], *n.*, + so + *turvy,* < AS. ge- *tyrfian,* to roll.]

toque, 1 tōk; 2 tōk, *n.* **1.** A small close-fitting brimless bonnet. **2.** The tall conical head-dress formerly worn by the doges of Venice. **3.** A black velvet cap formerly worn in France. [F.] **to-quet'‡.**

torch, 1 tôrch; 2 tôrch, *n.* **1.** A source of light made of pine-knots, or the like at the end of a handle, pole, etc. **2.** A lamp or other light fastened to a pole. [< F. *torche,* < LL. *tortia,* < L. *tortus;* see TORSION.]—**torch'-bear"er,** *n.* One who carries a torch. **torch'er§‡; torch'-mant.**—**torch'light",** *n.* The light of a torch.

tore, 1 tōr; 2 tōr, *imp.* of TEAR, *v.*

to-reu'tics, 1 to-rū'tiks; 2 to-ry'tics, *n.* The art of working in ornamental relief or intaglio, especially in metal. [< Gr. *toreutikos,* < *toreuō,* emboss.]—**to-reu'tic,** *a.*

tor-ment'[d], 1 tər-ment'; 2 tôr-mĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To subject to excruciating bodily or mental suffering; torture. **2.** To make miserable; afflict or vex grievously. SYN.: see PERSECUTE.—**tor-men'tor,** *n.* **tor-ment'er‡.**

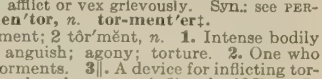
tor'ment, 1 tər'ment; 2 tôr'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** Intense bodily pain or mental anguish; agony; torture. **2.** One who or that which torments. **3‖.** A device for inflicting torture, as the rack; also, the torture inflicted. [OF., < L. *tormentum,* < *torqueo,* twist.] SYN.: see AGONY; PAIN.

torn, 1 tōrn; 2 tôrn, *pp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tor-na'do, 1 tər-nē'do; 2 tôr-nā'do, *n.* [-DOES[z], *pl.*] A very violent storm, of small extent, usually accompanied by rain and often by lightning. [< Sp. *tornada,* return.] SYN.: see CYCLONE.

To-ron'to, 1 to-ren'to; 2 to-rŏn'to, *n.* A commercial city, capital of Ontario province, Canada; pop. 519,290.

tor-pe'do, 1 tər-pī'do; 2 tôr-pē'do, *n.* **1.** [-DOES[z], *pl.*] A device or apparatus containing an explosive to be fired by concussion or otherwise. Specifically: (1) A cigar-shaped



Bliss-Leavitt Torpedo with War-head.

a, tripping-lever; *b,* primer-case; *c,* moisture-top; *d,* bulkhead; *e,* joint-ring; *f,* buoyancy-chamber; *g, g,* air-flask; *h,* immersion-chamber; *i,* valve-gear compartment; boat, float, or pro- *j,* turbines; *k,* gear-train; *l,* engine-cage; *m,* tail; *n,* projectile for carry- pellers; *o,* rudder.

ing a powerful detonating charge under water to a hostile vessel. (2) A submarine mine. (3) A metal capsule containing a fulminate to be placed on a railway-track, to serve as a danger-signal. (4) A cartridge for exploding in an oil- or gas-well to start or increase the flow. (5) A toy of gravel and a fulminating powder wrapped in paper. **2.** A ray-fish having an electric apparatus with which it stuns or kills its prey. **numb'-fish"‡.** [L., < *torpeo,* be numb.]—**aerial torpedo,** a shell-like missile used in aerial warfare.—**tor-pe'do-boat",** *n.* A small swift steamer equipped for firing torpedoes.

tor'pid, 1 tər'pid; 2 tôr'pid, *a.* Having lost sensibility or power of motion, partially or wholly, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; figuratively, sluggish. [< L. *torpidus,* < *torpeo,* be numb.] SYN.: see LIFELESS; NUMB.—**tor-pid'i-ty,** *n.* **tor'pid-ness‡.**—**tor'pid-ly,** *adv.*

tor'por, 1 tər'pər; 2 tôr'por, *n.* Complete or partial insensibility; stupor; apathy; torpidity. [L., < *torpeo,* be numb.]—**tor"po-rif'ic,** *a.* Productive of torpor.

Tor-quay', 1 tər-kī'; 2 tôr-kȳ', *n.* A seaport borough and resort in S. England; pop. 39,430.

torque, 1 tērk, 2 tôrk, *n.* A necklace, armlet, or collar of wire: worn especially by ancient Gauls and Germans. [< L. *torques,* twisted collar, < *torqueo,* twist.] **torc‡.**

Tor"que-ma'da, 1 tōr"kē-mā'thə; 2 tôr"ke-mä'thä, *n.* **1. Juan de** (1545–1617), a Spanish monk; historian of Mexico. **2. Tomás de** (1420–1498), a Dominican monk; first inquisitor-general of Spain.

tor're-fy, 1 tər'i-fai; 2 tôr'e-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To dry or roast by exposure to heat. [< L. *torrefacio,* < *torreo,* parch, + *facio,* make.] **tor'ri-fy‡.**—**tor"re-fac'tion,** *n.*

tor'rent, 1 tər'ent; 2 tôr'ĕnt, *n.* A stream of water flowing with great velocity or turbulence; hence, any abundant or tumultuous flow. [F., < L. *torrens,* < *torren(t-)s,* ppr. of *torreo,* parch.]—**tor-ren'tial,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Tor'res, 1 tər'ez; 2 tôr'ĕs, *n.* A strait between Australia and New Guinea; 80 m. wide.

Tor'res Ve'dras, 1 tər'esh vē'drəsh; 2 tôr'ĕsh vę'drăsh. A fortified town near Lisbon, Portugal, where Wellington checked the advance of the French in 1810.

Tor"ri-cel'li, 1 tər"ri-chel'li; 2 tôr"rī-chĕl'lī, **Evangelista**

(1608–1647). An Italian physicist; discoverer of the barometer.—**Tor"ri-cel'li-an,** *a.*

tor'rid, 1 tor'id; 2 tŏr'id, *a.* **1.** Exposed to the full force of the sun's heat; sultry. **2.** Having power to parch or burn; scorching. [< L.F *torridus,* < *torreo,* parch.]

tor'sion, 1 tôr'shən; 2 tôr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting, or the state of being twisted. **2.** Deformation of a body, as a rod, by twisting. [F., < L.LL *torsio,* < L. *tortus,* pp. of *torqueo,* twist.]—**tor"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Capacity for undergoing torsion.—**tor'sion-al,** *a.*

tor'so, 1 tôr'so; 2 tôr'so, *n.* The trunk of a human body; in sculpture, a statue deprived of head and limbs. [It.]

tort, 1 tôrt; 2 tôrt, *n. Law.* Any private or civil wrong by act or omission. [L.F *tortus;* see TORSION.]—**tor'tious,** *a.* Of the nature of a tort.

tor"ti-col'lis, 1 tôr"ti-kol'is; 2 tôr"ti-cŏl'is, *n. Pathol.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck which draws the head to one side; wryneck. [< L. *tortus* (see TORSION) + *collum,* neck.]—**tor"ti-col'lar,** *a.* Wry-necked.

tor'til(e§**,** 1 tôr'til *or* -tīl; 2 tôr'til *or* -tīl, *a.* Twisted up into a coil. [< L. *tortilis;* see TORSION.]—**tor'tive†,** *a.* Twisted.

tor'toise, 1 tôr'tis; 2 tôr'tis, *n.* A turtle; specif., one of a terrestrial or fresh-water species, as distinguished from a marine species, or a terrestrial as distinguished from an aquatic species. [< L.F *tortus,* twisted; from its crooked feet.]—**tor'toise-shell",** *n.* **1.** The shell of the sea-turtle, valuable in the arts. **2.** A cat having fur mottled with black and yellow like the shell of a tortoise.—**t.-shell,** *a.*

Tor-tu'ga, 1 tôr-tū'ga; 2 tôr-tų'gä, *n.* One of several West-Indian islands, especially one N. W. of Haiti, once a pirate lair.—**Dry Tortugas,** a group of ten islands S. W. of Florida.

tor'tu-ous, 1 tôr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 tôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in irregular bends or turns; twisting; hence, erratic. [< L.F *tortuosus,* < *tortus,* twisted.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tor"tu-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being tortuous. **tor'tu-ous-ness‡. 2.** A bend; winding.

tor'ture, 1 tôr'chur *or* -tiur; 2 tôr'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [TOR'TURED; TOR'TUR-ING.] **1.** To inflict extreme pain upon; cause to suffer keenly, in body or mind. **2.** To twist or turn into an abnormal form; distort. **II.** *n.* **1.** Infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain. **2.** A former judicial mode of getting evidence by inflicting pain. **3.** Great mental suffering; agony. [F., < L.LL *tortus;* see TORSION.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**tor'tur-er,** *n.*

tor'up, 1 tôr'up; 2 tôr'ŭp, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The great snapping turtle of North-American lakes and streams. **tor'op‡.**

to'rus, 1 tō'rus; 2 tō'rŭs, *n.* [TO'RI, 1 -rai; 2 -ri, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A large convex molding, nearly semicircular in cross-section. **2.** *Anat.* A rounded ridge, as on the occipital bone of the skull. **3.** *Bot.* The receptacle of a flower. [L., elevation.]

To'ry, 1 tō'ri; 2 tō'ry, *n.* [To'RIESZ, *pl.*] **1.** A member of an English political party, originating with the Cavalier party of Charles I. Compare WHIG. **2.** One who during the American Revolution adhered to the British cause. [< Ir. *toiridhe,* pursuer.]—**To'ry-ism,** *n.*

toss, 1 tôs; 2 tŏs, *v.* [TOSSED‡ or TOST; TOSS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw, pitch, or fling about. **2.** To agitate. **3.** To throw up with the hand, particularly with the palm of the hand upward; pitch; fling. **4.** To lift or throw up with a quick motion, as the head. **5.** To bandy about, as something discussed. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw oneself from side to side. **2.** To be moved, rocked, or blown about, as a ship or a flag. [Cp. Norse *tossa,* strew.] Syn.: see THROW.—**toss'-pot"**‖, *n.* A toper; drunkard.—**t.-up,** *n.* [Colloq.] The throwing up, as of a coin, to decide a bet, etc.; hence, an even or fair chance.

toss, *n.* **1.** The act of tossing. **2.** The state of being tossed about. **3.** A toss-up.

tot, 1 tŏt; 2 tŏt, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq., Eng.] To foot up; add: with *up* or *together.* [dwarf.]

tot, 1 tŏt; 2 tŏt, *n.* A little child; toddler. [< Ice. *tottr,*

to'tal, 1 tō'tal; 2 tō'tal. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TO'TALED or TO'-TALLED; TO'TAL-ING or TO'TAL-LING.] **1.** To collect into a total, or ascertain the total of. **2.** To come to or reach as a total. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being a total. **2.** Extending throughout the whole; complete. **III.** *n.* The whole sum or amount; the whole, considered as an aggregate of parts or elements. [F., < LL. *totalis,* < L. *totus,* all.] Syn.: (adjective) see RADICAL; (noun) see AGGREGATE; MASS.—**to-tal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** An aggregate of parts or individuals. **2.** The state of being whole or entire. **to'tal-ness‡.** Syn.: see AGGREGATE; MASS.—**to'tal-ly,** *adv.*

tote, 1 tōt; 2 tōt, *vt.* [TOT'ED‡; TOT'ING.] [Colloq., local U. S.] **1.** To carry or bear on the person, as a burden. **2.** To carry or haul supplies. **3.** In arithmetic, to carry.—**tot'er,** *n.*

to'tem, 1 tō'tem; 2 tō'tĕm, *n.* A natural object, as an animal, assumed among savages as an emblem of a person or clan, and worshiped; also, an image or picture of such object. [< Massachusetts Indian *wuhtohtimoin,* that to which a person or thing belongs.]—**to-tem'ic,** *a.*—**to'tem-ism,** *n.*—**to'tem-post",** **to'tem-pole",** *n.* A post or pole on which totems are carved or hung.

toth'er, 1 tuth'ər; 2 tŏth'er, *indef. pron.* [Colloq. or Prov.] The other; other. [Contr. of THAT OTHER.] **t'oth'er‡.**

to"ti-pal'mate, 1 tō"ti-pal'mēt; 2 tō"ti-pal'māt, *a.* Wholly webbed, as a bird's foot. [< L. *totus,* all, + PALMATE.]—**to"ti-pal-ma'tion,** *n.*

tot'ter, 1 tot'er; 2 tŏt'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To waver, as if about to fall; walk feebly. **2.** To lose strength and stability, as a structure or tree; shake or lean over. **II.** *n.* The act of tottering. [< AS. *tealtrian,* < *tealt,* unsteady.] Syn.: see SHAKE.—**tot'ter-er,** *n.*—**tot'ter-ing,** *a.* Unsteady; variable. **-ly,** *adv.*—**tot'ter-y,** *a.*

tou-can', 1 tu-kän' *or* tū'kan; 2 tų-cän' *or* tų'can, *n.* A large fruit-eating tropical American bird with immense beak. [F., < Braz. *tucano.*]

touch‡, 1 tuch; 2 tŭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be in or come **tuch**F,) into contact with, especially with the hand or some part of the body; hit or strike lightly. **2.** To perceive by touch. **3.** *Geom.* To be tangent to. **4.** To lay the hand upon lightly. **5.** To come near to; hence, to attain to; reach; as, you can not *touch* his skill. **6.** To mark or delineate lightly, as with a brush or pen; retouch. **7.** To strike, as the strings of a musical instrument; play upon. **8.** To produce a mental impression upon. (1) To rouse the emotions of; affect with tender feeling; as, to *touch* the heart. (2) To rouse the anger of; irritate; sting. (3)‖ To afflict. **9.** To treat of in a hasty manner; handle lightly, as a text or theme. **10.** To relate to; concern; as, this matter *touches* you. **11.** To meddle with; harm. **12.** To affect slightly; hence, to impair; disorder; render weak-minded. **13†.** To test; prove. **14†.** To attack; censure. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To lay the hand upon a person for the cure of disease, as for king's evil. Syn.: see CONCERN; REACH. [< F. *toucher,* touch, < OHG. *zucchen.*]—**touch'a-bl(e**F**,** *a.*—**touch'a-bl(e-ness**F**,** *n.*—**touch'er,** *n.*—**touch'ing. 1.** *pa.* Appealing to the susceptibilities; affecting. Syn.: see PITIFUL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who touches. **2.** The sense of touch. **III.** *prep.* With regard to.—**touch'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**touch'ing-ness,** *n.*—**touch'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Apt to take offense on slight provocation; irascible. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**touch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**touch'i-ness,** *n.*

touch, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or fact of touching or coming in contact with, or the state of being touched; physical contact. **2.** That one of the five senses that gives the impression of contact with external material objects or their impact upon the body, and the knowledge of their existence or properties. **3.** Any slight or delicate effort or effect, as of brush or pen. **4.** Anything resembling a touch, or seeming as if caused by a light stroke. (1) A light attack; twinge, as of pain. (2) A trace; tinge; slight quality or quantity. (3) A weakness or defect; taint. (4) A suggestion; hint. **5.** Characteristic manner or method; execution; finish. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys. (2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard. **7.** Close mental correspondence; accord; harmony; sympathy; as, to keep *touch.* **8.** Something employed in examination; a touchstone. **9.** That which serves as a criterion.—**touch'-back",** *n. Football.* The act of touching the ball to the ground behind the player's own goal when it has been kicked by an opponent.—**t.-down,** *n. Football.* The act or play of touching the ball to the ground behind an opponent's goal.—**safety touch'-down,** the act of touching down by a player behind his own goal of a ball received from his own side.—**touch-hole,** *n.* The priming-hole of a cannon.—**t.-me-not,** *n.* **1.** A plant whose ripe elastic seed-vessels, when touched, burst open and scatter the seeds. **2.** Lupus, a skin-disease.—**t.-paper,** *n.* Paper made slow-burning by saturation with saltpeter: used for firing explosives, as in pyrotechny.—**touch'stone"**1, *n.* **1.** A fine-grained dark stone, as jasper, formerly used to test the fineness of gold by the color of the streak made by the metal on the stone. **2.** Any standard of merit or value.—**touch'-wood",** *n.* Some soft combustible material used as tinder.

Touch'stone"2, 1 tuch'stōn"; 2 tŭch'stōn", *n.* In Shakespeare's *As You Like It,* a witty clown.

tough,) 1 tuf; 2 tŭf, *a.* **1.** Susceptible of great tension or **tuf**F,) strain without breaking; also, of a close texture. **2.** Not easily separated; tenacious. **3.** Possessing great endurance. **4.** [Colloq.] Irreclaimably vicious; disreputable; vulgar. **5.** [Colloq.] Difficult to accomplish; laborious; also, severe. **6.** [Colloq.] Hard to believe; incredible. [< AS. *tōh,* tough.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tough'en,** *vt. & vi.* To render or become tough or tougher.

tough, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A lawless person; a rough.

Tou"lon', 1 tū"lôn'; 2 tų"lŏn', *n.* A French seaport and naval arsenal on the Mediterranean; pop. 106,331.

Tou"louse', 1 tū"lūz'; 2 tų"lųs', *n.* A cathedral city of S.

France; capital of the former **County of Toulouse** (920–1271); pop. 175,434.

tou-pee', 1 tū-pī'; 2 tụ-pē', *n.* **1.** A little tuft or lock of hair. **2.** The top of a periwig; a small wig. [< F. *toupet*, < OF. *toupe*, tuft.]

tour, 1 tūr; 2 tụr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make a tour or a tour of; travel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round trip or journey or a rambling excursion. **2.** A passing around; circuit. **3.** A turn or shift, as of service. [F.; see TURN, *n.*] Syn.: see JOURNEY. —**tour'ist**, *n.* One who makes a tour.—**tour-is'tic**, *a.*

Tou"raine', 1 tū"rēn'; 2 tụ"rān', *n.* A former province of W. central France; capital, Tours.

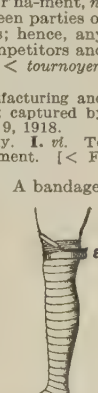
tour'ma-lin, ⎫ 1 tūr'mə-lin, -lin *or* -līn; 2 tụr'ma-lĭn,
tour'ma-line, ⎭ -lĭn *or* -līn, *n.* A translucent black or brown, but sometimes blue, green, red, or colorless mineral, used as a gem-stone when transparent.

tour'na-ment, 1 tūr'nə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 tụr'na-ment, *n.* In medieval times, a contest of skill between parties of mounted knights, using blunted weapons; hence, any contest of skill involving a number of competitors and a series of games. [< F. *tournoiement*, < *tournoyer*, tilt, turn round.] **tour'ney‡.**

Tour"nay', 1 tūr"nē'; 2 tụr"nā', *n.* A manufacturing and cathedral town in W. Belgium; pop. 35,620; captured by Germans, 1914; recaptured by British, Nov. 9, 1918.

tour'ney, 1 tūr'nı *or* tūr'ny *or* tūr'ny. **I.** *vi.* To take part in a tourney. **II.** *n.* A tournament. [< F. *tournoi*, < *tournoyer*; see TOURNAMENT.]

tour'ni-quet, 1 tūr'nı-ket; 2 tụr'ni-kĕt, *n.* A bandage, etc., for stopping the flow of blood through an artery by compression. [F., < *tourner*, turn.]



Esmarch's Rubber Tourniquet (*a*).

tour-nure', 1 tūr-nūr'; 2 tụr-nūr', *n.* The curving shape of a figure; outline; contour. [F., < *tourner*; see TOURNIQUET.]

Tours, 1 tūr; 2 tụr, *n.* A city of W. central France; near here Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, Oct. 10, 732; pop. 75,096.

touse, 1 tauz; 2 touş, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stir up, as a row. **2.** To tousle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strive. **2.** To stir about. [= G. *zausen*, pull.] **touzet.—tous'er, touz'er,** *n.*

tou'sl(eᴾ, 1 tau'zl; 2 tou'şl, *vt.* [TOU'SL(E)Dᴾ; TOU'SLINGᴳ] [Colloq.] To disarrange or disorder, as the hair or dress. [Intens. of TOUSE, *v.*] **tou'zl(eᴾ‡.**

Tous"saint' l'Ou"ver"ture', 1 tū"sañ' lū"ver"tūr'; 2 tụ"sāñ' lụ"vĕr"tūr' (1743–1803). A negro general; liberator of Haiti.

tout, 1 taut *or* tūt; 2 tout *or* tụt. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* **1.** To observe secretly; spy; specif., to act as a tout. **2.** To solicit patronage or custom. **3.** To follow. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who touts. **2.** In horse-racing, a spy who sells to sporting men information regarding horses entered for a race.

tout"en"sem'ble, 1 tū"tan"sāñ'bl; 2 tụ"tän"sāñ'bl. General appearance. [F.; *tout*, < L. *totus*, all; and see ENSEMBLE.]

tow, 1 tō; 2 tō, *vt.* To drag, as a boat, through the water by a rope; also, to drag behind in any way. [< AS. *teōn*, draw.] Syn.: see DRAW.

tow[1], *n.* A short coarse hemp or flax fiber. [< AS. *tow* (in *towlīc*, of spinning).]—**tow'-head",** *n.* A person with flaxen or with tousled hair.—**tow-headed,** *a.*

tow[2], *n.* **1.** That which is towed or dragged by or as by a rope; specifically, vessels, barges, or the like, drawn through the water by a towboat or a steam-tug. **2.** The act of towing, or the state of being towed.—**tow'age,** *n.* The service of or charge for towing.—**tow'boat",** *n.* A boat for towing, especially a stoutly built powerful steamer. —**tow'-path",** *n.* A path along a river or canal used by horses or mules, in towing boats.—**tow-rope,** *n.* **tow-line‡.**

tow[3], 1 tau; 2 tow, *n.* [Scot.] A rope.

to'ward, 1 tō'ərd; 2 tō'ard, *a.* **1.** Ready to do or learn; apt. **2.** Approaching attainment or fulfilment; imminent. [< AS. *tōweard*, < *tō*, to, + *-weard*, -WARD.] Syn.: see AT.—**to'ward-ly,** *a.* Ready to do or learn; compliant; docile.—**to'ward-li-ness,** *n.*—**to'ward-ness,** *n.*

to'ward, ⎫ 1 tō'ərd, -ərdz; 2 tō'ard, -ardş, *prep.* **1.** In a
to'wards, ⎭ course or line leading to; also, facing. **2.** With respect to; regarding. **3.** Aiming at or contributing to; for. **4.** Near in point of time; about.

tow'el, 1 tau'el; 2 tow'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TOW'ELED or TOW'ELLED; TOW'EL-ING or TOW'EL-LING.] To wipe or dry with a towel; use a towel for wiping. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cloth, usually of linen, for drying anything by wiping. **2.** An altar-cloth. [Ult. < OHG. *dwahila*, towel.]—**tow'-el-ing,** *n.* Material, as crash, for towels. **tow'el-ling‡.**

tow'er, 1 tau'ər; 2 tow'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To rise or overtop, like a tower. **2.** To fly directly upward, as some birds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure very tall in proportion to its depth and width, and frequently forming part of a large building; properly, a structure larger than a pinnacle, and less tapering than a steeple. **2.** *Mil.* A tall wooden movable structure from which besiegers formerly stormed a fortress. **3.** A place of security; fortified place; citadel. [< AS. *tur*, < L. *turris*, tower.]—**tower of silence,** a circular tower with central well, having a high outer wall, and inner platform on which the Parsees expose the bodies of their dead to be dissipated without polluting the earth.—**tow'ered,** *a.* Furnished with towers for ornament or defense.—**tow'er-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Like a tower; lofty. **2.** Marked by violence or intensity; furious. Syn.: see HIGH.—**tow'-er-y,** *a.* **1.** Lofty. **2§.** Towered.

tow'hee, 1 tau'hı *or* tō'hī; 2 tow'hē *or* tō'hē, *n.* A finch-like bird, the chewink.

town, 1 taun; 2 town, *n.* **1.** In general, any considerable collection of dwelling-houses, especially as distinguished from the adjacent country; also, the people of such place, collectively. **2.** [U. S.] (1) A territorial division established by law for political purposes. (2) A subdivision of a county; a township. (3) A political division of a State. **3.** [Eng.] Originally, a collection of dwellings enclosed for security within some form of fortification; subsequently, in general, any collection of dwelling-houses larger than a village. [< AS. *tūn*, enclosure.] —**town clerk,** an official who keeps the records of a town. —**town'folk",** *n.* People who live in towns or in a particular town or city.—**towns'folk"‡, towns'peo"ple‡.**—**town-hall,** the building where the public offices of a town are and where its official business is transacted.—**t. house. 1.** A town hall. **2.** A residence in a town. **3.** An almshouse; workhouse. **4.** The town prison.—**town'ship,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A subdivision of a county. (2) A tract of public land six miles square. **2.** [Eng.] The district belonging to a town. **3.** [Austral.] A village.—**towns'man,** *n.* [TOWNS'MEN, *pl.*] A resident of a town; also, a fellow citizen.

Tow'ton, 1 tau'tən; 2 tow'ton, *n.* A parish in N. England, where Edward IV. defeated Henry VI., Mar. 29, 1461.

tox., toxicol., *abbr.* Toxicology.

tox-e'mi-a, 1 tŏks-ī'mı-ə; 2 tŏks-ē'mi-a, *n.* Poisoning or a poisoned condition of the blood. [< Gr. *toxikon*, poison, + *haima*, blood.] **tox-æ'mi-a‡.—tox-e'mic,** *a.* **tox-æ'mic‡.**

tox'ic, 1 tŏks'ık; 2 tŏks'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to poison; poisonous. **2.** Due to or caused by poison. [< Gr.ᴸ *toxikon*, poison, < *toxikos*, of the bow, < *toxon*, bow.] **tox'-i-cal‡.—tox'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tox-ic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being toxic.—**tox"i-col'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of poisons.—**tox"i-co-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**tox"i-col'o-gist,** *n.*—**tox'in,** *n.* **1.** Any of a class of poisonous compounds of animal, bacterial, and vegetable origin. **2.** Any poisonous ptomain. **tox'ine‡.**

toy, 1 tei; 2 tŏy. **I.** *vi.* To dally amorously; trifle; play. **II.** *a.* Resembling a toy; of miniature size. **III.** *n.* **1.** An article constructed for the amusement of children; a plaything; hence, any trifling or diverting object. **2.** Any diminutive object imitating a larger one and fitted for entertainment and instruction. **3.** Wanton play; dalliance. **4.** [Scot.] A head-covering worn by old women. **5‖.** *Mus.* A dance-tune. **6‖.** A quaint utterance or anecdote; fancy. [< D. *tuig*, tools.] Syn.: see GAUD. —**toy'ish,** *a.* Diminutive and fanciful; toy-like.—**toy'-man,** *n.* [TOY'MEN, *pl.*] One who makes or vends toys.—**toy'-shop",** *n.* A shop for the sale of toys.

tozet, *vt.* To pluck; worm out.

tp., *abbr.* Township.—**Tr.,** *abbr.* Treasurer, trustee.—**tr.,** *abbr.* Transpose, trill.—**tr., trans.,** *abbr.* Transaction, transitive, translated, translation, translator, transportation.

trace[1], 1 trēs; 2 trāç, *v.* [TRACED[1]; TRAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow (a line or course) as with a pencil; hence, to sketch; map out. **2.** To describe or define in general terms. **3.** To copy, as a drawing, on a superposed transparent sheet. **4.** To form, as letters, with nicety. **5.** To follow the trace or tracks of. **6.** To hunt out proofs or evidences of. **7.** To pursue one's way along, over, or through. **II†.** *i.* To go; proceed on one's journey. [< F. *tracer*, trace, < L. *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, draw.]—**trace'a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.* Capable of being traced.—**trac'er,** *n.* One who or that which traces. (1) One of various instruments used in tracing drawings, etc. (2) An inquiry forwarded from one point to another, to trace missing mail-matter, etc. (3) *Anat.* An instrument for tracing the course, as of vessels. —**trac'er-y,** *n.* [-IESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental stonework formed of ramifying lines. **2.** Any work resembling this. **3.** The art of tracing or of making tracery.—**trac'ing,** *n.* The act of one who traces; hence, a copy.

trace[2], *vt.* **1.** To fasten, as with traces. **2.** *Naut.* To haul up and fasten; trice.

trace[1], *n.* **1.** Any vestige or mark left by some past event or agent, especially when regarded as a sign or clue. **2.** A barely detectable quantity or quality. **3.** An imprint or mark indicating the passage of any person or thing, as a track, trail, etc. [F., < *tracer*, see TRACTION.]

Syn.: footmark, footprint, footstep, mark, memorial, re-

mains, remnant, sign, token, track, trail, vestige. A *memorial* is that which is intended or fitted to bring to remembrance something that has passed away; it may be vast and stately. On the other hand, a slight *token* of regard may be a cherished *memorial* of a friend; either a concrete object or an observance may be a *memorial*. A *vestige* is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls; as, scattered mounds containing human implements are *vestiges* of a former civilization. A *vestige* is always a part of that which has passed away; a *trace* may be merely the *mark* it has made, or some slight evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced; as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter. See CHARACTERISTIC; MARK.

trace[2], *n.* One of two side-straps or -chains for connecting the collar of a harness with the swingletree. [< F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*; see TRAIT.]

tra'che-a, 1 trē'kı-ə *or* trə-kī'ə; 2 trā'ce-a *or* tra-cē'a, *n.* [-CHE-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The windpipe. **2.** *Bot.* A duct or vessel. [< Gr.[LL] *tracheia*, < *trachys*, rough.]—**tra'che-al**, *a.* **tra'che-ant‡.—tra"che-ot'o-my**, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe.

tra'chyte, 1 trē'kait *or* trak'ait; 2 trā'eȳt *or* träe'ȳt, *n. Petrol.* A light-colored, rough volcanic rock. [< Gr. *trachytēs*, ruggedness, < *trachys*, rough.]—**tra-chyt'ic**, *a. Petrol.* Of, resembling, or pertaining to trachyte.—**tra'chy-toid**, *a.* Having a structure similar to that of trachyte.

track[1†], 1 trak; 2 träk, *vt.* **1.** To follow the tracks of; trail. **2.** To make tracks upon; traverse, as on foot. —**track'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**track'er**, *n.*

track[2†], *vt.* To tow. [< D. *trekken*, draw.]

track, *n.* **1.** A mark made by anything that has gone by; trail; series of footprints. **2.** A beaten path; road; race-course. **3.** A set of rails forming a railway. [< D.[F] *trek*, draft, < *trekken*, draw.] Syn.: see MARK; ROAD; TRACE; WAY.—**track'less**, *a.* Unmarked by footsteps; pathless. —**track'way"**, *n.* The permanent way of a railroad.

track'age[1], 1 trak'ıj; 2 träk'aġ, *n.* A towing, especially of a vessel in a canal, with a rope from the tow-path.

track'age[2], *n.* Railroad-tracks collectively.

tract[1], 1 trakt; 2 träct, *n.* **1.** An extended area, as of land or water. **2.** Continued duration, as of time. **3.** *Anat.* An expanse or extended area, as of an organ or system. [< L. *tractus*, < *traho*, draw.]

tract[2], *n.* A short treatise, as on some question of religion or morals. [< L.[LL] *tractus;* see TRACT[1], *n.*]

tract'a-bl(e[F], 1 trakt'ə-bl; 2 träct'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Easily led or controlled; manageable; docile. **2.** Readily worked or handled. [< L. *tractabilis*, < *tracto*, handle, freq. of *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see DOCILE.—**tract"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **tract'a-bl**(e-ness[F]‡.—**tract'a-bly**, *adv.*

Trac-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 trak-tē'rı-ən-izm; 2 träe-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The Catholic revival in the Church of England originating at Oxford in 1833.—**Trac-ta'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

trac'tate, 1 trak'tēt; 2 träc'tāt, *n.* A short treatise.

trac'tile†, *a.* That can be drawn out.—**trac-til'i-ty†**, *n.*

trac'tion, 1 trak'shən; 2 träe'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing, as by motive power over a surface. **2.** Contraction, as of a muscle. **3.** Adhesive or rolling friction, as of wheels on a track. [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, draw.]—**trac'tiv**(e[S], *a.* Having or exerting traction.—**trac'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which draws. **2.** An aeroplane propelled by one or more tractor-screws.

trade, 1 trēd; 2 trād, *v.* [TRAD'ED[d]; TRAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To dispose of by bargain and sale; barter. **II.** *i.* To engage in trade; traffic.—**trad'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Carrying on trade. **2.** Corrupt; venal. **3†.** Pursuing a steady course.

trade[1], *n.* **1.** A business, particularly a skilled or specialized handicraft. **2.** Mercantile traffic. **3.** A bargain; deal; specif. (U. S. politics), a corrupt bargain in patronage between party leaders. **4.** The people following a particular calling. **5.** The amount of business or exchange done in a particular place. **6.** Customary pursuit; occupation. **7.** [Gt. Brit.] The submarine service of the British navy. **8†.** A footprint; trail. **9†.** A path, passage, or way. **10†.** Custom, habit, or practise. [< AS. *trod*, footstep, < *tredan*, tread.] Syn.: see BUSINESS; SALE; TRAFFIC.—**the trade** [Recent, Gt. Brit.], the British submarine naval service.—**trade name.** **1.** The name by which an article is designated in trade. **2.** A name given by a manufacturer to a proprietary article. **3.** A style of a business house acquired by purchase from a retiring firm or trader.—**trade'-fall"en†**, *a.* Ruined in trade; bankrupt. —**t.-mark**, *n.* A symbol, etc., legally registered, as by a merchant, to distinguish his goods.—**trad'er**, *n.* **1.** One who trades. **2.** Any vessel employed in a particular trade.—**trades'man**, *n.* **1.** A retail dealer; shopkeeper. **2.** A mechanic.—**trades'peo"ple**, *n. pl.* People engaged in trade; specif., shopkeepers.—**trade's** or **trades'u"nion**, *n.* Any organized association of workmen skilled in a trade, formed for their common interests.—**trade's** or **trades'u"nion-ism**, *n.* **trade's** or **trades'u"nion-ist**, *n.*

trade[2], *n.* A trade-wind.—**trade'-wind"**, *n.* A steady wind near the equator, from the northeast on the north, and from the southeast on the south side of the line.

tra-di'tion, 1 trə-dish'ən; 2 tra-dish'on, *n.* **1.** The transmission of knowledge, doctrines, customs, etc., from generation to generation. **2.** That which is so transmitted; stories, beliefs, and usages handed down, especially in unwritten form; specif., a body of unwritten doctrine handed down in the Christian, especially the Roman Catholic, Church, and in the Jewish and Mohammedan faiths. **3.** A custom so long continued that it has almost the force of a law. **4.** *Law.* Delivery of possession. [F., < L. *traditio(n-)*, < *trans*, over, + *do*, give.]—**tra-di'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to or depending on tradition.—**tra-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**tra-di'tion-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.*—**tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**tra-di'tion-ist**, *n.* **tra-di'tion-er‡.—trad'i-tiv**(e[S]‖, *a.*

tra-duce', 1 trə-diūs'; 2 tra-dūç', *vt.* [TRA-DUCED't; TRA-DUC'ING.] To misrepresent wilfully the conduct or character of; defame; slander. [< L. *traduco*, < *trans*, over, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ASPERSE; REVILE.—**tra-duc'er**, *n.*—**tra-duc'i-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**tra-duc'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**tra-duc'tion**, *n.*

Tra-fal'gar, 1 trə-fal'gər *or* traf"əl-gär'; 2 tra-fâl'gar *or* träf"-al-gär', **Cape.** A point in S. W. Spain, off which Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets Oct. 21, 1805.

traf'fic, 1 traf'ık; 2 träf'ic. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TRAF'FICKED[t], TRAF'FICT[S]; TRAF'FICK-ING.] To conduct commercial business; barter; buy and sell. **II.** *n.* **1.** The exchange of goods, wares, etc., between individuals or communities; trade. **2.** The business of transportation, as by railroad. **3.** The subjects of transportation collectively; the things carried. **4.** [Scot. or Archaic.] A business procedure; transaction; hence, intercourse. [< F. *trafic*, traffic, said to be < L. *trans*, across, + *victs*, change.]

Syn.: business, commerce, trade. *Commerce* is the broadest and noblest term of this group. *Trade* may be local; *commerce* is always extended and is between members of distinct communities, states, or nations; as, foreign *commerce;* interstate *commerce;* foreign *trade;* domestic or home *trade. Traffic* is local, as between different parts of one city or between two or more cities. *Trade* may be largely by letter or telegram, by bills of exchange, etc.; *traffic* involves the actual passing to and fro of persons or commodities and may be applied directly to persons when considered as in some way a source of gain; as, the passenger-*traffic* of a railroad. *Traffic* always suggests stir and bustle; as, the din of *traffic;* one may say dull *trade*, but scarcely dull *traffic.* Compare synonyms for BUSINESS.—**traf'fick-er**, *n.*

trag., *abbr.* Tragedy, tragic.

trag'a-canth, 1 trag'ə-kanth; 2 träġ'a-cănth, *n.* A white or reddish mucilaginous gum, used medicinally.

trag'e-dy, 1 traj'ı-dı; 2 träġ'e-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The form of drama in which the theme is solemn, lofty, or pathetic: opposed to comedy. **2.** [T-] Tragedy personified. **3.** A fatal event, or course of events; dramatic incident. **4.** Subjection to extreme and protracted suffering. [< Gr.[L+F] *tragōdia*, < *tragōdos*, tragic singer.] —**tra-ge'di-an**, *n.* **1.** An actor in tragedy; loosely, any actor. **2.** An author of tragedies.—**tra"ge"dienne'**, *n.* An actress of tragedy.—**trag'ic**, *a.* **1.** Involving death or calamity; causing suffering. **2.** Pertaining to or having the nature of tragedy. **trag'i-cal‡.—trag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **trag'-ic-ly‡.** — **trag'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **trag"i-com'e-dy**, *n.* A drama in which tragic and comic scenes are intermingled.—**trag"i-com'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*—**trag"i-com'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tra'gus, 1 trē'gus; 2 trā'ġus, *n.* [TRA'GI, 1 -jı; 2 -ġī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A flattened eminence of the auricle in front of the external ear. [< Gr. *tragos*, < *tragos*, goat; see TRAGEDY.]

trail, 1 trēl; 2 trāl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To draw or be drawn along lightly over a surface; drag or draw after, as a garment; hang or float loosely. **2.** To follow the trail of; trace. **3.** To form or leave a trail. **4.** To grow along the ground, rocks, etc., in a creeping way. **5.** [Western U. S.] To fasten behind one another, as wagons. **6.** To remain in the rear.—**trail'er**, *n.*—**trail'ing**, *pa.*

trail, *n.* **1.** The track left by anything that has moved or been drawn or dragged over any surface. **2.** The track or indications followed by a huntsman. **3.** A path worn or beaten in going from place to place. **4.** Anything drawn behind or in the wake of something; a train. **5.** A circumstance or circumstances suggesting and guiding inquiry. [< L.[LL+OF] *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see TRACE.

train, 1 trēn; 2 trān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to a requisite standard, as of knowledge or skill. **2.** To bring into a required physical condition by means of a course of diet and exercise. **3.** To lead into taking a particular course or direction; point; aim. **4.** To draw along; trail; allure. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give education by instruction and discipline. **2.** To go into a course of exercise and discipline.

[< L. LL+F *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see LEARN; SUBDUE; TEACH. —**train'a-bl**(e)F, *a.* — **train'er,** *n.* One who trains; one who directs a course of physical training, as for a boat-race or prize-fight.—**train'ing,** *n.* Systematic instruction; drill. **train'ment**†. Syn.: see EDUCATION; LEARNING; NURTURE.

train, *n.* **1.** Anything drawn out to a length, or any series of things drawn along, as a line of railway-carriages, or of combustibles laid to conduct fire to a charge. **2.** A succession of connected things. **3.** A retinue; suite. **4.** Something drawn along, as an extension of a dress-skirt; a comet's tail. **5.** *Mach.* A series of parts acting upon each other, as for transmitting motion. **6.** Anything calculated to allure; artifice; decoy. Syn.: see PROCESSION.—**train'-band",** *n.* A militia organization, especially one in London, England, during the Stuart period.—**t.-bearer,** *n.* An attendant who holds the long train of a dress or robe.—**train'less,** *a.*

train'elt, *n.* A drag-net. [the fat of whales.

train'-oil", 1 trēn'-oil"; 2 trān'-ŏil", *n.* Oil tried out from

trait, 1 trēt; 2 trāt, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing feature or quality of mind or character. **2.** A line, stroke, or touch. [F.] Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'tor, 1 trē'tər *or* -tor; 2 trā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who betrays a trust; especially, one who commits treason. **2.** Hence, one who acts deceitfully and falsely to his friends. [OF., < L. *traditor*, betrayer, < *trado*, deliver.]—**trai'tor-ism§,** *n.*—**trai'tor-ous,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to treason. **2.** Involving treason. **trai'tor-ly†.** Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**trai'tress,** *n.* A traitorous woman.

Tra'jan, 1 trē'jən; 2 trā'jan, **Marcus Ulpius** (56–117). A Roman emperor; conquered Parthians.—**Tra-jan'ic,** *a.*

tra-ject'§d, 1 trə-jekt'; 2 tra-ĵĕct', *vt.* To throw or cast over, through, or across. [< L. *trajectus*, pp. of *trajicio*, < *trans*, over, + *jacio*, throw.]—**tra-jec'tion,** *n.*—**tra-jec'to-ry,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The path described by a moving projectile. **2.** *Math.* A curve or surface intersecting a system of curves or surfaces at a constant angle.

tram, 1 tram; 2 trăm, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** A street-railway or street-car. **2.** A railway rail. **3.** *Mining.* A coal-car. [< O. Sw. *träm*, log.]—**tram'-car",** *n.* [Eng.] A street-car. —**tram'way",** *n.* [Eng.] A street-railroad. **tram'road"†.**

tram'mel, 1 tram'el; 2 trăm'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-MELED or -MELLED, -MELD§; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING.] **1.** To embarrass with hindrances or limitations. **2**‖. To entangle in or as in a snare; imprison. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which limits freedom or activity; an impediment; fetter. **2.** An instrument whose parts slide on a rod. **3.** A pendent hook in a fireplace. **4.** *Fishing.* (1) A net mounted slackly, so as to entangle fish. (2) A drag-net; trawl. **5.** A net for catching birds. [< F. *tramail*, net.] **tram'elt; tram'ellt.**—**tram'mel-er,** *n.* **tram'mel-ler‡.**

tra-mon'tane, 1 trə-mon'tēn; 2 tra-mŏn'tān. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the mountains; ultramontane. **2.** Coming from the other side of the mountains. **II.** *n.* A foreigner or barbarian: originally, as being resident beyond the mountains. [< It. *tramontano*, < L. *transmontanus*, < *trans*, over, + *mons*, mountain.]

tramp, 1 tramp; 2 trămp. **I**‖. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To walk with heavy steps. **2.** To travel on foot; walk or wander aimlessly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy, continued tread. **2.** The sound produced by continuous and heavy marching or walking. **3.** A long stroll on foot. **4.** One who walks from place to place; a vagrant; vagabond. **5.** A steam-vessel that goes from port to port picking up freight wherever it can be obtained. **ocean tramp‡; tramp steamer‡.** [< LG. *trampen*.]—**tramp'er,** *n.*—**tram'-pl**(eF, *v.* [TRAM'PL(E)DF; TRAM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To tread under foot. **II.** *i.* To step heavily.—**tram'pl**(eF, *n.* The act of treading under foot.—**tram'pler,** *n.*

tran-, *prefix.* Same as TRANS-.

trance, 1 trans; 2 tranç, *n.* **1.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body; an ecstasy; rapture. **2.** A state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings; hypnotic condition. [< F. *transe*, fright, < L. *transitus;* see TRANSIT.] Syn.: see DREAM. [**tran'kumt.**

tran'gamt, *n.* A worthless person or thing. **tran'gramt;**

tran'quil, 1 traŋ'kwil; 2 trăn'kwil, *a.* **1.** Free from agitation or disturbance; calm: said of persons. **2.** Quiet and motionless: said of things. [< L.F *tranquillus*, quiet.] Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tran'quil-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make tranquil; soothe. **tran'quil-ist; tran'quil-ize‡; tran'quil-lize‡.**

Syn.: allay, appease, assuage, calm, compose, hush, lull, moderate, pacify, quell, quiet, soothe, still. See ALLAY.—Ant.: agitate, alarm, arouse, disturb, excite, inflame, rouse, stimulate, stir.—**tran"quil-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* **tran"quil-il-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion‡.**—**tran-quil'il-ty,** *n.* The state of being tranquil; rest; quiet. Syn.: see APATHY; REST.

trans-, 1 trans- *or* tranz-; 2 trăns- *or* trănz-, *prefix.* Across; beyond; through. [< L. *trans-*, < *trans*, across.]

trans-act'd, 1 trans-[*or* tranz-]akt'; 2 trăns-[*or* trănz-]ăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To carry through; accomplish; do. **II**‖. *i.* To do business. [< L. *trans*, through, + *ago*, do.]

Syn.: accomplish, act, carry on, conduct, do, negotiate, perform, treat.. There are many acts that one may *do*, *accomplish*, or *perform* unaided; what he *transacts* is by means of or in association with others; one may *do* a duty, *perform* a vow, *accomplish* a task, but he *transacts* business, since that always involves the agency of others. To *negotiate* and to *treat* are likewise collective acts, but *negotiate* implies deliberation with adjustment of mutual claims and interests, while *transact* implies execution. Notes, bills of exchange, loans, and treaties are said to be *negotiated*, the word so used covering not merely the preliminary consideration, but the final settlement. Nations may *treat* of peace without result, but when a treaty is *negotiated* peace is secured; the citizens of the two nations are then free to *transact* business with one another.—**trans-ac'tor,** *n.*

trans-ac'tion, *n.* **1.** The management of any affair. **2.** Something transacted; an affair. **3.** *pl.* Published reports, as of a learned society.

Syn.: act, action, affair, business, deed, doing, proceeding. One's *acts* or *deeds* may be exclusively his own; his *transactions* involve the agency or participation of others. A *transaction* is something completed; a *proceeding* is or is viewed as something in progress; but since *transaction* is often used to include the steps leading to the conclusion, while *proceedings* may result in *action*, the dividing line between the two words becomes sometimes quite faint. tho *transaction* often emphasizes the fact of something done, or brought to a conclusion. Both *transactions* and *proceedings* are used of the records of a deliberative body, especially when published: strictly used, the two are distinguished. See ACT; BUSINESS.

trans-al'pine, *a.* **1.** On the other side of the Alps. **2.** Across the Alps.—**trans"at-lan'tic,** *a.* **1.** On the other side of the Atlantic. **2.** Across the Atlantic.

Trans"cau-ca'si-a, 1 trans"ke-kaṡh'ə *or* -kē'ṡha; 2 trăns"ea-căsh'a *or* -eā'ṡha, *n.* A region in southeastern Russia; 95,405 sq. m.; pop. 7,510,000.

tran-scend'd, 1 tran-send'; 2 trăn-sĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rise above in excellence or degree. **2.** To overstep or exceed, as a limit, especially a superior limit. **II.** *i.* To be surpassing. [< L.OF *trans*, beyond, + *scando*, climb.] Syn.: see SURPASS.—**tran-scen'dence,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being superexcellent; surpassing eminence. **2.** *Theol.* Existence in a sphere or mode above and beyond that of other beings. **tran-scen'den-cy‡.**—**tran-scen'-dent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of very high and remarkable degree; surpassing. **2.** Above and independent of the material universe; spiritual. **II.** *n.* That which is transcendent or surpassingly great or remarkable. **tran-scen'dant‡.** Syn.: see EXCELLENT; TRANSCENDENTAL.—**tran-scen'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**tran-scen'dent-ness,** *n.*—**tran-scend'i-bl**(eF, *a.*

tran"scen-den'tal, *a.* **1.** Of very high degree; transcendent. **2.** *Philos.* (1) Pertaining to or being a transcendent; not included in any of the categories. See CATEGORY. (2) In the Kantian system; having an a priori character; transcending experience. (3) Rising above the common notions of men; with the Cartesians, pertaining to body and spirit alike. **3.** Wildly speculative; above, beyond, or contrary to common sense.

Syn.: a priori, intuitive, original, primordial, transcendent. *Intuitive* truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience, not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental*. But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive*, including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time. "Being is *transcendental*. . . . As being can not be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental*." Krauf-Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* p. 530. "*Transcendent* he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor a priori element of cognition—what therefore transcends every category of thought." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 531. *Transcendental* has been applied in the language of the Emersonian school to the soul's supposed *intuitive* knowledge of things divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man. *Transcendent*, *transcendental*, and *intuitive* are opposed to *empirical;* or, according to the philosophy of Kant, *transcendent* is opposed to *immanent*, and *transcendental* to *empirical*. See MYSTERIOUS.

—**tran"scen-den'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being transcendental. **2.** In common usage, that which, in philosophy or religion, is visionary or sublimated. **3.** Any form of transcendental philosophy. **4**§. Transcendence.—**tran"scen-den'tal-ist,** *n.*—**tran"scen-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

trans-con"ti-nen'tal, *a.* Extending or passing across a continent; as, a *transcontinental* route.

tran-scribe', 1 tran-skraib'; 2 trăn-scrib', *vt.* [TRAN-

SCRIBED′; TRAN-SCRIB′ING.] **1.** To write over again; copy or recopy. **2.** *Mus.* To adapt (a composition) for a change of instrument or voice. [< L. *trans*, over, + *scribo*, write.]

—**tran-scrib′er**, *n.*—**tran′script**, *n.* **1.** A copy made directly from an original. **2.** Any copy. Syn.: see DUPLICATE.—**tran-scrip′tion**, *n.* **1.** A copying; transcript. **2.** *Mus.* The adaptation of a composition.—**tran-scrip′tion-al**, *a.* **tran-scrip′tiv**(es)‡.

tran′sept, 1 tran′sept; 2 trăn′sĕpt, *n. Arch.* One of the lateral members or projections between the nave and choir of a cruciform church. [< TRAN- + L. *septum*, wall.] **tran′sept‡.**—**tran-sep′tal**, *a.*

transf., *abbr.* Transferred.

trans-fer′, 1 trans-fûr′; 2 trăns-fẽr′, *v.* [TRANS-FERRED′, TRANS-FERD′ᵉˢ; TRANS-FER′RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove, or cause to pass, from one person or place to another. **2.** To convey, as property. **3.** To convey (a drawing) from one surface to another, as by specially prepared paper. **II.** *i.* To change from one car or line to another on a transfer. [< L. *trans*, across, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see CONVEY.

—**trans-fer′a-bl**(eᴿ), *a.* That may be transferred.—**trans″fer-ee′**, *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.—**trans-fer′ence**, *n.* Transfer. **trans-fer′rence‡.**—**trans-fer′rer**, *n.* **trans-fer′ror‡.**

trans′fer, 1 trans′fûr; 2 trănz′fẽr, *n.* **1.** The act of transferring. **2.** That which is transferred. **3.** A place, method, or means of transfer. **4.** A ticket entitling a passenger on one car or boat to ride on another, as on a connected line, without paying an additional fare.

trans-fig′ure, 1 trans-fig′yur; 2 trănz-fĭg′yur, *vt.* [-FIG′URED; -FIG′UR-ING.] To change the outward form or appearance of; make glorious; idealize. [< L.ᴿ *trans*, over, + *figura*, FIGURE.] Syn.: see CHANGE.—**trans-fig″ura′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of transfiguring. **2.** The supernatural transformation of Christ. **3.** [T-] A festival commemorating this: August 6. **trans-fig′ure-ment‡.**

trans-fix′ᵗ, 1 trans-fiks′; 2 trănz-fĭks′, *vt.* **1.** To pierce through; impale. **2.** To arrest and hold as if impaled. [< L. *trans*, through, + *figo*, fix.] Syn.: see PIERCE.—**trans-fix′ion**, *n.* **trans″fix-a′tion‡.**

trans-form′, 1 trans-fôrm′; 2 trănz-fôrm′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a different form to; metamorphose. **2.** In alchemy, to transmute. **3.** Figuratively, to alter in disposition; convert. **4.** *Math.* To change (one mathematical expression or operation) into another equivalent to it or having similar properties. **5.** *Elec.* To change the potential of, or the type of, as a current from higher to lower voltage, or from alternating to continuous. **6.** *Mech.* To change the energy of, as electrical into mechanical, or the reverse. **II.** *i.* To be changed in form; be metamorphosed. [< L.ᴿ *trans*, over, + *forma*, form.] Syn.: see CHANGE.

—**trans-form′a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* — **trans″for-ma′tion**, *n.* — **trans-form′a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.*—**trans-form′er**, *n.*

trans-fuse′, **trans-fuze′**ᵗ, } 1 trans-fiūz′; 2 trănz-fūz′, *vt.* [TRANS-FUSED′; TRANS-FUS′ING.] **1.** To pour, as a fluid, from one vessel to another. **2.** To cause to be imparted, instilled, or reproduced in new shape or full force. **3.** To transfer (blood) from the veins of one to the veins of another. [< L. *trans*, over, + *fundo*, pour.] —**trans-fus′er**, *n.*—**trans-fus′i-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*—**trans-fu′sion**, *n.*—**trans-fu′siv**(eˢ, *a.*

trans-gress′ᵗ, 1 trans-gres′; 2 trănz-grĕs′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break over the bounds of, as a law; violate. **2.** To pass beyond. **II.** *i.* **1.** To break a law; sin. **2.** In geology, to overlap. [< L.ᴿ *trans*, over, + *gradior*, step.] Syn.: see BREAK.

—**trans-gress′i-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* — **trans-gress′ing-ly**, *adv.*—**trans-gres′sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of transgressing; sin. **2.** An overpassing. Syn.: see OFFENSE; SIN. — **trans-gres′siv**(eˢ, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**trans-gres′sor**, *n.*

tran-ship′, **-ment**, same as TRANSSHIP, etc.

tran′sient, 1 tran′shent; 2 trăn′shĕnt, *a.* **1.** Passing before the vision in a brief time; of short duration; brief; hasty. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Not permanent; temporary; casual. **3.** Proceeding from one place or object to another; imparted; as, *transient* heat. [< L. *transien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *transeo*, < *trans*, over, + *eo*, go.]

Syn.: brief, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, flitting, flying, fugitive, momentary, passing, short, temporary, transitory. A thing is *transient* which in fact is not lasting; a thing is *transitory* which by its very nature must soon pass away; a thing is *temporary* which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while; as, a *transient* joy; this *transitory* life; a *temporary* chairman. *Ephemeral*, literally lasting but for a day, often marks more strongly than *transient* exceeding brevity of duration; it agrees with *transitory* in denoting that its object is destined to pass away, but is stronger, as denoting not only its certain but its speedy extinction; thus that which is *ephemeral* is looked upon as at once slight and perishable, and the word carries often a suggestion of contempt; man's life is *transitory*, a butterfly's existence is *ephemeral;* with no solid qualities or worthy achievements a pretender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity. That which is *fleeting* is viewed as in the act of passing swiftly by, and that which is *fugitive* as eluding attempts to detain it; that which is *evanescent* is in the act of vanishing even while we gaze, as the hues of the sunset.—Ant.: abiding, enduring, eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable, lasting, permanent, perpetual, persistent, undying, unfading.

—**tran′sient-ly**, *adv.* — **tran′sience, tran′sien-cy**, *n.* **tran′sient-ness‡.**

tran′sit, 1 tran′sit; 2 trăn′sit, *n.* **1.** The act of passing or carrying over or through; passage. **2.** A specific passage or route. **3.** *Astron.* The passage of one heavenly body over the disk of another, or over the meridian. [F., < L. *transitus*, < *transeo;* see TRANSIENT.] Syn.: see JOURNEY; MOTION.

—**trans-i′tion**, *n.* **1.** Passage from one place, condition, or action to another; change. **2.** The time or period of such passage; also, its product or result. Syn.: see CHANGE; MOTION.—**trans-i′tion-al**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* — **trans-i′tion-a-ry**, *a.*—**tran′si-tiv**(eˢ, **1.** *a. Gram.* Having a direct object, as a verb. **II.** *n.* A transitive verb. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* —**tran-si-tiv′i-ty**, *n.*—**tran′si-to-ry**, *a.* Existing for a short time only; transient. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**tran′si-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**tran′si-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

trans-late′, 1 trans-lēt′; 2 trănz-lāt′, *v.* [TRANS-LAT′EDᵈ; TRANS-LAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the sense or equivalent of, as a word or an entire work, in another language; also, to interpret; hence, to explain in other words. **2.** To remove, as an ecclesiastic, from one office to another. **3.** To change in form; transform. **4.** To render apparent or convey to the intelligence, as by observation. **5‖.** To convey or remove from one place to another, as a human being from earth to heaven without natural death. **6‖.** To transport; enrapture. **II.** *i.* To engage in changing dialect, form, or tongue; also, to give form to ideas. [< OF. *translater*, < L. *trans*, over, + *latus*, borne.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.

—**trans-lat′a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* That may be translated; admitting of translation. **-ness**, *n.*—**trans-la′tion**, *n.* **1.** A translating. **2.** A reproduction in a different language. Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**trans-la′tor**, *n.* **1.** One who translates; also, an interpreter. **2.** A telegraph repeater.—**trans″la-to′ri-al**, *a.*

trans-lit′er-ate, 1 trans-lit′ər-ēt; 2 trănz-lĭt′er-āt, *vt.* To represent, as a word, by the alphabetic characters of another language: distinguished from TRANSLATE. [< TRANS- + L. *litera*, a letter.]—**trans-lit″er-a′tion**, *n.*

trans-lu′cent, 1 trans-liū′sent; 2 trănz-lū′sĕnt, *a.* Allowing the passage of some light, but not of a clear view of any object; semitransparent. [< L. *trans*, over, + *luceo*, shine.] Syn.: see CLEAR; TRANSPARENT.—**trans-lu′cent-ly**, *adv.*—**trans-lu′cence**, *n.* **trans-lu′cen-cy‡.**

trans-lu′nar, *a.* Situated beyond the moon; ethereal. [< TRANS- + L. *luna*, moon.] **trans-lu′na-ry‡.**—**trans″ma-rine′**, *a.* **1.** Beyond the sea. **2.** Crossing the sea. [+ L. *mare*, sea.]

trans′mi-grate, 1 trans′mi-grēt; 2 trănz′mi-grāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GRAT′EDᵈ; -GRAT′ING.] To migrate, or cause to migrate, as from one place or condition to another. [< L. *trans*, over, + *migro*, migrate.]—**trans′mi-grant**, *a.* & *n.* — **trans″mi-gra′tion**, *n.* The act of transmigrating; especially, the supposed passing of the soul from one body, after death, to another; metempsychosis. — **trans″mi-gra′tion-ism**, *n.*—**trans′mi-gra″tor**, *n.*—**trans-mi′gra-to-ry**, *a.*

trans-mit′, 1 trans-mit′; 2 trănz-mĭt′, *vt.* [TRANS-MIT′TEDᵈ; TRANS-MIT′TING.] **1.** To send through or across; pass or hand down; transfer. **2.** To act as a medium of passage for; conduct. [< L. *trans*, over, + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see CARRY; CONVEY; SEND.—**trans-mis′si-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* **trans-mit′ti-bl**(eᴿ‡.—**trans-mis′sion**, *n.* **trans-mit′tal‡; trans-mit′tance‡.**—**trans-mis′siv**(eˢ, *a.* **1.** Derivable. **2.** Tending to transmit.—**trans-mit′ter**, *n.* One who or that which transmits: (1) A telegraphic sending-instrument. (2) That part of a telephone into which a person talks.

trans″mon-tane′, 1 trans″mon-tēn′; 2 trănz″mŏn-tān′, *a.* Situated beyond a mountain or mountains. [< TRANS- + L. *mons*, mountain.]

trans-mute′, 1 trans-miūt′; 2 trănz-mūt′, *vt.* [-MUT′EDᵈ; -MUT′ING.] To change in nature, substance, or form; alter in essence. [< L. *trans*, over, + *muto*, change.] Syn.: see CHANGE.—**trans-mut′a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.*—**trans-mut′ed**, *pa.* **trans-mu′tate‡.**—**trans-mut′er**, *n.*

tran'som, 1 tran'sam; 2 trăn'sum, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A horizontal piece framed across an opening; hence, a window above such a bar, especially a small window above a door. **tran'som-bar"‡.** **2.** A horizontal construction dividing a window into stages. **3.** *Car-building.* In a truck-frame, a cross-frame tie-beam. **4.** *Ship-building.* A beam running across and forming part of the stern-frame. [< L. *transtrum,* < *trans,* across.]—**tran'som-win"dow,** *n.* **1.** A window divided into stages by transoms. **2.** A window over a door-transom.—**tran'somed,** *a.*

trans"pa-dane', 1 trans"pə-dēn'; 2 trăns"pə-dān', *a.* Being beyond the river Po. [< TRANS- + L. *Padanus,* Po.]

trans-par'ent, 1 trans-pâr'ent; 2 trăns-pâr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Admitting the passage of light, and of clear views of objects beyond. **2.** Figuratively, easy to see through or understand. [F., < L.LL *trans,* through, + *pareo,* appear.] **tran-spic'u-ous†.**

Syn.: clear, diaphanous, limpid, lucid, pellucid, translucent. Whatever offers no obstruction to the vision is *clear; limpid, lucid,* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness. A *transparent* body allows the forms and colors of objects beyond to be seen through it; a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished; plate glass is *transparent,* ground glass is *translucent. Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. See APPARENT; CANDID; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; PLAIN.—Ant.: cloudy, dark, dim, obscure, opaque, turbid.—**trans-par'ent-ly,** *adv.*—**trans-par'ent-ness,** *n.*—**trans-par'en-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The property of being transparent. **2.** Something, as a picture on glass, intended to be viewed by transmitted light. **trans-par'ence‡** [Archaic]. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.

trans-pierce', *vt.* To pierce through; penetrate completely.

tran-spire', 1 tran-spaiɪr'; 2 trăn-spīr', *v.* [-SPIRED'; -SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; exhale. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be emitted, as through the skin. **2.** To exhale in vapor. **3.** To come gradually to publicity; become known; leak out. **4.** [Erroneous.] To happen; occur. [< L.F *trans,* through, + *spiro,* breathe.]—**tran"spi-ra'tion,** *n.* A transpiring or exhalation, as through a porous substance or through the tissues of a plant. **tran-spir'y‡** [Rare].

trans-plant'd, 1 trans-plant'; 2 trăns-plănt', *vt.* **1.** To remove and plant in another place. **2.** To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.—**trans-plant',** *n.*—**trans"plan-ta'tion,** *n.*—**trans-plant'er,** *n.*—**trans-plant'ing,** *n.*

trans-port', 1 trans-pōrt'; 2 trăns-pōrt'. I^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another; specifically, to carry into banishment, especially beyond the sea. **2.** To carry beyond bounds of moderation, as by violence of passion or emotion. **3†.** To take out of the world; kill. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being transported, as with passion or rapture; (*pl.*), the varied and recurrent emotions that characterize such a state. **2.** Transportation. **3.** A vessel or other means of conveyance in government use for transporting troops, military supplies, etc. **4.** The act of transporting convicts. [< L.F *trans,* over, + *porto,* carry.] Syn.: (verb) see CARRY; CONVEY; RAVISH; (noun) ENTHUSIASM; RAPTURE.—**trans-port"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**trans-port'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**trans"por-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transporting; conveyance. **2.** The sending away of a convict to a remote place. **3.** [U. S.] Vehicles used in transporting; also, charge for conveyance.—**trans-port'er,** *n.*—**trans-port'ing,** *pa.* Enrapturing; ravishing; ecstatic. **trans-por'tant‡.**—**trans-port'ing-ly,** *adv.*

trans-pose', 1 trans-pōz'; 2 trăns-pōz', *vt.* [TRANSPOSED'; TRANS-POS'ING.] **1.** To reverse the order or change the place of; interchange. **2.** *Alg.* To transfer (as a term) with a changed sign from one side of an equation to the other, so as not to destroy the equality of the members. **3.** *Gram.* To change in place or order, as a word. **4.** *Mus.* To write or play in a different key. **5‖.** To transform. **6†.** To transport. [< F. *transposer,* < L. *trans,* over; and see POSE, *v.*]—**trans-pos'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**trans-pos'er,** *n.*—**trans"po-si'tion,** *n.* The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed. **trans-po'sal‡.**—**trans"po-si'tion-al,** *a.*

trans-shape'†, *vt.* To change the shape of. **tran-shape'†.**—**trans-ship',** *vt.* To transfer from one conveyance or line to another.—**trans-ship'ment,** *n.*

tran"sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 tran"sub-stan'shi-ēt; 2 trăn"sŭb-stăn'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To change from one substance into another; specif. (*R. C. Theol.*), to change the substance of the bread and wine of the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ. [< L.LL *trans,* over, + *substantia,* substance.]—**tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The conversion of the eucharistic bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. **2.** A change of anything into something essentially different.

tran-sude', 1 tran-siūd'; 2 trăn-sūd', *vi.* [TRAN-SUD'ED^{d}; TRAN-SUD'ING.] To pass through the pores or tissues, as of a membrane. [< L.F *trans,* through, + *sudo,* sweat.]—**tran"su-da'tion,** *n.*

Trans-vaal', 1 trans-vāl'; 2 trăns-väl', *n.* A province of the Union of South Africa; 110,426 sq. m.; pop. 1,686,200; capital, Pretoria.

trans-verse', 1 trans-vūrs'; 2 trăns-vērs'. **I.** *a.* Lying or being across; athwart. **II.** *n.* That which is transverse. [F., < L. *transversus,* lying across, < *trans,* across, + *verto,* turn.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**trans-ver'sal,** *a.* & *n.*

Tran"syl-va'ni-a, 1 tran"sil-vē'ni-ə; 2 trăn"syl-vā'ni-a, *n.* A region and former principality in S. E. Hungary; part of Roumania since Dec. 2, 1918; 22,312 sq. m.; pop. 2,678,000.

trap[1], 1 trap; 2 trăp, *v.* [TRAPPED^{t}, TRAPT^{3}; TRAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch in a trap; ensnare. **2.** *Plumbing.* To supply with a trap. **3.** To release from a trap, as glass balls. **4.** To make a trap in, as the floor of a stage. **5.** To stop or hold by some obstruction: said of a liquid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To set traps for game. **2.** To operate a trap for prize-shooting. **3.** To be stopped or impeded, as a fluid. [< AS. *træppe,* trap.]—**trap'per,** *n.*—**trap'ping[1],** *n.*

trap[2]†, *vt.* To adorn with trappings; bedeck.

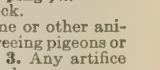
trap[1], *n.* **1.** A device for entrapping game or other animals, as a pitfall. **2.** A contrivance for freeing pigeons or glass balls for sportsmen to shoot at. **3.** Any artifice by which a person may be betrayed or taken unawares. **4.** *Plumbing.* A valve-like contrivance in a pipe, etc., for stopping return flow, as of noxious gas. **5.** A trap-door. **6.** [Colloq.] A carriage. **7.** [Colloq.] Any rickety thing. [< AS. *træppe,* trap, < √ of TRAMP.]—**trap'-door",** *n.* A door, hinged or sliding, to cover an opening, as in a floor.—**trap'fall",** *n.* A trap-door yielding underfoot.—**t.-line,** *n.* The ensnaring filament in a spider's web.

trap[2], *n.* A dark eruptive rock of columnar structure. [< Sw. *trapp,* < *trappa,* stairs.] **trap'-rock"‡.**

trap[3], *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Personal effects, as luggage; also, household goods. **2†.** A trapping. [< LL.F *drappus,* cloth.]

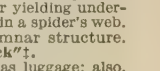
tra-pan'†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TREPAN[2].—**tra-pan'ner†,** *n.*

tra-peze', 1 trə-pīz'; 2 tra-pēz', *n.* A short bar, suspended by ropes, for various gymnastic exercises. [< F. *trapèze,* < Gr. *trapezion;* see TRAPEZIUM.]



Trapezium.

tra-pe'zi-um, 1 trə-pī'zi-um; 2 tra-pē'zi-ŭm, *n.* [-ZI-A, *pl.*] *Geom.* **1.** A four-sided plane figure of which two sides are parallel and the other two are not: the usual modern use. **2.** In Euclid's terminology, a quadrilateral having no two sides parallel; a trapezoid. [< Gr. *trapezion;* dim. of *trapeza,* table.]—**tra-pe'zi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.—**trap'e-zoid,** *n.* **1.** A four-sided plane figure of which no two sides are parallel. **2.** A trapezium: Euclid's term for this figure.—**trap'e-zoid,** **trap"e-zoi'dal,** *a.*



Trapezoid.

trap'ping[2], 1 trap'iŋ; 2 trăp'ing, *n.* An ornamental housing or harness for a horse; in the plural, adornments of any kind. [< TRAP[2], *v.*] Syn.: see CAPARISON.

Trap'pist, 1 trap'ist; 2 trăp'ist, *n.* A member of a very strict Cistercian order founded in 1140.—**Trap'pist,** *a.*

trash[1], 1 trash; 2 trăsh. I^{k}. *vt.* To strip of leaves; prune. **II.** *n.* **1.** Worthless or waste matter of any kind; rubbish. **2.** That which is broken or lopped off, as loppings of trees. **trash'er-y‡.** **3.** A worthless person, or one of ill repute. [< Ice. *tros,* rubbish.]—**trash'y,** *a.* Worthless.—**trash'i-ly,** *adv.*—**trash'i-ness,** *n.*

trash[2]. I^{k}. *vt.* To keep in check as with a trash or halter. **II.** *n.* Something fastened to an animal's neck, to serve as a check. [< OF. *trais,* pl. of *trait,* strap; see TRAIT.]

Tra"si-me'no, 1 trā"si-mē'no; 2 trā"si-mē'no, *n.* A lake in Umbria, central Italy, 10 m. by 8 m., where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B. C.; ancient **Tras"i-me'nus.**

trau'ma, 1 trē'mə; 2 trą'ma, *n.* Any injury to the body caused by violence; a wound. [< Gr. *trauma,* < *trāō,* wound.]—**trau-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to trauma; connected with or resulting from a wound or wounds. **II.** *n.* Any medicine or application efficacious in the cure of wounds.—**trau-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**trau'ma-tize,** *vt.*

Trav., *abbr.* Traveler, Travels.

trav'ail, 1 trav'il; 2 trăv'il, *v.* **I‖.** *t.* To weary. **II.** *i.* To suffer the pangs of childbirth: used also figuratively.

trav'ail, *n.* **1.** Labor in childbirth; hence, anguish or distress encountered in achievement. **2.** Hard or agonizing labor. [Orig. = TRAVEL.] Syn.: see TOIL.

trav'el, 1 trav'el; 2 trăv'ĕl, *v.* [TRAV'ELED or -ELLED, TRAV'ELD^{B}; TRAV'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a tour in or through; journey over. **2.** To force to journey; drive about, as cattle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To journey about; visit foreign lands. **2.** To move in or as in space. **3.** *Mech.* To move automatically in a fixed mode.

trav'el, *n.* **1.** The act of traveling. **2.** *pl.* A narration of things experienced or observed in traveling. **3.** A moving or progress of any kind. **4.** *Mech.* Movement or stroke in a mechanism, as of a piston. [< F. *travail*, labor.]—**trav'eled,** *pa.* **trav'elled‡.—trav'el-er,** *n.* **trav'-all-er†; trav'el-ler‡.—trav'el-ing,** *pa.* & *n.* **trav'el-ling‡.** Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**trav'el-ogue‡,** *n.* A discourse on or an account of travel. **trav'el-ogue†.**

trav'erse, 1 trav'ərs; 2 trăv'ərs, *v.* [TRAV'ERSED‡, TRAV'ERST[S]; TRAV'ERS-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cross in traveling; move across. **2.** To examine carefully. **3.** To make denial of; in legal pleading, to deny and tender issue upon, as a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **4.** To oppose; thwart. **5.** *Ordnance.* To turn or point, as in aiming; turn to the right or left. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move back and forth, or across. **2.** To turn as on a pivot; swivel. **3.** *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. [< L.[LL+F] *transversus;* see TRANSVERSE.]—**to traverse a yard** (*Naut.*), to brace a yard fore and aft.—**trav'ers-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**trav'ers-er,** *n.*

trav'erse‖, *a.* Lying or being across.

trav'erse, *n.* **1.** A thing or part, as of a mechanism or structure, that traverses or crosses; a crosspiece, cross-beam, etc. **2.** Something serving as a screen or barrier, as an earthwork. **3.** *Geom.* A transversal. **4.** The act of traversing or traveling; a journey. **5.** The act of traversing or denying; a denial. **6.** *Naut.* A zigzag track of a vessel while beating to windward. **7.** *Surv.* A short line from a main line, to establish the position of a side-point.—**trav'erse-ju"ry,** *n.* A petit jury.

trav'erse†, *adv.* Traversely; crosswise. **trav'ers†.**

trav'er-tin, 1 trav'ər-tin; 2 trăv'ər-tĭn, *n.* A porous, light-yellow, calcareous rock, quarried in Italy for building purposes: hardening on exposure. [< It. *travertino.*] **trav'er-tine‡.—trav'er-tin-ous,** *a.*

trav'es-ty, 1 trav'es-ti; 2 trăv'ĕs-ty. **I.** *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-ING.] To make a travesty on; burlesque. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A grotesque imitation; burlesque. **2.** In literature, a burlesque treatment of a lofty subject. [< OF. *travester*, disguise, < L. *trans*, over, + *vestio*, clothe.] **trav'-es-tie†.** Syn.: see CARICATURE.

trawl, 1 trôl; 2 trạl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drag, as a net; troll. **II.** *i.* To fish with a trawl-line, trawl-net, or the like. [< F. *trôler*, drag about.]—**trawl,** *n.* **1.** A trawl-line. **2.** A trawl-net. **traul‡.—trawl'er,** *n.* **1.** A person engaged in trawling. **2.** A vessel used for trawling or one used in conjunction with another for sweeping mines.—**trawl'ing,** *n.*—**trawl'-line",** *n.* A stout line, of great length, anchored and buoyed, and having hanging from it lines bearing baited hooks. **trot'-line"‡.—t.-net,** *n.* A great net shaped like a flattened bag, for towing on the bottom of the ocean by a boat.

tray[1], 1 trē; 2 trā, *n.* **1.** A flat shallow utensil with raised edges, for various uses. **2.** A shallow box without a cover, used in trunks and otherwise. [< AS. *treg*, tray.]

tray[2]†, *n.* Anger; vexation; trouble. **trayе†.**

tray'-trip"†, *n.* An old game with dice. [< F. *trois* (< L. *tres*), three, + TRIP.] [Tierces.

Trb., *abbr.* [L.] *Tribunus* (tribune). **Tr.†.—trcs.,** *abbr.*

treach'er†, *n.* A traitor. **treach'er-er†; treach'our†.**

treach'er-y, 1 trech'ər-i; 2 trĕch'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] Violation of allegiance, confidence, or plighted faith; perfidy; treason. [< F. *tricherie*, treachery.] **trech'er-let; trech'er-yet.** Syn.: see FRAUD.—**treach'er-ous,** *a.* Traitorous; perfidious. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS; PERFIDIOUS; ROTTEN.—**treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

trea'cl(e[F]**,** 1 trī'kl; 2 trē'el, *n.* **1.** The sirup obtained in refining sugar: distinguished from *molasses;* also, loosely, molasses. **2.** A saccharine fluid of certain plants. **3** Originally, a compound used as an antidote. [< OF. *triacle*, F. *thériaque.*]—**trea'cly,** *a.*—**trea'cle-ness§,** *n.*

tread, 1 tred; 2 trĕd, *v.* [TROD; TROD'DEN; TREAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To step or walk on; press with the feet; also, to trample. **2.** To accomplish in walking or in dancing; as, to *tread* a measure. **II.** *i.* **1.** To place the foot down; walk. **2.** To be set down, as a foot. [< AS. *tredan*, tread.]

tread, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of treading; a walking or stepping. **2.** That on which something treads or rests in moving, or which affords space for or as for treading, as the part of a wheel or runner that bears upon the ground, the upper or level part of a stair, etc. [< AS. *tredan*, tread.]—**tread'er,** *n.*—**tread'ing,** *n.*—**tread'l(e**[F]**,** *n.* A lever operated by the foot. **tred'dle‡.—tread'le,** *vt.* **tred'dle‡.—tread'ler,** *n.*—**tread'mill",** *n.* **1.** A mechanism rotated by a walking motion of one or more persons, usually as a punishment. **2.** A somewhat similar mechanism operated by a quadruped. **3.** Hence, tollsome effort.

Treas., *abbr.* Treasurer, treasury.

trea'son, 1 trī'zn; 2 trē'ṣn, *n.* **1.** Betrayal, treachery, or breach of allegiance or of obedience toward the sovereign or government. **2.** A breach of faith; treachery. [< L.[F] *traditio(n-),* < *trado*, give up, deliver over, betray.] Syn.: see FRAUD.—**trea'son-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* **trea'son-ous‡. -ness,** *n.*—**trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

trea'sure, } 1 treẓ'ur; 2 trēzh'ụr. **I.** *vt.* [TREA'SURED;
tre'sure[S], } TREA'SUR-ING.] **1.** To lay up in store; accumulate. **2.** To fix and retain carefully in mind: generally with *up.* **3.** To set a high value upon; prize. **II.** *n.* **1.** The precious metals; money; jewels. **2.** Riches; wealth. **3.** Something very precious. **4‖.** A treasury. [< Gr.[L+F] *thēsauros,* < *tithēmi*, place.] Syn.: (verb) see CHERISH; (noun) see WEALTH.—**trea'sur-er, tre'sur-er[S],** *n.* One who has the care of a treasury or funds.—**trea'sure-house",** *n.* A place where things of value are stored or kept.—**t.-trove,** *n. Law.* Money, plate, or the like, found hidden in the earth, etc., the owner being unknown.—**trea'sur-y, tre'sur-y[S],** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The place of receipt and disbursement of public revenues, or of funds belonging to a corporation. **2.** [T-] The department of government that has charge of public revenues. **3.** A treasure-house.

treat[d], 1 trīt; 2 trēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct oneself (in some specified manner) toward. **2.** To handle with a view to a result; apply a special process to. **3.** To express or present in a certain manner, as in writing or speaking or in art. **4.** [Colloq.] To gratify with some unusual pleasure; pay the expense of entertainment, food, or especially drink, for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To handle in writing or speaking. **2.** To arrange a treaty; negotiate. **3.** [Colloq.] To pay for another's pleasure or refreshment. [< OF. and F. *traiter*, < L. *tracto*, freq. of *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see TRANSACT.—**treat'er,** *n.*—**treat'ing,** *n.*

treat, *n.* **1.** Something that gives unusual pleasure. **2.** Entertainment of any kind furnished gratuitously to another. **3.** [Colloq.] One's turn to pay for refreshment or entertainment, especially for drinks.—**treat'-ment,** *n.* The act or mode of treating; specific behavior.

trea'tise, } 1 trī'tis; 2 trē'tis, *n.* **1.** An elaborate literary
trea'tis[S], } presentation of a subject. **2†.** Discourse. **3†.** A treaty. [< F. *traité;* see TREATY.]

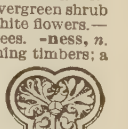
trea'ty, 1 trī'ti; 2 trē'ty, *n.* [TREA'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A formal agreement or compact, as between two nations, or negotiations for it. **2†.** A treatise. **3†.** An entreaty. [< F. *traité,* < L.[LL] *tractatus*, pp. of *tracto*, handle.]

Treb'bi-a, 1 treb'bi-ə; 2 trĕb'bī-ä, *n.* A river in N. W. Italy; near it Hannibal defeated the Romans, 218 B. C.

Treb'i-zond, 1 treb'i-zənd; 2 trĕb'i-zŏnd, *n.* A city of N. E. Asia Minor; where Xenophon's retreat was checked: pop. 55,000; taken by the Russians, April 16, 1916; retaken by the Turks, Feb. 24, 1918.

treb'l(e[F]**,** 1 treb'l; 2 trĕb'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TREB'L(E)D[F]; TREB'LING.] To multiply by three; triple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Mus.* Soprano. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The soprano. **2.** High piping sounds. [OF., < L. *triplus;* see TRIPLE, *a.*]—**treb'l(e-ness[F],** *n.*—**treb'ling,** *n.*—**treb'ly,** *adv.* Triply.

tree, 1 trī; 2 trē. **I.** *vt.* [TREED; TREE'ING.] **1.** To force to climb or take refuge in a tree; as, to *tree* an opossum. **2.** Figuratively, to get complete advantage of; corner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A perennial woody plant having a single self-supporting trunk, the whole ranging from about 10 feet to a considerable height. **2.** Something whose outline resembles that of a tree; as, a pictured genealogical *tree.* **3.** A timber or heavy piece of wood, as in a framing. **4.** A gibbet; also, a cross. [< AS. *treō*, tree.]—**tree's calf",** *n.* A bright-brown calf binding, stained in a conventional tree-like design.—**t.-fern,** *n.* A fern in which the trunk attains a tree-like size.—**t.-frog,** *n.* An arboreal amphibian, having the toes dilated with viscous disks. **t.-toad‡.—tree'ful,** *n.*—**tree-heath,** *n.* An evergreen shrub of southern Europe, about 4 feet high, with white flowers.—**tree'hood,** *n.*—**tree'less,** *a.* Destitute of trees. **-ness,** *n.*—**tree'nail,** *n.* A wooden peg used for fastening timbers; a wooden nail. **tran'nel‡; tre'nail‡; tren'-nel‡; trun'nel‡.** [Incorrect forms.]


Trefoil.

tre'foil, 1 trī'foil; 2 trē'fŏil, *n.* **1.** Any one of the clovers: so called from the trifoliolate leaves. **2.** *Arch.* A three-lobed ornamentation. [< L.[F] *tres*, three, + *folium*, leaf.]—**bird's-foot trefoil,** a hardy trailing perennial of the Old World, with bright-yellow flowers, somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States.

trel'lage, 1 trel'ij; 2 trĕl'ạj, *n.* [F.] A trellis.

Treitsch'ke, 1 trīch'kə; 2 trĭch'ke, **Heinrich** (1834–1896). A German historian and political writer.

trek, 1 trek; 2 trĕk. **I.** *vi.* To travel, as in ox-wagons; migrate; draw a vehicle or load. **II.** *n.* **1.** An organized migration, as for the founding of a colony. **2.** A journey; also, a stage in a journey. **3.** The act of drawing. [< D. *trekken*, draw.] **treck‡.—trek'ker,** *n.*

trel'lis, 1 trel'is; 2 trĕl'is. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To interlace so as to form a trellis. **2.** To furnish with or fasten on a trellis.

II. *n.* **1.** A cross-barred grating or lattice, used as a screen or a support for vines, etc. **2.** A summer-house or other structure of trelliswork. [< L.[F] *trichila, tricla,* bower.] **trel'lice†.—trel'lis-work"**, *n.* Latticework.

Trem"a-to'da, 1 trem"ə-tō'də; 2 trĕm"ə-tō'də, *n. pl.* A division of worms; flukes. [< Gr. *trēmatōdēs,* < *trēma(t-),* hole, + *eidos;* see -OID.] **Trem"a-to'de-a‡.—trem'a-toid,** *a. & n.*—**trem'a-toid,** *a. & n.*

trem'bl(e[F], 1 trem'bl; 2 trĕm'bl. **I.** *vi.* [TREM'BL(E)D[F]; TREM'BLING.] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear or weakness; be agitated. **2.** To have slight irregular vibratory motion, as from some jarring force; quiver; shake. **3.** To sound with quivering; quaver, as the voice. **4.** To oscillate; hence, to be in an uncertain state or in peril. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or state of trembling. **2.** *pl. Pathol.* (1) Involuntary muscular agitation. (2) The milk-sickness of cattle. [< L.[LL+F] *tremulus,* trembling.] Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.—**trem'bler,** *n.*—**trem'bling,** *pa. & n.*—**trem'bling-ly,** *adv.*

tre-men'dous, 1 tri-men'dus; 2 tre-mĕn'dŭs, *a.* **1.** Causing, or fitted to cause, astonishment by its magnitude, force, etc. **2.** Awe-inspiring; terrible. [< L. *tremendus,* < *tremo,* tremble.] Syn.: see FORMIDABLE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

trem'o-lo, 1 trem'o-lō; 2 trĕm'o-lō, *n. Mus.* A vibrating sound produced by the voice or instrumentally. [It.]

trem'or, 1 trem'ər; 2 trĕm'or, *n.* **1.** A quick vibratory movement. **2.** Any quivering or trembling. [< L.[F] *tremor,* < *tremo,* tremble.] Syn.: see FEAR.

trem'u-lous, 1 trem'yu-lus; 2 trĕm'yụ-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by trembling. **2.** Showing timidity and irresolution. **3.** Characterized by mental excitement. [< L. *tremulus;* see TREMBLE.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

trench, 1 trench; 2 trĕnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig a trench in; cause to be furrowed; construct trenches against, as in military operations. **2.** To confine in a trench. **3†.** To cut; carve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To encroach. **2.** To cut trenches. [< OF. *trencher* (F. *trancher*); cp. L. *trunco,* lop.]

trench, *n.* **1.** A long narrow excavation in the ground; ditch. **2.** *Mil.* A long irregular ditch, lined with a parapet of the excavated earth, to protect troops: often with a descriptive word, as *communication, reserve, shelter, supply.*

trench'ant, 1 trench'ənt; 2 trĕnch'ant, *a.* Cutting deeply and quickly; sharp; cutting, as sarcasm. [OF., ppr. of *trencher,* cut.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**trench'an-cy,** *n.*

trench'er[1], 1 trench'ər; 2 trĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** One who digs trenches. **2.** One who carves.

trench'er[2], *n.* A wooden plate for use at table. [< OF. *trenchoir,* < *trencher,* cut.]—**trench'er-knight"†,** *n.* A waiter.—**trench'er-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A feeder; eater. **2.** A table companion. **trench'er-mate"‡.**

trend, 1 trend; 2 trĕnd. **I.**[d] *vi.* To have or take a general course or direction; incline. **II.** *n.* General course or direction; bent. [ME. *trenden;* cp. AS. *trendel,* circle.]

Trent, 1 trent; 2 trĕnt, *n.* **1.** A fortified city in N. E. Italy; pop. 25,000. Here was held the **Council of Trent** (1545–1563), which condemned the Reformation. **2.** A river in E. central England; 170 m. to the Humber.

trente'-et-qua"rante', 1 trãnt'-ā-ka"rãnt'; 2 trãnt'-ę-kä"rãnt', *n.* Same as ROUGE-ET-NOIR. [F.]

Tren-ti'no, 1 tren-ti'nō; 2 trĕn-tī'nō, *n.* [It.] A district around Trent in the *Italian* Tyrol invaded by Italy, 1915, regained by Austrians, 1916, who were driven back Oct., 1918.

Tren'ton, 1 tren'tən; 2 trĕn'tŏn, *n.* The capital of New Jersey; pop. 119,290; Washington defeated the British Dec. 26, 1776, and Jan. 2, 1777.

tre-pan'[1], 1 tri-pan'; 2 tre-păn'. **I.** *vt.* [TRE-PANNED'; TRE-PAN'NING.] **1.** To use a trepan upon. **2.** To cut a hole partly through, as the back of a brush, for the insertion of bristles. **II.** *n.* **1.** An early form of the trephine. **2.** A large rock-boring tool. [< Gr.[LL+F] *trypanon,* < *trypaō,* bore.]—**trep'a-nize,** *vt.*—**tre-pan'ner,** *n.*

trep-an'[2], [Scot. & Prov.] **I.** *vt.* To ensnare. **II.** *n.* A snare; trick; also, a trickster. [< OF. *trappan,* < √ of TRAP[1], *v.*]

tre-pang', 1 tri-pang'; 2 tre-păng', *n.* An East-Indian sea-slug: a Chinese delicacy. [< Malay *trīpang.*]

tre-phine', 1 tri-fain' *or* -fin'; 2 tre-fīn' *or* -fĭn'. **I.** *vt.* [TRE-PHINED'; TRE-PHIN'ING.] To operate on with a trephine. **II.** *n.* A cylindrical saw for removing a disk of bone from the skull. [< F. *tréphine,* see TREPAN[1], *n.*]

trep"i-da'tion, 1 trep"i-dē'shən; 2 trĕp"i-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** A state of agitation from fear. **2.** An involuntary trembling. **3‖.** Confused haste. **4‖.** A vibrating or vibration, as of leaves. [OF., < L. *trepidatio(n-),* < *trepido,* tremble.] Syn.: see FEAR.—**trep'id§,** *a.*—**trep'i-dan-cy§,** *n.*—**trep'i-date§,** *vi.*—**tre-pid'i-ty§,** *n.*

tres'pass, 1 tres'pəs; 2 trĕs'pas. **I.**[t] *vi.* **1.** *Law.* To violate wilfully and forcibly the personal or property rights of another; commit a trespass: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To pass the bounds of propriety or rectitude, to the injury of another: with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To violate a positive law, rule, or custom: with *against.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Any voluntary transgression of law or rule of duty; offense. **2.** *Law.* Any wrongful act accompanied with force, either actual or implied, as wrongful entry on another's land, whereby another is injuriously treated. [< LL. *transpasso,* < L. *trans,* over; and see PASS, *v.*] Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK; OFFENSE.—**tres'pass-er,** *n.*

tress, 1 tres; 2 trĕs, *n.* A lock, curl, or ringlet of human hair. [< F. *tresse.*]—**tressed,** *a.*—**tress'y,** *a.*

tres'sure, 1 tresh'ur; 2 trĕsh'ụr, *n. Her.* A bearing around the edge of a shield. [F., < *tresse;* see TRESS.]—**tres'sured,** *a.*

tres'tl(e[F], 1 tres'l; 2 trĕs'l, *n.* **1.** A beam or bar supported by four divergent legs. **2.** An open braced framework for supporting the horizontal stringers of a railway-bridge, etc. **3.** *Carp.* An intervening stud. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A trestletree. (2) *pl.* The props of a vessel on the ways. [< OF. *trestel,* < L. *transtrum,* beam.]—**tres'tle-tree",** *n. Naut.* One of a pair of pieces at right angles to a lower mast, to support the crosstrees, etc.—**tres'tle-work",** *n.* Trestles collectively. **tres'tling‡.**

tret, 1 tret; 2 trĕt, *n.* A former allowance to purchasers for waste due to transportation. [< F. *trait;* see TRAIT.]

Tre-vel'yan, 1 tri-vel'[*or* -vil']yən; 2 tre-vĕl'[*or* -vil']yan, **Sir George Otto** (1838–). English statesman; author.

Treves, 1 trivz; 2 trēvz, *n.* A city of W. Prussia; pop. 53,250; an imperial free city in the 16th century. **Trier‡** [G.].

trev'et, 1 trev'et; 2 trĕv'ĕt, *n.* Same as TRIVET.

trev'is, 1 trev'is; 2 trĕv'is, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A bar or beam. **2.** A crosspiece; partition. [< F. *travers;* see TRANSVERSE, *a.*]

trews, 1 trūz; 2 trụs, *n.* [Scot.] Trousers.

trey, 1 trē; 2 trę, *n.* A card or die having three spots. [< F. *trois* (< L. *tres*), three.] **tray†.**

tri-, 1 trai-; 2 trī-, *prefix.* Three; three times; thrice. [< Gr. *tri-* (< *treis,* three), or L. *tri-* (< *tres,* three).]

tri'ad, 1 trai'ad; 2 trī'ăd. **I.** *a. Chem.* Having a combining power of three. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group of three persons or things. **2.** *Mus.* A chord of three tones. [< Gr.[L] *tria(d-)s,* < *treis,* three.]—**tri-ad'ic,** *a. & n.*

tri'al, 1 trai'əl; 2 trī'al, *n.* **1.** The act of trying, or the state of being tried. **2.** That which tries one; trouble; hardship. **3.** Judicial examination. [OF., < *trier;* see TRY.] Syn.: see AFFLICTION; ENDEAVOR; MISFORTUNE; PROOF.

tri'an"gle, 1 trai'aŋ"gl; 2 trī'ăn"gl, *n.* **1.** A figure, especially a plane figure, bounded by three sides, and having three angles. **2.** Something resembling such a figure in three angles or arrangement. (1) A flat drawing-implement for making parallel or diagonal lines, etc. (2) *Naut.* A sheers made of three spars lashed together at the top. **3.** *Mus.* An instrument of percussion, consisting of a resonant bar bent into a triangle and open at one corner. [F., < L. *triangulum,* < *tres,* three, + *angulus,* angle.]—**tri-an'gu-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or bounded by a triangle. **tri'an"gled‡.** **2.** Concerned with or pertaining to three things, parties, or persons.—**tri-an'gu-late,** *vt.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To divide into triangles: survey by triangulation. **2.** To give triangular shape to.—**tri-an"gu-la'tion,** *n.* The laying out and accurate measurement of a network of triangles, as in surveying.

Tri-as'sic, 1 trai-as'ik; 2 trī-ăs'ic. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lowest of the three systems comprised in the Mesozoic era. **II.** *n.* The Triassic system of strata following the Carboniferous and succeeded by the Jurassic system. [< Gr.[LL] *trias;* see TRIAD.] **Tri'as‡.**

tri"a-tom'ic, 1 trai"ə-tom'ik; 2 trī"a-tŏm'ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing only three atoms. **2.** Containing three replaceable univalent atoms. **3.** Trivalent.

tribe, 1 traib; 2 trīb, *n.* **1.** A division, class, or distinct portion of people. Specifically: (1) A body or number of united savage clans having a name, a dialect, a government, and a territory of its own. (2) A number of persons of any class or profession taken together: often contemptuous; as, the peddling *tribe.* **2.** *Biol.* A group of plants or animals of indefinite rank. [< F. *tribu,* < L. *tribus,* tribe.] Syn.: see PEOPLE.—**tri'bal,** *a.*

tri'brach, 1 trai'brak; 2 trī'brăc, *n. Anc. Pros.* A foot composed of three short syllables. [< TRI- + Gr. *brachys,* short.]

trib"u-la'tion, 1 trib"yu-lē'shən; 2 trĭb"yụ-lā'shon, *n.* A condition of affliction and distress; suffering; also, that which causes it. [F., < L.[LL] *tribulatus,* pp. of *tribulo,* press.] Syn.: see AFFLICTION; GRIEF; MISFORTUNE.

tri-bu'nal, 1 trai-biū'nəl; 2 trī-bū'nal, *n.* **1.** A court of justice; any judicial body, as a board of arbitrators. **2.** The seat set apart for judges, magistrates, etc. **3.** *Eccl.* A confessional. [L., < *tribunus,* tribune, < *tribus,* tribe.]

trib'une[1], 1 trib'yun; 2 trĭb'yun, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A magistrate chosen by the plebeians to protect them against patrician oppression. **2.** One of various civil or military officers of later times; any champion of the people. [< L.[F] *tribunus.*]—**trib'une-ship,** *n.*

trib'une[2], *n.* **1.** A raised floor for the chair of a Roman

magistrate. **2.** A bishop's throne. **3.** A rostrum; platform. [F., < LL. *tribuna*, = L. *tribunal;* see TRIBUNAL.]

trib'ute, 1 trib'yut; 2 trĭb'yŭt, *n.* **1.** Money, etc., paid, as to a conqueror. **2.** The state of being tributary. **3.** Any contribution, tax, etc. [< L.F *tributum*, < *tributus*, pp. of *tribuo*, allot.] Syn.: see SUBSIDY; TAX.—**trib'u-ta-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Bringing supply: contributory. **2.** Offered as tribute. **3.** Paying tribute; hence, subordinate, as a state. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A person or state paying tribute; a dependent. **2.** A stream flowing into another; an affluent.—**trib'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**trib'u-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

trice, 1 trais; 2 trīç, *vt.* [TRICED¹; TRIC'ING.] *Naut.* To raise with a rope; also, to tie or lash: commonly with *up.* [< LG. *trissen.*]

trice, *n.* [Sp. *trĭs*, crash.] An instant: only in the phrase **in a trice.** [<

tri-cen'ni-al, 1 trai-sen'i-əl; 2 trī-cĕn'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the number thirty; taking place every thirtieth year. [< LL. *tricennium*, thirty years, < L. *triginta*, thirty, + *annus*, year.] **tri"cen-na'ri-ous‡.**

tri'ceps, 1 trai'seps; 2 trī'cĕps, *n.* The large muscle at the back of the upper arm, of which the function is to extend the forearm. [< L. *tres*, three, + *caput*, head.]

tri-chi'na, 1 trɪ-kai'nə; 2 tri-cī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] A small worm that in its larval stage sometimes infests the muscles of man, swine, and other mammals. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]—**trich"i-no'sis,** *n.* The disease produced by trichinæ in the intestines and muscles of the body. **trich"i-ni'a-sis‡;** **trich"i-ni'tis‡.**—**trich'i-nous,** *a.* Affected with trichinæ. **trich"i-na'tous‡;** **trich"i-not'ic‡.**

Trich"i-nop'o-li, 1 trik"ɪ-nep'o-li; 2 trĭc"ĭ-nŏp'o-li, *n.* A cathedral city in S. Madras, India; pop. 123,500.

tri'chord, 1 trai'kōrd; 2 trī'cōrd. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Three-stringed. **II.** *n.* Any three-stringed instrument. [< TRI- + Gr. *chordē*, string.]

tri-chot'o-my, *n.* Division into three parts. [< Gr. *trichа*, [threefold, + -TOMY.]

trick¹, 1 trik; 2 trĭk. *vt.* & *vi.* To play a trick or tricks upon; delude; cheat; swindle. Syn.: see DECEIVE.

trick²‡, *vt.* **1.** To deck or ornament, especially with something cheap and showy: usually with *out.* **2**‖. To make from old materials: with *up.* [< TRICK¹, *v.*]

trick, *n.* **1.** A petty artifice. **2.** An injurious or annoying act. **3.** A practical joke. **4.** A particular habit or manner; characteristic; trait. **5.** A peculiar skill or knack. **6.** In card-playing, the whole number of cards played in one round. **7.** The turn of one sailor at the helm; a turn or spell. **8.** A feat of jugglery. [< L.OF *tricor*, < *tricæ*, trifles.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD.—**trick'ish,** *a.* Apt to be tricky; partaking of trickery. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**trick'ster,** *n.* One who plays tricks; a cheat. **trick'er‡.**—**trick'sy,** *a.* Fond of tricks; mischievous; sportive; cunning; artful. **trick'sey‡.**

trick'er-y¹, 1 trik'ər-ɪ; 2 trĭk'er-y, *n.* The practise of tricks; artifice; stratagem. Syn.: see DECEPTION.

trick'er-y², *n.* Dressing up; decorations. [tricky.

trick'ing, 1 trik'ɪŋ; 2 trĭk'ing, *pa.* Given to tricks;

trick'ing, *n.* The act of dressing up; also, ornaments.

trick'l(e)ᴾ, 1 trik'l; 2 trĭk'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [TRICK'L(E)D²; TRICK'LING.] To flow slowly or by drops; drip. [< AS. *strican*, move along.]

trick'le, *n.* The act or state of trickling, or that which trickles.—**trick'let§,** *n.* A tiny rill.—**trick'ly,** *a.*

trick'track", 1 trik'trak"; 2 trĭk'trăk", *n.* A form of backgammon; specif., an old form in which pegs as well as pieces were used. [< F. *trictrac*, backgammon.] **tric'trac"‡.**

trick'y, 1 trik'ɪ; 2 trĭk'y, *a.* **1.** Disposed to or characterized by trickery; deceitful. **2.** Vicious, as an animal. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS.—**trick'i-ly,** *adv.*—**trick'i-ness,** *n.*

tri'col"or, 1 trai'kul"ər; 2 trī'cŏl"or. **I.** *a.* Of three colors. **tri'col"ored‡;** **tri'col"or-ous‡;** **tri'col"-oured‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A flag of three colors. **2.** The tricolored cockade of the French revolutionists. **tri'col"our‡.**

tri'cot, 1 trɪ'ko *or* (*F.*) trɪ"kō'; 2 trĭ'co *or* (*F.*) trĭ"cō', *n.* **1.** A hand-knitted woolen-yarn fabric, or a machine-made imitation thereof. **2.** A soft ribbed cloth. [F., knitting.]

tri-cus'pid, 1 trai-kus'pid; 2 trī-cŭs'pid, *a.* **1.** Having three cusps or points, as a molar tooth or a valve of the heart. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tricuspid valve. [< L. *tricuspi(d-)s*, < *tres*, three, + *cuspis*, point.] **tri-cus'pid-al‡.**

tri'cy-cle, 1 trai'si-kl; 2 trī'cy-cl, *n.* **1.** A three-wheeled vehicle of the velocipede class. **2.** A motor-cycle with three wheels. [< Gr. *treis*, three, + *kyklos*, circle.]

tri'dent, 1 trai'dent; 2 trī'dĕnt, *n.* **1.** A three-pronged implement or weapon; the emblem of Neptune (Poseidon); hence, dominion over the sea. **2.** A fish-spear with three prongs. **3.** *Math.* A plane cubic curve somewhat resembling a three-pronged spear. [< L. *triden(t-)s*, < *tres*, three, + *den(t-)s*, tooth.]—**tri-den'tate,** *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. **tri-den'tat-ed‡.**

tried, 1 traid; 2 trīd, *pa.* Tested; trustworthy.

tri-en'ni-al, 1 trai-en'i-əl; 2 trī-ĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* Taking place every third year; also, lasting three years; occurring three times a year. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ceremony or event observed or celebrated every three years. **2.** *Bot.* A plant lasting three years. [< L. *tres*, three, + *annus*, year.] **-ly,** *adv.*

tri'er¹, 1 trai'ər; 2 trī'er, *n.* One who tries, in any sense.

Trier², 1 trir; 2 trēr, *n.* [G.] Same as TREVES.

Tri-este', 1 trī-est'; 2 trī-ĕst', *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Adriatic sea. **2.** A seaport of N. E. Italy; pop. 229,510.

Tri-est'ɪ. [+ L. *findo*, split.]

tri'fid, 1 trai'fid; 2 trī'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts. [< TRI-

tri'fle, 1 trai'fl; 2 trī'fl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TRI'FLED; TRI'FLING.] **1.** To pass, as time, in an idle and purposeless way: generally with *away.* **2.** To act without dignity or seriousness; sport; jest. **3.** To give one's time to trivial things. **4.** To play aimlessly; dally. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything of very little value or importance. **2.** A light confection, made usually of whipped cream or the whites of eggs, with the addition of fruit, cake, or wine. **3.** A variety of pewter. [< OF. *truffle*, jest.]—**tri'fler,** *n.*—**tri'fling,** *pa.* **1.** Frivolous. **2.** Insignificant. Syn.: see CHILDISH; IDLE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; RIDICULOUS; VAIN.—**tri'fling-ly,** *adv.*

tri-fo'li-ate, 1 trai-fō'lɪ-ēt; 2 trī-fō'lĭ-āt, *a.* Having three leaves or leaf-like processes. [< TRI- + FOLIATE, *a.*] **tri-fo'li-at"ed‡.**—**tri-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Having three leaflets.—**Tri-fo'li-um,** *n. Bot.* A genus of small plants of the bean family—the clovers—with trifoliolate leaves, and purple, red, white, or yellow flowers. [+ L. *folium*, leaf.]

tri-fo'ri-um, 1 trai-fō'ri-um; 2 trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A gallery above the arches of the nave in a church. [LL., < L. *tres*, three, + *foris*, door.]—**tri-fo'ri-al,** *a.*

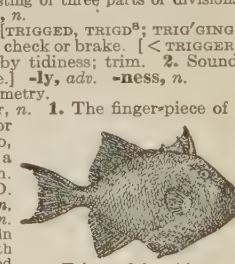
tri'formed, 1 trai'fɔrmd; 2 trī'fôrmd, *a.* **1.** Having three forms or shapes. **2.** Consisting of three parts or divisions. **tri'form‡.**—**tri-form'i-ty,** *n.*

trig, 1 trig; 2 trĭg. **I.** *vt.* [TRIGGED, TRIGD⁸; TRIG'GING.] To check; stop. **II.** *n.* A check or brake. [< TRIGGER.]

trig, *a.* **1.** Characterized by tidiness; trim. **2.** Sound; firm. [< Ice. *tryggr*, true.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

trig., **trigon.,** *abbr.* Trigonometry.

trig'ger, 1 trig'ər; 2 trĭg'er, *n.* **1.** The finger-piece of a gun-lock or pistol-lock, for releasing the hammer; also, a catch or small lever in a trap or other mechanism. **2.** A skid or trig. [< D. *trekker*, puller, < *trekken*, pull.] — **trig'ger-fish",** *n.* A fish found mainly in the Indo-Pacific region, with an ovate body covered with large rough scales: named from the trigger-like second spine of the dorsal fin.


Trigger-fish. 1/12

tri'glyph, 1 trai'glif; 2 trī'glĭf, *n.* An ornament in a

tri'glyf, } Doric frieze consisting of a tablet with three parallel vertical channels. See DORIC.

tri'gon, 1 trai'gen; 2 trī'gŏn, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A triangle; especially, the triangle of reference used in trilinear coordinates. **2.** *Astrol.* (1) One of four parts of the zodiac, each consisting of three signs. (2) Same as TRINE, *n.*, 2. [Gr.L+F *trigōnon*, < *trigōnos*, triangled.]—**trig'o-nal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

trig"o-nom'e-try, 1 trig"o-nem'ɪ-trɪ; 2 trĭg"o-nŏm'e-try, *n.* The branch of mathematics that treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and applies them to other figures involving triangles. [< Gr. *trigōnon*, triangle, + *-metron*, measure.]—**trig"o-no-met'ri-cal,** *a.* **trig"o-no-met'ric‡.** — **trig"o-no-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tri'graph, *n.* A group of three letters representing one articulate sound; also, the sound thus represented. [< TRI- + -GRAPH.]—**tri-he'dral,** *a.* Having three intersecting surfaces as sides.—**tri-he'dron,** *n.* A figure having three sides. [+ Gr. *hedra*, base.]—**tri'ju-gate,** *a. Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets. [+ L. *jugum*, yoke.] **tri'ju-gous‡.**—**tri-lat'er-al,** *a.* Having three sides. [+ L. *latus*, side.] **-ly,** *adv.* —**tri-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Pertaining or referring to three lines.—**tri-lit'er-al,** *a.* Consisting of three letters.—**tri-lit'er-al-ism,** *n.*

trill¹, } 1 tril; 2 trĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing quaveringly or trem-

tril², } ulously; pipe. **2.** To utter vibratorily; roll, as in the use of an *r.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To sing with a tremor; specifically, in vocalization, to execute a trill or shake. **2.** To give forth a tremulous sound. [< F. *triller*, trill (limit.).]

trill³‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to turn or roll. **2.** To hurl. **3.** To pour forth; eject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To roll along; trickle, as tears. **2.** To oscillate. [< Dan. *trille*, roll.] **tril†;** **trillet;** **tryli†.**

trill, *n.* **1.** A tremulous utterance of successive tones, as of certain insects or birds. **2.** *Mus.* A quick alternation of two notes either a tone or a semitone apart; shake. **3.** *Phonol.* The sound produced in the utterance of some consonants, as *r*, by rapid vibration of a vocal organ.

tril'lion, 1 tril'yən; 2 trĭl'yon, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French (also U. S.) system of numeration, a million millions; in the English, the third power of a million. [< It. *trillione*, < L. *tres*, three.]—**tril'lionth,** *a.* & *n.*

tril'li-um, 1 tril'ı-um; 2 tril'ī-ŭm, *n.* A lily-of-the-valley of North America, having a solitary flower and a red berry.

tri-lo'bate, *a.* Three-lobed; having three lobes, as many leaves. **tri-lo'bat-ed‡.**—**tri'lo-bite,** *n.* A three-lobed fossil crustacean.—**tri"lo-bit'ic,** *a.*—**tri-loc'u-lar,** *a.* Having three cells or chambers. [+ L. *loculus*, cell.]

tril'o-gy, 1 tril'o-jı; 2 tril'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] A group of three literary or dramatic compositions, each complete in itself, but continuing the same general subject. [< Gr. *trilogia*, < *treis*, three, + -LOGY.]

trim, 1 trim; 2 trĭm, *v.* [TRIMMED, TRIMD³; TRIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in or restore to shape; adjust; specifically, in carpentry, to dress; smooth. **2.** To make orderly by removing excrescences and ragged edges; prune; clip. **3.** By extension, to remove and replace (arc-lamp carbons) with new ones. **4.** To make ornamental or decorative additions to; provide with trimmings. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To adjust, as sails or yards. (2) To put (a boat or vessel) on the best line of flotation by adjustment of weight. **6.** [Colloq.] To chide; chastise: sometimes with *up*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise time-serving or double-dealing; adjust oneself, as to the wind. **2.** To be or keep in equilibrium: said of a vessel. [< AS. *trymian*, < *trum*, strong.]—**trim'mer,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which trims. **2.** A time-server.—**trim'ming,** *n.* **1.** Something added for ornament; in the plural, articles of equipment; fittings. **2.** The act of one who trims.

trim, *a.* [TRIM'MER; TRIM'MEST.] **1.** Adjusted to a nicety; spruce. **2†.** Pretty; fine. [< AS. *trum*, strong.] Syn.: see NEAT; STANCH.—**trim'ly,** *adv.*—**trim'ness,** *n.*

trim, *n.* **1.** State of adjustment or preparation; proper fashion, or becoming ornament. **2.** Costume; dress; style. **3.** *Naut.* (1) Fitness for sailing, or condition while sailing: said of a vessel in reference to the disposition of her ballast, cargo, masts, etc. (2) Actual or comparative degree of immersion: said of a vessel. **4.** *Carp.* Moldings and other trimmings, as about a door.

tri-mes'ter, 1 trai-mes'tər; 2 trī-mĕs'ter, *n.* A three-monthly period; quarter. [< TRI- + L. *mensis*, month.]—**tri-mes'tri-al,** *a.* **tri-mes'tral‡.**

trim'e-ter, 1 trim'ı-tər; 2 trĭm'e-ter. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Consisting of three measures or of lines containing three measures. **tri-met'ric‡; tri-met'ri-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A verse consisting of three measures, as the iambic trimeter. [< Gr.[L] *trimetros*, < *treis*, three, + *metron*, measure.]

Trin., *abbr.* Trinity. [as TRUNDLE.

trin'dle, 1 trin'dl; 2 trĭn'dl, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] Same **trine¹†**, *vt. Astrol.* To place or join in trine.

trine²†, *vt.* & *vi.* To proceed; go; follow. [< Sw. *trina*.]

trine, 1 train; 2 trīn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple. **tri'nal‡. 2.** *Astrol.* Relating to or situated in trine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compound in three parts or elements; a trio; triad. Specif.: (1) [T-] The Trinity. (2) *Her.* A charge composed of three objects. **2.** *Astrol.* The aspect of two planets when 120° apart. [< L. *trinus*,< *tres*, three.]

Trin"i-dad', 1 trin'ı-dad'; 2 trĭn'ī-dăd', *n.* An island in the British West Indies: 1,860 sq. m.; pop. 386,900; capital, Port of Spain.

trin'i-ty, 1 trin'ı-tı; 2 trĭn'ī-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** [T-] *Theol.* A threefold personality existing in the one divine being or substance; the union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three infinite persons. **2.** *Art.* A symbolic representation of the Trinity. **3.** [T-] Trinity Sunday. **4.** The state or character of being three; also, any union of three parts or elements in one. [< LL.[F] *trinitas*, < L. *trinus*, threefold.]—**Trin'i-ty Sun'day,** the Sunday after Whitsunday, sacred to the Trinity.—**Trin"i-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. **II.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Trin"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

trin'ket, 1 trin'ket; 2 trĭn'kĕt, *n.* Any small ornament, as of jewelry. [< OF. *trenchet*, knife.] Syn.: see GAUD.

tri-no'mi-al, 1 trai-nō'mı-əl; 2 trī-nō'mi-al. **I.** *a.* Having or employing three terms or names. **II.** *n.* An algebraic expression consisting of three terms. [< TRI- + L. *nomen*, name.] **tri-nom'i-nal‡; tri-on'y-mal‡.**

tri'o, 1 trī'o *or* trai'o; 2 trī'o *or* trĭ'o, *n.* **1.** Any three things associated together. **2.** *Mus.* A composition for three performers. [It., < L. *tres*, three.]

tri'o-let, 1 trai'o-let; 2 trī'o-lĕt, *n.* A stanza of eight lines on two rimes, the first line repeated as the fourth and seventh and the second as the eighth.

tri'o-nal, 1 trai'o-nal; 2 trī'o-nal, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound used as a hypnotic. [< Gr. *treis*, three.]

trip, 1 trip; 2 trĭp, *v.* [TRIPPED‡, TRIPT²; TRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause (one) to stumble, or fall. **2.** To detect and expose in an error or blunder. **3.** To perform (a dance) lightly or nimbly. **4.** To move lightly and rhythmically, as the feet. **5.** *Mech.* To free, as by pulling away a stay, catch, trigger, etc. **6.** *Naut.* To loosen, as an anchor from the bottom, by a long rope or cable. **7.** To fold (a deep theater-drop, etc.) in the middle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move quickly with light and nimble steps. **2.** To make a misstep; stumble; commit an error. [< √ of TRAMP.] —**trip'-ham"mer,** *n.* A tilt-hammer.—**trip'ping-ly,** *adv.* In a tripping manner; nimbly.

trip, *n.* **1.** A short journey; excursion; jaunt. **2.** A misstep or stumble. **3.** A nimble step. **4.** The number of fish caught in an excursion. **5.** A single tack to windward. **6.** *Mach.* A piece that trips, or the action of such a piece. **7‖.** A sudden catch, especially of the legs and feet, as of a wrestler. **8‖.** A blunder. Syn.: see JOURNEY.

tri-par'tite, 1 trai-pär'tait *or* trip'ər-tait; 2 trī-pär'tīt *or* trĭp'ar-tīt, *a.* **1.** Divided into three parts or divisions; threefold. **2.** *Bot.* Three-parted. **tri'part"ed‡. 3.** *Law.* Pertaining to or executed by and between three parties. **4.** *Math.* Homogeneous in three sets of variables. [F., < L. *tripartitus*, < *tres*, three, + *partio*, divide.] —**tri-par'tite-ly,** *adv.* — **tri"par-ti'tion,** *n.* Division into three parts.

Tripartite Leaf.

tripe, 1 traip; 2 trīp, *n.* A part of the stomach of a ruminant, as the ox: used for food. [Ir.]

trip'e-dal, *a.* Having three feet; three-footed. [< TRI- + L. *pes*, foot.]—**tri-per'son-al,** *a.* Consisting of or relating to three persons.—**tri-per"son-al'i-ty,** *n. Theol.* The state or quality of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.—**tri-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having three petals.

triph'thong, 1 trif'thęŋ; 2 trĭf'thŏng, *n.* Three vowels combined to produce one sound, as in *beau*. [< Gr. *treis*, three, + *phthengomai*, sound.]—**triph-thong'al,** *a.*

tri-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* Thrice pinnate. [< TRI- + L. *pinnatus*, feathered.]—**tri-pin'nate-ly,** *adv.*—**tri"pin-nat'i-fid,** *a. Bot.* Tripinnately cleft. [+ L. *findo*, cleave.]

tri'plane, 1 trai'plēn; 2 trī'plān, *n.* An aeroplane consisting of three supporting planes arranged one above the other.

trip'l(e², 1 trip'l; 2 trĭp'l. **I.** *vt.* [TRIP'L(E)D²; TRIP'LING.] **1.** To make threefold; treble. **2.** To be three times as many or as large as. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of three things united or of three parts; threefold. **2.** Multiplied by three. **3†.** Third. [F., < L. *triplus*, < *tres*, three, + *-plus*, -fold.]—**trip'le-ex-pan"sion,** *a.* Having three cylinders of graduated sizes in which the steam is successively expanded, as an engine.—**trip'ly,** *adv.*

trip'let, 1 trip'let; 2 trĭp'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A group of three of a kind. **2.** One of three children born at one birth. **3.** A group of three rimed lines. **4.** A group of three notes performed in the time of two. **5.** A bicycle for three.

tri'plex, 1 trai'pleks; 2 trī'plĕks. **I.** *a.* Having three parts. **II.** *n. Mus.* Triple measure. [L., < *tres*, three, + *plico*, fold.]

trip'li-cate, 1 trip'lı-kēt; 2 trĭp'li-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED²; -CAT"ING.] To make three times as much or as many; treble. **II.** *a.* Threefold. **III.** *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [< L. *triplico* (pp. *triplicatus*), treble.]—**trip"li-ca'tion,** *n.*—**tri-plic'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Threefold character.

tri'pod, 1 trai'ped; 2 trī'pŏd, *n.* A utensil or article having three feet or legs; a three-legged stand. [< L. *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr. *treis*, three, + *pous*, foot.]

trip'o-li¹, 1 trip'o-lı; 2 trĭp'o-li, *n.* A decomposed limestone, used for polishing. [< *Tripoli.*] **rot'ten-stone"‡.**

Trip'o-li², *n.* **1.** A region on the coast of N. Africa; 406,000 sq. m.; pop. 523,200: declared Italian territory, Nov. 5, 1911. **2.** Its capital, captured by the Italians, Oct. 5, 1911. **3.** A town in N.W. Syria.—**Tri-pol'i-tan,** *a.* & *n.* **Trip'o-lin(e²‡.**

tri'pos, 1 trai'pes; 2 trī'pŏs, *n.* An honor examination held at Cambridge University, England, especially in mathematics. [< L. *tripus;* see TRIPOD.]

trip'tote, 1 trip'tōt; 2 trĭp'tōt, *n. Gram.* A noun having but three cases. [< Gr. *triptōtos*, with three cases.]

tri'reme, 1 trai'rim; 2 trī'rēm, *n. Class. Antiq.* An ancient war-ship with three banks of oars. [< L. *triremis*, < *tres*, three, + *remus*, oars.]

tri-sect'd, 1 trai-sekt'; 2 trī-sĕct', *vt.* To divide into three parts. [< TRI- + L. *seco*, pp. *sectus*, cut.]—**tri-sect'ed,** *a. Bot.* Ternately divided.—**tri-sec'tion,** *n.*

trist‖, 1 trist; 2 trĭst, *a.* Sorrowful; sad. [< L. *tristis*, sad.]

Tris'tan, 1 tris'tən; 2 trĭs'tan, *n.* In medieval romance, a Cornish prince, lover of Iseult. **Tris'tram‡.** [F.]

tris"tesse', 1 tris'tes'; 2 trĭs'tĕs', *n.* Sadness; melancholy.

trist'ful‖, 1 trist'ful; 2 trĭst'fụl, *a.* Sad; gloomy; sorrowful.

tri-sul'fid, tri-sul'fide, *n. Chem.* A sulfid containing three atoms of sulfur in combination. **tri-sul'phid‡; tri-sul'phide‡.**—**tri-syl'la-bi(e²,** *n.* A word of three syllables. —**tri"syl-lab'ic,** *a.* **tri"syl-lab'i-cal‡.**

trit., *abbr.* Triturate.

trite, 1 trait; 2 trīt, *a.* **1.** Used so often as to be hackneyed; made commonplace by repetition. **2†.** Worn out; frayed. [< L. *tero* (pp. *tritus*), rub.]

Syn.: common, commonplace, hackneyed, musty, rusty, stale, stereotyped, threadbare, worn, worn out. See COMMON.—Ant.: bright, brilliant, fresh, new, original, racy, striking, telling, vivid.—**trite'ly,** *adv.*—**trite'ness,** *n.*

tri'the-ism, 1 trai'thi-izm; 2 tri'the-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the separate existence of three Gods. [< TRI- + Gr. *theos,* God.]—**tri'the-ist,** *n.*—**tri"the-is'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

Tri'ton, 1 trai'tən; 2 tri'ton, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite, represented as a man in his upper parts, with a dolphin's tail, who raised or calmed the billows by blowing on a conch-shell; later, one of a race of marine deities attendant upon the sea-gods. **2.** *Her.* A merman; also, a Neptune holding a trident. **3.** [t-] A gastropod; trumpet-shell. **4.** [t-] A small salamander; a newt. [L., < Gr. *Tritōn,* Triton.]

trit'u-rate, *vt.* [-RAT"ED; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To grind or reduce to a fine powder or pulp; pulverize. **2.** *Physiol.* To masticate thoroughly.—**trit"u-ra-bl(e),** *a.*—**trit"u-ra'tion,** *n.*

tri'umph, } 1 trai'umf; 2 tri'ŭmf. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To obtain
tri'umf[F], } a victory. **2.** To rejoice over a victory; exult. **3.** To celebrate victory: the original sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The religious pageant of the entry of a victorious consul, dictator, or pretor into Rome. **2.** Exultation over victory. **3.** The condition of being victorious; victory. **4**‡. A trump card. [< L.[F] *triumpho,* < *triumphus,* triumph.] Syn.: (verb) see REJOICE; (noun) see HAPPINESS; VICTORY.—**tri-um'phal,** *a.* Pertaining to a triumph; celebrating a victory.—**tri-um'phant,** *a.* **1.** Exultant. **2.** Crowned with victory; victorious.—**tri-um'phant-ly,** *adv.*—**tri'umph-er,** *n.*

tri-um'vir, 1 trai-um'vər; 2 tri-ŭm'vir, *n.* [-VI-RI, 1 -VI-rai; 2 -vi-ri, or -VIRS[E], *pl.*] One of three men united in public office or authority, as in ancient Rome. [L., < *tres* (gen. *trium*), three, + *vir,* man.]—**tri-um'vi-ral,** *a.*—**tri-um'vi-rate,** *n.* **1.** A group or coalition of three men who unitedly exercise authority or control. **2.** The office of a triumvir; also, the triumviri collectively. **3.** A group or party of three men; a trio. **tri-um'vi-ry†.**

tri'une, *a.* Three in one: said of the Godhead. [< TRI- + L. *unus,* one.]—**tri-u'ni-ty,** *n.* Trinity.—**tri'va"lent,** *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of three. [+ L. *valeo,* be strong.]—**tri'va"lence,** *n.* **tri-va'len-cy‡.**—**tri'valve. I.** *a.* Having three valves, as a shell. **II.** *n.* A trivalve shell.

triv'et, 1 triv'et; 2 trĭv'ĕt, *n.* A three-legged stand, as for holding cooking-vessels, a heated iron, etc. [< OF. *tripied,* < L. *tres,* three, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.] **trev'et‡.**

triv'i-al, 1 triv'i-əl; 2 trĭv'i-al, *a.* **1.** Of little value or importance; trifling; insignificant. **2.** Such as is found everywhere; commonplace; ordinary. **3.** Occupied with trifles; of low ability or wit; unscholarly. [F., < L. *trivialis,* at cross-roads, common.] Syn.: see CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; RIDICULOUS; VAIN; VENIAL.—**triv"i-al'i-ty,** *n.* **triv'i-al-ness‡.**—**triv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

triv'i-um, 1 triv'i-um; 2 triv'i-ŭm, *n.* In medieval schools, the course in the liberal arts embracing grammar, logic, and rhetoric. [LL., < L. *trivium,* cross-roads.]

tri-week'ly, 1 trai-wik'li; 2 tri-wēk'ly, *a.* **1.** Occurring three times a week. **2.** Done or occurring every third week.

-trix, *suffix.* A feminine termination of nouns of agent the masculine form of which is *-tor;* as, *testatrix.* [< L. *-trix.*]

Tro'as, 1 trō'as; 2 trō'as, *n.* **1.** An ancient district in W. Asia Minor, on the Ægean sea; capital, Troy. **The Tro'ad‡. 2.** *Bib.* A seaport in Asia Minor. *Acts* xvi, 8.

tro'car, 1 trō'kar; 2 trō'cär, *n.* A surgical instrument used to drain off internal fluids. [F., < *trois* (< L. *tres*), three, + *carre,* face, < L. *quadra,* square, < *quattuor,* four.] **tro'char‡.**

tro'cha, 1 trō'cha; 2 trō'chä, *n.* A path; road; also, an obstruction on a road, to hinder an enemy. [Sp.]

tro-chan'ter, 1 tro-kan'tər; 2 tro-cän'ter, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of several bony processes on the upper thigh-bone. **2.** *Entom.* The second joint of an insect's leg. [< Gr. *trochanter,* < *trechō,* run.]

tro'che, 1 trō'ki; 2 trō'ee, *n.* A medicated lozenge. [< Gr. *trochos,* < *trechō,* run.]

tro'chee, 1 trō'ki; 2 trō'ē, *n. Pros.* A foot comprising a long and a short syllable (— ⏑), or, in modern verse, an accented syllable followed by an unaccented one. [< Gr.[L] *trochaios,* < *trochos,* running.]—**tro-cha'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trochees. **tro-cha'i-cal‡.**

troch'le-a, 1 trok'li-ə; 2 trŏc'le-a, *n. Anat. & Zool.* A pulley, or a grooved pulley-like surface, as between the humerus and ulna. [L., pulley, < Gr. *trochilia,* pulley.]—**troch'le-ar,** *a.*

tro'chold, 1 trō'koid; 2 trō'cŏid. **I.** *a.* Rotating upon its own axis; pivotal. **II.** *n. Geom.* A curve generated by a point in the plane of one curve that rolls upon another, as when one circle rolls upon another. [< Gr. *trochoeidēs,* < *trochos,* wheel, + *eidos;* see -OID.]

trod, trod'den, trode, *imp. & pp.* of TREAD, *v.*

trog'lo-dyte, 1 trog'lo-dait; 2 trŏg'lo-dīt, *n.* **1.** A prehistoric cave-dweller or cave-man. **2.** Figuratively, a hermit. **3.** An anthropoid ape, as the gorilla. **4.** The wren. [< Gr. *trōglodytēs,* < *trōglē,* hole, + *dyō,* enter.]—**trog"lo-dyt'ic,** *a.*

tro'gon, 1 trō'gən; 2 trō'gŏn, *n.* A tropical American bird, noted for its brilliant plumage. [< Gr. *trōgō,* gnaw.]

Tro'i-lus, 1 trō'i-lus; 2 trō'i-lŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Priam; hero of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* See CRESSIDA.

Tro'jan, *a. & n.* See TROY.

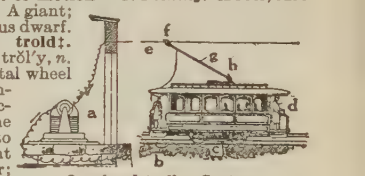
troke[1], 1 trōk; 2 trōk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] Same as TRUCK[1].

troke, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Exchange; also, articles of trade; small wares; truck. **2.** Familiar intercourse or acquaintance.

troll, 1 trōl; 2 trōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing (the parts of a song) in succession, as in a round or catch, or to reel out or roll out (a song) in a free, hearty manner. **2.** To fish for or in by trolling. **3.** To pass around, as a bottle or decanter. **4.** To roll; as, to *troll* the eye. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sing in a free, hearty way; also, to be sung thus, as a song. **2.** *Fishing.* (1) To fish by trolling. See TROLLING. (2) To angle with rod and reel. **3.** To roll forward or along. **4.** To stroll about; ramble. [< F. *trôler,* ramble, < MHG. *trollen,* roll.]—**troll'er,** *n.* One who fishes with a troll.—**troll'ing,** *n.* The method or act of fishing by dragging a hook and line, as behind a boat, and near the surface: usually with a spoon-bait or the like.—**troll'ing-bait",** *n.* Spoon-bait. **troll'ing-hook"‡; troll'ing-spoon"‡.—troll'ing-rod",** *n.* A fishing-rod for trolling.

troll[2], 1 trōl; 2 trōl, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A catch or round. **2.** A rolling movement or motion. **3.** *Fishing.* A reel; lure.

troll[3], *n. Folk-lore.* A giant; also, a mischievous dwarf. [< Ice. *troll,* troll.] **trold‡.**



Overhead-trolley System.

A trolley-car: *a,* generator; *b,* rail-joint; *c,* motors; *d,* motorman; *e,* current-line; *f,* trolley; *g,* trolley-pole; *h,* trolley-spring. The current passes from the generator (*a*) along the line (*e*), dividing at the trolley (*f*), part of it running down to the motors, from which it passes off through the wheels and rails and returns to its source.

trol'ley, 1 trel'i; 2 trŏl'y, *n.* **1.** A grooved metal wheel for rolling in contact with an electric conductor (the **trolley-wire**), to convey the current to a motor-car; also, in the underground system, a bow or shoe adapted to the same purpose attached to a current-taker operating through a slot in the track. **trol'ley-wheel"‡. 2.** A car or system so operated. **3.** A small truck or car. **traw'ley‡.** [< TROLL, *v.*] **trol'ly‡.**

troll'-mad"am†, *n.* An old popular game played with cue and ball on a board resembling that used in bagatelle. **troll'-my-dames"†; trol'my-dames"†.**

trol'lop, 1 trel'əp; 2 trŏl'op, *n.* A slatternly woman; hence, a prostitute. [< TROLL, *v.*]—**trol'lop-ish,** *a.*—**trol'lop-y,** *a.* **trol'lop-ing‡.**

Trol'lope, 1 trel'əp; 2 trŏl'op, *n.* **1. Anthony** (1815–1882), an English novelist. **2. Frances** (1780–1863), an English writer; mother of Anthony.

trom'bone, 1 trəm'bōn; 2 trŏm'bōn, *n.* A brass instrument of the trumpet family, commonly with a U-shaped slide, having a complete chromatic scale. [F., < It. *trombone,* < *tromba,* = F. *trompe;* see TRUMP[2], *n.*]

Tromp, 1 tremp; 2 trŏmp, *n.* **1. Cornelius van** (1629–1691), a Dutch admiral; fought Swedes and English. **2. Marten** (1597–1653), a Dutch admiral; victor in 33 battles.

trompe, 1 tremp; 2 trŏmp, *n.* An apparatus in which a column of water carries air with it by entanglement: used in giving a blast. [< F. *trompe;* see TRUMP[2], *n.*] **tromp‡.**

Trond'hjem, 1 tren'yem; 2 trŏn'yĕm, *n.* **1.** A fiord of Norway; length, 80 m. **2.** A seaport in W. Norway; pop. 55,000.

troop, 1 trūp; 2 trōop, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To form into troops. **2**‡. To unite with a troop. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along in numbers; congregate. **2.** To depart hastily. **3**‡. To fraternize; consort. [< F. *troupe.*]—**troop'er,** *n.* **1.** A cavalryman. **2.** A troop-horse; charger. **3.** A troop-ship.

troop, *n.* **1.** An assembled company; a gathering; hence, a herd or flock. **2.** *Mil.* (1) A body of soldiers; an army: generally in the plural. (2) The cavalry unit of formation, corresponding to a company of infantry. Syn.: see ARMY.—**troop'-ship",** *n.* A transport-ship.

trop., *abbr.* Tropic, tropical, tropically.

trope, 1 trōp; 2 trōp, *n.* The figurative use of a word. [F., < L. *tropus,* < Gr. *tropos,* < *trepō,* turn.] [*trepō,* turn.]

-trope, *suffix.* A person or thing that turns. [< Gr. *tropē,* <

tro'phy, 1 trō'fi; 2 trō'fy, *n.* [TRO'PHIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Anything taken from an enemy and displayed or treasured up in proof of victory; hence, a memento of victory or success. **2.** An ornamental group of objects hung together on a wall; arms, or any collection of objects typical of some event. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A Roman memorial of victory, generally containing arms and beaks of ships. [< Gr.[L] *tropaion,* < *tropē,* defeat (as of an enemy).]—**tro'phied,** *a.* Adorned with trophies.

-trophy, *suffix.* Nutrition; nurture. [< Gr. *trephō*, nourish.]

trop'ic, 1 trep'ık; 2 trōp'ic. **I.** *a.* Tropical. **II.** *n.* **1.** Either of two parallels of latitude (23° 27′), north and south of the equator, that form the limits of the torrid zone: respectively, the **tropic of Cancer** and **tropic of Capricorn.** **2.** *pl.* The regions of the earth's surface between the tropics. [< Gr.$^{LL+F}$ *tropikos*, < *trepō*, turn.] **—trop'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Characteristic of the tropics; torrid; sultry. **2.** Of the nature of a trope or metaphor. **-ly,** *adv.*

tro-poph'i-lous, 1 tro-pef'ı-lus: 2 tro-pōf'i-lûs, *a.* Adapted to extreme conditions of moisture or of heat: said of plants. [< Gr. *tropos* (see TROPE) + *philos*, loving.]

trop'o-phyte, 1 trep'o-fıt; 2 trōp'o-fȳt, *n.* A tropophilous plant. [< Gr. *tropos* (see TROPE) + *phyton*, plant.] **—trop"o-phyt'ic,** *a.* [turning.

-tropous, *suffix.* From Greek *tropos*, indicating rotating or

Tros'sachs, 1 tres'aks; 2 trōs'aes, *n.* A valley in central Scotland; the scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake.*

trot, 1 tret; 2 trŏt, *v.* [TROT'TED[d]; TROT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to trot; ride at a trotting gait, as a horse. **2.** To pass over at a trot. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go at the pace known as a trot: said of quadrupeds. **2.** To go with a steady, hastened jogging pace. [< OF. *trotter*, < LL. *troto*, < OHG. *trottōn*, tread.] **—trot'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which trots; a trotting horse. **2.** [Slang.] A foot.

trot[1], *n.* **1.** A progressive motion of a quadruped, in which each diagonal pair of legs is alternately lifted, thrust forward, and placed upon the ground almost simultaneously, the body of the animal being entirely unsupported twice during each stride. **2.** A little child; toddler. **3.** Steady going or movement.

trot[2]†, *n.* An old woman: in derogation.

trot'co-sie, 1 tret'kō-zı; 2 trŏt'cō'ȝi, *n.* [Scot.] A covering like a cowl: a protection from the weather. [< TROT + COZY.] **trot'co-syt; trot'co-zyt.**

troth, 1 trōth *or* trŏth; 2 trŏth *or* trōth, *n.* **1.** Good faith; fidelity; also, betrothal. **2.** Truth; verity. [< AS. *treōwth*, truth.] **—troth'-plight"**†, *vt.* To betroth; affiance. **—t.-plight**†, *a.* & *n.* **—t.-plighted,** *a.*

Trot'zky, 1 tret'ski; 2 trŏt'sky, **Leon** (1879–), Russian agitator; real name **Leibe Braunstein;** Bolshevik minister of foreign affairs, 1917–1921; War and Marine, 1921– . **Trot'skı**‡.

trou'ba-dour, 1 trū'bə-dūr; 2 trų'ba-dųr, *n.* A lyric poet of the 12th and 13th centuries, originating in Provence, France. [F., < *trouver*, invent.] Syn.: see POET.

troub'le, } 1 trub'l; 2 trŭb'l, *v.* [TROUB'LED, TRUB'LD[F];
trub'l[F], } TROUB'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give trouble to; vex. **2.** To stir up, as water. **3.** To give inconvenience or labor to; incommode. **4.** To interfere with; spoil; mar. **II.** *i.* To take pains; worry. [< L.[F] *trubula*, dim. of *turba*, crowd.] Syn.: see PERPLEX.—**troub'ler,** *n.*—**troub'le-some,** *a.* **1.** Causing trouble; vexatious. **2.** Tumultuous. **3.** Greatly agitated; troublous. Syn.: afflictive, annoying, arduous, burdensome, difficult, galling, harassing, hard, importunate, intrusive, irksome, laborious, painful, perplexing, teasing, tiresome, trying, vexatious, wearisome. —Ant.: amusing, cheering, easy, entertaining, grateful, gratifying, helpful, light, pleasant.—**troub'le-some-ly,** *adv.*—**troub'le-some-ness,** *n.*—**trouble'lous,** *a.* **1.** Full of commotion, tumult, or trouble. **2.** Restless.

troub'le, } *n.* **1.** The state of being troubled; also, grief;
trub'l[F], } affliction; disturbance. **2.** A thing that occasions difficulty or perplexity. **3.** Toilsome exertion. Syn.: see ANXIETY; CARE; GRIEF; MISFORTUNE; PAIN.

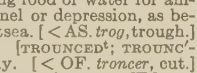
trough, } 1 trŏf; 2 trôf, *n.* **1.** A long or narrow open
trof[F], } receptacle, as for holding food or water for animals. **2.** A long, narrow channel or depression, as between ridges on land or waves at sea. [< AS. *trog*, trough.]

trounce, 1 trauns; 2 trounç, *vt.* [TROUNCED[t]; TROUNC'ING.] [Colloq.] To whip severely. [< OF. *troncer*, cut.]

troupe, 1 trūp; 2 trųp, *n.* A troop, as of actors. [F.]

trou'sers, 1 trau'zərz; 2 trou'ȝerȝ, *n. pl.* A man's garment, covering the body from the waist to the ankles or knees and divided so as to make a separate covering for each leg. [< F. *trousses*, pl. of *trousse*; see TRUSS.]

trous"seau', 1 trū"sō'; 2 trų"sō', *n.* [TROUS"SEAUX', *pl.*] A bride's outfit, especially of clothing. [F., dim. of *trousse*; see TRUSS.]



American Speckled Trout. 1/20

trout, 1 traut; 2 trout, *n.* **1.** A salmonoid fish mostly found in fresh waters and highly esteemed as a game- and food-fish. **2.** A fish resembling, or supposed to resemble, the above. [< AS. *truht*, Gr.[L] *trōktēs*, nibbler.]

trou"vère', } 1 trū"vār', -vūr'; 2 trų"vêr', -vûr', *n.* A French
trou"veur', } epic poet (11th to 14th century): distinct from troubadour. [F., < *trouver*; see TROUBADOUR.]

tro'ver, 1 trō'ver; 2 trō'ver, *n.* *Law.* An action to recover the value of personal property of the plaintiff wrongfully converted by another to his own use. [< F. *trouver*; see TROUVÈRE.]

trow‖, 1 trō; 2 trō, *vi.* To suppose; think. [< AS. *treōwian*, trust, < *treōwe*, true.]

trow'el, 1 trau'el; 2 trow'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A flat-bladed implement: used by plasterers, etc. **2.** A small concave scoop with a handle, for digging about plants, etc. [< L.[F] *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, ladle.]

Trowels.
1. Garden. 2. Gaging. 3. Plastering.

trowl, *v.* Same as TROLL.

trow'sers, *n. pl.* Same as TROUSERS.

troy[1], 1 trei; 2 trŏy, *n.* A system of weight-measures used by jewelers. See WEIGHT. [< *Troyes.*] **troy weight**‡.

Troy[2], 1 trei; 2 trŏy, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Troas, Asia Minor; scene of Homer's *Iliad.* **2.** A manufacturing city in E. New York; pop. 72,010.—**Tro'jan,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Troy, as the **Trojan war,** the ten years' war between the Greeks and Trojans for the recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus, who had been carried off by Paris.—**Tro'jan,** *n.* **1.** A native of Troy. **2.** A brave or persevering person.

Troyes, 1 trwä; 2 trwä, *n.* A cathedral city in N. E. France; former capital of Champagne; pop. 55,500.

Troy"on', 1 trwā"yōn'; 2 trwä"yôn, *n.* A town in N. E. France, about 12 m. S. of Verdun.

tru'ant, 1 trū'ənt; 2 trų'ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Playing the truant; idle. **2.** Relating to a truant. **II.** *n.* One who absents himself from duty, especially from school without leave. [OF., < Bret. *truant*, vagabond.]—**tru'an-cy,** *n.*

truce, 1 trūs; 2 trųç, *n.* **1.** An agreement between belligerents for a temporary suspension of hostilities; an armistice. **2.** Temporary cessation or intermission. [ME. *trues*, pl. of *trewe*, TRUE.]

truck[1], 1 truk; 2 trŭk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To exchange petty articles; barter; peddle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Commodities for sale. **2.** [U. S.] Garden produce for market. **3.** [Colloq.] Rubbish. **4.** [Colloq.] Barter. [< OF. *troc*, barter.]

truck[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cart about on a truck; drive a truck. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of several forms of stout vehicles for moving bulky articles, freight, etc. **2.** A set of wheels or runners bearing a swiveling frame. **3.** A disk at the upper extremity of a mast or flag-pole through which the signal-halyards are run. **4**§. A small wheel: the original sense. [< Gr.[L] *trochlos*, wheel, < *trecho*, run.]

truck'age[1], 1 truk'ıj; 2 trŭk'ag, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of goods on trucks; also, such conveyance.

truck'age[2], *n.* Exchange; barter.

truck'er[1], *n.* A hawker. [commodities in trucks.

truck'er[2], *n.* One who drives or supplies trucks or moves

truck'l(e[F], 1 truk'l; 2 trŭk'l, *v.* [TRUCK'L(E)D[F]; TRUCK'LING.] **I.** *i.* To curry favor with servility. **II**†. *t.* To trundle. [< Gr.[L] *trochilea*, pulley.]—**truck'ler,** *n.*

truck'le, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** A small wheel. **2.** A trundle-bed.—**truck'le-bed",** *n.* Same as TRUNDLE-BED.

truck'man[1], 1 truk'mən; 2 trŭk'man, *n.* [TRUCK'MEN, *pl.*] A dealer in truck; one who trucks or trades.

truck'man[2], *n.* One who drives a truck.

tru'cu-lent, 1 trū'kiu-lent; 2 trų'cū-lĕnt, *a.* Of savage character; ferocious. [OF., < L. *truculentus*, fierce.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness**§, *n.*—**tru'cu-lence,** *n.* **tru'cu-len-cy**‡.

trudge, 1 truj; 2 trŭdg, *vi.* [TRUDGED; TRUDG'ING.] To walk laboriously; plod. [< Sw. dial. *truga*, snow-shoe.]

true, 1 trū; 2 trų. **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformable to fact or reality; not false or erroneous. **2.** Being what it seems or pretends to be; genuine. **3.** Firm and steady in adhering to friends, promises, or principles; faithful; specifically, guileless. **4.** Conformable to a rule, standard, or pattern; precisely right; exact. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In truth; truly. **2.** In a true and accurate manner. [< AS. *treōwe*, true.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; CORRECT; FAITHFUL; GOOD; HONEST; JUST; MORAL; RIGHT; PURE.—**true'-blue".** **I.** *a.* Of uncompromising principles; loyal; faithful. **II.** *n.* One who is faithful to his convictions, sect, or party.—**t.-love,** *n.* **1.** One truly beloved: a sweetheart: used also adjectively. **2**†. Same as TRUE-LOVERS' KNOT.—**t.-lovers' knot,** a kind of double knot, a symbol of fidelity in love.—**tru'ism,** *n.* An obvious truth. Syn.: see AXIOM.—**tru'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In conformity with fact. **2.** With accuracy. **3.** With loyalty or fidelity. **4.** Surely; verily. **5.** Lawfully; legally.

true'pen"ny, 1 trū'pen"ı: 2 trų'pĕn"y, *n.* [Colloq.] An honest fellow; also, according to some, a sly fellow; cozener.

truf'fle, 1 truf'l; 2 trŭf'l, *n.* Any one of various fleshy underground fungi resembling the mushroom. [< OF. *truffle*, ult. < L. *tuber*, tuber.]

trull, 1 trul; 2 trŭl, *n.* A prostitute; drab. [< G. *trolle.*] **trul†.**

tru'ly, *adv.* See TRUE.

Trum'bull, 1 trum'bul; 2 trŭm'bụl, *n.* **1. John** (1750–1831), an American satirist. **2. John** (1756–1843), an American painter. **3. Jonathan** (1710–1785), an American statesman; governor of Connecticut. See BROTHER JONATHAN.

trump[1], 1 trump; 2 trŭmp. **I**[1]. *vt.* To impose unfairly; obtrude by fraud; often with *up;* as, a *trumped up* story. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A jew's-harp. **2.** [Poetic.] A trumpet. [< OF. and F. *trompe,* = LL. *tromba,* trumpet, < L. *tuba,* pipe.]—**trump'er-y.** **I.** *a.* Having a showy appearance, but valueless. **II.** *n.* **1.** Worthless finery. **2.** Rubbish; nonsense. **3.** Deceit; trickery. Syn.: see GAUD.

trump[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi. Card-playing.* To play a trump; take with a trump-card. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A card of the suit that temporarily ranks above all others. **2.** The suit thus determined: usually in the plural. **3.** [Colloq.] A very acceptable and agreeable person; good fellow. [< F. *triomphe;* see TRIUMPH, *n.*]

trum'pet, 1 trum'pet; 2 trŭm'pĕt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To proclaim by trumpet; give forth a sound, as from a trumpet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soprano brass wind-instrument with a flaring mouth and penetrating sound. **2.** A powerful reed-stop in an organ. **3.** Something resembling a trumpet in form. **4.** A tube for collecting and conducting sounds to the ear; an ear-trumpet. **5.** A loud penetrating sound like that of a trumpet; trumpeting. **6†.** A trumpeter. [< F. *trompette,* dim. of *trompe,* trumpet.]—**trum'pet-creep"er,** *n.* A woody vine of the Southern United States, with scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. **trum'pet-ash"‡; trum'pet-flow"er‡; trum'pet-vine"‡.** —**trum'pet-er,** *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet. **2.** An animal that makes a sound like a trumpet or is likened to a trumpeter. Specif.: (1) A crane-like bird of South America, with golden breast and flowing tail-feathers: domesticated by the natives. (2) A large North-American black-billed swan. (3) One of a breed of domestic pigeons. **3.** A valuable food-fish of Australia.

Trumpeter def. 2 (1). 1/14

trun'cate, 1 truŋ'kēt; 2 trŭn'cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT-ED[d]; -CAT-ING.] To cut the top or end from. **II.** *a.* Terminating abruptly; appearing as tho cut squarely off, as the tail of certain birds, the caudal fin of some fishes, etc. **trun'cāt-ed‡.** [< L. *trunco,* pp. of *truncatus,* < *truncus,* maimed.]—**truncated cone** or **pyramid** (*Geom.*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane usually parallel to the base.—**trun-ca'tion,** *n.*

trun'cheon†, *vt.* To beat as with a truncheon; cudgel.

trun'cheon, 1 truŋ'chən *or* -shən; 2 trŭn'chon *or* -shon, *n.* **1.** A club; staff; baton. **2.** A lopped tree-trunk: the original meaning. [< F. *tronçon,* dim. of *tronc;* see TRUNK, *n.*] **tron'cheon†; tron'choun†.**

trun'dl(e[D]**,** 1 trun'dl; 2 trŭn'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TRUN'-DL(E)D[D]; TRUN'DLING.] To roll along freely, as a hoop; also, to roll on casters. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small broad wheel, as of a caster. **2.** The act of trundling. **3.** A trundle-bed. **4§.** A small low-wheeled vehicle; truck. [For *trendle,* < AS. *trendel,* roller.]—**trun'dle-bed",** *n.* A bed with very low frame resting upon casters, so that it may be rolled under a high bed. **truck'le-bed"‡.—t.-tail,** *n.* A curly-tailed dog. **trin'dle-tail"‡.**

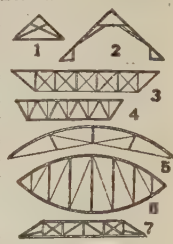
trunk, 1 truŋk; 2 trŭnk. **I.** *a.* Being or belonging to a trunk. **II.** *n.* **1.** The main body or stock of a tree; hence, a trunk line. **2.** *Anat.* (1) The main stem or body of a structure, as of a nerve or a blood-vessel. (2) The body, as distinguished from the limbs, neck, head, etc. **3.** A light-framed box or case with a hinged lid and covered with leather, fiber, etc., used for packing articles, as for a journey. **4.** A proboscis, as of an elephant. **5.** *pl.* A garment extending from the waist part way down the thighs, worn by swimmers, athletes, etc. Compare TRUNK-HOSE. **6.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column. **7.** An enclosed passage or shaft. [< OF. (F.) *tronc,* < L. *truncus,* < *truncus,* maimed.] Syn.: see BODY. —**trunk line,** the main line of a transportation-system, as of a railroad.—**trunk'-hose",** *n. pl.* Full breeches of the 16th and 17th centuries, extending from the waist to the middle of the thigh. **t.-breeches‡.** — **t.-sleeve,** *n.* A very full sleeve made after the manner of trunk-hose.

trunk'fish", 1 truŋk'fish"; 2 trŭnk'fish", *n.* A West-Indian fish: named from its trunk-like covering.

trun'nel, 1 trun'el; 2 trŭn'ĕl, *n.* A treenail.

trun'nion, 1 trun'yən; 2 trŭn'yon, *n.* One of two opposite cylindrical projections from the sides of a cannon, forming an axis on which it is turned; also, a similar support on which the cylinders of some engines oscillate.

truss, 1 trus; 2 trŭs. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** *Building.* To support by a truss; brace, as a roof. **2.** To fasten as with skewers or twine, as a fowl, before cooking. **3‖.** To fasten, as by wrapping or tying; pack or bundle: with *up.* **4‖.** To hang, as a criminal: with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A bandage or support for a rupture. **2.** A braced framework, as for a roof or a bridge. **3.** A bundle, as of hay. **4.** *Naut.* A heavy iron piece by which a lower yard is attached to a mast. **5.** A compact terminal cluster of flowers. [< F. *trousse,* < *trousser,* fasten.]


Trusses. 1. Scissors. 2. Collar. 3. Deck (long span). 4. Triangle. 5. Bowstring. 6. Lenticular. 7. Truncated.

trust[d], 1 trust; 2 trŭst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repose trust in; rely on. **2.** To commit to the care of another with assurance; entrust; confide. **3.** To furnish with goods, etc., expecting future payment. **4.** To expect with confidence. **5.** To receive or hold as true; believe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To place confidence; rely. **2.** To give credit.

Syn.: be confident, be confiding, believe, commit, confide, credit, depend on, entrust, give credence, give credit, have confidence in, hope, put confidence in, rely upon. See COMMIT; LEAN.—Ant.: despair, disbelieve, discredit, distrust, doubt, mistrust, suspect.—**trust'er,** *n.*

trust, *n.* **1.** A confident reliance on the integrity, veracity, or justice of another; confidence; faith. **2.** Something committed to one's care for use or safe-keeping; a charge; responsibility. **3.** The state or position of one who has received an important charge. **4.** A confidence in the reliability of persons or things without careful investigation. **5.** Credit, in the commercial sense. **6.** *Law.* (1) The confidence, or the obligation arising from the confidence, reposed in a person (called the *trustee*) to whom the legal title to property is conveyed for the benefit of another. (2) The beneficial title or ownership of property of which the legal title is in another. (3) The property or thing held in trust. (4) The relation subsisting between the holder and the property so held. **7.** *Com.* A combination for the purpose of controlling the production, price, etc., of some commodity or the management, profits, etc., of some business. **8.** Confident expectation; belief; hope. **9‖.** Custody; care; keeping. [< Ice. *traust.* < √ of TRUE.] Syn.: assurance, belief, confidence, credence, expectation, faith, hope. See ASSURANCE; BELIEF; FAITH.—**trus-tee'.** **I.** *vt. Law.* To attach by special process (the property of a debtor in the hands of a third person). **II.** *n.* Any one who holds property in trust.—**trus-tee'ship,** *n.*—**trust'ful,** *a.* Disposed to trust. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**trust'wor"thy,** *a.* Worthy of confidence; reliable. Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; FAITHFUL; HONEST; RELIABLE; STANCH.—**trust'wor"thi-ly,** *adv.*—**trust'wor"thi-ness,** *n.* —**trust'y.** **I.** *a.* [TRUST'I-ER; TRUST'I-EST.] **1.** Faithful to duty or trust. **2.** Stanch; firm. **II.** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] A trustworthy person; especially, a convict who has been found serviceable and reliable and to whom special liberties are granted. Syn.: see FAITHFUL; HONEST; JUST; RELIABLE; STANCH.—**trus'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**trus'ti-ness,** *n.*

truth, 1 trūth; 2 truth, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being true; conformity to fact, standard, ideal, duty, profession, etc. **2.** That which is true; a statement or belief which corresponds to the reality. **3.** A fact as the object of correct belief; reality. **4.** A tendency or disposition to speak or tell only what is true; veracity. **5.** The quality of being true; fidelity; constancy. **6.** In the fine arts, faithfulness to the facts of nature, history, or life. **7‖.** Right according to divine law. [< AS. *trēowth,* < *trēowe,* true.] Syn.: see FIDELITY; JUSTICE; VERACITY; VIRTUE.—**truth'ful,** *a.* Veracious, as a person; true, as a narrative. Syn.: see CANDID.—**truth'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**truth'ful-ness,** *n.*—**truth'less,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

Trux'tun, 1 truks'tun; 2 trŭks'tŭn, **Thomas** (1755–1822). An American commodore.

try, 1 trai; 2 trȳ, *v.* [TRIED; TRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass through a trial or test; determine the character of by experiment or by comparison with a standard. **2.** To make experimental use or application of. **3.** To know, or endeavor to know, by experience. **4.** To undertake; endeavor. **5.** To subject to trouble or tribulation; afflict. **6.** To subject to an excessive task or burden; strain; as, to *try* the eyes. **7.** To bring to settlement, as by some indicated means; decide. **8.** *Law.* To investigate judicially, as a question of fact; also, to subject to

judicial trial for crime. **9.** To dress or level, as a rough board. **10.** To reduce to a pure state; especially, to separate from other matter by heating, as metal, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth effort; endeavor. **2.** *Naut.* To lie to under storm-sails, with the bow to the sea, as a vessel in a gale. [< OF. *trier*, pick, < LL. *trito*, freq. of L. *tero*, rub.] Syn.: see CHASTEN; ENDEAVOR; EXAMINE; STRUGGLE.—**try**, *n.* [TRIES², *pl.*] The act of trying; experiment.—**try'ing**, *pa.* Testing severely; hard to endure. Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT; TROUBLESOME.—**try'sail"**, *n. Naut.* A sail bent to a gaff abaft the foremast and mainmast of a ship.

Try'on, 1 traⁱ'ən; 2 trȳ'ŏn, **William** (1725–1788). A British governor of New York.

tryst, 1 traⁱst; 2 trȳst. I‖. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To appoint a meeting with; meet by appointment. **2.** To agree upon some place or time of meeting. 3‖. To trust. **II.** *n.* **1.** An appointment to meet, or the meeting-place agreed upon. **tryst'ing‡. 2.** A market. [For TRUST.] **tryste‡.**

ts., *abbr.* Till sale.

tsar, tsar'e-vitch, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

Tschai-kow'sky, 1 chaⁱ-kof'skⁱ; 2 chī-kŏf'skȳ, **Peter Iliich** (1840–1893). A Russian composer; *Symphonie Pathétique.*

tset'se, 1 tset'sə; 2 tsĕt'se, *n.* A small blood-sucking fly of southern Africa whose bite causes disease in cattle, horses, etc. **tset'zet**; **tzet'se‡.**

Tsing"tau', 1 tsiŋ"tau'; 2 tsĭng"tou', *n.* A fortified seaport in Kiaochow, Shantung Province, China; surrendered by Germans, after siege, to allied British and Japanese, Nov. 7, 1914. **Tsing"tao'‡.**

T. T., *abbr.* Telegraphic transmitter, Trinity term.—**T. T. L.**, *abbr.* To take leave.—**T. U.**, *abbr.* Trade Union.—**Tu.**, **Tues.**, *abbr.* Tuesday.

tub, 1 tub; 2 tŭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUBBED, TUBD³; TUB'BING.] **1.** To bathe in a tub. **2.** To set in a tub, as a plant. **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad open vessel, moderately deep, formed with staves, bottom, and hoops: used for washing, etc.; by extension, a vessel of any form or material so used. **2.** The amount that a tub contains. **3.** A small cask. **4.** A bath in a tub. [< D. *tobbe.*]

tu'ba, 1 tiū'bə; 2 tū'ba, *n.* [TU'BÆ, 1 -bī; 2 -bē, *pl.*] **1.** A saxhorn. **2.** An ancient Roman trumpet. **3.** A powerful reed-stop in an organ. [L., war-trumpet.]

Tu'bal-cain", 1 tū'bal-kēn"; 2 tụ'bal-cān", *n. Bib.* The first artificer in brass and iron. *Gen.* iv, 22.

tube, 1 tiūb; 2 tūb. **I.** *vt.* [TUBED; TUB'ING.] **1.** To fit or furnish with a tube. **2.** To enclose or receive in a tube or tubes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, hollow cylindrical body, generally used for the conveyance of something through it, but often as a receptacle for holding something; a pipe. **2.** *Anat.* A tubular organ, especially one conveying air. [F., < L. *tubus*, tube.]—**Crookes's tube**, a glass tube for maintaining a high vacuum; for showing phenomena connected with very tenuous gases.—**Geissler, or vacuum tube**, a vacuum tube invented by Heinrich Geissler (1814–1879) for the purpose of investigating electrical discharges in a gas.—**tub'ing**, *n.* Tubes collectively; also, a piece of tube or material for tubes.

tu'ber, 1 tiū'bər; 2 tū'ber, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A short, thickened portion of an underground stem, as in the potato or artichoke. **2.** [T-] A genus of underground fungi, the truffles. **3.** *Anat.* A swelling or prominence; tubercle. [L., a swelling.]—**tu"ber-os'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state of being tuberous. **2.** A protuberance.—**tu'ber-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing projections or prominences. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing tubers.

tu'ber-cle, 1 tiū'bər-kl; 2 tū'ber-cl, *n.* **1.** A small rounded eminence, especially a process of bone. **2.** A small granular tumor formed within an organ from new matter resulting from morbid action: in the lungs, the seat of pulmonary consumption. **3.** *Anat.* A small knob-like excrescence. [OF., < L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling.]—**tu-ber'cu-lin**, *n.* A liquid prepared from attenuated cultures of the tubercle-bacillus, used especially as a veterinary test for tuberculosis.

tu-ber"cu-lo'sis, 1 tiu-bū"kiu-lō'sis; 2 tū-bĕr"eū-lō'sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A diseased condition caused by infection with a micro-organism, the tubercle-bacillus, characterized by the formation of tubercles within some organ or tissue: when affecting the lungs, known as *pulmonary consumption*, or (in popular usage) *consumption*. Compare PHTHISIS. **2.** The state or condition of being affected with a tubercular disease. [< L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling.]—**tu-ber'cu-lar**, *a.* Affected with tubercles; consumptive. **tu-ber'cu-lous‡.**—**tu-ber'cu-late**, *a.* **1.** Nodular. **2.** Affected with tubercles; tubercular. **tu-ber'cu-la"ted‡.**—**tu-ber"cu-la'tion**, *n.* [ing tubers.

tu'ber-ose, 1 tiū'bər-ōs; 2 tū'ber-ōs, *a.* Tuberous; bear-

tube'rose", 1 tiūb'rōz" *or* tiū'bər-ōs"; 2 tūb'rōs" *or* tū'ber-ōs", *n.* A bulbous plant bearing a long raceme of fragrant white flowers. [< L. *tuberosus*, < *tuber*, bulb.]

Tü'bing-en, 1 tū'biŋ-en; 2 tū'bĭng-ĕn, *n.* A town in S. W. Germany; pop. 20,480; seat of a university founded in 1477.

tu'bu-lar, 1 tiū'biu-lər; 2 tū'bū-lar, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a tube; tube-shaped. **2.** Made up of or provided with tubes. [< L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube.]—**tu'bu-late**, *vt.* [-LAT"ED⁴; -LAT"ING.] To shape or fashion into a tube; furnish with a tube.—**tu'bu-lat"ed**, *pa.* Provided with a tube. **tu'bu-late‡.**—**tu"bu-la'tion**, *n.*

tu'bule, 1 tiū'biūl; 2 tū'būl, *n.* A minute tube. [< L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube.]—**tu'bu-li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a small tube.

tu'bu-lose, 1 tiū'biū-lōs; 2 tū'bū-lōs, *a.* **1.** Tube-shaped; tubular. **2.** Consisting of or containing small tubes. **tu'bu-lous‡.**

tuck, 1 tuk; 2 tŭk, *vt.* **1.** To fold under; especially, to thrust or press in the ends or edges of. **2.** To enclose or cover snugly. **3.** To thrust or press into a close place; cram. **4.** To make tucks in, by folding and stitching. [< AS. *tucian.*]—**tuck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tucks. **2.** A covering for the neck and shoulders of women.

tuck¹, *n.* **1.** A fold made in a garment, usually horizontal. **2.** A flap forming a continuation of one side of a book-cover, and inserted in a loop or pocket in the other side. **3.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel's hull where the after-planks meet.

tuck², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A stroke; tap; beat, as of a drum. **2.** A flourish, as of a trumpet. [< OF. *estoc*, thrust; see TUCK³.] [MHG. *stoc*, post.]

tuck³†, *n.* A long narrow sword; rapier. [< OF. *estoc*, <

Tuck, Fri'ar. A jovial priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood; he plays a prominent part in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

tuck'er, 1 tuk'ər; 2 tŭk'er, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To weary completely; exhaust: commonly with *out.* [< AS. *tuctan*, tease.]

tuck'et†, *n.* A flourish on a trumpet. [< TUCK².]—**tuck'et son'nance†**, the sound of the tucket.

Tuc-son', 1 tū-sen' *or* tuk'sən; 2 tụ-sōn *or* tŭc'son, *n.* A mining-town in S. E. Arizona; pop. 20,292.

Tu"cu-man', 1 tū"kū-mān'; 2 tụ"eụ-män', *n.* A city in N. W. Argentine Republic; pop. 91,220.

-tude, *suffix.* State of being; as, gra*titude*, the state of being grateful: a termination of nouns of Latin origin. [< F. *-tude*, < L. *-tudo*, a termination of abstract nouns.]

Tu'dor, 1 tiū'dər; 2 tū'dor, *n.* A member of an English royal line which reigned from 1485 to 1603.—**Tu'dor**, *a.*

Tues'day, 1 tiūz'di; 2 tūs'dy, *n.* The third day of the week. [< AS. *Tiwes*, gen. of *Tiw*, Norse god of war, + *dæg*, day.]

tu'fa, 1 tū'fə; 2 tụ'fa, *n.* **1.** A variety of calcium carbonate with cellular structure, as deposited from springs and streams. **2.** Same as TUFF¹. [It.]—**tu-fa'ceous**, *a.*

tuff³, 1 tuf; 2 tŭf, *n.* A fragmentary volcanic rock composed of material varying in size from fine sand to coarse gravel: often used for structural purposes. [< F. *tuf*, < It. *tufa;* see TUFA.] **tu'fa‡.**—**tuff-a'ceous**, *a.*

tuff², *n.* Same as TUFT, *n.*

tuft, 1 tuft; 2 tŭft. I‖. *vt.* **1.** To separate or form into tufts. **2.** To cover or adorn with tufts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection or bunch of small flexible things held together at the base. **2.** An arrangement of small blood-vessels in a bunch. [< OF. *tuffe*, < G. *copf*, tuft, top.]—**tuft'-hunt"er**, *n.* A sycophant; parasite.—**t.-hunting**, *n.*—**tuft'y**, *a.* Abounding or growing in tufts.

tug, 1 tug; 2 tŭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUGGED; TUG'GING.] **1.** To pull, draw, or drag with great effort. **2.** To exert a strenuous dragging force. **3.** To strive or struggle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of tugging. **2.** A strenuous contest; a struggle; wrestle. **3.** A steam-vessel specially adapted for towing. **4.** *Harness.* A trace. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A timber-wagon. [Var. of TUCK, *v.*] Syn.: see DRAW.—**tug of war. 1.** A contest in which a number of persons at one end of a rope pull against a like number at the other end, each side endeavoring to drag the other across a line marked between. **2.** A laborious effort; supreme contest.—**tug'ger**, *n.*

Tu-ge'la, 1 tu-gē'lə; 2 tụ-gē'lä, *n.* A river in S. Africa; length, 300 m. to the Indian ocean; scene (1899–1900) of several British checks during the South-African war.

Tuile"ries', 1 twil"riⁱ'; 2 twīl"rē', *n.* The former palace of the French kings in Paris; begun in 1564 and burned in 1871.

tuille, 1 twil; 2 twīl, *n. Armor.* A steel protection for the thighs, attached by straps to the tassels. [OF., < L. *tegula*, tile, < *tego*, cover.]

tuil'yie, 1 tūl'yi; 2 tūl'yi, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TOOLYE. **tuil'zie‡.**

tu-i'tion, 1 tiu-ish'ən; 2 tū-ĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or business of teaching any branch of learning; instruction. **2.** The charge for instruction. [OF., < L. *tuitio(n-)*, < *tutus*, pp. of *tueor*, defend.] Syn.: see EDUCATION; LEARNING; NURTURE.—**tu-i'tion-al**, *a.* **tu-i'tion-a-ry‡.**

tu'lip, 1 tiū'lip; 2 tū'lip, *n.* A bulbous plant, bearing variously colored bell-shaped flowers. See illus. on next page. [Ult. < Per. *dulband*, turban.]—**tu'lip-tree"**, *n.* A large tree allied to the magnolias and found in North-American forests.

tulle, 1 tūl; 2 tul, *n.* A fine silk, open-meshed material, used for veils, etc. [< *Tulle* (city in France).]

tum'bl(eF**,** 1 tum'bl; 2 tŭm'bl, *v.* [TUM'BL(E)D**P**; TUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To toss carelessly; throw down. **2.** To throw into disorder or confusion; disturb; rumple. **II.** *i.* **1.** To roll or toss about. **2.** To fall violently or awkwardly; move in a careless or headlong manner. **3.** To perform acrobatic feats, as somersaults, etc. [< AS. *tumbian,* dance.]—**tum'bl(e**F**, *n.* **1.** The act of tumbling; a fall. **2.** A state of disorder or confusion. — **tum'ble-bug",** *n.* A beetle that rolls up a ball of dung to enclose its eggs. **tum'ble-dung"**†. — **tum'bler,** *n.* **1.** A drinking-glass without a foot; also, the contents of such a glass: so called from having formerly a rounded base, so that it must be emptied before being set down. **2.** One who or that which tumbles. (1) An acrobat or contortionist. (2) One of a breed of domestic pigeons noted for the habit of turning somersaults in the air during flight. **3.** In a lock, a latch that engages a bolt and prevents its being shot in either direction unless the tumbler is raised by the key-bit. **4.** In a firearm-lock, a piece attached to the hammer and receiving the thrust of the mainspring.—**tum'ble-weed",** *n.* Any one of various plants which, when withered, breaks from the root, and is driven about by the wind, widely scattering its seed.

Tulips.
a, paroquet; *b,* double; *c,* common; *d,* Grieg's.

tum'brel, 1 tum'brel; 2 tŭm'brĕl, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A two-wheeled covered cart for carrying tools, etc. **2.** A box-like cart for carrying and dumping dung. **3.** A rude cart in which victims of the first French Revolution were carried to the guillotine. [< OF. *tumbrell,* < *tomber,* TUMBLE.] **tum'bril**†.

tu"me-fac'tion, 1 tiū"mi-fak'shən; 2 tū"me-făc'shon, *n.* Any abnormal puffing up of a part, as in a tumor; a swelling; puffiness. [< L**F** *tumeo,* swell, + *facio,* make.] —**tu'me-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To swell or puff up.

tu"mer-os'i-ty, 1 tiū"mər-ŏs'i-ti; 2 tū"mer-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being swollen. [< L. *tumeo,* swell.]

tu'mid, 1 tiū'mid; 2 tū'mid, *a.* **1.** Swollen; enlarged; protuberant. **2.** Hence, inflated in style; bombastic. [< L. *tumidus,* swollen.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tu-mid'i-ty,** *n.*

tu'mor, 1 tiū'mər; 2 tū'mor, *n.* A local swelling on or in any part of the body. [< L**F** *tumor,* < *tumeo,* swell.] **tu'mour**†.

tump, 1 tump; 2 tŭmp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A little mound or hill, as about a plant.—**tump'y,** *a.* Having tumps; uneven.

tu'mult, 1 tiū'mult; 2 tū'mŭlt, *n.* **1.** The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; hubbub. **2.** Hence, any violent commotion or agitation, as of the mind. [< L**F** *tumultus,* < *tumeo,* swell.]

Syn.: agitation, bluster, bustle, commotion, confusion, disorder, disturbance, ferment, flurry, hubbub, hurly-burly, noise, outbreak, racket, riot, turbulence, turmoil, uproar. See NOISE; QUARREL; REVOLUTION.—Ant.: calmness, peace, quiet, repose, tranquillity.—**tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness,** *n.*—**tu-mul'tu-ous,** *a.* Characterized by or causing tumult; disorderly. **tu-mul'tu-a-ry**†. Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT; VIOLENT.—**tu-mul'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**tu-mul'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

tu'mu-lus, 1 tiū'miu-lus; 2 tū'mū-lūs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] An artificial mound, often of great size and usually sepulchral. Compare BARROW²; CAIRN. [L., < *tumeo,* swell.]—**tu'mu-lar,** *a.* Having the form of a mound.—**tu'mu-lose,** *a.* Full of mounds or hills. **tu'mu-lous**†.

tun, 1 tun; 2 tŭn. **I.** *vt.* [TUNNED, TUND**S**; TUN'NING.] **1.** To put into a cask or tun. **2.** To add to a liquor, as for flavoring. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large cask. **2.** A brewers' fermenting-vat. **3.** The amount of malt liquor fermented at one operation; a brew. **4.** A varying measure of capacity. [< AS. *tunne,* tun.]—**tun'-dish"**†, *n.* A funnel.

tu'na, 1 tū'nə; 2 tu'na, *n.* A tunny.

tun'a-bl(eF**,** 1 tiūn'ə-bl; 2 tūn'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be put in tune. 2†. Tuneful; musical. **tune'a-bl(e**F**‡.**

tun'dra, 1 tun'drə; 2 tun'dra, *n.* A rolling, treeless, often marshy plain of Siberia, arctic North America, etc. [Rus.]

tune, 1 tiūn; 2 tūn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUNED; TUN'ING.] **1.** To adjust to or accord with a musical standard; put or be in tune; attune. **2.** To celebrate with song. **3.** To adapt to or put in accord with: with *to.* **4.** To put into suitable condition; adjust to an end. **5.** To utter or emit music. **II.** *n* **1.** A melodious succession of musical tones adjusted to some measure and constituting one whole; a melody or air. **2.** Specifically, a setting for a hymn or psalm used in worship. **3.** The state or quality of being in the proper pitch or key. **4.** Hence, concord or unison. **5.** Suitable temper or humor; also, mood; state of mind. [< F *ton,* < L. *tonus,* < Gr. *tonos,* sound, tone.]

Syn.: air, cadence, concord, harmony, measure, melody, strain.—**tune'ful,** *a.* Musically disposed; melodious; musical. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tune'less,** *a.* **1.** Not being in tune. **2.** Not employed in making music; silent. **3.** Lacking in rhythm, melody, etc. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tun'er,** *n.* One who puts musical instruments, as pianos, in tune. —**tun'ing,** *pa. & n.*—**tun'ing-fork",** *n.* A fork-shaped piece of steel which vibrates with a definite frequency when struck: used to measure the pitch of musical tones.

tung'sten, 1 tuŋ'sten; 2 tŭng'stĕn, *n.* A steel-gray, heavy, metallic element. See ELEMENT. [Sw., < *tung,* weighty, + *sten,* stone.]—**tung'state,** *n. Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid.—**tung'stic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tungsten, especially in its higher valence.

tu'nic, 1 tiū'nik; 2 tū'nic, *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a body-garment, with or without sleeves, reaching to the knees: worn usually without a girdle. **2.** A modern outer garment gathered at the waist, as a short overskirt or a blouse. **3.** *Mil.* A surcoat worn over armor. **4.** *Anat.* Same as TUNICA. **5.** *Bot.* Any loose membranous skin enveloping an organ, as a seed-coat. [< F. *tunique,* < L. *tunica,* tunic.]

tu'ni-ca, 1 tiū'ni-kə; 2 tū'ni-ca, *n. Anat.* A covering or investing part; tunic. [L., tunic.]

tu'ni-cate, 1 tiū'ni-kēt; 2 tū'ni-cāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Covered with a tunic, as the bulb of an onion. **2.** Having a tunic; of or pertaining to the tunicates. **3.** Enclosed one within another, as successive joints of some antennæ. **II.** *n.* One of a numerous division of minute or microscopic marine organisms. [< L. *tunica,* a tunic.]

tu'ni-cle, 1 tiū'ni-kl; 2 tū'ni-cl, *n.* **1.** A light or fine tunic. **2.** A slight natural covering. **3.** A short ecclesiastical vestment. [< L. *tunicula,* dim. of *tunica,* tunic.] **tu'na-cle**†.

Tu'nis, 1 tiū'nis; 2 tū'nis, *n.* **1.** A French protectorate in N. W. Africa; 50,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,095,000. **2.** Its seaport capital; pop. 277,000.

tun'nage, 1 tun'ij; 2 tŭn'ag, *n.* [Eng.] Tonnage.

tun'nel, 1 tun'el; 2 tŭn'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUN'NELED or -NELLED, -NELD**S**; TUN'NEL-ING or -NEL-LING.] **1.** To make a tunnel (through). **2.** To shape or arrange in the form of a tunnel. **II.** *n.* **1.** An artificial subterranean passageway or gallery, especially one under a hill, etc., as for a railway. **2.** Any similar passageway under or through something. **3.** Same as FUNNEL. **4.** The main flue or shaft of a chimney or the like. [< F. *tonnelle,* dim. of *tonne,* pipe.]—**tun'nel-er,** *n.* **tun'nel-ler**‡.

tun'ny, 1 tun'i; 2 tŭn'y, *n.* A large oceanic fish, especially the **great tunny** of the Atlantic, dark-blue above and dusky spotted with silver below, sometimes 15 feet long and weighing 1,500 pounds. [< Gr.L+F *thynnos,* < *thynō,* dart.]

Tunny. 1/150

tup, 1 tup; 2 tŭp, *n.* **1.** A ram, or male sheep. **2.** *Mech.* The striking part of a power-hammer. [Akin to TOP¹, *n.*]

tu'pe-lo, 1 tiū'pi-lo; 2 tū'pe-lo, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One of several American trees of the dogwood family, as the sour-gum.

Tu"pun-ga'to, 1 tū"puŋ-gä'to; 2 tu"puŋ-gä'to, *n.* A mountain in the Andes range, central Chile; 22,000 ft. high.

tuque, 1 tūk; 2 tŭk, *n.* A Canadian cap consisting of a knitted cylindrical bag with tapered ends, worn by thrusting one end inside the other, for tobogganing, etc. [< F. *toque.*]

tu quo'que, 1 tū kwō'kwi; 2 tu kwō'kwe. Literally, thou also: substantively, an answer in which a person assailed retorts with a similar charge: also attributively. [L.]

Tur., Turk., *abbr.* Turkey, Turkish.

tu"ra-cou', 1 tū"rə-kū'; 2 tu"rä-cu', *n.* An African bird remarkable for its red and green pigments.

Tu-ra'ni-an, 1 tiu-rē'ni-ən; 2 tū-rā'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A family of agglutinative languages variously classified; now little used. **2.** One speaking Turanian.—**Tu-ra'ni-an,** *a.*

tur'ban, 1 tûr'bən; 2 tûr'ban, *n.* **1.** An Oriental head-covering consisting of a sash or shawl, twisted about the cap. **2.** Any similar head-dress. **3.** A round-crowned brimless hat for women or children. [F., < Turk. *tulbend,* turban.]—**tur'baned,** *a.*

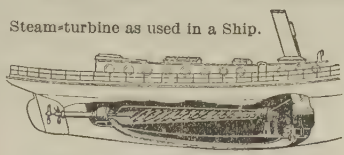
tur'bid, 1 tûr'bid; 2 tûr'bid, *a.* **1.** Having the sediment or lees stirred up; cloudy; muddy. **2.** Being in a state of confusion; disturbed; as, *turbid* wits or spirits. [< L. *turbidus,* < *turba,* disturbance.] Syn.: see OBSCURE; THICK.—**tur'bid-ly,** *adv.*—**tur'bid-ness,** *n.* **tur-bid'i-ty**‡.

tur'bi-nal, 1 tûr'bi-nəl; 2 tûr'bi-nal. **I.** *a.* Turbinate. **II.** *n.* A turbinate bone. [< L. *turbo* (*-bin-*), top.]

tur'bi-nate, 1 tur'bi-nēt; 2 tûr'bi-nāt, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Top-

shaped. **2.** *Conch.* Tapering from a broad base to the apex, as certain spiral shells. **3.** Spinning like a top. [< L. *turbinatus*, < *turbo*; see TURBINAL.] **tur'bi-nat"ed‡.** —**tur"bi-na'tion,** *n.*

tur'bine, } 1 tûr'bin *or* -bain; 2 tûr'bin *or* -bīn, *n.* A
tur'bins, } water-wheel turning on a vertical axis and having suitable openings for the admission and escape of the water which serves as the motive fluid. **turbine wheel‡.** **2.** A rotary motor employing steam as the motive fluid; analogous in principle to the water-driven turbine. [F., < L. *turbo*, top, whirlwind.]


Steam-turbine as used in a Ship.

tur'bot, 1 tûr'bət; 2 tûr'bot, *n.* **1.** A large European flatfish, esteemed as food. **2.** A related flatfish. [F.]

tur'bu-lent, 1 tûr'biu-lent; 2 tûr'bū-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Being in violent agitation or commotion. **2.** Inclined to rebel; insubordinate. **3.** Having a tendency to disturb or throw into confusion. [F., < L. *turbulentus*, turbulent.]

Syn.: agitated, blustering, boisterous, disorderly, disturbed, insurgent, mutinous, obstreperous, rebellious, refractory, riotous, seditious, tumultuous, wild. See NOISY; VIOLENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**tur'bu-lence,** *n.* **tur'bu-len-cy‡.**

Tur'co, 1 tûr'ko; 2 tûr'co, *n.* An Algerian light-infantryman serving in the French army.

Tur'co-man, 1 tûr'ko-mən; 2 tûr'co-man, *n.* [-MANS², *pl.*] Same as TURKOMAN.—**Tur'co-man, Tur"co-man'nic,** *a.*

Tur'di-dæ, 1 tûr'di-dī; 2 tûr'di-dē, *n. pl.* A family of birds, including thrushes, etc. **Tur'dus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *turdus*, thrush.]—**tur'did,** *n.*—**tur'di-form,** *a.* Thrush-like.

tu-reen', 1 tiu-rīn'; 2 tū-rēn', *n.* A deep, covered dish, as for soup. [< LL.F *terrineus*, earthen, < L. *terra*, earth.]

Tu"renne', 1 tü"ren'; 2 tü"rēn'. **Viscount de** (1611–1675). Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French general.

turf, 1 tûrf; 2 tûrf. **I.** *vt.* To cover with turf; sod. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mass of matted roots of grass and other fine plants filling the upper stratum of certain soils; sod. **2.** Peat. **3.** Loosely, a grass-plot. **4.** A race-course; horse-racing: in the phrase **the turf.** [< AS. *turf*, turf.]—**turf'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man devoted to or connected with horse-racing. —**turf'y,** *a.* **1.** Covered with or resembling turf. **2.** Pertaining to the turf or to a race-course.—**turf'i-ness,** *n.*

Tur"ge-nef', 1 tûr"gə-nef' *or* tûr-gĕ'nyev; 2 tur"gĕ-nĕf' *or* tur-gĕ'nyĕv, **Ivan Sergyewich** (1818–1883). A Russian poet and novelist. **Tour"gue-nieff'‡.**

tur'gid, 1 tûr'jid; 2 tûr'gid, *a.* **1.** Unnaturally distended, as by contained air or liquid; swollen. **2.** Figuratively, inflated; bombastic. [< L.F *turgidus*, < *turgeo*, swell.]—**tur-ges'cence,** *n.* **tur-ges'cen-cy‡.** —**tur-gid'i-ty,** *n.* **tur'gid-ness‡; tur'gor‡.**—**tur'gid-ly,** *adv.*

Tu'rin, 1 tiū'rin *or* tiu-rin'; 2 tū'rin *or* tū-rīn', *n.* A city of N. W. Italy; capital of the kingdom of Sardinia until 1860 and of Italy until 1865; pop. 452,000.

Turk, 1 tûrk; 2 tûrk, *n.* **1.** One of the Mohammedan people now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. **2.** A member of the specific Mongolo-Tatar people from whom the modern Turks are derived. **3.** A Tatar. **4.** A Mohammedan. [Ult. < Per. *Turk*, Turk.]

Tur"ke-stan', 1 tur"kə-stān'; 2 tur"kĕ-stän', *n.* **1.** A region in cent. Asiatic Russia; 420,807 sq. m.; pop. 6,684,400; capital, Tashkend. **2.** A region in W. China; 550,340 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,000; capital, Kashgar. **Chinese** or **East Turkestan‡.**

tur'key, 1 tûr'ki; 2 tûr'ky, *n.* A large American bird related to the pheasants, having the head naked and the tail extensible upward and sideward: much esteemed as food. See BIRD. [< *Turkey* (whence the bird was thought to have come).]—**tur'key-buz"zard,** *n.* An American sooty-black vulture with a naked red head and neck.—**t.-red,** *n.* A brilliant red pigment, or its color.—**t.-trot,** *n.* [U. S.] A dance consisting of a stop-step, glide, and turn to syncopated music, the feet being kept well apart and a swinging motion being given to the shoulders.

Turkey. 1/28

Tur'key, 1 tûr'ki; 2 tûr'ky, *n.* A republic in S. E. Europe, Asia Minor, N. Africa, and Arabia; 175,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000; capital, Constantinople. [Turkish.

Turk'ic, 1 tûrk'ik; 2 tûrk'ic, *a.* & *n.* **1.** Same as TATAR. **2.**

tur'kis‖, 1 tûr'kis; 2 tûr'kis, *n.* A turquoise. **tur'koist.**

Turk'ish, 1 tûrk'ish; 2 tûrk'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. **II.** *n.* The language of the Turks.

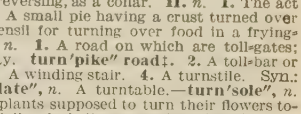
Tur'ko-man, 1 tûr'ko-mən; 2 tûr'co-man, *n.* A member of one of the Turkic or Tatar hordes dwelling in Turkestan, etc. **Toor'co-man‡; Tur'co-man‡.**—**Tur"ko-man'ic,** *a.*

turm‖, 1 tûrm; 2 tûrm, *n.* A troop. [< L. *turma*, company.]

tur'mer-ic, 1 tûr'mər-ik; 2 tûr'mer-ic, *n.* The root of an East-Indian plant of the ginger family, used as a condiment, dyestuff, etc.; also, the plant. [< F. *terremerite.*]

tur'moil, 1 tûr'meil; 2 tûr'mŏil. **I.** *vi.* To be in a state of turmoil. **II.** *n.* Confused motion; disturbance; tumult. [< OF. *tremouille*, hopper of a mill.] Syn.: see TUMULT.

turn, 1 tûrn; 2 tûrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a more or less complete rotary motion to. **2.** To change, alter, or vary in nature, form, or aspect; transform. **3.** To make giddy; unsettle, as the head or brain. **4.** To shape (an object rotated, as in a lathe) by means of a tool. **5.** To change or shift the sides of; reverse |or invert. **6.** Figuratively, to revolve mentally: with *over.* **7.** To direct, incline, or bend into a new direction. **8.** To adapt to some particular purpose or end; as, to *turn* information to account. **9.** To move to the other side of; go round; as, to *turn* a corner. **10.** To cause or compel to go: followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense; as, to *turn* a boat *adrift;* to *turn* money *in;* *turn* a dog *out.* **11.** To form, as with graceful or effective outlines; round; mold; as, a well-*turned* arm. **12.** To nauseate. **13.** To perform by a whirling motion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rotate or revolve; move around or about, as on a pivot; hence, to depend; hinge: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To take a new direction. **3.** To give attention to or reflect upon something. **4.** To become altered or transformed; become by process of change; as, to *turn* traitor. Specifically: (1) To become giddy. (2) To become sour or spoiled, as milk. **5.** To be brought about; result; as, to *turn* to profit: often with *out*; as, the day *turned out* fair. **6.** To be shaped mechanically by rotation, as in a lathe. [< L.F *torno*, round off.] Syn.: see BEND; CHANGE; REVOLVE. **turn'buck"le,** *n.* A form of coupling so threaded that when connected lengthwise between two metal rods it may be turned so as to regulate the distance between them.—**turn'coat",** *n.* One who goes over to the opposite side or party; a renegade.—**turn'down",** *a.* Folded down, as a collar.—**turn'er**¹, *n.* One who turns; specif., one who fashions objects with a lathe.—**turn'er**², *n.* A gymnast; especially, a member of a turnverein.—**turn'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] Lathe-work, or the place where it is done: a literary word.—**turn'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who turns. **2.** The art of shaping wood, metal, etc., in a lathe. **3.** Any deviation from a straight or customary course; a winding; bend.—**turn'ing-point",** *n.* **1.** The point of a decisive change in direction or action; a crisis. **2.** The point at which the direction of a motion is reversed.—**turn'key",** *n.* **1.** One who has charge of the keys of a prison; a jailer. **2.** An instrument formerly used for extracting teeth.—**turn'out",** *n.* **1.** A turning out or coming forth. **2.** An equipage. **3.** A side-track, as along a road or railway. **4.** Product; output.—**turn'o"ver.** **I.** *a.* Designed for turning over or reversing, as a collar. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of turning over. **2.** A small pie having a crust turned over on itself. **3.** A utensil for turning over food in a frying-pan.—**turn'pike",** *n.* **1.** A road on which are toll-gates; loosely, any highway. **turn'pike" road‡. 2.** A toll-bar or toll-gate. **3.** [Scot.] A winding stair. **4.** A turnstile. Syn.: see ROAD.—**turn'plate",** *n.* A turntable.—**turn'sole",** *n.* Any one of several plants supposed to turn their flowers toward the sun; especially, the heliotrope.—**turn'spit",** *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; a menial. **2.** A dog formerly used in a treadmill to turn a roasting-spit.—**turn'stile",** *n.* An X-shaped frame, pivoted on an upright post, to turn as people pass through it; used to guard a path, entrance, etc.—**turn'stone",** *n.* A ploverlike bird of northern regions: so called from its habit of turning over stones to obtain its food (small crustaceans, etc.).—**turn'ta"ble,** *n.* **1.** A rotating platform arranged to turn a bridge, locomotive, or car so that it may be run off on any connecting track. **turn'plate"‡** [Eng.]. **2.** A small rotating disk in a microscope. **3.** A rotating table in a show-window.



1. Swing-bridge with Turn-table. 2. Detailed View of Turntable.

a, a, center piers; *b, b,* rest piers, *c,* center pier fender; *d,* rack; *e,* track; *f,* rollers; *g,* drum. *h,* girders.

turn, *n.* **1.** The act of turning, or the state of being turned; a change, deflection, or variation. (1) A turn-

ing-point; crisis. (2) A change in health. **2.** Motion about or as about a center; a turning; revolution. **3.** Favorable, fitting, or regular time or chance in some succession or rotation, or the work it offers; also, a round; spell; as, one's *turn* to read; a *turn* of work. **4.** The shape or form assumed or borne by anything; mold; cast; as, the *turn* of an ankle or sentence. **5.** Disposition; tendency; manner; as, a humorous *turn*. **6.** A deed performed, regarded as aiding or injuring another; as, an ill *turn;* also, an advantage proposed or gained; as, it served his *turn*. **7.** A walk, drive, or trip to and fro; promenade; trip. **8.** A round in a skein or coil. **9.** *Mus.* An embellishment formed by playing a note, the note above it, and the semitone below it. **10.** [Colloq.] A shock to the nerves, as from alarm; as, it gave her quite a *turn*. [< F. *tour*, < *tourner;* see TURN, *v.*]

Tur'ner, 1 tûr'nər; 2 tûr'ner, **Joseph Mallord William** (1775–1851). An English landscape-painter.

tur'nip, 1 tûr'nip; 2 tûr'nip, *n.* The fleshy globular edible root of a biennial plant of the mustard family; also, the plant. [< TURN + AS. *nǣp* (< L. *napus*), turnip.]

turn'ver-eln", 1 turn'fər-ain"; 2 tụrn'fĕr-ĭn", *n.* An association of turners or gymnasts; an athletic club. [G.]

tur'pen-tine, 1 tûr'pen-tain; 2 tûr'pĕn-tīn, *n.* A resinous substance exuding from any one of several coniferous trees; also, the semifluid resin of the terebinth. [Ult. < Gr. *terebinthos*, turpentine-tree.]

Tur'pin, 1 tûr'pin; 2 tûr'pin. **Dick** or **Richard** (1706–1739). A daring English highwayman; executed at York.

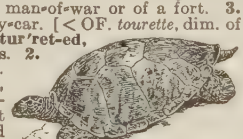
tur'pin-ite, 1 tûr'pin-ait; 2 tûr'pin-īt, *n.* A high explosive containing picric acid: invented in 1893 by E. Turpin, a French chemist.

tur'pi-tude, 1 tûr'pi-tiūd; 2 tûr'pi-tūd, *n.* Inherent baseness; vileness; depravity, or any action showing depravity. [F., < L. *turpitudo*, < *turpid*, vile.]

tur-quoise', 1 tər-kŏiz' *or* tûr'kwoiz; 2 tur-kŏiz' *or* tûr'-kwŏiz, *n.* A blue or green gem-stone, subtranslucent to opaque. [F., lit. Turkish stone.] **tur-quois'‡.**

tur'ret†, *n.* A tool used by coopers. [< F. *tour*, TURN.]

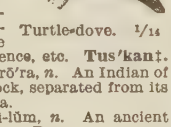
tur'ret, 1 tûr'et; 2 tûr'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small tower rising above a larger structure, as on a castle. **2.** A rotating armed tower, forming part of a man-of-war or of a fort. **3.** The clearstory of a railway-car. [< OF. *tourette*, dim. of *tour* (< L. *turris*), tower.]—**tur'ret-ed,** *a.* **1.** Provided with turrets. **2.** Having the form of a turret.



Green Turtle. 1/28

tur'tl(e[Pl]**,** 1 tûr'tl; 2 tûr'tl, *n.* **1.** A reptile, characterized by a short and stout body covered above and below with a bony shell, into which all the members may be drawn for protection; a tortoise; specifically, a marine species as distinguished from a terrestrial or fresh-water species, as the green turtle. **2.** *Print.* A stout frame in the form of a segment of a cylinder, used to hold the type in a type-revolving web press. [Corr. of TORTOISE.]—**tur'tle-back",** *n.* An arched covering over the upper deck of a ship as a protection against heavy seas: usually at the bow or stern.

tur'tl(e[Pl]**,** 1 tûr'tl; 2 tûr'tl, *n.* A turtle-dove. [< AS. *turtle*, < L. *turtur.*]—**tur'tle-dove",** *n.* **1.** An Old World dove, noted for its affection for its mate and young. **2.** One of other pigeons, as the American mourning-dove.



Turtle-dove. 1/14

Tus'ca-ny, 1 tus'kə-ni; 2 tŭs'ca-ny, *n.* A division of W. central Italy since 1861; 9,302 sq. m.; pop., 2,787,765.—**Tus'can.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tuscany. **2.** The purest Italian dialect, spoken at Florence, etc. **Tus'kan‡.**

Tus"ca-ro'ra, 1 tus"kə-rō'rə; 2 tŭs"ca-rō'ra, *n.* An Indian of a tribe or nation of the Iroquoian stock, separated from its kindred and settled in North Carolina.

Tus'cu-lum, 1 tus'kiu-ləm; 2 tŭs'cū-lŭm, *n.* An ancient Latin city in the Alban mountains near Rome.

tush, 1 tuş; 2 tŭsh, *n.* Same as TUSK. [tience, etc.

tush‖, *interj.* An exclamation expressing disapproval, impa-

tusk, 1 tusk; 2 tŭsk, *n.* **1.** A long, pointed tooth, as in the boar, walrus, or elephant. **2.** A sharp, projecting tooth-like point. [< AS. *tusc*, tusk.]—**tusked,** *a.*

Tus-ke'gee, 1 tus-ki'gi; 2 tŭs-kē'gē, *n.* A town in E. Alabama; seat of Tuskegee Institute for negroes; pop. 2,480.

tus'sle, 1 tus'l; 2 tŭs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUS'SLED; TUS'SLING.] To have a tussle with; engage in a tussle. **II.** *n.* A disorderly struggle, as in sport; scuffle. [For TOUSLE.]

tus'sock, 1 tus'ək; 2 tŭs'ok, *n.* **1.** A tuft or clump of grass or sedge. **2.** A tuft as of hair or feathers. [Dim. < Dan. *tusk*, tuft.] **tus'suck‡.**—**tus'sock-moth",** *n.* A moth whose caterpillar bears tufts of hairs.

tut, 1 tụt; 2 tŭt, *interj.* An exclamation to check rashness or express impatience: often repeated.

tu'te-lage, 1 tiu'tı-lij; 2 tū'te-laj, *n.* **1.** The state of being under a tutor or guardian. **2.** The act or office of a guardian. **3.** The act of tutoring. [< F. *tutele*, < L. *tutela*, < *tueor*, defend.]—**tu'te-lar,** *a.* **1.** Invested with guardianship. **2.** Pertaining to a guardian. **tu'te-la-ry‡.**

tu'tor, 1 tiū'tər; 2 tū'tor. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To act as tutor to; instruct; teach; train. **2.** To have the guardianship of. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who instructs another in one or more branches of knowledge; especially, a private teacher. **2.** (1) [Eng. Univ.] An official entrusted with the care of the undergraduates of a college. (2) [U. S.] A college instructor ranking below a professor. **3.** *Civ. Law.* A guardian of a minor or of a woman. [< OF. *tutor*, < L. *tutor*, < *tueor*, guard.] Syn.: see TEACH.—**tu'tor-age,** *n.*—**tu'tor-ess,** *n.*—**tu-to'ri-al,** *a.*—**tu'tor-ship,** *n.*

tut'tı-frut'tı, 1 tụt'tı-frụt'tı: 2 tụt'tĭ-frụt'tĭ, *n.* A confection, chewing-gum, ice-cream, etc., made with different fruits. [It.]

Tu"tu-i'la, 1 tū"tu-ī'lə; 2 tụ"tụ-ī'lă, *n.* An American island of the Samoan group; 77 sq. m.; pop. 6,190.

tu-whit', } 1 tu-hwit', -hwū'; 2 tụ-hwĭt', -hwōō'. **I.** *vi.* To

tu-whoo', } cry as an owl. **II.** *n.* The cry of an owl. [Imitative.] **too-whoo'‡.**

tux-e'do, 1 tuks-ī'do; 2 tŭks-ē'do, *n.* [U. S.] A tailless coat resembling an evening dress coat for evening wear on occasions of little ceremony; a dinner-jacket. [< *Tuxedo*, N. Y.]

tu"yère', 1 tü"yär' *or* twīr; 2 tü"yĕr' *or* twēr, *n.* The pipe through which air is forced into a furnace or forge. [F., nozle; akin to *tuyau*, pipe; cp. D. *tuit*, Dan. *tud.*] **twy'ere‡.**

twad'dl(e[F]**,** 1 twod'l; 2 twąd'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWAD'DL(E)D[F]; TWAD'DLING.] To prate weakly and pretentiously. **II.** *n.* Pretentious, silly talk. [< Ice. *thwætta*, talk.] Syn.: see BABBLE.—**twad'dler,** *n.*

twain‖, 1 twēn; 2 twān. **I.** *a.* Two. **II.** *n.* A couple; pair. [< AS. *twēgen*, two.] Syn.: see BOTH.

Twain, Mark. See MARK TWAIN.

twal, 1 twal; 2 twäl, *a.* [Scot.] Twelve. **twall‡.**

twang, 1 twaŋ; 2 twăng. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWANGED, TWANGD[S]; TWANG'ING.] **1.** To sound, or cause to sound, with a sharp, quick, ringing vibration, as a bowstring. **2.** To play on a stringed instrument, by plucking. **3.** To utter or speak with a harsh, nasal sound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, vibrating sound, as of a tense string plucked. **2.** A sharp, nasal sound of the voice. [Imitative.]

twan'gle, 1 twaŋ'gl; 2 twăng'gl, *v.* [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To twang. **II.** *i.* To make a light twanging sound, as on an instrument, or to give forth such a sound. [Freq. of TWANG, *v.*]

twa'some, 1 twā'sum; 2 twā'sŏm. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Same as TWOSOME. **II.** *n.* Two persons in company; a pair.

tweak, 1 twīk; 2 twēk. **I.** *vt.* To pinch and twist sharply; twitch. **II.** *n.* A twisting pinch; twitch. [For TWITCH, *v.*]

tweed, 1 twid; 2 twēd, *n.* An unfinished twilled woolen fabric, usually of two colors. [Perhaps < TWILL, *v.*]

twee'dle, 1 twī'dl; 2 twē'dl, *v.* [TWEE'DLED; TWEE'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To handle carelessly. **II.** *i.* To wriggle. [For TWIDDLE.]

twee'dle, *n.* A sound resembling the tones of a violin.—**twee'dle-dum" and twee'dle-dee",** two things between which there is the slightest possible distinction.

'tween, 1 twīn; 2 twēn, *prep.* Between: a contracted form.

tweeze, } 1 twīz; 2 twēz, *n.* **1.** A case of surgical instruments

tweese, } 2. *pl.* A pair of tweezers. [< F. *étuis*, sheath.]

tweez'ers, 1 twīz'ərz; 2 twēz'erş, *n. pl.* **1.** Small pincers for tiny objects: often called a **pair of tweezers.** **2.** A set of surgeons' instruments. [< TWEEZE.]

twelfth, 1 twelfth; 2 twĕlfth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Second in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of twelve equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of twelve equal parts. **2.** *Mus.* An interval compounded of an octave and a fifth.—**Twelfth'-cake",** *n.* A cake prepared for a Twelfth-night festival.—**T.-day,** *n.* The festival of the Epiphany, being the twelfth day after Christmas.—**twelfth'ly,** *adv.*—**Twelfth-night,** *a. & n.* The eve of Twelfth-day, or evening before Epiphany.

twelv(e[F]**,** 1 twelv; 2 twĕlv. **I.** *a.* Consisting of twice six. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and two, or the symbols representing it, as 12 or XII. [< AS. *twelf.*]—**twelve'mo,** *a. & n.* Duodecimo.—**twelve'month,** *n.* A year.

twen'ty, 1 twen'tı; 2 twĕn'ty. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of twice ten. **2.** A considerable but indefinite number. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The sum of ten and ten, or the symbols representing it, as 20 or XX. [< AS. *twentig.*]—**twen'ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of twenty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of twenty equal parts.

twi-, twy-. A prefix meaning two; double, as in *twilight.* [< AS. *twi, twā*, two.]—**twice,** *adv.* Two times.

Twick'en-ham, 1 twik'en-əm; 2 twik'ĕn-am, *n.* A town 12 m. W. S. W. of London, Eng.; home of Pope; pop. 34,800.

twid'dle, 1 twid'l; 2 twid'l, *vt. & vi.* To twirl.

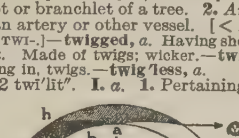
twid'dle, *n.* A gentle twirling, as of the fingers.

twi'fal"low†, *vt.* To plow a second time before sowing, as fallow land. **twy'fal"low†**.

twig, 1 twig; 2 twiġ. *v.* [TWIGGED; TWIG'GING.] [Slang.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe closely; notice or watch. **2.** To comprehend. **II.** *i.* To notice or perceive. [< Ir. *tuigim*, I notice.]

twig, *n.* **1.** A small shoot or branchlet of a tree. **2.** *Anat.* A small branch, as of an artery or other vessel. [< AS. *twig*, perhaps < *twi-*; see TWI-.]—**twigged**, *a.* Having shoots or twigs.—**twig'gent†**, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.—**twig'gy**, *a.* Like, or abounding in, twigs.—**twig'less**, *a.*

twi'light", 1 twai'lait"; 2 twi'lit". **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to twilight. **2.** Imperfectly or faintly lighted; shaded; dim. **II.** *n.* **1.** The light diffused over the sky after sunset and before sunrise, caused by reflection of sunlight from the higher portions of the atmosphere; hence, any faint light. **2.** Indistinct apprehension or perception. [< TWI- + LIGHT, *n.*]—**twilight arch,** the arch that bounds the brightest region of twilight.—**t. sleep** (*Obstet.*), a light sleep, induced artificially, in which the patient loses the power to remember present events and sensations, but retains muscular power. **dämʹmer-schlafʹ** [G.].



Twilight Arch.

For an observer at *a* the sun is just setting and the atmosphere appears to be wholly illuminated; at *b* the twilight arch, which separates the lighted part of the sky from the shaded, at *h*, is seen in the east; at *c* the western half of the sky is bright; at *d* this has sunk, while at *e* it has faded away, when the sun (toward which the arrow points) is about 18° below the horizon.

twill, 1 twil; 2 twil. **I.** *vt.* To weave so as to produce diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of (the cloth). **II.** *n.* A fabric made by carrying the woof-thread over one and under two or more warp-threads, producing the characteristic twilled appearance. [< LG. *twillen*, double, < √ of TWO.]—**twilled**, *pa.* Ribbed or ridged.

twin, 1 twin; 2 twin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being a twin or twins. **2.** Consisting of, forming, or being one of a pair of similar objects; double. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of two young produced at a birth. **2.** The counterpart or exact mate of another. [< AS. *getwin*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]—**the Twins** (*Astron.*), Castor and Pollux, the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini; also, the constellation.

twine, 1 twain; 2 twin. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWINED; TWIN'ING.] **1.** To twist spirally. **2.** To coil about something; surround by winding or wreathing; curl around. **3.** To interlace. **4.** To form of twisted threads or filaments. **5.** To wind sinuously; meander. **II.** *a.* Of or like twine. **III.** *n.* **1.** A string composed of two or more strands twisted together; loosely, any small cord. **2.** The act of twining or entwining. **3.** A form or conformation produced by twining. **4.** An interweaving or interlacing. [< AS. *twin*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.] Syn.: see BEND; TWIST.

twinge, 1 twinj; 2 twiŋe. *vt. & vi.* [TWINGED; TWING'ING.] **1.** To affect with a twinge; suffer sudden pain. **2.** To twitch. **II.** *n.* A sharp darting local pain; twitch; also, a mental pang. [Of D. origin.] Syn.: see PAIN.

twink, 1 twiŋk; 2 twiŋk. *v. & n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TWINKLE.

twin'kl(eᴾ), 1 twiŋ'kl; 2 twiŋ'kl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWIN'KL(E)Dᴾ; TWIN'KLING.] **1.** To flash out or shine, as a star, with rapidly quivering light; hence, to gleam fitfully in any way. **2.** To wink or blink, as the eyelids. **3.** To move with a rapid vibratory motion; as, *twinkling* feet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tremulous gleam of light; sparkle; glimmer. **2.** An instant. [< AS. *twinclian*, twinkle.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**twin'kling**, *n.* **1.** A scintillating. **2.** The act of winking, or the time required for it. **3.** Hence, a moment. Syn.: see LIGHT. [**2.** To gleam; twinkle.

twire, 1 twair; 2 twir. *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To peep out.

twirl, 1 twûrl; 2 twirl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give a whirling motion to, as with the fingers; be whirled about. **II.** *n.* A whirling motion, or a quick twisting action, as of the fingers. [Freq. < AS. *thweran*, turn.]

twistᵈ, 1 twist; 2 twist, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wind (strands, etc.) round each other tightly; also, to form by this process; hence, to intertwine. **2.** To change in form, so as to give a spiral form to; also, to cause to rotate while following a curved path, as a ball. **3.** To wrench out of a natural shape; distort; figuratively, to give a wrong meaning to; pervert. **4.** To twine into a circular form or round some object. **5.** To effect by a serpentine course or mode of action. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn round and round spirally upon itself or some other object. **2.** To be interlaced or intertwined. **3.** To move in a serpentine course; writhe; squirm. **4.** To wind about something spirally.

Syn.: bend, contort, crook, encircle, entwine, twine, weave, wind, wreathe. To *twist* is to *bend* a thing somewhat spirally upon itself. To *twine* is to *bend* it around some other object. Wrestlers *twine* their arms about each other, but if a combatant's arm is *twisted* it is likely to disable him. An iron shaft may be *twisted* out of shape, but not *twined*; the groove of a rifle-barrel is *twisted*, not *twined*; a wreath is *twined* around one's temples, but not *twisted*. Compare BEND; PERVERT.—**twist'er**, *n.*

twist, *n.* **1.** Anything made from tightly twisted strands, or having the appearance of being so made; also, the structural form so produced. **2.** The act, manner, or result of twisting, or the state of being twisted. **3.** *Baseball & Cricket.* A whirling motion given to the ball by the bowler or pitcher, so that it may take a special curve. **4.** Fig., distinctive character; peculiarity; bent; as, a mental *twist*. **5.** *Physics.* (1) A torsional strain. (2) A forward motion combined with rotation about an axis. **6†.** A twig. [< AS. *twist*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]

twit, 1 twit; 2 twit, *vt.* [TWIT'TEDᵈ; TWIT'TING.] To annoy by reminding of something unpleasant; taunt; reproach. [< AS. *æt*, at, + *witan*, reproach.]

twitch, 1 twiċh; 2 twiċh. **I.**ᵇ *vt. & vi.* To pull sharply; pluck with a jerky movement; move with a quick, spasmodic jerk, as a muscle from nervousness. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle. **2.** A sudden jerk or pull. [< AS. *twiccian*, twitch.]

twit'ter, 1 twit'ər; 2 twit'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter with or give a continuous rapid chirping. **II.** *n.* **1.** A succession of light, tremulous sounds, as those made by birds. **2.** A disease of plants caused by insects. [Imitative.]

'twixt, 1 twikst; twikst, *prep.* Betwixt: an abbreviated form.

two, 1 tū; 2 tǫ. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than one. **II.** *n.* The sum of one and one; the symbols 2 or II. [< AS. *twā*.] Syn.: see BOTH.—**two'-edged"**, *a.* Having an edge on each side, cutting both ways.—**two'fold"**. **I.** *a* Double. **II.** *adv.* In a twofold manner or degree.—**two-handed**, *a.* **1.** Requiring both hands at once. **2.** Constructed for use by two persons. **3.** Ambidextrous.—**two'pence**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** Money of account of the value of two pennies. **2.** A former copper coin of the same value.—**two'pen"ny**, *a.* Of the price or value of twopence; hence, cheap.—**two-ply**, *a.* **1.** Made of two united webs; woven double; as, a *two-ply* carpet. **2.** Made of two strands or two thicknesses of material.—**two'some**, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Enacted, undertaken, or participated in by two, as a reel; twofold; dual. **2.** Jointly constituting a pair; comprising two.—**two-step**, *n.* [U. S.] A round dance consisting of a skipping step on alternate feet in common time; the music or it.

Two Sic'i-lies. A kingdom formed by the union of Sicily with Naples in 1130, and at times with other parts of S. Italy.

twy-, *prefix.* Same as TWI-.

-ty¹, *suffix.* Ten: a termination of numerals; as, *thirty*. [< AS. *-tig*, ten; cp. Goth. *tigus*, ten.] **-ty²**, *suffix.* A termination of abstract nouns of Latin origin; as, *felicity*. [< F. *-té*, < L. *-tas*.]

Tyb'alt, 1 tib'əlt; 2 tyb'alt, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, nephew to Lady Capulet; kills Mercutio; killed by Romeo.

Ty'burn, 1 tai'bərn; 2 tȳ'burn, *n.* A historic place of execution in London, England.—**Tyburn tree**, the gallows.

Ty'che, 1 tai'ki; 2 tȳ'ċē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of chance.

ty-coon', 1 tai-kūn'; 2 tȳ-cōōn', *n.* See SHOGUN.

Ty'deus, 1 tai'diūs *or* tid'i-us; 2 tȳ'dūs *or* tȳd'e-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Ætolian prince; one of the seven against Thebes.

tyet†, *v. & n.* Same as TIE.

tyke, 1 taik; 2 tȳk, *n.* Same as TIKE. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A man from the county of Yorkshire. [< Ice. *tik*.]

Ty'ler, 1 tai'lər; 2 tȳ'ler, *n.* **1. John.** See PRESIDENT. **2. Wat** (–1381), an English rebel; opposed taxation.

tym'pan, 1 tim'pən; 2 tym'pan, *n.* **1.** A thickness (or, more usually, several thicknesses), as of paper, on the impression-surface of a printing-press: used to improve the quality of the presswork. **2.** *Arch.* A tympanum. **3.** A membrane or other thin sheet tightly stretched. [F., < L. *tympanum*; see TYMPANUM.]—**tym-pan'ic**, *a.* **1.** Like or of the nature of a drum. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the middle ear.—**tympanic membrane**, a thin sheet stretched across the passage leading into the ear which receives the air-vibrations: the ear-drum.—**tym'pa-num**, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The middle ear; also, the tympanic membrane; hence, some similar membrane. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental space, as over a doorway, bounded by an arch or the like. **3.** A large drum-wheel fitted with buckets for raising water from a flowing stream. **4.** An ancient form of drum. [L., < Gr. *tympanon*, drum, < *typtō*, beat.]

Tyn'dale, 1 tin'dəl; 2 tȳn'dal, **William** (1484–1536). English priest; translated New Testament; burned at stake.

Tyn'dall, 1 tin'dəl; 2 tȳn'dal, **John** (1820–1893). A British physicist. [to the North Sea.

Tyne, 1 tain; 2 tȳn, *n.* A river in N. England; length, 30 m.

Tyne'mouth, 1 tain'məth; 2 tȳn'muth, *n.* A watering-place with ancient priory in N. E. England; pop. 63,790.

typ., typog., *abbr.* Typographer, typographic, typographical, typography.

type, 1 taip; 2 tȳp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be a type of; typify; prefigure. **2.** [Colloq.] To typewrite. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that represents or symbolizes something else; an image; emblem; symbol. **2.** *Theol.* That by which something is prefigured. **3.** An object representative of, or embodying the characteristics of, a class or group. **4.** *Biol.* (1) Plan of structure. (2) The ideal representation combining essential characteristics, as of a species. (3) A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom. **5.** *Chem.* Any one of several compounds regarded as representing compounds to which by analogy other more complex compounds are referable. **6.** A piece or block of metal or of wood, bearing on its upper surface,

Old English. German Text. Black Letter.
Gothic. Boldface. Clarendon.
Antique. *Script.* French Elzevir.
Caslon Old Style. Ionic. Typewriter.

usually in relief, a letter or character for use in printing; also, such pieces collectively.

The different sizes of type are now designated by points, one point being equal to .0138 inch (or 1/72 of an inch) in preference to the special names, of which the chief are given below:

SIZES OF PRINTING-TYPE.

POINT SIZES.	OLD NAMES.	POINT SIZES.	OLD NAMES.
3½-point	Brilliant	10-point	Long Primer
4- or 4½-point	Diamond	11-point	Small Pica
5-point	Pearl	12-point	Pica
5½-point	Agate	14-point	English
6-point	Nonpareil		
7-point	Minion		
8-point	Brevier		
9-point	Bourgeois		
18-point	Great Primer		

7. A distinctive sign; stamp; mark. **8.** A plan to which proposed work or action should conform, as in fine arts. **9.** In coinage, the characteristic device on either side of a medal or coin. [F., < Gr.L *typos*, < *typtō*, strike.] Syn.: see EMBLEM; EXAMPLE; LETTER; MODEL; SIGN.—**type'-bar",** *n.* **1.** *Print.* A line of type cast in one piece; a linotype type-slug. **2.** One of a series of bars in a type-setting-machine, bearing a steel type.—**t.-founding,** *n.* The manufacture of metal type for printing.—**t.-foundry,** *n.* An establishment in which metal type is made.—**t.-founder,** *n.*—**t.-metal,** *n.* The alloy of which types are made, usually of lead, tin, and antimony, in various proportions.—**type'set"ter,** *n.* A compositor, or a machine for composing type.—**type'set"ting,** *n.*—**type'write",** *vt. & vi.* To write with a typewriting-machine. **type‡** [Colloq.].—**type'writ"er,** *n.* **1.** A typewritist. **2.** A machine for producing printed characters as a substitute for writing; usually having a keyboard, depression of the keys serving to impress a type upon the paper, through the medium of an inked ribbon. **3.** [Soldiers' Slang.] A machine-gun.—**type'writ"ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of using a typewriting-machine. **2.** Work done by such process.—**type'writ"ist,** *n.* [Recent.] One who uses a typewriting-machine. **typ'ist‡.**

-type. A termination used to signify "type," "representative form," "stamp"; as, proto*type*. [< F. *type;* see TYPE, *n.*]

Ty-pho'eus, 1 tai-fō'yūs; 2 tȳ-fō'yus, *n. Gr. Myth.* A giant with a hundred snake-heads; defeated by Zeus with a thunderbolt.

ty'phoid, 1 tai'foid; 2 tȳ'fȯid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling typhoid. **2.** Resembling typhus. **II.** *n.* An infectious fever marked by great prostration, bright rose-red eruptions on the chest and abdomen, and severe intestinal irritation accompanied with diarrhea. **ty'phoid fe'ver‡.** [< Gr. *typhos*, smoke, stupor; and see -OID.] [phoeus; later identified with him.

Ty'phon, 1 tai'fen; 2 tȳ'fŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Ty-

ty-phoon', 1 tai-fūn'; 2 tȳ-fōōn', *n.* A wind of cyclonic force and peculiar violence, occurring in the China sea. [< Ar.Pg *tūfān,* typhoon.] Syn.: see CYCLONE; WIND.

ty'phus, 1 tai'fus; 2 tȳ'fŭs, *n.* A continued fever marked by a rash, accompanied with extreme prostration and cerebral irritation. [< Gr. *typhos*, smoke, stupor, < *typhō*, smoke.]—**ty'phous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to typhus.

typ'i-cal, 1 tip'i-kəl; 2 tȳp'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of a type; constituting a type or pattern; symbolic. **2.** *Med.* Characteristic. **ty'pal‡: typ'ic‡.** Syn.: see NORMAL.—**typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**typ'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**typ'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To represent by a type; signify, as by an image or token. **2.** To constitute a type.

ty'po-, 1 tai'po-; 2 tȳ'po-. A prefix from Greek *typos*, type (< *typtō*, strike).

ty-pog'ra-pher, 1 tai-pog'rə-fər; 2 tȳ-pŏg'ra-fer, *n.* A printer.—**ty"po-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to typography. **ty"po-graph'ic‡.**—**ty"po-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ty-pog'ra-phy, 1 tai-pog'rə-fi: 2 tȳ-pŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The arrangement of composed type, or the appearance of printed matter. **2.** The act or art of composing and printing from types. [< TYPO- + -GRAPHY.]

Tyr, 1 tair; 2 tȳr, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of war and son of Odin; his name is given to *Tuesday.* **Tyrr‡.**

ty'rant, 1 tai'rənt; 2 tȳ'rant, *n.* **1.** One who rules oppressively or cruelly; a despot. **2.** One who exercises absolute power without legal warrant, whether ruling well or ill: the original meaning in ancient Greece. [< F. *tyran*, < L. *tyrannus*, < Gr. *tyrannos*, master.]—**ty-ran'ni-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a tyrant. **ty-ran'nic‡.** Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY.—**ty-ran'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ty-ran'ni-cide,** *n.* **1.** The slayer of a tyrant. **2.** The slaying of a tyrant.—**tyr'an-nize,** *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] To domineer over; play the tyrant. **tyr'an-nise‡.**—**tyr'an-nous,** *a.* Despotic; tyrannical. Syn.: see ARBITRARY.—**tyr'an-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**tyr'an-nous-ness,** *n.*—**tyr'an-ny,** *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Absolute power arbitrarily or unjustly administered; despotism. **2.** An arbitrarily cruel exercise of power; a tyrannical act. **3.** *Gr. Hist.* The office or the administration of a tyrant.

Tyre, 1 tair; 2 tȳr, *n.* An ancient maritime city in Phenicia. *Josh.* xix, 29.—**Tyr'i-an,** *a. & n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre. **2.** Having the color of Tyrian dye; purple. **II.** *n.* A native of Tyre.—**Tyrian dye,** a light violet-purple dyestuff. **Tyrian purple‡.**

ty'ro, 1 tai'ro; 2 tȳ'ro, *n.* One who is in the rudiments of any study or the preliminary stage of any occupation; a beginner; novice. [< L. *tiro*, recruit.]

Tyr'ol, 1 tir'əl; 2 tȳr'ol, *n.* A mountainous district in W. Austria; capital, Innsbruck; pop. 306,490.—**Tyr'o-lese,** *a. & n.* **Ty-ro'li-an‡.**—**Ty-ro'ler,** *n.* A Tyrolese.

Tyr-rhe'ni-an sea, 1 tə-ri'ni-ən; 2 tȳ-rē'ni-an. The body of water between Italy and Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily: ancient name. [< Gr. *Tyrrhēnia*, Tuscany.]

Tyr-tæ'us, 1 tər-ti'əs; 2 tȳr-tē'ŭs, *n.* A Greek poet of about 650 B. C., who inspired the Spartans by his war-songs.

tzar, tza-ri'na, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

tzet'ze, *n.* Same as TSETSE.

U

U u Roman. **U u** Black Letter. *U u* Script.

U, u, 1 yū; 2 yu, *n.* [UES, U's, or *Us*, 1 yūz; 2 yuş, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-first in the English alphabet.

U., *abbr.* Uranium, uncle, Unionist.

u-bi'e-ty, 1 yu-bai'i-ti; 2 yu-bi'e-ty, *n.* The state of being in a place; local relation. [< L. *ubi*, where.] **u-be'i-ty‡.**

u-biq'ui-ty, 1 yu-bik'wi-ti; 2 yu-bĭk'wi-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being in an indefinite number of places at once; omnipresence real or seeming. **2.** The state of existing always without beginning or end. [L.F *ubique*, everywhere.]—**u-biq'ui-tous,** *a.* Seeming to be everywhere at once; omnipresent. **u-biq'ui-ta-ry‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

U. C., *abbr.* Upper Canada.

U"ca-ya'li, 1 ū"ka-yā'li; 2 u"cä-yä'lī, *n.* A river in N. E. Peru; 1,200 m. to the Amazon.

ud'der, 1 ud'ər; 2 ŭd'er, *n.* **1.** An organ that secretes milk, as in the cow the milk-bag. 2§. A teat. [<AS. *ūder.*]

u-dom'e-ter, 1 yu-dem'i-tər; 2 yu-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* A raingage. [< L. *udus*, moist, + -METER.]—**u"do-met'ric,** *a.*

U-gan'da, 1 ū-gän'də; 2 u-gän'dä, *n.* A British protectorate and former native kingdom in E. Africa; 109,119 sq. m.; pop. 3,318,000; capital, Entebbe.

ugh, 1 u; 2 u, *interj.* An exclamation of repugnance or disgust.

ug'ly, 1 ug'li; 2 ŭg'ly, *a.* [UG'LI-ER; UG'LI-EST.] **1.** Displeasing to the esthetic feelings, as from lack of grace or proportion; distasteful in appearance; ill-looking; unsightly. **2.** Repulsive to the moral sentiments; revolting. **3.** Bad in character or consequences, as a rumor or a wound. **4.** [U. S.] Ill-tempered. [< Ice. *uggligr*, < *uggr*, horror.]—**ug'li-ly,** *adv.*—**ug'li-ness,** *n.*

uh'lan, 1 ū'lən *or* yū'lən; 2 u'lan *or* yu'lan, *n. Mil.* A cavalryman and lancer, chiefly employed in reconnoitering, skir-

mishing, etc. [G., < Pol. *ulan*, < Turk. *oglan* (< Tatar *oġlān*), lad.] **u'lan‡.** [A German lyrical poet.

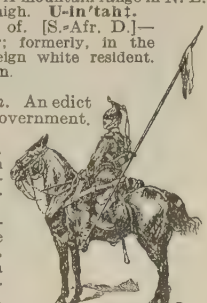
Uh'land, 1 ū'lənt; 2 u̇'länt. **Johann Ludwig** (1787–1862).

U-in'ta, 1 yu-in'tə; 2 yu-in'ta, *n.* A mountain range in N. E. Utah; highest point 13,687 ft. high. **U-in'tah‡.**

uit, 1 oit; 2 ȯit, *prep.* Out; out of. [S.=Afr. D.]—**Uit'land-er,** *n.* A foreigner; formerly, in the South-African Republic, a foreign white resident. —**uit'span",** *v. & n.* Outspan.

U. K., *abbr.* United Kingdom.

u-kase', 1 yu-kēs'; 2 yu-kās', *n.* An edict or decree of the Russian government. [F., < Rus. *ukazŭ*, edict.]



German Uhlan.

U'kraine, 1 yū'krēn; 2 yu'krān, *n.* A region in S. W. European Russia which proclaimed its independence in 1917.—**U-krain'i-an,** *a. & n.*

u"ku-le'le, 1 yu"kə-lē'lı; 2 yū"ke-le'le, *n.* [Hawaii.] A guitar-like musical instrument. **u"ke-le'le‡.**

ul'cer, 1 ul'sər; 2 u̇l'çer, *n.* An open sore on an external or internal surface of the body. [< L.F *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), ulcer.]—**ul'cer-ate,** *vt. & vi.* To become ulcerous. —**ul"cer-a'tion,** *n.*—**ul'cer-a"tiv**(eˢ, *a.*—**ul'cer-ous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling an ulcer. **2.** Affected with ulcers. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

-ule, *suffix.* Used in words of Latin origin as a diminutive termination; as, granule. [< L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*, a dim. suffix.]

Ul'fi-las, 1 ul'fı-las; 2 u̇l'fi-läs, *n.* (311?–383.) A Gothic bishop and missionary among the Visigoths; Gothic translator of the Bible. **Ul'fi-la‡; Ul'phi-las‡; Wul'fi-la‡.**

ul'lage, 1 ul'ıj; 2 u̇l'aǯ, *n. Com.* The quantity that a vessel, as a wine-cask or -bottle, lacks of being full; wantage. [< OF. *eullage*, act of filling up, < *oeiller*, fill up.]

Ul-lo'a, 1 ū-lyō'ə; 2 u̇-lyō'ä, **Francisco de.** A Spanish explorer of California; lived about 1540.

Ulm, 1 ulm; 2 u̇lm, *n.* A town in Wurttemburg, Germany. Here Marshal Ney defeated the Austrians, Oct. 17–20, 1805.

ul'na, 1 ul'nə; 2 u̇l'na, *n.* That one of the two long bones of the forearm that is on the same side as the little finger. Compare RADIUS. [L., elbow.]—**ul'nar,** *a.*

-ulous, *suffix.* A suffix in words of Latin origin denoting "full of"; as, querulous, sedulous. [< L. *-ulosus*, *-ulus*.]

Ul'pi-an, 1 ul'pı-ən; 2 u̇l'pi-an, **Domitius** (170?–228). A Roman jurist born at Tyre. **Ul"pi-a'nus‡.**

ul'ster[1], 1 ul'stər; 2 u̇l'ster, *n.* A very long, loose overcoat, sometimes belted at the waist, worn by both sexes; made originally of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.

Ul'ster[2], 1 ul'stər; 2 u̇l'ster, *n.* A province in N. Ireland; 8,316 sq. m.; pop. 1,582,000.

ult., ulto., *abbr.* [L.] *Ultimo* (last [month]).

ul-te'ri-or, 1 ul-tī'rı-ər; 2 u̇l-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** More remote; not so pertinent as something else to the matter spoken of; hence, undisclosed. **2.** Following; succeeding; later in time, or secondary in importance. **3.** Lying beyond or on the farther side of a certain bounding line. [L., compar. of *ulter*, beyond.] **-ly,** *adv.*

ul'ti-ma, 1 ul'tı-mə; 2 u̇l'ti-ma. **I.** *a.* Being the farthest or last. **II.** *n. Gram.* The last syllable of a word. [L.]

ul'ti-mate, 1 ul'tı-mıt; 2 u̇l'ti-mat, *a.* **1.** Beyond which there is no other; last of a series; final. **2.** Fundamental; hence, elementary; primary; as, *ultimate* truth. **3.** *Entom.* Last. [< L.LL *ultimo*, end, < *ultimus*, last.]—**ul'ti-mate-ly,** *adv.* At last.—**ul'ti-mate-ness,** *n.*—**ul"ti-ma'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A final statement, as concerning terms or conditions, especially in diplomacy; a last proposal or demand. **2.** Anything ultimate.

Ul'ti-ma Thu'le. 1 ul'tı-mə thü'lē; 2 u̇l'ti-ma thū'lē. [L.] Literally, farthest Thule; the most northern land in the world as known to the ancients, perhaps Norway or Iceland; hence, any far-away, mystical, or unknown region.

ul'ti-mo, 1 ul'tı-mō; 2 u̇l'ti-mō, *adv.* [L.] In the last month: shortened to *ult.*, following a date; as, the 15th *ult.*: opposed to *proximo* (*prox.*) or *instant* (*inst.*).

ul'tra, 1 ul'trə; 2 u̇l'tra. **I.** *a.* Going beyond the bounds of moderation; extreme; extravagant. **II.** *n.* One who holds extreme opinions. [L., orig. abl. fem. of *ulter*, that is beyond.]—**ul'tra-ist,** *n.* One who in opinions or conduct goes beyond moderation.—**ul'tra-ism,** *n.*

ul'tra-, *prefix.* A prefix of Latin origin meaning beyond; on the other side of; beyond what is usual or natural. [= F. *outre-*, < L. *ultra;* see ULTRA.]—**ul"tra-ma-rine',** **I.** *a.* Beyond or across the sea. **II.** *n.* A blue pigment, or its sea-blue color.—**ul"tra-mi'cro-scope,** *n.* A contrivance for detecting the positions of objects too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope, by means of an intense beam of light thrown upon the spot to be examined.—**ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'ic,** *a.* Too minute to be seen by a microscope.—**ul"tra-mon'tane.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the mountains, especially south of the Alps, that is, Italian or papal. **2.** In politics or ecclesiastical matters, supporting the policy of the papal court. **II.** *n.* One who supports the papal policy in political or ecclesiastical matters.—**ul"tra-mon'ta-nism,** *n.* The policy of those who wish to see all power in the church concentrated in the hands of the Pope. —**ul"tra-mun'dane,** *a.* Extending beyond the world, the solar system, or the present life.—**ul"tra-vi'o-let,** *a.* Lying beyond the violet: said of invisible rays of the spectrum more refrangible than the violet: revealed by photography, etc.

ul'u-lant, 1 ul'yu-lənt; 2 u̇l'yu-lant, *a.* Howling; hooting. [< L. *ululo*, howl, < *ulula*, screech-owl.]—**ul'u-late,** *vi.*—**ul"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ul'yie, 1 ūl'yı; 2 ūl'ye, *n.* [Scot.] Oil. **ul'let; ul'zie‡.**

U-lys'ses, 1 yu-lis'ız; 2 yu-lȳs'ēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Ithaca; engaged in the Trojan war; his subsequent wanderings form the theme of Homer's *Odyssey.* **O-dys'seus‡** [Gr.].

Umbel.

um., unm., *abbr.* Unmarried.

um'bel, 1 um'bel; 2 u̇m'bĕl, *n.* A flower-cluster in which a number of pedicels radiate like the stays of an umbrella. [< L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade.]—**um'bel-late,** *a.* Disposed in umbels. **um'bel-lar‡; um'bel-lat"ed‡.**—**um"bel-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing umbels.

um'ber, 1 um'bər; 2 u̇m'ber, *vt.* To color with umber; darken.

um'ber, *a.* Of a dusky hue; brownish.

um'ber[1], 1 um'bər; 2 u̇m'ber, *n.* A chestnut-brown to liver-brown hydrated ferric oxid, used as a pigment; also, the color. When in its natural state it is known as **raw umber,** and when heated, so as to produce a reddish brown, as **burnt umber.** [< It.F *ombra*, shade.]

um'ber[2], *n.* **1.** Some indefinite dark color; hence, shade. **2.** The umbrette. **3.** The grayling. [< L.F *umbra*, shade.]

um"bi-li'cus, 1 um"bı-laı'kus *or* um-bil'ı-kus; 2 u̇m"bi-li'-cūs *or* u̇m-bil'i-cūs, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The navel. **2.** Some similar depression, as on a plant or sea-shell. [L., navel.]—**um-bil'ic.** **I.** *a.* Umbilical. **II.** *n.* The umbilicus.—**um-bil'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated near the umbilicus; hence, central. **2.** Descended through the female line.—**umbilical cord** (*Anat.*), the rope-like structure connecting the fetus with the placenta.

um'bles†, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer; humbles.

um'bo, 1 um'bo; 2 u̇m'bo, *n.* [UM-BO'NES, 1 -bō'nīz; 2 -bō'-nēs, or UM'BOS[2], *pl.*] **1.** The boss, knob, or projecting spike in the center of a shield. **2.** An elevation, boss, or knob. [L.]

um'bra, 1 um'brə; 2 u̇m'bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, *pl.*] *Astron.* **1.** That region of a shadow from which the light is entirely cut off; specif., that part of the shadow of the earth or moon within which the sun is entirely hidden, as in an eclipse. See PENUMBRA. **2.** The inner dark portion of a sun-spot. [L., shadow.]

um'brage, 1 um'brıj; 2 u̇m'braǧ, *n.* **1.** Resentment, as at being obscured by another; a sense of injury. **2.** The act of giving shade; hence, shadow; shade. [< F. *ombrage*, < L. *umbraticus*, shady, < *umbra*, shade.] Syn.: see OFFENSE; PIQUE.—**um-bra'geous,** *a.* **1.** Shady. **2†.** Quick to take offense; peevish. **3†.** Obscure. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

um-brel'la, 1 um-brel'ə; 2 u̇m-brĕl'a, *n.* A light portable canopy on a folding frame, carried as a protection against sun or rain. [< It. *ombrella*, dim. of *ombra*, shade.]—**um-brel'la-tree",** *n.* A small magnolia of the southern United States, with long oval leaves crowded in an umbrella-like whorl at the ends of the branches.

um-brette', 1 um-bret'; 2 u̇m-bret', *n.* A dusky brown African heron-like bird. [< F. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade.]

Um'bri-a, 1 um'brı-ə; 2 u̇m'bri-a, *n.* A central region of ancient Italy, between the Tiber and the Adriatic sea.—**Um'bri-an,** *a. & n.*—**Umbrian school of painting,** the school of Italian painting headed by Raffael.

um'laut, 1 ūm'laut; 2 u̇m'laut, *n.* A change of a vowel followed by *a*, *i*, or *u* to a sound more like that of the following vowel, as in German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon; also, the dots (¨) placed over a letter, indicating this change. [< G. *um*, about, + *laut*, sound.]

um'pire, 1 um'pair; 2 u̇m'pīr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [UM'PIRED; UM'PIR-ING.] To decide or act as umpire. **II.** *n.* A person chosen to decide a disputed question or to enforce the rules of a game and settle disputed points. [< OF. *nonper*, unequal, < *non*, not, + *per*, equal.] Syn.: see JUDGE; REFEREE.—**um'pir-age,** *n.* **um'pire-ship‡.**

um'quhile, 1 um'hwaıl; 2 u̇m'hwil, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Former; formerly. **um'while‡.**

un-[1], *prefix.* Not: used to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition. [< AS. *un-*, = L. *in-*, = Gr. *an-*, *a-*, not.]

un-[2], *prefix.* Back: used to express the reversal of the action of the verb. [< AS. *un-*, *on-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *and-*, back.]

The following list contains some of the more noticeable of the many self-explaining words beginning with *un-* (either *un-*[1] or *un-*[2]). (1) In the verbs in the list *un-* gives the sense of reversal (see UN-[2] above); as, *un*chain, "to loose

the chains of." (2) In the nouns and the adjectives (including participles in *-ing* and *-ed*) it has simple negative force, except in such of the words in *-ed* and *-ing* as may be regarded as participles of a corresponding verbal form in UN-[1]. Thus, *unburdened* may be regarded as an adjective (UN-[1] + BURDENED), meaning "not burdened," or as a participle of the verb *unburden*, meaning "relieved of a burden." *In-* as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation, *un-* more of mere lack or privation; as, a child's *un*artistic speech, a writer's *in*artistic diction. In general, *in-* is more confined to words of Latin origin. Pronunciations, definitions, etymologies, etc., may be found by referring to the primitive word.

un″a-bashed′
un″a-bat′ed
un″a-bridged′
un″ac-cept′a-bl(e
un″ac-cus′-tomed
un″ac-quaint′-ed
un″a-dorned′
un″ad-vis′a-bl(e [bly
un″ad-vis′a-un″ad-vised′
un″ad-vis′ed-ly [siv(e
un″ag-gres′-un-aid′ed
un″al-low′a-bl(e
un″al-loyed′
un-al′ter-a-bl(e
un-al′ter-a-bly
un-al′tered
un″am-big′u-ous [can
un″=A-mer′i-un-a′mi-a-bl(e
un-an′i-mat″-ed
un″an-nealed′
un-an′swer-a-bl(e, -ness
un-an′swer-a-bly
un-an′swered
un″ap-palled′
un″ap-pre′ci-a-tiv(e
un″ap-proach′a-bl(e, -ness
un″ap-proach′a-bly
un″ap-proached′
un-art′ful
un″a-shamed′
un-asked′
un-as′pi-rat″-ed
un″as-pir′ing
un″as-sail′a-bl(e [bly
un″as-sail′a-un″as-sailed′
un″as-signed′
un″as-soil′zied
un″as-sumed′
un″at-tain′a-bl(e
un″at-taint′ed
un″at-tempt′-ed
un″at-test′ed
un″at-trac′ted
un″at-trac′-tiv(e
un″aus-pi′-cious
un″au-then′tic
un″au-then′ti-cal
un″au-then′ti-cat″ed
un-au′thor-ized
un-au′thor-ised‡
un″a-vail′a-bl(e [bly
un″a-vail′a-un″a-vail′ing
un″a-venged′
un″a-vouched′
un″a-vowed′
un″a-vow′ed-ly
un″a-waked′
un″a-wak′-ened
un-awed′
un″bap-tized′
un″bap-tised′‡
un-bar′
un-bear′a-bl(e
un″be-liev′ing
un″be-loved′
un″be-seem′-ing
un″be-seem′-ing-ly
un″be-wailed′
un-bi′as, *v.*
un-bid′den
un-bit′ted
un-blam(e′a-bl(e, -ness
un-blam(e′a-bly
un-blamed′
un-blem′ished
un-blessed′
un-blest′
un-boast′ful
un″bor′rowed
un-bought′
un-bound′
un-bound′a-bl(e
un-bound′ed
un-bowed′
un-braid′
un-break′a-bl(e [bl(e
un-breath′a-un-bred′
un-breech′
un-breeched′
un-bri′dle
un-bri′dled
un-broke′‖
un-bro′ken
un-broth′er-ly
un-buck′le
un-bur′ied
un-bus′i-ness-like
un-cage′
un-cal′cu-lat″-ed [ing
un-cal′cu-lat″-un-can′did
un-can′did-ly
un″ca-non′i-cal, -ly, -ness
un″ca-non′ic‡
un-cap′
un-ca′pa-ble†
un-car′pet-ed
un-caught′
un-chain′
un-change′a-bl(e
un-changed′
un-chang′ing
un-chang′ing-ly
un-char′y
un-chaste′, -ly, -ness
un-chast′ened
un-chas′ti-ty
un-checked′
un-cir′cum-cised
un-clad′
un-clasp′
un-classed′
un-clas′sic, -si-cal
un-clench′
un-cloak′
un-clog′
un-clogged′
un-close′
un-clothe′
un-cloud′
un-cloud′ed, -ness
un-cof′fined
un-col′ored
un-combed′
un″com-bin′a-bl(e [bly
un″com-bin′a-un″com-bined′
un-come′ly
un″com-mand′ed
un″com-mis′-sioned
un″com-mu′-ni-ca-tiv(e, -ness
un-com′mon
un″com-pan′-ion-a-bl(e
un″com-plain′ing
un-com′plai-sant″
un-com′plai-sant″ly
un-com′pli-men′ta-ry
un″com-pound′ed
un″con-demned′
un″con-fined′
un″con-fin′ed-ly
un″con-firmed′
un″con-form″-a-bil′i-ty
un″con-form′-a-bl(e, -ness
un″con-form′-a-bly [i-ty
un″con-form′-un″con-geal′
un″con-ge′nial
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un-wit′nessed
un-wo′man-like
un-wo′man-ly
un-work′man-like
un-worn′
un-wound′
un-wrap′
un-wreath(e′
un-yield′ing
un-yoked′

un-a′bl(e[F], *a.* Not able; incompetent.

un″ac-com′mo-dat″ing, *a.* Not disposed to accommodate; unobliging.—**un″ac-com′mo-dat″ed,** *pa.* **1.** Not made suitable. **2.** Ill-adapted.

un″ac-com′plished, *a.* **1.** Having fallen short of accomplishment. **2.** Lacking accomplishments.

un″ac-count′a-bl(e[F], *a.* Impossible to be accounted for; extraordinary. — **un″ac-count′a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.* — **un″ac-count′a-bly,** *adv.* [-ly, *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un″af-fect′ed[1], *a.* Not showing affectation; natural.

un″af-fect′ed[2], *a.* Not influenced. Syn.: see SIMPLE.

un″al-loyed′, 1 un″ə-lȯid′; 2 ŭn″ă-lȯyd′, *a.* Free from alloy or admixture; pure; absolute.

un″a-neled′‖, 1 un″ə-nēld′; 2 ŭn″ă-nēld′, *a.* Not having received extreme unction. [< UN-[1] + AS. *an,* on, + *ele,* oil.] **un″an-ealed′**†.

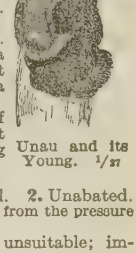
u-nan′i-mous, 1 yu-nan′ı-mus; 2 yu-năn′i-mŭs, *a.* Agreeing without dissent, or expressing such agreement; harmonious. [< L. *unus,* one, + *animus,* mind.]—**u″na-nim′i-ty,** *n.* The state of being unanimous; complete agreement in opinion or action. Syn.: see HARMONY.—**u-nan′i-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**u-nan′i-mous-ness,** *n.*

un-apt′, 1 un-apt′; 2 ŭn-ăpt′, *a.* **1.** Not likely or inclined. **2.** Not suitable.—**un-apt′ly,** *adv.*—**un-apt′ness,** *n.*

un-armed′, ‖ 1 un-ärmd′; 2 ŭn″ă-ärmd′, *a.* **1.** Not armed; **un-armed′**[S], ‖ defenseless. **2.** *Zool. & Bot.* Having no sharp, hard projections, as spines, prickles, plates, etc.

un″as-sum′ing, *a.* Unpretentious; modest.

un″at-tached′, *a.* Not attached. Specifically: (1) *Law.* Not seized for debt. (2) *Mil.* Not assigned to a regiment or company; on half pay.



Unau and its Young. 1/27

u-nau′, 1 yu-nȯ′ *or* ū-nau′; 2 yu-nȧ′ *or* ụ-nou″, *n.* The common two-toed sloth of Brazil. [S. Am.]

un″a-void′a-bl(e[F], *a.* **1.** That can not be avoided; inevitable. **2.** That can not be made null and void. **un″a-void′ed**†. Syn.: see NECESSARY.

un″a-ware′, *a.* **1.** Giving no heed; not cognizant. **2.** Unmindful; heedless.—**un″a-wares′,** *adv.* **1.** Unexpectedly. **2.** Without premeditation; unwittingly.

un-backed′, 1 un-bakt′; 2 ŭn-băkt′, *pa.* **1.** Never having borne a rider, as a horse; unbroken. **2.** Left without backers; unsupported. **3.** Without a back, as a stool.

un-bal′anced, *a.* **1.** Not in a state of equilibrium. **2.** In bookkeeping, not adjusted so as to balance. **3.** Lacking mental balance; unsound.

un-barbed′†, *a.* Untrimmed; unbarbered.

un-bat′ed‖, *a.* **1.** Not blunted, as a foil. **2.** Unabated.

un-bear′, 1 un-bâr′; 2 ŭn-bâr′, *vt.* To free from the pressure of the check-rein, as a horse.

un″be-com′ing, *a.* Not becoming; unsuitable; improper. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un″be-known′, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Unknown; especially, doing something without the knowledge of another.

un″be-lief′, *n.* **1.** Absence of positive belief; incredulity, especially regarding revelation. **2.** A refusal to believe; disbelief, as in religion. **3.** In Scriptural use, lack of faith in God's promises. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**un″be-liev′er,** *n.* **1.** One who withholds belief. **2.** One who has no religious faith. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**un″be-liev′ing,** *pa.*

un-bend′, *vt. & vi.* [UN-BENT′ or UN-BEND′ED[4]; UN-BEND′ING.] **1.** To straighten after having been bent. **2.** To free from tension or strain; be affable or genial. **3.** *Naut.* To detach, as a sail from a yard. Syn.: see RELAX; REST.—**un-bend′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**un-bend′ing-ness,** *n.*

un-bind′, *vt.* **1.** To let loose; loosen. **2.** To remove, as something that binds. Syn.: see RELEASE.

un-blenched′†, *a.* Not dismayed or confounded.

un-bod′ied, *a.* **1.** Having no body; immaterial. **2.** Disembodied. [*unbolted* flour.

un-bolt′ed[1], *a.* Not separated by bolting; not sifted; as,

un-bolt′ed[2], *a.* Not fastened by bolts; not bolted.—**un-bolt′,** *vt.* [ing from (the head); uncover.

un-bon′net[4], *vt. & vi.* To remove the bonnet or other cover-

un-born′, *a.* **1.** Not yet born. **2.** Being one of a future generation.

un-bo′som, *vt. & vi.* To free one's bosom of; hence, to confess; open the heart.

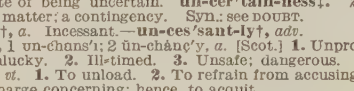
un-brace′[t], *v.* **1.** *t.* To release from the pressure of a brace; free from tension; loose. **II.** *i.* To become flabby.

un-breathed′, 1 un-brēthd′; 2 ŭn-brēthd′, *a.* **1.** Not breathed; hence, not communicated. 2†. Unexercised.

un-bur′den, *vt.* **1.** To remove, as a burden; unload. **2.** To free from a burden; relieve. **un-bur′then‡.**

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-, *prefix,* page 832.

un-called', *a.* Not in response to a summons; without being asked.—**uncalled for,** unnecessary; gratuitous.
un-can'ny, *a.* [Scot.] Not canny. Particularly: (1) Exciting superstitious fear; weird. (2) Unskilful. (3) Unsafe. (4) Severe.—**un-can'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**un-can'ni-ness,** *n.*
un-cap'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To take the covering or cap,from, as the nipple of a gun. **II.** *t.* To salute by raising the hat.
un-cer"e-mo'ni-ous, *a.* Informal; abrupt; discourteous.
un-cer'tain, *a.* **1.** That can not be relied upon; variable; changeful; fitful. **2.** That can not be certainly predicted. **3.** Not having certain knowledge or assured conviction. **4.** Not surely known. **5.** Having no exact or precise significance. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; PRECARIOUS; VAGUE. —**un-cer'tain-ly,** *adv.*—**un-cer'tain-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being uncertain. **un-cer'tain-ness**‡. **2.** A doubtful matter; a contingency. Syn.: see DOUBT.
un-ces'sant‡, *a.* Incessant.—**un-ces'sant-ly**‡, *adv.*
un-chanc'y, 1 un-chans'i; 2 ŭn-chânc'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Unpropitious; unlucky. **2.** Ill-timed. **3.** Unsafe; dangerous.
un-charge', *vt.* **1.** To unload. **2.** To refrain from accusing; retract a charge concerning; hence, to acquit.
un-char'i-ta-bl(e^{F}, *a.* Manifesting lack of charity; censorious. **-ness,** *n.*—**un-char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*
un-chris'tian, *a.* **1.** Unbecoming to a Christian. **2.** Foreign to Christianity; hence, colloquially, uncharitable, ungracious, rude, etc. **3.** Non-Christian; pagan.
un-church'†, *vt.* **1.** To excommunicate. **2.** To deny the validity of the sacraments and order of, as a sect.
un'cial, 1 un'shal; 2 ŭn'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a form of letters found in manuscripts from the 4th to the 8th century, and resembling modern capitals but more rounded. [< L. *uncialis,* < *uncia,* inch or ounce.]—**un'cial,** *n.* **1.** An uncial letter. **2.** An uncial manuscript.



1. Greek Uncial Letters of the 5th Century, from the *Codex Alexandrinus.* 2. Latin Uncial Letters of about A.D. 700, from the *Codex Amiatinus.*

un'ci-nate, 1 un'si-nēt; 2 ŭn'ci-nāt, *a.* Hooked or bent at the end; having a hook. [< L. *uncinatus,* < *uncus,* hook.]
un-civ'il, *a.* Wanting in civility; discourteous; ill-bred. Syn.: see BLUFF; HAUGHTY.—**un-civ'il-ly,** *adv.*—**un-civ'i-lized** or **-lised,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of civilization: barbarous. 2§. Lacking refinement. Syn.: see BARBAROUS.
un'cle(e^{F}, 1 uŋ'kl; 2 ŭŋ'cl, *n.* **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. **2.** An elderly man. **3.** [Slang.] A pawnbroker. [< F. *oncle,* < L. *avunculus,* dim. of *avus,* grandfather.]
-uncle. A diminutive suffix in words of Latin origin; as, carb*uncle.* [< L. *-unculus,* dim. suffix.]
un-clean', 1 un-klīn'; 2 ŭn-clēn', *a.* **1.** Not clean; foul. **2.** Characterized by impure thoughts; unchaste; depraved. **2.** Ceremonially impure. Syn.: see FOUL.—**un-clean'ly,** 1 un-klen'li; 2 ŭn-clĕn'ly, *a.* **1.** Lacking cleanliness. **2.** Impure.—**un-clean'li-ness,** *n.* **un-clean'ness**‡.
Un'cle Sam. Symbolical representative of the United States or of its citizens: a playful allusion to U. S. See BROTHER JONATHAN.
un-clew'†, *vt.* To unwind; undo; ruin. **un-clue'**†.
un'co, 1 uŋ'ko; 2 ŭŋ'co. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Strange; uncouth. **II.** *adv.* Remarkably; wonderfully; very. [Abbr. of UNCOUTH.]
un-coined', *a.* **1.** Not fabricated; natural. **2.** Not coined.
un-com'fort-a-bl(e^{F}, *a.* **1.** Causing uneasiness or disquietude. **2.** Not at ease.—**un-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-com'mon, *a.* Out of the usual order; remarkable. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; RARE. **-ly,** *adv.*
un-com'pro-mis"ing, *a.* Making no compromise; inflexible; strict. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un"con-cern', *n.* Absence of or freedom from concern or anxiety; indifference. Syn.: see APATHY.—**un"con-cerned',** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un"con-di'tion-al, *a.* Limited by no conditions; absolute. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.—**un"con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
un"con-di'tioned, *a.* **1.** Not restricted; unconditional. **2.** *Metaph.* (1) Not limited by conditions, as of space or time. (2) Free from relation; unrelated; absolute.
un-con'scion-a-bl(e^{F}, *a.* **1.** Going beyond customary or reasonable bounds. **2.** Not governed by sense or prudence. **3.** In law, inequitable. **4.** Unconscientious. **-ness,** *n.*—**un-con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-con'scious, *a.* **1.** Temporarily deprived of consciousness. **2.** Not cognizant; unaware. **3.** Not known or felt to exist. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un-con"sti-tu'tion-al, *a.* Contrary to or violative of the constitution or fundamental law. — **un-con"sti-tu"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**un-con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
un"con-trol'la-bl(e^{F}, *a.* Beyond control; ungovernable. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS; VIOLENT.—**un"con-trol'la-bl(e-ness**^{F}, *n.* **un"con-trol"la-bil'i-ty**‡.—**un"con-trol'la-bly,** *adv.* [rules; informal; free.
un"con-ven'tion-al, *a.* Not adhering to conventional
un"con-vert'ed, *a.* Not converted; in theology, impenitent; without saving faith. [innumerable.
un-count'ed, *a.* **1.** Not counted. **2.** Beyond counting;
un-coup'le, *v.* **I.** *t.* To disconnect or disunite. **II.** *i.* To break loose; wander at large.—**un-coup'led,** *a.*
un-couth', 1 un-kūth'; 2 ŭn-cụth', *a.* **1.** Marked by awkwardness or oddity; outlandish; ungainly. **2.** Not common; not well known. [< AS. *uncūth,* < *un-,* UN-^{1}, + *cūth,* known.] Syn.: see AWKWARD; BARBAROUS; RUSTIC. —**un-couth'ly,** *adv.*—**un-couth'ness,** *n.*
un-cov'er, } 1 un-kuv'er; 2 ŭn-cŏv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To re-
un-cuv'er^{F}, } move the covering from. **2.** To make openly known; disclose. **3.** *Mil.* To expose successively, as lines of formation. **II.** *i.* To remove the hat, as in respect. [existence.
un"cre-ate'^{d}, 1 un"krī-ēt'; 2 ŭn"crē-āt', *vt.* To deprive of
un"cre-at'ed, *a.* **1.** Not yet created or brought into being. **2.** Having independent existence; not created.
unc'tion, 1 uŋk'shon; 2 ŭŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of anointing, as with oil. **2.** A substance used in anointing, as an unguent or a salve. **3.** Religious fervor. **4.** Divine grace. [< F. *onction,* < L. *unctio(n-),* < *ungo,* anoint.]—**unc'tu-ous,** 1 uŋk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 ŭŋc'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of an unguent; greasy. **2.** Characterized by deep sympathetic feeling. **3.** Characterized by affected emotion. **4.** Being greasy to the touch. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**unc"tu-os'i-ty**§, *n.*
un-cut', *a.* Not cut. Specifically: (1) In bookbinding, having untrimmed margins. (2) Unground, as a gem.
un-daunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; intrepid. Syn.: see BRAVE.—**un-daunt'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**un-daunt'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-dec'a-gon, 1 un-dek'a-gen; 2 ŭn-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n. Geom.* A figure that has eleven angles and eleven sides. [< L. *undecim,* eleven, + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]
un"de-ceive', } *vt.* To free from deception, as by appris-
un"de-ceiv'^{F}, } ing of the truth.
un"de-cid'ed, *a.* **1.** Not having the mind made up. **2.** Not determined. Syn.: see IRRESOLUTE. **-ly,** *adv.*
un'der, 1 un'dər; 2 ŭn'der. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated below something else; lower or lowermost. **2.** Subordinate; as, an *under* keeper. **3.** Lower in pitch. **II.** *adv.* In a lower position or inferior degree; in or into subjection. **III.** *prep.* **1.** Beneath, so as to have something directly above; covered by. **2.** In a place lower than. **3.** Beneath the shelter or protection of, as a roof or a tree. **4.** Beneath the concealment, guise, or assumption of; as, *under* a false name. **5.** Less than, in number, degree, amount, etc. **6.** Subject, subordinate, or subservient to; subject to the instruction, influence, control, operation, or sanction of; liable to. **7.** Being the subject of. **8.** During the period of; in the reign or administration of. **9.** By virtue of; authorized, substantiated, attested, or warranted by. **10.** In conformity to or in accordance with. **11.** Planted or sowed with. [< AS. *under,* under.] Syn.: see BENEATH.—**under a cloud,** overshadowed by difficulties, reproach, or distrust.—**u. canvas,** propelled by the wind: said of a ship.—**u. fire,** engaged in battle: said of troops.—**u. steam,** propelled by steam: said of a ship.—**u. the rose,** in secrecy.—**u. the yoke,** in subjection; conquered.—**u. way,** in motion, as a ship. **u. weight**‡.
un'der-arm", *a.* Underhand: said of bowling delivered with the hand underneath both the elbow and the ball.
un"der-bid', *vt.* To bid lower than, as in a competition.
un'der-bred", *a.* **1.** Of impure breed; not thoroughbred. **2.** Lacking in good breeding. Syn.: see VULGAR.
un'der-brush", *n.* Small trees and shrubs growing beneath forest-trees; undergrowth. **un'der-bush"**‡.
un'der-clothes", *n. pl.* Clothes designed for underwear, or to be worn next the skin. **un'der-cloth"ing**‡.
un'der-cur"rent, *n.* **1.** A current, as of water or air, below another or below the surface. **2.** Figuratively, a hidden drift or tendency, as of popular sentiments.
un"der-cut'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cut under, as a mass of coal, to facilitate its removal. **2.** In pugilism, to strike (a person) a blow from underneath upward. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the parts in relief cut under. **2.** Done by undercutting.
un'der-cut", *n.* **1.** The act or result of cutting under. **2.** The tenderloin. **3.** A slanting cut in a sawed log. **4.** A pugilistic blow dealt upward.
un"der-do', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do, and especially to cook, partially or insufficiently. 2†. To subject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do less than is expected or called for. **2.** To do less than one is able to; fall below one's ability: opposed to *overdo.*—**un'der-done",** *a.* **1.** Insufficiently done; not enough cooked. **2.** Not cooked to the full, as meat: called *rare* in U. S.

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-, *prefix,* pages 832, 833.

un'der-drain", *n.* A subsurface drain built to admit water percolating through the soil above.—**un'der-drain"**, *vt.*

un"der-es'ti-mate', *vt.* To put too low an estimate or valuation upon. Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

un"der-feed', *vt.* To feed insufficiently.

un"der-foot', *adv.* Beneath the feet; immediately below.

un'der-gar"ment, *n.* A garment to be worn under the ordinary outer garments.

un"der-gird', *vt.* To gird around, or to bind down, as by means of a rope or chain that passes underneath.

un"der-go', *vt.* **1.** To bear up under; pass through and survive. **2.** To exist under. Syn.: see ENDURE.

un"der-grad'u-ate, *n.* A student of a university or college who has not taken the bachelor's degree.

un'der-ground". **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated, done, or operating beneath the surface of the ground. **2.** Hence, done in secret. **II.** *n.* That which is beneath the surface of the ground. **III.** *adv.* Beneath the surface of the ground; hence, secretly.

un'der-grown", *a.* Not fully grown; undersized.

un'der-growth", *n.* **1.** A growth of smaller plants among larger ones. **2.** Condition of being undergrown.

un'der-hand", *a.* **1.** Done or acting in a treacherously secret manner; unfair; sly. **2.** In baseball, cricket, etc., same as UNDER-ARM. — **un'der-hand"**, *adv.* — **un"der-hand'ed**, *a.* Clandestinely carried on.

un"der-hung', *a.* **1.** Protruding from beneath, as a lower jaw: said of persons, dogs, etc., with such a jaw. **2.** Running on rollers on a rail below it, as a sliding door.

un"der-lay', *v.* **I.** *t.* To lay something under; support or bring up, as a cut in printing, by underlays. **II.** *i.* To incline, as a vein, from the perpendicular.

un'der-lay", *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper, etc., placed under certain parts of a form, to bring them to the proper level. **2.** *Mining.* An inclination, as of a lode.

un'der-lease", *n.* A lease of premises by a lessee; sublease.

un"der-let', *vt.* **1.** To lease (premises already held on lease); sublet. **2.** To lease at less than the usual rate.

un"der-lie', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie below or under. **2.** To be the ground or support of; as, the principle that *underlies* a scheme. **3§.** Fig., to be subject, answerable, or liable to. **II.** *i.* To rest in or occupy a position directly below.

un"der-line', *vt.* To mark with a line underneath.

un'der-lin"en, *n.* Linen underwear; any underwear.

un'der-ling, *n.* A subordinate; an inferior; a servile person.

un"der-ly'ing, *pa.* Lying under. See UNDERLIE.

un'der-men"tioned, *a.* Mentioned below in a writing.

un"der-mine', *vt.* **1.** To excavate beneath; form a mine under. **2.** Figuratively, to subvert in an underhand way; wear away and weaken; as, to *undermine* the influence or the health of some one. Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**un"der-min'er**, *n.*

un'der-mine", *n.* **1.** A cave. **2.** *Mil.* A mine.

un'der-most, *a.* Having the lowest place.

un"der-neath', *adv.* In a place directly below. [< AS. *under*, under, + *neothan*, below.] Syn.: see BENEATH.

un'der-neath', *prep.* Beneath; under; below.

un"der-pay', *vt.* To pay insufficiently.

un"der-pin', *vt.* To support, as a wall or structure, from below, especially when a previous support is removed, by inserting a prop or pier.—**un'der-pin"ning**, *n.* **1.** The act of supporting a structure by building or propping beneath it. **2.** A foundation-wall, especially one inserted in place of another that is gradually removed.

un'der-plot", *n.* **1.** A subsidiary literary or dramatic plot; an episode. **2.** A piece of roguery or trickery; an underhand action.—**un'der-plot"ter**, *n.*

un"der-rate', *vt.* To rate too low. Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

un"der-run', *vt.* **1.** To run beneath. **2.** *Naut.* To draw a boat through the water by pulling it along under (a line, hawser, or the like), as for examination.

un"der-score', *vt.* To draw a line below, as for indicating emphasis; underline. [**sell"er**, *n.*

un"der-sell', *vt.* To sell at a lower price than.—**un'der-set'**, *vt.* **1.** To prop up; support. **2.** [Eng.] To underlet. —**un'der-set"**, *n.* An undercurrent.—**un'der-set"ter**, *n.* **1.** An underpinning prop or support. **2.** One who sublets. —**un'der-set"ting**, *n.* Any underpinning; also, a base or pedestal.

un'der-shap"en, *a.* [Poet.] Abnormally small.

un'der-shirt", *n.* A garment worn beneath the shirt, generally of cotton, wool and cotton, or silk.

un'der-shot", *a.* **1.** Propelled by water that flows underneath: said of a water-wheel. **2.** Projecting; having a projecting lower jaw: said of a bulldog.

un'der-shrub", *n.* A small shrub or plant, with shrubby base.

un"der-sign', *vt.* To sign at the foot of; subscribe.

un'der-sized"[1], *a.* Of less than the customary size.

un'der-sized"[2], *a.* Insufficiently sized, as paper.

un'der-skirt", *n.* **1.** A skirt worn beneath another; a petticoat. **2.** The foundation-skirt of a draped gown.

un'der-sleeve", *n.* A sleeve worn beneath another, as of an undergarment, especially a separate sleeve of light material worn under the sleeve of a woman's dress.

un"der-stand', *v.* [-STOOD'; -STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take in or make out the meaning of, as a word or statement or the person using it. **2.** To perceive the nature of; comprehend. **3.** To take or suppose to mean. **4.** To have full and clear knowledge or mastery of; as, he *understands* his business. **5.** To learn from some credible source; know from being told. **6.** To receive as implied or intended. **7.** To supply mentally, as in explanation of an ellipsis; as, the preposition is *understood*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise power of comprehension and understanding. **2.** To comprehend the relation of things in a matter under consideration. **3.** To know through information. [< AS. *understandan*, < *under*, under, < *standan*, stand.] Syn.: see APPREHEND; KNOW; PERCEIVE; SOLVE.—**un"der-stand'ing**, *pa.* Possessing comprehension and good sense.

un"der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who understands, or the resulting state; intellectual apprehension. **2.** The power or faculty by which one understands; in general, the sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained, and extended. **3.** The facts or elements of a case as apprehended by any one; intelligence. **4.** An agreement between two or more persons; an informal compact.

Syn.: apprehension, comprehension, discernment, intellect, intelligence, judgment, mind, perception, reason, reasoning faculty. See INTELLECT; MIND; WISDOM.

un"der-state'd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To state with less force than the truth warrants. **2.** To state, as a number or dimension, as less than the true one. **II.** *i.* To state that which is less than the truth.—**un"der-state'ment**, *n.*

un"der-stood', *imp. & pp.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-strap"per, *n.* An underling.—**un'der-strap"ping**, *a.* Subservient.

un'der-stud"y. *Theat.* **I.** *vt. & vi.* To study (a part) in order to be able, if necessary, to take the place of the actor playing it. **II.** *n.* An actor or actress who has understudied or is understudying a rôle; an underling.

un"der-take', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take in hand, as a task or enterprise; attempt; try. **2.** To guarantee the performance of; covenant; engage. **3‖.** To venture to assert. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make oneself answerable or responsible for anything; also, to enter upon an undertaking. **2.** *Law.* To assume an obligation. **3.** To enter into any contract, covenant, or business relationship. **4.** [Colloq.] To conduct the business of a funeral undertaker. Syn.: see ENDEAVOR.—**un'der-tak"er**, *n.* **1.** One who undertakes, especially one whose business it is to oversee funerals. **2.** One who undertakes any work or enterprise, especially a contractor.—**un"der-tak'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who undertakes. **2.** The thing undertaken; an enterprise; task. **3.** The management of funerals. **4.** *Law.* An engagement or guaranty. [one who is himself a lessee.

un'der-ten"ant, *n.* One who holds premises by a lease from

un'der-tone", *n.* **1.** A tone of lower pitch or loudness than is usual; especially, the tone of a subdued voice. **2.** A subdued shade of a color. **3.** A meaning or suggestion implied but not expressed.

un"der-took', *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

un'der-tow", *n.* The flow of water at the bottom of a sea in a direction opposite to the surface current; also, the backward undercurrent below the surf.

un"der-val'ue, *vt.* **1.** To value too lightly; underrate. **2†.** To hold inferior: with *to* before the object compared. Syn.: see DISPARAGE.—**un"der-val'u-a'tion**, *n.*

un'der-vest", *n.* An undershirt.

un"der-wa'ter, *a.* Lying or situated below water-level.

un'der-wear", *n.* Garments worn underneath the ordinary outer garments; underclothing.

un"der-went', *imp.* of UNDERGO, *v.*; also, but erroneously, the past participle for *undergone*.

un'der-wood", *n.* Underbrush.

un"der-work'[1], *v.* **I.** *t.* To compete with by working at less wages. **II.** *i.* To do less than is requisite.—**un'der-work"**, *n.* Subordinate or routine work.

un'der-world", *n.* **1.** The Plutonian or nether world; Hades. **2.** The antipodes; also, all beneath the horizon. **3.** The sublunary world; the earth.

un"der-write', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To write beneath; subscribe. **2.** In finance: (1) To execute and deliver (a policy of insurance on specified property). (2) To engage to buy all the stock in (a new enterprise or company) that is not subscribed for by the public. **II.** *i.* To act as an

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-, *prefix*, pages 832, 833.

underwriter; especially, to issue a policy of insurance. —**un'der-writ"er,** *n.* A body corporate or a person in the insurance business.

Un'dine, 1 un'dīn; 2 ŭn'dīn, *n.* A fabled water-nymph without a soul, which she might receive by marrying a mortal and bearing a child. [< L. *unda,* wave.] **On'dine‡.**

un-do'[1], 1 un-dū'; 2 ŭn-dọ', *vt.* [UN-DID'; UN-DO'ING; UN-DONE'.] **1.** To annul or counteract, as a wrong. **2.** To ruin; bring to grief. **3.** To loosen or untie; take apart.—**un-do'er,** *n.*—**un-do'ing,** *n.*—**un-done',** *pp.*

un-do'[2], *vt.* To fail to do; leave not done.

un-doubt'ed, } *a.* **1.** Assured beyond question; being
un-dout'ed[3], } beyond a doubt. **2.** Not viewed with distrust; unsuspected. Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-draw', *vt.* To draw open, or draw wide.

un-dress'[1], 1 un-dres'; 2 ŭn-drĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of clothes; strip. **2.** To remove the dressings or bandages from, as a wound. **II.** *i.* To remove one's clothing.

un'dress, 1 un'dres; 2 ŭn'drĕs, *a.* Pertaining to everyday attire; hence, informal.

un-dress', *n.* Ordinary attire; negligee.

un-due', 1 un-diū'; 2 ŭn-dū', *a.* **1.** Excessive. **2.** Not justified, as by law. **3.** Not due.—**un-du'ly,** *adv.*

un'du-late, 1 un'diu-lēt; 2 ŭn'dū-lāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[2]; -LAT"ING.] To move like a wave or in waves; have a wavy appearance. **II.** *a.* **1.** Wavy. **2.** Having wave-like markings, as of color. [< L. *undulatus,* < *unda,* wave.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE.—**un'du-lat"ing,** *pa.* Having the appearance of waves; vibrating; waving; wavy.—**un'du-lant,** *a.* Undulating.—**un"du-la'tion,** *n.* A sinuous motion; a wave. Syn.: see WAVE.—**un'du-la-to-ry,** *a.*

un-earth'[1], 1 un-ûrth'; 2 ŭn-ĕrth', *vt.* **1.** To dig or root up from the earth. **2.** Hence, to reveal; discover.

un-earth'ly, 1 un-ûrth'li; 2 ŭn-ĕrth'ly, *a.* Not earthly; hence, supernatural; weird.—**un-earth'li-ness,** *n.*

un-eas'y, 1 un-īz'i; 2 ŭn-ēş'y, *a.* **1.** Deprived of ease; disturbed; unquiet. **2.** Not affording ease or rest; uncomfortable. **3.** Showing embarrassment or constraint. **4.** Difficult.—**un-eas'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-eas'i-ness,** *n.*

un-eath'ly, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not easily.

un"em-ployed', *a.* **1.** Having no occupation; out of work. **2.** Not put to use or account. Syn.: see IDLE; VACANT.

un-e'qual, *a.* **1.** Not having equivalent or equal extension, duration, or properties. **2.** Inadequate for the purpose; insufficient. **3.** Not balanced; disproportioned; hence, inequitable; unfair. **4.** Wanting in uniformity. **5.** *Bot.* Unsymmetrical; as, *unequal* distribution.—**un-e'qualed,** *a.* **un-e'qualled‡.**—**un-e'qual-ly,** *adv.*

un"e-quiv'o-cal, *a.* Understandable in only one way; distinct; plain. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; CLEAR; PLAIN. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-e'ven, *a.* **1.** Not even or level. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without remainder; odd. **3.** Not balanced; not fair or just. **4.** Not uniform; variable; spasmodic. Syn.: see IRREGULAR; ROUGH.—**un-e'ven-ly,** *adv.*—**un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

un"e-vent'ful, *a.* Devoid of noteworthy events; quiet.

un"ex-am'pl(e)d[2], *a.* So great, remarkable, or striking as to have no precedent or analogy; without a parallel.

un"ex-cep'tion-a-bl(e[2]**,** *a.* That can not be objected to; faultless. **-ness,** *n.*—**un"ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un"ex-cep'tion-al, *a.* Being no exception; ordinary.

un-fair', 1 un-fâr'; 2 ŭn-fâr', *a.* Marked by dishonesty or fraud; not just. Syn.: see BAD. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-faith'ful, *a.* **1.** Manifesting lack or absence of faith; perfidious; faithless. **2.** Not true to a standard or to an original. **3.** Not equal to a demand. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS. —**un-faith'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-faith'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-fa'vor-a-bl(e[2]**,** *a.* Not favorable. (1) Unpropitious. (2) Showing no favor. **-ness,** *n.*—**un-fa'vor-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-feel'ing, *a.* Not sympathetic; hard; cruel. Syn.: see HARD.—**un-feel'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**un-feel'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-fit'. I[2]. *vt.* To deprive of requisite fitness, strength, or skill; disqualify. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having no fitness; unsuitable. **2.** Not appropriate. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-fold'[1], *vt. & vi.* To open or spread out; make manifest; develop. Syn.: see AMPLIFY; INTERPRET; SOLVE.

un-fold'[2], *vt.* To free or let loose from a fold or pen.

un-formed', *a.* **1.** Devoid of shape or form. **2.** Not fully developed in character; crude. **3.** *Biol.* Unorganized.

un-for'tu-nate, *a.* **1.** Having ill fortune. **2.** Causing or attended by ill fortune; disastrous. Syn.: see BAD; SAD.—**un-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*—**un-for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*

un-found'ed, *a.* **1.** Resting on no solid foundation; groundless; baseless. **2.** Not founded or established. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-friend'ly, *a.* **1.** Unkindly disposed; inimical. **2.** Not favorable or propitious. Syn.: see INIMICAL.—**un-friend',** *n.* An enemy.—**un-friend'ed,** *a.* Without friends.—**un-friend'li-ness,** *n.*—**un-friend'ly,** *adv.*

un-frock', *vt.* To divest of a frock or gown; hence, to depose, as a monk or priest.

un-furl', *vt.* **1.** To unroll, as a flag; spread out; expand. **2.** To disclose.

ung., *abbr.* [L.] *Unguentum* (ointment).

un-gain'ly, 1 un-gēn'li; 2 ŭn-gān'ly, *a.* Lacking grace or ease; clumsy. [< UN-[1] + Ice. *gegnligr,* straight.] Syn.: see AWKWARD.—**un-gain'li-ness,** *n.*

Un-ga'va, 1 un-gâ'vę; 2 ŭn-gä'va, *n.* A territory in N. E. Canada, embracing most of Labrador; 456,000 sq. m.

un-god'ly, *a.* **1.** Having no reverence for God; impious; wicked. **2.** Unholy. **3.** [Slang.] Outrageous. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**un-god'li-ly,** *adv.*—**un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

un-gov'ern-a-bl(e[2]**,** *a.* That can not be governed. Syn.: see PERVERSE; REBELLIOUS; VIOLENT.—**un-gov'ern-a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**un-gov'ern-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-gra'cious, *a.* **1.** Lacking in graciousness of manner; unmannerly. **2.** Not pleasing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-grate'ful, *a.* **1.** Feeling or showing a lack of gratitude. **2.** Not pleasant to do or receive; disagreeable. **3.** Not rewarding toil; thankless, as soil. **-ly,** *adv.*—**un-grate'ful-ness,** *n.* Ingratitude.

un'gual, 1 uŋ'gwəl; 2 ŭŋ'ġwal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing a nail, hoof, or claw. [< L. *unguis,* a nail.]

un'guent, 1 uŋ'gwent; 2 ŭŋ'ġwĕnt, *n.* Any ointment for local application. [< L. *unguentum,* < *unguo,* anoint.]

un'guis, 1 uŋ'gwis; 2 ŭŋ'ġwis, *n.* [UN'GUES, 1 -gwiz; 2 -ġwēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A nail, claw, hoof, or talon. **2.** A structure resembling a nail. [L., nail.]—**un-gui'cu-lar,** *a.*—**Un-gui"cu-la'ta,** *n. pl.* A division of mammals with claws.—**un-gui'cu-late,** *a. & n.*

Unguiate Feet.
1. Hind foot of a horse. 2. Foot of a stag. 3. Left fore foot of the Indian rhinoceros. 4. A side view of the hoof of a stag, showing the false hoof (*a*).

un'gu-la, 1 uŋ'giu-lə; 2 ŭŋ'ġŭ-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A hoof, claw, or talon. **2.** *Surg.* A hooked or claw-shaped instrument. **3.** That which is left of a cone or cylinder when the top is cut off by a plane oblique to the base. [L., dim. of *unguis,* nail.]—**Un"gu-la'ta,** *n. pl.* A division of mammals, variously ranked and limited; hoofed mammals.—**un'gu-lar,** *a.*—**un'gu-late. I.** *a.* Hoofed or hoof-like. **II.** *n.* A hoofed animal.

un-hair', 1 un-hâr'; 2 ŭn-hâr', *vt.* To remove hair from, as hides by scraping or the like. [hand; let go.

un-hand', *vt.* To remove one's hand from; loose from the

un-hand'seled§, 1 un-hand'seld; 2 ŭn-händ'sēld, *a.* Not previously used; untilled; virgin. **un-hand'selled‡.**

un-hap'[†], *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. **un-happe'**[†].

un-hap'py, *a.* **1.** Subject to conditions that prevent or destroy happiness; sad; depressed. **2.** Causing misery, unrest, or dissatisfaction. **3.** Characterized by ill fortune. **4.** Exhibiting lack of tact or judgment. Syn.: see BAD; SAD.—**un-hap'pi-ly,** *adv.*—**un-hap'pi-ness,** *n.*

un-har'bored, *a.* **1.** Having no harbor, shelter, or cover. **2**†. Not affording shelter. **un-har'boured‡.**

un-heard', *a.* **1.** Not perceived by the ear. **2.** Not granted a hearing. **3.** Obscure: often with *of.*

un-hinge', *vt.* **1.** To take the hinges from; disconnect the hinges of. **2.** To wrench out of place; deprive of support. **3.** To render unstable; unsettle, as the intellect.

un-ho'ly, *a.* **1.** Not hallowed. **2.** Lacking purity. Syn.: see PROFANE; SINFUL.—**un-ho'li-ly,** *adv.*—**un-ho'li-ness,** *n.*

un-horse'[†], *vt.* To cause to fall from one's horse; unseat.

un-hou'seled†, 1 un-hau'zeld; 2 ŭn-hou'sēld, *pa.* Not having received the sacrament. [< UN-[1] + AS. *hūsl,* administer the sacrament.] **un-hou'selled†.**

u'ni-, 1 yū'ni-; 2 yų'ni-. From Latin *unus,* one: a combining form, used in numerous words, most of which are readily understood by the meaning of the second element.—**u"ni-cam'er-al,** *a.* Consisting of but one chamber, as a legislature.—**u"ni-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Consisting of a single cell, as a protozoan; one-celled.

u'ni-corn, 1 yū'ni-kôrn; 2 yų'ni-eôrn, *n.* **1.** A fabulous horse-like animal with a single horn on the forehead. **2.** *Bib.* A two-horned animal, probably the urus. *Deut.* xxxiii, 17. [< L. *unus,* one, + *cornu,* horn.]

u"ni-flo'rous, *a. Bot.* One-flowered. [< UNI- + L. *flos,* flower.] **u"ni-flo'ral‡.**—**u"ni-fo'li-ar,** *a.* One-leaved. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.]—**u"ni-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Unifoliar. **2.** Unifoliolate: an incorrect use.—**u"ni-fo'li-o-late,** *a.* Having a single leaflet.

u'ni-form, 1 yū'ni-fôrm; 2 yų'ni-fôrm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put into uniform; clothe with some specific livery. **2.** To make uniform or conformable. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being the same or alike: said of form, appearance, etc.; not varying; unchanging. **2.** Being the same in characteristics or qualities. **3.** Agreeing with each other; harmonious; accordant. **4.** Consistent with itself; constant. **III.** *n.*

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-, *prefix,* pages 832, 833.

A dress of uniform style and appearance, as worn by soldiers, postmen, etc. [< F. *uniforme*, < L. *uniformis*, < *unus*, one, + *forma*, form.] Syn.: (adjective) see ALIKE; (noun) see DRESS.—**u″ni-form′i-ty**, *n.* **u′ni-form-ness‡.**—**u′ni-form-ly**, *adv.*

u′ni-fy, 1 yū′nı-fı; 2 yu′ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To make uniform; unite. [< F. *unifier*, < LL. *unifico*, make one, < L. *unus*, one, + *facio*, make.]—**u″ni-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

u″ni-lat′er-al, *a.* **1.** Relating to or affecting one side only; one-sided. **2.** *Law.* Obligatory on one side only. **3.** *Bot.* One-sided, as an elm-leaf. [< UNI- + LATERAL.]—**u″ni-lit′er-al**, *a.* Comprising but one letter. [+ LITERAL.]

un″im-peach′a-bl(eF**)**, *a.* Not to be called in question as regards truth, honesty, etc.; faultless; blameless.

u′nion, 1 yūn′yən; 2 yun′yon. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a union. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of uniting, or the state of being united; a joining; coalescence. **2.** A whole formed by uniting elements previously separate; a combination; league. See TRADE-UNION. **3.** Agreement in sentiment or action; harmony; concord. **4.** Wedlock. **5.** A device symbolizing union in the canton of a flag; also, the canton, especially when used separately as a flag. See UNION JACK, below. **6.** A coupling or connection for pipes or rods. **7†.** A pearl of exceptionally fine quality. [F., < LL. *unio(n-)*, < L. *unus*, one.]

Syn.: coalition, combination, conjunction, junction, juncture, oneness, unification, unity. *Unity* is *oneness*, the state of existing as essentially one, especially of that which never has been divided or of that which can not be conceived of as resolved into parts; as, the *unity* of God or the *unity* of the human soul. *Union* is a bringing together of things that have been distinct, so that they combine or coalesce to form a new whole, or the state or condition of things thus brought together; in a *union* the separate individuality of the things united is never lost sight of; we speak of the *union* of the parts of a fractured bone or of the *union* of hearts in marriage. But *unity* can be said of that which is manifestly or even conspicuously made up of parts, when a single purpose or ideal is so subserved by all that their possible separateness is lost sight of; as, we speak of the *unity* of the human body, or of the *unity* of the church. See ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; HARMONY; MARRIAGE.—Ant.: analysis, contrariety, decomposition, disconnection, disjunction, dissociation, disunion, division, divorce, separation, severance.—**the Union.** **1.** The United States regarded as a national unit. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* The union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, 1707. **3.** The United Kingdom. **4.** The Union of South Africa. See SOUTH AFRICA.—**union down**, reversed, as a flag, so as to have the union or canton at the lower edge: a signal of distress.—**u. jack**, a flag consisting of the union or canton only; specif., the British military flag.—**u′nion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of union: (1) A member of a trade-union. (2) [U-] *U. S. Hist.* One who, during the Civil War, stood for the Union. (3) *Brit. Polit.* One opposed to any form of separation of Ireland from England.—**u′nion-ism**, *n.*—**u″nion-is′tic**, *a.*—**u′nion-ize**, *vt.* To cause to join a trade-union.

u-nip′a-rous, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having but one axis or stem. **2.** Bringing forth but one at a time, or not having borne more than one. [< UNI- + L. *pario*, produce.]—**u′ni-ped**, *a.* Having only one foot. [+ L. *pes*, foot.]—**u″ni-po′lar**, *a.* Having or operating by means of one pole, as a certain type of dynamo.

u-nique′, 1 yu-nīk′; 2 yu-nīk′, *a.* **1.** Being the only one of its kind; being without equal; singular; uncommon; rare. **2.** Not complicated with other things. **3.** Sole. [F., < L. *unicus*, single, < *unus*, one.] Syn.: see ODD; QUEER; RARE.—**u-nique′ly**, *adv.*—**u-nique′ness**, *n.*

u″ni-sex′u-al, 1 yū″nı-sek′shu-əl; 2 yu″ni-sĕk′shu-al, *a.* **1.** Of one sex: specifically said of flowers having one kind of sexual organs (stamens or pistils) only. **2.** *Entom.* Consisting of females only. [< UNI- + SEXUAL.]

u′ni-son, 1 yū′nı-sən; 2 yu′ni-son, *n.* **1.** A condition of perfect agreement and accord; harmony. **2.** *Mus.* Coincidence of sounds resulting from equality in rate of vibration; also, the interval of one or more octaves. [< UNI- + L. *sonus*, sound.] Syn.: see HARMONY; MELODY.—**u-nis′o-nal**, *a.* Being in unison. **u-nis′o-nant‡.**—**u-nis′o-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**u-nis′o-nance**, *n.* Accordance in sounds.—**u-nis′o-nous**, *a.* **1.** Unisonal. **2.** Sounding alone.

u′nit, yū′nıt; 2 yu′nit, *n.* **1.** A single person or thing regarded as an individual and as representative of an entire group; also, a body or group considered as a single whole. **2.** *Math.* A standard quantity with which others of the same kind are compared for purposes of measurement; a least whole number; one; unity.

Units are either *fundamental*, that is, arbitrarily chosen, or *derived*, that is, defined in terms of the fundamental units. The fundamental units are those of *length* (as the *yard* and *meter*), of *mass* (as the *pound* and *kilogram*), and of *time* (as the *second*). The centimeter-gram-second system, based on the centimeter, gram, and second, was established by the British Association in 1861. The principal derived units are the geometrical and mechanical units, as those of *area*, *volume*, *velocity*, *force*, etc., and the electrical and magnetic units, as those of *resistance*, *current*, *magnetic intensity*, etc. [Abbr. of UNITY.]

Unit., *abbr.* Unitarian.

U″ni-ta′ri-an, 1 yū″nı-tē′rı-ən; 2 yu″ni-tā′ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Unitarians. **2.** [u-] Pertaining to a unit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of a religious body that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity. **2.** [u-] A monotheist.

—**U″ni-ta′ri-an-ism**, *n.*—**u′ni-ta-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to unity or to a unit. **2.** Having the nature of a unit; whole.

u-nite′, 1 yu-nāit′; 2 yu-nīt′, *vt.* & *vi.* [U-NIT′ED[d]; U-NIT′ING.] **1.** To join together so as to form a whole; be merged into one; combine; compound. **2.** To bring into close connection; associate intimately; ally; harmonize. **3.** To attach or become attached permanently or solidly. [< LL. *unito* (pp. *unitus*), < L. *unus*, one.]

Syn.: amalgamate, associate, attach, blend, cement, coalesce, cohere, combine, compound, conjoin, connect, consolidate, fuse, incorporate, join, link, merge. See MIX. Compare ADD; COMPLEX.—Ant.: analyze, decompose, disconnect, disjoin, disrupt, dissever, dissociate, dissolve, disunite, divide, resolve, separate, sever, sunder.

—**u-nit′ed**, *pa.* Incorporated into one. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

U-nit′ed King′dom. Great Britain and Ireland, as constituted by the act of union which took effect Jan. 1, 1801.

U-nit′ed Prov′inc-es of A′gra and Oudh. A province in N. W. India; 107,267 sq. m.; pop. 47,182,000.

U-nit′ed States of A-mer′i-ca. A federal republic of N. America, including 48 States, and the District of Columbia, 2 Territories (Alaska and Hawaii), the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone (Panama), Porto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and certain Samoan Islands; total area, 3,743,306 sq. m.; pop. 117,859,358; area of continental United States, 3,026,789 sq. m.; pop. 105,710,620; capital, Washington.

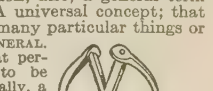
u′ni-ty, 1 yū′nı-tı; 2 yu′ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being indivisibly one; singleness. **2.** Union, as of constituent parts or elements; harmony; concord. **3.** The number one; the ratio of two equal quantities. **4.** In literature and the arts, combination into a homogeneous artistic whole. [< F. *unité*, < L. *unitas*, < *unus*, one.] Syn.: see HARMONY; UNION.

Univ., *abbr.* Universalist, university.—**univ.**, *abbr.* Universal.

u′ni-va″lent, 1 yū′nı-vē″lent; 2 yu′ni-vā″lĕnt. *a. Chem.* Having a combining power of one. [< UNI- + VALENT.]—**u′ni-va″lence**, *n.* **u″ni-va′len-cy‡.**

u′ni-valve, 1 yū′nı-valv; 2 yu′ni-vălv. **I.** *a.* Having only one valve, as a mollusk. **u″ni-val′vate‡; u′ni-valved‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A mollusk having a univalve shell; a gastropod. **2.** A shell of a single piece. [< UNI- + VALVE.]—**u″ni-val′vu-lar**, *a.*

u″ni-ver′sal, 1 yū″nı-vūr′səl; 2 yu″ni-vēr′sal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the entire universe; belonging to the whole earth or to all human beings; unlimited; general. **2.** Common to all in any specific group. **3.** Regarded or existing as a whole; entire. **4.** Suited to all purposes and conditions. **5.** *Logic.* Including all of a logical class. **6.** *Mach.* Adapted to a great variety of uses. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A universal proposition; also, a general term or predicate. **2.** *Philos.* A universal concept; that which may be predicated of many particular things or persons. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL.



Universal Joint.

—**universal joint**, a joint that permits both connected parts to be turned in any direction; specifically, a coupling for connecting two shafts, etc., so as to permit angular motion in all directions.

—**U″ni-ver′sal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that all souls will finally be saved and that good will finally triumph universally.—**U″ni-ver′sal-ist.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Universalism or Universalists. **II.** *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Universalism, or a member of the religious body holding those doctrines, the Universalist denomination.—**u″ni-ver-sal′i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state of being all-embracing. **2.** Unrestricted fitness or adaptability.—**u″ni-ver′sal-ly**, *adv.*

u′ni-verse, 1 yū′nı-vūrs; 2 yu′ni-vĕrs, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of all existing things; the whole creation; in restricted sense, the earth. **2.** Human beings collectively; mankind. **3.** *Logic.* All objects, collectively, that are the subjects of consideration at once. **4.** A boundless number. [< L.[F] *universum*, neut. of *universus*, whole.]

u″ni-ver′si-ty, 1 yū″nı-vūr′sı-tı; 2 yu″ni-vĕr′si-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An educational institution for superior instruction or for the examination of students already instructed. **2.** All the students of such an institution. **3.** [Colloq.] A university team or crew.

u-niv′o-cal, 1 yu-nıv′o-kəl; 2 yu-nĭv′o-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having

but one proper sense or meaning. **2.** *Mus.* Unisonant. **II.** *n.* A word that has but one meaning. [< LL. *univocus*, < L. *unus*, one, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

un-just', 1 un-jŭst'; 2 ŭn-jŭst', *a.* **1.** Not legitimate, fair, or just; wrongful. **2.** Unrighteous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-kempt', 1 un-kempt'; 2 ŭn-kĕmpt', *a.* **1.** Not combed or kempt; neglected; untidy. **2.** Hence, without polish; rough.—**un-kempt'ness,** *n.*

un-ken'nel, *vt.* To drive from a kennel or retreat; hence, [to disclose.

un-kind', *a.* **1.** Showing lack of kindness; unsympathetic; harsh. **2†.** Unnatural. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-known', 1 un-nōn'; 2 ŭn-nōn'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not apprehended mentally; not recognized, as a fact or a person. **2.** Not capable of being known. **II.** *n.* An unknown person or quantity. Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET.

un-lace', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or unfasten by undoing a lace; untie. **2†.** To loosen (armor or clothing) in any way. **3†.** To expose to damage; disgrace.

un-law', *n. Scots Law.* **1.** To fine. **2†.** To annul. **3†.** To outlaw.

un-law'ful, *a.* Contrary to or in violation of law; illegal; illicit. Syn.: see CRIMINAL.—**un-law'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-law'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-lay', *vt.* To untwist, specifically, the strands of a rope.

un-learn', } *vt.* & *vi.* To dismiss from the mind; forget.

un-lern'^{ZP}, } —**un-learned',** *pp.*

un-learn'ed, } 1 un-lûrn'ed; 2 ŭn-lĕrn'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Without

un-lern'ed^{P}, } learning; illiterate; uncultured. **2.** That has not been learned. Syn.: see IGNORANT.

un-less', 1 un-les'; 2 ŭn-lĕs', *conj.* **1.** If it be not a fact that; supposing that . . . not. **2.** Save; except. [Formerly *onlesse*, < ON, *prep.*, + LESS, *a.*] Syn.: see BUT.

un-like'. **I.** *a.* Having little or no resemblance; different. **II.** *adv.* In another manner. Syn.: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; HETEROGENEOUS.—**un-like'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Improbable. **2.** Not promising success. **II.** *adv.* Improbably.—**un-like'li-ness,** *n.* **un-like'li-hood‡.**

un-load'^{d}, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of a load or burden. **2.** To discharge, as a cargo. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To sell, especially in quantities: said of stock hard or risky to carry.

un-lock'^{t}, *vt.* **1.** To release, as by turning back the bolt of a lock; open, as by removing any hindrance. **2.** To give free range or scope to. **3.** To disclose, as a secret.

un-looked', *a.* Not anticipated; unexpected: usually with *for*.

un-loose'^{t}, 1 un-lūs'; 2 ŭn-lōōs', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from fastenings. **un-loos'en‡.** **II.** *i.* To become disconnected; fall to pieces. Syn.: see RELEASE.

un-luck'y, *a.* **1.** Not favored by luck; unfortunate. **2.** Resulting in or attended by ill luck; disastrous. **3.** Ill-omened; inauspicious; as, an *unlucky* day. Syn.: see BAD.—**un-luck'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-luck'i-ness,** *n.*

un-made', *a.* **1.** Not yet made. **2.** Taken to pieces.

un-make', *vt.* **1.** To destroy; annihilate. **2.** To depose.

un-man', *vt.* **1.** To cause to lose manly courage or nerve. **2.** To make destitute of men, as a fortress.

un-mask'^{t}, *vt.* **1.** To remove a mask from. **2.** Figuratively, to take any disguise from.

un-mean'ing, *a.* Meaningless; unintelligent. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-mer'ci-ful, *a.* **1.** Showing no mercy; cruel; pitiless. **2.** [Colloq.] Extreme; exorbitant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-mind'ful, *a.* Not keeping in mind; neglectful; inattentive.—**un-mind'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-mind'ful-ness,** *n.*

un"mis-tak'a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* That can not be mistaken. **un"mis-take'a-bl(e**^{P}**‡.** Syn.: see APPARENT; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**un"mis-tak'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-nat'u-ral, *a.* **1.** Contrary to the laws of nature, morality, or decency; monstrous. **2.** Destitute of natural feeling. **3.** Not consistent with nature; artificial. Syn.: see FACTITIOUS; IRREGULAR. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry, *a.* Not required; not necessary.—**un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness,** *n.*

un-nerve', *vt.* To deprive of control of the nerves; deprive of strength or courage. Syn.: see WEAKEN

un-or'gan-ized, *a.* Not organized; specifically, not living; inorganic; structureless. **un-or'gan-ised‡.**

un-paid', *a.* **1.** Not met or discharged, as a debt. **2.** Not receiving pay. **3.** Having wages remaining due.

un-par'al-leled, } *a.* Without parallel; unmatched; un-

un-par'al-leld^{S}, } precedented.

un-par"lia-men'ta-ry, 1 un-pär"li-men'tə-ri; 2 ŭn-pär"li-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Contrary to the rules that govern deliberative or legislative bodies.

un-pleas'ant, } *a.* Failing to give pleasure; disagreeable;

un-ples'ant^{S}, } objectionable. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-pop'u-lar, *a.* Having no popularity; generally disliked or condemned. **-ly,** *adv.*—**un"pop-u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

un-prac'tised, } 1 un-prak'tist; 2 ŭn-prăc'tist, *a.* **1.**

un-prac'ticed, } Being without practise; inexperienced; raw. **2.** Not carried out in practise. **3.** Not yet tried.

un-prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Being without precedent; unexampled. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-prej'u-diced, *a.* **1.** Free from prejudice or bias; impartial. **2.** Not impaired, as a right. Syn.: see CANDID.

un-prin'ci-pled, *a.* Destitute of conscientious scruples; unscrupulous; wicked. Syn.: see BAD; IMMORAL.

un-priz'a-ble†, *a.* **1.** Of worth beyond estimation; invaluable. **2.** Not prized; valueless.

un"pro-duc'tive, } *a.* **1.** Producing little or nothing;

un"pro-duc'tiv^{S}, } barren. **2.** Specifically, in economics, not adding to exchangeable value. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"pro-fes'sion-al, *a.* **1.** Having no profession. **2.** Being outside or beyond the limits of one's profession. **3.** Violating the rules or ethical code of a profession.

un"pro-voked', *a.* **1.** Having received no provocation. **2.** Not called forth by provocation or just cause.

un-qual'i-fied, *a.* **1.** Being without the proper qualifications; unfit. **2.** Having failed to qualify. **3.** Given or done without limitation or restrictions. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-ques'tion-a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* **1.** Too certain or sure to admit of question; being beyond a doubt. **2‖.** Difficult to approach with questions; not conversable. Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE; NOTORIOUS.—**un-ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ques'tioned, *a.* **1.** Not called in question. **2.** Not to be disputed with; indisputable. **3.** Not interrogated.

un-qui'et, *a.* **1.** Not at rest; disturbed. **2.** Causing unrest or discomfort. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-rav'el, 1 un-rav'l; 2 ŭn-răv'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate the threads of, as a tangled skein or knitted article. **2.** To unfold; explain. **3.** To bring to a climax, as a plot. **II.** *i.* To become disentangled. Syn.: see INTERPRET.

un-read', 1 un-red'; 2 ŭn-rĕd', *a.* **1.** Not informed by reading; ignorant. **2.** Not yet perused.

un-read'y, 1 un-red'i; 2 ŭn-rĕd'y, *a.* **1.** Being without readiness or alertness; not apt or quick. **2.** Not in a condition to act effectively.—**un-read'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-read'i-ness,** *n.*

un-re'al, 1 un-rī'əl; 2 ŭn-rē'al, *a.* **1.** Having no reality; not practical; fanciful. **2.** Having no actual existence. **3.** Having no genuineness.—**un"re-al'i-ty,** *n.*

un-rea'son†, *vt.* To disprove by reasoning.

un-rea'son-a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* **1.** Acting without or contrary to reason. **2.** Not according to reason; irrational. **3.** Exceeding what is reasonable; immoderate. Syn., see ABSURD; IMMODERATE.—**un-rea'son-a-bl(e-ness**^{P}, *n.*—**un-rea'son-a-bly,** *adv.* [unlimited.

un-reck'on-a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* Not to be reckoned or computed;

un"re-gen'er-ate, *a.* Not having been changed by regeneration; loosely, sinful.

un"re-served', } *a.* **1.** Given or done without reserve.

un"re-servd'^{S}, } **2.** Having no reserve of manner. Syn.: see CANDID; IMPLICIT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"re-spec'tive†, *a.* **1.** General. **2.** Not restricted.

un-res'pit-ed, *a.* **1.** Not postponed; not respited, as from a sentence of the law. **2†.** Having no intermission.

un-rest', *n.* Restlessness, especially of the mind.

un-ri'fled^{1}, *a.* Smooth-bore, as a gun. [examined.

un-ri'fled^{2}, *a.* Not rifled, seized, or plundered; not

un-right'eous, *a.* **1.** Not righteous; wicked. **2.** Contrary to the law of right; unjust. Syn.: see SINFUL.—**un-right'eous-ly,** *adv.*—**un-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

un-ripe', *a.* **1.** Not arrived at maturity; not ripe. **2.** Figuratively, not ready for accomplishment.

un-ri'valed, *a.* Having no rival or competitor; unequaled; matchless. **un-ri'valled‡.**

un-roll', *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To spread or open (that which has been rolled up). **2.** To exhibit to view. **II.** *i.* To open with a rolling movement; unfold; develop.

un-ru'ly, 1 un-rū'li; 2 ŭn-ru'ly, *a.* Disposed to resist rule or discipline; intractable; ungovernable. Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**un-ru'li-ness,** *n.*

un-sat'u-rat"ed, *a.* Falling short of saturation; not fully combined.

un-sa'vor-y, *a.* **1.** Having a disagreeable taste or odor. **2.** Suggesting something disagreeable, offensive, or unclean to the mind. **3.** Associated with misconduct or with something morally bad.—**un-sa'vor-i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-sa'vor-i-ness,** *n.* [uninjured.

un-scathed', 1 un-skēthd'; 2 ŭn-scāthd', *a.* Unharmed;

un-scru'pu-lous, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-seal', *vt.* To break or remove the seal of.

un-search'a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* That can not be searched or explored; hidden; mysterious.—**un-search'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-sea'son-a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* Not being in the proper season or not being in time; inappropriate.—**un-sea'son-a-bl(e-ness**^{P}, *n.*—**un-sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*—**un-sea'soned,** *a.*

un-seat'^{d}, *vt.* To remove from a seat; unhorse.

un-seen', *a.* Not seen; not evident; invisible.

un-set'tle, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To move from a fixed or settled con-

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-, *prefix*, pages 832, 833.

tion. **2.** To confuse; disturb. **3.** To become unsteady or unfixed. Syn.: see DISPLACE. [as a woman.
un-sex'^{t}, *vt.* To rob of the distinctive qualities of a sex,
un-sex'u-al, *a.* Not sexual; not characteristic of sex.
un-ship'^{t}, *vt.* **1.** To unload from a ship or other vessel. **2.** To move or throw out of place, as a rudder.
un-sight'ly, *a.* Offensive to the sight; ugly.—**un-sight'li-ness,** *n.*
un"so-phis'ti-cat"ed, 1 un"so-fis'ti-kēt"ed; 2 ŭn"so-fĭs'ti-eāt"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Free from adulteration; genuine; pure. **2.** Artless; simple. **3.** Showing inexperience. Syn.: see CANDID; RUSTIC.—**un"so-phis'ti-cat"ed-ly,** *adv.*—**un"so-phis'ti-cat"ed-ness,** *n.*
un-sound', *a.* Lacking in soundness; not sound.—**un-sound'ly,** *adv.*—**un-sound'ness,** *n.* [mercy.
un-spar'ing, *a.* **1.** Not sparing; lavish. **2.** Showing no
un-speak'a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* **1.** That can not be expressed; unutterable. **2.** [Colloq.] Extremely bad or objectionable. **-ness,** *n.*—**un-speak'a-bly,** *adv.*
un-spe'cial-ized, 1 un-spēsh'ăl-aizd; 2 ŭn-spĕsh'al-izd, *a.* Not specialized; especially, in biology, not set apart for a special function or purpose; generalized. **-ised‡.**
un-sphere', *vt.* To take out of its sphere or place.
un-spot'ted, *a.* Not marked with spots; free from blemishes; immaculate. Syn.: see PURE.
un-sta'ble, *a.* Lacking in stability, firmness, or permanence; not secure. Syn.: see FICKLE; PRECARIOUS.
un-stop'^{t}, *vt.* **1.** To remove a stop or stopper from; hence, to open. **2.** To open the stops of (an organ).
un-string', *vt.* **1.** To remove from a string. **2.** To take the strings from; also, to loosen the strings of, as a bow or a guitar. **3.** To relax, as if by loosening.
un-stud'ied, *a.* **1.** Not planned; unpremeditated. **2.** Not stiff; natural. **3.** Not acquainted through study. **4.** Not studious. Syn.: see SIMPLE.
un-sung', *a.* **1.** Not celebrated in song or poetry; obscure. **2.** Not yet sung, as a song.
un"sus-pect'ed, *a.* **1.** Not suspected, as of evil. **2.** Not imagined or known to exist. **un"sus-pect'†.**
un"sus-pect'ing, *a.* Having no suspicion; trusting.
un"sus-pi'cious, *a.* Not suspicious; unsuspecting.
un-tent'ed, *a.* **1.** Having no tents. **2§.** Not tented or dressed, as a wound. **3.** [Scot.] Uncared for.
un-thank'ful, *a.* **1.** Not grateful. **2.** Not received with thanks; unwelcome. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un-think'ing, *a.* **1.** Not having the power of thought. **2.** Lacking thoughtfulness, care, or attention; heedless. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**un-think'ing-ly,** *adv.*
un-ti'dy, *a.* Lacking tidiness.—**un-ti'di-ness,** *n.*
un-tie', *vt.* To loosen, as a knot; hence, to free from any fastening. Syn.: see RELEASE.—**un-tied',** *a.*
un-til', 1 un-til'; 2 ŭn-til'. **I.** *prep.* Unto the time of; up to; till. **II.** *conj.* To the time when; to the place or degree that. [ME. *until,* < *unto* (see UNTO), by substituting *til* (< Ice. *til*), to, for *to* (< AS. *tō*), to.]
un-time'ly. **I.** *a.* Coming before time or not in proper time; unseasonable. **un-time'ous‡; un-ti'mous‡** [Scot. or Obs.]. **II.** *adv.* Before the proper time.
un'to, 1 un'tū; 2 ŭn'tọ. **I.** *prep.* To: a formal, poetical, or archaic form, used in all senses except as the sign of the infinitive. **II†.** *conj.* Up to the extent or time that; until. [ME. *unto,* < *un-* (< Old Saxon *und;* cp. AS. *ōth,* up to) + *to,* < AS. *tō,* to.]
un-told', *a.* **1.** That can not be told, revealed, or described. **2.** That can not be numbered or estimated.
un-to'ward, 1 un-tō'ərd; 2 ŭn-tō'ard, *a.* **1.** Causing annoyance or hindrance; vexatious. **2.** Not yielding readily. Syn.: see PERVERSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un-trav'eled, *a.* **1.** Not passed over, as a road. **2.** Not having traveled; provincial. **un-trav'elled‡.**
un-trod'den, un-trod', *a.* Not having been trodden upon; hence, unfrequented.
un-true', *a.* Lacking truth; not true. (1) Not corresponding with fact. (2) Not conforming to rule or standard. (3) Not adhering to faith, pledge, or duty; disloyal. Syn.: see BAD; PERFIDIOUS.—**un-truth',** *n.* **1.** The character of being untrue. **2.** A falsehood; lie. Syn.: see DECEPTION; LIE.—**un-truth'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un-truss', 1 un-trus'; 2 ŭn-trŭs', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or free from or as from a truss. **2†.** To take off (breeches); undress.
un-trust'wor"thy, *a.* Worthy of no trust; unreliable. Syn.: see BAD; PERFIDIOUS.—**un-trust'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*
un-tu'tored, 1 un-tiū'tərd; 2 ŭn-tū'tord, *a.* Having had no tutor; hence, uninstructed; raw. Syn.: see IGNORANT.
un-used', *a.* **1.** Not made use of; disused; also, never having been used. **2.** Not accustomed or wont: with *to.*
un-u'su-al, *a.* Of a character, kind, number, or size not usually met with. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; IRREGULAR; ODD; RARE.—**un-u'su-al-ly,** *adv.*—**un-u'su-al-ness,** *n.*
un-ut'ter-a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* That can not be uttered; inexpressible. — **un-ut'ter-a-bl(e-ness**^{P}, *n.* — **un-ut'ter-a-bly,** *adv.*—**un-ut'tered,** *a.*
un-val'ued, *a.* **1.** Not valued; valueless. **2.** Not having a fixed value. **3†.** Inestimable.
un-veil', *vt.* **1.** To remove the veil from, as a statue. **2.** To disclose to view; unfold.
un-war'rant-a-bl(e^{P}, *a.* That can not be warranted; unjustifiable; indefensible.—**un-war'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*
un-war'rant-ed, *a.* **1.** Having no warrant; unwarrantable; unjustifiable. **2.** Being without warranty or guaranty. **3†.** Not assured. Syn.: see VAGUE.
un-wa'ry, *a.* Taking no precautions against accident or danger.—**un-wa'ri-ly,** *adv.*—**un-wa'ri-ness,** *n.*
un-well', *a.* Somewhat ill; ailing; indisposed. Syn.: see SICKLY.
un-wept', *a.* **1.** Not lamented, as a deceased person. **2.** Not shed, as tears.
un-whole'some, *a.* **1.** Deleterious to physical, mental, or moral health; pernicious. **2.** Unsound in quality or condition. **3.** Unhealthy. Syn.: see BAD; NOISOME.
un-wield'y, 1 un-wīld'i; 2 ŭn-wēld'y, *a.* Moved or managed with difficulty; bulky; clumsy.—**un-wield'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-wield'i-ness,** *n.*
un-will'ing, *a.* **1.** Unfavorably disposed toward some course of action; reluctant; loath. **2.** Done with reluctance. Syn.: see INIMICAL; RELUCTANT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
un-wise', *a.* Acting with or showing lack of wisdom; injudicious; foolish. **-ly,** *adv.*
un-wit'ting, *a.* Having no knowledge or consciousness of the thing in question. **-ly,** *adv.*
un-wont'ed, 1 un-wunt'ed; 2 ŭn-wōnt'ĕd, *a.* Not according to wont or custom. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**un-wont'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**un-wont'ed-ness,** *n.*
un-wor'thy, } *a.* **1.** Not worthy or deserving of some-
un-wur'thy^{P}, } thing specified. **2.** Not befitting; hence, wrong. **3.** Lacking worth; unfit; wrong. Syn.: see BAD; SINFUL.—**un-wor'thi-ly,** *adv.*—**un-wor'thi-ness,** *n.*
un-writ'ten, *a.* **1.** Not reduced to writing; not written down; oral; traditional. **2.** Having no writing upon it. —**unwritten law,** a custom in some localities granting a measure of immunity to persons committing criminal acts in support of personal or family honor.
un-yoke'^{t}, *vt. & vi.* To release from a yoke; disunite.
up. **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving, sloping, or directed upward or in a direction arbitrarily regarded as upward. **2.** *Naut.* Specifically, shifted to windward, as a tiller. **II.** *n.* That which is up, as elevated ground; a state of prosperity: chiefly in the phrase **ups and downs.** **III.** *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place or level. **2.** In or on a higher place. **3.** Toward, in, or at that which is figuratively higher. **4.** In or to a vertical position; on one's feet; standing; risen from bed. **5.** So as to be level (to) or even (with) in space, degree, etc.; as, *up* to date. **6.** [Colloq.] In a state acquainted (with), equal (to), or a match (for); as, *up* to his tricks. **7.** In or into commotion or activity; in progress or performance; aroused; astir; as, what's *up*? **8.** In or into prominence. **9.** Into or in a place for keeping. **10.** At an end or close. **11.** Completely; wholly. **IV.** *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher point or place on or along. **2.** At, on, or near a higher place or part of. †< AS. *up,* up.]

In the following list of words (all verbs except when otherwise marked) *up-* has the force of the adverb placed after the root-word; as, *upbear,* to bear up; *upcoming, a.,* coming up; *upcoming, n.,* a coming up.

up-bear'
up-bind'
up-blaze'
up-blow'†
up-break',
up'break, *n.*
up-breathe'
up-build'
up-call'
up-caught'
up-come'
up-com'ing, *a.*
up'com"ing, *n.*
up-curl'
up-flow'
up'flow, *n.*
up-go'ing, *a.*
up'go"ing, *n.*
up-grow'
up-heap'
up-hoard'
up-lift'er, *n.*
up'look"
up-pluck'
up'reach"ing, *a. & n.*
up-rear'
up-rise'
up'rise", *n.*
up-rose'
up-roll'
up-rouse'
up-run'
up-rush't
up-send'
up-sent'
up-shoot'
up'shoot", *n.*
up-soar'
up-spring'
up-stand'
up-start'
up-sway'
up-sweep'
up-swell'
up-waft'd
up-well'
up-whirl'

up., *abbr.* Upper.
u'pas, 1 yū'pəs; 2 yụ'pas, *n.* **1.** A tall tree, of the island of Java, with an acrid milky, poisonous juice. See illus. on next page. **2.** The poisonous sap of various Malaysian trees. **3.** Hence, something morally deadly. [< Malay *pŭhn-ūpas,* poison-tree.]
up-braid'^{d}, 1 up-brēd'; 2 ŭp-brād', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To reproach as deserving blame. **2.** To accuse of something regarded as a reproach. Syn.: see REPROVE; REVILE.
up'burst", *n.* A breaking or bursting upward.
U. P. C., *abbr.* United Presbyterian Church.

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-, *prefix,* pages 832, 833.

up'cast", 1 up'kȧst"; 2 ŭp'kȧst". **I.** *a.* Cast, turned, or directed upward. **II.** *n.* **1.** A casting or throwing upward; that which is so cast. **2.** An air-shaft in a mine. **3.** An upward current of air, as in a mine-shaft.

up'growth", 1 up'grōth"; 2 ŭp'grōth", *n.* **1.** The process of growing up. **2.** That which grows or has grown up.

up-heave', 1 up-hēv'; 2 ŭp-hēv', *v.* **I.** *t.* To heave up; raise or lift with effort. **II.** *i.* To be raised or lifted. —**up-heav'al**, *n.* **1.** The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved. **2.** *Geol.* An elevation of the earth's surface. **3.** Overthrow of established order.

up-held', 1 up-held'; 2 ŭp-hĕld', *tmp.* & *pp.* of UPHOLD, *v.*

up'-hill", 1 up'-hil"; 2 ŭp'-hĭl". **I.** *a.* **1.** Going up a hill or an ascent; sloping upward. **2.** Attended with difficulty or exertion. **II.** 1 up"-hill'; 2 ŭp"-hĭl', *adv.* Up or as up a hill or an ascent; hence, against difficulties.

Upas-tree.
a, a spray of leaves.

up-hold', 1 up-hōld'; 2 ŭp-hōld', *vt.* **1.** To hold up; keep from falling or sinking, or from overthrow, loss, failure, etc. **2.** To give aid to; support; encourage; defend. **3.** To regard with approval. Syn.: see ABET; AID; ASSENT; CONFIRM; HELP; JUSTIFY; PRESERVE; SUPPORT.—**up-hold'er**, *n.*

up-hol'ster, 1 up-hōl'stər; 2 ŭp-hōl'stēr, *vt.* **1.** To fit, as furniture, with coverings, cushioning, etc. **2.** To provide or adorn with hangings, curtains, etc., as an apartment. **3.** To furnish with a covering of any kind. [< UPHOLD.] — **up-hol'ster-er**, *n.* — **up-hol'ster-y**, *n.* **1.** Goods used in upholstering. **2.** Textile decoration of an apartment. **3.** The act or business of upholstering.

up'-keep", *n.* Maintenance; also, means of maintenance.

up'land, 1 up'lənd; 2 ŭp'land. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an upland; higher in situation. **2.** Pertaining to or situated in inland districts. **II.** *n.* **1.** The higher portions of a region, district, etc. **2.** The country in the interior.

up-lift'ᵈ, 1 up-lift'; 2 ŭp-lĭft', *vt.* To lift up, or raise aloft. Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; RAISE.—**up-lift'ᵈ**, *a.* Uplifted.

up'lift, *n.* **1.** A movement upward; in geology, an upheaval. **2.** A mental or moral upraising.

up'most, 1 up'mōst; 2 ŭp'mōst, *a.* Topmost; highest.

up-on', 1 up-ən'; 2 ŭp-ŏn'. **I.** *adv.* On: completing a verbal idea. **II.** *prep.* On. (1) On, in an elevated position. (2) On, by motion upward. [< AS. *uppon*, < *up*, up, + *on*, on.] Syn.: see ABOVE.

up'per, 1 up'ər; 2 ŭp'ẽr. **I.** *a.* Higher than something else; being above. **II.** *n.* **1.** That part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt. **2.** *pl.* Gaiter-tops for wearing above the shoe. [Compar. of UP.]—**up'per-most.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Highest in place, rank, etc. **2.** First to come into the mind. **up'most‡.** **II.** *adv.* In the highest place; first.

up'pish, 1 up'ish; 2 ŭp'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Inclined to be self-assertive; assuming; pretentious; snobbish.

up-raise', *vt.* To lift up; elevate. **up-rear'‡.**

up'right, 1 up'rait; 2 ŭp'rīt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a vertical position; erect. **2.** Morally correct; especially, just and honest. **II.** *n.* Something having a vertical position, as an upright timber. [< AS. *upriht*, < *up*, up, + *riht*, right.] Syn.: see GOOD; HONEST; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; PURE; VIRTUOUS.—**up'right-ly**, *adv.*—**up'right-ness**, *n.*

up-ris'ing, 1 up-raiz'iŋ; 2 ŭp-rīz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rising. **2.** Revolt; insurrection. **3.** An ascent.

up-rist'†, *pp.* of UPRISE, *v.*—**up'rist†**, *n.* An uprising.

up-roar', 1 up-rōr'; 2 ŭp-rōr', *v.* **I§.** *t.* To make an uproar. **II†.** *t.* To throw into uproar or confusion.

up'roar, 1 up'rōr; 2 ŭp'rōr, *n.* Violent disturbance and noise; tumult. [< D. *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir.] Syn.: see NOISE; TUMULT.—**up-roar'i-ous**, *a.* Accompanied by uproar. Syn.: see NOISY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

up-root'ᵈ, 1 up-rūt'; 2 ŭp-rōōt', *vt.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate; destroy utterly. Syn.: see EXTERMINATE.

up-rouse', *vt.* To rouse up, as from sleep.

Up-sa'la, 1 up-sä'lə; 2 up-sä'lä, *n.* A cathedral and university city in S. E. Sweden; pop. 28.000. **Up-sal'‡.**

up'see†. A word of uncertain origin and meaning used in old phrases that express or imply deep drinking. [< D. *op zijn*, in the.] **up'sey†; up'sie†.**

up-set', 1 up-set'; 2 ŭp-sĕt'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To overturn. **2.** To greatly discompose or disquiet. **3.** To throw into confusion or disorder. **4.** To shorten and thicken (metal) by hammering or by pressure. **II.** *a.* Set up; required; as, an *upset* price. **III.** *n.* The act of upsetting, or state of being upset.—**up-set'ter**, *n.* One who or that which upsets.—**up-set'ting¹**, *n.* The act of upsetting or the condition of being upset; disturbance; disquiet. —**up-set'ting²**, *n.* A setting up; establishment.

up'shot, 1 up'shot; 2 ŭp'shŏt, *n.* The final outcome. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE.

up'side", 1 up'said"; 2 ŭp'sīd", *n.* The upper side or part. —**to be upsides with** [Prov. Brit.], to be even with.—**up-side down**, with the upper side down; hence, in disorder.

up'-stairs". **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an upper story. **II.** *n.* The upper story. **III.** *adv.* In or to an upper story.

up'start", 1 up'stärt"; 2 ŭp'stärt". **I.** *a.* **1.** Suddenly raised to prominence, wealth, or power. **2.** Hence, pretentious. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs up suddenly; especially, one who has risen suddenly from a humble position to consequence. **2.** One who assumes an arrogant tone or bearing.

up'take", 1 up'tāk"; 2 ŭp'tāk", *n.* **1.** The act of lifting or taking up. **2.** A boiler-flue that carries up the combustion-gases. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Mental apprehension.

up'throw", 1 up'thrō"; 2 ŭp'thrō", *n.* **1.** A throwing upward; an upheaval. **2.** *Geol.* & *Mining.* An upward displacement of the rock on one side of a fault.

up'thrust", 1 up'thrust"; 2 ŭp'thrŭst", *n.* **1.** An upward thrust. **2.** *Geol.* An upheaval (usually violent) of rocks.

up-turn', 1 up-tûrn'; 2 ŭp-tûrn', *vt.* To turn up or over, as sod with the plow; hence, to overturn; upset.

up'ward, 1 up'wərd; 2 ŭp'ward, *a.* Turned or directed toward a higher place. [< AS. *upweard*, < *up*, up, + *-weard*, -WARD.]

up'ward, } *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place or price. **2.**
up'wards, } In excess; more. **3.** Toward that which is better, nobler, or holier.—**upward of** or **upwards of.** **1.** Higher than or in excess of. **2.** [Colloq. & Erron.] Hardly as much or as many as; about.

Ur, 1 ûr; 2 ûr, *n. Bib.* A city of Chaldea; home of Abraham.

u-ræ'us, 1 yu-rī'us; 2 yu-rē'ûs, *n.* The serpent emblem in the head-dresses of Egyptian divinities and kings: a symbol of sovereignty. [< Gr. *ouraios*, of a tail, < *oura*, tail.]

Uræus.

U'ral, 1 yū'rəl; 2 yu'ral, *n.* **1.** A mountain system in European Russia between Europe and Asia; highest point, 5.000 ft. **2.** A river in E. European Russia, between Europe and Asia; 1,300 m. to the Caspian sea.—**U'ral**, *a.*

U'ral-Al-ta'ic, } 1 yū'rəl - al - tā'ik;
U-ra'lo-Al-ta'ic, } yu-rā'lo-; 2 yu'ral-ăl-tā'ic, yu-rā'lo-, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ural and Altaic mountain ranges. **2.** *Philol.* Same as TURANIAN.

U-ra'ni-a, 1 yu-rē'ni-ə; 2 yu-rā'ni-a, *n.* The Muse of astronomy.

U-ra'ni-an, 1 yu-rē'ni-ən; 2 yu-rā'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus. **2.** *Myth.* Celestial.

u-ran'ic, 1 yu-ran'ik; 2 yu-răn'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to the heavens; astronomical. **2.** *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from uranium, especially in its higher valence.

u-ra'ni-um, 1 yu-rē'ni-um; 2 yu-rā'ni-um, *n.* A rare white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< URANUS.]

u'ra-no-, 1 yū'rə-no-; 2 yu'ra-no-. From Greek *ouranos*, heaven: a combining form. In chemical and mineralogical words it refers to the element uranium.—**u"ra-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* Descriptive astronomy; especially, that branch which treats of the constellations. **ou"ra-nog'ra-phy‡.**—**u"ra-nol'o-gy**, *n.* Astronomy.

U'ra-nus, 1 yū'rə-nus; 2 yu'ra-nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The husband of Gæa or Ge (Earth) and father of the Titans and the Cyclopes. **Ou'ra-nos‡** [Gr.]. **2.** *Astron.* A planet, the outermost of the solar system except Neptune. [L., < Gr. *Ouranos*, < *ouranos*, heaven.]

u'rate, 1 yū'rēt; 2 yu'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of uric acid.

ur'ban, 1 ûr'bən; 2 ûr'ban, *a.* Pertaining to a city; situated or dwelling in a city. [< L. *urbanus;* see URBANE.]

Ur'ban, *n.* One of eight popes of Rome; specif., **Urban II.** (1042–1099), whose preaching gave rise to the Crusades.

ur-bane', 1 ûr-bēn'; 2 ûr-bān', *a.* Characterized by civility or refinement; polite; suave. [< L. *urbanus*, of a city, < *urbs*, city.] Syn.: see POLITE.—**ur-bane'ly**, *adv.*—**ur-ban'i-ty**, *n.* Refinement; courtesy. Syn.: see POLITENESS.

ur'ce-o-late, 1 ûr'sı-o-lēt; 2 ûr'çe-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Pitcher- or urn-shaped. [< L. *urceolas*, dim. of *urceus*, pitcher.]

ur'chin, 1 ûr'chin; 2 ûr'chin, *n.* **1.** A roguish mischievous boy. **2.** A cylinder in a carding-machine. **3.** A hedgehog. **4.** A sea-urchin. [< L.ᵒᵖ *ericius* (< *er*), hedgehog.]

ure†. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To exercise; inure. **II.** *n.* Practise; use. [< OF. *eure*, < L. *opera*, work.]

-ure. A substantive ending found in nouns denoting action, or the product or result of action, and usually attached to the past-participle stem; as, *cincture*, *picture*. [= F. *-ure*, < L. *-ura*, fem. substantive ending.]

u're-a, 1 yū'rı-ə; 2 yu're-a, *n. Chem.* A very soluble colorless

For words in *up* not given above see UP, *adverb*, page 839.

crystalline compound contained abundantly in urine and which carries off the nitrogen excreted by the body. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

u-re'ter, 1 yu-rī'tər *or* yū'rı-tər; 2 yụ-rē'tər *or* yụ're-ter, *n.* The duct by which urine passes from the kidney to the bladder or the cloaca. [< Gr. *ourētēr*, < *ouron*, urine.]

u-re'thra, 1 yu-rī'thrə; 2 yụ-rē'thra, *n.* The duct by which urine is discharged from the bladder. [L., < Gr. *ourēthra*, < *ouron*, urine.]—**u-re'thral,** *a.*

urge, 1 ûrj; 2 ûrg, *v.* [URGED; URG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press forward with force in any direction; drive; impel. **2.** To press strenuously the mind or will of (a person), as by argument or importunity. **3.** To press earnestly upon the mind the doing, consideration, or acceptance of (a belief, plan, argument, petition, etc.): often with *upon*. **4.** To press (movement, action, etc.) with haste; hasten; hurry. **5.** To follow close; press hard upon. **6.** To treat with powerful means; as, to *urge* one with heat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth arguments or claims. **2.** To exercise impulsion; stimulate; animate. **3†.** To press onward. [< L. *urgeo*, press.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRIVE; ENCOURAGE; PERSUADE; PIQUE; PLEAD; PROMOTE; PUSH; QUICKEN; SPUR.—**ur'gen-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being urgent. **2.** The act of urging. **3.** Something urgent. Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**ur'gent,** *a.* Characterized by urging or importunity; requiring prompt attention; pressing; imperative. Syn.: importunate, pertinacious, pressing, solicitous. **-ly,** *adv.*

U-ri'ah, 1 yu-raī'ə; 2 yụ-rī'a, *n. Bib.* A Hittite captain treacherously sent to death by David. *2 Sam.* xi, 17.

u'ric, 1 yū'rık; 2 yụ'rie, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from urine.—**uric acid,** a white, almost insoluble compound, occurring in small quantities in urine.

U'ri-el, 1 yū'rı-el; 2 yụ'rı-ēl, *n.* In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, an angel who is represented as regent of the sun.

u'rim, 1 yū'rım; 2 yụ'rim, *n. pl.* **1.** Objects mentioned in the Old Testament (see *Ex.* xxviii, 30, etc.) in connection with the breastplate of the high priest. **2.** *Mormon Ch.* Sacred instruments used by seers under divine direction. [< Heb. *ūrim*, pl. of *ūr*, fire, < *ūr*, shine.]

u'rine, 1 yū'rın; 2 yụ'rin, *n.* A pale-yellow fluid secreted from the blood by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and voided through the urethra. [F., < L. *urina*.]—**u'ri-nal,** *n.* A fixture used in urinating, or a place provided with such appliances.—**u'ri-nate,** *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To void or pass urine.—**u"ri-na'tion,** *n.*—**u'ri-na-ry,** *a.*—**u'ri-nous,** *a.*

urn, 1 ûrn; 2 ûrn, *n.* **1.** A rounded or angular vase having a foot, variously used in antiquity as a receptacle, measure, etc. **2.** Something in which a dead body or its ashes are preserved; hence, a grave. **3.** A vase-shaped receptacle having a faucet, and designed for keeping tea, coffee, etc., hot, as by means of a spirit-lamp. [< F. *urne*, < L. *urna*, < *uro*, burn.]

u'ro-pod, 1 yū'ro-pod; 2 yụ'ro-pōd, *n.* An abdominal or caudal limb of an arthropod. [< Gr. *oura*, tail, + *pous*, foot.]

Ur'sa, 1 ûr'sə; 2 ûr'sa, *n.* [L.] A she bear: only in the phrases, **Ursa Major** (the Great Bear, a large northern constellation containing the seven conspicuous stars called the Septentriones, or Dipper); **U. Minor** (the Little Bear, a northern constellation including the pole-star). See CONSTELLATION.

ur'sine, 1 ûr'sın *or* -sain; 2 ûr'sin *or* -sīn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a bear. **ur'si-form‡.** **2.** Clothed with dense bristles, as certain caterpillars.

Ur'su-line, 1 ûr'sıu-lin *or* -lain; 2 ûr'sū-lin *or* -līn. *R. C. Ch.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Ursula or to an order of nuns founded in 1537 by St. Angela Merici. **II.** *n.* An Ursuline nun.

ur'ti-cate, 1 ûr'tı-kēt; 2 ûr'ti-eāt, *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To sting as with nettles. [< L. *urtica*, nettle, < *uro*, burn.]

Uru., *abbr.* Uruguay.

U'ru-guay, 1 ū'ru-gwē; 2 ụ'ru-gwā, *n.* **1.** A South-American republic; 72,153 sq. m.; pop. 1,462,890; capital, Montevideo. **2.** A river in S. E. South America; 931 m. to the Plata river.

u'rus, 1 yū'rus; 2 yụ'rūs, *n.* An extinct European wild ox.

us, 1 us; 2 ŭs, *pron.* The objective case plural of the personal pronoun of the first person. [< AS. *ūs*.]

U. S., *abbr.* Uncle Sam, United States.—**U. S. A.,** *abbr.* United States Army, United States of America, Union of South Africa.—**U. S. C.,** *abbr.* United States of Colombia.

use, 1 yūz; 2 yụs, *v.* [USED; US'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ for the accomplishment of a purpose; make use of. **2.** To put into practise; make a practise of. **3.** To conduct oneself toward; treat; as, to *use* one badly. **4.** To make familiar by habit or practise; accustom; inure. **II.** *i.* To do a thing customarily or habitually; be accustomed: now always in the past. Syn.: see EMPLOY; EXERCISE; OCCUPY.—**us'a-bl(e**F**,** *a.* Such as can be used. **use'a-bl(e**F**†.—us'a-bl(e-ness**F**, use'a-bl(e-ness**F**,** *n.*—**us'a-bly,** *adv.*—**us'age,** *n.* **1.** The manner of using or treating a person or thing. **2.** Customary or habitual practise; a custom. **3.** *Gram. & Rhet.* A use of words or forms as sanctioned or unsanctioned by reputable authorities. Syn.: see HABIT.—**us'ance,** *n.* **1.** *Com.* A period of time allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange. **2‖.** Employment; use. **3†.** Interest on money. **4†.** Custom.

use, 1 yūs; 2 yụs, *n.* **1.** The act of using; application to an end. **2.** Suitableness or adaptability to an end; serviceableness. **3.** Occasion or need to employ; necessity. **4.** Habitual practise or employment; custom; usage. **5‖.** Ordinary experience or occurrence. **6†.** The application of a sermon. **7†.** Usury. [< OF. *us*, < L. *usus*, < *usus*, pp. of *utor*, use.] Syn.: see CUSTOM; HABIT; OCCUPATION; SERVICE; UTILITY.—**use'ful,** *a.* Serving a use or purpose; beneficial. Syn.: adapted, advantageous, available, beneficial, conducive, convenient, favorable, good, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, suitable, suited. See CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT; GOOD. Compare UTILITY.—Ant.: see synonyms for USELESS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

use'less, 1 yūs'les; 2 yụs'lĕs, *a.* Being of no use; not serving, or not capable of serving, any beneficial purpose.

Syn.: abortive, bootless, fruitless, futile, ineffectual, nugatory, null, profitless, unavailing, unprofitable, unserviceable, vain, valueless, worthless. That which is *bootless*, *fruitless*, or *profitless* fails to accomplish any valuable result; that which is *abortive*, *ineffectual*, or *unavailing* fails to accomplish a result that it was, or was supposed to be, adapted to accomplish. That which is *useless*, *futile*, or *vain* is inherently incapable of accomplishing a specified result. *Useless* in the widest sense signifies not of use for any valuable purpose, and is thus closely similar to *valueless* and *worthless*. *Fruitless* is more final than *ineffectual*, as applying to the sum or harvest of endeavor. That which is *useless* lacks actual fitness for a purpose; that which is *vain* lacks imaginable fitness. See VAIN; WASTE.—Ant.: see synonyms for USEFUL. — **use'less-ly,** *adv.* — **use'less-ness,** *n.*

us'er1**,** 1 yūz'ər; 2 yụs'er, *n.* One who or that which uses.

us'er2**,** *n. Law.* The exercise or enjoyment of a right.

Ush'ant, 1 ush'ənt; 2 ŭsh'ant, *n.* Island off N. W. France, 26 by 4½ m., where English defeated French June 1, 1794.

ush'er, 1 ush'ər; 2 ŭsh'er. **I.** *vt.* To attend as an usher; serve as a forerunner or harbinger of; introduce: followed by *in* or *forth*. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who acts as door-keeper, conducts persons to seats, etc., as in a church or theater. **2.** [Eng.] An under-teacher in a school. [< L.OF *ostiarius*, < *ostium*, door.]

Ush'er, 1 ush'ər; 2 ŭsh'er, **James** (1581–1656). Protestant archbishop of Armagh, author of *Chronology of the Bible*.

Usk, 1 usk; 2 ŭsk, *n.* A river in S. W. Wales; length, 70 m.

U. S. M., *abbr.* United States Mail, United States Marines.—**U. S. M. A.,** *abbr.* United States Military Academy.—**U. S. N.,** *abbr.* United States Navy.—**U. S. N. A.,** *abbr.* United States Naval Academy.—**U. S. P., U. S. Pharm.,** *abbr.* United States Pharmacopœia.

us'que-baugh‡, 1 us'kwi-bā *or* -bē; 2 ŭs'kwe-bā *or* -bạ, *n.* A distilled spirit, as whisky: so called in Ireland and Scotland. [< Ir. & Gael. *uisge-beatha*, < *uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life.]

U. S. S., *abbr.* United States Senate, United States ship, United States steamer.

us'tion, 1 us'chən; 2 ŭs'chon, *n.* The act of burning, or the state of being burnt; specifically, cauterization by burning. [< L. *ustio(n-)*, < *ustus*, pp. of *uro*, burn.]

usu., *abbr.* Usual, usually.

u'su-al, } 1 yū'ʒu-əl; 2 yụ'zhụ-al, *a.* Such as occurs in
u'zu-alF**,** } the ordinary course of events; frequent; common. [< L.F *usualis*, < *usus*, use.]

Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, every-day, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, normal, ordinary, prevailing, prevalent, regular, wonted. In strictness, *common* and *general* apply to the greater number of individuals in a class; but both words are in good use as applying to the greater number of instances in a series, so that it is possible to speak of one person's *common* practise or *general* custom, tho *ordinary* or *usual* would in such case be preferable. See COMMON; FREQUENT; GENERAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL.—Ant.: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, out-of-the-way, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unusual.—**u'su-al-ly,** *adv.*—**u'su-al-ness,** *n.*

u'su-fruct, 1 yū'ʒu-frukt; 2 yụ'zhụ-frŭct, *n.* The right of using the property of another and of drawing the profits it produces without wasting its substance. [< L. *usus*, use, + *fructus*, fruit.]—**u"su-fruc'tu-a-ry,** *a. & n.*

u'sur-er, 1 yū'ʒu-rər; 2 yụ'zhụ-rer, *n.* One who practises usury.

u-surp't**,** 1 yu-zûrp'; 2 yụ-ẓûrp', *vt.* To seize and hold without right or legal authority; take or assume arrogantly. [< L.F *usurpo*, use, < *usus*, use, + *rapio*, seize.] Syn.: see ASSUME.—**u"sur-pa'tion,** *n.*—**u-surp'er,** *n.*—**u-surp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

u'su-ry, 1 yū'ʒu-rı; 2 yụ'zhụ-ry, *n.* [-RIES**z**, *pl.*] **1.** The taking of a rate of interest beyond what is allowed by law. **2.** Originally, interest in general. **3.** A premium paid for the use of money beyond the rate of interest established by law. [< L.OF *usura*, < *usus*, use.]—

u-su'ri-ous *a.* Having the nature of usury. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

U. S. V., *abbr.* United States Volunteers.—**u. s. w.,** *abbr.* [G.] *Und so weiter* (and so forth).

ut, 1 ūt; 2 ụt, *n. Mus.* The first note in the Guido scale: now commonly *do.* [It., < L. *ut,* in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

Ut., *abbr.* Utah.

U'tah, 1 yū'tô *or* yū'tä; 2 yụ'tạ *or* yụ'tä, *n.* A State of the western United States; 84,990 sq. m.; pop. 449,396; capital, Salt Lake City.

ut dict., *abbr.* [L.] *Ut dictum* (as directed).

Ute, } 1 yūt *or* yū'ti, yū'tē; 2 yụt *or* yụ'te, yụ'tạ, *n.* One of

U'tah, } a Shoshonean tribe of Indians, now confined mostly to a reservation in Colorado.

-ute, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form (1) adjectives, as absolute, destitute, and (2) verbs, as constitute. [< L. *-utus,* pp. suffix.]

u-ten'sil, 1 yu-ten'sıl; 2 yụ-tĕn'sil, *n.* A thing serving a useful purpose, as an implement or vessel. [< L.OF *utensilis,* fit for use, < *utor,* use.] Syn.: see TOOL.

u'ter-us, 1 yū'tər-us; 2 yụ'ter-ŭs, *n.* [-ı, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] The womb. [L.]—**u'ter-in**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the uterus. **2.** Of the same mother, but having a different father.

Ut'gard, 1 ût'gȯrd; 2 ụt'gärd, *n. Norse Myth.* The abode of Utgard-Loki, on the other side of the great sea that surrounds Midgard, the earth.—**Ut'gard-Lo"ki,** *n.* An invulnerable giant. **Skry'mer‡.** [father of Arthur.

U'ther, 1 yū'thər; 2 yụ'ther, *n.* A legendary king of Britain;

U'ti-ca, 1 yū'tı-kə; 2 yụ'ti-ca, *n.* **1.** An ancient Phenician city in N. Africa; succeeded Carthage as the leading city of Africa. **2.** A city of central New York; pop. 94,160.

u-til'i-ty, 1 yu-til'ı-tı; 2 yụ-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Fitness for some desirable practical purpose; serviceableness; also, that which is serviceable. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* & *Ethics.* Fitness to supply the natural needs of man. **3.** *Philos.* (1) The happiness of mankind; the greatest happiness of the greatest number. (2) Utilitarianism. [< L.^{F} *utilitas,* < *utilis,* useful, < *utor,* use.]

Syn.: advantage, advantageousness, avail, benefit, expediency, profit, service, serviceableness, use, usefulness. *Utility* is somewhat more abstract and philosophical than *usefulness* or *use,* and is often employed to denote adaptation to produce a valuable result, while *usefulness* denotes the actual production of such result. We contrast beauty and *utility.* We say of an invention, its *utility* is questionable, or, on the other hand, its *usefulness* has been proved by ample trial, or, I have found it of *use;* still, *utility* and *usefulness* are frequently interchanged. *Expediency* (literally, the getting the foot out) refers primarily to escape from or avoidance of some difficulty or trouble; either *expediency* or *utility* may be used to signify *profit* or *advantage* considered apart from right as the ground of moral obligation, or of actions that have a moral character, *expediency* denoting immediate *advantage* on a contracted view, and especially with reference to avoiding danger, difficulty, or loss, while *utility* may be so broadened as to cover all existence through all time, as in the utilitarian theory of morals. *Policy* is often used in a kindred sense, more positive than *expediency,* but narrower than *utility,* as in the proverb "Honesty is the best *policy.*" See PROFIT; SERVICE. —Ant.: disadvantage, folly, futility, impolicy, inadequacy, inexpediency, inutility, unprofitableness, uselessness, worthlessness.—**u-til"i-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to utility; especially, placing utility above beauty or the amenities of life. **2.** Pertaining to or advocating utilitarianism. **II.** *n.* One devoted to mere material utility; an advocate of utilitarianism.—**u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* A system that holds utility of some kind to be the end and criterion of all action, including moral action. **2.** Devotion to mere material utility. **u'til-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make useful or serviceable; turn to practical account. **u'til-ise‡.**

u'til-iz"[or **-is"**]**a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* **-u"til-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

ut'most, 1 ụt'mōst; 2 ŭt'mōst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the highest degree or the largest amount. **2.** Being at the farthest limit; most remote; last. **II.** *n.* **1.** The greatest possible extent. **2.** The extreme boundary. [< AS. *ut,* out, + *-mest,* -MOST.] Syn.: see END.

U-to'pi-a, 1 yu-tō'pı-ə; 2 yụ-tō'pi-a, *n.* **1.** An imaginary island, the seat of an ideally perfect social and political life: described by Sir Thomas More in a romance. **2.** Hence, any state or place of ideal perfection. [< Gr. *ou,* not, + *topos,* place.]—**U-to'pi-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like Utopia. **2.** [u-] Excellent, but existing only in fancy or theory; ideal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dweller in Utopia. **2.** [u-] One who advocates impracticable reforms; a visionary. Syn.: see IMAGINARY.—**u-to'pi-an-ism,** *n.* Highly optimistic views.

U'trecht, 1 yū'trekt; 2 yụ'trĕct, *n.* A city of central Netherlands; pop. 138,330; treaty signed here ending the wars of Queen Anne, April 11, 1713.

u'tri-cle, 1 yū'trı-kl; 2 yụ'tri-cl, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A cell of an animal or plant. **2.** *Anat.* A small sac-like cavity found in the internal ear. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A small fruit having an inflated pericarp, as in the pigweed. (2) An air-cell, as in certain aquatic plants. (3) A large cell in the leaf of peat-mosses. [< F. *utricule,* < L. *utriculus,* dim. of *uter,* skin bag.]

ut sup., *abbr.* [L.] *Ut supra* (as above).

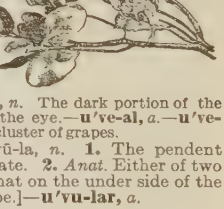
ut'ter, 1 ụt'ər; 2 ŭt'er, *vt.* **1.** To give out or send forth with audible sound. **2.** To say publicly; put in circulation. **3.** To issue or deliver to another (counterfeit money, etc.), with intent to defraud. **4**‖. To give forth; emit. **5**†. To reach out. [< AS. *ūtian,* put out, < *ūt,* out.] Syn.: see SPEAK.—**ut'ter-a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.*—**ut'ter-er,** *n.*

ut'ter, *a.* **1.** Realized or developed to the last degree; absolute; total; as, *utter* misery. **2.** Being or done without conditions or qualification; unqualified. **3**‖. Outer; remote. [< AS. *ūtera,* compar. of *ūt,* out.]—**ut'ter-ly,** *adv.*—**ut'ter-most,** *a.* & *n.* Same as UTMOST.

ut'ter-ance[1], 1 ụt'ər-əns; 2 ŭt'ēr-anç, *n.* **1.** The act of uttering; vocal expression; also, the power of speech. **2.** A thing uttered or expressed.

Syn.: see REMARK.

ut'ter-ance[2]‖, *n.* The bitter end. [Var. of OUTRANCE.]



Uva-ursi.

u'va, 1 yū'və; 2 yụ'va, *n.* A succulent fruit having a central placenta, as a grape. [L., grape.]—**u'va-ur"si,** 1 ūr"sı; 2 ûr"si, *n.* A trailing plant having small shiny red berries which are said to be eaten by bears.—**u've-a,** *n.* The dark portion of the iris and of the choroid coat of the eye.—**u've-al,** *a.*—**u've-ous,** *a.* Resembling a grape or cluster of grapes.

u'vu-la, 1 yū'viu-lə; 2 yụ'vū-la, *n.* **1.** The pendent fleshy portion of the soft palate. **2.** *Anat.* Either of two other similar processes, as that on the under side of the cerebellum. [< L. *uva,* grape.]—**u'vu-lar,** *a.*

ux., *abbr.* [L.] *Uxor* (wife).

ux-o'ri-al, 1 ŭks-ō'rı-əl; 2 ŭks-ō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or becoming to one's wife. **2.** Uxorious. [< L. *uxor,* wife.]

ux-or'i-cide, 1 ŭks-ər'ı-sȧid; 2 ŭks-ôr'i-çid, *n.* **1.** Wife-murder. **2.** One who murders his wife. [< L. *uxor,* wife, + *cædo,* kill.]

ux-o'ri-ous, 1 ŭks-ō'rı-us; 2 ŭks-ō'ri-ŭs, *a.* Extravagantly or foolishly devoted to one's wife. [< L. *uxorius,* < *uxor,* wife.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

V

V v Roman. 𝔙 𝔳 Black Letter. *V v* Script.

V[1], **v,** 1 vī; 2 vi, *n.* [VEES, V's, or *Vs,* 1 vīz; 2 vīs, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-second in the English alphabet.

V[2], *n.* **1.** A V-shaped piece, or two pieces at an acute angle, as a part of a construction. **vee‡.** **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A five-dollar bill.

V., *abbr.* Venerable, vice, Victoria, viscount, volunteers.—**v.,** *abbr.* Valve, verb, verse, version, *versus* (L., against), very, vicar, village, vocative, volume.—**v., vb.,** *abbr.* Verb.—**v., vid.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Vide* (see).—**V. A.,** *abbr.* Vicar Apostolic, vice-admiral, [Order of] Victoria [and] Albert, Volunteer Artillery.—**v. a.,** *abbr.* Verb active, verbal adjective, *vixit annos* (L., lived [so many] years).—**Va.,** *abbr.* Virginia (official).

Vaal, 1 vāl; 2 väl, *n.* A river of South Africa; length, 700 m. [to the Orange river.

va'cant, 1 vē'kənt; 2 vā'cant, *a.* **1.** Containing or holding nothing; devoid of occupants; empty. **2.** Not occupied; unemployed. **3.** Without thought or expression; vague; expressionless; dull. **4.** Having no incumbent, as an office. [F., < L. *vacan(t-)s,* ppr. of *vaco,* be empty.]

Syn.: blank, empty, unemployed, unfilled, unoccupied, vacuous, void, waste. That is *empty* which contains nothing; that is *vacant* which is without that which has filled or might be expected to fill it; *vacant* has extensive reference to rights or possibilities of occupancy. A *vacant* room may not be *empty,* and an *empty* house may not be *vacant. Vacant,* as derived from the Latin, is applied to things of some dignity; *empty,* from the Saxon, is preferred in speaking of slight, common, or homely matters, tho it may be applied with special force to the highest; we speak of *empty* space, a *vacant* lot, an *empty* dish, an *empty* sleeve, a *vacant* mind, an *empty* heart, an *empty* boast, a

vacant office, a *vacant* hour. *Void* and *devoid* are rarely used in the literal sense, but for the most part confined to abstract relations, *devoid* being followed by *of*, and having with that addition the effect of a prepositional phrase; as, the article is *devoid of* sense; the contract is *void* for want of consideration. *Waste*, in this connection, applies to that which is made so by devastation or ruin, or gives an impression of desolation, especially as combined with vastness, probably from association of the words *waste* and vast: *waste* is applied also to uncultivated or unproductive land, if of considerable extent; we speak of a *waste* tract or region, but not of a *waste* city lot. *Vacuous* refers to the condition of being *empty* or *vacant*, regarded as continuous or characteristic. See BLANK; IDLE.—Ant.: brimful, brimmed, brimming, busy, crammed, crowded, filled, full, gorged, inhabited, jammed, occupied, overflowing, packed, replete.—**va'can-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being vacant. **2.** That which is vacant; a gap; a place destitute of an incumbent. **3.** Unoccupied time; leisure.—**va'cant-ly,** *adv.*

va'cate, 1 vē'kēt; 2 vā'ēāt, *v.* [VA'CAT-ED[d]; VA'CAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vacant; surrender possession of by removal. **2.** To set aside; annul. **II.** *i.* To give up; quit; leave. Syn.: see CANCEL.—**va-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** An intermission of activity, employment, or stated exercises, as for recreation; a holiday. **2.** The act of vacating. **3.** The time during which an office is vacant.

vac'cin(e[s], 1 vak'sın *or* -sīn; 2 văc'çin *or* -çīn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to cows. **2.** Pertaining to cowpox. **II.** *n.* The virus of cowpox, as prepared for vaccination. [< F. *vaccin*, < L. *vaccinus*, < *vacca*, cow.]—**vac'ci-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To perform the operation of vaccination upon.—**vac"ci-na'tion,** *n.* Inoculation with cowpox as a preventive of smallpox.—**vac'ci-na"tor,** *n.*—**vac-cin'i-a,** *n. Med.* The cowpox. **vac-ci'na‡.**

vac'il-late, 1 vas'ı-lēt; 2 văç'i-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] To fluctuate in mind; waver. [< L. *vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillo*, waver.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE.—**vac'il-lat"ing,** *pa.* **vac'il-lant‡; vac'il-la-to-ry‡.**—**vac"il-la'tion,** *n.*

va-cu'i-ty, 1 və-kiū'ı-tı; 2 va-cū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a vacuum; emptiness. **2.** Vacant space; a void. **3.** Freedom from mental exertion; idleness. **4.** Lack of intelligence; stupidity. **5.** Nothingness. [< L.[F] *vacuitas*, < *vacuus*, empty.]

vac'u-ole, 1 vak'yu-ōl; 2 văc'yu-ōl, *n. Biol.* A minute cavity containing air, a watery fluid, etc., found in an organ, tissue, or cell. [F., < L. *vacuum;* see VACUUM.]

vac'u-ous, 1 vak'yu-us; 2 văc'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having no contents; especially, containing no matter; empty. **2.** Lacking intelligence; blank. Syn.: see VACANT.

vac'u-um, 1 vak'yu-um; 2 văc'yu-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS[z] or -U-A, *pl.*] **1.** Theoretically, a space absolutely devoid of matter; ordinarily, a space from which the air has been exhausted to a very high degree. **2.** Loosely, a partial diminution of the normal atmospheric pressure. [L., < *vacuus*, empty.]—**vac'u-um-gage",** *n.* A gage containing mercury for testing the pressure consequent on producing a vacuum, as in a condenser.—**v.-pump,** *n.* A pump used for raising a liquid by means of the vacuum formed by the condensation of steam in a closed vessel communicating with the source of supply.—**v.-tube,** *n.* See TUBE.

vade†, *vt.* To fade; wither; pass away.

va'de-me'cum, 1 vē'dı-mī'kum; 2 vā'dē-mē'cŭm, *n.* Anything carried for constant use, as a manual or guide-book. [L., lit. 'go with me.']

vag'a-bond, 1 vag'ə-bend; 2 văg'a-bŏnd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a vagabond. **2.** Having no definite residence; wandering. **3.** Aimless. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who wanders from place to place without visible means of support; a tramp. **2.** One without a settled home; a wanderer; nomad. **3.** [Colloq.] A worthless fellow; rascal. [F., < L. *vagabundus*, < *vagus*, wandering.]—**vag'a-bond"age,** *n.* The state or condition of a vagabond. **vag'a-bond"ry†.**—**vag'a-bond"ish,** *a.*—**vag'a-bond"ism,** *n.*

va-ga'ry, 1 və-gē'rı; 2 va-ġā'ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A wild fancy; extravagant notion. [< L. *vagari*, inf. of *vagor*, wander.] Syn.: see FANCY; WHIM.

va-gi'na, 1 və-jai'nə; 2 va-ġi'na, *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A sheath or sheath-like covering. **2.** The canal leading from the external genital orifice to the uterus. **3.** The terminal portion of the oviduct of various invertebrates. **4.** *Bot.* A tubular part surrounding another, as the basal portion of a leaf around a stem. [L.]—**vag'i-nal,** 1 vaj'ı-nəl *or* və-jai'nal; 2 văġ'i-nal *or* va-ġi'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a sheath. **2.** Pertaining to the vagina.—**vag'i-nate,** *a.* **1.** Having a sheath. **2.** Formed into a sheath; tubular. **vag'i-nat"ed‡.**

va'grant, 1 vē'grənt; 2 vā'ġrant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering about as a vagrant. **2.** Pertaining to one who or that which wanders. **3.** Having a wandering course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person without a settled home; an idle wanderer. **2.** A roving person; wanderer. [< L.[or] *vagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagor*, wander.]—**va'gran-cy,** *n.* The state, condition, or action of a vagrant. **va'grant-ness‡.**—**va'grant-ly,** *adv.*

va'grom†, *a.* Vagrant.

vague, 1 vēg; 2 vāg, *a.* **1.** Lacking definiteness or precision. **2.** Of uncertain source. **3.** Not clearly recognized. **4‖.** Roving; vagrant. [F., < L. *vagus*, wandering.] Syn.: ambiguous, dim, doubtful, dreamy, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, lax, loose, obscure, uncertain, undetermined, unsettled. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vaig, 1 vēg; 2 văġ. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To wander. **II.** *n.* A wanderer. [< L. *vagus*, wandering.]

vail[1], *v.* & *n.* Same as VEIL.

vail[2]. **I.** *v.* [Poet.] To avail. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A gratuity or tip; a perquisite, often corrupt: usually plural. **2†.** A windfall. **3†.** Avails; proceeds; profit. [Short for AVAIL.] **valet.**—**vail'a-ble†,** *a.* Profitable; of advantage.

vail[3]†. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To let fall; lower, as the topsail, in salute; doff, as the hat; yield; give place. **II†.** *n.* Submission; deference. [< F. *avaler*, lower, < L. *ad*, to, + *vallis*, valley.]

vain, 1 vēn; 2 vān, *a.* **1.** Elated with self-admiration; greedy of applause. **2.** Characterized by frivolity. **3.** Ostentatious; showy: said of things. **4.** Unproductive; empty; unreal. [F., < L. *vanus*, empty.]

Syn.: abortive, baseless, bootless, deceitful, delusive, dreamy, empty, fruitless, futile, idle, inconstant, ineffectual, light, profitless, shadowy, trifling, trivial, unavailing, unimportant, unreal, unsatisfying, unsubstantial, useless, vapid, worthless. *Vain* (L. *vanus*, empty) keeps the etymological idea through all changes of meaning; a *vain* endeavor is *empty* of result, or of adequate power to produce a result, a *vain* pretension is *empty* or destitute of support, a *vain* person has a conceit that is *empty* or destitute of adequate cause or reason. See USELESS.—Ant.: effective, efficient, firm, potent, powerful, real, solid, sound, substantial, valid, valuable, worthy.—**in vain,** to no purpose; without effect. —**vain'ly,** *adv.*—**vain'ness,** *n.*—**vain-glo'ry,** *n.* Excessive or groundless vanity; also, vain pomp. Syn.: see PRIDE. —**vain-glo'ri-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vair†, 1 vār; 2 vâr, *n.* **1.** *Her.* One of the furs: represented by rows of small shield-shaped figures. **2†.** A fur used for the garments of the nobility (14th century). [F., < LL. *varius*, ermine, < L. *varius*, spotted.] **were†.**

val'ance, 1 val'əns; 2 văl'anç, *vt.* [VAL'ANCED; VAL'ANC-ING.] To furnish with or as with valance, or a valance. **val'ence‡.**

val'ance, 1 val'əns; 2 văl'anç, *n.* **1.** Hanging drapery, as for a bedstead. **2.** A damask furniture-covering. **va-len'ci-a‡; va-len'ti-a‡.** [Prob. < *Valence*, a town in France.]

vale[1], 1 vēl; 2 văl, *n.* **1.** A valley: now chiefly poetical. **2.** A channel. [< L.[F] *vallis*, vale.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

vale[2], *n.* Same as VAIL[2].

va'le, 1 vē'lī; 2 vā'lē, *interj.* Literally, be in good health; farewell; adieu. [L., imper. of *valeo*, be well.]

val"e-dic'tion, 1 val"ı-dik'shən; 2 văl"e-dĭc'shon, *n.* A bidding farewell. [< L. *vale*, farewell, + *dico*, say.] Syn.: see FAREWELL.—**val"e-dic-to'ri-an,** *n.* One who delivers a valedictory.—**val"e-dic'to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a leave-taking. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A parting address, as by a member (ordinarily the first in rank) of a graduating class. Syn.: see FAREWELL.

va'lence, 1 vē'lens; 2 vā'lĕnç, *n. Chem.* **1.** The property possessed by elements or radicals of combining with or replacing other elements or radicals in definite and constant proportion. **2.** The degree of this property, commonly indicated by the number of monad elements, represented by hydrogen, with which the atom or radical can combine, or which it can replace. [< L. *valentia*, strength, < L. *valen(t-)s;* see VALIANT.]—**va'len-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] *Chem.* **1.** Same as VALENCE. **2.** A unit of combining capacity.

Va-len'ci-a, 1 və-len'shı-ə *or* (*Sp.*) və-len'thī-ə; 2 va-lĕn'shi-a *or* (*Sp.*) vä-lĕn'thī-ä, *n.* **1.** Moorish kingdom in E. Spain; annexed by Aragon in 1238. **2.** Its former capital, a seaport in E. Spain; pop. 245,160. **3.** A city, N. Venezuela; pop. 54,390.

Va-len"ciennes', 1 və"lən'syen'; 2 vä"lăn"çyĕn', *n.* **1.** A historic city, N. France; besieged and reduced by the Allies, 1793; retaken by the French, 1794; seized by the Germans Aug., 1914, and by the New Zealanders from the Germans, Oct.–Nov., 1918. **2.** A fine bobbin-lace, formerly made there, now made at Brussels.

Va'lens, 1 vē'lenz; 2 vā'lĕns, **Flavius** (328–378). A Roman emperor of the East; supported Arianism.

val'en-tine, 1 val'en-tain; 2 văl'ĕn-tīn, *n.* **1.** A letter or token sent on St. Valentine's day (Feb. 14), as indicating regard, or sometimes ridicule. **2.** A sweetheart.

Val"en-tin'i-an, 1 val"en-tin'ı-ən; 2 văl"ĕn-tin'i-an, *n.* One of three Roman emperors: (1) **V. I.** (321–375). (2) **V. II.** (371–392). (3) **V. III.** (419–455). **Val"en-tin"i-a'nus‡.**

va-le'ri-an, 1 və-lī'rı-ən; 2 va-lē'ri-an, *n.* An Old World perennial herb with small pink or white flowers and a strong, peculiar odor; also, its root: used in medicine. [F.]

Va-le'ri-an, 1 və-lī'rı-ən; 2 va-lē'ri-an, **Publius Licinius** (?–260). A Roman emperor; captured by the Persians.

val'et, 1 val'et *or* val'ē; 2 văl'ĕt *or* văl'ę. *n.* **1.** A gentle-

man's body-servant. **2.** A goad used in training horses. [F.]—**va"let' de cham'bre,** 1 va"lē' də shäⁿ'br; 2 vă"lę' de shäⁿ'br. Same as VALET, 1. [F.]

Va-let'ta, 1 va-let'ta; 2 vä-lĕt'tä, *n.* A fortified seaport; capital of Malta; defended against the Turks, 1565; pop. 22,900.

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an, 1 val"i-tiū"di-nē'ri-ən; 2 val"e-tū"di-nā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Seeking to recover health; infirm. **II.** *n.* A chronic invalid; one unduly solicitous about his health. **val"e-tu'di-na-ry‡.** [< L. *valetudinarius,* < *valetudo,* health.]—**val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **val"e-tu'di-na-ri-ness‡.**

val'ew†, *n.* Value. **val'ewe†.**

Val-hal'la, 1 val-hal'ə; 2 văl-hăl'ə, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* The hall of the slain or palace of immortality, whither the souls of those killed in battle were borne by the valkyries. **2.** A building or temple wherein are placed the remains or memorials of the deceased heroes of a nation. **Val-hal't.**

val'iant, 1 val'yənt; 2 văl'yant, *a.* **1.** Strong and intrepid; powerful and courageous. **2.** Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic. [< L.^{F} *valen(t-)s,* ppr. of *valeo,* be strong.] Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

val'id, 1 val'id; 2 văl'id, *a.* **1.** Based on evidence that can be supported; sound; just. **2‖.** Strong; powerful. [< L.^{F} *validus,* < *valeo,* be strong.]

Syn.: cogent, conclusive, convincing, efficacious, efficient, good, incontestable, irrefragable, irrefutable, just, logical, solid, sound, substantial, sufficient, undeniable, weighty. See POWERFUL.—Ant.: see synonyms for VAIN.—**val'i-date,** *vt.* [-DAT"ED; -DAT'ING.] To make valid; ratify and confirm. Syn.: see RATIFY.—**va-lid'i-ty,** *n.*—**val'id-ly,** *adv.*—**val'id-ness,** *n.*

va-lise', 1 və-lis'; 2 va-lis', *n.* A portable receptacle for clothes and toilet-articles; traveling-bag. [F.]

Val'je-vo, 1 văl'yē-vō; 2 văl'yę-vō, *n.* A city in N. W. Serbia; Austrians defeated Serbians, November, 1914.

val'kyr, 1 val'kir; 2 văl'kŷr, *n.* [VAL-KYR'I-ES, 1 val-kir'i-lz; 2 văl-kŷr'i-ēs, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens who carry the souls of the slain to Valhalla and there attend them at banquets. **val-kyr'i-a‡; val-kyr'i-et.—val-kyr'i-an,** *a.*

Val'la-do-lid', 1 văl"ya-do-lith'; 2 văl"yä-do-lĭth', *n.* A university city of central Spain; pop. 71,100; residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus; taken by the French, Jan., 1808; by the English, June 4, 1813.

val-la'tion†, *n.* A rampart. [< L. *vallum,* wall.]—**val'la-to-ry†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a rampart.

val'ley, 1 val'i; 2 văl'y, *n.* **1.** A depression of the earth's surface, as one through which a stream flows; land between hills. **2.** *Arch.* (1) The gutter or angle formed by the meeting of two roof-slopes. (2) An interval in a vault, or the space between vault-ridges as seen from above. [< F. *vallée,* < *val,* < L. *vallis,* vale, valley.] Syn.: cañon, dale, dell, dingle, glen, gorge, gulch, gully, ravine, vale.

Val'ley Forge. A village in S. E. Pennsylvania, where the Revolutionary army encamped during the winter of 1777–1778.

Val"lom-bro'sa, 1 val"om-brō'sə; 2 văl"ŏm-brō'sa, *n.* A valley near Florence, Italy, famed for its beautiful woods.

Va"lois', 1 va"lwä'; 2 vă"lwä', *n.* A French dynasty; began (1328) with Philip VI. of Valois, ended with Henry III., 1589.

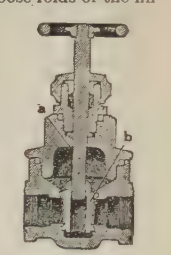
val'or, 1 val'ər; 2 văl'or, *n.* Intrepid courage; personal bravery; prowess. [< LL.^{OF} *valor,* < L. *valeo,* be strong.] **val'our‡.** Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.—**val'or-ous,** *a.* Courageous; valiant. Syn.: see BRAVE.—**val'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**val'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

val"or-i-za'tion, 1 val"ər-i-zē'shən; 2 văl"or-i-zā'shon, **val"or-i-sa'tion,** *n.* The maintenance of an artificial price for any product by governmental interference. [< L.^{Pg} *valor,* value.]

Val"pa-rai'so, 1 val"pə-rai'so *or* -rai'zo; 2 văl"pa-rī'so *or* -rī'so, *n.* A seaport, Chile; earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906; pop. 218,465.

val'ue, 1 val'yū; 2 văl'yu. **I.** *vt.* [VAL'UED; VAL'U-ING **1.** To assess; appraise. **2.** To have in high esteem; prize **3.** To take into account. **II.** *n.* **1.** The desirability or worth of a thing; intrinsic worth; utility. **2.** The rate of worth set upon a commodity; worth in money; market price. **3.** Attributed or assumed valuation; esteem or regard. **4.** Exact meaning; signification; import; as, the *value* of the words "will" and "shall." **5.** *Mus.* The relative length of a tone as signified by a note. **6.** *Math.* The amount or quantity of magnitude or number an algebraic symbol or expression is supposed to denote. **7.** *Biol.* Classificatory rank. [OF., ult. < L. *valeo,* be strong.] Syn.: (verb) see APPRECIATE; CHERISH; ESTEEM; (noun) see PRICE; PROFIT; WORTH.—**val'u-a-bl**(e^{P}. **I.** *a.* Having value; costly; worthy. **II.** *n.* A thing of worth or value. Syn.: see EXCELLENT; GOOD; IMPORTANT.—**val"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of valuing. **2.** Appraisement.—**val"u-a'tion-al,** *a.*—**val'u-a"tor,** *n.*—**val'ued,** *pa.*—**val'ue-less,** *a.*—**val'u-er,** *n.*

valv(e^{S}, 1 valv; 2 vălv, *n.* **1.** Any contrivance or arrangement that opens a passage to permit the flow of a liquid or gas in one direction, and closes against its return, etc. **2§.** One of a pair of folding doors. **3.** *Anat.* An apparatus formed by one or more loose folds of the lining membrane of a vessel or other organ, preventing or retarding the flow of a fluid in one direction and allowing it in another. **4.** *Zool.* (1) One of the parts or pieces of a shell, as of a mollusk. (2) *Entom.* A covering plate or piece or one of two or more external pieces forming a sheath, as for an ovipositor. **5.** *Bot.* (1) One of the parts into which a capsule splits in dehiscence. (2) One of the halves of an anther after its opening. **6.** *Elec.* A device for rectifying an alternating current. [F., < L. *valva,* leaf of a door.]—**val'vate,** *a.* **1.** Serving as a valve. **2.** Having a valve. — **val'vu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A little valve. **val'vulet.** —**val'vu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a valve.



Cross-section of a Plug-valve for gas- or oil-pipes, closed: the gate or plug (*b*) is pressed into its seat by the screw (*a*).

val'yaunt†, *a.* Same as VALIANT.

vam'brace, } 1 vam'brēs, vant'-; 2
vant'brace, } văm'brāc, vănt'-, *n.* *Archeol.* Armor for the forearm from elbow to wrist. [F.]—**vam'braced,** *a.*

Van-brugh', 1 van-brū'; 2 văn-bry', **Sir John** (1664–1726). An English architect and dramatist.

va-mose', 1 və-mōs' *or* vā'mōs; 2 va-mōs *or* vä'mōs, *vt.* & *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] [VA-MOSED'‡; VA-MOS'ING.] To depart quickly; leave. [< Sp. *vamos,* let us go, ind. as imper.] **va-moose'‡.**

vamp[1], 1 vamp; 2 vămp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To provide with a vamp. **2.** To repair. **3.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* To improvise an accompaniment to. **II.** *n.* **1.** The piece of leather forming the upper front part of a boot or shoe. **2.** Something added to give an old thing a new appearance. **3.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* An improvised accompaniment. [< F. *avant-pied,* fore part of the foot.]—**vamp'er,** *n.*

vamp[2], [U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To flirt with so as to prey on; also, to endeavor to allure; entice for the purpose of personal advantage or gain. See the noun def. 2. **II.** *n.* **1.** A volunteer fireman. **2.** One who flirts with or preys on the opposite sex by alluring.

vam'pire, 1 vam'pair; 2 văm'pīr, *n.* **1.** A fabulous ghostly being that sucks the blood of the living while they sleep. **2.** One who preys on his or her fellow men. **3.** A large blood-sucking bat of South or Central America. **4.** A flying fox. [F., < Serv. *vampir,* vampire.] **vam'pyre‡.**—**vampire bat.** **1.** Same as VAMPIRE, 3. **2.** Any bat incorrectly supposed to suck blood.—**vam-pir'ic,** *a.*—**vam'pir-ism,** *n.*

1. False Vampire. 2. Head of Long-tongued Vampire.

van, van; 2 văn, *vt.* [VANNED; VAN'NING.] *Mining.* To wash or separate a small portion of (powdered ore) on the point of a shovel. [< F. *vanner,* < L. *vanno,* < *vannus,* fan.]

van[1], *n.* **1.** A large covered wagon or vehicle as for removing furniture; a caravan. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A closed railway-carriage for luggage, etc. (2) A vehicle, open or covered, used as by tradesmen for carrying light goods. [Short for CARAVAN.]

van[2], *n.* **1.** An advance-guard, as of an army, or foremost division of a fleet. **2.** The leaders of a movement. [Short for VANGUARD.]

van[3], *n.* **1.** A fan or winnowing-machine; hence, a wing. **2.** *Mining.* A test by washing a small quantity of ground ore on a shovel to ascertain its value. [F., < L. *vannus,* fan.]

va-na'di-um, 1 və-nē'di-um; 2 va-nā'di-ŭm, *n.* A rare silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Scand. *Vanadis,* a goddess.]—**va-nad'ic,** *a.*

Van Bu'ren, 1 van bū'ren; 2 văn bū'rĕn, **Martin** (1782–1862). A President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

Van-cou'ver, 1 van-kū'vər; 2 văn-cų'vęr, *n.* **1. George** (1758–1798), English seaman, discoverer. **2.** Island off British Columbia, Canada; 15,937 sq. m.; pop. 124,000. **3.** A city on Vancouver island; pop. 115,000.

van'dal, 1 van'dəl; 2 văn'dal, *a.* Being a vandal; barbarous.

Van'dal, *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic race that in the 5th century ravaged Gaul and pillaged Rome. **2.** [v-] Hence, a ruthless plunderer; wilful destroyer of what is beautiful or artistic.—**Van-dal'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals.—**van'dal-ism,** *n.* Wilful destruction of artistic works.

Van'der-bilt, 1 van'dər-bilt; 2 văn'der-bĭlt, **Cornelius,** "Commodore" (1794–1877). An American capitalist.

Van Die'men's Gulf, 1 van di'menz; 2 văn dē'mĕnz. An inlet of N. South Australia; length, 100 m. [< Anthony *Van Diemen* (1593–1645), a Dutch admiral.]

Van Die'men's Land. Tasmania: former name.

Van Dyck, 1 van dık; 2 vän dȳk. **Anthony** (1599–1641). A Flemish portrait-painter. **Van Dyke‡** [incorrect form].

Van-dyke′, } 1 van-dık′; 2 vän-dȳk′. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining

Van-dyck′, } to Anthony Van Dyck, or to his style, manner, or dress. **II.** *n.* **1.** A painting by Van Dyck. **2.** A broad deep collar or cape of linen and lace resembling those represented in portraits by Van Dyck. **Van-dyke′ cape‡; Van-dyke′ col′lar‡.** **3.** A large point on the border of a Vandyke cape or collar.—**Vandyke beard,** a peaked beard.

vane, 1 vēn; 2 vān, *n.* **1.** A thin plate, pivoted out of center, on a vertical rod, to indicate the direction of the wind; also, a slender flag or streamer used for the same purpose. **2.** An arm or blade, as of a windmill, propeller, etc. **3.** The shaft and barbs of a feather. **4.** *Surv.* The sight on a quadrant, compass, or similar instrument. **5†.** A flag; pennon. [< AS. *fana,* flag.]

Vane, 1 vēn; 2 vān, **Sir Henry** (1613–1662). An English republican statesman; governor of Massachusetts; executed.

vang, 1 vaŋ; 2 väng, *n.* *Naut.* One of two guy-ropes from the end of a gaff to the deck. [< D. *vang,* catching.]

van′guard″, 1 van′gärd″; 2 vän′ġärd″, *n.* The advance-guard or van. See VAN², *n.* [< F. *avant,* before, + *garde,* guard.]

va-nil′la, 1 və-nil′ə; 2 va-nĭl′a, *n.* **1.** A tall climbing orchid with fragrant flowers and fruit, the **vanilla-bean.** **2.** Its fruit, or an extract from it. [< Sp. *vainilla.*]

van′ish‡, 1 van′ısh; 2 vän′ish, *vi.* **1.** To disappear from sight; fade away; depart. **2.** *Math.* To become equal to zero. [< L. *vanesco,* < *vanus,* empty.]—**van′lsh-er,** *n.*

van′ish, *n.* *Phon.* The terminal part of a vowel element; the slight sound with which a principal sound ends.

van′i-ty, 1 van′ı-tı; 2 vän′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*]. **1.** The condition or character of being vain. (1) A feeling of shallow pride; conceit. (2) Ambitious display; ostentation; show. **2.** The quality or state of being vain or empty, or destitute of reality, etc. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial. [< F. *vanité,* < L. *vanitas,* < *vanus,* empty.] Syn.: see ARROGANCE; EGOTISM; LEVITY; PRIDE.—**Vanity Fair.** **1.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* a fair depicting the world as a scene of vanity and folly. **2.** A novel by W. M. Thackeray, satirizing the weaknesses and follies of human nature. [PERUGINO.

Van-nuc′ci, 1 van-nūt′chī; 2 vän-nụt′chī, **Pietro.** See

van-quish‡, 1 vaŋ′kwısh; 2 văŋ′kwish, *vt.* **1.** To subdue, as in battle; conquer. **2.** To defeat, as in argument; confute. [< F. *vaincre,* pret. *vainquis,* < L. *vinco,* conquer.] Syn.: see BEAT; CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**van′-quish-a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**van′quish-er,** *n.* A victor.

van′tage, 1 van′tıj; 2 văn′tag, *n.* **1.** Superiority over a competitor, as in means of attack. **2.** In lawn-tennis, the state of the game when either player has scored a point after deuce.—**van′tage-ground″,** *n.* A position which gives one an advantage.—**van′tage-less§,** *a.*

vap′id, 1 vap′ıd; 2 văp′id, *a.* Having lost sparkling quality and flavor; hence, flat; dull; insipid. [< L. *vapidus,* insipid.] Syn.: see FLAT; VAIN.—**va-pid′i-ty,** *n.* **vap′id-ness‡.**—**vap′id-ly,** *adv.*

va′por, 1 vē′pər; 2 vā′por, *v.* **I‖.** *t.* **1.** To vaporize. **2.** To depress mentally. **3.** To hector. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit vapor. **2§.** To evaporate. **3.** To make idle boasts; brag.

va′por, *n.* **1.** Moisture in the air; especially, visible floating moisture; loosely, any light cloudy substance in the air. **2.** *Physics.* The gaseous form of a substance that is normally solid or liquid. **3.** That which is fleeting and unsubstantial. **4.** *Med.* A remedial agent applied by inhalation. **5.** Boastful swagger; vaporing. **6‖.** *pl.* Depression of spirits; hypochondria. [< L.ᵀ *vapor,* steam.] **va′pour‡.**—**va′por-a-bil(e²,** *a.* Capable of being vaporized, as by heat.—**va″por-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**va′por-er,** *n.* One who vapors; a braggart; blusterer.—**va″por-if′ic,** *a.* Producing vapors.—**va′por-ish,** *a.* **1.** Somewhat like vapor. **2.** Somewhat hypochondriac.—**va′por-ize, va′por-lse,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ′ING, -IS′ING.] To convert or be converted into vapor.—**va′por-iz″**[or **-ls″]a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**va″por-i-za′**[or **-sa′]tion,** *n.*—**va′por-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or like vapor; misty; ethereal. **2.** Full of vapors. **3.** Hypochondriac. **4.** Vainly imaginative; whimsical. **va′por-y‡.** [Sp.]

va-que′ro, 1 və-kē′ro; 2 vä-ke′ro, *n.* A herdsman; cowboy.

var., *abbr.* Variant, variety.

va′ra, 1 vā′ra; 2 vä′ra, *adv.* [Scot.] Very.

va′ri-a-bl(e², 1 vē′rı-a-bl; 2 vā′ri-a-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the capacity of varying; alterable; mutable. **2.** Having a tendency to change; not constant. **3.** Having no definite value as regards quantity. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which varies or is liable to change. **2.** *Math.* A quantity susceptible of continuous change of value. **3.** *pl.* *Naut.* A shifting wind or winds. [F., < L.ᴸᴸ *varius,* various.] Syn.: see FICKLE; IRREGULAR; MOBILE. — **va′ri-a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* **va″ri-a-bil′i-ty‡.**—**va′ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

va′ri-ant, 1 vē′rı-ənt; 2 vā′ri-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or showing variation; varying; variable; fickle. **2.** Restless; unsettled. **II.** *n.* A thing that differs from another in form only; a variant form of the same word; in the usage of this Dictionary, a word or phrase of the same meaning (indicated by the sign ‡). [F., < L. *varian(t-)s,* ppr. of *vario,* vary.] Syn.: see HETEROGENEOUS.—**va′ri-ance,** *n.* The act of varying, or the state of being variant; hence, dissension; discord. Syn.: see QUARREL.—**va′ri-ate†,** *vt. & vi.* To vary.—**va″ri-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, state, or result of varying; modification; diversity. **2.** The extent to which a thing varies. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection, as of declensions or conjugations; also, change in certain vowel-sounds. **4.** *Mus.* A repetition of the essential features of a theme or melody with fanciful embellishments. **5.** *Astron.* (1) An inequality in the moon's motion. (2) A change in the elements of an orbit. **6.** *Biol.* Deviation in structure or function from the type or parent form. Syn.: see CHANGE; DIFFERENCE.—**va″ri-a′tion-al,** *a.*

va′ri-col″ored, 1 vē′rı-kul″ərd; 2 vā′ri-col″ord, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored. **va′ri-col″oured‡.**

var′i-cose, 1 var′ı-kōs; 2 vär′i-cōs, *a.* Abnormally dilated or contorted, as veins. [< L. *varicosus,* < *varix,* dilatation.]—**var″i-cos′i-ty,** *n.* **var′i-cose-ness‡.**

va′ried, 1 vē′rıd; 2 vā′rid, *pa.* **1.** Partially or repeatedly altered. **2.** Consisting of diverse sorts. **3.** Differing from one another. **4.** Varicolored. See VARY, *v.* **-ly,** *adv.*

va′ri-e-gate, 1 vē′rı-ı-gēt; 2 vā′ri-e-ġāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED²; -GAT″ING.] To diversify with different colors or tints; dapple; spot; streak. [< L.ᴸᴸ *varius,* various, + *ago,* make.]—**va′ri-e-gat″ed,** *pa.*—**va″ri-e-ga′tion,** *n.*

va′ri-er, 1 vē′rı-ər; 2 vā′ri-er, *n.* One who varies.

va-ri′e-ty, 1 və-raı′ı-tı; 2 va-rī′e-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being various or varied; diversity. **2.** A collection of diverse things. **3.** The possession of different characteristics by one individual. **4.** A limited class of things that differ in certain common peculiarities from a larger class to which they belong; sometimes, a thing of such a sort or kind. **5.** *Biol.* A subdivision of a species. [< L.ᶠ *varieta(t-)s,* < *varius,* various.] Syn.: see CHANGE; DIFFERENCE.—**va-ri′e-tal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

va′ri-form, 1 vē′rı-fōrm; 2 vā′ri-fōrm, *a.* Of diverse form; having different shapes. [< L. *varius,* various, + -FORM.]

va-ri′o-la, 1 və-raı′o-lə; 2 va-rī′o-la, *n.* Smallpox. [LL.] —**va-ri′o-lar,** *a.* **va-ri′o-lous‡.**—**va′ri-o-loid,** 1 vē′rı-[or var′ı-]o-loid; 2 vā′ri-[or vär′i-]o-lōid. **I.** *a.* Resembling smallpox. **II.** *n.* A mild form of smallpox.

va″ri-o′rum, 1 vē″rı-ō′rum; 2 vā″ri-ō′rŭm, *a.* Having notes or comments by different critics or editors. [< L. *cum notis variorum* (with the notes of various persons).]

va′ri-ous, 1 vē′rı-us; 2 vā′ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Characteristically different from one another; diverse. **2.** Being more than one and easily distinguishable; several. **3.** Many-sided; variform. **4.** Having a changeable or inconstant nature; unfixed. **5.** Having a diversity of appearance; variegated. [< L. *varius,* various.] Syn.: see HETEROGENEOUS; MANY.—**va′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**va′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

var. lect., *abbr.* [L.] *Varia lectio* (varying reading).

var′let, 1 vär′let; 2 vär′lĕt, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A low menial or subordinate; formerly, a page. [< OF. *varlet,* valet.]—**var′let-ry,** *n.* The rabble; the mob.

var′nish, 1 vär′nısh; 2 vär′nish. **I¹.** *vt.* **1.** To cover, as a surface, with varnish. **2.** To give a superficial polish to; gloss over. **II.** *n.* A solution of certain gums or resins in alcohol, linseed-oil, etc., used to produce a shining, transparent coat on a surface; hence, figuratively, any superficial polish, as of politeness. [Ult. < L. *vitrinus,* glassy.]—**var′nish-er,** *n* —**var′nish-ing,** *n.*

Var′ro, 1 var′o; 2 vär′o, **Marcus Terentius** (116–27 B. C.) A Roman scholar and author.

var′sal, 1 vär′sal; 2 vär′sal, *a.* [Dial.] Universal: a corruption.

Va′rus, 1 vē′rus; 2 vā′rŭs, **Publius Quintilius.** A Roman general; commander in Germany; his army was destroyed by the Germans under Arminius, A. D. 9.

va′ry, 1 vē′rı; 2 vā′ry, *v.* [VA′RIED; VA′RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change partially, as in aspect, form, color, etc. **2.** To change, as by additions; diversify. **3.** To cause to alternate; transmute; transfer. **4.** To make various or diverse. **5.** *Mus.* To embellish (a melody) by changes and additions that do not destroy its identity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be altered in any way; become different. **2.** To be diverse in details; differ, or be different. **3.** To be characteristically subject to changes. **4.** To be at variance in opinion or feeling. **5.** To deviate to one side depart. **6.** *Math.* To be subject to continual increase or decrease according to some law. [< L.ᶠ *vario,* < *varius,* various.] Syn.: see CHANGE; FLUCTUATE.

va′ry†, *n.* Variation; change. [lian painter and biographer.

Va-sa′ri, 1 və-sä′rı; 2 vä-sä′ri, **Giorgio** (1511–1574). An Ital-

vas′cu-lar, 1 vas′kıu-lər; 2 vás′eū-lar, *a.* *Anat.* & *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or supplied with vessels or ducts, as blood-vessels, etc. [< L. *vasculum,* dim.

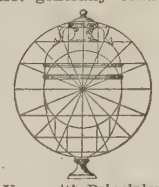
of *vas*, vessel.]—**vascular tissue,** tissue made up of vessels or dūcts.—**vas″cu-lar′i-ty,** *n.*—**vas′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

vase, 1 vēs *or* vāz; 2 vās *or* väz, *n.* An urn-like vessel, with a bulging body supported by a base: generally ornamental. [F., < L. *vas*, vessel.]

vas′e-lin(e^{s}, 1 vas′i-lin *or* -līn; 2 văs′e-lĭn *or* -līn, *n.* A fatty jelly-like substance obtained from petroleum. [< G. *wasser*, water, + Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil.]

Vash′ti, 1 vash′tī; 2 väsh′tī. *n. Bib.* Queen of Ahasuerus. See *Esth.* i, 9.

vas″o-mo′tor, 1 vas″o-mō′tər *or* -tẽr; 2 väs″o-mō′tor, *a. Anat.* Producing movement, either of contraction or dilatation, in the walls of vessels. [< L. *vas*, vessel, + MOTOR.]



Vase, with Principles of Design.

Proportions for a vase may be obtained thus: Draw a circle on the diameter of the proposed vase, and a larger but concentric circle through the base. If the greater circle is divided by radii into 16 equal parts, and lines be dropped vertically from the intersection of these radii with the smaller circle, the points of intersection of these verticals with the corresponding chords of the larger circle will give guiding-points for the proper outline. The arrangement of foot, neck, and handle is a matter of taste.

vas′sal, 1 vas′əl; 2 väs′al. **I.** *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a vassal; tributary; hence, servile. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who held land of a superior lord by a feudal tenure; a liegeman. **2.** A dependent, retainer, or servant of any kind; a slave or bondman. [F., ult. < W. *gwas*, servant.]—**vas′sal-age,** *n.* **1.** The condition of a vassal; also, the feudal system. **2.** Servitude in general. **3.** Lands held by feudal tenure. **4.** Vassals collectively.

vast, 1 vast; 2 väst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of such great extent or degree that the senses can not appreciate it all at once. (1) Very large or spacious. (2) Very great in number, quantity, or amount. (3) Very great in degree, intensity, or importance. **2†.** Wide and waste; desolate: the original meaning. **II.** *n.* [Poet.] A boundless space; immensity. [< L.^{F} *vastus*, waste.] Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.—**vast′ly,** *adv.*—**vast′ness,** *n.* **vas-tid′i-ty†; vast′i-ty†.**

vast′y, *a.* [Poet.] Vast.

vat, 1 vat; 2 vät, *n.* **1.** A large vessel, tub, or cistern, especially for holding liquids. **2.** A liquid or dry measure used in the Netherlands. [< AS. *fæt*, vat.]

Vat′i-can, 1 vat′i-kən; 2 vät′i-can, *n.* **1.** The palace of the popes in Rome. **2.** The papal government. Compare QUIRINAL. [< L. *Vaticanus*, Vatican hill, in Rome.]—**Vat′i-can-ism,** *n.* The ecclesiastical system based on the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope.

vat′i-cide, 1 vat′i-sīd; 2 văt′i-çīd, *n.* The killing of a prophet; also, a prophet-slayer. [< L. *vates*, prophet, + *cædo*, kill.]

va-tic′i-nal, 1 və-tis′i-nəl; 2 va-tĭç′i-nal, *a.* Prophetic.

va-tic′i-nate, 1 və-tis′i-nēt; 2 va-tĭç′i-nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT″ED^{d}; -NAT″ING.] To prophesy; foretell. [< L. *vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinor*, < *vates*, prophet.]—**va-tic″i-na′tion,** *n.*—**va-tic′i-na″tor,** *n.*—**va-tic′i-na″to-ry,** *a.*—**va-tic′i-na″tress,** *n. fem.*

Vau″ban′, 1 vo″bäⁿ′; 2 vo″bäⁿ′, **Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis de** (1633–1707). A French military engineer.

vaude′ville, 1 vōd′vil; 2 vōd′vĭl, *n.* **1.** A miscellaneous theatrical entertainment, usually consisting of a series of short sketches, songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc., having no dramatic connection. **2.** A street ballad. **3.** Originally, a sprightly song. [F.] [SIAN.

Vau″dois′, 1 vo″dwä′; 2 vo″dwä′, *a. & n.* Same as WALDENSES.

vault′, 1 vôlt; 2 vȧlt. **I**^{d}. *vt.* To form with a vaulted roof. **II.** *n.* **1.** An arched apartment or chamber; also, any subterranean compartment; cellar. **2.** An arched structure; arched ceiling or roof. **3.** Any vault-like covering; the sky. **4.** *Anat.* An arched roof of a cavity. [< OF. *volte, voute*, < *volt*, arched.] Syn.: see LEAP.—**vault′ed,** *a.* In the form of a vault; covered with a vault. **vault′y†.**

vault², 1 vôlt; 2 vȧlt. **I**^{d}. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To leap, especially with the aid of a pole or by resting the hands. **2.** To exhibit athletic or equestrian feats of jumping or leaping. **3.** To curvet, as a horse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A springing leap, as one made with the aid of a pole. **2.** The curvet of a horse. [< F. *volte*, wheel.]—**vault′er,** *n.*

vaunt, 1 vânt *or* vônt; 2 vänt *or* vȧnt. **I**^{d}. *vt. & vi.* To speak of boastfully; boast; exult; glory. **II.** *n.* Boastful assertion or ostentatious display. [< OF. *venter*, < L.^{LL} *vanus*, empty.] Syn.: (verb) see FLAUNT; (noun) see OSTENTATION.—**vaunt′er,** *n.*—**vaunt′er-y‖,** *n.* Bravado.—**vaunt′ing,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

vaunt′-cou″ri-er†, *n.* A precursor; herald.

Vaux, 1 vō; 2 vō, *n.* A village in E. France where United States troops defeated the Germans, July 1, 1918, in the World War, 1914–18.

va′ward†. Same as VANGUARD.

vb.n., *abbr.* Verbal noun.—**V. C.,** *abbr.* Vice-chairman, vice-chancellor, Victoria Cross.—**v. d.,** *abbr.* Various dates.

veal, 1 vīl; 2 vēl, *n.* **1.** The flesh of a calf considered as food. **2†.** A calf. [< OF. *veël* (F. *veau*), calf.]—**bob veal,** the flesh of a calf so young as to be unfit for food.

Diagram Showing Cuts of Veal.

a, leg; *b*, loin; *c*, rack or ribs; *d*, chuck and plate, or stew.

vec′tor, 1 vek′tər *or* -tor; 2 vĕç′tor, *n. Math.* A line conceived to have both a fixed length and direction in space, but no fixed position; any quantity that can be represented by such a line. [L., carrier, < *vectus*, pp. of *veho*, carry.]

Ve′da, 1 vī′də; 2 vē′da, *n.* Literally, knowledge; the name of the four holy books of the Hindus. [Sans.]—**Ve′dic,** *a.*

v. def., *abbr.* Verb defective.—**v. dep.,** *abbr.* Verb deponent.

ve-dette′, 1 vi-det′; 2 ve-dĕt′, *n. Mil.* A mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost. [F.] **vi-dette′‡.**

veer, 1 vīr; 2 vēr, *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Naut.* To turn to another course; wear. **2.** To change direction more or less gradually, as the wind; hence, to be variable or fickle. [< F. *virer*, turn, < L.^{LL} *viriæ*, bracelets.] Syn.: see CHANGE; FLUCTUATE; WANDER.

veer′y, 1 vīr′i; 2 vēr′y, *n.* A melodious tawny thrush of eastern North America.

Ve′ga Car′pi-o, 1 vī′gə kär′pi-o; 2 vē′ga cär′pi-o, **Lope Felix de** (1562–1635). A Spanish poet. **Lo′pe de Ve′ga‡.**

veg′e-ta-bl(e^{F}, 1 vej′i-tə-bl; 2 vĕg′e-ta-bl. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to plants, especially garden or farm vegetables. **II.** *n.* **1.** The edible part of a garden plant. **2.** In the scientific sense, a plant of any kind. [OF., < LL. *vegetabilis*, animating.] Syn.: see FRUIT.—**vegetable kingdom,** the division of organic nature (living objects) that embraces plants. **veg′e-ta-tive†; veg′e-tive†.**—**veg″e-ta-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**veg′e-tal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to plants. **2.** Common to plants and animals, as absorption, nutrition, growth, etc., as distinguished from sensation and volition.—**veg″e-ta′ri-an. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or advocating vegetarianism. **2.** Exclusively vegetable, as a diet. **II.** *n.* One who holds or practises vegetarianism. **veg′e-tist‡.**—**veg″e-ta′ri-an-ism,** *n.* The theory that man's food should be exclusively vegetable.

veg′e-tate, 1 vej′i-tēt; 2 vĕg′e-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT″ED^{d}; -TAT″ING.] **1.** To grow, as a plant. **2.** To live in a monotonous, passive way. **3.** *Pathol.* To increase in size as if by vegetable growth. [< LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegeto*, quicken.]—**veg″e-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of vegetating. **2.** Plant-life in the aggregate. **3.** *Pathol.* An excrescence on the body.—**veg′e-ta″tiv(e^{s},** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or producing plant-life. **2.** Having a mere physical existence; showing but little mental activity. **3.** *Biol.* Concerned with growth and nutrition. **veg′e-tive†. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ve′he-ment, 1 vī′hi-[*or* -i-]ment; 2 vē′he-[*or* -e-]mĕnt, *a.* **1.** Arising from or marked by impetuosity of feeling or passion; ardent. **2.** Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious. [OF., < L. *vehemen(t-)s*, impetuous, perhaps < *veho*, carry, + *men(t-)s*, mind.] Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; HOT; VIOLENT.—**ve′he-mence,** *n.* **ve′he-men-cy†.**—**ve′he-ment-ly,** *adv.*

ve′hi-cl(e^{F}, 1 vī′i-[*or* -hi-]kl; 2 vē′i-[*or* -hi-]cl, *n.* **1.** That in or on which anything is carried; especially, a contrivance fitted with wheels or runners for carrying something; a conveyance, as a car or sled. **2.** A medium, as a liquid, with which is mixed some other substance that it may be applied or administered more easily. **3.** Anything by means of which something else, as power, thought, etc., is transmitted. [< L.^{F} *vehiculum*, < *veho*, carry.] —**ve-hic′u-lar,** *a.* **ve-hic′u-la-ry†.** [mans, 396 B.C.

Ve′ii, 1 vī′yəi; 2 vē′yi, *n.* A city in Etruria; destroyed by Rome.

veil, 1 vēl; 2 vęl. **I.** *vt.* To cover with a veil; hence, to hide; disguise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of thin and light fabric, worn over the face or head for concealment, protection, or ornament. **2.** Any piece of fabric used to conceal an object; a screen; curtain. **3.** Figuratively, that which conceals from inspection; a disguise; pretext. [< OF. *veile*, < L. *velum*, < *veho*, carry.] **vail‡; vayle†.** Syn.: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.—**veil′er,** *n.*—**veil′ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a veil. **2.** Material for veils. **3.** A veil.

vein, 1 vēn; 2 vęn. **I.** *vt.* To furnish, traverse, or fill with veins. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the muscular tubular vessels that convey blood to the heart; loosely, any blood-vessel. **2.** One of the radiating supports forming the framework of a leaf or of an insect's wing; a rib or nerve. **3.** The filling of a fissure in a rock; a bed of ore. **4.** A long irregular colored streak, as in wood, marble, etc. **5.** A distinctive trait; a specific tendency or disposition. **6.** A temporary state of mind; humor; mood. [< L.^{F} *vena*, blood-vessel.]—**veined,** *a.*—**vein′ing,** *n.* **1.** A vein or network of veins. **2.** A streaked or veined surface.—**vein′less,** *a.* Without veins or markings.—**vein′let,** *n.* A small vein.—**vein′y,** *a.* Full of veins; venous.

ve'lar, 1 vī'lar; 2 vē'lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a velum; palatal. **2.** *Philol.* Produced by the help of the soft palate.

Ve-las'quez de Sil'va, 1 vē-läs'kĕth dē sĭl'vɑ; 2 vẹ-läs'kẹth dẹ sĭl'vä, **Diego Rodriguez** (1599–1660). A Spanish painter.

veld, 1 vɛlt; 2 vĕlt, *n.* [S. Afr.] Open country or pasture-land. Low-lying wooded land is known as **bush-veld,** and the high treeless plains as **high veld.** [< D. *veld,* field.] **veldt‡.**

vel'il-cate, 1 vɛl'ɪ-kēt; 2 vĕl'ĭ-cāt, *vt. & vi.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] To cause to twitch or contract convulsively; twitch, as a muscle. [< L. *vellicatus,* pp. of *vellico* (< *vello*), pluck.] **—vel"il-ca'tion,** *n.* A twitching.—**vel'il-ca"tiv(e[s],** *a.*

vel'lum, 1 vɛl'ụm; 2 vĕl'ŭm, *n.* Fine parchment, originally that made from the skins of calves, or a manuscript written on it. [< F. *vélin,* < L.[LL] *vitellus,* calf.]

ve-loc'i-pede, 1 vɪ-lɒs'ɪ-pīd; 2 vẹ-lŏç'ĭ-pēd, *n.* An early form of bicycle or tricycle; also, a child's tricycle. [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.]

ve-loc'i-ty, 1 vɪ-lɒs'ɪ-tɪ; 2 vẹ-lŏç'ĭ-tẹ, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of moving swiftly; rapid motion; celerity. **2.** Rate of motion. [< L.[F] *velocita(t-)s,* < *velox,* swift.]

ve'lo-drome, 1 vɪ'lo-drōm; 2 vē'lo-drōm, *n.* A race-course, as for bicycles. [< L. *velox,* speed, + Gr. *dromos,* course.]

ve'lum, 1 vī'lum; 2 vē'lŭm, *n. Anat.* A thin membranous covering; especially, the soft palate. [L.]

vel'ure, 1 vɛl'yur; 2 vĕl'yụr, *n.* Any fabric of or resembling velvet; specif., a heavy fabric of linen, silk, or jute, for hangings, table-covers, etc. [< F. *velours,* < L. *villosus,* < *villus,* shaggy hair.] **ve-lours'‡.**

vel'vet, 1 vɛl'vɛt; 2 vĕl'vĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of velvet. **2.** Smooth and soft to the touch; velvety. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabric, properly of silk, closely woven and having on one side a thick, short, smooth nap. **2.** *Zool.* The furry skin covering a growing antler. [OF., < L.[LL] *villus,* shaggy hair.]—**vel"vet-een',** *n.* A fabric imitating silk velvet.—**vel'vet-guards"†,** *n. pl.* Trimmings of velvet.—**vel'vet-y,** *a.* Like velvet; smooth and soft.

Ven., *abbr.* Venerable.

ve'na, 1 vɪ'nə; 2 vē'na, *n.* [VE'NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A vein. [L.]—**vena cava,** 1 kē'və; 2 cā'va, a hollow vein, either of the two great venous trunks (called *superior* and *inferior*) that empty into the right auricle of the heart.

ve'nal[1], 1 vī'nəl; 2 vē'nal, *a.* **1.** Ready to sell honor or principle; mercenary; purchasable. **2.** Subject to sordid bargaining or trading; salable. [OF., < L. *venalis,* < *venum,* sale.]

Syn.: hireling, mercenary, purchasable, salable. *Mercenary* has especial application to character or disposition; as, a *mercenary* spirit; *mercenary* motives—*i. e.*, a spirit or motives to which money is the chief consideration or the moving principle. Thus, etymologically, the *mercenary* can be hired, while the *venal* are openly or actually for sale; *hireling* (AS. *hyrling,* from *hyr*) signifies serving for hire or pay, or having the spirit or character of one who works or of that which is done directly for hire or pay. The *hireling,* the *mercenary,* and the *venal* are alike in making principle, conscience, and honor of less account than gold or sordid considerations; but the *mercenary* and *venal* may be simply open to the bargain and sale which the *hireling* has already consummated; a clergyman may be *mercenary* in making place and pay of undue importance while not *venal* enough to forsake his own communion for another for any reward that could be offered him. The *mercenary* may retain much show of independence; *hireling* service sacrifices self-respect as well as principle; a public officer who makes his office tributary to private speculation in which he is interested is *mercenary;* if he receives a stipulated recompense for administering his office at the behest of some leader, faction, corporation, or the like, he is both *hireling* and *venal;* if he gives essential advantages for pay, without subjecting himself to any direct domination, his course is *venal,* but not *hireling.*—Ant.: disinterested, honest, honorable, incorruptible, patriotic, unpurchasable.—**ve-nal'i-ty,** *n.*—**ve'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ve'nal[2]‖, *a.* Of or pertaining to the veins; venous.—**ve-na'tion,** *n.* Arrangement of veins, as in a leaf.

ven"a-to'ri-al§, *a.* Pertaining to hunting. [< L. *venator,* hunter, < *venor,* hunt.] **ven'a-ry†; ve-nat'ic†; ve-nat'i-cal†.—ve-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

vend[d], 1 vend; 2 vĕnd, *vt.* To dispose of; sell; carry about, as in a wagon, and offer for sale. [< L.[F] *vendo,* sell, < *venum,* sale, + *do,* give.]—**ven-dee',** *n.* The person or party to whom something, especially land, is sold.—**vend'er,** *n.* One who vends; a pedler or hawker.—**vend'i-bl(e[F].** **I.** *a.* Capable of being vended or sold; marketable **II.** *n.* A thing exposed for sale.—**vend"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **vend'i-bl(e-ness[F]†.—vend'i-bly,** *adv.*—**ven-di'tion,** *n.* The act of vending.—**ven'dor,** *n.* Same as VENDER: the common legal spelling.—**ven-due',** *n.* A public sale at auction.

ven'dace, 1 ven'dēs; 2 vĕn'dāç, *n.* [Dial.] A small whitefish of some British lakes. [< F. *vandoise,* dace.] **ven'dis‡.**

Ven"dée', 1 vɑñ"dē'; 2 vän"dē', *n.* A department in central W. France; scene of the royalist revolt against the French republic in 1793–1795.—**Ven-de'an,** *a. & n.*

ven-det'ta, 1 ven-det'ə; 2 vĕn-dĕt'a, *n.* Private warfare or feud, as in revenge for a murder, injury, etc. [It.]

ve-neer', 1 vɪ-nīr'; 2 ve-nēr'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover (a surface) with veneers. **2.** To conceal, as something disagreeable, with a superficial polish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin layer, as of choice wood, upon a commoner surface. **2.** Figuratively, mere outside show or elegance. [< OF.[G] *fournir,* furnish.]—**ve-neer'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of applying veneer. **2.** Material used for veneers.

ven'er-a-bl(e[F], 1 ven'ər-ə-bl; 2 vĕn'er-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Meriting or commanding veneration: now usually implying age. **2.** Exciting reverential feelings. [OF., < L. *venerabilis,* < *veneror,* revere.] Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**ven'er-a-bl(e-ness[F],** *n.* **ven"er-a-bil'i-ty†.—ven'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**ven'er-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To look upon or regard with honor and deference; revere.

Syn.: adore, honor, respect, revere, reverence. In the highest sense, to *revere* or *reverence* is to hold in mingled love and honor with something of sacred fear, as for that which while lovely is sublimely exalted and brings upon us by contrast a sense of our unworthiness or inferiority; to *revere* is a wholly spiritual act; to *reverence* is often, tho not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling; we *revere* or *reverence* the divine majesty. *Revere* is a stronger word than *reverence* or *venerate.* To *venerate* is to hold in exalted honor without fear, and is applied to objects less removed from ourselves than those we *revere,* being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred associations, and of abstractions; we *venerate* an aged pastor, the dust of heroes or martyrs, lofty virtue or self-sacrifice, or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty; we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* him. We *adore* with a humble yet free outflowing of soul. See ADMIRE; DEFER.—Ant.: contemn, despise, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scoff at, scorn, slight, spurn.

—ven"er-a'tion, *n.* The act of venerating; reverence.

Syn.: adoration, awe, dread, reverence. *Awe* is inspired by that in which there is sublimity or majesty so overwhelming as to awaken a feeling akin to fear; in *awe,* considered by itself, there is no element of esteem or affection, tho the sense of vastness, power, or grandeur in the object is always present. *Dread* is a shrinking apprehension or expectation of possible harm awakened by any one of many objects or causes, from that which is overwhelmingly vast and mighty to that which is productive of momentary physical pain; in its higher uses *dread* approaches the meaning of *awe,* but with more of chilliness and cowering, and without that subjection of soul to the grandeur and worthiness of the object that is involved in *awe. Awe* is preoccupied with the object that inspires it; *dread* with apprehension of personal consequences. *Reverence* and *veneration* are less overwhelming than *awe* or *dread,* and suggest something of esteem, affection, and personal nearness. We may feel *awe* of that which we can not reverence, as a grandly terrible ocean storm; *awe* of the divine presence is more distant and less trustful than *reverence. Veneration* is commonly applied to things which are not subjects of *awe. Adoration,* in its full sense, is loftier than *veneration,* less restrained and awed than *reverence,* and with more of the spirit of direct, active, and joyful worship. See REVERENCE. Compare VENERATE.—Ant.: contempt, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scorn.—**ven'er-a"tor,** *n.*

ve-ne're-al, 1 vɪ-nī'rɪ-əl; 2 ve-nē're-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from sexual intercourse. **2.** Communicated by sexual relations with an affected person; as, a *venereal* disease. [< L. *Venereus,* < *Venus,* Venus.]

ven'er-y[1]‖, 1 ven'ər-ɪ; 2 vĕn'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] The hunting of game. [< F. *vénerie,* < *vener,* hunt.] **ven'er-ie[1]‡.**

ven'er-y[2]‖, *n.* Sexual indulgence, especially when excessive. [< L. *Venereus,* of Venus, < *Venus,* Venus.] **ven'er-ie[2]†.**

ven"e-sec'tion, 1 ven"ɪ-sek'shən; 2 vĕn"e-sĕc'shon, *n.* The operation of opening a vein for drawing off blood. [< L. *vena,* vein, + *seco,* cut.]

Ve-ne'ti-a, 1 vɪ-nī'shɪ-ə; 2 ve-nē'shi-a, *n.* Same as VENICE.

Ve-ne'tian, 1 vɪ-nī'shən; 2 ve-nē'shan, *a. & n.* See VENICE.

ven'ew†, *n.* A bout at fencing; a hit or thrust. **ven'ey†.**

Ven"e-zue'la, 1 ven"ɪ-zwī'lə; 2 vĕn"e-zwē'la, *n.* A republic in N. E. South America; 398,594 sq. m.; pop. 2,852,610; capital, Caracas.—**Ven"e-zue'lan,** *a. & n.*

ven'geance, 1 ven'jəns; 2 vĕn'gaṇç, *n.* **1.** The infliction of a deserved penalty; retributive punishment. **2.** In a bad sense, wrathful avenging of a wrong; revenge. **3†.** Mischief; evil. [F., < *venger,* < L. *vindico,* avenge, revenge.] Syn.: see REVENGE.—**with a vengeance** [Colloq.], with great force or violence; in common use, extremely.—**venge'ful,** *a.* Prone to inflict vengeance. **-ly,** *adv.*

ve'ni-al, 1 vī'nɪ-əl; 2 vē'ni-al, *a.* That may be pardoned or overlooked; excusable. [OF., < L.[LL] *venia,* pardon.]

Syn.: excusable, pardonable, slight, trivial. Aside from its technical ecclesiastical use, *venial* is always understood as marking some fault comparatively *slight* or *trivial.* A *venial* offense is one readily overlooked; a *pardonable* offense requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is

found to be susceptible of pardon. *Excusable* is scarcely applied to offenses, but to matters open to doubt or criticism rather than direct censure; so used, it often fails little short of justifiable; as, I think, under those circumstances, his action was *excusable*.—Ant.: inexcusable, mortal, unpardonable.—**ve"ni-al'i-ty,** *n.* **ve'ni-al-ness‡.**—**ve'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ven'ice, 1 ven'ıs; 2 vĕn'ĭç, *n.* A seaport city of N. E. Italy; built on 117 islands in a lagoon off the Adriatic sea; pop. 168,000; bombed by Austrian air-planes 1917–1918.—**Ve-ne'tian.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Venice, or to the school of architecture developed there in the days of its prosperity. **II.** *n.* A native of Venice.—**Venetian blind,** a flexible window-screen that may be raised or lowered, having horizontal slats so fastened on webbing as to be turnable to exclude or admit light.

Ve'ni Cre-a'tor, 1 vī'nı krı-ē'tər *or* -ter; 2 vē'nı cre-ā'tor. [L.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost: so called from its beginning, *Veni Creator Spiritus* (Come, Creator Spirit).

ve-ni're, 1 vı-naı'rī; 2 ve-nī'rē, *n. Law.* A writ issued to the sheriff or coroner for summoning a jury: from its phrase "venire facias" (that you cause to come). [L.] **venire facias‡.**

ven'i-son, 1 ven'ı-zən *or* ven'zən; 2 vĕn'i-sŏn *or* vĕn'zŏn, *n.* **1.** The flesh of deer; also, a deer as hunted for food. **2‡.** The flesh of any edible game, including birds. [< F. *venaison,* < L. *venatio(n-),* < *venor,* hunt.]

Ve-ni'te, 1 vı-naı'tī; 2 ve-nī'tē, *n.* The 95th psalm, used as a canticle in various liturgies: from its first word. [L., O come.]

Ve"ni-ze'los, 1 vē"nı-zē'les; 2 vē"nı-zē'lŏs, **Eleutherios** (1864–).Greek statesman; leader of revolution Aug. 30, 1916.

ven'om, 1 ven'əm; 2 vĕn'ŏm, *n.* **1.** The poisonous fluid that certain animals, as serpents and scorpions, secrete, and which produces toxic effects when introduced into the system, as by a bite or sting. **2.** Something harmful; hence, malignity; spite. **3‖.** Any poison. [< OF *venim,* F. *venin,* < L. *venenum,* poison.]

Syn.: virus. *Venom* is a specific animal secretion, normal, tho poisonous, provided as a means of defense for the animal armed with it, as in certain serpents, etc. It is injurious only when introduced into the circulation directly, as through a bite, sting, or other abrasion of the skin. *Virus,* like *venom,* is an animal product, but the result of some morbid process, as in smallpox or hospital gangrene, and is injurious only when introduced directly into the blood, as by inoculation through some scratch, wound, or other means of direct transmission.—Ant.: antidote, antiseptic, corrective, counteractive, cure, remedy, restorative.—**ven'om-ous,** *a.* **1.** Secreting venom; noxious. **2.** Working harm; baneful; malignant. Syn.: see MALICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ve'nous, 1 vī'nus; 2 vē'nŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the veins. **2.** Marked with or having veins. [< L. *venosus,* < *vena,* vein.]—**venous blood,** the blood carried by the veins: distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color.

vent, 1 vent; 2 vĕnt. **I‖.** *vt.* **1.** To give public or audible expression to, as that which struggles for utterance. **2.** To permit to escape at a vent, as a gas. **3.** To make a vent in, as a mold. **4.** To relieve as by giving vent to something. **II.** *n.* **1.** An opening, commonly small, for the passage of something, as air; hence, an outlet of any kind. **vent'-hole"‡. 2.** The act of giving utterance, as to passion; expression: now usually in the phrase **to give vent to. 3.** The external opening of the alimentary canal, especially of animals below mammals; the anus. **4.** *Ordnance.* A touch-hole. [< F. *fente,* < *fendre,* < L. *findo,* split.]—**ven'ter,** *n.*

vent'age, 1 vent'ıj; 2 vĕnt'ăg, *n.* A small opening; especially, a finger-hole in a musical instrument. [< VENT, *n.*]

ven'tail, 1 ven'tēl; 2 vĕn'tāl, *n.* Same as AVENTAILE.

ven'ti-duct, 1 ven'tı-dukt; 2 vĕn'ti-dŭct, *n. Arch.* An air-passage, especially a subterranean ventilating-passage. [< L. *ventus,* wind, + *ductus,* leading; see DUCT.]

ven'ti-late, 1 ven'tı-lēt; 2 vĕn'ti-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To produce a free circulation of air in, as by means of open shafts, windows, doors, etc.; admit fresh air into. **2.** To supply with a vent. **3.** To make widely known; expose to examination and discussion. **4‖.** To winnow; fan, as wheat. [< L. *ventilatus,* pp. of *ventilo,* fan.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.—**ven'ti-lat"ing,** *n.*—**ven"ti-la'tion,** *n.*—**ven'ti-la"tiv(e[s],** *a.*—**ven'ti-la"tor,** *n.* A device or opening for supplying fresh air

ven'tral, 1 ven'trəl; 2 vĕn'tral, *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to or situated on the abdomen. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to the anterior face or front of an organ. [F., < LL *ventralis,* < L. *venter,* belly.]—**ven'tral-ly,** *adv.*

ven'tri-cl(e[s], 1 ven'trı-kl; 2 vĕn'tri-el, *n.* Any cavity of a hollow organ, as of the brain; especially, one of the two chambers of the heart, from which blood is forced into the arteries. [< L.[s] *ventriculus,* dim. of *venter,* belly.]—**ven-tric'u-lar,** *a.* **ven-tric'u-lous‡.**

ven-tril'o-quism, 1 ven-tril'o-kwizm; 2 vĕn-trĭl'o-kwĭsm, *n.* The act or practise of speaking in such a manner that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the person speaking. [< L. *venter,* belly, + *loquor,* speak.] **ven-tril'o-quy‡.**—**ven"tri-lo'qui-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or practising ventriloquism. **ven-tril"o-quis'tic‡; ven-tril'o-quous‡.**—**ven-tril'o-quist,** *n.*—**ven-tril'o-quize,** *vt.* **ven-tril'o-quise‡.**

ven'ture, 1 ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 vĕn'chŭr *or* -tūr, *v.* [VEN'TURED; VEN'TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To undertake at, or subject to, the risk of harm or loss, in the hope of gaining a desirable result; hazard; risk. **2.** To run the risk of; dare; brave. **3.** To expose to the risk of denial or refutation; also, to assert on probable evidence. **II.** *i.* To undertake a thing involving danger or risk; run a risk. [For ADVENTURE.]—**ven'tur-er,** *n.*

ven'ture, *n.* **1.** The staking of a thing upon a contingency; a hazard; risk. **2.** An undertaking attended with risk; a business speculation. **3.** That which is ventured; especially, property risked. **4‖.** That which is unforeseen and hazardous; chance. Syn.: see HAZARD.—**at a venture,** at hazard; at random.—**ven'ture-some,** *a.* **1.** Bold; daring. **2.** Involving hazard. Syn.: see BRAVE; IMPRUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ven'tur-ous,** *a.* Adventurous. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ven'ue, 1 ven'yū; 2 vĕn'yu, *n. Law.* **1.** The place where a crime is committed or a trial is held. **2.** The clause in an indictment indicating the county in which the proceeding is pending. [OF., < L. *venio,* come.]

Ve'nus, 1 vī'nus; 2 vē'nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* Originally, the Latin goddess of spring and of vines; later, the Roman goddess of love, identified with the Greek Aphrodite. **2.** The second planet from the sun, the most brilliant object in the heavens except the sun and moon. **3.** [*v-*] *Conch.* A bivalve having three cardinal teeth in each valve, as the round clam. [L., personification of *venus,* love; akin to Sans. *van,* win.]—**Ve'nus-berg,** *n.* In medieval German legend, the mountain abode of Venus.—**Ve'nus's-comb",** *n.* **1.** A European plant, with leaves suggestive of a comb. **2.** An East-Indian murex armed with long spines.—**Venus's fly-trap,** a herb with leaves which close upon and entrap insects lighting upon them.

ver., *abbr.* Verse.

ve-ra'cious, 1 vı-rē'shus; 2 ve-rā'shus, *a.* **1.** Habitually disposed to speak the truth; truthful. **2.** Conforming to or expressing truth; true. [< L. *verax* (*verac-*), < *verus,* true.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ve-rac'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Habitual regard for truth; truthfulness. **2.** Agreement with truth or fact; trueness. **3.** That which is true; truth.

Syn.: candor, fact, frankness, honesty, ingenuousness, reality, truth, truthfulness, verity. *Truth* is primarily and *verity* is always a quality of thought or speech, especially of speech, as in exact conformity to *fact. Veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the *truth;* a habitual liar may on some occasions speak the truth, but that does not constitute him a man of *veracity;* on the other hand, a person of undoubted *veracity* may state (through ignorance or misinformation) what is not the *truth. Truthfulness* is a quality that may inhere either in a person or in his statements or beliefs. *Candor, frankness, honesty,* and *ingenuousness* are allied with *veracity,* and *fact, reality,* and *verity* with *truth,* while *truthfulness* may accord with either. *Truth* in a secondary sense may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in the former case becoming a close synonym of *veracity;* as, I know him to be a man of *truth.*—Ant.: deceit, deception, delusion, duplicity, error, fabrication, fallacy, falsehood, falsity, fiction, guile, imposture, lie, untruth.

Ve'ra Cruz, 1 vē'rə krūz; 2 vē'rä crŭz. A seaport city of S. E. Mexico; pop. 48,633.

ve-ran'da, 1 vı-ran'də; 2 ve-răn'da, *n.* An open portico or gallery along the side of a building. [< Hind. *varandā,* < O. Sp. *varanda.*] **ve-ran'dah‡.**

verb, 1 vūrb; 2 vĕrb, *n.* That part of speech which asserts, declares, or predicates something. [< L.[s] *verbum,* word.]—**ver'bal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to words rather than the ideas they convey. **2.** Uttered by the mouth; not written; oral. **3.** Corresponding word for word; literal. **4.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.

Syn.: literal, oral, vocal. These words, whose etymology would make them similar in meaning, are differentiated in usage by their applications. *Oral* (L. *os,* the mouth) signifies uttered through the mouth or (in common phrase) by word of mouth; *vocal* (L. *vox,* the voice) signifies of or pertaining to the voice, uttered or modulated by the voice, and especially uttered with or sounding with full, resonant voice; *literal* (L. *litera,* a letter) signifies consisting of or expressed by letters, or according to the letter in the broader sense of the exact meaning or requirement of the words used; what is called "the letter of the law" is its *literal* meaning without going behind what is expressed by the letters on the page. Thus *oral* applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed; as, *oral* tradition; an *oral* examination. By this rule we should in strictness speak of an *oral* contract or an *oral* message, but *verbal* contract and *verbal*

message, as indicating that which is by spoken rather than by written word, have become so fixed in the language that they can probably never be changed; this usage is also in line with other idioms of the language; as, "I give you my *word*"; "a true man's *word* is as good as his bond"; "by *word* of mouth," etc. A *verbal* translation may be *oral* or written, so that it is word for word; a *literal* translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words; thus a *literal* translation is more than one that is merely *verbal;* both *verbal* and *literal* are opposed to *free*. In the same sense, of attending to words only, we speak of *verbal* criticism, a *verbal* change. *Vocal* has primary reference to the human voice; as, *vocal* sounds, *vocal* music; *vocal* may be applied within certain limits to inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man; as, the woods were *vocal* with the songs of birds; *oral* is never so applied.

II. *n.* A noun derived from a verb.—**ver'bal-ism,** *n.* **1.** A verbal expression. **2.** A meaningless form of words; wordiness.—**ver'bal-ist,** *n.* One who deals with words; a critic of words.—**ver'bal-ly,** *adv.*—**ver-ba'tim,** *adv.* In the exact words; word for word.—**ver'bi-age,** *n.* Use of unnecessary words; superabundance of words. Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION; DICTION.—**ver-bose',** *a.* Employing an unnecessary number of words; wordy; prolix. Syn.: see GARRULOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ver-bos'i-ty,** *n.*

ver-be'na, 1 vər-bī'nə; 2 ver-bē'na, *n.* An American plant of the vervain family having dense terminal spikes of showy flowers. [< L. *verbena*, sacred bough.]

Ver"cin-get'o-rix, 1 vûr"sin-jet'o-riks; 2 vĕr"çin-ġĕt'o-riks, *n.* (−45 B. C.?) A Gallic chieftain.

ver'dant, 1 vûr'dənt; 2 vĕr'dant, *a.* **1.** Green with vegetation; covered with grass or green leaves; fresh. **2.** [Colloq.] Immature in experience; unsophisticated. [< F. *verdoyer*, ppr. *verdoyant*, grow green.] Syn.: see FRESH; RUSTIC.—**ver'dan-cy,** *n.*—**ver'dant-ly,** *adv.*

verd"-an-tique', 1 vûrd"-ən-tēk'; 2 vĕrd"-ăn-tīk', *n.* **1.** An ornamental stone, usually green or green-mottled. **2.** A green coating that forms on ancient bronzes. [< OF. *verd antique*, ancient green.] **verd antico‡.**

Ver'di, 1 ver'dē; 2 vĕr'dī, **Giuseppe** (1813–1901). An Italian composer; *Il Trovatore; Stabat Mater.*

ver'dict, 1 vûr'dikt; 2 vĕr'dĭct, *n.* **1.** The decision of a jury in an action. **2.** A conclusion expressed; an opinion. [< LL.OF *veredictum*, < L. *vere*, truly, + *dictum*, saying.]

ver'di-gris, 1 vûr'di-gris; 2 vĕr'di-ġris, *n.* The green rust of copper, or a green crystallized substance obtained from copper: used as a pigment, etc. [< OF. *verd de gris*, lit. Greek green.]

ver'di-ter, 1 vûr'di-tər; 2 vĕr'di-tĕr, *n.* A light-blue or green pigment, made by treating cupric nitrate with a calcium carbonate, as chalk; also, a cupric acetate. [< OF. *verd de terre*, < *verd* (see VERT) + L. *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.]

Ver"dun', 1 vâr'dun'; 2 vĕr'dŭn', *n.* A fortified town in N. E. France; scene of repeated German checks by the French, 1914–18.

ver'dure, 1 vûr'jur *or* -diur; 2 vĕr'jŭr *or* -dūr, *n.* The fresh greenness of thrifty vegetation, or such vegetation itself. [F.]—**ver'dure-less,** *a.*—**ver'dur-ous,** *a.*

ver-ein', 1 fer-qin'; 2 fĕr-īn', *n.* A society; a union. [G.]

verge, 1 vûrj; 2 vĕrġ, *vi.* To come near; approach; border: often with *on*. [< L. *vergo*, incline.]

verge, *n.* **1.** The extreme edge; border; brink; margin. **2.** A bounding line; hence, a circlet; ring. **3.** A stick or rod, especially as a wand or staff. **4.** *Arch.* (1) A column-shaft. (2) The edge of the tiles which project over a gable. [F., < L. *virga*, twig.] Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**verg'er,** *n.* **1.** An officer who carries a wand; usher in charge of a church. **2‖.** A master of ceremonies.

Ver'gil, 1 vûr'jil; 2 vĕr'ġil, *n.* A Roman epic poet (70–19 B. C.); author of the *Æneid:* sometimes written **Virgil. Publius Vergilius Maro‡** [L.].—**Ver-gil'i-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of Vergil. **Vir-gil'i-an‡.**

ve-rid'i-cal, 1 vi-rid'i-kəl; 2 ve-rĭd'i-cal, *a.* Telling or expressing the truth. [< L. *verus*, true, + *dico*, speak.]

ver'i-fy, 1 ver'i-fai; 2 vĕr'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To prove to be true or accurate; substantiate; confirm; also, to compare with a view to such proof. **2.** To fulfil, as a promise. **3.** *Law.* To affirm under oath. **4.** To authenticate. [< L.LL+OF *verus*, true, + *facio*, make.] —**ver'i-fi"a-bl**(eP, *a.*—**ver"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ver'i-fi"er,** *n.*

ver'i-ly, 1 ver'i-li; 2 vĕr'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In truth; assuredly. **2.** Sincerely and truly; really.

ver"i-sim'i-lar, 1 ver"i-sim'i-lər; 2 vĕr"i-sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Appearing or seeming to be true; likely. [< L. *verum*, truth, + *similis*, like.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ver"i-si-mil'i-tude,** *n.* **1.** Appearance of truth; likelihood. **2.** Realism. **3.** That which resembles truth. Syn.: see PROBABILITY

ver'i-ty, 1 ver'i-ti; 2 vĕr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being correct or true as a statement or representation of reality. **2.** A true statement; a fact; truth. [< L.F *veritā(t-)s*, truth, < *verus*, true.] Syn.: see VERACITY. —**ver'i-ta-bl**(eP, *a.* Conforming to truth or fact; genuine. Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**ver'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

ver'juice, 1 vûr'jûs; 2 vĕr'jŭç, *n.* **1.** The sour juice of green fruit, as of unripe grapes. **2.** Sharpness of manner; acidity. [< OF. *verd*, green, + *jus*, broth, juice.]

ver'meil, 1 vûr'mil; 2 vĕr'mil, *n.* **1.** Silver or bronze gilt. **2.** A transparent water-varnish. **3.** An orange-red garnet. **4.** [Poet. or Obs.] Vermilion, or the color of vermilion. [OF., < L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

Ver-me'jo, 1 ver-mē'ho; 2 vĕr-mē'ho, *n.* A river in N. Argentine Republic; length, 1,000 m. to the Paraguay river.

Ver'mes, 1 vûr'mīz; 2 vĕr'mēş, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of animals, including earthworms, leeches, rotifers, polyzoans, etc. [L., pl. of *vermis*, worm.]

ver'mi-, 1 vûr'mi-; 2 vĕr'mi-. From Latin *vermis*, worm: a combining form.—**ver"mi-cel'li,** 1 vûr"mi-sel'i; 2 vĕr"mi-çĕl'ī, *n.* A paste made into slender worm-like pipes. —**ver-mic'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a worm; having the form or motion of a worm. **2.** Like the tracks of a worm.—**vermicular work. 1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A form of mosaic. **2.** Rustic finish, as on stone. **vermiculated work‡.**—**ver-mic'u-late,** *v.* [-LAT"ED^{d}; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To adorn with tracery simulating the tracks of worms. **II.** *i.* To become worm-eaten.—**ver-mic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Worm-like or covered with worm-like markings. **2.** Having the motions of a worm; hence, insinuating. **3.** Worm-eaten.—**ver-mic"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Worm-like motion, as of the intestines. **2.** Vermicular ornamentation. **3.** The state of being wormy; a track left by worms. **4.** A fine wavy color-marking, as on a bird. —**ver-mic'u-lose,** *a.* **1.** Worm-eaten; wormy. **2.** Worm-shaped. **ver-mic'u-lous‡.**—**ver'mi-form,** *a.* Like a worm.

ver'mi-fuge, *n.* Any remedy that destroys intestinal worms.

ver-mil'ion, 1 vər-mil'yən; 2 ver-mĭl'yon, *n.* **1.** A brilliant durable red pigment obtained by grinding cinnabar to a fine powder, or prepared artificially. **2.** The color of the pigment, bright red tending toward orange. [< F. *vermillon*, a bright red.] **ver-mil'lion†.**

ver'min, 1 vûr'min; 2 vĕr'min, *n. sing. & pl.* A noxious small animal or parasitic insect, as lice, fleas, worms, rats, mice, etc., also certain animals injurious to game, as weasels, owls, etc. [< L.F *vermis*, worm.]—**ver'mi-nate,** *vi.* [-NAT"ED^{d}; -NAT"ING.] To produce or be infested with vermin.—**ver"mi-na'tion,** *n.*—**ver'mi-nous,** *a.* **1.** Infested with vermin. **2.** Affected with intestinal worms, or caused, as a disease, by vermin.

ver-mip'a-rous, *a.* Breeding worms. [< VERMI- + L. *pario*, produce.]—**ver-miv'o-rous,** *a.* Eating worms or grubs. [+ L. *voro*, devour.]

Ver-mont', 1 vər-mont'; 2 ver-mŏnt', *n.* A New England State of the United States; 9,564 sq. m.; pop. 252,430; capital, Montpelier.

ver'muth, 1 ver'mūth; 2 vĕr'mŭth, *n.* A liqueur made from white wine flavored with aromatic herbs. [< G. *wermuth*, wormwood.] **ver'mouth‡.**

ver-nac'u-lar, 1 vər-nak'yu-lər; 2 ver-năc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Originating in or belonging to one's native land; indigenous: used of a language, idiom, etc. **2.** Characteristic of a specific locality or country; local. **II.** *n.* One's mother tongue; sometimes, the language of a locality or of a specific calling. [< L. *vernaculus*, < *verna*, home-born slave.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**ver-nac'u-lar-ism,** *n.* A vernacular term or idiom.

ver'nal, 1 vûr'nəl; 2 vĕr'nal, *a.* Belonging to spring; also, pertaining to youth. [F., < LL. *vernalis*, < L. *ver*, spring.] **-ly,** *adv.*

ver-na'tion, 1 vər-nē'shən; 2 ver-nā'shon, *n.* The disposition of leaves within the leaf-bud, as regards their folding, coiling, etc. [< L. *vernatio*, shedding of skin of snakes, < *verno*, renew, < *ver*, spring.]

Verne, 1 vârn; 2 vĕrn, **Jules** (1828–1905). A French writer of [scientific romances.

ver'ni-er, 1 vûr'ni-ər; 2 vĕr'ni-er, *n.* A small movable auxiliary scale for obtaining fractional parts of the subdivisions of a fixed scale. [F., after Pierre *Vernier*, who invented it.]

Ver'non, 1 vûr'nən; 2 vĕr'non, **Edward** (1684–1757). An English admiral; fought the Spaniards.

Ve-ro'na, 1 vi-rō'nə *or* (*It.*) vē-rō'na; 2 ve-rō'na *or* (*It.*) vę-rō'nä, *n.* A cathedral city in N. E. Italy; pop. 86,500.

Ve"ro-ne'se, 1 vē"ro-nē'sē; 2 vę"ro-nę'sę, **Paul.** Same as CAGLIARI, PAOLO.

Ver-sailles', 1 vər-sēlz' *or* (*F.*) ver"sâ'ye; 2 ver-sālş' *or* (*F.*) vĕr"sä'ye, *n.* A city of N. central France; pop. 64,753; surrendered to the Germans, Sept. 19, 1870. In its palace, built by Louis XIV., King William of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor there, Jan. 18, 1871, and the Supreme War Council of the American, British, French and Belgian allied and associated belligerent nations met 1917–18, to determine the terms of the Peace Treaty between the Allies and Germany, signed there, June 28, 1919.

ver'sa-til(eS, 1 vûr'sə-til *or* -tail; 2 vĕr'sa-tĭl *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Having an aptitude for new tasks or occupations; many-sided. **2.** Subject to change; inconstant. **3.**

That may be turned round as on a pivot or hinge. [F., < L. *versatilis*, < *verso*, turn.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**ver″sa-til(e-ness‡.**

verse, 1 vûrs; 2 vẽrs, *v.* [VERSED†; VERS′ING.] **I.** *t.* To tell in verse; make verses of. **II.** *i.* To compose verses.

verse, 1 vûrs; 2 vẽrs, *n.* **1.** In poetry, a single line made up of a prescribed number of feet. **2.** Loosely, a stanza. **3.** Metrical composition as distinguished from prose. **4.** One of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible. **5.** A short sentence used as a part of a liturgy. **6.** *Mus.* The solo part of a song, anthem, or other piece. [< AS. *fers*, = F. *vers*, < L. *versus*, < *verto* (pp. *versus*), turn.] SYN.: see METER; POETRY.—**verse′-mak″er,** *n.* A writer of verses; versifier.—**v. -making,** *n.* Riming.—**verse′man,** *n.* One who writes verses: commonly humorous.—**v. -monger,** *n.* A writer of inferior verses; poetaster.—**ver′si-cl(e**F**,** *n.* **1.** A little verse. **2.** *Liturg.* One of a series of lines said alternately by minister and people.—**ver′si-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from prose into verse. **2.** To narrate (something) in verse. **II.** *i.* To write poetry; make verses.—**ver″si-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*—**ver′si-fi″er,** *n.* One who makes verses; a minor poet.

versed, 1 vûrst; 2 vẽrst, *a.* **1.** Thoroughly acquainted with; having ready skill in; proficient. **2.** *Math.* Turned about; reversed.

ver′si-col″or, } 1 vûr′si-kul″ər; 2 vẽr′si-cŏl″or, *a.* **1.** Show-
ver′si-col″our, } ing a variety of colors; variegated. **2.** Changing from one color to another in different lights; iridescent. [< L. *versicolor*, < *verso*, turn, + *color*, color.]

versin., *abbr.* Versed sine.

ver′sion, 1 vûr′shən; 2 vẽr′shon, *n.* **1.** A translation, or the act of translating, from one language into another. **2.** A description of something as modified by the relator. [F., < L.LL *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]—**Authorized Version,** a revision of the Bible made in England under act of Parliament, 1604–1611. **King James's Version‡.**—**Revised V.,** a revision of the Bible made by English and American scholars, 1870–1884.—**ver′sion-al,** *a.*

verst, 1 vûrst; 2 vẽrst, *n.* A Russian measure of distance: about two-thirds of a mile. [< Rus. *versta*, < *vertiet*ĭ, turn.]

ver′sus, 1 vûr′sus; 2 vẽr′sŭs, *prep. Law.* Against: used in naming or entitling actions in courts; as, plaintiff *versus* defendant: usually contracted to *v.* or *vs.* [L.]

vert, 1 vûrt; 2 vẽrt, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* (1) Anything that grows and bears green leaves within a forest. (2) The right to cut green or growing wood in a forest. **2.** *Her.* The color or tincture green. [F., < OF. *verd*, < L. *viride*, verdure, < *vireo*, be green.]

Vert., *abbr.* Vertebrata, vertebrate.

ver′te-bra, 1 vûr′tı-bra; 2 vẽr′te-bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, *pl.*] **1.** One of the segmented portions of the spinal column. **2.** One of the segmented portions of the entire axial skeleton. **3.** *Echin.* One of the axial ossicles of the arms of a starfish. [< L. *vertebra*, joint.]—**ver′te-bral,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a vertebra. **2.** Having vertebræ.—**Ver″te-bra′ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom including vertebrate animals: variously ranked and limited.—**ver′te-brate.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a back-bone or spinal column, as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. **2.** Pertaining to the *Vertebrata*. **3.** Having vertebræ or axial ossicles. **II.** *n.* An animal with a back-bone.—**ver′te-brat″ed,** *a.* Having vertebræ.

ver′tex, 1 vûr′teks; 2 vẽr′tĕks, *n.* [VER′TEX-ES²; VER′TI-CES², *pl.*] The highest point of anything; apex; top. [L., < *verto*, turn.] SYN.: see SUMMIT.—**ver′ti-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying a position directly above; being at the highest point. **2.** Directed perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon; upright. **3.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the vertex of the head. **II.** *n. Math.* A vertical line, plane, or circle. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ver″ti-cal′i-ty,** *n.*

ver′ti-cil, 1 vûr′ti-sil; 2 vẽr′ti-çĭl, *n. Biol.* A set of organs, as leaves or tentacles, disposed in a circle around an axis; whorl. [< L. *verticillus*, whirl of a spindle, < *verto*, turn.]

ver-tic′il-late, 1 vər-tis′i-lĕt *or* vûr″tı-sil′ĕt; 2 ver-tiç′i-lāt *or* vẽr″ti-çĭl′āt, *a. Biol.* Arranged in a verticil or whorl, or having parts so arranged; whorled. [< L. *verticillus*, whirl, < *verto*, turn.] **ver-tic′il-lat″ed‡.**—**ver-tic′il-late-ly,** *adv.*—**ver-tic″il-la′tion,** *n.*

ver′ti-go, 1 vûr′tı-go *or* vər-tai′go; 2 vẽr′ti-gō *or* ver-tī′-gō, *n.* A feeling of dizziness; swimming of the head; giddiness. [L., < *verto*, turn.]—**ver-tig′i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Affected by vertigo; dizzy. **2.** Turning round; whirling. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ver-tum′nus, 1 vər-tum′nus; 2 ver-tŭm′nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A god of the changing seasons; husband of Pomona.

ver′vain, 1 vûr′vēn; 2 vẽr′vān, *n.* Any one of various weed-like plants, congeners of the common cultivated ornamental verbenas. [< OF. *verveine*, < L. *verbena*, sacred bough.] **ver′veinet; ver′vinet.**

verve, 1 vûrv; 2 vẽrv, *n.* [F.] Excitement of imagination and feeling attending artistic production; artistic enthusiasm.

ver′y, 1 ver′ı; 2 vẽr′y. **I.** *a.* [VER′I-ER; VER′I-EST.] Being what it seems or is represented to be; real; actual; true; same. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a high degree; in large measure; extremely. **2**†. Actually; really. [< F. *vrai*, < L. *veraz*, < *verus*, true.]

ves., *abbr.* Vessel. [bladder. [L.]—**ves′i-cal,** *a.*

ve-sí′ca, 1 vı-sai′kə; 2 ve-sī′ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] A

ves′i-cate, 1 ves′ı-kĕt; 2 vĕs′i-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″ED; -CAT″-ING.] To raise blisters on; blister, as the skin.—**ves′i-cant.** **I.** *a.* Blister-producing. **II.** *n.* That which produces blisters; a blister.—**ves″i-ca′tion,** *n.* The formation of blisters; blistering.

ves′i-cl(eF**,** 1 ves′ı-kl; 2 vĕs′i-el, *n.* Any small bladder-like cavity, cell, or cyst. [< L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder.]—**ve-sic′u-lar,** *a.* **ve-sic′u-late‡.**

Vesle, 1 vēl; 2 vel, *n.* A river flowing through Reims, France, crossed by the Allies in the World War, Aug. 4, 1918.

Ves-pa′si-an, 1 ves-pē′zı-ən; 2 vĕs-pā′zhi-an, *n.* (9–79.) A Roman emperor. **Ti′tus Fla′vi-us Ves-pa″si-a′nus‡.**

ves′per, 1 ves′pər; 2 vĕs′per. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the evening or to the service of vespers. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl. Eccl.* (1) The last but one of the seven canonical hours. (2) The evening services of prayer or song. **2.** [V-] Venus when an evening star. **3.** The evening. **4.** A bell that calls to vespers. **ves′per-bell″‡.** [< OF. *vespre* (< L. *vesper*), evening star.]—**ves′per-al,** *a.*—**ves′per-tin(e**S**,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or occurring in the evening. **2.** Flying, opening, etc., in the evening, as a bat, flower, etc. **3.** *Astron.* Descending toward the horizon at the sunset hour.

Ves-puc′ci, A″me-ri′go, 1 ves-pū′chi, ä″mē-rī′go; 2 vĕs-pu′chi, ä″mę-rī′go (1451–1512). An Italian navigator, who dates his arrival upon the American continent, which was named after him, earlier than that of Cabot or Columbus.

ves′sel, 1 ves′el; 2 vĕs′ĕl, *n.* **1.** A hollow receptacle of any form or material, especially one capable of holding a liquid. **2.** A ship or craft designed to float on the water: usually one larger than a rowboat. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A duct or canal for fluid, as a vein or lymphatic. **4.** *Bot.* A duct. [OF., < L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, vase.]

vestd**,** 1 vest; 2 vĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish or endow as with authority; invest. **2.** To commit to or confer upon one with full right of possession or exercise. **3.** To confer ownership of. **4.** To clothe with a vest or similar covering. **II.** *i.* **1.** To clothe oneself with vestments. **2.** To take effect, as a title. [< OF. *vestir*, < L. *vestio*, < *vestis*, garment.]—**vest′ed,** *pa.* **1.** Having vestments; robed. **2.** *Law.* Held by a tenure subject to no contingency; complete.—**vest′ing,** *n.* Material for making vests or waistcoats: commonly plural.

vest, *n.* **1.** A short sleeveless jacket worn by men and sometimes by women under the coat; waistcoat. **3.** A close jacket formerly worn by women; now, an extra piece or trimming on the front of the body of a woman's gown. **3.** A garment worn beneath the shirt, generally of cotton or wool; undervest. **4.** One of various minor garments; clothing; vesture. [< F. *veste*, < L. *vestis*, garment.]—**vest′ment,** *n.* An article of dress; clothing; particularly, a robe of state or one of the ritual garments of the clergy; also, an altar-cloth. SYN.: see DRESS.—**ves′try,** *n.* [VES′TRIES², *pl.*] **1.** A room where vestments are put on or kept. **2.** A room attached to a church; chapel. **3.** A place of meeting for the parish vestry; a vestry-hall. **4.** A body administering the affairs of the parish.—**ves′try-man,** *n.* A member of a vestry.—**ves′ture,** *n.* **1.** Something that invests or covers; garments; clothing; a robe. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* All that covers land, except trees. SYN.: see DRESS.

Ves′ta, 1 ves′tə; 2 vĕs′ta, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of the hearth and the hearth-fire, protectress of the state and custodian of the sacred fire tended by the vestal virgins. **Hes′ti-a‡** [Gr.]. **2.** The temple of Vesta. [L.]—**ves′tal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Vesta. **2.** Suitable for a vestal or a nun. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the virgin priestesses of Vesta. **2.** A woman of pure character; a virgin; nun.

ves′ti-bule, 1 ves′tı-biūl; 2 vĕs′ti-būl, *n.* **1.** A small antechamber between the outer door of a building and an interior one. **2.** An enclosed passage from one railway passenger-car to another. **3.** Formerly, a walled place before the entrance to a Roman house; later, a porch. **4.** *Anat.* Any one of several communicating channels. [F., < L. *vestibulum*, < *ve-*, apart, + *stabulum*; see STABLE, *n.*]—**ves-tib′u-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule, especially in anatomy. **ves-tib′u-late‡.**—**ves′ti-buled,** *pa.* Supplied with or having a vestibule.

ves′tige, 1 ves′tij; 2 vĕs′tig, *n.* A visible trace or impression, or a sensible evidence or sign, of something absent, lost, or gone; trace; originally, a footprint; track. [F., < L. *vestigium*, footstep.] SYN.: see MARK; TRACE.—**ves-tig′i-al,** *a. Biol.* Having become small or degenerate.

vest′ing, vest′ment, ves′try, etc. See VEST.

Ve-su′vi-us, 1 vı-siū′vi-us; 2 ve-sū′vi-ŭs, *n.* A volcano on the

Bay of Naples, Italy; 4,267 ft. high; destructive eruptions A. D. 79 (see POMPEII) and 1906.—**Ve-su'vi-an,** *a.*

vet., **veter.,** *abbr.* Veterinary.

vetch, 1 vech; 2 vĕch, *n.* An annual climbing plant of the bean family, or one of various kindred plants. [< F. *vesce,* < L. *vicia,* vetch.]

Common Vetch or Tare.
a, the pod.

vet'er-an, 1 vet'ər-ən; 2 vĕt'er-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having had long experience or practise; old in service. **2.** Belonging to or suggestive of a veteran. **II.** *n.* One long trained or exercised in any service: said especially of a soldier or an ex-soldier. [< L. *veteranus,* < *vetus* (*veter-*), old.]

vet'er-i-na-ry, 1 vet'ər-ɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 vĕt'-er-ɪ-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diseases or injuries of domestic animals, as the horse, and to their treatment. **II.** *n.* A veterinarian. [< L. *veterinarius,* < *veterina,* beast of burden.]—**vet"er-i-na'ri-an,** *n.* A practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery.

ve'to, 1 vī'to; 2 vē'to. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To refuse executive approval to (a bill passed by a legislative body). **2.** To forbid or prohibit authoritatively; refuse approval to. **II.** *n.* [VE'TOES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The prerogative in a chief executive of refusing to approve a legislative enactment. **2.** The act of vetoing; also, the official communication containing a refusal of approval to a bill. **3.** Any authoritative prohibition. [L., I forbid.]—**ve'to-er,** *n.*

Vet. Surg., *abbr.* Veterinary Surgeon.

vex[1], 1 veks; 2 vĕks, *vt.* **1.** To provoke to anger or displeasure by inflicting small irritations; irritate; annoy. **2.** To cause to suffer grief; afflict. **3.** To throw into physical commotion; agitate; disturb. **4.** To make a subject of dispute; as, a *vexed* question. [< F. *vexer,* < L. *vexo,* shake.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.—**vex-a'-tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed. **2.** That which vexes. Syn.: see CHAGRIN; IMPATIENCE.—**vex-a'tious,** *a.* **1.** Being a source of vexation; troublesome. **2.** Full of vexation. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**vext,** *pp.* Vexed.

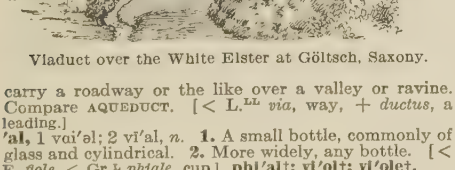
vex-il'lum, 1 veks-il'ụm; 2 vĕks-il'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A square battle-flag or standard, as carried by a cavalry troop. [L., < *veho,* carry.]—**vex'il-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to a standard.—**vex'il-la-ry,** *n.* A standard-bearer.

V. G., *abbr.* Vicar General.—**v. g.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Verbi gratia* (for sake of example).—**v. i., vi.,** *abbr.* Verb intransitive.

vi'a, 1 vaɪ'ə; 2 vī'a. **I.** *n.* [VI'Æ, 1 vaɪ'ī; 2 vī'ē, *pl.*] A Roman highway; as, the *Via Appia.* **II.** *prep.* By way of: said of the route traveled over or any place passed through. **III†.** *interj.* Away! begone! also, up! [L.]

vi'a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 vaɪ'ə-bl; 2 vī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of maintaining life, as a normal new-born infant. [F., < L. *vita,* life, < *vivo,* live.]—**vi"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

vi'a-duct, 1 vaɪ'ə-dukt; 2 vī'a-dŭct, *n.* A bridge-like structure, especially a large one of arched masonry, to



Viaduct over the White Elster at Göltsch, Saxony.

carry a roadway or the like over a valley or ravine. Compare AQUEDUCT. [< L.[LL] *via,* way, + *ductus,* a leading.]

vi'al, 1 vaɪ'əl; 2 vī'al, *n.* **1.** A small bottle, commonly of glass and cylindrical. **2.** More widely, any bottle. [< F. *fiole,* < Gr.[L] *phiale,* cup.] **phī'al‡; vī'ol†; vī'ole†.**

vi'and, 1 vaɪ'end; 2 vī'and, *n.* An article of food, especially meat; in the plural, victuals; provisions; food. [< F. *viande.*] Syn.: see FOOD.

vi-at'ic, 1 vaɪ-at'ɪk; 2 vī-ăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a journey. [< L. *viaticus,* < *via,* way.]—**vi-at'i-cum,** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The provision of necessaries for an official journey of a magistrate. **2.** *Eccl.* The eucharist, as given to one on the verge of death. **3†.** Provision for a journey.

Vlaud, 1 vyō; 2 vyō, **Louis Marie Julien** (1850–). A French novelist; pen-name, **Pierre Loti;** *Pêcheur d'Islande.*

Vi'borg, 1 vī'bōrg; 2 vī'bōrg, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. E. Finland, pop. 29,750; occupied by the Germans, April, 1918.

vi'brant, 1 vaɪ'brənt; 2 vī'brant, *a.* Having, showing, or resulting from vibration; vibrating; resonant. [F., < L. *vibrant(t-)s,* ppr. of *vibro,* shake.]—**vi'bran-cy,** *n.* The state or character of being vibrant; resonance.

vi'brate, 1 vaɪ'brēt; 2 vī'brāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [VI'BRAT-ED[2]; VI'BRAT-ING.] **1.** To put in vibration; move or swing back and forth, as a pendulum or a musical string, etc. **2.** Hence, to oscillate; fluctuate; vacillate. [< L. *vibratus,* pp. of *vibro,* brandish.] Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.—**vi-bra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of vibrating; oscillation. **2.** A complete rapid motion back and forth, as of the parts of an elastic solid, or of a fluid that has been disturbed. Syn.: see WAVE.—**vi-bra'tion-al,** *a.*—**vi"bra-til'i-ty,** *n.* Capability of vibration.—**vi'bra-tor,** *n.*—**vi'bra-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or causing vibration. **vi'bra-til(e**[2]**‡; vi'bra-tiv(e**[2]**†.**

Vi-bur'num, 1 vaɪ-bûr'nụm; 2 vī-bûr'nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of shrubs or small trees of the honeysuckle family, bearing small flowers and berry-like fruit. **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus. [L., wayfaring-tree.]

Viburnum.
Flowering spray of the cranberry-tree or guelder-rose.

Vic., *abbr.* Victoria.

vic'ar, 1 vik'ər; 2 vic'ar, *n.* **1.** One who is authorized to perform functions, especially religious ones, in the stead of another. **2.** [Eng.] The priest of a parish of which the main revenues are held by others; a perpetual curate. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A person in orders who assists a bishop. [< L.[F] *vicarius;* see VICARIOUS.] — **vicar of Christ** (*R. C. Ch.*), the Pope.—**vic'ar-age,** *n.* **1.** The benefice, office, or duties of a vicar. **vic'ar-ship‡.** **2.** A vicar's residence.—**vi-ca'-ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Vicarious. **2.** Belonging or relating to a vicar.—**vi-ca'ri-ate.** **I.** *a.* Holding office as a delegate; vicarious. **II.** *n.* **1.** A delegated office or power; specif., that of a vicar. **2.** The condition of being vicarious; substitution.

vi-ca'ri-ous, 1 vaɪ-kē'rɪ-us; 2 vī-cā'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Made or performed by substitution; suffered or done in place of another. **2.** Filling the office of or acting for another. **3.** Belonging to a vicar. **4.** *Physiol.* Performing, as an organ, the functions of another; substitutive. [< L. *vicarius,* < *vicis,* gen. of **vix,* change.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vice[1], 1 vaɪs; 2 vīç, *n.* **1.** Habitual deviation from moral rectitude; depravity; gross immorality. **2.** Something that mars; a defect. **3.** A bad trick, as of a horse. [F., < L. *vitium,* fault.] Syn.: see SIN.

vice[2], *n.* Same as VISE.

vice[3], *n.* One who acts in the place of another; a substitute; deputy. [< VICE-.] [L., abl. of **vix,* change.]

vi'ce, 1 vaɪ'sī; 2 vī'çē, *prep.* Instead of; in the place of.

vice-, 1 vaɪs-; 2 vīç-, *prefix.* Substitute; subordinate; sub-; second: used with official names to form compound words denoting one who has the right to act on occasion in place of the officer designated, or one who is just below such officer in rank; as, *vice*-chairman. [< L. *vice,* instead of, < **vix,* change.]—**vice'-ad"mi-ral,** *n.* A naval officer next in rank after an admiral.—**v.-admiralty,** *n.*—**v.-chancellor,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A judge in equity courts subordinate to the chancellor. **2.** A deputy chancellor in a university. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The head cardinal of the chancery having charge of the Pope's bulls and briefs.—**v.-chancellorship,** *n.*—**v.-consul,** *n.* One who exercises consular authority, either as the substitute or as the subordinate of a consul.—**v.-consulship,** *n.*—**vice-ge'rent.** **I.** *a.* Acting in the place of another, usually in the place of a superior. **II.** *n.* One duly authorized to exercise the powers of another; a deputy; vicar.—**vice-ge'ral,** *a.*—**vice-ge'-ren-cy,** *n.*—**v.-president,** *n.* One who is to act, on occasion, in place of a president.—**v.-presidency,** *n.*—**vice-re'gal,** *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy. **vice-roy'al‡.**—**vice'roy,** *n.* A ruler acting with royal authority in the place of the sovereign.—**vice-roy'al-ty,** *n.* **vice'roy-ship†.**

vic'e-na-ry, 1 vis'ɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 vīç'e-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to twenty. **2.** Relating to a system of notation based upon twenty. [< L. *vicenarius,* < *vicent,* twenty each, < *viginti,* twenty.]—**vi-cen'ni-al,** *a.* Occurring once in twenty years; also, existing twenty years.

Vi-cen'za, 1 vɪ-chen'tsa; 2 vī-chēn'tsä, *n.* A cathedral city in N. E. Italy; subdued by Venice, 1405; pop. 57,000.

vi'ce ver'sa, 1 vaɪ'sī vûr'sə; 2 vī'çē vēr'sa. The order or relation of terms being reversed. [L.; *vice* (see VICE-); *versa,* fem. of *versus,* pp. of *verto,* turn.]

vic'i-nage, 1 vis'ɪ-nɪj; 2 vīç'i-nāg, *n.* **1.** Neighboring places collectively; vicinity. **2.** The state of being a neighbor or neighbors. [< F. *voisinage,* < *voisin,* near.] Syn.: see NEIGHBORHOOD.—**vic'i-nal,** *a.*—**vi-cin'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Nearness in space or relationship; proximity. **2.** That which is near; neighborhood. Syn.: see NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi'cious, 1 vish'ụs; 2 vish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Addicted to vice; cor-

rupt in conduct or habits; depraved; wicked. **2.** Partaking of what is base, low, and vile; morally injurious; evil. **3.** Unruly or dangerous, as an animal. **4.** Defective or faulty, as a claim, argument, etc. **5.** Impure or incorrect; corrupted, as a text, manuscript, etc. **6.** [Colloq.] Marked by malice or spite; malignant. [OF., < L. *vitiosus*, < *vitium*, fault.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; IRREGULAR; RESTIVE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude, 1 vi-sis'i-tūd; 2 vi-çis'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A change, especially a complete change, as of fortune; a revolution. **2.** Alternate occurrence or succession, as of the seasons. [< L. *vicissitudo*, < *vicis*, gen. of **vix*, change.] Syn.: see CHANGE.—**vi-cis"si-tu'di-na-ry**, *a.* Marked by or subject to change. **vi-cis"si-tu'di-nous**†.

Vicks'burg, 1 viks'bûrg; 2 viks'bûrg, *n.* A city in W. Mississippi; besieged by Gen. Grant from May 18, 1862, to July 4, 1863, when it surrendered.

vi'count†, *n.* Same as VISCOUNT.

vic'tim, 1 vik'tim; 2 vïe'tim, *n.* **1.** A living creature sacrificed to some deity or as a religious rite. **2.** A person sacrificed in the pursuit of some object; one who is injured or killed, as by misfortune or calamity. **3.** A sufferer from any diseased condition or morbid feeling. **4.** One who is swindled; a dupe. [< L.F *victima*, beast for sacrifice, < *vincio*, bind.]—**vic'tim-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] [Colloq.] To make a victim, as of a fraud or swindle; dupe; cheat; defraud. **vic'tim-ise**†. Syn.: see ABUSE.—**vic"tim-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**vic'tim-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*

vic'tor, 1 vik'tər; 2 vïe'tor. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a victor; victorious. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who vanquishes an enemy, as in battle; a conqueror. **2.** One who is successful in any struggle. [L., < *vinco*, pp. *victus*, conquer.]

Syn.: conqueror, master, vanquisher, winner. A *victor* wins in a single battle or contest; a *conqueror* wins in the final result of war, often of many battles or campaigns.

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el, 1 vik'tər e-man'yu-el; 2 vïe'tor ĕ-măn'yu-ĕl. **1. V. E. I.** (1759–1824), king of Sardinia. **2. V. E. II.** (1820–1878), king of Sardinia, and, after 1861, of united Italy. **3. V. E. III.** (1869–), king of Italy since 1900. **Vit-to'ri-o E-ma"nu-e'le**† [It.].

Vic-to'ri-a, 1 vik-tō'ri-ə; 2 vïe-tō'ri-a, *n.* **1. Alexandrina Victoria** (1819–1901), queen of Great Britain and Ireland; empress of India from 1876. **2.** A S. E. state of the Australian Commonwealth; 87,884 sq. m.; pop. 1,315,000; capital, Melbourne. **3.** A seaport city, capital of British Columbia, on S. E. Vancouver Island; pop. 31,700. **4.** A seaport city, capital of Hongkong colony; pop. 350,200: commonly called **Hong Kong**. **5.** A city in Rhodesia, South Africa. **6.** [v-] A low, light, four-wheeled carriage, with a raised driver's seat and a seat for two persons.—**Victoria cross**, a bronze Maltese cross given for conspicuous bravery to members of the British army or navy: instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856.—**V.** (or **royal**) **water-lily**, a gigantic water-lily of tropical South America.—**Vic-to'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Vic-to'ri-a Falls. A cataract on the Zambezi river in Rhodesia, South Africa; height, 343 ft.; width, over a mile; discovered by Livingstone in 1855.

Vic-to'ri-a Ny-an'za, 1 ni-an'zə; 2 ny-ăn'za. A lake in E. central Africa; 32,167 sq. m.; principal feeder of the Nile.

vic'to-ry, 1 vik'to-ri; 2 vïe'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a victor. **2.** The overcoming of an enemy or of any difficulty. [< L.F *victoria*, < *victor*; see VICTOR.]

Syn.: achievement, advantage, conquest, mastery, success, supremacy, triumph. *Victory* is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest, or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, evils, etc., considered as opponents or enemies. In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement*, *advantage*, or *success* may be termed a *victory*. In *conquest* and *mastery* there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in *victory*. *Triumph*, originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *victory*, has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant, complete, and glorious *victory*. Compare CONQUER.—Ant.: defeat, disappointment, disaster, failure, frustration, miscarriage, overthrow, retreat, rout.—**vic-to'ri-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having overcome; conquering; triumphant. **2.** Bringing victory; distinguished by victory. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

vict'ual, 1 vit'l; 2 vït'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [VICT'UALED or VICT'UALLED; VICT'UAL-ING or VICT'UAL-LING.] To furnish or store with victuals; lay in supplies of food; eat. **II.** *n.* Food for human beings, as prepared for eating: usually plural. [< L.LL+F *victus*, food.] Syn.: see FOOD.

vict'ual-er, } 1 vit'l-ər; 2 vït'l-er; *n.* **1.** One who sup-
vict'ual-ler, } plies or sells victuals. **2.** Hence, a commissary; innkeeper. **3.** A victualing-ship. [VICTUAL.

vic'tus, 1 vik'tus; 2 vïe'tûs, *n.* *Zool.* Food; diet. [L.; see

vi-cu'gna, } 1 vi-kū'nyə; 2 vi-çu'nya, *n.* A small llama-
vi-cu'ña, } like mammal of the high Andes, having fine and valuable wool. [Sp.] **vi-gu'na**†.—**vi-cu'gna-cloth"**, *n.* Soft cloth made of vicugna-wool.—**v.-wool**, *n.* The wool of the vicugna or a wool-and-cotton imitation of it.

vid., *abbr.* [L.] *Vide* (see).

vi"dame', 1 vi'dām'; 2 vï'dăm', *n.* *F. Federal Law.* A secular deputy of a bishop; also, a minor title of nobility. [F.]

vi'de, 1 vai'di; 2 vï'dē, *v.* See: used to make a reference; as, *vide* p. 36. [L., imper. of *video*, see.]

vi-del'i-cet, 1 vi-del'i-set; 2 vi-dĕl'i-çĕt, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; namely: abbreviated *viz.* [L., < *videre licet; videre*, inf. of *video*, see; *licet*, it is permitted.]

vi-dette', *n.* Same as VEDETTE.

vid'u-age, 1 vid'yu-ij; 2 vid'yu-aġ, *n.* Widowhood; also, widows collectively. [< L. *vidua*, widow, < *viduus*, bereft.] —**vid'u-al**†, *a.* Belonging or relating to widowhood.

vie, 1 vai; 2 vï, *vi.* [VIED; VY'ING.] **1.** To strive for superiority; put forth effort to excel or outdo others, as in a race: followed by *with*. **2**†. To bet on the value of a hand at cards. [Contr. form < OF. *envier*, < L. *invito*, invite.] **vyet**. Syn.: see CONTEND; STRUGGLE.

Vi-en'na, 1 vi-en'ə; 2 vï-ĕn'a, *n.* A city on the Danube, capital of Austria, and formerly of the Austria-Hungarian empire till 1919; and of the Holy Roman Empire until 1806; pop. 1,842,000.

view, 1 viū; 2 vû. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To look at scrutinizingly; inspect; also, to see; perceive. **2.** *Law.* To inspect personally (the place or matter in question). **3.** To take a mental survey of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of viewing or seeing; survey; inspection. **2.** Mental examination or inspection. **3.** Power of seeing, or range of vision. **4.** That which is viewed or seen; spectacle. **5.** A representation of that which is viewed; especially, a landscape. **6.** Reference to something viewed as the object of action; intention. **7.** Manner of viewing things; opinion; belief. **8.** *Law.* Inspection, as by jury, of a place, etc. [< F. *vue*, < *vu*, pp. of *voir*, see, < L. *video*, see.] Syn.: (verb) see EXAMINE; LOOK; (noun) see PURPOSE; SCENE; SIGHT; THOUGHT.—**view'er**, *n.*—**view'less**, *a.* Invisible; unseen. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**view'-point"**, *n.*

vi-ges'i-mal, 1 vai-jes'i-məl; 2 vi-ġĕs'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Twentieth. **2.** By twenties. [< L. *vigesimus*, < *viginti*, twenty.]

vig'il, 1 vij'il; 2 vïġ'il, *n.* **1.** The act or state of keeping awake; watchfulness. **2.** Religious devotions on the eve of any holy day. **3.** Nocturnal devotions: usually plural. [< F. *vigile*, < L. *vigilia*, < *vigil*, awake.]—**vig'i-lance**, *n.* The quality of being vigilant; alertness; watchfulness. Syn.: see CARE.—**vigilance committee**, a body of men self-organized for the administration of summary justice.—**vig'i-lant**, *a.* Being on the alert; watchful.

Syn.: active, alert, awake, careful, cautious, circumspect, on the alert, on the lookout, sleepless, wakeful, wary, watchful, wide-awake. *Vigilant* implies more sustained activity and more intelligent volition than *alert*; one may be habitually *alert* by reason of native quickness of perception and thought, or one may be momentarily *alert* under some excitement or expectancy; one who is *vigilant* is so with thoughtful purpose. One is *vigilant* against danger or harm; he may be *alert* or *watchful* for good as well as against evil; he is *wary* in view of suspected stratagem, trickery, or treachery. A person may be *wakeful* because of some merely physical excitement or excitability, as through insomnia; yet he may be utterly careless and negligent in his wakefulness, the reverse of *watchful;* a person who is truly *watchful* must keep himself *wakeful* while on watch, in which case *wakeful* has something of mental quality. *Watchful*, from the Saxon, and *vigilant*, from the Latin, are almost exact equivalents; but *vigilant* has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and somewhat more suggestion of volition; one may be habitually *watchful;* one is *vigilant* of set purpose and for direct cause. See ALERT.—Ant.: careless, drowsy, dull, heedless, inattentive, incautious, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, oblivious, thoughtless, unwary.—**vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.*

vig"i-lan'te, 1 vij"i-lān'tē; 2 vïġ"i-lăn'tę, *n.* One who belongs to a vigilance committee. [Sp.] **vig'i-lant**†.

vi-gnette', 1 vin-yet' *or* vin'yet; 2 vïn-yĕt' *or* vïn'yĕt. **I.** *vt.* [VI-GNET'TED[d]; VI-GNET'TING.] **1.** To make with a gradually shaded-off background or border, as a photograph. **2.** To ornament with vignettes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A running ornament of leaves and tendrils, as in Gothic architecture. **2.** An ornamented capital letter in medieval manuscript, thus composed. **3.** A head- or tail-piece in a book. **4.** An engraving, photograph, or the like, having a background that is shaded off gradually. [F., dim. of *vigne*, vine.]—**vi-gnet'ter**, *n.* **1.** A device, as a shaded paper with an oval hole in the center, used by photographers in printing vignettes. **2.** A vignettist. —**vi-gnet'tist**, *n.* One who makes vignettes.

vig'or, 1 vig'ər; 2 vïġ'or, *n.* **1.** Active strength or force, physical or mental. **2.** Vital or natural power, as in vegetable life. **3.** Forcible exertion of strength; energy. [< L.F *vigor*, < *vigeo*, thrive.] **vig'our**†.—**vig'or-ous**, *a.* **1.** Full of physical or mental vigor; robust. **2.** Pertaining to or marked by vigor. Syn.: see ACTIVE; FRESH; HEALTHY; POWERFUL; STRONG; VIVID. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

vi'king, 1 vai'kiŋ *or* vi'king; 2 vï'king *or* vï'king, *n.* A freebooter or pirate; one of the Scandinavian warriors

who harried the coasts of Europe (8th to 11th centuries). [< Ice. *vikingr*, pirate, < *viker*, creek.]

vil., *abbr.* Village.

vi"la-yet', 1 vi"lɑ-yet'; 2 vi"lä-yĕt', *n.* [Turk.] An administrative division of Turkey.

vile, 1 vail; 2 vil, *a.* [VIL'ER; VIL'EST.] **1.** Morally base, despicable, or loathsome; shamefully wicked; sinful; disgusting. **2.** Of little worth or account; mean. **3.** Objectionable in any way. [< F. *vil*, < L. *vilis*, worthless.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE; BRUTISH; COMMON; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; INFAMOUS; SINFUL; VULGAR. **-ily**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* **—vil'i-fy**, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING] **I.** *t.* **1.** To represent as vile; defame; slander. **2.** To make base or vile; degrade. **3.** To treat as vile. **II.** *i.* To indulge in defamation. Syn.: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE.—**vil"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**vil'i-fi"er**, *n.*

vil"la-'co†, *n.* A villain; scoundrel. **vil"li-a'go†.**

vil'i-pend‖, 1 vil'i-pend; 2 vil'i-pĕnd, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To think or speak disparagingly of; depreciate; despise. **2.** To express depreciation. [< L.F *vilis*, vile, + *pendo*, weigh.]

vill, 1 vil; 2 vil, *n. Eng. Hist.* A village; hamlet; township; also, a manor. [< F. *ville*, < L. *villa;* see VILLA.]

vil'la, 1 vil'ə; 2 vil'a, *n.* An elegant country house. [It., < L. *villa*, dim. of *vicus*, village.] Syn.: see HOUSE.

Vil'la, 1 vi'yɑ; 2 vi'yä, **Francisco "Pancho"** (1877–). Mexican revolutionary leader, 1916–1920.

vil'lage, 1 vil'ij; 2 vil'ag, *n.* **1.** A collection of houses smaller than a town; also, its inhabitants collectively. **2.** [U. S.] In some States, a municipality smaller than a city. **3.** A collection of habitations of animals. [F., < L. *villaticus*, < *villa;* see VILLA.]—**vil'lag-er**, *n.*—**vil'lage-ry†**, *n.* Villages; a collection of villages.

vil'lain, 1 vil'in; 2 vil'in, *n.* **1.** A basely wicked person; vile scoundrel. **2.** Formerly, a feudal serf; farm-servant. [< F. *vilain*, serf, < LL. *villanus*, < L. *villa;* see VILLA.] **vil'lein‡.**—**vil'lain-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a villain. **2.** Marked by extreme depravity. **3.** [Colloq.] Very bad; disgusting; abominable: said of things. **vil'lan-ous‡.** Syn.: see BAD; INFAMOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**vil'lain-y**, *n.* **1.** The character of being villainous: moral depravity. **2.** Conduct befitting a villain. **3†.** Villenage. **vil'lan-age‡; vil'lan-y‡.** Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

Vil"lars', 1 vi"lyär'; 2 vi"lyär', **Claude Louis Hector, Duc de** (1653–1734). A French general and diplomat.

vil-lat'ic‖, 1 vi-lat'ik; 2 vi-lăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a villa, farm, or village; rural. [< L. *villaticus;* see VILLAGE.]

vil'len-age, } 1 vil'in-ij; 2 vil'en-ag, *n. Old Eng. Law.*
vil'lein-age, }

1. The state or condition of a villain or serf. **2.** The tenure by which villains held land. [< OF. *villenage*, < OF. (F.) *vilain;* see VILLAIN.]

Ville"neuve', 1 vil"nœv'; 2 vil"nûv', **Pierre Charles J. B. S. de** (1763–1806). A French admiral; commanded at Trafalgar.

Vil'liers, 1 vil'ərz; 2 vil'erg, *n.* See BUCKINGHAM.

Vil"lon', 1 vi"yōn' *or* vi"lōn'; 2 vi"yôn' *or* vi"lôn', **François** (1431–1485?). A French lyric poet.

vil'lous, 1 vil'us; 2 vil'ûs, *a.* **1.** Covered with short soft hairs; nappy. **2.** *Biol.* Covered with or having villi. [< L. *villosus*, < *villus*, shaggy hair.] **vil'lose‡.**

vil'lus, 1 vil'us; 2 vil'ûs, *n.* [VIL'LI, 1 vil'ai; 2 vil'I, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the short hair-like processes found on certain membranes. **2.** *pl. Bot.* Long, close, rather soft hairs. [< L. *villus*, shaggy hair.]

vim, 1 vim; 2 vim, *n.* Force or vigor; energy; spirit. [L., acc. of *vis*, power.]

vim'i-nal, 1 vim'i-nəl; 2 vim'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to twigs; [made of twigs.

vi-min'e-ous, 1 vi-min'i-us; 2 vi-min'e-ûs, *a.* **1.** Having or like long flexible shoots or branches. **2.** Composed of twigs. [< L. *vimineus*, < *vimen*, shoot, < *vieo*, plait.]

Vi"my', 1 vi"mi'; 2 vi"mỹ', *n.* A town, N. E. France, on **Vimy Ridge**, where the Canadians defeated the Germans, April 6–9, 1917.

vi-na'ceous, 1 vai-nē'shus; 2 vi-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of red wine. [< L. *vinaceus*, < *vinum*, wine.]

vin"al-grette', 1 vin"ē-gret'; 2 vin"ă-grĕt', *n.* **1.** An ornamental box or bottle for holding a pungent drug; a smelling-bottle. **2§.** A vinegar sauce, used on cold meats. [F., < *vinaigre;* see VINEGAR.]

Vin'ci, 1 vin'chi; 2 vin'chi, **Leonardo da** (1452–1519). An Italian painter, architect, and sculptor.

vin'ci-bl(e, 1 vin'si-bl; 2 vin'çi-bl, *a.* That may be conquered or overcome; conquerable. [< L. *vincibilis*, < *vinco*, conquer.]—**vin"ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **vin'ci-bl(e-ness†.**

vin'cu-lum, 1 vin'kiu-lum; 2 vin'cū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A bond of union. (1) *Anat.* A confining band of fascia. (2) *Math.* A straight line drawn over several algebraic terms, or a brace uniting them to show that all are to be operated on together. [L., < *vincio*, bind.]

vin'di-cate, 1 vin'di-kēt; 2 vin'di-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To assert or defend against anything that attacks; maintain successfully, as right; justify. **2§.** To demand as one's own; appropriate. **3†.** To avenge. [< L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindico*, defend.] Syn.: see AVENGE; JUSTIFY.—**vin"di-ca-bil'i-ty§**, *n.*—**vin'di-ca-bl(e[s]**, *a.*—**vin"di-ca'tion**, *n.* Justification; defense. Syn.: see APOLOGY; DEFENSE.—**vin'di-ca"tive(s)**, *a.* That contributes to vindication.—**vin'di-ca"tor**, *n.*—**vin'di-ca-to"ry**, *a.*

vin-dic'tiv(e[s], 1 vin-dik'tiv; 2 vin-dic'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having a revengeful spirit. **2‖.** Punitive. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

vine, 1 vain; 2 vin, *n.* **1.** Any plant having a slender, weak stem that may clasp or twine about a support. **2.** A grape-vine. [OF., < L. *vinea*, vine, vineyard.]—**vine'dress"er**, *n.* **1.** One who trims or prunes grape-vines. **2.** The larva of a North-American moth that cuts off the leaves of grape-vines.—**v.-fretter**, *n.* An aphid infesting the grape.—**vin'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A greenhouse for grapes; grapery. **2.** Vines in general. **3†.** A vineyard.—**vine'yard, vin'yard[p]**, 1 vin'yərd; 2 vin'yard, *n.* **1.** A large collection of cultivated grape-vines. **2.** Figuratively, a place for spiritual culture or labor; especially, the church.—**vi'nous**, *a.* Pertaining to wine; wine-producing.—**vin'y**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to vines; yielding vines. **2†.** Vine-like.

vin'e-gar, 1 vin'i-gər; 2 vin'e-gar, *n.* **1.** An acid liquid obtained from an alcoholic liquid, as cider, by oxidation, as by acetous fermentation: used as a condiment and as a preservative. **2.** Anything metaphorically sour or soured, as a face. [< F. *vinaigre*, < *vin*, wine, + *aigre*, sharp.]—**vin'e-gar-eel"**, *n.* A minute worm common in vinegar, sour paste, and similar fermenting liquids. **v.-worm‡.**—**vin'e-gar-ish**, *a.*—**vin'e-gar-y**, *a.*

vingt"-et-un', 1 vañt'-ē-un'; 2 văñt'-e-ŭn', *n.* A game of cards with a full pack, the object being to draw cards on which the aggregate number of spots shall reach as near as possible to, but not exceed, 21. [F., twenty-one.]

vin or"di"naire', 1 vañ ōr"di"nār'; 2 văñ ôr"di"nār' A cheap French wine; literally, ordinary wine. [F.]

vin'tage, 1 vin'tij; 2 vin'tag, *n.* **1.** The yield of a vineyard or wine-growing district for a season; loosely, the visible fruit of vineyards. **2.** The harvesting of a vineyard.—**vin'tag-er**, *n.* A harvester of grapes.—**vint'ner**, *n.* A wine-merchant.—**vint'ry§**, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A place for storing or selling wine.

vi'ol, 1 vai'əl; 2 vi'ol, *n.* **1.** A medieval stringed musical instrument, the predecessor of the violin, having usually 6 strings, and played with a bow. **2.** A stringed instrument of the violin class. [< OF. *viole*, < L.[LL] *vitulor*, keep holiday.]—**vi'o-la[1]**, *n.* **1.** A stringed instrument somewhat larger than the violin and of graver and less brilliant tone. **2.** Same as VIOL, 1.—**vi'o-la da gam'ba. 1.** An early form of bass viol: corrupted into *viol-de-gamboys*. **2.** An organ-stop producing string-like tones.—**vi'ol-ist**, *n.*

Vi'o-la[2], *n. Bot.* A large genus of plants of the violet family (*Violaceæ*)—the true violets. [< L. *viola*, violet.]

vi"o-la'ceous, 1 vai"o-lē'shus; 2 vi"o-lā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having a violet hue. **2.** Of or pertaining to the violet or the violet family. [< L. *violaceus*, < *viola*, violet.]

vi'o-late, 1 vai'o-lēt; 2 vi'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To set at naught; break or infringe, as a law or an oath; transgress. **2.** To treat irreverently or profanely. **3.** To ravish. [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violo*, < *vis*, force.]

Syn.: abuse, debauch, defile, deflower, desecrate, hurt, injure, outrage, pollute, profane, rape, ravish. See ABUSE; POLLUTE.—**vi'o-la-bl(e[s]**, *a.* That may be violated.—**vi"o-la'tion**, *n.*—**vi'o-la"tiv(e[s]**, *a.*—**vi'o-la"tor**, *n.*

vi'o-lent, 1 vai'o-lent; 2 vi'o-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by great physical force; forcible. **2.** Caused by or exhibiting intensely excited feeling. **3.** Characterized by intensity of any kind. **4.** Marked by unjust exercise of force; severe. **5.** Resulting from external force or injury. [F., < L. *violentus*, < *vis*, strength.]

Syn.: acute, boisterous, fierce, frantic, frenzied, fuming, furious, immoderate, impetuous, infuriate, intense, mad, maniac, maniacal, outrageous, passionate, poignant, raging, raving, severe, sharp, tumultuous, turbulent, uncontrollable, ungovernable, vehement, wild. See FIERCE; HOT; IMMODERATE; TURBULENT. **-ly**, *adv.* — **vi'o-lence**, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being violent; intensity; fury. **2.** Violent or unjust exercise of power; injury; outrage. **3.** *Law.* Physical force unlawfully exercised. **4†.** Ravishment.

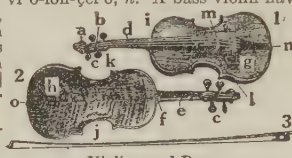
Syn.: acuteness, boisterousness, eagerness, fierceness, force, fury, impetuosity, injury, intensity, outrage, passion, poignancy, rage, raving, severity, sharpness, vehemence, violation, wildness, wrath. See OUTRAGE.—Ant.: calmness, feebleness, forbearance, gentleness, levity, meekness, mildness, patience, self-command, self-control, self-restraint.

vi'o-let, 1 vai'o-let; 2 vi'o-lĕt. **1.** *a.* Of the color of violet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A low-growing plant of the genus *Viola*, bearing flowers typically of a purplish blue color; also, any one of several similar plants. **2.** A color seen at the end of the spectrum, opposite the red, beyond the blue. [OF., dim. < L. *viola*, violet.]

vi"o-lin', 1 vai"o-lin'; 2 vi"o-lĭn', *n.* **1.** A musical instrument having four strings and a sounding-box of seasoned wood and played by means of a bow. See illus.

below. **2.** A violinist. [< It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, VIOL.]—**vī″o-lin′ist,** *n.* One who plays on the violin.

vī″o-lon-cel′lo, 1 vī″o-lən-chel′lo *or* vɑi″o-lən-sel′o; 2 vī″o-lŏn-chĕl′lo *or* vī″o-lŏn-çĕl′o, *n.* A bass violin having four strings, and held between the performer's knees when played. [It.] **cel′lo‡.** — **vī″o-lon-cel′list,** *n.*



Violins and Bow.

1. Front view of a Stradivarius. 2 Back view of a Guarnerius. 3. Violin-bow : *a*, scroll; *b*, peg-box; *c*, pegs; *d*, finger-board; *e*, neck; *f*, button; *g*, belly; *h*, back; *i*, shoulder; *j*, waist; *k*, one of the bouts; *l*, bridge; *m*, sound-hole; *n*, tail-piece; *o*, tail-pin

vī″o-lo′ne, 1 vī″o-lō′-nē; 2 vī″o-lō′ng, *n.* **1.** The medieval double-bass viol. **2.** Same as VIOLA DA GAMBA, 2. [It., < *viola*, VIOL.]

vī′per, 1 vɑi′pər; 2 vī′per, *n.* **1.** A venomous Old World snake, as the common European viper or adder, and the horned viper; also, some similar dangerous snake. **2.** A venomous, malicious, or treacherous person. [< L.ᵀ *vipera*, < *vivus*, alive, + *parto*, bear.]—**vī′per-in(es,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or related to a viper.—**vī′per-ling,** *n.* A young or little viper.—**vī′per-ous,** *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; venomous; malicious. **vī′per-ish‡.**

vī-ra′go, 1 vɪ-[*or* vɑi-]rē′go; 2 vi-[*or* vī-]rā′ğo, *n.* [-GOESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A turbulent woman; vixen. **2‖.** A woman of extraordinary size and courage. [L., < *vir*, man.]

Vir′chow, 1 fir′ʜo *or* (*Eng.*) vūr′chou; 2 fir′ʜo *or* (*Eng.*) vir′chow, **Rudolf** (1821–1902). A German pathologist.

vir′e-lay, 1 vir′ı-lē; 2 vīr′e-lā, *n.* A form of Old French verse, having two rimes to a stanza. [F.] **vir′e-lai‡; vir′o-lai‡.**

vir′e-o, 1 vir′ı-o; 2 vir′e-o, *n.* A dull-green and yellow bird making pendent nests. [< L. *vireo(n-)*, a green bird.]

vi-res′cent, 1 vɑi-res′ent; 2 vī-rĕs′ĕnt, *a.* Greenish or becoming green. [< L. *virescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *viresco*, grow green.]—**vi-res′cence,** *n.*

Vir′gil, Vir-gil′i-an. Same as VERGIL, etc.

vir′gin, 1 vūr′jın; 2 vīr′gin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or suited to a virgin; maidenly. **2.** Uncorrupted; pure. **3.** Not hitherto used, touched, or acted upon; untried; new; maiden. **4.** *Zool.* Producing eggs without impregnation. **II.** *n.* **1.** A chaste unmarried woman; a maiden. **2.** A member of any order of women under a vow of virginity. **3.** [V-] *Astron.* Same as VIRGO. [< L.ᵒᴿ *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.]—**vir′gin-al. I.** *a.* Related to, like, or suited to a virgin; maidenly; pure. **II.** *n.* A keyed musical instrument of the Elizabethan age: often plural, **the virginals.**—**vir-gin′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a virgin; maidenhood. **2.** The state of being unsullied or unused.—**vir′gin's-bow″er,** *n.* A species of clematis.

Virginal of the Second Half of the 16th Century.

Vir-gin′i-a, 1 vər-jin′ı-ə; 2 vīr-ğin′i-a, *n.* **1.** A Roman maiden; slain by her father, Virginius, to save her from the tyrant Appius Claudius. **2.** A middle Atlantic State of the United States; 42,627 sq. m.; pop. 2,309,190; capital, Richmond. —**Virginia creeper,** a vine with greenish flowers, dark-blue berries, and leaves that turn scarlet in autumn: distinguished from *poison-ivy* by its five leaflets. See AMPELOPSIS.—**Virginia reel,** see REEL, *n.*—**Vir-gin′i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Virgin Islands. The islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas; purchased by United States from Denmark, 1917.

Vir′gin Ma′ry. Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Vir′go, 1 vūr′go; 2 vīr′go, *n.* **1.** A constellation, the Virgin. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The sixth sign of the zodiac.

vir″i-des′cent, 1 vir″ı-des′ent; 2 vīr″i-dĕs′ĕnt, *a.* Greenish or becoming slightly green. [< L. *viridescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *viridesco*, grow green.]—**vir″i-des′cence,** *n.*

vi-rid′i-ty, 1 vı-rid′ı-tı; 2 vi-rĭd′i-ty, *n.* Fresh greenness, as of vegetation; verdure. [< L. *viridita(t-)s*, greenness, verdure, < *viridis*, green.]—**vir′id‡,** *a.* Verdant; green.

vir′ile, } 1 vir′ıl; 2 vīr′il, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics
vir′il‖s, } of mature manhood; procreative. **2.** Having the vigor or strength of manhood; masculine. [< L.ᵀ *virilis*, < *vir*, man.] Syn.: see MASCULINE.—**vi-ril′i-ty,** *n.*

vir-tu′, 1 vir-tū′ *or* vūr′tū; 2 vīr-tu′ *or* vīr′tu, *n.* **1.** Rare, curious, or beautiful quality: generally in the phrase **objects** or **articles of virtu.** **2.** A taste for such objects. [< It. *virtu*, = F. *vertu;* see VIRTUE.] **ver-tu′‡.**

vir′tue, 1 vūr′ʧu *or* -tiu; 2 vīr′chu *or* -tū, *n.* **1.** A particular moral excellence. **2.** The disposition to conform to the law of right; moral excellence; virtuousness. **3.** Abstinence from vice; outward morality. **4.** Sexual purity; chastity, especially in women. **5.** Power; efficacy. **6.** Any admirable quality, merit, or accomplishment. **7†.** Courage. [< F. *vertu*, < L. *virtus*, < *vir*, man.]

Syn.: chastity, duty, excellence, faithfulness, goodness, honesty, honor, integrity, justice, morality, probity, purity, rectitude, righteousness, rightness, truth, uprightness, virtuousness, worth, worthiness. *Virtue* is *goodness* that is victorious through trial, perhaps through temptation and conflict. *Goodness*, the being morally good, may be much less than *virtue*, as lacking the strength that comes from trial and conflict, or it may be very much more than *virtue*, as rising sublimely above the possibility of temptation and conflict—the infantile as contrasted with the divine *goodness*. *Virtue* is distinctively human; we do not predicate it of God. *Morality* is conformity to the moral law in action, whether in matters concerning ourselves or others, whether with or without right principle. *Honesty* and *probity* are used especially of one's relations to his fellow men, *probity* being to *honesty* much what *virtue* is to *goodness; probity* is *honesty* tried and proved, especially in those things that are beyond the reach of legal requirement; above the commercial sense, *honesty* may be applied to the highest truthfulness of the soul to and with itself and its Maker. *Integrity*, in the full sense, is moral wholeness without a flaw; when used, as it often is, of contracts and dealings, it has reference to inherent character and principle, and denotes much more than superficial or conventional *honesty*. *Honor* is a lofty *honesty* that scorns fraud or wrong as base and unworthy of itself. *Purity* is freedom from all admixture, especially of that which debases; it is *chastity* both of heart and of life, but of the life because from the heart. *Duty*, the rendering of what is due to any person or in any relation, is, in this connection, the fulfilment of moral obligation. *Rectitude* and *righteousness* denote conformity to the standard of right, whether in heart or act; *righteousness* is used especially in the religious sense. *Uprightness* refers especially to conduct. *Virtuousness* is a quality of the soul or of action; in the latter sense it is the essence of virtuous action. Compare INNOCENT; JUSTICE; RELIGION.—Ant.: evil, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong. See synonyms for SIN.—**vir′tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Being in effect, but not in form or appearance: often opposed to *actual* or *real*. **2.** Acting or having efficacy without the agency of anything material. **-ly,** *adv.*—**vir″tu-al′i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being virtual.

vir″tu-o′so, 1 vir″[*or* vūr″]tu-ō′so; 2 vĭr″[*or* vīr″]tu-ō′so, *n.* [-si or -sos, *pl.*] **1.** An adept in art-work or art-criticism; a collector or lover of curios or works of art. **2.** A master of art-technique, as a skilled musician. [It.]—**vir″tu-os′i-ty,** *n.*

vir′tu-ous, 1 vūr′chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 vīr′chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Characterized by or having the nature of virtue, in any sense.

Syn.: blameless, chaste, correct, dutiful, equitable, estimable, excellent, exemplary, good, honest, just, pure, right, righteous, upright, worthy. See GOOD; INNOCENT; JUST; MODEST; MORAL; PURE.—Ant.: see synonyms for CRIMINAL; SINFUL.—**vir′tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**vir′tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

vi′rus, 1 vɑi′rus; 2 vī′rŭs, *n.* A morbid poison that is the medium for communicating infectious disease; figuratively, a moral taint or mental bitterness. [L., poison.] Syn.: see VENOM.—**vir′u-lent,** *a.* **1.** Manifesting or partaking of the nature of virus; exceedingly noxious. **2.** Very bitter in enmity; malignant. Syn.: see BITTER; MALICIOUS.—**vir′u-lence,** *n.* **vir′u-len-cy†.**—**vir′u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

vis, 1 vis; 2 vis, *n.* [VI′RES, 1 vɑi′rız; 2 vī′rēş, *pl.*] Force; potency: chiefly in phrases. [L.]—**vis inertiæ. 1.** *Mech.* Inertia. **2.** Indisposition to act; sluggishness.

Vis., Visc., **Visct.,** *abbr.* Viscount.

vis′age, 1 viz′ıj; 2 vĭş′ağ, *n.* The face or look of a person; distinctive aspect. [F., < L. *visus*, look.]—**vis′aged,** *a.*

vis′ard†, *n.* Same as VIZOR.

vis″-à-vis′, 1 vīz″-ə-vī′; 2 vĭş″-ä-vī′. **I.** *n.* One of two persons or things that face each other. **II.** *adv.* Literally, visage to visage; hence, so as to face another or each other. [F.]

Vi-sa′yan, 1 vı-sä′yan; 2 vi-sä′yan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Visayans. **II.** *n. Ethnol.* One of a prominent Malay race of the Philippines. **Bi-sa′yan‡.**

vis′cer-a, 1 vis′ər-ə; 2 vĭs′er-a, *n.* Plural of VISCUS. [L.]—**vis′cer-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the viscera. **2.** Abdominal.

vis′cid, 1 vis′id; 2 vĭs′id, *a.* Sticky or adhesive; mucilaginous; viscous. [< LL. *viscidus*, < L. *viscum*, mistletoe.] Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**vis-cid′i-ty,** *n.*

Vis-con′ti, 1 vīs-kōn′tī; 2 vĭs-cōn′tī, *n.* A Lombard family which ruled Milan from 1277 to 1447.

vis′count, 1 vɑi′kaunt; 2 vī′count, *n.* **1.** In England, a title of nobility between earl and baron. **2.** In continental Europe, a title next below that of count; also, the son or younger brother of a count. **3.** Formerly, in England, a sheriff. [< OF. *visconte*, < LL. *vicecomes*, < L. *vice* (see VICE-) + *comes;* see COUNT².]—**vis′count-ess,** *n.* The wife of a viscount or a peeress holding the title in her

own right.—**vis'count-ship,** *n.* The rank or office of a viscount. **vis'count-yɪ.**

vis'cous, 1 vis'kus; 2 vis'ĕus, *a.* **1.** Glutinous; semifluid; sticky. **2.** Imperfectly fluid, as tar. [< LL. *viscosus,* < L. *viscum,* birdlime.] Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**vis-cos'i-ty,** *n.*

vis'cus, 1 vis'kus; 2 vis'ĕus, *n.* [VIS'CER-A, 1 vis'ər-ə; 2 vis'-ər-a, *pl.*] One of the organs of the great cavities of the body (the abdomen, the thorax, and the cranium), as the stomach, lung, or brain: commonly, in the plural, the intestines. [L.]

vise, 1 vɑis; 2 vis, *n.* A clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw or the like, and commonly attachable to a bench, for grasping and holding a piece of work. [< OF. *vis,* screw, < L. *vitis,* vine.] **vice†.**

Carpenters' Vise.

vi-sé', 1 vɪ-zē'; 2 vī-sē'. **I.** *vt.* [VI-SÉD'; VI-SÉ'-ING.] To put a visé on. **II.** *n.* An official indorsement, as on a passport, certifying that it has been found correct. [F.]

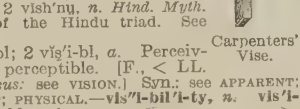
Vish'nu, 1 vish'nū; 2 vish'nu, *n. Hind. Myth.* The second god of the Hindu triad. See KRISHNA.

vis'i-bl(e[F]**,** 1 viz'ɪ-bl; 2 vĭz'ĭ-bl, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; perceptible. [F., < LL. *visibilis,* < L. *visus:* see VISION.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; PHYSICAL.—**vis"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **vis'i-bl(e-ness**[F]**†.**—**vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

Vis'i-goth, 1 viz'ɪ-gɑth; 2 vĭg'ĭ-gŏth, *n.* One of the western Gŏths, a Teutonic people that overran Europe (3d–4th cent.) and settled in France and Spain. See OSTROGOTH.

vi'sion, 1 vɪʒ'ən; 2 vĭzh'ŏn. **I.** *vt.* To see as in a vision.

II. *n.* **1.** The faculty or sense of sight; also, the act of seeing. **2.** That which is or has been seen. **3.** A mental representation of or as of external objects or scenes, as in sleep; an apparition; dream; fantasy; specifically, an inspired revelation. **4.** Some production of fancy or imagination; an unreal or imaginary thing. [F., < L. *visio(n-),* < *visus,* pp. of *video,* see.] Syn.: see DREAM; SIGHT.—**vi'sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Not founded on fact; imaginary; impracticable. **2.** Affected by fantasies; dreamy; unpractical. **3.** Associated with apparitions, dreams, etc. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; IDEAL; IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] One who has visions; a dreamer; an unpractical schemer.—**vi'sion-a-ri-ness,** *n.*



Vision.

The rays emitted from points *A* and *B* of object *AB* are refracted three times in passing through the cornea, of the crystallin, and the vitreous humor. As the result of the first refraction they respectively approach the secondary axes *Aa* and *Bb*, which are drawn through the optic center of the crystallin; the second refraction affects them in the manner of a double convex lens; and as a result of the third refraction the rays from *A* meet at *a* and those from *B* at *b*, forming in the retina the inverted image *ab*.

vis'it[d]**,** 1 viz'ɪt; 2 vĭz'ĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a visit to. **2.** To send or come upon, as good or evil; overtake; as, to be *visited* with trouble. **II.** *i.* To make a visit; sojourn in a place or with a person. [< L.[F] *visito,* < *viso,* behold.] Syn.: call on or upon, come or go to see, make a call upon, make or pay a visit to. See AVENGE.—Prep.: the sinner will be visited *with* judgment from on high; his iniquities will be visited *upon* him; rarely, visited *by* sickness; to speak of visiting *with* a friend whose guest one is, is colloquial and undesirable.—**vis'it-a-bl**(e[F]**,** *a.* **1.** Subject to visitation or punishment. **2.** Agreeable to visitors, as a region.

vis'it, *n.* **1.** The going to see a person, place, or thing; sojourn in a place or with a person; a call at or upon. **2.** A call as for inspection and examination.—**vis'i-tant,** *n.* **1.** A visitor: that which comes and goes or makes a transient appearance. **2.** A migratory animal at a particular region.—**vis"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A visit. **2.** An official or authoritative inspection. **3.** A dispensation, whether of divine favor or retribution. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.—**vis"i-ta-to'ri-al,** *a.* **vis"i-to'ri-al†.**—**vis'i-tor,** *n.* **vis'it-er†.**

vis'or, *n.* Same as VIZOR.

vis'ta, 1 vis'tə; 2 vĭs'ta, *n* **1.** A view or prospect, as along an avenue; an outlook. **2.** A mental view embracing a series of events. **3.** *Mus.* Sight. [It.]

Vis'tu-la, 1 vis'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lə; 2 vĭs'chu-[*or* -tū-]la, *n.* A river in central W. Europe; 652 m. to the Baltic sea; scene of severe fighting between Russians and allied Germans and Austrians, 1914–1915.

vis'u-al, 1 viʒ'u-əl; 2 vĭzh'u-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or serving the sense of sight. **2.** Perceptible by sight; visible. [OF., < LL. *visualis,* < L. *visus,* seen.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**vis'u-al-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make visual or visible; picture; construct an image of in the mind.—**vis'u-al-ism,** *n.*—**vis"u-al-i-za'tor** [or **-sa']tion, *n.*—**vis'u-al-iz"[or -is"]er,** *n.*

vi'tal, 1 vaɪ'təl; 2 vī'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to organic life. **2.** Essential to life; hence, necessary; indispensable. **3.** Affecting life; fatal to life; as, a *vital* error. [F., < L. *vitalis,* < *vita,* life.]—**vi-tal'i-ty,** *n.* Vital principle or force; hence, power of continuing in force or effect. Syn.: see LIFE.—**vi'tal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make vital: endow with life or energy; animate.—**vi"tal-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*—**vi'tal-iz"[or -is"]er,** *n.*—**vi'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**vi'tals,** *n. pl.* The parts necessary to life, as the heart and brain.

vi'ta-mine, 1 vaɪ'tə-mɪn; 2 vī'ta-mīn, *n.* A nitrogenous substance essential to the diet of man, birds, etc.—**vi'ta-min"†.**

vi'ta-scope, 1 vaɪ'tə-skōp; 2 vī'ta-scōp, *n.* A device by which pictures taken by the kinetoscope are enlarged and exhibited on a screen. [< L. *vita,* life, + -SCOPE.]

vi'ti-ate, 1 vish'ɪ-ēt; 2 vĭsh'ĭ-at, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To impair the use or value of; debase; destroy. [< L. *vitiatus,* pp. of *vitio,* < *vitium,* fault.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DEFILE; POLLUTE.—**vi"ti-a'tion,** *n.*—**vi'ti-a"tor,** *n.*

vit'i-cul"ture, 1 vit'ɪ-kul"chur *or* -tiur; 2 vĭt'ĭ-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The art of grape-growing; culture of the vine.—**vit"i-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**vit"i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

Vi-to'ri-a, 1 vɪ-tō'rɪ-ə; 2 vī-tō'rī-ä, *n.* A town in N. central Spain; British defeated French, June 21, 1813. **Vit-to'ri-a†.**

vit're-ous, 1 vit'rɪ-us; 2 vĭt're-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to glass; glassy. **2.** Obtained from glass. **3.** Resembling glass in some property or properties; vitrifying. [< L. *vitreus,* < *vitrum,* glass.] **vit'ric†.**—**vit're-ous-ness,** *n.*—**vi-tres'cence,** *n.* The state of becoming vitreous.—**vi-tres'cent,** *a.*—**vit'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to or like glass.—**vit'ri-form,** *a.* Having a glassy appearance.—**vit'ri-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To fuse into glass; make vitreous; glaze. **II.** *i.* To become glass or assume the appearance of glass.—**vit'ri-fi"a-bl**(e[F]**,** *a.*—**vit"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **vit"ri-fac'tion†; vit"ri-fac'ture†.**

vit'ri-ol, 1 vit'rɪ-əl; 2 vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* **1.** Sulfuric acid, originally made from green vitriol: more commonly called **oil of vitriol** or **vitriolic acid. 2.** Any of the salts of sulfuric acid. [F., < LL. *vitriolum,* < L. *vitreus,* glass.]—**black vitriol,** an impure copper sulfate.—**blue v.,** a hydrous copper sulfate. **copper v†.**—**green v.,** copperas.—**vit"ri-ol'ic,** *a.* **1.** Derived from a vitriol. **2.** Corrosive, burning, or caustic.—**vit'ri-ol-ize,** *vt.* To corrode or burn with sulfuric acid.

vit'u-lin(e[S]**,** 1 vit'yu-lin; 2 vĭt'yu-lin, *a.* Pertaining to or like a calf; vealy. [< L. *vitulinus,* < *vitulus,* calf.]

vi-tu'per-ate, 1 vaɪ-tiū'pər-ēt; 2 vī-tū'per-at, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To find fault with abusively; rail at. [< L. *vituperatus,* pp. of *vitupero,* < *vitium,* fault, + *paro,* prepare.] Syn.: see ABUSE.—**vi-tu"per-a'tion,** *n.*—**vi-tu'per-a"tive**(e[S]**,** *a.* Defamatory; abusive. **-ly,** *adv.*

vi-va'cious, 1 vaɪ-[*or* vɪ-]vē'shus; 2 vī-[*or* vi-]vā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of life and spirits; lively; active. **2§.** Tenacious of life. [< L. *vivax* (*vivac-*), < *vivo,* live.] Syn.: animated, brisk, cheerful, frolicsome, gay, jocose, jocund, lively, merry, mirthful, pleasant, sparkling, spirited, sportive. See ALIVE; SPRIGHTLY.—Ant.: dead, dreary, dull, heavy, inanimate, lifeless, monotonous, moody, spiritless, stolid, stupid.—**vi-va'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**vi-vac'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being vivacious. **2.** That which proceeds from vivacity. **vi-va'cious-ness†.**

vi"van'dière', 1 vī"vun"dyār'; 2 vī"vän"dyĕr', *n.* Formerly, a woman who acted as a sutler, as in the French army. [F.]

vi-va'ri-um, 1 vaɪ-vē'rɪ-um, vɪv'ə-rɪ; 2 vī-vā'ri-ŭm, vĭv'a-vĭv'a-ry, rɪ, *n.* [-RI-A or -RI-UMS, -RIES[Z], *pl.*] A place for keeping live animals, as a park, pond, etc. [L.]

vi'va vo'ce, 1 vaɪ'və vō'sɪ; 2 vī'va vō'çē. [L.] By spoken word; orally: used both as an adverb and adjective.

vive, 1 vɪv; 2 vīv, *interj.* Live! long live! used by the French in acclamation. [F., imper. of *vivre* (< L. *vivo*), live.]

vi'vers, 1 vī'vərz; 2 vī'vers, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Food; provisions.

vives, 1 vaɪvz; 2 vīvs, *n. pl.* A morbid enlargement of the submaxillary glands of the horse. [OF.] **fives†.**

Vi"vi"a"ni', 1 vī"vɪ'ɑ"nɪ'; 2 vī"vĭ'ä"nĭ', **René Raphael** (1863–). A French statesman; premier of France, 1914.

viv'id, 1 viv'ɪd; 2 vĭv'id, *a.* **1.** Having an appearance of vigorous life; intense: said of colors having intense luminosity. **2.** Producing or fitted to produce lifelike imagery or suggestion. **3.** Acting or exercised with lively interest. [< L. *vividus,* < *vivo,* live.] Syn.: animated, bright, brilliant, clear, graphic, intense, keen, lively, luminous, quick, sprightly, stirring, telling, vigorous. See GRAPHIC.—Ant.: dim, dreary, dull, gloomy, heavy, lifeless, prosy, spiritless, stupid. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

viv'i-fy, 1 viv'ɪ-faɪ; 2 vĭv'ĭ-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To endue with life; animate; vitalize. [< L.[LL+F] *vivus,* alive, + *facio,* make.]—**viv"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**viv"i-fi-ca'-tive†,** *a.* Capable of vivifying.—**viv'i-fi"er,** *n.*

Vi-vip'a-ra, 1 vaɪ-vɪp'ə-rə; 2 vī-vĭp'a-ra, *n. pl. Zool.* A former division of vertebrates, coextensive with mammals.

vi-vip'a-rous, 1 vaɪ-vɪp'ə-rus; 2 vī-vĭp'a-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Bringing forth living young, as most mammals. **2.** *Bot.* Producing bulbs or seeds that germinate while still attached to the parent plant. [< L.[LL] *vivus,* alive, + *pario,* bear.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

viv″i-sect′d, 1 viv″ı-sĕkt′; 2 vĭv″i-sĕct′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dissect (an animal) while living, with a view to exposing its physiological processes. **2.** To practise vivisection. [< L. *vivus*, alive, + *seco*, cut.]—**viv″i-sec′tion**, *n.* **1.** The dissection of a living animal. **2.** Experimentation on living animals by means of ligatures, drugs, etc.—**viv″i-sec′tion-al**, *a.*—**viv″i-sec′tion-ist**, *n.* **viv″i-sec′tor‡.**

vix′en, 1 vĭks′n; 2 vĭks′n, *n.* **1.** A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; shrew. **2.** A female fox. [< AS. *fixen*, she fox.]—**vix′en-ish**, *a.* **vix′en-ly‡.**

viz., *abbr.* [L.] *Videlicet* (to wit, namely).

vi′za-ment‡, *n.* Advisement: erroneous form.

viz′ard‖, 1 viz′ərd; 2 viz′ard. *n.* A mask; vizor. [= VIZOR.]

Viz-ca′ya, 1 vĭth-kä′yə; 2 vĭth-ə̈′yä, *n.* Same as BISCAY, 1.

vi-zier′, } 1 vı-zĭr′; 2 vi-zēr′, *n.* A high official in a
vi-zir′, } Mohammedan country, especially a minister of state. [< Turk. *vezīr*, < Ar. *wazīr*, counselor.]

viz′or, 1 viz′ər; 2 vīz′or, *n.* **1.** A projecting piece on a cap shielding the eyes. **2.** In ancient armor, the front piece of a helmet. [< F. *visière*, < *vis*, face.] **vis′ort.**

Vlad′i-mir, 1 vlad′ı-mır *or* (*Rus.*) vla-dĭ′mĭr; 2 vlăd′i-mĭr *or* (*Rus.*) vlä-dĭ′mĭr, **"The Great"** (–1015). A Russian grand duke; first Christian sovereign of Russia.

Vla″di-vos-tok′, 1 vlă″dı-vos-tek′; 2 vlä″dĭ-vŏs-tŏk′, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. E. Asiatic Russia; pop. 91,500.

V.M.D., *abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.—**v.n.**, *abbr.* Verb neuter.—**voc.**, *abbr.* Vocative.—**vocab.**, *abbr.* Vocabulary.

vo′ca-bl(eᵉ), 1 vō′kə-bl; 2 vŏ′cə-bl, *n.* A word, or a vocal sound. [F., < L. *vocabulum*, < *voco*, call.]

vo-cab′u-la-ry, 1 vo-kab′yu-lē-rı; 2 vo-căb′yu-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A list of words, especially one in alphabetical order. **2.** An aggregate of words; specif., as used by a person in speaking or writing. [< LL. *vocabularius*, < L. *vocabulum;* see VOCABLE.] Syn.: see DICTION.

vo′cal, 1 vō′kəl; 2 vō′cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having voice; oral; also, resounding with voices. **2.** Pertaining to the voice; uttered or modulated by the voice. **3.** *Phon.* (1) Voiced; sonant; continuable, as *b*, *d*, *g*, distinguished from *p*, *t*, *k*. (2) Vowel; vocalic. **II.** *n. Phon.* A vowel or diphthong. [F., < L. *vocalis*, sounding.] Syn.: see VERBAL.—**vocal cord**, one of the folds of the lining membrane of the larynx about the opening of the glottis. Only the lower folds (**inferior**, or **true vocal cords**) are concerned in the production of the voice, the higher folds (**superior**, or **false vocal cords**) taking no direct part in the formation of speech.—**vo-cal′ic**, *a.* Consisting of or relating to vowel-sounds.—**vo′cal-ist**, *n.* A singer, especially one of cultivated voice.—**vo-cal′i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being vocal. **2.** Vocalic or vowel quality.—**vo′cal-ize**, *v.* [-IZED; -IZᵉ′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vocal. **2.** To utter with the voice. **3.** To attach vowel-points to, as in phonography. **II.** *i.* To produce sounds with the voice, as in singing.—**vo″cal-i-za′tion**, *n.*—**vo′cal-ly**, *adv.*

vo-ca′tion, 1 vo-kē′shən; 2 vo-cā′shon, *n.* **1.** A stated or regular occupation; a calling. **2.** A call to, or fitness for, a certain career; especially, a call to a given religious work. [F., < L. *vocatio(n-)*, < *vocatus*, pp. of *voco*, call.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**vo-ca′tion-al**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

voc′a-tiv(eˢ), 1 vek′ə-tiv; 2 vŏc′a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the act of calling; noting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective used in personal address. **II.** *n. Gram.* The vocative case. [< F. *vocatif*, < L. *vocativus*, < *voce*, call.]

vo-cif′er-ate, 1 vo-sĭf′ər-ēt; 2 vo-çĭf′er-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-ATᵉD; -ATᵉ′ING.] To utter with a loud and vehement voice; exclaim noisily. [< L. *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferor*, < *vox*, voice, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see CALL.—**vo-cif′er-ant**, *a.* Vociferous.—**vo-cif″er-a′tion**, *n.*—**vo-cif′er-ous**, *a.* Making a loud outcry. Syn.: see NOISY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

voc′ule, 1 vek′yul; 2 vŏc′yul, *n.* The slight sound made in opening the organs of speech after articulating final *k*, *p*, and *t*. [< L. *vocula*, dim. of *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

vod′ka, 1 ved′kə; 2 vŏd′ka, *n.* A liquor made in Russia from rye, or sometimes from barley or potatoes. [Rus.]

vogue, 1 vōg; 2 vōg, *n.* The prevalent way or fashion; popular temporary usage: often preceded by *in*. [F.]

voice, 1 veis; 2 vŏic. **I.** *vt.* [VOICEDᵗ; VOIC′ING.] **1.** To put into speech; give expression to; proclaim. **2.** To

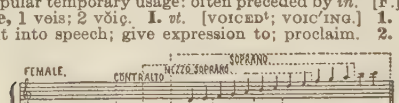


Diagram Showing Compass of Human Voice.

regulate the tones of; tune. **3.** *Mus.* To write the voice-parts for. **4.** *Phon.* To give sonancy to. **5.** To direct and control the opinions to be expressed in; as, to *voice* a newspaper. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sound produced by the vocal organs of a person or animal; also, the quality or character of such sound. **2.** The power of vocal utterance. **3.** Opinion or choice expressed, or the right of expressing a judgment. **4.** A sound suggesting voice or speech, as of a trumpet or of a stream. **5.** Instruction, admonition, or teaching. **6.** A speaker, especially one who speaks for another. **7.** Expression of thought, feeling, opinion, etc. **8.** *Phon.* Sound produced by the action of the breath on the vocal cords; a sonant sound, as distinguished from *whisper* or *breath*. **9.** *Gram.* (1) The relation of the subject of a verb to the action which the verb expresses. (2) Hence, the form of a verb that expresses or indicates the relation of the subject to the action affirmed by the verb. English grammarians give conjugation for two voices, the **active** and **passive** (see these words). In Greek and Sanskrit there is a third voice, the **middle voice**, intermediate between these, which represents the subject as acting upon himself directly, or for himself indirectly, within his own means and powers. [< F. *voix*, < L. *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]—**voiced**, *a.* **1.** Having a voice; expressed by voice. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice or tone; sonant.—**voice′ful**, *a.* Having vocal quality; vocal; sounding. **-ness**, *n.*—**voice′less**, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, speech, or suffrage. **2.** *Phon.* Being without voice or tone; surd: said of certain consonants, as *p*, *t*, *k*, in distinction from *voiced* consonants (*b*, *d*, *g*, etc.). **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

void, 1 veid; 2 vŏid. **I**ᵈ. *vt.* **1.** To render of no validity or effect; annul. **2.** To send out; emit; evacuate. **3**†. To send away; dismiss. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not occupied by matter or by visible matter; empty. **2.** Destitute; clear or free: with *of*; as, *void* of reason; *void* of offense. **3.** Unoccupied, as a house or room. **4.** Having no legal force or validity; invalid; null. **III.** *n.* **1.** An empty space; a vacuum. **2.** A breach of surface or matter; a disconnecting space. **3.** Empty condition; a blank. [Ult. < Sans. *vindh*, lack.] Syn.: see VACANT.—**void′a-bl(eᵖ)**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being made void. **2.** That may be evacuated.—**void′ance**, *n.*—**void′er**, *n.*

vol., *abbr.* [VOLS., *pl.*] Volume, volunteer.

vo′lant, 1 vō′lənt; 2 vō′lant, *a.* **1.** Passing through the air; flying. **2.** Light. [F., ppr. of *voler* (< L. *volo*), fly.]

Vo″la-pük′, 1 vō″lə-pük′; 2 vō″lä-pük′, *n.* A universal language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. [< Volapük *Volapük*, < *vol*, world (< WORLD), + *-a-* (connecting vowel) + *pük*ᵉ speech, < SPEAK.]

vol′a-tile, } 1 vel′ə-til; 2 vŏl′a-tĭl, *a.* **1.** Evaporating
vol′a-tilˢ, } rapidly at ordinary temperatures on exposure to the air. **2.** Vaporizing slowly at ordinary temperatures; also, capable of being vaporized. **3.** Easily influenced; fickle; changeable. **4.** Transient; fleeting. [< L.ᴾ *volatilis*, < *volo*, fly.] Syn.: see MOBILE.—**vol′a-til(e-nessˢ)**, *n.* **vol″a-til′i-ty‡.**—**vol′a-til-ize** or **-ise**, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZᵉ′ING.] To cause to pass off in vapor; become volatile.—**vol″a-til-i-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion**, *n.*

volc., *abbr.* Volcanic, volcano.

vol-ca′no, 1 vel-kē′no; 2 vŏl-cā′no, *n.* [-NOESᶻ, *pl.*] An opening in the earth's surface surrounded by an accumulation of ejected material, forming a hill or mountain, from which heated matter is or has been ejected; known in the former case as *active*, and in the latter as *dormant* or *extinct*. [It., < L. *Vulcanus*, VULCAN.]—**vol-can′ic**, *a.*—**vol′can-ist**, *n.* One who studies volcanoes.

vole¹, 1 vōl; 2 vōl, *n.* In some card-games, as écarté, a winning of all the tricks in a deal. [F., < *voler;* see VOLANT.]

vole², *n.* A short-tailed, mouse-like rodent, as the meadow-mouse: often destructive. [Perhaps cor. of WOLD.]

Vol′ga, 1 vel′gə; 2 vŏl′ga, *n.* A river in S. E. Russia; the longest in Europe; length 2,300 m. to the Caspian sea.

vo-li′tion, 1 vo-lish′ən; 2 vo-lĭsh′on, *n.* **1.** The power of willing; any exercise of will. **2.** *Psychol.* The faculty of will by which the powers are directed toward the attainment of a chosen end. **3.** That which is specifically willed or determined upon. [F., < L.ᴸᴸ *volo*, will.] Syn.: see WILL.—**vo-li′tion-al**, *a.*—**vo-li′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

vol′ley, 1 vel′ı; 2 vŏl′y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To discharge with a volley; let fly together; be discharged or sounded together. **2.** In tennis, to return the ball without allowing it to touch the ground. **3.** In football, to kick the ball before its rebound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A simultaneous discharge of many missiles; also, the missiles so discharged; hence, any discharge of many things at once. **2.** In tennis or football, a return of the ball or kick before it touches the ground. [< F. *volée*, flight, < L. *volo*, fly.]

vol′plane″, 1 vel′plēn″; 2 vŏl′plān″. *Aero.* **I.** *vi.* To swoop toward the earth from a height at an angle much greater than the gliding angle. **II.** *n.* A downward flight at such an angle. [< L. *volo*, fly, + PLANE.]

Vol′sci, 1 vel′sı; 2 vŏl′si, *n. pl.* A people of ancient Italy subdued by the Romans about 350 B. C.—**Vol′scian**, *a.* & *n.*

volt[1], 1 vōlt; 2 vōlt, *n.* The practical unit of electromotive force; such an electromotive force as would carry one ampere of current against one ohm of resistance. [After A. *Volta*, Italian electrician.]—**volt'age,** *n.* Electromotive force as measured or expressed in volts.—**vol-ta'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to electricity developed through chemical action or contact; galvanic. **2.** Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta.—**voltaic arc,** same as ARC, *n.*, 2.—**v. pencil,** a metal point from which a current flows, used to produce etchings on a metal plate.—**v. pile,** same as GALVANIC PILE. See under GALVANIC, *a.*—**vol'ta-ism,** *n. Physics.* The act of producing an electric current by the chemical action of a liquid on dissimilar metals; galvanism.—**volt'me"ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring an electric current.

volt[2], *n.* **1.** In horse-training, a gait in which the horse moves partially sidewise round a center with the head turned out. **2.** In fencing, a sudden leap to avoid a thrust. [< F. *volte*, wheel, < It. *volta*, turn, < *volvo*, turn.]

Vol'ta, 1 vel'tə; 2 vōl'tä, *n.* **1. Alessandro** (1745–1827), an Italian physicist and pioneer in electricity. **2.** A river in E. Ashanti, Africa; length, 670 m. to the Gold Coast.

Vol"taire', 1 vōl"tär'; 2 vōl"tär', **François Marie Arouet de** (1694–1778). A French dramatist, poet, and reformer.

vol"ti-geur', 1 vel"tı-zūr'; 2 vōl"tı-zhūr', *n.* One who vaults; a tumbler; in the French army, an infantry rifleman. [F., < *voltiger*, vault, < It. *volteggiare*, < *volta;* see VOLT[2].]

vol'u-bl(e[z]**,** 1 vel'yu-bl; 2 vŏl'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Having a flow of words or fluency in speaking. **2.** Turning readily; revolving; apt or formed to roll. **3.** *Bot.* Twining. [F., < L. *volubilis*, < *volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, turn, roll.]—**vol'u-bl(e-ness**[z]**,** *n.*—**vol"u-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**vol'u-bly,** *adv.*

vol'ume, 1 vel'yum; 2 vŏl'yum, *n.* **1.** A collection of sheets of paper bound together; a book; anciently, a written roll, as of papyrus or vellum. **2.** Something of a swelling form. **3.** A large quantity; a considerable amount. **4.** *Math.* The amount of space included by the bounding surfaces of a solid. **5.** Fulness or quantity of sound or tone. [F., < L. *volumen*, < *volutus;* see VOLUBLE.]—**vol"u-met'ric,** *a. Physics.* Pertaining to measurement of compounds by comparison of volumes. **vol"u-met'ri-cal‡.**—**vol"u-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**vo-lu'mi-nous,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of many volumes; also, of great bulk. **2.** Having written much; productive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vol'un-ta-ry, 1 vel'un-tē-ri; 2 vŏl'ŭn-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or effected by the will, as an act; unconstrained; intentional; volitional. **2.** Endowed with, possessing, or exercising will, as a person. **3.** Effected by choice or volition; acting without constraint. **4.** Subject to or directed by the will, as a muscle or movement. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any work or performance not compelled or imposed by another. **2.** *Mus.* An organ solo played before, during, or after service. **3.** A volunteer. [< L.[F] *voluntarius*, < *voluntas*, will.] Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**voluntary system,** voluntary in distinction from state support of religious or educational institutions. **vol'un-ta-ry-ism‡.**—**vol'un-ta-ry-ist,** *n.*—**vol'un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**vol'un-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

vol"un-teer', 1 vel"un-tīr'; 2 vŏl"ŭn-tēr'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To offer, contribute, or enter into service, as in the army, of one's free will. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or composed of volunteers; voluntary. **2.** *Agric.* Springing up naturally, as from fallen seed. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who enters into any service, as in the army, of his own free will. **2.** *Law.* One who takes title under a deed made without any consideration. [< F. *volontaire*, VOLUNTARY.]

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, 1 vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-ri; 2 vo-lŭp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting sensual indulgence. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] One addicted to sensual pleasures. [< L. *voluptuarius*, < *volupta(t-)s*, pleasure.]

vo-lup'tu-ous, 1 vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 vo-lŭp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, producing, exciting, or yielding sensuous gratification. **2.** Pertaining to the enjoyment of pleasures or luxuries; luxurious; sensual. **3.** Having fulness of beautiful form, as a woman. [< L.[F] *voluptuosus*, < *voluptas*, pleasure.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vo-lute', 1 vo-liūt'; 2 vo-lūt', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-like ornament, as in Corinthian capitals; a scroll. **2.** A gastropod with spirally formed shell. [F.]—**vo-lute'-spring",** *n.* A flat metallic spring coiled in a spiral conical form.

vom'i-ca, 1 vem'ı-kə; 2 vŏm'ı-ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -cē, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of purulent matter within an organ. **2.** Expectoration of putrid matter. [L., < *vomo*, discharge.]

vom'it, 1 vem'ıt; 2 vŏm'ıt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To throw up from the stomach; spew; belch forth. **2.** To eject forcibly or issue with violence from any hollow place. **II.** *n.* **1.** Matter that is ejected, as from the stomach in vomiting. **2.** An emetic. **3.** The act of vomiting. [< L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomo*, vomit.]—**vo-mi'tion†,** *n.* The act or capability of vomiting.—**vom'i-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Causing vomiting; emetic.—**vom'i-to-ry,** *a.* Efficacious in producing vomiting.—**vom'i-to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The principal entrance to a Roman theater. **2.** An emetic.

vom'i-to, 1 vem'ı-tō; 2 vŏm'ı-tō, *n.* Yellow fever. [Sp.]

von, 1 fen; 2 fŏn, *prep.* [G.] Of; from: in German family names.

voo'doo, 1 vū'dū; 2 vōō'dōō. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the rites, sacrifices, or practises of voodooism. **II.** *n.* **1.** The superstitions (collectively) prevalent among West-Indian and southern United States creoles and negroes, and dealing with charms, witchcraft, etc. **2.** A negro conjurer supposed to have power in such practises. [Of African origin; cp. HOODOO.] **vou'dou‡.**—**voo'doo-ism,** *n.* Belief in voodoo practises; also, the organization and ceremonies founded thereon.

vo-ra'cious, 1 vo-rē'shus; 2 vo-rā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating with greediness; ravenous. **2.** Greedy; rapacious. **3.** Ready to swallow up or engulf. [< L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), < *voro*, devour.] Syn.: see GREEDY. **-ly,** *adv.*—**vo-rac'i-ty,** *n.* **vo-ra'cious-ness‡.**

vo-ra'go†, *n.* A whirlpool; an abyss. [L., < *voro*, devour.]—**vo-rag'i-nous†,** *a.* Pertaining to a whirlpool.

-vorous, *suffix.* A termination signifying eating, feeding upon; as, omni*vorous*, gramini*vorous*. [< L. *voro*, devour.]

vor'tex, 1 vôr'teks; 2 vôr'tĕks, *n.* [VOR'TI-CES, or VOR'TEX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A mass of rotating or whirling fluid, especially when sucked spirally toward the center; a whirlpool. **2.** *Physics.* A portion of fluid whose particles have rotary motion. [L., < *verto*, turn.]—**vor'ti-cal,** *a.* Of, like, or causing a vortex.—**vor-tig'i-nous,** 1 ver-tij'ı-nus; 2 vôr-tig'ı-nŭs, *a.* Moving as in a vortex.

Vor'ti-gern, 1 vōr'ti-gūrn; 2 vôr'ti-ġērn, *n.* A king of the Britons in the 5th century. **Vor'ti-ger†.**

Vosges, 1 vōz; 2 vōzh, *n.* A mountain chain between N. E. France and Germany; scene of much fighting between French and Germans, 1914–1915.

vo'ta-ry, 1 vō'tə-rı; 2 vō'ta-ry. **I.** *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; votive. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One devoted to some particular worship, pursuit, study, etc. **2.** A worshiper, as of an idol. [< L. *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*] **vo'ta-rist‡.**—**vo'ta-ress,** *n. fem.* **vo'tress†.**

vote, 1 vōt; 2 vōt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [VOT'ED[d]; VOT'ING.] **1.** To enact or determine by vote. **2.** To cast, as a vote; exercise the right of suffrage. **3.** [Colloq.] To agree in asserting. **4.** [Slang.] To control the vote of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal expression of will or opinion in regard to some matter submitted for decision, as in electing officers, passing resolutions, etc. **2.** That by which such choice is expressed, as a show of hands, or ballot. **3.** The result of an election; votes in the aggregate. [F., < L. *votum*, wish, < *votus*, pp. of *voveo*, vow.]—**casting vote,** a deciding vote given by the chairman of an assembly in cases where the votes of the members tie.—**vot'er,** *n.*

vo'tiv(e[s]**,** 1 vō'tıv; 2 vō'tiv, *a.* Dedicated by a vow; performed in fulfilment of a vow. [< L.[F] *votivus*, < *votum*, wish, vow.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vouch[t], 1 vauch; 2 vouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To uphold by satisfactory proof or credit; support; confirm. **2.** To be surety for; warrant. **II.** *i.* To become surety for another or make oneself responsible for the truth or accuracy of a statement: usually with *for*. [< OF. *voucher*, < L. *voco*, call.]—**vouch,** *n.* A declaration that attests.—**vouch-ee',** *n. Law.* A person who is called into an action to warrant or defend a title.—**vouch'er,** *n.* **1.** Any material thing (as a writing) that serves to attest an alleged act, especially the receipt of money. **2.** One who vouches for another.—**vouch-safe',** *vt.* [-SAFED't; -SAF'ING.] **1.** To grant, as with condescension; permit; deign. **2.** To assure or guarantee.

vous"soir', 1 vū"swār'; 2 vu"swär', *n. Arch.* A stone in an arch, shaped to fit its curve. [F., < L. *volutus;* see VOLT[2].]

vow, 1 vau; 2 vow. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To promise solemnly; especially, to promise to God or to some deity; make a vow. **2.** To declare with assurance or solemnity. **3.** To make a solemn threat to inflict, as vengeance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solemn promise, as to God, to perform some act or make some gift or sacrifice. **2.** A solemn engagement to adopt a certain course of life, observe some moral precept, etc.; also, a pledge of faithfulness. [< F. *vœu*, < L. *votum*, wish, vow.] Syn.: see OATH.—**vow'er,** *n.*

vow'el, 1 vau'el; 2 vow'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [VOW'ELED or VOW'-ELLED; VOW'EL-ING or VOW'EL-LING.] To supply with vowels. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to a vowel. **III.** *n.* **1.** An open vocal sound as opposed to a closed, stopped, mute, or consonant sound. **2.** A character indicating the sound, as *a, e, i, o*, or *u*. [< F. *voyelle*, < L. *vocalis*, sounding.]

vox, 1 veks; 2 vŏks, *n.* Voice; especially, in music, a voice; part. [L.]—**vox hu-ma'na,** 1 hiu-mā'nə; 2 hū-mā'nä, a reed-stop for producing in an organ tones that resemble the human voice. [L.]

voy'age, 1 vei'ij; 2 vŏy'aġ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [VOY'AGED; VOY'-AG-ING.] To travel over; make a voyage; journey by water. **II.** *n.* A journey by water, especially by sea; specifically, the outward and homeward passages of a

vessel taken together. [OF., < L. *viaticum*, provision for a journey.] Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**voy'age-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* Navigable.—**voy'ag-er,** *n.*

voy"a"geur', 1 vwą"yą"zûr'; 2 vwä"yä"zhûr', *n.* An employee of the Hudson Bay Company, engaged in carrying men, supplies, etc., between remote trading-posts; also, a Canadian boatman or fur-trader. [F.]

vral"sem"blance', 1 vrĕ"sąh"blŭns'; 2 vrä"säh"bläṅç', *n.* A show of truth; verisimilitude. [F.; see VERY, SEMBLANCE.]

V. P., *abbr.* Vice-President.

Vries, 1 vrīs; 2 vrēs, **Hugo de** (1848–). A Dutch botanist and educator.

V. S., *abbr.* Veterinary Surgeon.—**v. s.,** *abbr.* [It.] *Volte subito* (turn over quickly).—**vs.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Versus* (against).—**v. t.,** *abbr.* Verb transitive.—**Vt.,** *abbr.* Vermont (official).—**Vul., Vulg.,** *abbr.* Vulgate.—**vul., vulg.,** *abbr.* Vulgar, vulgarism, vulgarly.

Vul'can, 1 vul'kən; 2 vŭl'can, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of fire and of the arts of forging and of smelting. **2.** *Astron.* A planet, supposed by Le Verrier to exist between Mercury and the sun, to account for certain unexplained perturbations of Mercury. [< L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus.*]—**Vul-ca'ni-an,** *a.* **Vul-can'ic**†.—**vul'can-ite,** *n.* A dark-colored hard variety of india-rubber that has been subjected to vulcanization.—**vul"can-i-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.* The process of treating crude india-rubber with sulfur at a high temperature, thereby increasing its strength and elasticity, yielding either soft rubber or vulcanite.—**vul'can-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.*—**vul'can-iz"**[or **-is"]er,** *n.*

vul'gar, 1 vul'gər; 2 vŭl'gar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the common people; coarse or common; low. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the people at large; common; hence, vernacular. **3.** Offensive to good taste; inelegant; unrefined. **4.** Being in ordinary or common use. **II.** *n.* **1.** The common people. **2**†. The vernacular tongue. [< L.[F] *vulgaris,* < *vulgus,* common people.] Syn.: base, broad, coarse, gross, ignoble, inelegant, inferior, loose, low, mean, obscene, obscure, offensive, rude, unauthorized, underbred, vile. See COMMON.—Ant.: aristocratic, chaste, choice, cultivated, cultured, dainty, elegant, high-bred, learned, literary, lofty, polite, refined, select, stylish.—**vul'gar-ly,** *adv.*—**vul-ga'ri-an,** *n.* A person of vulgar tastes or manners.—**vul'gar-ism,** *n.* **1.** Vulgarity. **2.** A word or phrase offensive to good taste or literary usage. Syn.: see SLANG.—**vul-gar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The quality or character of being vulgar; coarseness; lack of refinement.

vul'gar-ness†. Syn.: see SLANG.—**vul'gar-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make vulgar.

Vul'gate, 1 vul'gĕt; 2 vŭl'gāt, *n.* **1.** St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible: used, with some modifications, by Roman Catholics. **2**†. [*v-*] The vulgar tongue; vernacular. < L. *vulgatus,* pp. of *vulgo,* make common.]

vul'ner-a-bl(e[F], 1 vul'nər-ə-bl; 2 vŭl'ner-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be wounded; capable of receiving injuries. **2.** Figuratively, liable to attack; assailable. [< L.[LL+F] *vulnero,* wound.] — **vul"ner-a-bil'i-ty, vul'ner-a-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.*—**vul'ner-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Tending to cure wounds. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A healing application for wounds, as a preparation of medicinal plants.

King Vulture. 1/23

vul'pine, } 1 vul'pin *or* **vul'pin**[S], } -pain; 2 vŭl'pin *or* -pin, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a fox; resembling foxes. **2.** Like a fox; sly; crafty. [< L. *vulpinus,* < *vulpes,* fox.]

vul'ture, 1 vul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 vŭl'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* A large bird of prey having the head and neck naked and feeding mostly on carrion. [< L.[F] *vultur,* < *vulsus,* pp. of *vello,* tear.]—**vul'tur-in**(e[S], *a.* **vul'tur-ous**†. [turkey. [Var. of VULTURE.]

vul'turn, 1 vul'tûrn; 2 vŭl'tûrn, *n.* The Australian brush-turkey.

VV., *abbr.* Violins.—**v. v.,** *abbr.* Vice versa.

vy'ing, 1 vī'iŋ; 2 vȳ'ing, *ppr.* of VIE, *v.*—**vy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

W

W w Roman. 𝔚 𝔴 Black Letter. *W w* Script.

W, w, 1 dub'l-yū; 2 dŭb'l-yụ, *n.* [w's, W's, or *Ws,* 1 dub'l-yūz; 2 dŭb'l-yụs, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-third in the English alphabet.

W., *abbr.* Wales, Warden, Wednesday, Welsh, West, western, William, Wolfram.—**w.,** *abbr.* Wanting, week, wife.—**W. A.,** *abbr.* West Africa, Western Australia.

Wa'bash, 1 wŏ'bash; 2 wą'bȧsh, *n.* A river in W. Ohio and N. central and W. Indiana; length, 517 m. to the Ohio river.

wab'ble, 1 web'l; 2 wąb'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [WAB'BLED; WAB'BLING.] **1.** To sway or cause to sway unsteadily, as a top while rotating at a low speed. **2.** [Colloq.] To vacillate or show unsteadiness. **II.** *n.* An unsteady motion, such as that of unevenly balanced rotating bodies. [< LG. *wabbeln,* wabble.] **wob'ble**†.—**wab'bler,** *n.*—**wab'bly,** *a.*

wack'e, 1 wak'i; 2 wăk'e, *n.* A brown earthy or clayey rock. [< G. *wacke,* a kind of rock.] **wack'y**†.

wad[1], 1 wed; 2 wąd, *vt.* [WAD'DED[D]; WAD'DING.] **1.** To press (fibrous substances) into a mass. **2.** To pack with wadding, for protection, as valuable freight, or to stuff or line with wadding. **3.** To place a wad in, as a gun.

wad[2d], *v.* [Scot.] To wed.—**wad'dit,** *tmp.* Wedded.

wad[3d], *v.* [Scot.] To wager; bet. [< AS. *weddian.*]

wad[4], *v.* [Scot.] Would.

wad, *n.* **1.** A small compact mass of any soft or flexible substance, especially as used for stuffing, packing, or lining. **2.** A piece of paper, leather, etc., used to hold powder and shot in place, as in a gun-barrel. **3.** Wadding. [< Sw. *vadd.*]—**wad'ding,** *n.* **1.** Wads collectively; any substance, as carded cotton, used as material for wads. **2.** The act of applying a wad or wads.

wad'dle, 1 wed'l; 2 wąd'l. **I.** *vi.* [WAD'DLED; WAD'DLING.] To rock or sway from side to side in walking; move clumsily. **II.** *n.* The act of waddling; a clumsy rocking walk. [Dim. of WADE.]—**wad'dler,** *n.*

wad'dy, 1 wed'i; 2 wąd'y, *n.* [-DIES[Z], *pl.*] [Austral.] **1.** A thick native war-club. **2.** A walking-stick; piece of wood. **wad'die**†.

wade, 1 wēd; 2 wād, *v.* [WAD'ED[D]; WAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To pass through, as a river, by walking on the bottom; walk through, as a liquid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To walk through water or any yielding substance, as mud, high grass, etc. **2.** To proceed laboriously. [< AS. *wadan,* move.]—**wade,** *n.* **1.** The act of wading. **2.** A ford.—**wad'er,** *n.* **1.** One who wades. **2.** A long-legged wading bird, as a snipe.

wa'di, 1 wŭ'di; 2 wä'di, *n.* In the Orient, a valley containing the bed of a watercourse, usually dry except in the rainy season. [Ar.] **wa'dy**†.

wad'na, 1 wed'nə; 2 wąd'na, *v.* [Scot.] Would not.

wad'set, 1 wed'set; 2 wąd'sĕt, *n.* *Scots Law.* A pledge, as of land, as security for a debt. [< AS. *wed,* pledge, + SET[1], *n.*] **wad'sett**†.—**wad'set-ter,** *n.* One receiving a wadset.

wa'dy, *n.* Same as WADI. [Ar.]

wae[1], 1 wē; 2 wā. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Sorrowful. **II.** *n.* Wo.—**wae'ful,** *a.* [Scot.] Woful; sad.—**wae'ness,** *n.* [Scot.] Sadness.—**wae'some,** *a.* [Scot.] Melancholy.

wa'fer, 1 wē'fər; 2 wā'fer. **I.** *vt.* To attach or seal with a wafer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin hardened disk of paste for sealing letters or receiving the impress of a seal. **2.** A small flat disk of unleavened bread, used in the eucharist in some churches; the host. **3.** *Med.* A flat form of capsule. **4.** *Mil.* A disk of priming material. **5.** Any circular cake of cooked paste, dough, or the like; also, a thin light biscuit. [< D.[OF] *wafel,* wafer.]

waf'fle, 1 wof'l; 2 wąf'l, *n.* **1.** A batter cake baked in waffle-irons. **2.** A thin cake; wafer. [< D. *wafel,* wafer.]—**waf'fle-i'rons,** *n. pl.* A utensil consisting of hinged halves for baking waffles.

Waffle-irons.

waft, 1 waft; 2 wȧft. **I**[2]. *vt.* To carry gently or lightly with waving motion in or on a buoyant medium, as air or water. **2**†. To signal or beckon to with the hand. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or of that which wafts. **2.** A breath or current of air; also, a passing odor. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A signal made with a flag or pennant. (2) A signal-flag or -pennant. [Var. of WAVE, *v.*]—**waft'age,** *n.* Conveyance by wafting.—**waf'ture,** *n.* **1.** A wafting or waving motion. **2.** Conveyance by wafting.

wag, 1 wag; 2 wăg, *vt.* & *vi.* [WAGGED, WAGD[S]; WAG'GING.] **1.** To move or cause to move lightly and quickly in alternate opposite directions; oscillate. **2.** To proceed regularly; as, life *wags* on. **3.** To go. [< O. Sw. *wagga.*]

wag[1], *n.* The act or motion of wagging.

wag[2], *n.* A droll fellow or humorous fellow, wit; a joker. [Abbr. of *waghalter,* < WAG, *v.*, + HALTER, *n.*]—**wag'ger-y,** *n.* Mischievous jocularity; drollery. Syn.: see WIT.—**wag'gish,** *a.* **1.** Being or acting like a wag. **2.** Said or done in waggery. Syn.: see JOCOSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wage, 1 wēj; 2 wāg. **I.** *vt.* [WAGED; WAG'ING.] **1.** To engage in and maintain vigorously, as a conflict. **2.**

Ceram. To prepare by kneading or working. **3†.** To wager. **4†.** To attempt or risk. **II.** *n.* **1.** Payment for service rendered, especially pay of workers by the day, week, or month: usually plural. **2†.** A pledge. [< LL.^{Sp} *wadio*, < *wadium*, pledge.] Syn.: see SALARY.

wa'ger, 1 wē'jər; 2 wā'ger. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To stake (something) on an uncertain event; bet. **2.** To make the subject of a bet. **II.** *n.* **1.** An agreement between persons that something, as money, shall be delivered over to one of them on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event; a bet. **2.** The thing so pledged. [< OF. *gageure*, < *wager*, pledge, wager.]—**wa'ger-er,** *n.*

wag'gle, 1 wag'l; 2 wăg'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [WAG'GLED; WAG'GLING.] **1.** To cause to wag in short, quick movements. **2.** To wag quickly; show a wabbling motion. **II.** *n.* A waggling. [Freq. of WAG, *v.*] **wag'l**^{F}**†.**

Wag'ner, 1 wag'nər *or* (*G.*) vāg'nər; 2 wăg'ner *or* (*G.*) vä'nĕr, **Wilhelm Richard** (1813–1883). A German composer: *Lohengrin.*—**Wag-ne'ri-an,** *a.*

wag'on, 1 wag'ən; 2 wăg'on, *n.* **1.** A strong four-wheeled vehicle for carrying loads; also, a similar vehicle of lighter build; loosely, any four-wheeled vehicle. **2.** *Eng.* A freight-car. **3.** A mine-car. [< OHG.^{D} *wegan*, move.] **wag'gon†** [Eng.].—**wag'on-age,** *n.* **1.** The sum paid for conveyance in a wagon. **2.** Wagons collectively. **wag'gon-age†.**—**wag'on-er,** *n.* A wagon-driver. **wag'gon-er†.**—**wag"on-ette',** *n.* A light wagon, with facing lengthwise seats and a cross-seat in front for the driver. **wag"on-et'†.**

Wa'gram, 1 vä'gram; 2 vä'grăm, *n.* A village in Lower Austria; Napoleon defeated Austrians, July 5–6, 1809.

wag'tail", 1 wag'tēl"; 2 wăg'tāl", *n.* **1.** A small singing bird: named from its habit of wagging the tail when on the ground. **2.** A water-thrush. **3.** One who is pert.

wa-hoo', 1 wa-hū' *or* wä'hū; 2 wä-hōō' *or* wä'hōō, *n. Bot.* An American tree, as the winged elm, the white basswood, etc.

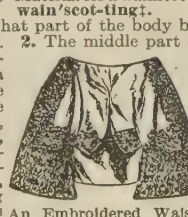
waif, 1 wēf; 2 wāf, *n.* **1.** A homeless, neglected wanderer. **2.** Anything carried hither and thither, as by the wind or water; any odd or stray article. **3.** Anything found and unclaimed. **4.** That which comes along by chance. [OF., < Ice. *veif*, waif, < *veifa*, shake.]

wail, 1 wēl; 2 wāl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To grieve over with wails; utter wails; express sorrow by moans or cries. **II.** *n.* A prolonged moan; plaintive cry; also, any mournful sound, as of the wind. [ME. *wailen*, < Ice. *væla*, < *væ*, wo.]—**wail'ing,** *pa.* & *n.*

wain, 1 wēn; 2 wān, *n.* **1.** [W-] Seven bright stars in Ursa Major. **Charles's Wain†. 2‖.** A wagon. [< AS. *wægen*, < *wegan*, carry.]

wain'scot, 1 wēn'skət; 2 wān'scot. **I.** *vt.* [-SCOT-ED^{d} or -SCOT-TED^{d}; -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING.] To form a wainscot for. **II.** *n.* A lining for the lower portion of inner walls, usually of paneled wood. [< D. *wagenschot*, choice oak-timber.]—**wain'scot-ing,** *n.* Material for a wainscot; a wainscot; wainscots collectively. **wain'scot-ing†.**

waist, 1 wēst; 2 wāst, *n.* **1.** That part of the body between the chest and the hips. **2.** The middle part or section of a ship or other object. **3.** That part of a gown covering the body from the waistband upward. **4.** Same as WAISTBAND. [< AS. **wǽxt*, < *weazan*, grow.]—**waist'band,** *n.* A band for the waist, constituting the upper part of trousers, skirts, etc.—**waist'-cloth",** *n.* A cloth partially covering the waist, passing over the hips and under the thighs, worn by natives in tropical countries, often as the only garment. **breech's cloth"†.**—**waist'coat,** 1 wēst'-kōt *or* wes'kət; 2 wāst'cōt *or* wĕs'-cot, *n.* A sleeveless garment worn under the coat. See VEST, *n.*, 1.



An Embroidered Waistcoat or Undercoat, as worn in the early part of the 18th century.

wait^{d}, 1 wēt; 2 wāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To delay departure or action until the coming or prior action of; await. **2.** [Colloq.] To put off until the occurrence of some event; postpone; delay; as, to *wait* dinner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest in expectation. **2.** To look forward to something. **3.** To stand in readiness. **4.** To perform duties of personal service or attendance; be or act as a waiter. **3†.** To attend as a result. **4†.** To escort; attend. Syn.: see ABIDE; LINGER.

wait, *n.* **1.** The act of waiting, or the time occupied in waiting; delay. **2.** A member of a band of street musicians, as Christmas serenaders. **3†.** A watchman or guard. **4†.** An ambush; trap. [< OHG.^{F} *wahta*, watchman.] —**wait'er,** *n.* **1.** One who waits upon others, as in a restaurant. **2.** One who awaits something. **3.** A tray for dishes, etc. **4†.** A watchman or keeper.—**wait'ress,** *n.*

Waite, 1 wēt; 2 wāt, **Morrison Remick** (1816–1888). An American jurist; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

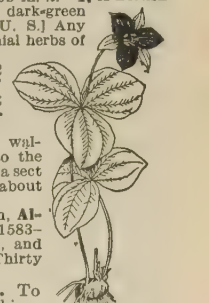
waiv(e^{F}, 1 wēv; 2 wāv, *vt.* [WAIVED, WAIVD^{S}; WAIV'ING.] To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim; yield. [< OF. *weyver*, perhaps < Ice. *veifa*, wave.]—**waiv'er,** *n*, *Law.* The voluntary relinquishment of a right.

wake, 1 wēk; 2 wāk, *v.* [WAKED^{t} or WOKE; WAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rouse from slumber; awake. **2.** To resuscitate. **3.** To excite; arouse. **4.** To cause to sound or resound. **5.** To keep a vigil over. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be aroused from sleep. **2.** To be or remain awake. **3.** To be brought in any way from a torpid into an active condition. **4.** To be set in motion or action. **5.** To come out of sleep, a trance, or death. **6.** To keep watch or guard at night. [< AS. *wacian*, wake, *wacan*, arise.] Syn.: see STIR.—**wak'er,** *n.* **1.** A wakener. **2.** One who stays awake; a watcher.

wake^{1}, *n.* **1.** A watching all night over the body of a dead person. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A festivity formerly preceded by a night vigil. **3†.** A vigil. [< AS. *wacu*, < *wacan*, arise.]—**wake'ful,** *a.* **1.** Remaining awake, especially at night. **2.** Attended by want of sleep. Syn.: see VIGILANT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wak'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arouse from sleep; awaken. **2.** To incite to activity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cease from sleeping; wake. **2.** To keep awake.—**wak'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which awakens.

wake^{2}, *n.* The track left by a vessel passing through the water; hence, any course passed over. [< Ice. *vök*, hole.]

wake'-rob"in, 1 wēk'-rob"in; 2 wāk'-rŏb"in, *n.* **1.** A British plant allied to the Indian turnip, with dark-green spotted arrow-shaped leaves. **2.** [U. S.] Any species of *Trillium*, a genus of perennial herbs of the lily family.



American Wake-robin.

Wal'de-mar, 1 wol'[*or* väl']dı-mär; 2 wal'[*or* väl']de-mär, **I.,** "The Great" (1131–1182). A king of Denmark; subdued southern Norway. **At'ter-dag†; Val'de-mar†.**

Wal-den'si-an, 1 wel-den'sı-ən; 2 wal-dĕn'si-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldensians. **II.** *n.* A member of a sect founded by Peter Waldo of Lyons about 1170.

Wald'stein, 1 vält'shtain; 2 vält'shtīn, **Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von** (1583–1634). Duke of Friedland, Sagan, and Mecklenburg; Bohemian general in Thirty Years' war.

wale^{1}, *vt.* [WALED; WAL'ING.] **1.** To raise wales on (the body) by striking, as with a lash; hence, to flog. **whale†. 2.** To weave, as the wickerwork of a basket, with several rods together. [< AS. *walu*, wāle.]

wale^{2}, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To choose; select; hence to woo.

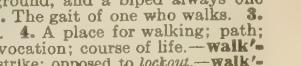
wale^{1}, *n.* **1.** A stripe or ridge made on living flesh by flogging. **2.** A ridge or stripe, as in the planking of a vessel. [< AS. *walu*, wale. [thing from among others.

wale^{2}, *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] A choice or preference of one

Wal'er, 1 wēl'ər; 2 wāl'er, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A horse of New South Wales exported to India for cavalry service.

Wales, 1 wēlz; 2 wālz, *n.* A principality in S. W. Great Britain; 7,468 sq. m.; pop. 2,206,710.

walk^{1}, 1 wēk; 2 wak, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To proceed or pass through at a walk. **2.** To lead, ride, or drive at a walk, as a horse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance or move by alternate steps, without running; move at a walk; take a walk. **2.** To act or proceed in some regular manner or course; behave; live; as, to *walk* in the light. **3.** To move about as a ghost. **4.** [Colloq.] To leave on compulsion; be dismissed. [< AS. *wealcan*, move.]—**walk'er,** *n.*—**walk'ing,** *ppr.* & *n.*—**walk'ing-beam",** *n.* In a vertical engine, a horizontal beam that transmits power to the crank-shaft through the connecting-rod. **work'ing-beam"†.**—**walk'-ing-stick",** *n.* **1.** A staff or cane carried in the hand to assist in walking. **2.** An insect having a long slender body and legs and resembling one of the twigs among which it lives.



Walking-stick (def. 2). 1/3

walk, *n.* **1.** The act of walking; the slowest pace; an advance movement in which a quadruped has always two or more feet on the ground, and a biped always one foot on the ground. **2.** The gait of one who walks. **3.** A promenade or stroll. **4.** A place for walking; path; range; pasture. **5.** A vocation; course of life.—**walk'-out",** *n.* A workmen's strike: opposed to *lockout*.—**walk'-o"ver,** *n.* An easy or unopposed success, as in a race.

Walk'er, 1 wōk'ər; 2 wak'er, *n.* **1. John** (1732–1807), English lexicographer and actor. **2. William** (1824–1860), American adventurer in Nicaragua and Honduras.

wall, 1 wōl; 2 wal. **I.** *vt.* To provide with a wall; fortify; defend; enclose; shut up, out, or in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continuous structure, as for the side of a house; also, a

fence of stone or masonry. **2.** *Mil.* A fortification: often *pl.* **3.** The side of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle. [< L.^AS *vallum*, wall, < *vallus*, palisade.] Syn.: see RAMPART. —**the wall,** in narrow streets, the courtesy of allowing one to pass along on the inner side, nearest a wall or building.—**to go to the w.,** to be pressed or driven to an extremity; be forced to yield.—**to take the wall,** to take the inner side of the walk; hence, to take a rude advantage.—**wall′-creep″er,** *n.* A brilliantly colored small bird that obtains its insect prey by creeping on cliffs and walls.—**wall′flow″er,** *n.* **1.** A popular garden perennial of the mustard family. **2.** A woman who, at a ball or party, keeps her seat or stands by the wall, presumably for want of a partner.—**w.-fruit,** *n.* Fruit grown and ripened close to a wall or fence.—**w.-paper,** *n.* Paper, specially prepared and tinted, for covering plastered walls and ceilings.—**w.-piece,** *n. Mil.* A piece of ordnance, especially a swivel-gun, mounted on a wall.—**w.-tent,** *n.* A tent having vertical sides and peaked top. —**w.-tracery,** *n.* Any tracery used to ornament a wall.

wal′la-by, 1 wel′ə-bi; 2 wạl′a-by, *n.* One of the smaller kangaroos frequenting forests and brush. [Austral.]

Wal′lace, 1 wel′is; 2 wạl′ạc, *n.* **1. Alfred Russel** (1823–1913), an English naturalist and sociologist. **2. Henry C.** (1866–), an American editor; farmer; U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1921– . **3. Lewis** ("Lew") (1827–1905), a United States general; author; *Ben Hur*. **4. Sir William** (1270?–1305), a Scottish national hero.

Wal′len-stein, 1 väl′en-shtīn; 2 väl′en-shtin, *n.* Same as WALDSTEIN: a less correct form. [lish poet.

Wal′ler, 1 wel′ər; 2 wạl′er, **Edmund** (1606–1687). An En-

wal′let, 1 wel′et; 2 wạl′ĕt, *n.* **1.** A pocketbook, usually large, to contain bank-notes. **2.** A leather or canvas bag for tools, etc. **3.** A knapsack. [< AS. *watel*, a hurdle.]

wall′-eye″, *n.* **1.** An eye in which the iris is light-colored or white, as in a horse. **2.** A large staring eye, as of a fish. **3.** A wall-eyed fish, as the pike-perch.—**wall′-eyed″,** *a.*

Wal-loon′, 1 we-lūn′; 2 wạ-lōōn′, *n.* **1.** One of a mixed Italic, Teutonic, Celtic people in S. E. Belgium. **2.** Their language, a French dialect. **Wal-lon′†.**—**Wal-loon′,** *a.*

wal′lop[1], 1 wel′əp; 2 wạl′op. **I**†. *vt.* **1.** [Slang.] To flog; whip; beat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To throw or tumble over. **II.** *n.* A severe blow. [Use of WALLOP[2], *v.*]

wal′lop[2]†. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To boil vigorously. **2.** To waddle. **II**†. *n.* A gallop. [< OF. **waloper;* see GALLOP, *v.*]

wal′low, 1 wel′o; 2 wạl′o. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To roll about, as swine, etc., in mud or mire. **2.** Figuratively, to revel in any indecent or unbecoming practise. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wallowing. **2.** A mud-hole in which animals wallow. [< AS. *wealwian*, wallow.]—**wal′low-er,** *n.*

Leaf and Fruit of the Black Walnut.
a, nut, as it grows; *b*, nut, with shuck removed.

Wall Street. A street in S. Manhattan, New York city, the financial center of the United States.

wal′ly-dral″gle, 1 wol′i-drā″gl; 2 wạl′y-drā″gl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The youngest in a family; also, a young bird in the nest. **2.** Any feeble or ill-grown creature. **wal′ly-drag″gle†.**

wal′nut, 1 wôl′[*or* wol′]nut; 2 wạl′[*or* wạl′]nŭt, *n.* **1.** A valuable Old World timber-tree, its wood, or its edible nut (called in U. S. **English walnut**), the Black Walnut. **2.** Some similar tree or its wood or fruit, especially [U. S.] the **black walnut.** **3.** [Local, U. S.] The hickory. [< AS. *wealh*, foreign, + *hnutu*, nut.]

Wal′pole, 1 wôl′pōl *or* wol′pōl; 2 wạl′pōl *or* wạl′pōl, *n.* **1. Horace** (1717–1797), fourth Earl of Orford; son of Sir Robert; an English author and wit. **2. Sir Robert** (1676–1745), first Earl of Orford; English statesman; Prime Minister.

wal′rus, 1 wôl′[*or* wol′]rus; 2 wạl′[*or* wạl′]rŭs, *n.* A large marine seal-like mammal having hind limbs flexible forward and tusk-like canines in the upper jaw. [< Sw. *hval*, whale, + O. Sw. *ross*, horse.]

Walrus. 1/*n*

Walsh†, *a. & n.* Welsh.

Wal′sing-ham, 1 wel′siŋ-əm; 2 wal′sing-am, **Sir Francis** (1530? – 1590). An English statesman and diplomat.

Wal′tham, 1 wel′fhəm; 2 wal′tham *n.* A watchmaking town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 30,900.

Wal′ther von der Vo′gel-wei″de, 1 vāl′tər fonder fō′gel-vaĭ″də; 2 väl′ter fon dĕr fō′gĕl-vī″de (1170?–1230?). A German minnesinger. [glish essayist and poet; *Compleat Angler*.

Wal′ton, 1 wôl′tən; 2 wạl′ton. **Izaak** (1593–1683). An En-

waltz, 1 wôlts; 2 wạlts. **I**†. *vi.* To dance a waltz. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round dance in triple time. **2.** The music for such a dance. [< G. *walzer*, < *walzen*, roll.]—**waltz′er,** *n.*

wa′ly, 1 wē′li; 2 wā′ly, *interj.* [Prov. Brit.] Alas! an expression of sorrow or lament. [Cor. of WELLAWAY.] **wal′ly†.**

wame, 1 wēm; 2 wām, *n.* [Scot.] The abdomen; belly; womb.

wam′pum, 1 wom′pum; 2 wạm′pŭm, *n.* Beads formed of shells strung on threads, formerly used by American Indians as currency. [< Am. Ind. *wompam*, < *wompi*, white.]—**wampum belt,** an Indian belt made of wampum.

wan[1]**§,** 1 wen; 2 wạn, *v.* [WANNED; WAN′NING.] **I.** *t.* To make wan. **II.** *i.* To turn or become wan; look pale or ill.

wan[2] [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of WIN, *v.*

wan, 1 wen; 2 wạn, *a.* **1.** Pale, as from sickness; pallid. **2.** Gloomy; dismal. **3.** Pale, as something dimly illuminated. [< AS. *wann*, wan.] Syn.: see GAUNT; GHASTLY; PALE.—**wan′ly,** *adv.*—**wan′ness,** *n.*—**wan′nish,** *a.*

wand, 1 wend; 2 wạnd, *n.* **1.** A long slender rod, especially one indicating office. **2.** A musician's baton. **3**†. A bough; twig. [< Ice. *vöndr*.] Syn.: see STICK.

wan′der, 1 wen′dər; 2 wạn′der, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1§.** To roam over or through; traverse at random. **2.** To lead deviously; lead astray. **II.** *i.* **1.** To journey, ramble, or roam hither and thither; stray. **2.** To deviate from a true course; lose one's way. **3.** To depart from a fixed abode; migrate. **4.** To become delirious; be out of one's mind. **5.** To stray from the subject, as during an argument. [< AS. *wandrian*, < *windan*, wind.]

Syn.: deviate, digress, diverge, err, go astray, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray, swerve, veer. To *wander* is to move in an indefinite or indeterminate way which may or may not be a departure from a prescribed way; to *deviate* is to turn from a prescribed or right way, physically, mentally, or morally, usually in an unfavorable sense; to *diverge* is to turn from a course previously followed or that something else follows, and has no unfavorable implication; to *digress* is used only with reference to speaking or writing; to *err* is used of intellectual or moral action, and of the moral with primary reference to the intellectual, an error being viewed as in some degree due to ignorance. *Range*, *roam*, and *rove* imply the traversing of considerable, often of vast, distances of land or sea; *range* commonly implies a purpose; as, cattle *range* for food; a hunting-dog *ranges* a field for game. *Roam* and *rove* are often purposeless, and always without definite aim. To *swerve* or *veer* is to turn suddenly from a prescribed or previous course, and often but momentarily; *veer* is more capricious and repetitious; the horse *swerves* at the flash of a sword; the wind *veers;* the ship *veers* with the wind. To *stray* is to go in a somewhat purposeless way aside from the regular path or usual limits or abode, usually with unfavorable implication; cattle *stray* from their pastures; an author *strays* from his subject; one *strays* from the path of virtue. *Stray* is in most uses a lighter word than *wander*. *Ramble* in its literal use is always a word of pleasant suggestion, but in its figurative use somewhat contemptuous; as, *rambling* talk. See RAMBLE.—**wan′der-er,** *n.*—**wan′der-ing,** *ppr.*—**Wandering Jew,** a legendary character condemned for maltreatment of Christ on the way to crucifixion to wander on earth until his return.—**wan′der-ing-jew″,** *n.* One of several ornamental trailing plants.

Wan′der-lust″, 1 vän′dər-lust″; 2 vän′der-lust″, *n.* [W- or w-] An irrepressible impulse to wander or travel. [G.]

wan″der-oo′, 1 wen″dər-ū′; 2 wạn″der-ōō′, *n.* A large black monkey of India, having a whitish beard. [Singhalese.]

wane, 1 wēn; 2 wān. **I.** *vi.* [WANED; WAN′ING.] **1.** To diminish in size and brilliancy. **2.** To decline gradually. **wanne†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** Decrease, as of power, prosperity, or reputation. **2.** The decrease of the moon's visible illuminated surface; also, the period of such decrease. [< AS. *wanian*, *wana*, < *wan*, wanting.]

wan′lon†, *n.* Disaster, or bad luck; a curse: used only in the phrases **in a wanion, with a wanion,** etc. [< AS. *waniende*, pp. of *wanian*, WANE.] **wan′nion†.**

want[1], 1 wônt; 2 wạnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel the need of; desire; crave. **2.** To be without; lack wholly or partially. **3.** To be in need of; require or seek the aid or presence of. **4.** To do without; dispense with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be needy. **2.** To be deficient. **3.** To be lacking or absent. Syn.: see WISH.—**want′ing,** *pa.* **1.** Not at hand; missing. **2.** Marked by lack of something. **3.** [Colloq.] Weak-minded.

want, *n.* **1.** Lack or absence of something; scarcity. **2.** Privation; indigence. **3.** The thing that is lacking, needed, or desired. **4.** A conscious or felt need of something. [< Ice. *vant*, < *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, deficient.]

Syn.: absence, dearth, default, defect, deficiency, lack, necessity, need, privation, scantiness, scarceness, scarcity. See NECESSITY; POVERTY.—Ant.: abundance, affluence, fulness, luxury, plenty, profusion, riches, wealth.

wan′ton, 1 won′tən; 2 wạn′ton. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To squander or waste wantonly; revel unrestrainedly. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being or acting without check or restraint, as in morals. **2.** Marked by lack of reason or consideration; inexcusable

Syn.: airy, free, frisky, frolicsome, gay, loose, merry

playful, reckless, sportive, unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained, wandering, wild. See IMMODEST.—Ant.: austere, demure, discreet, sedate, serious, thoughtful.

III. *n.* **1.** A licentious person. **2.** A trifler. [< AS. *wan*, deficient, + ME. *towen*, < AS. *togen*, pp. of *teōn*, train, draw.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

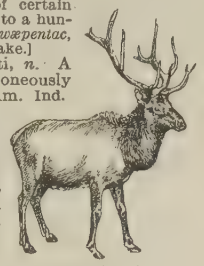
wap[1], 1 wep; 2 wąp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To whip; beat. **2.** [Scot.] (1) To flutter or flap, as wings. (2) To fling. **II.** *i.* [Prov. or Obs.] To flutter. [Akin to WHIP.] **wappet**†.

wap, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wisp of straw. **2.** A stroke. [< WRAP.]

wap'en-shaw, 1 wep'n-shē; 2 wąp'n-shą, *n.* [Scot.] A show of weapons; review of weapons. [= WEAPON + SHOW.]

wap'en-take, 1 wap'[*or* wep']en-cēk; 2 wăp'[*or* wąp']ĕn-tāk, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A division of certain Anglian counties, corresponding to a hundred. **2.** A Saxon court. [< AS. *wæpentac*, < Ice. *vapin*, weapon, + *taka*, take.]

wap'i-ti, 1 wep'ı-tı; 2 wąp'i-ti, *n.* A large North-American deer erroneously called *elk* in America. [< Am. Ind. *wapitik*, Rocky Mountain goat.]



Wapiti. 1/90

wap'pent, *n.* A weapon.

wap'pened, 1 wep'nd; 2 wąp'nd, *a.* Worn out. **wap'perd**‡.

war, 1 wēr; 2 wąr, *v.* **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To carry on, as a war; be at war; make war. **2.** To be in any state of active opposition; strive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contest, as between nations or states, carried on by force and with arms; also, the condition of things created by such a contest. **2.** The science or art of military operations. **3.** Any act or state of hostility; enmity; strife; conflict. [< AS. *werre.*]

War is an element of many compounds, self-explaining in the sense of 'used in or for war': as, **war-arrow, war-ax, war-club, war-horn, war-horse, war-knife, war-plume, war-saddle, war-ship,** etc.—**Great** or **World War,** the war waged by the Central Powers against the triple Entente Powers and their allies, 1914–18.—**war-cry",** *n.* A national or party cry in any contest.—**war-dance,** *n.* **1.** A mimetic dance representing warfare. **2.** A dance of savage tribes before going to war or in celebration of a victory.—**war-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane fitted for fighting.—**war-whoop,** *n.* A yell as of American Indians as signal for attack.

war'bl(e[F]**,** 1 wēr'bl; 2 wąr'bl, *vt. & vi.* [WAR'BL(E)D[F]; WAR'BLING.] **1.** To sing with trills and runs, as a bird; trill. **2.** To make a liquid, murmuring sound, as a stream. [< G.[OF] *wirbeln*, < MHG. *werben*, twist.]

Warblers. 1/7
1. Black-throated Green Warbler. 2. Black-and-white Warbler.

Syn.: see SING.—**war'bler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which warbles; a songster. **2.** One of various usually small and brightly plumaged insectivorous song-birds.

war'ble[1], *n.* The act of warbling; a song.

war'ble[2], *n.* **1.** A bot, or the tumor caused by it. **2.** A hard swelling on a horse's back.—**war'ble-fly",** *n.* A bot-fly.

ward[1], 1 wērd; 2 wąrd. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To repel or turn aside, as a thrust or blow: usually with *off*. **2.** To act as ward or guard for; defend. **3.** To keep in safety; guard; imprison. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person who is in the charge or under the guardianship of another. **2.** A territorial division of cities. **3.** A division in a hospital, prison, etc. **4.** The state of being under a guard or a guardian. **5.** The act of warding or guarding; protection. **6.** A projection inside a lock, designed to obstruct the turning of any but the proper key; also, a corresponding notch in the bit of the proper key. **7.** An instrument or means of defense; defensive attitude. **8.** A warden or overseer. **9**†. A garrison; watch. [< AS. *weard*, watchman.] Syn.: see SHELTER.—**ward'room",** *n.* **1.** On a vessel of war, the quarters of the commissioned officers junior to the commander. **2.** A hall used for meetings of the citizens of a ward in a city.

Ward[2], *n.* **1. Artemas** (1727–1800), an American Revolutionary general. **2. Artemus,** see ARTEMUS WARD. **3. John Quincy Adams** (1830–1910), an American sculptor. **4. Mary Augusta** (Mrs. Humphry Ward) (*née* Arnold) (1851–), an English novelist; *Robert Elsmere.*

-ward, -wards, *suffix.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, to denote motion to or in the direction of a point; as, *homeward.* [< AS. *-weard, -weardes;* akin to *weorthan*, become.]

war'den[1], 1 wōr'dn; 2 wąr'dn, *n.* **1.** One who keeps ward; a warder or gatekeeper. **2.** A chief officer, as in a prison. **3.** In England, the head of certain colleges. **4.** A churchwarden. [< OF. *gardien*, GUARDIAN.] Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.—**war'den-ry,** *n.* **war'den-ship**‡.

war'den[2], *n.* A variety of pear used chiefly for cooking [< WARDEN[1], because it can be kept long.] **war'den-pear"**‡.

ward'er[1], 1 wērd'ėr; 2 wąrd'er, *n.* A keeper; guard; sentinel. [< OHG.[OF] *warten*, watch.]

ward'er[2], *n.* An official staff or baton. [< WARD, *v.*]

ward'robe", 1 wērd'rōb"; 2 wąrd'rōb", *n.* **1.** A large upright cabinet for wearing-apparel. **2.** The outfit in garments of any one person. [< OF. *warderobe*, < *warder*, keep, + *robe*, robe.] [ward; pupilage.

ward'ship, 1 wērd'ship; 2 wąrd'ship, *n.* The state of a

ware[1], 1 wār; 2 wâr, *vt.* To beware of: in phrases like **ware the dog, ware hawk.** [< AS. *warian*, < *wær*, wary.]

ware[2], *v.* [Scot.] To expend; lay out. [< WARE, *n.*]

ware[3]‡, *vt.* Same as WEAR[2].

ware[4]†, *imp.* of WEAR, *v.*

ware‖, *a.* Conscious; aware; hence, wary. [< AS. *wær*, wary.]

ware, *n.* **1.** Articles of the same class; especially, manufactured articles: used collectively, often in composition; as, table*ware*, glass*ware*. **2.** *pl.* Articles of commerce; goods; merchandise. [< AS. *waru*, wares.]—**ware'house",** *n.* A storehouse for goods.—**ware'house"-man,** *n.* One who makes a business of storing goods.

war'fare", 1 wēr'fâr"; 2 wąr'fâr", *n.* The waging or carrying on of war; conflict with arms; struggle; strife.

wa'ri-ly, *adv.* In a wary manner.—**wa'ri-ness,** *n.*

war'i-son, 1 war'ı-sən; 2 wăr'i-son, *n.* **1.** A note of assault: erroneous use. **2**†. Reward; healing. [OF.] **war'ri-son**‡.

wark, 1 wārk; 2 wärk, *n.* [Scot.] Work.

warld, 1 wōrld; 2 wärld, *n.* [Scot.] World.

war'like", 1 wēr'laik"; 2 wąr'lik", *a.* Disposed to engage in war; belligerent. Syn.: martial, military, soldierlike, soldierly.—Ant.: civil, effeminate, meek, pacific, peaceful, unmilitary, unsoldierlike, unsoldierly, unwarlike.

war'lock‖, 1 wēr'lek; 2 wąr'lŏk, *n.* A wizard; sorcerer; imp. [< AS. *wærloga*, < *wær*, compact, + *leōgan*, lie.]

warm, 1 wōrm; 2 warm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become warm; raise the temperature of; heat slightly. **2.** To inspire with ardor; develop enthusiasm. **3.** [Slang.] To chastise or punish severely. **II.** *a.* **1.** Imparting a sensation of heat, but not hot; heated moderately. **2.** Having or characterized by heat somewhat greater than temperate. **3.** Imparting or preserving warmth. **4.** Having a feeling of slight heat. **5.** Possessing or marked by ardor, zeal, etc. **6.** Showing excitement; agitated; passionate. **7.** United by ardent affection. **8.** *Art.* Having predominating tones of red or yellow. **9.** Recently made; fresh, as a trail. **10.** Near the object sought: said in children's games. **11.** [Colloq.] Uncomfortable by reason of annoyance or danger. **12.** Characterized by brisk activity. [< AS. *wearm.*]—**warm'-blood"ed,** *a.* **1.** Having warm blood: said of animals, as mammals and birds, that preserve a nearly uniform high temperature whatever the surrounding medium. **2.** Enthusiastic; ardent; passionate.—**w.-hearted,** *a.* Kind; affectionate.—**warm'ish,** *a.*—**warm'ly,** *adv.*

warmth, 1 wōrmth; 2 warmth, *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being warm.

Syn.: animation, ardor, cordiality, eagerness, earnestness, emotion, energy, enthusiasm, excitement, fervidness, fervor, geniality, glow, heat, intensity, irascibility, life, passion, vehemence, zeal. Compare ENTHUSIASM.—Ant.: coldness, coolness, frigidity, iciness, indifference, insensibility, torpor.

warn, 1 wōrn; 2 warn, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give notice of danger to; serve as a warning. **2.** To notify authoritatively. [< AS. *warnian*, < *wearn*, refusal.] Syn.: see ADMONISH.—**warn'er,** *n.*—**warn'ing. I.** *pa.* Serving as a warning. **II.** *n.* **1.** Notice of danger; admonition. **2.** That which warns or admonishes. Syn.: see COUNSEL; EXAMPLE.

warp[1], 1 wōrp; 2 warp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape, as by shrinkage or heat. **2.** To give a wrong tendency to; distort; bias. **3.** *Weaving.* To stretch or arrange yarn. **4.** To move (a vessel) by hauling on a rope attached to some fixed object. [< Ice. *varpa*, throw: akin to AS. *weorpan*, throw.] Syn.: see BEND.

warp, *n.* **1.** The state of being warped. **2.** The threads that run the long way of a fabric. **3.** A light cable used for warping a ship. **4.** Silt. **5.** A length of rope or rope-yarn. [< AS. *wearp*, < *weorpan*, throw.]

war'rant, 1 wor'ant; 2 wąr'ant. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To guarantee the quality or character of. **2.** To be sufficient grounds for; justify. **3.** To assure; assert confidently. **4.** To give legal authority and protection to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A judicial writ authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. **2.** Something which assures or attests; voucher; guaranty. **3.** Official sanction. **4.** A certificate of office given to non-commissioned officers in the army and navy. [< OF. *warant*, ppr. of *warir*, guard.] Syn.: (verb) see JUSTIFY; (noun) see PRECEDENT.—**war'rant-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Justifiable.

-ness, *n.*—**war'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*—**war"ran-tee',** *n. Law.* The person to whom a warranty is given.—**war'rant-er** or **-or,** *n.*—**war'rant-of"fi-cer,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** An officer who serves a judicial warrant. **2.** *Mil. & Naval.* A non-commissioned officer, as a boatswain.—**war'ran-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.* **1.** A written warrant by a seller. **2.** Authorization.

war'ren, 1 wor'ĕn; 2 wär'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A place where rabbits live and breed. **2.** An enclosure for keeping small game; also, a place for keeping fish in a river. [< OHG.ᵒᶻ *warjan,* defend.] [at Bunker Hill.

War'ren, Joseph (1741–1775). An American general; killed

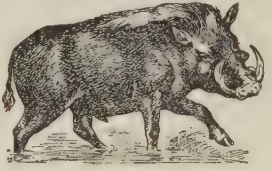
war'rior, 1 wŏr'yər *or* wor'i-ər; 2 wär'yor *or* wär'i-or, *n.* A soldier; especially, a distinguished soldier. [< OF. *guerreor,* < *guerreier,* wage war.]

War'saw, 1 wôr'sô; 2 wär'sä, *n.* The capital of Poland as an independent kingdom; scene of German defeat Oct., 1914, but taken by them Aug. 5, 1915, and evacuated in 1918; pop. 980,000.

war'sle, 1 wär'sl; 2 wär'sl, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Wrestle. **war'stle‡.**

warst, 1 wûrst; 2 wärst, *a.* [Scot.] Worst.

wart, 1 wôrt; 2 wärt, *n.* **1.** A small excrescence formed on and rooted in the skin. **2.** A spongy excrescence found on the pasterns of the horse. **3.** A hard glandular protuberance on a plant. [< AS. *wearte,* wear.] **—wart'-hog",** *n.* An African wild hog having warty excrescences on the face.—**wart'y,** *a.* Abounding in warts; of the nature of warts.



Wart-hog. 1/20

Wart'burg, 1 värt'burH; 2 värt'burH, *n.* A castle in Saxe-Weimar, where Luther translated the Bible (1521–1522).

War'wick, 1 wor'ĭk; 2 wär'ĭk, **Earl of** (1428–1471), Richard Neville. An English statesman and soldier.

wa'ry, 1 wĕ'rı; 2 wā'ry, *a.* [WA'RI-ER; WA'RI-EST.] **1.** Carefully watching and guarding. **2.** Shrewd; wily. [< WARE, *a.*] Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT; VIGILANT.

was, 1 wəz; 2 wąs, *v.* A form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be.* [< AS. *wæs,* pret. of *wesan,* be.]

wash¹, 1 wŏsh; 2 wąsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cleanse by the application of a liquid, especially water; also, to remove, as dirt, in this way. **2.** To sweep over or dash against; said of a liquid; as, the sea *washed* the cliff; also, to remove or affect in some specified way by so doing; as, he was *washed* from the deck. **3.** To purify or cleanse, as from sin. **4.** To supply with a thin coat, as of metal. **5.** *Art.* To spread flat color lightly and evenly upon the surface of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform one's ablutions. **2.** To cleanse clothes in water, as with soap. **3.** [Colloq.] To bear cleansing or wetting with or as with a liquid without injury. **4.** To be worn away by the action of water. **5.** To move gently to and fro, as water. [< AS. *wascan,* wash.] Syn.: see CLEANSE; PURIFY.—**wash'a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**wash'-board",** *n.* **1.** A board or frame having a corrugated surface for rubbing articles upon in washing by hand. **2.** A mopboard. **3.** *Naut.* A plank adjusted to turn the wash of the sea from a deck or port.—**wash'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which washes; specif., a machine for washing. **2.** *Mech.* A small flat perforated disk, as for placing beneath a nut. **—wash'er-wo"man,** *n.* **1.** A laundress. **2.** The pied wagtail.—**wash'-leather,** *n.* Chamois leather, or an imitation. **—wash'out",** *n.* A considerable erosion of earth by the action of water; also, the excavation thus made.—**wash'y,** *a.* Diluted; watery; feeble.—**wash'i-ness,** *n.*

wash, 1 wŏsh; 2 wąsh, *n.* **1.** The act or process of washing. **2.** A number of articles washed at one time. **3.** A preparation used in washing or coating. **4.** The breaking of a body of water upon a shore; also, the noise made by plashing water. **5.** Material deposited by water. **6.** An area washed by a sea. **7.** Liquid refuse.

Wash., *abbr.* Washington (State: official).

Wash'ing-ton, 1 wŏsh'ıŋ-tən; 2 wąsh'ing-ton, *n.* **1. Booker Taliaferro** (1856–1915), an American negro educator and author. **2. George** (1732–1799), an American patriot, soldier, and statesman; first President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **3. Mount,** a peak in California; 10,802 ft. high. **4.** A State in the extreme N. W. of the United States; 66,836 sq. m.; pop. 1,356,621; capital, Olympia. **5.** A city in the District of Columbia; capital of the United States; pop. 437,570.

wasp, 1 wosp; 2 wąsp, *n.* **1.** A predatory stinging hymenopterous insect. The typical **social wasps** construct papery nests of masticated vegetable material. The **solitary wasps** construct cells of mud or sand. **2.** A resentful, irritable, or irritating person. [< AS. *wæsp,* wasp.]—**wasp'ish,** *a.* **1.** Having a nature like a wasp; irritable; irascible. **2.** Having a wasp-like waist. Syn.: see PRETFUL. — **wasp'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**wasp'ish-ness,** *n.*

Social Wasp. 1/2
a, male; *b,* female.

was'sail, 1 wes'[*or* was']-ıl; 2 wąs'[*or* wās']il. **1.** *vt. & vi.* To drink the health of; carouse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A festivity at which healths are drunk; a carousal. **2.** The liquor prepared for a wassail. **3†.** A salutation or toast. [< AS. *wes hal,* be whole.] **was'sel‡.—was'sail-er,** *n.*

wast, 1 west; 2 wąst, *2d per. sing. tmp. ind.* of BE, *v.*

waste, 1 wēst; 2 wāst, *v.* [WAST'ED²; WAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expend thoughtlessly, idly, or without return; squander. **2.** To cause to lose strength or vigor. **3‖.** To desolate; ruin. **II.** *i.* To lose bulk or substance gradually; wear away by degrees. [< OF. *waster,* < L. *vasto,* < *vastus,* waste.] Syn.: see LOSE; SQUANDER; WEAR.

waste, *a.* **1.** Cast aside as worthless; useless; refuse. **2.** Not cultivated; unproductive; desert. **3.** Made desolate; ruined. **4.** Produced in excess of demand; superfluous. **5†.** Wasteful. [< OF. *wast,* < L. *vastus,* empty.] Syn.: exuberant, redundant, refuse, superfluous, useless, valueless, worthless. See BLEAK; VACANT.—Ant.: choice, good, precious, useful, valuable.

waste, *n.* **1.** The act of wasting or squandering. **2.** A continuous diminishing; wasting; decline. **3.** Refuse, especially that from any manufacturing process. **4.** A device that carries off waste matter. **5.** A wilderness; desert. Syn.: chaff, débris, dregs, dross, leavings, offal, offscouring, refuse, remains, scum, sediment. See EXCESS; LOSS.—**waste'-bas"ket,** *n.* A basket for holding paper scraps and rejected things, as in an office.—**waste'ful,** *a.* **1.** Prone to waste; extravagant. **2.** Causing waste; ruinous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wast'er,** *n.* One who or that which wastes.

was'tel†, *n.* **1.** A fine white bread or cake. **2.** *Her.* A bearing in the form of a round cake. [OF., < MHG. *wastel.*] **vas'tel†.—was'tel-bread"†, w.-cake†,** *n.* Bread or cake made from the best wheat flour. **w.-bredet; w.-breed†.**

wast'y, 1 wēst'ı; 2 wāst'y, *a.* **1.** Waste. **2.** Refuse.

wat¹, 1 wet; 2 wąt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hot. [= HOT.]

wat², 1 wat; 2 wät, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Intemperate. **2.** Wet. [= WET.]

wat, *n.* [Colloq. & Archaic.] A hare.

watch¹, 1 woch; 2 wąch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe closely; keep in view. **2.** To have in one's care or keeping; guard. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be constantly on the alert; be wakeful. **2.** To serve as a watchman. **3.** To wish and wait expectantly; followed by *for.* [< AS. *wæccan.*] Syn.: see ABIDE; LOOK.—**watch'er,** *n.* One who watches, as a nurse.

watch, *n.* **1.** Vigilant observation; wakefulness. **2.** One who watches; a watchman; guard. **3.** *Naut.* The period of time during which a watch is on duty, usually four hours; hence, a division of the night; also, the men on such duty. **4.** A pocket mechanism for keeping and indicating time. **5†.** A vigil; wake. **6†.** Wakefulness. **7†.** Any timekeeper, as a graduated candle. [< AS. *wæcce,* < *wacian,* wake.] Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**dog'-watch",** *n. Naut.* One of the two watches on a ship from 4 to 6 and 6 to 8 P. M.—**watch'-case",** *n.* **1.** The protecting gold or silver case of a watch. **2†.** A sentry-box.—**w.-dog,** *n.* A dog kept to guard a building.—**watch'ful,** *a.* Vigilant. Syn.: see ALERT; VIGILANT.—**watch'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**watch'ful-ness,** *n.*—**watch-house,** *n.* **1.** A building occupied by a watch or guard. **2‖.** A night lockup.—**watch'mak"er,** *n.* One who makes or repairs watches.—**watch'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One whose business is to keep watch or guard, as at night.—**watch-meeting,** *n.* A religious service held on New-year's eve to watch the old year out.—**w.-night,** *n.* New-year's eve.—**w.-tower,** *n.* A tower upon which a sentinel is stationed.—**watch'word",** *n.* A secret password; a rallying-cry.

wa'ter, 1 wē'tər; 2 wą'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour water upon; provide with water; irrigate. **2.** To dilute or treat with water. **3.** To give an undulating sheen to the surface of (silk, linen, etc.) by uneven pressure after damping and heating. **4.** *Com. & Finance.* To enlarge the number of shares of (a stock-company) without increasing the paid-in capital in proportion. **5.** To supply with streams: used in the passive participle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To secrete or discharge water. **2.** To fill with saliva, as the mouth, from desire for food; hence, to have a longing; as, my mouth *waters* for it. **3.** To get and take in water, as a locomotive. **4.** To drink water. **—wa'ter-er,** *n.* **1.** One who waters, in any sense. **2.** Any contrivance used for watering.—**wa'ter-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who waters. **2.** The process of producing a wavy

ornamental effect.—**wa'ter-ing-cart'**, *n.* A cart carrying a barrel or large tank of water; used for sprinkling streets. **wa'ter-cart'**‡.—**wa'ter-ing-place'**, *n.* **1.** A place where water can be obtained, as a spring. **2.** A health resort having mineral springs; also, a pleasure resort near the water.—**wa'ter-ing-pot'**, *n.* A tin can having a spout fitted with a perforated nozle: used for watering flowers, etc.

wa'ter, *n.* **1.** A colorless limpid liquid compound of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, or by weight of two parts of hydrogen to sixteen of oxygen, and forming more than two-thirds of the earth's surface. **2.** Any body of water, as a lake, a river, or a sea. **3.** Any one of the aqueous or liquid secretions of animals. **4.** Any preparation of water holding a gaseous or volatile substance in solution. **5.** The transparency or luster of a precious stone or pearl; figuratively, excellence; purity. **6.** An undulating sheen given to certain fabrics, as silk, etc. **7.** *Com. & Finance.* Stock issued without increase of paid-in capital to represent it. [< AS. *wæter*, water.] —**water of crystallization,** the amount of water that combines with salts when they crystallize.—**wa'ter-back'**, *n.* A coil or chamber back of the fire-pot in a range or other stove, for heating water.—**w.-brash,** *n.* Acute dyspepsia. —**w.-brose,** *n.* [Scot.] Brose or pottage made of water and meal.—**w.-closet,** *n.* A room having a bowl for the reception of fecal discharges, which are then carried away by flushing with water.—**w.-color,** *n.* **1.** A color for painting rendered semifluid with water for use. **2.** That branch of painting in which such colors are used. **3.** A painting in such colors.—**wa'ter-course'**, *n.* A stream of water; river; brook. Syn.: see STREAM.—**w.-craft,** *n.* Craft for sailing on water.—**wa'ter-cress'**, *n.* A creeping perennial herb of the mustard family, growing in brooks, etc., and used as a salad.—**w.-cure,** *n.* The treating of diseases by the application of water; hydropathy.—**w.-dog,** *n.* **1.** A dog that takes readily to the water. **2.** [Colloq.] An old sailor. —**wa'ter-fall'**, *n.* **1.** A cataract; cascade. **2.** [Colloq.] A chignon.—**w.-fowl,** *n.* A bird that lives on or about the water. —**w.-gage,** *n.* A gage indicating the level of water in a boiler, etc.—**w.-gall,** *n.* **1.** A washout. **w.-gull**†. **2.** A partial rainbow. **weath'er-gall'**‡.—**w.-gap,** *n.* A deep ravine in a mountain ridge giving passage to a stream.—**w.-gas,** *n.* Steam passed through a mixture of hydrocarbons.—**w.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A water-clock; clepsydra. **2.** A submarine telescope. **3.** Soluble glass.—**w.-hammer,** *n.* The concussion of confined water when its flow is suddenly arrested.—**w.-hen,** *n.* **1.** A gallinule that frequents ponds and streams. **2.** The American coot.—**w.-ice,** *n.* **1.** An ice made with water, sugar, and fruit-juice only. **2.** Ice made from water as distinguished from snow-ice.—**w.-level,** *n.* **1.** A leveling-instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line. **2.** The degree of elevation of the surface of water in an enclosing basin or reservoir.—**w.-lily,** *n.* An aquatic plant that bears a flower rising just above or floating on the water.—**w.-line,** *n.* A line corresponding with a water-level; specifically, in a ship, a line corresponding with the water-level at various loads.—**w.-logged,** *a.* Heavy and unmanageable on account of the leakage of water into the hold, as a ship; also, water-soaked.—**wa'ter-man,** *n.* A man who plies for hire with a boat or small vessel on the water; a boatman.—**w.-mark,** *n.* **1.** A line showing the extent to which water rises, as at high tide. **2.** A series of translucent letters or designs in the body of paper: used by manufacturers to indicate different makes. — **wa'ter-mel"on,** *n.* The large edible fruit of a trailing plant of the gourd family, containing a refreshing sweet watery juice. — **w.-pepper,** *n.* **1.** The common smartweed. **2.** An allied species without acrid leaves: hence called **mild w.-pepper.**—**wa'ter-plane'**, *n.* A hydro-aeroplane.—**w.-power,** *n.* **1.** The power of water derived from its gravity or its momentum as applied to the driving of machinery. **2.** A descent or fall in a stream from which motive power may be obtained.—**wa'ter-proof'**. **I**‡. *vt.* To render water-proof. **II.** *n.* Material rendered impervious to water; also, a garment made from such material.—**w.-proof,** *a.* Allowing no water to enter or pass through, as a fabric.—**w.-ram,** *n.* A hydraulic ram.—**w.-rug**†, *n.* A variety of dog.—**wa'ter-shed"**, *n.* The line of separation between two contiguous drainage-valleys.—**wa'ter-side'**, *n.* The shore or brink of a body of water.—**w.-skipper,** *n.* A long-legged bug that glides along the surface of still water. **w.-strider**‡. —**w.-soak**‡, *vt.* To fill the pores or crevices of (a fibrous body) with water.—**w.-tight,** *a.* So closely made that water can not pass through.—**w.-tower,** *n.* **1.** A tower used as a reservoir for water. **2.** A steel tower-like structure by means of which water can be played on burning buildings from a great height.—**wa'ter-way"**, *n.* A channel or stream of water as a means of communication; water route.—**w.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel so arranged with floats, buckets, etc., that it may be turned by flowing water. See OVERSHOT.—**w.-works,** *n. pl.* A system of machines, buildings, and appliances for furnishing a water-supply.—**w.-worn,** *a.* Worn smooth by running or falling water.

Wa'ter-bur-y, 1 wȯ'tər-ber-ɪ; 2 wạ'ter-bĕr-y, *n.* A watch-making city in W. central Connecticut; pop. 91,720.

wa'ter-ish, 1 wȯ'tər-ɪsh; 2 wạ'ter-ish, *a.* **1.** Having somewhat the appearance or character of water; watery; hence, thin; weak. **2**§. Juicy.

Wa"ter-loo', 1 wō"tər-lū'; 2 wạ"ter-lōō', *n.* **1.** A village in central Belgium, where Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon, June 18, 1815. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, an overwhelming defeat; a complete reverse.

wa'ter-spout", *n.* **1.** A moving column of spray and mist, with masses of water in the lower parts, due to a whirlwind at sea or on other large bodies of water. **2.** A pipe for the free discharge of water, especially one connecting with the gutters of a roof.

wa'ter-y, 1 wȯ'tər-ɪ; 2 wạ'ter-y, *a.* **1.** Containing or discharging water; brimming; tearful; soggy. **2.** Resembling water; thin or liquid. **3.** Consisting of or pertaining to water.—**wa'ter-i-ness,** *n.*

Wat'son, 1 wet'sən; 2 wạt'son, **John** (1850–1907). A Scottish minister and author; pseudonym, "Ian Maclaren."

watt, 1 wet; 2 wạt, *n. Physics.* The practical unit of electric power or rate of work: approximately $^1/_{746}$ of a horse-power. [< James *Watt*, Scottish inventor.]—**watt'me"ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the rate of doing electrical work in watts.

Watt, James (1736–1819). A Scottish inventor, engineer, and mechanic; invented the condensing steam-engine.

Wat"teau', 1 wā"tō'; 2 wā"tō', **Antoine** (1684–1721). A French painter.—**Wat"teau',** *a.*

wat'tle, 1 wet'l; 2 wạt'l. **I.** *vt.* [WAT'TLED; WAT'TLING.] **1.** To weave or twist, as twigs, into a network. **2.** To form, as baskets, by platting flexible twigs. **3.** To bind together with wattles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A frame of rods or twigs platted together. **2.** A twig, as used for platting with others. **3.** A naked, fleshy process depending from the head or neck of a bird. **4.** A barbel of a fish. **5.** A pendent fold of skin on the neck of some swine. **6.** *Bot.* Any one of various acacias of Australia, Tasmania, and South Africa valued for their bark, wood, or gum: so called by the colonists. [< AS. *watel*, hurdle.]—**wat'tled,** *a.* **1.** Made with wattles. **2.** Having a wattle, as a bird. **3.** *Her.* Having wattles, comb, or gills, as a cock, of a tincture different from the body.

Watts, 1 wets; 2 wạts, *n.* **1. George Frederick** (1817–1904), an English painter and sculptor. **2. Isaac** (1674–1748), an English divine and hymn-writer.

waucht, 1 wȯHt; 2 wạHt, *n.* [Scot.] A large draft, as of liquor. [< Gael. *cuach*, cup.] **waught**‡.

waul, } 1 wēl; 2 wạl, *vi.* To give a prolonged plaintive cry like
wawl, } that of a cat. [Imitative.]

waur, 1 wȯr; 2 wạr, *vt.* [Scot.] To overcome in a contest; worst.

waur, *a.* [Scot.] Worse.

wave[1], 1 wēv; 2 wāv, *v.* [WAVED; WAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move to and fro in the air, as something flexible. **2.** To form with an undulating surface or outline. **3.** To signal by a movement of the hand, a flag, etc., to and fro. **4.** To form with an undulating pattern; water, as silk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move in undulations, as a flag. **2.** To have a form varied with alternating curves like waves. **3.** To signal by moving something to and fro. [< AS. *wafian*, wave.] Syn.: see FLAUNT; SHAKE.—**wav'er,** *n.* One who or that which waves.

wave[2]†, *vt.* Same as WAIVE.

wave, *n.* **1.** A ridge of liquid, usually advancing, tho the particles that compose it either do not advance with it at all or not at the same rate, but have a movement of oscillation, usually in a closed curve; especially, a large ridge of this kind, as opposed to a *ripple*. **2.** *Physics.* A disturbance of the equilibrium of a body or medium, which is propagated from point to point with a continuous motion; as, a sound-*wave*; a light-*wave*. **3.** One of the rising curves on an undulatory edge or surface. **4.** Something that comes, like a wave, with great volume or power; flood; as, a *wave* of troops or revolution. **5.** A wave-like stripe or streak of luster, as on calendered silk, etc. **6.** [Poet.] The sea; also, water in general. **7.** The act of waving; a sweeping motion. **8.** *Meteor.* A progressive change in temperature or in barometrical condition passing over a large extent of country.

Syn.: billow, breaker, ripple, surge, swell, undulation, vibration.—**wave'less,** *a.* Having no waves; tranquil. Syn.: see PACIFIC.—**wave'let,** *n.* A little wave.—**wav'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of waves; ruffled by or raised into waves. **2.** Undulatory; waving. **3.** Unstable.—**wav'i-ness,** *n.*

wa'ver, 1 wē'vər; 2 wā'ver, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To move one way and the other; have a wavy motion. **2.** To sway; falter; be irresolute; show signs of retreating, failing, or giving way. [Freq. of WAVE[1], *v.*] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE; QUAKE; SHAKE.—**wa'ver-er,** *n.*

Wa'ver-ley Nov'els, 1 wē'vər-li; 2 wā'vər-ly. A series of historical novels by Sir Walter Scott, published 1814–1831.

wawt, *n.* Same as WAVE. **wawet.**

wawl[1], *vi.* Same as WAUL. [wall-eye.] **waul‡.**

wawl[2], 1 wôl; 2 wąl, *vi.* [Scot.] To roll the eyes. [< Ice. *vagl*,

wax[1], 1 waks; 2 wăks. **I.** *vi.* To coat or treat with wax.

II. *n.* **1.** Originally, a fatty solid substance of animal origin, as *beeswax;* now, any one of various similar substances of animal, mineral, or vegetable origin, as a resinous substance, or a mixture of pitch and tallow, used by shoemakers to wax their thread. **2.** [U. S. & Canada.] A thick sirupy substance made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple. **3.** *Mining.* Well-worked wet clay. [< AS. *weaxan*, wax.]—**seal'ing-wax",** *n.* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, that is fluid when heated, but quickly solidifies on cooling: used for sealing letters, etc.—**wax'bill",** *n.* One of various small Old World seed-eating birds having beaks resembling sealing-wax.—**wax'en,** *a.* Consisting of wax; wax-like; waxy.—**wax-like,** *a.* Resembling wax.—**wax- or candleberry-myrtle,** *n.* A North-American shrub or small tree that bears nuts covered with white wax.—**wax'-wing",** *n.* A crested bird having soft, mainly brown plumage, and the tips of the secondary wing-feathers tipped with horny appendages resembling red or yellow sealing-wax.—**wax'-work",** *n.* **1.** Work produced in wax; particularly, ornaments or life-size figures of wax. **2.** *pl.* A collection of such figures.—**wax'y,** *a.* **1.** Resembling wax; hence, plastic. **2.** Made of or coated with wax.—**wax'i-ness,** *n.*

Waxwing. 1/9

wax[2], *vi.* **1.** To become larger gradually; grow. **2.** To assume a condition by degrees.

wax'ent, *pp.* of WAX[2]: also p'ural of present indicative.

way, 1 wē; 2 wā, *n.* **1.** A path, course, or track leading from one place to another or along which one goes; a road, passage, channel, or the like; also, room for passing; opportunity to pass, go, or come; as, make *way* for the jury. **2.** Length of space passed over; hence, distance in general; as, a little *way* off: often erroneously *ways.* **3.** A line along which motion takes place or by means of which direction is indicated; direction; course; path. **4.** The method or process by which a thing is accomplished; course of action. **5.** A customary or habitual manner or style; a manner peculiar to an individual, class, or people; as, the British *way* of doing things. **6.** A chosen line or plan of action. **7.** A course of life or experience. **8.** A point of relation; particular; as, he erred in two *ways.* **9.** The range of one's notice or observation; as, the business is not in my *way.* **10.** Passage from one place to another; hence, onward movement; headway; progress. **11.** *pl. Mech.* Longitudinal guides, as the framework of timbers upon which a ship slides when launched. **12.** [Colloq.] State or condition, as of health; as, to be in a bad *way.* [< AS. *weg*, way.]

Syn.: alley, avenue, bridle-path, channel, course, driveway, highroad, highway, lane, pass, passage, path, pathway, road, route, street, thoroughfare, track. Wherever there is room for an object to proceed, there is a *way.* A *road* (originally a rideway) is a prepared *way* for traveling with horses or vehicles, always the latter unless the contrary is expressly stated, a *way* suitable to be traversed only by foot-passengers or by animals being called a *path, bridle-path,* or *track;* as, the *roads* in that country are mere *bridle-paths.* A *road* may be private: a *highway* or *highroad* is public, *highway* being a specific name for a *road* legally set apart for the use of the public forever; a *highway* may be over water as well as over land. A *route* is a line of travel, and may be over many *roads.* A *street* is in some center of habitation, as a city, town, or village; when it passes between rows of dwellings, the country *road* becomes the village *street.* An *avenue* is a long, broad, and imposing or principal *street. Track* is a word of wide signification; we speak of a goat-*track* on a mountainside, a railroad-*track,* a race-*track,* the *track* of a comet; on a traveled *road* the line worn by regular passing of hoofs and wheels in either direction is called the *track.* A *passage* is between any two objects or lines of enclosure, a *pass* commonly between mountains. A *driveway* is within enclosed grounds, as of a private residence. A *channel* is a *waterway.* A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through; a *road* or *street* temporarily or permanently closed at any point ceases for such time to be a *thoroughfare.* See AIR; DIRECTION; MANNER[1]; ROAD.—**way'-bill",** *n.* An accompanying list of goods or passengers carried by any common carrier, as a railroad or steamer.—**way'far"er,** *n.* One who journeys along a way on foot.—**way'far"ing,** *pa.*—**way"lay',** *vt.* [WAY"LAID'; WAY"LAY'ING.] **1.** To watch for by the way, as with a view to rob. **2.** To accost on the way.—**way"lay'er,** *n.*—**way'side".** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the side of a road; growing or being near the wayside. **II.** *n.* The side or edge of the road or highway.—**way station,** any railroad-station between principal stations.—**way train,** a train stopping at way stations.—**way'ward,** *a.* **1.** Wandering away; wilful; froward. **2.** Without definite way or course; unsteady; vacillating. Syn.: see PERVERSE.—**way'ward-ly,** *adv.*—**way'ward-ness,** *n.*—**way'worn",** *a.* Fatigued by travel.

-way, } *suffix.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, found **-ways,** } as **-way** (accusative) in *alway, noway,* etc., and as **-ways** (genitive) in *always, longways.* [< AS. *weg*, gen. *weges*, way.]

wayket, *a.* Weak. **-ly†,** *adv.*—**way'kent,** *v.* To weaken.

Wayne, 1 wēn; 2 wān, **Anthony** (1745–1796). An American Revolutionary general; "Mad Anthony"; captured Stony Point, on the Hudson, from the British.

waytet, *v.* & *n.* Same as WATCH.

w. b., *abbr.* Warehouse book, water ballast, water board, way-bill.—**W. C.,** *abbr.* Wesleyan Chapel, Western Central (London Postal District).—**w. c.,** *abbr.* Water-closet, without charge.—**W. C. T. U.,** *abbr.* Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—**W. D.,** *abbr.* War Department, Water Department.

we, 1 wi; 2 wē, *pron. 1st per. pl.* [*poss.* OUR or OURS, *obj.* US.] **1.** Plural of I, including the speaker with another or others. **2.** The writer or speaker: formal use, as by editorial writers, sovereigns, etc. [< AS. *wē*, we.]

We., Wed., *abbr.* Wednesday.

weak, 1 wik; 2 wēk, *a.* **1.** Lacking in strength, power, or force, whether physical, mental, moral, social, or political. **2.** Lacking in stability of character; unduly compliant. **3.** Showing poor judgment or a want of discretion; as, a *weak* project. **4.** Deficient, as an instrument, structure, or part, in strength, force, durability, or efficiency. **5.** Declining in price; as, the wheat market is *weak.* **6.** *Eng. Gram.* (1) Inflected, as a verb by adding *ed, d,* or *t,* to form the past tense and past participle. (2) Forming the plural by adding *s* or *es* to the nominative singular. (3) Compared regularly; as, *weak* adjectives. **7.** *Phon.* (1) Unstressed; unemphasized: used of syllables or sounds. (2) Indicating the softer vowels in some languages. **8.** *Pros.* Indicating verse-ending in which the accent falls on a word or syllable otherwise without stress. [< Ice. *veikr*, weak.] Syn.: see FAINT; FRAGILE; PUSILLANIMOUS; SICKLY.

—**weak'en,** *vt.* **1.** To render weak; enfeeble. **2.** To dilute. Syn.: debilitate, depress, enervate, enfeeble, impair, invalidate, lower, make weak, paralyze, reduce, relax, sap, undermine, unnerve. See IMPAIR.—**weak'en-er,** *n.*—**weak'fish",** *n.* An American food-fish: named from the tenderness of its mouth. See illus. under FISH.—**weak'-ling.** **I.** *a.* Having no natural vigor. **II.** *n.* A feeble person or animal.—**weak'ly.** **I.** *a.* Sickly. **II.** *adv.* In a weak manner. Syn.: see SICKLY.—**weak'ness,** *n.*

weal, 1 wil; 2 wēl, *v.* Same as WALE[1].

weal[1], *n.* **1.** A sound or healthy state, either of persons or things; prosperity; welfare. **2.** The body politic, state, or nation: now only in phrases, as *common weal,* etc. **3†.** Wealth; worldly store. [< AS. *wela*, < *wel*, well.]

weal[2], *n.* Same as WALE[1].

weald, 1 wild; 2 wēld, *n.* An exposed forest area; waste woodland; also, an open region; down. [< AS. *weald*, forest.]

wealth, } 1 welth; 2 wĕlth, *n.* **1.** A large aggregate of

welth[3], } property; riches. **2.** The state of being rich. **3.** Great abundance of anything desirable; exuberance. **4†.** Weal; well-being. [< WEAL[1], *n.*]

Syn.: abundance, affluence, comfort, competence, competency, fortune, funds, goods, independence, lucre, mammon, money, opulence, pelf, plenty, possession, produce, property, riches, substance, treasure. See PROPERTY.—**Ant.:** see synonyms for POVERTY.—**wealth'y,** *a.* [WEALTH'I-ER; WEALTH'I-EST.] **1.** Possessing wealth; affluent. **2.** More than sufficient; abounding.—**wealth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**wealth'i-ness,** *n.*

wean, 1 wīn; 2 wēn, *vt.* **1.** To transfer (the young of any animal) from dependence on its mother's milk to another form of nourishment. **2.** To estrange from former habits or associations; alienate the affections of: usually with *from.* [< AS. *wenian*, accustom.]—**wean'ling.** **I.** *a.* Freshly weaned. **II.** *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

weap'on, } 1 wep'ən; 2 wĕp'on, *n.* **1.** Any implement of

wep'on[3], } war or combat, as a sword, gun, etc. **2.** Figuratively, any means that may be used against an adversary. **3.** *pl. Nat. Hist.* The thorns or prickles of plants, or the stings, claws, etc., of animals. [< AS. *wæpen*, weapon.] Syn.: see ARMS.—**weap'on-less,** *a.*

wear[1], 1 wār; 2 wâr, *v.* [WORE; WORN.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry on the person, as a garment, ornament, weapon, etc; have on. **2.** To maintain habitually; have an aspect or semblance of; exhibit; as, to *wear* a sullen look. **3.** To impair or consume by use; efface or rub off the surface of. **4.** To produce by attrition or erosive action;

as, to *wear* a channel in something. **5.** To exhaust the strength or patience of; weary. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be impaired gradually by use: commonly with *out*. **2.** To hold out, last, or endure: commonly with *well* or *ill*. **3.** To pass on gradually, as a period of time: often with *on* or *away*. **4.** To be wearied or exhausted, as courage, strength, etc. **5†.** To be in customary use. [< AS. *werian*, wear.]

Syn.: abrade, chafe, consume, deteriorate, diminish, fret, fritter, impair, rub, tire, waste.—**wear'a-bl(e)**[F]. **I.** *a.* Capable of being worn. **II.** *n.* Something that is or may be worn.—**wear'er**, *n.*

wear[2], *vt. & vi. Naut.* To change the course of a vessel so as to bring the wind to the other side by turning her through an arc in such a way that her head points momentarily directly to leeward. Compare TACK. [For VEER.]

wear[1], *n.* **1.** The act of wearing, or the state of being worn. **2.** Wearing-apparel. **3.** Impairment from use or time; also, capacity of resistance to such impairment. —**wear and tear**, loss by the service, exposure, decay, or injury incident to ordinary use.

wear[2], *n.* A weir.

wea'ri-some, 1 wi'ri-səm; 2 wē'ri-som, *a.* Causing fatigue; tiresome. Syn.: annoying, fatiguing, irksome, laborious, tedious, tiresome, vexatious, wearing, weary. See TEDIOUS; TROUBLESOME.—Ant.: cheering, enlivening, inspiring, inspiriting, restful, reviving, rousing, soothing, stirring, thrilling.—**wea'ri-some-ly**, *adv.*—**wea'ri-some-ness**, *n.*

wea'ry, 1 wi'ri; 2 wē'ry. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WEA'RIED; WEA'RYING.] **1.** To make or grow weary; fatigue; tire. **2.** To long; be wistful. **II.** *a.* [WEA'RI-ER; WEA'RI-EST.] **1.** Worn with exertion, vexation, or endurance; tired. **2.** Discontented or vexed, as by continued endurance of something disagreeable. **3.** Causing weariness; wearisome. [< AS. *wērig*, weary.] Syn.: (verb) see TIRE: (adjective) see WEARISOME.—**wea'ri-ly**, *adv.*—**wea'ri-ness**, *n.*

wea'sand‖, 1 wi'zənd; 2 wē'sand, *n.* The windpipe; in general, the throat. [< AS. *wǣsend*, windpipe.]

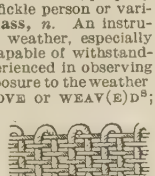
wea'sel, 1 wi'zl; 2 wē'sl, *n.* A small elongated reddish-brown carnivorous quadruped, that preys on smaller mammals and birds. In cold regions it turns white in winter. [< AS. *wesle*, weasel.]

weath'er, } 1 weth'ər; 2 wēth'er, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To encounter
weth'er[S], } successfully, as a storm; also, to survive, as adversity. **2.** To expose to the action of the weather; affect by atmospheric action; season. **3.** *Naut.* To go to the windward of, as a cape. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undergo changes attendant on exposure in the atmosphere. **2.** To resist the effects of weather.

weath'er, *a. Naut.* Facing the wind; windward.

weath'er, *n.* **1.** The general atmospheric condition, as regards temperature, moisture, winds, etc. **2.** The common phenomena of wind, rain, cold, heat, or storm; figuratively, vicissitudes of fortune. [< AS. *weder*, weather.]—**Weather Bureau**, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture in Washington for meteorological observation, the diffusion of information concerning the weather, etc.—**weath'er-beat"en**, *a.* Bearing the effects of exposure to weather.—**w.-board**, *n.* **1.** A board prepared for the outside covering of wooden buildings, nailed on so as to overlap and shed the rain. **2.** A board running under the gable or eaves of a building. **3.** *Naut.* The windward side of a vessel.—**w.-bound**, *a.* Detained by unfavorable weather, as a vessel in port.—**weath'er-cock"**, *n.* **1.** A vane, properly one in the semblance of a cock. **2.** A fickle person or variable thing. **weath'er-vane"‡.**—**w.-glass**, *n.* An instrument for indicating the state of the weather, especially a form of barometer.—**w.-proof**, *a.* Capable of withstanding rough weather.—**w.-wise**, *a.* Experienced in observing the weather.—**w.-worn**, *a.* Worn by exposure to the weather

weav(e)[F], 1 wiv; 2 wēv, *v.* **I.** *t.* [WOVE or WEAV(E)D[S]; WO'V(E)N[F] or WOVE or WEAV(E)D[S]; WEAV'ING.] **1.** To entwine or lace together, as threads, into a texture, especially by interlacing woof-threads among warp-threads, as in a loom. **2.** To produce or form by the foregoing process. **3.** To unite as by intermingling or intertwining. **4.** To contrive or construct with elaboration; as, to *weave* fables. **II.** *i.* To practise weaving; work with a loom. [< AS. *wefan*, weave.] Syn.: see TWIST.—**weave**, *n.* The act or style of weaving.—**weav'er**, *n.* **1.** One who weaves. **2.** A weaver-bird. **3.** A web-making spider.—**weav'er-bird"**, *n.* A finch-like bird of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia that constructs a woven nest. **sociable weaver-bird‡.**



Plain Weave in the Construction of a Woven Fabric.

The thread that turns back and forth is the weft; that interlacing with it, the warp.

wea'zand, wea'zel, *n.* Same as WEASAND, WEASEL.

wea'zen, 1 wi'zn; 2 wē'zn, *a.* Same as WIZEN. **wea'zened‡.**

web, 1 web; 2 wĕb. **I.** *vt.* [WEBBED; WEB'BING.] **1.** To provide with a web. **2.** To cover with a web; ensnare. **II.** *n.* **1.** A textile fabric, especially as in the piece or as being woven in a loom. **2.** A long sheet or roll of material formed like a web of cloth. **3.** Anything artfully contrived or elaborated into a scheme or snare. **4.** A membrane or fold of skin connecting the digits of an animal, as in aquatic birds, etc. **5.** A cobweb or the like. **6.** *Ornith.* The vane of a feather **7.** A plate or sheet, as of metal, connecting the parts of something. [< AS. *web*, < *wefan*, weave.]—**webbed, webd**[S], *a.* **1.** Having a web. **2.** Having the digits united by a membrane.—**web'bing**, *n.* **1.** A woven strip of strong fiber, as for girths, seat-bottoms, etc. **2.** Any woven texture; the structure of a web.—**web'-foot"**, *n.* **1.** A foot with webbed toes. **2.** A web-footed bird. **3.** The condition of being web-footed.—**web-footed**, *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane, as many aquatic animals and birds.—**web-worm**, *n.* A lepidopterous insect whose larva, usually gregarious and foliage-eating, constructs a silken web or tent as a shelter.

We'ber, 1 vē'bər; 2 vē'ber, **Karl Maria F. E., Baron von** (1786–1826). A German composer; *Der Freischütz*.

Web'ster, 1 web'stər; 2 wĕb'ster, *n.* **1. Daniel** (1782–1852), an American statesman, orator, and jurist. **2. John** (1580–1625), an English tragic dramatist. **3. Noah** (1758–1843), an American philologist and lexicographer.

wed, 1 wed; 2 wĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* [WED'DED[C] or WED; WED'DING.] **1.** To take as one's husband or one's wife; marry. **2.** To join in wedlock. **3.** To attach (oneself) permanently to a thing: usually with *to*. **II.** *i.* To contract wedlock; become firmly united. [< AS. *weddian*, engage, < *wed*, pledge.]—**wed'ding**, *n.* **1.** A marriage ceremony; originally, a betrothal. **2.** The anniversary or celebration of a marriage; as, a silver *wedding*. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.—**wed'-lock**, *n.* Matrimony. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.

wedet†, *n.* Clothing; apparel.

wede a-way', 1 wid; 2 wēd. [Scot.] Laid waste; weeded away.

wedge, 1 wej; 2 wĕdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WEDGED; WEDG'ING.] **1.** To operate upon by driving in a wedge; split; form or fasten with wedges: used also figuratively. **2.** To make into the shape of a wedge. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the mechanical powers, practically a double inclined plane; a V-shaped piece, as for splitting. **2.** Something in the form of a wedge. **3.** *Geom.* A right triangular prism, having one very acute angle. [< AS. *wecg*, wedge.]

Wedg'wood, 1 wej'wud; 2 wĕdg'wo͝od. **Josiah** (1730–1795). An English potter; inventor of the ware bearing his name.

Wednes'day, 1 wenz'di; 2 wĕns'dy, *n.* The fourth day of the week. [< AS. *Wōdnes dæg*, day of the god Woden.]

wee, 1 wi; 2 wē, *a.* [Scot. & Colloq.] Very small; tiny. [< Dan. *vei*, way, from association of *wee*, way, with *little*.]

weed[1], 1 wid; 2 wēd. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To pull up and remove the weeds from. **2.** To pull up or root out, as weeds or any noxious thing: often with *out*. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any unsightly or troublesome useless plant; also, any plant out of place. **2.** That which grows in excessive, injurious, or useless abundance. **3.** [Colloq.] Tobacco; sometimes, a cigar. [< AS. *wēod*, weed.]—**weed'y**[1], *a.* **1.** Having or containing weeds. **2.** Resembling a weed. **3.** [Colloq.] Having no more value than a weed.—**weed'i-ness**, *n.*

weed[2], *n.* **1.** A token of mourning worn as part of the dress; in the plural, a widow's mourning-garb. **2†.** Any article of clothing. [< AS. *wǣde*, garment.]

weed'y[2]§, *a.* Clothed in mourning.

week, 1 wik; 2 wēk, *n.* A period of seven successive days; especially, such a period beginning with Sunday; also, the six week-days or working days collectively. [< AS. *wice*, week.]—**week'-day"**, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.—**w.-end**, *n.* The end of the week; specif., the period from midday on Saturday to the following Monday morning.—**week'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Reckoned by the week. **2.** Pertaining to week-days. **3.** Occurring once a week. **II.** *n.* [WEEK'LIES[Z], *pl.*] A publication issued once a week. **III.** *adv.* Once a week; at regular weekly intervals.

Weeks, John W. (1860—). An American statesman; U. S. Secretary of War, 1921— .

weel, 1 wil; 2 wēl, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Well.—**weel"-faur'd'**, *a.* Good-looking; well-favored.

ween, 1 win; 2 wēn, *vi.* [WEENED or WENT‖.] To entertain a notion; fancy. [< AS. *wēnan*, < *wēn*, hope, < √ WIN, *v.*]

weep, 1 wip; 2 wēp, *vt. & vi.* [WEPT; WEEP'ING.] **1.** To let fall, as tears; shed tears; also, to excrete in drops, as a vegetable exudation. **2.** To shed tears for; lament; bewail; grieve. **3.** To be pendulous and drooping, as certain trees. [< AS. *wēpan*, weep.]—**weep'er**, *n.* **1.** One who weeps, as a hired mourner. **2.** A sign of mourning customarily worn on the person. **3.** A pendant of moss, as from a branch. **4.** A hole through which water may drip.

weet‖, *v.* Same as WIT, *v.*

wee'vil, 1 wī'vl; 2 wē'vl, *n.* **1.** A small beetle destructive to plants. **2.** Any insect injurious to stored grain. **3.** The larva of a midge destructive to wheat. [< AS. *wifel*, beetle.]

Weevil. ²/₁
a, back view; *b*, side view.

weft[1], 1 weft; 2 wĕft, *n.* The cross-threads in a web of cloth; woof. [< AS. *weft*, < *wefan*, weave.]

weft[2]†, *n.* **1.** Same as WAIF. **2.** A gentle blast. [= WAFT.]

weft[3], *n.* A signal made by waving. [< WAVE.]

wehr'wolf", *n.* *Folk-lore.* Same as WERWOLF.

weigh, 1 wē; 2 wę, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To find the weight of, as by means of a balance. **2.** To estimate the worth or importance of. **3.** To press upon heavily; burden: often with *down*. **4.** To raise so as to suspend; lift up, as an anchor; poise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have a specified weight. **2.** To be estimated or held in opinion. **3.** To be grievous or oppressive: usually with *upon*. **4.** *Naut.* To raise anchor; begin to sail. [< AS. *wegan*, lift.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; EXAMINE; LOAD.—**weigh'er,** *n.*

weigh, *n.* Motion of a ship, in the phrase *under weigh:* now regarded as a variant form of *way*.

weight, 1 wēt; 2 węt. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To add weight to; put a load upon; burden. **2.** To adulterate or load (merchandise) with cheap foreign substances. [< AS. *gewiht*, < *wegan*, lift.]—**weight'less,** *a.*—**weight'y,** *a.* [WEIGHT'I-ER; WEIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Having great weight; ponderous. **2.** Having power to move the mind. **3.** Of great importance. **4.** Influential. **5.** Burdensome. Syn.: see HEAVY; IMPORTANT.—**weight'i-ly,** *adv.*—**weight'i-ness,** *n.*

weight, *n.* **1.** The measure of the force with which bodies tend toward the earth's center. **2.** A definite mass of brass, iron, or other metal, used in weighing machines as a standard, as a pound, ounce, etc. **3.** Any quantity of heaviness; also, mass; relative quantity of matter. **4.** Any mass used as a counterpoise or to exert pressure by gravity. **5.** A graduated system of standard units of weight. **6.** The relative tendency of any mass toward a center of superior force. **7.** Figuratively, superior efficacy or preponderance; as, *weight* of evidence. **8.** A feeling of oppressiveness.

Syn.: burden, efficacy, gravity, heaviness, import, load, moment, ponderŏsity, ponderousness, power, pressure. See INFLUENCE; LOAD.

Apothecaries' Weight

(used in compounding medicines).

20 grains (gr.)	=	1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples	=	1 dram (ʒ).
8 drams	=	1 ounce (℥).
12 ounces	=	1 pound (℔).

NOTE.—The pound, ounce, and grain have the same weight as those of Troy Weight.

Avoirdupois Weight

(for all articles except drugs, gold, silver, and gem-stones).

27¹¹/₃₂ grains	=	1 dram (dr.).
16 drams	=	1 ounce (oz.).
16 ounces	=	1 pound (lb.).
25 pounds	=	1 quarter (qr.).
4 quarters, 100 pounds	=	1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 hundredweight or 2,000 pounds	=	1 ton (T.).

NOTE.—1 lb. Avoirdupois = 7,000 grs.

The ton and hundredweight above given (often called the *short ton* and the *short hundredweight*) are those in common use in the United States.

The ton of 2,240 lbs., and the hundredweight of 112 lbs. (often called the *long ton* and the *long hundredweight*), are used at United States Custom Houses and in wholesale transactions in coal and iron, and are in general use in Great Britain. See TON; QUARTER.

Troy Weight

(used in weighing gold, silver, and precious stones).

24 grains (gr.)	=	1 pennyweight (pwt.).
20 pennyweights	=	1 ounce (oz.).
12 ounces	=	1 pound (lb.).

NOTE.—1 lb. Troy = 5,760 grains. In weighing diamonds, 1 carat = 3.168 Troy grains, and is divided into quarters, which are called carat grains. See also CARAT in vocabulary.

For weights of the metric system, see under METRIC.

Wel'hai"wei', 1 wē'hī"wē'; 2 wę'hī"wę', *n.* A British naval base in northeastern China; 285 sq. m.; pop. 147,200; leased to Great Britain July 1, 1898.

Wei'mar, 1 vī'mär; 2 vī'mär, *n.* A city (pop. 37,230), capital of Saxe-Weimar; where the National Assembly of the German Republic met Feb. 6, 1918.

weir, 1 wīr; 2 wēr, *n.* **1.** A dam; also, that part of a dam which contains gates for discharging surplus water. **2.** A series of wattled enclosures in a stream, to catch fish. [< AS. *wer*, < √ of *werian*, defend.] **wear‡.**

weird, 1 wird; 2 wērd, *a.* Concerned with the unnatural; awakening superstitious feeling; uncanny.—**the Weird Sisters,** the Fates.—**weird'ly,** *adv.*—**weird'ness,** *n.*

weird, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** One's allotted fortune; fate. **2.** A prediction; also, a spell. **3.** *pl.* [W-] Same as THE WEIRD SISTERS. [< AS. *wyrd*, < *weorthan*, be.] **werd†; wierd‡.**

weise, 1 wīz; 2 wēs, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To turn by influence; direct. **2.** To turn about. [< AS. *wīstan*, < *wīs*, wise.] **weize‡.**

Weis'mann, 1 vaīs'mən; 2 vīs'män, **August** (1834–1914). A German biologist.—**Weis-man'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Weiss, 1 vaīs; 2 vīs, **Mayer Samuel** (1816–1892). An American Talmudical scholar and rabbi; author. *Psychology of Belief.*

we'ka, 1 wī'ka; 2 wē'ka, *n.* A wingless rail of New Zealand; now nearly extinct. [Maori.] **wood'hen"‡.**

wel'come, 1 wel'kəm; 2 wĕl'com. **I.** *vt.* [WEL'COMED; WEL'COM-ING.] To give a welcome to; receive hospitably. **II.** *a.* **1.** Admitted gladly; received cordially. **2.** Producing pleasure; pleasing. **3.** Made free to use or enjoy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hearty greeting given. **2.** The cordial reception or entertainment accorded; hospitality. **3.** The privilege to use or enjoy. [< AS. *wilcuma*, welcome guest, < *willa*, will, + *cuma*, comer.] Syn.: see AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—**wel'come-ness,** *n.*—**wel'com-er,** *n.*

weld, 1 weld; 2 wĕld, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To unite, as heated metal, in one mass under a hammer or by pressure. **2.** To make into one strong homogeneous whole. [Corr. of WELL, *v.*]

weld[1], *n.* The consolidation of pieces of metal by welding; also, the closed joint so formed.

weld[2], *n.* An erect Old World annual, formerly cultivated for dyers' use.

wel'fare", 1 wel'fâr"; 2 wĕl'fâr", *n.* The state or condition of faring well; prosperity; also, condition in general.

wel'kin†, *a.* Sky-blue.

wel'kin, 1 wel'kin; 2 wĕl'kin, *n.* [Poet.] The vault of the sky; the heavens. [< AS. *wolcnu*, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud.]

well, 1 wel; 2 wĕl, *vt. & vi.* To pour forth or flow up, as water in a spring. [< AS. *wellan*, < *weallan*, boil.]

well, *a.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** Satisfactory as a fact; rightly done or arranged; gratifying; fortunate. **2.** Suitable or gratifying to the sense of propriety, fitness, or right. **3.** Having physical health. **4.** Free from trouble. **5**‖. Held in favor; on good terms.

Syn.: advantageous, beneficial, convenient, desirable, excellent, expedient, favorable, fortunate, good, happy, lucky, prosperous. See HEALTHY.—Ant.: see synonyms for BAD.

well, *n.* **1.** A hole or shaft sunk into the earth in order to obtain a fluid, as water, oil, or natural gas. **2.** A spring, as of water. **3.** A source of continued supply, or that which issues forth continuously. **4.** A depression, cavity, or cup resembling a well; as, an *ink-well*. **5.** A dangerous eddy or whirlpool in the sea. [< AS. *well*, < *weallan*, well up.]—**well'-curb",** *n.* The frame or stone ring around the mouth of a well.—**w.-head,** *n.* A natural source supplying water to a spring or well.—**well'spring",** *n.* An inexhaustible fountain.—**w.-sweep,** *n.* A tapering pole with a well-bucket at one end, used in drawing water.

well, *adv.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** In a good or praiseworthy manner. **2.** Suitably to circumstances or to the nature of things. **3.** Agreeably to one's wishes. **4.** In a successful manner; prosperously. **5.** To a great extent or degree; very. [< AS. *wel*, well, < √ of WILL[1], *v.*]—**well'-bal"anced,** *a.* Evenly balanced; adjusted with reference to welfare.—**w.-being,** *n.* A condition of happiness or prosperity; welfare.—**w.-born,** *a.* Of good lineage.—**w.-bred,** *a.* **1.** Of good ancestry; of good or pure stock. **2.** Well brought up; polite.—**w.-disposed,** *a.* Favorably inclined.—**w.-favored,** *a.* Of attractive appearance; comely.—**w.-found,** *a.* **1.** Found to meet expectations. **2.** Well equipped.—**w.-liking†,** *a.* In good condition.—**w.-meaning,** *a.* Having good intentions.—**w.-meant,** *a.*—**w.-nigh,** *adv.* Very nearly; almost.—**w.-spoken,** *a.* Fitly or happily said.—**w.-to-do,** *a.* In prosperous circumstances.—**w.-wisher,** *n.* One who wishes well, as to another.

well'a-day, 1 wel'ə-dē; 2 wĕl'ə-dā, *interj.* Wo is me! alas! [< AS. *wa*, wo, + *la*, lo, + *daeg*, day.] **well'a-way‡.**

Welles, 1 welz; 2 wĕlz, **Gideon** (1802–1878). An American statesman; Secretary of the Navy from 1861 to 1869.

Welles'ley, 1 welz'li; 2 wĕlz'ly, *n.* **1. Marquis of** (1760–1842), Richard Wellesley, a British statesman; Governor-General of India. **2.** A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 6,220; seat of **Wellesley College** for women, founded 1875.

Wel'ling-ton, 1 wel'iŋ-tən; 2 wĕl'ing-ton, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1769–1852), Arthur Wellesley, a British general of Irish birth; defeated Napoleon at Waterloo; British prime minister. **2.** A seaport city, capital of New Zealand; pop. 81,300.—**Wellington boot,** a high boot covering the leg in front to the knee but cut away behind.

Welsh, 1 welsh; 2 wĕlsh. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Wales, its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The natives of Wales; especially, the Celtic race peculiar to the country. **2.** The language of Wales. **Cym'ric‡.** [< AS. *weltsc*, foreign.] **Welch‡.—Welsh'man,** *n.*

welt, 1 welt; 2 wĕlt. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To sew a welt on or in; decorate with a welt. **2.** To flog severely, so as to raise welts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip of material, covered cord, etc., applied to a seam to cover or strengthen it. (1) In shoemaking, a strip of leather set into the seam between the edges of the upper and the outer sole. (2) In carpentry, etc., a batten or strip made fast over a flush seam or butt-joint. **2.** A wale. **3.** The act of flogging. [< W. *gwald*, hem.]

wel'ter, 1 wel'tər; 2 wĕl'ter. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To lie in or in contact with a welling or turbid fluid. **2.** To roll or tumble about in or as in a fluid; wallow. **3.** To move with swelling rolls, as the sea. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rolling movement, as of waves; hence, commotion. **2.** That in which weltering is done; a wallow. [< AS. *wealtan*, roll.]

Wemyss, 1 wimz; 2 wēmz, **Sir Rossiyn** (1864–). British admiral: received surrender of German High Seas Fleet, Nov., 1918.

wen, 1 wen; 2 wĕn, *n.* **1.** An encysted tumor containing a suet-like substance. **2.** Any protuberance. [< AS. *wen.*]

wench, 1 wench; 2 wĕnch. **I**t. *vi.* To keep company with lewd women. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young woman of lowly condition; female servant; serving-maid. **2**‖. Any female child; girl; young woman. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A negress. **4**†. A prostitute. [< AS. *wencel*, orphan.]

wendd, 1 wend; 2 wĕnd, *vi.* To direct one's course; go. [< AS. *wendan*, < *windan*, turn.]

Wend, *n.* One of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Saxony and Prussia.—**Wend'ic,** *a.* **Wend'ish‡.—Wend'ish,** *n.* The language of the Wends. [used as imperfect of GO, *v.*

went, 1 went; 2 wĕnt, *vi.* An obsolete imperfect of *wend*, now

wen'tle-trap", 1 wen'tl-trap"; 2 wĕn'tl-trăp", *n.* A mollusk having a turreted many-whorled shell. [< G. *wendeltreppe*, < *wendel*, a turning, + *treppe*, step.] **winding-stair shell‡.**

wept, 1 wept; 2 wĕpt, *imp.* & *pp.* of WEEP, *v.*

wer(er**,** 1 wūr; 2 wĕr. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of WAS, imperfect of BE, *v.* [< AS. *wæron*, pl. pret. ind. *wære*, subj. pret. < *wesan*, be.]

we're. Contraction of *we are.*

were'na, 1 wūr'nə; 2 wĕr'na, *vi.* [Scot.] Were not. **war'na‡.**

wer'gild", 1 wūr'[*or* wer']gild"; 2 wĕr'[*or* wĕr']gĭld", *n. Anglo-Saxon & Teut. Law.* A fine or pecuniary compensation for crime against the person, especially for homicide, paid by the kindred of the slayer to those of the slain. [< AS. *wer*, man, + *gild*, payment.] **were'gild"‡; wer'geit"‡.**

werre†, *n.* War.

werse†, *a.* & *adv.* Worse. [WEARY.]

wersh, 1 wersh; 2 wĕrsh, *a.* [Scot.] Tasteless; insipid. [<

wert, *2d per. sing. ind.* & *subj.* of WAS, *v.*

wer'wolf", 1 wer'wulf"; 2 wĕr'wo͝olf", *n. Folk-lore.* A person who, according to medieval superstition, was changed into a wolf or was able to assume the form of a wolf at will, and in that form practised cannibalism. [< AS. *werwulf*, < *wer*, man, + *wulf*, wolf.] **wehr'wolf"‡;** [280 m. to the North Sea.

were'wolf"‡.

We'ser, 1 vē'zər; 2 vę'ser, *n.* A river in N. W. Germany;

Wes'ley, 1 wes'li; 2 wĕs'ly, *n.* **1. Charles** (1707–1788), an English clergyman and hymn-writer; brother of John. **2. John** (1703–1791), an English clergyman; founder of Methodism.—**Wes'ley-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Wes'ley-an-ism,** *n.*

Wes'sex, 1 wes'eks; 2 wĕs'ĕks, *n.* The ancient kingdom of the West Saxons; including a great part of S. England.

west, 1 west; 2 wĕst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Located at the west; facing the west. **2.** Coming from the west. **II.** *n.* **1.** That point of the compass or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets at the equinoxes: in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point. **2.** Any western region, especially the western hemisphere. **III.** *adv.* In a westerly direction. [< AS. *west*, west, < √ *was*, dwell.]—**to go west,** to die: British soldiers' euphemism.—**west'er‖,** *vi.* To turn, trend, or shift to the west: now chiefly in present participle, *westering.* **west're†.—west'er-ly.** **I.** *a.* Lying in, directed toward, or coming from the west; approximately western. **II.** *adv.* Westwardly.—**west'ern,** *a.* **1.** Being in the west; pertaining to the west. **2.** Proceeding from or characteristic of the west. **3.** Sinking, as the sun about to set; waning.—**Western Church,** the medieval church of the Western Roman Empire, now the Roman Catholic Church.—**west'ern-er,** *n.* One who dwells in a western region, especially in the western United States.—**west'ward,** *a.* Tending or lying toward the west.—**west'ward, west'wards,** *adv.* Toward the west.—**west'ward-ly,** *adv.* In a westerly direction.

West, 1 west; 2 wĕst, **Benjamin** (1738–1820). An American painter in London; second president of the Royal Academy.

West'ern Australia. A British colony and state of the Commonwealth of Australia; 975,920 sq. m.; pop. 331,660.

West In'dies, 1 in'diz; 2 in'dĭz. An island group east of North and South America. See ANTILLES.—**West"-In'di-an,** *a.* & *n.*

West'min-ster, 1 west'min-stər; 2 wĕst'min-ster, *n.* A city in the county of London, England; pop. 141,320.—**Westminster Abbey,** a collegiate church in Westminster; burial-place of English kings and notables, and of the Unknown British Warrior, hero of the World War, Nov. 11, 1920.

West-pha'li-a, 1 west-fē'li-ə; 2 wĕst-fā'li-a, *n.* An ancient political district of Germany, of varying extent and importance.—**Peace** or **Treaty of Westphalia,** that made in 1648, between France, Germany, and Sweden.

West Point. A village in Orange county, New York; seat of the United States Military Academy, founded in 1802.

West Vir-gin'i-a, 1 vər-jin'i-ə; 2 vir-gĭn'i-a. A State of the E. central United States; 24,780 sq. m.; pop. 1,463,700; capital, Charleston.

wet, 1 wet; 2 wĕt. **I.** *vt.* [WET'TEDd or WET; WET'TING.] **1.** To moisten or saturate with liquid; sprinkle or pour water upon. **2.** [Slang.] To moisten with drink. **II.** *a.* **1.** Moistened or saturated with water or other liquid. **2.** Marked by showers or by heavy rainfall. **3.** Containing or like water; watery. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Favoring the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. **III.** *n.* A considerable degree of moisture; rain [< AS. *wæt*, wet; akin to WATER.]—**wet'ness,** *n.*—**wet'-nurse",** *n.* A woman who is hired to suckle the babe of another woman.

wete†, *v.* Same as WIT, *v.* [*wither*, wether.]

weth'er, 1 weth'ər; 2 wĕth'er, *n.* A castrated ram. [AS.

w. f., wf., *abbr.* Wrong font.—**W. G.,** *abbr.* Worthy Grand. —**W. G. M.,** *abbr.* Worthy Grand Master.

wha, 1 hwā; 2 hwā, *pron.* [Scot.] Who.

whackk, 1 hwak; 2 hwăk. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To strike sharply; beat. **2.** [Slang.] To share. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp and resounding stroke or blow. **2.** A share; portion. **3.** [Slang.] A turn or spell. **4.** [Slang.] A hit or stroke of fortune.—**whack'er,** *n.* [Slang.] A whopper.—**whack'ing,** *a.* [Colloq.] Strikingly large; whopping. [< AS. *thaccian*, beat.]

whale, 1 hwēl; 2 hwāl, *vt.* [Colloq.] To strike as if to produce wales or stripes; flog; wale. [For WALE1, *v.*]

whale, *n.* A marine mammal of fish-like form, especially one of the larger pelagic species. [< AS. *hwæl*, whale.]

Arctic Right Whale. 1/100

—whale'back", *n.* A steamship having a convex main deck, used, as on the Great Lakes, in passenger and freight traffic.—**whale's boat",** *n.* A long narrowboat, sharp at both ends: first used in whale-fishing.—**whale'bone",** *n.* **1.** The horny substance developed in plates from the palate of the whalebone-whales. **2.** A strip of whalebone, used in stiffening dress-bodies, corsets, etc.—**whale'man,** *n.* One who captures whales; a whaler.—**whal'er,** *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in whaling.—**whal'ing,** *n.* The industry of capturing whales.

whang, 1 hwaŋ; 2 hwăng. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To beat, bang, or whack; also, to slice. **II.** *n.* A beating. [For WHACK.]

whap, whapper. Same as WHOP, WHOPPER.

wharf, 1 hwȯrf; 2 hwarf, *n.* [WHARFS or WHARVES, *pl.*] A landing-place, as of timber or masonry for vessels and their cargoes: when projecting called a *pier*; when parallel with the shore, a *quay.* [< AS. *hwerf*, dam, turning.]—**wharf'age,** *n. Com.* **1.** Charge for the use of a wharf. **2.** Wharf accommodations for shipping.—**wharf'inger,** *n.* One who keeps a wharf for landing goods.

what, 1 hwət; 2 hwat. **I.** *a.* **1.** In interrogative construction, asking for information that will specify the person or thing qualified by it; as, of *what* person do you speak? **2.** How surprizing, ridiculous, great, or the like; as, *what* genius! **3.** How much: an ambiguous use; as, *what* money have you? **II.** *interrog. pron.* Which circumstance, event, relation, or the like. **III.** *rel. pron.* That which: a double relative. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** In what respect; to what extent. **2.** In some measure; partly. **V.** *conj.* **1.** So far as; as well as. **2.** That: especially in the phrase **but what** (incorrectly used for *but that*). [< AS. *hwæt*, what, neut. of *hwā*, WHO.]—**what-e'er,** *pron.* The whole that; all that; anything that. **what-e'er'‡.—what's not",** *n.* **1.** An ornamental set of shelves for holding bric-à-brac, etc. **2.** Anything you please; something or other.—**what"so-e'er,** *a.* & *pron.* Whatever: slightly more formal. **what'so‡** [Archaic]; **what"so-e'er'‡.** **[whaap‡.**

whaup1, 1 hwōp; 2 hwap, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A curlew. [Imit.]

whaup2, *n.* [Scot.] A whistle or cry. [= WHOOP.]

wheal, 1 hwil; 2 hwēl, *n.* A discolored ridge on the skin, as from hives or the stroke of a whip, etc. [< AS. *hwēle.*]

wheat, 1 hwit; 2 hwēt, *n.* **1.** A grain, the edible product of a cereal grass: the most important of the cereals. **2.** The plant producing this grain, a tall slender annual or biennial, bearing at its summit a spike of usually 4-

flowered spikelets called the ear or head. [< AS. *hwǽte.*]—**wheat'en,** *a.* Belonging to or made of wheat.

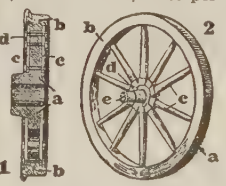
wheat'ear", 1 hwit'ir"; 2 hwēt'ēr", *n.* A thrush-like bird of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, ash-gray above and white below, with wings, sides of head, and tip of tail black.

Wheatear. 1/6

whee'dle, 1 hwī'dl; 2 hwē'dl, *vt.* & *vi.* [WHEE'DLED; WHEE'DLING.] **1.** To persuade by flattery; coax; hence, to deceive. **2.** To obtain by cajoling or coaxing. [< G. *wedeln,* wag the tail.]

wheel, 1 hwīl; 2 hwēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or move on wheels; move or roll, as a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To cause to perform a circular movement; cause to turn. **3.** To furnish with a wheel. **4.** To form or operate upon with a wheel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or a pivot; rotate or revolve. **2.** To move in a circuitous direction; gyrate. **3.** To take a new direction; turn. **4.** To travel on wheels. **5.** To roll onward or forward.

wheel, *n.* **1.** A circular rim and hub connected by spokes or rays in one structure, or a disk, made to rotate on an axis and employed to reduce friction and facilitate movement or transportation, as in vehicles, or to perform rotary motion, as in machines: used also figuratively. **2.** An instrument, device, or formation resembling a wheel or having a wheel as its distinctive characteristic, as a steering-wheel or steering-gear, a pulley, a bicycle, a potters' rotating-disk (called *potters' wheel*), a rotating firework, etc. **3.** An old instrument of torture, consisting of a wheel to which the victim was fastened and his limbs broken by an iron bar; also, the death so inflicted. **4.** The act of wheeling; a turning. **5.** Figuratively, that which imparts or directs motion or controls activity; as, the *wheels* of fate. **6**†. A refrain in a song. [< AS. *hweōl,* contr. of *hweowol,* wheel.]—**wheel'bar"row,** *n.* A box-like vehicle with ordinarily one wheel and two handles.—**wheel'er,** *n.* **1.** One who wheels. **2.** A wheel-horse or other draft-animal working next the wheel. **3.** Something furnished with a wheel or wheels, as a side-*wheeler.*—**wheel'-horse",** *n.* A horse harnessed to the pole or shafts when there is a leader or leaders in front; hence, one who does the heaviest work.—**w.-house,** *n.* **1.** A small house on the deck of a vessel in which the steering-wheel is located. **2.** A paddle-box.—**wheel'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who wheels, especially of one riding a bicycle. **2.** The condition of the roads, as regards traveling on wheels. **3.** A rotating movement; a turning.—**wheel'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** The man who steers a vessel. **2.** A bicyclist.—**wheel'wright",** *n.* A man whose business is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.



Structure of Wheels.

1. Cross-section of steel-tired car-wheel; *a,* cast-iron or steel spider; *b, b,* steel tire; *c, c,* steel plates, forced into position by hydrostatic pressure; *d,* bolts fastening together plates, tire, and spider. 2. Vehicle-wheel: *a,* tire; *b,* wooden rim; *c,* spokes; *d,* hub; *e,* axle-nut.

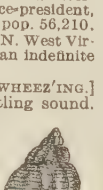
Wheel'er, 1 hwīl'ər; 2 hwēl'er, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1836–1906), a Confederate, afterward a United States, general. **2. William Almon** (1819–1887), an American vice-president, 1877–1881. [ginia; pop. 56,210.

Wheel'ing, 1 hwīl'iŋ; 2 hwēl'ing, *n.* A city in N. West Vir-

wheen, 1 hwīn; 2 hwēn, *n.* [Scot.] A few; also, an indefinite quantity; a lot. [< AS. *hwēne,* somewhat.]

wheez(e^{P}**,** 1 hwīz; 2 hwēz, *vi.* [WHEEZ(E)D^{S}; WHEEZ'ING.] To breathe hard and with a husky, whistling sound. AS. *hwēsan,* wheeze.]—**wheeze,** *n.* A wheezing sound.—**wheez'y,** *a.* Subject to wheezing.

whelk[1]**,** 1 hwelk; 2 hwĕlk, *n.* **1.** A marine mollusk, having a whorled shell, that burrows in sand and preys on clams, etc. **2.** One of several similar mollusks. [< AS. *wiloc,* < *wealcan,* roll.] — **whelk'y**[1]**,** *a.* **1.** Protuberant; rounded. **2.** Shelly. **welk'y**‡.



Common Whelk. 1/2

whelk[2]**,** *n.* A swelling; protuberance. [Dim. of WHEAL.] **welk**‡.—**whelk'y**[2]**,** *a.* Marked with pustules or whelks.

whelm, 1 hwelm; 2 hwĕlm, *vt.* **1.** To cover with water or other fluid; submerge. **2.** To overpower; hence, to destroy. [< AS. *whelfan,* in *āwhelfan,* overwhelm.]

whelp, 1 hwelp; 2 hwĕlp. **I**‡. *vt.* & *vi.* To give birth to (a whelp); bear whelps. **II.** *n.* **1.** The young of the dog, lion, seal, etc.; sometimes, a dog of any age. **2.** A cub; puppy; worthless young fellow: in contempt. **3.** One of a series of ridges on a windlass or capstan. **4.** One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. [< AS. *hwelp,* whelp.]

when, 1 hwen; 2 hwĕn, *adv.* **1.** At what or which time: a general interrogative of time. **2.** In conjunctive use (the adverbial sense of time being retained), to introduce a dependent clause or sentence: (1) At the time that; while. (2) Altho; at the very time that. (3) At which or what time. (4) After that; as soon as. [< AS. *hwænne,* when, < *hwā,* who.]—**when-as',** *conj.* **1.** [Rare.] Whereas: while. **2**†. When. **when that**‡.—**when-ev'er,** *adv.* & *conj.* At whatever time. **when-e'er'**‡. — **when"-so-ev'er,** *adv.* & *conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

whence, } 1 hwens; 2 hwĕnç, *adv.* **1.** From what place
whense^{P}**,** } or source; of what origin: an interrogative use. **2.** From what or which place, source, or cause: a conjunctive use. **3.** For which reason; wherefore.—**whence"so-ev'er,** *adv.* & *conj.*

where, 1 hwār; 2 hwâr, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively: (1) At or in what place, relation, or situation. (2) To what place or end; whither. (3) From what place; whence. **2.** Conjunctively: (1) At or in which or what place; at the place in which. (2) To a place or situation in or to which; whither. [< AS. *hwǽr,* where.]—**where'a-bouts",** *n.* The place in or near which a person or thing is. **where'a-bout"**‡. **II.** *adv.* Near or at what place; about where: interrogatively and conjunctively.—**where-as',** *conj.* **1.** Since the facts are such as they are; seeing that. **2.** The fact of the matter being that.—**where-at',** *adv.* **1.** At what: interrogatively. **2.** At which: as a relative conjunction.—**where-by',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, by what; how. **2.** Conjunctively, by, near, or through which.—**where'fore.** **I.** *n.* [Colloq.] The cause or reason. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, for that reason; what for; why. **2.** Conjunctively, for which reason. Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**where-in',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, in what; in what particular or regard. **2.** Conjunctively: (1) In which thing, place, circumstance, etc. (2) In whatever.—**where"in-to',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, into what. **2.** Conjunctively, into which; as, the gulf *whereinto* he sailed.—**where-of',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, of or from what. **2.** Conjunctively, of which or whom.—**where-on',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, on what or whom. **2.** Conjunctively, on which.—**where"so-ev'er,** *adv.* **1.** In what place soever; wherever. **2.** Whithersoever. **where"so-e'er'**‡.—**where-to',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, to what place or end. **2.** Conjunctively, to which or to whom; also, whither. **where"-un'to**‖.—**where"up-on',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, upon what; whereon. **2.** Conjunctively, upon which or whom; in consequence of which; after which.—**wher-ev'er,** *adv.* & *conj.* In or at whatever place.—**where-with'.** **I.** *n.* [Colloq.] Same as WHEREWITHAL. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, with what. **2.** Conjunctively, with which.—**where"with-al'.** **I.** *n.* The necessary means or resources. **II**‖. *adv.* Wherewith.

wher'ry, 1 hwer'i; 2 hwĕr'y, *n.* [WHER'RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A light, sharp rowboat used on inland waters; also, a decked fishing-vessel with two sails. [< Ice. *hverfr,* shifty, < *hverfa,* turn.]

whet, 1 hwet; 2 hwĕt. **I.** *vt.* [WHET'TED^{d}; WHET'TING.] **1.** To sharpen, as an edged tool, by friction. **2.** Figuratively, to make more keen or eager; excite, as the appetite. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of whetting; also, something that whets; specif., a dram. **2.** The direction of sharpening, as of a tool. [< AS. *hwettan,* < *hwæt,* keen.]—**whet'-slate",** *n.* A hard fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. **whet'stone-slate"**‡. — **whet'stone",** *n.* A fine-grained stone for whetting edge-tools.

wheth'er, 1 hweth'ər; 2 hwĕth'er. **I**‖. *a.* & *pron.* Which: properly of two, less exactly of more than two. **whed'er**†. **II.** *conj.* In case; if: introducing an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or,* or *or whether.* [< AS. *hwæther,* < *hwā,* who.]

whew, 1 hwiū *or* hū; 2 hwū *or* hū, *interj.* An exclamatory sound, expressive usually of amazement or dismay. **wheugh**‡.

Whew'ell, 1 hiū'el; 2 hū'él, **William** (1794–1866). An English philosopher; *History of the Inductive Sciences.*

whey, 1 hwē; 2 hwę, *n.* A clear straw-colored liquid that separates from the curd when milk is curdled by rennet or acids, as in making cheese. [< AS. *hwæg,* whey.]—**whey'ey,** *a.*—**whey'-face",** *n.* Formerly, a face or person pale as if from fear; now, one of pale sallow complexion.—**w.-faced,** *a.*—**whey'ish,** *a.*

whf., *abbr.* Wharf.

which, 1 hwich; 2 hwĭch, *pron.* [In number, *which* is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent.] **I.** *interrog.* What individual person or thing of a certain number or class: asking for the indication or definite description of such person or thing. **II.** *rel.* **1.** What particular one or ones of a certain number or class referred to. **2.** The one that: used substantively or adjectively. [< AS. *hwilc,* which, < *nwa,*

which, < *hwā*, who, + *-līc*, -ly.]—**which-ev'er,** *pron.* Whether one or another (of two or of several). **which"-so-ev'er‡.** [as WHINNY.

whick'er, 1 hwik'ər; 2 hwik'er, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same

whid'ah-bird", 1 hwid'ə-bûrd"; 2 hwid'a-bird", *n.* An African weaver-bird having the tail of the male greatly lengthened in the breeding-season. [< *Whidah*, an African seaport.] **whid'-ah-finch"‡.**

Paradise Whidah-bird. 1/8

whiff'[1], 1 hwif; 2 hwif, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or drive as by a puff of air; waft with a slight blast. **2.** To send forth in whiffs, as smoke. **3.** To smoke, as a pipe, with puffs. **II.** *i.* To throw out puffs or whiffs.

whiff, *n.* **1.** Any sudden or slight gust of air, especially one bearing an odor. **2.** A sudden expulsion of breath or smoke from the mouth; a puff. **3.** [Eng.] A light clipper-built outrigger boat, for one sculler. [Imitative.]

whif'fle, 1 hwif'l; 2 hwif'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [WHIF'FLED; WHIF'FLING.] **1.** To shift from one opinion to another; waver; sway; vacillate. **2.** To blow with puffs or whiffs. **3.** To dissipate as with a puff. **4.** To wave quickly, as a flag. [Freq. of WHIFF, *v.*]—**whif'fler,** *n.* **1.** One who fluctuates or shuffles in argument. **2.** One who whiffs tobacco. **3**‖. A piper; fifer. **4**†. A herald; an usher.—**whif'fle-tree",** *n.* Same as SWINGLETREE.

whig, 1 hwig; 2 hwig, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To drive onward. **II.** *i.* To move along easily; jog. [Akin to AS. *wecgan*, move along.]

Whig. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or supported by Whigs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the Liberal party in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, as opposed to a Tory or Conservative; also, in earlier usage, a Covenanter or a Roundhead. **2.** An American colonist who supported the Revolutionary war; later, a member of a party opposed to the Democratic and succeeded by the Republican party in 1856. [Prob. abbr. of WHIGGAMORE.]—**Whig'ger-y,** *n* The doctrines of Whigs. **Whig'gism‡.**—**Whig'gish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Whig'ga-more, 1 hwig'ə-mōr; 2 hwig'a-mōr, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A member of a body of insurgents who in 1648 marched on Edinburgh and opposed the compromise with Charles I. **2.** A Scotch Presbyterian opponent of the English court party; in the 17th century, a Whig. [< *whiggam* (word used in driving), < WHIG, *v.*] **Whig'a-more‡.**

while, 1 hwail; 2 hwīl. **I.** *vt.* [WHILED; WHIL'ING.] To cause to pass lightly and pleasantly; spend, as time; generally with *away*. **II.** *n.* A short time; also, a period of time, or time in general. **III.** *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as. **2.** At the same time that; sometimes; tho. **3.** [Archaic & Dial.] Until; till. [< AS. *hwīl*, while.]—**whil-ere'†,** *adv.* Some time ago; hitherto; erewhile.—**whiles‖.** **I.** *adv.* [Scot.] Sometimes. **II.** *conj.* While.—**whilst,** *conj.* While: old form: still widely used.

whilk, 1 hwilk; 2 hwilk, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Which.

whil'ly-wha", 1 hwil'ı-hwē"; 2 hwil'y-hwa", [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To wheedle. **II.** *a.* Cajoling. **III.** *n.* Cajolery. [Extension of WHEEDLE.] **whil'ly‡; whil'ly-shaw"‡.**

whi'lom‖, 1 hwai'ləm; 2 hwī'lom. **I.** *a.* Being once upon a time; former. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Formerly. **2.** At times.

whim, 1 hwim; 2 hwĭm, *n.* **1.** A sudden, unexpected, and unreasonable deviation of the mind from its usual or natural course; caprice; freak. **2.** An old form of mine-hoist, run by horse-power. [< Ice. *hvima*, wander with the eyes.] Syn.: caprice, crotchet, fancy, freak, humor, kink, quirk, vagary, whimsy, wrinkle. See FANCY.

whim'brel, 1 hwim'brel; 2 hwim'brĕl, *n.* A small northern curlew of the Old World. [< WHIMMER, var. of WHIMPER.]

whim'per, 1 hwim'pər; 2 hwĭm'per. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To whine brokenly; utter in whining tones; complain. **II.** *n.* A low, broken, whining cry; whine. [Perhaps akin to WHINE.]—**whim'per-er,** *n.*—**whim'per-ing,** *n.*

whim'sy, 1 hwim'zı; 2 hwĭm'sy, *n.* [WHIM'SIES[2], *pl.*] A whim. **whim'sey‡.** Syn.: see WHIM.—**whim'si-cal,** *a.* **1.** Having eccentric ideas: capricious. **2.** Oddly constituted. Syn.: see FICKLE; ODD; QUEER.—**whim'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**whim"si-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Whimsicalness. **2.** A singularity. **3.** A quaint idea.—**whim'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

whin, 1 hwin; 2 hwĭn, *n.* Furze; gorse. [< W. *chwyn*.]

whine, ‡ hwain; 2 hwīn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [WHINED; WHIN'ING.] To utter with a whine; give forth a whine; find fault in a weak or childish way. **II.** *n.* A plaintive, complaining cry; hence, a suppressed nasal drawl regarded as the tone of hypocrisy or of childish complaint. [< AS. *hwīnan*, whine.]—**whin'er,** *n.*

whing'er, 1 hwiŋ'er; 2 hwing'er, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A dirk; whinyard; hanger. [Cor. of HANGER.[3]] **whing'ar‡.**

whin'ny, 1 hwin'ı; 2 hwĭn'y. **I.** *vi.* [WHIN'NIED; WHIN'NY-ING.] To neigh, especially in a low or gentle way. **II.** *n.* [WHIN'NIES[2], *pl.*] The cry or call of a horse; a neigh, especially if low and gentle. [Freq. of WHINE.]

whin'stone", 1 hwin'stōn"; 2 hwin'stōn", *n.* [Local, Brit.] Any very hard dark-colored rock, as basalt or chert. [Said to be < QUERN + STONE.]

whin'yard, 1 hwin'yard; 2 hwin'yard, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1** One of certain ducks. **2**‖. A hanger. [Var. of WHINGER.

whip, 1 hwip; 2 hwĭp, *v.* [WHIPPED[t] or WHIPT; WHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a whip, rod, or the like. **2.** To punish with lashes; flog. **3.** To effect by or as by blows. **4.** To seize, take, or produce with a quick motion; jerk: usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *on*, *out*, or *up*. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] To surpass in a contest; conquer. **6.** To beat out, as grain from the husk or straw. **7.** To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth. **8.** To make repeated casts upon the surface of (a stream) with rod and line. **9.** To form, as a flat seam, by laying two selvages of a fabric together and oversewing them. **10.** To bring and keep together for united action: often with *in*. **11.** To overlay regularly, as a rope, so as to enwrap; wrap closely, as a cord, around a rope. **12.** To hoist (goods) quickly by means of a whip. **II.** *i.* **1.** To start or turn suddenly and run; move nimbly; do anything in a brisk way. **2.** To make casts upon the surface of a stream with rod and line. [ME. *whippen*.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**whip'per,** *n.* **1.** One who whips; especially, one appointed to inflict legal punishment by flogging. **whip'-mas"ter†.** **2.** *Ch. Hist.* Same as FLAGELLANT, *n.*, 1. **3.** One who hoists coal, merchandise, etc., with a whip, as from a ship's hold.—**whip'per-in",** *n.* **1.** In hunting, one employed to assist the huntsman and to enforce obedience among the hounds. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* Same as WHIP, *n.*, 4.—**whip'per-snap"per,** *n.* A pretentious but insignificant person. **whip'ster‡.**—**whip'ping,** *n.* The act of one who whips; castigation.—**whip'ping-post",** *n.* The fixture to which those sentenced to flogging are secured; hence, legal punishment by flogging.—**whip'-top",** *n.* A top that is kept spinning by whipping with a cord or stout string. **whip'ping-top"‡.**

whip, *n.* **1.** An instrument consisting of a handle and lash, a flexible rod, or the like, for the infliction of bodily pain by flagellation, whether for driving draft-animals or for administering punishment. **2.** One who handles a whip expertly; a driver. **3.** A whipper-in. **4.** In the British Parliament, a member appointed unofficially to enforce the discipline and look after the interests of his party. **5.** A simple form of hoisting-apparatus, operated by horse-power, and consisting of a rope passing over an elevated pulley. **6.** An endless line worked from the shore and used in saving life from a wreck.—**whip'-cord",** *n.* **1.** A strong, hard-twisted, sometimes braided, hempen cord, used in making whip-lashes. **2.** A cord of catgut. **3.** A kind of cloth having a small prominent twill.—**w.-graft**[4], *vt.* To graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock.—**w.-hand,** *n.* The hand that wields the whip; in riding or driving, the right hand; figuratively, an instrument or means of mastery; advantage.—**w.-lash,** *n.* The flexible striking part of a whip.—**whip'saw",** *n.* A thin, narrow saw, set in a frame.—**w.-staff,** *n.* **1.** The handle of a whip. **2.** *Naut.* A tiller: an old name.—**w.-stock,** *n.* That part of a whip to which the lash is attached; a whip-handle. **w.-stalk‡; w.-stick‡.**

Whip'ple, 1 hwip'l; 2 hwip'l, **William** (1730–1785). An American Revolutionary general; a signer of the Declaration of Independence. [tree. [Var. of WHIFFLETREE.]

whip'ple-tree", 1 hwip'l-trī"; 2 hwĭp'l-trē", *n.* A swingle-

whip'poor-will", 1 hwip'pur-wil"; 2 hwĭp'po͝or-wĭl", *n.* A goatsucker of the eastern United States, uttering a reiterated nocturnal cry, closely imitated in its name.

whir, 1 hwûr; 2 hwĭr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [WHIRRED, WHIRD[5]; WHIR'RING.] To whirl or carry away with a whir; move or fly with a whir. **II.** *n.* A whizzing, swishing sound, as that caused by the sudden rising of birds. [< Dan. *hvirre*, whirl (imitative).] **whirr‡.**

whirl, 1 hwûrl; 2 hwĭrl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To turn or cause to turn, or fly round rapidly, as about a center; gyrate; twirl; spin. **2.** To bear away rapidly with a revolving motion. **3.** To move rapidly in a circular course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swift rotating or revolving motion. **2.** Something whirling, as a cloud of dust. [ME. *whirlen*, of Scand. origin.]—**whirl'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which whirls. **2.** A rotating hook or reel used in rope-making.—**whirl'-fire"†,** *n.* Lightning.—**whirl'i-gig,** *n.* **1.** Any toy or small device that revolves rapidly on an axis. **2.** A merry-go-round. **3.** Anything that performs quick revolutions or moves in a cycle. **4.** A darting water-beetle that frequents the surface

of smooth water.—**whirl'pool"**, *n.* An eddy or vortex where water moves with a gyrating sweep, as from the meeting of two currents; loosely, any disturbance from such causes, whether accompanied by vortical motion or not.—**whirl'wind"**, *n.* A moving funnel-shaped column of air, with a circular and upward spiral motion around a vertical or inclined axis, causing waterspouts, sand-pillars, and dust-whirls. **whirl'blast"‡.** Syn.: see CYCLONE.

Whirligig (def. 4). 1/1

whir'ry†, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To hurry.

whir'tle, 1 hwûr'tl; 2 hwĭr'tl, *n. Mech.* A perforated steel die through which wires or pipes are drawn to reduce size.

whisht†, *a.* Silent. [= HUSH.]

whish, 1 hwĭsh; 2 hwĭsh, *n.* [Colloq.] A swishing sound like that made by cutting the air with a pliant rod. [Imitative.]

whisk, 1 hwĭsk; 2 hwĭsk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move or be moved along with a light sweeping movement. **2.** To move quickly, lightly, and suddenly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light sweeping movement. **2.** A little broom or brush. **3.** A little bunch, as of straw, feathers, etc.; wisp. **4.** A small culinary instrument for rapidly whipping (cream, etc.) to a froth. **5.** A neckerchief of lawn or lace formerly worn by women. [< Sw. *viska.*]—**whisk'-broom"**, *n.* A small short-handled broom for brushing clothing, etc.

whisk'er, 1 hwĭsk'ər; 2 hwĭsk'ər, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The hair that grows on the sides of a man's face, as distinguished from that on his lips, chin, and throat; loosely, any part of the beard. **2.** One of the long bristly hairs on the sides of the mouth of some animals, as the cat, or a similar formation, as of feathers, about the mouth of a bird. **3.** One who or that which whisks; formerly, a switch. [< WHISK, *v.*]—**whisk'ered**, *a.* Having whiskers. **whisk'er-y‡.**—**whisk'er-less**, *a.*

whis'ky, } 1 hwĭs'kĭ; 2 hwĭs'ky, *n.* [-KIES[z], *pl.*] An
whis'key, } alcoholic liquor obtained by the distillation of a fermented starchy compound, usually a grain. Compare USQUEBAUGH. [< Gael. *uisgebeatha*, 'water of life.']—**whis'ky-jack"**, *n.* The gray or Canada jay, common in the northern forests of North America about lumber-camps, etc. **w.-dick‡; w.-john‡.**

whis'per, 1 hwĭs'pər; 2 hwĭs'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a whisper; hence, to disseminate secretly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak in a whisper. **2.** To make a low rustling sound, as leaves. **3.** To speak with caution; also, to devise mischief. [< AS. *hwĭsprian;* imitative.]—**whis'per-er**, *n.*

whis'per, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice; articulated but not sonant breath; also, a low, rustling sound. **2.** A whispered utterance; secret communication.

whist, 1 hwĭst; 2 hwĭst, *a.* Made silent or quiet; mute.

whist, *n.* A game of cards played by four persons with a full pack of 52 cards, opposite players being partners: all the cards are played in each hand, the highest card played in each of the 13 tricks winning such trick. [< WHISK, *n.*, orig. name of the game.] **whist'‡.**

whist, *interj.* Hush! be still! [= HUSH.] **whisht‡.**

whis'tl(e[p]), 1 hwĭs'l; 2 hwĭs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WHIS'TL(E)D[p]; WHIS'TLING.] To make or emit the musical sound called a whistle; sound as a whistle; call or guide by a whistle. **II.** *n.* The sound of air forced through a narrow aperture or against a thin edge, or any sound resembling it, as the noise of flying missiles, the wind, etc.; also, a mechanical device for producing such a sound. [< AS. *hwistlian* (imitative).]—**whis'tler**, *n.*

Whis'tler, 1 hwĭs'lər; 2 hwĭs'ler, **James Abbott McNeill** (1834–1903). American artist, etcher, and writer, in Europe.

whit, 1 hwĭt; 2 hwĭt, *n.* The smallest particle; speck: usually with a negative; as, *not* a *whit* abashed. [< AS. *wiht;* see WIGHT, *n.*] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

Whit'by, 1 hwĭt'bĭ; 2 hwĭt'by, *n.* A seaport of N. E. England; bombarded by the Germans, Dec., 1914.

white, 1 hwait; 2 hwĭt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make white; whiten. **2.** To gloss over; whitewash. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the color produced by irregular reflection of all the rays of the solar spectrum, as from a finely powdered surface; snow-colored: opposed to *black.* **2.** Having a light complexion; blond; belonging to a light as opposed to a dark race. **3.** Free from spot or stain; hence, pure; innocent. **4.** Silvery, as with age. **5.** Happy; propitious; as, a *white* day in our calendar. **6.** Light and translucent, as certain wines. **III.** *n.* **1.** That color seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum; that color which is devoid of any tint, and is the opposite of *black.* **2.** Anything white, as the white portion of the eyeball, a white person, the center of a target, etc. [< AS. *hwĭt,* white.] Syn.: (adjective) see PALE.—**white ant**, an insect, the termite, closely resembling the true ant in general appearance and social habits: it is mostly tropical and does much damage to wooden structures, furniture, etc., by boring.—**w. feather**, a mark of cowardice, full-blooded game-cocks being said to have no white feathers.—**w. flag**, a flag of truce.—**W. House** [Colloq., U. S.], the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, D. C.—**w. lead**, a pigment obtained from metallic lead by treatment with acids, steam, etc.—**w. lie**, a false statement made not out of malice but to save the feelings of another.—**w. squall**, a small whirlwind occurring in the tropics, having no accompanying cloud but a white patch above the storm-center.—**white'-bait"**, *n.* The young of various fishes, especially of sprat and herring.—**white'boy"**, *n.* **1.** [W-] One of a lawless band of Irish agrarian agitators. **Lev'el-er‡.** **2†.** A favorite son, servant, or dependent: a term of affection.—**White'-boy"ism**, *n.*—**white'cap"**, *n.* **1.** A foam-crested wave. **2.** [U. S.] One of a lawless organization of men, who, under the pretense of regulating public morals, inflict cruelties upon individuals who have incurred their ill will: so called from the white caps or hoods worn by them. **3.** One of several birds having white about the head.—**white'fish"**, *n.* **1.** A salmon-like food-fish of northern regions. **2.** The menhaden. **3.** The white whale.—**white'-liv"ered**, *a.* **1.** Having a pale and feeble look. **2.** Base; cowardly or envious.—**whit'en**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make white; blanch; bleach. **II.** *i.* To become white. Syn.: see BLEACH.—**whit'en-er**, *n.*—**white'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being white, in any sense.—**white'smith"**, *n.* A worker in white metal, as a tinsmith or silversmith.—**white'ster**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bleacher; whitener. **whit'ster‡.**—**white'throat"**, *n.* One of various Old World warblers, especially the **common** or **greater whitethroat.**—**white'top"**, *n.* A common and valuable grass.—**white'wash".** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To coat with whitewash. **2.** To attempt to excuse or defend (a corrupt person, act, or thing). **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] To free from pecuniary obligations, as by bankruptcy. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To beat in a game without allowing the opposite side to score. Syn.: see BLEACH. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture of slaked lime and water, used for whitening walls, etc. **2.** A toilet preparation for whitening the skin. **3.** Figuratively, a glossing report falsely ascribing virtues, etc. **4.** A failure to score in a game.—**white'wash"er**, *n.*—**white'weed"**, *n.* The oxeye daisy.—**white'wood"**, *n.* Any one of various trees yielding a whitish timber, as the basswood, or the timber itself.—**whit'ing**, *n.* **1.** A white powdered chalk used as a pigment and for polishing. **2.** One of several food-fishes of a silvery appearance.—**whit'ish**, *a.* Somewhat white. **-ness**, *n.*

White[2], *n.* **1. Edward Douglass** (1845–1921), an American jurist; Chief Justice of the United States. **2. Gilbert** (1720–1790), an English naturalist; *Nat. Hist. of Selborne.*

White'field, 1 hwit'fild; 2 hwit'fēld, **George** (1714–1770), English preacher; founder of the Calvinistic Methodists.

White Moun'tains. A range in central New Hampshire; central summit, Mount Washington, 6,293 ft. high.

White Sea. A gulf off N. W. European Russia; 36,000 sq. m.

whith'er, 1 hwith'ər; 2 hwĭth'er, *adv.* **1.** As a relative, to which or what: approaching a conjunctive use. **2.** As an interrogative, to which or to what place. **3.** Whereso-ever. [< AS. *hwider,* whither; akin to *hwā,* who.]—**whith"er-so-ev'er**‖, *adv.* To what place soever.

whit'leath"er, 1 hwit'leth"ər; 2 hwit'lĕth"er, *n.* Leather tawed with alum to render it pliable; white leather.

Whit'lock, Brand (1869–), American diplomat; Minister to Belgium, 1913–17.

whit'low, 1 hwit'lo; 2 hwĭt'lo, *n.* An inflammatory tumor, especially on a finger; a run-round or a felon. [For *whickflaw,* < QUICK, *n.*, 1, + FLAW[1], *n.*]

Whit'man, 1 hwit'man; 2 hwit'man, **1. Charles S.** (1868–), American lawyer; Governor of New York State, 1915–18. **2. Walt** (1819–1892), an American poet; *Leaves of Grass.*

Whit'ney, 1 hwit'nĭ; 2 hwit'ny, *n.* **1. Eli** (1765–1825), an American mechanist; inventor of the cotton-gin. **2. Mount**, a peak of the Sierra Nevada range, California; 14,502 feet; highest point in the United States outside of Alaska.

Whit'sun-day, 1 hwit'sun-dē; 2 hwĭt'sŭn-dā, *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter: a church festival commemorating Pentecost. **Whit'sun‡.**—**Whit'sun-tide"**, *n.* The week beginning with Whitsunday.

Whit'ti-er, 1 hwit'ĭ-ər; 2 hwit'i-er, **John Greenleaf** (1807–1892). An American poet; *Snowbound,* etc.

whit'tle, 1 hwit'l; 2 hwĭt'l, *v.* [WHIT'TLED; WHIT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carve, shape, or otherwise cut by hand with a knife; also, to form in this way. **2.** To reduce by paring away a little at a time. **3.** To give a sharp edge to. **II.** *i.* To cut up a piece of wood by shaving or shaping it with a knife. Syn.: see CUT.

whit'tle[1], *n.* A knife; especially, a sheath-knife worn at the belt. [< AS. *thwītan,* cut.]

whit'tle[2], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A blanket. **2.** A shaggy mantle formerly worn by countrywomen. [< AS. *hwītel,* < *hwīt,* white.] **whit'tle-shawl"‡.**

whiz, 1 hwiz; 2 hwĭz. **I.** *vi.* [WHIZZED, WHIZD[5]; WHIZ'ZING.] To move swiftly with a hissing or humming sound. **II.** *n.* A sound such as is produced by a flying missile. [Imitative.]

who, 1 hü; 2 họ, *pron.* [Used substantively and as referring to a person or persons. In number, *who* is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent.] **I.** *interrog.* Which or what person: asking for the identification of an individual or of more persons than one. **II.** *rel.* **1.** That: pointing out or fixing upon a particular person or persons. **2.** [Used without an antecedent.] He, she, or they that; the one or ones that: a compound relative; as, "*Who* steals my purse steals trash." In modern usage, *who* is applied only to persons, *which* to animals (usually) or to inanimate objects, *that* to persons or things indifferently. [< AS. *hwā*, who, < pronom. *hu-* (interrog.).]—**who-ev'er,** *pron.* Any one without exception. **who"so-ev'er‡.**

whoa, 1 hwō; 2 hwō, *interj.* Stop! stand still! [For HO.]

whole, ‖ 1 hōl; 2 hōl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing all; entire; **hole**[F], ‖ total; complete. **2.** Having all the original parts in their proper constitution; hence, sound; healthy. **3.** Full: used of relationship; as, a *whole* brother: distinguished from *half-*. **II.** *n.* **1.** All the parts or elements entering into and making up a thing. **2.** An organization of parts making a unity. [< AS. *hāl*, well, sound.] Syn.: see AGGREGATE; MASS.—**whole number,** a unit or a number composed of units.—**whole'ness,** *n.* Entireness; completeness.—**whole'sale",** *a.* **1.** Selling in quantity: opposed to *retail*. **2.** Pertaining to wholesale trade; made or done on a large scale.—**whole'sal"er,** *n.*—**whole'some,** *a.* **1.** Tending to promote health. **2.** Salutary; beneficial. **3‖.** Vigorous. Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**whole'some-ly,** *adv.*—**whole'some-ness,** *n.*—**whol'ly,** *adv.* Totally; exclusively.

whom, 1 hüm; 2 họm, *pron.* The objective (formerly dative) case of *who*.—**whom-ev'er, whom'so, whom"so-ev'er.** Objective cases of WHOEVER, etc.

whoop, 1 hüp; 2 hōōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To call upon with whoops; mock. **2.** To utter whoops; hoot. **3.** To drive contumeliously: with *out*. **4.** To make a loud, gasping inspiration, as after a paroxysm of coughing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shout of excitement, derision, etc.; a hoot. **2.** A loud convulsive inspiration after a paroxysm of coughing. [< OF. *houper*, whoop.]—**whoop'ing-cough",** *n.* A contagious disease, marked by violent coughing, ending with a whoop.

whop, 1 hwep; 2 hwŏp, *v.* [WHOPPED[t]; WHOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To beat or thrash, as in a fight or other contest. **II.** *i.* **1.** [U. S.] To drop, fall, or otherwise come down suddenly; flop. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] To disappear. [< W. *chwapio*, strike.] **whap‡.—whop'per,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who whops. **2.** Something large or remarkable, especially a surprizing falsehood. **whap'per‡.—whop'ping,** *a.* Unusually large; excessively exaggerated.

whore, 1 hōr; 2 hōr, *v.* [Archaic or Obs.] [WHORED; WHOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have sexual intercourse with a lewd person. **2.** *Script.* To worship false gods.—**whore,** *n.* A prostitute: now excluded from polite speech. [< AS. *hōre*, < *hōr*, adultery.]—**whore'dom,** *n.* **1.** The practise of illicit sexual intercourse. **2.** Whores collectively. **3.** *Script.* Idolatry.—**whor'mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** A procurer; pander. **2.** Same as WHOREMONGER.—**whore'mon"ger,** *n.* A man who had intercourse with whores.—**whor'ish,** *a.*

whorl, 1 hwȯrl; 2 hwȯrl, *n.* **1.** The fly of a spinning-wheel. **2.** *Bot.* A set of leaves, etc., on the same plane with one another, distributed in a circle. **3.** A turn, as of a spiral shell.—**whorled,** *a.* Furnished with or arranged in whorls.

Whorl of Starry Campion Leaves.

whort, 1 hwȯrt; 2 hwȯrt, *n.* [Dial.] The whortleberry, or its fruit. [For WORT[1], *n.*] **whor'tle‡; whurt‡.**

whor'tle-ber"ry, 1 hwȯr'tl-ber"ı; 2 hwȯr'tl-bĕr"y, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Same as HUCKLEBERRY. **2.** [Eng.] A dwarf hardy shrub and its blue-black fruit. [< AS. *wyrtil* (dim. of *wyrt*, root) + BERRY, *n.*]

whose, 1 hüz; 2 họs, *pron.* The possessive case of *who* and often of *which*. [< ME. *hwās*, gen. of *hwā*, who.]

who'so‖, 1 hü'sō; 2 họ'sō, *pron.* Whoever.—**whose"so-ev'er,** *pron.* Possessive case of *whosoever*.

why, 1 hwaı; 2 hwy. **I.** *adv.* For what cause, purpose, or reason. **II.** *conj.* **1.** Because of which; for which. **2.** As a relative, the reason or cause for which. **III.** *interj.* An introductory expletive. [< AS. *hwī*, < *hwā*, who.]

whyd'ah, *n.* Same as WHIDAH-BIRD. **whyd'ah-bird"‡.**

W. I., W. Ind., *abbr.* West India, West Indies.

wich'-elm", 1 wich'-ĕlm"; 2 wich'-ĕlm", *n.* The Scotch elm.

wich'-ha"zel, 1 wich'-hē"zl, 2 wich'-hā"zl, *n.* A shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, of the eastern United States and Canada, from which are derived an ointment and solution used in pharmacy as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc. [< AS. *wice*, wich-elm, + HAZEL.] **witch'-ha"zel‡.**

Wich'i-ta, 1 wich'ı-tē; 2 wich'ı-tạ, *n.* A city in S. central Kansas; seat of Fairmont College (Cong.); pop. 72,220.

wick[1], 1 wik; 2 wĭk, *n.* A band, as of woven fibers, as in a candle or lamp, operating by capillary attraction, to convey oil or other illuminant to a flame. [< AS. *weoca*, wick.]—**wick'ing,** *n.* Material for wicks.

wick[2], *n.* A village or town: now mostly in composition. [< AS. *wīc*, < L. *vicus*, village.] **wich‡.**

wick'ed, 1 wik'ed; 2 wĭk'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Evil in principle and practise; vicious. **2.** Mischievous; roguish. [< AS. *wicca*, wizard.] Syn.: see BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; INFAMOUS; PROFANE; SINFUL.—**wick'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**wick'ed-ness,** *n.*

wick'er, 1 wik'ər; 2 wĭk'ẽr. **I.** *a.* Made of twigs, osiers, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pliant young shoot or rod. **2.** Ware made of such shoots. [Ult. < AS. *wican*, bend.]—**wick'er-work",** *n.* A fabric of woven twigs, osiers, etc.

wick'et, 1 wik'et; 2 wĭk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small door or gate subsidiary to a larger entrance. **2.** A small opening in a door. **3.** A small sluice-gate in a canal-lock. **4.** *Cricket.* (1) An arrangement of three upright rods called *stumps* set near together, with two crosspieces called *bails* laid over the top. (2) The place at which the wicket is set up. [< Ice.[OF] *vikinri*, pp. of *vikja*, turn.]

wick'i-up, 1 wik'ı-up; 2 wĭk'ı-ŭp, *n.* A loosely constructed hut of certain North-American Indian tribes: opposed to *teepee* or *wigwam*. [Am. Ind.]

wid'der-shins, -sins, *adv.* Same as WITHERSHINS.

wide, 1 waid; 2 wīd. **I.** *a.* [WID'ER; WID'EST.] **1.** Having relatively great extent between sides; broad. **2.** Extended far in every direction; ample. **3.** Having a specified degree of width or breadth. **4.** Distant from the desired or proper point by a great extent of space; remote. **5.** Figuratively, having intellectual breadth; liberal; comprehensive. **6.** Fully open; expanded or extended; as, *wide* eyes. **II.** *n.* In cricket, a ball bowled too far on either side of the wicket. **III.** *adv.* **1.** To a great distance; extensively. **2.** Far from the mark. **3.** To the greatest extent; fully open. [< AS. *wide*, < *wīd*, wide.] Syn.: see LARGE.—**wide'-a-wake",** **I.** *a.* Marked by vigilance and alertness. Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; VIGILANT. **II.** *n.* A soft broad-brimmed felt hat.—**wide'ly,** *adv.*—**wid'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or grow wide or wider. Syn.: see AMPLIFY.—**wide'ness,** *n.*

widge'on, 1 wij'ən; 2 wĭdg'on, *n.* A river-duck with short bill and wedge-shaped tail. [< OF. *vigeon*, < L. *vipio*, kind of crane.] **wige'on‡.**

wid'ow[1], 1 wid'o; 2 wĭd'o. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make a widow. **2.** To deprive of something desirable, or that suggests a husband's companionship or support. **3‖.** *a.* Widowed. **III.** *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death and is still unmarried. [< AS. *widewe*, widow, prob. < √ in Sans. *vindh*, lack.]—**wid'ow-er,** *n.* A man whose wife is dead, and who has not married again.—**wid'ow-hood,** *n.*

wid'ow[2], *n.* A whidah-bird. **wid'ow-bird"‡.**

width, 1 width; 2 wĭdth, *n.* **1.** Space between sides, or extent from side to side. **2.** The state of being wide. [< WIDE, *a.*]—**width'wise,** *adv.* In the direction of width.

wield[d], 1 wild; 2 wēld, *vt.* **1.** To use, control, or manage, as a weapon. **2.** To exercise authority over; command. [< AS. *geweldan*; < *wealdan;* akin to L. *valeo*, be strong.]—**wield'er,** *n.*—**wield'y,** *a.* Easily handled.

Wies-ba'den, 1 vis-bä'den; 2 vēs-bä'dĕn, *n.* A city in S. E. Prussia; a health resort, with hot saline springs; pop. 97,560.

wife, 1 waif; 2 wīf, *n.* [WIVES, 1 waivz; 2 wīvz, *pl.*] **1.** A woman joined to a man in wedlock. **2.** [Prov. or Scot.] An adult woman of a humble station. **3.** A housewife; goodwife. [< AS. *wif*, wife, < √ *wib*, tremble.]—**wife'hood,** *n.*—**wife'less,** *a.*—**wife'ly,** *a.*

wig, 1 wig; 2 wĭg, *n.* **1.** A covering of false hair closely fitting the head. **2.** [Colloq.] A judge: from the wig worn in England. [Short for PERIWIG.]—**wigged,** *a.* Furnished with or wearing a wig.

wig'an, 1 wig'ən; 2 wĭg'an, *n.* A stiff canvas-like fabric used for stiffening the borders of garments. [< *Wigan*, England.]

wig'gle, 1 wig'l; 2 wĭg'l. [Colloq. or Prov.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To squirm about; wriggle. **II.** *n.* The act of wriggling. [For WAGGLE.]—**wig'gler,** *n.* One who or that which wiggles; a larval mosquito. **wig'gle-tail"‡.**

Barrister's Wig.

wight‖, 1 wait; 2 wīt, *a.* Full of prowess; strong and valiant; active; swift. [< Ice. *vigr*, < *vīg*, war.]

wight, 1 wait; 2 wit, *n.* **1.** A person: generally in good-humored contempt. **2†.** An elf. [< AS. *wiht.*]

Wight, 1 wait; 2 wit, **Isle of.** An island off the south coast of England; 23 by 13 m.; pop. 94,700; chief town, Newport.

wig'wag", 1 wig'wag"; 2 wĭg'wăg". **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-WAGGED", -WAGD"ˢ; -WAG"GING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To move briskly to and fro; wag. **2.** To communicate (a message) as by signal-flags or torches. **II.** *n.* The act or art of signaling with flags or the like, or the message so sent. [Var. redup. of WAG, *v.*]

wig'wam, 1 wig'wom; 2 wĭg'wąm, *n.* **1.** A lodge or tent of the North-American Indians. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A large public building. [< Algonkian or Massachusetts *wēk.* his house.]

wik'i-up, *n.* Same as WICKIUP.

Wil'ber-force, 1 wil'bər-fôrs; 2 wil'ber-fôrc, **William** (1759–1833). An English statesman; philanthropist; abolitionist.

wild, 1 waild; 2 wīld. **I.** *a.* **1.** Inhabiting the forest or open field; not domesticated or tamed. **2.** Living without any civilization and in a rude, savage way. **3.** Growing or produced without care or culture. **4.** Being in the natural state; desert; unmhabited. **5.** Full of boisterous life; in a bad sense, dissolute; prodigal; in a milder sense, frolicsome and gay. **6.** Affected with or originating violent disturbances; stormy; turbulent. **7.** Showing reckless want of judgment. **8.** Fantastically irregular or disordered. **9.** Keenly eager. **10.** Excited to frenzy or distraction; crazed or crazy. **11.** Being or going far from the proper course or from the object aimed at. **II.** *n.* An uninhabited or uncultivated place; a wilderness. **III§.** *adv.* Wildly. [AS. *wild,* wild, < √ of WILL¹, *v.*] Syn.: (adjective) see ABSURD; BLEAK; FIERCE; INSANE; IRREGULAR; ROMANTIC; TURBULENT; VIOLENT; WANTON.—**wild boar,** the native hog of continental Europe, southern Asia, and North Africa, and formerly of Great Britain.—**w. huntsman** (*Folk-lore*), a fantom huntsman supposed to dash over the country at night accompanied by a troop of attendants, etc.—**wild'cat".** *a.* **1.** Acting or done recklessly or wildly, as financiering. **2.** Running without schedule, as a train or engine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small undomesticated feline carnivore, resembling the domestic cat. **2.** The lynx of southern and western North America.—**wild'-fire",** *n.* **1.** A composition of inflammable materials, or the flame produced by it, spreading readily and hard to quench. **Greek fire†. 2.** A phosphorescent luminousness; ignis fatuus. **3.** Heat-lightning. **4.** A spreading inflammation of the skin.—**wild'ish,** *a.*—**wild'ly,** *adv.*—**w. mare†. 1.** A nightmare. **2.** A seesaw.—**wild'ness,** *n.*—**wild'-wood",** *n.* A woodland retreat.

wilde'beest", 1 waild'bĭst" *or* vil'də-bēst"; 2 wild'bēst" *or* vil'-de-best", *n.* A gnu. [S.-Afr. D.]

wil'der, 1 wil'dər; 2 wil'der, *v.* [Poet.] **I.** *t.* To mislead; bewilder. **II.** *i.* To wander. [< WILD, *a.*]—**wil'der-ment,** *n.*

wil'der-ness, 1 wil'dər-nes; 2 wil'der-nĕs, *n.* **1.** An uncultivated, uninhabited, or barren region. **2.** A waste, as of an ocean. **3.** A multitudinous and confusing collection; as, a *wilderness* of curiosities. **4†.** Wildness [< AS. *wilder,* contr. of *wild deōr,* wild beast.]

Wil'der-ness, *n.* A wooded region in N. E. Virginia; scene of indecisive battles, May 5 to 6, 1864, between Grant and Lee.

wild'ing, 1 waild'iŋ; 2 wīld'ing. **I.** *a.* [Poet.] Growing wild; uncultivated; undomesticated. **II.** *n.* An uncultivated plant; a fruit-tree on its own roots growing among grafted trees.

wile, 1 wail; 2 wīl. **I.** *vt.* [WILED; WIL'ING.] **1.** To mislead, or lead with guile. **2.** To pass divertingly, as time: commonly with *away.* **II.** *n.* An act or a means of cunning deception; also, any beguiling trick or artifice. [< AS. *wīle,* wile.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE

Wil'fred, 1 wil'fred; 2 wil'frĕd, **Saint** (634–709). A Saxon bishop of York; supported Roman authority. **Wil'frid‡.**

wil'ful, 1 wil'ful; 2 wĭl'fụl, *a.* **1.** Bent on having one's own way; headstrong; self-willed. **2.** Resulting from the exercise of one's own will; voluntary; intentional. **will'ful‡.** Syn.: see PERVERSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Wil"hel-mi'na I., 1 wil"hel-mi'nə; 2 wil"hĕl-mī'na. Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria (1880–), Queen of the Netherlands.

Wilkes, 1 wilks; 2 wilks. **Charles** (1798–1877). An American admiral and antarctic explorer.

Wilkes'-Bar"re, 1 wilks'-bar'i; 2 wilks'-băr"e, *n.* A city in N. E. Pennsylvania; a coal-mining center; pop. 73,830.

will¹, 1 wil; 2 wĭl, *v.* [*pres. sing. 1st per.* WIL; *2d,* WILT; *3d,* WIL; *pl.* WIL; *imp. sing. 1st per.* WOULD; *2d,* WOULDEST or WOULDST; *3d,* WOULD; *pl.* WOULD.] **I‖.** *t.* To wish or desire; be willing to have happen. **II.** *i.* To be desirous; have a wish: mostly in the form *would.* [< AS. *willan,* will.]

will², *v. auxiliary.* [The preceding verb weakened by the fading of its specific senses to a sign of futurity, with the retention of some force of willingness, wishing, etc.] **1.** To be going to; be about to. See note under SHALL. **2.** To be willing to; have a mind to. **3.** To be about to, necessarily or naturally; must. **4.** To do or be habitually or usually.

will³, *v.* [*imp.* and *pp.* WILLED; *ppr.* WILL'ING; *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* WILLS.] [Confused with WILL¹.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce immediately as one's own deed, by the exercise of will. **2.** To resolve upon as an action or course; determine to do. **3.** To give, devise, or bequeath, by a will. **4.** To control, as a hypnotized person, by the exercise of will. **5‖.** To cherish a motive, feeling, or tendency toward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise that natural imperative which man has over himself; exercise the faculty of volition or will. **2.** To have a desire or preference; wish. **3.** To issue a command or decree; direct. [< AS. *willian,* < *willa,* will.]—**will I, nill I,** or **will he, nill he,** or **will ye, nill ye,** willingly or unwillingly; without choice: same as the corrupt form WILLY-NILLY.

will, *n.* **1.** The power of willing. Specifically: (1) The power of conscious, deliberate action. (2) *Psychol.* The faculty by which the rational mind makes choice of its ends of action, and directs the energies in carrying out its determinations. (3) In popular usage, choice, purpose, or directive effort. **2.** An exercise of the faculty of willing; a choice or a volition. **3.** Strong determination; practical enthusiasm; energy of character. **4.** That which has been resolved or determined upon; a purpose. **5.** Power to dispose of a matter arbitrarily; discretion. **6.** The legal declaration of a man's intentions as to disposition of property, etc., that he wills to be performed after his death. **7‖.** A conscious inclination toward any end or course; a wish. **8‖.** A request or command; an expressed wish. [< AS. *willa,* < *willan,* will.] Syn.: decision, desire, disposition, inclination, resolution, wish. *Will* is a word of wide range of meaning, and both as faculty and act has been the subject of many and various theories; in popular language *will* is often equivalent to *desire* or *inclination,* as when we speak of doing something against our *will. Volition* is a word of scientific precision, denoting the determinative element of *will.*—**will'-wor"ship,** *n.* Self-imposed or self-invented worship or homage. See *Col.* ii, 23.—**will'-wor"ship-er,** *n.*

Wil'lard, 1 wil'ərd; 2 wil'ard. **Frances E.** (1839–1898). An American philanthropist; temperance advocate.

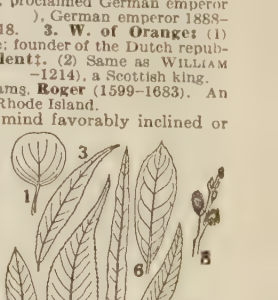
will'let, 1 wil'et; 2 wil'ĕt, *n.* A large light-colored snipe-like bird of North America.

will'ful, -ly, -ness. Same as WILFUL, etc.

Wil'liam, 1 wil'yam; 2 wil'yam, *n.* **1.** Any one of four kings of England, especially: (1) **W. I.** (1027?–1087), surnamed "the Conqueror"; duke of Normandy; defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings and became first Norman king of England. (2) **W. III.** (1650–1702), prince of Orange; received English crown from Parliament on the flight of James II. **2.** Either of two German emperors: (1) **W. I.** (1797–1888), king of Prussia; proclaimed German emperor in 1871. (2) **W. II.** (1859–), German emperor 1888–1918; abdicated, Dec., 1918. **3. W. of Orange:** (1) (1533–1584), prince of Orange; founder of the Dutch republic; assassinated. **W. the Silent‡.** (2) Same as WILLIAM III. **4. W. "the Lion"** (–1214), a Scottish king.

Wil'liams, 1 wil'yamz; 2 wil'yams. **Roger** (1599–1683). An English clergyman; founded Rhode Island.

will'ing, *a.* **1.** Having the mind favorably inclined or disposed. **2.** Answering to demand or requirement; compliant. **3.** Gladly proffered or done; hearty. **4‖.** Having wish or will; wishing. **5†.** Being in concord of mind. Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**will'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**will'ing-ness,** *n.*



Leaves and Catkins of Willows.

1. Leaf of highland willow. 2. Leaf of white willow. 3. Leaf of weeping willow. 4. Leaf of shining willow. 5. Leaf of velvet osier. 6. Leaf of bay willow. 7, 8, 9. Leaf and catkins of hoary willow.

Wil'lis, 1 wil'is; 2 wil'is, **Nathaniel Parker** (1806–1867) An American poet; *The Leper.*

will'-o'-the-wisp", 1 wil'-o-thi-wisp"; 2 wĭl'-o-the-wisp", *n.* The ignis fatuus.

wil'low, 1 wil'o; 2 wĭl'o, *vt.* To switch with a willow; clean by picking and beating, as textile fibers.

wil'low¹, 1 wil'o; 2 wĭl'o, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub having generally smooth branches and often long, slender, pliant, and sometimes pendent branchlets. **2.** [Colloq.] Something made of willow, especially a baseball- or cricket-bat. [< AS. *welig,* willow.]—**weeping willow,**

an Old World willow remarkable for its long, slender, pendulous branches.—**w. pattern,** a decorative design introduced on household china in England in 1780: so called from the willow-tree that figures in the design.—**wil'low-herb",** *n.* A perennial herb with scattered willow-like leaves and large pink-purple flowers.—**wil'low-y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in willows. **2.** Having supple grace of form or carriage. Syn.: see SUPPLE.

wil'low², *n. Mech.* A machine for giving a preliminary cleaning to cotton, flax, hemp, wool, etc. [< WILLOW¹, *n.*, from the willow wands formerly used for cleaning cotton.] **wil'low-ma-chine"‡; wil'ly‡.**

will'yard, 1 wil'yard; 2 wil'yard, *a.* [Scot.] Wilful; also, abashed; bewildered. **will'yart‡.**

wil'ly-nil'ly, 1 wil'i-nil"i; 2 wil'y-nil"y. **I.** *a.* Having no decisiveness; uncertain; irresolute. **II.** *adv.* Willingly or unwillingly. [< WILL¹, *v.*, + NILL, *v.*]

Wil'ming-ton, 1 wil'miŋ-tən; 2 wil'ming-ton, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. Deleware; pop. 106, 374.

Wil'son, 1 wil'sən; 2 wil'son, *n.* **1. Henry** (1812–1875), an American statesman; introduced measure for restoration of rights of Confederate States. **2. John** (1785–1854), a Scottish poet and critic; known as "Christopher North." **3. (Thomas) Woodrow** (1856–), an American statesman, educator, author, and President. See PRESIDENT.

wilt¹d, 1 wilt; 2 wilt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to droop or wither. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose freshness; droop, as a plant. **2.** [Slang.] To subside or retire suddenly, as when discomfited. [Akin to D. *welken*, wither.]

wilt², *2d per. sing. pres. ind. act.* of WILL, *v.*

wi'ly, 1 wai'li; 2 wi'ly, *a.* [WI'LI-ER; WI'LI-EST.] Full of or characterized by wiles; sly; cunning. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS; POLITIC.—**wi'li-ly,** *adv.*—**wi'li-ness,** *n.*

wim'bl(eᴿ), 1 wim'bl; 2 wim'bl, *n.* Anything that bores a hole; a gimlet or a brace and bit. [< Dan. *vimmel*, auger.] **wim'mle‡** [Scot.].

wim'pl(eᴿ), 1 wim'pl; 2 wim'pl, *v.* [WIM'PLED; WIM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with or hide under a wimple. **2†.** To make or fold into plaits. **3†.** To deceive by or as by blinding. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ripple. **2†.** To lie in wimples or folds.

wim'ple, *n.* **1.** A cloth, as of linen or silk, wrapped in folds over a woman's head and neck; now worn only by nuns. **2.** [Scot.] A rippling; also, a fold or winding.

Wimple as Worn by Benedictine Nun.

win, 1 win; 2 win, *v.* [WON; WIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain or succeed in, as against difficulties or competitors. Specifically: (1) To obtain or achieve, as by persistence or struggle. (2) To earn or procure, as a living. (3) To be victorious in, as a contest. **2.** To gain by some winning course or winsome quality; allure; induce; as, to *win* her love; to *win* a jury. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succeed in an effort or prevail in a contest; attain to a desired end. **2.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] To strive together; toil or struggle; make a way; get; arrive: in phrases with *from, on, through, to, up,* etc. [< AS. *winnan*, contend.] Syn.: see ALLURE; ATTAIN; CONQUER; GAIN; GET; OBTAIN; PERSUADE; SUCCEED.—**win,** *n.* [Colloq.] A victory; success.—**win'ner,** *n.*—**win'ning. I.** *pa.* **1.** Successful in competition. **2.** Capable of winning or charming; attractive; winsome. Syn.: see AMIABLE; CHARMING; LOVELY. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who wins. **2.** That which is won: usually in the plural.

wince, 1 wins; 2 wins, *vi.* [WINCED[t]; WINC'ING.] To shrink back or start aside, as from a blow or pain; flinch; hence, to be restive, as under reproof. [< OHG. OF *wenkan*, G. *wanken*, wince.]

wince¹, *n.* The act of wincing.

wince², *n.* A dyers' winch or windlass. [For WINCH, *n.*]

winch, 1 winch; 2 winch, *n.* **1.** A windlass, particularly for hoisting, as on a truck, a mast, etc. **2.** A crank used as a handle, as in a hand-organ. [< AS. *wince.*]

Win'ches-ter, 1 win'ches-tər; 2 win'chĕs-ter, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city in S. England; pop. 23,800; former Anglo-Saxon capital; seat of Winchester College. **2.** A city of northern Virginia; scene of several battles in 1862 and 1864.

wind¹, 1 waind; 2 wind, *v.* [WOUND; WIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass (a thread, cord, etc.) around some object; twine; wreathe. **2.** To encircle with something; as, to *wind* a spool with thread. **3.** To put the mechanism of in readiness for movement by tightening the coil of a spring, cord, etc.; as, to *wind* a watch, etc.: often with *up.* **4.** To change the direction of by turning this way or that; hence, to manage or direct; control; gain influence over; as, he *wound* his way into my confidence. **5.** To pursue by following the changing directions or turnings of; follow. **6.** [Eng.] To hoist, as with a windlass. **7.** To weave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move or be arranged in a circular or spiral manner. **2.** To go tortuously round about; twist. **3.** To have a twisted form. [< AS. *windan.*] Syn.: see TWIST.—**to wind up. 1.** To coil round and round. **2.** Same as WIND¹, *v.*, I., 2. **3.** To put in readiness for action; excite; arouse. **4.** To bring to conclusion or settlement; close, as a business. Syn.: see END.—**wind'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Turning spirally about an axis or core. **2.** Having bends or lateral turns. **3.** Twisting from a plane.—**wind'-up",** *n.* Concluding action; final settlement; end.

wind², 1 wind *or* waind; 2 wind *or* wind, *vt. & vi.* [WIND'ED[d] (erroneously, WOUND); WIND'ING.] To blow, as a horn; sound. [< WIND¹, *n.*; confused with WIND¹, *v.*]

wind³d, 1 wind; 2 wind, *vt.* **1.** To detect or follow by scent. **2.** To exhaust the wind or breath of. **3.** To expose to the wind, as in ventilating.

wind¹, 1 wind *or* (*Poet.*) waind; 2 wind *or* (*Poet.*) wind, *n.* **1.** Air in motion naturally; a current of air. **2.** Air in motion by artificial means, as by fanning-machinery. **3.** The material or power of respiration. (1) Lung-power; breath; breathing-power. (2) Breath as expended in words. (3) Breath as regulated in performing on wind-instruments, etc. (4) Breath as localized in the mid-region of the body: in pugilism. **4.** The gaseous product of indigestion; flatulence. **5.** Air pervaded by scent; as, the deer got *wind* of the hunter; figuratively, a secret let out or discovered; as, to get *wind* of a plot. **6**‖. A point of the compass as a source of wind. [< AS. *wind,* < √ in Goth. *waian*, G. *wehen*, blow.]

Syn.: air, blast, breeze, cyclone, draft, gale, gust, hurricane, squall, storm, typhoon, zephyr.—**wind'age,** *n.* **1.** The rush of air caused by the rapid passage of an object, as a projectile or a railway-train. **2.** Deflection of an object, as a bullet, from its natural course due to wind-pressure. **3.** The free air-space between any moving piece and the socket or bore in which it travels. **4.** *Mil. Surg.* A contusion caused by sudden compression of air due to the passing of a ball near the body.—**wind'-bound",** *a. Naut.* Delayed by contrary winds.—**wind'break",** *n.* Anything, as a hedge, fence, etc., that breaks the force of the wind.—**w.-broken,** *a.* Asthmatic; broken-winded: said of a horse.—**wind'-fall",** *n.* **1.** Something, as ripening fruit, brought down by the wind. **2.** A piece of unexpected good fortune.—**wind'-flow"er,** *n.* **1.** The anemone. **2.** A species of gentian.—**w.-gall,** *n.* A soft swelling near the pastern-joint of a horse.—**wind'hov"er,** *n.* [Eng.] The kestrel: so called from its habit of hovering in the face of the wind.—**w.-instrument,** *n.* A musical instrument whose sounds are produced by vibrations of air injected by the lungs or by machinery.—**wind'less,** *a.* **1.** Without wind; breezeless; calm. **2.** Being out of breath.—**wind'mill",** *n.* A machine turned by the wind, for supplying motive power.—**w.-pipe",** *n.* The duct by which the breath is carried to and from the lungs.—**w.-sail,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A canvas tube or funnel with a spreading opening at one side of the top that may be stayed to face the wind: used on ships to conduct fresh air below decks. **2.** A sail on the arm of a windmill. [twist.

wind², 1 waind; 2 wind, *n.* A winding bend, turn, or

wind'er¹, 1 waind'er 2 wind'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which winds. **2.** That upon which or from which thread, etc., may be wound. **3.** A step in winding stairs. **4.** A twining plant. **5.** An appliance for winding up a spring.

wind'er², 1 wind'[*or* waind']er; 2 wind'[*or* wind']er, *n.* One who winds a horn, bugle, etc.

wind'ing¹, 1 waind'iŋ; 2 wind'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or condition of one who or that which winds; a spiral turning or coiling. **2.** A bend or turn, or a series of them. **3.** A warp or twist from a plane surface. **4.** *Elec.* The manner in which the wire is wound in a coil.—**wind'ing-sheet",** *n.* The sheet that wraps a corpse.

wind'ing², *n.* A boatswains' signal.

wind'lass, 1 wind'las; 2 wind'las, *n. Mech.* A drum for winding, or for hoisting by winding. [Corr. of *windas* (< D. *windas,* < *winden,* wind, + *aes,* pole).]

Combination Windlass.
a, locking cam; *b*, socket in which pinion-handle fits when used as a geared windlass; *d*, pin for use as a plain windlass; *c*, pinion-handle.

wind'le, 1 win'dl; 2 win'dl, *n.* **1.** [Dial.] Anything used to wind or turn; a reel or a spindle: a term of variable local use. **2.** A nearly obsolete dry measure of 3.50 bushels. [< AS. *windel,* < *windan,* wind.] — **win'dle-straw",** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** One of various Old World warblers. **white'throat"‡. 2.** A withered stalk of several grasses. [+ AS. *streów*, straw.] **win'dle-strae"‡; win'nle-strae"‡** [Scot.].

win'dow, 1 win'do; 2 win'do, *n.* **1.** An opening, as in a

wall of a building, to admit light or air, including the casement, sash, panes, etc. **2.** *Anat.* A window-like aperture. [< Ice. *vindauga*, < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye.] —**win'dow-seat"**, *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

wind'row, 1 wind'rō *or* win'rō; 2 wind'rō *or* win'rō. **I.** *vt.* To rake or shape into a windrow. **II.** *n.* A long ridge or pile, as of hay on the ground shaped by or as by the wind.

Wind'sor Cas'tle, 1 win'zər *or* wind'zər; 2 win'sor *or* wind'sor. A castle and environs in New Windsor, 21 m. W. of London, England; residence of the English sovereigns.

wind'ward, 1 wind'wərd; 2 wind'ward. **I.** *a.* Being on the side exposed to the wind. **II.** *n.* The direction from which the wind blows. **III.** *adv.* In the direction from which the wind blows.

Wind'ward Is'lands, 1 wind'wərd; 2 wind'ward. A group of British islands in the West Indies N. of Trinidad; 516 sq. m.; pop. 189,600.

wind'y, 1 wind'ı; 2 wind'y, *a.* [WIND'I-ER; WIND'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in wind; stormy. **2.** Exposed to the wind. **3.** Bombastic; pompous. **4.** Producing, due to, or troubled with flatulence. [< AS. *windig*, < *wind*, wind.] Syn.: see BLEAK.—**wind'i-ly**, *adv.*—**wind'i-ness**, *n.*

wine, 1 wain; 2 win. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [WINED; WIN'ING.] To entertain or treat with wine; drink wine. **II.** *n.* **1.** The fermented juice of the grape; in more extended use, the expressed juice of the grape, fermented or unfermented. **2.** By extension, the expressed juice of some other fruit than the grape. **3.** The effects of drinking wine; intoxication; as, to be in *wine*. **4.** A wine-party. **5.** *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation in which wine is used as the menstruum. [< AS. *win*, < L. *vinum*, wine.]—**wine's bib"ber**, *n.* A tippler.—**w.-glass**, *n.* A small goblet from which to drink wine.—**w.-measure**, *n.* Same as LIQUID MEASURE. See MEASURE.—**w.-press**, *n.* An apparatus or a place where the juice of grapes is expressed.—**win'er-y**, *n.* An establishment for making wine; a room for fining and storing wines.—**w.-skin**, *n.* The skin of some domestic quadruped kept as entire as possible and sewed into a tight bag for containing wine: much used in the Orient.

wing, 1 wiŋ; 2 wing, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accomplish by the aid of wings. **2.** To impart rapid motion to. **3.** To pass through in flight; as, to *wing* the air. **4.** To furnish with wings. **5.** To shoot in the wing; hence, to disable. **II.** *i.* To fly with or as with wings.—**wing(e)d**[§], *a.* **1.** Having wings; passing swiftly. **2.** Soaring; lofty; rapt. **3.** Alive with creatures having wings.

wing, *n.* **1.** The fore limb, as of a bird or bat, adapted for flight; also, an analogous organ in insects and some other animals. **2.** That which is conceived as conferring power of swift motion or performing some function of wings; as, the *wings* of the wind. **3.** Flight or passage by or as by wings. **4.** Either division of a military force on either side of the center. **5.** *Construction.* A part attached to a side. **6.** Any side, part, appendage, etc., suggesting a wing. **7.** *Theat.* One of the sides of the stage; also, a piece of scenery for the side. **8.** A sustaining surface, as of a flying-machine. [< Ice. *vængr*, wing.]—**wing'less**, *a.* Having no wings, or having aborted wings.

wink, 1 wiŋk; 2 wiŋk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To close and open (the eye or the eyelids) quickly, often as a sign or signal. **2.** To pretend not to see: commonly with *at*. **3.** To twinkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of winking. **2.** The time necessary for a wink. **3.** A twinkle. **4.** A hint conveyed by winking. **5.** A short nap. [< AS. *wincian*, wink.]—**wink'er**, *n.* **1.** One who winks. **2.** A blinder for a horse. **3.** [Colloq.] An eyelash. **4.** *Mus.* A small secondary bellows for use with an organ. **5.** The nictitating membrane, as of a bird. **6.** The muscle by which winking is done.

win'kle, 1 wiŋ'kl; 2 wiŋ'kl, *n.* One of various large spiral gastropods. [< AS. *wincle*.] **wrin'kle**‡.

win'le, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WINDLE.

win'na, 1 win'ə; 2 win'a. [Scot.] Will not.

win'ner, win'ning. See WIN, *v.*

Win'ni-peg, 1 win'ı-peg; 2 win'ı-pĕg, *n.* **1.** A lake in S. central Canada; 260 by 60 m. **2.** A city, capital of Manitoba province, Canada; pop. 178,364.

win'nock, 1 win'ək; 2 win'ok, *n.* [Scot.] A window.

win'now, 1 win'o; 2 win'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate from husks, as grain, by means of a current of air. **2.** Figuratively, to analyze minutely; sift. **3.** To beat, as with wings. **4.** To blow upon; also, to disperse by blowing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To separate grain from chaff by means of a current of air. **2.** To flit about by beating the air with the wings; also, to flap. [< AS. *windwian*, < *wind*, wind.]—**win'now-er**, *n.*

Wins'low, 1 winz'lō; 2 wiŋ'lō, *n.* **1. Edward** (1595–1655), an English Puritan; governor of Plymouth Colony. **2. John A.** (1811–1873), a United States admiral.

win'some, 1 win'səm; 2 win'som, *a.* Having a winning appearance or manner; pleasing; attractive. [< AS. *wynsum*, < *wyn*, joy; and see -SOME.] Syn.: see AMIABLE; LOVELY.—**win'some-ly**, *adv.*—**win'some-ness**, *n.*

win'ter, 1 win'tər; 2 win'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To care for or protect during the winter. **2.** To chill or wither as with the blasts of winter. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pass the winter; hibernate. **2.** To be affected by winter weather.

win'ter, *a.* Pertaining to or taking place in winter; suitable to or for winter; characteristic of winter.

win'ter, *n.* **1.** The coldest season of the year, extending from the end of autumn to the beginning of spring. **2.** Figuratively, a time marked by lack of life, warmth, and cheer; as, a *winter* of sorrow. **3.** [Poet.] A year: in reckoning the age of elderly persons. [< AS. *winter*, winter.]—**win'ter-green"**, *n.* A small creeping evergreen plant with ova'l leaves and red berries, used in pharmacy and flavoring.—**win'ter-ish**, *a.*—**win'ter-kill"**, *vt.* [U. S.] To kill or injure by severity of winter.—**win'ter-less**, *a.*—**win'ter-ly**‖, *a.* Wintry; cheerless.—**win'try**, *a.* Belonging to winter; cold; frosty. **win'ter-y**†.—**win'tri-ness**, *n.*

Win'throp, 1 win'ŧhrap; 2 win'throp, *n.* **1. John** (1588–1649), an English Puritan; governor of Massachusetts Colony. **2. John** (1606–1676), an English Puritan; governor of Connecticut Colony.

wi'ny, 1 wai'nı; 2 wi'ny, *a.* Having the taste or qualities [of wine.

Win'yah Bay, 1 win'yō; 2 win'yą. An estuary of the Pedee and other rivers, South Carolina; length, 14 m.

wipe, 1 waip; 2 wip. **I.** *vt.* [WIPED†; WIP'ING.] **1.** To subject to slight friction or rubbing, usually with some soft absorbent material. **2.** To remove by rubbing lightly; brush. **3.** *Plumbing.* To apply solder to with a piece of cloth or leather. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wiping. **2.** [Slang.] A sweeping blow; stroke. **swipe**‡. **3**†. A jeer; jibe. [< AS. *wīpian*, wipe.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**wip'er**, *n.* **1.** One who wipes. **2.** An article designed or used for wiping. **3.** *Mach.* A cam having a sliding or wiping motion. [slang.

Wi'pers, 1 wai'pərz; 2 wi'pers, *n.* Ypres: English soldiers'

wire, 1 wair; 2 wir, *v.* [WIRED; WIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with wire; fasten with wire. **2.** *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that the wire of an arch will be between it and another ball. **3.** To catch with a snare of wire, as game. **4.** [Colloq.] To transmit by electric telegraph. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To send a telegram.

wire, *n.* **1.** A slender rod, strand, or thread of ductile metal, now usually formed by drawing through dies or holes. **2.** The electric telegraph as a means of communication; hence, colloquially, a telegram. **3.** The string of a musical instrument. **4.** A fine metallic thread, a cobweb, or one of a set of ruled lines, in the focus of a telescope. **5.** A long slender filament of the plumage of various birds. [< AS. *wir*, wire.]—**wire'-draw"**, *vt.* To draw, as a metal rod, through a series of holes of diminishing diameter to reduce it to a wire: used also metaphorically.—**wire'draw"er**, *n.*—**wire'-edge"**, *n.* A burr, or rough edge, as on a poorly ground tool.—**w.-grass**, *n.* **1.** The English blue-grass. **2.** [So. U. S.] The dog's-tail grass.—**wire'less.** **I.** *a.* Without wires; not using wires; as, **wireless telegraphy** or **telephony**, telegraphy or telephony without wires connecting the points of transmission and reception, the message being transmitted through space by electric waves. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] The wireless telegraph or telephone system, or a message so transmitted.—**wireless message**, a message sent by wireless telegraphy.—**wire-like**, *a.* Like wire.—**wire-puller**, *n.* One who controls and moves others by secret means, especially in politics.—**w.-pulling**, *n.*—**wire'worm"**, *n.* **1.** The larva of a snapping-beetle. **2.** Any wire-like worm.—**wir'y**, *a.* **1.** Having great resisting power; thin, but tough and sinewy: said of persons. **2.** Like wire; stiff.—**wir'i-ness**, *n.*

wis‖[t], 1 wis; 2 wis, *vt.* To suppose; think. [< IWIS.]

Wis. (official), **Wisc.**, *abbr.* Wisconsin.

Wis-con'sin, 1 wis-kon'sın; 2 wis-cŏn'sin, *n.* **1.** A State of the Great Lake region of the United States; 55,256 sq. m.; pop. 2,632,067; capital, Madison. **2.** A river in central Wisconsin; length, 600 m. to the Mississippi river.

Wisd., *abbr.* Wisdom (Book of).

wis'dom, 1 wiz'dəm; 2 wiz'dom, *n.* **1.** The power of true and just discernment. **2.** Sound judgment. **3.** A high degree of knowledge. **4.** A wise saying. [< AS. *wīsdōm*, < *wīs*, wise; and see -DOM.]

Syn.: attainment, depth, discernment, discretion, enlightenment, erudition, foresight, information, insight, judgment, judiciousness, knowledge, learning, lore, prescience, profundity, prudence, reason, reasonableness, sagacity, sense, skill, understanding. *Enlightenment*, *erudition*, *information*, *knowledge*, *learning*, and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise. *Insight*, *judgment*, *profundity* or *depth*, *reason*, *sagacity*, *sense*, and *understanding* are native qualities of mind, but capable of increase by cultivation. The other qualities are on the border-line. *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way. There may be what is termed "prac-

tical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results; but in its full sense *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well as of the intellect. *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury. *Judgment*, the power of forming decisions, especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence*, leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing; but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom*. *Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom*, consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge*, power, and habitual processes, or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill*, but no *wisdom*. Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE; KNOWLEDGE; PRUDENCE; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: absurdity, error, fatuity, folly, foolishness, idiocy, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, miscalculation, misjudgment, nonsense, senselessness, shallowness, silliness, stupidity. Compare synonyms for ABSURD; IDIOCY.—**Book of Wisdom of Solomon,** a book of the Apocrypha, consisting of a hymn in praise of wisdom: ascribed by tradition to Solomon, but probably dating from the first or second century B. C. **Wis'dom‡.—wis'dom-tooth",** *n.* The third molar of the human jaw, appearing about the twentieth year.

wise, 1 wīz; 2 wiz, *a.* [WIS'ER; WIS'EST.] **1.** Possessed of wisdom; seeing clearly what is conducive to one's highest interests, and in one's own conduct choosing the best end and the best means for reaching such end; in a lower sense, sagacious; also, shrewd. **2.** Marked by wisdom; prudent; sensible. **3.** Having great learning; erudite. **4.** Suited to a man of wisdom; sage. **5.** Having practical knowledge of the arts or sciences. **6.** Versed in mysterious things. [< AS. *wīs*, wise, < √ of *witan*, know.]

Syn.: deep, discerning, enlightened, erudite, intellectual, intelligent, judicious, knowing, profound, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sage, sapient, sensible, solid, sound, thoughtful. See EXPEDIENT; POLITIC; PRUDENT; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABSURD; IGNORANT.—**the wise men.** **1.** See MAGI. **2.** The so-called seven wise men of Greece, who, during the period 620–550 B. C., were distinguished for wisdom, namely, Thales of Miletus, Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Cleobulus of Rhodes, Bias of Priene, Chilon of Sparta, and Solon of Athens.—**wise'ly,** *adv.*

wise, *n.* Way of doing; manner; method: chiefly in phrases; as, **in any wise, in no wise,** etc. [< AS. *wīse*, way.]

-wise, *suffix.* Way or manner; the noun *wise* used as a termination; as, no*wise*, like*wise*: often confused with *-way*, *-ways*.

wise'a"cre, 1 wīz'ē"kər; 2 wiz'ā"ker, *n.* One who affects great wisdom; hence, a dunce. [< G. *weissager*, < OHG. *wīzago*, soothsayer.]

wish[1], 1 wish; 2 wish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a wish for; desire; want. **2.** To frame or express a wish of kindness for. **3†.** To commend to the care of another. **II.** *i.* To have a wish; feel a longing. [< AS. *wȳscan*, wish.]

Syn.: want. To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of, and may be said of things that can have no wish, as when we say the wall *wants* two inches of six feet. When *want* is used as the correlative of *wish*, there is always implied, in correct use, the sense of need as well as of desire; the epicure may *wish* for some tempting viand after a full meal; the hungry man *wants* food. See DESIRE; WILL.—**wish'er,** *n.*

wish, *n.* **1.** A desire or longing, usually for some definite thing. **2.** An expression of such a desire; petition. **3.** Something wished for. [< AS. *wȳsc*, wish.] Syn.: see WILL.—**wish'-bone",** *n.* The forked bone formed by the united clavicles of a bird. **mer'ry-thought"‡.—wish'ful,** *a.* Having a wish or desire; full of longing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wish'y-wash"y, 1 wish'ı-wȯsh"ı; 2 wish'y-wąsh"y, *a.* [Colloq.] Thin; diluted. [Reduplication of WASHY.]

wis-kin'ky, 1 wis-kiŋ'kı; 2 wis-kiŋ'ky, *n.* [U. S.] One of the officers of the Tammany Society in New York city.

wisp, 1 wisp; 2 wisp, *n.* **1.** A small bunch, as of hay, straw, or hair. **2.** A whisk-broom. **3.** The will-o'-the-wisp. **4.** A disease of cattle affecting the feet. [ME. *wisp* for *wips*; akin to WIPE.]

whisp‡.

wist‖, 1 wist; 2 wist, *imp.* of WIT, *v.*: sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense. See WIS.

Wis-te'ri-a, 1 wis-tī'rı-ə; 2 wis-tē'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A genus of tall climbing shrubs of the bean family, with clusters of handsome purplish flowers. **2.** [w-] A plant of this genus. [< Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), professor in Univ. of Pennsylvania.] **wis-ta'ri-a‡.**

Common Wisteria.
a, young leaves; *b*, flowers; *c*, a pod.

wist'ful, 1 wist'ful; 2 wist'ful, *a.* **1.** Wishful; longing **2.** Musing; pensive. [For WISHFUL.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wist'ly†, *adv.* Attentively; silently.

wit‖, 1 wit; 2 wit, *vt. & vi.* [WIST, *imp.*] To be or become aware; learn. [< AS. *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]—**to wit,** that is to say; namely.

wit, *n.* **1.** Sudden and ingenious association of ideas or words causing surprize and merriment. **2.** A witty person. **3.** The power of comprehending and judging; also the power of invention. **4.** The reasoning power or faculty; sense. **5‖.** A man of learning. [< AS. *wit*, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

Syn.: banter, burlesque, drollery, facetiousness, fun, humor, jest, jocularity, joke, playfulness, pleasantry, raillery, waggery, waggishness, witticism. *Wit* is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprize and pleasure; it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprize. The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial; *humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. *Wit* is keen, sudden, brief, and sometimes severe; *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any fortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious.—Ant.: dulness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity.

witch,] 1 wich; 2 wich. **I.**[t] *vt.* To overcome by or as by

wich[t]] witchcraft; bewitch. **II.** *n.* **1.** One supposed to have dealings with evil spirits; a sorceress: formerly used either of man or woman, but later only of a woman, as opposed to *wizard*. **2.** An ugly, malignant old woman; a hag. **3.** A bewitching woman or girl. [< AS. *wicca*, *wicce*, < *wiċċa*, wizard, < *witan*, see.]—**witch'craft",** *n.* **1.** The practises or powers of wizards; sorcery. **2.** Extraordinary fascination. Syn.: see SORCERY.—**witch'elm",** *n.* Same as WICH-ELM.—**witch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] **1.** Witchcraft. **2.** Power to charm.—**witch'ha"zel,** *n.* Same as WICH-HAZEL.—**witch'ing,** *a.* Fascinating. **-ly,** *adv.*

wite, 1 wait; 2 wit, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot. or Obs.] **1.** A penalty; fine. **2.** Reproach; blame. **3.** A guilty action; fault.

with, 1 with; 2 with, *prep.* **1.** Expressing relations of intimate connection, as in space, time, quality, or condition. (1) In the company or companionship of. (2) In the care or under the direction of. (3) In the class of. (4) In addition to. (5) In the time of. (6) As a guard or aid to. **2.** Under the influence of; accompanied by. **3.** Expressing the relation of means, instrument, or cause: (1) By the use of; by means of; by: formerly, but not now, used of persons. (2) As a consequence of; because of; through. **4.** Expressing the relation of an endowment, possession, or the like. **5.** Rarely, expressing the relation of separation as the result of an activity; from; as, to part *with*. **6.** In opposition to; against; as, to fight *with*. **7.** In the case of; in regard to. **8.** From the standpoint of. **9.** In the same direction or sense as. [< AS. *with*, with.] Syn.: see AT; BY.—**with-al'.** **1.** *adv.* With the rest; in addition. **II‖.** *prep.* With. Syn.: see ALSO.

with-, *prefix.* Against; as, *with*stand. [< AS. *with-*, < *with*, against.]

with-draw', 1 with-drō'; 2 with-drą', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or take away; remove; recall. **2.** To keep or abstract from use. **II.** *i.* To draw back; retire. [< WITH + DRAW.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; SEPARATE.—**with-draw'al,** *n.* **with-draw'ment‡.—with-draw'ing,** *pa.* Stretching back or away; receding.—**with-draw'ing-room",** *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; also, a drawing-room.

withe, 1 with; 2 with. **I.**[t] *vt* To bind with withes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A willow; supple twig. **2.** A band made of twisted flexible shoots, straw, or the like. **3.** An elastic handle for a tool. [< AS. *withthe*, < *withig*, willow.]

with'er, 1 with'ər; 2 with'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to become limp or dry, as a plant when cut down. **2.** To waste, as flesh. **3.** To droop or perish. [< AS. *wedrian*, air, < *weder*, weather.] Syn.: blast, blight, collapse, droop, dry up, shrink, shrivel. See DIE.—Ant.: bloom, develop, expand, flourish, freshen, grow, luxuriate, swell.

with'ers, 1 with'ərz; 2 with'ers, *n. pl.* The highest part of the back of the horse, between the shoulder-blades. [< AS. *wither*, against.]

with'er-shins, 1 with'ər-shinz; 2 with'er-shĭns, *adv.* [Scot.] In the opposite direction; in a reversed way. [< AS. *wither*, against, + *sunne*, sun.] **wid'der-shins‡; wid'er-shins‡.**

With'er-spoon, 1 with'ər-spūn; 2 with'er-spo͞on, **John** (1722–1794). Scottish-American educator and author; signed Declaration of Independence.

with-hold', 1 with-hōld'; 2 with-hōld', *vt. & vi.* To hold

back; restrain. [< WITH- + HOLD, *v.*] Syn.: see KEEP; RETAIN; SUSPEND.—**with-hold'en**‖, *a.* Withheld.

with-in'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; interiorly. **2.** At home; indoors. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Inside. **2.** In the limits, range, or compass of. **3.** Not going beyond. **4**‖. Among. [< AS. *with*, with, + *innan*, in.] Syn.: see AT.—**with-in'-sidet**, *adv.* On the inside.

with-out'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or on the outer part; externally. **2.** Out of doors. **3.** External. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Destitute of; lacking. **2.** On the outside of; external to. **3.** Beyond the limits of. **III.** *conj.* Unless; except: now disapproved. [< AS. *withūtan*, < *with*, against, + *ūtan*, out.]—**with-out'door"**, *a.* Outdoor; external.

with-stand', *v.* **I.** *t.* To oppose with any force; resist. **II.** *i.* To make resistance; endure. [< AS. *withstandan*, < *with*, against, + *standan*, stand.] **with-stande'†.** Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**with-stand'er,** *n.*

with'y, 1 with'ı or with'ĭ; 2 with'y *or* with'y. **I.** *a.* Made of withes; flexible and tough. **II.** *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A rope made of withes. **2.** A withe. [< AS. *withig*, willow.]

wit'less, *a.* Lacking in wit; foolish. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wit'ling, 1 wit'lıŋ; 2 wit'ling, *n.* A person who has little wit or understanding. **wit'let**‡ [Rare].

wit'ness, 1 wit'nes; 2 wit'nĕs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To see or know by personal experience. **2.** To give testimony to; attest. **3.** *Law.* To see the execution of (an instrument) and subscribe to it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity. **4.** To exhibit some sign of; show. **II.** *i.* To bear witness; give evidence. [< AS. *witnes*, < *witan*, see.] Syn.: see AVOW.—**wit'ness-er,** *n.*

wit'ness, *n.* **1.** A person who has seen or known something, and is therefore competent to give evidence concerning it; a spectator. **2.** One who or that which furnishes proof; one called to give evidence in a court of law. **3.** An act of attestation to a fact or an event; testimony; evidence. Syn.: see SPECTATOR; TESTIMONY.

Wit'te, 1 vit'ə; 2 vit'e, **Sergiei Yulievitch, Count** (1849–1915). A Russian statesman, diplomat, and financier.

wit'ted, 1 wit'ed; 2 wit'ĕd, *a.* Having wit: used principally in compounds; as, quick-*witted*; half-*witted*.

Wit'ten-berg, 1 wit'en-bûrg; 2 wit'ĕn-bûrḡ, *n.* A town in Prussia; pop. 22,420; where the Reformation dawned, 1517.

wit'tingt, *n.* Knowledge. **weet'ingt; wet'yngt.**

wit'ting-ly, 1 wit'ıŋ-lı; 2 wit'ing-ly, *adv.* With knowledge and by design; knowingly and designedly.

wit'tol, 1 wit'əl; 2 wit'ol, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The wheatear. **2**†. A contented cuckold.

wit'ty, 1 wit'ı; 2 wit'y, *a.* [WIT'TI-ER; WIT'TI-EST.] **1.** Having or displaying wit. **2**‖. Sarcastic. [< AS. *witig*, wise.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS.—**wit'ti-cism,** *n.* A witty saying. Syn.: see WIT.—**wit'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**wit'ti-ness,** *n.*

wit'wal, 1 wit'wəl; 2 wit'wal, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** The great spotted woodpecker. **2.** The green woodpecker. **3.** The golden oriole. **whit'wall**‡; **wit'wall**‡.

wive, 1 waıv; 2 wiv, *vt.* & *vi.* [WIVED; WIV'ING.] **1.** To furnish with a wife. **2**§. To marry. [< AS. *wif*, wife.]

wi'vern, } 1 wəl'vərn; 2 wi'vern, *n. Her.* A winged dragon,
wy'vern, } with barbed and knotted tail. [OF.] **wi'vert.**

wives, 1 waıvz; 2 wivs, *n.* Plural of WIFE.

wiz'ard, 1 wiz'ərd; 2 wiz'ard. **I.** *a.* Having power to charm; magic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One supposed to be in league with the devil; a male witch; sorcerer. **2.** One who practises jugglery or sleight of hand. [< OF. **wischard*, *guischard*, cunning.]—**wiz'ard-ry,** *n.*

wiz'en, 1 wiz'n; 2 wiz'n. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To become, or cause to become, withered. **II.** *a.* Shrunken; withered. [< AS. *wisnian*, wither.] **wea'zen**‡; **wiz'ened**‡; **wiz'zen**‡.

Wk., *abbr.* Week.—**W. lon.,** *abbr.* West longitude.—**Wm.,** *abbr.* William.—**W. N. W.,** *abbr.* West-northwest.

wo, } 1 wō; 2 wō, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow; heavy affliction or calamity. [< AS. *wā* (interj.), wo.]
woe, } Syn.: see GRIEF; PAIN.—**wo'be-gone",** *a.* Overcome with wo; mournful; sorrowful. **woe'be-gone"**‡. Syn.: see SAD.—**wo'ful,** *a.* **1.** Accompanied by or causing wo; direful. **2.** Expressive of sorrow; doleful. **woe'ful**‡. Syn.: see PITIFUL; SAD.—**wo'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**wo'ful-ness,** *n.*

woad, 1 wōd; 2 wōd, *n.* An Old World herb of the mustard family or the blue dye obtained from its leaves. [< AS. *wād*.] **dy'er's-woad"**‡.—**woad'ed,** *a.*

wodet, *vt.* To grow mad. See WOOD², *v.* [< AS. *wōd*, mad.]

wodet, *a.* Furious; mad.—**wodet,** *n.* Wood.

Wo'den, 1 wō'den; 2 wō'dĕn, *n.* Same as ODIN: Anglo-Saxon form. The name survives in *Wednesday*. [AS.] **Wo'tan**‡.—**Wo'den-ism,** *n.* The worship of Woden.

Wo"ë'vre', 1 wo"ā'vr; 2 wo"ē'vr, *n.* A wooded region in N. E. France; where the French checked the Germans, 1914–1915.

Wol'cott, 1 wul'kət; 2 wol'cot, **Oliver** (1726–1797). An American statesman; signed Declaration of Independence.

wold, 1 wōld; 2 wōld, *n.* **1.** An undulating tract of upland; a down. **2**†. A forest. [< AS. *weald*, forest.]

woldet, *tmp.* of WILL, *v.* Would.

wolf, 1 wulf; 2 wolf, *n.* [WOLVES, 1 wulvz; 2 wolvs, *pl.*] **1.** A wild and savage dog-like mammal of the genus *Canis*. **2.** A mammal like a wolf. **3.** Any ravenous, cruel, or rapacious person or thing. **4.** *Entom.* The destructive larva of various beetles and moths. [< AS. *wulf*, wolf.]—**wolf'-dog",** *n.* **1.** A large dog for hunting wolves. **2.** A hybrid between a wolf and a dog.—**w.-fish,** *n.* A large fish with powerful teeth.—**wolf'hound",** *n.* Either of two breeds of large dogs trained, or originally intended, to catch and kill wolves.—**wolf'ish,** *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of a wolf; rapacious; cruel. **2.** [Colloq.] Ravenously hungry. **wolv'ish**‡.—**wolf'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**wolf'ish-ness,** *n.*—**wolf's'-bane",** *n.* **1.** A species of aconite of the Alps; monk's-hood. **2.** A European species of arnica.

Wolfe, 1 wulf; 2 wolf, **James** (1727–1759). An English general; defeated the French under Montcalm at Quebec, both he and Montcalm being killed.

wolf'ram, 1 wulf'rəm; 2 wolf'ram, *n.* Same as TUNGSTEN.

Wolse'ley, 1 wulz'lı; 2 wolz'ly, **Garnet Joseph, Viscount** (1833–1913). A British general, administrator, and author.

Wol'sey, 1 wul'zı; 2 wol'sy, **Thomas** (1475?–1530). An English cardinal and statesman.

wol"ver-ene', 1 wul"vər-ın'; 2 wol"ver-ēn', *n.* A rapacious and cunning carnivore of northern forests, with stout body and limbs and bushy tail. [< WOLF.]

Wolverene. 1/30

wol"ver-ine'‡.

wolves, 1 wulvz; 2 wolvs, *n.* Plural of WOLF.

wo'man†, *vt.* **1.** To play the part of a woman in or in reference to. **2.** To make effeminate.

wo'man, 1 wu'mən; 2 wo'man, *n.* [WO'MEN, 1 wim'ən; 2 wim'ĕn, *pl.*] **1.** An adult human female. **2.** The female part of the human race; women collectively. **3.** Womanly character; femininity. **4.** As applied to a man, one who is effeminate, timid, or weak. **5.** A female attendant or servant. [< AS. *wif*, wife, + *man*, man.] —**wo'man-hood,** *n.* **1.** The state of a woman or of womankind. **2.** Women collectively.—**wo'man-ish,** *a.* Characteristic of a woman; effeminate. Syn.: see FEMININE.—**wo'man-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**wo'man-ish-ness,** *n.*—**wo'man-kind,** *n.* Women collectively.—**wo'man-ly.** **I.** *a.* Having the qualities becoming to a woman. **wo'man-like**‡. Syn.: see FEMININE. **II.** *adv.* In the manner of a woman.—**wo'man-li-ness,** *n.*

wombt, *vt.* To breed in secret; contain; enclose.

womb, 1 wūm; 2 wọm, *n.* **1.** The organ in which young are developed; the uterus; hence, the place where anything is engendered or brought into life. **2.** A cavity viewed as enclosing something. **3**†. The belly or stomach. [< AS. *womb*, belly.]—**wombed,** *a.* Having a womb; hence, hollow; capacious; cavernous. **womb'y**†.

wom'bat, 1 wom'bat; 2 wŏm'băt, *n.* An Australian nocturnal marsupial resembling a small bear. [Austral.]

wo'men, 1 wim'ən; 2 wim'ĕn, *n.* Plural of WOMAN.—**women's rights,** the rights of women to enjoy equal privileges with men, as of suffrage, property, and education.

won¹, 1 wun; 2 wŏn, *imp.* & *pp.* of WIN, *v.*

won², *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To abide; dwell; live. **2.** To be accustomed. [< AS. *wunian*, dwell.] **wonet.**

won'der, } 1 wun'dər; 2 wŏn'der. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To be
wun'derᵖ, } affected or filled with wonder; marvel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feeling of mingled surprize and curiosity. **2.** That which causes wonder; a prodigy. [< AS. *wundrian*, < *wundor*, wonder.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**won'dered†,** *pa.* Able to produce or having performed wonders.—**won'der-ful,** *a.* Of a nature to excite wonder; marvelous. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY. — **won'der-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **won'der-ful-ness,** *n.*—**won'der-land",** *n.* A realm of fairy romance.—**won'der-ly†,** *adv.*—**won'der-ment,** *n.* **1.** The emotion of wonder. **2.** Something wonderful.—**won'der-strick"en,** *a.* Suddenly smitten with wonder. **w.-struck**‡; **w.-wounded**‡.—**won'drous,** *a.* Commanding wonder; wonderful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wonet, *v.* & *n.* Same as WON², *vt.*

wontᵈ, } 1 wunt; 2 wŏnt, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To habituate; used
wuntᵖ, } reflexively. **2.** To be accustomed; be used. **3.** To dwell. — **wont'ed,** *pa.* Commonly used or done; habitual. Syn.: see HABITUAL; USUAL.—**wont'ed-ness,** *n.*

wont, } 1 wunt; 2 wŏnt. **I.** *a.* Using or doing habitu-
wuntᵖ, } ally; accustomed; used. **II.** *n.* Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit. [< AS. *wunian*, dwell.] Syn.: see HABIT. **[wo'not**‡ [Scot.].

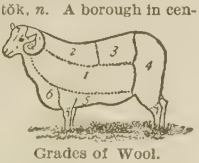
won't, 1 wōnt; 2 wōnt. [Colloq.] Will not. **won'na**‡ [Scot.].

woo, 1 wū; 2 wōō, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make love to; court. **2.** To entreat earnestly. [< AS. *wōgian*, < *wōh*, bent.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

woodid, 1 wud; 2 wŏŏd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with wood for fuel. **2.** To convert into a forest. **II.** *i.* To supply wood.

wood[2]†, *vi.* To act like a maniac; rave. [**woodet.**
wood†, *a.* Furious; frantic; raging; mad. [< AS. *wōd*, mad.]
wood, *n.* **1.** A large and compact collection of trees; a forest; grove: often in the plural. **2.** *Bot.* The hard, solid part between the pith and bark of a tree. **3.** The hard substance of a tree or shrub whether as growing or as cut for use, for building, fuel, etc. **4.** Something made of wood. [< AS. *wudu*, wood.]—**wood'bine"**, *n.* **1.** The common European honeysuckle. **2.** The Virginia creeper.—**wood'=carv"er**, *n.* One who carves wood as for a living.—**w.=carving**, *n.* **1.** The art of carving wood, especially for decoration. **2.** A carving in wood.—**w.=coal**, *n.* **1.** Charcoal made from wood. **w.=charcoal**†. **2.** Lignite. —**wood'cock"**, *n.* A small game=bird having the thighs entirely feathered.—**wood'craft"**, *n.* Skill in such things as belong to woodland life.—**wood'cut"**, *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from such a block.—**w.=cutter**, *n.* One who chops wood.—**wood'ed**, *a.* Having a supply of wood; abounding with trees.—**wood'en**, *a.* **1.** Made of wood. **2.** Like a block of wood; stupid; mechanical.—**wooden horse**, in Greek legend, a large hollow horse of wood, in which Greek warriors were hidden. When the horse was introduced within the walls of Troy, these men stole out at night and admitted the Greek army, which sacked the city.—**wood'=en=head"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. —**wood'en=head"ed**, *a.*—**w.=engraving**, *n.* **1.** The art of cutting designs on wood for printing; the making of woodcuts. **2.** A block thus engraved or a print therefrom. —**w.=engraver**, *n.* —**w.=house**, *n.* A house or shed for storing away firewood. **w.=shed**†.—**w.=ibis**, *n.* A white stork with a bald bluish head and black wings and tail. —**wood'ie**, *n.* [Scot.] The gallows: used humorously.—**wood'land.** **I.** *a.* Belonging to or dwelling in the woods. **II.** *n.* Land occupied by or given up to growing trees, as woods or forests.—**wood'land=er**, *n.*—**w.=lark**, *n.* A European lark resembling the skylark. —**wood'man**, *n.* [=MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A wood=cutter; lumberman. **2.** A forester; also, a dweller in forests. **woods'man**†.—**w.=louse**, *n.* A small terrestrial crustacean commonly found under old logs.—**w.=note**, *n.* A simple, artless song, as of a wild bird.—**w.=nymph**, *n.* A goddess of the forest; dryad.—**wood'peck"=er**, *n.* A bird having a chisel=like bill, that pecks holes in bark in search for insects.—**w.=pigeon**, *n.* **1.** The ring=dove. **w.=dove**†. **2.** The stock=dove. **3.** [U. S.] The band=tailed pigeon.—**w.=pulp**, *n.* Wood reduced to a pulp, as by grinding to a powder and digesting with chemicals: used for making paper.—**wood'ruff"**, *n.* A common European woodland herb of the madder family. **wood'roof"**†.—**w.=screw**, *n.* A metal screw of coarse pitch, for use in wood.—**w.=sorrel**, *n.* Any species of *Oxalis*.—**w.=thrush**, *n.* A sweet=songed thrush of the eastern United States.—**w.=vin=egar**, *n.* Impure acetic acid from the distillation of wood.—**w.=violet**, *n.* A violet of European woods, with fragrant bluish=purple or lilac flowers; hedge=violet.—**w.=wind.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a wooden wind=instrument. **II.** *n. Mus.* In an orchestra, the wooden wind=instruments taken collectively.—**wood'work"**, *n.* The wooden parts of any structure, especially interior wooden parts. —**w.=worker**, *n.* One who or that which works in wood; a carpenter or joiner.—**w.=working**, *n.*

Wood, Leonard (1860–). An American lieutenant=general; administrator; Governor of the Philippine Islands, 1921– [shrike.
wood'chat", 2 wud'ċhat"; 2 wo͝od'ċhăt", *n.* A European
wood'chuck", 1 wud'ċhuk"; 2 wo͝od'ċhŭk", *n.* A marmot of eastern North America: usually grizzly=gray. [Corr. of Am. Ind. *wejack.*] **ground'=hog"**†.
Wood'fil", Samuel (1883–). An American soldier cited by General Pershing for bravery in World War.
Wood'stock, 1 wud'stok; 2 wo͝od'stŏk, *n.* A borough in central S. England; site of a former royal palace; pop. 1,510.
wood'y, 1 wud'ɪ; 2 wo͝od'y, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of wood. **2.** Pertaining to wood; resembling wood. **3.** Wooded. —**wood'i=ness**, *n.*



Grades of Wool.
1. Shoulders and sides: best wool. 2. Withers: irregular and likely to be full of burs. 3. Loin: medium short and coarse. 4. Hind quarters: short and coarse. 5. Belly: short and dirty. 6. Throat: short and dirty. 7. Shins: short, stiff, and straight.

woo'er, 1 wu͞'ər; 2 wo͞o'er, *n.* One who woos; a lover.
woof, 1 wu͝f; 2 wo͝of, *n.* **1.** The weft of a woven fabric. **2.** The texture of a fabric. [<AS. *ōwef*, < *āwefan*, weave.]
wool, 1 wul; 2 wo͝ol, *n.* **1.** The soft, more or less long, curly, or crisped hair obtained from sheep and some allied animals. **2.** The under=fur of a fur=bearing animal. **3.** Kinky human hair, as of a negro. **4.** Something resembling or likened to wool. [< AS. *wull*, wool.]—**wool'en.** **I.** *a.* Consisting wholly or in part of wool. **II.** *n.* Cloth or clothing made of wool; especially in the plural.
wool'len†.—**wool'=gath"er=ing**, *n.* Any trivial or purposeless employment; especially, idle reverie.—**w.=grower**, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.—**w.=growing**, *a.*—**wool'ly**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or resembling wool. **2.** *Art.* Soft and vaporous. **3.** *Meteor.* Having a rounded and somewhat fleecy appearance, as clouds. **4.** *Bot.* Having a growth of wool=like hairs.—**wool'ly=bear"**, *n.* The caterpillar of a tiger=moth, covered with long dense hairs.—**wool'i=ness**, *n.*—**wool'pack"**, *n.* **1.** A bale or bundle of wool; specif., one weighing 240 pounds. **2.** A cumulus cloud.—**wool'sack"**, *n.* A sack of wool; specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Peers, a cushion stuffed with wool; hence, the office. —**wool=stapler**, *n.* A dealer in or sorter of wool.—**wool'=ward**†, *a.* Wearing wool next the skin in penance. **wol'ward**†.
Wool'sey, 1 wul'sɪ; 2 wo͝ol'sy, **Theodore Dwight** (1801–1889). An American scholar; president of Yale College.
Wool'wich, 1 wul'ɪch *or* -ɪj; 2 wo͝ol'ich *or* -ij, *n.* A borough in London county, England; pop. 140,403; site of a government arsenal, Military Academy, and Ordnance College.
woo'ra=li, } 1 wu͝'ra=lɪ, -rə; 2 wu͝'rä=li, -rä, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as
woo'ra=ra, } CURARE. **woo'ra=rɪ**†; **wou'ra=lɪ**†; **wou'ra=rɪ**†.
Worces'ter, 1 wus'tər; 2 wos'ter, *n.* **1. Joseph Emerson** (1784–1865), an American lexicographer. **2.** A cathedral city, central England; pop. 48,850, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, ending the Civil War, Sept. 3, 1651. **3.** A manufacturing city in central Massachusetts; pop. 179,754; seat of Clark University.
word[d], 1 wûrd; 2 wûrd. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To express in a word or words, especially in selected words; phrase. **2.** To ply with words; affect by a word. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vocal sound, or combination of such sounds, used as a symbol to signify an idea or thought, forming usually a constituent unit of a sentence; vocable. **2.** The letters or characters that stand for a significant vocal sound. **3.** A vocable considered only as a sound; as, ideas rather than *words*. **4.** Conversation; talk: mostly in the plural; as, a man of few *words*. **5.** A brief remark; hence, a short and pithy saying. **6.** A communication or message; as, send him *word*. **7.** A command, signal, or direction; as, give the *word* to start. **8.** A promise; hence, good faith; as, a man of his *word*. **9.** A party cry; watchword. **10.** *pl.* Language used in anger, rebuke, or otherwise emotionally; as, they had high *words*. **11.** [W-] The Scriptures; also, the Son of God; the Logos. [< AS. *word*, word.] Syn.: see TERM.—**word'=book"**, *n.* A collection of words; vocabulary; lexicon; dictionary.—**word'ing**, *n.* The act or style of expressing in words; phraseology; also, words used; expression. Syn.: see DICTION.—**word'less**, *a.* Having no words; dumb.—**w.=square**, *n.* An arrangement of a set of words in rectangular form, so that they can be read in either horizontal or vertical lines, as in the example.—**word'y**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of words; verbal. **2.** Expressed in many words. **3.** Given to the use of words; verbose; prolix.—**word'=i=ly**, *adv.*—**word'i=ness**, *n.* **word'ish=ness**†.

FRET
REAR
EASE
TREE

Words'worth, 1 wûrdz'wərth; 2 wûrdz'worth, **William** (1770–1850). An English poet laureate; *The Excursion*, etc.
wore, 1 wōr, 2 wōr, *imp.* (also incorrectly *pp.*) of WEAR, *v.*
work, 1 wûrk; 2 wûrk, *v.* [WORKED[t] or WROUGHT; WORK'=ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do work in or upon; operate directly or expend labor on. **2.** To cause to produce by labor or toil; prepare by some process; as, to *work* a farm; to *work* dough. **3.** To influence or manage by exertion: often implying corruption; as, to *work* the legislature. **4.** To investigate or solve, as a problem. **5.** To cause to do work. (1) To employ or keep busy, as a servant or horse. (2) To use as an instrument. (3) To move nervously; as, to *work* one's fingers. (4) To excite gradually to a climax. (5) To cause to ferment; also, to cause to purge. **6.** To use exertion in, as in going from place to place; effect by exertion; as, to *work* one's way. **7.** To make or form by labor or skill, or to use as a material in such making. **8.** To cause or bring about. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; labor; toil; specifically, to be employed in some trade or business. **2.** To make progress or pass through a change, as with toil or difficulty: generally with *up*; as, he *worked up* in his profession. **3.** To be effective or influential; as, his example *works* well. **4.** To have motion; run; operate, as a machine or a government. **5.** To be in a state of agitation or excitement. **6.** To ferment. [< AS. *wyrcan*, work.]—**work'a=bl**(e[r], *a.* **1.** Of a nature to be operated, as a machine. **2.** Practicable, as a plan **3.** That can be developed, as a mine. **4.** Able to work. **5.** That can be worked upon or influenced.—**work'er**, *n.* One who or that which works, as a working ant or bee.—**work'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Engaged actively in some employment. **2.** Adapted to a workman's use or to assist in a special work. **3.** Used or set apart for carrying on a business; as, *working* capital. **II.** *n.* The

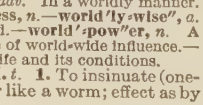
act or operation of any person or thing that works, in any sense.—**work'ing-day"**, *n.* A work-day, or the number of hours constituting a day's work.—**work'ing-man"**, *n.* One who earns his bread by manual labor; an artisan; mechanic.

work, *n.* **1.** Continued exertion or activity directed to some purpose or end; especially, manual labor; hence, opportunity for labor; occupation. **2.** That upon which labor is expended; an undertaking; task. **3.** That which is produced by or as by labor. Specifically: (1) An engineering structure; fortification. (2) A design produced with a needle. (3) A product of mental labor. **4.** A manufacturing or other industrial establishment: usually in the plural. **5.** *pl.* Running-gear or machinery, as of a watch. **6.** Manner of working, or style of treatment; management. **7.** *pl. Theol.* Moral duties considered as external acts, especially as meritorious. **8.** *Physics.* The accomplishment of motion, or of a change supposed to involve motion, against the action of a force tending to resist it. [< AS. *weorc*, work.]

Syn.: achievement, action, business, deed, doing, drudgery, employment, exertion, labor, occupation, performance, product, production, toil. *Work* is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end; *work* may be hard or easy. *Labor* is hard and wearying *work; toil* is straining and exhausting *work*. *Work* is also used for any result of working, physical or mental; as, a *work* of art; a *work* of genius. In this connection, *work* has special uses, which *labor* and *toil* do not share. *Drudgery* is plodding, irksome, and often menial *work*. See ACT; BUSINESS; PRODUCTION; TASK; TOIL.—**Ant.:** ease, idleness, leisure, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest, vacation.—**work'a-day"**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for working-days; every-day.—**work'-bag"**, **w.-box**, *n.* A small bag or box for needle-work, etc.—**w.-bench**, *n.* A bench for work, especially that of a carpenter, machinist, etc.—**w.-day**, *n.* Any day not a Sunday or holiday; a working-day.—**work'fel"low**, *n.* A companion in work.—**work'house"**, *n.* **1.** A house for paupers able to work; an almshouse. **2.** A workshop. **3.** An industrial prison for petty offenders.—**work'man**, *n.* **1.** A man who works; a working-man. **2.** A worker.—**work'man-like"**, *a.* Like a skilled workman. **work'man-ly‡.**—**work'man-like"**, *adv.*—**work'man-ship**, *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman, or the quality of work. **2.** The work produced by a worker.—**work'shop"**, *n.* A building or room where any work is carried on. **work'room"‡.**—**work'wo"man**, *n.* A woman worker.

world, 1 wûrld; 2 wûrld, *n.* **1.** The earth; the terraqueous globe. (1) The universe (of which the earth was once supposed to be the center). (2) By extension, any similar orb. (3) By restriction, a part of the earth; as, the Old *World*. **2.** A division of existing or created things belonging to the earth. (1) Some natural grand division; as, the mineral *world*. (2) Absolutely, the human inhabitants of the earth; mankind. (3) By restriction, a definite class of men; as, the scientific *world*. (4) More abstractly, a sphere or domain; as, the *world* of art or of letters. **3.** Man regarded socially; the public; hence, public or social life and intercourse. **4.** The practises, usages, and ways of men; as, he knows the *world*. **5.** A total of things as pertaining to or affecting an individual man; as, my *world* is changed. **6.** A scene of existence or of affairs regarded from a moral or religious point of view. (1) Secular affairs; worldly aims or pleasures; worldly people collectively. (2) Earthly existence; mortal life. **7.** Figuratively, great quantity, number, or size; as, a *world* of trouble. [< AS. *world*, < *wer*, man, + *yldo*, age, < *eald*, old.]—**world'ling**, *n.* One who lives merely for this world.—**world'ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the world; earthly. **2.** Devoted to temporal things. **3.** Secular or lay. **II.** *adv.* In a worldly manner. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**world'li-ness**, *n.*—**world'ly-wise"**, *a.* Wise in the affairs of the world.—**world'-pow"er**, *n.* A state whose policy and action are of world-wide influence.—**w.-weary**, *a.* Dissatisfied with life and its conditions.

worm, ⎫ 1 wûrm; 2 wûrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To insinuate (one-
wurmP, ⎭ self or itself) into as or like a worm; effect as by crawling; as, to *worm* one's way: with *in* or *into*. **2.** To draw forth by artful means, as a secret: with *out*. **3.** To remove worms from. **4.** *Naut.* To wind yarn, etc., along (a rope) so as to fill up the grooves between the strands. **II.** *i.* To work or proceed stealthily and slowly.



1. Common Earthworm. 2. Young, escaping from its case.

worm, *n.* **1.** A small, legless, invertebrate crawling animal. **2.** A small creeping animal with short or undeveloped feet, as an insect-larva, etc. **3.** Figuratively, that which suggests the action or habit of a worm as an agent of decay or destruction, as remorse, death, etc. **4.** A despicable or depised person; also, a feeble mortal. **5.** *Mech.* Something conceived to be like a worm, as a screw-thread; a short threaded portion of a shaft constituting an endless screw formed to mesh with a gear-wheel; the spiral part of a corkscrew. **6.** *Anat.* An organ or part that resembles a worm in shape. **7.** *pl. Pathol.* An intestinal disorder. **8.** The windings of a log road made to lessen the steepness of a grade. **9.** The zigzag course of a log fence or a rail fence. [< AS. *wyrm*, worm.]—**worm'-eat"en**, *pa.* Eaten or bored through by worms.—**w.-gear**, *n.* A gear-wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm. **w.-wheel‡.**—**w.-gearing**, *n.* A worm and worm-gear in combination.—**worm'y**, *a.* **1.** Infested with worms; injured by worms. **2.** Figuratively, earthy; grovceling.

Worms, 1 vôrms *or* (*Eng.*) wûrmz; 2 vôrms *or* (*Eng.*) wûrms, *n.* A historic town in Hesse, Germany; pop. 44,230. See DIET.

worm'wood", 1 wûrm'wud"; 2 wûrm'wo͝od", *n.* **1.** A perennial herb, aromatic, tonic, very bitter, and formerly used as a vermifuge. Compare ABSINTH. **2.** That which embitters or makes bitter. [< AS. *wermod*.]

worn, 1 wôrn; 2 wôrn, *pp.* of WEAR; used also as *pa.*

worn, *pa.* **1.** Affected by attrition or any similar continuous action. **2.** Used, as a garment; showing the effects of anxiety, etc., as the mind. **3.** Exhausted, as a portion of time, as the day or the evening.—**worn'-out"**, *a.* **1.** Used until without value for its purpose. **2.** Thoroughly tired; exhausted. Syn.: see FAINT; TRITE.

wor'rit, 1 wur'it; 2 wôr'it, *n.* [Colloq.] Worry; vexation.

wor'ry, ⎫ 1 wûr'i; 2 wôr'y, *v.* [WOR'RIED; WOR'RY-ING.]
wur'ryP, ⎭ **I.** *t.* **1.** To harass or vex, as with care, persecution, or the like. **2.** To affect by worrying. **3.** To mangle or kill by biting or shaking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be uneasy in mind; fret. **2.** To be engaged in biting or mangling, as dogs in fighting. [< AS. *ā-wyrgan*, harm.] Syn.: see PERSECUTE.—**wor'ri-er**, *n.* One who worries, in any sense.

wor'ry, *n.* [WOR'RIES2, *pl.*] **1.** A state of anxiety; vexation. **wor'ri-ment‡. 2.** The act of biting or mangling, as by dogs. Syn.: see ANXIETY; CARE.—**wor'ri-some**, *a.*

worse, ⎫ 1 wûrs; 2 wûrs. **I.** *a.* [Used as compar. of *bad*,
wurseP, ⎭ *ill*, *evil*, and the like.] **1.** Bad or ill in a greater degree; more evil, unworthy, etc. **2.** Physically ill in a greater degree. **3.** Less favorably situated as to means and circumstances. **II.** *n.* Something more evil; disadvantage; loss. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In a manner more evil or ill. **2.** With greater intensity, seyerity, etc. **3.** Decreasingly; less. [< AS. *wyrsa*, worse.] — **wors'en**§, *vt. & vi.* To make or become worse.—**wors'er**, *a. & adv.* Worse: a former redundant form of the comparative, on the analogy of *lesser*: now regarded as a vulgarism.

wor'ship, ⎫ 1 wûr'ship; 2 wûr'ship. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WOR-
wur'shipP, ⎭ SHIPED‡ or WOR'SHIPPED‡, WOR'SHIPT§; WOR'SHIP-ING or WOR'SHIP-PING.] **1.** To pay an act of worship to; perform acts or have feelings of worship. 2‖. To honor. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or feeling of adoration or homage; the paying of religious reverence, as in prayer, praise, etc. **2.** The act or feeling of deference, respect, or honor toward virtue, power, or the like. **3.** Excessive or ardent admiration. **4.** [Eng. or Prov.] A title of honor in addressing persons of station. [< AS. *weorthscipe*, < *weorth*, worthy, + *-scipe*, -SHIP.] **wor'shipet.**

Syn.: (verb) adore, bow down to, deify, exalt, honor, idolize, pray to, revere, reverence. See PRAISE; (noun) see RELIGION; REVERENCE.—**Ant.:** (verb) abhor, abjure, abominate, blaspheme, curse, denounce, detest, renounce, revile, scoff, scorn. — **wor'ship-er**, *n.* **wor'ship-per‡.** — **wor'ship-ful**, *a.* Worthy of honor by reason of character or position. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

worst, ⎫ 1 wûrst; 2 wûrst. I2. *vt.* To get the advantage
wurstP, ⎭ over; defeat; vanquish. **II.** *a.* [Used as the superlative of *bad*, *ill*, or *evil*.] Bad, ill, or evil in the highest degree. **III.** *n.* The most evil state or result. **IV.** *adv.* In the worst or most extreme manner or degree. [< AS. *wyrsta*, superl. of *wyrsa*, worse.] Syn.: (verb) see BEAT; CONQUER.

wors'ted, 1 wus'ted *or* wûrs'ted; 2 wos'tĕd *or* wûrs'tĕd. **I.** *a.* Made of worsted. **II.** *n.* **1.** Woolen yarn, with fibers combed parallel and twisted hard; also, a lightly twisted woolen yarn. **2.** Material for braid other than cotton or silk. [< *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in England.]

wort1, 1 wûrt; 2 wûrt, *n.* **1.** A plant; herb; as, liver*wort*. **2.** A plant of the cabbage kind. [< AS. *wyrt*, plant.]

wort2, *n.* The unfermented infusion of malt that when fermented becomes beer. [< AS. *wyrte*, < *wyrt*, plant.]

worth‖, 1 wûrth; 2 wûrth. *vt.* To betide or befall: now only in phrases, as **wo worth the day**, etc. [< AS. *weorthan*, be.]

worth, ⎫ 1 wûrth; 2 wûrth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having value;
wurthP, ⎭ equal in value (to); exchangeable (for). **2.**

Deserving (of): in either a good or a bad sense. **3.** Having possessions to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million. **II.** *n.* **1.** That quality which renders a thing useful or desirable; value or excellence of any kind; hence, market value. **2.** That quality or combination of qualities that makes one deserving of esteem: mental and moral excellence. **3**‖. Wealth. [< AS. *weorth*, < *weorth*, worthy.] Syn.: (noun) character, desert, excellence, integrity, merit, preciousness. See PRICE; VIRTUE.—**worth'less,** *a.* Having no worth. (1) Having no utility or value. (2) Destitute of dignity, virtue, or standing. Syn.: see BAD; BASE; USELESS; VAIN; WASTE. — **worth'less-ly,** *adv.* — **worth'less-ness,** *n.* [WORTH, *n.*, WORTHY, *a.*

-worth, -worthy, *suffixes.* Used in composition to represent

Worth, William Jenkins (1794–1849). An American general; served in Mexican war.

wor'thy, ⎫ 1 wûr'thi; 2 wûr'thy. **I.** *a.* [WOR'THI-ER;
wur'thy[F], ⎭ WOR'THI-EST.] **1.** Possessing worth; deserving of respect or honor; having valuable or useful qualities. **2.** Having such qualities as to be deserving of or adapted to some specified thing; fit; suitable: followed by *of* (rarely *for*). **II.** *n.* [WOR'THIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A person of eminent worth: commonly in the plural. **2.** Humorously, a person of local note; a character. Syn.: (adjective) see BECOMING; EXCELLENT; GOOD; MORAL; VIRTUOUS.—**wor'thi-ly,** *adv.* In a worthy manner.—**wor'thi-ness,** *n.* [WIT, *v.*

wot‖, 1 wot; 2 wŏt, *vt. & vi., 1st & 3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of

would, 1 wud; 2 wụd, *v., imp.* of WILL, *auxiliary.* Expressing desire, conditional assertion, or determined action. [< AS. *wolde*, pret. of *willan*, will.]—**would'-be",** *a.* Desiring or professing to be; as, a *would-be* poet.

wound[1d], 1 wûnd; 2 wụnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To inflict a wound upon. (1) To hurt, especially so as to draw blood. (2) To cause pain, injury, or grief to. **II.** *i.* To inflict physical or moral hurt; pain. [< AS. *wundian*, < *wund;* see WOUND, *n.*] Syn.: see AFFRONT; HURT; PIQUE.

wound[2], 1 wound; 2 wound, *imp. & pp.* of WIND, *v.*

wound, 1 wûnd; 2 wụnd, *n.* **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence; especially, a cut, bruise, stab, etc.; also, a breach of the bark or substance of a tree or plant. **2.** Hence, any injury or cause of pain or grief, as to the feelings, honor, etc. [< AS. *wund*, < *winnan*, strive.]

wound'i-ly†, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly; excessively.

wove, *imp. & pp.* of WEAVE, *v.*—**wo'ven,** *pp.*

wownd, *n.* Same as WOUND.

Wp., *abbr.* Worship.—**W. R.,** *abbr.* West Riding.

wrack[1], 1 rak; 2 răk, *n.* **1.** Marine vegetation and other floating material cast ashore by the waves. **2.** The state of being wrecked; ruin; destruction. **3.** Wreckage. **4**†. Shipwreck. [< D. *wrak*, wrack.] **wrake**†.

wrack[2], *n.* A rack of clouds; any floating vapor.

wraith, 1 rāth; 2 răth, *n.* A fantom of a living person supposed to portend that person's death; loosely, any specter. [< Ice. *vörth*, guardian.]

wrang, 1 rang; 2 răng, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Wrong.

Wran'gel, 1 ran'gel; 2 răn'gĕl, **Mount.** A mountain in S. Alaska; 19,400 ft. high.

wran'gl(E[R]), 1 rang'gl; 2 răn'gl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WRAN'GL(E)D[R]; WRAN'GLING.] **1.** To maintain by noisy argument or dispute; brawl. **2**‖. To argue; debate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An angry or noisy dispute. **2**†. An argument. [ME. *wranglen*, akin to LG. *wrangen;* wrangle.] Syn.: (verb) see CONTEND; (noun) see ALTERCATION; DISPUTE; QUARREL.—**wran'gler,** *n.* **1.** One who wrangles. **2.** At Cambridge University, England, one who has taken the highest mathematical honors. Wranglers were classified as **senior wrangler, second, third,** etc., until 1909.

wrap[1], 1 rap; 2 răp, *vt. & vi.* [WRAPPED[t] or WRAPT; WRAP'-PING.] **1.** To fold, roll, or draw together, as a fabric, so as to enclose something. **2.** To surround and cover by infolding; infold. **3.** To infold or involve so as to conceal; hide. [< WARP, *v.*] [*wrapt.*

wrap[2†], 1 rap; 2 răp, *vi.* Same as RAP[2], *v.*, chiefly in the form

wrap, *n.* An article of dress intended to be drawn or folded about a person; a wrapper; in the plural, outer garments collectively, as cloaks, scarfs, etc.—**wrap'per,** *n.* **1.** An outer covering, as for a newspaper or cigar. **2.** A loose flowing outer garment. **3.** [Colloq.] An undershirt. —**wrap'-ras"cal,** *n.* A loose overcoat of the 18th century.

wrasse, 1 ras; 2 răs, *n.* A food-fish of warm and tropical seas, often highly colored. [< W. *gwrachen*, wrasse.]

wrath, 1 rāth; 2 răth, *n.* **1.** Determined and lasting anger; extreme passion; rage. **2**‖. The just punishment of crime. [< AS. *wræththo*, < *wræth;* see WROTH.] Syn.: see ANGER; VIOLENCE.—**wrath**†, *vt. & vt.* To make or become angry; show wrath. **wrath'en**†.—**wrath**†, *a.* Wroth.—**wrath'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wrath'y,** *a.* **1.** Disposed to wrath. **2.** [Colloq.] Wroth.

wreak[1], 1 rīk; 2 rēk, *vt.* To inflict, as vengeance; satiate, as a feeling or passion. [< AS. *wrecan*, revenge, impel.] —**wreak**†, *n.* Vengeance.—**wreak'ful**†, *a.* **-ly**†, *adv.*

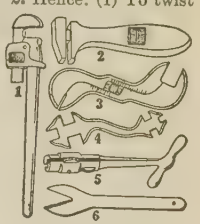
wreath, 1 rīth; 2 rēth, *n.* **1.** A twisted band of leaves or flowers, commonly circular, as for a crown or chaplet. **2.** Any curled band of circular or spiral shape, as of smoke or snow. [< AS. *wræth*, < *writhan*, twist.]—**wreathe,** *vt. & vi.* [WREATHED; WREATH'ING.] **1.** To form into or take the form of a wreath. **2.** To encircle; embrace. **3**‖. To twist. Syn.: see TWIST.—**wreath'y,** *a.*

wreck, 1 rek; 2 rĕk. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause or suffer purposely or negligently the destruction of, as a vessel; shipwreck. **2.** To bring any form of ruin or destruction upon. **3.** To endanger, damage, or ruin by a wreck, as goods. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked. (1) Shipwreck. (2) The ruin of anything, especially if effected violently. **2.** That which has been wrecked or ruined, as a vessel or an army. **3.** Wreckage, especially property cast ashore by the sea, **4.** Same as WRACK[1], 1. [< AS. *wræc*, < *wrecan*, drive out.] Syn.: see RUIN.—**wreck'age,** *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking or the state of being wrecked. **2.** Material from a wreck. —**wreck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who lures ships to destruction in order to plunder them. **2.** One who ruins something valuable, as a bank or a railroad, especially for his own profit. **3.** One employed to recover disabled vessels or wrecked cargoes for the owners; also, a vessel employed in this service. —**wreck'ful,** *a.* [Poet.] Causing wreck; involving ruin.

wren, 1 ren; 2 rĕn, *n.* **1.** A very small bird, having short rounded wings and a short tail. **2.** One of other small birds. [< AS. *wrenna*, wren.]

Wren, Sir Christopher (1632–1723). An English architect; designed St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

wrench, 1 rench; 2 rĕnch. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To twist violently; turn suddenly by force; wrest. **2.** Hence: (1) To twist forcibly so as to cause pain or injury; sprain. (2) To twist from the proper meaning, intent, or use. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wrenching, physical or mental. **2.** A tool for twisting or turning bolts, nuts, pipe, etc. [< AS. *wrenc*, stratagem, < √ of WRING.]



Common Forms of Wrenches.
1. Stillson wrench. 2. Pocket-wrench. 3. S wrench. 4. Combination wrench, 5. Adjustable socket-wrench. 6. Alligator wrench. See also illus. under MONKEY-WRENCH.

wrest, 1 rest; 2 rĕst. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To pull or force away by violent twisting or wringing; wrench. **2.** To turn from the true meaning, character, intent, application, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of wresting. (1) A violent twist. (2) A misapplication or perversion. (3) A crooked act; wile. **2.** A key for tuning a stringed instrument, as a harp. [< AS. *wræstan*, < *writhan*, writhe.]—**wrest'er,** *n.*

wres'tl(E[R]), 1 res'l; 2 rĕs'l, *v.* [WRES'TL(E)D[R]; WRES'TLING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To contend with by wrestling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To contend or grapple, as opponents striving each to bring the other to the ground; hence, to strive vehemently for some end. **2.** To pray earnestly. [AS. *wræstlian*, freq. of *wræstan;* see WREST, *v.*] Syn.: see STRUGGLE. —**wres'tl**(E[R]), *n.* An act of wrestling.—**wres'tler,** *n.*

wretch, ⎫ 1 rech; 2 rĕch, *n.* **1.** A base, vile, or contempt-
wrech[F], ⎭ ible person; despicable character. **2.** A miserable or unhappy person; also, sometimes, any person or creature viewed with pity. [< AS. *wrecca*, outcast, < *wrecan*, banish.]—**wretch'ed,** *a.* **1.** Sunk in dejection; profoundly unhappy. **2.** Causing misery. **3.** Mean; paltry. **4.** Despicable. Syn.: see BAD; BASE; PITIFUL.—**wretch'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**wretch'ed-ness,** *n.*

wrig'gle, ⎫ 1 rig'l; 2 rĭg'l, *vt. & vi.* [WRIG'GLED; WRIG'-
wrig'l[F], ⎭ GLING.] **1.** To twist in a sinuous manner; squirm; writhe. **2.** To proceed as if by twisting, crawling, or insinuating turns. **3.** To show confusion, as under questioning. [< D. *wriggelen*, freq. < √ of MD. *wricken*, turn.]—**wrig'gle,** *n.*—**wrig'gler,** *n.*—**wrig'gly,** *a.*

wright, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *n.* One who does mechanical or constructive work: used chiefly in compounds; as, *ship-wright.* [< AS. *wyrhta*, < *wyrcan*, work.]

Wright, *n.* **1. Orville** (1871–), an American aviator; inventor with his brother Wilbur of a flying-machine. **2. Wilbur** (1867–1912), American aviator; inventor.

wring, 1 rin; 2 rĭng, *v.* [WRUNG, WRINGED, or WRANG (Prov.); WRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compress by twisting; turn and strain with force; pass (clothes) through a wringer. **2.** To squeeze or press out, as water, by twisting; figuratively, to extort. **3.** To torture; distress. **4.** To twist out of shape or place. **5**‖. To pervert. **II**†. *i.* **1.** To writhe, as with anguish. **2.** To pain, as by pinching.

3. To force a way; squeeze. [< AS. *wringan*, wring.] —**wring'-bolt"**, *n.* A bolt, having a ring or eye, used by shipwrights to secure the planks against the frame till permanently fastened.—**wring'er**, *n.* **1.** One who wrings. **2.** A contrivance used to press water out of fabrics after washing.

wrin'kl(e[F], 1 riŋ'kl; 2 rĭŋ'kl, *vt. & vi.* [WRIN'KL(E)D[F]; WRIN'KLING.] To contract into furrows and prominences; assume furrows and ridges.

wrin'kl(e[1F], *n.* A small ridge or prominence, as on a smooth surface; crease. [< √ of WRING.]—**wrin'kly**, *a.*

wrin'kl(e[2F], *n.* [Colloq.] A curious or ingenious notion; happy thought. [< AS. *wrenc*, artifice.] Syn.: see WHIM.

wrist, 1 rist; 2 rĭst, *n.* The part of the arm immediately adjoining the hand. [< AS. *wrist*, < *writhan*, twist.]—**wrist'band**, *n.* The band of a sleeve that covers the wrist or ends a shirt-sleeve.—**wrist'let**, *n.* **1.** A flexible band worn on the wrist for ornament or warmth. **2.** A bracelet.—**wrist'-pin"**, *n.* A pin, as for a connecting-rod.—**wrist-watch**, *n.* A watch set as in a leather wristlet and worn at the wrist.

writ‖, 1 rit; 2 rit, *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.*, also *imp. & pp.* of WRITE, *v.*

writ, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A mandatory precept, under seal, issued by a court, and commanding the person to whom it is addressed to do or not to do some act. **2.** That which is written: now chiefly in the phrase **Holy Writ**, meaning the Bible. [< AS. *writ*, < *writan*, write.]

write, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *v.* [WROTE or WRIT‖; WRIT'TEN or WRIT‖; WRIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To trace or inscribe on a surface, as in letters; especially, to do so in cursive characters. **2.** To trace or inscribe (characters that represent sounds or ideas). **3.** To describe in writing. **4.** To compose or produce in writing, especially as an author. **5.** To give legible or indicative form to; impress; **6.** To cover with writing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To trace or inscribe letters, etc., on a surface. **2.** To communicate thought or news by writing. **3.** To engage in literary composition. [< AS. *writan*, write.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.—**writ'er**, *n.* **1.** One who writes. (1) One who engages in literary composition. (2) A penman. **2.** That which writes or assists in writing: used in composition; as, *typewriter*.—**writ'er-ship**, *n.* The office or business of a writer.—**writ'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who writes. **2.** The characters so made; chirography. **3.** Anything written or expressed in letters.—**writ'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A typewriting-machine.—**writ'-ing-mas"ter**, *n.* A teacher of penmanship.—**writ'ing-pa"per**, *n.* Paper prepared to receive ink in writing.

writhe, 1 raith; 2 rīth, *vt. & vi.* [WRITHED; WRITH'ING.] **1.** To twist with violence; wrench; distort, as the body, face, or limbs in pain. **2**‖. To extort. [< AS. *wrīthan*, writhe.] Syn.: see STRUGGLE.

wrong, 1 rŏŋ; 2 rông. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To violate the rights of; inflict injury or injustice upon. **2.** To do injustice to by imputation; misrepresent. **II.** *a.* **1.** Violating right or justice; not morally right or worthy. **2.** Deviating from fact, truth, or requirement; erroneous; improper; incorrect. **III.** *n.* **1.** That which is contrary to justice or rectitude; an injury; mischief; crime. **2.** A wrong state or position; error. **IV.** *adv.* In a wrong manner. [< AS. **wrang*, < *wringan*, wring.] Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; (adjective) see CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; SINFUL; (noun) see INJURY; INJUSTICE; SIN.—**wrong'-do"er**, *n.* One who commits a fault or crime.—**wrong'-do"ing**, *n.*—**wrong'er**, *n.* —**wrong'ful**, *a.* Characterized by injustice. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**wrong'-head"ed**, *a.* Having perverted judgment; perverse; obstinate.—**wrong'ly**, *adv.*—**wrong'ness**, *n.*

wrote, 1 rōt; 2 rōt, *imp.* of WRITE, *v.*

wroth‖, 1 rōth; 2 rôth, *a.* Filled with anger; angry. [< AS. *wrāth*, < *wrīthan*, writhe.] **wrothe†**.—**wroth†**, *n.* Anger.

wrought, 1 rōt; 2 rôt, *imp. & pp.* of WORK, *v.*: now archaic except in the senses of to effect, and to work into shape.

wrung, 1 rŭŋ; 2 rŭng, *imp. & pp.* of WRING, *v.*

wry, 1 rai; 2 rȳ, *a.* **1.** Bent to one side or out of position; contorted; askew. **2.** Hence, deviating from that which is right or proper; perverted, as a course or an interpretation. [< AS. *wrigian*, twist.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**wry'neck"**, *n.* **1.** A woodpecker: named from its habit of twisting its head and neck. **2.** *Pathol.* A rheumatic affection seated in the muscles of the neck.

W. S., *abbr.* West Saxon, Writer to the Signet.—**W. S. W.**, *abbr.* West-southwest.—**wt.** *abbr.* Weight.

wud, 1 wud; 2 wūd, *a.* [Scot.] Mad; insane. Compare WOOD.

wull, 1 wul; 2 wŭl, *v. & n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Will.

Wundt, 1 vunt; 2 vunt, **Wilhelm Max** (1832–1921). A German psychologist and physiologist.—**Wundt'i-an**, *a.*

wun'na, 1 wun'ə; 2 wŭn'ə, *v.* [Scot.] Will not.

Wurt'tem-berg, 1 vŭr'tem-berh; 2 vŭr'tĕm-bĕrH, *n.* A republic in S. W. Germany; 7,536 sq. m.; pop. 2,818,780; capital, Stuttgart.

wust†, *v.* Same as WIS. **wuss‡**.

wuss, 1 wus; 2 wŭs, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Wish.

W. Va., *abbr.* West Virginia (official).

Wy'att, 1 wai'ət; 2 wȳ'at, **Sir Thomas** (1503–1542). An English poet and statesman.

wych'-elm", *n.* Same as WICH-ELM.

Wych'er-ley, 1 wich'ər-li; 2 wȳch'er-ly, **William** (1640?–1716). An English dramatist; *The Country Wife*.

Wyc'lif, 1 wik'lif; 2 wȳc'lif, **John** (1324?–1384). An English reformer; first translator, with assistants, of the entire Bible into English. **Wyc'liffe‡**.—**Wyc'lif-ite**, *n.* A follower of Wyclif. **Wyc'liff-ite‡**.

wye, 1 wai; 2 wȳ, *n.* The letter Y, or something Y-shaped.

Wyke'ham, 1 wik'əm; 2 wȳk'am, **William of** (1324–1404). An English bishop and statesman. **Wick'ham‡**.

wylt, *v.* To will; desire. **wyllet**.

wy'lie-coat", 1 wai'li-kōt"; 2 wȳ'li-cōt", *n.* [Scot.] A boys' flannel underdress; also, a flannel petticoat. **wi'lie-coat"‡**.

wynt, *v.* To win; overcome. **wynnet**.

wynd[1], 1 waind; 2 wȳnd, *n.* [Scot.] An alley. [= WIND[2], *n.*]

wynd[2]†, *n.* Same as WIND.

Wyo., *abbr.* Wyoming (official).

Wy-o'ming, 1 wai-ō'miŋ *or* wai'o-miŋ; 2 wȳ-ō'ming *or* wȳ'o-ming, *n.* **1.** A State in the N. W. United States; 97,914 sq. m.; pop. 194,400; capital, Cheyenne. **2. W. Valley**, a valley in N. E. Pennsylvania; the scene of a massacre by Tories and Indians, July 3, 1778.

wyte, 1 wait; 2 wȳt, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Blame. [< AS. *wīte*, < *wītan*, blame.] **wite‡**; **wytte†**.

wytte†, *n.* Wisdom; intelligence; reason.—**wyt'ty†**, *a.* Wise.

X

X x Roman. 𝔛 𝔵 Black Letter. 𝒳 *x* Script.

X, x, 1 eks; 2 ĕks, *n.* [EX'ES, X's, or Xs, 1 eks'ez; 2 ĕks'ĕz, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-fourth in the English alphabet. It is a sign for the combination *ks*, as in *extra*, *gz* as in *exact* or *z* as in *Xerxes* (zŭrks'iz[1]). [acid.

xan'thate, 1 zan'thēt; 2 zăn'thāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of xanthic

xan'the-in,) 1 zan'thi-in, -in *or* -ain; 2 zăn'thē-in, -in *or*

xan'the-ine,) -ĭn, *n.* The soluble yellow coloring-matter of flowers. See XANTHIN, 2. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Xan'thi-an, 1 zan'thi-ən; 2 zăn'thi-an *a.* Relating to Xanthus.—**Xanthian marbles** or **sculptures**, the marble sculptures found by Sir (then Mr.) C. Fellows (?1799–1860) at Xanthus: now in the British Museum.

xan'thic, 1 zan'thik; 2 zăn'thic, *a.* Having a yellow or yellowish color. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]—**xanthic acid**, a heavy, colorless, oily liquid compound made by decomposing potassium xanthate, as with sulfuric acid.

xan'thin,) 1 zan'thin *or* -thĭn; 2 zăn'thin *or* -thĭn, *n.*

xan'thine,) **1.** *Chem.* A white crystalline compound contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions. **2.** The insoluble yellow coloring-matter contained in flowers. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

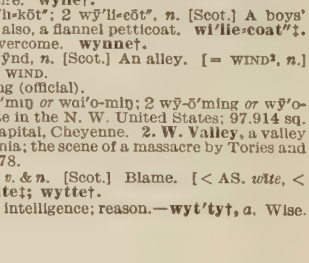
Xan'thous, 1 zan'thus; 2 zăn'thŭs, *a. Ethnol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the yellow or Mongolian type of mankind. **2.** Of or pertaining to that variety of mankind that has yellow or yellowish hair, including the Teutons and Scandinavians; blond. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Xan'thus, 1 zan'thus; 2 zăn'thŭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city of Lycia, Asia Minor; destroyed by Brutus, 43 B. C.; many interesting sculptures have been found there. **2.** Same as SCAMANDER.

Xan-thox'y-lum, 1 zan-theks'i-lum; 2 zăn-thŏks'y-lŭm, *n.* Same as ZANTHOXYLUM.

Xan-tip'pe, 1 zan-tip'i; 2 zăn-tip'e, *n.* The wife of Socrates; renowned as a shrew. **Xan-thip'pe‡**.

xat, 1 zăt; 2 zăt, *n.* A carved memorial post erected in front of the dwellings of certain North American Indians.



Xat of the Haida Indians.

Xav'i-er, 1 zav'i-er *or* (*Sp.*) hā-vyer'; 2 zăv'i-er *or* (*Sp.*) hä-vyĕr', **Francisco** (1506–1552). A Spanish Jesuit missionary in the Orient; one of the founders of the Society of Jesus.—**Xa-ve'ri-an**, *a.*

xcp., *abbr.* Without coupon.—**xd.**, **xdiv.**, *abbr.* Without dividend.—**xdr.**, *abbr.* Crusader.

xe'bec, 1 zī'bek; 2 zē'bĕc, *n.* A small three-masted vessel, with both square and lateen sails: formerly used by Algerine pirates. [< Turk. *sumbeki*, kind of ship.]

Xen., *abbr.* Xenophon.

xen'o-, ⎫ 1 zen'o-, zen-; 2 zĕn'o-, zĕn-. From Greek *xenos*,
xen-, ⎭ guest: combining forms.

Xen'o-cles, 1 zen'o-klīz; 2 zĕn'o-clēg, *n.* An Athenian tragic poet of the 5th century B. C.

Xe-noc'ra-tes, 1 zı-nek'ra-tīz; 2 ze-nŏc'ra-tēg, *n.* (396–314 B. C.) A Greek philosopher; disciple of Plato.

xe-nog'a-my, *n. Bot.* Cross-fertilization.—**xe-nog'a-mous,** *a.* [< XENO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

xe'non, 1 zī'nen; 2 zē'nŏn, *n.* An element in the atmosphere composed of an inert gas which solidifies at an extremely low temperature. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *xenon* neut. of *xenos*, strange.]

Xe-noph'a-nes, 1 zı-nef'a-nīz; 2 ze-nŏf'a-nēg, *n.* (538?–500 B. C.) A Greek philosopher and poet.

Xen'o-phon, 1 zen'o-fen; 2 zĕn'o-fŏn, *n.* (435–355 B. C.?) A Greek historian and soldier; commanded in the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks; *Anabasis*.

xe'ro-, ⎫ 1 zī'ro-, zer-; 2 zē'ro-, zĕr-. From Greek *xēros*, dry:
xer-, ⎭ combining forms.—**xe'ro-phil,** *n.* A plant adapted to drought.—**xe-roph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Loving drought: said of plants especially adapted to living in dry, hot climates, as the cactus.—**xe'ro-phyte,** *n.* A plant adapted to dry conditions of air and soil.—**xe"ro-phyt'ic,** *a.*

xe-ro'sis, 1 zı-rō'sıs; 2 ze-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A condition of abnormal dryness of a part; specifically, a dry, harsh, thickened, and scaly condition of the skin or mucous membrane of a part. [< Gr. *xērōsis*, < *xēros*, dry.]

Xerus. 1/17

Xer'es, 1 zūrks'ĭz; 2 zĕrks'ēg, *n.* (519?–465 B. C.) A Persian king; defeated by the Greeks at Salamis. See SALAMIS.

Xi-me'nes de Cis-ne'ros, 1 hī-mē'nes, thīs-nē'ros; 2 hī-mę'nēs, thīs-nę'rōs (1437–1517). A Spanish statesman and cardinal.

Xin-gu', 1 shĭn-gū'; 2 shĭn-ġu', *n.* A river in central Brazil; [1,300 m. to the Amazon.

xiph'oid, 1 zif'oid; 2 zĭf'ŏid, *a.* Shaped like a sword; as, the *xiphoid* cartilage (the lower end of the breast-bone).

xiph-oi'di-an‡. [< Gr. *xiphos*, sword, + -OID.]

Xmas., *abbr.* Christmas. — **Xn., Xtian.,** *abbr.* Christian. —**Xnty.,** *abbr.* Christianity.

XP. The first two letters of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, the Greek word for Christ: introduced by Constantine the Great as an emblem of Christ.

X'-rays", *n. pl.* Same as ROENTGEN RAYS.

xy'lem, 1 zaı'lem; 2 zȳ'lĕm, *n. Bot.* The woody tissue of plants. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

xy'lo-, ⎫ 1 zaı'lo-, zil-; 2 zȳ'lo-, zȳl-. From Greek *xylon*, wood:
xyl-, ⎭ combining forms.—**xy"lo-car'pous,** *a.* Having a hard, woody fruit. [+ Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**xy'lo-gen,** *n.* **1.** A compound forming the essential part of plant-fibers; lignin. **2.** Specifically, nascent woody fiber.—**xy'lo-graph,** *n.* **1.** An engraving on wood, or a print from such engraving. **2.** An impression obtained from the grain of wood, as used for surface decoration.—**xy-log'ra-pher,** *n.*—**xy"lo-graph'ic, xy"lo-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to wood-engraving.—**xy-log'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Wood-engraving, especially of the 15th century. **2.** Printing with wood-engravings. **3.** Painting or printing on wood for decorative purposes. **4.** The making of prints or impressions showing the grain of wood.—**xy-loph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on or boring in wood, as insect-larvæ. [+ Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**xy'lo-nite,** *n.* Same as CELLULOID.—**xy'lo-phone,** *n.* **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a row of parallel wooden bars graduated to form a scale and struck by small mallets or sounded by rubbing. **2.** An instrument used to determine the vibratory properties of different woods. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**xy'lo-tile,** *n.* **1.** Celluloid: a former name. **2.** A brown, fibrous, altered asbestos. [+ Gr. *tilos*, down.]

xys'ter, 1 zis'tər; 2 zȳs'ter, *n. Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones. [< Gr. *xystēr*, scraper, < *xyō*, scrape.]

Y

Y y Roman. 𝔜 𝔶 Black Letter. *Y y* Script.

Y¹, y, 1 waı; 2 wȳ, *n.* [WYES, Y's, or *Ys*, 1 waız; 2 wȳz, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-fifth in the English alphabet.

Y², *n.* Something resembling a letter Y in shape, as a plumbers' forked pipe, or a forked piece, usually one of a pair, serving as a rest or support, as for a sighting-instrument.

y-, *prefix.* Used in Middle English as a sign of the past participle; as, *y*clept. [AS. *ge-*.]

y., *abbr.* Yard, year.

yacht, 1 yɒt; 2 yȧt. **I.** *vi.* To manage, cruise, or sail in a yacht. **II.** *n.* A vessel specially built or fitted for pleasure, as distinguished from war or commerce. [< MD. *jacht*, < *jagen*, hunt.]—**yacht'-club",** *n.* A club of yachtsmen.—**yacht'ing,** *n.* The act or practise of sailing in or managing a yacht.—**yachts'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who owns or sails a yacht. **yacht'er‡; yacht'man‡.** —**yachts'(or yacht')man-ship,** *n.* The art of managing a yacht; skill in yachting.—**yachts'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

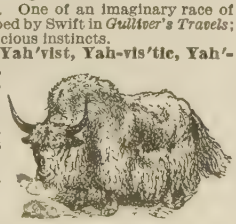
Ya'fa, *n.* Same as JAFFA.

ya'ger, 1 yē'gər; 2 yā'ger, *n.* Same as JAEGER.

yah, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; bah.

Ya'hoo, 1 yū'hu; 2 yā'hōō, *n.* One of an imaginary race of brutes in human form, described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels*; hence, a person of low and vicious instincts.

Yah-veh', 1 yū-vē'; 2 yā-vę', **Yah'vist, Yah-vis'tic, Yah'vism,** same as JEHOVAH, JEHOVIST, etc. **Yah-we'‡; Yah-weh'‡; Yah'wism‡; Yah'wist‡.**


Yak. 1/70

yak, 1 yak; 2 yăk, *n.* An Asiatic bovine ruminant between the bisons and true oxen. [< Tibetan *gyak*.]

Ya"lu', 1 yū'lū'; 2 yă'lų', *n.* A river between Manchuria and Chosen; 300 m. to the Yellow Sea; scene of a Japanese victory over Chinese, Sept. 17, 1894, and over Russians, May 1, 1904.

yam, 1 yam; 2 yăm, *n.* **1.** A climbing tropical plant having a fleshy edible tuberous root. **2.** [U. S.] A large variety of the sweet potato. [< Pg. *inhame*, prob. of African origin.]

yam'mer, 1 yam'ər; 2 yăm'er, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To complain peevishly; whine.

Yang'tze, 1 yăn'tsē; 2 yăng'tsę, *n.* A river in Tibet and central China; 3,200 m. to the Pacific ocean.

yank¹, 1 yaŋk; 2 yăŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To take, remove, or displace with or as with a sharp or sudden pull. **II.** *i.* [Eng.] **1.** To move with rapidity. **2.** To jabber; scold. [< Sw. dial. *jakka*, wander; akin to Ice. *jaga*, G. *jagen*, hunt.]—**yank,** *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A sudden sharp pull; jerk. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A sharp blow or slap.

Yan'kee, 1 yaŋ'kī; 2 yăŋ'kē. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Yankees. **II.** *n.* **1.** A New-Englander; hence, any citizen of the United States. **2.** A Northerner; especially, a Federal soldier: so called in the South during the Civil War. [Prob. same as Scot. *yankie*, a sharp, clever woman, < YANK, *v.*; but perhaps < D. harvest-song, whose refrain began '*Yanker didee doodle down*.']—**Yan'kee Doo'dle,** a song, of many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times and one of the national airs of the United States.—**Yan'kee-ism,** *n.* **1.** Yankee characteristics collectively. **2.** A Yankee trait or idiom, especially as restricted to New England.—**Yan'kee-land,** *n.* [Colloq.] The United States; sometimes, by restriction, New England.

yap, 1 yap; 2 yăp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Prov.] To bark or yelp, as a cur. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To prate; jabber. **II.** *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A worthless dog. **2.** A bark or yelp. [Imitative.]

Yap, *n.* An island of the Caroline group, Pacific ocean; [pop. 8,537.

yard, 1 yȯrd; 2 yärd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To collect or gather into or as into an enclosure or yard. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] **1.** To herd in a winter pasture, as deer. **2.** To shoot deer in their yard.

yard¹, 1 yȯrd; 2 yärd, *n.* **1.** The standard English measure of length; 36 inches. **2.** A yardstick. **3.** *Naut.* A spar set crosswise of a mast and used to support sails. [< AS. *gyrd*, rod; akin to *gād*, goad.]—**yard'-arm",** *n. Naut.* Either end of a yard.—**yard'stick",** *n.* A graduated measuring-stick a yard in length. **yard'-wand"‡.**

yard², *n.* **1.** A tract of ground enclosed or set apart. (1) An enclosure, usually small and near a residence or other building; by extension, the grounds near a house, whether enclosed or not. (2) An enclosure used for some specific work. **2.** [U. S. & Canada.] The winter pasturing-ground of deer and moose. **3.** [Eng.] A measure of land, with wide local variation. [< AS. *geard*, yard.]

yare, 1 yār; 2 yār, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** Responding quickly to the helm; manageable: said of a ship. **2.** Brisk; prompt. **3.** Prepared; ready. **yeare‡.**—**yare'ly,** *adv.* **1.** With skill. **2.** With dispatch; quickly. [< AS. *gearu*, ready.]

Yar'mouth, 1 yār'məth; 2 yär'muth, *n.* A seaport of E. England, bombed by German aircraft, Jan. 19, 1915.

yarn, 1 yārn; 2 yärn. **I.** *vi.* To tell a yarn or yarns.

II. *n.* **1.** Any fibrous material, as of wool, prepared for use in weaving, knitting, etc.; spun fiber; loosely, thread; also, a quantity of such spun material. **2.** [Colloq.] A long extravagant story. [< AS. *gearn*, yarn.]

yar'row, 1 yar'o; 2 yăr'o, *n.* A common perennial herb of Europe and North America with a pungent odor and taste, highly astringent. [< AS. *gearuwe*, yarrow.]

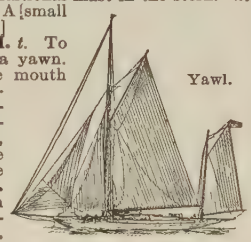
yash'mak, 1 yash'mak; 2 yăsh'măk, *n.* The double veil or covering for the face worn by Moslem women when in public. [< Turk. *yâshmâq*.] **yash'mac‡; yas'mak‡.**

yat'a-ghan, 1 yat'ə-gan; 2 yăt'a-ğăn, *n.* A Turkish sword or similar with a double-curved blade and a handle without a guard. [Turk.] **yat'a-gan‡.** [YAP, 1.

yaup‡, 1 yŏp; 2 yąp, *vi.* [Colloq., U. S., & Scot.] Same as

yaw, 1 yē; 2 yą. **I.** *vi.* [Naut. or Prov.] To steer wildly or out of her course, as a ship; hence, to move unsteadily or irregularly. **II.** *n.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; hence, irregular or unsteady motion. [< Norw. *gaga*, bend back.]

yawl, 1 yĕl; 2 yąl, *n.* **1.** A small sailing vessel rigged like a sloop, with a small additional mast in the stern. **2.** A ship's jolly-boat. **3.** A [small fishing-boat. [< D. *jol*.]


Yawl.

yawn, 1 yŏn; 2 yąn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To express by or as by a yawn. **II.** *i.* **1.** To [open the mouth wide, either (1) voluntarily, as an animal seeking its prey, or (2) involuntarily, with a long, full inspiration of the breath, commonly as the result of drowsiness. **2.** To stand agape as with astonishment; by extension, to yearn or long. **3.** To be or stand wide open, especially as ready to engulf or receive something. [< AS. *gānian*, < *gīnan*, yawn.]

yawn, *n.* **1.** A wide opening of the mouth, especially as from weariness. **2.** The act of opening wide.

yawp‡, 1 yŏp; 2 yąp, *v.* [Prov.] Same as YELP.

yawp, *n.* A loud and uncouth outcry.

yaws, 1 yōz; 2 yąs, *n. pl.* **1.** A tropical skin-disease characterized by small red spots that develop into tubercles. **2.** *sing.* One of these tubercles. [< Afr. *yaw*, raspberry.]

Y. B., Yr. B., *abbr.* Year-book.

y-clept', } 1 ı-klept'; 2 y-clĕpt', *pp.* [Archaic or Humorous.]
y-cleped', } Called; named. [< Y- + AS. *cleopian*, call.]

yd., *abbr.* [YDS., *pl.*] Yard.

ye, ye, 1 thī; 2 thē. The: an archaic contraction in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon character thorn (Þ); sometimes incorrectly pronounced yī.

ye, 1 yī; 2 yē, *pron.* The nominative (sometimes incorrectly objective) plural of the personal pronoun of the second person. See YOU. [< AS. *gē*, ye.]

yea, 1 yē; 2 yę. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Yes: used to express affirmation or assent: in this sense now superseded by *yes*. **2.** Not only so, but more so; as, fifty, *yea*, a hundred. **3.** In reality; verily. **4‖.** Truly. **II.** *n.* An expression of affirmation; an affirmative vote. [< AS. *gēa*, yea.]

yean‖, 1 yīn; 2 yēn, *vt.* & *vi.* To bring forth young, as a sheep. [< AS. *geēanian*.]—**yean'ling,** *n.* The young of a goat or sheep.

year, 1 yīr; 2 yēr, *n.* **1.** The period of time in which the earth completes a revolution around the sun: about 365 days, used as a unit of time, and divided into 12 months. It is now reckoned as beginning January 1 and ending December 31. **2.** Any period of 12 months. **3.** *pl.* Length or time of life; age; as, active for his *years*. [< AS. *gēar*, year.]—**astronomical year,** the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, which determines the changing seasons. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. **equinoctial, natural, solar,** or **tropical year‡.**—**common year,** that of 365 days, approaching most nearly in the number of days to the astronomical year. All years not leap-years are of this length.—**embolismic** or **lunar year,** that of thirteen months, one month being added at intervals to make the mean length of the astronomical year, as in the Hebrew calendar.—**sidereal year,** the period of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9 seconds, in which the sun apparently returns to the same stars. It is 20 minutes and 23 seconds longer than the astronomical year, owing to the precession of the equinoxes.—**year'-book",** *n.* **1.** A book published once a year, or annually revised, usually to give statistical information. **2.** A book concerning the year, as relating to its seasons, dates, anniversaries, or the like.—**year'ling.** **I.** *a.* Being a year old. **II.** *n.* A young animal past its first year and not yet two years old.—**year'long,** *a.* Continuing through a year.—**year'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Included within a year's time. **2.** Occurring once a year; annual. **3.** Continuing a year. **II.** *adv.* Once a year; annually.

yearn, } 1 yūrn; 2 yērn, *vi.* To desire something anxiously;
yern[F], } long: with *for*. [< AS. *giernan*, < *georn*, eager.]

yeast, 1 yīst; 2 yēst, *n.* **1.** A fungous growth consisting of minute vegetable cells that develop or increase by germination in contact with saccharine liquids, producing alcoholic fermentation. **2.** Such a substance as prepared for raising dough. **3.** Froth or spume. [< AS. *gist*, < √ in OHG. *jesan*, ferment.]—**yeast'y,** *a.*

Cells of the Yeast of Beer.

Yeats, 1 yēts *or* yīts; 2 yāts *or* yēts, **William Butler** (1865–). An Irish poet and novelist.

Yed'do, 1 yed'o; 2 yĕd'o, *n.* Tokyo: a former name. **Yed'o‡.**

yegg'man, 1 yeg'man; 2 yĕğ'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Slang, U. S.] A thieving tramp; traveling burglar. [Ascribed to Gipsy origin.] **yegg‡.**

yeldet, *v.* Same as YIELD.

yelk, 1 yelk; 2 yĕlk, *n.* [Dial.] Same as YOLK.

yell, } 1 yel; 2 yĕl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To express with a yell;
yel[F], } utter a yell. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, loud, inarticulate cry, as of pain, terror, anger, etc. **2.** A cry composed of a prearranged set of words; as, a college *yell*. [< AS. *gellan*, yell.] Syn.: see ROAR; CALL.

yel'low, 1 yel'o; 2 yĕl'o. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the color of brass, gold, saffron, etc. **2.** Having a sallow complexion. **II.** *n.* **1.** The color of the spectrum between green and orange, similar to that of brass or gold. **2.** Any pigment or dyestuff having such a color. **3.** The yolk of an egg. **4.** One of certain butterflies. **5.** Jaundice; jealousy. [< AS. *gelou*, yellow.]—**yellow fever,** an acute infectious fever, endemic in tropical countries, and occurring as an epidemic in temperate zones. **yellow Jack‡.**—**yellow spot.** **1.** A small yellowish spot in the retina, the region of most acute vision. **2.** An American butterfly with a yellow blotch on the hind wing.—**yel'low-bird",** *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. **3.** The golden oriole.—**yel'low-ham"mer,** *n.* **1.** An Old World bunting, mostly yellow and black. **2.** [U. S.] The golden-winged woodpecker.—**yel'low-ish,** *a.*—**yel'low-jack"et,** *n.* A social wasp marked with yellow.—**yel'low-ly,** *adv.*—**yel'low-ness,** *n.*

Yel'low Sea. A gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the N. E. coast of China and the W. coast of Chosen; 620 by 400 m.

Yel'low-stone, 1 yel'o-stōn; 2 yĕl'o-stōn, *n.* A river in N. W. Wyoming and central S. Montana; 1,100 m. to the Missouri. — **Yellowstone National Park,** a reserve set apart in 1872 from parts of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, to preserve natural resources and game; 3,312 sq. m.

yelp, 1 yelp; 2 yĕlp. **I.**[t] *vi.* To utter a sharp or shrill cry; give a yelp. **II.** *n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a sharp, crying bark, as of a dog in distress. [< AS. *gielp*.]

British Yeoman (modern).

Yem'en, 1 yem'en; 2 yĕm'ĕn, *n.* A district in southwest Arabia; 73,800 sq. m.; pop. 750,000

yen, 1 yen; 2 yĕn, *n.* The monetary unit of the Japanese: value about 50 cents. See COIN.

Yen"i-se'i, 1 yen"ı-sē'ı; 2 yĕn"i-se'i, *n.* A river in N. W. Siberia; 2,500 m. to the Arctic ocean.

yeo'man, } 1 yō'mən 2 yō'man, *n.* [YEO'-
yo'man[s], } MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] A freeholder next under the rank of gentleman; in modern usage, a farmer. **2.** [U. S. Navy.] (1) A petty officer in charge of stores of some department on board ship. (2) A woman assigned to special shore duties. **yeo'-wo-man‡.** [< AS. *gā*, district, + *man*, man.] —**yeo'man-ly.** **I.** *a.* Resembling a yeoman or yeomen. **yeo'man-like‡.** **II.** *adv.* Stanchly; bravely.—**yeo'man-ry,** *n.* **1.** The collective body of yeomen; freemen; farmers. **2.** [Eng.] A home guard of cavalry consisting of gentlemen and gentlemen farmers.

yerk, 1 yūrk; 2 yĕrk. [Prov. or Obs.] **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* To jerk. **II.** *n.* A jerk. [= JERK.]

yes, 1 yes; 2 yĕs, *adv.* As you say; truly; just so. [< AS. *gīgesese*, prob. < *gēa*, yea, + *sī*, be it so.]

yes'ter-, 1 yes'tər-; 2 yĕs'ter-, *prefix.* Pertaining to the day before the present. [< AS. *geostran-*, *giestran-*.]—**yes'ter-day.** **I.** *n.* **1.** The day preceding to-day. **2.** Loosely, the near past. **II.** *adv.* On the day last past.—**yes'ter-eve"ning,** *n.* The evening of yesterday. **yes'-ter-eve"‡; yes'ter-e"ven‡.**—**yes'ter-night".** **I.** *n.* The night last past. **II.** *adv.* In or during the night last past.

yest'y†, *a.* Yeasty.

yet, 1 yet; 2 yĕt, *adv.* **1.** In addition; besides; further. **2.** Before or at some future time; eventually. **3.** In continuance of a previous state or condition; still. **4.** At

the present time; now. **5.** After all the time that has or had elapsed. **6.** Up to the present time; heretofore. **7.** Than that which has been previously affirmed: with a comparative. **8.** As much as; even. [< AS. *gīt*, now.]

Syn.: besides, further, hitherto, now, still, thus far. *Yet* and *still* have many closely related senses, and, with verbs of past time, are often interchangeable; we may say "while he was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child." *Yet*, like *still*, often applies to past action or state extending to and including the present time, especially when joined with *as*: we can say "he is feeble *as yet*," or "he is *still* feeble," with scarcely appreciable difference of meaning, except that the former statement implies somewhat more of expectation than the latter. *Yet* with a negative applies to completed action, often replacing a positive statement with *still*: "he is not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still*." *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share; "we may be successful *yet*" implies that success may begin at some future time; "we may be successful *still*" implies that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now.

yet, *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; notwithstanding. **2.** But. **3.** Altho. **4.** Tho such be the case. Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

yett, 1 yet; 2 yĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A gate.

yew, 1 yū; 2 yų, *n.* **1.** An Old World evergreen tree of slow growth and long life. **2.** The wood of the common yew-tree. **3.** A bow made from the wood of the yew-tree. [< AS. *īw*, yew.]

Yg'dra-sil, 1 ig'dra-sil; 2 ȳg'dra-sil, *n. Norse Myth.* The world-tree whose roots and branches bind together heaven, the earth, and hell. **Ig'dra-sil†; Yg'dra-sill†.**

Yid'dish, 1 yid'ish; 2 yid'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a Jew; Jewish. **II.** *n.* A German dialect spoken by the Jews, containing a large number of Germanized Hebrew words and using Hebrew characters for its literature. [< G. *Jüdisch*, Jewish, < L. *Judæus*, Jew.]

yield, 1 yild; 2 yēld. **I**^{d}. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To furnish in return for labor or as a result of investment. **2.** To be a natural source of; give forth; as, grapes *yield* wine. **3.** To give way, as under pressure. **4.** To give up, as to a superior power; surrender; relinquish. **5.** To admit or acknowledge to be true; assent. **6.** To permit or suffer; grant. **II.** *n.* The amount yielded; product; result. [< AS. *gield*, payment.] Syn.: (verb) see ALLOW; BEND; DEFER; OBEY; PRODUCE; SURRENDER; (noun) see HARVEST; PRODUCT.—**yield'er,** *n.*—**yield'ing,** *pa.* Disposed to yield. Syn.: see DOCILE; SUPPLE.—**yield'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**yield'ing-ness,** *n.*

yill, 1 yil; 2 yil, *n.* [Scot.] Ale.

-yl, *suffix. Chem.* A termination noting a radical; as, *ethyl*, *methyl*. [< Gr. *hylē*, wood, material.]

y-lang'-y-lang", *n.* Same as IHLANG-IHLANG.

Ym., yn., *abbr.* Them, then: archaic forms.

y-nogh'†, *a. & adv.* Enough. **y-nough'†; y-now'†.**

yo'del, 1 yō'dl; 2 yō'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sing a yodel; change the voice from its natural tone to a falsetto and back; warble. **II.** *n.* A song or refrain, sung to meaningless syllables, with abrupt changes from chest- to head-tones and the reverse: common among Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers. [< G. dial. *jodeln*.] **jo'del†.—yo'del-er,** *n.* **yo'dler†.**

yo'ga, 1 yō'gə; 2 yō'ğa, *n.* **1.** Religious and abstract meditation on the Supreme Spirit. **2.** [Y-] A system of ascetic philosophy involving such meditation. [Sans.] **—yo'gi,** *n.* A follower of the Yoga philosophy; an ascetic or adept, supposed to possess magical powers. **yo'gee†; yo'gin†.**

yoicks, 1 yoiks; 2 yȯiks, *interj.* A cry formerly used in hunting to urge on the hounds.

yoke, 1 yōk; 2 yōk. **I.** *vt.* [YOKED†; YOK'ING.] **1.** To attach by means of a yoke, as draft-animals; put a yoke upon. **2.** To join with or as with a yoke. **3.** To bring into bondage; enslave. **II.** *n.* **1.** A curved timber having a bow at each end to receive the neck of a draft-animal. **2.** One of many contrivances for harnessing, suspending burdens, etc. **3.** A joining or connecting piece, as a clip, a tie-beam, or a strap. **4.** That which binds or connects. **5.** Servitude, or some visible mark of it; bondage. **6.** *sing. & pl.* A couple; pair, as of yoked oxen. [< AS. *geoc*, yoke, < √ in L. *jungo*, join.] **—yoke'fel"low,** *n.* A mate or companion in labor. **yoke'-mate"†.** [kin.—**yo'kel-ish,** *a.*

yo'kel, 1 yō'kl; 2 yō'kl, *n.* A countryman; country bumpkin.

Yo"ko-ha'ma, 1 yō"kō-hä'mə; 2 yō"ko-hä'mä, *n.* A seaport in E. central Japan; pop. 422,940.

yol'dring, 1 yōl'driŋ; 2 yōl'dring, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A bird, the yellowhammer. [< YELLOW.] **yol'ding†; yol'drin†.**

yolk, 1 yōk *or* yōlk; 2 yōk *or* yōlk, *n.* **1.** The yellow portion of an egg. See EGG. **2.** A soapy exudation in sheep's wool. [< AS. *geolca*, < *geolu*, yellow.]

Yom Kip'pur, 1 yem kip'ur; 2 yȯm kip'ůr. [Heb.] The Jewish Day of Atonement: the 10th day of Tisri (October).

yon, 1 yen; 2 yŏn, *a. & adv.* Yonder: chiefly poetic. [< AS. *geon*, that.]—**yon'der.** **I.** *a.* Being at a distance indicated. **II.** *adv.* In that place; there. [< YON.] **yondt.**

Yon'kers, 1 yeŋ'kərz; 2 yŏn'kers, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. E. New York; pop. 100,180.

yore, 1 yōr; 2 yōr, *n. sing. & pl.* [Archaic & Poet.] Old time; originally, years. [< AS. *geāra*, gen. pl. of *geār*, year.]—**of yore,** of old time; former; as, in days *of yore*.

Yor'ick, 1 yor'ik; 2 yōr'ik, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a jester to the king of Denmark.

York, 1 yōrk; 2 yōrk, *n.* **1.** A royal house of England (Plantagenet line); reigned 1399 to 1461. **2.** An estuary in S. E. Virginia; 40 by 2½ m. **3.** A city and archbishopric, in N. E. England; pop. 84,050; the capital of Roman Britain. **4.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 47,510. **5. Alvin** (1887–), an American soldier cited by General Pershing for bravery in World War.—**York'ist,** *n.* An adherent of the house of York.

york'er, 1 yōrk'ər; 2 yōrk'er, *n. Cricket.* A ball that first strikes the ground a few feet in front of the wicket. [< *Yorkshire* (a county of England).]

York'town, 1 yōrk'taun; 2 yōrk'town, *n.* A town in York county, Virginia; here Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19, 1781.

Yo-sem'i-te Na'tion-al Park, 1 yo-sem'i-tī; 2 yo-sĕm'i-tē. A national reservation in central California; 719,622 acres; includes **Yosemite Valley,** a gorge about 8 miles long, and **Yosemite Falls,** 1,436 ft. high, on the Merced river.

you, 1 yū; 2 yų, *pron.* The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed: the personal pronoun of the second person plural. *You*, formerly only in the objective case, is now used also as the nominative, to the exclusion of *ye*. In address to a single individual *you* has superseded *thou* and *thee*, while remaining grammatically plural; as, "*You are* my friend"; "I believe *you* to be my friend." *Ye*, *thou*, and *thee* are now confined almost exclusively to the poetic, solemn, or elevated style. [< AS. *ēow*, dat. & acc. of *gē*, ye.]

young, } 1 yuŋ; 2 yůng. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in the early period
yung^{F}, } of life or growth; not old. **2.** Not having progressed far; newly formed; as, the day was *young*. **3.** Pertaining to youth or early life. **4.** Full of vigor or freshness. **5.** Being without experience; immature. **6.** [Colloq.] Denoting the younger of two having the same name or title. **II.** *n.* Offspring, especially of animals. [< AS. *geong*, young.] Syn.: see FRESH; NEW; YOUTHFUL.—**with young,** with child; pregnant.—**young'ėr†,** *n.* A young person.—**young'ish,** *a.* Rather young.—**young'ling,** *n.* **1.** A young person, animal, or plant. **2.** An inexperienced person.—**young'ster,** *n.* A young person; a child.

Young, 1 yuŋ; 2 yůng, *n.* **1. Brigham** (1801–1877), president of Mormon Church; leader of Mormon colonists in Utah. **2. Edward** (1683–1765), English poet; *Night Thoughts*.

Youngs'town, 1 yuŋz'taun; 2 yůngs'town, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 132,360.

youn'ker, 1 yuŋ'kər; 2 yůŋ'ker, *n.* **1.** A German squire. **2.** [Archaic or Colloq.] A youngster. **3.** A young gentleman. [< D. *jonker*, < *jong*, young, + *heer*, sir.] **yun'ker‡.**

your, 1 yūr; 2 yųr, *pron.* Belonging to you: the possessive case singular and plural of YOU: in use preceding the noun. [< AS. *ēower*, gen. of *gē*, you.]—**yours,** *pron.* Possessive case of YOU, used when the noun is omitted; as, this is *yours*.—**your-self',** *pron.* [YOUR-SELVES', *pl.*] A reflexive and often emphatic form of the pronoun of the second person.

youth, 1 yūth; 2 yųth, *n.* [YOUTHS, 1 yūthz *or* yūths; 2 yųths *or* yųthş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being young. **2.** The period when one is young; that part of life between childhood and manhood; adolescence. **3.** A young man: in this sense with plural; as, several *youths*: used, also, as a collective noun; as, the *youth* of the land. [< AS. *geōgoth*, < *geong*, young.]—**youth'ful,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; hence, buoyant. **2.** Having youth; being still young. **3.** Not far advanced; early. Syn.: boyish, childish, childlike, girlish, juvenile, puerile, young. *Boyish*, *childish*, and *girlish* are used in a good sense of those to whom they properly belong, but in a bad sense of those from whom more maturity is to be expected; *childish* eagerness or glee is pleasing in a child, but unbecoming in a man; *puerile* in modern use is contemptuous. *Juvenile* and *youthful* are commonly used in a favorable and kindly sense in their application to those still *young*; *youthful* may have a favorable import as applied to any age, as when we say the old man still retains his *youthful* ardor, vigor, or hopefulness; *juvenile* in such use would be little the statement. See FRESH; NEW. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

yowl, 1 yaul; 2 yowl. [Colloq. or Prov.] **I.** *vi.* To utter a yowl; howl; yell. **II.** *n.* A loud prolonged wailing cry; a howl. [< Ice. *gaula*, yell.]

Y'pres, 1 ī'pr; 2 ȳ'pr, *n.* **1.** A town in N.W. Belgium; scene of German defeat by the allied British, French, and Belgians, 1914–1915. **2. Earl of,** Sir John D.P. French. See FRENCH, 2.

Yp"si-lan'ti, 1 ip"si-lan'ti; 2 ȳp"si-lăn'ti, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1792–1828), a Greek patriot. **2. Demetrias** (1793–1832), a Greek patriot; brother of Alexander.

yr., *abbr.* Year.—**yr.**, **ys.**, **yt.**, *abbr.* Their, this, that: archaic forms.

Y"ser', 1 ī"sär'; 2 ȳ"sēr', *n.* A river in N. W. Belgium.—**Yser canal.** A canal in W. West Flanders province, Belgium. The river and canal were held by the allied Belgians and British against German attack, 1914–1915.

yt-ter'bi-um, 1 ı-tûr'bı-ụm; 2 y-tĕr'bi-ūm, *n. Chem.* A rare element discovered by its absorption spectrum. See ELEMENT. [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden.]—**yt-ter'bic**, *a.*

yt'tri-a, 1 ıt'rı-ə; 2 ȳt'ri-a, *n. Chem.* A white insoluble earth regarded as yttrium peroxid. [< *Ytterby* (a city in Sweden).]—**yt'tri-um**, *n. Chem.* A rare element of the cerium group, discovered by its spectrum. See ELEMENT. —**yt'tric**, *a.*

Flower of *Yucca aloifolia*.

Yu-an' Shi Kai, 1 yu-ȧn' shī kī; 2 yụ-ȧn' shī kī (1848–1916). A Chinese general; President of the Chinese Republic, 1912.

Yu"ca-tan', 1 yū"kə-tan'; 2 yụ"ca-tȧn', *n.* A peninsula and state in S. Mexico; 35,213 sq. m.; pop. 347,800; capital, Merida.

yuc'ca, 1 yuk'ə; 2 yŭc'a, *n.* A lily-like plant of the southern United States, Mexico, and Central America, having a large panicle of white bell-shaped drooping flowers emerging from a crown of sword-shaped leaves. [Sp.] —**yuc'ca-moth"**, *n.* A moth whose larva feeds on yucca seed-pods. [length, 1,000 m. **Yu"an'**‡.

Yu"en', 1 yū"en'; 2 yụ"ĕn', *n.* A river in central China;

Yu'ga, 1 yū'gə; 2 yụ'ga, *n.* An age; cycle; a period of long duration according to Hindu thought. [Sans.] **Yug**‡.

Yu'go-Sla"vi-a, *n.* Same as JUGO-SLAVIA.

Yu'kon, 1 yū'ken; 2 yụ'kŏn, *n.* **1.** A river of Alaska and N. W. Canada; 2,050 m. to Pacific ocean. **2.** A province in N. W. Canada; 207,076 sq. m.; pop. 4,162; capital, Dawson.

Yule, 1 yūl; 2 yụl, *n.* Christmas time, or the feast celebrating it. [< AS. *geōl*, December.]—**Yule candle,** a large candle formerly used to light Christmas festivities. —**Y. day** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.], Christmas day.—**Y. log, clog,** or **block,** a large log or block of wood, brought in with much ceremony, and made the foundation of the Christmas eve fire.—**Yule'tide"**, *n.* Christmas time.

y'vet, *n.* Same as IVY. **y'vlet**‡.

Y-wain', 1 ī-wēn'; 2 *ȳ*-wān', *n.* Same as GAWAIN. **Y-waine'**‡.

Z

Z z Roman. Z ȝ Black Letter. *Z z* Script.

Z[1], **z**, 1 zī *or* zed; 2 zē *or* zĕd, *n.* [ZEES, Z's, or *Zs*, 1 zĭz; 2 zēs, *pl.*] A letter: the twenty-sixth and last in the English alphabet. [written *Zee.*

Z[2], *n.* Something resembling a letter Z in shape: sometimes

Zac-chæ'us, 1 za-kī"ụs *or* zak'ı-ụs; 2 zā-cē"ụs *or* zăe'e-ūs, *n. Bib.* A wealthy publican at whose house Jesus dined in Jerusalem. *Luke* xix, 2.

Zach., *abbr.* Zacharias, Zachary.

Zach"a-ri'ah, 1 zak"ə-raı'ə; 2 zȧe"a-rī'a, *n.* The last king of Israel of Jehu's race. *2 Kings* xiv, 29.

Zach"a-ri'as, 1 zak"ə-raı'əs; 2 zȧe"a-rī'as, *n. Bib.* **1.** The father of John the Baptist. *Luke* i, 6. **2.** The "son of Barachias"; martyred. *Matt.* xxiii, 35.

zaf'fer, } 1 zaf'ər; 2 zȧf'er, *n.* A blue pigment made by roast-
zaf'fre, } ing cobalt ore with silica. [< F. *zafre;* of Ar. origin.]

Za'grâb, *n.* Same as AGRAM. [Africa. See SCIPIO, 1.

Za'ma, 1 zē'mə; 2 zā'ma, *n.* An ancient town in Numidia, N.

Zam-be'zi, 1 zom-bē'zı *or* zam-bı'zı; 2 zăm-bę'zī *or* zăm-bē'zi, *n.* A river in S. E. central Africa; 1,600 m. to the Indian ocean. See VICTORIA FALLS. **Zam-be'si**‡.

Za-mo'ra, 1 thα-mō'rα; 2 thä-mō'rä, *n.* An ancient walled city in N. W. Spain; pop. 17,000.

za-na'na, *n.* Same as ZENANA.

Zang'will, 1 zaŋ'wil; 2 zȧng'wĭl, **Israel** (1864–). An English novelist and dramatist; *Children of the Ghetto.*

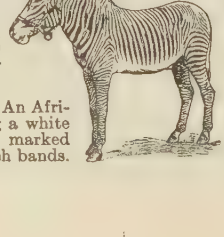
Zan-thox'y-lum, 1 zan-thoks'ı-lum; 2 zȧn-thŏks'y-lŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of trees of the rue family with prickly stems, of which some species supply valuable timber. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, + *xylon*, wood.]

za'ny, 1 zē'nı; 2 zā'ny, *n.*. [ZA'NIES[2], *pl.*] In old comic shows and theatrical entertainments, a player who took the part of an awkward simpleton; hence, a buffoon; fool. [< F. *zani*, < It. *zanni*, contr. of *Giovanni*, John.]

Zan'zi-bar, 1 zan'zı-bär; 2 zȧn'zi-bär, *n.* A seaport city; pop. 35,000; capital of the island and sultanate of same name, now a British protectorate off British East Africa; pop. 113,624.

Za-pa'ta, 1 zα-pä'tα; 2 zä-pä'tä, **Emiliano** (1869–1919), Mexican revolutionary leader, 1911–1916.

zeal, 1 zīl; 2 zēl, *n.* Ardor for a cause, or, less often, for a person; enthusiastic devotion; fervor. [< Gr.[L+F] *zēlos*, < *zeō*, boil.] Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH.—**zeal'ot**, 1 zel'ət; 2 zĕl'ot, *n.* **1.** One who is over-zealous; a fanatic; immoderate partizan. **2.** [Z-] A member of a fanatical Jewish party (A. D. 6–70) in almost continual revolt against the Romans.—**zeal'ot-ry**, *n.* The conduct or disposition of a zealot.—**zeal'ous**, 1 zel'ụs; 2 zĕl'ŭs, *a.* Filled with or incited by zeal; enthusiastic. Syn.: see EAGER.—**zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**zeal'ous-ness**, *n.*



Zebra. 1/60

Zea'land, 1 zī'lənd; 2 zē'land, *n.* **1.** An island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea, on which Copenhagen is located: 2,680 sq m.; pop., with islets, 960,000. **2.** Same as ZEELAND.

ze'bec, *n.* Same as XEBEC.

ze'bra, 1 zī'brə; 2 zē'bra, *n.* An African ass-like mammal having a white or yellowish-brown body marked with dark-brown or blackish bands. [Pg.; of Afr. origin.]

ze'brass, 1 zī'bras; 2 zē'brăs, *n.* A hybrid offspring between a zebra sire and a burro dam. **ze'broid**‡.

ze'brule, 1 zī'brūl; 2 zē'brụl, *n.* A hybrid between the male zebra and a mare.

ze'bu, 1 zī'biū; 2 zē'bū, *n.* The domesticated Indian ox, having a hump on the withers. [< F. *zébu.*]

Zebrass. 1/60

Zeb'u-lon, 1 zeb'yu-lən; 2 zĕb'yụ-lŏn, *n. Bib.* A son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of that name. *Gen.* xxx, 20. **Zeb'u-lun**‡.

zec-chi'no, 1 tsek-kī'no; 2 tsĕc-cē'no, *n.* [It.] The sequin. **zec'chin**‡.

Zech"a-ri'ah, 1 zek"ə-raı'ə; 2 zĕe"a-rī'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet who promoted the rebuilding of the temple. **2.** The minor prophetic book bearing his name.

zed, 1 zed; 2 zĕd, *n.* The letter z: generally called *zee* in the United States. [< Gr.[L] *zēta*, zed.]

Zed"e-ki'ah, 1 zed"ı-kaı'ə; 2 zĕd"e-kī'a, *n.* The last king of Judah. *2 Kings* xxiv, 17.

zed'o-a-ry, 1 zed'o-ē-rı; 2 zĕd'o-ā-ry, *n.* The root of any one of certain plants, used in medicine as a tonic or perfume. [< F. *zédoaire*, < LL. *zedoaria*, < Per. *zadwar*, zedoary.]

Zee"brugge', 1 zē"brūg'; 2 zę"bruzh', *n.* A seaport of N. Belgium; taken by Germans, 1914, and used as a submarine base; bombarded by British war-ships and aircraft, 1914–1918; harbor blocked by British navy, April 22–23, 1918.

Zee'land, 1 zī'lənd; 2 zē'land, *n.* A province in S. W. Netherlands; 689 sq. m.; pop. 246,890; capital, Middelburg.

zeit'geist, 1 tsaıt'gaıst; 2 tsīt'gīst, *n.* The spirit of the time; the intellectual and moral tendencies that characterize any age or epoch. [< G. *zeit*, time, + *geist*, spirit.]

zemst'vo, 1 zemst'fō; 2 zĕmst'fō, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian elective provincial representative assembly.

ze-na'na, } 1 zə-nȧ'nə; 2 ze-nä'na, *n.* In India, the women's
za-na'na, } apartments; the East-Indian harem. [< Per. *zenāna*, belonging to women, < *zen*, woman.]

Zend, 1 zend; 2 zĕnd, *n.* **1.** The eastern branch of the Old Iranian group of Aryan languages. **2.** Originally, a commentary. [Old Per., translation.]

Zend"-A-ves'ta, 1 zend"ə-ves'tə; 2 zĕnd"-a-vĕs'ta, *n.* A collection of the sacred writings of the religion of Zoroaster; the holy book of the Parsees.

ze'nith, 1 zī'nıth *or* zen'ıth; 2 zē'nith *or* zĕn'ith, *n.* **1.** The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead: opposed to *nadir*. **2.** The culminating-point of prosperity, greatness, etc. [< Ar.[Sp+F] *semt*, path.]

Ze'no, 1 zī'no; 2 zē'no, *n.* A Greek philosopher (342?–270? B. C.); founded the Stoic school.

Ze-no'bi-a, 1 zı-nō'bı-ə; 2 ze-nō'bi-a, *n.* A queen of Palmyra in the 3d century; conquered and captured by Aurelian.

Zep, 1 zep; 2 zĕp, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A Zeppelin.

Zeph"a-ni'ah, 1 zef"ə-naı'ə; 2 zĕf"a-nī'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A later prophet of Judah during the monarchy. **2.** The minor prophetic book bearing his name.

zeph'yr, } 1 zef'ər; 2 zĕf'yr, *n.* **1.** The west wind; poeti-
zef'yr[F], } cally, any soft, gentle wind. **2.** Worsted or woolen yarn of very light weight. **3.** Anything very light and airy. [< Gr.[L+F] *zephyros*, west wind.] Syn.: see WIND.

Zeph'y-rus, 1 zef'ı-rus; 2 zĕf'y-rŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The west

wind: personified as a sylvan deity. [L., < Gr. *zephyros*, west wind.]

Zep″pe-lin′, 1 tsep′ə-lin′; 2 tsĕp′e-lin′, *n.* **1. Ferdinand A. H., Count von** (1838–1917), a German general; aeronaut and air-ship builder. **2.** One of several types of dirigible balloons named after Count von Zeppelin. See BALLOON.

Zer″matt′, 1 tser″mät′; 2 tsĕr″mät′, *n.* A mountain resort in S. W. Switzerland; elevation, 5,315 ft.; pop. 2,000.

ze′ro, 1 zi′ro; 2 zē′ro, *n.* **1.** The numeral 0; a cipher. **2.** The absence of quantity; nothing. **3.** The point where a continuous function changes its sign from plus to minus, or vice versa. **4.** The point on a scale, as of a thermometer, from which measures are counted; hence, the lowest point. [< Ar.[It+F] *sifr*, zero.]—**ze′ro-hour″**, *n. Mil.* The time set for attack.

zest, 1 zest; 2 zĕst. [d. *vt.* To give a zest or relish to; make piquant. **II.** *n.* **1.** Agreeable excitement of the mind accompanying exercise, mental or physical. **2.** That which imparts such excitement. **3.** An agreeable and piquant flavor, as of a sweet or spice, especially if added to the usual flavor. [< Gr.[L+F] *schistos*, divided, cleft.] Syn.: see APPETITE; RELISH.

zeug′ma, 1 ziūg′mə; 2 zūg′ma, *n. Gram.* A figure in which an adjective is made to modify or a verb to govern two nouns, with only one of which it seems to be logically connected, the modifying or governing word being conceived to alter its meaning slightly as applied to the second noun. [L., < Gr. *zeugma*, < *zeugnymi*, join.]

Zeus, 1 ziūs; 2 zūs, *n.* The supreme deity of the Greeks, answering to the Roman Jupiter; the presiding divinity of Mount Olympus. [B. C.].

Zeux′is, 1 ziūks′is; 2 zūks′is, *n.* A Greek painter (450?–396?

Z. G., *abbr.* Zoological Garden.

zib′et, 1 zib′et; 2 zib′ĕt, *n.* Same as CIVET. **zib′eth‡.**

zig′zag″, 1 zig′zag″; 2 zig′zăg″. [ZIG′ZAGGED″; ZIG′ZAG″-GING.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form or accomplish in a zigzag manner; form a zigzag, or move in zigzags. **II.** *a.* Having a series of short alternating turns or angles from side to side, as a channel. **III.** *n.* A series of short, sharp turns or angles from one side to the other in succession, or something, as a path, characterized by such angles. **IV.** *adv.* In a zigzag manner. [F., < G. *zickzack*, reduplication of *zacke*, sharp point.]

zinc, 1 ziŋk; 2 ziŋc. [t. *vt.* To coat or cover with zinc. **II.** *n.* A bluish-white metallic element occurring mostly in combination: extensively used in the arts, as in the manufacture of brass, and for roofing, etc., also as the positive element in electric batteries. See ELEMENT. [F., < G. *zink*, zinc.]—**zinc-if′er-ous, zink-if′er-ous**, *a.* Yielding zinc, as ore.—**zinc-og′ra-pher**, *n.* An expert in zincography.—**zinc-o-graph′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to zincography. **zinc-o-graph′i-cal‡.**—**zinc-og′ra-phy**, *n.* The art of etching on zinc for producing plates for printing.—**zinc′ic**, *a.* **zinck′y‡; zink′y‡.**—**zinc′ous**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from zinc.

Zin′ga-ro, 1 tsiŋ′gə-ro; 2 tsiŋ′gă-ro, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] [It.] A gipsy. **Zin′ga-no‡.**—**Zin′ga-ra**, *n. fem.* [-RE, *pl.*]

Zi′on, 1 zai′ən; 2 zī′on, *n. Bib.* **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, the site of the royal residence of David and his successors; hence, the ancient Hebrew theocracy or the modern Church of Christ. **2.** Heaven.—**Zi′on-ism**, *n.* A movement for a resettlement of the Jews in Palestine and for the advancement of their interests.—**Zi′on-ist**, *a. & n.*—**Zi′on-ward**, *adv.* Toward Zion; Godward; heavenward.

zir′con, 1 zūr′ken; 2 zĭr′cŏn, *n.* An adamantine, variously colored silicate, certain varieties of which are cut into gems. [F., < Per. *zar*, gold, + *gūn*, color.]—**zir-co′ni-a**, *n. Chem.* A white zirconium oxid obtained by heating the metal to redness in contact with air: used in some incandescent burners. **zir′co-na‡.**—**zir-co′ni-um**, *n. Chem.* An earthy metallic element whose salts find limited use. See ELEMENT.

zith′er, } 1 zith′er, zith′ern; 2 zĭth′er, zĭth′ern, *n.* A **zith′ern**, } simple form of stringed instrument, having a flat sounding-board, and strings that are stopped with the fingers of the left hand and plucked with those of the right. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. [G., < L. *cithara*; see GUITAR.] **zit′ter‡; zit′tern‡.**

zn., *abbr.* Zinc.

zo′di-ac, 1 zō′di-ak; 2 zō′di-ăc, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the larger planets. It is divided into twelve parts, called **signs of the zodiac**, which formerly corresponded to twelve constellations bearing the same names. Now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, each constellation is in the sign that has the name next following its own. The following are the Latin names of the signs in their order, with their English equivalents. *Spring:* Aries (Ram) ♈; Taurus (Bull) ♉; Gemini (Twins) ♊. *Summer:* Cancer (Crab) ♋; Leo (Lion) ♌; Virgo (Virgin) ♍. *Autumn:* Libra (Balance) ♎; Scorpio (Scorpion) ♏; Sagittarius (Archer) ♐. *Winter:* Capricornus (He goat) ♑; Aquarius (Water-carrier) ♒; Pisces (Fishes) ♓. **2.** Figuratively, a complete circuit; round. [< Gr.[L+F] *zōdiakos*, of animals.]—**zo-di′a-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the zodiac.—**zodiacal light**, a disk of faint light around the sun seen as a pillar of light in the west at the end of evening twilight in winter and spring, or in the east before daybreak from September till January.

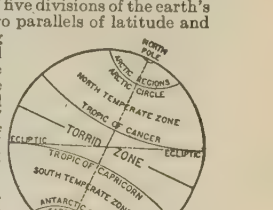
zo′ic, 1 zō′ik; 2 zŏ′ic. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by animals or animal life. **2.** *Geol.* Containing fossils: said of rocks. [< Gr. *zōikos*, < *zōon*, animal, < *zaō*, live.]

Zo′i-lus, 1 zō′i-lus; 2 zō′i-lŭs, *n.* A Greek critic of the 4th century B. C., noted for his strictures on the Homeric poems; hence, specif., any carping critic or detractor.—**Zo-il′e-an**, *a.*

Zo″la′, 1 zō″lä′ *or* (*Ang.*) zō′la; 2 zō″lä′ *or* (*Ang.*) zō′la, **Émile** (1840–1902). A French novelist of the realistic school.

zoll′ver-ein, 1 tsōl′fer-ain; 2 tsōl′fer-in, *n.* **1.** A former trade-league constituted by twenty-six of the states of what is now the German empire. **2.** Hence, a union of states for tariff purposes. [G., < *zoll*, custom, + *verein*, union.]

zone, 1 zōn; 2 zōn, *n.* **1.** One of five divisions of the earth's surface, enclosed between two parallels of latitude and named from the prevailing climate. These are the **torrid zone,** extending on each side of the equator 23° 27′; the **temperate zones,** included between the parallels 23° 27′ and 66° 33′ on both sides of the equator; and the **frigid zones,** within the parallels 66° 33′ and the poles. **2.** Hence, in recent usage a region proscribed for neutrals as being within the range of military or naval operations. **3.** A strip of land. See CANAL ZONE. **4.** A belt, band, stripe, etc., distinguished by color or the like, encircling an object. **5.** Originally (now chiefly in poetry), a belt or girdle. [F., < Gr.[L+Sp] *zōnē*, girdle.]—**zo′nal**, *a.* Pertaining to or marked by zones.—**zoned**, *a.* **1.** Wearing a girdle. **2.** Marked with zones.—**zone′less**, *a.* Having no girdle.—**zo′nule**, *n.* A small zone, belt, or ring. **zo′nu-la‡.**



Terrestrial Zones.

zoo, 1 zū; 2 zōō, *n.* A zoological garden. [Abbr. of ZOOLOGICAL]. [animal: combining forms.

zo′o-, zo-, 1 zō′o-, zō-; 2 zō′o-, zō-. From Greek *zōon*, animal: combining forms.

zoogeog., *abbr.* Zoogeography.

zo″o-ge-og′ra-phy, *n.* The science or description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal geography. [< ZOO- + GEOGRAPHY.] — **zo″o-ge-og′ra-pher**, *n.*—**zo″o-ge″o-graph′ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.* **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**zo-og′ra-phy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that describes animals. — **zo-og′ra-pher**, *n.* **zo-og′ra-phist‡.** — **zo″o-graph′ic, -i-cal**, *a.*—**zo′oid. I.** *a.* Having essentially the nature of an animal. **II.** *n. Zool.* **1.** One of the more or less independent products of non-sexual reproduction in a colonial or compound organism. **2.** *Biol.* An organic body of obscure relationships, or an organic cell capable of independent motion. [+ -OID.]

zool., *abbr.* Zoological, zoology.

zo-ol′a-try, *n.* Animal-worship. [< ZOO- + Gr. *latreia*, worship.] **zo″o-la-tri-a‡.**—**zo′o-lite**, *n.* A petrified animal. [+-LITE.] **zo′o-lith‡.**

zo-ol′o-gy, 1 zo-el′o-ji; 2 zo-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification. **2.** The animal kingdom, or local examples of it, regarded biologically. **3.** A scientific treatise on animals. [< ZOO- + -LOGY.]—**zo″o-log′i-cal**, *a.*—**zo″o-log′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**zo-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

zo-om′e-try, *n.* Measurement of the parts of animals and determination of their relative magnitude. [ZOO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**zo′on**, *n.* [ZO′ONS or ZO′A, *pl.*] A developed individual of a compound animal.—**zo-on′o-my**, *n.* The science of the laws of animal life as distinguished from those of vegetable life. [+ -NOMY.]—**Zo-oph′a-ga**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A section of marsupials with carnivorous habits. **2.** *Mam.* Carnivorous mammals. [+ Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**zo-oph′a-gan**, *a. & n.*—**zo-oph′a-gous**, *a.* Feeding on animals.—**zo′o-phyte**, *n.* An invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral or sponge. [+ Gr. *phyton*, plant.] —**zo″o-phyt′ic, -i-cal**, *a.*—**zo′o-spore**, *n. Bot.* A spore possessing the power of independent motion.—**zo-ot′ic**, *a.* Containing evidences of former life, as certain soils.—**zo-ot′o-my**, *n.* The dissection of animals; comparative anatomy. — **zo″o-tom′ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.* — **zo″o-tom′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**zo-ot′o-mist**, *n.*

zor′il, 1 zor′il; 2 zŏr′il, *n.* **1.** An African skunk-like carnivore, as the Cape polecat. **2.** An American skunk. See illus. on next page. [< F. *zorille*, < Sp. *zorilla*, whelp of fox, < *zorra*, fox.] **zor′ille‡.**

Zo″ro-as′ter, 1 zō″ro-as′tər; 2 zō″ro-ăs′ter, *n.* The traditional founder of the ancient Persian religion, who lived about 600 B. C., and who is credited with parts of the Zend-Avesta. **Za″ra-thus′tra†.**—**Zo″ro-as′tri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Zo″ro-as′tri-an-ism,** *n.* The religious system of Zoroaster, held by the modern Parsees, and known to antiquity as *the religion of the Magi.*

Zorill. 1/25

Zos′i-mus, 1 zŏs′ı-mus; 2 zŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *n.* A Greek historian of the 5th century.

Zou-ave′, 1 zu-āv′; 2 zu-āv′, *n.* **1.** A light-armed French infantryman. **2.** [z-] [U. S.] In the Civil War, a member of one of certain volunteer regiments assuming the name and in part the characteristic dress of the French Zouaves. [F., < *Zwawa,* name of Algerian tribe.]

zounds, 1 zaundz; 2 zounds, *interj.* God's wounds; a corruption used as an exclamation, denoting astonishment.

Zui′der Zee, 1 zaı′dər zı *or* (*D.*) zeı′dər zē; 2 zĭ′der zē *or* (*D.*) zōĭ′der zę. A gulf of the North Sea in N. W. Netherlands; 80 by 34 m. **Zuy′der Zee†.**

Zu″lo-a′ga, 1 sū″lō-ā′gɑ; 2 sụ″lō-ä′gä, **Ignacio** (1870–). A Spanish painter.

Zu′lu-land, 1 zū′lu-land; 2 zụ′lụ-lănd, *n.* A former British province of Natal, Union of South Africa; 10,450 sq. m.; annexed to Natal, Dec. 30, 1897.—**Zu′lu,** *n.* A member of the negroid race of this region, or their language.—**Zu′lu,** *a.*

Zu′rich, 1 zū′rik; 2 zụ′rıe, *n.* A university city of Switzerland, on the lake of that name; pop. 206,120.

Zut′phen, 1 zut′fen; 2 zût′fĕn, *n.* A town in S. E. Netherlands; scene of Sir Philip Sidney's death, pop. 18,000.

Zwick′au, 1 tsvik′ɑu; 2 tsvik′ou, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. W. Saxony; pop. 69,600.

zwie′back, 1 tsvı′bɑk; 2 tsvē′bäk, *n.* A wheaten bread slowly baked until it acquires a uniform yellow color. [G.]

Zwing′li, 1 tsvıŋ′lı; 2 tsvĭng′lĭ, **Ulrich** or **Huldreich** (1484–1531). A Swiss Protestant reformer.

zy′go-, zyg-, 1 zaı′go- *or* zıg′o-, zıg-; 2 zȳ′gō- *or* zȳg′o-, zȳg-. From Greek *zygon,* yoke: combining forms.

zy-go′ma, 1 zaı-gō′mɑ; 2 zȳ-gō′ma, *n. Anat.* The long arch that joins the temporal and malar bones on the side of the skull. [< Gr. *zygōma,* < *zygon,* yoke.]—**zy″go-mat′ic,** *a.*

zy″go-mor′phous, *a.* Yoke-shaped: said of flowers divisible into similar halves in only one plane. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.] **zy″go-mor′phic†.**—**zy′go-spore,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A spore formed by the conjugation of two apparently similar protoplasmic bodies. **i′so-spore†; zy′go-sperm†; zy′gote†. 2.** The sexual spore of certain fungi. [+ SPORE.]

zy′mase, 1 zaı′mēs; 2 zȳ′mās, *n.* **1.** Same as ENZYM. **2.** An enzym in yeast-cells producing alcoholic fermentation.

zyme, 1 zaım; 2 zȳm, *n.* **1.** A ferment. **2.** A disease-germ: supposed to be the specific cause of a zymotic disease. [< *zymē,* < *zeō,* boil.]—**zy′mic,** *a. Chem.* Relating to or produced by fermentation.—**zymic acid,** impure lactic acid. **zumic acid†.**

zy′mo-, 1 zaı′mo-; 2 zȳ′mo-. From Greek *zymē,* leaven: combining form.—**zy-mol′o-gy,** *n.* The study of the principles of fermentation. [+ -LOGY.]—**zy″mo-log′ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**zy-mol′o-gist,** *n.*—**zy-mom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation. [+ -METER.]

zy-mo′sis, 1 zaı-mō′sıs; 2 zȳ-mō′sis, *n.* **1.** Any form of fermentation; especially, morbific fermentation. **2.** Any contagious or infectious disease produced by morbific fermentation. [< Gr. *zymōsis,* < *zymē,* ferment.]

zy-mot′ic, 1 zaı-mɒt′ık; 2 zȳ-mŏt′ĭc, *a.* Relating to or produced by fermentation. [< Gr. *zymotikos, zymōsis,* < *zymē,* ferment.] — **zymotic disease,** any epidemic or contagious disease produced by process of fermentation.

FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., CURRENT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A

à bas. [F.] Down with: opposed to *vive*, long live.
a beau jeu, beau retour. [F.] "Tit for tat."
a bene placito. [It.] At pleasure; at one's will.
ab. [L.] Off; from; away.—**ab extra.** From without.—**ab imo pectore.** From the bottom of the heart.—**ab inconvenienti.** From the inconvenience involved.—**ab incunabulis.** From the cradle.—**ab initio.** From the beginning.—**ab intra.** From within.—**ab origine.** From the origin.—**ab ovo.** From the egg; from the origin.—**ab ovo usque ad mala.** From egg to apples (as in Roman banquets); from beginning to end of a feast.
abeunt studia in mores. [L.] Pursuits influence character.
à bon chat, bon rat. [F.] To good cat, good rat; well-matched.
à bon droit. [F.] With justice.
à bon marché. [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.
abonnement. [F.] Subscription.
à bras ouverts. [F.] With open arms.
absence d'esprit. [F.] Absent-mindedness.
absente reo. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.
absit invidia. [L.] No offense intended.
absit omen. [L.] May there be no [ill] omen, as, for example, in the word one has just used.
absque. [L.] Without.—**absque hoc.** Without this.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.
ab urbe condita. [L.] From the building of the city (Rome).
a capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel. [himself.
accusare nemo se debet. [L.] No one is bound to criminate
acervatim. [L.] By heaps; in heaps.
acharné. [F.] Furious; bloodthirsty.
à cheval. [F.] On horseback.
à compte. [F.] On account; in part payment.
à corps perdu. [F.] Headlong; at breakneck speed.
à coups de bâton. [F.] With blows of a stick or cudgel.
à coup sûr. [F.] With certainty; without fail.
à couvert. [F.] Under cover; sheltered.
actum est de republicâ. [L.] It is all over with the republic.
ad. [L.] To; toward; with regard to.—**ad arbitrium.** At will.—**ad astra.** To the stars (to exalted place or state).—**ad calendas Græcas.** At the Greek calends—that is, never—as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning.—**ad eundem.** To the same (standing), as in a college.—**ad extremum.** At last.—**ad finem.** To the end.—**ad hoc.** With respect to this.—**ad hominem.** To the (individual) man.—**ad infinitum.** To an infinite degree or extent; endlessly.—**ad inquirendum.** For inquiry (a judicial writ).—**ad instar.** After the fashion of.—**ad interim.** In the mean time; during the interval.—**ad internecionem.** To extermination.—**ad libitum.** At will; as much as one pleases.—**ad modum.** After the manner of.—**ad nauseam.** To the point of disgust or revulsion.—**ad patres.** [Gathered] to his fathers (*i. e.*, dead).—**ad quod damnum.** To what damage.—**ad referendum.** For further consideration.—**ad rem.** To the thing; to the point; direct.—**ad summum.** To the highest point; to the highest amount.—**ad unguem.** To the finger-nail; to a nicety.—**ad valorem.** According to the value, as certain customs duties.—**ad vivum.** To the quick; to the life.
ad astra per aspera. [L.] To the stars through bolts and bars. (Motto of Kansas.)
a dato. [L.] From date.
ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the crowd.
à demi. [F.] Half (*i. e.*, to the extent of one-half); half or by halves (*i. e.*, imperfectly).
a Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
à dessein. [F.] On purpose.
à deux fins. Good for two uses.
à deux mains. [F.] With both hands.
à discrétion. [F.] At discretion; without limit.
à droite. [F.] To the right; to the right hand.
ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or during good behavior.
æquabiliter et diligenter. [L.] Steadily and diligently.
æquanimiter. [L.] Composedly.
æquo animo. [L.] With equal [equable] mind.
ære perennius. [L.] More enduring than bronze.
ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his [or her] age.
affaire d'amour. [F.] Love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [F.] Affair of honor; a duel.
affaire du cœur. [F.] Affair of the heart.
affirmatim. [L.] In the affirmative.
à fin. [F.] Incorrectly written for À LA FIN.
afin de. [F.] In order to.
afin que. [F.] To the end that.
à fond. [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
a fortiori. [L.] By a stronger reason; all the more.
à gauche. [F.] To the left; to the left hand.
agenda. [L.] Things to be done; matters needing attention.
age quod agis. [L.] Do what you do carefully.
Agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
à grands frais. [F.] At great expense. [will help you.
aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera. [F.] Help yourself, and heaven
à la. [F.] To the; at the; in the, etc.: used in phrases.—**à l'abandon.** At loose ends; at random.—**à la belle étoile.** Under the stars; in the open air.—**à la bonne heure.** In the nick of time.—**à l'abri.** Under cover or shelter.—**à la fin.** To or at the end; finally.—**à la française.** In the French style.—**à la mode.** According to the mode; in the fashion.—**à l'outrance.** Erroneous for À OUTRANCE, to the utmost.
alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.
à l'improviste. [F.] On a sudden; unawares.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings. (Motto of Oregon.)
all' alba. [It.] At daybreak.
alla vostra salute. [It.] To your health.
allez-vous-en! [F.] Go! off with you! begone!
allons. [F.] Let us go; come (in familiar discourse).
alter ego. [L.] My other self; bosom friend.
alter idem. [L.] Another self.
alterum tantum. [L.] As much again.
à main armée. [F.] By force of arms.
amende honorable. [F.] Public reparation or apology.
a mensa et t(h)oro. [L.] From bed and board: applied to legal separation of husband and wife without divorce.
à merveille. [F.] To the point of miracle; wonderfully.
amici probantur rebus adversis. [L.] Friends are tested by adversity.
amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court.
amor nummi. [L.] Love of the dollar.
amoroso. [It.] **1.** A lover. **2.** Tenderly.
amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F.] Love is mighty, but money is almighty.
amour propre. [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.
ancien régime. [F.] Ancient order of things.
animis opibusque parati. [L.] Ready in soul and resource. (Part of the twofold motto of South Carolina.)
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini (A. D.). [L.] In the year of our Lord; in the Christian era.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world (*i. e.*, when the creation is taken to be 4004 B. C.).
anno urbis conditæ (A. U. C.). [L.] In [such or such a] year [reckoned] from the founding of the city (*i. e.*, Rome: commonly reckoned as 753 B. C.).
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; especially, before the Civil War in the United States.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before the sun reaches the meridian; before noon: usually abbreviated A. M.
à outrance. [F.] To the bitter end; to the last extremity.
à pas de géant. [F.] With giant stride.
à peu près. [F.] Nearly.
à point. [F.] To a nicety; exactly; just enough.
a posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to actuality.
a posteriori. [L.] From that which follows; from effect to cause.
apparatus belli. [L.] Materials of war.
appartement. [F.] Two or more rooms *en suite;* a "flat."
appui. [F.] Support; prop.
après moi (or nous) le deluge. [F.] After me (or us) the deluge: attributed to Louis XV., but originating with Mme. de Pompadour.
a prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
a priori. [L.] From what is before; from cause to effect.
à propos de rien. [F.] Apropos of nothing.
arbiter bibendi. [L.] Toastmaster.
arbiter elegantiæ. [L.] A judge in matters of taste. **arbiter elegantiarum‡.**
arcana cælestia. [L.] Celestial mysteries.
arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
arc-en-ciel. [F.] Rainbow.
à rez de chaussée. [F.] On the ground floor.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the man [addressed] (*i. e.*, founded on the principles or practises of an opponent himself).
a rivederci. [It.] Until we meet again; adieu.
arrectis auribus. [L.] With erect ears; attentively.
arrière-pensée. [F.] A mental reservation; concealed purpose; afterthought.

ars est celare artem. [L.] Art consists in hiding art.
ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
artium baccalaureus. [L.] Bachelor of Arts (A. B.).
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts (A. M.).
à tâtons. [F.] Groping.
à tort et à travers. [F.] Blindly; hit or miss.
à toute force. [F.] With all one's might.
à tout prix. [F.] At any price; whatever the cost.
at spes non fracta. [L.] But hope [is] not broken.
au contraire. [F.] On the contrary. [current matters.
au courant. [F.] Up with the times; well informed upon
audaces fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the bold.
au désespoir. [F.] To the point of despair.
audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
au fait. [F.] To the act or fact; skilled: expert.
au fond. [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.
auf Wiedersehen. [G.] Till we meet again; good-by.
Augustana Confessio. [L.] The Augsburg Confession.
au levant. [F.] Toward the east.
au plaisir de vous revoir. [F.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again; adieu. [parting.
au revoir. [F.] Till we meet again: an expression used at
auri sacra fames. [L.] Accursed greed of gold.
auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] Augury of a happier time.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [F.] "No sooner said than done."
aut Cæsar aut nihil. [L.] Either Cæsar or nothing.
au troisième. [F.] On the third floor; in the third story.
aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
aux armes! [F.] To arms!
auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
avant-coureur. [F.] Forerunner.
avant propos. [F.] Preliminary matter; preface.
avec plaisir. [F.] With pleasure
a verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the marriage bond.
avise la fin. [F.] Weigh well the end.
a vostro beneplacito. [It.] At your pleasure; as you will.
à votre santé. [F.] **á vuestra salud.** [Sp.] To your health.

B

banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
bas-bleu. [F.] A literary woman; blue-stocking.
battre la campagne. [F.] To scour the country.
beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
beaux yeux. [F.] Pretty eyes; hence, a fair face.
bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
bellum lethale. [L.] Deadly war.
beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere. [L.] To accept a favor is to sell your liberty.
beneplacito. [L.] By [your] leave.
benigno numine. [L.] With favoring providence.
ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
bête noire. [F.] Black beast; object of abhorrence.
bien entendu. [F.] Well understood; naturally; of course.
biennium. [L.] A period of two years.
bienvenu. [F.] Welcome.
billet d'amour. [F.] Love-letter; billet-doux.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly. [war is not permitted.
bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice in
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are children twice.
bon ami. [F.] Good friend. [willy-nilly.
bon gré, mal gré. [F.] With good grace or with ill grace;
bonis avibus. [L.] Under good auspices.
bon jour. [F.] Good day; good morning. [tidbit.
bonne bouche. [F.] A pleasant mouthful; dainty morsel or
bonne et belle assez. [F.] Good and pretty enough.
bonne foi. [F.] Good faith.
bon soir. [F.] Good evening.
bon voyage. [F.] Prosperous voyage to you!
Borgen macht Sorgen. [G.] Borrowing makes sorrowing.
boutez en avant. [F.] Push forward.
brevet d'invention. [F.] A patent.
breveté. [F.] Patented.
brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; offhand.
brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [F.] To burn the candle at both ends (*i. e.*, to expend extravagantly).
brutum fulmen. [L.] Ineffectual thunderbolt.
buona mano. [It.] Small gratuity.

C

cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind.
campus Martius. [L.] Field of Mars (for military drill).
candide et caute. [L.] With candor and caution
capitulum or **caput.** [L.] Section; chapter.
captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] Propitiation.
caput mortuum. [L.] A worthless residue, as of distillation.
cara sposa. [It.] Dear wife.
caret initio et fine. [L.] It lacks beginning and end.
carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. [L.] Enjoy the present moment, trusting the least possible to the future.
carpere et colligere. [L.] To pluck and gather.
casus belli. [L.] An occurrence held to warrant hostilities; a cause justifying a war.
casus conscientiæ. [L.] Case of conscience.
causa sine quâ non. [L.] Indispensable condition.
cause célèbre. [F.] Celebrated case (in law). [himself
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware, *i. e.* take care of
cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog.
cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe by taking heed [lute.
cead mile fáilte. [Ir.] A hundred thousand welcomes: a sa-
cede deo. [L.] Yield to the divinity.
cela va sans dire. [F.] That is a matter of course.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step that costs. [desire.
certum voto pete finem. [L.] Set a definite bound to your
c'est à dire. [F.] That is to say.
c'est magnifique. [F.] That is magnificent.
c'est selon. [F.] That is according to circumstances.
c'est une autre chose. [F.] That is a different affair.
ceteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
chacun à son goût. [F.] Every man to his taste.
Champs Élysées. [F.] Elysian Fields (promenade in Paris).
chapeaux bas! [F.] Hats off! [air.
château en Espagne. [F.] A castle in Spain; a castle in the
chauffe-pied, chaufferette. [F.] Foot-warmer.
chef de cuisine (or simply **chef**). [F.] Male head cook.
chemin de fer. [F.] Railway.
cher ami, or *(fem.)* **chère amie.** [F.] Dear friend.
cherchez la femme. [F.] Seek the woman.
che sarà sarà. [It.] What will be will be.
cheval de bataille. [F.] War-horse; main reliance.
chevalier d'industrie. [F.] Literally, knight of industry; a swindler; sharper.
chi tace acconsente. [It.] "Silence gives consent."
Christo et Ecclesiæ. [L.] For Christ and the Church.
chronique scandaleuse. [F.] Chronicle of scandals.
ci git. [F.] Here lies.
cito. [L.] Quickly; soon.—**cito maturum, cito putridum.** "Soon ripe, soon rotten."
cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I am (a famous first principle in philosophy posited by Descartes).
coiffeur. [F.] Hair-dresser.
comme il faut. [F.] As it should be; correct.
compagnon de voyage. [F.] Traveling companion.
compte rendu. [F.] An official report.
con amore. [It.] With love; cheerfully; heartily.
concio ad clerum. [L.] Discourse to the clergy.
confer (cf.). [L.] Compare (cp.).
conseil d'état. [F.] Council of state; privy council.
con spirito. [It.] With animation.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals.
copia verborum. [L.] Fluency of speech.
cordon sanitaire. [F.] Sanitary cordon; line of troops posted to prevent spread of contagion or pestilence.
corps de garde. [F.] Body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corpus. [L.] Body.—**C. Christi.** Body of Christ.—**c. delicti.** The essential fact of the commission of a crime.
corrigenda. [L.] Things to be corrected: said especially of errors in printing.
couleur de rose. [F.] Rose-colored: in a favorable light.
coup. [F.] Stroke.—**c. d'essai.** First trial.—**c. de grâce.** The finishing or mortal stroke: literally, the stroke of mercy, because it brought death.—**c. de main.** An impetuous and unexpected action; a surprize.—**c. de maître.** Master-stroke.—**c. de pied.** A kick.—**c. de plume.** Literary assault.—**c. de soleil.** Sunstroke.—**c. d'état.** An unexpected stroke of policy; a bold or brilliant piece of statesmanship.—**c. de théâtre.** A theatrical hit; hence, any showy or sensational trick or surprize.—**c. d'œil.** A quick, comprehensive glance of the eye.
coûte que coûte. [F.] Cost what it may.
credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let the Jew Apella [or a superstitious person] believe it [I will not].
crême de la crême. [F.] Cream of the cream; the very best.
crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply. (Motto of Maryland.)
crimen falsi. [L.] Crime of perjury.
crux criticorum. [L.] Puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage? to what end? of what use? [fance.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allow-
cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] Wedge drives wedge.
curiosa felicitas. [L.] Happy hit (after pains taken).
currente calamo. [L.] With running pen; offhand.
custos morum. [L.] Guardian of manners (or of morals).

D

d'accord. [F.] Agreed; in tune.
dame d'honneur. [F.] Maid of honor.
dames de la halle. [F.] Market-women.
damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
dapes inemptæ. [L.] Viands unbought (made at home)
das heisst (d. h.). [G.] That is.
de bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not (yet administered on).
de bonne grâce. [F.] With good grace; cheerfully

deceptio visûs. [L.] Optical illusion.
de die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de haute lutte. [F.] By main force; by authority.
de haut en bas. [F.] **1.** From top to bottom. **2.** Contemptuously; superciliously
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
de integro. [L.] Anew; over again from the start.
déjeuner à la fourchette. [F.] Breakfast with the fork (*i. e*, meat breakfast).
delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.
de novo. [L.] From the beginning; once more; anew.
Deo favente. [L.] God favoring.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] God helping.
Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not from chance.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; often abbreviated D. V.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de retour. [F.] Back again; returned.
de rigueur. [F.] Imperative; not to be dispensed with.
dernier ressort. [F.] A last resource.
de Tag! [G.] The Day.
désobligeant. [F.] Disobliging: name given to a vehicle seating but one person: sulky.
desuetudo. [L.] Disuse.
desunt cetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
de trop. [F.] Too much; too many; out of place; not wanted.
detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the worthiest.
deus ex machina. [L.] A god [let down] from the machine: said in allusion to antique theatrical machinery.
Deus vobiscum! [L.] God be with you!
Deus vult. [L.] God wills it: the cry of the people at the beginning of the first crusade (1095).
Deutschland, Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt. [G.] Germany, Germany above all else, all else in the World. Opening words of a patriotic song, in which the German is urged to love of country "above all else."
dextro tempore. [L.] At a lucky moment.
dies iræ, dies illa. [L.] Day of wrath, that [dreadful] day: first words of ancient Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment.
dies non juridicus. [L.] A non-judicial day, as Sunday or any legal holiday: abbreviated *dies non.*
Dieu avec nous. [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit! [F.] God defend the right!
Dieu et mon droit. [F.] God and my right. (Motto of Great Britain.)
Dieu vous garde! [F.] God guard you! [by such hands.
dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy of being loosed
dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
dios me libre de hombre de un libro! [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book!
dirigo. [L.] I direct. (Motto of Maine.)
disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered parts.
distingué. [F.] Distinguished.
distrait. [F.] Absent in thought; absent-minded.
dit. [F.] Called (*e. g.*, "Ant. Allegri *dit* Il Correggio").
ditat Deus. [L.] God enriches. (Motto of Arizona.)
divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern. (Motto of Louis XI. of France.)
dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing nothing; pleasant idleness. [City of London.)
Domine, dirige nos. [L.] Lord, direct us. (Motto of the
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
double entente. [F.] Double meaning; equivocal sense.
d'outre mer. [F.] From over sea.
drap d'or. [F.] Cloth of gold.
droit des gens. [F.] Law of nations; international law.
ducit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country leads [me].
dulce, "Domum." [L.] Sweet word, home; from a song sung at English schools just before the holidays.
dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is delightful to unbend upon occasion.
dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland.
dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope. (Part of the twofold motto of South Carolina.)
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live. (From an ancient inscription.)
durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.
dux femina facti. [L.] The leader of the deed was a woman.

E

eau-de-vie. [F.] Water of life; brandy.
ébauche. [F.] Sketch; model; outline.
ecce. [L.] Behold.—**ecce homo!** Behold the man!—**ecce signum!** Behold the sign! here is the proof.
ecco. [It.] Here is [or are]; there is [or are]; look here; look there; see (often an almost expletive interjection).
école de droit. [F.] Law school.
edition de luxe. [F.] An elaborate and costly edition, often limited, as of a book
editio princeps. [L.] First edition.
égalité. [F.] Equality.
ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king. (Cardinal Wolsey.)
eile mit Weile. [G.] Make haste slowly; speed with heed.
Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott. [G.] A strong tower is our God: the opening line and title of Luther's best-known hymn.
élève. [F.] Pupil; scholar.
embarras de [or **des**] **richesses.** [F.] Embarrassment of riches; oversupply of material.
en. [F.] In; into; within; like; as; by means of.—**en arrière.** In the rear; behind.—**en avant.** Forward; onward.—**en déshabillé.** In undress.—**en Dieu est ma fiance.** In God is my trust.—**en effet.** In effect; virtually; substantially.—**en famille.** In the family; at home.—**en foule.** In a crowd.—**en grand.** Of full size.—**en grande tenue.** In full dress.—**en haut.** Above; on high.—**en masse.** In a body.—**en papillotes.** In curl-papers.—**en passant.** In passing; by the way.—**en pension.** In a boarding-house.—**en plein jour.** Before the whole world.—**en rapport.** In sympathetic relation.—**en règle.** According to rule; in due order.—**en route.** On the road; on the way.—**en suite.** In a series or set.—**en vérité.** In truth; verily.
en cueros [**en cueros vivos**]. [Sp.] Naked.
enfant gâté. [F.] A spoiled child. [hope.
enfants perdus. [F.] Lost children [of an army]; forlorn
enfant terrible. Terrible child; *i. e.*, a precocious child given to disconcerting remarks.
enfant trouvé. [F.] A foundling.
enfin. [F.] Finally; to conclude.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] By the sword he [or she] seeks repose settled under liberty. (Motto of the State of Massachusetts.)
entente cordiale. [F.] See ENTENTE in vocabulary.
entremets. [F.] A side-dish or -dishes; an interlude.
entre nous. [F.] Between ourselves; confidentially.
e pluribus unum. [L.] Out of many, one. (Motto of the United States.)
errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.
è sempre l'ora. [It.] It is always time.
esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a limit in things; moderation should be observed.
esto perpetua. [L.] May it [or mayst thou] last forever.
est quædam flere voluptas. [L.] There is in weeping a certain pleasure. [and everything of the sort.
et hoc [or **id**] **genus omne.** [L.] And all that sort of thing;
et tu, Brute! And *thou*, Brutus! (Cæsar's exclamation on seeing his friend Brutus among his assassins.)
et sequentia (**et seq.**). [L.] And what follows.
et sic de ceteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
eureka! [Gr.] I have found it! Exclamation attributed to Archimedes. (Motto of California.)
Ewigkeit. [G.] Eternity.
Ewig-Weibliche. [G.] The eternal feminine.
ex abundantiâ. [L.] Out of the abundance.
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex capite. [L.] Out of the head; from memory.
ex cathedra. [L.] Officially, or with authority. See CATHEDRA, in vocabulary.
excelsior. [L.] Higher. (Motto of New York)
exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule. [been made.
exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The proper exceptions having
ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded.
ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] I have reared a monument more enduring than bronze.
exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example: abbreviated **e. g.** or **ex. gr.** [in plays.
exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out: used as a stage direction
ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact.
ex fide fortis. [L.] Firm by faith.
exitus acta probat. [L.] The outcome justifies the deeds: motto of Washington.
ex libris. [L.] From [among] the books [of]: an inscription in a book followed by the author's name.
ex more. [L.] According to custom.
ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Out of nothing nothing is made [or comes]. [fools.
experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches [even]
experto crede or **credite.** [L.] Believe one who speaks from experience.
expertus metuit. [L.] Having had experience, he fears.
expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
ex professo. [L.] Openly; avowedly; professedly.
ex propriis. [L.] From one's own resources.
ex quocunque capite. [L.] From whatever source.
ex uno disce omnes. [L.] See AB UNO, etc.

F

facile princeps. [L.] Easily the first; the undoubted leader.
facilis descensus Averni [or **Averno**]. [L.] Easy is the descent to Avernus (*i. e.*, to the lower world).
façon de parler. [F.] Manner of speaking.
facta non verba. [L.] Deeds, not words.
factum est. [L.] It is done.
fæx populi. [L.] Dregs of the people.
faire mon devoir. [F.] To do my duty.
faire sans dire. [F.] To act without talking. [done.
fait accompli. [F.] An accomplished fact; a thing already
falsi crimen. [L.] The crime of forgery. [false in all.
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. [L.] False in one point,
famâ nihil est celerius. [L.] Nothing is swifter than rumor.
fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.
fari quæ sentiat. [L.] To speak what one thinks.
far niente. [It.] Doing nothing.
fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose. [words.
fatti maschii, parole femine. [It.] Manly deeds, womanly
faute de mieux. [F.] For want of better.
feliciter. [L.] Happily; successfully.
femme. [F.] Woman; wife.—**f. de chambre.** A chamber-maid; lady's-maid.—**f. de charge.** Housekeeper.
fermeté. [F.] Firmness.
festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre. [F.] An open-air or rural festival. [joy.
feu de joie. [F.] A bonfire or firing of guns to express public
feux d'artifice. [F.] Fireworks. [heavens fall.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done, tho the
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
fides probata coronat. [L.] Tested faith crowns.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; trusty friend.
fille de joie. [F.] Woman of pleasure; courtezan.
filie d'honneur. [F.] Maid of honor.
finem respice. [L.] Regard the end.
finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
flagrante bello. [L.] The war raging; during the war.
flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not to be broken.
fons et origo. [L.] Source and origin.
forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perchance even these things it will be hereafter delightful to remember.
fortes fortuna adjuvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
fortiter et recte. [L.] Bravely and uprightly.
fortiter in re, suaviter in modo. [L.] Firmly in the act, gently in the manner.
franco. [It.] Post-free; franked.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Ilium has been; Ilium (Troy) is no more.
functus officio. [L.] Having fulfilled his office; out of office.
furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage supplies arms.
furor loquendi. [L.] Mania for speaking.
furor scribendi. [L.] Mania for writing.

G

gage d'amour. [F.] Pledge of love.
garde du corps. [F.] Body-guard.
gardez bien. [F.] Take good care.
genius loci. [L.] The spirit or guardian deity of the place.
gens. [F.] People; race.—**g. d'affaires.** Business men.
Gesundheit. [G.] Health: a salutation or toast.
gitano. [Sp.] Gipsy.
gloria. [L.] Glory: a title of certain doxologies beginning with this word, as the **Gloria in Excelsis** [**Deo**], "Glory to God in the highest," and the **Gloria Patri,** "Glory be to the Father."
glückliche Reise! [G.] Prosperous journey to you!
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
grande parure or **toilette.** [F.] Full dress.
grand monde. [F.] The world at large; refined society.
gregatim. [L.] In flocks.
grosse tête et peu de sens. [F.] Big head and little wit.
guerre à mort. [F.] War to the death.

H

hac lege. [L.] With this law; under this condition.
haro. [F.] Hue and cry.
haud passibus æquis. [L.] See NON PASSIBUS, etc.
haut et bon. [F.] Great and good.
helluo librorum. [L.] Glutton of books; bookworm.
hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] Gap vastly to be deplored.
hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies: inscribed on tombstones; hence, a tombstone or its inscription.
hic sepultus. [L.] Here [is] buried.
hinc illæ lacrumæ or **lacrimæ.** [L.] Hence these tears.
hinc lucem et pocula sacra. [L.] From this source we receive light and drafts of sacred learning.
hoc age. [L.] This do.
hoc anno. [L.] In this year.
hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
hoc signo vinces. See IN HOC, etc.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
hoi polloi. [Gr.] The masses; the herd.
homme d'affaires. [F.] Business man.
homme de lettres. [F.] Man of letters; literary man.
homme d'esprit. [F.] Man of intellect; wit.
honesta mors turpi vitâ potior. [L.] Honorable death is better than base life.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [F.] Evil be to him who evil thinks. (Motto of the Order of the Garter.) [manners.
honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change [men's]
honos alit artes. [L.] Honor nourishes the arts.
honos habet onus. [L.] Honor is onerous.
hora fugit. [L.] The hour flies.
horribile dictu. [L.] Horrible to be told.
hors de combat. [L.] Out of the combat; hence, disabled.
hors de concours. [F.] Out of the competition.
hors de propos. [F.] Aside from the purpose.
hors de saison. [F.] Out of season.
hortus siccus. [L.] Literally, a dry garden; a herbarium.
Hôtel des Invalides. [F.] Hospital for Invalids (*i. e.*, invalid soldiers: name of a famous edifice in Paris).
hôtel de ville. See HOTEL, in vocabulary.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
hunc tu caveto. [L.] Of him do thou beware.

I

ich dien. [G.] I serve. (Motto of the Prince of Wales.)
ici on parle français. [F.] French is spoken here.
id est. [L.] That is: abbreviated *i. e.*
id genus omne. [L.] All that class; all of that sort.
ignotum per ignotius. [L.] A thing unknown by a thing more unknown. (Said of confusing explanation.)
il faut l'argent. [F.] Money is necessary.
il faut laver son linge sale en famille. [F.] One ought to wash one's soiled linen in private. [appetite.
il n'est sauce que l'appétit. [F.] There is no sauce like
il n'y a pas à dire. [F.] There is nothing to be said.
il n'y a pas de quoi. [F.] There is no occasion; don't mention it (replying, for example, to an apology).
il penseroso. [It.] The pensive man; a dreamer.
imo pectore. [L.] From the inmost breast.
imperium in imperio. [L.] Empire within empire; a government within a government.
implicite. [L.] By implication.
impos animi. [L.] Weak of mind; imbecile.
impossible n'est pas un mot français. [F.] Impossible is not a French word. (Attributed to Napoleon I.)
in. [L.] In.—**in actu.** In reality.—**in æternum.** Forever.—**in ambiguo.** In doubt.—**in armis.** In arms.—**in articulo mortis.** At the point of death.—**in camerâ.** In secret.—**in commendam.** In trust: said of benefices held by bishops to supplement their official income.—**in flagrante delicto.** In the very act of committing the crime.—**in formâ pauperis.** In the character or condition of a pauper.—**in foro conscientiæ.** In the forum of conscience.—**in limine.** On the threshold.—**in loco.** [L.] In the place; in the right or proper spot.—**in loco parentis.** In the place of a parent.—**in medias res.** [L.] In the midst of things; into the heart of the matter.—**in memoriam.** In memory [of]; as a memorial [to].—**in nomine Domini.** In the name of the Lord.—**in nubibus.** In the clouds; not clear.—**in nuce.** In a nutshell.—**in pace.** In peace.—**in perpetuum.** Forever.—**in pleno.** In full.—**in præsenti.** At the present time.—**in propriâ personâ.** In one's own person; in person.—**in puris naturalibus.** [L.] In a state of nature; entirely naked.—**in re.** [L.] In the matter of; with regard to.—**in rerum natura.** [L.] In the nature of things.—**in situ.** [L.] In place; in its proper position.—**in statu quo.** [L.] In the state in which [it was before]; in its original condition.—**in toto.** [L.] Altogether; entirely.—**in transitu.** In transit; during transmission.—**in vino veritas.** In wine there is truth (*i. e.*, intoxication makes one communicative).
in bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
in cælo quies. [L.] In heaven [is] rest. [tears.
inde iræ et lacrimæ. [L.] Thence the resentments and the
index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of [books requiring] expurgation: a list of books from which certain passages must be eliminated before they may be read by Catholics.
inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency is natural to a brave man.
infra dignitatem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.
in hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] By this sign thou wilt conquer (Motto of the emperor Constantine.)
in omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
in secula seculorum. [L.] To ages of ages; for ever and ever.
instar omnium. [L.] Worth them all.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
in terrorem. [L.] By way of intimidation or warning.
inter se. [L.] Between [or among] themselves.
inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear
in totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.

in usu. [L.] In use.
invita Minerva. [L.] Minerva being unwilling (*i. e.*, without genius or inspiration).
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a brief madness.
ita est. [L.] It is so.
iterum. [L.] Again.

J

jamais en arrière. [F.] Never behind.
Jardin des Plantes. [F.] Garden of Plants (name of the Botanical Garden in Paris).
je me fie en Dieu. [F.] I trust in God.
je ne sais quoi. [F.] I know not what.
je n'oublierai jamais. [F.] I shall [will] never forget.
je suis prêt. [F.] I am ready.
jet d'eau. [F.] Jet of water; fountain.
jeu. [F.] Play; diversion.—**j. de mots.** Play on words.—**jeu d'esprit.** [F.] A play of wit or fancy; a witty sally.
jeunesse dorée. [F.] Gilded youth; rich young men.
je vis en espoir. [F.] I live in hope.
jour. [F.] Day.—**Jour de fête.** A fête-day; a festival.
jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God.
judicium Dei. [L.] Judgment of God.
Juppiter pluvius. [L.] Jupiter, the Rain-giver.
Juppiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter, the Thunderer.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jure humano. [L.] By human law.
juris peritus. [L.] Skilled in the law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
juste milieu. [F.] Golden mean. [trict of Columbia.)
justitia omnibus. [L.] Justice for all. (Motto of the Dis-

K

Kulturkampf der Menschheit. [G.] Culture-conflict of humanity.

L

laborare est orare. [L.] To work is to pray.
labore et honore. [L.] With labor and honor. [self.
labor est etiam ipsa voluptas. [L.] Labor is pleasure it-
labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
læsa majestas. [L.] Lese-majesty; treason.
la grande nation. [F.] The great nation (*i. e.*, France).
laissez-nous faire. [F.] Let us alone; let us be.
l'allegro. [It.] The merry or cheerful one; the joyous man.
lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
Latine dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
le beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. [F.] The Middle-class Man turned Gentleman.
leb'wohl. [G.] Fare well.
le Diable Boiteux. [F.] The Lame Devil; The Devil on two Sticks (title of a French romance). [ing before the law.
legalis homo. [L.] A lawful person; a person in good stand-
le grand Monarque. [F.] The Great Monarch (Louis XIV. of France).
le jour viendra. [F.] The day will come.
le pas. [F.] The step; precedence.
le point du jour. [F.] Daybreak. [the king!
le roi est mort, vive le roi! [F.] The king is dead, long live
le roi et l'état. [F.] The king and the state.
le roi le veut. [F.] The king wills it.
le roi s'avisera. [F.] The king will deliberate.
les absents ont toujours tort. [F.] The absent are always in the wrong. [makes men.
les affaires font les hommes. [F.] Experience of affairs
les murailles ont des oreilles. [F.] Walls have ears.
l'état c'est moi. [F.] I am the state! Attributed to Louis XIV. of France, but without foundation. [sota.)
l'étoile du nord. [F.] The North Star. (Motto of Minne-
le tout ensemble. [F.] The whole taken together.
lettre de cachet. [F.] A sealed or secret letter, usually containing orders for the arrest or imprisonment of the person concerned.
lettre de change. [F.] Bill of exchange.
lettre de créance. [F.] Letter of credit.
lettre de marque. [F.] Letter of marque.
lex loci. [L.] The law [or the custom] of the place.
lex non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; the common law.
lex talionis. [L.] Law of retaliation.
lex terræ. [L.] Law of the land.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
l'Inconnu. [F.] The unknown.
lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
littera scripta manet. [L.] The written word remains.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited. [substitute.
locum tenens. [L.] One taking the place [of another]; a
locus in quo. [L.] Place in which.
longe absit. [L.] Far be it.
longo intervallo. [L.] With a long interval.
longum iter est per precepta, breve et efficax per exempla. [L.] Long is the way through precepts, short and effective through examples.
loyal en tout. [F.] Loyal in everything.
loyauté m'oblige. [F.] Loyalty binds me.
loyauté n'a honte. [F.] Loyalty has no shame.
lucidus ordo. [L.] Lucid arrangement.
lucri bonus est odor ex re quâlibet. [L.] The smell of money is good whatever its source.
lucri causâ. [L.] For the sake of gain.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Something whose properties do not correspond to its name: alluding to an absurd derivation of *lucus* (a grove) from *luceo* (be light).
ludere cum sacris. [L.] To sport with things sacred.
lupus est homo homini. [L.] Man is wolf to man (*i. e.*, men prey on one another). [devil," etc.
lupus in fabulâ. [L.] The wolf in the fable; "Talk of the
lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. [L.] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
lusus naturæ. [L.] A freak of nature.
lux mundi. [L.] Light of the world.

M

ma chère. [F.] My dear (feminine).
macte nova virtute. [L.] Go on in fresh deeds of valor: often *macte virtute*, meaning "Go on in virtue."
ma foi. [F.] My faith; upon my faith. [it prevails.
magna est veritas, et prævalet. [L.] Great is truth, and
magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor amid great riches.
magnum opus. [L.] The chief work of an author.
magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo.
maison de ville. [F.] City residence; town house.
maître des hautes œuvres. [F.] Hangman.
maître d'hôtel. [F.] A house-steward.
mal. [F.] Evil; disease; ailment.—**mal de dents.** Toothache. —**mal de mer.** Seasickness.—**mal de tête.** Headache.
maladie du pays. [F.] Homesickness.
malgré nous. [F.] In spite of us. [come singly."
malheur ne vient jamais seul. [F.] "Misfortunes never
malo modo. [L.] In a bad manner.
malum in se. [L.] A thing evil in itself. [tion.
mañana. [Sp.] To-morrow; a term of indefinite procrastina-
mania a potu. [L.] Mania resulting from alcoholic excess; delirium tremens.
manu forti. [L.] With the strong hand, by main force.
mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea (*i. e.*, a sea subject to a particular nation, in distinction from the *open sea*, which is free to all).
mariage de convenance. [F.] A marriage of convenience.
más vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Wisdom is better than wealth.
matre pulchrâ, filia pulchrior. [L.] Daughter more beautiful than the beautiful mother.
mauvais goût. [F.] Bad taste.
maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
meden agan. [Gr.] Not too much; shun excess.
mediocria firma. [L.] The middle condition in life is the safe one.
meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.
mehr Licht! [G.] More light!
me judice. [L.] In my judgment.
memento mori. [L.] Remember that you must die.
mens legis. [L.] The spirit of the law. [nothing is swifter.
mens, quâ nihil est celerius. [L.] The mind, than which
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body. [itself; a clear conscience.
mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of right to
meo voto. [L.] By my wish.
merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; true good sense or wit.
meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told.
mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to be seen.
mise en scène. [F.] Stage-setting; hence, visible surroundings generally.
miserabile vulgus. [L.] Wretched rabble.
misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem. [L.] 'Twixt bridge and wave the Lord may save.
mobile perpetuum. [L.] Something perpetually in motion.
modus. [L.] Mode; manner.—**modus operandi.** A mode of operating.—**modus vivendi.** A mode of living; that is (in international law), a temporary arrangement pending final settlement.
mon ami. [F.] My friend.
mon cher. [F.] My dear (masculine).
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)
monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more enduring than bronze.
morituri te salutamus. [L.] We [who are] soon to die salute thee: salutation of the gladiators to the Roman emperor.
mot d'ordre, mot du guet. [F.] Watchword.
moyen age. [F.] The Middle Ages.

multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little; a great deal in a small compass. [been made.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes having
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.
mutuus consensus. [L.] Mutual consent.

N

natura non fecit saltum. [L.] Nature makes no leaps: referring to the regularity and order of natural phenomena.
ne cede malis. [L.] Do not give way to misfortunes.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
nec mora nec requies. [L.] Neither delay nor rest.
ne exeat. [L.] Let him not depart.
nefasti dies. [L.] Days not to be used for public business; also, unlucky days. [in opposition
nemine contradicente (nem. con.). [L.] No one speaking
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity. (Motto of Scotland.)
ne nimium. [L.] Not too much; shun excess.
ne quid nimis. [L.] Be wisely moderate.
n'est-ce-pas? [F.] Isn't that so?
nicht wahr? [G.] Not true? isn't that so?
nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing. [despair.
nil desperandum. [L.] Nothing to be despaired of; never
nil dicit. [L.] He says nothing; he makes no reply.
nil nisi cruce. [L.] Nothing save by the cross.
nil sine numine. [L.] Nothing without Providence. (Motto of Colorado.)
ni l'un ni l'autre. [F.] Neither the one nor the other.
n'importe. [F.] It does not signify; no matter.
nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Unless the Lord [build the house], it is in vain [to build it]. (Motto of Edinburgh.)
nitor in adversum. [L.] I struggle against adverse circumstances. [obligations.
noblesse oblige. [F.] Nobility obliges; rank imposes certain
non olet. [L.] It does not stink: said of money, no matter how unsavory its source.
noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
nom de guerre. [F.] Literally, a war-name; any assumed name; a pseudonym.
nom de plume. [F.] Literally, a pen-name; a pseudonym.
non est. [L.] It is not; it is wanting.
non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
non passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal (*i. e.*, with shorter) steps.
non possumus. [L.] We can not; we are not able.
non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who, but what.
nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself
nota bene (N. B.). [L.] Note well; take notice.
Notre Dame. [F.] Our Lady. (Name of famous cathedrals in Paris and in Montreal.)
n'oubliez pas. [F.] Do not forget. [that.
nous avons changé tout cela. [F.] We have altered all
nous verrons. [F.] We shall see.
novus homo. [L.] A new man; upstart; parvenu.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
nuptiæ. [L.] Nuptials; wedding.

O

obiit (ob.). [L.] He [she] died
obiter dictum. [L.] A remark by the way or in passing. See DICTUM, in vocabulary.
obra de común, obra de ningún. [Sp.] "Everybody's business is nobody's business." [the true order).
obsta principiis. [L.] See PRINCIPIIS OBSTA (which gives
odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians [in controversy].
œuvres. [F.] Works, as of art or literature.
ofrecer mucho especie es de negar. [Sp.] To offer much is a kind of denial. [its reverse.
ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio. [It.] Every medal has
ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast. [G.] Unhasting, but unresting. (Said of the sun. Goethe's motto.) [an egg.
omne vivum ex ovo. [L.] Every living thing comes out of
omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things to the glory of God.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on n'a rien pour rien. [F.] Nothing is had for nothing.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
opus operatum. [L.] A work wrought (the assumed inherent efficacy of a sacrament to confer grace).
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
ore rotundo. [L.] With full utterance.
ore tenus. [L.] With the mouth merely.
oro y plata. [Sp.] Gold and silver.
O si sic omnia! [L.] O if all were thus!
O tempora! O mores! [L.] What times! What morals!
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.
oublier je ne puis. [F.] Forget I can not.
ouï-dire. [F.] Hearsay.
ouvriers. [F.] Working men.

P

pace tua. [L.] With your consent; by your leave.
pacta conventa. [L.] Stipulations agreed upon.
pallida mors. [L.] Pale death. [bear the palm.
palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it
panem et circenses. [L.] Bread and the circus; food and amusement.
par. [F.] By; out of; in.—**par accès.** By fits and starts. —**par accident.** By accident.—**par accord.** By agreement.—**par exemple.** For example.
pardonnez-moi. [F.] Pardon me.
parem non fert. [L.] He does not endure an equal.
pari passu. [L.] With equal pace; at the same speed.
par nobile fratrum. [L.] Noble pair of brothers.
particeps criminis. [L.] A sharer in a crime, whether as principal or accessory. [with great.
parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things
pâté de foies gras. [F.] A pie of fat goose-livers.
pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; Roman senators
pax vobiscum! [L.] Peace be with you!
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
peine forte et dure. [F.] Heavy and harsh punishment.
pendente lite. [L.] Pending or during suit.
penetralia. [L.] The inmost parts; secrecy; sanctuary.
pensée. [F.] Thought; maxim. [stars.
per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through bolts and bars to the
per conto. [It.] Upon account.
per diem. [L.] By the day; daily.
père de famille. [F.] Father of a family.
per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
periculum in morâ. [L.] There's danger in delay.
per interim. [L.] In the mean time.
per mese. [It.] By the month.
persona grata. [L.] A diplomatic representative who is acceptable to the government to which he is accredited: opposed to **persona non grata,** one not thus acceptable.
petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
petit-maître. [F.] Fop; dude.
peu à peu. [F.] Little by little.
peu de bien, peu de soin. [F.] Little gain, little pain.
peu de chose. [F.] A small matter.
pezzo. [It.] Piece; piece of money; coin.
pièce de resistance. [F.] The most substantial dish of a dinner, as a joint of roast beef: often used figuratively.
pied-à-terre. [F.] Temporary lodging.
pinxit. [L.] He [or she] painted [it].
pis aller. [F.] Last shift; end of resources.
place aux dames. [F.] Make way for the ladies.
poco a poco. [It.] Little by little.
poëta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [F.] A point of application; basis.
pollice verso. [L.] With thumbs reversed or extended downward: used among the Romans to denote that a defeated gladiator be put to death.
pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by count.
posse videor. [L.] I seem to myself to be able.
possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They can, because they think they can.
poste restante. [F.] To remain [at the post-office] until called for; also, the name of the department where letters are so held; the general delivery.
post meridiem. [L.] After midday; abbreviated P. M.
pour prendre congé (P. P. C.). [F.] To take leave.
preux chevalier. [F.] Brave knight.
prima facie. [L.] At first view; as far as first appears.
primo uomo. [It.] Best or most prominent actor or singer.
primus inter pares. [L.] First among equals.
principiis obsta. [L.] Withstand beginnings.
pro aris et focis. [L.] For altars and for firesides.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
procès verbal. [F.] A statement in writing; an official report relating to the commission of a crime.
pro et con. [L.] For and against.
profanum vulgus. [L.] The common herd.
proh pudor! [L.] Alas, modesty! for shame!
projet de loi. [F.] Bill (in legislation).
pro nunc. [L.] For now; for the present.
pro patriâ. [L.] For native land.
pro tanto. [L.] For so much; to that extent.
pro tempore (pro tem). [L.] For the time being; temporary.
pugnis et calcibus. [L.] With fists and heels.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic (Carthaginian) faith; treachery; a piece of Roman satire on the fidelity of Carthage.

Q

quæritur. [L.] It is asked; the question arises.
qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As you spend life, so you end life.
quand même. [F.] Even tho; notwithstanding.
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from him! (*i. e.*, from what the same person once was).
quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices; enough.
quantum vis. [L.] As much as you like.

quare impedit. [L.] *Law.* Wherefore he impedes.
que voulez vous? [F.] What will you? In mild protest at what is impossible or extremely difficult.
quia timet. [L.] *Law.* Because he [she] fears.
quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?
quid hoc sibi vult? [L.] What does this mean?
quid pro quo. [L.] Something for something; an equivalent.
quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
quien sabe? [Sp.] Who knows?
qui facit per alium facit per se. [L.] He who acts through another acts through himself.
qui invidet minor est. [L.] Who envies is inferior.
qui pense? [F.] Who thinks?
qui s'excuse, s'accuse. [F.] Who excuses himself accuses [himself.
qui tacet consentit. [L.] Who keeps silence consents.
qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] Who transplanted sustains. (Motto of Connecticut.)
qui va là? [F.] Who goes there?
qui vive? [F.] Literally, who lives? who goes there?
quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent; so far.
quocunque modo. [L.] In whatever way.
quod erat demonstrandum (Q. E. D.). [L.] Which was to be proved. [done.
quod erat faciendum (Q. E. F.). [L.] Which was to be
quod vide. [L.] Which see: abbreviated **q. v.**
quo jure? [L.] By what right? By what law?
quo modo? [L.] In what manner?
quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] There are as many opinions as men.

R

raison d'état. [F.] Reason of state.
raison d'être. [F.] Reason for being; an excuse for existing.
rara avis. [L.] Rare bird; prodigy.
recueil. [F.] A book or collection of writings.
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] Reduction to an absurdity; proof of a proposition by showing the absurdity of its contradictory.
regnant populi. [L.] The people rule. (Motto of Arkansas.)
rentes. [F.] Stocks; funds bearing interest. [please.
répondez s'il vous plaît (R. S. V. P.). [F.] Reply if you
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he [she] rest in peace!
res angusta domi. [L.] Straitened circumstances.
res gesta. [L.] A thing done; transaction.—**res gestæ** (*pl.*). All the essential circumstances.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons. [F.] Let us return to our sheep (*i. e.*, to our subject).
rifacimento. [It.] Reinstatement; reestablishment.
rôle d'équipage. [F.] List of the crew.
ruse de guerre. [F.] A stratagem of war.
rus in urbe. [L.] Country in city.

S

sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit; wisdom. [dining-room.
salle. [F.] Hall.—**salle à manger.** [F.] Dining-hall;
salus populi suprema lex esto. [L.] Let the people's safety be the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
salvo pudore. [L.] Without offense to modesty.
sans. [F.] Without.—**s. cérémonie.** Without ceremony. —**s. Dieu rien.** Nothing without God.—**s. doute.** Without doubt.—**s. façon.** Informally.—**s. pareil.** Without equal.—**s. peine.** Without difficulty.—**s. peur et s. reproche.** Without fear and without reproach.—**s. souci.** Without care.
sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor retailored.
satis verborum. [L.] Words enough.
sauve qui peut. [F.] Let him save himself who can (indicating an utter disorganized rout).
savoir faire. [F.] The knowing how to do; address; tact.
savoir vivre. [F.] The knowing how to live; good breeding.
scripsit. [L.] He [or she] wrote [it].
sculpsit. [L.] He [or she] sculptured [it]. [custom.
secundum artem. [L.] According to art or established
secundum naturam. [L.] According to nature.
secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
secundum usum. [L.] According to usage.
selon les règles. [F.] According to the rules.
semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
semper eadem. [L.] Always the same. (Motto of Queen Elizabeth.)
semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
semper paratus. [L.] Always prepared.
servabo fidem. [L.] I will keep faith.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Thus one may rise to the stars (*i. e.*, to immortal fame).
sic passim. [L.] Thus everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Thus ever to tyrants. (Motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As with our fathers, so may God be with us.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Vergil, according to Donatus *Life of Vergil.* Thus you toil, not for yourselves.
si dis placet. [L.] If it please the gods.
siècle. [F.] Age; century.—**siècle d'or.** [F.] Golden age.—**siècles des ténèbres.** [F.] Dark ages.
s'il vous plaît. [F.] If you please.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like [ailments] are cured by like [remedies]. (Motto of homeopathy in medicine.)
simplex munditiis. [L.] Plain in neatness; of simple elegance.
sine. [L.] Without.—**s. curâ.** Without charge; without care.—**s. die.** Without a day being appointed; indefinitely. —**s. morâ.** Without delay.—**s. odio.** Without hatred.
si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you. (Motto of Michigan.)
siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveler. [pare for war.
si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish peace, pre-
sous tous les rapports. [F.] In all respects.
soyez ferme. [F.] Be firm.
spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be judged by our deeds.
spes sibi quisque. [L.] Each man must rely upon himself.
sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's own accord.
statu quo ante bellum. [L.] As it was before the war.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and stress.
sua cuique sunt vitia. [L.] Every one has his own peculiar vices.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gently in the manner, firmly in the act.
sub. [L.] Under.—**sub rosa.** [L.] Under the rose; in strict confidence.—**sub silentio.** In silence.—**sub voce (s. v.).** Under the word (*e. g.*, in a dictionary).
sui generis. [L.] Literally, of his [her, its, or their] particular kind; forming a kind by itself; unique.
summa summarum. [L.] Sum total.
summum bonum. [L.] The supreme good; chief good.
suo Marte. [L.] By his own force of arms.
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] Suppression of the true [is] suggestion of the false.
sursum corda! [L.] Lift up your hearts!
surtout. [F.] Above all; especially.
sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret. [L.] Let not the cobbler venture above his last. (Let one criticize only what he understands.) *Ultra* is sometimes less correctly written for *supra.*
suum cuique. [L.] To each one his own.
suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his own peculiar way.

T

tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
tâche sans tache. [F.] Task without blemish.
tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tam Marte quam Mercurio. [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as much for war as for business.
tangere ulcus or vulnus. [L.] To touch a sore spot.
tant mieux. [F.] So much the better.
tant pis. [F.] So much the worse.
tant s'en faut. [F.] So far from it.
tempora mutantur, et nos (or **nos et**) **mutamur in illis.** [L.] Times are changed, and we are changed in them.
tempus, edax rerum. [L.] Time, consumer of things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be attempted.
terminus ad quem. [L.] Limit to which; goal.—**terminus a quo.** Limit from which; starting-point.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a conjectural medium between two opposites; hence, a nondescript.
tiens ta foi. [F.] Keep thy faith.
tiers état. [F.] The third estate; the common people.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts.
to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful.
to prepon. [Gr.] The fit; the becoming.
totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
toto cælo. [L.] By the whole heaven; very far apart.
totum. [L.] The whole.
toujours prêt. [F.] Always ready.
tour de force. [F.] A feat of strength or skill.
tout-à-fait. [F.] Entirely
tout-à-l'heure. [F.] Instantly.
tout au contraire. [F.] Quite to the contrary.
tout de suite. [F.] Immediately.
tout est pris. [F.] All is taken; no further chance.
tracasserie. [F.] Chicanery; treachery.
tranchant. [F.] Trenchant; decisive; peremptory.
tripotage. [F.] A mess; a jumble.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy has been (*i. e.*, exists no longer).
tu quoque. [L.] You too; "you're another."
tuum est. [L.] It is thine.

U

uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
ubique. [L.] Everywhere.
ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima Thule. [L.] Farthest Thule; hence, utmost bound or limit.
una voce. [L.] With one voice.
un cabello haze sombra. [Sp.] A hair casts a shadow.
und so weiter (u. s. w.). [G.] And so forth.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind.
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of nauseation.
usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you [severally] are in possession.
ut quocunque paratus. [L.] As prepared for any and every emergency.
ut supra. [L.] As above.

V

vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; constant companion.
væ victis. [L.] Wo to the vanquished.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] "Let it pass for what it is worth."
valet de chambre. [F.] A man servant; body-servant.
valete ac plaudite. [L.] Farewell, and give applause.
variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
variorum notæ. [L.] Notes from various authors.
varium et mutabile semper femina. [L.] A thing inconstant and changeable ever is woman.
velis et remis. [L.] With sails and with oars.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventis secundis. [L.] With prosperous winds.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti. [L.] "A word to the wise is sufficient."
veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
vermoulu. [F.] Worm-eaten.
vestigia. [L.] Vestiges; footsteps; traces.
vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No footsteps backward (sometimes quoted to express fixed purpose to advance). For the original meaning, see what follows.
vestigia terrent. [L.] The footsteps frighten me. (Said by the fox in Æsop's fable of the Lion and the Fox. He saw that there were no footsteps backward from the lion's lair.)
vettura. [It.] A four-wheeled carriage kept for hire; a hack.
vetturino. [It.] One who keeps or drives a hack; a hackman.
vexata quæstio. [L.] Much-disputed point.
via media. [L.] A middle way [between extremes].
via trita via tuta. [L.] The beaten path [is] a safe path.
vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
vi et armis. [L.] By force of arms.
vif. [F.] Lively; vivid.
vin. [F.] Wine.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of matrimony.
viresque acquirit eundo. [L.] And she [Rumor] gains strength as she goes.
vis a tergo. [L.] Force (or compulsion) from behind.
vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature, the capability of living tissue to repair injuries inflicted.
vita brevis, longa ars. [L.] Life is short, art long.
vitiis nemo sine nascitur. [L.] No one is born without faults.
vivat regina! [L.] Long live the queen!
vivat respublica! [L.] Long live the republic!
vivat rex! [L.] Long live the king!
vive la république! [F.] Long live the republic!
vive l'empereur! [F.] Long live the emperor!
vive le roi! [F.] Long live the king!
vive, valeque! [L.] Life and health to you! farewell!
vogue la galère! [F.] Row the galley! Keep on, come what may!
voilà! [F.] There! there it is! see there!
voilà tout. [F.] There, that is all; that is the whole of it.
volente Deo. [L.] God willing.
Volk der Dichter und Denker. [G.] Nation of poets and thinkers (the Germans).
vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] Voice, and besides that nothing.
vox populi. [L.] The voice of the people.—**vox populi, vox Dei.** [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vulgo. [L.] Commonly.

W

Wanderjahr. [G.] A year of travel before settling down.
Wanderlust. [G.] A desire to wander; impulse to travel.
Weltliteratur. [G.] World-literature.
Weltschmerz. [G.] World-woe; weariness of life; sentimental pessimism.
wie gewonnen, so zerronnen. [G.] As won, so flown; "light come, light go."

Y

y á Roma por todo. [Sp.] And to Rome for everything.
yeux doux. [F.] Sweet eyes; soft glances.

Z

zapatero á tu zapato. [Sp.] Shoemaker, mind thy shoe.
Zeitgeist. [G.] The spirit of the times.
zoe mou, sas agapo. [Gr.] My life, I love thee. (Refrain, in modern Greek, or Romaic, to Byron's "Maid of Athens, ere we part.")
zonam perdidit. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 40. He has lost his money-belt.
zum Beispiel (z. B.). [G.] For example.
zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke, zwei Herzen und ein Schlag. [G.] Two souls and one thought, two hearts and one beat.

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